
SITUATION REPORT No. 10: 5 May 2015

1. Situation Update

- According to the latest figures from the Nepalese Government, 7357 people have been killed and 14 536 have been injured (<http://drrportal.gov.nph>, 16:20 local time).
- Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchok remain priority districts for health assistance.
- As of 5 May 2015, 39 795 patients have been treated in different hospitals in and outside the Kathmandu valley. A total of 6065 have been admitted to the primary hospital. More than 1500 patients have been referred from different camps and districts to hospitals for specialized services.
- The Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) has introduced a hospital based, post-earthquake surveillance system in public and private hospitals of the 14 districts affected the most. This surveillance system currently covers 67 hospitals. This including 46 hospitals and temporary camps within the Kathmandu valley and 21 hospitals outside the Kathmandu valley.
 - As of 4 May 2015, a total of 249 surgeries (165 major and 84 minor) have been performed in 51 hospitals of 5 districts - Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Kathmandu Lalitpur, Makawanpur.
- Displacement tracking by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster has assessed 103 sites in the Kathmandu Valley. Fifty-eight sites remain open with 37 494 Internally Displaced Persons. According to the International Organization for Migration, service provision in the sites has been uneven and primarily community led, with contributions from a range of actors including military, police, Government, Red Cross, private sector and some non-government organizations.

2. Immediate Needs

- There is a need to support assisted discharge for earthquake injured patients who need post-operation follow up, rehabilitation, transport and shelter assistance.
- Transportation of medical supplies remains a key challenge with limited air transportation to reach areas that are not accessible by road.
- Orthopaedic equipment and supplies are urgently needed to treat the long list of patients requiring surgery in hospitals in the Kathmandu Valley.

3. Health Sector Response

3.1 MOHP

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) is leading the health response operations through the HEOC.
- Response coordination, including the coordination and deployment of foreign medical teams continues.
- Assessment of the health care needs and treatment of the injured continues in the affected districts.
- Management of dead bodies is being conducted in close coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- MOHP is airing public health messages through radio, television and distributing education and communication materials in all affected districts.
- The MOHP is introducing prospective, syndromic surveillance to detect outbreaks of

epidemic-prone diseases based on observations in hospital out-patient departments. The MOHP has adapted its surveillance forms to include information on children under the age of five.

- MOHP has mobilized rapid response teams for the prevention and response of potential disease outbreaks in all affected districts.

3.2 WHO

- WHO has provided 300 doses of Tetanus Toxoid vaccines to the Canadian Red Cross. The vaccines will be used in the district of Rasuwa.
- WHO is setting up a mobile storage unit in the Logistic Management Department premises to ensure additional storage space for medical supplies.
- WHO handed over 175 body bags to MOHP on 4 May for use in body management in the affected districts.
- On 4 May 2015, WHO deployed public health officers to Gorkha to support District Health Offices in coordinating health response in the district.
- WHO is meeting with partners and foreign medical teams based in the Gorkha district and is assessing the situation. Key needs identified include; shelter, essential medicines and provision of transportation services to deliver health supplies to remote communities.
- A template for collecting information on “Who is Where, When, doing What“ (4Ws) and has been shared with partners. This information allows for a better understanding of partners’ work, presence and assisting in better coordination.
- Measles and rubella vaccination campaigns (WHO, UNICEF support to MOHP) were conducted 2 – 4 May 2015 in official and non-official camps in the Kathmandu valley. The campaign vaccinated a total of 2428 children aged six months to 5 years (412 in Bhaktapur, 604 in Lalitpur and 1412 in the Kathmandu district).
- WHO, in consultation with the MOHP’s Child Health Division, has prepared treatment protocols and is distributing printed flipcharts on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness to health care facilities and FMTs.
- WHO has assessed medical waste management in several mobile health clinics in the Kathmandu valley and found that no procedures had been put in place for the safe disposal of waste. WHO is working with local nongovernmental organizations to address this issue.
- WHO, together with the Regional Director of the Central Development Region and MOHP representatives, has visited three affected districts (Bhaktapur, Kavre and Sinduplanchok) to review surveillance activities.
- WHO has deployed staff to 14 affected districts to help district health offices strengthen their disease surveillance systems.
- WHO is supporting Department of Water Supply & Sewerage (DWSS) for water quality monitoring (free residual chlorine and e-coli) using the mobile lab. Most of the government recognized camps have already been monitored. Results are expected tomorrow.

4. Contact Information

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