

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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INDEX e-WEB n°239

- **A(H5N1) Human influenza - None**
- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Nepal**
- **“INSIDE” events: West Nile – France ex-Algeria, Greece**
Malaria - Greece
- **“OUTSIDE” events: Cholera – Iraq**
Dengue – Portugal

Location: World Event: A(H5N1) –Human Comments

No new event has been reported this week

Location: Nepal Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic Comments

- On 14 October 2012, the Nepalese Department of Livestock Services reported to [OIE](#) one avian foci of A(H5N1) in Lalitpur district, Bagmati zone (cf. map 1).
- Control measures have been taken by the Nepalese authorities.
- The last A(H5N1) epizootic was reported in this same area (Bagmati zone), in December 2011 (cf. [eWEB n°194](#)).
- So far, no A(H5N1) human case has ever been reported in Nepal.

Map 1. Lalitpur district, Nepal



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

Location: France ex- Algeria Event: West Nile Comments

- On 4 October 2012, the French National Reference Laboratory for Arboviruses (ERBA) diagnosed one West Nile neuro-invasive case imported from Algeria.
- The case was a 74 year-old man resident in France who had travelled to Algeria:
 - From the 24 August to the 11 September he stayed only in Jijel, located on the littoral between Alger and Annaba (cf. map 2).
 - He reported onset of fever on 12 /13 September 2012 and was hospitalized on 16 September 2012 with fever and cognitive disorders. The patient died on 29 September 2012.

- There is no specific human and equine WNV surveillance in Algeria.
- This is the first reported case infected in Algeria since 1994 (cf. [Note on 2010 & 2011 seasons WNV circulation](#)).
- In 2011, a sero-prevalence survey in humans showed that among 165 samples 16 tested positive for WNV antibodies (unpublished study).
- This case in Algeria occurs in a context of intensification of WNV circulation in the Mediterranean since 2010:

- On 15 October 2012, The French National Reference Laboratory confirmed the diagnosis of WNV with seroneutralisation.
- No other suspect case has been identified among the patient's relatives in France.

Map 2. Jijel province, Algeria



- In Tunisia, between 14 August 2012 and 5 October 2012, a total of 15 human WNV infections have been reported by the ministry of health (cf. [eWEB n° 238](#)).
- In Morocco, 24 equine cases were reported in 2010.
- Tunisia and Morocco have a specific human WNV surveillance system.

Location: Greece

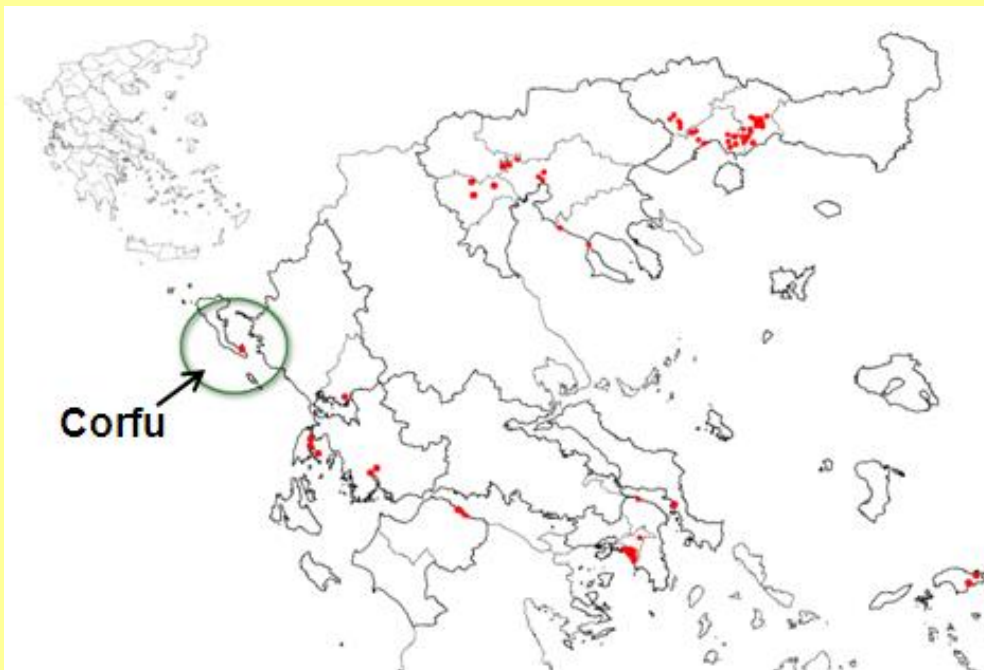
Event: West Nile

Comments

- On 12 October 2012, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention ([KEELPNO](#)) reported one human confirmed cases of West Nile virus on Corfu Island (cf. map 3).
- It is the first time ever that a human case is reported on the Corfu Island.

