

OVERVIEW OF AVIAN INFLUENZA AND H5N1 HUMAN OUTBREAKS

Human Outbreaks

Figures 1.A and B. Trends in incidence and cumulative number of confirmed H5N1 human cases and related deaths reported by WHO from 26th December 2003 to 09 December 2007.

Since late 2003, the WHO have recognised 350 associated cases and 218 deaths in humans in East and South East Asia, Turkey, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Nigeria and Djibouti. In 2007 WHO recognised 86 cases and 59 deaths. In 2008 WHO has recognised 1 case and 1 death. The extent of any under-reporting is, however, unknown and is likely to be significant in regions with poor animal and health infrastructure – parts of Asia and now Africa are of particular concern.

Figure 1.A

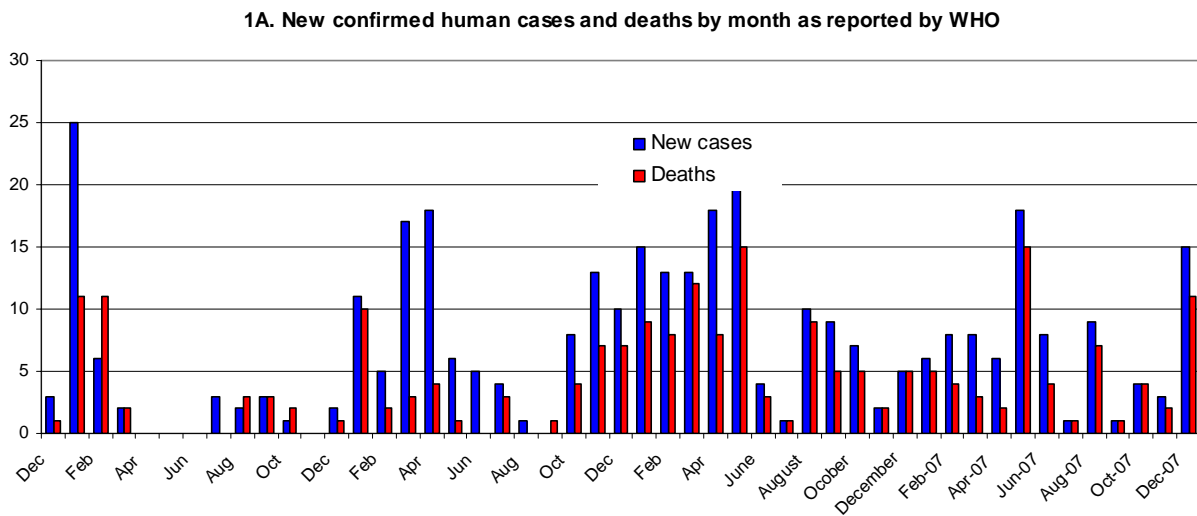


Figure 1.B

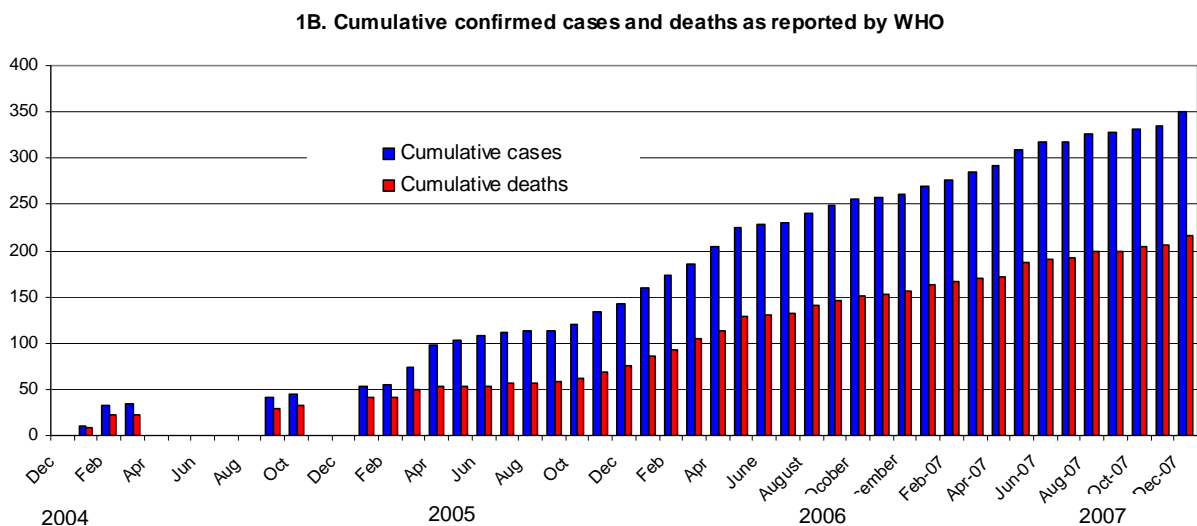


Figure 2.**Cumulative Number of Confirmed Human Cases of Avian Influenza A/(H5N1) Reported to WHO**

2 January 2008

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Total	
	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	8	5
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1	7	7
China	1	1	0	0	8	5	13	8	5	3	27	17
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	25	8	43	18
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	20	13	55	45	41	36	116	94
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Thailand	0	0	17	12	5	2	3	3	0	0	25	17
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	12	4
Viet Nam	3	3	29	20	61	19	0	0	8	5	101	47
Total	4	4	46	32	98	43	115	79	85	57	348	215

Total number of cases includes number of deaths.
WHO reports only laboratory-confirmed cases.
All dates refer to onset of illness.

Figure 3.
Human cases since 1 January 2008 to 15 January 2008

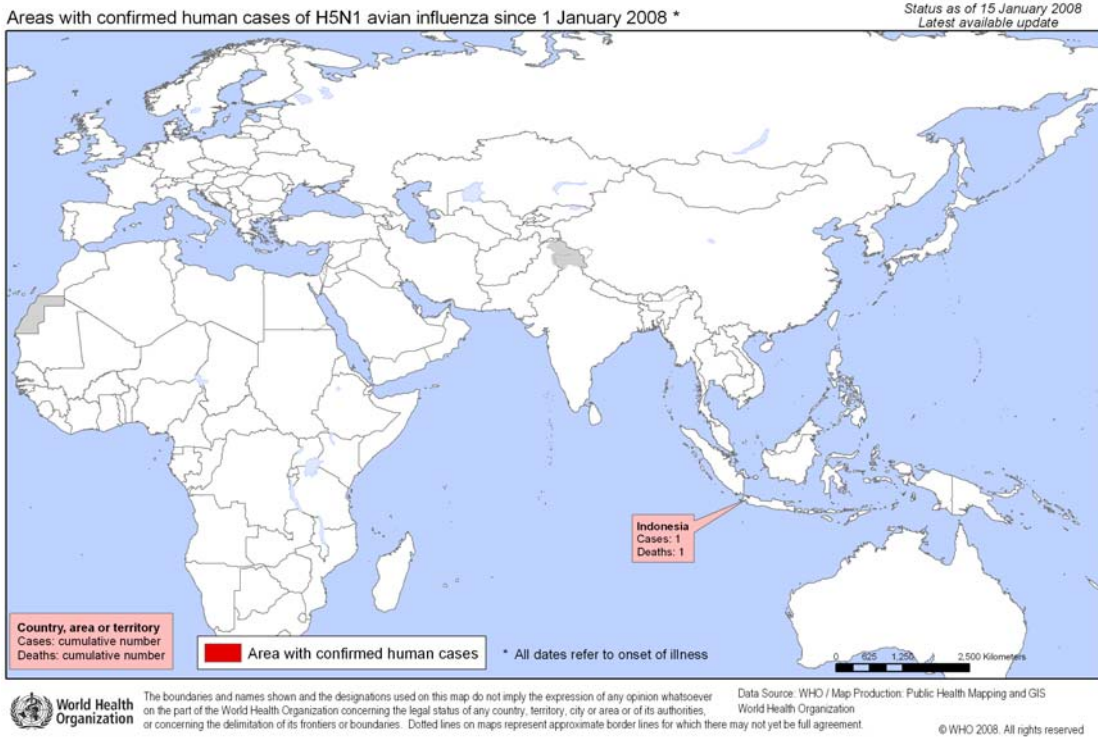
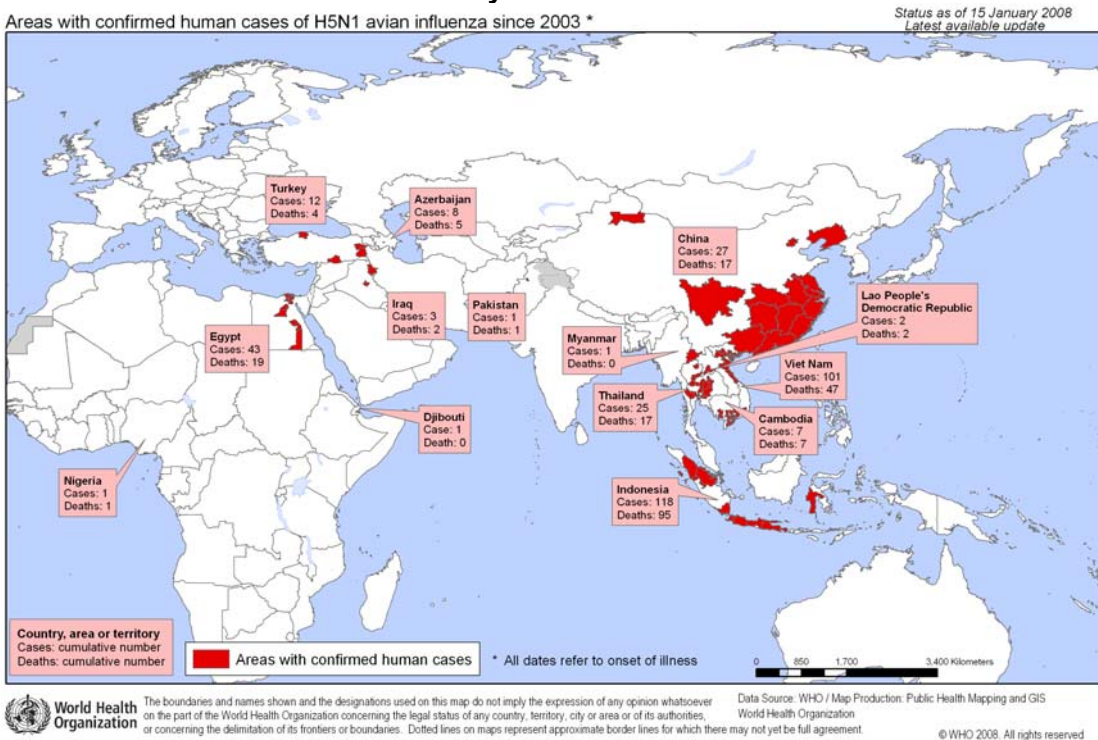


