

Avian Influenza Report

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Summary

1. There were no new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported by the World Health Organization (WHO).[#]
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 September 5), 143 cases were reported by WHO* (according to onset date).
3. Since the previous issue of Avian Influenza Report, there were no new human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9). Since March 2013 (as of September 5, 2015), there were a total of 677 cases reported globally. In the third wave since November 2014 (as of September 5, 2015), 217 cases have been reported in the Mainland.

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

* According to the latest [report](#) published in July, 2015.

This week's highlights

(as of September 5, 2015) (Sources: WHO, National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), Mainland health authorities, Centre for Health Protection (CHP) and 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	-	0(0)	-

For the cumulative no. of human cases by place, please refer to [WHO/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	-	0(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Geographical distribution of human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) reported in Guangdong since November 2014 (latest case was reported on 7/3/2015)

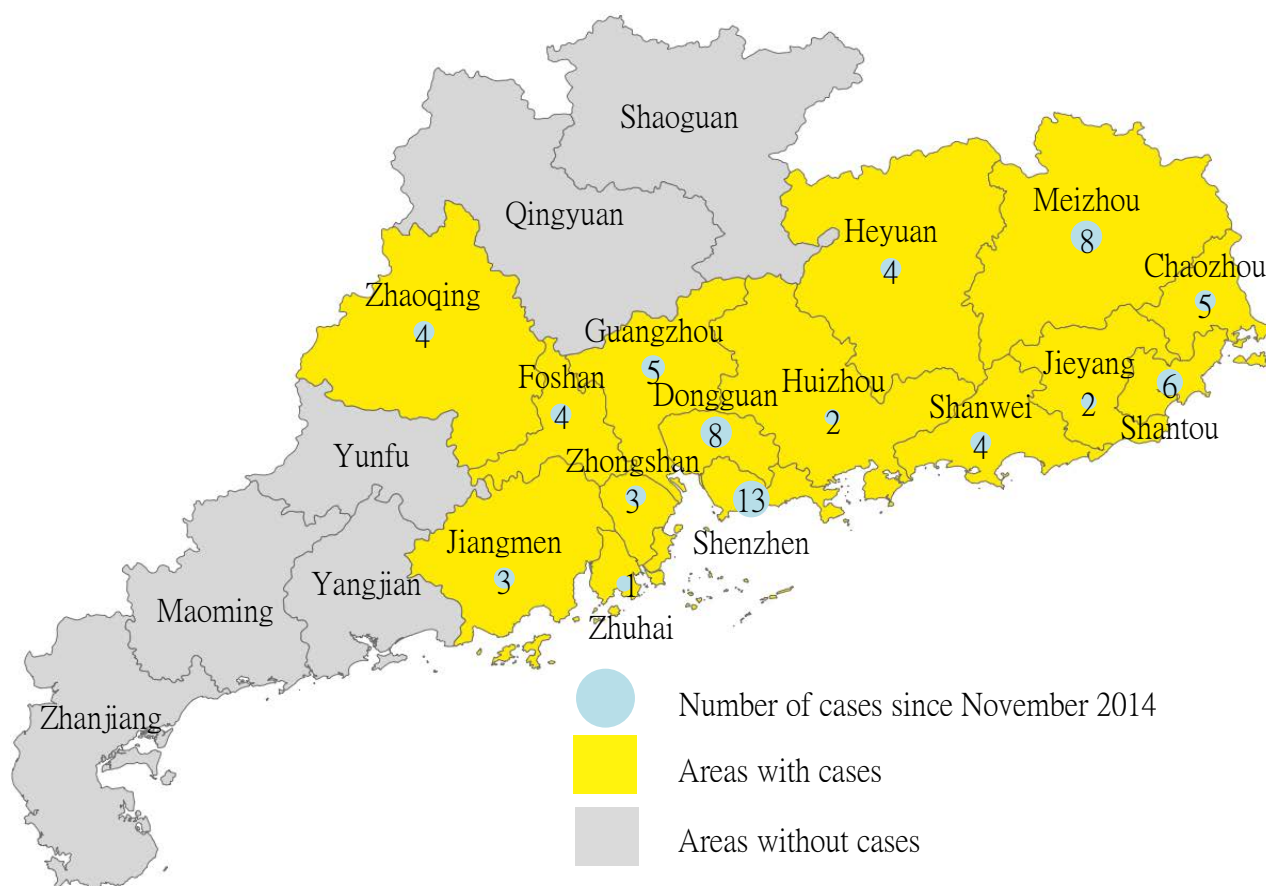


Table 4. Cumulative numbers of confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) since 2013 and since November 2014 respectively

