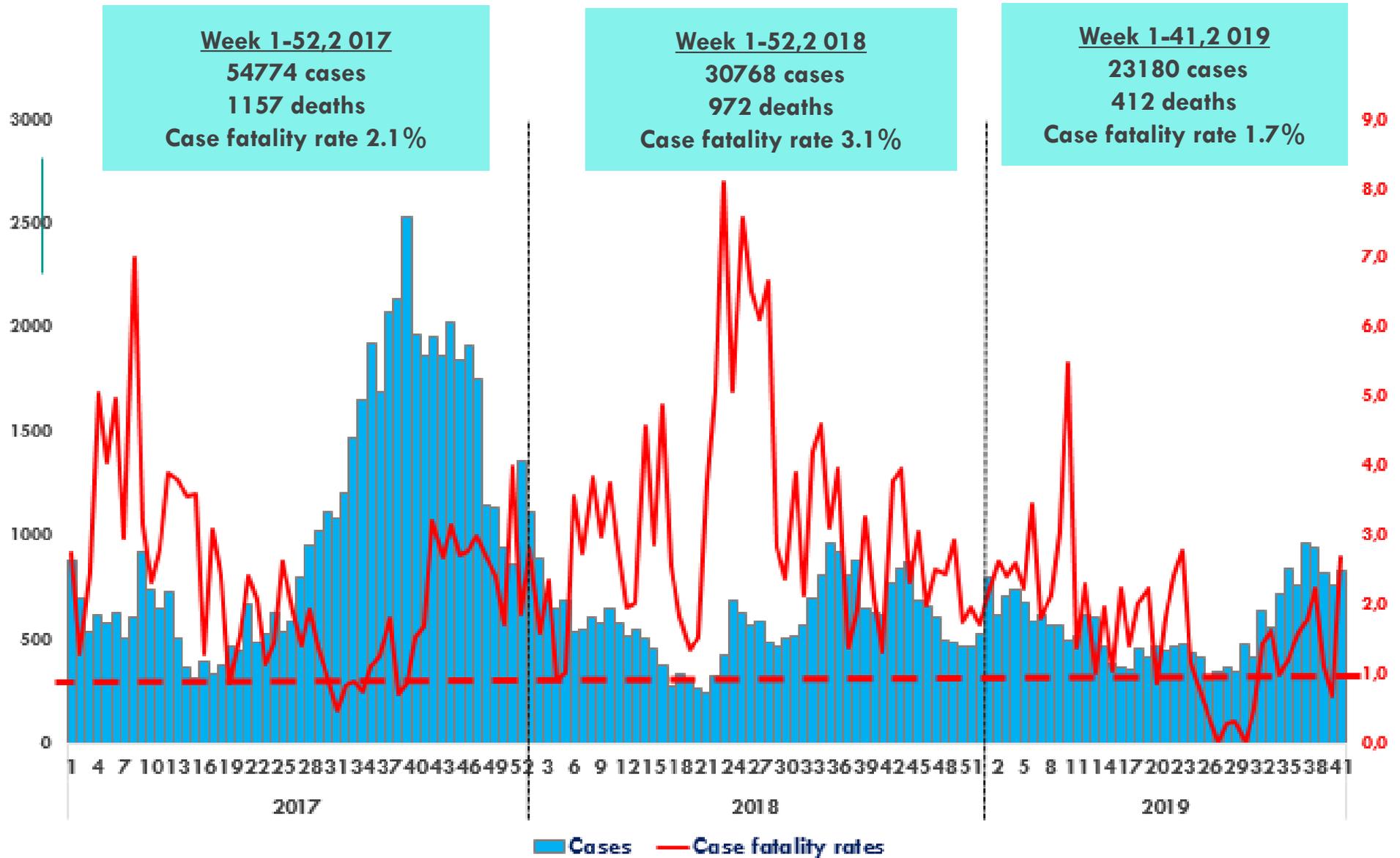




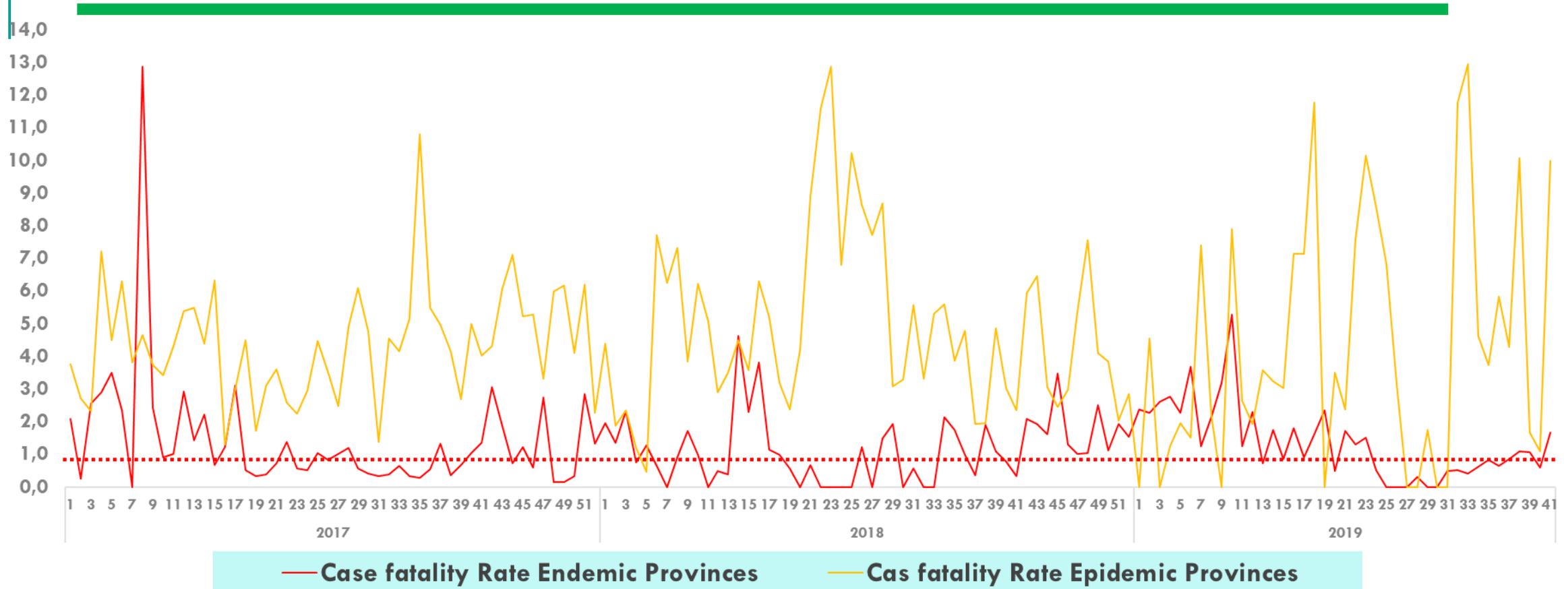
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

**MORTALITY DUE TO CHOLERA IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
2017-2019**

