

Cholera quietly still kills dozens a month in Haiti

March 3 2016, by David Mcfadden



In this Feb. 24, 2016 photo, Dr. Vanessa Rouzier examines a child suffering cholera symptoms, as his mother watches, inside Haiti's first permanent cholera center, run by Gheskio Centers, in downtown Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Cholera, undetected in Haiti before October 2010, has sickened more than some 7 percent of the population, and killed more than 9,200. (AP Photo/Dieu Nalio Chery)

More than a dozen people reclined on cots inside the clinic in the Haitian capital, a few so sick they were receiving intravenous infusions to

rehydrate their bodies and spare them an agonizing death.

The worst off one recent morning was a thin and spectral man, weak from the vomiting and diarrhea caused by cholera. But all were expected to survive. The disease spread by contaminated water is easily treatable but can lead to death within hours if unattended.

"However I got it, I really hope I never get this sick again," another patient, Estin Josue, said as he recovered inside an immaculately clean and orderly treatment center in downtown Port-au-Prince run by Gheskio Centers, a Haitian medical organization.

Josue and his fellow patients were relatively lucky, getting sick close to the country's first permanent cholera treatment center. Many others are not as fortunate as Haiti continues to wrestle with the worst outbreak of the disease in recent history.

Cholera, which arrived in Haiti in October 2010, has sickened more than 770,000 people, or about 7 percent of the population, and killed more than 9,200. So far this year, it has sickened more than 6,000 and is killing an average of 37 people a month, according to the latest government figures.



In this Feb. 24, 2016 photo, people get treatment at Haiti's first permanent cholera center, run by Gheskio Centers, in downtown Port-au-Prince, Haiti. While the number of cholera cases has been significantly reduced from its first wave and the mortality rate has been slashed to lower than 1 per cent from a high of 9 percent in December 2010, the fact that cholera is still killing Haitians more than five years on is galling to public health experts. (AP Photo/Dieu Nalio Chery)

The persistence of the preventable disease has alarmed public health experts who fear that attention and resources have been diverted by newer challenges, including the regional spread of the Zika virus and the political crisis that recently halted Haiti's elections.

World Health Organization spokesman Gregory Hartl said cholera is now considered "endemic" in Haiti, meaning it's an illness that occurs regularly. Others have noted the cholera bacterium could very well be firmly established in Haiti's rivers, estuaries and even coastal waters.

"Once it is established in a country's aquatic reservoir it is extremely difficult to eradicate," said Afsar Ali, a researcher at the University of Florida who has led studies of cholera in Haiti for years.

Dr. Joseph Donald Francois, who coordinates the health ministry's efforts to combat the illness, still believes Haiti, with international help, can eliminate cholera by 2022. But he acknowledged the effort is badly underfinanced.

Only \$307 million, or less than 14 percent, has been funded of a \$2.2 billion plan announced in 2013 to eradicate cholera from the island shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic over a decade, according to a November report from the U.N.



In this Feb. 24, 2016 photo, a worker pours water for a patient at Haiti's first permanent cholera center, run by Gheskio Centers, in downtown Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The disease spread by contaminated water is easily treatable but can lead

to death within hours if unattended. (AP Photo/Dieu Nalio Chery)

In the first year of the outbreak, more than 200 international organizations were providing money and expertise to combat the illness in Haiti. Now, there are fewer than a dozen, Francois said.

"Having far fewer deaths has led a lot of people to believe the situation is no longer urgent," Francois said. "But if we had the resources, people wouldn't be dying at all."

Cholera was first detected in central Haiti's Artibonite Valley. Researchers say there is ample evidence the disease was introduced to the country's biggest river by inadequately treated sewage from a base of U.N. peacekeepers from Nepal, one of the units that have rotated in and out of a multinational force in Haiti since 2004.

Victims' advocates have sued the U.N. in the United States. A federal judge ruled last year that the international organization was immune from a lawsuit seeking compensation. The U.S. Court of Appeals this week heard arguments for the plaintiffs challenging the U.N. immunity claim. A decision is not expected for months.

Cholera showed up 10 months after a devastating earthquake in the south of Haiti, deepening the country's misery at a time when it was ill-equipped to cope with a second crisis.



In this Feb. 28, 2016 photo, a man wades through a garbage filled water canal, pulling his bag after collecting empty bottles to sell in downtown of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Scientists believe cholera was introduced to the country's biggest river by inadequately treated sewage from a base of U.N. peacekeepers. Victims' advocates have sued the U.N. in the United States, but a federal judge ruled last year that the organization was immune from a lawsuit seeking compensation. The U.S. Court of Appeals heard arguments in March 2016 for the plaintiffs challenging U.N. immunity claims. A decision is not expected for months. (AP Photo/Dieu Nalio Chery)

New research published this month by the U.S. Centers for Disease and Control and Prevention suggests cholera's death toll in Haiti could have been significantly higher due to inadequate reporting early in the outbreak.

While the number of cholera cases has been significantly reduced from its first wave and the mortality rate has been slashed to lower than 1

percent from a high of 9 percent in December 2010, the fact that cholera is still killing Haitians more than five years on is galling to public health experts.

"We need to raise our expectations of what's possible to do in Haiti and other countries in terms of these diseases that we've completely eliminated from our own societies," said Dr. Louise Ivers, a senior policy adviser with Boston-based Partners In Health.

Ivers was working in Haiti's central plateau when cholera started sickening and killing so many people that it gave the nation the globe's highest rate of cholera one year after it was introduced. She said there hasn't been nearly enough progress addressing the lack of sanitation and access to clean water that are key to eliminating cholera and believes progress has stalled.

Only 24 percent of Haitians have access to a toilet, sewage is rarely treated and safe water remains inaccessible to many.

Jean Bertho, an unemployed laborer walking by a trash-strewn gully shook his head when asked about the disease.

"I wouldn't be surprised if cholera lasts for another 50 years here," he said. "There's so much garbage everywhere and Haitian people can't get good water easily."

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