Confirmed H7N9 human cases have been reported in the following countries / areas		Cumulative no. of cases since 2013 (677 cases in total) (as of September 5, 2015)	Cumulative no. of cases since November 2014 (217 cases in total) (as of September 5, 2015)
Mainland China	Zhejiang Province	184	45
	Guangdong Province	181	72
	Jiangsu Province	78	22
	Fujian Province	63	41
	Shanghai Municipality	48	7
	Anhui Province	30	13
	Hunan Province	26	2
	Jiangxi Province	11	3
	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	10	7
	Shandong Province	7	2
	Beijing Municipality	6	1
	Henan Province	4	-
	Guangxi Province	3	-
	Jilin Province	2	-
	Guizhou Province	2	1
	Hebei Province	1	-
	Hubei Province	1	1
Canada		2*	2*
Hong Kong		13*	3*
Malaysia		1*	-
Taiwan		4*	-

* All cases imported from Mainland China

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)	Mainland China	1(1)	Avian influenza A(H5N6): □ Yunnan Province: A 37-year-old woman reported on July 11, 2015 ⁱ
	Egypt	2(0)	Avian influenza A(H9N2): □ Cairo governorate: A seven-year-old girl and a nine-month-old baby girl reported on June 23, 2015 ⁱⁱ

Table 6. Hong Kong: Confirmed reports of avian influenza A(H5) or avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds since 2014

	No. of reports of H5 in poultry / wild birds	No. of reports of H7N9 in poultry / wild birds	Details
In this reporting period	0	0	-
Cumulative since 2014	2*	2 [#]	-

* The Government confirmed on April 9, 2015 that the carcass of a peregrine falcon found at a construction site in Hung Shui Kiu, Yuen Long was tested positive for H5N6 virus.

The Government confirmed that the carcass of an oriental magpie robin found in Sai Kung on April 29, 2015 was tested positive for H5N6 virus.

[#] 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 <http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/content/116/40424.html>

ⁱⁱ The WHO reported two confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H9N2) in Egypt in the Monthly Risk Assessment Summary in June.

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

Places of occurrence	No. of reports of H5N1	No. of reports of H5N2	No. of reports of H5N8	Details
Vietnam, Cote D'Ivoire, Nigeria, Taiwan	3	1	1	<p>Vietnam: Samples from poultry in Ninh Thuan Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1). (<i>OIE</i>, September 1, 2015)</p> <p>Cote D'Ivoire: Samples from poultry in Bouake City and Abidjan City were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1). (<i>OIE</i>, September 1, 2015)</p> <p>Nigeria: Samples from poultry in Delta State and Lagos State were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1). (<i>OIE</i>, September 3, 2015)</p> <p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Yunlin County were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2). (<i>OIE</i>, September 4, 2015)</p> <p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Chiayi County were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8). (<i>OIE</i>, September 4, 2015)</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 / NHFPC since 2003 (by onset date) [§]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Overall
Cases	4	46	98	115	88	44	73	48	62	32	39	52	143	844
Deaths	4	32	43	79	59	33	32	24	34	20	25	22	42	449
Case Fatality Rate	100%	69.6%	43.9%	68.7%	67.0%	75.0%	43.8%	50.0%	54.8%	62.5%	64.1%	42.3%	29.4%	53.2%

[§] 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 September 7, 2015)

Italics: Not listed as an affected area because the case was imported.

