

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°122

- A(H5N1) Human influenza – Indonesia
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – none
- “INSIDE” Events:
 - Recall of products - Italy, Hong-Kong
- “OUTSIDE” Events:
 - Recall of products - Qatar, Persian Gulf countries
 - Cholera - Africa

Location: Indonesia

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 5 July 2010, Indonesian health authorities reported a human case of A(H5N1) influenza in the province of Central Java (cf. map 1).
 - ✓ A 14 years old female,
 - ✓ She died some weeks ago.
 - ✓ Contacts with sick or dead poultry were documented.

Map 1. Central Java province, Indonesia.



- Since the beginning of 2010, 5 cases including 4 deaths due to A(H5N1) influenza have been reported by Indonesian health authorities.
- In Indonesia, the last human case was reported in July 5th 2010 in Jakarta province (cf. [eWEB n°120](#)).
- The available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus in either country.

Location: World

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

No influenza A(H5N1) epizootic reported this week.

REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURING INSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

(occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

Location: Italy, Hong-Kong

Event: Recall of products

Comments

- On 08 July 2010, the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed ([RASFF](#)) from the EU authorities announced the recall of canned sardines in olive oil produced by the company NOSTROMO SARDINE DI OLIVA (cf. figure 1) originated from Morocco.
- Certain batches of this product were found to have a bacterial contamination. The signal was initiated by Italy where the products are sold, through an official control on the market.
- According to EU authorities, these products were exported in Italy and in Hong-Kong.
- According to the importer, a small quantity (around 50 cans) of the affected batch has been put into the market.
- Consumers who have bought the affected products were asked not to consume it and to seek for medical advice if they feel sick after eating it.

- NOSTROMO is the only canned seafood company in Italy.
- However this company exports its products in over 55 countries abroad and is part of the top 5 largest canned seafood companies in the world.
- It is not excluded that other European countries could be concerned by this event. Thus, the situation will be followed up cautiously.

Figure 1: Contaminated canned sardines in olive oil.



REPORT of NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

(Not occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

Area: Qatar

Event: Recall of products

Comments

- Qatar's Ministry of Environment is recalling two kinds of « Head and Shoulders » popular shampoos from sale in Qatar: Head & Shoulders Shine (Serial No. 5011231475854) and Head & Shoulders Lively & Silky (Serial No. 5011321360990) after claims that samples tested show high levels of carcinogens.
- On Saturday 17 July 2010, the Qatari expert group which issued the order reported that the compound 1,4 dioxane was found above 10 parts per million (ppm) in the 2 variants of the shampoo brand. The compound, in excess, is quickly absorbed by skin and long use could cause cancer and various skin diseases.
- Sellers have declared that they were not directly informed of the withdrawal of 2 kinds of « Head and Shoulders » shampoos and have learned news from newspapers.

Recalled Products



- Shampoos « Head and Shoulders Shine » and « Head and Shoulders Lively and Silky » are delivered in all the countries-members of Advice of cooperation of the Arabian states of Persian gulf (SSAGPZ) - Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.
- « Head and Shoulders » authorities of the United Arab Emirates will lead their own check of shampoos in order to evaluate whether the recall will be only local (Qatar) or regional (Persian Gulf countries) or with a larger geographic coverage.
- It is not excluded that other Middle-East countries (including EpiSouth countries) could be concerned by this event.

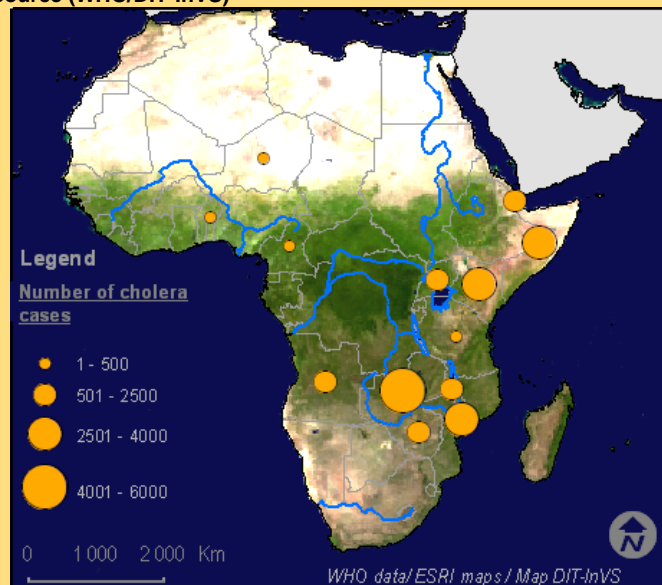
REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