OVERVIEW OF CHOLERA'S CASES AND CASE FATALITY RATE (CFR) IN DRC , WEEK1, 2017-WEEK41, 2019



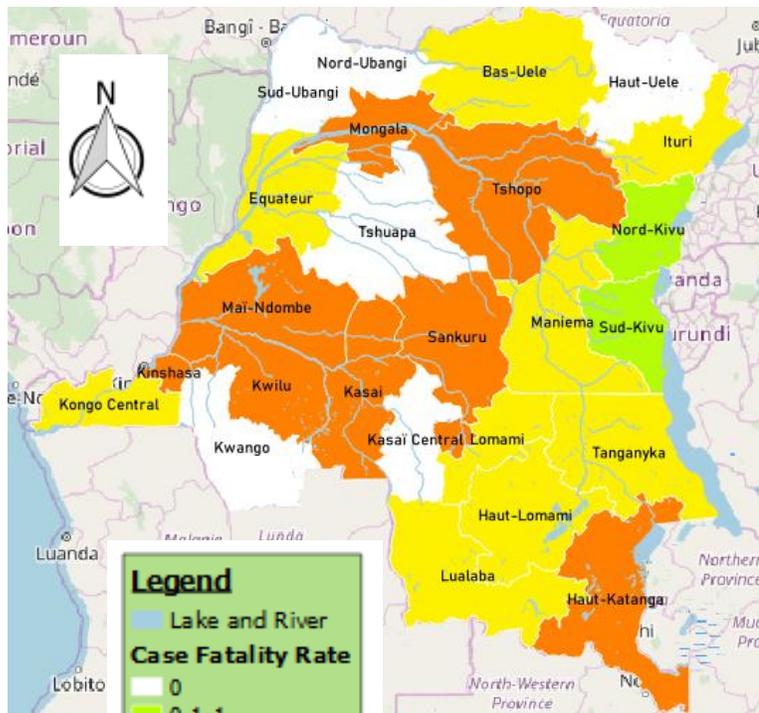
WEEKLY EVOLUTION OF CFR, CHOLERA, DRC, WEEK 1, 2017-WEEK 41, 2019



