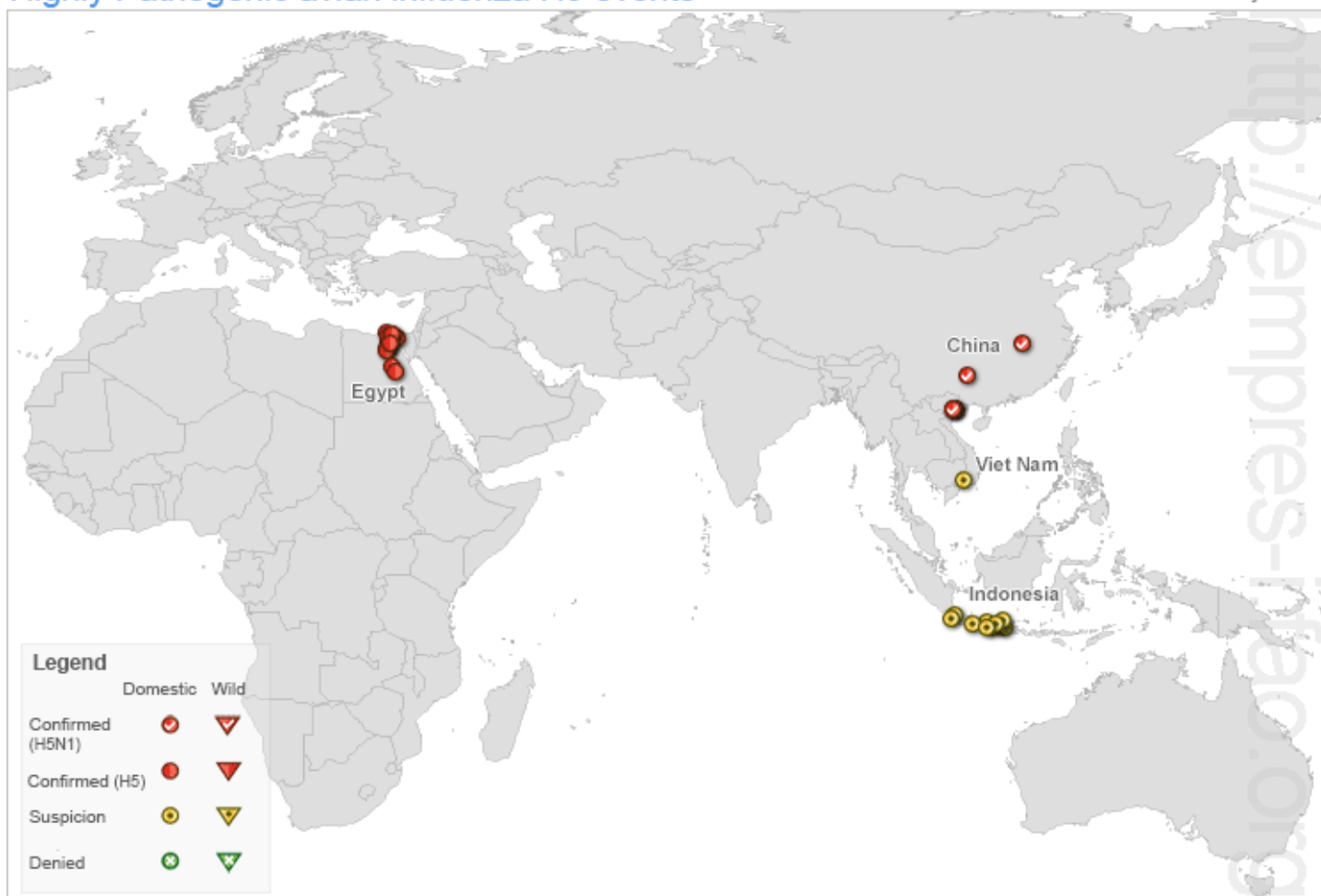


Highly Pathogenic avian influenza H5 events

30 December 2013 - 30 January 2014



Note: A map of H5 HPAI events during the latest six months is shown on the last page. Information on avian influenza A (H7N9) and other influenza types are not included in this map. **Source:** FAO EMPRES-i <http://empres-i.fao.org/empres-i/home>

The current map still displays only cases of H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza and does not yet cover all relevant cases/outbreaks of Animal Influenza in different species, as we are in a transition phase towards the production of new maps representing relevant animal influenza cases/outbreaks.

WHAT'S NEW in this issue?

AFRICAN REGION

Egypt

- Confirmed H5 HPAI outbreaks in poultry (Beni-Suef, Dakahlia, Gharbia, Giza, Ismailia, Qena, Sohag)

ASIAN REGION

China

- Confirmed H7N9 infection in poultry and environmental samples (Fujian, Guanxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong SAR, and Zhejiang)
- Confirmed H7N9 infection in humans (Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hong Kong SAR and Beijing City)
- Confirmed H10N8 infection in a human (Jiangxi)
- Additional information on H7N9 surveillance and control measures (Beijing, Fujian, Zhejiang)

Indonesia

- Suspected H5N1 HPAI outbreaks in poultry (Banten, East Java, West Java, Yogyakarta)

Republic of Korea

- Confirmed H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in poultry (Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-Do, Jeollanam-do)
- Suspected H5N8 HPAI outbreak in poultry (Gyeongsangnam-do)

Viet Nam

- Suspected outbreak of H5N1 LPAI in poultry (Binh Phuoc)

NOTE: UPDATED INFORMATION IS INDICATED IN RED

AFRICAN REGION

Egypt

OFFICIAL

29/01/2014 – Confirmed H5 HPAI outbreaks in poultry in Beni-Suef, Dakahlia, Gharbia, Giza, Ismailia, Qena, Sohag (FAO Field Officer)

Between 15 and 21 January 2014, nine H5 HPAI outbreaks were detected in Beni-Suef (1), Dakahlia (3), Gharbia (1), Giza (1) Ismailia (1), Qena (1), Sohag (1), Governorates. All outbreaks occurred in un-vaccinated household poultry (chicken, duck, goose, turkey and detected through Community Based Animal Health Outreach (CAHO).

21/01/2014 – Confirmed H5 HPAI outbreaks in poultry in Dakahlia, Giza, Kafr-el-Sheikh (FAO Field Officer)

Between 1 and 9 January 2014, three H5 HPAI outbreaks were detected in Dakahlia (1), Giza (1) and Kafr-el-sheikh (1) Governorates. All outbreaks occurred in un-vaccinated household poultry and detected through Community Based Animal Health Outreach (CAHO).

ASIAN REGION

China

OFFICIAL

26/01/2014 – Confirmed H7N9 infection in poultry and environmental samples, Fujian, Guanxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong SAR, and Zhejiang (National authorities and OIE)

Specimens collected from apparently healthy chickens in Changban agriculture product market (1) and Yijinxinjie agriculture market (1) in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, tested positive for H7N9.

Environment specimen from Meiling agriculture product market, Jinjiang City of Quanzhou City, Fujian Province tested positive for H7N9.

Since 2014, a total of 33 400 samples were collected, including 11 400 pathological samples, from 2 402 localities, and a total of 8 samples tested pathologically positive for H7N9 avian influenza, from 5 LBMs in 4 provinces i.e. Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi (bordering Viet Nam) and Zhejiang.

In Hong Kong, SAR, a batch of imported 2 600 silky chickens from a designated farm in Foshan City, Guangdong Province, was confirmed to have H7N9 avian influenza virus on 27 January 2014, found in the routine surveillance programme. All live poultry (22 604 poultry, including: 16 984 chickens, 2 898 silkie, 1 080 pheasants and 1 642 pigeons) in the Cheung Sha Wan Poultry Wholesale market, were culled. This market will be shut until 18 February 2014. Importation of live poultry and movement of poultry in local farms are banned for 21 days.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MaFullEventReport&reportid=14687

http://www.moa.gov.cn/zwl/m/zwdt/201401/t20140127_3750290.htmhttp://www.news.gov.hk/en/categories/health/html/2014/01/20140127_192059.lin.shtml

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MaFullEventReport&reportid=14705

24-30/01/2014 – Confirmed H7N9 infection in humans, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hong Kong SAR (National authorities and WHO)

A total of 46 human cases were confirmed during the past week: Fujian (Xiamen 2, Sanming 1, Quanzhou 1), Guangdong (Shenzhen 5, Jiangmen 2, Guangzhou 1, Huizhou 1, Meizhou 1), **Guangxi** (Hezhou 1), Hunan (Yueyang 1), Jiangsu (Suzhou 2, Huaian 1, Nanjing 1, Wuxi 1), Zhejiang (Ningbo 8, Hangzhou 7, Huzhou 4, Shaoxing 3, Wenzhou 1) Provinces, Beijing (1) and Hong Kong SAR (1).

<http://www.21hospital.com/zwxw/wsyw2/>

<http://www.fjphb.gov.cn>

<http://www.gdwst.gov.cn/>

<http://www.jsbst.gov.cn>

<http://www.zjwst.gov.cn/>

<http://www.bjhb.gov.cn/wsww/>

<http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/media/599.html>

25/01/2014 – Confirmed H10N8 infection in a human, Jiangxi (National authorities)

Health authorities in Jiangxi Province confirmed the second human case infected with influenza A H10N8, a new strain of avian influenza, known to affect humans. The patient, a 55-year-old woman in Nanchang City, capital of Jiangxi Province, is in a critical condition. She had been to an agricultural market. Those who had come into contact with her have not shown any abnormal symptoms.

http://www.jxwst.gov.cn/wsyw/201401/t20140125_307359.htm

24-30/01/2014 – Additional information on H7N9 surveillance and control measures, Beijing, Fujian, and Zhejiang (National authorities)

Beijing City: A total of 22 595 samples have been taken since 23 December 2014 from 12 000 poultry farms and households in Beijing City; all tested negative.

Zhejiang Province: Starting from 23 January 2014, Shaoxing City has temporarily closed all live bird markets for 21 days and is prohibiting transport of live poultry from epidemic areas. Starting from 23 January 2014, Ou Hai District, Wenzhou City temporarily closed all live bird markets for 21 days and is prohibiting transport of live poultry from epidemic areas. Starting from 24 January 2014, Hangzhou City suspended live poultry trade, banned incoming birds from outside of the city, and temporary closed live animal markets. Starting from 26 January 2014, Ningbo City temporarily suspended live poultry trade and imports of foreign birds; pigeon flying activities, in the city's main districts, were banned. Finally, Zhejiang Province announced on 28 January 2014, that live animal markets of all major cities and main areas of counties (districts), with a serious H7N9 disease situation in humans, will be closed until 15 February 2014, and the live poultry markets in the cities' main district areas will be permanently closed as of 1 July 2014.

Fujian Province announced on 20 January 2014, that the transporting of live poultry in to the province, from outside, will be temporarily suspend.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-01/26/c_133075092.htm

http://gtog.ningbo.gov.cn/art/2014/1/25/art_10267_1062764.html

<http://www.hangzhou.gov.cn/main/wjgg/zxwj/zxwj/T472497.shtml>

http://www.sx.gov.cn/art/2014/1/23/art_9106_466998.html

http://www.ouhai.gov.cn/art/2014/1/23/art_2138_154447.html

http://www.sx.gov.cn/art/2014/1/28/art_126_467971.html

http://www.fujian.gov.cn/fjyw/fjyw/201401/t20140121_694738.htm

16-23/01/2014 – Confirmed H7N9 infection in humans, Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang Provinces and Shanghai City (National authorities and WHO)

A total of 38 human H7N9 cases were confirmed during the past week: Fujian (Quanzhou 3, Ningde 1), Guangdong (Shenzhen 5, Guangzhou 2), Jiangsu (Nanjing 1), Zhejiang (Hangzhou 8, Shaoxing 4, Huzhou 3, Ningbo 3, Taizhou 3, Jiaxing 1, Wenzhou 1) Provinces and Shanghai City (3).

