

## Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1)

From 30 January 2015 to 6 February 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 28 January 2015.

From 2003 to 6 February 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 6 February 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	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

**Two new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus were reported to WHO on 27 and 30 January 2015.

The two individuals flew from Hong Kong, SAR China to British Columbia, Canada after travelling together through China. During their travels, they were exposed to live poultry, although they had no direct contact with poultry. The index case developed symptoms on 14 January and was seen by a physician on 15 January. Following laboratory confirmation of influenza A, the case received antiviral therapy for five days. On 26 January, the case tested positive for influenza A(H7N9).

The second case, who has underlying comorbidities, developed symptoms on 13 January and was seen on the same day by a physician. On 19 January, the second case received antiviral therapy for five days. On January 29, 2015 the second case was confirmed positive for influenza A(H7N9) virus.

Neither individual was hospitalized; both have recovered from their acute respiratory symptoms. They have agreed to self-isolation at home.

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/01-february-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

In past one week, animal infection with avian influenza viruses has been reported in China.

### China

#### H7N9 LPAI infection in poultry

According to national surveillance results for January 2014, 25726 virological and 68222 serological samples were collected in 4121 sites and 6 virological samples and 47 serological samples resulted positive for H7N9.

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/sjzz/syj/dwyqdt/jczt/201502/t20150202\\_4391946.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/sjzz/syj/dwyqdt/jczt/201502/t20150202_4391946.htm)

### Taiwan, China

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

As of 5 February 2015, H5 infection confirmed in a total of 721 places in 13 counties/cities, including poultry farms infected with H5N8 (183 farms), the novel H5N3 (19), the novel H5N2 (329), H5N8 and H5N2 (66), H5N2 and H5N3 (2), slaughterhouse and mooring yard which infection was confirmed (11), poultry yard infected with the novel H5N2, H5N3, and H5N8 (54), poultry yard infected with traditional H5N2 (27), waterfowl farm where H5 was detected (20), poultry yard where H5 was detected (11). As of 4 February 2015 18:00, 2,632,047 birds have been culled in 665 farms.

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

<http://www.baphiq.gov.tw/newsview.php?menu=1054&typeid=1056&NewsMainSeq=7675>

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/gisrs\\_laboratory/updates/summaryreport](http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport)