

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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INDEX e-WEB

N° 250

- A(H5N1) Avian and human influenza – None
- “INSIDE” events: none
- “OUTSIDE” events: none
- **The 250th eWEB bulletin: A retrospective analysis of reported events.**

Location: World

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic :
Human

Comments

No new event has been reported this week.

Reported events in the 250 eWEB bulletins: Analysis by year, issue and geographic areas.

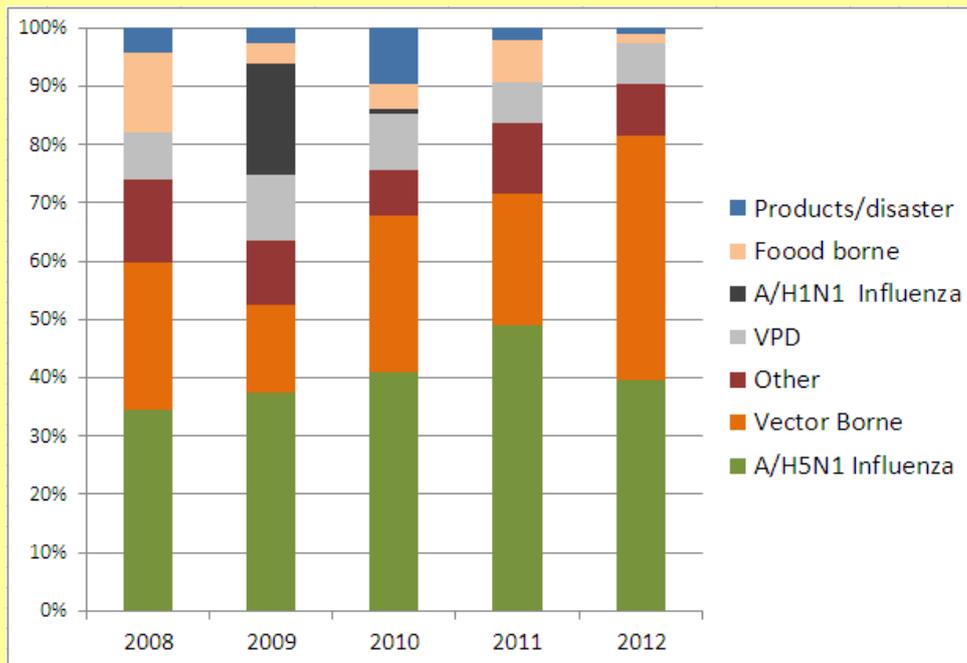
- From the 1st eWEB (19th March 2008) to the 250th, 812 health events of interest for the EpiSouth network (i.e. corresponding to criteria defined by EpiSouth countries) were reported.
- The following table summarises the main eWEB events characteristics by year: type of event (infectious versus non-infectious) and geographical area.

Table 1. Distribution of events in the 250 eWEBs by year from 2008 to 2012.

| | 2008 * | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | TOTAL | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | N | N | N | N | N | N | % |
| TOTAL | 162 | 198 | 196 | 141 | 115 | 812 | 100% |
| Infectious events | 133 | 186 | 169 | 128 | 112 | 728 | 90% |
| Non infectious events | 29 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 3 | 84 | 10% |
| Total Infectious | 133 | 186 | 169 | 128 | 112 | 728 | 100% |
| A(H5N1) epizootic | 41 | 38 | 41 | 26 | 15 | 161 | 22% |
| A(H5N1) human | 15 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 30 | 162 | 22% |
| West Nile | 5 | 2 | 29 | 18 | 27 | 81 | 11% |
| other infectious events | 72 | 111 | 60 | 41 | 40 | 324 | 45% |
| Geography | 162 | 198 | 196 | 141 | 115 | 812 | 100% |
| Non EpiSouth countries | 144 | 105 | 117 | 77 | 53 | 496 | 61% |
| EpiSouth countries | 14 | 52 | 73 | 61 | 61 | 261 | 32% |
| region / World | 4 | 41 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 55 | 7% |

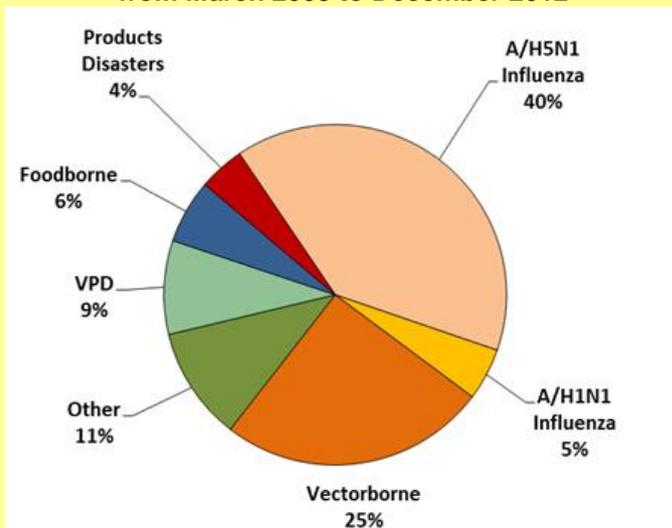
* starting from March

Figure 1. Proportion (%) of health topics by year, from March 2008 to December 2012.



