

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) Human influenza – Bangladesh, Cambodia**
- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Japan**
- **“INSIDE” events: None**
- **“OUTSIDE” events: Novel Influenza A(H7N9) – China**
West Nile - USA

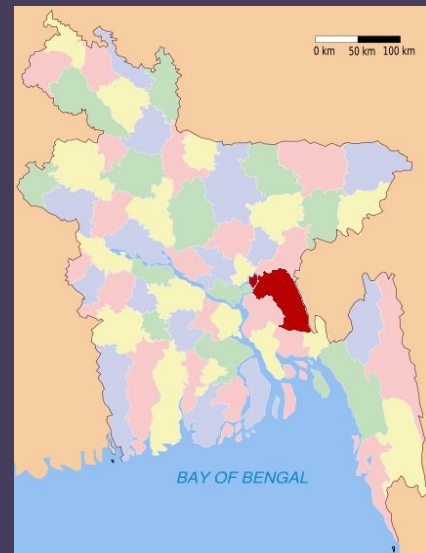
Location: Bangladesh

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 07 April 2013, the Bangladeshi authorities notified a new human case of A(H5N1) infection in the district of Comilla (East of the country, cf. map 1).
- The case was:
 - A 2 years old boy,
 - With onset of symptoms on 18 February 2013.
 - The case was diagnosed on 06 April 2013.
 - He died on 18 February 2013.
 - Exposure to poultry was documented.
- To date, a total of 7 cases has been confirmed in Bangladesh including 1 death since 2008. This case is the first case of the year 2013 and the 1st death due to A(H5N1) virus reported ever in the country.
- The last A(H5N1) reported human case in Bangladesh dated 04 March 2012 in Dhaka (cf. [eWEB n° 207](#)).

Map 1. Comilla district, Bangladesh.



Location: Cambodia

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 04 April 2013, the Cambodian authorities notified a new human case of A(H5N1) infection in the Kampot province (South of the country, cf. map 2).
- The case was:
 - A 5 years old boy.
 - With onset of symptoms on 27 March 2013.
 - The case was hospitalised on 29 March 2013.
 - Exposure to poultry was not documented.
- To date, a total of 31 cases has been confirmed in Cambodia including 27 deaths. This case is the 10th since the beginning of 2013.
- The last A(H5N1) reported human case in Cambodia dated 27 February 2013 in Kampot and Kampong Cham provinces (cf. [eWEB n° 258](#)).

Map 2. Kampot province, Cambodia.



Location: Japan

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

- On 30 March 2013, the Japanese health authorities reported to [FAO](#) a A(H5N1) avian influenza outbreak in wild birds (swan) located in the Niigata prefecture in Japan (centre of the country, cf. map 3).
- In Japan, the last A(H5N1) epizootics were reported on 23rd January 2011 in wild birds in the Tohoku region, located at the North East of Honshu island (cf. [eWEB n°149](#)) and in March 2011 in the Shimane prefecture in the South of the country.
- To date, no human avian influenza case has been reported in Japan.

Map 3. Prefecture of Niigata, Japan.



REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

Location: China

Event: A(H7N9)
influenza

Comments

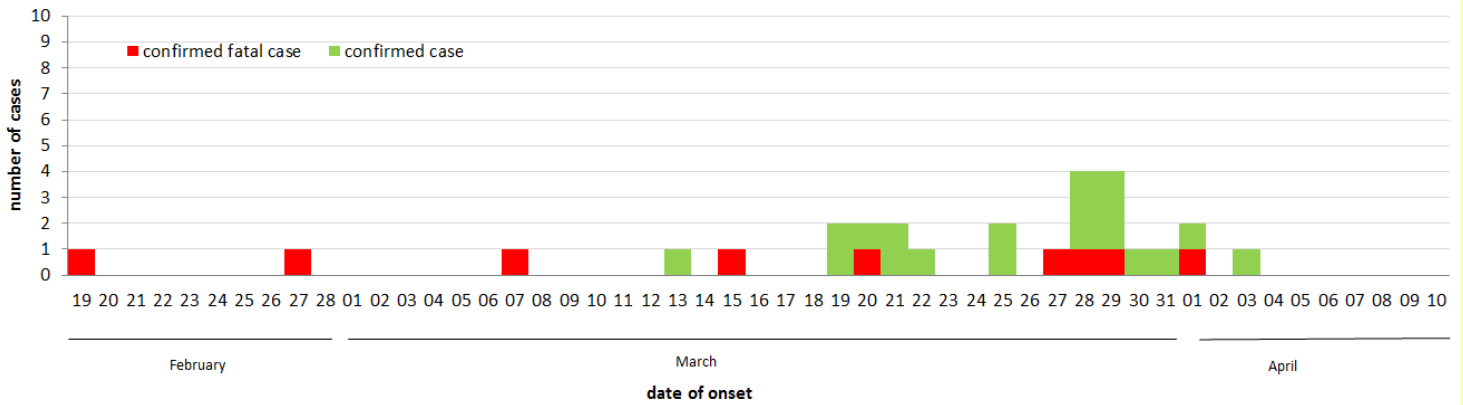
- On 11th April 2013, Chinese health authorities reported a total of 38 human cases (including 10 deaths) of A(H7N9) avian influenza virus infections in the same 4 provinces in China (cf. Table 1 and map 4):
 - Shanghai province: 18 cases
 - Anhui province: 2 cases
 - Jiangsu province: 12 cases
 - Zhejiang province: 6 cases
- Since last week, no new province has been affected by the Novel influenza A(H7N9) virus.
- All cases aged 25 years old or over, except for a 4 year old boy reported in Shanghai. The mean age is 60 years and 68% of the reported cases are male; sex ratio is 2.2 (n =26/12, cf. table 1).
- The case contacts (about 650) have been investigated clinically but also samples have been collected (serology and PCR). None of the case contact showed clinical signs except for 2 suspect clusters:
 - The 2 sons of the 1st case (male of 87 years old): one was hospitalized for pneumonia in February and one died
 - A suspect cluster in Jiangsu (one case contact is under investigation).
- At this stage, no epidemiological link was identified among the 38 confirmed cases of these four Chinese provinces. Thus, to date, there is no evidence of human-to-human transmission.
- So far, no vaccine is available for this new virus.

