Summary of the current situation

Haiti

Since the notification of the first two confirmed cases of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 in the greater Port-au-Prince area on 2 October 2022, to 13 November 2022, the Haitian Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, MSPP per its French acronym), reported a total of 9,076 suspected cases in 8 departments of the country, including 816 confirmed cases, 7,623 hospitalized suspected cases, and 175 registered deaths. This represents an increase of 33% in suspected cases (N=2,262), 25% in confirmed cases (N=163) and 22% in deaths (N=31) compared to the Update of November 8, 2022. To date, 4 departments have confirmed cases (Artibonite, Centre, Grand-Anse and Ouest). As of November 13th, the case fatality rate among suspected cases is 2%.

Of a total of 2,019 samples analyzed by the National Public Health Laboratory (LNSP for its acronym in French), 639 were confirmed (40.4% positivity rate).

### Figure 1. Daily distribution of suspected cases of cholera in Haiti in 2022, as of 13 November 2022

![Graph showing daily distribution of suspected cases of cholera in Haiti](chart.png)

Source: Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population

Of the total reported suspected cases with available information, 60% are male and 46% are aged 19 years or younger. The most affected age group is 1 to 4-year-olds, followed by 20 to 29 years old and 30 to 39-year-olds (Figure 2).

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1. Update produced using available provisional data as of 13 November 2022, which will be adjusted as new information becomes available.
3. The figures and map produced in this update exclusively represent the cases related to the community outbreak registered in Haiti. They do not include the cases registered in the Port-au-Prince prison.

Among confirmed cases with available age and sex information, 43% are aged 19 years or younger. The most affected age group is 1 to 4-year-olds, followed by 30 to 39-year-olds (Figure 3).

The Ouest Department continues to report the highest number of cases, with 93% of all suspected cases recorded (excluding the 368 suspected cases from the Port-au-Prince prison). The communes of Cité-Soleil and Port-au-Prince account for 62% of all suspected cases reported in the Ouest Department (Figure 4).
Figure 4. Map of cumulative cases of cholera in Haiti in 2022, as of 13 November 2022

In the series of maps below you can observe how the geographical dispersion of the accumulated suspected cases is, according to each epidemiological week. (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Suspected cholera cases in Haiti in 2022, by epidemiological week
In the Port-au-Prince prison, an outbreak of cholera has been registered which has identified 368 suspected cases to date, including 14 confirmed cases and 14 deaths.

The complex humanitarian and security crisis, added to the limited access to fuel throughout the country continues, so access to health services and laboratories is limited and, therefore, epidemiological surveillance is affected.

The Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO / WHO) is working in coordination with the Haitian public health authorities to characterize this event and support the response.

Dominican Republic

On 20 October 2022, the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health confirmed the first imported case of cholera in the country. This is a 32-year-old woman of Haitian nationality, who entered the Dominican Republic on October 17 from Port-au-Prince and then travelled to the province of La Altagracia. For now, none of the contacts have presented symptoms and no additional confirmed cases have been reported. The Ministry’s press release is available at: https://bit.ly/3DhfERG.

Guidance for national authorities

The Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) recommends that Member States continue their efforts to strengthen and maintain cholera surveillance in order to detect suspected cases early, provide adequate treatment and prevent its spread. Early and adequate treatment maintains the case-fatality rate (CFR) of hospitalized patients at less than 1%.

PAHO/WHO encourages Member States to simultaneously continue their efforts to guarantee adequate basic sanitation conditions and access to drinking water, in addition to hygiene promotion and social mobilization, in order to reduce the impact of cholera and other waterborne diseases.

References


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- WHO cholera information. Available at: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cholera

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