Summary

1. Since the previous issue of Avian Influenza Report (AIR), there was one confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) from Jiangsu reported by the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC). Since March 2013 (as of September 2, 2017), there were a total of 1562 human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) reported globally. Since October 2016 (as of September 2, 2017), 756 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 September 2, 2017), 16 human cases of avian influenza A(H5N6) were reported by the NHFPC and all occurred in Mainland China. The latest case was reported on December 1, 2016.

3. Since the previous issue of AIR, there were no new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1). From 2011 to 2016, 10 to 145 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) were reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) annually (according to onset date). In 2017, there have been so far three cases in Egypt. The latest case was reported on May 16, 2017.*

* 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 July, 2017.
This week’s highlights

(Sources: WHO, NHFPC, Mainland health authorities, Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, Centre for Health Protection (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>Jiangsu</td>
<td>Zhenjiang</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>1/9/2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Cumulative numbers of confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) since 2013 and since October 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 (1562 cases in total) (as of September 2, 2017)</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases since October 2016 (764 cases in total) (as of September 2, 2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Province</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong Province</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujian Province</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui Province</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan Province</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Municipality</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan Province</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Municipality</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubei Province</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei Province</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan Province</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Province</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou Province</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing Municipality</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaanxi Province</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan Province</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gansu Province</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianjin Municipality</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning Province</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jilin Province</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanxi Province</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibet Autonomous Region</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ The latest two cases imported from Inner Mongolia
* All cases imported from Mainland China
# The latest case imported from Mainland China
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)</th>
<th>Cumulative no. of cases since November 2016 (2 cases in total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong Province</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan Province</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan Province</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui Province</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubei Province</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan Province</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* imported case from Guangdong

Table 6. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) since previous issue of AIR

<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 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>
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<th></th>
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<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>
<td>3</td>
<td>859</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>
<td>1</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case fatality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<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>
<td>3</td>
<td>859</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>
<td>1</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ Further breakdown by countries is available at WHO 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 September 2017)</th>
<th>No. of recent cases^ (June 2017 to September 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>359</td>
<td>0</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>859</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ Details of recent cases (June 2017 to September 2017) are listed in Table 9.

**Table 9.** Details of the recent confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO (June 2017 to September 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>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</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>In this reporting period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Previously reported cases (onset in the past 6 months) | Mainland China | 2(0) | Avian influenza A(H9N2):  
  - **Beijing Municipality:** A 32-year-old man with onset on April 28, 2017.  
  - **Guangdong Province:** A 2-month-old baby girl with onset on April 28, 2017. |
Table 11. Hong Kong: Confirmed reports of avian influenza A(H5) or avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry / wild birds / environmental samples since 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>No. of reports of H5 in poultry / wild birds / environmental samples</th>
<th>No. of reports of H7N9 in poultry / wild birds / environmental samples</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In this reporting period</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously reported cases since 2014</td>
<td>9*</td>
<td>3#</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Carcass of a peregrine falcon found in Yuen Long on April 9, 2015 (H5N6)
  Carcass of an oriental magpie robin found in Sai Kung on April 29, 2015 (H5N6)
  Carcass of an oriental magpie robin found in Kwai Chung on November 17, 2015 (H5N6)
  Carcass of a great egret found in Wong Tai Sin on December 31, 2015 (H5N6).
  Chicken carcass found in Tuen Mun on February 14, 2016 (H5N6)
  Chicken carcass found in Tai O on February 18, 2016 (H5N6)
  Samples of faecal droppings collected at Mai Po Nature Reserve on November 25, 2016 (H5N6)
  A sample of faecal droppings collected at Mai Po Nature Reserve on November 30, 2016 (H5N6)
  A dead red-whiskered bulbul collected at Kowloon City on April 7, 2017 (H5N6)

# Samples from a batch of live chickens imported from a registered poultry farm in Shunde District of Foshan in Guangdong were tested positive for H7N9 virus on January 27, 2014.
  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.
  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.

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>H5N1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 13. Outside Hong Kong: Confirmed avian influenza A(H5) or other highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry / wild birds / environmental samples reported in this week – details of reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places of occurrence</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>OIE Report Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Guizhou were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N6).</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Bac Lieu were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1).</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Sachsen-Anhalt were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
<td>August 29, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Samples from birds in Vaud and Valais were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
<td>August 30, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Western Cape Province and North West Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
<td>August 31, 2017 (2 reports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Samples from poultry and birds in Lombardia and Veneto were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N8).</td>
<td>August 31, 2017 (2 reports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Samples from poultry in Yunlin and Chiayi were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N2).</td>
<td>August 31, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### Table 14. Countries / areas with documented human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) or highly pathogenic avian influenza (including infections in humans/birds and relevant environmental samples) in the recent 6 months (as of September 2, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area</th>
<th>Human cases</th>
<th>Poultry cases / environmental samples</th>
<th>Wild bird cases / others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtype of virus</td>
<td>Date of last report</td>
<td>Subtype of virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Subtype in this report)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Endemic (H5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>H7N9</td>
<td>03/03/2017</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Endemic (H5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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Sources: WHO, OIE, NHFPC and other official websites
^ imported case from Fujian
* imported case from Guangdong
without further subtype information