- According to the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, the virus A(H7N9) has been detected in samples from pigeons in a market in Shanghai. The [OIE](#) also reported a pigeon (for consumption) which tested positive for A(H7N9) as well as chickens in a market in Shanghai.
- Investigations have been reinforced around animals. [FAO](#) stresses the need for [stringent biosecurity measures](#) as this new virus is difficult to detect in poultry: animals have little or rare signs of illness.
- In Europe, embargo on importation of live poultry and poultry products from China is already in place.
- Control measures taken by Chinese authorities in Shanghai city are the following: slaughter, closing of zoos and markets, schools disinfection.
- Infections in human with new variants are rare and these infections can lead to the occurrence of sporadic severe cases (e.g. A(H5N1)) without sustained human-to-human transmission or moderate / severe with sustained human transmission (e.g. pandemic A (H1N1), 2009).
- The situation is followed with the greatest attention.

Table 1. Number of confirmed A(H7N9) influenza virus infections in humans, China, up to 11/04/2013.

case No.	Reporting Provinces	Person infected (gender, age)	Status		Comments
			Alive	Dead	
1	Shanghai	Male 87 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 19 February 2013. Died on 4 March 2013
2	Shanghai	Male 27 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 27 February 2013. Died on 10 March 2013
3	Anhui	Female 35 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 15 March 2013. Died on 09 April 2013
4	Jiangsu	Female 45 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 19 March 2013.
5	Jiangsu	Female 48 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 19 March 2013.
6	Jiangsu	Male 83 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 20 March 2013. Died on 9 April 2013
7	Jiangsu	Female 32 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 21 March 2013.
8	Zhejiang	Male 38 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 7 March 2013. Died on 27 March 2013.
9	Zhejiang	Male 67 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 25 March 2013. From Hangzhou.
10	Zhejiang	Male 64 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 29 March. Died on 05 April 2013.
11	Shanghai	Male 48 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 28 March 2013. Died on 03 April 2013.
12	Shanghai	Female 52 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 27 March 2013. Died on 03 April 2013.
13	Shanghai	Female 67 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 22 March 2013.
14	Shanghai	Male 4 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 31 March 2013.
15	Jiangsu	Female 61 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 20 March 2013.
16	Jiangsu	Male 79 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 21 March 2013.
17	Shanghai	Male 74 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 28 March 2013.
18	Shanghai	Male 66 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 29 March 2013.
19	Shanghai	Male 59 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 25 March 2013.
20	Shanghai	Male 67 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 29 March 2013.
21	Anhui	Male 55 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 28 March 2013.
22	Jiangsu	Male 85 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 28 March 2013.
23	Jiangsu	Female 25 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 30 March 2013.
24	Shanghai	Male 64 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 01April 2013. Died on 07 April 2013
25	Shanghai	Male 62 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 01April 2013.
26	Shanghai	Male 77 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 03 April 2013.
27	Zhejiang	Female 51 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 13 March 2013.
28	Zhejiang	Male 79 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 29 March 2013
29	Jiangsu	Male 70 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 29 March 2013.
30	Jiangsu	Male 74 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 02 April 2013.
31	Zhejiang	Male 65 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 03 April 2013
32	Shanghai	Female 76 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 21 March 2013.
33	Shanghai	Female 81 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 04 April 2013.
34	Jiangsu	Male 31 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 31 March 2013.
35	Jiangsu	Male 56 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 03 April 2013.
36	Shanghai	Male 74 y.	0	1	Symptoms onset 31 March 2013. Died on 11 April 2013
37	Shanghai	Female 83 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 02 April 2013.
38	Shanghai	Male 68 y.	1	0	Symptoms onset 04 April 2013.
Total World			28	10	
			38		

Table 2. Epidemiological curve of confirmed cases and deaths for influenza A(H7N9) reported to WHO, by day, in China, as of 10 April 2013 (n=28) source: [WHO](#)



Map 4. Provinces reporting A(H7N9) virus infections in humans, China, as of 11 April 2013 (n=38).



Location: USA

Event: West Nile

Comments

- On 08 April 2013, the [USA health authorities](#) reported the first West Nile virus human infection in a patient located in Madison in the Mississippi state (cf. map 5).
- No additional information is available to date.
- Whereas the occurrence of WNV infection in human in the USA is not unexpected, the reporting of the first case is relatively early considering the usual WNV season in the country.
- Last year, the 1st WNV human case was reported beginning of May in the Iowa state.
- In 2012, the Mississippi state reported a total of 247 human cases including 5 deaths.

Map 5. Mississippi state, USA.