Figure 4.
Total human cases as of 15 January 2008



Avian Influenza

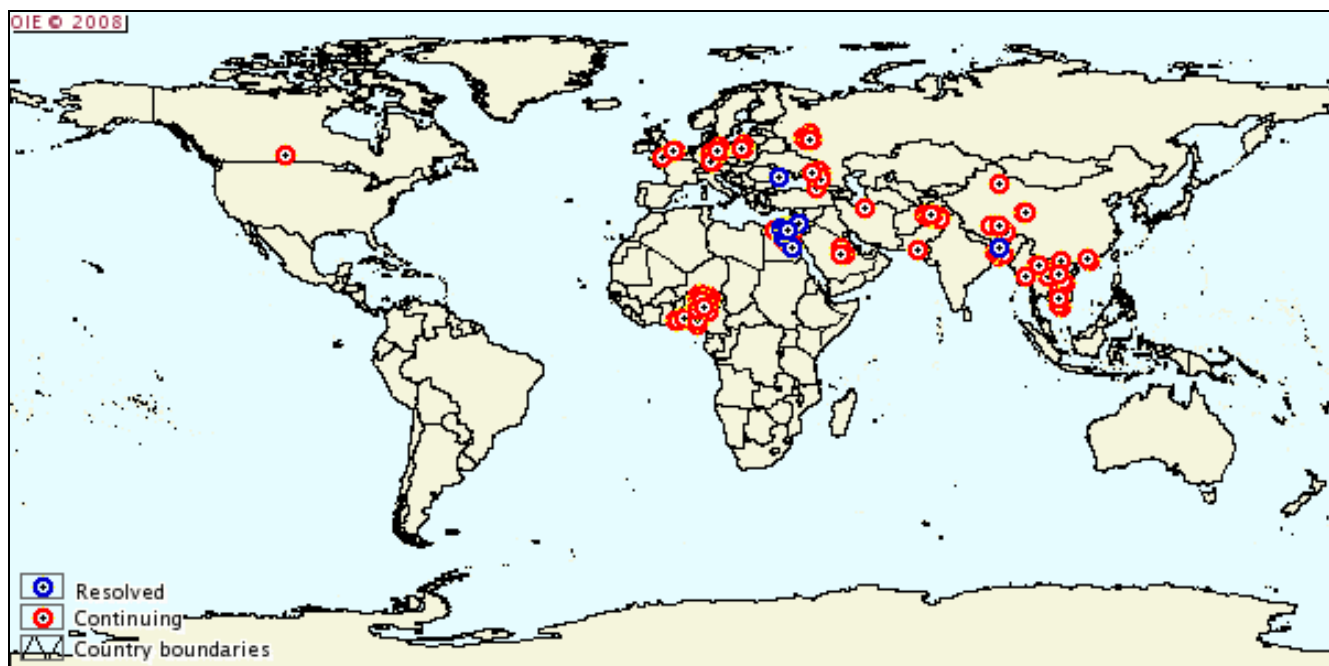
During summer 2007, Germany, France and Czech Republic reported cases of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in wild birds in various locations. There were also outbreaks in domestic poultry in central Germany, the Czech Republic and more recently in the UK, Romania and Poland. Additionally since October 2007 the OIE has recorded confirmed outbreaks of H5N1 in Benin, Egypt, Myanmar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam and an outbreak of HPAI H7N3 Canada.

So far, in 2008, cases have been reported in Egypt, Israel, India and Iran in poultry. Great Britain confirmed on 11th January that 4 semi-wild mute swans had died which had H5N1.

Risk assessments have considered the possibility that H5N1 virus may have been present in wild bird populations in a number of discrete pockets and may remain circulating at a very low level that is difficult to detect. Subsequent events in Germany as well as those in other EU Member States (Czech Republic, France, UK, Romania and Poland) appear to support such a possibility. Sporadic outbreaks of H5N1 may therefore continue to occur within Europe since local or migratory bird movements may possibly carry the disease to unaffected regions over time. This situation of a low level but constant risk may also apply to other types of H5 or H7 avian influenza of highly pathogenic (HPAI) or low pathogenic (LPAI) strains.

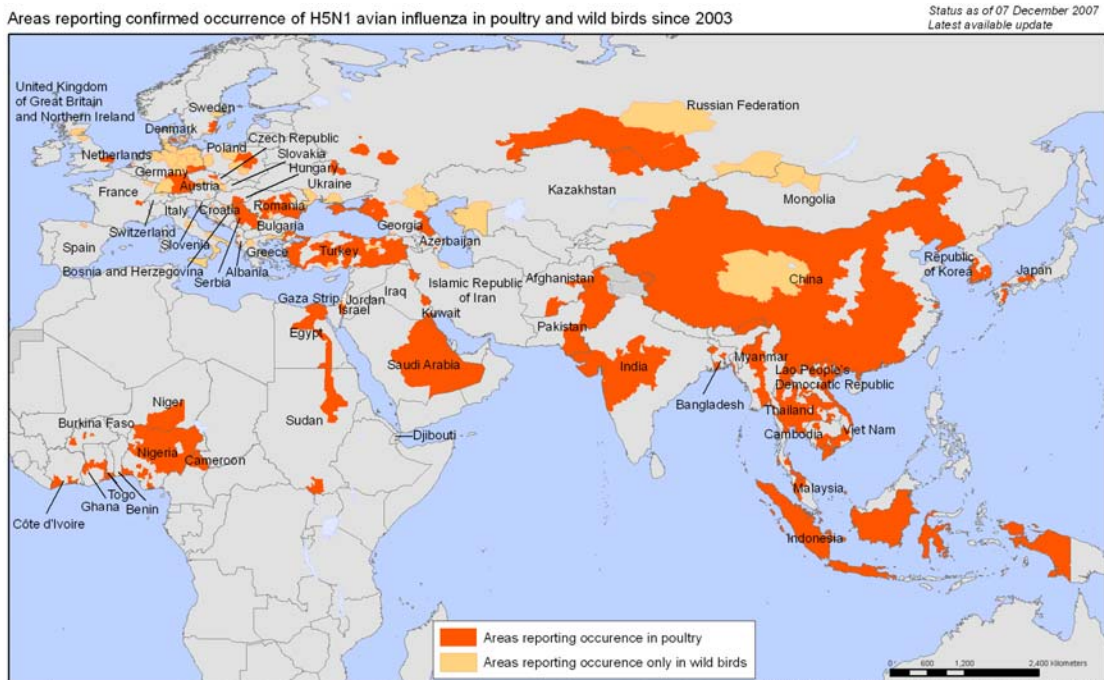
(Source: Defra Preliminary Outbreak Assessment)

Figure 5.
Areas reporting confirmed occurrence of H5N1 avian influenza in poultry and wild birds since 7 December 2007, status as of 21 January 2008.



Source (OIE Wahid Interface)

Figure 6.
Areas reporting confirmed occurrence of H5N1 avian influenza in poultry and wild birds since 2003, status as of 07 December 2007



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Data Source: World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and national governments
 Map Production: Public Health Mapping and GIS
 International Health Regulations Coordination, World Health Organization