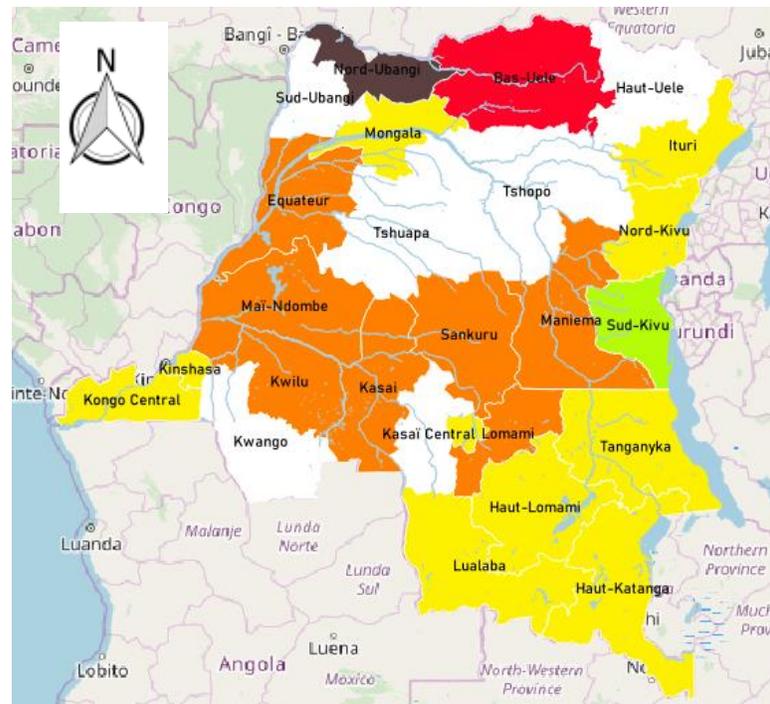
- DRC: Every week there are deaths related to cholera since week 1, 2017
- Epidemics provinces report more deaths

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION CASE FATALITY RATE BY PROVINCE, RDC 2017,2018 AND 2019