<http://www.fjphb.gov.cn/>

<http://www.gdwst.gov.cn/a/zwxw/>

<http://www.zjwst.gov.cn/col/col362/index.html>

<http://www.wsjs.gov.cn/wsj/n422/n424/index.html>

<http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/content/599/33202.html>

20/01/2014 – Confirmed presence of H5N2 HPAI in poultry, Shandong (National authorities & OIE)

Samples from five birds, out of a population of 18 857, from one breeder farm, tested positive for H5N2. The samples were

collected according to the national surveillance plan. No dead birds were found.

http://www.sylj.moa.gov.cn/dwyqdt/201401/t20140120_3743699.htm

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MaFullEventReport&reportid=14672

15, 17 & 21/01/2014 – Additional information on H7N9 surveillance, Guangdong, Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR, Zhejiang (National authorities)

Guangdong Province: The Agriculture Department of Huizhou City has increased sampling frequency in LBMs from twice a week to once a day and in farms from once to twice a week.

Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR: H7 serological testing has been/will be implemented on live poultry at Mainland registered farms for export to Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR before the Lunar New Year.

Zhejiang Province: Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City, temporally suspends live poultry trade. Six cases of H7N9 avian influenza human infection occurred in this District in January 2014.

14 & 16/01/2014 – Confirmed presence of H7N9 in birds and in the environment through national surveillance, Guangdong, Zhejiang (National authorities and OIE)

The results of the H7N9 Surveillance in the Mainland of the People's Republic of China conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture for December 2013:

- Zhejiang Province (4 sampling sites); 7 serological specimens out of 85 sampled tested positive (8.24%) and 18 pathological specimens out of 200 sampled tested positive (9.00%). The pathological specimens were from Sanliting Agriculture Products Market (6 oral/cloacal swabs, 2 environmental faecal swabs); Central Agriculture Products Market (2 oral/cloacal swabs, 1 environmental faecal swab); Fenghuangshan Agriculture Products Market (1 oral/cloacal swab); and Guoqing Poultry Wholesale Market (3 oral/cloacal swabs, 3 environmental faecal swabs).
- Guangdong Province (151 sampling sites); 0 serological specimens out of 2 192 sampled tested positive (0.00%) and 2 pathological specimens out of 2 521 sampled tested positive (0.08%). The pathological specimens were from: Muai Agriculture Products Market (1 oral/cloacal swab); and Yuhuan Agriculture Products Market (1 oral/cloacal swab).

Meanwhile Jiangxi Province (pathological specimens); Tianjin City, Hebei and Henan Provinces (serological specimens); Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Fujian, Shandong, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Qinghai, Xinjiang Provinces and Chongqing and Shanghai Cities (both specimens) tested negative.

http://www.sylj.moa.gov.cn/dwyqdt/jczt/201401/t20140114_3738212.htm

http://www.sylj.moa.gov.cn/dwyqdt/jczt/201401/t20140114_3738521.htm

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MaFullEventReport&reportid=14649

<http://www.gzwst.gov.cn/front/web/showDetail/5767>

09-16/01/2014 – Confirmed H7N9 infection in humans, Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Jiangsu, Shanghai and Zhejiang (National authorities and WHO)

A total of 31 human cases were confirmed during the past week: Fujian (3), Guangdong (10), Guizhou (1), Jiangsu (1), Zhejiang (12) Provinces and Shanghai City (4).

Ningbo City (Zhejiang Province) has temporarily suspended the transfer of commercial live birds from outside into the city; and Shanghai City will suspend live bird trade all over the City from 1 January of the lunar calendar [31 January 2014 of the Gregorian Calendar] to 30 April 2014 of the Gregorian calendar. During the suspension period, all live poultry from other provinces are not allowed to come in to the City and

trade, except for the transport to the City's live poultry slaughterhouse for centralized slaughter.

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/index.html>

<http://www.fjphb.gov.cn/xlist.aspx?ctlgid=246246>

<http://www.gdwst.gov.cn/a/zwxw/>

<http://www.wsjs.gov.cn/wsjs/n422/n424/index.html>

<http://www.zjwst.gov.cn/col/col362/index.html>

<http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/media/599.html>

http://gtoc.ningbo.gov.cn/art/2014/1/15/art_10518_1059487.html

<http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/node2314/node2319/node12344/u26ai37474.html>

<http://www.gzwst.gov.cn/front/web/showDetail/5695>

http://www.gov.cn/jrzq/2014-01/13/content_2565723.htm

<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201401/16/P201401160599.htm>

Indonesia

NON-OFFICIAL

23/01/2014 – Suspected H5N1 HPAI outbreaks in poultry, Banten, East Java, West Java, Yogyakarta (media) Google Translation

Banten:

Dozens of chickens, owned by residents in the District Mandalawangi, Pandeglang, Banten, died suddenly last week. As of 30 January 2014, there is no certainty of the cause of the chicken deaths. Local people suspect it is due to avian influenza, due to inclement weather during the past month [January 2014]. Nearly all of last week, there were chickens in 20 residences, in Kampung fowl Cinambungan, Mandalawangi village, Pandeglang, Banten, who died suddenly. Residents claimed not to know for sure the cause the death of their pet chickens. The chickens would just die, while in their cage. Previously, there were no visible symptoms of illness. After death, the chicken was blue on the head with mucus in the beak.

