

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.

INDEX e-WEB n°64

- A(H5N1) Human influenza – Egypt
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None
- “OUTSIDE” Events:
 - World – Novel influenza A(H1N1)
 - Democratic Republic of Congo – Monkeypox
 - Singapore – Malaria
- “INSIDE” Events: None (other than A[H5N1] and A[H1N1])

Area: Egypt

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

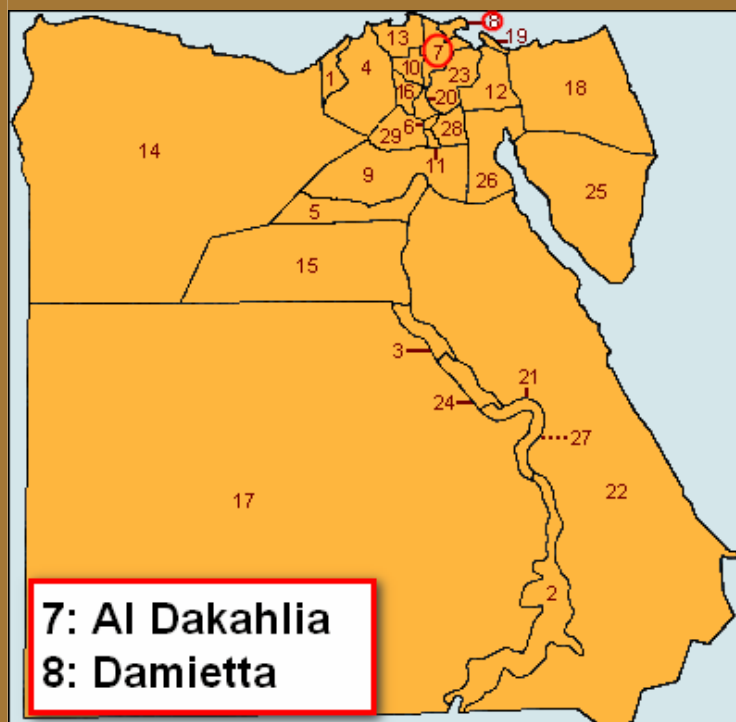
Comments

The Egyptian health authorities have reported 2 new influenza A(H5N1) human cases :

- A 17-month old boy from Damietta Governorate (see **Map 1**).
 - ✓ Date of onset not available;
 - ✓ He was hospitalised on June 3, 2009.
- A 4 y.o. girl from al-Dakahlia Governorate (see **Map 1**).
 - ✓ She presented symptoms on June 5, 2009;
 - ✓ She was hospitalised on June 6, 2009.
- Both cases were treated by oseltamivir; to date they are in good and stable condition.
- Both cases were exposed to sick or dead poultry prior to disease onset.
- To date and since March 2006, Egypt has reported 80 cases including 27 deaths.

- The occurrence of human cases in Egypt is not an unexpected event.
- However, the number of cases since the beginning of May 2009 and up to date (12 cases) is higher than the number reported in May and June over the period 2006-2008.
- At this stage, it is unclear whether the increase in the number of reported cases is due to an intensification of the circulation of the virus or to an improvement of the surveillance system.
- To date, available information do not indicate a change in the transmission of the virus.

Map 1. al-Dakahlia and Damietta Governorates, Egypt



7: Al Dakahlia
8: Damietta

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

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

Area: World	Event: A(H1N1) Novel influenza	<u>Comments</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since April 24, 2009, health authorities of several countries have reported human influenza cases due to a new influenza strain, called A(H1N1) Novel influenza virus, This virus is different from seasonal human A(H1N1) virus, which is responsible for seasonal influenza outbreaks and circulates widely in the world. As of June 11, 2009, the WHO Director-General decided to raise the level of influenza pandemic alert from the current phase 5 to phase 6. At this early stage, the pandemic can be characterized globally as being moderate in severity. Table 1 and Map 4 summarise the Novel influenza situation as of June 11, 2009 at 11:00 AM. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each country has its own case definition. Moreover, within one country, the case definition may change overtime. These two elements have to be considered in the interpretation of the number of reported cases. Updates are regularly uploaded on EpiSouth's website, with new available elements.

