

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 – None**
- **A(H5N1) Human influenza – Cambodia**
- **“INSIDE” events: Malaria– Greece**
Typhoid fever- Algeria
- **“OUTSIDE” events: None**

Location: World

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

No new area reported this week

Location: Cambodia

Event: A(H5N1) –Human

Comments

- On 19th of August 2011, Cambodian health authorities reported a new A(H5N1) human case in Kampong Cham province, South East of the country (cf. map 1).

Map 1. Kampong Cham province, Cambodia



- Since 2005, Cambodia reported 18 human cases and 16 deaths.
- The last human case was reported on 28th July 2011 in Banteay Mean Chey province (cf. [e-WEB 176](#)).

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

Location: Greece

Event: Malaria

Comments

- Since June 2011, a total of 6 cases of malaria (due to *Plasmodium vivax*) with no reported travel history to a malaria-endemic country were notified to the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (HCDCP) through the mandatory notification system;
 - 4 of these cases were reported from a small agricultural and wetland area of Evrotas River in the district of Lakonia (Southern part of the country, Peloponnese, cf. map 2).
 - Remaining 2 malaria cases occurred at the end of July 2011 in a different area close to the town of Halkida, Evoia district (Eastern part of the country).
- Both areas, host a large population of non documented migrant farm workers from malaria-endemic countries (Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh).
- Entomological studies in Greece have shown the presence of Anopheles in several areas of the country.
- In addition, last week one malaria case (*P. vivax*), was diagnosed in **Romania** in a patient returning from travelling in Lakonia district (Greece). He has no reported travel history to a malaria endemic country.

Map 2. Geographic distribution of confirmed malaria cases as of 25th of August 2011, Greece (Source: HCDCP)



- In Greece, over the last decade, few sporadic autochthonous malaria cases have been reported.
- From September to December 2009, 8 malaria cases including 6 autochthonous cases were identified in Lakonia district.
- Late 2009, a case imported from Greece was also reported by the Albanian health authorities.
- In 2010, 2 autochthonous cases were diagnosed in Athena (no information available regarding potential place of infection).
- According to the [ECDC's](#) risk assessment, the local transmission of *P. vivax* malaria is believed to have occurred over the last three years in this area. The occurrence of new cases in the coming weeks cannot be excluded.
- Autochthonous transmission of malaria in Greece is restricted to small and well defined areas (Lakonia and Evoia). To date, the potential risk of exportation in neighbouring countries is very low.
- However, the establishment in Greece of these yet, limited local cycles of malaria transmission, underlines the potential risk posed by malaria across the Mediterranean.

- As of 10th of August 2011, Algerian health authorities reported 18 confirmed cases and 40 suspected cases hospitalised due to typhoid fever in Annaba wilaya.

Map 3. Location of Annaba wilaya, Algeria



- Typhoid outbreaks are regularly reported in Algeria.
- In Annaba wilaya, sporadic cases have been reported in 2009 (2 cases) and 2010 (1 case).
- The risk of acquiring the disease can be prevented by regular preventive measures such as drinking clean water, washing hands...