

Summary

1. There were two new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on February 14, 2014. The first case was from Vietnam and the second case was from Cambodia.* #
2. From 2008 to 2013, 32 to 73 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) were reported to WHO annually. In 2014 (as of February 15), 5 cases were reported by WHO^.
3. During this reporting period, 26 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) were reported by the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), the Centre of Health Protection of the Department of Health in Hong Kong and WHO. The cases were from Anhui (3), Guangdong (10), Hong Kong (1), Hunan (3), Malaysia (1) and Zhejiang (8). Since March 2013 (as of February 15, 2014), there were a total of 352 cases reported.
4. NHFPC reported a human case of influenza A(H10N8) infection in Jiangxi Province on February 13, 2014. Since the first human case of influenza A(H10N8) in December 2013, a total of three human cases have now been reported. All three cases were reported in Jiangxi Province.

* http://www.wpro.who.int/emerging_diseases/AvianInfluenza/en/index.html

Since November 21, 2012, WHO only publishes information on human cases with avian influenza A(H5N1) infection on a monthly basis in “[Influenza at human - animal interface: Monthly Risk Assessment Summary](#)”. Cases of human infection with H5N1 will only be reported in Disease Outbreak News for events that are unusual or associated with potential increased risks.

^ According to date of disease onset

This week's highlights

(as of February 15, 2014) (Sources: WHO, NHFPC, World Health Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and CHP)

Table 1. Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) / avian influenza A(H7N9)

	No. of H5N1 cases (No. of deaths)	No. of H7N9 cases (No. of deaths)	Details
In this reporting period	0(0)	1(0)	Hong Kong: An imported human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) affecting a 65-year-old man was confirmed. He was in critical condition. Preliminary epidemiological investigations revealed that he had travelled to Kaiping, Guangdong Province from January 24 to February 9 and had stayed in his local residence. His family had bought a slaughtered chicken from a village in Kaiping on January 29. (CHP, 12 February 2014)

Table 2. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1)

	Places of occurrence	No. of cases (No. of deaths)	Details
In this reporting period	Cambodia, Vietnam	2(2)	Cambodia: An 8-year-old boy was confirmed positive for avian influenza A(H5N1) infection in Kratie Province. He passed away on February 7, 2014. He had contact with dead chickens. (WHO, 14 February 2014) Vietnam: A 60-year-old woman was confirmed positive for avian influenza A(H5N1) infection in Dong Thap Province. She passed away on January 28, 2014. She had slaughtered a dead duck prior to onset. (WHO, 14 February 2014)

For the cumulative no. of human cases by place, please refer to [WHO/WPRO](http://www.who.int/wpro) website.

Table 3. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9)

	Place of occurrence	No. of cases (No. of deaths)	Province / Municipality	City / District / Area	Age (years)	Sex	Condition at time of reporting	Date of report
In this reporting period	China	26(3)	Anhui	-	66	M	critical	09/02/2014
			Anhui	-	56	M	dead	10/02/2014
			Anhui	-	14	F	stable	15/02/2014
			Guangdong	Shenzhen	81	F	dead	09/02/2014
			Guangdong	Zhaoqing	11	M	stable	09/02/2014
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	5	F	recovered	10/02/2014
			Guangdong	Zhaoqing	8	M	stable	12/02/2014
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	46	M	critical	12/02/2014
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	65	M	critical	12/02/2014
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	78	M	dead	14/02/2014
			Guangdong	Jiangmen	66	F	stable	14/02/2014
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	4	F	stable	15/02/2014
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	79	M	stable	15/02/2014
			Hong Kong*	Hong Kong	65	M	critical	12/02/2014
			Hunan	-	23	M	serious	11/02/2014
			Hunan	-	19	M	serious	12/02/2014
			Hunan	-	46	M	stable	15/02/2014
			Malaysia	-	67	F	critical	12/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	68	M	serious	09/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	62	M	critical	10/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	67	M	critical	10/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	47	F	serious	10/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	70	M	critical	11/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	46	M	critical	12/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	58	M	serious	12/02/2014
			Zhejiang	-	84	M	critical	12/02/2014

**Same as the imported case in Table 1.*

Table 4. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H10N8)

	Places of occurrence	No. of cases (No. of deaths)	Details
In this reporting period	China	1(1)	Jiangxi Province: A 75-year-old man was confirmed positive for influenza A(H10N8) infection. He passed away on 8 February 2014. Epidemiological investigations revealed that he had exposure to poultry. (NHFPCC, 13 February 2014)
Previously reported cases	China	2(1)	Jiangxi Province: A 55-year-old woman, reported on 25 January 2014. Jiangxi Province: A 73-year-old woman, reported on 17 December 2013.

