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**SITUATION REPORT No. 8: 3 May 2015**

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## 1. Situation Update

- Aftershocks following the 7.8 magnitude earthquake of 25 April 2015 have continued compounding fears of further devastation among the affected population.
- On 3 May, the Government confirmed a total of 7240 death and 14 122 injured (National Emergency Operation Center: 15:30 local time).
- Ministry of Home Affairs reports that search and rescue teams have been able to save 16 people from under the rubble within a week of operation.
- Four health workers (two in Kathmandu and one each in Dhading and Nuwakot) died, 13 are injured and 12 have gone missing according to the latest report from the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP).
- As of 3 May 2015, a total of 28 240 patients have been treated in different hospitals in and outside the Kathmandu valley and 3355 have been admitted for hospital services.
- Rumors of diarrhea and Influenza outbreaks in 14 sites, received from different sources, have been investigated and no outbreaks have been detected to date. MOHP has increased the vigilance for detection, diagnosis and preparedness for case management of such possible outbreaks.
- A total of 100 foreign medical teams (FMTs) are registered with the MOHP/WHO coordination team, and over 90 have been tasked for deployment. The remainders are awaiting their logistic supplies to arrive.
- No current gaps exist in surgical and trauma care; there are enough teams for this purpose currently. There are gaps in rehabilitation professionals, formed into teams, in particular physiotherapists, occupational therapists and rehabilitation health experts.
- Teams are advancing to more remote areas quickly, with multiple teams now active in remote areas of Dading, Dolakha, Gorka, Nuwakot, Ramechapp and Sindupalchowk.
- Teams have begun to arrive in Rasuwa, with the Canadian Red Cross team deploying with an advanced medical party and an Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) given by WHO while awaiting arrival of equipment and supplies.
- Four major district hospitals require long-term (3-6 month) support by foreign medical teams with full field hospitals (Bidur, Chautara, Dhunche and Ramechhap). Partners have been identified for all four facilities with provision of surgical and obstetric services, outpatients and inpatient care. All have begun building of their facilities, or are in advanced stages of planning.

## 2. Immediate Needs

- There is an ongoing need for hospital tents and maternity tents for health facilities in all areas affected by the earthquake.
- There is a long list of patients requiring surgeries in hospitals of the Kathmandu valley. The hospitals are in need of additional surgical (orthopedic) equipment and supplies.
- Physical rehabilitation for patients that have undergone operations and injuries is of immediate concern as there are still limited rehabilitation services available in Nepal compared to the need.
- Specialized health care services for groups with special needs. This includes pregnant women and lactating mothers; care for neonates remains an issue.
- Mental health and psychosocial support for those affected by the earthquake is rising as people try to come to grips with the situation.

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- Risk communication messaging is urgently needed to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases.

### 3. Health Sector Response

#### 3.1 MOHP

- MOHP has established a toll free hotline to consolidate information and concerns from the affected people (toll free 1660 01 33 444).
- Logistic Management Division is repackaging medicine from the central store and dispatching to districts as per need.
- MOHP has been continuing to lead the health response operations through the Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC).
- MOHP has released approximately USD \$330 000 for procurement of medical supplies and activities for prevention and control of disease outbreaks. Rapid Response Teams have been deployed for the prevention and control of potential outbreak in all affected districts.
- Assessment teams supported by WHO are deployed to Okhaldhunga and Sindhuli districts to assess the status and needs of district hospitals.
- More than 100 national and non-resident Nepali medical teams with more than 1000 doctors, nurses and paramedics have been deployed to affected districts.

#### 3.2 WHO

- A team from WHO visited Gorkha district to identify the need for a WHO field office. In Gorkha there are currently seven village development committees that have not received support and little information exists from these sites. There are many public health concerns as supplies are running low even in the district hospital.
- WHO is setting up a sub office in Gorkha as of 4 May 2015 to support the district health office in coordinating health efforts, to ensure that support reaches the most remote areas as soon as possible.
- Sub clusters have been established under the health cluster (reproductive health, mental health) and a working group on physical rehabilitation has been recommended.
- With support from WHO, pit latrines are being built in many outer settlements of Lalitpur district such as Bumati, Harisiddhi, Khokana and Luvu. Water is being supplied in the affected area of this district by tankers and as bottled water as the regular water supply system is out of order.
- WHO, UNICEF have supported the MOHP in a measles and rubella vaccination campaign, started yesterday in all 16 official and other non-official camps in the Kathmandu valley. During this campaign, Nepal movie celebrities were mobilized to disseminate outbreak prevention message.

#### 3.3 Other agencies

- **Direct Relief's** cargo with five mechanical ventilators and five portable X-ray machines is arriving in the next 48 hours.
- **GlobalMedic** has been supporting Patan Academy of Health Sciences with six tents to support post trauma care operations i.e. Out Patient Departments (OPD), immunization, follow-up, surgery, communicable disease assessment, etc. It has begun providing purified water at Kanti Children's Hospital and is planning to send one 32x20 (foot) and three 16x16 (foot) tents to Ghorka to support field hospital together with Children's Aid medical teams.

- **Handicap International** has been conducting assessment on the early rehabilitation needs of the injured in four major hospitals in the Kathmandu Valley (Baktapur, Bir, Patan and TUTH hospitals). The preliminary finding shows that more than 65% of injuries are related to fractures and about 12% have spinal cord Injury. The number of amputations has increased and the frequency seems to be accelerating.
- **International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) South Asia** has been providing reproductive health services in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchawk districts.
- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** has provided Reproductive Health (RH) kits to International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)/Family Planning Association on Nepal (FPAN), Care, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Canadian Red Cross to initiate RH camps in the 14 most affected districts.
- **UNICEF** has sent essential maternal and neonatal health care drugs and supplies and tents to Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk districts. Similarly two tents, 15 emergency health kit medicines, five surgical instruments, abdominal sets, 10 surgical instruments, and basic surgery sets have also been transported to Dolakha district on 2 May 2015.

#### 4. Contact Information

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