

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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- **“OUTSIDE” events:**

**Location:** Egypt

**Event:** A(H5N1) – Human

**Comments**

- On 14<sup>th</sup> April 2011, the Egyptian Ministry of Health reported 1 new case of A(H5N1) human infections in Fayoum governorate (cf. map 1).
- The case is hospitalised and to date, no more information is available.
- In Egypt, the last human cases were reported on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2011 in Fayoum and Beheira governorates ([cf. eWEB n°160](#)).
- Since the 1<sup>st</sup> case of bird flu in Egypt which occurred in 2006, the case count is 143 cases including 47 deaths.

Map 1. Fayoum governorate, Egypt



- A(H5N1) is enzootic in the country and outbreaks in this specific area are currently regularly reported.

**Location:**

Mongolia

**Event:** A(H5N1) – Epizootic

**Comments**

- On 20<sup>th</sup> April 2011, a new avian influenza outbreak (H5, neuraminidases undetermined for the moment) has been officially reported to [OIE](#) in wild birds, in Sukhbaatar, Mongolia.
- This area is located at the border with China (cf. map 2).
- According to OIE, control measures including quarantine, disinfection and screening have been implemented.
- The last A(H5N1) outbreak reported by the Mongolia health authorities to OIE was in May 2010 in health authorities was in March 2011, in Sukhbaatar province ([cf. eWEB n° 112](#)).

Map 2. Dariganga district, Sukhbaatar province, Mongolia



- To date, no human A(H5N1) case has been reported Mongolian authorities.

- Measles outbreaks continue to spread across **Europe**. Since the beginning of 2011, 24 countries of the **WHO European region** have reported measles cases and 13 countries reported a market increase (cf. map 3 and figure 1).
- In **WHO Europe region**, as of 20 April 2011, more than 6,500 measles cases were reported, including almost 5,000 in **France**. (cf. [eWEB n°157](#))
- Epidemiological investigations and genotyping of outbreaks allowed identifying a transmission of the virus: investigations performed in 2011 confirmed that the measles virus has been exported from **France** to **Denmark, Germany, Italy, Romania, the Russian federation** and **Belgium**.
- According to [EUVACNET](#) (cf. figure 2), in 2010, among the 3% of measles for whom importation status was available, 213 were imported from several countries including 113 (53%) from **EpiSouth countries**.
- In **Belgium**, 100 measles have been reported in 2011, compared with only 40 cases in 2010 (cf. map 3 & 4). A largest number of measles cases were recorded among anthroposopic community (near Ghent) unimmunised due to beliefs.
- In **Bulgaria**, many of the cases were reported among the ethnic Roma population which often has limited access to health services. The large outbreak in **Bulgaria** which started in April 2009, seems to peaked (cf. [eWEB n°121](#) and [eWEB 157](#)).
- Other **EpiSouth countries** are also facing large measles outbreak: **Spain** in the Seville area with more than 600 cases, **Serbia**, the **FYRO Macedonia**, and **Turkey** (cf. figure 2).

Figure 2. Source of measles importation, 32 EU countries, 2010 (n=213) for the 3% cases with known importation status (source: [EUVACNET](#))

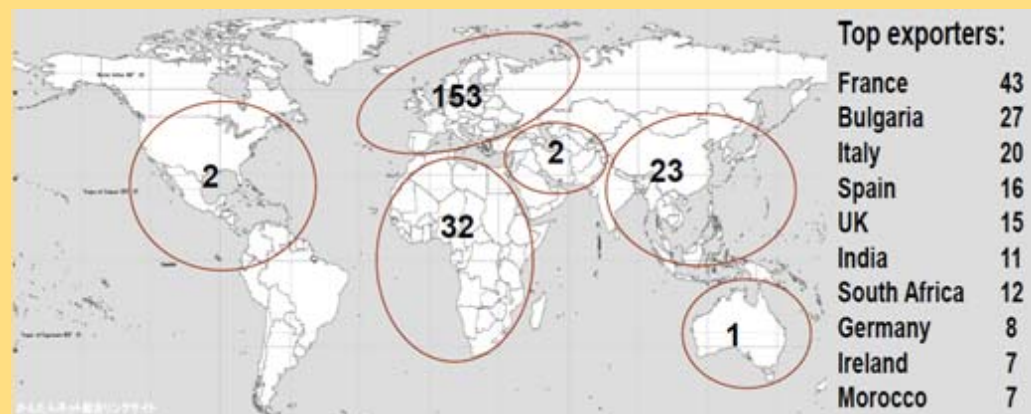


Figure 1. Measles Incidence (per 100,000) in 2010 and total confirmed cases in 2010 and 2011 for the 27 EpiSouth countries. (source: WHO, Evuacnet)

Period (as of...)	source	COUNTRY	2011	2010	
			Total confirmed measles cases	Total confirmed measles cases	Measles incidence per 100,000 pop
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Albania	0	1	0,03
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Algeria	34	96	0,3
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	0	0
18 april 2011	WHO - EURO	Bulgaria	131	21787	290,6
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Croatia	2	7	0,2
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Cyprus	0	18	2,1
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Egypt	6	15	0,02
18 april 2011	WHO - EURO	France	4937	5019	8,0
18 april 2011	WHO - EURO	FYRO Macedonia #	400	209	10,2
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Greece	1	149	1,3
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Israel	0	19	0,3
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Italy	0	861	1,4
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Jordan	0	0	0
-	-	Kosovo	-	-	-
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Lebanon	1	20	0,5
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Libya	1	54	0,8
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Malta	0	0	0
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Montenegro	0	3	0,5
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Morocco	33	514	1,6
Sept 2010	WHO - EMRO	Palestine <sup>o</sup>	-	0	0
6 april 2011	EUVACNET	Romania	192	187	0,9
18 april 2011	WHO - EURO	Serbia <sup>a</sup>	300	8	0,1
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Slovenia	0	3	0,2
18 april 2011	WHO - EURO	Spain <sup>**</sup>	350	284	0,6
6 april 2011	WHO measles	Syria	0	9	0,04
6 april 2011	Tunisia MoH	Tunisia	0	0	0
18 april 2011	WHO - EURO	Turkey <sup>§</sup>	80	9	0,01