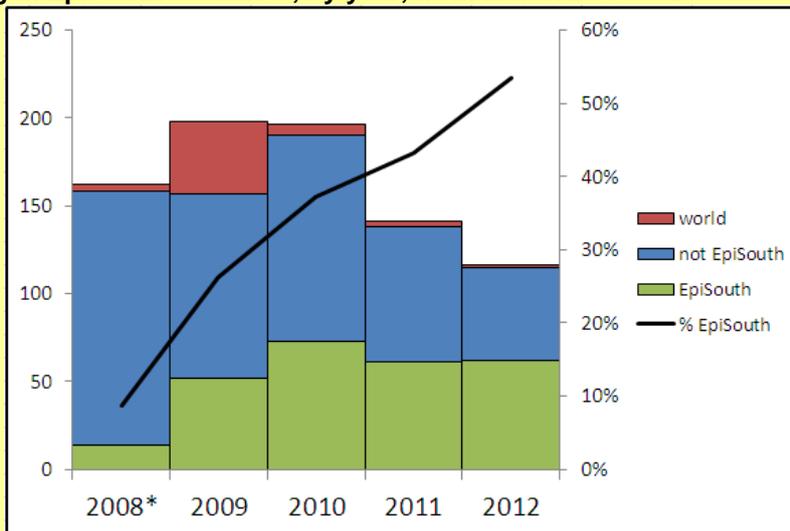
VPD : Vaccine Preventable Disease

Figure 2. Types of health events reported in the 250 eWEBs (in percentage), from March 2008 to December 2012



- 40% of reported health topics corresponded to A/H5N1 influenza. However, vector borne disease reports regularly increase and represents 25% of the events reported since March 2008.

Figure 3. Location of events (number) and percentage of reported events occurring in EpiSouth countries, by year, from March 2008 to December 2012.



*from March

- From 2008 to 2012, the proportion of health events reported in the bulletin and occurring in EpiSouth countries has increased from 9% in 2008 to 53% in 2012.
- For the health events occurring in non-EpiSouth countries the number is relatively stable over years.
- In 2009, most of the 20% of world events were related to the A/H1N1 pandemic.

➤ Overall (Table 1 & Figure 1)

- A total of 812 public health events were reported in the eWEBs among which 90% were related to infectious diseases. Among those, 44% of the events were related to A/H5N1 infections in animals or humans, 11% to West Nile virus and 45% to other infectious diseases.
- The absolute number of public health events reported in a given year is not an accurate indicator (there is no expected number of public health crisis). Therefore this number varies depending on the year (e.g number is increasing during a pandemic and other public health crisis).

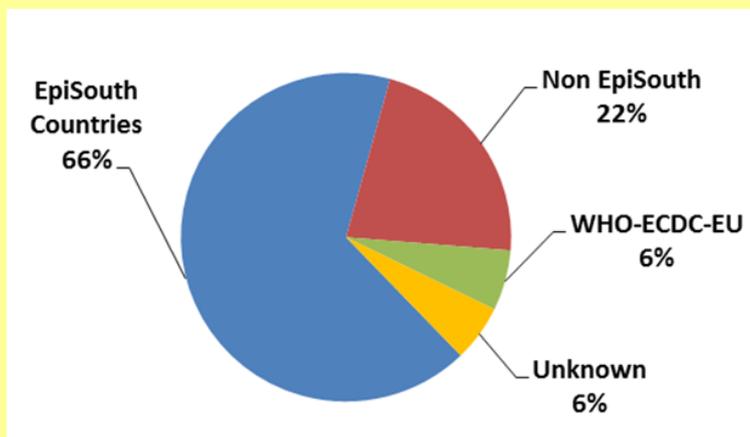
➤ By health events (Figure 1 & 2)

- In 2012, the number of A/H5N1 influenza and vector borne disease reports were equivalent. From 2009 to 2011, A/H5N1 influenza notifications slightly increased from 35% to 49%. In 2012, for the first time it slightly decreased to 39%.
- Regarding West Nile events, the number of reported events reflects the unusual dynamic occurring in the Mediterranean and Balkan area since 2010 and also certainly the strengthening of West Nile surveillance and reporting across the region.

➤ By geographic area (Figure 3)

- The number of reported events occurring in EpiSouth countries remained stable since 2009, while at the very beginning the reporting of events occurring in EpiSouth countries was much lower. Indeed, from 2008 to 2009, the focus was intentionally put on events occurring in non EpiSouth countries. From 2010 onwards, countries were encouraged to share information publicly. The proportion of events occurring in EpiSouth countries regularly rose from 37% in 2010 to 53% in 2012 and is underlying an increased understanding and commitment of countries to publicly share information.

Figure 4. Geographic origin of eWEB subscribers.



- The eWEB is available online since October 2010.
- Since early 2011 interested audience can automatically [subscribe](#) to receive the bulletin.
- Since this date, the number of new subscribers is regularly increasing. Among subscribers, 66% are from an EpiSouth country. The 22% of subscribers from non EpiSouth countries are originating from countries distributed on the five continents.
- This underlines the interest about health issues in the region as well as the increased visibility of the eWEB.