Human infection with avian influenza A (H5) viruses

Human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) virus

From 25 to 31 July 2015, **no new case** of human infection with an avian influenza A (H5N1) virus was reported in Western Pacific Region.

From February 2003 to 17 July 2015, 237 cases of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) virus were reported from four countries within the Western Pacific Region (Table 1). Of these cases, 134 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 23 June 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	5	1	52	31
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**	**5**	**1**	**237**	**134**

From 2003 to 17 July 2015, there have been 844 cases of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) virus reported from 16 countries worldwide. Of these cases, 449 were fatal, resulting in a CFR of 53%.

Human infection with avian influenza A (H5N6) virus

From 25 to 31 July 2015, **no new case** of human infection with an avian influenza A (H5N6) virus was reported in Western Pacific Region. The latest case was from Diqing, Yunnan Province and passed away on 10 July and was reported from China to WHO in 11 July 2015. Since May 2014, four human cases of influenza A (H5N6) have been reported globally. All four cases were reported from China and the most recent two cases were from Yunnan Province.

Public health risk assessment for human infection with 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, therefore sporadic human cases would not be unexpected.

With the rapid spread and magnitude of avian influenza outbreaks due to existing and new influenza A (H5) viruses in poultry in areas that have not experienced this disease in animals recently, there is a need for increased vigilance in the animal and public health sectors. Community awareness of the potential dangers for human health are essential to prevent infection in humans. Surveillance should be enhanced to detect human infections if they occur and to detect early changes in transmissibility and infectivity of the viruses. *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/en/

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

http://www.who.int/entity/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_23_June_2015.pdf?ua=1

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

From 25 to 31 July 2015, **no new cases** of human infection with an avian influenza A (H7N9) virus was reported in Western Pacific Region.

WHO is assessing the epidemiological situation and conducting further risk assessment based on the latest information. Overall, the public health risk from avian influenza A (H7N9) viruses has not changed. Comparing with previous two months, the infection case number is decreasing and no new infected province was reported. Further sporadic human cases of avian influenza A (H7N9) infection are expected in affected and possibly neighbouring areas. Should human cases from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during or after arrival. If this were to occur, community level spread is considered unlikely as the virus does not have the ability to transmit easily among humans
http://www.who.int/csr/don/15-june-2015-avian-influenza-china/en/

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

On 23 February 2015, WHO conducted a public health risk assessment for avian influenza A (H7N9). This assessment found the overall public health risk from avian influenza A (H7N9) viruses has not changed since the previous assessment, published on 2 October 2014. To date, there has been no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission of avian influenza A (H7N9) virus.

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_h7n9/en/

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

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/influenza_h7n9/RiskAssessment_H7N9_23Feb20115.pdf

Animal infection with avian influenza

From 25 to 31 July 2015, in the Western Pacific Region, animal outbreaks with avian influenza virus was reported in Viet Nam, China, Republic of Korea.

H5N1 HPAI outbreak in birds, Viet Nam

One outbreaks of H5N1 HPAI infection in wild birds were reported in Vinh Long province. The outbreak started on 18 July 2015.
http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=18221

H5N6 HPAI outbreak in birds, Viet Nam

One outbreaks of H5N6 HPAI infection in wild birds were reported in Nghe An province. The outbreak started on 12 July 2015.
http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=18215

H5N2 LPAI outbreaks in birds, Taiwan, China

Three outbreaks of H5N2 LPAI infection in birds were reported in Chiayi, Tayuan and Hsinchu country. The outbreaks started on 22 to 28 January 2015.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=18190

H5N2 HPAI outbreaks in birds, Taiwan, China

Two outbreaks of H5N2 HPAI infection in birds were reported in Yunlin and Pingtung country. The outbreaks started on 13 to 14 July 2015.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=18188

H5N8 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Republic of Korea

110 outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI infection in birds were reported in Chongcheongbuk, Jeollabuk, Jeollanam, Gyeonggi, Chungcheongnam, Gyongsnagnam provinces and Ulsan Metropolitan city. The outbreaks started on 28 July 2015.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=17319

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

Other updates

Influenza at the human-animal interface — Summary and assessment as of 17 July 2015

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_17_July_2015.pdf

WHO Risk Assessment of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus
23 February 2015 posted on WHO website

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/influenza_h7n9/RiskAssessment_H7N9_23Feb20115.pdf?ua=1