Area: Democratic Republic of Congo

Event: Monkeypox

Comments

- During the 21st epidemiological week 2009, the WHO has reported 14 monkeypox cases in the Equateur province, North West of DRC (see map 2).
 - ✓ 1 death has been reported in Mbandaka hospital, but the patient contracted the disease in Bikoro health district (in the rain forest).
 - ✓ Several health districts are affected: Lingomo (9 cases), Budjala (2 cases), Gemena (1 case), Bominge (1 case) and Bikoro (1 case).
- Moreover, from April 20, 2009 to June 1, 2009, the WHO has reported 112 monkeypox cases in the Bokoro health district, Bandundu province (see map 2).

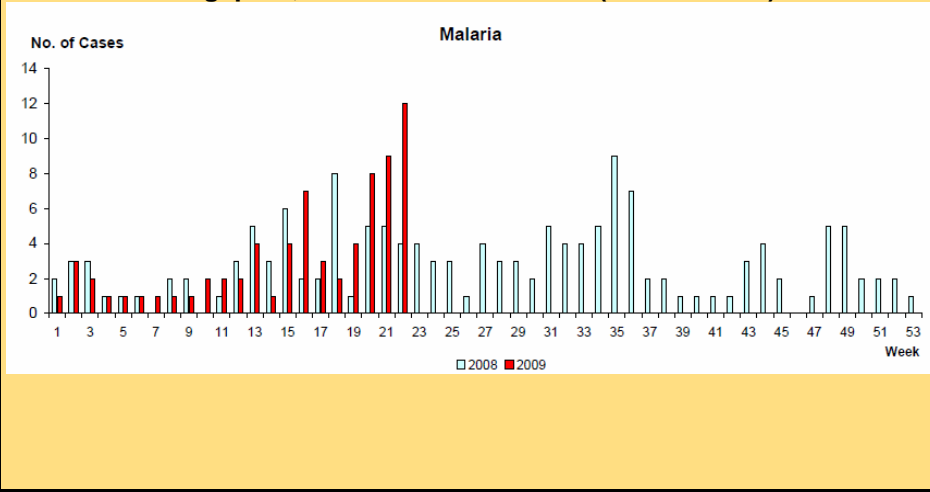
Map 2. Equateur and Bandundu Provinces, DRC



- Since 2000, the number of Monkey Pox epidemics reported in Africa has increased especially due to outbreaks in DRC and Congo Republic (see e-Web n°10 and [thematic Monkey Pox note](#)). This increase could be linked to the interruption of the smallpox vaccination which provided cross protection against Monkey Pox.
- The occurrence of an epidemic in a forest area with a low population density is not an unexpected event.
- However, the health districts reporting cases are numerous and distant from each other, suggesting a spreading of the circulation of the virus among wildlife, in the Equateur and Bandundu provinces.
- Cases have also been reported close to the urban area of Mbandaka.
- Therefore, the situation should be carefully monitored.

- Since June 7th, the Ministry of Health is investigating two clusters of suspected local malaria transmission involving a total of 14 people.
 - ✓ The first cluster involves 5 cases comprising male foreign workers at Jurong Island (see map 3).
 - ✓ The second cluster involves 9 cases mainly composed of foreign workers living in the Sungei Kadut area (see map 3).
 - ✓ None of this people has a history of recent travel.
 - ✓ No death has been reported.
 - ✓ No information concerning the plasmodium species is available at this stage.
- From 01/01/2009 to 06/06/09, the health authorities have reported 72 malaria cases, of which 18 are local cases (vs 60 malaria cases, of which 0 were local cases during the same period in 2008, see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Number of Malaria cases (local and imported) reported in Singapore, 01/01/2008-06/06/2009. (source: MoH)



- Malaria imported cases are regularly reported in Singapore.
- Malaria local cases have been seldom reported during the past few years (1 local case in 2008; 6 in 2007; 14 in 2006; 1 in 2005).
- In November 1982, the WHO has declared Singapore free of malaria. No malaria prophylaxis is required for travellers to this area.
- The possible occurrence of new local cases and the identification of the plasmodium species have to be carefully monitored.

