Avian Influenza Report

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.

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 04
Reporting period: January 22, 2017 – January 28, 2017 (Week 04)
(Published on February 1, 2017)

Summary

1. Since the previous issue of Avian Influenza Report (AIR), there were 10 new human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) reported by Mainland China health authorities in Henan (2 cases), Hubei (2 cases), Hunan (2 cases), Liaoning (2 cases), Guizhou (1 case) and Shandong (1 case). Since March 2013 (as of February 1, 2017), there were a total of 1043 human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) reported globally. Since November 2016 (as of February 1, 2017), 239 cases have been recorded in Mainland China.

2. Since the previous issue of AIR, there were no new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N6). Since 2014 (as of January 28, 2017), 16 human cases of avian influenza A(H5N6) were reported globally and all occurred in Mainland China. The latest case was reported on December 1, 2016.

3. There were no new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017. From 2011 to 2015, 32 to 145 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) were reported to WHO annually (according to onset date). In 2016, there have been 10 cases in Egypt.*

* 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. The latest report was published in January, 2017.
This week’s highlights
(Sources: WHO, National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), Mainland health authorities, Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, CHP and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE))

Table 1. Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5) / avian influenza A(H7N9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of H5 cases (No. of deaths)</th>
<th>No. of H7N9 cases (No. of deaths)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9)

New cases in Mainland China since previous issue of AIR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province / Region / Municipality</th>
<th>City / District / Area</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Clinical condition at time of reporting</th>
<th>Date of report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>Yueyang</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>24/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan</td>
<td>Luohe</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan</td>
<td>Yongcheng</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubei</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>26/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubei</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>26/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning</td>
<td>Shenyang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>01/02/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning</td>
<td>Chaoyang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>01/02/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>Hengyang</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>01/02/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>Qianxian Prefecture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01/02/2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Cumulative numbers of confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) since 2013 and since November 2016 respectively

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmed H7N9 human cases have been reported in the following countries / areas</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases since 2013 (1043 cases in total) (as of February 1 2017)</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases since November 2016 (245 cases in total) (as of February 1, 2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Province</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong Province</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>26^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujian Province</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui Province</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Municipality</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan Province</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Province</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Municipality</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou Province</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan Province</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubei Province</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei Province</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi Province</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning Province</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jilin Province</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianjin Municipality</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All cases imported from Mainland China
^ Refer to Figure 1 for geographical distribution
# The latest case imported from Mainland China
**Figure 1.** Geographical distribution of human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) reported in Guangdong since November 2016 (information as of January 17, 2017)

**Table 4.** Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of occurrence</th>
<th>No. of cases (No. of deaths)</th>
<th>Province / Region / Municipality</th>
<th>City / District / Area</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Condition at time of reporting</th>
<th>Date of report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New cases</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N6) since 2014 and since November 2016 respectively

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmed H5N6 human cases have been reported in the following countries / areas</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases since 2014 (16 cases in total) (as of January 28, 2017)</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases since November 2016 (2 case in total) (as of January 28, 2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yunnan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anhui</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jiangxi</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sichuan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* imported case from Guangdong

### Table 6. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of occurrence</th>
<th>No. of cases (No. of deaths)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New cases</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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% | 29.0% | 30.0% | 52.8% |

§ Further breakdown by countries is available at [WHO](https://www.who.org) website
## Table 8. Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO / NHFPC since 2003 (by date of reporting)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases (December 2003 to January 2017)</th>
<th>No. of recent cases* (October 2016 to January 2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Details of recent cases (October 2016 to January 2017) are listed in Table 9.

