

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 – Egypt**
- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Japan**
- **“INSIDE” Events:**
 - **Malaria: Morocco**
- **“OUTSIDE” Events: none**

Location: Egypt

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 15th December 2010, the Egyptian Ministry of Health reported a new A(H5N1) human infection (not yet reported to WHO).
- The case is:
 - ✓ A 25 year-old woman from Beheira Governorate (cf. map 1)
 - ✓ She received drug tamiflu and is in stable condition
 - ✓ Investigations indicate exposure with sick and dead poultry.
- Since the 1st case of bird flu in Egypt, the case count is 114 cases including 37 deaths.
- In Egypt, the last human case was reported on 8th December 2010 in Gharbia governorate (cf. [eWEB n°142](#)).

- The available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus in Egypt.

Map 1. Beheira governorate, Egypt.



Location: Indonesia

Event: A(H5N1) – epizootie

Comments

- On 21st December 2010, the Japanese health authorities reported to OIE the detection of A(H5) highly pathogenic avian influenza virus in captive wild mute swans (zoo), in Toyama prefecture in the Hokuriku region (cf. map 2).
- The zoo destroyed all captive birds kept in the moat.
- Neuraminidase inhibition assay are ongoing.
- In Japan, the last A(H5N1) epizootic was reported on 29th November 2010, in Shimane prefecture (cf. [eWEB n°141](#)).

Map 2. Toyama prefecture, Japan.



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

Area: Morocco **Event:** Malaria

Comments

- On December 10, 2010, the public health services of the Grand Casablanca reported a case of Plasmodium falciparum in a woman, aged 46 years, having no notion of recent travel.
- The diagnosis was confirmed by the National Reference Laboratory of the Ministry of Health.
- The ministry of health declared that all control measures have been implemented and the patient has been treated.
- The epidemiological and entomological investigations carried out have not identified a local cycle of transmission of the disease.
- It is the third autochthonous case of malaria reported in the Grand Casablanca this year. On 22 September 2010, two indigenous cases were reported in the district of Hay Hassani, Casablanca (cf. [eWEB n°134](#)).

- In Morocco, the last autochthonous cases of malaria due to P. falciparum were reported in 1963.
- The last autochthonous cases of malaria due to P. vivax were reported in the years 1973-80.
- Since May 2010, Morocco has been declared malaria-free by WHO.
- To date, consequences for neighbouring countries seem limited due to the absence of evidence of an active cycle of transmission.

Map 3. Casablanca, Morocco.

