

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°115

- A(H5N1) Human influenza – none
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Bangladesh
- “OUTSIDE” Events: none
- “INSIDE” Events:
  - Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) – Kosovo

Location: World	Event: A(H5N1) – Human	<u>Comments</u>
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No human cases reported this week

Location: Bangladesh	Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic	<u>Comments</u>
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- On 20 may 2010, Bangladeshi health authorities a cluster of A(H5N1) influenza in poultry in the division of Rajshahi in the Midwestern corner of the country (cf.map 1).
- According to local health authorities, control measures including culling of over 5000 chickens were taken.

Map 1. Rajshahi division, Bangladesh.



- A(H5N1) epizootics are regularly recorded in Bangladesh, including in Rajshahi. This region has reported avian influenza clusters to the OIE during the 1st quarter of 2010 (cf e-WEB [n°97](#), [101](#)).
- To date, the available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus.

## REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING INSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA (occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

**Location:** Kosovo

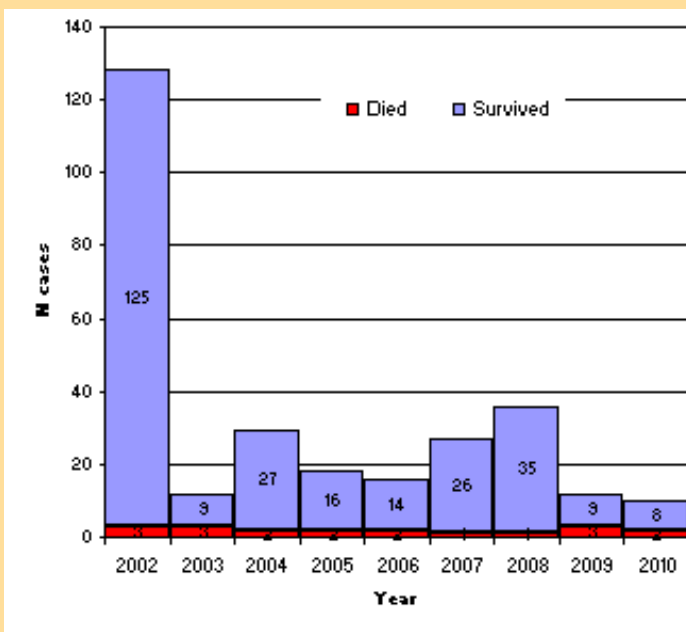
**Event:** CCHF

Comments

- From 26 April to 31 May 2010, 10 confirmed cases of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) including 2 deaths were reported to the National Institute of Public Health Kosovo (NIPHK).
  - ✓ The 1<sup>st</sup> laboratory confirmed case was from Malisheva municipality (cf. map 2), with onset of symptoms on April 26, 2010.
  - ✓ 1 death concerned an Albanian citizen, from Kukes prefecture.
  - ✓ 5 cases were aged over 45 years, 2 cases (10–19 years), 1 (20–29 years), and 1 (40 – 49 years).
  - ✓ 8 of 10 cases occurred during the month of May 2010.
- A total of 51 suspect cases had been admitted to the Infectious Disease Clinic in Pristina University Hospital.
  - ✓ 22 tested negative for CCHF.
- Most confirmed cases were from endemic areas, Malisheva municipality (6 cases), Rahovec (1), Kaqanik (1) and Suhareke (1).
- The primary cases were reported from the south-western part of the country, which was also affected during the 1995 outbreak.
- During the same period (26 April to 31 May), over 600 tick bites had been reported.
- A team from NIPHK and the regional public health institute is currently investigating all suspect cases, and taking preventive measures. At the level of municipalities, focal areas had been disinfected in the early spring.

- CCHF outbreaks have occurred sporadically in the municipality of Suhareke, Kosovo since 1954.
- All currently affected areas are endemic areas, recording CCHF cases every year.
- The available information does not suggest significant changes in the epidemiological situation of CCHF in Kosovo.

**Figure 1. CCHF cases in Kosovo, 1 Jan 2002- 31 May 2010 (source Institute for Public Health-Kosovo)**



**Map 2. Affected regions in Kosovo.**

