

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°131

- A(H5N1) Human influenza – None
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None
- “INSIDE” Events:
  - Dengue – France
  - Plague – Algeria (article)
- “OUTSIDE” Events: none

Location: World Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

No human cases reported this week.

Location: world Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

No influenza A(H5N1) epizootic reported this week .

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

Location: France Event: Dengue

Comments

- Following the confirmation of the [1<sup>st</sup> indigenous case of dengue fever](#) in France, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes, cf. map 1) last 10<sup>th</sup> September 2010 (cf. [eWEB n°130](#)), the [French Ministry of Health](#) reported on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2010, a second autochthonous case of dengue fever.
- This second case has been reported by the enhanced surveillance system implemented in this area (French South East) during this season (1<sup>st</sup> May to 30 November).
- Both patients recovered.
- To date, the number raise is limited and cases are located in a defined geographical area. Nevertheless, the state services are mobilized to prevent the spread of the virus.
- It was decided to strengthen the measures already in place (epidemiological and entomological surveillance and mosquito control measures) around the area of residence of affected individuals.
- A careful search for other cases in the vicinity of the first patient aims to identify those potentially affected.
- The mosquito bit trip (25-50 feet around his place of birth). Therefore, health authorities call on residents in and around Nice to adopt a number of preventive measures.

- The risk of development of an epidemic is considered limited, but can not be excluded, due to the significant presence of the tiger and the touristic area of the Côte d’Azur region.

Map 1. Nice city in Alpes-Maritimes department, France.



## REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING INSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

(occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

**Location:** Algeria      **Event:** Plague

**Comments**

- An [article](#) published in the *Emerging Infectious Diseases Journal* (17<sup>th</sup> September 2010) by the Pasteur Institute of Algiers, the Mediterranean University of Marseille and the University hospital of Laghouat, describes retrospectively several cases of plague diagnosed in July 2008 in the province of Laghouat (550 km southwest of Algiers, cf. map 2).
- In July 2008, 4 patients in total were admitted to Laghouat University hospital (included one death).
- All were nomads living in a 24-person camp in Thait El Maa in the Laghouat area.
- No patients reported contact with sick animals.
- These cases were officially communicated to WHO.
- In Algeria, the last human plague re-emergence was reported in 2003 in Oran area.

- Plague is often perceived as a sensitive issue and is regularly a cause of false alerts (cf. eWEB n°44).
- Plague is endemic among wild rodent in several areas of North Africa and sporadic human cases may occur in regions where plague circulated among wildlife (cf. map 3).
- In recent years, several foci linked with wild rodent have reappeared.
- More recently, on 14th June 2009, [Libya Arab Jamahiriya reported 12 bubonic plague cases](#) (including 1 death) in the North East coast of the country (cf. eWEB n°65). This outbreak occurred in a semi-nomadic setting.
- The occurrence of sporadic plague cases or small cluster in rural areas is not an unexpected event. This event does not to be considered as an alert.

Map 2. Laghouat province, Algeria.



Map 3. Locations where plague cases have been reported in the Mediterranean region since 1945 (source: [Eurosurveillance](#))