Map 3. Singapore: Sungei Kadut and Jurong Island



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

No events reported this week

Table 1: Number of confirmed A(H1N1) novel influenza up to 11/06/09, 11:00 am

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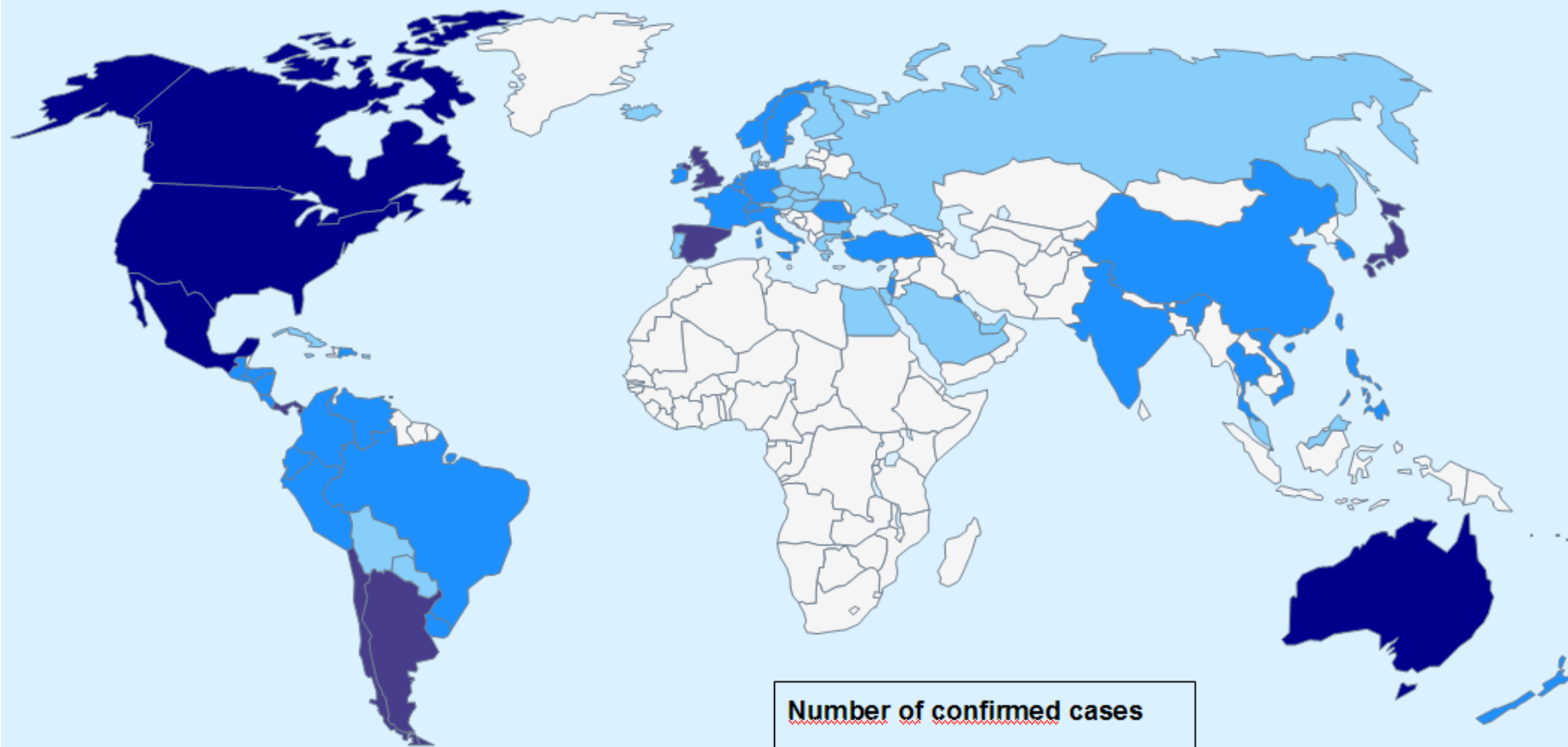
Country	A(H1N1) confirmed cases		Secondary case linked to an imported case (CSI) Secondary case no linked to an imported case (CSL)
	Total	Death	
Argentina	256	0	Community transmission
Bahamas	3	0	
Barbados	1	0	2 CSL
Bermuda	1	0	Imported case (no information on the origin)
Bolivia	3	0	
Brazil	40	0	14 imported case including 1 from EU + 6 CSI
Canada**	2 446	4	Community transmission
Cayman Islands	1	0	Imported from USA
Chile	1 694	2	Community transmission
Colombia	35	1	Community transmission
Costa Rica	104	1	Community transmission, 1 imported from Belgium
Cuba	5	0	
Dominica	1	0	
Dominican Republic	91	1	Community transmission
Ecuador	67	0	At least 2 CSI
Guatemala	60	1	Community transmission
Honduras	89	0	Community transmission
Jamaica	10	0	
Martinique	1	0	Imported form USA
Mexico**	6 241	108	Community transmission
Nicaragua	45	0	1 CSL with at least 1 school cluster
Panama	221	0	Community transmission
Paraguay	25	0	4 CSI (including 3 from the same family)
Peru	64	0	10 CSI, 1 imported from Bolivia
Puerto Rico	1	0	Back from a ship cruise
Salvador	69	0	5 familial CSI
Trinidad & Tobago	2	0	
Uruguay	27	0	4 with no information, 5 CSI, 1 school cluster
USA*	13 217	27	Community transmission
Venezuela	13	0	1 CSI, 1 imported from France?
Total Americas	24 833	145	
Austria	6	0	
Belgium	14	0	3 CSI, 1 imported from Costa Rica
Bulgaria	2	0	
Cyprus	1	0	From USA via London
Czech Republic	4	0	
Denmark	10	0	3 CSI
Estonia	4	0	
Finland	4	0	
France (Metropolitan)	71	0	8 CSI
Germany	86	0	6 CSI (familial and hospital), 1 imported from UK
Greece	7	0	2 imported from Edimbourg (UK)
Hungary	3	0	
Ireland	12	0	1 CSI
Island	3	0	
Italy	50	0	2 Familial CSI, 7 cases in cluster in a school
Luxembourg	1	0	
Netherlands	22	0	2 CSI
Norway	11	0	
Poland	6	0	
Portugal	2	0	
Romania	11	0	2 CSI
Russia	3	0	

