



The objective of the bulletin is to report new health events occurring outside and inside EpiSouth area that have potential implications on EpiSouth population. It does not aim to provide an exhaustive review of international alerts. Since 2006, The French public health Institute (InVS) is issuing an [online](#) epidemic intelligence bulletin (Bulletin hebdomadaire International - BHI). In order to limit duplication and to make this already verified information available to a larger audience, information relating to health events of interest for EpiSouth population are translated and integrated in the relevant e-web sections. Despite all verifications, WP6 team would not be responsible for potential errors. The recipient is responsible for the cautious use of this information. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is liable for the use that may be made of the information contained in this report. Data maps and commentary used in this document do not imply any opinion of EpiSouth countries or its partners on the legal status of the countries and territories shown or concerning their borders.

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- A(H5N1) Human influenza – None
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None
- “INSIDE” Events: None
- “OUTSIDE” Events:
 - Saudi Arabia – Dengue

Area:	WORLD	Event:	A(H5N1) – Human	<u>Comments</u>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No confirmed human A(H5N1) influenza case has been reported worldwide this week.• To date, WHO has reported 413 confirmed human A(H5N1) cases of which 256 deaths.

Area:	WORLD	Event:	A(H5N1) – Epizootic	<u>Comments</u>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No outbreak reported this week.

REPORT of NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING INSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA (Occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

No events reported this week

REPORT of NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA
(not occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

Area: Saudi Arabia

Event: Dengue

Comments

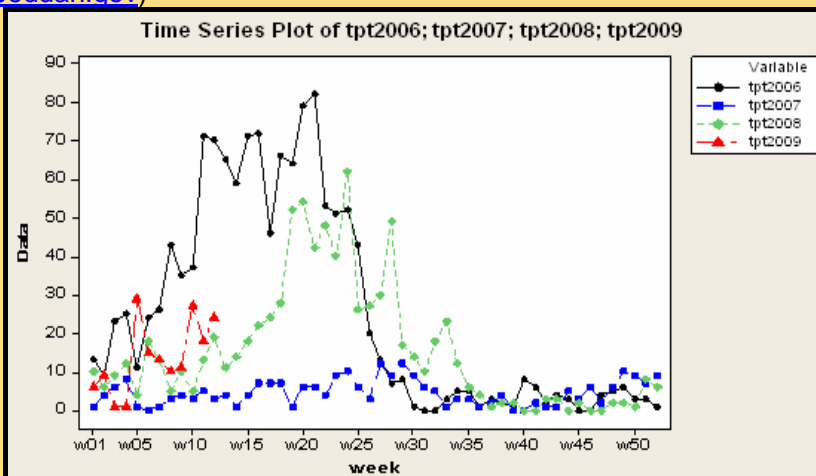
Jeddah

- From January 1st to week 12, 2009, Saudi authorities have reported 164 dengue cases in Jeddah, Makkah province (**Map 1**)
- During the same period in previous years, hundreds of cases were also reported (**Table 1, Figure 1**).
- In 2006 a vector control program was implemented following a dengue outbreak (821 cases including 5 deaths were reported from January to May). The implementation of this vector control programme certainly contributed to the low incidence in 2007.
- Most cases usually occur in Jeddah's Southern districts (**Map 2**), the poorest areas of the city with very precarious living conditions (districts in red on **Map 3**).
- Jeddah authorities have recently re-implemented a vector control programme.

Table 1. Number of reported dengue cases in Jeddah between weeks 1-12, from 2006 to 2009.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
No of reported dengue cases	387	39	124	164

Figure 1. Dengue cases in Jeddah from 2006 to 2009 (source: Jeddah.gov)



Mecca

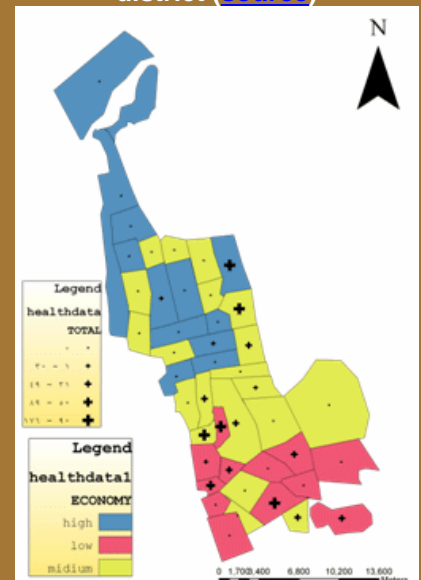
- In 2004 an outbreak (91 cases) was reported in Mecca city:
 - ✓ 6 (7%) had a hemorrhagic dengue fever (HDF) including 1 child.
 - ✓ 21 cases (including 5 HDF) developed complications, among which 1 Dengue Shock Syndrom (DSS).
 - ✓ None died.
- Since the beginning of 2009, at least 3 dengue cases have been reported in Mecca city.
 - ✓ All 3 are Bangladeshi workers.
 - ✓ 1 of them is in critical condition
- In the absence of available structured data, the real number of cases in Mecca is probably underestimated.

Map 1. Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



- Dengue circulates in Jeddah and Mecca cities, which are both located in Makkah province.
- Despite the implementation of vector control measures, breeding sites persist, especially in Jeddah southern districts.
- Precipitations in Jeddah and Mecca area occur mainly between October and May
- In this context, the number of cases is likely to keep increasing in coming weeks

Map 3. Economic levels in Jeddah, by district (source)



Map 2. Location of dengue cases in Jeddah from 2006 to 2008 (source: Jeddah.gov)

