

## EpiSouth Weekly Epi Bulletin - N°200 11th January 2012 - 17th January 2012



The objective of the bulletin is to report new heath 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** 



- A(H5N1) Avian influenza None
- A(H5N1) Human influenza Cambodia
- "INSIDE" events: none
- "OUTSIDE" events: none
- The 200<sup>th</sup> eWEB bulletin: A retrospective analysis of reported events.

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

No new event has been reported this week.

Event: A(H5N1) - Human Cambodia **Comments** Location:

- On 16<sup>th</sup> January 2011, the Ministry of Health of the Kingdom of Cambodia reported to WHO one new human case of A(H5N1) in Banteay Meanchey province (cf. map 1).
- The case was:

  - A 2 years old young boy;
     Onset of symptoms on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2012;
  - He was hospitalised on 9th January and died on 18th January 2012;
  - Exposure to sick poultry has been documented.
- The last A(H5N1) human case in Cambodia was reported on 07<sup>th</sup> November 2011 (cf. eWEB n°190) in Battambang province and the last in the Banteay Meanchey province in July 2011 (cf. <u>eWEB n°176</u>).
- To date, a total of 19 human cases including 17 deaths have been reported in Cambodia. This case is the first A(H5N1) infection in human for the year 2012.

Map 1. Banteay Meanchey province, Cambodia.



## The 200th eWEB bulletin: A retrospective analysis of reported events.

Reported events in the first 200 eWEB bulletins.

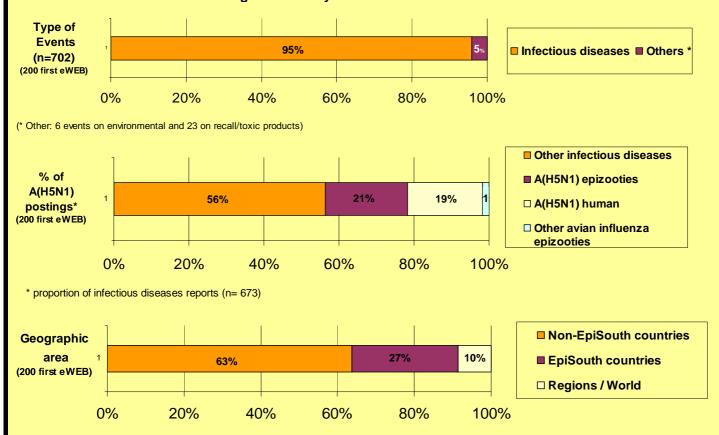
And a comparison between the 100 first bulletins and the 100 last.

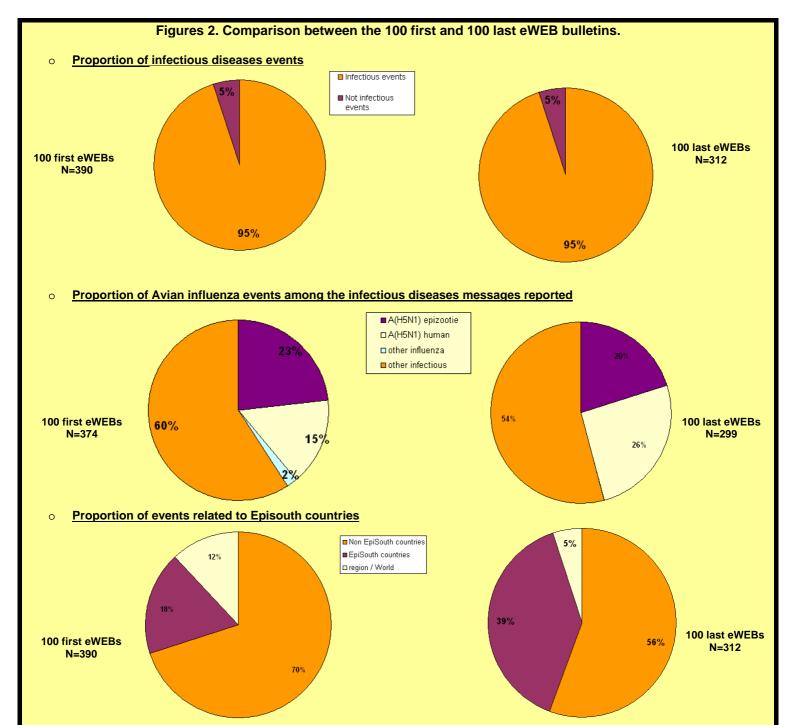
- Since the 1<sup>st</sup> eWEB bulletin (19<sup>th</sup> March 2008), 702 events of interest for the EpiSouth network (i.e. corresponding to criteria defined by EpiSouth countries) were reported in the first 200 bulletins.
- The following table summarises some statistic and a short analysis of main eWEB events characteristics (proportion of reported events according to the type of event and the geographical area.). The graphs illustrate some interesting figures.

Table 1. Distribution of events in the 200 eWEB bulletins and comparison between the 100 first and 100 last ones.

	100 first eWEB (Mar 2008-Feb 2010)		10 0 last eWEB (Feb 2010-Jan 2012)		200 first eWEB (Mar 2008-Jan 2012)	
	N	%	N	%	H	%
TOTAL	390		312		702	
Infectious events	374	95	299	95	673	95
Not infectious events	16	5	13	5	29	5
Takal lufastiassa diaasaa	274		200		672	
Total Infectious diseases	374		299		673	
A(H5N1) epizootie	88	23	60	20	148	21
A(H5N1) human	58	15	76	25	134	19
Other Ainfluenza	10	2	2	0	12	1
Other infectious diseases	218	58	161	53	379	56
Origin of events						
Non EpiSouth countries	274	70	173	55	447	63
EpiSouth countries	73	18	122	39	195	27
Regional area *	43	12	17	5	60	10

Figures 1. Analysis of the 200 eWEB bulletins.





## Comments

- The criteria applied for the Epidemic Intelligence tailored for EpiSouth did not change since the 1<sup>st</sup> eWEB bulletin even if at the request of country focal points, attention was more focused on specific diseases such dengue, West Nile and other arboviruses.
- From a global point of view, the global distribution of type of event is quite similar: the proportion of events reported on infectious diseases has not changed over years (95%).
- <u>Among the 29 non-infectious diseases events reported,</u> we noticed that 23 messages (80%) were related to product recalls versus 6 events on environmental issues.
- Among the infectious diseases events reported, the proportion of alerts related to A(H5N1) epizootics was stable but
  the proportion of events related to A(H5N1) human infections increased: 25% for the 100 last eWEBs versus 15% for
  the 100 first bulletins.

## Origin of the event:

- The proportion of events reported in EpiSouth countries has increased in the 100 last eWEBs bulletins: EpiSouth countries represented 18% (n=73) of events reported in the 100 first bulletins and 39% (n=122) of the 100 last eWEBs (i.e. 67% of increase).
- This result is in favour of a better data exchange. The EpiSouth network is exchanging progressively more information
  on a public support (bulletin on line) for the benefit of the Mediterranean region. Some bias such as the number of
  notification related to the West Nile epidemic in 2010 and 2011 have to be considered. However, the number of
  messages reporting WN infections in Episouth countries was only 42. The increase in the number of A(H5N1) human
  infections had no impact on this result.