Slovakia	3	0	1 familial CSI
Spain	331	0	1 CSI exported in Lebanon
Sweden	16	0	
Switzerland	16	0	
Ukraine	1	0	
United-Kingdom	750	0	Community transmission, 2 cases exported in Greece and 1 in Germany
Total Europe	1 449	0	
China (continental)	111	0	13 CSI
China (Hong Kong)	49	0	1 imported from Thailand, 1 from London
India	11	0	2 CSI
Japan**	518	0	Community transmission, 1 imported from Philippines
Malaysia	7	0	
Philippines	77	0	Community transmission
Singapore	18	0	1 CSI
South Korea	55	0	1 familial CSI
Taiwan	36	0	11 imported from Thailand, 1 CSI
Thailand	13	0	
Vietnam	14	0	
Total Asia	909	0	
Bahrain	1	0	
Egypt	8	0	
Israel	68	0	19 CSI
Kuwait	18	0	
Lebanon	8	0	1 CSI imported from Spain
Palestine	1	0	1 from USA
Saudi Arabia	2	0	1 imported from Philippines
Turkey	11	0	
United Arab Emirates	1	0	
Total Middle-East	118	0	
Australia	1 260	0	Community transmission
French Polynesia	23	0	Imported from USA
New Zealand	1	0	
Total Oceania	1 284	0	
Total World	28 593	145	

* According to case definition and national official declaration

** To date, data from Canada, USA, Mexico and Japan are not updated on a daily basis, therefore they should be interpreted carefully.

Geographic distribution of confirmed A(H1N1) influenza cases, worldwide, 11/06/2009, 11:00 am



Number of confirmed cases

- 0 or no information
- 1 to 10
- 11 to 100
- 101 to 1000
- > 1000

Data from [PHI](#) - [MoH](#) - [WHO](#) / [Map InVS-DIT](#) / [Philcarto](#)