<http://www.metrotvnews.com/metronews/read/2014/01/25/6/210704/Diduga-Flu-Burung-Puluhan-Ayam-Mati-Mendadak-di-Pandeglang>

East Java:

Hundreds of chickens in Glonggong, Candimulyo, and Kradinan Villages, Madiun Regency, East Java, were found dead suddenly. According to the village resident, dozens of chickens that died had a characteristic blue head, and the day before, the condition of the chicken was relatively healthy. Meanwhile, the condition of the other chickens, which are still alive, is equally alarming - bluish combs, swollen eyes, and beaks with mucus mixed with blood.

<http://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/jawa-timur/14/01/29/n05tb7-ratusan-ekor-ayam-mati-mendadak-di-madiun>

Hundreds of ducks in Paron Village/Subdistrict, Ngawi Regency, East Java, died suddenly in the past month [January 2014], presumably due to avian influenza. A poultry farmer from the Paron Village explained that from the beginning of this year, 500 ducks died. "On average, every day between 10 to 15 ducks died for no apparent reason, Maybe due to H5N1 HPAI, as people say around here...after a whole month, about one thousand head are left, out of 1 500" said the farmer on Friday [24/01/2014].

<http://www.sinarngawi.com/2014/01/diduga-flu-burung-ratusan-bebek-di.html>

West Java:

Hundreds of birds, belonging to a resident of Muktisari Village, Langensari Subdistrict, Banjar Regency, West Java Province, died suddenly on Wednesday (22 January 2014). Out of a total of 176 birds, 156 head died suddenly. Until now the owner did not know the cause of death of the hundreds of birds. A day before the poultry died suddenly, they looked like they had influenza-like symptoms. Duck carcass samples were taken to be tested in a laboratory.

<http://radartasikmalaya.com/component/content/article/76-hot-topic/22956-ratusan-unggas-mati-mendadak>

A total of 10 000 chickens died suddenly on a farm in the hamlet Gebot, Muktisari Village, Cipaku Sub-district, Ciamis Regency, during the last three days. Locals fret for fear that the cause of death is the H5N1 virus.

<http://regional.kompas.com/read/2014/01/23/1711198/10.000.Ayam.Mati.Mendadak.Warga.Ciamis.Waspada.Flu.Burung>

Yogyakarta:

The avian influenza cases in poultry in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) are likely to experience a downward trend in early 2014. Until 26 January 2014, avian influenza cases occurred only in two Regencies namely Kulon Progo and Gunung Kidul; overall, 130 cases occurred in poultry.

<http://regional.kompas.com/read/2014/01/23/1711198/10.000.Ayam.Mati.Mendadak.Warga.Ciamis.Waspada.Flu.Burung>

13-19/01/2014 –Suspected H5N1 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Banten, Central Java and East Java (media) Google Translation

Banten:

On 19 January 2014, media reported that according to residents of Kampung Babakan RT 05/02, Village Lengkong Warehouse, District Serpong, South Tangerang City, Banten Province, dozens of chickens died suddenly. The incident caused alarm, because they suspected the dead chickens were infected with H5N1 HPAI.

http://tangerangnews.com/tangerang_selatan/2014/01/19/11473/waspada-flu-burung--puluhan-ayam-mati-mendadak-di-serpong

Central Java:

On 18 January 2014, media reported that H5N1 HPAI is suspected in a flock with hundreds of ducks in Kandri, Gunungpati Subdistrict, Semarang Regency, Central Java. The birds were culled by the Agriculture Department on 18 January 2014.

<http://m.suaramerdeka.com/index.php/read/news/2014/01/18/187645>

On 16 January 2014, media reported that ducks were found positive for the avian influenza virus on a farm in Damesan Village, Giriwoyo Village/Subdistrict, Wonogiri Regency. In early January 2014, the farmer purchased 1 520 seed ducks from three locations, namely: Sukoharjo (420), Sragen (1 000) and Wonogiri Subdistrict (100), of which, approximately 282 have died between 4 and 14 January 2014. According to the Livestock, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Service (Disnakperla) Wonogiri, three dead ducks from Giriwoyo tested positive for AI virus.

<http://www.solopos.com/2014/01/16/flu-burung-wonogiri-ratusan-itik-di-giriwoyo-mati-mendadak-positif-flu-burung-482351>

East Java:

On 13 January 2014, media reported hundreds of ducks dying suddenly on a farm in the village of Caruban Reed, Jogoroto Subdistrict, Jombang Regency, East Java. According to the Head of Department of Animal Husbandry the cause of the sudden death of hundreds of ducks is not due to the avian influenza virus.

<http://jatimupdate.com/berita-belum-duji-lab-kadisdak-jombang-pastikan-matinya-ratusan-itik-bukan-flu-burung.html>

On 16 January 2014, another media report stated that cases of avian influenza emerged in Lamongan Regency, East Java. At least 994 out of 1 000 birds in one quail cage belonging to a villager in Klagensrampat Village, Maduran Subdistrict, died suddenly, over three consecutive days, and it has been detected that the death was due to avian influenza virus. Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health responded simultaneously to localize the spread by spraying disinfectant and burying quail carcasses.

<http://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2014/01/16/pdss-dihentikan-flu-burung-muncul-di-lamongan>

Republic of Korea

OFFICIAL

27/01/2014 – Confirmed H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in poultry, Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-Do, Jeollanam-do (National Authorities and OIE)

Between 17 and 23 Jan 2014, five outbreaks of H5N8 were detected in domestic poultry (ducks and chickens) in Jeollabuk-do (3), Chungcheongnam-do (1) and Jeollanam-do (1). H5N8 was also detected in wild birds (ducks, geese, and faeces from migratory birds.) A total of 2 282 cases were affected, out of a susceptible population of 61 400. The remaining population was destroyed.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MaFullEventReport&reportid=14692

http://www.mafra.go.kr/list.jsp?&newsid=155445309§ion_id=b_sec_1&pageNo=1&year=2012&month=&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

30/01/2014 – Suspected H5N8 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Gyeongsangnam-do (National Authorities)

Agriculture, Forestry and livestock food section revealed that

The test results of pathogenic test of the chicken farm tested positive for H5N8, confirmed on 29 January 2014 in Miryang City, Gyeongnam-do. Further testing for pathogenicity is expected by 31 January I the afternoon.