# Macedonia: more than 400 cases diagnosed in 2011. The capital, Skopje has been most affected by the outbreak.

\* Serbia: nearly 300 cases reported from Leskovac (southeastern part of the country)

\*\* Spain: Only cases occurring in Sevilla area and surrounding municipalities, including.

§ Turkey: an outbreak is reported in Instabul with more than 80 cases in January 211

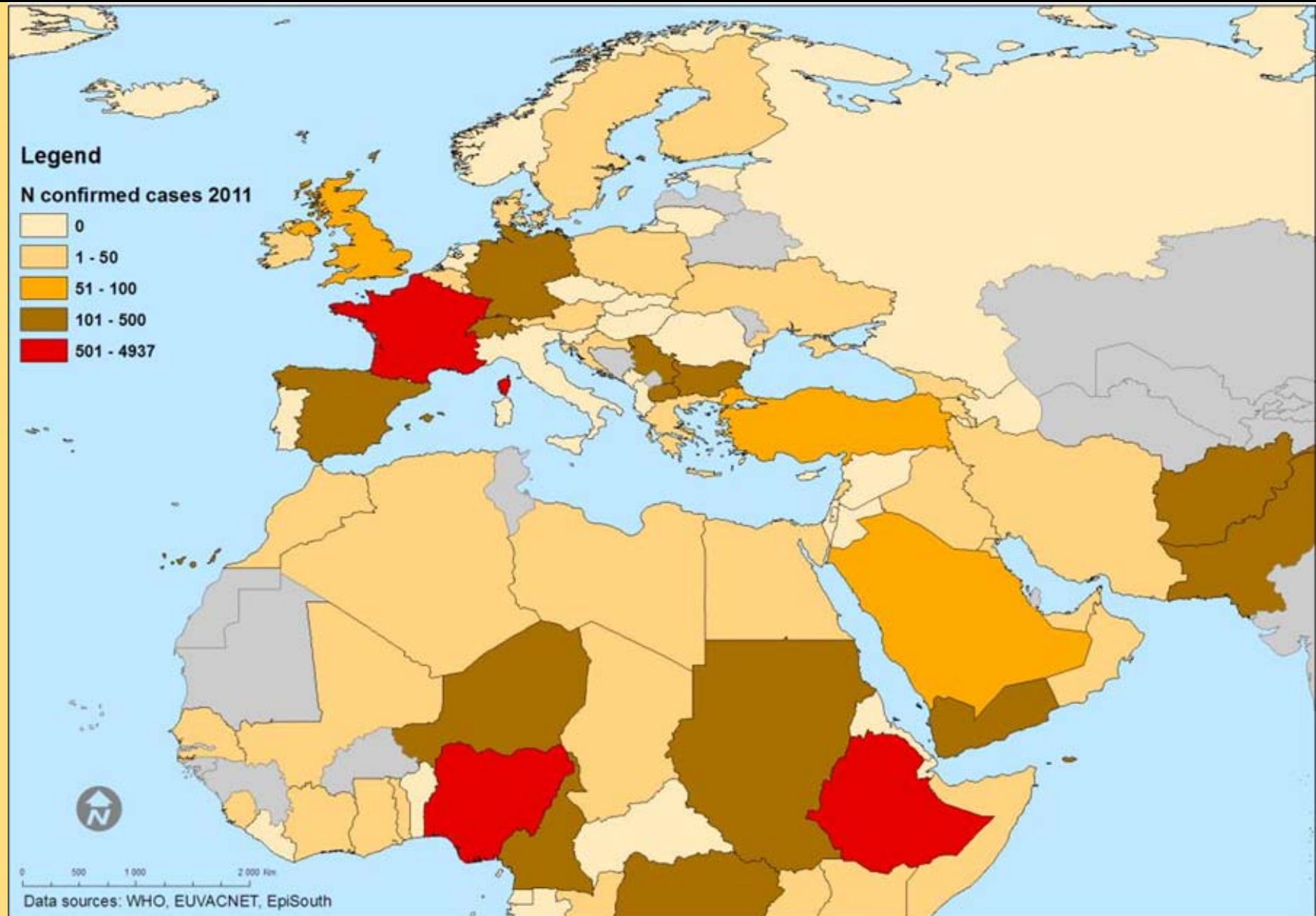
<sup>o</sup> Palestine: data based on EMRO bulletin september 2010

WHO-measles: [http://www.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/diseases/measlesreportedcasesbycountry.pdf](http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/diseases/measlesreportedcasesbycountry.pdf)

WHO-EURO: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-publish/information-for-the-media/sections/latest-press-releases/>

- The exportation of cases into the Middle East and North Africa countries cannot be excluded, and could contribute in maintaining the transmission of the disease.

Map 3: Number of biologically confirmed measles cases reported in 2011 (as of 18th April), source: WHO, EUVACNET, EpiSouth.



Map 4: Number of biologically confirmed measles cases reported in 2010, source: WHO.

