

Avian Influenza Report

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Summary

1. There were 18 new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) from Egypt reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on January 6, 2015. Among them, 16 cases had onset in December 2014 while the remaining two had onset in November 2014.#
2. From 2010 to 2014, 32 to 62 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) were reported to WHO annually (according to onset date). In 2015 (as of January 10, 2015), there were no new cases so far^.
3. During this reporting period, four confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guangdong Province was reported by the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province. Since March 2013 (as of January 12, 2015), there were a total of 476 cases reported.

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 January 12, 2015) (Sources: WHO, National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), Mainland health authorities, Centre for Health Protection (CHP) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE))

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)	0(0)	-

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

	Place of occurrence	No. of cases (No. of deaths)	Details
In this reporting period	Egypt	18(4)	Egypt: there were 18 new laboratory-confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) virus infection, including four fatal cases, from Sohag (6), Menia (3), Assiut (2), Giza (2), Menoufiya (2), Aswan (1), Cairo (1) and Sharkia (1) Governorates respectively. The cases were reported in 10 adults (5 men and 5 women) and 8 children (3 boys and 5 girls). Among them, 16 cases had onset in December 2014 while the remaining two had onset in November 2014. (WHO, as of January 6, 2015)

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 / Region / Municipality	City / District / Area	Age (years)	Sex	Condition at time of reporting	Date of report
New cases	China	4(1)	Guangdong	Dongguan	36	M	Critical	6/1/2015
			Guangdong	Zhaoqing	56	M	Fatal	7/1/2015
			Guangdong	Shenzhen	42	M	Critical	12/1/2015
			Guangdong	Dongguan	52	F	Critical	12/1/2015

Table 4. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) since 2013

Confirmed H7N9 human cases have been reported in the following countries / areas		Cumulative no. of cases (476 cases in total) (as of January 12, 2015)
Mainland China	Zhejiang Province	141
	Guangdong Province	117
	Jiangsu Province	59
	Shanghai Municipality	42
	Hunan Province	24
	Fujian Province	23
	Anhui Province	17
	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	8
	Jiangxi Province	8
	Shandong Province [†]	5 ([†] 1 case imported from Jiangsu Province)
	Beijing Municipality	5
	Henan Province	4
	Guangxi Province [@]	3 ([@] 1 case imported from Guangdong Province)
	Jilin Province	2
	Hebei Province	1
	Guizhou Province [‡]	1 ([‡] imported from Zhejiang Province)
Hong Kong [%]		11 ([%] all cases imported from Guangdong Province)
Malaysia ^{&}		1 (^{&} imported from Guangdong Province)
Taiwan [*]		4 (*3 cases imported from Jiangsu Province and 1 case had travel history to Beijing and Jiangsu Province)

Table 5. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A infections other than avian influenza A(H5N1 / H7N9) reported in the past 6 months

	Place of occurrence	No. of cases (No. of deaths)	Details
In this reporting period	-	0(0)	--
Previously reported cases (in the past 6 months)	China	1(0)	Avian influenza A(H5N6): <div> <div> </div> <div> Guangdong Province: A 58-year-old man, reported on December 23, 2014ⁱ </div> </div>

Table 6. Hong Kong: Confirmed reports of avian influenza A(H5N1) or avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds since 2014

	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 2014	0	2 [#]	-

[#] The Government confirmed on January 27, 2014 that a number of samples from a batch of live chickens imported from a registered poultry farm in Shunde District of Foshan City in Guangdong were tested positive for H7N9 virus.

The Government found on December 30, 2014 a number of samples from a consignment of live chickens from a registered farm in Huicheng District of Huizhou in Guangdong tested positive for H7N9 virus.

ⁱ CHP notified by the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province of a confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N6) in Guangdong.

