

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5)

From 14 February 2015 to 20 February 2015, **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H5) were reported in the Western Pacific Region. The last case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in this region was reported on 28 January 2015 from China and the last case of avian influenza A(H5N6) was reported on 9 February 2015 also from China.

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1)

From 2003 to 20 February 2015, 233 cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) have been reported from four countries in the Western Pacific Region (Table 1). Of these cases, 133 were fatal, resulting in a case fatality rate (CFR) of 57%.

Table 1: Cumulative number laboratory-confirmed human cases (C) and deaths (D) of influenza A (H5N1) virus infection reported to WHO (January 2003 to 20 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	48	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
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	1	0	233	133

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%.

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N6)

From 2014 to 20 February 2015, three cases of influenza A(H5N6) have been reported globally. All cases were reported from China.

Public health risk assessment for avian influenza A(H5) viruses

Whenever avian influenza viruses are circulating in poultry, sporadic infections and small clusters of human cases are possible in people exposed to infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infections remain so far rare and these influenza A(H5) viruses do not currently appear to transmit easily among people. As such, the risk of community-level spread of these viruses remains to be low.

For more information on confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A (H5) virus reported to WHO, visit:

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_26January2015.pdf?ua=1

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/12-february-2015-avian-influenza/en/>

For more information on risk assessment on influenza at the Human-Animal interface, visit:

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/HAI_Risk_Assessment/en/

Human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) in China

From 14 February 2015 to 20 February 2015, **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) were reported to WHO.

A total of 571 laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus have been reported to WHO: 552 cases by China National Health and Family Planning Commission, four cases by the Taipei Centers for Disease Control, 12 cases by the Centre for Health Protection, China, Hong Kong SAR, one case in a Chinese traveler reported from Malaysia, and two cases in returned travelers from China reported from Canada.

Public health risk assessment for avian influenza A(H7N9) viruses

Overall, the public health risk from avian influenza A(H7N9) viruses has not changed since the assessment published on 2 October 2014. To date, there has been no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission of influenza A (H7N9). WHO does not advise special screening at points of entry with regard to this event, nor does it recommend any travel restrictions be applied.

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

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_26January2015.pdf?ua=1

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/01-february-2015-avian-influenza/en/>

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/8-february-2015-avian-influenza/en/>

For more information on risk assessment on avian influenza A(H7N9) virus, visit:

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/influenza_h7n9/Risk_Assessment/en/

Animal infection with avian influenza

From 14 to 20 February 2015 in the Western Pacific Region, animal infections with avian influenza viruses were reported in China.

H5N2 and H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in poultry

30 new outbreaks of H5N2 and 5 new outbreaks of H5N8 in poultry were confirmed in Taiwan, China.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=17188

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=17186

H5N3 HPAI outbreak in wild birds

One new outbreak of H5N3 in wild birds was confirmed in Taiwan, China.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=17187

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