

30 January 2015

From 23 to 29 January 2015, there was **one new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus reported to WHO from the Department of Health, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. This case was reported to WHO on 24 January 2015.

The patient is a 79-year-old male who developed symptoms on 19 January and consulted a private doctor on the same day. He was admitted to hospital on 22 January and later transferred to an Infectious Disease Centre for further management and isolation. He has been in stable condition. Based on information available thus far, it is considered that the patient was infected outside Hong Kong. Initial epidemiological investigations revealed that he travelled to Guangdong Province on 5 January. During his travels, the patient visited a wet market with live poultry stalls but had no direct contact with poultry. He returned to Hong Kong on 19 January.

To date, there has been no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission of influenza A(H7N9). 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:

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/27-january-2015-avian-influenza/en/>

http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/influenza_h7n9/en/index.html

Animal infection with avian influenza A

Animal infection with avian influenza viruses has been reported in a number of countries in the Western Pacific Region, including in China.

Taiwan, China

H7N9 virus in wetland environment

H7N9 avian influenza virus was detected in migratory birds' excrement collected in Kaohsiung Jiading wetlands. Sequence analysis by the Animal Health Research Institute confirmed that this H7N9 influenza virus is different from the H7N9 virus has been circulating in China's mainland.

<http://www.baphig.gov.tw/newsview.php?menu=1054&typeid=1056&NewsMainSeq=7501>

For more information on animal infection with avian influenza viruses with potential public health impact, visit:

- World Organization of Animal Health (OIE) web page:

<http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/web-portal-on-avian-influenza/> and <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/update-on-avian-influenza>

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) webpage: Avian Influenza:

<http://www.fao.org/avianflu/en/index.html>

- OFFLU:

<http://www.offlu.net/>

- EMPRES:

<http://www.fao.org/foodchain/empres-prevention-and-early-warning/en/>

Latest information on human seasonal influenza

For the latest information on the seasonal influenza situation in the Western Pacific Region, visit:

http://www.wpro.who.int/emerging_diseases/Influenza/en/index.html

For latest information on the global seasonal influenza situation, visit:

- Epidemiology: http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance
- Virology: http://www.who.int/influenza/qisrs_laboratory/updates/summaryreport