Table 7. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed avian influenza A(H5) or A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds reported in this week

Places of occurrence	No. of reports of H5	No. of reports of H5N1	No. of reports of H5N2	No. of reports of H5N8	Details
United States of America, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Nigeria, Taiwan	1	1	3	3	<p>United States of America: Samples from poultry in Washington State in United States of America were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2). (OIE, January 7, 2015)</p> <p>Canada: Samples from poultry in British Columbia in Canada were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2). (OIE, January 8, 2015)</p> <p>China: Samples from poultry in Jiangxi Province in China were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1). (OIE, January 9, 2015)</p> <p>Germany: Samples from birds in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern State in Germany were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8). (OIE, January 9, 2015)</p> <p>Japan: Samples from birds in Kagoshima County in Japan were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8). (OIE, January 9, 2015)</p> <p>Nigeria: Samples from poultry in Kano City in Nigeria were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5). (OIE, January 9, 2015)</p> <p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Chiayi County in Taiwan were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8). (OIE, January 11, 2015)</p>

Places of occurrence	No. of reports of H5	No. of reports of H5N1	No. of reports of H5N2	No. of reports of H5N8	Details
					<p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Yunlin County and Pingtung County in Taiwan were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2). (<i>Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Taiwan, January 11, 2015</i>)</p>

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

Table 8. 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	45	694
Deaths	4	32	43	79	59	33	32	24	34	20	25	17	402
Case Fatality Rate	100%	69.6%	43.9%	68.7%	67.0%	75.0%	43.8%	50.0%	54.8%	62.5%	64.1%	37.8%	57.9%

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

Table 9. Countries / areas with documented avian influenza A H5N1, H7N9 or other highly pathogenic avian influenza cases in the recent 6 months (including infections in birds/humans and relevant environmental samples) (Sources: WHO, OIE, NHFPC and official websites; **Blue color: Avian influenza A(H7N9) affected area (may also include other non-H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza A); Red color: Avian influenza A(H7N9) and avian influenza A(H5N1) affected area (may also include other non-H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza A)**) * Most recent occurrence in that country / area. (as of January 12, 2015)
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
Canada	08/01/2015	N	Y* ⁱⁱ	N
Egypt	06/1/2015	Y* ⁱⁱⁱ	Endemic	N
Germany	09/01/2015	N	Y ^{iv}	Y* ^v
India	18/12/2014	N	Y* ^{vi}	N
Indonesia	27/06/2014	Y* ^{vii}	Endemic	N
Italy	16/12/2014	N	Y* ^{viii}	N
Japan	09/01/2015	N	Y ^{ix}	Y* ^x
Netherlands	03/12/2014	N	Y* ^{xi}	N
Nigeria	09/01/2015	N	Y* ^{xii}	N
Mainland China				
Anhui	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xiii}	N
Beijing	18/10/2014	Y* ^{xiv}	N	N
Chongqing	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xv}	N
Fujian	03/12/2014	Y* ^{xvi}	Y ^{xvii}	N
Guangdong	12/01/2015	Y* ^{xviii}	Y ^{xix,xx}	N
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxi,xxii,xxiii}	N
Guizhou	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxiv,xxv}	N
Heilongjiang	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxvi,xxvii,xxviii}	N
Hebei	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxix}	N
Henan	09/07/2014	N	Y* ^{xxx}	N
Hubei	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxi,xxxii}	N
Hunan	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxiii,xxxiv,xxxv}	N
Jiangsu	22/12/2014	Y* ^{xxxvi}	Y ^{xxxvii}	N
Jiangxi	09/01/2015	N	Y* ^{xxxviii}	N
Liaoning	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxix}	N
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xl}	N
Qinghai	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xli}	N
Shanghai	06/12/2014	Y* ^{xlii}	N	N

ⁱ On 8 January 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Canada were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
ⁱⁱ On 6 January 2015, WHO reported confirmed 18 human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Egypt.
ⁱⁱⁱ On 21 December 2014, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8) was reported on a poultry farm in Germany.
^{iv} On 9 January 2015, OIE reported that bird specimens in Germany tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^v On 18 December 2014, OIE reported that poultry specimens in India tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{vi} On 27 June 2014, WHO reported a confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Indonesia.
^{vii} On 16 December 2014, specimens from poultry in Italy tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{viii} On 30 December 2014, specimens from poultry in Japan tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{ix} On 9 January 2015, specimen from a wild bird in Japan tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^x On 3 December 2014, OIE reported that poultry specimens in the Netherlands tested positive for avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xi} On 9 January 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Nigeria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5).
^{xii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Anhui Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xiii} On 18 October 2014, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Beijing.
^{xiv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Chongqing municipality were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xv} On 3 December 2014, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Fujian Province.
^{xvi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Fujian Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xvii} On 12 January 2015, CHP received notification from the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province regarding two confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guangdong Province.
^{xviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangdong province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xix} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangdong province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xx} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xxii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxiii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guizhou province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxiv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guizhou province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxv} On 1 September 2014, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6) was reported in poultry in Heilongjiang Province, China, by the Ministry of Agriculture in China.
^{xxvi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Heilongjiang province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xxvii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Heilongjiang province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hebei province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxix} On 9 July 2014, avian influenza A(H7N9) was detected in a market in Henan Province.
^{xxx} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hubei province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xxxi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hubei province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxxii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hunan province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxxiii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hunan province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N3).
^{xxxiv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hunan province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxxv} On 22 December 2014, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Jiangsu Province.
^{xxxvi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Jiangsu province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxxvii} On 9 January 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Jiangxi province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxxviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Liaoning province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xxxix} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xl} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Qinghai province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xli} On 6 December 2014, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Shanghai.

Country/ Area	Date of last report	Human cases	Poultry cases/	Wild bird cases
Tibet Autonomous Region	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xliii,xliv,xlv}	N
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	22/12/2014	Y* ^{xlvi}	N	N
Yunnan	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xlvii,xlviii}	N
Zhejiang	22/12/2014	Y* ^{xlix}	Y ⁱ	N
Hong Kong (not an affected area)	02/01/2015	Y ⁱⁱ	Y* ^{lii}	N
Republic of Korea	25/09/2014	N	Y* ^{liii}	N
Russia	25/12/2014	N	Y ^{liv}	Y* ^{lv}
Taiwan	12/01/2015	N	Y* ^{lvi}	N
United Kingdom	17/11/2014	N	Y* ^{lvii}	N
United States	07/01/2015	N	Y* ^{lviii}	Y ^{lix}
Vietnam	22/12/2014	N	Y* ^{lx}	N

Table 10. Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO since 2003

Country	Cumulative no. of cases (December 2003 to January 2015)	No. of recent cases (October 2014 to January 2015)
Azerbaijan	8	0
Bangladesh	7	0
Cambodia	56	0
Canada	1	0
China	47	0
Djibouti	1	0
Egypt	203	27
Indonesia	197	0
Iraq	3	0
Laos	2	0
Myanmar	1	0
Nigeria	1	0
Pakistan	3	0
Thailand	25	0
Turkey	12	0
Vietnam	127	0
Overall	694	27

^{xliii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Tibet Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{xliv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Tibet Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).

^{xlv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Tibet Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).

^{xlvi} On 22 December 2014, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding 4 additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

^{xlvii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Yunnan Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{xlviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Yunnan Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).

^{xlix} On 22 December 2014, CHP was notified by NHFPC regarding 2 human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Zhejiang Province.

ⁱ On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Zhejiang Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).

ⁱⁱ On 27 December 2014, CHP confirmed an imported human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hong Kong.

ⁱⁱⁱ On 2 January 2015, OIE reported that samples from live chickens imported from Guangdong were tested positive for avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hong Kong.

^{iv} On 25 September 2014, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8) was reported a poultry farm in the Republic of Korea.

^v On 30 September 2014, village birds in Russia tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{vi} On 25 December 2014, OIE reported that a bird in Russia tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).

^{vii} On 12 January 2015, the Centers for Disease Control of Taiwan reported that highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2) and (H5N8) were detected in poultry farms.

^{viii} On 17 November 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in the United Kingdom tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).

^{ix} On 7 January 2015, OIE reported that backyard poultry samples in the United States tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).

^x On 16 December 2014, OIE reported that wild bird samples in the United States tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2) and highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8), respectively.

^{xi} On 22 December 2014, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5) was reported in poultry in Vietnam.

Table 11. Details of the recent confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO (October 2014 to January 2015) (Sources: WHO)

Date of report by WHO	Country	Province / Region	District / City	Sex	Age	Outcome at the time of reporting
2/10/2014	Egypt	Giza	-	F	2.5	-
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	M	3	-
4/12/2014	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	19	Dead
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	30	Dead
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	2	-
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	M	43	Dead
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	29	Dead
4/12/2014	Egypt	Beni Suef	-	F	35	Dead
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	24	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	M	26	Dead
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	F	33	Dead
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	F	2	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	F	1	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	M	3	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	20	Dead
6/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	F	3	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	F	42	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	M	42	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Aswan	-	M	5	Dead
6/1/2015	Egypt	Menoufiya	-	F	30	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	F	25	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Cairo	-	M	42	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	M	51	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Giza	-	M	3	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Giza	-	F	6	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Menoufiya	-	M	45	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sharkia	-	F	4	-

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