



National Data Management Center for health (NDMC)

Cholera deaths in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has made great strides in improving common infectious diseases. However, the country is still facing frequent severe cholera emergencies. Cholera is an acute intestinal infection causing profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, circulatory collapse and shock. If left untreated, 25-50% of severe cholera cases can be fatal. Using the Global Burden of Disease (GBD 2017) study, this brief provides insight on Cholera caused mortality trends in Ethiopia from 1990-2017.

Cholera caused deaths in Ethiopia

- Cholera deaths had declined by 91%, from 41 per 100,000 in 1990 to 4 per 100,000 in 2013
- Between 2014 and 2017, Cholera caused deaths have increased from 4 deaths per 100,000 in 2014 to 13 deaths per 100,000 in 2017
- Since 2014, Cholera caused death rate for Ethiopia has been equivalent with Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

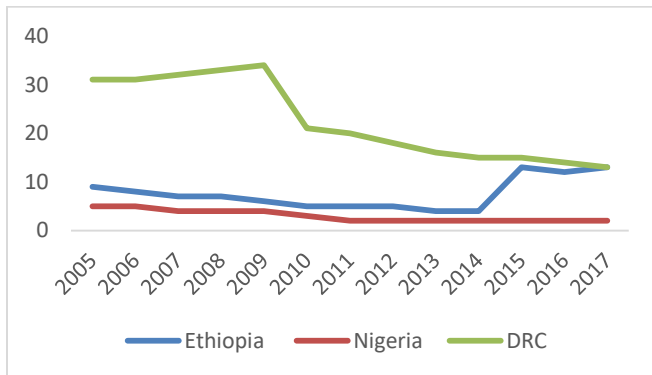


Fig 1. Cholera caused death rate per 100,000, 2005-2017

- Cholera caused death rate is higher among under 5 children and among 70 and above years' adults.

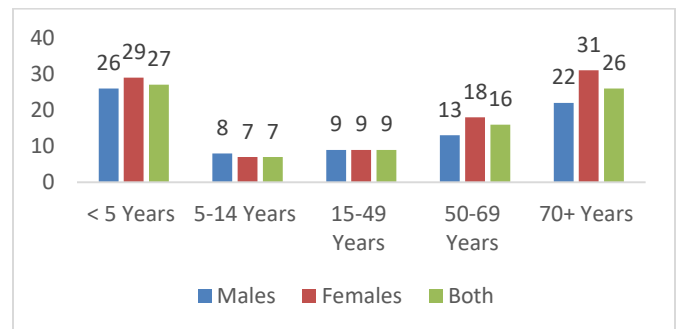


Fig 2. Cholera death rate per 100,000, 2017

Policy Implication

- The Public Health Emergency Management at EPHI should establish strong case identification and surveillance system to generate reliable case based evidence by region and district
- Strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) intervention efforts including population awareness on Cholera prevention and control

There is a need to strengthen early detection and treatment of Cholera cases

Acknowledgment

The NDMC at EPHI works in collaboration with the GBD study centered at IHME. The NDMC would like to acknowledge IHME for the collaboration in generating national and subnational burden of diseases and to strengthen evidence informed health decision in Ethiopia. The GBD study is a systematic, scientific effort to quantify the comparative magnitude of health loss from diseases, injuries, and risks by age, sex, and population over time. The study includes contributions of more than 450 Ethiopian researchers.

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