



**PUBLIC HEALTH SITUATION AT A GLANCE  
SUPER CYCLONE 'SIDR': BANGLADESH  
04 MARCH 2008, 14:00 HRS (BDST)**



**Public Health Situation in 9 Districts: (Since 16 January 2008 to 03 March 2008)**

- Total severely affected Districts: 9
- Total severely affected Upazilas: 57
- Total severely affected unions: 438
- Total Cases (**From 26 November 2007 to 03 March 2008**): **1,77,958**
- Doctors working in Medical Team: 383 including specialist physicians

Source: DGHS, MoH&FW

**Public Health Situation Highlights:**

- Disease situation during 16 January 2008 to 03 March 2008 in 9 districts

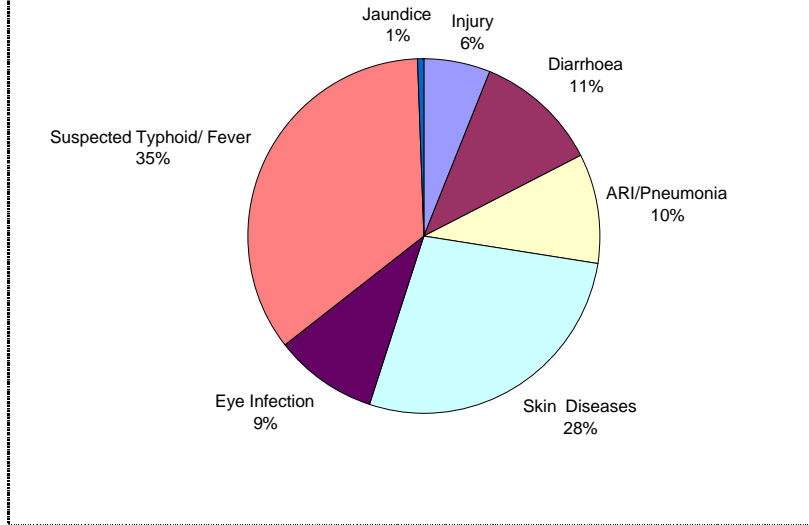
District	Injury	Diarrhea	RTI	Skin Infection	Eye Infection	Typhoid Suspected	Jaundice
Barisal	2	132	299	800	133	922	1
Patuakhali	1535	1122	1346	5795	1273	5214	123
Pirojpur	1096	647	663	2656	1136	4130	76
Jhalokhati	6	122	52	0	0	10	0
Barguna	82	191	372	1462	996	2853	65
Bhola	13	270	166	33	20	33	0
Khulna	13	146	195	14	4	91	0
Bagerhat	259	1130	525	2328	803	3325	1
Satkhira	0	1789	1194	313	180	477	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3006</b>	<b>5549</b>	<b>4812</b>	<b>13401</b>	<b>4545</b>	<b>17055</b>	<b>266</b>

- Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Bagerhat district showing highest number of cases during 16 January 2008 to 03 March 2008.
- Bi-weekly Disease patterns are showing declining disease trends in 9 Sidr affected districts (See Annexure).
- Fever/Typhoid (Suspected) followed by Skin diseases still shows high trend.

