

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, WPG 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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  - **Enterobacter sakazakii contaminated baby milk – Middle-East countries**
- **“INSIDE” Events: none**

**Location: Egypt**

**Event: A(H5N1) – Human**

Comments

- On 08 February 2010, Egyptian health authorities reported to WHO 3 new cases of human A(H5N1) avian influenza infection:
  - ✓ A 40 year old female from Daqahliya Governorate (see map 1): She developed symptoms on 31st January 2010 and was hospitalised on 2nd February. She is in stable condition
  - ✓ A 29 year old female from Menofya Governorate. She developed symptoms on 27 January 2010 and was hospitalised on 3rd February. She is in critical condition.
  - ✓ A 37 year old man, from Helwan governorate. He developed symptoms on 31st January 2010 and was hospitalised on 6 February. He is in critical condition
- All 3 patients had contact with sick and death poultry and received oseltamivir treatment,
- Since April 2006, Egypt has reported 97 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1), 27 have been fatal.

- In both Egypt and Indonesia, avian influenza is endemic among poultry.
- The occurrence of human cases of avian A(H5N1) does not constitute an unexpected event.
- To date, the available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus in either country.

**Location: Indonesia**

**Event: A(H5N1) – Human**

- On 09<sup>th</sup> February 2010, 2 new confirmed human case of A(H5N1) infections were reported in Indonesia.
  - ✓ A 25 year-old woman, from Java West province, who died on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010.
  - ✓ A 3 year-old boy, from Jakarta province.
- For both contacts with dead/sick poultry is under investigation
- These 2 cases are not yet declared to WHO.
- These cases represent the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> human avian influenza case for 2010. Already 2 human cases were reported in January 2010.

**Map 2 – Java-West and Jakarta provinces, Indonesia.**



**Map 1. Daqahliya, Menofya and Helwan governorates, Egypt.**



Location: Myanmar, Nepal

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

Myanmar

- On 5<sup>th</sup> February 2010, health authorities reported to OIE clusters of highly pathogenic A(H5N1) in poultry, in Rangoon division (see map 3).
- To date, only 1 avian influenza human case was reported in Myanmar (2007).

Nepal

- On 5<sup>th</sup> January 2010, health authorities reported to OIE clusters of highly pathogenic A(H5N1) in poultry and ducks, in the Gandaki province (see map 4)
- This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> avian influenza outbreak reported in Nepal. To date, no human cases have been reported.

- The last epizootic reported in Myanmar occurred in January 2008.
- The last epizootic in Nepal was reported to OIE on January 2009, in Mechi province ( [e-WEB n°44](#) ).
- Available information does not suggest any changes in the epidemiology and transmission of the virus.

Map 4. Gandaki province, Nepal.



Map 3. Rangoon province, Myanmar



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

Location: Middle-East

Event: *Enterobacter Sakazaki* contaminated milk

Comments

- On 17<sup>th</sup> January 2010, [Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority \(ADFCA\)](#) detected *Enterobacter Sakazaki* bacteria in Hero Baby Food products.
  - ✓ The contaminated product is a mother's milk substitute for infants aged over 6 months.
  - ✓ This formula is manufactured in Turkey.
- Based on this identification, the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** Ministry of Environment and Water have recalled the contaminated Hero's milk substitute.
- Following the UAE product withdrawal, **Saudi Arabia** ([Saudi Food and Drug Authority](#) (SFDA)) and **Kuwait** health authorities ordered the recall of these products respectively on 28 January and 03 February.
- At this stage, it is not known if these recalls were linked to precautionary measures or to the identification of additional contaminated batches.
- The consumption of product contaminated by the *Enterobacter Sakazaki* bacteria may cause severe infections in infants especially meningitis or enteritis.

- To date, at least 3 Middle-East countries implemented precaution measures.
- The list of countries likely to have imported this product is not known but wider dissemination in the Middle-East or other EpiSouth countries cannot be excluded.

Figure 1: Hero Baby products.