So far 92 wild migratory birds (including feces) have been tested, of which 14 samples tested positive.

http://www.mafra.go.kr/list.jsp?&newsid=155445309§ion_id=b_sec_1&pageNo=1&year=2012&month=&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

18/01/2014 –Confirmed H5N8 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Jeollabuk-Do (National authorities & OIE)

An outbreak of H5N8 HPAI was detected on 16 January 2014 in breeding ducks in a farm in Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-Do; 10 cases out of a susceptible population of 21 180 were affected; 7 died and the remaining population was destroyed.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MaFullEventReport&reportid=14668
http://www.mafra.go.kr/list.jsp?&newsid=155445272§ion_id=b_sec_1&pageNo=1&year=2012&month=&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

NON-OFFICIAL

22/01/2014 – Suspected H5N8 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Jeollabuk-Do (media)

The number of confirmed avian influenza cases had come to eight, as of early Wednesday, 22 January 2014, with the H5N8 highly pathogenic avian influenza strain of the virus found in five of them, according to the ministry official. Tests are under way in six other suspected cases. So far, some 270 000 ducks and chickens have been slaughtered with another 140 000 set to be culled.

<http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/search1/2603000000.html?cid=AFN20140122002900320>

20/01/2014 – Suspected H5N8 infection in migratory birds, Jeollabuk-Do (media)

H5N8 was found in migratory ducks near the H5N8 infected poultry farm in Gochang-gun Jeolla-do Province; the possible source of the farm's infection. The necropsy results of the three dead Baikal teal (*Anas formosa*) found in Geum Estuary Reservoir showed typical signs of highly pathogenic avian influenza infection. The Agriculture Ministry said that H5N8, the same strain found in the Baikal teal, was detected in the carcasses of bean geese (*Anser spp.*) found near a reservoir,

<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2014/01/23/0200000000AKR20140123209900030.HTML?from=search>
http://www.arirang.co.kr/News/News_View.asp?nSeq=156348

http://www.arirang.co.kr/News/News_View.asp?nSeq=156232

http://www.arirang.co.kr/News/News_View.asp?nSeq=156239

Viet Nam**OFFICIAL**

27/01/2014 – Suspected H5N1 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Binh Phuoc (media)

According to the Animal Health Agency Region VI, a sample tested positive for H5 avian influenza in Village 2, Binh Minh Commune, Bu Dang District on 23 January. The Department of Animal Health and Livestock, Binh Phuoc, is urgently organizing destruction of all poultry with influenza virus infection.

<http://m.tuoiitre.vn/tin-tuc/Chinh-tri-Xa-hoi/Chinh-tri-Xa-hoi/1059649792.De-nghi-tieu-huy-dan-gia-cam-nhiem-cum-o-Binh-Phuoc.ttm>

19/01/2014 – Confirmed H5N1 infection in a human, Binh Phuoc (national authorities)

The General Department of Preventive Medicine confirms a human who has died to have been infected with the influenza A(H5N1) virus. A 52-year-old man, living in Binh Minh Commune, Bu Dang District, developed fever, coughing and breathing difficulties and was brought to the General Hospital Bu Dang on 11 January 2014 with a suspected diagnosis of viral pneumonia. The patient was moved to Ho Chi Minh hospital of Tropical Disease and died on 18 January 2014. A sample collected from the patient tested positive for A/H5N1 by NIC, Pasteur Ho Chi Minh city. Epidemiological investigation showed that patient slaughtered and ate a duck with the family. There was a local report that sick chickens had died of unknown causes in the surrounding area.

<http://moh.gov.vn/news/pages/cumah5n1.aspx?ItemID=1>

16/01/2014 – Confirmed H7 LPAI outbreak in poultry, Can Tho (National Authority & OIE)

On 15 January 2013 [over one year ago], H7 LPAI was detected under a surveillance programme in two poultry samples from a live bird market in Can Tho tested positive by RT-PCR and have been reported in January 2014.

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapFullEventReport&reportid=14655

NON-OFFICIAL

20/01/2014 –Suspected H5N1 HPAI outbreak in poultry, Bac Ninh (media)

The provincial People's Committee announced the Avian Influenza A(H5N1) virulent strain was found in samples taken from flocks of thousands of ducks raised by local farmers in Yen Phong and Tien Du Districts, Tu Son Town and Bac Ninh City of the Bac Ninh Province. Local veterinarians quarantined and disinfected the affected farms and vaccinated all poultry. Check points have been established in high-risk areas to prevent the slaughtering, transport and trading of sick poultry. So far, more than 4 000 infected chickens and ducks in Bac Ninh have been culled.

<http://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/society/94176/bac-ninh-declares-bird-flu-epidemic.html>

SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED H5N1 HPAI OUTBREAKS IN THE AFRICAN REGION

Country/Territory	First outbreak/case	Last outbreak/case	Affected populations	Human cases (cases/deaths)
Benin	Reported: 07/11/07 Oueme, Adjara	Reported: 15/12/07 Oueme, Avrankou	domestic poultry	
Burkina Faso	Observed: 02/03/06 Reported: 04/03/06 Centre-ouest, Sanguie	Reported: 20/05/06 Centre-ouest, Sanguie	domestic poultry	
Cameroon	Observed: 21/02/06 Reported: 12/03/06 Extreme-Nord, Diamare	Reported: 28/03/06 Nord, Benoue	domestic poultry, wild birds	
Côte d'Ivoire	Observed: 30/03/06 Reported: 25/04/06 Bas Sassandra, Sassandra	Reported: 21/05/07 N'zi Comoe, Daoukro	domestic poultry	
Djibouti	Reported: 24/04/06 Djibouti, Jibuti	Reported: 24/04/06 Djibouti, Jibuti	domestic poultry	1/0
Egypt	Observed: 17/02/06 Reported: 20/02/06 Qina	Observed: 21/01/14 Reported: 22/01/14 Dakahlia, Giza, Qena	domestic poultry	173/63
Ghana	Reported: 21/04/07 Greater-Accra Region, Tema	Reported: 13/06/07 Volta, Ketu	domestic poultry	
Niger	Observed: 06/02/06 Reported: 27/02/06 Zinder, Magaria	Observed: 02/05/06 Reported: 24/05/06 Maradi, Madarounfa	domestic poultry	
Nigeria	Observed: 16/01/06 Reported: 05/02/06 Kaduna, Igabi	Observed: 22/07/08 Reported: 25/07/08 Kano and Katsina	domestic poultry	1/1
Sudan	Observed: 25/03/06 Reported: 18/04/06 Al Jazeera East, Al Jazeera	Observed: 29/08/06 Reported: 31/08/06 Bahr Al Jabal, Bahr Al Jabal	domestic poultry	
Togo	Observed: 15/06/07 Reported: 22/06/07 Maritime, Lacs	Observed: 16/09/08 Reported: 18/09/08 Maritime, Lacs	domestic poultry	

SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED H5N1 HPAI OUTBREAKS IN THE ASIAN REGION

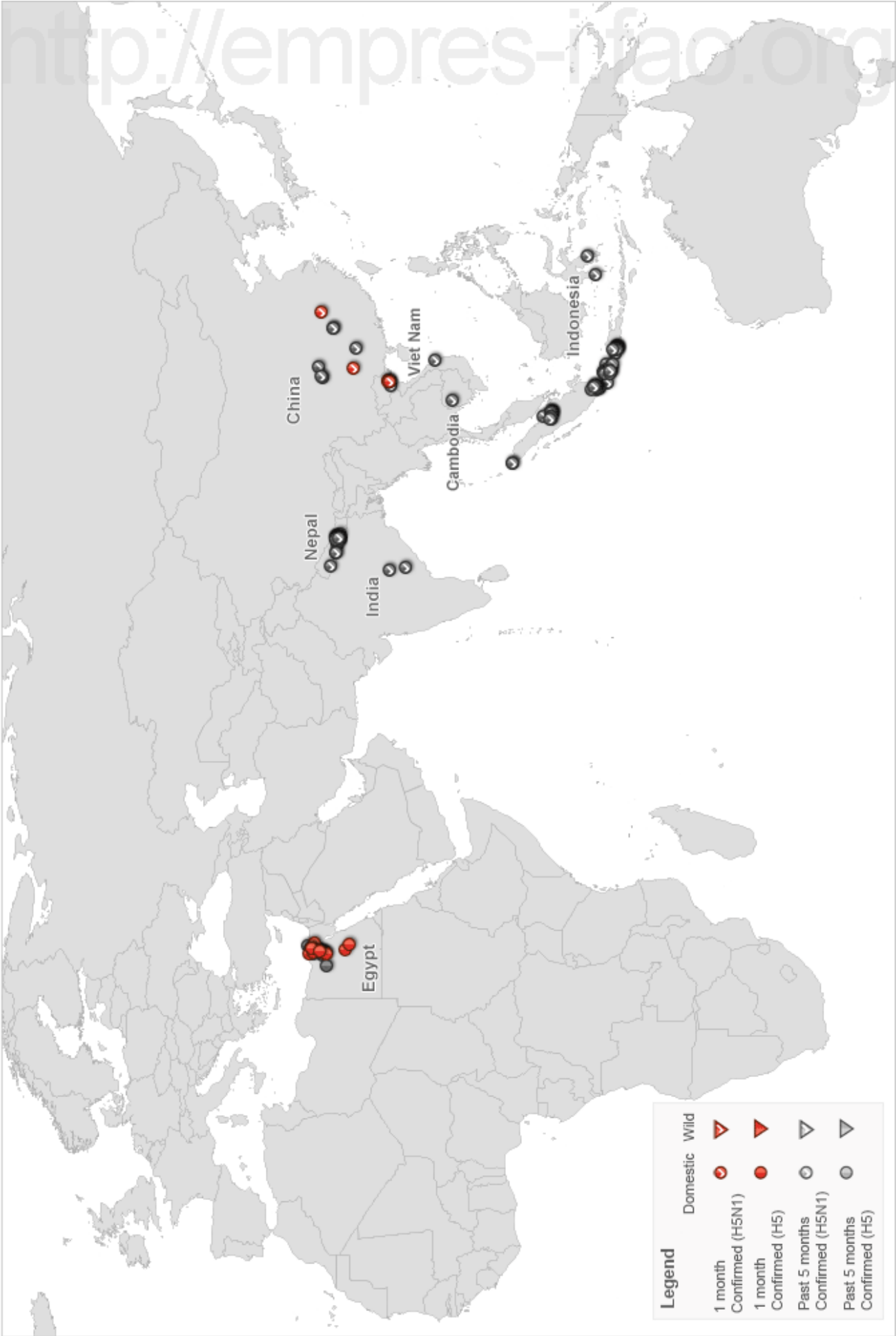
Country/Territory	First outbreak/case	Latest outbreak/case	Affected populations	Human cases (cases/deaths)
Afghanistan	Observed: 02/03/06 Reported: 24/03/06 Nangarhar, Jalalabad	Reported: 12/09/07 Kandahar, Daman	domestic poultry	
Bangladesh	Reported: 22/02/07 Dhaka	Observed: 09/03/12 Reported: 29/04/13 Dhaka	domestic poultry	7/1
Bhutan	Observed: 18/02/10 Reported: 23/02/10 Chhukha	Observed: 9/12/12 Reported: 11/01/13 Dagana	domestic poultry	
Cambodia	Reported: 12/01/04 Phnom Penh, Tuol Kouk	Observed: 12/08/13 Reported: 19/08/13 Battambang	domestic poultry, wild birds	47/33
China	Observed: 20/01/04 Reported: 26/01/04 Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu	Observed: 07/01/14 Reported: 13/01/14 Hubei	wild birds, domestic poultry	45/30
Hong Kong SAR, China	Observed: 19/01/04 Reported: 26/01/04 Kowloon	Observed: 25/01/13 Reported: 29/01/13 Tuen Mun	wild birds	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Observed: 19/04/13 Reported: 09/05/13 Pyongyang	Observed: 19/04/13 Reported: 09/05/13 Pyongyang	domestic poultry	