**Public Health Intervention:**

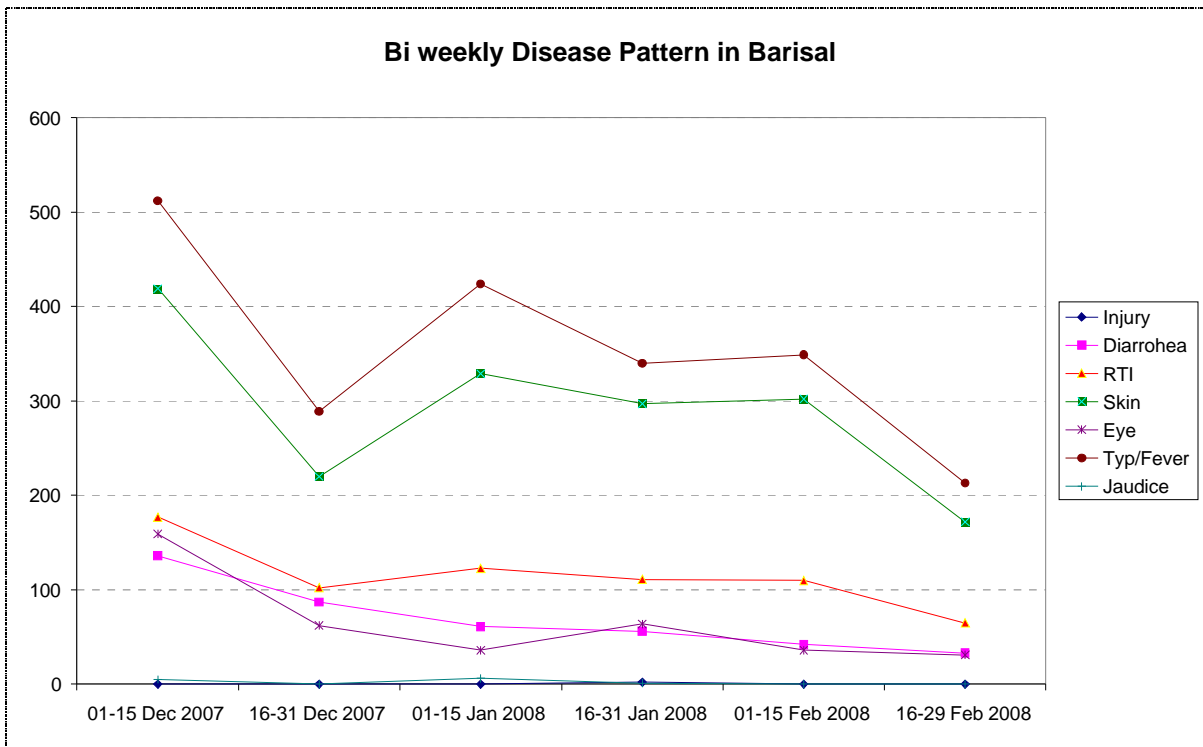
- 6 Health Cluster meetings, Local Consultative Group, Disaster and Emergency Response (DER) sub-group have taken place at national level and 13 health cluster coordination Meeting was held in Sidr affected areas.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> training on "Capacity Building of Senior level health managers" of SIDR affected districts in Barisal division took place on 27-28 January.
- At the request of WHO and DGHS, ICDDR, B sent one medical team to Bagerhat district and they have identified a few cases of S. Typhi & S. Paratyphi as well as Shigella Flex. Dysentery. The antibiogram shows that dysentery cases are sensitive to Cefixime & Cetriaxone, where as, the typhoid casers are sensitive to Cefixime, Cetriaxone, Chloramphenicol & Gentamycin. WHO requested the DGHS to keep constant vigilance in those areas and strengthen disease surveillance.

