

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 & Human influenza – None**
- **“INSIDE” events: none**
- **“OUTSIDE” events: Glanders– Lebanon**

| Location: World | Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic - Human | Comments |
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No new affected area or cases reported this week.

REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA (Not occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

| Location: Lebanon | Event: Glanders | Comments |
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- On 11th July 2011, 3 cases of glanders have been reported to [OIE](#) in horses, in Beirut, Lebanon (cf. map 1).
- The cases have been identified on 14th February 2011 and confirmed on 19th May 2011.
- The source of the outbreak has not been identified yet.
- Control measures including quarantine, movement control inside the country and disinfection of infected premises and establishments have been undertaken. The 3 equine cases have been destroyed.
- It is the first time cases of glanders have been reported in Lebanon.
- In October 2010, an investigation performed by OIE identifying the presence of the disease in the Middle East area, namely in Syria, Kuwait and Bahrain (cf. [eWEB n°135](#)).

Map 1. Beirut, Lebanon



- Glanders is a highly contagious disease in horses. It can also be contracted by other animals such as mules, camels and donkeys. Dogs can also be infected in rare cases.
- Humans can also be infected, especially people working close to sick animals without protection. It can be passed by direct contact with infected animals and entry is through skin abrasions, nasal and oral mucosal surfaces, or by inhalation. Diagnosis can be time-consuming.
- Although human disease is uncommon, it is life threatening and painful.
- Risk of human transmission remains limited at this stage. However, considering the severity of the illness in case of human contamination, the situation will be followed up.
- Moreover, due to the high mortality in humans and the small number of organisms required to establish infection, *Burkholderia mallei* is regarded as a potential bioterrorist agent.