

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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- **A(H5N1) Human & Avian influenza - None**
- **“INSIDE” events: West Nile – Serbia, Tunisia**
Rabies - Greece
- **“OUTSIDE” events: Marburg – Uganda**
Dengue – Portugal

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: Serbia	Event: West Nile	Comments
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- As of 18 October 2012, a total of 64 West Nile fever cases among which 40 confirmed were reported in Serbia (cf. [ECDC](#)).
- 72% of this total number of cases was reported in Beograd district.

Map 1. Areas affected by West Nile in 2012, Serbia, 2012



- It is the first year Serbia is reporting WNV cases. The first cases were reported in August (cf. [eWEB n° 232](#)).
- This high number of cases in a newly affected country illustrates the dynamic of WNV circulation in the Balkan area this year.
- WNV surveillance for humans and equine is implemented in Serbia (cf. [Note on 2010 & 2011 seasons WNV circulation in EpiSouth countries](#)).

- On 19 October, the Ministry of Health in Tunisia reported to EpiSouth 7 additional WNV cases in humans (cf. map 2).
 - 2 WNV human cases were reported in Jendouba governorate, at the border with Algeria:
 - 1 fatal case in a 75 years old person in Bousselem.
 - 1 case in a 52 years old person in Azzim.

For these two cases, the place of infection is believed to be Azzim.

- 4 cases were reported in several localities of Monastir governorate (Monastir, Sahline, Bembla, Khenis)
- 1 case was reported at the West of Mahdia area (Souassi).

These last cases were hospitalised in Monastir governorate.

- To date, a total of 22 WNV human cases have been reported in Tunisia in 2012. The last WNV human cases were reported on 5 October 2012 (cf. [eWEB n° 238](#)).

Map 2. Jendouba, Monastir and Mahdia governorates, Tunisia



- On 19 October 2012, Greek authorities reported to [OIE](#) one case of rabies in a fox in the Western Macedonian prefecture, at the border with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Albania (cf. map 3).

Map 3. Western Macedonia, Greece



- Greece is considered as a rabies-free country since 1987.
- Fox is the main reservoir of rabies in European and Balkan countries.
- In November 2011, a rabid fox was reported by FYROM health authorities in a locality located 3 km away from the Greek border.
- Following this event, a rabies surveillance system was implemented in 2012 in some Greek prefectures at the border with Albania and Turkey (including the Western Macedonian prefecture).

REPORT OF NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA

Location: Uganda

Event: Marburg

Comments

- On 19 October 2012, the Ministry of Health of Uganda reported to [WHO](#) an outbreak of Marburg haemorrhagic fever in Kitumba, Kabale district, in the South West of Uganda (cf. map 4).
- A cluster of 9 cases including 5 deaths were reported in a single family. All cases are linked to the index case.
- Among these 9 cases, 3 were biologically confirmed by the Virology Research Institute in Uganda.

Map 4. Kabale district, Uganda



- Marburg virus is a *filovirus* like Ebola virus. It has been discovered in 1967 in Marburg (Germany) and Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in humans having been in contact with laboratory monkeys imported from Uganda. The biggest outbreak occurred in Angola in 2004 – 2005, with 368 cases and 323 deaths.
- In Uganda, the last Marburg outbreak was reported in June 2007 with 3 confirmed cases including 1 death in Kamwenge, in the west of the country. In 2008, 2 cases imported from Uganda were reported in a Dutch and an American tourists (cf. [eWEB n°17](#)).
- The Ministry of Health in Uganda and WHO are collaborating to face the epidemic. WHO does not recommend travel and commercial exchanges restrictions with Uganda.

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 5).
- As of 24 October 2012, the [Portuguese health authorities](#) reported 52 confirmed dengue cases and 404 suspect cases in the autonomous region of Madeira.
- In addition, at least 3 European countries reported imported cases of dengue among tourists returning from Madeira:
 - 2 cases in French residents
 - 1 case in a Sweden resident
 - 1 case in an English resident

- Considering that Madeira is a touristic destination, the reporting of additional cases in foreign tourists can be expected.

Map 5. Madeira autonomous region, Portugal