## Table 9. Details of the recent confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO (October 2016 to January 2017) (Sources: WHO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of report</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Province / Region</th>
<th>District / City</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Outcome at the time of reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/10/2016</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Fayoum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/10/2016</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Giza</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fatal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table 10. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A infections other than avian influenza A(H5N1 / H5N6 / H7N9) reported in the past 6 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of occurrence</th>
<th>No. of cases (No. of deaths)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In this reporting period</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| United States of America | 1(0)                       | Avian influenza A(H7N2):  
  United States of America: A human case reported on January 16, 2017 |
| Mainland China | 1(0)                        | Avian influenza A(H9N2):  
  Guangdong Province: A 7-month-old girl with onset on December 11, 2016 |
| **Previously reported cases (onset in the past 6 months)** |                              |         |
| Mainland China | 4(0)                        | Avian influenza A(H9N2):  
  Guangdong Province: A 3-year-old boy with onset on July 9, 2016; and a 29-year-old woman with onset on August 8, 2016.  
  Yunnan Province: A 10-month-old boy with onset on August 7, 2016.  
  Jiangxi Province: A 4-year-old girl with onset on August 2, 2016. |
### Table 11. Hong Kong: Confirmed reports of avian influenza A(H5) or avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds since 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>No. of reports of H5 in poultry / wild birds</th>
<th>No. of reports of H7N9 in poultry / wild birds</th>
<th>In this reporting period</th>
<th>Previously reported cases since 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carcass of a peregrine falcon found in Yuen Long on April 9, 2015 (H5N6)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass of an oriental magpie robin found in Sai Kung on April 29, 2015 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass of an oriental magpie robin found in Kwai Chung on November 17, 2015 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass of a great egret found in Wong Tai Sin on December 31, 2015 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken carcass found in Tuen Mun on February 14, 2016 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken carcass found in Tai O on February 18, 2016 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples of faecal droppings collected at Mai Po Nature Reserve on November 25, 2016 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sample of faecal droppings collected at Mai Po Nature Reserve on November 30, 2016 (H5N6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 on January 27, 2014.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples from a consignment of live chickens from a registered farm in Huicheng District of Huizhou in Guangdong were tested positive for H7N9 virus on December 30, 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sample of faecal droppings of live poultry taken from a poultry stall in Yan Oi Market in Tuen Mun was tested positive for H7N9 virus on June 5, 2016.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Carcass of an oriental magpie robin found in Sai Kung on April 29, 2015 (H5N6)
# 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 on January 27, 2014.

### Table 12. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed avian influenza A(H5) or other highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry / wild birds / environmental samples reported in this week – number of reports for various subtypes of virus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtype of virus</th>
<th>No. of reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N8</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places of occurrence</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Lounais-Suomen and Lounais-Suomi were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Gers, Landes, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Atlantiques and Loire-Atlantique were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Gers were tested positive for low pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Landes were tested positive for low pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Val-d'Oise were tested positive for low pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Nitra, Zilina, Bratislava, Banská Bystrica and Trnava were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Galway and Tipperary were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Hazafon, HaMerKaz, Haifa, Hadaom and Tel Aviv were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Western Cape Province were tested positive for low pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Schleswig-Holstein were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Nordrhein-Westfalen, Sachsen-Anhalt and Rheinland-Pfalz were tested positive for low pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Brandenburg and Niedersachsen were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Ptuj, Maribor, Murska Sobota and Koper were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Veneto were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Jihočeský, Olomoucký, Královéhradecký, Středočeský, Moravskoslezský, Zlínský and Liberecký were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Sisačko-moslavačka and Grad Zagreb were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in England were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
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<td>Places of occurrence</td>
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<td>Samples from poultry in Miyazaki were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N6).</td>
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<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Dolnośląskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Malopolskie, Opolskie, Mazowieckie, Lubuskie, Wielkopolskie and Warmińsko-Mazurska were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
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<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Voronezhskaya Oblast and Chechenskaya Respublika were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5).</td>
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<td>Samples from birds in Anatoliki Makedonia Kai Thraki were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N5).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>Samples from birds in Peloponnese and Anatoliki Makedonia Kai Thraki were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
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<td>Samples from poultry in Daman and Diu, Gujarat and Orissa were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1).</td>
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<td><strong>Sweden</strong></td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Stockholms län were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rep. of Macedonia</strong></td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Struga were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
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<td>Samples from poultry in Plateau were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
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<td>Samples from poultry in Svay Rieng were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1).</td>
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For cumulative reports of avian influenza A(H5) or other highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry / wild birds, please refer to the [OIE](https://www.oie.int) website.
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Table 14. Countries / areas with documented avian influenza A (H7N9) or highly pathogenic avian influenza (including H5 and other subtypes) cases in the recent 6 months (including infections in humans/birds and relevant environmental samples) (as of February 1, 2017)
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<th>Country/Area</th>
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Sources: WHO, OIE, NHFPC and other official websites * imported case from Guangdong  * without further subtype information