

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1)

From 9 to 16 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 16 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 16 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 16 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 09 to 16 January 2015, there were 15 additional cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus reported to WHO. On 13 January 2015, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) of China notified WHO of 15 additional laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus, including 3 deaths. Among the 15 cases, the median age was 56 years, ranging from 20-83 years, with a male to female ratio of 1:1.1. 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.

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

The 18 Human infections with avian influenza A (H5N1) reported in Egypt in the past month.

Further information on is available at following link:

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_6January2015.pdf?ua=1

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 China and Japan.

China

- H5N1 HPAI infection in poultry: (Jiangxi)

An outbreak of H5N1 HPAI was detected on 5 January 2015 in a poultry farm in Jiangxi Province; A total of 2,371 poultry died out of a susceptible population of 20 483 poultry. All remaining poultry were culled (18,112 poultry).

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16933

- H5N8 HPAI infection in poultry: (Taiwan)

Between 9 and 10 January 2015, five outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI were reported in poultry in Chiayi County (3), Ping Tung County (1) and Yunlin County (1). A total of 2230 geese died out of a susceptible population of 9 630.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16946

An outbreak of H5N8 HPAI was detected on 8 January in breeding geese in Da-Lin Township, Chiayi County; a total of 3,683 poultry died out of a susceptible population of 5,200.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16935

- H5N2 HPAI infection in poultry: (Taiwan)

An outbreak of H5N2 HPAI was detected on 6 January 2015 in Ping-Tung County; 3 poultry died out of a susceptible population of 120 000 layers chicken. Investigations indicated that there was an abnormal mortality from mid December 2014.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16923

Fourteen outbreaks of H5N2 HPAI were reported in poultry in Yunlin County (10), Chiayi County (2) and Ping-Tung County (2),

- Ten outbreaks were detected between 7 and 10 January 2015 in Yun-Lin County in 8 goose farms showing abnormal mortalities;
- Two outbreaks of H5N2 HPAI were detected in Chiayi County in a goose farm;
- Two outbreaks of H5N2 HPAI were detected in Ping-Tung County in a layer duck farm (showing an acute egg drop) and in a goose farm;

A total of 20 724 poultry were affected out of a susceptible population of 55 540; HPAI strain was confirmed by the National Laboratory based on sequencing analysis of HA0 cleavage site. H and N genes of these isolates are different from the H5N2 strains previously isolated in Taiwan Province. The homology of H5 between the isolates from these infected farms and the South Korea 2014 H5N8 strain is near 99%. - The homology of N2 between the isolates from these infected farms and the China 2011 H5N2 strain is 96%.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16933

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16947

- H7N9 LPAI infection in poultry: (Jiangsu, Fujian, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Zhejiang)

According to national surveillance results for December 2014, In 24 provinces, 60,574 virological and 120,710 serological samples were collected in 7,379 sites; 14 virological samples resulted positive for H7N9: Jiangsu (1 chicken, 1 environmental), Zhejiang (6 chicken, 1 duck), Fujian (1 environmental) and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (2 chicken, 2 environmental); sites with positive samples include 8 different LBMs and 1 backyard farm.

http://www.moa.gov.cn/sjzz/syj/dwyqdt/jczt/201501/t20150113_4333573.htm

- H7N9 LPAI infection in poultry: (Taiwan)

An imported consignment containing 1200 chickens was tested positive for low pathogenic avian influenza virus (H7N9) during the routine surveillance programme. A total of 18,962 poultry, including 11,800 chickens, 3,140 silky chickens, 1,025 chukars and 2,997 pigeons were culled on 31 December 2014. Importation of live poultry is banned for 21 days.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=16869

Japan

- H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in poultry (Kagoshima):

Samples collected from a dead *Grus monacha* on 3 January 2015 in Izumi City, Kagoshima.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public%5C..%5Ctemp%5Creports/en_fup_0000016909_20150109_185113.pdf

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

Annex

During the reporting period 9 January 2015 to 16 January 2015, 15 cases (3 deaths) of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus were reported from China in the Western Pacific Region. The table below shows details of the cases by province.

Province	Age(year)	Sex	Date of onset	Exposure to poultry	Condition at notification
Fujian	52	F	11/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Fujian	65	M	18/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Fujian	78	M	21/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Fujian	52	F	26/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Fujian	69	M	21/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Xinjiang	83	M	21/Dec/14	Yes	Died
Zhejiang	56	M	20/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Zhejiang	75	M	23/Dec/14	Yes	Died
Zhejiang	20	F	21/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Zhejiang	33	F	24/Dec/14	No	Critical
Guangdong	35	F	20/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Jiangsu	78	M	26/Dec/14	Yes	Died
Jiangsu	37	F	21/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Jiangsu	54	F	23/Dec/14	Yes	Critical
Jiangsu	73	F	14/Dec/14	Yes	Critical