

## **Nipah situation in 2014**

**Update on February 28, 2014**

### **Situation Update**

As of 27 february 2014, 27 cases of Nipah virus infection have been reported in Bangladesh since December 2013. Among them 14 cases have died. These cases are from 13 different districts (Table 1)

### **Nipah**

Human Nipah virus (NiV) infection, an emerging zoonotic disease, was first recognized in a large outbreak of 276 reported cases in Malaysia and Singapore from September 1998 through May 1999.

### **Agent**

NiV is a highly pathogenic paramyxovirus belonging to genus Henipavirus. It is an enveloped RNA virus.

### **Incubation period**

The median incubation period of the secondary cases who had a single exposure to Nipah case was nine days (range 6–11 days) but exposure to onset of illness varies from 6-16 days. The median incubation period following single intake of raw date palm sap to onset of illness is 7 days (range: 2-12 days) in Bangladesh.

### **Transmission**

*<sup>1</sup>Drinking of raw date palm sap (kancha khejurer rosh) contaminated with NiV*

[<sup>1</sup>Close physical contact with Nipah infected patients]

### **Surveillance**

Nipah surveillance began in 2006, Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) in collaboration with ICDDR,B established Nipah surveillance in 10 District level Government hospitals of the country where Nipah outbreaks had been identified. **Presently surveillance system is functioning in five hospitals of Nipah Belt.**

**Table 01****Nipah situation (December 2013 - February 27, 2014)**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No of Cases</b>	<b>No of Deaths</b>
1	Manikganj	2	2
2	Magura	5	2
3	Faridpur	5	4
4	Rangpur	4	2
5	Shaariatpur	1	1
6	Kushtia	1	0
7	Rajshahi	1	0
8	Natore	1	0
9	Dinajpur	1	0
10	Chapai Nawabganj	1	0
11	Naugaon	1	1
12	Madaripur	3	2
13	Dhaka	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>