**Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus**

During the reporting period 28 March to 4 April 2014, there were no new cases of avian influenza A(H5N1) in humans reported in the Western Pacific Region.

Since 2003, in total 662 cases have been reported from 16 countries worldwide, of which 391 were fatal (CFR 59.1%). Since 2003, 232 cases have been reported from 4 countries in the Western Pacific Region, of which 133 were fatal (CFR 57.3%). Among the countries in the Western Pacific Region with more than 10 reported cases, Cambodia had the highest CFR of 66.1% (37 out of 56) between 2003 and 2014, followed by China (64%) and Viet Nam (50%).

**Table 1: Cumulative Number of Confirmed Human Cases (C) and Deaths (D) of Avian Influenza A(H5N1) virus infection reported to WHO (1 January 2003 to 4 April 2014), Western Pacific Region.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total number of cases includes number of deaths. WHO reports only laboratory-confirmed cases.

For global cumulative number of confirmed human cases and deaths of Avian Influenza A(H5N1) virus infection reported to WHO, see: [http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/H5N1_cumulative_table_archives/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/H5N1_cumulative_table_archives/en/index.html)

**Human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) in China**

During the reporting period 28 March to 4 April 2014, 5 cases (no deaths) of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus were reported from mainland China in the Western Pacific Region. Among the 5 cases, the median age was 65 years, ranging from 28-72 years, all of them were male. See the Annex for detailed information of the cases.

Map below shows the total number of cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus by provinces/municipality/SAR in China during the reporting period 28 March to 4 April 2014.
To date, there has been no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission. It is expected that there may be further sporadic cases of human infection with the virus in affected and possibly neighbouring areas. Affected provinces and municipalities continue to maintain surveillance and response activities.

WHO does not advise special screening at points of entry with regard to this event, nor does it recommend any travel restrictions be applied. WHO continues to work closely with national authorities and technical partners to gain a better understanding of this disease in humans and will continue to provide updated information as the situation evolves.

For more information on human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus, visit:

**Latest information on seasonal influenza**

For latest information on the regional seasonal influenza situation:
For latest information on the global seasonal influenza situation:

- **Epidemiology:**
  - http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance

- **Virology:**
  - http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport

**Outbreaks in animals with avian influenza viruses of potential public health impact**

**Avian influenza A(H5N1) virus**

**Lao PDR**

During the period 28 March to 4 April 2014, OIE reported a new confirmed outbreak in poultry in Nator Ngai, Xayaboury District, Xayaboury Province. The outbreak started on 13 March 2014, where a total of 457 died out of a susceptible population of 5 142 poultry; 543 were destroyed.

Source:

**Avian influenza A(H5N8) virus**

**Republic of Korea**

The national authorities confirmed poultry outbreaks in two duck farms in Naju, Jeollanam-do and Jinan, Jeollabuk-do during the destruction of poultry in control zones.

Regarding surveillance in pigs and dogs, as of 24 Mar 2014, all pigs tested negative. A total of 22 dogs in 7 farms tested positive for H5 antibodies [Anseong City 1 (Gyeonggi-do); Cheonan City 3, Buyeo County 1, Naju City 2 (Chungcheongnam-do)]. The dogs showed no clinical signs of infection.

As of 30 March 2014, an estimated total of 11 868 000 birds in 472 farms have been destroyed, and an additional 124 000 birds on 3 farms still need to be destroyed.

Source:
Avian influenza A(H7N9) virus

China

The local authorities reported the detection of avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry in Guangdong and Hunan provinces:

- A sample tested positive for H7N9 avian influenza virus nucleic acid in live poultry stalls in Zhuhe Market, Longhu District, Shantou City, Guangdong Province, during the week of 22 March 2013.
- A sample tested positive for H7N9 avian influenza virus nucleic acid in a live bird market in Changde City, Hunan Province on 13 March 2014.

Source:

Avian influenza A(H7) virus

China

During the reporting period 28 March to 4 April 2014, the national authorities reported the detection of avian influenza A(H7) in poultry in Henan province and Shanghai. Under the framework of the National animal H7N9 avian influenza monitoring, out of 1,165 serum samples collected in Henan Province, 16 (1.4%) taken in Anyang City, tested positive for H7; and 16 (7.3%) out of 218 serum samples collected in Shanghai City tested positive for H7.

Source:

For more information on avian influenza viruses in animals with potential public health impact:

- OFFLU: http://www.offlu.net/
- EMPRES/FAO-GLEWS: http://empres-i.fao.org/empres-i/home
Annex

During the reporting period 28 March to 4 April 2014, 5 cases (no deaths) of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus were reported from China in the Western Pacific Region. The table below shows details of the cases by province/municipality/SAR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Municipality/SAR</th>
<th>Age (year)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date of onset</th>
<th>Exposure to poultry</th>
<th>Condition at notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Severe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Critical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Mar-14</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information on individual cases, please refer to: [http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/)
Investigations on exposure history and condition are ongoing for cases with “Unknown” status.