

The objective of the bulletin is to report new health events occurring outside and inside EpiSouth area that have potential implications on EpiSouth population. It does not aim to provide an exhaustive review of international alerts. Since 2006, The French public health Institute (InVS) is issuing an online epidemic intelligence bulletin (Bulletin hebdomadaire International - BHI). In order to limit duplication and to make this already verified information available to a larger audience, information relating to health events of interest for EpiSouth population are translated and integrated in the relevant e-web sections. Despite all verifications, WP6 team would not be responsible for potential errors. The recipient is responsible for the cautious use of this information. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is liable for the use that may be made of the information contained in this report. Data maps and commentary used in this document do not imply any opinion of EpiSouth countries or its partners on the legal status of the countries and territories shown or concerning their borders.

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- **A(H5N1) Human influenza – none**
- **A(H5N1) Avian influenza – Nepal**
- **“INSIDE” events: Egypt – Wild poliovirus**
- **“OUTSIDE” events: none**

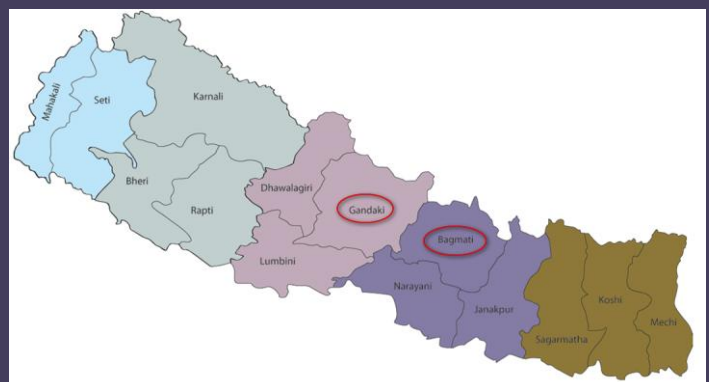
Location: World **Event:** A(H5N1) – Human **Comments**

No new event has been reported this week.

Location: Nepal **Event:** A(H5N1) – Epizootic **Comments**

- On 21 January 2013, the Department of Livestock Services in Nepal reported to [OIE](#) 4 outbreaks of A(H5N1) in domestic poultry in Gandaki area (cf. map 1).
- On 6 January 2013, 4 outbreaks of A(H5N1) were reported in domestic poultry in Bagmati, and on 18 January 2013 one outbreak was reported in this same area, in domestic poultry as well.
- Epizootics are regularly reported in Nepal. The last outbreak of A(H5N1) avian influenza was reported on 24 December 2012 (cf. [eWEB n°249](#)).
- To date, no human A(H5N1) case has ever been reported in the country.

Map 1. Bagmati and Gandaki areas, Nepal



- On 18 January 2013, WHO reported that wild poliovirus type 1 was found in samples taken from sewage in 2 different districts in Cairo (Al Haggana (Nasr City) and Al Salam), Egypt (cf. map 2).
- This wild poliovirus type 1 is related to poliovirus which was reported in September 2012 in north Sindh in Pakistan.
- This is the first documented importation of wild poliovirus from Pakistan in Egypt, since this country was declared polio free in 2004.
- So far, no case of polio has been reported in association with this importation.
- In Egypt, field investigation and active search for cases is ongoing. Supplementary immunization campaign targeting children under 5 years of age has been planned for the coming months.

Map 2. Cairo, Egypt.



- Polio mainly affects children under five years of age.
- The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) was launched in 1998. Since then, the number of cases has fallen by 99%.
- Nonetheless, the eradication goal by the year 2000 had to be delayed several times due to exported cases from endemic countries with re-established transmission in some countries (cf. BEH n°48).
- As of 15 January 2013, only 3 countries in the world remain endemic for polio: Nigeria, Pakistan and Afghanistan (cf. map 3).
- In addition, in 2012, Chad, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo were considered as countries with re-established polio transmission.
- In 2012, 2 countries (Chad and Niger) reported wild polio type 1 cases due to importations of poliovirus.
- The detection of wild poliovirus in sewage, routinely performed in some countries, underlines the on-going risk of wild polioviruses importation to polio-free countries.

Map 3. Wild poliovirus, previous 12 months, as of 15 January 2013, WHO

