

Human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1)

From 19 December 2014 to 01 January 2015, there were **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) reported in the Western Pacific Region. The most recent case in this region was reported on 19 March 2014.

From 2003 to 01 January 2015, 232 cases have been reported from 4 countries in the Western Pacific Region (Table 1). Of these cases, 133 were fatal, resulting in a case fatality rate (CFR) of 57%. Among countries that have reported more than 10 cases, Cambodia has experienced the highest CFR of 66%, followed by China 64%, and Viet Nam 50%.

Table 1: Cumulative number laboratory-confirmed human cases (C) and deaths (D) of influenza A(H5N1) virus infection reported to WHO (January 2003 to 01 Jan 2015), Western Pacific Region.

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	8	8	3	3	26	14	9	4	56	37
China	1	1	0	0	8	5	13	8	5	3	4	4	7	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	47	30
Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Viet Nam	3	3	29	20	61	19	0	0	8	5	6	5	5	5	7	2	0	0	4	2	2	1	2	2	127	64
Total	4	4	29	20	73	28	15	10	16	11	11	9	13	9	10	4	9	9	9	6	30	17	13	6	232	133

From 2003 to 01 January 2015, 676 cases have been reported from 16 countries in the world. Of these cases, 398 were fatal, resulting in a CFR of 59%. *For more information on confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) virus, reported to WHO visit:*

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/EN_GIP_20140727CumulativeNumberH5N1cases.pdf

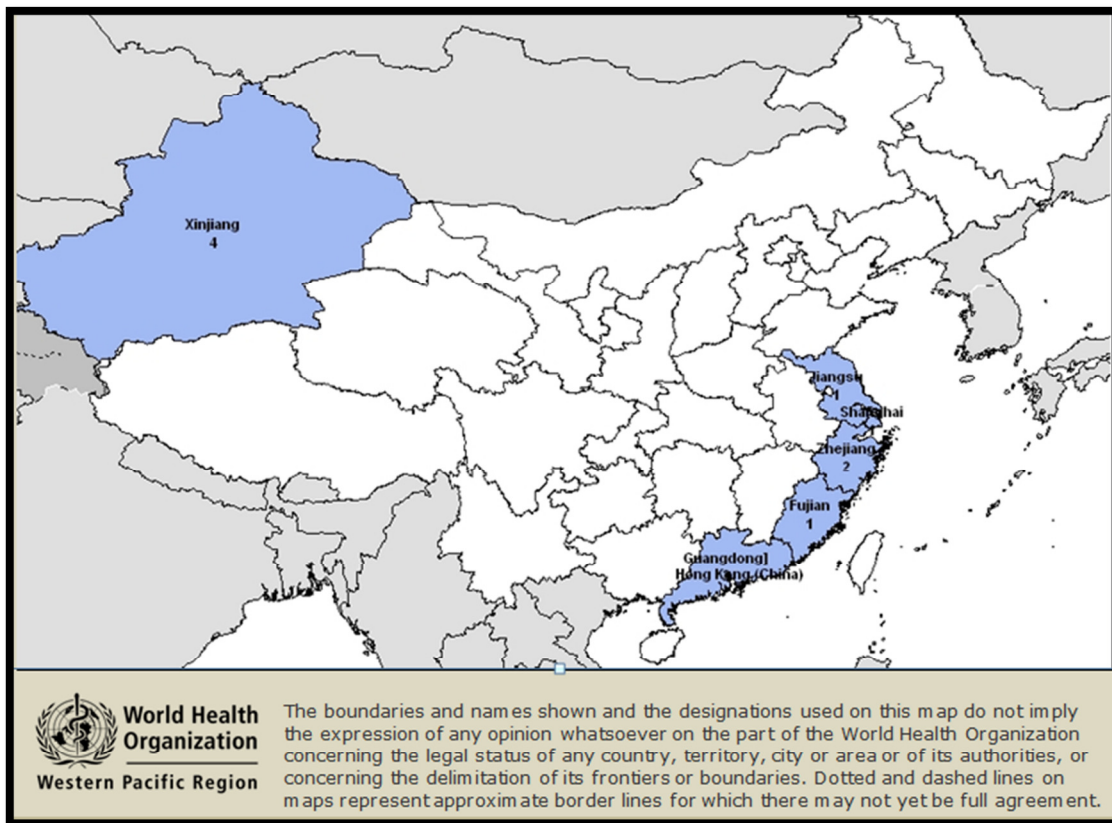
Human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) in China

From 19 December 2014 to 01 January 2015, there were 12 additional cases of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus reported to WHO. The National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) of China reported 11 cases including 5 deaths from mainland China and the Department of Health, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China confirmed one case of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus. Among the 12 cases, the median age was 62 years, ranging from 27-81 years, with a male to female ratio of 2:1. See the Annex for detailed information of the cases.

To date, there has been no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission of influenza A (H7N9). Affected provinces and municipalities continue to maintain surveillance and response activities.

WHO does not advise special screening at points of entry with regard to this event, nor does it recommend any travel restrictions be applied. WHO continues to work closely with national authorities and technical partners to gain a better understanding of this disease in humans and will continue to provide updated information as the situation evolves.

Map below shows the total number of cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus by provinces/municipality/SAR in China during the reporting period 19 December 2014 to 01 January 2015.



