

Avian Influenza Report

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 7

Reporting period: February 8, 2015 – February 14, 2015 (Week 7)
(Published on February 17, 2015)

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 February 14, 2015), 17 cases were reported by WHO and one case was reported by the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC)[^].
3. Since the previous issue of Avian Influenza Report, 8 and one human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) were reported by the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province (GDHFPC) and the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning respectively. Since March 2013 (as of February 16, 2015), there were a total of 592 cases reported.

[#] 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 date of disease onset

This week's highlights

(as of February 16, 2015) (Sources: WHO, NHFPC, Mainland health authorities, 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](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	Mainland China	9(2)	Guangdong	Shantou	33	M	critical	10/2/2015
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	61	M	fatal	12/2/2015
			Guangdong	Shantou	60	M	critical	12/2/2015
			Shanghai	Shanghai	53	M	critical	12/2/2015
			Guangdong	Guangzhou	51	M	critical	13/2/2015
			Guangdong	Shenzhen	58	F	critical	13/2/2015
			Guangdong	Chaozhou	82	M	fatal	13/2/2015
			Guangdong	Chaozhou	61	M	critical	13/2/2015
			Guangdong	Meizhou	45	M	critical	14/2/2015

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 (592 cases in total) (as of February 16, 2015)
Mainland China	Guangdong Province	162
	Zhejiang Province	156
	Jiangsu Province	70
	Fujian Province	58
	Shanghai Municipality	45
	Hunan Province	24
	Anhui Province	17
	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	10
	Jiangxi Province	9
	Shandong Province [†]	6 ([†] 2 cases 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)	
Canada ^{\$}	2 (^{\$} recently returned to Canada from Mainland China)	
Hong Kong [%]	12 ([%] 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)	Mainland China	2(1)	Avian influenza A(H5N6): □ Guangdong Province: A 58-year-old man, reported on December 23, 2014 ⁱ □ Yunnan Province: A 44-year-old man, reported on February 9, 2015 ⁱⁱ

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 GHFPC of a confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N6) in Guangdong.

ⁱⁱ CHP notified by NHFPC of a confirmed fatal human case of avian influenza A(H5N6) in Yunnan.

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 H5N1	No. of reports of H5N2	No. of reports of H5N3	No. of reports of H5N8	Details
Bulgaria, Taiwan, Israel, United States of America	2	1	1	2	<p>Bulgaria: Samples from birds in Burgas Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1). (<i>OIE</i>, February 11, 2015)</p> <p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Yunlin County and Pingtung County were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N3). (<i>OIE</i>, February 11, 2015)</p> <p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Yunlin County, Chiayi County, Pingtung County, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Changhua County, Taoyuan City and Taichung City were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2). (<i>OIE</i>, February 11, 2015)</p> <p>Taiwan: Samples from poultry in Miaoli County, Yunlin County, Kaohsiung City, Chiayi County, Pingtung County, Tainan City and Nantou County were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8). (<i>OIE</i>, February 11, 2015)</p> <p>Israel: Samples from poultry in Hamerkaz District were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1). (<i>OIE</i>, February 12, 2015)</p> <p>United States of America: Samples from poultry in California State were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8). (<i>OIE</i>, February 13, 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 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	18	719
Deaths	4	32	43	79	59	33	32	24	34	20	25	19	9	413
Case Fatality Rate	100%	69.6%	43.9%	68.7%	67.0%	75.0%	43.8%	50.0%	54.8%	62.5%	64.1%	36.5%	50.0%	57.4%

[§] 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 February 16, 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
Bulgaria	11/02/2015	N	Y ⁱⁱⁱ	Y* ^{iv}
Canada	06/02/2015	Y ^v	Y* ^{vi}	N
Egypt	26/01/2015	Y* ^{vii}	Endemic	N
Germany	26/01/2015	N	Y* ^{viii}	Y ^{ix}
<i>Hong Kong (not an affected area)</i>	<i>23/01/2015</i>	<i>Y*^x</i>	<i>Y^{xi}</i>	<i>N</i>
India	28/01/2015	N	Y* ^{xii}	N
Indonesia	27/06/2014	Y* ^{xiii}	Endemic	N
Israel	12/02/2015	N	Y* ^{xiv}	N
Italy	16/12/2014	N	Y* ^{xv}	N
Japan	30/01/2015	N	Y* ^{xvi}	Y* ^{xvii}
Netherlands	03/12/2014	N	Y* ^{xviii}	N
Nigeria	02/02/2015	N	Y* ^{xix}	N
Mainland China				
Anhui	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xx}	N
Beijing	18/10/2014	Y* ^{xxi}	N	N
Chongqing	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxii}	N
Fujian	04/02/2015	Y* ^{xxiii}	Y ^{xxiv}	N
Guangdong	14/02/2015	Y* ^{xxv}	Y ^{xxvi, xxvii}	N
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxviii, xxix, xxx}	N
Guizhou	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxi, xxxii}	N
Heilongjiang	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv}	N
Hebei	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxvi}	N
Henan	16/01/2015	N	N	Y* ^{xxxvii}
Hubei	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xxxviii, xxxix}	N
Hunan	06/02/2015	N	Y* ^{xl}	N
Jiangsu	04/02/2015	Y* ^{xli, xlii}	Y* ^{xliii}	N
Jiangxi	17/01/2015	Y* ^{xliv}	Y ^{xlv}	N
Liaoning	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xlvi}	N
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xlvii}	N
Qinghai	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{xlviii}	N

ⁱⁱⁱ On 4 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Bulgaria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{iv} On 11 February 2015, OIE reported that a bird specimens in Bulgaria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^v 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.
^{vi} On 6 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Canada were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{vii} On 26 January 2015, WHO reported 24 confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Egypt.
^{viii} On 26 January 2015, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8) was reported in birds in Germany.
^{ix} On 9 January 2015, OIE reported that bird specimens in Germany tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^x On 23 January 2015, CHP confirmed an imported human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Hong Kong.
^{xi} 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.
^{xii} On 28 January 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in India tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xiii} On 27 June 2014, WHO reported a confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Indonesia.
^{xiv} On 12 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Israel were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xv} On 16 December 2014, specimens from poultry in Italy tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xvi} On 20 January 2015, specimens from poultry in Japan tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xvii} On 30 January 2015, specimen from a wild bird in Japan tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xviii} On 3 December 2014, OIE reported that poultry specimens in the Netherlands tested positive for avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xix} On 2 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry specimens in Nigeria tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xx} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Anhui Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxi} On 18 October 2014, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Beijing.
^{xxii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Chongqing municipality were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxiii} On 4 February 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Fujian Province.
^{xxiv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Fujian Province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxv} On 14 February 2015, CHP received notification from the Health and Family Planning Commission of Guangdong Province regarding an additional confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Guangdong Province.
^{xxvi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangdong province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxvii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangdong province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxix} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xxx} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxxi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guizhou province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxxii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Guizhou province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxxiii} 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.
^{xxxiv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Heilongjiang province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xxxv} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Heilongjiang province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxxvi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hebei province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xxxvii} On 16 January 2015, OIE reported that bird specimens in Henan province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xxxviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hubei province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xxxix} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hubei province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xl} On 6 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Hunan province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6).
^{xli} On 4 February 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Jiangsu Province.
^{xlii} On 28 January 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding a human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) in Jiangsu Province.
^{xliiii} On 28 January 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Jiangsu province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2) and A(H5N6).
^{xliv} On 17 January 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Jiangxi.
^{xlv} On 9 January 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in Jiangxi province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1).
^{xlvi} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Liaoning province were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).
^{xlvii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2).
^{xlviii} On 24 October 2014, OIE reported that poultry samples in Qinghai province 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
<i>Shandong (not an affected area)</i>	17/01/2015	Y* ^{slix}	N	N
Shanghai	12/02/2015	Y* ⁱ	N	N
Tibet Autonomous Region	24/10/2014	N	Y* ^{li,lii,liii}	N
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region	04/02/2015	Y* ^{liv}	N	N
Yunnan	12/02/2015	Y* ^{lv}	Y ^{lvi,lvii}	N
Zhejiang	04/02/2015	Y* ^{lviii}	Y ^{lix}	N
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	24/01/2015	N	Y* ^{lx}	N
Republic of Korea	25/09/2014	N	Y* ^{lxi}	N
Russia	25/12/2014	N	Y ^{lxii}	Y* ^{lxiii}
Taiwan	11/02/2015	N	Y* ^{lxiv}	N
United Kingdom	17/11/2014	N	Y* ^{lxv}	N
United States	13/02/2015	N	Y* ^{lxvi}	Y ^{lxvii}
Vietnam	03/02/2014	N	Y* ^{lxviii}	N

^{slix} On 17 January 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Shandong. The case was classified as an imported case from Jiangsu.

ⁱ On 12 February 2015, CHP is closely monitoring an additional human case of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Shanghai.

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

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

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

^{liv} On 4 February 2015, CHP received notification from NHFPC regarding additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

^{lv} On 12 February 2015, WHO reported a confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5N6) in Yunnan, China.

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

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

^{lviii} On 4 February 2015, CHP was closely monitoring additional human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) in Zhejiang Province.

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

^{lxi} On 24 January 2015, OIE reported that samples from poultry in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories were tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5).

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

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

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

^{lxv} On 11 February 2015, OIE reported that highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N2), A(H5N3) and (H5N8) were detected in poultry farms in Taiwan.

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

^{lxvii} On 13 February 2015, OIE reported that poultry samples in the United States tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).

^{lxviii} On 3 February 2015, OIE reported that wild bird samples in the United States tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N8).

^{lxviii} On 3 February 2015, highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5) was reported in poultry in Vietnam.

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

Country	Cumulative no. of cases (December 2003 to February 2015)	No. of recent cases (November 2014 to February 2015)
Azerbaijan	8	0
Bangladesh	7	0
Cambodia	56	0
Canada	1	0
China	48	1
Djibouti	1	0
Egypt	227	50
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	719	51

Table 11. Details of the recent confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO (November 2014 to February 2015) (Sources: WHO, NHFPC)

Date of report by WHO	Country	Province / Region	District / City	Sex	Age	Outcome at the time of reporting
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	M	3	-
4/12/2014	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	19	Fatal
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	30	Fatal
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	2	-
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	M	43	Fatal
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	29	Fatal
4/12/2014	Egypt	Beni Suef	-	F	35	Fatal
4/12/2014	Egypt	Menia	-	F	24	-
6/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	M	26	Fatal
6/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	F	33	Fatal
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	Fatal
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	Fatal
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	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	M	30	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	M	11	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Qaliyoubia	-	F	58	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Gharbia	-	F	45	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Cairo	-	F	6	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menoufiya	-	F	43	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Aswan	-	M	10	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Cairo	-	F	20	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menoufiya	-	M	20	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	65	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Beheira	-	M	3	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	M	7	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menoufiya	-	F	27	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	43	Fatal

26/1/2015	Egypt	Sohag	-	F	35	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Cairo	-	F	3	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	47	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Cairo	-	F	36	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Menia	-	M	6	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	M	3	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	M	1	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	F	1	-
26/1/2015	Egypt	Gharbia	-	F	37	Fatal
26/1/2015	Egypt	Assiut	-	M	5	Fatal
28/1/2015	China	Jiangsu	Suzhou	F	37	Critical

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.