

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°184

- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None**
- **A(H5N1) Human influenza – None**
- **“INSIDE” events: Malaria – Greece, Romania**
- **“Outside events: none**

Location: World	Event: A(H5N1) –Human	<u>Comments</u>
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No new human cases reported this week

Location: India	Event: A(H5N1) Epizootic	<u>Comments</u>
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No new outbreak reported among non-enzootic countries
(ie. Egypt, Vietnam, China, Bangladesh, Indonesia,)

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

Location: Greece, Romania	Event: Malaria	<u>Comments</u>
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GREECE

- On 26th September 2011, the Hellenic Centre for Disease control and Prevention ([HCDCP](#)) reported a total of 28 cases of *Plasmodium vivax* malaria, 26 of them being very likely autochthonous.
- From **June to end of August 2011**, 6 cases were already reported in 2 localities ([eWEB n° 179](#)):
 - Lakonia: 4 cases
 - Evoia: 2 cases
- **Since the end of August 2011**, 22 additional cases have been notified in 4 different localities (cf. map 1):
 - Lakonia: 18 cases (6 Greek nationals and 12 migrant workers)
 - Voiotia: 1 case
 - East Attika: 2 cases
 - Larissa: 1 case

In Lakonia, concerning the 12 cases reported in migrant workers:

- 10 cases haven't travelled for the last 3 years (ie. likely to be autochthonous cases)
- 2 cases arrived in Greece during the last month (among which 1 has been exported to Romania, cf. [eWEB n°179](#) and below)

- Entomological studies showed the presence of several species of anopheles in some areas of the country.

The evolution of the epidemiological situation in Greece and Romania indicates:

- the persistence of an autochthonous transmission in Greece
- the geographical extension of the autochthonous transmission area in the country
- an exportation risk towards other countries in the EpiSouth area.

More information on the situation in Greece is available on the Hellenic Centre for Disease control and Prevention ([HCDCP](#)) website.

ROMANIA

- On 1st and 30th August 2011, 2 cases of *P. Vivax* malaria have been diagnosed in Romania and have been both imported from Lakonia locality (Greece):
 - The 1st case came back from Lakonia around 3 weeks ago, and used to work in Elos and Skala. Investigation showed the absence of a recent travel in an endemic country.
 - The 2nd case has been diagnosed in a Romanian worker, coming back from Leimonas village (located close to Elos and Skala) where he has lived for 3 years.
- The 2 cases have been diagnosed through a rapid test (PCR and blood smear test).

Map 1. Greek localities where *P. vivax* malaria cases have been reported (1 dot = 1 case). (as of 26th September 2011)

