

Zaatri Health Information System

Midyear Report 2015

Summary Key Points:

Mortality

In the first half of 2015, 120 mortalities were reported in Zaatri camp with a Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) of (0.2/1000 population/month; 2.4/1000 population/year) which is equivalent to the reported CMR in Zaatri camp for 2014 and is lower than both the reported CMR in Syria prior to the conflict in 2010 (0.33/1000 population/month; 4/1000 population/year)¹ as well as the reported CMR in Jordan in 2013 according to two sources; World Bank Indicators and Jordan Department of Statistics respectively; (0.33/1000 population/month; 4/1000 population/year)¹ and (0.48/1000 population/month; 5.7/1000 population/year)².

Among the 120 deaths, 23% were neonatal with neonatal mortality rate of 14.1/1000 livebirths which is comparable with Jordan's neonatal mortality rate of 14.9/1000 livebirths; 42% were children under 5 and 50% were children and youth under 18 years of age.

CMR is influenced by the size of the population. Thus, despite the fact that CMR was calculated based on the median population in Zaatri in 2015 which was 81,405, it should be kept in mind that this figure was fluctuating all through the year due to continual influx into the camp as well as refugees leaving the camp back to Syria or to reside in urban areas of Jordan.

Furthermore, the cases of deaths reported in Zaatri are the cases that took place inside the camp as well as cases referred to health facilities outside the camp. Nevertheless, this system does not capture death cases that take place outside the camp whom have not followed the usual referral procedures; i.e. cases that by themselves directly approached health facilities outside the camp and have not been reported by their family members back in the camp.

Taking the two above mentioned factors into consideration, calculated CMR for Zaatri in 2015 might be underestimated or overestimated.

Morbidity

There were 61 full time clinicians in Zaatri camp during the first half of 2015 covering the outpatient department (OPD) with 30 consultations/clinician/day on average which is within the acceptable standard (<50 consultations/clinician/day)

Thirty four alerts were investigated during the first half of 2015 for diseases of outbreak potential; watery diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, acute jaundice syndrome, acute flaccid paralysis, suspected measles and suspected meningitis.

¹World Bank Indicators

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CDRT.IN/countries?order=wbapi_data_value_2013+wbapi_data_value+wbapi_data_value-last&sort=asc

² Jordan Statistical Yearbook 2013 – Department of Statistics

For acute health conditions upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), influenza like illness (ILI) and skin infections were the main reasons to seek medical care in the first half of 2015 as well as 2014.

Acute health conditions accounted for approximately 70% of total OPD consultations.

For chronic health conditions, hypertension, diabetes and asthma were the main reasons to seek medical care in the first half of 2015 as well as 2014.

Severe emotional disorders (including moderate- severe depression) and epilepsy/seizures were the two main reasons to seek mental care during the first half of 2015 as well as 2014.

Reproductive tract infections were collected differently in the first and second quarter of 2015 thus on the report it appears twice under Acute health conditions and as a separate component under Morbidity.

Inpatient Department Activities

Inpatient department activities are conducted by Moroccan Field Hospital (MFH) and MSF-France in Zaatri camp. 772 new inpatient admissions were reported during the first half of 2015 with a bed occupancy rate of 20% and hospitalization rate of (1.6/1000 population/month; 19/1000 population/year) which is comparable to the hospitalization rate in 2014. Please note this does not include referrals for inpatient admissions outside of the camp.

Please note that there is slight discrepancy between the number of admissions in section 4.1 and 4.2 and this is due to reporting errors.

Referrals

Total referrals to hospitals outside the camp were 5,343 during the first half of 2015 which is 40% more than the average referrals in 2014. 57% of referrals were to Ministry of Health (MoH) hospitals.

Reproductive Health

5,803 pregnant women made their first antenatal care (ANC) visit during the first half of 2015, only 57% of those made their first visit during the first trimester.

Reported coverage of antenatal care in the first half of 2015 is low reflected in the low coverage of antenatal care (4 or more ANC visits), tetanus vaccination and anemia screening but this has significantly improved since 2014 when it was even lower.

1,982 live births were reported in the first half of 2015 with a crude birth rate of 4.1/1000 population/month. 27% of deliveries were caesarian section and all were attended by skilled health workers. This is an increase compared to 2014 (17%) and the reasons for this are being explored

Low birth weight is under-reported (2% of livebirths) due to the unavailability of the birth weight for many cases referred for delivery at hospitals outside the camp.

Postnatal care (PNC) is overestimated (131%) due to the incorrect collection and reporting during the first quarter of 2015 where any PNC visit was recorded regardless of number and timing of visit.