**Trends for diarrhoea morbidity in the Jasikan District of Ghana: Estimates from district level diarrheal surveillance data, 2012-2016**

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**Objective**

This study analysed the trends and seasonality of diarrhoea morbidity outcomes in the Jasikan District of Ghana.

**Methods**

A retrospective analysis of records on diarrhoea data for a five years’ period (January 2012 to December 2016) was undertaken. There was a total diarrhoea incidence of 17740 which was extracted from District Health Information Management System (DHIMS) II database and entered into Excel 2016 which was then exported to Stata version 14 for data cleaning. Excel version 2016 was then used to plot the actual observed cases by years to assess its trend and seasonality.

**Results**

There was period incidence rate of 272.02 per 1000 persons with a decreasing annual growth rate of 1.85%. Declines for diarrhoea generally occurred from November to December and increased from January onwards. High incidence of diarrhoea was found to be common among under five children and among females. The harmattan season experienced the most cases of diarrhoea in the Jasikan District.

**Conclusion**

Evidence show females and children under five years remain at risk of reported diarrhoea cases in the district. Decreasing trend of diarrhoea incidence which was identified in this research within the five years’ period under study, shows that by the year 2020, there will be a sharp decline in the incidence rate of diarrhoea outcome in Jasikan District given improvements in the external environmental conditions in the district all things being equal. Successful implementation of an integrated plan toward achieving a district decline target for diarrhoea by 2020 required from healthcare providers and stakeholders.