EpiSouth Weekly Epi Bulletin - N°208 7th March – 13th March 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 <u>online</u> 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 <u>DG-SANCO/EAHC</u> and <u>EuropeAid</u> together with the participating national partner Institutions. The financial support of the Italian Ministry of Health and <u>ECDC</u> is also acknowledged. Yet, the contents of this bulletin can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

INDEX e-WEB n°208

- A(H5N1) Avian influenza Israel
- A(H5N1) Human influenza Indonesia, Vietnam

EpiSouth

- "INSIDE" events: None
- "OUTSIDE" events: Invasive meningococcal infection NmW135 Western Africa

Location: Israel	Event: A(H5N1) – Ep	izootic	<u>Comments</u>
 On 9th March 2012, the Millsrael reported to OIE A(H5N1) influenza in do cities of Ashkelon and Beathe country (cf. map 1). The last A(H5N1) influenza reported in domestic poultwas located close to RosheWEB n°160). 	2 new outbreaks of mestic poultry in the ersheba, in the south of outbreak in Israel was try in April 2011 and		<section-header></section-header>

Comments

INDONESIA

 On March 12th 2012, the Indonesian health authorities notified to <u>WHO</u> a new human case of A(H5N1) infection in Bengkulu province in Sumatra island (cf. map 1).

The case was:

- o a 24 years old woman;
- Onset of symptoms on February 23rd 2012;
- She was hospitalised on February 24th and died on March 1st 2012;
- Exposure to sick poultry was documented.
- So far, a total of 187 cases has been confirmed in Indonesia, including 155 deaths.
- The last reported case in Indonesia dated March 2012 in Bali province (cf eWEB n°207).

Indonesia is considered as enzootic for A(H5N1) influenza.

Map 1 : Bengkulu province, Indonesia



VIETNAM

- On March 12th 2012, the Vietnamese ministry of Health notified to <u>WHO</u> one new human case of A(H5N1) infection in Dak Lak province (cf. map 2).
- The case was:
 - o a 31 years old man;
 - Onset of symptoms on February 29th 2012;
 - He was hospitalised on March 4th 2012;
 - Exposure to sick poultry was documented.
- The last A(H5N1) human case in Vietnam was reported in March 2012 in Binh Duong province (in the South of the country, cf. <u>eWEB n°207</u>).
- To date, a total of 123 confirmed cases has been reported in Vietnam.

Vietnam is considered as enzootic for A(H5N1) influenza.

Map 2 : Dak Lak province, Vietnam



Western Invasive Docation: Africa Event: meningococc infections Nn	
 Since the beginning of 2012, the French National ference centre for meningitis reported 5 cases of W135 meningitis: a were imported (2 from Senegal, cf. <u>eWEB n°206</u> and 1 from Mali) b were linked to travels to sub-Saharan Africa (1 in Mali and 1 in Benin). The strains which have been isolated in the fatients belong to the same phenotype. All patients presented extra meningeal forms (arthritis, pulmonary, etc). As of March 13th 2012, W135 circulation has been reported in these 3 countries which have adequate meningitis surveillance systems (meningeal forms-based surveillance systems (meningeal forms-based surveillance). W135 circulation has also been confirmed in Niger. <i>Mn</i> A is the main meningococcus in Chad. 	 Meningococcal meningitis is endemo-epidemic in a Sahelian strip countries (from Senegal to Ethiopia Seasonal epidemics occur every year during the dr season (from January to May). Meningitis season started in most of the Sahelia strip countries. Overall, the dynamic is similar to the one of the past years: increase (expected) of the number of case without any major epidemic (neither regionally no nationally, cf. graph 1, 2, 3 and 4) at this stage. Like every years, small outbreaks can be observed Since the beginning of the 2012 season, only districts have reached the epidemic threshold (2 i Chad, 1 in Ivory cost, and 1 in Benin, cf. map 3, grap 1, 2, 3 and 4). During the week 7, 628 cases including 63 death (CFR 10%) have been reported in 8 of the 14 countrie which are part of the strengthened surveillanc program for meningitis set up by WHO. Mn W135 frequency is high in Burkina, Ghana an Côte d'Ivoire. Vaccination against invasive meningococcu infections is recommended, especially for peopl travelling to endemic countries located in th Shaelian strip during the dry season (January to May).

Map 3. Recapitulative map of cumulative Meningitis attack rates at week 01 - 07, 2012 (WHO source, http://www.meningvax.com/files/BulletinMeningite2012 S07.pdf)