For further information, please refer to:

(1) <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201402/14/P201402140245.htm>

(2) <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201401/26/P201401250806.htm>

(3) <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201312/17/P201312170562.htm>

Table 5. Hong Kong: Confirmed reports of avian influenza A(H5N1) or avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds

	No. of reports of H5N1 in poultry / wild birds	No. of reports of H7N9 in poultry / wild birds	Details
In this reporting period	0	0	-
Cumulative since 2013	1 ⁰	1 [#]	-

⁰ For further information, please visit the website of the [Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department](#)

[#] <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201401/27/P201401270847.htm>

Table 6. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed avian influenza A(H5N1) or A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds

Place of occurrence	No. of reports of H5N1	No. of reports of H7N9	Details
China, Vietnam, Cambodia	3	1	<p>China: Chicken samples from Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan Province were tested positive for avian influenza A(H7N9). (<i>OIE</i>, February 11, 2014)</p> <p>Vietnam: Poultry from Ca Mau, Khanh Hoa, Kon Tum, Nan Dinh, Quang Ngai, Tay Ninh, Lao Cai, Long An, Phu Yen and Dak Lak Provinces were confirmed positive for avian influenza A(H5N1). (<i>OIE</i>, February 13 and 15, 2014)</p> <p>Cambodia: Poultry from Kampong Cham Province were confirmed positive for avian influenza A(H5N1) infection. (<i>OIE</i>, February 12, 2014)</p>

For cumulative reports of avian influenza A(H5N1) or A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds, please refer to the [OIE](#) website.

Table 7. Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO since 2003 (by onset date) [§]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Overall
Cases	4	46	98	115	88	44	73	48	62	32	39	5	654
Deaths	4	32	43	79	59	33	32	24	34	20	25	3	388
Case Fatality Rate	100%	69.6%	43.9%	68.7%	67.0%	75.0%	43.8%	50.0%	54.8%	62.5%	64.1%	60.0%	59.3%

[§] Further breakdown by countries is available at [WHO](#) website

Table 8. In the past 6 months, highly pathogenic avian influenza A infections were confirmed in the following countries/areas (Sources: WHO, OIE, NHFPC and official websites; **Blue color: Avian influenza A(H7N9) affected area; Red color: Avian influenza A(H7N9) and avian influenza A(H5N1) affected area**) * Most recent occurrence in that country / area. (as of 17 February 2014)
Italics: Not listed as an affected area because the case was imported.

Country/ Area	Date of last report	Human cases	Poultry cases	Wild bird cases
Australia	25/10/2013	N	Y* ⁱ	N
Cambodia	14/02/2014	Y*	Y	N
<i>Canada (not an affected area)</i>	<i>09/01/2014</i>	<i>Y*ⁱⁱ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>
China				
Anhui	16/02/2014	Y* ⁱⁱⁱ @	-	-
Beijing	06/02/2014	Y* ^{iv,v}	-	-
Fujian	07/02/2014	Y* ^{vi}	-	-
Guangdong	16/02/2014	Y* ^{vii} @	Y ^{viii}	-
Guangxi	11/02/2014	Y ^{ix,x}	Y* ^{xi}	-
Guizhou	16/01/2014	Y* ^{xii}	Y ^{xiii}	N
Hebei	21/12/2013	N	Y* ^{xiv}	N
<i>Hong Kong (not an affected area)</i>	<i>12/02/2014</i>	<i>Y*^{xv}</i>	<i>Y^{xvi}</i>	-
Hubei	13/01/2014	N	Y* ^{xvii}	N
Hunan	15/02/2014	Y* ^{xviii}	Y* ^{xix}	-
Jiangsu	16/02/2014	Y* ^{xx} @	-	-
Shandong	20/01/2014	N	Y* ^{xxi}	N
Shanghai	23/01/2014	Y* ^{xxii}	-	-
<i>Taiwan (not an affected area)</i>	<i>31/12/2013</i>	<i>Y*^{xxiii}</i>	-	-
Zhejiang	12/02/2014	Y* ^{xxiv}	Y ^{xxv}	-
Egypt	-	N	Endemic	N
India	05/08/2013	N	Y*	N
Indonesia	22/11/2013	Y*	Endemic	N
Italy	05/09/2013	N	Y* ^{xxvi}	N
Korea	10/02/2014	N	Y* ^{xxvii}	N
<i>Malaysia (not an affected area)</i>	<i>12/02/2014</i>	<i>Y*^{xxviii}</i>	-	-
Mexico	31/08/2013	N	Y* ^{xxix}	N
Nepal	12/11/2013	N	Y*	N
Vietnam	15/02/2014	Y	Y*	N

ⁱ On 25 October 2013, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H7N2) was reported on a poultry farm in Australia.

ⁱⁱ The World Health Organization reported on 9 January 2014, a new confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Canada. The patient had visited Beijing from 6 to 27 December 2013, before his symptom onset on 27 December 2013.

ⁱⁱⁱ On 16 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Anhui Province.

^{iv} On 6 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Beijing Municipality.