- As of 12 October 2012, a total of 107 neuroinvasive human WNV cases were reported in Greece.
- The first 2012 WNV human case was reported on 9 July in Attica (cf. [eWEB n° 225](#)).
- In 2010 and 2011, Greece reported a total of 262 and 101 neuroinvasive human WNV cases respectively; it corresponds to 54% and 43% of all cases reported by EpiSouth countries for each year (cf. [Note on 2010 & 2011 seasons WNV circulation in EpiSouth countries](#)).
- The occurrence of WNV cases on different Greek islands (Samos, Lefkada, Euboea and Corfu) could indicate a geographical extension of the virus in the country compared to the previous years where Greek mainland and Euboea were mainly affected.

Map 3. Map showing the suspected place of exposure of WNV cases, Greece (n=104, each red dot represents one WNV case). Period 2012, until 11.10.2012 (source: [KEELPNO](#))



- On 11 October 2012, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention ([KEELPNO](#)) reported two additional autochthonous case of *P.vivax* malaria in Greece:
 - One case was from Viotia regional unit.
 - The other case was from Laconia regional unit
- The case in Viotia is the first reported in 2012. However, in 2010 and 2011, 2 and 1 autochthonous cases were respectively reported in Viotia.
- For the two cases, no travel history has been reported in malaria-endemic areas in Greece or abroad.
- The last *P. vivax* malaria case was reported on 27 September 2012 in Xanthi regional unit (cf. [eWEB n°236](#)).

- Since the beginning of 2012, 11 autochthonous cases of *P. vivax* malaria have been reported in Greece:
 - 5 in Laconia regional unit
 - 4 in East Attica prefecture (cf. [eWEB n° 224](#))
 - 1 in Xanthi regional unit (cf. [eWEB n° 236](#))
 - 1 in Viotia regional unit
- The occurrence of malaria cases in different regions in Greece (Xanthi, Viotia, Laconia, East Attica) confirms the on-going circulation of *P. vivax* malaria in Greece.

Map 4. Place of residence of the malaria cases without reported history of travel to malaria-endemic areas, Greece, 01/01 until 01/10/2012 (n=11) (source: [KEELPNO](#))

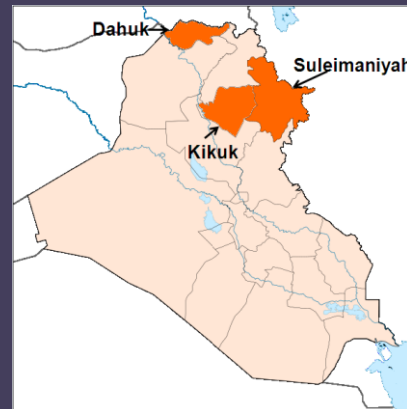


REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

- According to WHO, the local health authorities reported a cholera outbreak in September and October 2012 in Northern Iraq, in the Suleimaniyah, Dohuk and Kirkuk areas.
- According to available data, were reported:
 - In **Suleimaniyah**, from 15 September to 8 October 2012 about 3 400 acute watery diarrhoea cases including 205 confirmed cholera cases and 3 deaths, (cf. [WHO](#)).
 - In **Dohuk**, one confirmed case (on 9 October 2012, cf. [WHO](#)).
 - In **Kirkuk**, at least 15 cases of cholera (on 8 October 2012, cf. [WHO](#)).
- In Suleimaniyah and Dohuk, the number of cases started declining from 4th October 2012.
- In **Iraq**, the last cholera outbreak was reported in December 2008 in Diwanya, Babil and Baghdad (cf. [eWEB n° 42](#)).

- Cholera in Iraq is endemo- epidemic.
- The deterioration of the health and sanitary systems in Iraq creates favorable conditions for the emergence and the persistence of cholera outbreak.
- Measures and enhanced surveillance are in place to control the spread of the outbreak.
- Dissemination to neighbouring countries such as Turkey, Syria and Iran cannot be excluded.

Map 5. Areas affected by cholera in 2012, as of 9th October 2012, Iraq



Location: Portugal

Event: Dengue

Comments

- Since 3 October 2012, an autochthonous outbreak of dengue due to DEN-1 serotype is on-going in the autonomous region of Madeira, Portugal (cf. map 6).
- As of 17th October 2012, the [Portuguese health authorities](#) reported 37 confirmed dengue cases and 262 suspect cases in the autonomous region of Madeira.
- On 10 October 2012 18 confirmed cases and 191 suspect cases were reported (cf. [eWEB n° 238](#)): there has been a 43% increase in one week.
- Since the beginning of the epidemic, 30 persons have been hospitalised.

- Health authorities closely follow the situation and specific measures have been implemented, including recommendations for travellers.
- Additional [recommendations](#) concerning blood donation have been added to the previous measures already implemented since the beginning of the outbreak (cf. [eWEB n° 238](#)).

Map 6. Madeira autonomous region, Portugal

