

## Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1)

From 23 to 29 January 2015, there was **one new case** 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.

The case is a female, 37 years old, living in Suzhou (Jiangsu province), was exposed to poultry before onset. She started to have symptoms of fever and cough on 14 January, visited a hospital in Suzhou on 15 January, and was transferred to a hospital in Nanjing on 20 January. She is now in critical condition. On 23 January, Jiangsu Provincial CDC tested her specimens to be positive for H5N1 virus nuclear acid. On 28 January, China CDC confirmed this result after verification test.

From 2003 to 29 January 2015, 233 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 62.5%, 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 29 Jan 2015), Western Pacific Region.**

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		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	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	0	0	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	1	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	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	0	0	127	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>133</b>

From 2003 to 23 January 2015, 718 cases have been reported from 16 countries in the world. Of these cases, 413 were fatal, resulting in a CFR of 58%.

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/Influenza\\_Summary\\_IRA\\_HA\\_interface\\_26January2015.pdf.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_26January2015.pdf.pdf?ua=1)  
[http://www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/EN\\_GIP\\_20150106CumulativeNumberH5N1cases.pdf](http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/EN_GIP_20150106CumulativeNumberH5N1cases.pdf)

## Human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) in China

From 23 to 29 January 2015, there was **one new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus reported to WHO from the Department of Health, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. This case was reported to WHO on 24 January 2015.

The patient is a 79-year-old male who developed symptoms on 19 January and consulted a private doctor on the same day. He was admitted to hospital on 22 January and later transferred to an Infectious Disease Centre for further management and isolation. He has been in stable condition. Based on information available thus far, it is considered that the patient was infected outside Hong Kong. Initial epidemiological investigations revealed that he travelled to Guangdong Province on 5 January. During his travels, the patient visited a wet market with live poultry stalls but had no direct contact with poultry. He returned to Hong Kong on 19 January.

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.who.int/csr/don/27-january-2015-avian-influenza/en/>  
[http://www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/influenza\\_h7n9/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/influenza_h7n9/en/index.html)

## Animal infection with avian influenza A

Animal infection with avian influenza viruses has been reported in a number of countries in the Western Pacific Region, including in China.

### China

#### H5N1 infection in wild birds, Henan:

Recently, unusual numbers of whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), and other wild ducks have died in Sanmenxia yellow river wetland in Henan Province. As of 14 January 2015, a total of 93 wild birds deceased. National Avian Influenza Reference Laboratory confirmed that H5N1 was the cause.

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/zwillm/yjql/yqfb/201501/t20150115\\_4337725.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/zwillm/yjql/yqfb/201501/t20150115_4337725.htm)

#### H5N1 infection in wild birds, Shanxi:

The Pinglu Wetland resort on Yellow River in Shanxi Province was temporarily closed after a dozen swans were hit by the H5N1 virus and died, according to the local forestry authority. The swans, as well as an undisclosed number of wild ducks, have been found dead on wetland property since 4 January 2015. The wetland is a major winter habitat for swans that migrate from Siberia in Russia.

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/photo/2015-01/16/c\\_133925363.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/photo/2015-01/16/c_133925363.htm)

#### H5N2 and H5N6 HPAI outbreaks in poultry, Jiangsu

- On 24 January 2015, an outbreak of H5N2 HPAI occurred in a chicken farm in Taixing City, Jiangsu Province where 1 616 birds showed clinical signs and died.

- On 25 January, an outbreak of H5N6 HPAI occurred in a goose farm in Changshu City, Jiangsu Province where 1 185 birds developed clinical signs of which 582 died.

The outbreaks were confirmed by the National Avian Influenza Reference Laboratory.

<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201501/28/P201501280855.htm>

#### H5N6 HPAI outbreak in quail, Hunan

On 14 January, H5N2 HPAI outbreak occurred in a quail farm in Xinhua County, Loudi City, Hunan Province. Some 5 400 quail showed clinical signs, of which 1 200 died.

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/zwillm/yjql/yqfb/201501/t20150123\\_4348882.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/zwillm/yjql/yqfb/201501/t20150123_4348882.htm)

### Taiwan, China

#### H5N2, H5N3 and H5N8 HPAI outbreak in poultry

- H5N2 HPAI outbreak was reported in a chicken farm in Shengang Township, Changhua County on 15 January 2015.

The Agriculture animal Health Research Institute confirmed that the outbreak was caused by a new type of H5N2 virus.

- A new type H5N3 avian influenza virus was also detected in dead bulbuls found in a poultry farm in Miaoli County.

- As of 28 January 2015 18:00, H5 infection confirmed in a total of 551 places in 13 counties/cities, including poultry farms infected with H5N8 (148 farms), the novel H5N3 (17), the novel H5N2 (246), H5N8 and H5N2 (59), H5N2 and H5N3 (2), slaughterhouse and mooring yard which infection was confirmed (9), poultry yard infected with the novel H5N2 and H5N8 (25), poultry yard infected with traditional H5N2 (10), waterfowl farm where H5 was detected (29), poultry yard where H5 was detected (6), 1 582 992 birds have been culled.

<http://ai.gov.tw/index.php?id=230>

<http://www.baphiq.gov.tw/newsview.php?menu=1054&typeid=1056&NewsMainSeq=7593>

### **H7N9 virus in wetland environment**

H7N9 avian influenza virus was detected in migratory birds' excrement collected in Kaohsiung Jiading wetlands. Sequence analysis by the Animal Health Research Institute confirmed that this H7N9 influenza virus is different from the H7N9 virus has been circulating in China's mainland.

<http://www.baphiq.gov.tw/newsview.php?menu=1054&typeid=1056&NewsMainSeq=7501>

*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](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](http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance)
- Virology: [http://www.who.int/influenza/qisrs\\_laboratory/updates/summaryreport](http://www.who.int/influenza/qisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport)