

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.

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- **“INSIDE” Events: none**
- **“OUTSIDE” Events:**
  - **Mauritania: Rift Valley fever**

**Location: Egypt**

**Event: A(H5N1) – Human**

**Comments**

- On 8<sup>th</sup> December 2010, the Egyptian Ministry of Health reported to [WHO](#) the 113<sup>th</sup> case of A(H5N1) human infection.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> case is:
  - ✓ A 30 year-old woman from Gharbia Governorate (cf. map 1)
  - ✓ She developed symptoms on 28 November and was hospitalised on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2010.
  - ✓ She died on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2010
  - ✓ Investigations indicate exposure with sick and dead poultry.
- Since the 1<sup>st</sup> case of bird flu in Egypt, the case count is 113 cases including 37 deaths.

**Map 1. Gharbia governorate, Egypt.**



- In Egypt, the last human case was reported in August 2010 in Qalyubia governorate (cf. [eWEB n°128](#)).
- The available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus in Egypt.

**Location: Indonesia**

**Event: A(H5N1) – Human**

**Comments**

- On 8<sup>th</sup> December 2010, the Indonesian health authorities reported a human A(H5N1) influenza infection in a 21 years-old patient, resident of Bandung.
- The patient was under treatment in an intensive care unit since 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2010. The source of the infection is still unknown.
- The patient is recovering and will be discharged soon.
- In Indonesia, the last human case was reported on October 2010, in Jakarta and Java West provinces (cf. [eWEB n°135](#)).

**Map 2. Bandung province, Indonesia.**



Location: Rep. Korea

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

- On 8<sup>th</sup> December 2010, the Korean Ministry of Health reported to [OIE](#) the detection of a (H5N1) highly pathogenic avian influenza virus a wild bird (in a mallard duck), in the Cholla-Bukdo province (cf. map 3).

Map 3. Cholla-Bukdo, Rep. of Korea.



Location: Nepal

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

- On 6 December 2010, The Nepalese health authorities reported to the OIE A(H5N1) influenza infecting poultry farms of the Naranayi zone, in the South of the country (cf. map 4).
- In Nepal, the last epizootic was reported on March 2010 in the Seti zone (cf. [eWEB n°106](#)).

Map 4. Naranayi zone, Nepal.



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

Area: Mauritania Event: Rift Valley fever

Comments

- On 7<sup>th</sup> December 2010, the Mauritanian authorities reported an outbreak of Rift Valley fever (RVF).
- 30 cases including 17 deaths have been reported in the Adrar wilaya (Map 5).
- To date information regarding specific location and cases details are not available.
- According to the Ministry of rural development,
  - ✓ Abnormal mortality in camels has been reported.
  - ✓ The 7 first analysed samples were negative for RVF, analysis are on going for 32 additional samples.
  - ✓ The initial veterinary investigation carried out in the affected camel herds would be in favour of pasteurellosis.
  - ✓ Control measures have been implemented

- Occurrence of Rift Valley fever (RVF) is known in Mauritania since the 80's. Human outbreaks were reported in 1987-88, 1998 and 2003 and circulation among small ruminant has been regularly reported since 1987.
- To date, no RVF epizootic has been confirmed and the source of human infection remains unclear.
- Cross border spread to neighbouring countries (either human or animal) cannot be excluded

Map 5. Adrar and Inchiri wilayas, Mauritania

