

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 – Egypt
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – none
- “OUTSIDE” Events:
 - World – Pandemic A/H1N1/2009
 - China – Plague
 - India – Japanese encephalitis
- “INSIDE” Events:
 - None

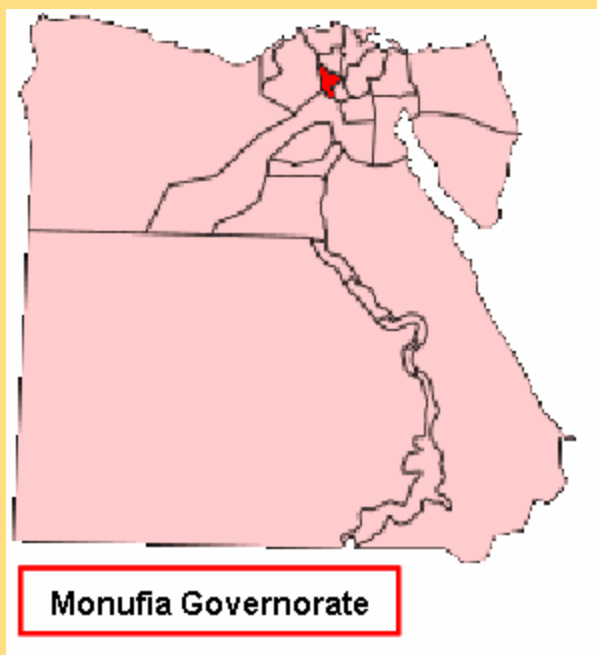
Area: Egypt

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 31 July 2009, the Egyptian health authorities reported **1 new case** of human influenza A(H5N1):
- An 18 months old boy from the Monufia Governorate (cf **Map 1**):
 - ✓ He presented symptoms on 28 July 2009;
 - ✓ He was hospitalised on 30 July 2009 and received oseltamivir;
 - ✓ He was exposed to dead or sick poultry prior to disease onset.
 - ✓ Since April 2006, Egypt has reported **83 cases** including **27 deaths**.

Map 1: Monufia Governorate, Egypt.



- The occurrence of human cases in Egypt is not an unexpected event.
- From 01/01/2009 to date, the Egyptian health authorities have reported 32 cases, versus 8 cases for the whole year 2008, 25 in 2007 and 18 in 2006 (cf [Point de situation de la grippe aviaire A\(H5N1\) en Egypte - 28 mai 2009](#), available in French only).
- To date, the available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiological characteristics of the virus.

Area: World

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

No avian influenza 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: Pandemic A/H1N1/2009



As of 4 August 2009, **1,212 deaths due to pandemic A/H1N1/2009** have been reported **worldwide**.

The analysis of epidemiological and microbiological indicators available reveals the following trends:

