
SITUATION REPORT No. 9: 4 May 2015

1. Situation Update

- According to the latest figures from the Nepalese Government, 7365 people have been killed and 14 355 have been injured (National Emergency Operation Center: 15:00 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 3 May 2015, a total of 32 002 patients have been treated in different hospitals in and outside the Kathmandu valley and 4460 have been admitted to hospital. More than 1200 patients were referred from different camps and districts to hospitals for specialized services.
- Temporary field hospitals have been established in Bhaktapur, Chhauni, Lagankhel, Sinamangal and Singhadurbar area in the Kathmandu valley and in Sindhupalchowk Kavre, Gorkha, Nuwakot and Rasuwa districts outside the valley with the help of different medical teams and support received from Bhutan, Canada, China, Czech Republic, France (MSF), Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar Red Cross, Thailand and Turkey (as of 3 May 2015) according to the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) official report.
- A rapid assessment of the availability of reproductive health services in the most affected districts shows that emergency obstetrics and newborn care services remain disrupted in most districts. Services for antiretroviral therapy, sexually transmitted infections, family planning and the clinical management of gender-based violence have been suspended.
- A total of 109 foreign medical teams (FMTs) are registered with the MOHP/WHO coordination team, and over 90 have been deployed to the field (as of 19:00 local time today).
- Several of the large military medical teams will withdraw in the next few days, and assessments are being made of any potential gaps their departure will leave.
- The National Public Health Laboratory is testing water samples collected from Gorkha, Kathmandu and Lalitpur.

2. Immediate Needs

- Hospital tents and maternity tents for health care facilities in all areas affected by the earthquake.
- Orthopaedic equipment and supplies for the long list of patients requiring surgery in hospitals of the Kathmandu valley.
- Physical rehabilitation for patients who have undergone operations and injuries is of immediate concern as there are limited rehabilitation services compared to the needs.
- Mental health and psychosocial support for those affected by the earthquake is rising as people try to come to grips with the situation.
- Risk communication messaging is urgently needed to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases.

3. Health Sector Response

3.1 MOHP

- MOHP has been airing public health message through radio and television and distributing

information, 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 at hospitals' out-patient departments.
- MOHP has mobilized rapid response teams for the prevention and response of potential disease outbreaks.
- Medical teams – both national and foreign - have been deployed to the affected districts. Most FMTs have been deployed outside the Kathmandu valley.
- Health education and information campaigns are ongoing in all affected districts.
- The MOHP has adapted its surveillance forms to include information on children under the age of five.
- The Logistic Management Division is regularly sending medicine to districts from its central warehouse.

3.2 WHO

- WHO has deployed a team to set up a sub-office in Gorkha district to help coordinate health response efforts. Seven villages in Gorkha district remain cut off from the outside world due to damaged roads, and little information is coming out of these sites. Supplies are running low in health care facilities and in the district hospital.
- WHO, in consultation with the MOHP's Child Health Division, has prepared treatment protocols and is printing and distributing flipcharts on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness to health care facilities and FMTs.
- WHO has been coordinating the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response in Lalitpur district following a rapid assessment of needs. Various partners have been mobilized to provide WASH services. WHO continues to monitor WASH services in these areas. No outbreaks of waterborne diseases have been reported so far.
- 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 such 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, is visiting three affected districts (Bhaktapur, Kavre and Sinduplanchok) to review surveillance activities.
- WHO staff will be deployed tomorrow to 14 affected districts to help district health offices strengthen their disease surveillance systems.

4. Contact Information

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