

Summary

1. The latest case of human avian influenza H5N1 was reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 2 March 2011 and occurred in Indonesia.
2. From 2005 to 2007, about 100 laboratory-confirmed cases of human avian influenza H5N1 were reported to the WHO annually. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, 44, 73 and 48 cases were confirmed respectively. In 2011 (as of 5 March), 10 human cases of avian influenza A (H5N1) were confirmed.

This week's update

| (as of Mar 5, 2011) | | Confirmed human cases (deaths) | Reports in wild birds/ poultry |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | Source: WHO | Source: World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) |
| This week | Hong Kong | 0 (0) | 1 |
| | Outside HK | 4 (2) | 4 |
| | Affected countries | Egypt & Indonesia | Hong Kong, Japan, Myanmar, Palestinian Autonomous Territories & South Korea |
| | Details | <p>Egypt: Three cases of avian influenza H5N1 infection were confirmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first case is a 26-year-old female from Dakahlia Governorate. She has recovered and was discharged. ● The second case is a 45-year-old male from Menofia Governorate. He had died. ● The third case is a 4-year-old boy from Damiata Governorate. He is in a stable condition. <p>All had exposure to poultry. (28 Feb 2011, <i>WHO</i>)</p> <p>Indonesia: A 26-year-old female from West Java Province was confirmed H5N1 positive. She has passed away. She had exposure to dead chickens. (2 Mar 2011, <i>WHO</i>)</p> | <p>Hong Kong: A goose carcass collected at Lantau Island was tested positive for H5N1 avian influenza virus. (4 Mar 2011, <i>OIE</i>)</p> <p>Japan: Wild Birds in Hokkaido, Hyogo, Miyazaki, Nagasaki and Tottori died from avian influenza (H5N1) infection. (3 Mar 2011, <i>OIE</i>)</p> <p>Myanmar: Poultry in Sagaing died from avian influenza (H5) infection. (3 Mar 2011, <i>OIE</i>)</p> <p>Palestinian Autonomous Territories: Poultry (turkeys) in West Bank died and tested positive for H5N1. (3 Mar 2011, <i>OIE</i>)</p> <p>South Korea: Poultry in Gyeonggi-Do, Gyeongsangnam-Do and Jeollanam-Do provinces died from avian influenza (H5N1) infection. (3 Mar 2011, <i>OIE</i>)</p> |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| Cumulative since Nov. 2003 | Hong Kong | 1 (0) | 77 dead birds confirmed H5N1 positive (Total in 2011: 7 ⁶) |
| | Outside HK | 525 (311) | |
| | Affected countries | 15 * | 63 [#] |

⁶ For further information, please visit the website of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) : <http://www.afcd.gov.hk>

* The 15 affected countries included Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (18 provinces/cities including *Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hong Kong, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shandong, Shanghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, and Zhejiang*), Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Laos, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam.

[#] For details of the OIE reported cases in poultry/wild birds, please visit: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/update-on-avian-influenza/>

Table 1.

Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A (H5N1) reported to WHO since 2003 by onset date of the cases[§]

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Overall |
|---------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Cases | 4 | 46 | 98 | 115 | 88 | 44 | 73 | 48 | 10 | 526 |
| Deaths | 4 | 32 | 43 | 79 | 59 | 33 | 32 | 24 | 5 | 311 |
| Case Fatality Rate | 100% | 69.6% | 43.9% | 68.7% | 67.0% | 75.0% | 43.8% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 59.1% |

[§] Further breakdown by countries is available at the government website “Prevention of Avian Influenza” (<http://www.info.gov.hk/info/flu/eng/global.htm>)

Table 2.