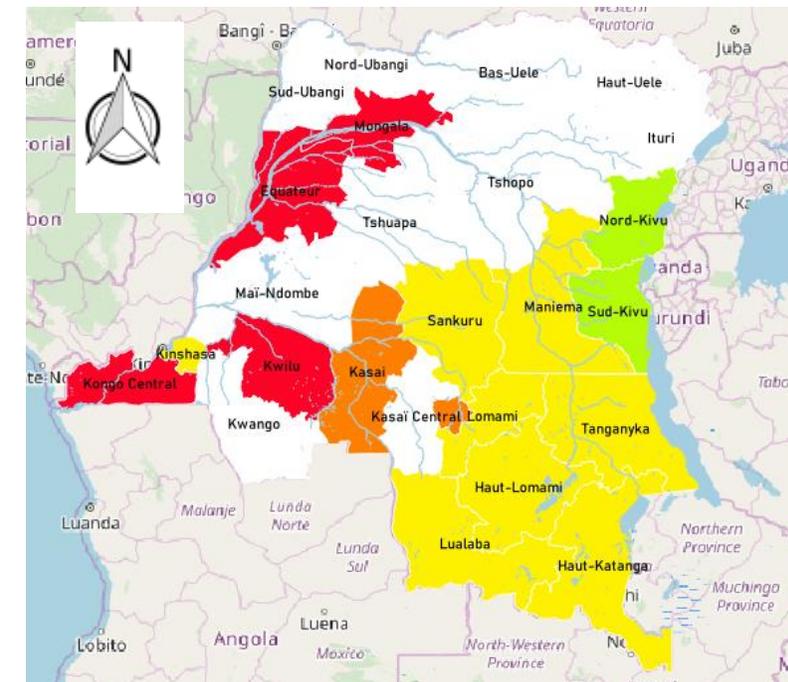
Week 1-52, 2017



Week1-52, 2018

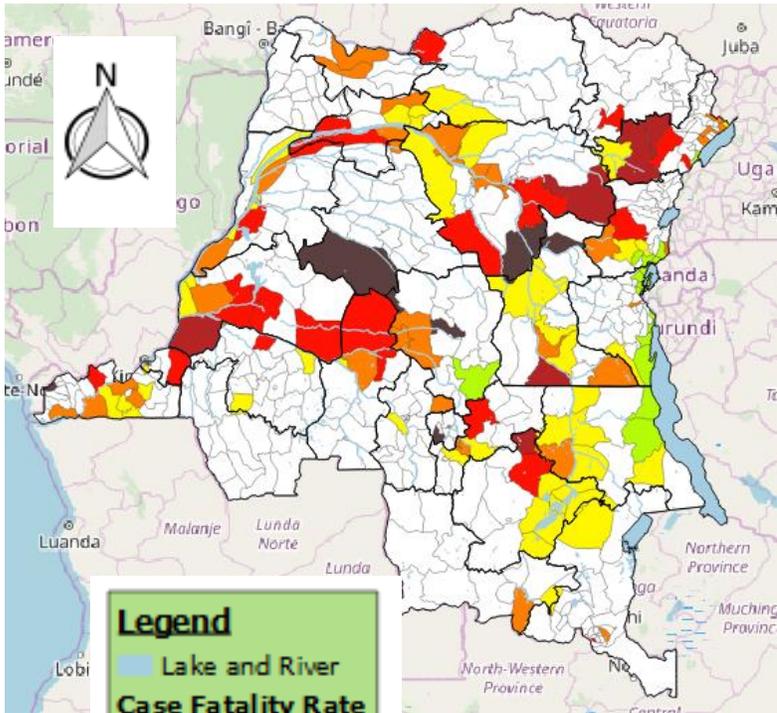


Week 1-41, 2019

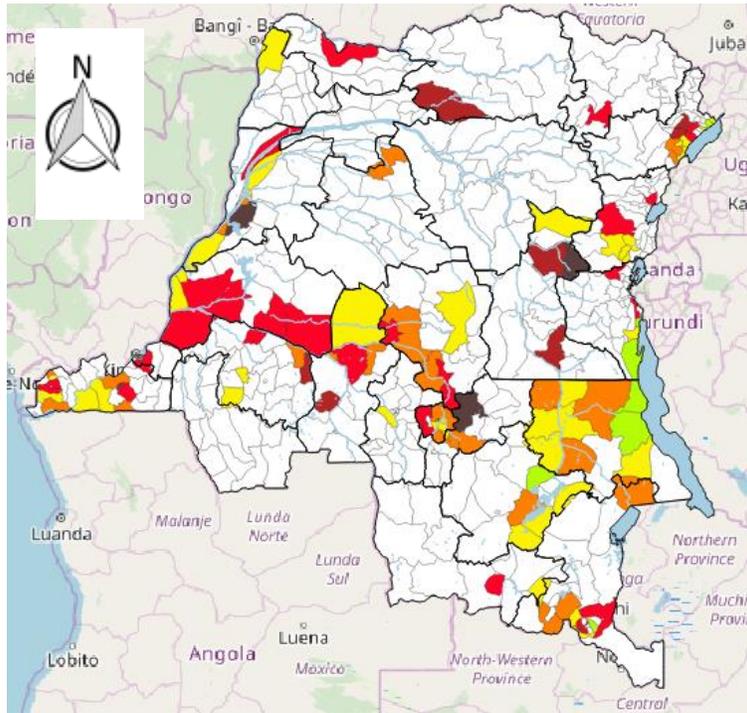


Spatial distribution of case fatality rate by health zone, DRC, Week1-52,2017 (A), Week1-52,2018 (B) and week 1-41,2019 (C)

