Disease Occurrence -- Worldwide

(DI-1812-276-03, 15 Jan 2003)

General

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

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

CENTCOM

Iraq

(U) Disease: Leishmaniasis - visceral

(U) Summary: Several reports indicate that numbers of visceral leishmaniasis cases may be increasing throughout the country, with many cases occurring in the south. Cases have been more commonly reported in children. Specific dates, locations, and rates are unavailable.

(U) Assessment: Visceral leishmaniasis is focally endemic, primarily in rural areas. Disease rates typically are unavailable and reporting is unreliable, especially for central and southern Iraq. A 1996 World Health Organization (WHO) report cited an increased incidence of both cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis cases (from 14.9 per 100,000 in 1989 to 54.3 per 100,000 in 1994) due to a steady increase in vector density. More recent assessments are unavailable.

(U) Potential Risk to US Forces: An infrequent or sporadic number of personnel exposed to sand flies could develop symptomatic infection in the absence of countermeasures. Attack rates could be higher in small groups exposed to heavily infected sand fly populations in focal areas.
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(U) The weekly DOWW provides timely alerts and updates on militarily significant infectious diseases.

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

(U) Health events from 01/09/2003 through 01/15/2003 include:

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