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## UNCLASSIFIED

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### Disease Occurrence -- Worldwide

**(DI-1812-331-03, 18 Apr 2003)**

#### General

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) The DOWW, published under the auspices of the Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DoDIPP), reflects the Defense Intelligence Production Community position. The DIA's AFMIC is the designated DoDIPP producer for this subject.

(U) The DOWW provides timely alerts and updates on militarily significant infectious diseases.

(b)(3):10 USC 424

(U) Health events from 04/16/2003 through 04/18/2003 include:

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## CENTCOM

### Iraq

(U) **Disease:** Acute diarrheal syndrome

(U) **Date:** Mid April 2003

(U) **Location:** Al Basrah, Al Muthanna, As Sulaymaniyah Governates

(U) **Summary:** According to open reporting, the number of diarrhea cases are increasing in Kirkuk, Umm Qasr, An Nasiriyah, and Al Basrah. Some 50 cases per day are being reported in Kirkuk alone compared to 10 cases per day before the conflict.

(U) An increase in the number of cholera cases also is being reported in Al Basrah. (see DOWW [DI-1812-317-03](#), 27 March 2003).

(U) **Assessment:** Increased diarrhea rates typically occur during the warmer months, when water shortages are exacerbated by high temperatures in the region. Interruptions in electricity with resultant shortages of potable water in recent weeks have increased the level of cases. Unless water shortages are alleviated, large outbreaks of diarrhea, including cholera, could occur with significant fatalities possible in the absence of

appropriate therapy, particularly among children under 5 years of age.

**(U) Potential Risk to US Forces:** An operationally significant number (potentially over 50 percent per month) of personnel consuming local food, water, or ice could develop bacterial diarrhea. An infrequent or sporadic number of personnel consuming local food, water, or ice could develop symptomatic cholera infection.

## Iraq

Pages 3-5 are not responsive to your request and not included.

**(U) Disease:** Leishmaniasis - visceral

**(U) Date:** January 2003

**(U) Series:** This report updates [DI-1812-329-03](#) (16 Apr 03)

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

**(U) Summary:** [redacted] visceral leishmaniasis has increased in southern Iraq in Al Amara, Maysan Governorate. Original reports stated approximately 100 cases were identified during January through April 2003; this number has been revised upward to include some 700 cases. A lack of drugs to treat the cases has been a problem throughout Iraq under the previous regime.

**(U) Assessment:** Cases of visceral leishmaniasis reportedly have been increasing in central and southern Iraq at least since 2002. The cases identified in this report likely were infected in the 2002 transmission season, which typically occurs from April to November. The availability of drugs to treat this disease has been an ongoing problem in this region, and international support to alleviate the situation is under way. Some drugs reportedly have started to arrive in the region to treat these cases.

**(U) Potential Risk to US Forces:** Infrequent or sporadic numbers of personnel exposed to sand flies could develop symptomatic visceral leishmaniasis. Attack rates could be high in small groups exposed to heavily infected sand fly populations in focal areas.

Non Responsive

Page 03 of 10

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(3):10 USC 424:Non Responsive

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(3):10 USC 424:Non Responsive

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## UNCLASSIFIED

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### Disease Occurrence -- Worldwide

(b)(2), 18 Apr 2003)

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#### General

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(U) The DOWW provides timely alerts and updates on militarily significant infectious diseases.

(U) This product is now available on the Internet at (b)(2), on SIPRNET at (b)(2), and on Intelink at (b)(2).

(U) Health events from 04/16/2003 through 04/18/2003 include:

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## CENTCOM

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### Iraq

(U) **Disease:** Acute diarrheal syndrome

(U) **Date:** Mid April 2003

(U) **Location:** Al Basrah, Al Muthanna, As Sulaymaniyah Governates

(U) **Summary:** (b)(2) Sec. 1.4(c) the number of diarrhea cases are increasing in Kirkuk, Umm Qasr, An Nasiriyah, and Al Basrah. Some 50 cases per day are being reported in Kirkuk alone compared to 10 cases per day before the conflict.

(U) An increase in the number of cholera cases also is being reported in Al Basrah. (see DOWW (b)(2) (b)(2)).

(U) **Assessment:** Increased diarrhea rates typically occur during the warmer months, when water shortages are exacerbated by high temperatures in the region. Interruptions in electricity with resultant shortages of potable water in recent weeks have increased the level of cases. Unless water shortages are alleviated, large outbreaks of diarrhea, including cholera, could occur with significant fatalities possible in the absence of appropriate therapy, particularly among children under 5 years of age.

**(U) Potential Risk to US Forces:** An operationally significant number (potentially over 50 percent per month) of personnel consuming local food, water, or ice could develop bacterial diarrhea. An infrequent or sporadic number of personnel consuming local food, water, or ice could develop symptomatic cholera infection.

