

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 – Indonesia**
- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None**
- **“INSIDE” events: – Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS), Germany, Europe**
- **“OUTSIDE” events: – Cholera, Ukraine**

Location: World

Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic

Comments

No new affected area reported this week.

Location: Indonesia

Event: A(H5N1) – Human

Comments

- On 3rd June 2011, the Indonesian Ministry of Health reported a new A(H5N1) human case to WHO, in Jakarta province, Jakarta North district (cf. map1).
- The case is:
 - A 1 year old girl
 - Onset of symptoms on 3rd April 2011 and hospitalise on 8th April.
 - She recovered
 - Contacts with contaminated poultry have been documented
- The last human A(H5N1) case in Indonesia was reported on 13th May 2011 (cf. [eWEB n°165](#))
- Since 2005, Indonesia reported to WHO a total of 178 human cases, including 146 deaths.

Map 1. Jakarta province, Indonesia



- **A(H5N1) is enzootic in Indonesia with the highest number of reported human cases.**

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

Location: Germany, Europe **Event:** Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) **Comments**

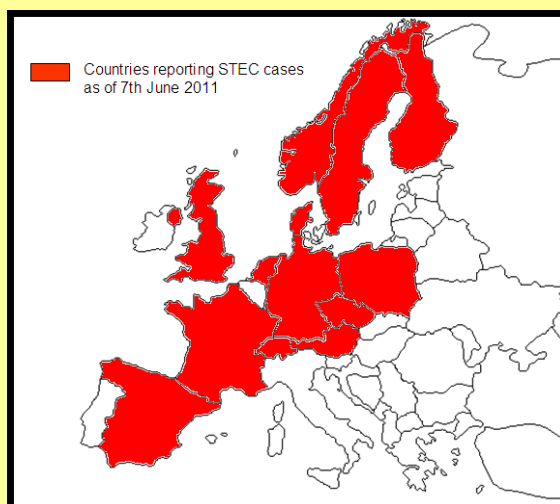
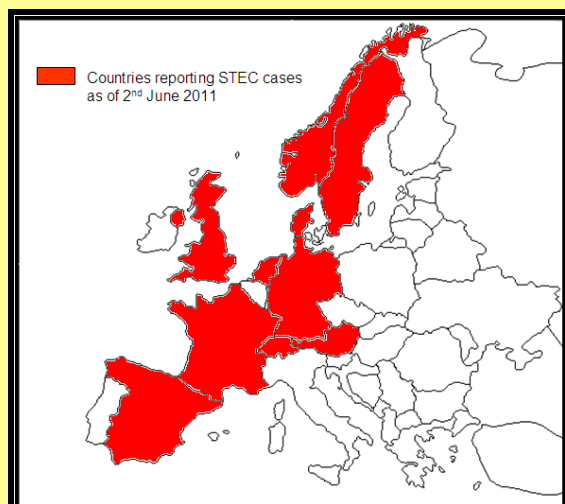
- On 24th May 2011, the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) reported a sharp increase in the number of cases of Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) in Germany (cf. [eWEB n°166](#) and [eWEB n°167](#)).
- As of 7th June 2011, in **Germany**, the RKI reported 2 325 Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia Coli (EHEC) and 642 patients presenting with HUS and bloody diarrhoea. A total of 22 deaths has been reported.
- As of 7th May 2011, Shiga toxin-producing E. Coli (STEC) imported cases from Germany have been also reported in 13 other European countries (cf. map 2):

	HUS	EHEC
Sweden	15	47
Denmark	7	18
Netherlands	4	8
United Kingdom	3	11
Poland	2	2
Spain	1	2
Switzerland	0	13
France	0	10
Austria	0	2
Norway	0	1
Czech Republic	0	1
Luxembourg	0	1
Finland	0	1

- Other cases linked to Germany have been reported in Canada (1 case) and in the USA (1 EHEC).
- So far, a link has been established with travels in Germany for almost all cases. Nevertheless, 1 HUS case has been reported in Denmark with no evidence of epidemiological link to Germany and 2 are under investigation in Poland.
- The source of the outbreak is still unclear, investigations are on going.

- Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) is a serious complication of Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia Coli (EHEC) infections, shiga toxin-producing and responsible for bloody diarrhoea. It can be fatal.
- HUS is characterized by acute renal failure, anaemia 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.
- It cannot be excluded that additional countries will be concerned by the importation of HUS and EHEC cases from Germany.

Map 2. European Countries reporting STEC cases, as of 2nd June and 7th June 2011



Source: Episouth

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

Location: Ukraine

Event: Cholera

Comments

- From 30th May to 7th June 2011, the Ukrainian health authorities reported 3 to 14 cases of cholera in Mariupol, touristic area, in Donetsk region, in the South East of the country (close to the Azov sea, cf. map 3 and [eWEB n°167](#)).
- These cases have been biologically confirmed with the O1 El Tor, toxigenic strain.
- Among the cases there are 13 adults and 1 child, in the same locality. There is no evidence of epidemiological link between most of these reported cases.

Map 3. Mariupol, Ukraine



- The occurrence of cholera cases in Ukraine is not exceptional; nevertheless the fact that there are 14 cases in the same city and within 5 days is unusual.
- In 1999, a case was reported in Mariupol and another one in Dnepropetrovsk (Centre-East of the country).
- Previously, for cases belonging to the same family, fish was suspected to be the source of contamination. To date, water or human to human contamination are other hypothesis.
- This episode could indicate an increase of cholera circulation in the area.
- The establishment of restricted transmission cycles in this Ukrainian area cannot be excluded, and the number of cases could keep on increasing.
- The risk of spreading cholera in neighbouring countries seems so far very limited.
- Considering the number of cases and given that it is a major touristic destination, for Russian and Ukrainian people, the results of the investigation will be followed carefully.