

The objective of the bulletin is to report new heath 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 <u>(InVS)</u> is issuing an <u>online</u> 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, Vietnam
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza none
- "OUTSIDE" Events: none
- "INSIDE" Events: none

Location: Egypt, Vietnam

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Egypt

- On 4 April 2010, Egyptian health authorities reported a new case of human A(H5N1) avian influenza infection:
 - An 18 years old female from Cairo governorate (cf. map 1).
 - o She was hospitalised on 31 March,
 - o She died on 4 April 2010.
 - Investigations are ongoing.
- Since the beginning of 2010, 19 human cases of A(H5N1) including 7 deaths have been recorded in Egypt.

Map 1. Cairo governorate, Egypt.



Vietnam

- On 5 April 2010, Vietnamese health authorities reported a new human case of highly pathogenic A(H5N1) influenza:
 - A 22 years old male from the province of Bac Kan (cf. map 2).
 - He presented symptoms on 30 march 2010,
 - He was hospitalised on 3 April, and is s in a critical condition.
 He had been in contact with sick/dead poultry.
- Since the beginning of 2003, 117 cases including 59 deaths have been reported.

Comments

- The occurrence of human cases of avian A(H5N1) in Egypt and Vietnam is not unexpected at this time of the year.
- To date, the available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus.



Map 2. Bac Kan province, Vietnam.

Figure 1. A(H5N1) human cases and deaths by quarter and year, in Egypt, from 2006 to March 2010.

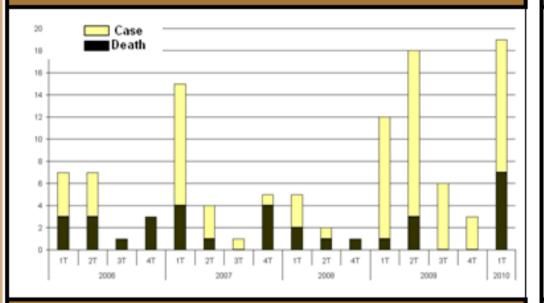


Figure 2. A(H5N1) human cases by sex and year of report, in Egypt, from 2006 to March 2010.

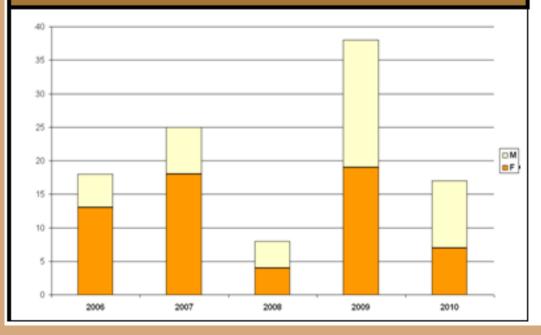


Figure 3. Cumulative A(H5N1) human cases and deaths, by sex and age group, in Egypt, up to March 2010.

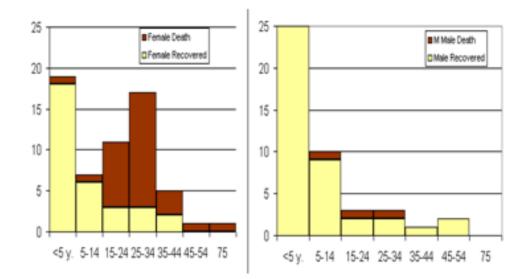
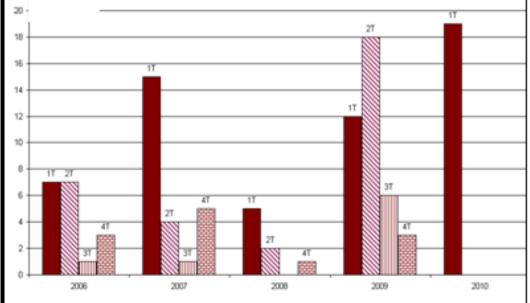
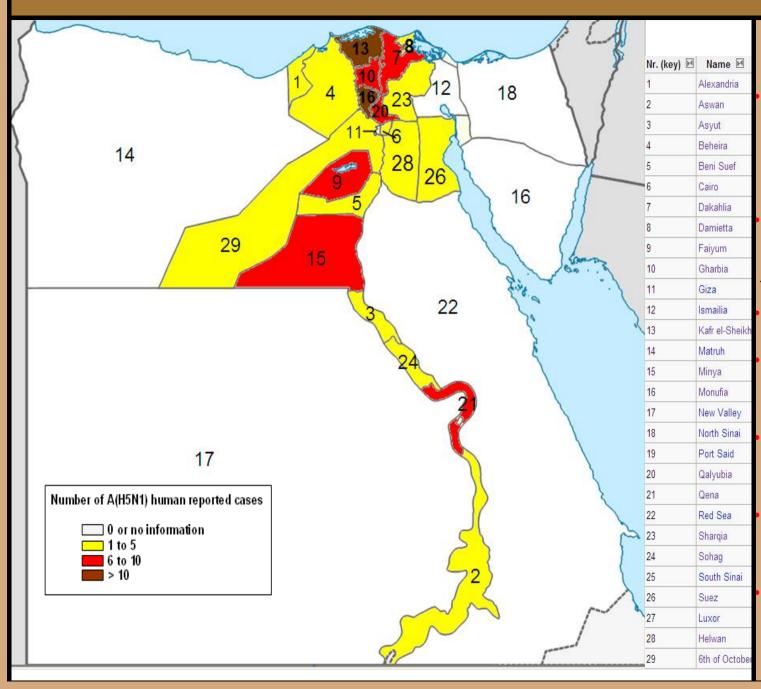


Figure 4. Seasonality of A(H5N1) human cases by quarter and year, in Egypt, from 2006 to March 2010.



Map 3. A(H5N1) human cases and deaths, in Egypt, by governorate, from 2006 to March 2010.



Comments:

Several countries have contributed to the global count of A(H5N1) human cases including Vietnam, Indonesia, China and Egypt. Egypt has put special efforts in regular reporting in recent years. The overview provided here is based on readily available MoH and WHO data.

Egypt reported its 1st A(H5N1) human case in March 2006.

Since 2006, a total of 109 confirmed cases including 34 deaths has been recorded.

- For the period under analysis, the 1st quarter of the year (Jan-mar) tends to concentrate most cases except for 2009 (2nd quarter) (cf fig.1 and 4).
- Of 105 cases for whom the information was available, 61 (58%) were females and 44 were males. 29 (90%) fatalities were female, 3 male (32 had gender information) (cf fig.2).
- The distribution of cases among age groups differs between men and women (cf figure 3.). It is worth noting the high case-fatality ratio for females aged between 15 and 34 years.
- Among the 29 governorates in Egypt, 22 have reported cases and 14 reported deaths (cf. map 3).