Country/ Area	Date of last report	Human cases	Poultry cases/ environmental samples	Wild bird cases/ others
Bhutan	16/04/2015	N	Y* ⁱⁱⁱ	N
Bulgaria	26/03/2015	N	Y ^{iv}	Y* ^v
Burkina Faso	09/05/2015	N	Y* ^{vi}	N
Canada	01/05/2015	Y ^{vii}	Y ^{viii}	Y* ^{ix}
Cote D'Ivoire	01/09/2015	N	Y* ^x	N
Egypt	17/07/2015	Y* ^{xi} Y* ^{xii}	Endemic	N
Germany	27/07/2015	N	Y* ^{xiii}	N
Ghana	14/08/2015	N	Y* ^{xiv}	N
Hong Kong	05/05/2015	Y ^{xv}	N	Y* ^{xvi}
India	19/05/2015	N	Y* ^{xvii}	Y ^{xviii}
Indonesia	31/03/2015	Y* ^{xix}	Endemic	N
Iran	15/06/2015	N	Y* ^{xx}	N
Israel	20/06/2015	N	Y* ^{xxi}	N
Kazakhstan	22/05/2015	N	N	Y* ^{xxii}
Mainland China				
Anhui	12/06/2015	Y* ^{xxiii}	N	N
Beijing	12/06/2015	Y* ^{xxiv}	N	N
Fujian	12/06/2015	Y* ^{xxv}	N	N
Guangdong	14/08/2015	Y ^{xxvi}	Y* ^{xxvii}	N
Guizhou	19/06/2015	Y ^{xxviii}	Y* ^{xxix}	N
Hubei	26/4/2015	Y* ^{xxx}	N	N
Hunan	09/03/2015	Y* ^{xxxi}	Y ^{xxxii}	N
Inner Mongolia	22/07/2015	N	N	Y* ^{xxxiii}
Jiangsu	14/08/2015	Y ^{xxxiv}	Y* ^{xxxv}	N
Jiangxi	02/05/2015	Y* ^{xxxvi}	N	N
Qinghai	17/07/2015	N	N	Y* ^{xxxvii}
Shandong	10/04/2015	Y* ^{xxxviii}	N	N
Shanghai	11/06/2015	Y* ^{xxxix}	N	N
Sichuan	13/03/2015	Y* ^{xl}	N	N
Tibet Autonomous Region	22/07/2015	N	N	Y* ^{xli}
Yunnan	11/07/2015	Y* ^{xlii}	N	N
Zhejiang	12/06/2015	Y* ^{xliii}	N	N
Mexico	08/04/2015	N	Y* ^{xliv}	N
Myanmar	15/05/2015	N	Y* ^{xlv}	N

- ⁱⁱⁱ On 16 April 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Bhutan tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{iv} On 4 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Bulgaria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^v On 26 March 2015, OIE reported that a bird specimen in Bulgaria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{vi} On 9 May 2015, OIE reported that a poultry specimens in Burkina Faso tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{vii} On 2 February 2015, the Canadian health authorities reported a second human case of avian influenza A(H7N9). The patient had returned to Canada from Mainland China.
- ^{viii} On 28 April 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Canada were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
- ^{ix} On 1 May 2015, OIE reported that a bird sample in Canada was tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
- ^x On 1 September 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Cote D'Ivoire were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xi} On 17 July 2015, WHO reported additional confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Egypt.
- ^{xii} On 23 June 2015, WHO reported additional confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H9N2) in Egypt.
- ^{xiii} On 27 July 2015, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H7N7) was reported in poultry in Germany.
- ^{xiv} On 14 August 2015, OIE reported that samples from poultry in Ghana were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xv} On 22 February 2015, CHP confirmed an imported human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hong Kong.
- ^{xvi} On 5 May 2015, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) reported that an Oriental magpie robin found in Hong Kong was tested positive for avian influenza A(H5N6).
- ^{xvii} On 19 May 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in India tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xviii} On 25 March 2015, OIE reported that bird specimens in India tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xix} On 31 March 2015, WHO reported new confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Indonesia.
- ^{xx} On 15 June 2015, OIE reported poultry samples in Iran were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xxi} On 20 June 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Israel tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xxii} On 22 May 2015, OIE reported that bird specimens in Kazakhstan tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5).
- ^{xxiii} On 12 June 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Anhui Province.
- ^{xxiv} On 12 June 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Beijing.
- ^{xxv} On 12 June 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Fujian Province.
- ^{xxvi} On 7 March 2015, CHP received notification from the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province regarding additional confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guangdong Province.
- ^{xxvii} On 14 August 2015, OIE reported that poultry in Guangdong were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
- ^{xxviii} On 9 March 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guizhou Province.
- ^{xxix} On 19 June 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guizhou were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xxx} On 26 April 2015, one new human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) was reported by the Health and Family Planning Commission of Hubei Province.
- ^{xxxi} On 9 March 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hunan Province.
- ^{xxxii} On 6 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hunan province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
- ^{xxxiii} On 22 July 2015, OIE reported that bird samples in Inner Mongolia were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xxxiv} On 12 June 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Jiangsu Province.
- ^{xxxv} On 14 August 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Jiangsu province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
- ^{xxxvi} On 2 May 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Jiangxi.
- ^{xxxvii} On 17 July 2015, OIE reported that bird samples in Qinghai were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xxxviii} On 10 April 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Shandong.
- ^{xxxix} On 11 June 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Shanghai.
- ^{xl} On 13 March 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Sichuan.
- ^{xli} On 22 July 2015, OIE reported that bird samples in Tibet were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
- ^{xlii} On 11 July 2015, one new human case of avian influenza A(H5N6) in Yunnan was reported by the Health and Family Planning Commission of Yunnan.
- ^{xliii} On 12 June 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Zhejiang Province.
- ^{xliv} On 8 April 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Mexico were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H7N3).
- ^{xlv} On 15 May 2015, OIE reported that samples from poultry in Myanmar were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

