Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus

During the reporting period 14 March to 21 March 2014, there was one new case of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) virus reported in the Western Pacific Region from Cambodia.

On 19 March 2014, the National Focal Point for IHR of Cambodia notified the WHO of one new fatal human case of avian influenza A(H5N1) virus infection. The patient was a 2-year-old girl from Kandal village, Vat Ang Khang Tboung commune, Banteay Meas district, Kampot province. She developed fever on 8 March 2014. Her parents sought treatment for her at a private practitioner and private clinic on 8 to 10 March 2014, before she was admitted to Kantha Bopha Hospital and Tamiflu administered on 13 March 2014. The girl passed away on 14 March 2014. She was tested positive by Institut Pasteur du Cambodge on the 14 March 2014. Dead chickens had been reported in the village and in the patient’s house since early February. The girl was reported to have direct contact with dead chickens and her relatives prepared them for food, which the case consumed.

The National and local Rapid Response Teams are conducting outbreak investigation and response operations following the national protocol.


Since 2003, 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).

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<td>8</td>
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<td>Viet Nam</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</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>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 21 March 2014), Western Pacific Region.

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 14 to 21 March 2014, 7 cases (no deaths) of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus were reported from mainland China and Hong Kong SAR, China in the Western Pacific Region. Among the 7 cases, the median age was 73 years, ranging from 5 months-86 years, with a male to female ratio of 4:3. 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 14 to 21 March 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](http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance)
- **Virology:**
  - [http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport](http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport)

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

**Avian influenza A(H5N1) virus**

**Cambodia**

During the period 14 to 21 March 2014, the national authorities and FAO Field officer reported that among the samples (carcasses, swabs and serum) taken from Kandal Village, Vat Ang Khang Thbong Commune, Bantey Meas District, and Kampot Province during the investigation of the new human case as abovementioned, samples from two local chickens were tested positive with H5N1 HPAI by the National Veterinary Research Institute (NaVRI) on 17 March 2014 and confirmed by the Institute Pasteur.

Source:

During the same period, an outbreak of H5N1 HPAI in chickens in Sangkat Pratas Lang, Khan Dangkao, Phnom Penh Province was reported to the OIE. The outbreak started on 24 February 2014. A total of 83 out of 200 chickens were affected; the remaining population was destroyed. After receiving the report from the owner, of sick and dying chickens, the district and provincial veterinarians visited the Cambodia Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI), collected samples from chicken, ducks, and geese and sent them to NaVRI, which confirmed H5N1 HPAI.

Source:
Viet Nam

During the reporting period 14 to 21 March 2014, the national authorities reported of confirmed HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in poultry in the provinces of Ha Giang and Binh Thuan. In Ngoc Ha Ward, Ha Giang city, Ha Giang province, 32 chickens died and 285 were culled. In Nam Chinh Commune, Duc Linh District, Binh Thuan province, 750 chickens became sick in two chicken farms and 6800 were destroyed. As of 19 March 2014, there are 26 H5N1 outbreaks in 14 provinces/cities.

Source:

Avian influenza A(H5N8) virus

Republic of Korea

During the reporting period 14 to 21 March 2014, the national authorities reported a confirmed H5N8 HPAI poultry outbreak in Sejong city in a layer chicken farm. H5N8 HPAI was also detected in two migratory bird samples in Jeollabuk-do and Gyeonggi-do. As of 16 March 2014, a total of 10,912,000 birds in 439 farms have been destroyed in addition to 18,000 birds in 2 farms to be destroyed in line with prevention measures.

H5N8 AI antibody was also detected in one of three dogs tested at a layer chicken farm in Chungcheongnam-do. The dog did not have clinical signs.

Source:
- http://www.mafra.go.kr/list.jsp?&newsid=155445459&section_id=b_sec_1&pageNo=1&year=2014&listcnt=10&board_kind=C&board_skin_id=C3&depth=1&division=B&group_id=3&menu_id=1125&reference=&parent_code=3&popup_yn=&tab_yn=N

Avian influenza A(H7N9) virus

China

During the reporting period 14 to 21 March 2014, the national authorities reported the detection of avian influenza A(H7N9) in poultry in Guangdong province. The National Avian Influenza Reference Laboratory confirmed H7N9 avian influenza in the sample taken from one of the registered farms for Hong Kong/Macao poultry export in Doumen District, Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province. More than 80 000 chickens in the farm have been destroyed.

Source:
Avian influenza A(H7) virus

China
During the reporting period 14 to 21 March 2014, national animal H7N9 avian influenza monitoring detected 8 serum samples collected in early February 2014 to be positive for H7 subtype from a chicken farm in Lianyungang City, Jiangsu Province.

Source: http://www.syj.moa.gov.cn/dwyqdt/jczt/201403/t20140312_3812051.htm

Confirmed H7 positive findings in environmental samples

Avian influenza A(H7) virus

China

During the reporting period 14 to 21 March 2014, the national authorities confirmed that environmental samples collected in two markets in Macau SAR tested positive for H7 avian influenza virus.


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 14 to 21 March 2014, 7 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>Anhui</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-Mar-14</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Critical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>05-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Severe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-Mar-14</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>5 months</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>16-Mar-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Stable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10-Mar-14</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Mar-14</td>
<td>Unknown</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.