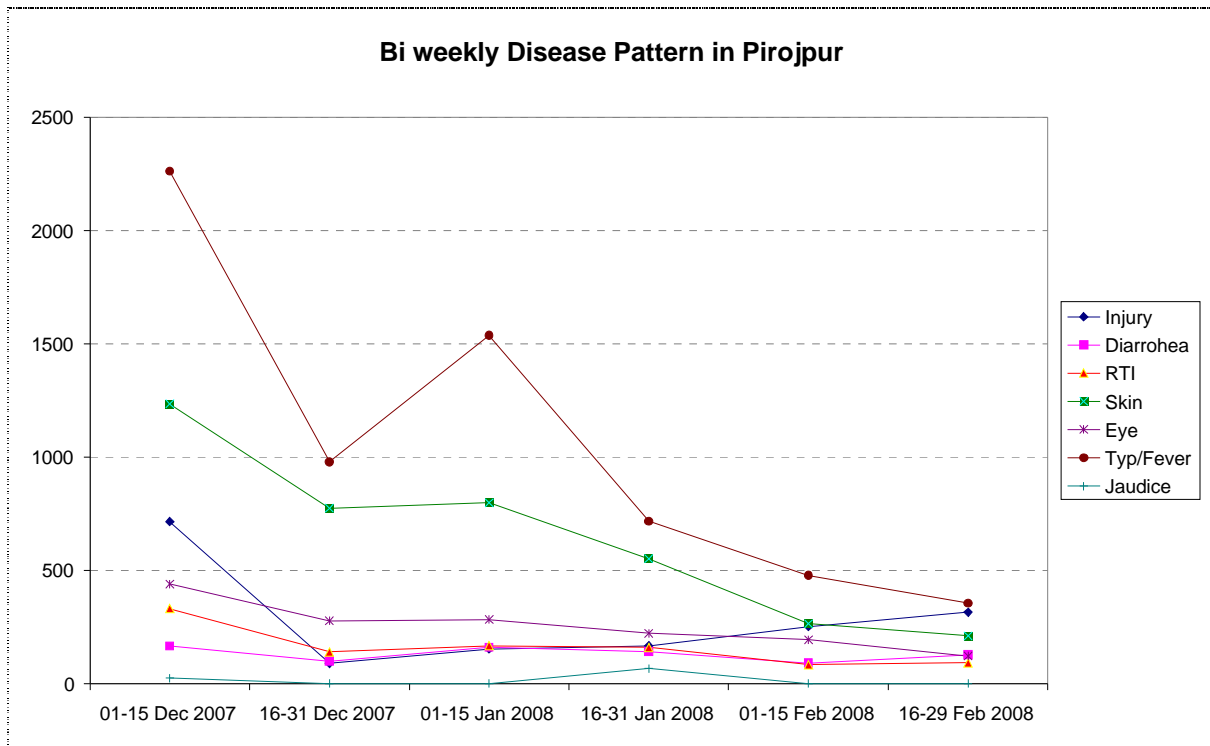
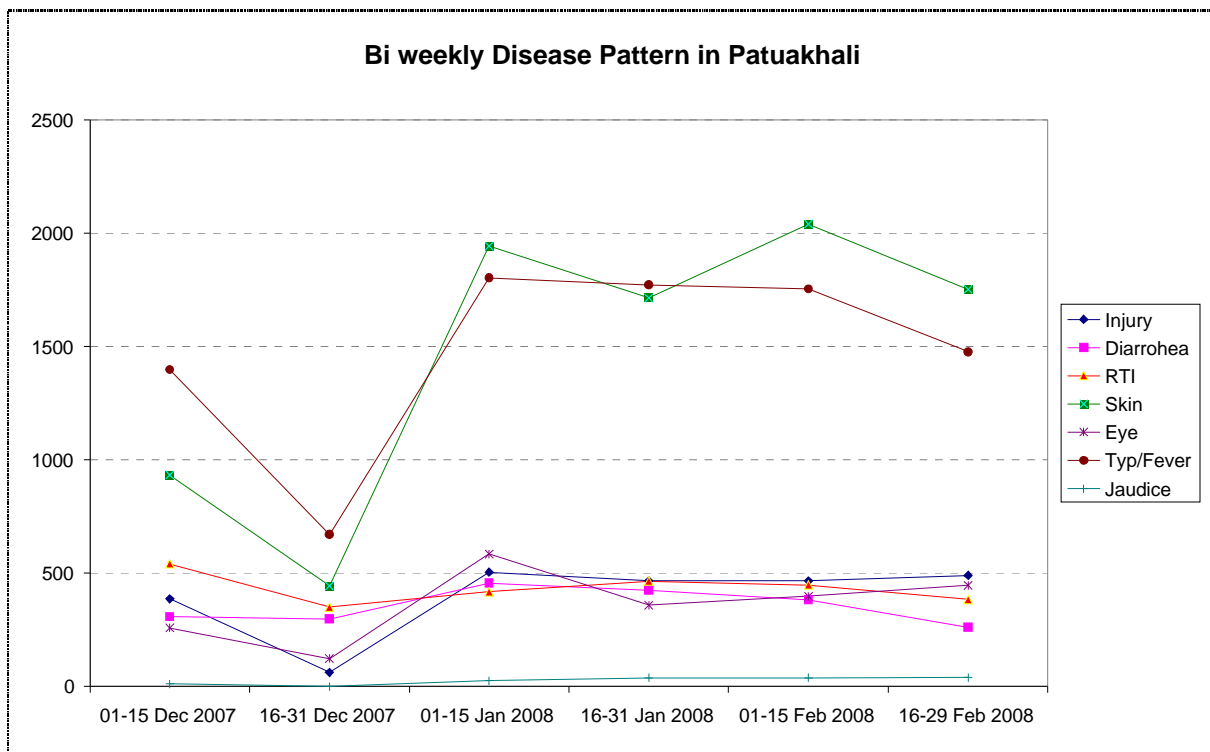
**Cumulative Cases in 9 Affected Districts following Sidr**  
16 Jan. 2008 - 03 Mar. 2008