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## Iraq

**(U) Disease:** Leishmaniasis - visceral

**(U) Date:** January 2003

**(U) Series:** This report updates (b)(2)

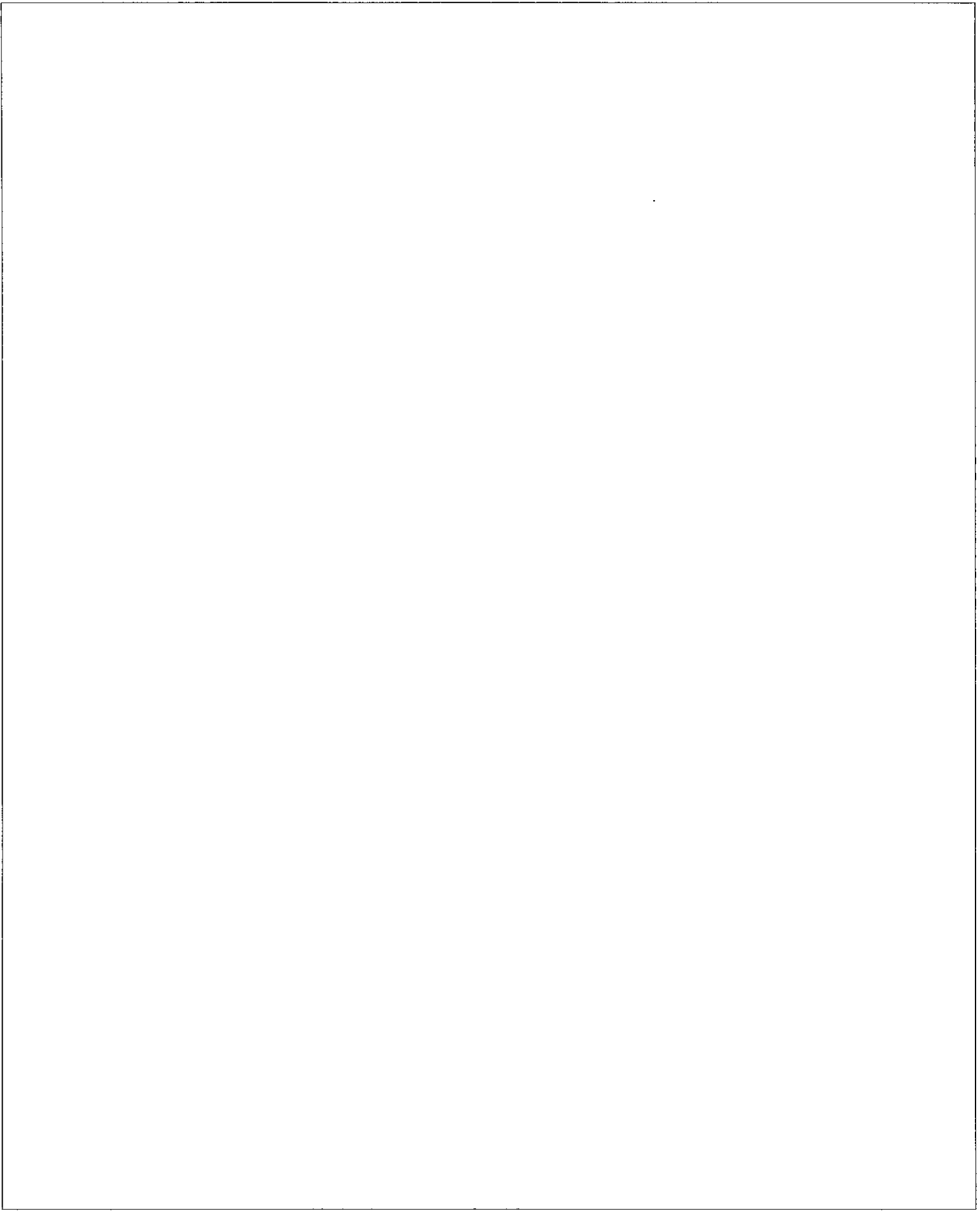
Sec. 1.4(c)

**(U) Summary:** [redacted] visceral leishmaniasis has increased in southern Iraq in Al Amara, Maysan Governorate. Original reports stated approximately 100 cases were identified during January through April 2003; this number has been revised upward to include some 700 cases. A lack of drugs to treat the cases has been a problem throughout Iraq under the previous regime.