(not occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

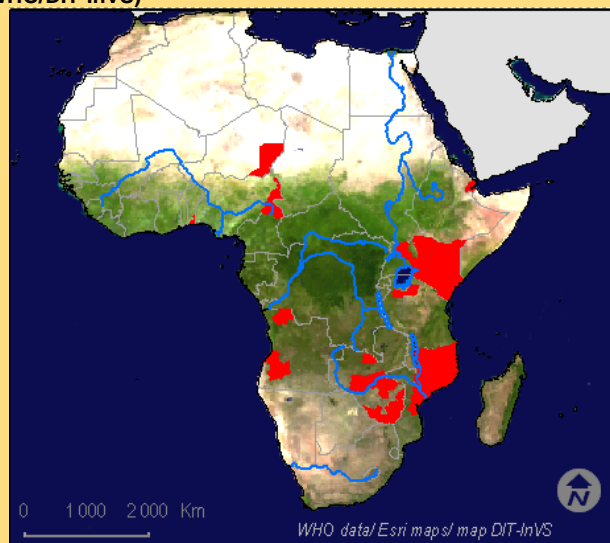
Location: Africa

Event: Cholera

Map 2: Number of confirmed or suspect cholera cases, by country, Africa. Source (WHO/DIT-InVS)



Map 3: Cholera affected areas (in red), in African countries. (Source : (WHO/DIT-InVS))



Comments:

- Since January 2010, several cholera outbreaks have been reported in Africa with variable intensity, in many African countries, especially in Eastern Africa (cf. map 2 & 3).
- Cholera is endemic in several African regions. The occurrence of outbreaks is regularly associated to water and sanitation issues, floods or lakes proximity. Thus, a link with “el Niño”, which affected Africa this year, has been suspected
- At worldwide level, the proportion of African cholera cases is increasing since 30 years (cf. figure 2) and is much higher than other continent (even those suspected to have a case sub-notification, such as Asia).

Table 1: Confirmed cholera outbreaks in Africa, reported from January 1st to July 20th, 2010. (source: WHO)

Country	From	To	Affected areas	Case (N)	Death (N)	Case fatality rate (%)
Zambia	Oct. 09	Mar. 10	Lusaka, Copper belt, Southern	5,198	87	1.7
Malawi	Nov. 09	Mar. 10	South East, South West	1,093	19	1.7
Zimbabwe	Jan. 10	May 10	Beitbridge, Bindura, Buhera, Chegutu, Chivi, Chimanimani, Chiredzi, Harare, Hurungwe, Kadoma, Masvingo, Makonde, Mt. Darwin, Mwenezi, Plumtree et UMP	583	16	2.7
Kenya	Jan. 10	Jul. 10	34 districts	3,188	63	2.0
Benin	Jan. 10	Mar. 10	Atlantic, Ouémé	213	2	0.9
Mozambique	Jan. 10	Apr. 10	Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Zambezia, Sofala, Nampula	3,336	46	1.4
Tanzania	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Kahama district	3	0	0
Angola	Jan. 10	Apr. 10	Benguela, Huila, Uige	594	18	3.0
Uganda	Apr. 10	Jun. 10	Moroto, Kotido, Katakwi, Tororo, Butaleja	1,257	44	3.5
Cameroun	May 10	Jun. 10	North and extreme North	121	16	13.2
Benin	Jun. 10	Jul. 10	Cotonou (littoral)	21	0	0
Niger	Jun. 10	Jul. 10	N'Guigmi, Diffa	87	8	9.2
Somalia	Jan. 10	Apr. 10	Banadir hospital in Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle region	3,882	62	1.6
Djibouti	Jan. 10	May 10	Djibouti, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock, Ali-Sabieh	2,047	13	0.6

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

Location: Africa

Event: Cholera

Figure 2: Proportion of cholera cases reported to WHO, by African countries, compared with the worldwide total & Estimated annual incidence (per 100,000 hab.) in Africa, from 1970 to 2008 (source: Gideon/WHO).