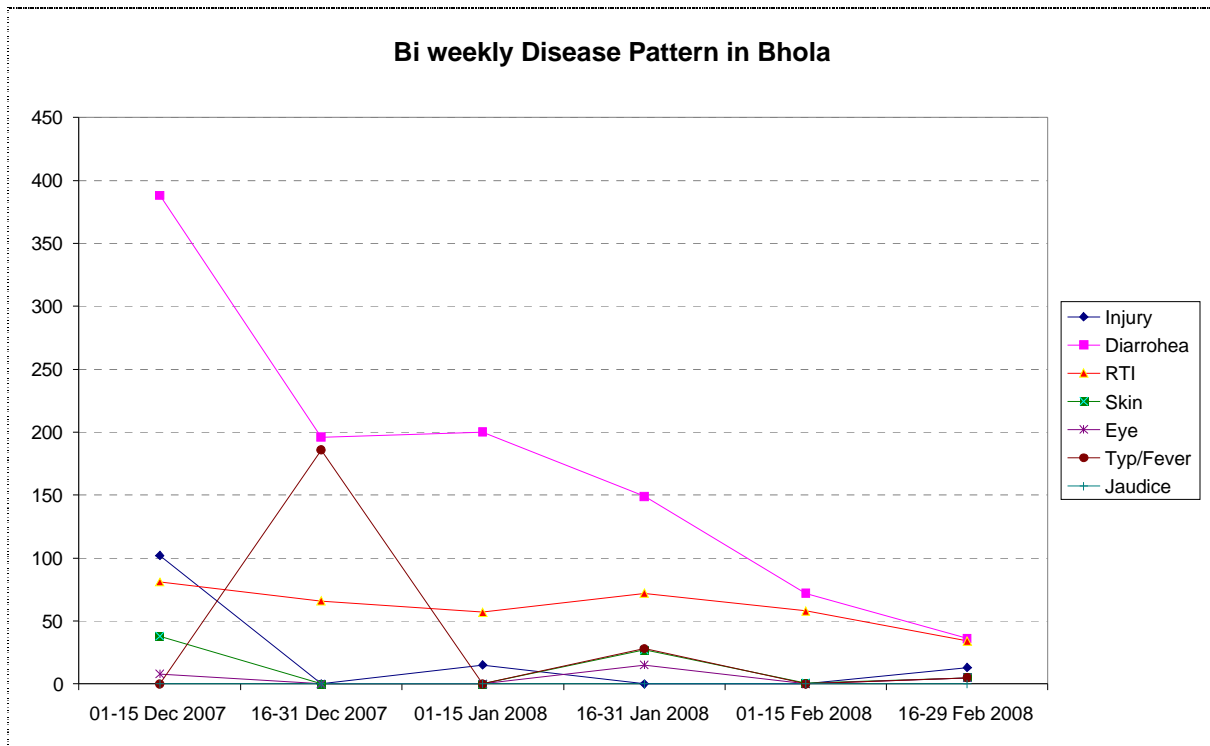
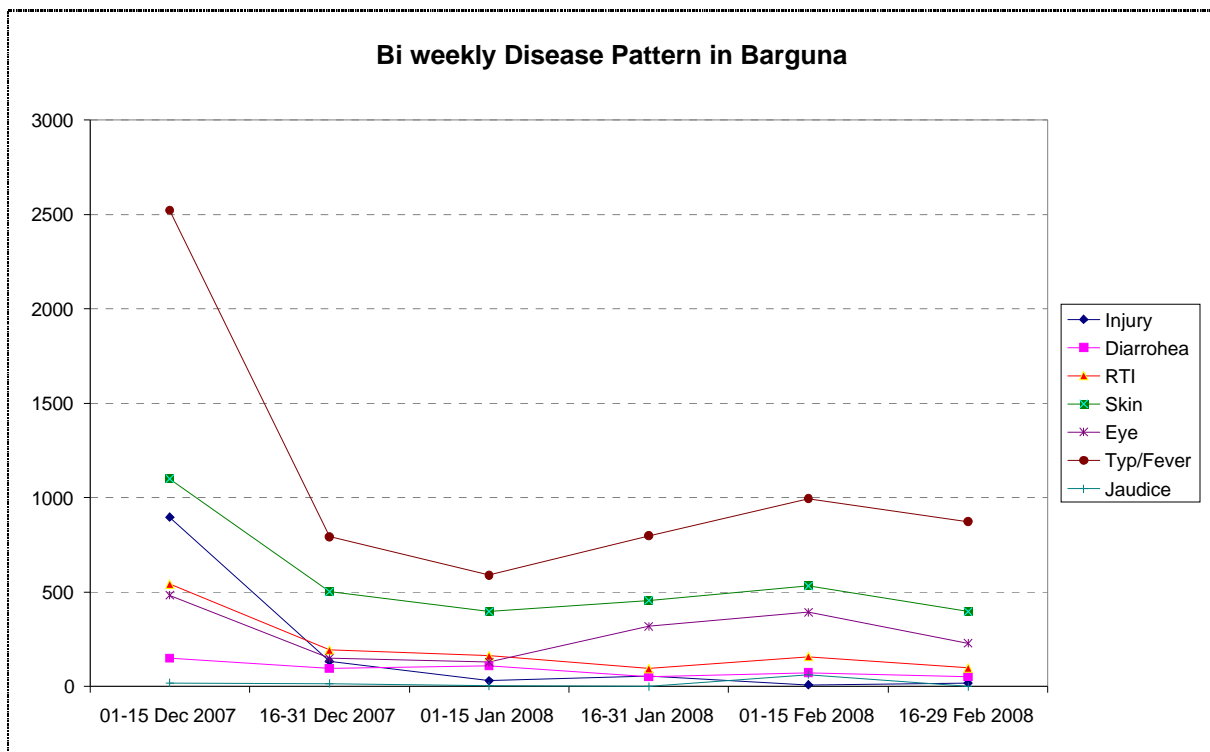


