

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.

The EpiSouth-Plus Project is cofunded by the European Union DG-SANCO/EAHC and EuropeAid together with the participating national partner institutions. The financial support of the Italian Ministry of Health and ECDC is also acknowledged. Yet, the contents of this bulletin can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

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- **A(H5N1) Human & Avian influenza – None**
- **“INSIDE” events: None**
- **“OUTSIDE” events:**
 - **Japanese encephalitis, Indonesia**
 - **Hemolytic Uremic Syndrom (HUS), Germany**

Location: World	Event: A(H5N1) – Human A(H5N1) – Epizootic	<u>Comments</u>
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No new human case or new affected area reported this week.

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

Location: Indonesia	Event: Japanese encephalitis	<u>Comments</u>
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- On 18th May 2011, the German Bernard Nocht institute confirmed one Japanese Encephalitis (EJ) case in a tourist who came back from Bali, an island located in the south of Indonesia (cf. map 1).
- The case is:
 - A 54 years old woman;
 - She only visited Bali island, from 15th to 30th April 2011;
 - Onset of symptoms 2nd May 2011;
 - Virology confirmation (blood and CSF) on 18th May 2011;
 - She was not vaccinated against Japanese encephalitis.
 - The case is recovering.

Map 1. Bali, Indonesia



- Japanese encephalitis is considered endemic in Indonesia.
- Since the first documented cases in Bali in 1999, 30 cases on average are confirmed each year.
- Seroprevalence survey conducted in Bali showed that 52% of the overall population had anti-EJ antibodies.
- The occurrence of EJ cases in Bali especially at this time of the year (end of rainy season and early dry season) is not unexpected.
- Since 1989, sporadic cases imported from Bali to Australia and Europe have been documented.
- The individual preventive measures against mosquitoes bites should be reminded for people travelling to Indonesia and to all areas at risk (cf. map 2).
- EJ vaccination should be envisaged according to the type of activities performed during the stay in the country (especially for rural activities such as cycling, hiking..)

Map.2 Areas at risk of Japanese Encephalitis virus circulation in human and animals, as of 1st March 2009.
(source: InVS)



Location:	Germany	Event:	Hemolytic Uremic Syndrom (HUS)	Comments
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- On 24th May 2011, the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) reported a sharp increase in the number of cases of Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) in Germany.
- Since the second week of May, the German Institute reported 140 cases of HUS, including 3 deaths.
- The cases occurred mainly in northern Germany, some have also been reported in the South and Eastern part of the country.
- HUS usually affects children under 10 years old. The number of cases reported among young women is unusually high.

- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrom (HUS) is a serious complication of Escherichia coli enterohaemorrhagic (EHEC) infections, shiga toxin-producing and responsible for bloody diarrhea. It can be fatal.
- HUS is characterized by acute renal failure, anemia and thrombocytopenia with neurological disorders (seizures, consciousness disorder).
- In Germany, around 1 000 cases of EHEC infection are reported each year.
- In 2010, the RKI reported 65 cases of HUS, (including 6 cases over 18 years old) and 2 deaths.
- The source of contamination has not yet been identified, investigations are ongoing.
- The importation of HUS cases among people returning from Germany can not be excluded. The situation is followed carefully.