

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.

The EpiSouth-Plus Project is cofunded by the European Union DG-SANCO/EAHIC and EuropeAid together with the participating national partner Institutions. The financial support of the Italian Ministry of Health and ECDC is also acknowledged. Yet, the contents of this bulletin can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

## INDEX e-WEB n°262

- **A(H5N1) Human influenza - Egypt**
  - **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Egypt**
  - **“INSIDE” events: None**
  - **“OUTSIDE” events: Novel coronavirus – Saudi Arabia / Germany ex- United Arab Emirates**
- Dengue - Kenya**

Location: Egypt

Event: A(H5N1) –Human

Comments

- On 25 March 2013, a [FAO report](#) notified one new human case of A(H5N1) influenza in Menofia governorate, in Egypt (cf. map 1).
- The case was:
  - A 40 years old woman.
  - With onset of symptoms on 03 March 2013.
  - The case tested positive for influenza A (H5N1) virus by RT-PCR at the Central Public Health Laboratories (NIC) on 11 March 2013.
  - Exposure to poultry was documented.
- To date, a total of 171 cases has been confirmed in Egypt, including 61 deaths.
- The last reported case in Egypt dated 15 February 2013 in Beheira governorate (cf. [eWEB n° 257](#)).

Map 1. Menofia governorate, Egypt.



Location: Egypt

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

- On 19 March 2013, [FAO reported](#) confirmed A(H5N1) outbreaks in poultry in Egypt.
- Between 6 and 10 March 2013, five A(H5N1) outbreaks were detected in unvaccinated household poultry (chickens and ducks) in several governorates (cf. map 2): Beni Suef (1), Dakahlia (1), Gharbia (1), Kafr el-Shiekh (1) and New Valley (1).
- The outbreaks in Beni Suef and Kafr el-Shiekh Governorates were detected through community-based animal health outreach (CAHO) and those in Dakahlia, Gharbia and New Valley governorates were reported through passive surveillance.

Map 2. Governorates reporting A(H5N1) outbreaks from 6 to 10 March 2013, Egypt



**REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA**

**Location:** Saudi Arabia & / Germany ex-United Arab Emirates  
**Event:** Novel coronavirus

Comments

**Saudi Arabia**

- On 23 March 2013, the ministry of health in Saudi Arabia reported to [WHO](#) one new case of novel coronavirus (nCoV).
- The patient is a contact of the last case reported in Saudi Arabia on 12 March 2013 (8<sup>th</sup> Saudi Arabian case, cf. [eWEB n° 260](#)). Nonetheless, information is too scarce to draw conclusions about transmission sources.
- This 9<sup>th</sup> case reported by Saudi Arabia had mild symptoms. He has recovered and has been discharged from hospital.

**Germany ex-United Arab Emirates**

- On 25 March 2013, the [Robert Koch Institute](#) (RKI) in Germany reported one new case of novel coronavirus. This is the second case reported by Germany, and the 17th case reported worldwide.
- The patient was a 73 year old male from the United Arab Emirates. He developed symptoms and was hospitalized in Abu Dhabi on 10 March 2013. He was then transferred to a hospital in Munich on 19 March 2013 and died on 26 March 2013.
- It is the first time that a case has been reported with infection in United Arab Emirates.
- Contact tracing and investigations are ongoing by German public health authorities.

So far, among the 17 worldwide reported cases (including 11 deaths), a total of 9 cases (including 5 deaths (CFR: 55%)) have been reported by the Ministry of Health of Saudi Arabia.

Evidence of limited human-to-human transmission has only been documented in the UK.

The occurrence of novel coronavirus cases in EpiSouth countries and more especially the Arabic peninsula close countries is not unexpected; hence surveillance and monitoring of cases in the area should remain strengthened.

**Map 3. Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates**



**Location:** Kenya  
**Event:** Dengue

Comments

- On 25 March 2013, an outbreak of dengue was reported in the port of Mombasa in southern Kenya (with at least two cases confirmed by the Kenya Medical Research Institute, cf. Map 4).
- The serotype and the total number of confirmed cases and / or suspect are not yet known; investigations are ongoing.

**Map 4. Mombasa, Kenya**



Early January 2013, cases have been reported in the north of the country.

In September 2011, outbreaks of DEN-3 were confirmed in several northern cities in Kenya, including Manderla (bordering Somalia and Ethiopia) and Wajir, with at least 5,000 suspected cases (cf. [eWEB n°186](#)).

The occurrence of an outbreak of dengue fever in Kenya is not unexpected. Given the lack of a monitoring system dedicated to arboviruses in Kenya and other African countries, very few outbreaks are identified and reported. In this area, peak of transmission often occurs after the rainy season.

In the Indian Ocean, probable and suspect cases of dengue (DENV-1 serotype) have been reported in the Seychelles (74 cases from late January 2013 to 8 March 2013) and in the Reunion island (6 cases since 15 March 2013). Depending on the dynamics of the epidemic in Kenya, potential spreading to East Africa and Indian Ocean is not unexpected.