

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, WPG 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°103

- **A(H5N1) Human influenza – Egypt**
- **“OUTSIDE” Events:**
  - **Dengue – Sudan**
- **“INSIDE” Events: none**

**Location: Egypt**

**Event: A(H5N1) – Human**

**Comments**

- Egyptian health authorities reported 2 new cases of human A(H5N1) avian influenza this week:

The **105<sup>th</sup>** case was reported in Kafr El Sheikh (map 1).

- ✓ The patient is still hospitalised.
- ✓ Investigation is ongoing.

The **106<sup>th</sup>** case was a 20 yrs old female from Cairo,

- ✓ She had been diagnosed on 8 March and deceased.
- ✓ She had had contact with suspect poultry.

- Since April 2006, 32 of the 106 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported in Egypt have been fatal.

**Map 1. Cairo and Kafr El Sheikh governorates, Egypt.**



- Avian influenza A(H5N1) is enzootic in Egypt. Thus, the occurrence of human cases of avian A(H5N1) is not unexpected.
- Since the beginning of 2010, 16 human cases of A(H5N1) including 4 deaths have been recorded.
- To date, the available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus.

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

**Location:** Dengue      **Event:** Sudan

Comments

- Since the beginning of January 2010 and throughout February, the Eastern Sudan Red Sea state reported an increase in the number of suspect dengue cases in Port Sudan (the capital of the state; map 2).
  - ✓ Over a hundred cases were suspected including 3 deaths.
- Cases were also recorded in the neighbouring Kasala state.
  - ✓ 4 were suspect cases, 2 were subsequently laboratory confirmed.
- WHO and partners have been supporting local health authorities in containing and responding to the outbreak. Vector control measures were implemented in the affected areas and efforts were made to strengthen surveillance, case management, and community awareness.

**Map 2. Red Sea (Port Sudan) and Kassala states, Sudan.**



- In general, little data are available on dengue outbreaks across the African continent.
- In Sudan, a large outbreak was attributed to Dengue virus type 1 and 2 in 1985.
- The most recent dengue outbreak in Sudan was described in Port Sudan in May 2009 (cf [e-WEB n°62](#)). 66 confirmed cases and 1 death had been recorded over a period of 4.5 months.
- Data of the current outbreak, with a large concentration of cases over a much smaller period suggest the region may be facing a larger outbreak than in 2009.
- At this stage, exportation of cases to neighbouring countries where the vector is present cannot be excluded.