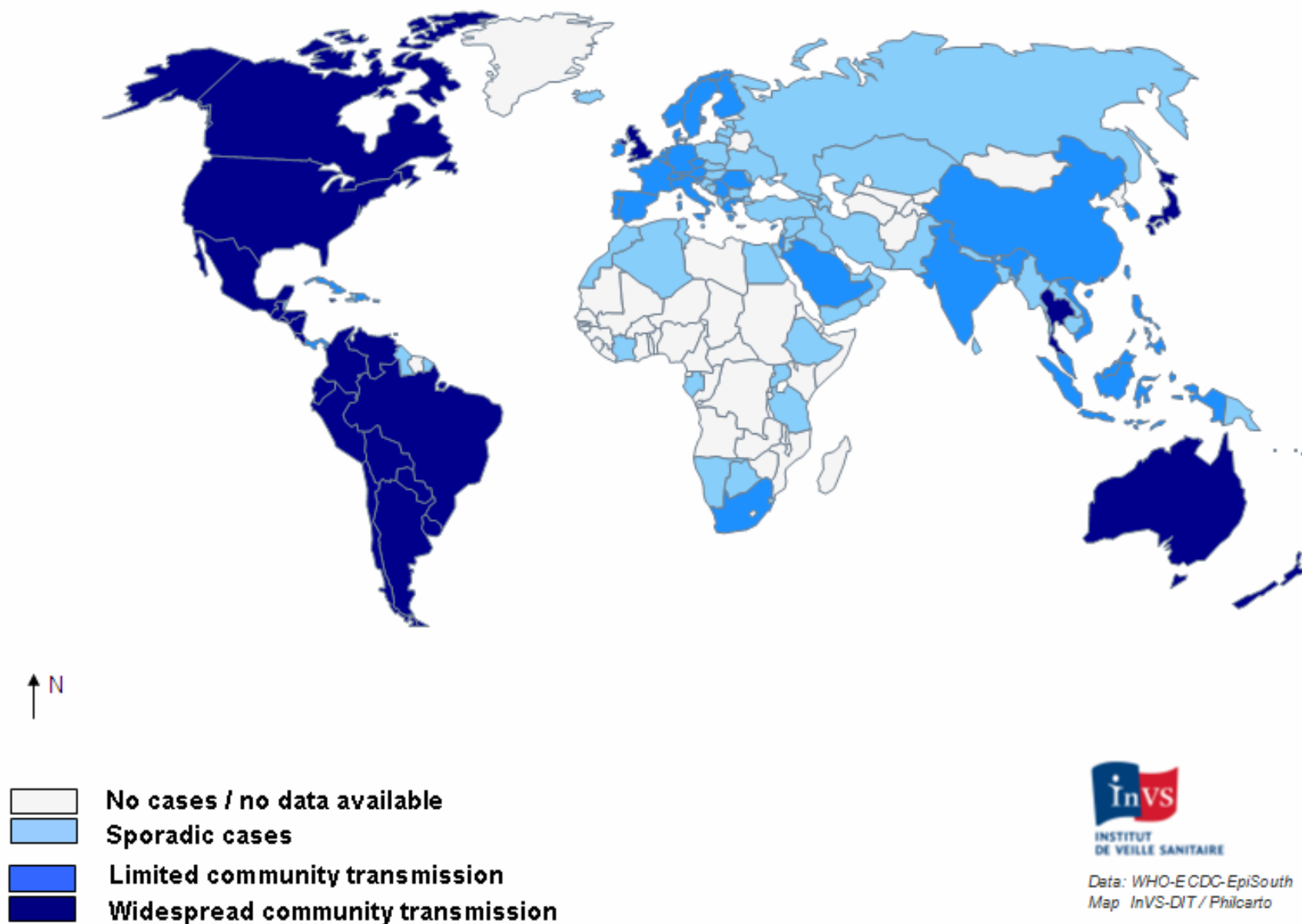
- In North America, the epidemic continues to progress with a widespread circulation of pandemic A/H1N1/2009 in the population. Nevertheless, an overall decreasing trend can be observed.
- In Central and South America, widespread community transmission continues in all countries. The number of A/H1N1/2009 related deaths increased by 67% between 22 and 31 July 2009, from 338 to 506 cases. The main contributors to this increase were Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.
- In Asia, the epidemic continues to spread. Thailand and Hong-Kong (China) experience widespread community transmission and report 73% of the deaths notified in the region.
- In Europe, limited community transmission has been established in most countries. Virus circulation remains intense in the United Kingdom and the number of deaths reported (n=31) is stable compared to the previous week.
- In the Middle East, the epidemic goes on with limited community transmission in Saudi Arabia and Israel.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, 13 countries (of 48) report A/H1N1/2009 cases. In South Africa, community transmission has been established but remains limited.
- In Oceania, the outbreak activity is intense and widespread, particularly in Australia, New-Zealand and several Pacific island states.
- **Map 2** illustrates the various stages of circulation of the A/H1N1/2009 influenza virus worldwide.
- **Map 3** shows the distribution of confirmed cases of A/H1N1/2009 in the EpiSouth region, as of 05 July 2009 at 11:00 AM.
- To date, the total number **of confirmed cases of pandemic A/H1N1/2009 reported in the EpiSouth region is 7,748 cases and 13 deaths**. All 26 EpiSouth countries have reported cases.
- Since 29 July 2009, **2 new deaths** have been notified: 1 in **Spain** and 1 in **Israel**, which remain the countries with the highest number of cases: 1,538 and 1,719 cases respectively.

§ Source: EMRO, MoH, EpiSouth

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

Area: India	Event: Japanese encephalitis	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 3 August 2009, health authorities of Rajasthan (cf Map 4) confirmed the occurrence of Japanese encephalitis in 2 children. To date, Rajasthan was not known to be an area of transmission of Japanese encephalitis. Anti-vector measures were implemented upon identification of the cases. <p align="center">Map 4. Rajasthan, India.</p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circulation of Japanese encephalitis is endemo-epidemic in certain states of the South and North-East of India (cf Situation épidémiologique de l'encéphalite japonaise dans le Monde - Bilan au 03/02/09 des données disponibles and note encéphalite japonaise - Asie du Sud – 16 août 2007, available in French only). Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis exists. Recommendations usually depend on travel characteristics (destination, season, type of activity etc.). Rajasthan is a popular destination among tourists in India thus, the situation will be given special attention.
Area: China	Event: Plague	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 30 July and 4 August 2009, health authorities notified 12 cases of pneumonic plague, including 3 deaths and 1 severe case in the city of Ziketan (10,000 inhabitants), province of Qinghai, China (cf Map 5). The first death was reported in a shepherd who, according to preliminary investigation had buried his infected dog without protection. It is likely that he suffered a bubonic form that later developed into a pulmonary form of the disease. The majority of the remaining cases occurred among close contacts of the index case. The city was quarantined as a control measure.  <p align="right">Map 5. Ziketan, province of Qinghai</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epizootics and human cases of plague are frequently described in China (see note Peste – Situation mondiale – 8 janvier 2008, French only). Between 1995 and 2004, 631 human cases were reported (case fatality 6.67%). The occurrence of human cases in known epizootic areas does not constitute an unexpected event.

Map 2. Circulation of the novel pandemic A/H1N1/2009 influenza virus worldwide, as of 04/08/2009, 11:00 am
(sources: ECDC, WHO, MoH, EpiSouth)



Map 3. Distribution of confirmed cases of A/H1N1/2009 in the EpiSouth region, as of 06/08/09 at 11:00 AM.

(sources: ECDC, WHO, MoH, EpiSouth)