For more information on human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus, visit:

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/28-december-2014-avian-influenza/en/>

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/30-december-2014-avian-influenza/en/>

Human infection with avian influenza A (H5N6)

On 23 December 2014, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) of China notified WHO of 1 laboratory-confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N6) virus. He is a 58-year-old male from Guangzhou city, Guangdong Province who developed symptoms on 4 December. He was admitted to hospital on 9 December and is now in critical condition. The patient has history of exposure to live poultry.

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/28-december-2014-avian-influenza/en/>

Animal infection with avian influenza A

In the past two weeks, animal infection with avian influenza viruses has been reported in a number of countries in the Western Pacific Region, including In Korea, Japan and Viet Nam.

Republic of Korea

H5N8 HPAI infection in poultry (Gyeonggi-do):

Samples collected on 22 December 2014 during avian influenza routine surveillance were positive for H5N8 HPAI virus in poultry at Moran Market, Seongnam City, Gyeonggi-do.

http://www.mafra.go.kr/list.jsp?newsid=155446324§ion_id=b_sec_1&listcnt=5&pageNo=1&year=&group_id=3&menu_id=1125&link_menu_id=&division=B&board_kind=C&board_skin_id=C3&parent_code=3&link_url=&depth=1

H5N8 HPAI infection in a wild bird (Chungcheongbuk-do):

The Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency detected H5N8 HPAI virus in one of the specimens collected from two wild migratory birds (Spot-billed duck) that were trapped on 15 December 2014 in Bogangcheon, Jeungpyeong County, Chungcheongbuk-do. Pathogenicity testing is underway.

http://www.mafra.go.kr/list.jsp?newsid=155446297§ion_id=b_sec_1&listcnt=5&pageNo=1&year=&group_id=3&menu_id=1125&link_menu_id=&division=B&board_kind=C&board_skin_id=C3&parent_code=3&link_url=&depth=1

Japan

H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in poultry (Miyazaki, Yamaguchi):

H5N8 HPAI outbreaks were confirmed in a chicken breeder farm (4 000 birds) in Kawachimyo, Kitagawa Town, Nobeoka City, Miyazaki Prefecture on 19 December 2014; in a chicken broiler farm (42 030 birds) in Takaoka Town, Miyazaki City, Miyazaki Prefecture on 29 December 2014; and in a chicken broiler breeding stock (37 000 birds) in Hekinaka, Nagato City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on 31 December 2014.

<http://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/douei/tori/>
<http://www.pref.yamaguchi.lg.jp/cms/a17600/hpai/20111213001.html>
<http://www.pref.miyazaki.lg.jp/contents/org/nosei/chikusan/birdinfluenza/page00056.html>

H5N8 HPAI infection in wild birds (Gifu, Kagoshima):

Between 18 and 30 December, H5N8 HPAI viruses were detected in three wild bird specimens namely:

- a dead Mandarin duck found on 12 December 2014 in Kani City, Gifu Prefecture,
- a dead hooded crane found on 17 December in Izumi City, Kagoshima Prefecture were tested negative for a rapid test, positive for influenza A virus by RT-PCR, and H5N8 virus was isolated; and
- a dead hooded crane found on 24 December in Izumi City, Kagoshima Prefecture tested positive for a rapid test and H5N8 virus was isolated.

http://www.env.go.jp/nature/dobutsu/bird_flu/141230c.pdf

Viet Nam

H5N6 HPAI outbreak in poultry (Quang Ngai):

On 13 December 2014 a H5N6 HPAI outbreak occurred in Lam Loc Bac Village, Ha Tinh Commune, Son Tinh District, Quang Ngai Province, in a farm with 12 000 quail where 2 965 have died and the remaining were culled.

http://www.cucthuy.gov.vn/Pages/news_detail.aspx?NewsId=702

For more information on animal infection with avian influenza viruses with potential public health impact, visit:

- World Organization of Animal Health (OIE) web page:
<http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/web-portal-on-avian-influenza/> and
<http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/update-on-avian-influenza>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) webpage: Avian Influenza:
<http://www.fao.org/avianflu/en/index.html>
- OFFLU:
<http://www.offlu.net/>
- EMPRES:
<http://www.fao.org/foodchain/empres-prevention-and-early-warning/en/>

Latest information on human seasonal influenza

For the latest information on the seasonal influenza situation in the Western Pacific Region, visit:

- http://www.wpro.who.int/emerging_diseases/Influenza/en/index.html

For latest information on the global seasonal influenza situation, visit:

Epidemiology: http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance

Virology: http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport

Annex

During the reporting period 19 December 2014 to 01 January 2015, 12 cases (5 deaths) of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus were reported from China and Hong Kong SAR in the Western Pacific Region. The table below shows details of the cases by province/municipality/SAR:

Province/Municipality/SAR	Age (year)	Sex	Date of onset	Exposure to poultry	Condition at notification
Fujian	27	M	26-Nov-14	Yes	Severe
Guangdong	31	F	22-Nov-14	Yes	Severe
	66	M	25-Nov-14	Yes	Died
Jiangsu	75	M	11-Nov-14	Yes	Died
Shanghai City	38	M	28-Nov-14	Yes	Severe
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	45	M	15-Nov-14	Yes	Died
	65	M	01-Dec-14	Unknown	Severe
	68	M	14-Nov-14	Yes	Died
	81	F	24-Nov-14	Yes	Died
Zhejiang	36	M	26-Nov-14	Yes	Mild
	59	F	17-Nov-14	Yes	Severe
Hong Kong SAR	68	F	19-Dec-14	Unknown	Critical

For further information on individual cases, please refer to: <http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>

Investigations on exposure history and condition are ongoing for cases with “Unknown” status.