

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.

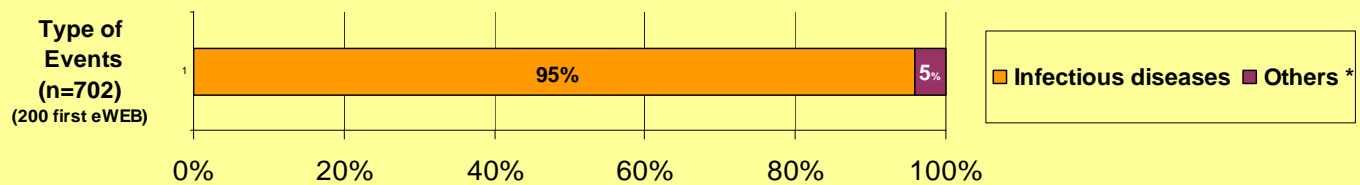
- Since the 1st eWEB bulletin (19th March 2008), 702 events of interest for the EpiSouth network (i.e. corresponding to criteria defined by EpiSouth countries) were reported in the first 200 bulletins.
- The following table summarises some statistic and a short analysis of main eWEB events characteristics (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.

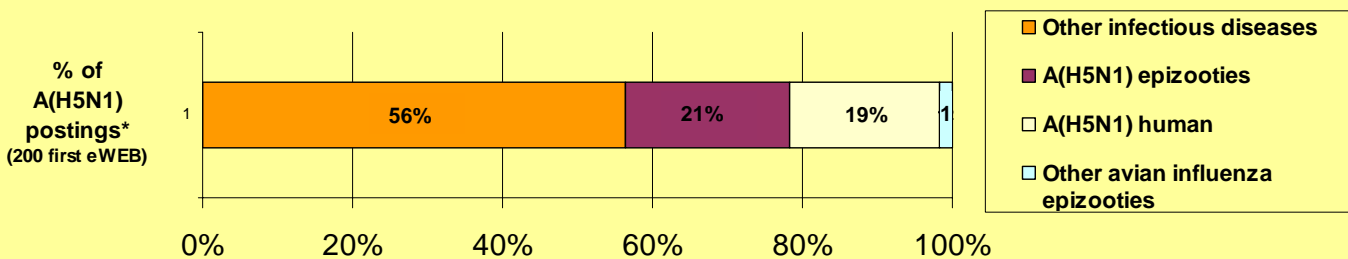
	100 first eWEB		100 last eWEB		200 first eWEB	
	(Mar 2008-Feb 2010)		(Feb 2010-Jan 2012)		(Mar 2008-Jan 2012)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
TOTAL	390		312		702	
Infectious events	374	95	299	95	673	95
Not infectious events	16	5	13	5	29	5
Total Infectious diseases	374		299		673	
A(H5N1) epizootie	88	23	60	20	148	21
A(H5N1) human	58	15	76	25	134	19
Other A influenza	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

* Several countries or regional / worldwide description

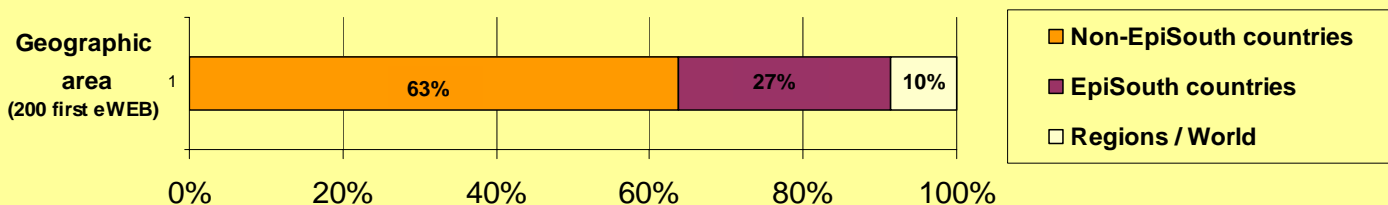
Figures 1. Analysis of the 200 eWEB bulletins.



(* Other: 6 events on environmental and 23 on recall/toxic products)