Countries/areas with confirmed highly pathogenic avian influenza cases in the past 6 months

| WHO Region | Date of last report by WHO / OIE | Countries | In the past 6 months, H5N1 infections were confirmed in |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Western Pacific | 2011-03-04 | China (Hong Kong) | Human, Wild birds |
| | 2011-03-04 | South Korea | Poultry, Wild birds |
| | 2011-03-03 | Japan | Poultry, Wild birds |
| | 2011-02-25 | Cambodia | Human, Poultry |
| | 2011-02-23 | Vietnam | Human, Poultry |
| South-East Asia | 2011-03-04 | Myanmar | Poultry |
| | 2011-02-24 | Bangladesh | Poultry |
| | 2011-02-17 | India | Poultry |
| | 2010-12-09 | Indonesia ^{&} | Human, Poultry |
| | 2010-12-05 | Nepal | Poultry |
| Eastern Mediterranean | 2011-03-03 | Palestinian Auton Territories | Poultry |
| | 2011-02-02 | Egypt ^{&} | Human |
| Europe | -- | -- | -- |
| Africa | 2009-03-03 | Nigeria ^{&} | Poultry |
| The Americas | -- | -- | -- |

[&] The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has reported that avian influenza H5N1 is endemic in poultry in these countries.

Table 3.

Confirmed human cases of H5N1 reported to WHO since 2003

| Country | Cumulative no. of cases (December 2003 to March 2011) | No. of recent cases (December 2010 to March 2011) |
|----------------|--|--|
| Azerbaijan | 8 | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 1 | 0 |
| Cambodia | 13 | 3 |
| China | 40 | 0 |
| Djibouti | 1 | 0 |
| Egypt | 125 | 13 |
| Indonesia | 172 | 2 |
| Iraq | 3 | 0 |
| Laos | 2 | 0 |
| Myanmar | 1 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 1 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 3 | 0 |
| Thailand | 25 | 0 |
| Turkey | 12 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 119 | 0 |
| Overall | 526 | 18 |

Table 4.

Details of the recent confirmed human cases of H5N1 reported to WHO (December 2010 to March 2011)

| Date of report by WHO | Country | District | Province | Sex | Age | Outcome |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| 02/03/2011 | Indonesia | Karawang | West Java | F | 26 | Fatal |
| 28/02/2011 | Egypt | - | Dakahlia | F | 26 | Alive |
| 28/02/2011 | Egypt | - | Menofia | M | 45 | Fatal |
| 28/02/2011 | Egypt | - | Damiata | M | 4 | Alive |
| 25/02/2011 | Cambodia | - | Banteay Meanchey | F | 19 | Fatal |
| 25/02/2011 | Cambodia | - | Banteay Meanchey | M | 11m | Fatal |
| 09/02/2011 | Cambodia | - | Phnom Penh | F | 5 | Fatal |
| 02/02/2011 | Egypt | - | Gharbia | M | 7 | Alive |
| 20/01/2011 | Egypt | - | Alexandria | M | 1 | Alive |
| 13/01/2011 | Egypt | - | Giza | M | 10 | Alive |
| 05/01/2011 | Egypt | - | Sharkia | F | 56 | Alive |
| 05/01/2011 | Egypt | - | Qena | F | 25 | Fatal |
| 05/01/2011 | Egypt | - | Ismailia | M | 27 | Alive |
| 05/01/2011 | Egypt | - | Dakahlia | M | 40 | Fatal |
| 29/12/2010 | Egypt | Damanhour | El Beheira | F | 28 | Alive |
| 29/12/2010 | Egypt | Esna | Luxor | F | 11 | Fatal |
| 09/12/2010 | Indonesia | Bandung | West Java | F | 21 | Alive |
| 08/12/2010 | Egypt | - | Gharbia | F | 30 | Fatal |

Avian Influenza Report is a weekly report produced by the Respiratory Disease Office of the Centre for Health Protection when the alert response level under the Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic in Hong Kong has been activated. This report aims to highlight important international developments on avian influenza preparedness and control and to monitor global avian influenza activity in humans and birds.

^o **Sources:** World Health Organization (WHO); World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)