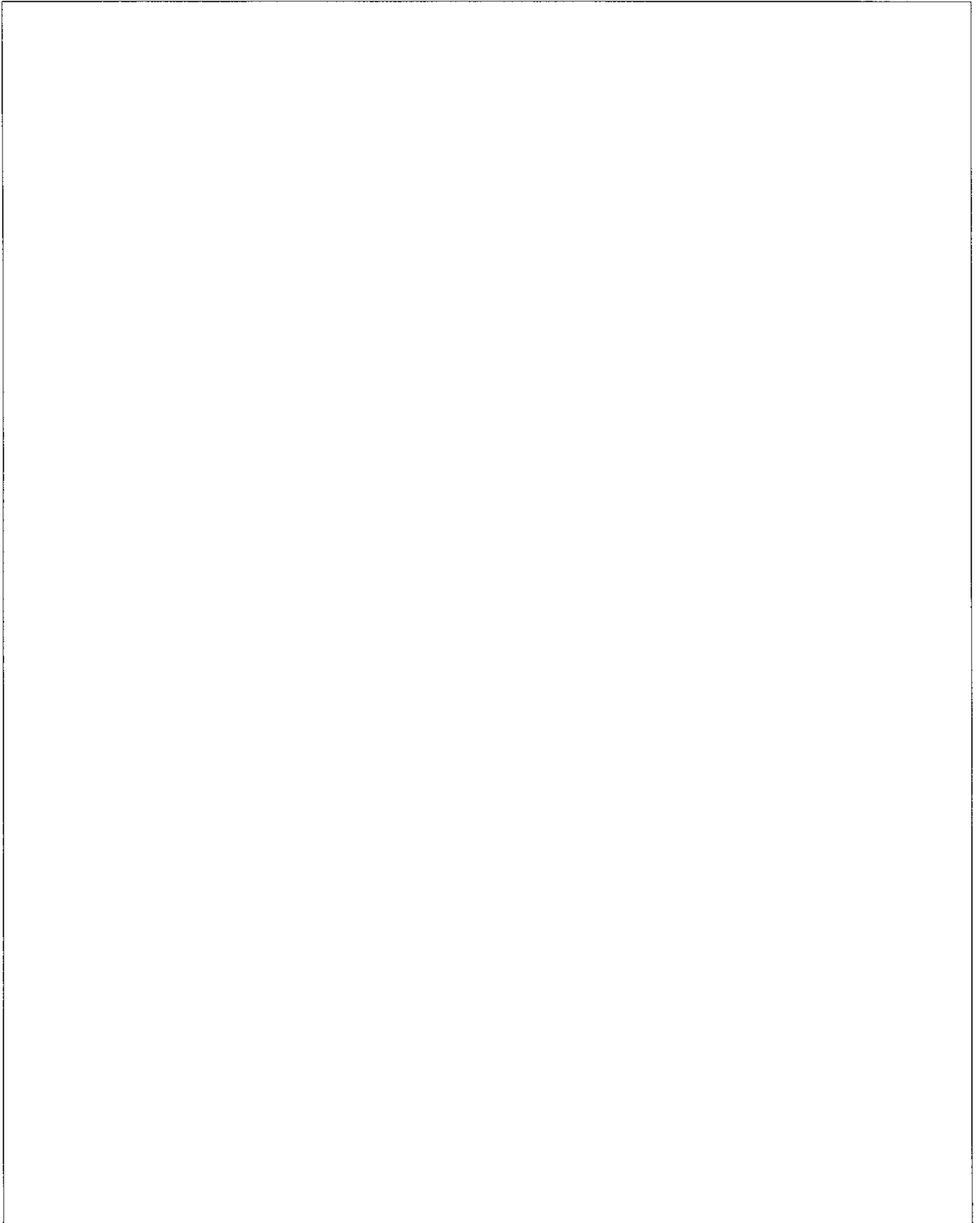
**(U) Assessment:** Cases of visceral leishmaniasis reportedly have been increasing in central and southern Iraq at least since 2002. The cases identified in this report likely were infected in the 2002 transmission season, which typically occurs from April to November. The availability of drugs to treat this disease has been an ongoing problem in this region, and international support to alleviate the situation is under way. Some drugs reportedly have started to arrive in the region to treat these cases.

**(U) Potential Risk to US Forces:** Infrequent or sporadic numbers of personnel exposed to sand flies could develop symptomatic visceral leishmaniasis. Attack rates could be high in small groups exposed to heavily infected sand fly populations in focal areas.

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## Appendix

(U) **Request for feedback:** This Center has an ongoing effort to upgrade its worldwide epidemiological intelligence reporting and requests that any feedback be forwarded to the Defense Intelligence Agency, Building 6000, Washington D.C., 20340-5100, Attn: AFMIC, by electronic message to DIRAFMIC FT DETRICK MD, or through the comments/feedback link on the AFMIC home page on Intelink.

(U) **Distribution Statement:** This document has been produced for official use within the US Government, and distribution is limited to US Government agencies. Requests for this document from outside the US Government must be referred to the Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20340-0001.

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