

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.

INDEX e-WEB n°228

- A(H5N1) Human & Avian influenza – none
- “INSIDE” events: Chikungunya – France ex-Democratic Republic of the Congo
- “OUTSIDE” events: Ebola - Uganda

Location: World	Event: A(H5N1) – Human /Epizootic	Comments
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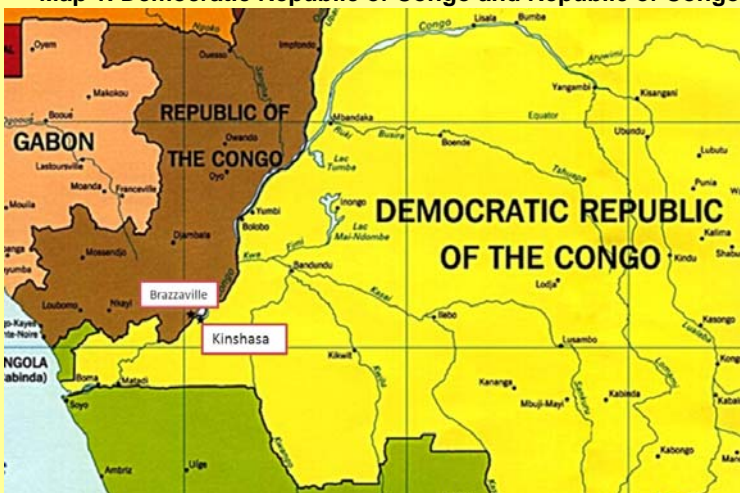
No new event has been reported this week

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

Location: France ex-DRC	Event: Chikungunya	Comments
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- On 13th July and 27th July 2012, the French National reference laboratory for arboviruses reported two confirmed cases of Chikungunya imported from Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- The 1st case is a woman:
 - Resident in Kinshasa, who returned in France on 3rd July;
 - Symptomatic on 1st June 2012;
 - Hospitalized on 10th July in Marseille city;
 - IgM/IgG anti-chikungunya positive.
- The 2nd case is a woman:
 - Stayed in DRC from end April 2012 to 25th June 2012;
 - Symptomatic on 25th June 2012 in the plane;
 - The sample taken on 5th July 2012 revealed IgM+ anti-chikungunya positive.

Map 1. Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo.



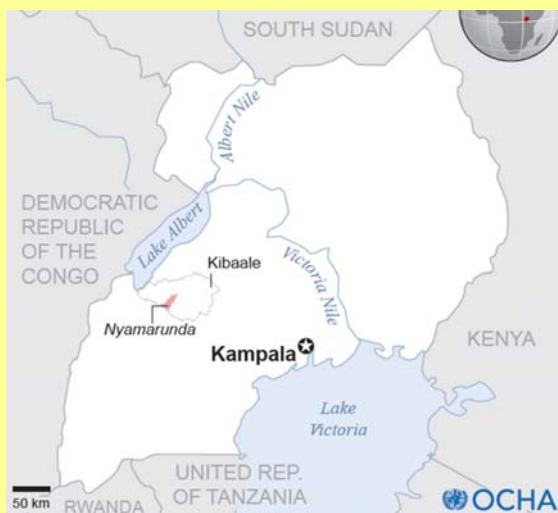
- Since its identification in Tanzania, the circulation of chikungunya virus has been reported in most Sub-Saharan African countries. Chikungunya is endemic in African countries.
- In 2007 and 2010, co-dengue chikungunya infections were reported in Gabon.
- In June and July 2011, the Republic of Congo reported for the first time an epidemic with 11 320 cases, mainly in Brazzaville but also in the Pool and Pointe Noire (cf. [eWEB n°169](#)).
- The occurrence of chikungunya infections in the DRC is not unexpected.
- Between 1999-2000, 50,000 people have been infected during a chikungunya outbreak in the DRC.
- In a context of high incidence of malaria and of limited diagnostic capacities, the chikungunya virus circulation in Africa is most likely underestimated.
- These cases diagnosed in travellers suggest the persistence of the virus circulation in the DRC.

REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS NOT OCCURRING INSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA
(Occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

Location: Uganda	Event: Ebola	Comments
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- On 28th July 2012, the Ugandan health authorities have confirmed an Ebola outbreak in Nyamarunda, Kibaale District, south-west of the country (cf. map 2).
- As of July 31, 2012, 27 confirmed cases including 14 deaths have been reported.
 - 7 patients were hospitalized;
 - Among the reported deaths, 11 were from the same family;
 - Twenty others cases are under investigation (active case finding).
- One death was reported in Kampala: the case was the healthcare worker (HCW) who cared for the index case. The HCW was later transferred from the Kibaale hospital to Mulago Hospital. To date, there are no suspected cases in his entourage and the precautionary measures have been taken.

Map 2. Nyamarunda, Kibaale district, Uganda.



- The Ebola virus circulates sporadically in Uganda and in some sub-tropical African countries.
- The last major epidemic in Uganda dated December 2007, where at least 116 cases had been reported (including 30 deaths, 26% lethality)
- In May 2011, a single case was identified in a young girl in the Luwero province, north of Kampala (cf. [eWEB n°185](#)).
- The current outbreak is located in a rural area, near national parks. Ugandan authorities have the expertise and the resources to deal with haemorrhagic fever outbreak. Beside, WHO and other international organisations have provided support.
- To date, there is not particular factor of concern regarding this epidemic, however, the situation will be carefully followed.