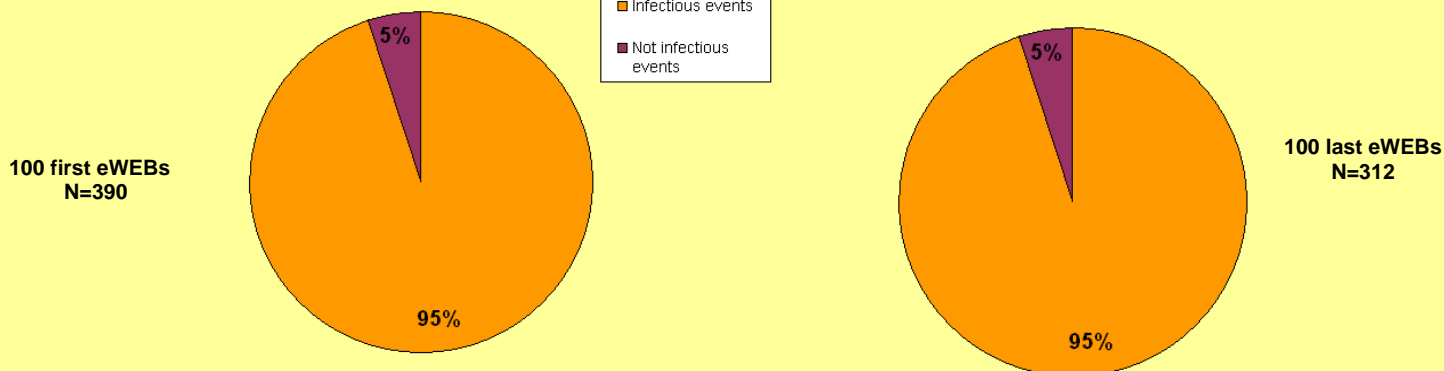


* proportion of infectious diseases reports (n= 673)

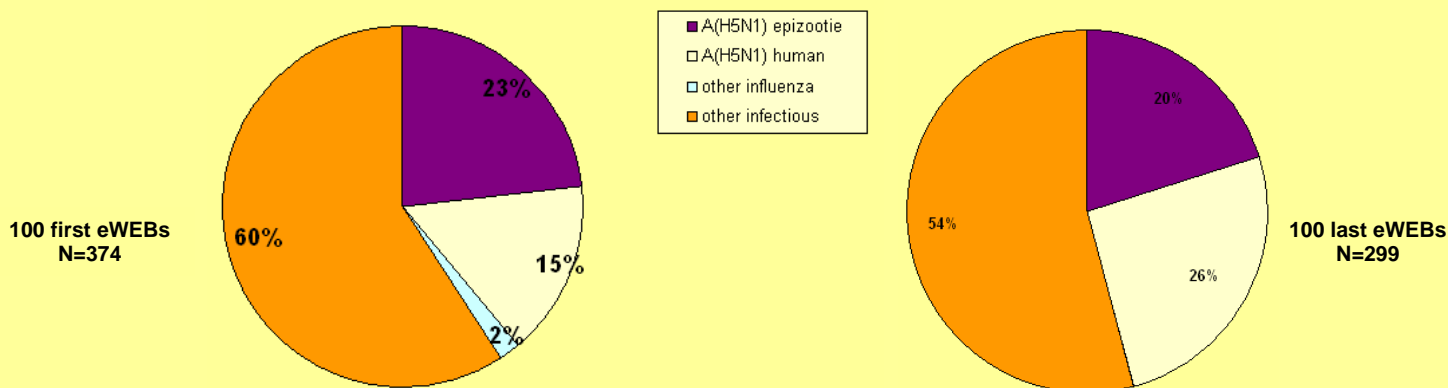


Figures 2. Comparison between the 100 first and 100 last eWEB bulletins.

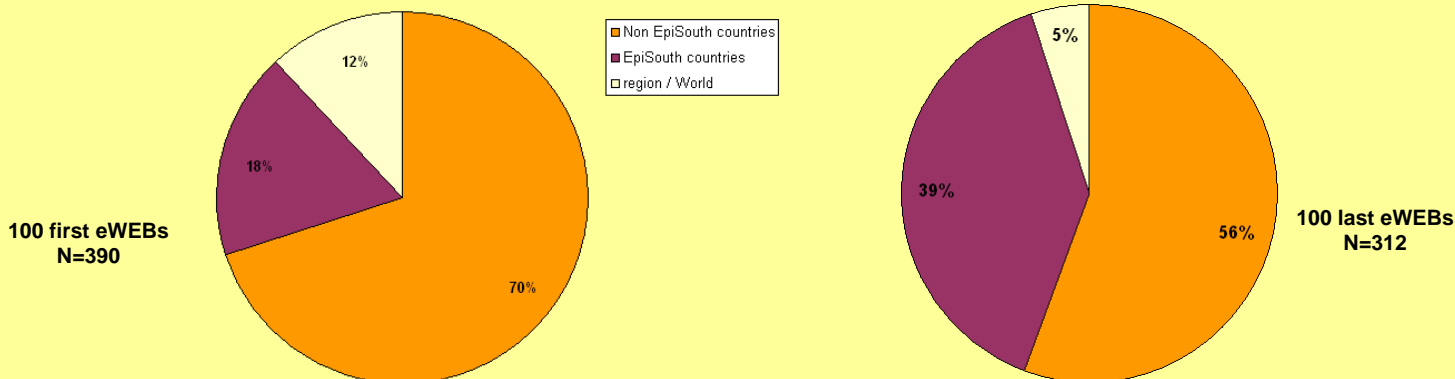
○ **Proportion of infectious diseases events**



○ **Proportion of Avian influenza events among the infectious diseases messages reported**



○ **Proportion of events related to Episouth countries**



Comments

- The criteria applied for the Epidemic Intelligence tailored for EpiSouth did not change since the 1st 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%).
- Among the 29 non-infectious diseases events reported, 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.