^v The World Health Organization reported on 9 January 2014, a new confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Canada. The patient had visited Beijing from 6 to 27 December 2013, before his symptom onset on 27 December 2013.

^{vi} On 7 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Fujian Province.

^{vii} On 16 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guangdong Province.

^{viii} On 11 February 2014, specimens from markets in Guangdong Province were tested positive for avian influenza A(H7N9).

^{ix} On 1 February 2014, a human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) was confirmed in Guangxi Province.

^x On 6 February 2014, a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) was confirmed in Guangxi Province.

^{xi} On 11 February 2014, specimens from a market in Guangxi Province were tested positive for avian influenza A(H7N9).

^{xii} On 16 January 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guizhou Province, which is imported from Zhejiang Province. The patient became ill when he was working in Zhejiang Province.

^{xiii} On 2 January 2014, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1) was reported on a poultry farm in Guizhou Province.

^{xiv} On 21 December 2013, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2) was reported on a poultry farm in Hebei Province.

^{xv} On 12 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was investigating an imported human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hong Kong. (<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201402/12/P201402120640.htm>)

^{xvi} In Hong Kong, a number of samples from a batch of live chicken imported from a registered poultry farm in Shunde District of Foshan City of Guangdong Province were confirmed H7 positive on 27 January 2014. (<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201401/27/P201401270847.htm>)

^{xvii} On 13 January 2014, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1) was reported on a poultry farm in Hubei Province.

^{xviii} On 15 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hunan Province.

^{ix} On 11 February 2014, specimens from a market in Hunan Province was tested positive for avian influenza A(H7N9).

@ Table 3 does not include this case as it falls outside the reporting period of this issue.

Other confirmed human cases of non-H5/H7 avian influenza infections not included in the above table:

(1) On 30 December 2013, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health in Hong Kong recorded a confirmed human case of influenza A(H9N2) affecting a man aged 86 years.

(<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201312/30/P201312300427.htm>)

(2) On 13 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health in Hong Kong received notification of an additional human case of avian influenza A(H10N8) in Jiangxi Province.

(<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201402/14/P201402140245.htm>)

^{xx} On 16 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Jiangsu Province.

^{xxi} On 20 January 2014, specimens from a poultry farm in Shandong Province tested positive for avian influenza A(H5N2).

^{xxii} On 23 January 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Shanghai municipality.

^{xxiii} One case of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) imported from Jiangsu Province was reported in Taiwan on December 31, 2013.

^{xxiv} On 12 February 2014, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health was notified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission regarding 3 human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Zhejiang Province.

^{xxv} On 16 January 2014, specimens from markets in Zhejiang Province were tested positive for avian influenza A(H7N9).

^{xxvi} On 5 September 2013, avian influenza A(H7N7) was reported on a poultry farm in Italy.

^{xxvii} On 10 February 2014, avian influenza A(H5N8) was reported on poultry farms in the Republic of Korea.

^{xxviii} On 12 February 2014, the Ministry of Health of Malaysia reported a confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H7N9). The patient was a tourist from Guangdong Province of China.

^{xxix} On 31 August 2013, avian influenza A(H7N3) was reported on farms in Mexico.

Table 9. Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO since 2003

Country	Cumulative no. of cases (December 2003 to February 2014)	No. of recent cases (November 2013 to February 2014)
Azerbaijan	8	0
Bangladesh	7	0
Cambodia	49	6
Canada	1	1
China	46	1
Djibouti	1	0
Egypt	173	0
Indonesia	195	1
Iraq	3	0
Laos	2	0
Myanmar	1	0
Nigeria	1	0
Pakistan	3	0
Thailand	25	0
Turkey	12	0
Vietnam	127	2
Overall	654	11

Table 10. Details of the recent confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO (November 2013 to February 2014) (Sources: WHO)

Date of report by WHO	Country	Province / Region	District / City	Sex	Age	Outcome at the time of reporting
08/11/2013	Cambodia	Pursat	Bakane	F	2	Fatal
15/11/2013	Cambodia	Kampot	Dorng Tung	M	10	Fatal
15/11/2013	Cambodia	Kampong Speu	Samrong Tong	M	3	-
15/11/2013	Cambodia	Pailin	Salakrao	M	29	Fatal
22/11/2013	Indonesia	West Java	East Bekasi	F	31	Fatal
09/01/2014	Canada	-	-	-	-	Fatal
24/01/2014	Vietnam	Binh Phuoc	Bu Dang	M	52	Fatal
07/02/2014	Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Santuk	M	5	Stable
07/02/2014	China	Guangxi	Liuzhou	M	75	Critical
14/02/2014	Vietnam	Dong Thap	-	F	60	Fatal
14/02/2014	Cambodia	Kratie	Snourl	M	8	Fatal

Avian Influenza Report is a weekly report produced by the Respiratory Disease Office of the Centre for Health Protection. This report highlights global avian influenza activity in humans and birds.