

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°188

- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None**
- **A(H5N1) Human influenza – Indonesia**
- **“INSIDE” events: CCHF- Spain**  
West Nile – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France ex-Greece
- **“OUTSIDE” events: none**

**Location: World**
**Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic**
**Comments**

No new affected area reported this week.

**Location: Indonesia**
**Event: A(H5N1) – Human**
**Comments**

- On 26<sup>th</sup> October 2011, the Indonesian health authorities reported to WHO 2 new human cases of A(H5N1) in Bali (cf. map 1).
- The first case was:
  - A 5 years-old girl
  - With onset of symptoms on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2011
  - Hospitalised on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011
  - She died on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2011
- The second case was:
  - A 10 years old boy, brother of the first case
  - With onset of symptoms on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011
  - Hospitalised on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011 (same date as his sister)
  - He died on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2011
- For both cases, contact with contaminated poultry has been documented.
- The last human A(H5N1) case in Indonesia was reported on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2011 (cf. [eWEB n°186](#)). These two additional cases bring the total number of reported cases to 181 including 149 deaths.

Map 1. Bali, Indonesia



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

**Location: Spain**
**Event: CCHF**
**Comments**

- A group of researchers of the Centre for Biomedical Research of La Rioja (CIBIR), identified for the first time the presence of the virus of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in ticks.

This virus is endemic in several African, Asian and European (Balkans) countries.

This would be the first documentation of CCHF autochthonous circulation in Western Europe.

- They were detected in a specific type of ticks: the “Hyalomma lusitanium” ticks which were found in deers, in the South of the country.

Although no human case has been reported in Spain, the risk of CCHF transmission to human is possible.

With the start of the winter season, the transmission cycle might be interrupted.

The evolution of the situation will be followed carefully during the next summer 2012.

Location:	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia / France ex-Greece	Event: West Nile	<u>Comments</u>
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➤ Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- The national health authorities of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported through WHO additional cases of West Nile in Skopje, the capital of the country (cf. map 2). The first case was reported on September 2011 (cf. [eWEB n°183](#)). To date, there is a total of four cases.
- The details of the first reported case were the followings:
  - 6 years old female, from Skopje
  - With onset of symptoms on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011
  - No travel history during incubation period
- The second case is:
  - A 49 years old male, from Skopje
  - Onset of symptoms unknown
  - Hospitalised on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2011
  - No travel history during incubation period
- The third case is:
  - A 21 years old male, from Skopje
  - Onset of symptoms unknown
  - Hospitalised on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2011
  - Travel history to Greece on 19<sup>th</sup> September (for one day only)
- The fourth case is:
  - A 46 years old male, from Skopje
  - Onset of symptoms on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2011
  - No travel history during incubation period

➤ FRANCE ex-GREECE

- On 7<sup>th</sup> October 2011, the French Institute of Public Health reported one case of WNV returning from Etolia and Akarnania region, in Greece (cf. map 3).
- On 24<sup>th</sup> October 2011, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention ([KEELPNO](#)) reported a total of 74 WN neuro invasive cases in Greece, including the French case that has been contaminated in Etolia and Akarnania region, a new area affected by WNV.
- Considering the active circulation of WNV in Greece, the exportation of WNV from Greece to neighbouring countries was not unexpected.

Map 2. Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Map 3. Etolia and Akarnania region (Aitolokarnania), Greece, source: KEELPNO