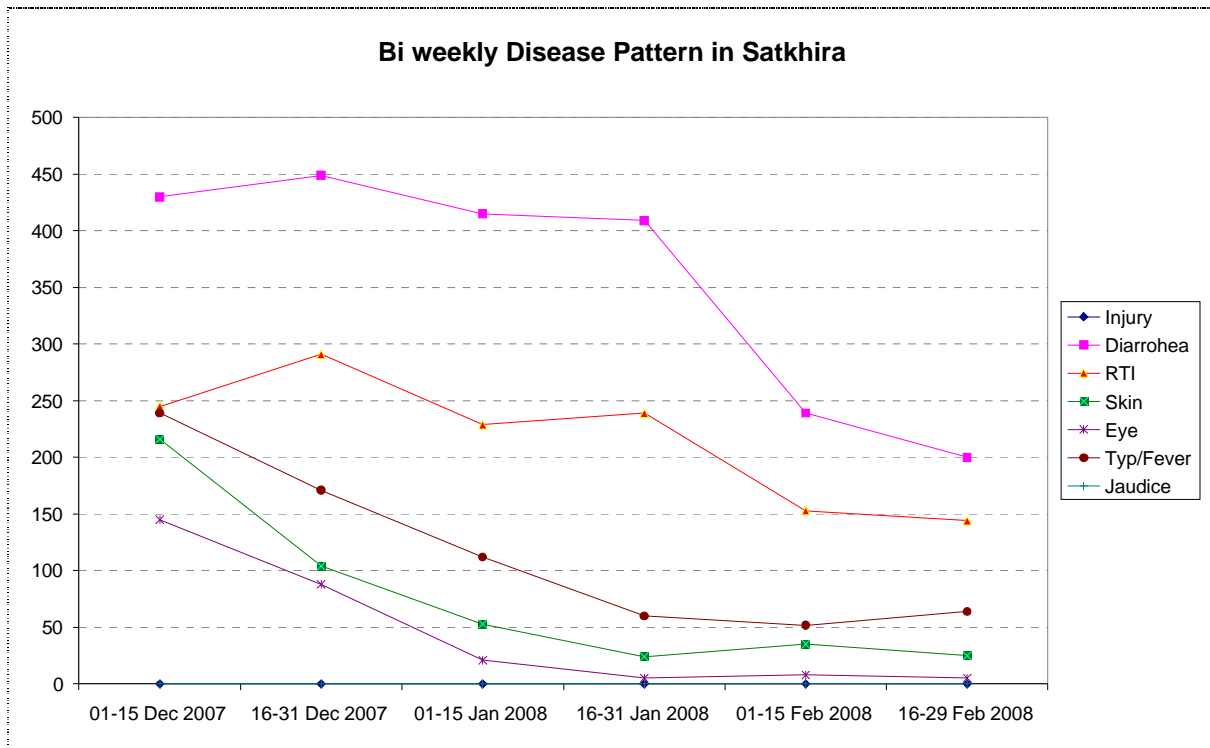
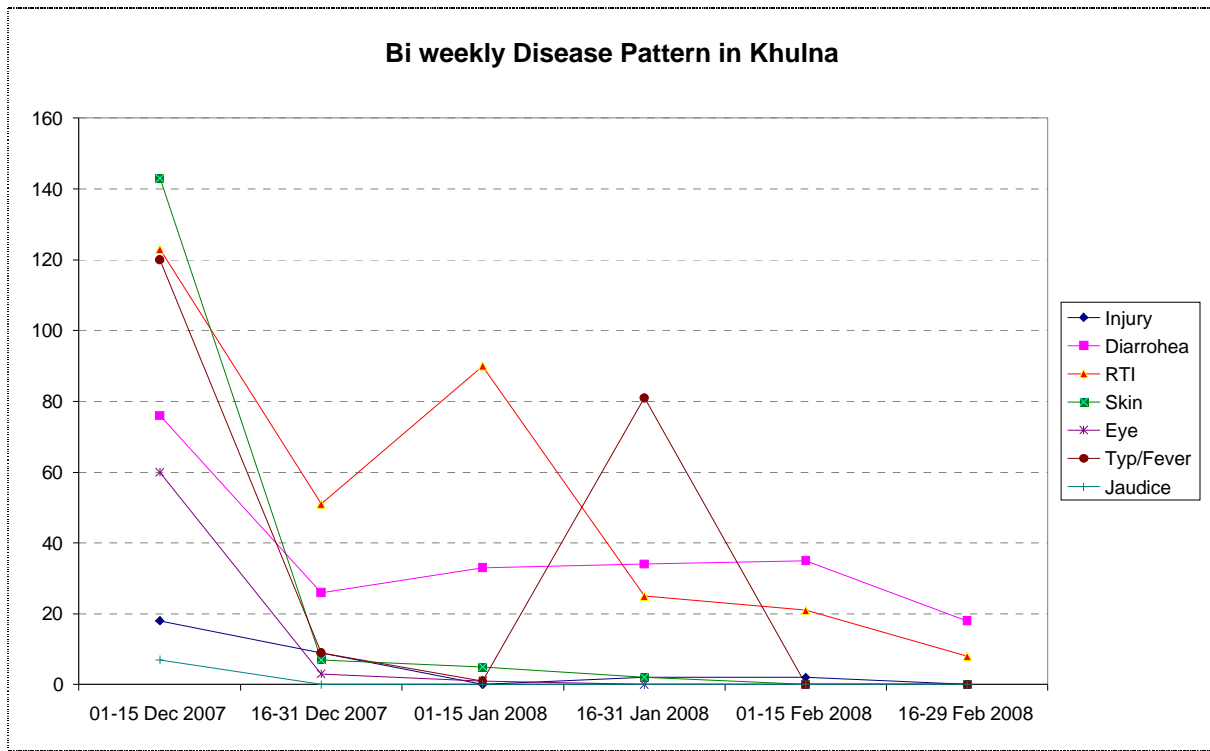
**Annexure**