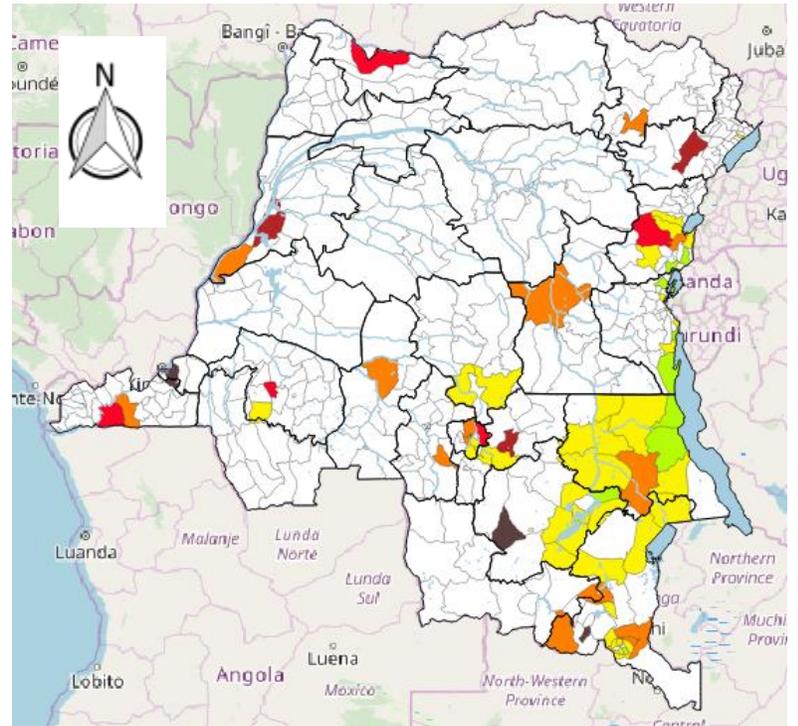
A



B



C



CONTEXTUAL ELEMENTS THAT MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THE MORTALITY OF CHOLERA IN DRC (1)

Deaths occur more in epidemic areas especially early in the epidemic for the following reasons linked to the lack of preparation of risk areas for a possible epidemic:

- Untrained staff on the medical care of patients
- Insufficient knowledge about cholera by the population
- Inadequate structures adapted to the care of patients
- Absence of resources for the free medical care of patients
- Long delay in the implementation of response activities, specially in non endemic area

CONTEXTUAL ELEMENTS THAT MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THE MORTALITY OF CHOLERA IN DRC (2)

Causes of death in endemic and epidemic provinces:

- Late arrival of patients in specialized cholera treatment centers in very severe dehydration conditions: patients first seek self-medication and then consult the specialized cholera treatment centers as a last resort
- Insufficiency of drugs and other supplies to provide free patient care, most cholera patients have a low socio-economic status, which makes it difficult for them to take care of themselves.
- Lack of public knowledge about cholera and its preventive measures
- Sometimes very long distances between the place of residence and the cholera treatment centre, patients arrive in a very severe state of dehydration.
- Poor patient care in cholera treatment center, especially at night

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN DRC

Opportunities:

- Existence of the National Specialized Program for the Elimination of Cholera and the Control of Other Diarrheal Diseases
- Existence of many technical and financial partners in the fight against cholera
- Existence of a Multisectoral Plan for the Elimination of Cholera

Challenges:

- Insufficient funding for cholera control
- Existences of several health emergencies: Ebola, Measles...
- Existence of habits and customs at risk of transmission of waterborne diseases by the population
- Weak health infrastructure
- Lack of funds for the prevention and preparation of cholera epidemics in risk areas

Strategies being implemented to try to reduce mortality:

- Training and implementation of rapid response teams in all provinces of the DRC
- During the outbreaks Implementation of a strategy called "Community approach to fight against cholera using the grid technique" this technique involves the community as much as possible in the fight against cholera
- OCV to prevent the diffusion of disease

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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