

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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- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Bhutan, India
- A(H5N1) Human influenza – Indonesia
- “INSIDE” events: none
- “OUTSIDE” events: Dengue - Djibouti

Location: Bhutan, India	Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic	<u>Comments</u>
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### BHUTAN

- On 10<sup>th</sup> January 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture in Bhutan reported to [OIE](#) one outbreak of A(H5N1) in domestic poultry in Chukha district, in the South West of the country (cf. map 1).
  - Control measures including quarantine, movement control and culling of poultry have been implemented.
  - This is the second outbreak reported in the country. The last outbreak was reported in February 2010 in the same district, in wild birds (cf. [eWEB n° 101](#)).
- To date, no human A(H5N1) case has ever been reported in the country.
  - The occurrence of A(H5N1) avian influenza epizootic in the area was not unexpected considering that Chukha district is located at the border with West Bengal, an enzootic state of India (cf. [eWEB 183](#)), and the country is surrounded by China and several other areas in India reported to be enzootic for A(H5N1) avian influenza (cf. [eWEB n°198](#)).

Map 1. Chukha, Bhutan



## INDIA

- On 11<sup>th</sup> January, the Ministry of Agriculture in India reported to [OIE](#) a new outbreak of A(H5N1) avian influenza in domestic poultry in Orissa state, in the North East of India (cf. map 2).
- Surveillance and control measures have been strengthened, including culling, quarantine, and movement control in the country.
- The last epizootic was reported in the North East of the country, in Jharkhand, (cf. [eWEB n°195](#)), one of Orissa's neighbouring states.

Map 2. Orissa state, India



- To date, no human A(H5N1) case has ever been reported in India.
- In the country, several states are already considered as enzootic with A(H5N1) avian influenza (cf. [eWEB n°198](#)): Jharkhand, West Bengal and the extreme North-East region of India (located between Bangladesh, Myanmar, China and Bhutan).

Location: Indonesia

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 11<sup>th</sup> January 2011, the Ministry of Health of Indonesia reported to [WHO](#) one new human case of A(H5N1) in Jakarta province (cf. map 3).
- The case was:
  - – a 23 years old male;
  - – onset of symptoms on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011;
  - – he was hospitalised on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2012 and died on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2012;
  - – exposure to infected domestic pigeons has been documented.
- The last A(H5N1) human case in Indonesia was reported on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2011 (cf. [eWEB n°191](#)) in Bali.
- To date, a total of 183 cases including 151 deaths have been reported in Indonesia.

Map 3. Jakarta, Indonesia



**REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA**  
(Occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

Location: Djibouti

Event: Dengue

Comments

- Between 8<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2011, 4 new cases of dengue have been diagnosed in French expatriates and in their families in the country of Djibouti (cf. map 4).
- No travelling history outside Djibouti has been reported for these cases.
- Dates of onset of symptoms vary from 4<sup>th</sup> an 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2011.
- All cases have been confirmed by PCR to be of DEN-3 serotype.
- It is the first time DEN-3 has been reported in Djibouti.
- Nevertheless, no major increase of dengue-like syndromes has been reported in the local population.

Map 4. Djibouti



- Since the major 1992 dengue outbreak where more than 12000 suspected cases occurred, only sporadic cases have been reported in Djibouti.
- Due to their lower immunity, it is not rare to observe a higher incidence of dengue in expatriates compared to local population.
- In July 2011 in Djibouti, a first DEN-1 serotype had been confirmed in one case (local inhabitant in contact with expatriates), and then in 2 other cases (expatriates) in December (cf. [eWEB n°172](#)).
- A DEN-3 epidemic was reported in September with about 3 000 suspected cases in Kenya, in Mandera district which is at the border with Somalia and Ethiopia (cf. [eWEB n° 186](#)).
- In addition, outbreaks of dengue have regularly been reported in the Red Sea area:
  - In Saudi Arabia (2010)
  - In Sudan (cf [e.WEB n° 110](#))
  - In Yemen (cf. [eWEB n° 124](#))
  - In Italy, with 2 imported cases from Egypt (cf. [eWEB n° 116](#))
- In the area, dengue circulation is difficult to evaluate given the absence of surveillance system for arboviruses in Djibouti and the neighbouring countries. A much larger circulation of both DEN 1 and 3 serotypes can not be excluded in the area.