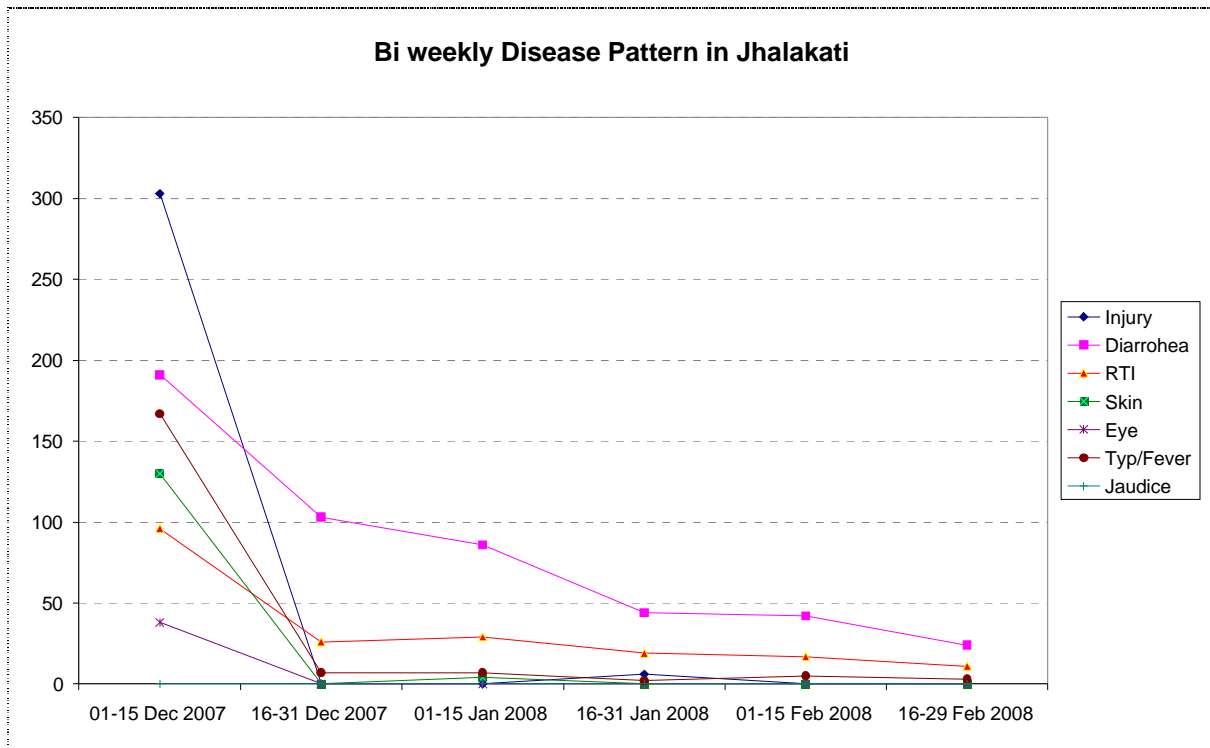
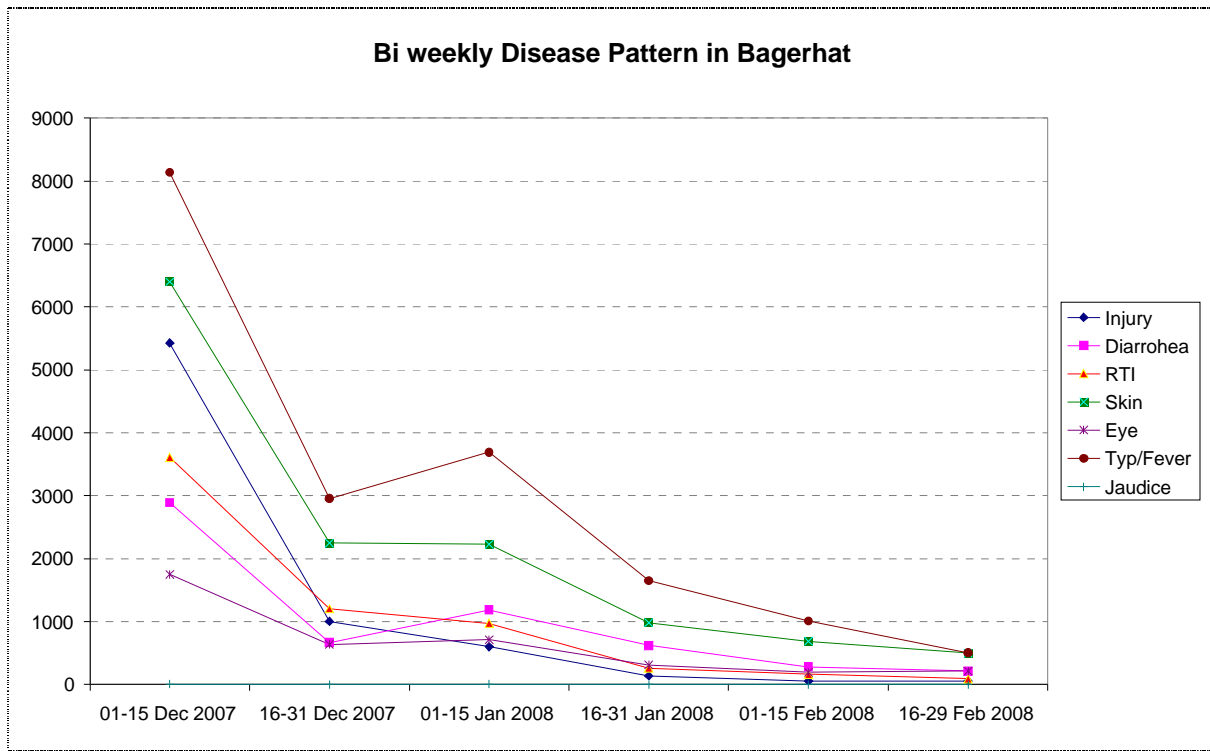
**Bi weekly Disease Pattern in Barisal**











Source: DGHS, MoH&FW