India	Observed: 27/01/06 Reported : 20/02/06 Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Observed: 30/07/13 Reported: 05/08/13 Chattisgarh	domestic poultry	
Indonesia	Reported: 02/02/04 Jawa Barat, Lebak	Observed: 19/09/13 Reported: 30/10/13 Riau	domestic poultry	195/163
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Observed: 02/02/06 Reported: 07/02/06 Gilan, Someehsara	Observed: 13/09/11 Reported: 13/10/11 Mazandaran	wild birds, domestic poultry	
Iraq	Observed: 18/01/06 Reported: 02/02/06 As Sulaymaniyah, Rania	Observed: 01/02/06 Reported: 10/02/06 Missan, Amara	domestic poultry, domestic mammal	3/2
Israel	Observed: 16/03/06 Reported: 04/04/06 Jerusalem	Observed: 13/03/11 Reported: 15/03/11 HaDarom	domestic mammal, domestic poultry	
Japan	Reported: 28/12/03 Yamaguti, Atootyoo	Observed: 16/03/11 Reported: 17/03/11 Chiba Prefecture	domestic poultry, wild birds	
Jordan	Reported: 23/03/06 Ajloun, Ajloun	Reported: 23/03/06 Ajloun, Ajloun	domestic poultry	
Kazakhstan	Observed: 22/07/05 Reported: 02/08/05 Pavlodarskaya, Irtishskiy	Observed: 10/03/06 Reported: 21/03/06 Mangistauskaya, Aqtau City area	domestic poultry, wild birds	
Kuwait	Reported: 25/02/07 Al Farnawiyah	Reported: 23/04/07 Al Ahmadi	wild birds, domestic poultry, zoo birds	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Observed: 15/01/04 Reported: 27/01/04 Sayabouri, Boten	Observed: 27/04/10 Reported: 14/05/10 Vientiane	domestic poultry	2/2
Malaysia	Observed: 07/08/04 Reported: 17/08/04 Tumpat, Kelantan	Reported: 02/06/07 Selangor Kuala, Selangor	domestic poultry	
Mongolia	Observed: 02/08/05 Reported: 08/08/05 Hovsgol, Alag-Erdene	Observed: 05/04/11 Reported: 19/04/11 Sukhbaatar	wild birds	
Myanmar	Observed: 08/03/06 Reported: 13/03/06 Mandalay, Meikthila	Observed: 05/03/12 Reported: 16/03/12 Bago	domestic poultry	1/0
Nepal	Observed: 08/01/09 Reported: 16/01/09 Jhapa, Mechi	Observed: 14/09/13 Reported: 12/11/13 Kathmandu	domestic poultry, wild bird	
Pakistan	Reported: 27/02/06 NWFP, Charsadda	Observed: 17/06/08 Reported: 22/06/08 NWFP, Swabi	domestic poultry	3/1
Republic of Korea	Reported: 10/12/03 Chungchongbuk-do	Observed: 16/05/11 Reported: 18/05/11 Gyeonggi-do	domestic poultry, wild birds	
Saudi Arabia	Observed: 10/11/05 Reported: 11/11/05 Eastern Province	Reported: 29/01/08 Riyad	domestic poultry, wild birds	
Thailand	Reported: 23/01/04 Suphanburi, Song Phi Nong	Observed: 10/11/08 Reported: 17/11/08 Uthai Thani, Nong Chang	domestic poultry	25/17
Viet Nam	Observed: 27/12/03 Reported: 09/01/04 Long An	Observed: 09/01/14 Reported: 10/01/14 Bac Ninh	domestic poultry, wild birds	126/63
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Reported: 22/03/06 Tubas (Gaza Strip)	Observed: 06/04/11 Reported: 11/04/11 Jericho (West Bank)	domestic poultry, wild bird	

SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED H5N1 HPAI OUTBREAKS IN THE EUROPEAN REGION

Country /Territory	First outbreak/case	Latest outbreak/case	Affected populations	Human cases (cases/deaths)
Albania	Observed: 16/02/06 Reported: 07/03/06 Sarande, Aliko	Observed: 09/03/06 Reported: 24/03/06 Tirane, Peze	domestic poultry	
Austria	Observed: 10/02/06 Reported: 23/02/06 Steiermark, Graz	Observed: 22/03/06 Reported: 27/03/06 Oberosterreich, Perg	wild birds	
Azerbaijan	Observed: 02/02/06 Reported: 03/02/06 Baku	Observed: 18/03/06 Reported: 23/03/06 Tauf	wild birds, domestic poultry	8/5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Observed: 16/02/06 Reported: 20/02/06 Srednjebosan ski	Observed: 16/02/06 Reported: 20/02/06 Srednjebosan ski	wild birds	
Bulgaria	Observed: 31/01/06 Reported: 04/02/06 Vidin, Vidin	Observed: 29/03/10 Reported: 01/04/10 Varn, Varna	wild birds, domestic poultry	
Croatia	Observed: 21/10/05 Reported: 22/10/05 Virovitica-p odravina	Observed: 24/03/06 Reported: 12/04/06 Grad, Zagreb	wild birds	
Czech Republic	Observed: 25/03/06 Reported: 29/03/06 Jihocesky, Ceske Budejovice	Reported: 11/07/07 Vychodocesky, Usti nad Orlici	wild bird, domestic poultry	
Denmark	Observed: 22/03/06 Reported: 24/04/06 Fyn, Aeroeskoebing	Reported: 18/05/06 Fyn, Kerteminde	wild birds, domestic poultry	
France	Observed: 17/02/06 Reported: 20/02/06 Rhône Alpes, Ain	Reported: 09/08/07 Lorraine, Moselle	wild birds	
Georgia	Observed: 23/02/06 Reported: 27/03/06 Ajaria	Observed: 23/02/06 Reported: 27/03/06 Ajaria	wild birds	
Germany	Reported: 06/07/07 Bayern, Mittelfranken	Observed: 10/01/09 Reported: 10/03/09 Bavaria	wild birds, domestic poultry	
Greece	Reported: 30/01/06 Kentriki Makedonia, Pierias	Observed: 04/03/06 Reported: 27/03/06 Kentriki Makedonia, Thessalonikis	wild birds	
Hungary	Reported: 04/02/06 Bacs-kiskun	Reported: 29/01/07 Csongrad	wild birds	
Italy	Observed: 01/02/06 Reported: 11/02/06 Calabria Vibo, Valentia	Reported: 19/02/06 Umbria, Perugia	wild birds	
Poland	Reported: 15/02/06 Pomorskie, Nowy Dwor Gdanski	Reported: 22/12/07 Lodzkie, Poddebice	wild birds, domestic poultry	
Romania	Reported: 07/10/05 Tulcea	Observed: 27/03/10 Reported: 30/03/10 Tulcea	wild birds, domestic poultry, cat	
Russian Federation	Observed: 15/07/05 Reported: 22/07/05 Novosibirskaya Oblast	Observed: 05/06/10 Reported: 25/06/10 Ubsu-Nur, Republic of Tuva	domestic poultry, wild birds	
Serbia	Reported: 28/02/06 Zapadno-backi	Reported: 15/03/2006 Zlatiborski	wild birds, domestic poultry	
Slovakia	Reported: 17/02/06 Slovakia, Bratislava	Reported: 18/02/06 Slovakia, Trnava	wild birds	
Slovenia	Observed: 09/02/06 Reported: 14/02/06 Podravska, Maribor	Observed: 25/03/06 Reported: 30/03/06 Podravska, Maribor	wild birds	
Spain	Reported: 07/07/06 Pais Vasco, Alava	Reported: 07/07/06 Pais Vasco, Alava	wild birds	
Sweden	Reported: 28/02/06 Kalmar Laen, Oskarshamn	Observed: 26/04/06 Reported: 27/04/06 Stockholms Laen, Haninge	wild birds	
Switzerland	Reported: 26/02/06 Geneve	Observed: 22/03/06 Reported: 28/03/06 Luzern	wild birds	
Turkey	Observed: 05/10/05 Reported: 09/10/05 Balikesir, Manyas	Observed: 09/03/08 Reported: 18/03/08 Edirne, Merkez	domestic poultry, wild birds	12/4
Ukraine	Reported: 02/12/05 Krym	Observed: 11/02/08 Reported: 13/02/08 Krym	wild birds, domestic poultry	
United Kingdom	Observed: 05/04/06 Reported: 06/04/06 Scotland, Central	Reported: 29/02/08 England, Dorsetshire	wild birds, domestic poultry	

Highly Pathogenic avian influenza H5 events

30 July 2013 - 30 January 2014



CONTACTS

The EMPRES Animal Influenza Update compiles data on relevant Animal Influenza cases/outbreaks. It is updated weekly, published in PDF format and automatically sent by email to a list of subscribers. We have received many requests to join the Animal Influenza Situation Update distribution list. While we highly value the growing interest and wider distribution, it is hard for us to manage the increasing list of contacts. We would therefore appreciate if the contacts in each organisation/country could forward the document to all relevant people within their organisation/country.

The EMPRES Animal Influenza has been prepared by the EMPRES (Emergency Prevention Programme for Transboundary Animal Diseases) / GLEWS (Global Early Warning for Major Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses) team of the Animal Production and Health Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Additional information on influenza cases/outbreaks can be found in EMPRES-i (<http://empres-i.fao.org/>).

Electronic version of the maps can be found on the website at http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/maps_new.html

For further information about the EMPRES Animal Influenza Situation Update please contact FAO EMPRES/GLEWS at GLEWS@fao.org

DISCLAIMER

Please note: The current maps still display only cases of H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza and do not yet cover all relevant cases/outbreaks of Animal Influenza in different species, as we are in a transition phase towards the production of new maps representing relevant animal influenza cases/outbreaks. The new maps will be included in this Animal Influenza Update in a couple of weeks.

FAO compiles information from numerous sources (FAO representatives or country missions, FAO reports, OIE, official government sources, European Commission, FAO reference centres, laboratories and FAO collaborators) and produces these composite maps in a representative effort to provide full and accurate information.

FAO welcomes information to clarify disease or infection occurrence in areas that have not been properly depicted (with supporting documentation to make the required changes based on FAO validation and verification procedures). If you want to share relevant information on animal diseases events with GLEWS please send messages to GLEWS@fao.org

MAP: The maps represent occurrences of confirmed or suspected cases of H5 and H5N1 reported over the last 30 days (1st map) and last six months (2nd map). H5 cases are represented for countries where N-subtype characterization is not being performed for secondary cases or when laboratory results are still pending. The original data have been collected and aggregated at the most detailed administrative level.

TEXT: The text represents information obtained within the past 14 days indicating the original date of reporting or publishing of the information. Sources of information are included for easy reference. FAO does not guarantee the accuracy of information of reports included in this update.

TABLES: The outbreaks presented in the tables are referring to the observation date (or the earliest clinical date known) and reported date of the first and last occurrence of an outbreak/case in a country. The affected populations refer to all populations ever affected. The reported date is the date when the occurrence of a disease has been confirmed by an official source. Outbreak of disease or infection means the occurrence of one or more cases of a disease or an infection in an epidemiological unit.