Country/ Area	Date of last report	Human cases	Poultry cases/ environmental samples	Wild bird cases/ others
Niger	21/04/2015	N	Y* ^{xlvi}	N
Nigeria	03/09/2015	N	Y* ^{xlvii}	N
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	13/04/2015	N	Y* ^{xlviii}	N
Republic of Korea	28/07/2015	N	Y* ^{xl ix}	N
Romania	30/03/2015	N	N	Y* ⁱ
Russia	21/08/2015	N	N	Y* ⁱⁱ
Sweden	20/03/2015	N	N	Y* ^{lii}
Taiwan	04/09/2015	N	Y* ^{liii}	Y ^{liv}
Turkey	18/05/2015	N	Y* ^{lv}	N
United States	26/06/2015	N	Y* ^{lvi}	Y* ^{lvii}
United Kingdom	13/07/2015	N	Y* ^{lviii}	N
Vietnam	01/09/2015	N	Y* ^{lix}	Y ^{lx}

^{xlvi} On 21 April 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Niger were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{xlvii} On 3 September 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Nigeria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{xlviii} On 13 April 2015, OIE reported that samples from poultry in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5).

^{xl ix} On 28 July 2015, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8) was reported in poultry farms in the Republic of Korea.

ⁱ On 30 March 2015, OIE reported that birds in Romania tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

ⁱⁱ On 21 August 2015, OIE reported that wild birds in Russia tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{lii} On 20 March 2015, OIE reported that samples from wild birds in Sweden tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).

^{liii} On 4 September 2015, OIE reported that highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2) and A(H5N8) were detected in poultry in Taiwan.

^{liv} On 17 February 2015, OIE reported that highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2) and A(H5N3) were detected in birds in Taiwan.

^{lv} On 18 May 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Turkey tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).

^{lvi} On 26 June 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in the United States were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).

^{lvii} On 17 June 2015, OIE reported that wild bird samples in the United States were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).

^{lviii} On 13 July 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in the United Kingdom were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H7N7).

^{lix} On 1 September 2015, OIE reported that highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1) was detected in poultry samples in Vietnam.

^{lx} On 3 June 2015, OIE reported that samples in birds in Vietnam were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).

Table 10. Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO / NHFPC since 2003 (by date of reporting)

Country	Cumulative no. of cases (December 2003 to September 2015)	No. of recent cases[^] (June to September 2015)
Azerbaijan	8	0
Bangladesh	7	0
Cambodia	56	0
Canada	1	0
China	52	0
Djibouti	1	0
Egypt	346	4
Indonesia	199	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	844	4

[^] Details of recent cases (June to September 2015) are listed in *Table 11*.

Table 11. Details of the recent confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO / NHFPC (June to September 2015) (Sources: WHO, NHFPC)

Date of report	Country	Province / Region	District / City	Sex	Age	Outcome at the time of reporting
23/6/2015	Egypt	Fayoum	-	F	3	-
23/6/2015	Egypt	Fayoum	-	M	2.5	-
17/7/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	M	40	Fatal
17/7/2015	Egypt	Aswan	-	M	5	Fatal

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.