

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1)

From 2 December 2014 to 08 January 2015, there were **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) reported in the Western Pacific Region. The last case in this region was reported on 19 March 2014.

From 2003 to 08 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 08 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 08 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 2 December 2014 to 08 January 2015, there were **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus reported to WHO from China. The last case was reported to WHO on 30 December.

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.

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

http://www.wpro.who.int/outbreaks_emergencies/H7N9/en/index.html

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/influenza_h7n9/en/index.html

Animal infection with avian influenza A

Animal outbreaks of avian influenza viruses of potential public health impact and surveillance and control measures will be updated biweekly. The next regular update will be published in the upcoming Avian Influenza Weekly Update report.

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/qisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport