

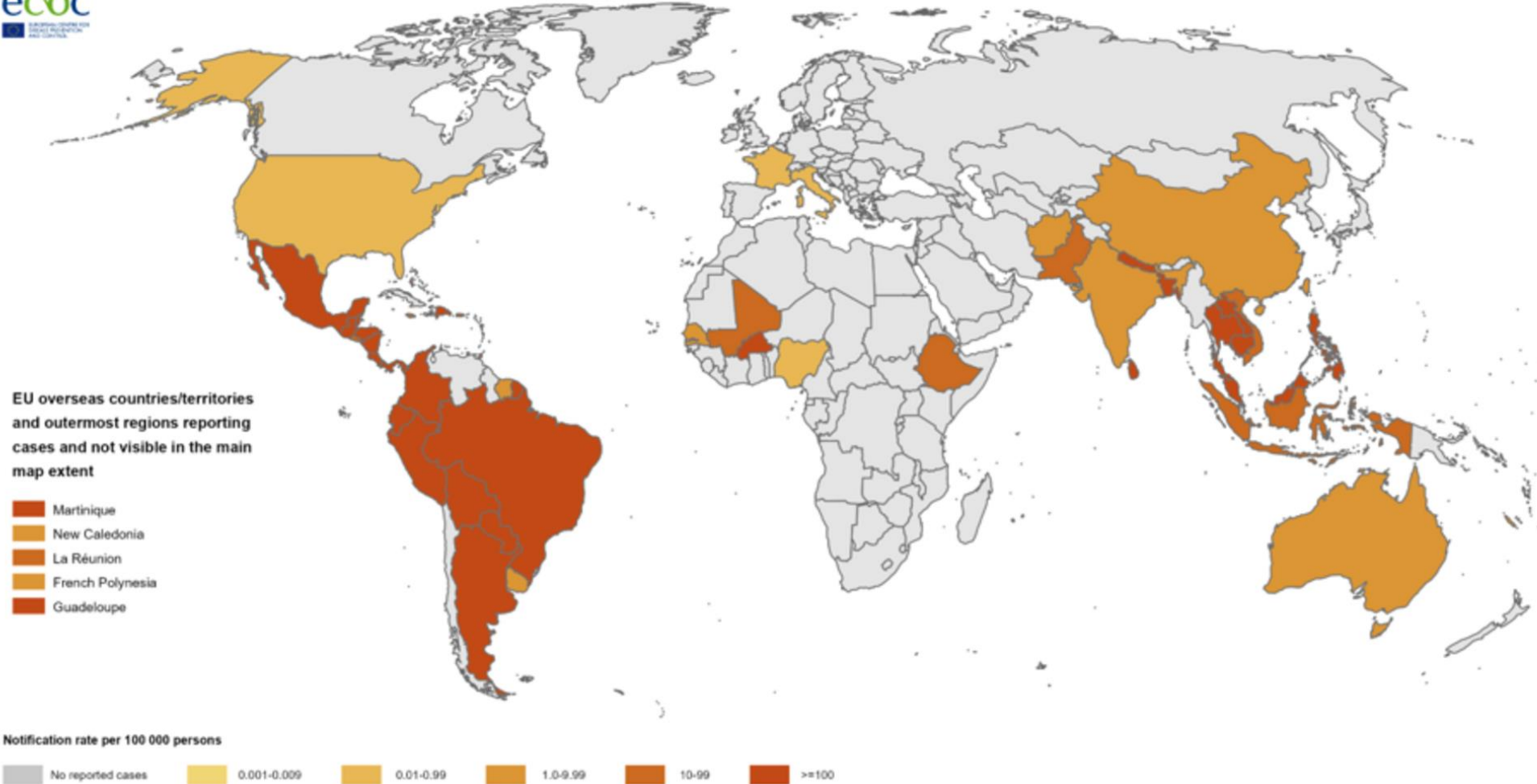
ACTUALITÉS REB INTERNATIONALE

Janvier – Avril 2024



Emergences

Dengue

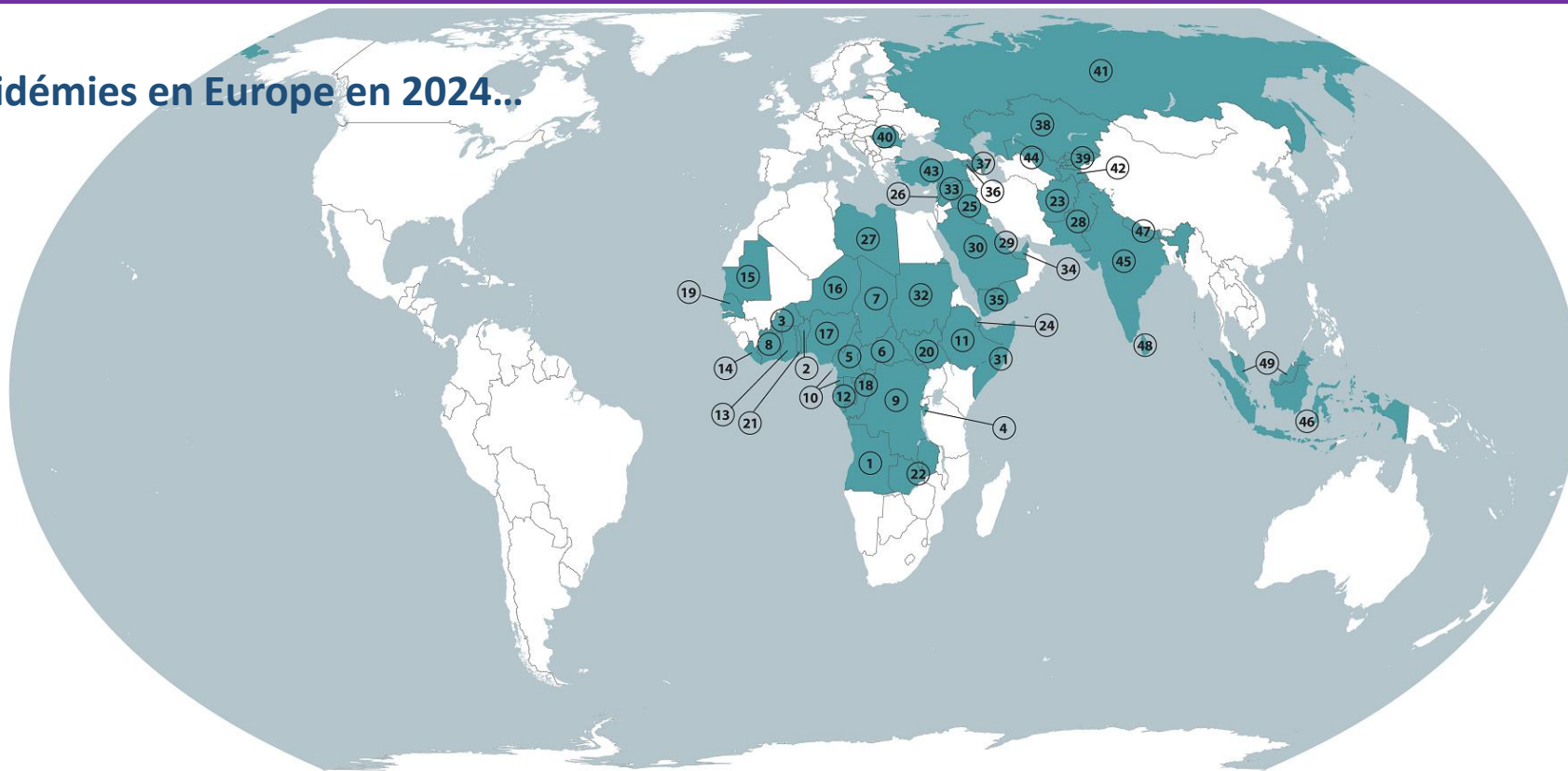


Note: Data refer to Dengue virus cases reported in the last 3 months (December 2023-February 2024) [Data collection: March 2024]. Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. ECDC. Map produced on 14 March 2024

Three-month dengue virus disease case notification rate per 100 000 population, December 2023-February 2024

Rougeole

+ Nouvelles épidémies en Europe en 2024...



Measles THN by WHO Region

AFRICAN

1. Angola
2. Benin
3. Burkina Faso
4. Burundi
5. Cameroon
6. Central African Republic
7. Chad
8. Cote d'Ivoire
9. Dem. Rep. of the Congo
10. Equatorial Guinea
11. Ethiopia
12. Gabon
13. Ghana
14. Liberia
15. Mauritania
16. Niger
17. Nigeria
18. Rep. of the Congo
19. Senegal
20. South Sudan
21. Togo
22. Zambia

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

23. Afghanistan
24. Djibouti
25. Iraq
26. Lebanon
27. Libya
28. Pakistan
29. Qatar
30. Saudi Arabia
31. Somalia
32. Sudan
33. Syria
34. United Arab Emirates
35. Yemen

EUROPEAN

36. Armenia
37. Azerbaijan
38. Kazakhstan
39. Kyrgyzstan
40. Romania
41. Russia
42. Tajikistan
43. Turkey (Türkiye)
44. Uzbekistan

SOUTHEAST ASIAN

45. India
46. Indonesia
47. Nepal
48. Sri Lanka

WESTERN PACIFIC

49. Malaysia

 Measles Travel Health Notice

Mélioïdose, Australie

9 cas de mélioïdose dont 1 décès en Australie à Cairns après le passage du cyclone tropical Kirrily

- Un patient de Cairns est décédé de la mélioïdose, une maladie bactérienne, et les autorités sanitaires du sud ont averti les personnes effectuant le nettoyage à la suite du cyclone tropical Kirrily de prendre des précautions pour éviter de contracter l'infection.
- Le Dr Nishila Moodley, du bureau de santé publique de Townsville, a déclaré que les bactéries vivant dans le sol pourraient être exposées après de fortes pluies, exposant ainsi les personnes à un risque de développer une mélioïdose.
- Queensland Health a mis en garde cette semaine contre un pic de **neuf cas** dans la région de Cairns jusqu'à présent en janvier, à la suite de fortes pluies et d'inondations déclenchées par l'ancien cyclone tropical Jasper.
- La mélioïdose entraîne la mort dans jusqu'à 20 pour cent des cas traités.

<https://discover.abc.net.au/index.html#/?query=melioidosis>



Ross Fever Virus, Australia

Over the Easter long weekend every year, many Australians head out on camping trips or up to Queensland to make the most of the warm weather. This year [2024], they are being advised to take precautions against the Ross River virus as cases surge in the Sunshine State, **with more than 1500 detected since January**. Here's what you need to know about the virus -- and what you can do to protect yourself.

What is Ross River virus?

Ross River virus, also known as **epidemic polyarthritis**, is an infection spread to humans by infected mosquitoes.

It is the most common mosquito-borne disease in Australia. **It is not spread directly from person to person.**

Many people infected with the virus never get symptoms, but others will experience painful, swollen joints and muscle and tendon pain. Other symptoms can include fever, headache, fatigue, a raised red rash, and swollen lymph nodes.

Some adults recover within a few weeks, while others will experience **symptoms for months**. A small number will still have symptoms after a year.

Where are Ross River virus cases rising?

Ross River virus infection is considered endemic to many parts of the country but is most common in tropical areas of Queensland, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia.

Surveillance detected a **high number of mosquitoes carrying the virus** across 9 different local government areas stretching from Mackay down to south-east Queensland.

Queensland Chief Health Officer Dr John Gerrard said the infections typically rise with the onset of **rain and warm temperatures in December, before peaking in February and March**.

How can you protect yourself from Ross River virus?

There is no vaccine for Ross River virus infection, but there are several measures you can take to help protect yourself.

Gerrard recommended staying vigilant of mosquitoes, particularly at dusk and dawn when some species are most active.

"Measures to prevent mosquito bites include regularly applying insect repellent containing DEET, picardin, or oil of lemon eucalyptus and wearing loose, light-coloured clothing to cover up arms, legs, and feet," he said.

"Around your home, you should empty containers holding water or remove standing water wherever possible, at least weekly, and ensure flyscreens are in good order so mosquitoes can't enter your home easily."

1562 cas de fièvre à Ross virus dans la région du Queensland en Australie



Published Date: 2024-04-02 18:45:32 CEST

Subject: PRO/AH/EDR> Ross River virus - Australia: (QL)

<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715736,285>

Dengue, Amérique du Sud

Epidémie majeure de dengue en Amérique Centrale et du Sud

Central America

Guatemala. 8 Mar 2024. (Reported) as of 17 Feb 2024, 6760 cases; Severe cases 31; Deaths 3.

Panama. 10 Mar 2024. (Reported) 2745 cases; Serious cases 14;

Regions most affected: Panama Metro, Panama Oeste, Colón, Chiriquí and Panamá Este.

Caribbean

Dominican Republic. 5 Mar 2024. (Reported) 3889 cases in 1st 5 weeks of 2024.

Puerto Rico. 29 Mar 2024. (Registered), 549 cases, public health emergency declared.

South America

Argentina. 12 Mar 2024. (Reported) in January and February 2024, 78 606 cases; Deaths 47 in these provinces: Chaco (12), Corrientes (8), Córdoba (3), Entre Ríos (1), Formosa (5), Misiones (13), Buenos Aires (11), Santa Fe (2), Tucumán (1), Santiago del Estero (1);

Dengue serotypes circulating: DEN-1, DEN-2 y DEN-3 with DEN-2 predominant followed by DEN-1.

Brazil. 21 Mar 2024. (Reported) more than 2 million cases; Affected states: Acre, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Minas Gerais,, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Distrito Federal; Health emergency declared.

[A 30 Mar 2024 update reported 2 486 502 confirmed cases, 897 deaths with 1337 additional deaths under investigation.

Peru. 22 Mar 2024. (Registered) 79 741, 262,2% more than last year (2023); Deaths 82; Regions most affected:: La Libertad (16 247 cases), Lima (12 306), Piura (11 470), Ica (10 909), Llama (8.623).

Ecuador. 16 Mar 2024. (Confirmed) 11 492 cases; Provinces affected: Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Manabí, Los Ríos, El Oro, Guayas; Deaths 15 with 6 adults, 9 children; Dengue viruses circulating: DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3 (for the 1st time).

Uruguay. 4 Mar 2024. (Confirmed) 32 imported cases, 2 locally acquired cases.



Published Date: 2024-03-31 03:00:43 CEST

Subject: PRO/AH/EDR> Dengue/DHF update (15): Americas

<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715715,52913>

Oropouche Virus, Brésil, Bolivie

1398 cas confirmés de Fièvre d'Oropouche dans le Nord du Brésil, 134 cas confirmés en Bolivie

- La fièvre Oropouche est une maladie zoonotique principalement transmise par des moucheron de l'espèce *Culicoides paraensis*.
- Bien que le virus ait été découvert en 1955, une plus grande attention a été accordée récemment au virus et à la maladie en raison d'épidémies de fièvre Oropouche dans différentes régions du Brésil et du Pérou.
- Des études sérologiques chez l'homme et les mammifères sauvages ont également détecté le virus Oropouche en Argentine, en Bolivie, en Colombie et en Équateur.
- Plusieurs mammifères agissent comme réservoirs de la maladie, même si le cycle sylvatic du virus Oropouche reste à bien évaluer.
- La fièvre Oropouche ne présente pas de symptômes clés permettant de la différencier des autres maladies fébriles à arbovirus des Amériques. Des cas sporadiques de méningite aseptique ont également été décrits avec un bon pronostic.
- La perte d'habitat peut augmenter la probabilité d'émergence du virus Oropouche à court terme en Amérique du Sud.



Fig. 5. *Culicoides paraensis*, main vector of Oropouche virus. *Culicoides*

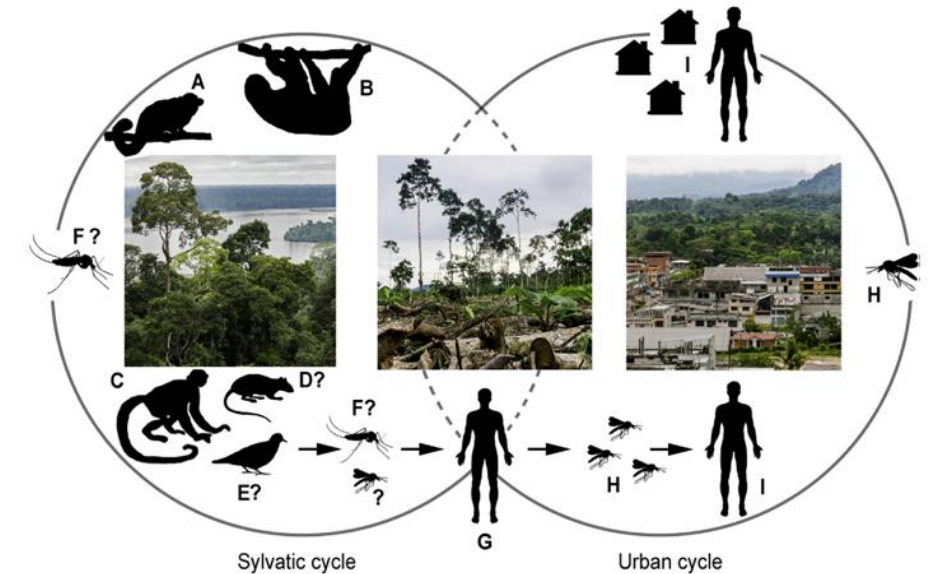


Fig. 4. Life cycle of Oropouche virus in the wild and domestic interface. Sylvatic oropouche virus cycle includes wild mammals such as *Callithrix penicillata* (A), *Bradypus tridactylus* (B), *Sapajus alloata* (C), *Allouatta caraya*, and the plausible role of *Proechimys* sp. (D). Oropouche virus also has been isolated from wild birds (E). Mosquito species incriminated in the maintenance of Oropouche virus has been suggested (*Coquillettia venezuelensis* and *Aedes serratus*, (F). Anthropogenic disturbance of natural areas may facilitate Oropouche virus spillover to humans (G), generating outbreaks in urban settlements (I). The urban cycle is apparently maintained by *Culicoides paraensis* (H). *Culex quinquefasciatus* has also been implicated in Oropouche virus circulation. The role of *Cu. paraensis* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* in the sylvatic life cycle is still unclear (F).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micinf.2017.11.013>

<https://www.breakinglatest.news/world/oropouche-fever-is-there-a-risk-of-an-outbreak-in-brazil/>

<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715904,5>

Encéphalite équine de l'ouest, Argentine, Uruguay

51 cas d'Encéphalite équine de l'ouest dans la région de Buenos Aires et 4 cas en Uruguay

- There are reports of Western equine encephalitis virus (WEEV) infections in horses, humans or both, in parts of Argentina and Uruguay (see map).
- WEEV is spread mostly by the bite of an infected mosquito and can cause severe disease.
- Severe illness can occur in people of any age; however, young children, particularly infants and children aged <2 years, and older adults are at greater risk for severe illness. Children who develop neurologic disease have a 30% chance of having a permanent disability such as seizures, spasticity, and cognitive or behavioral disorders. Mortality is low, only around 4%.
- Travelers to these areas should take steps to [prevent mosquito bites](#).



Green indicates areas where WEEV infections have been reported in horses, humans or both

Rougeole, USA

Measles cases in 2024

As of April 11, 2024, a total of **121 measles cases were reported by 18 jurisdictions**: Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington. There have been 7 outbreaks (defined as 3 or more related cases) reported in 2024, and 71% of cases (86 of 121) are outbreak-associated.

Age

Under 5 years: **57 (47%)**
 5-19 years: **27 (22%)**
 20+ years: **37 (31%)**

Vaccination Status

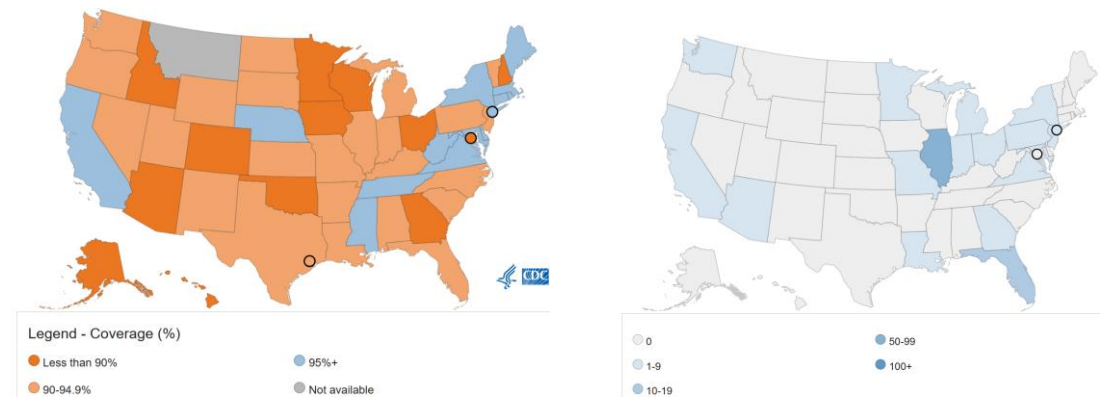
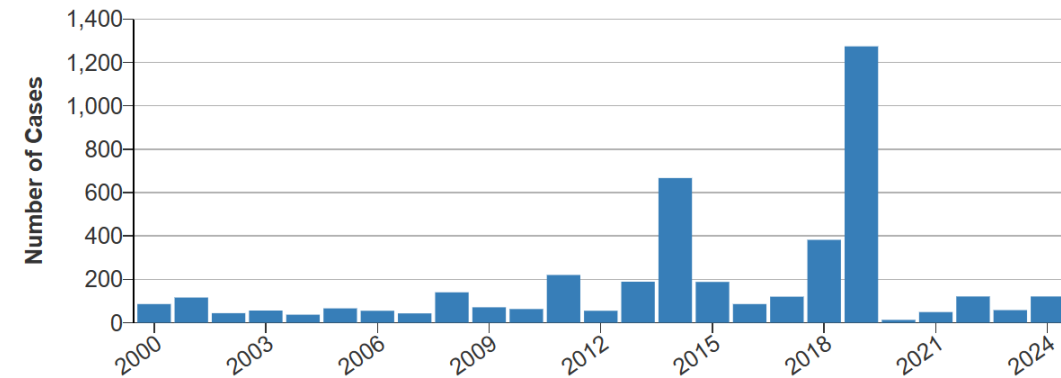
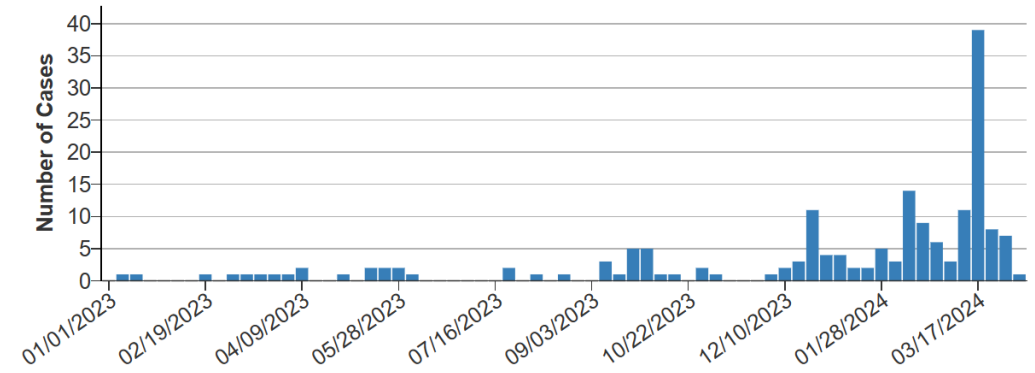
Unvaccinated or Unknown: **82%**
 One MMR dose: **13%**
 Two MMR doses: **5%**

56%

of cases hospitalized (68 of 121 cases) for isolation or for management of measles complications.

Percent of Age Group Hospitalized

Under 5 years: **65%** (37 of 57)
 5-19 years: **37%** (10 of 27)
 20+ years: **57%** (21 of 37)



Mpox, République Démocratique du Congo

Epidémie de Mpox en RDC avec taux de mortalité de 10% touchant principalement les enfants

An mpox outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that began in 2023 has expanded to 23 of the country's 26 provinces, including Kinshasa, with **children the most affected group**.

Health officials said the outbreak is occurring alongside an alarming humanitarian crisis, which includes the world's second biggest refugee displacement and the effects of severe flooding.

The DRC is also battling cholera, measles, anthrax, and plague outbreaks. WHO officials also said that, in most parts of the country, especially the east, residents have been caught in the crossfire of violent clashes, overwhelming hospitals with injured people.

The mpox outbreak involves a different clade of the virus than the one circulating globally. The clade 1 virus in the DRC is known to be more virulent, **with a case-fatality rate (CFR) as high as 10%**. The DRC's outbreak is also notable because it is the first outbreak involving clade 1 that has involved some **sexual spread**, including **heterosexual transmission**.

So far the DRC has reported **3941 suspected mpox cases this year [2024], 271 of them fatal**, for a [CFR] of 7% - much higher than the global CFR of less than 0.2%. Only 389 of the DRC cases have been lab-confirmed, which the WHO said points to diagnostic challenges in the country.

Two-thirds of the mpox cases have been reported in children, with a 10% CFR in infants and young children. The WHO added that the proportion of deaths is rising.

The WHO said the accelerating geographic expansion poses a threat to neighboring countries as well as the wider global community. So far, **no cases of the clade 1 virus circulating in the DRC have been reported outside the country**.

The Republic of Congo recently reported its first mpox cases, though it isn't clear what strain is involved.

The WHO noted that the emergence of gene deletions may affect the ability of other countries to detect imported cases.

In a recent Eurosurveillance report, researchers noted the problems with test reliability in identifying the DRC strain and raised the possibility that at least 2 outbreaks are underway in the DRC.



CDC/ Brian W.J. Mahy

*ANRS | MIE - WEEKLY REVIEW ON MPOX
OUTBREAK IN DRC, WEEK 17, 5 APRIL 2024
[https://promedmail.org/promed-
post?place=8715779,194](https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715779,194)*

Lassa Fever, Nigeria

682 cas de Fièvre de Lassa au Nigéria et 128 décès, avec un taux de mortalité de 18.8%

Despite extensive efforts, the Federal Republic of Nigeria continues to confront an expanding Lassa fever outbreak in 2024, reporting new cases and deaths.

Throughout 2024, Nigeria's Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDC) confirmed **682 cases and 128 deaths**, which is a Lassa fever case fatality rate of **18.8%**, far exceeding the rate recorded in 2023.

The report identified 62% of confirmed cases originating from Ondo, Edo, and Bauchi states.

Without an available vaccine, the US CDC says the risk of Lassa virus infection is associated with peridomestic **rodent exposure**, where inappropriate food storage increases the risk. The CDC says people should practice safe food precautions and avoid handling, cooking, or eating raw or undercooked meat or animal products.

Transmission: inhalation of dust contaminated by rodent droppings, contact with infected rats/humans

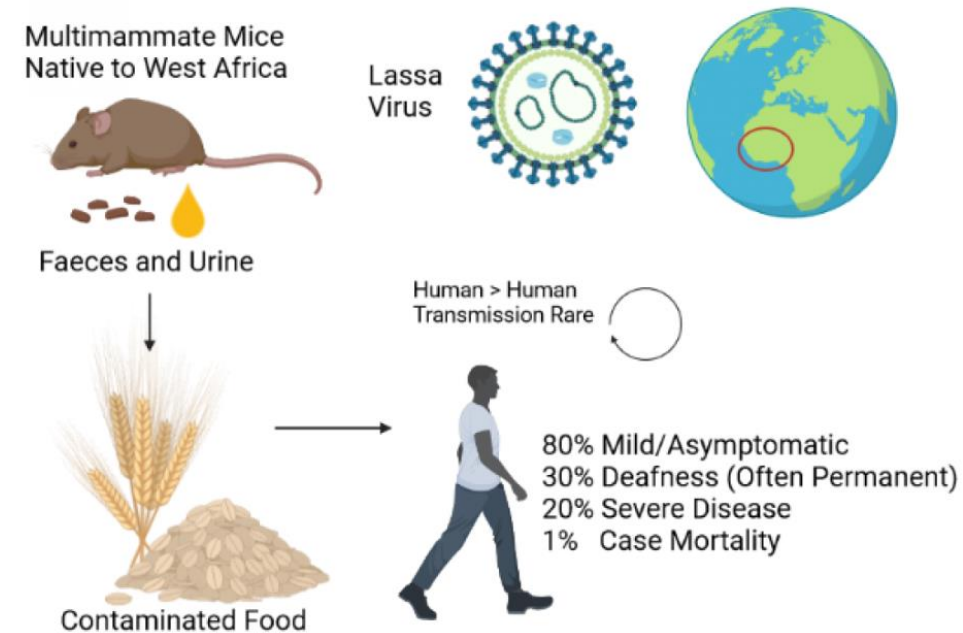
Phase 2 clinical trial underway for first lassa fever virus vaccine candidate. Recombinant viral vector vaccine (using VSV like ZEBOV)



Published Date: 2024-03-23 22:52:19 CET

Subject: PRO/AH/EDR> Lassa fever - West Africa (09): Nigeria

Lassa Virus Transmission and Mortality



[Lassa Fever Case Fatality Rate Reaches 18% — Precision Vaccinations News](https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715576,62)
<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715576,62>
<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715860,62>

Diphthérie, Afrique

Epidémie de Diphtérie en Guinea, Nigeria, Niger, Gabon, and Cameroon



34 704

Cumulative
Suspected cases

23 883

Cumulative
Confirmed cases

926

Deaths

5/7

Active countries

- As of February 25, 2024, 34,704 suspected cases of diphtheria were reported across Nigeria, Guinea, Niger, Mauritania, South Africa, Cameroon, and Gabon. **Nigeria was the most severely affected, accounting for 78% of cases and 70% of deaths.**
- Mauritania has not reported cases since epi week 44/2023, and the outbreak in Pollsmoor Prison, Western Cape Province, South Africa, has been successfully contained. Therefore, the diphtheria outbreak is no longer active in Mauritania and South Africa. Gabon reported one laboratory confirmed case in the Bitam district, on the border with Cameroon.
- Recent epidemiological trends show a **surge in weekly cases in Guinea and geographical expansion**, contrasting with a decline observed in the remaining affected countries.
- Guinea is the priority country for the next week, while close monitoring is required in Cameroon and Gabon.
- A cross-border coordination and surveillance meeting was held last week between Guinea and Mali.
- 70% of the suspected cases were among 1 to 14-year-old children, 61% of suspected cases are females, and only 24% are fully vaccinated

<https://tinyurl.com/y3mjw8jk>

<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715390,6075>

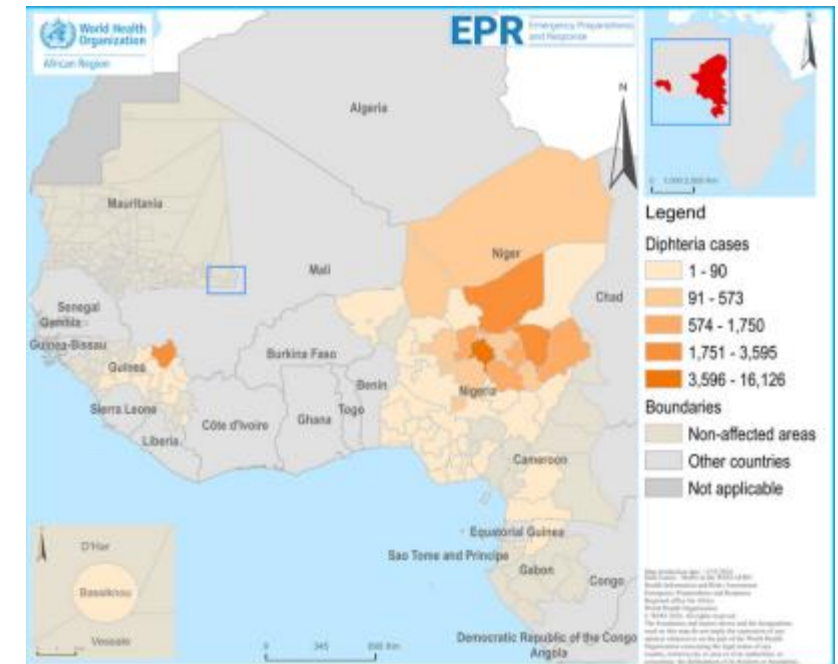


Figure 2. Distribution of suspected Diphtheria cases by country in the WHO African Region as of 25 February 2024.

Choléra, Afrique

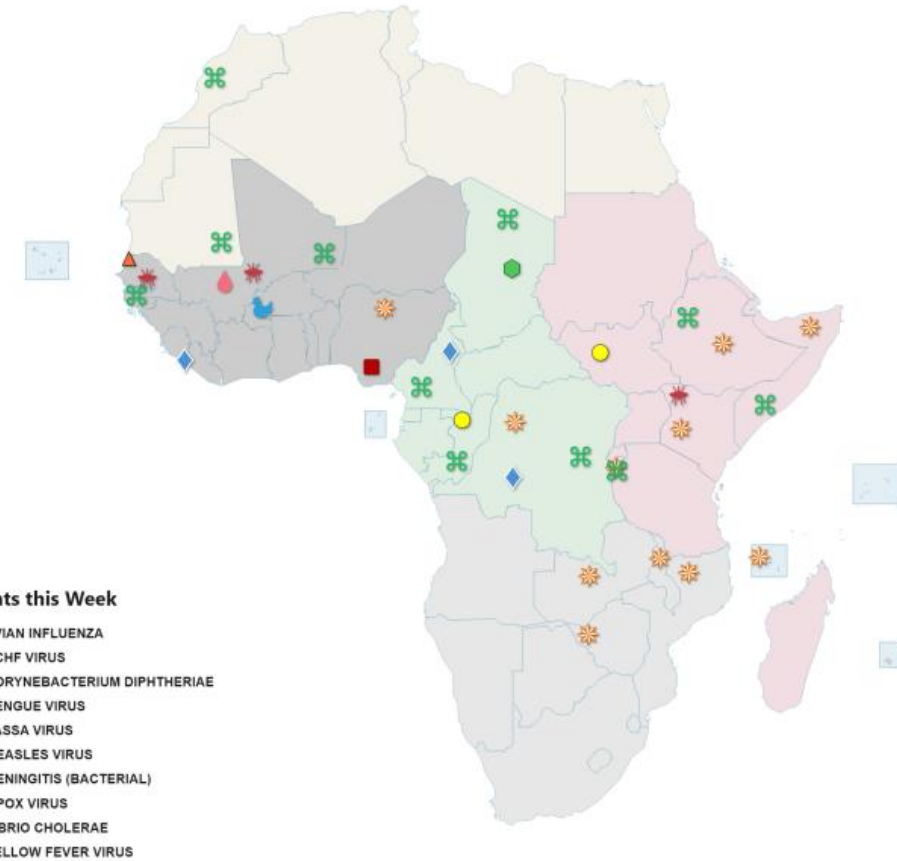
Cholera in Africa

9,702 confirmed human case(s), **55,794** suspected human case(s)
1,222 human deaths (CFR: **1.87%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Vibrio cholerae	First Reported	1-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	22-Mar-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	15 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	HIGH	Human Risk Assessment	HIGH
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 65,496 cases (9,702 confirmed; 55,794 suspected) and 1,222 deaths (CFR: 1.87%) of cholera have been from 15 Africa Union (AU) Member States (MS): Burundi (107 cases; 0 deaths), Cameroon (138; 27), Comoros (419; 12), Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC (9,699; 195)], Ethiopia (7,460; 54), Kenya(186; 1), Malawi (216; 3), Mozambique (6,127; 11), Nigeria (318; 4), Somalia (4,956; 60), South Africa (2; 0), Tanzania (1,846; 32), Uganda (38; 1), Zambia (18,938; 591) and Zimbabwe (15,046; 231). This week, 5,128 new cases and 68 new deaths of cholera were reported from 11 AU MS: Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Rougeole, Afrique

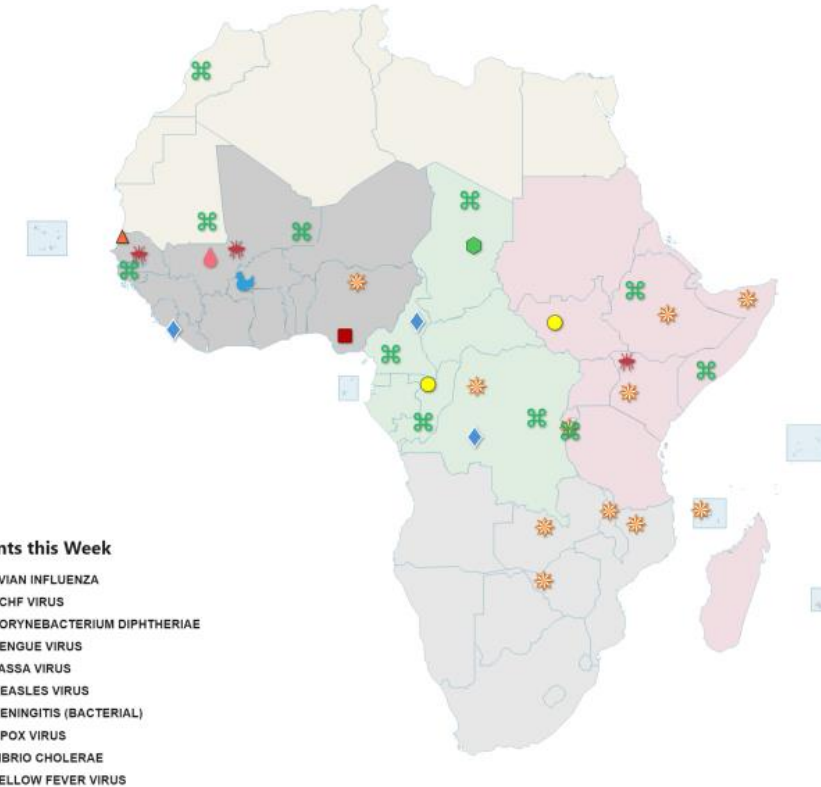
Measles in Africa

3,788 confirmed human case(s), **59,758** suspected human case(s)
1,056 human deaths (**CFR: 1.66%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Measles virus	First Reported	1-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	22-Mar-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	19 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	HIGH	Human Risk Assessment	MODERATE
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 63,546 case (3,788 confirmed; 59,758 suspected) and 1,056 deaths (CFR: 1.66%) of measles have been reported from 19 AU MS: Burkina Faso (3,817 cases; 12 deaths), Burundi (3,532; 67), Chad (2,712; 4), Cameroon (752; 104), Central African Republic (888; 3), Congo (155; 2), DRC (27,835; 753), Ethiopia (11,666; 87), Gabon (106; 0), Kenya(157; 2), Liberia (271; 0), Mali (318; 0) Mauritania (1406; 4), Morocco (1,676; 4), Nigeria (2739; 2), Senegal (188; 0), Somalia (3,941; 9), Uganda (725; 3) and Zambia (470; 0). This week, 8,830 new cases and 77 new deaths of measles were reported from 11 AU MS: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Somalia.

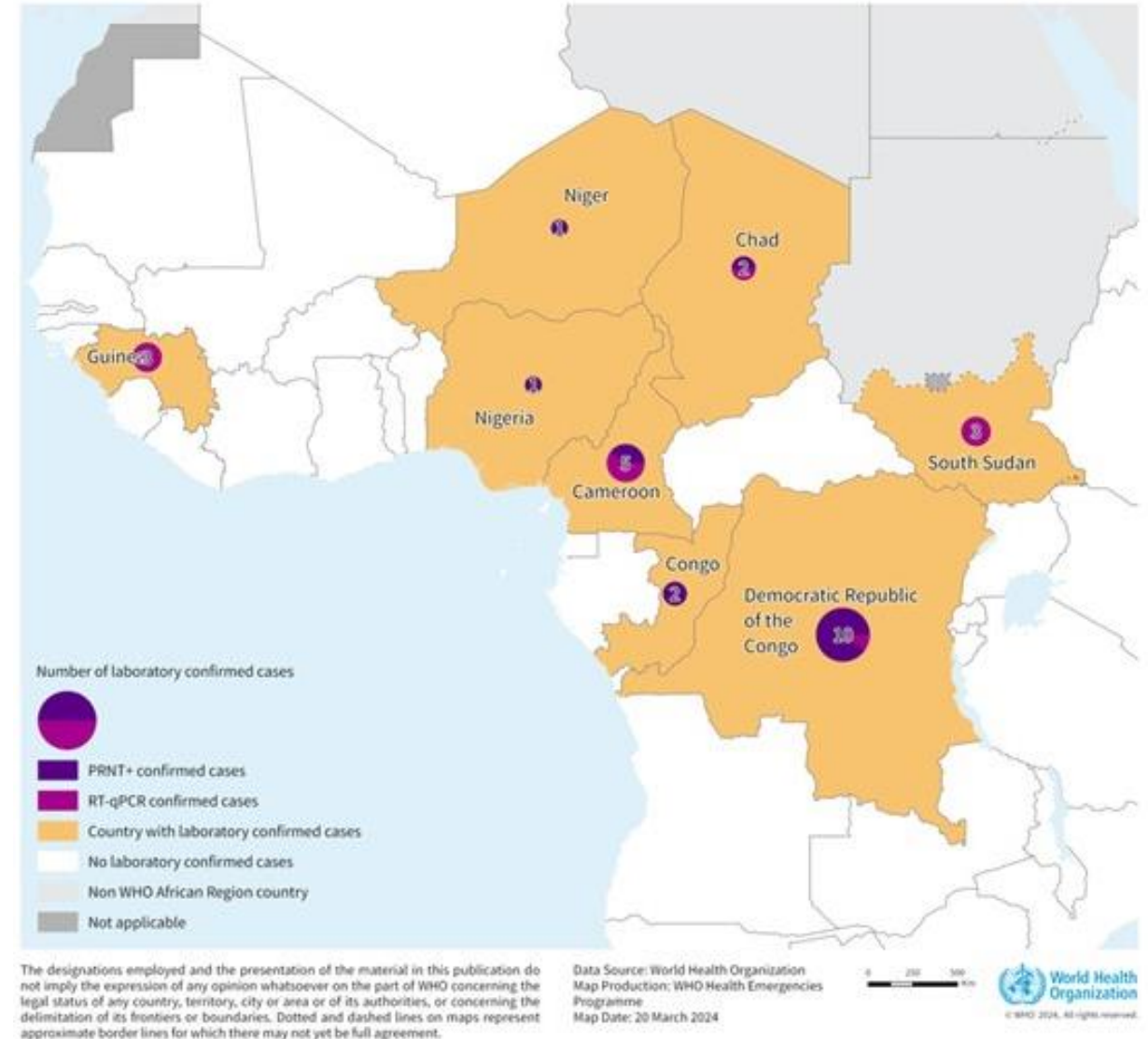


Fièvre Jaune, Afrique

Depuis le début de l'année 2023 et au 25 février 2024, un total de 13 pays de la Région africaine de l'OMS ont documenté des cas probables et confirmés de fièvre jaune (FJ), à savoir le Burkina Faso, le Cameroun, la République centrafricaine, le Tchad et la République centrafricaine. du Congo, de la Côte d'Ivoire, de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), de la Guinée, du Niger, du Nigeria, du Soudan du Sud, du Togo et de l'Ouganda.

Les données préliminaires pour 2023 indiquent un taux de létalité (Létalité) de 11 %.

Country	Number of YF confirmed cases		Date of symptoms onset of last confirmed case	YF confirmed deaths
	PRNT+	RT-qPCR		
Cameroon*	6 (4 rejected)	3	EW 42 & EW 45	0
Chad	1	1	Information not available	0
Republic of the Congo	2	0	EW6	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9	1	EW51	0
Guinea	0	3	EW 42/2023 & EW51/2023	NA ^v
Niger	1	0	EW1/2024	0
Nigeria	1	0	EW2/ 2024	0
South Sudan	0	3	EW 52 /2023 EW 1/2024	0



<https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2024-DON510>
<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715531,6075>

Figure 1. Distribution of reported confirmed yellow fever cases in eight countries in the WHO African Region between 1 October 2023 (EW40/2023) and 21 February 2024 (EW8/2024)

Hépatite E, Sud Soudan, Chad

Sud Soudan

3 cas suspects dont 2 confirmés à VHE dont une petite fille de 3 ans dans le Comté de Twic. Suspicion de contamination de l'eau de boisson.

Chad

À ce jour, MSF a enregistré 954 cas d'hépatite E parmi les réfugiés qui ont fui les conflits armés au Soudan, dont 11 femmes enceintes ; 4 patients sont décédés. La plupart des cas (469) se sont produits dans le camp d'Adré, où 122 000 personnes attendent d'être transférées vers des camps de réfugiés plus permanents. Les équipes ont également enregistré 292 cas à Aboutengue, 132 à Metche et 41 dans les camps d'Al-Acha. Dans le camp d'Adré, il n'y a qu'une latrine pour 677 personnes, tandis que dans le camp de Metché, il y a une latrine pour 225 personnes.



A woman searching for water looks at the queue of jerry cans waiting to be filled in Metche camp, where MSF teams provide clean water. Chad, November 2023.

<https://bnnbreaking.com/breaking-news/health/hepatitis-e-outbreak-declared-in-warrap-state-south-sudan-following-toddlers-positive-test>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/urgent-action-needed-hepatitis-e-spreads-through-sudanese-refugee-camps-chad>

<https://promedmail.org/promed-post?place=8715430,28188>

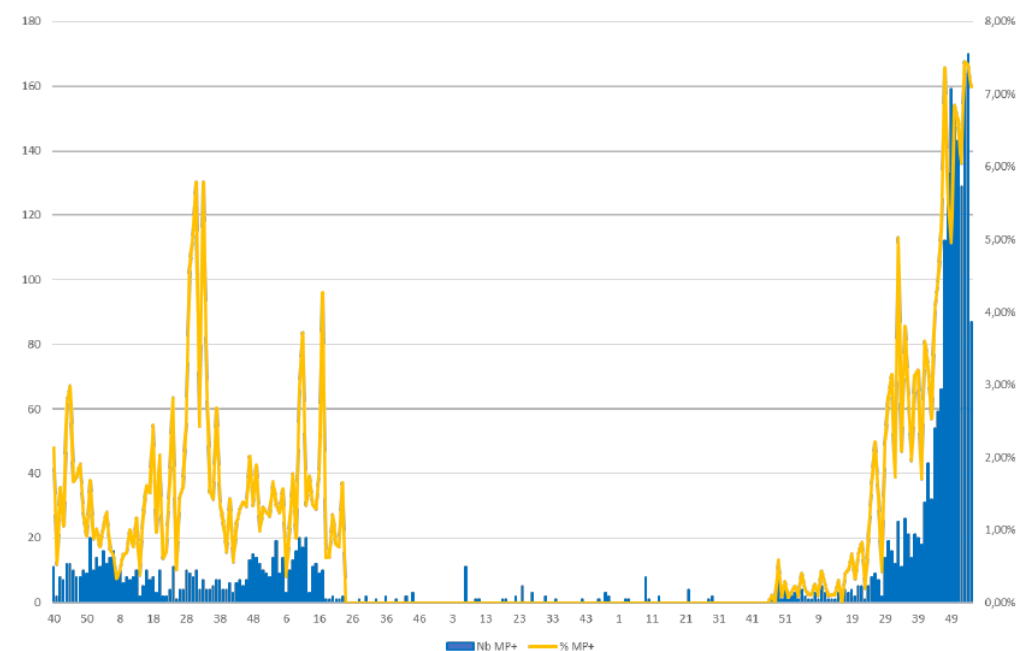
Mycoplasma pneumoniae, France

Points clés au 21 janvier 2024

- Recrudescence des infections à *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* en lien avec la levée des mesures sanitaires et la baisse de l'immunité de la population contre l'infection.
- Part des passages aux urgences pour pneumopathie bactérienne fin décembre (S52) chez les 15-44 ans et les 5-14 ans dépassant largement les valeurs observées lors d'épidémies précédentes, avec des niveaux près de deux et quatre fois supérieures aux valeurs moyennes de la période de référence 2015-2020 dans ces classes d'âge.
- Peu de souches résistantes aux macrolides (traitement antibiotique de 1^{re} ligne) parmi les prélèvements analysés entre les semaines 27/2023 et 02/2024.
- Au 21 janvier 2024, tendance à la stabilisation ou diminution des indicateurs à des niveaux restant très élevés en S03.

Santé publique France / Bulletin / Situation des infections à *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* en France au 21 janvier 2024 /
Édition nationale / 13 février 2024 / p. 6

Figure 4. Nombre et taux hebdomadaire de détection par PCR de *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* tous âges confondus, semaines 40/2018 à 03/2024, réseau de laboratoires hospitaliers RENAL



Source : CNR virus des infections respiratoires

West Nile Virus – Bilan 2023

2023 : **709 cas** acquis dans l'UE, dont **67 morts**, rapportés par 9 pays.

Nombre absolu < à 2022 (1116 cas) mais nombre de régions touchées > au pic de 2018 (1549).

➔ Circulation géographique plus large

22 régions rapportant des cas pour la 1^{ère} fois :

- Gironde, Charente-Maritime, Alpes-Maritimes, Charente, et Haute-Corse en **France**
- Sömmerda en **Allemagne**
- Kastoria et Ioannina en **Grèce**
- Imperia, Taranto, Lecce, Cosenza, Bari, Salerno, et Verbano-Cusio-Ossola en **Italie**
- Gorj and Timiș en **Roumanie**
- Cáceres, Huelva, Valencia/València, Barcelona, et Toledo en **Espagne**.

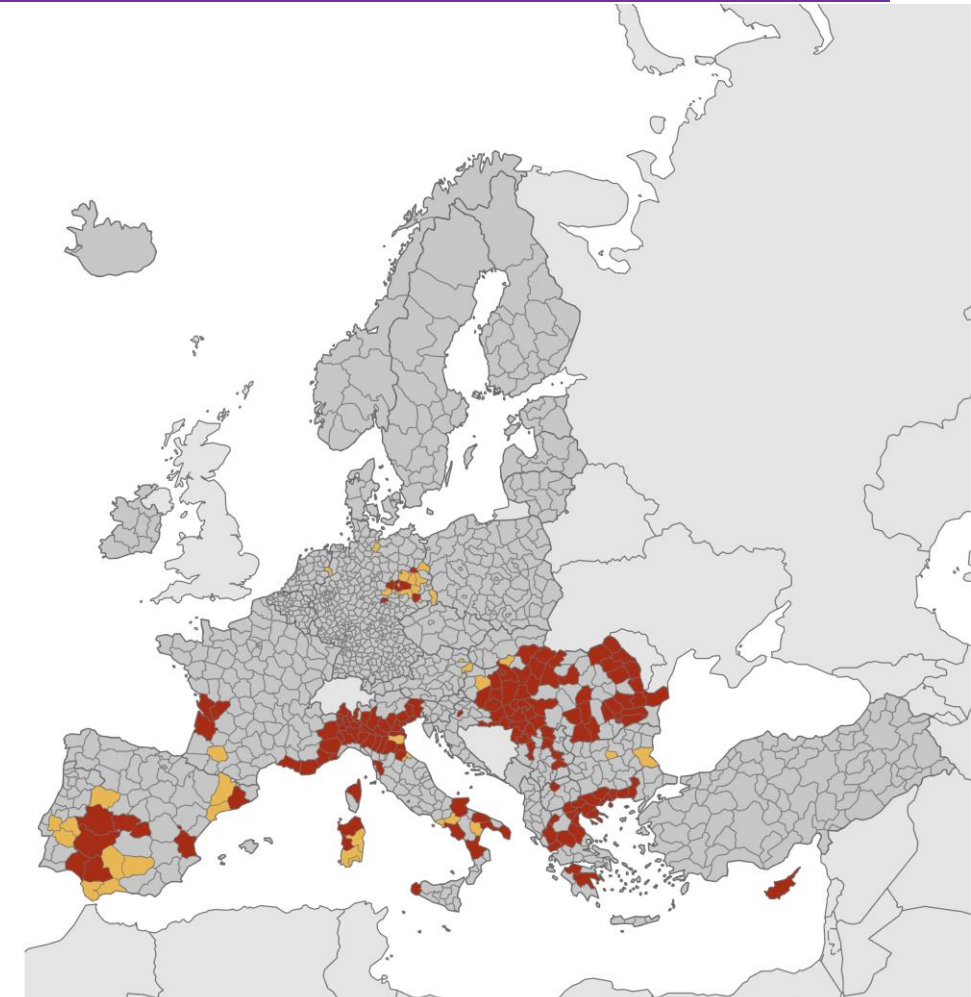


Distribution of human and animal West Nile virus infections in NUTS 3 or GAUL 1 regions of the EU/EEA and neighbouring countries during 2023 season, as of 4th January 2024

- Human infections, with or without outbreaks among equids and/or birds
- Outbreaks among equids and/or birds
- No infections reported
- Not included

Countries not visible in the main map extent

- Malta
- Liechtenstein



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics ©
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. Map produced by ECDC on 13 February 2024

Cas acquis localement : Italie (336 cas), Grèce (162), Roumanie (103), France (43), Hongrie (29), Espagne (19), Allemagne (6), Croatie (6) and Chypre (5).

Décès : Italie (29), Grèce (23), Roumanie (12) et Espagne (3).

Rougeole, Europe

Les données les plus récentes pour l'Europe au niveau de l'ECDC montrent un taux de notification pour la région UE/EEE sur les 12 derniers mois de **4,98 par million d'habitants**.

Le taux pour la **France** est de **1,64** (avec 111 cas) et 5 pays ont des taux supérieurs à la France (**Autriche (19,16)** ; **Belgique (6,54)** ; **Estonie (3,00)** ; **Liechtenstein (76,32)** ; **Roumanie (88,70)**).

Source : Santé Publique France



Surveillance Atlas of Infectious Diseases

Measles ^(F) | All cases - Most recent 12 months only ^(F) | Reported confirmed cases ^(F) | 2024-02 ^(F)

MEASLES - All cases - Most recent 12 months only - Reported confirmed cases

PAYS	N
EU/EEA (without UK)	4864
Romania	3802
Austria	378
Germany	150
Italy	147
France	143
Belgium	78
Spain	26
Poland	25
Sweden	15
Lithuania	14
Greece	12
Portugal	12
Czechia	11
Denmark	10
Netherlands	7
Slovakia	5
Estonia	4
Croatia	4
Hungary	4
Liechtenstein	3
Slovenia	3
Finland	2
Ireland	2
Malta	2
Norway	2
Cyprus	1
Iceland	1
Latvia	1
Bulgaria	0
Luxembourg	0

Source : ECDC

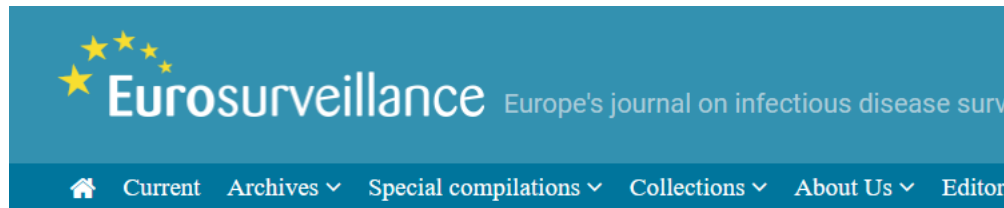


Rougeole, Europe



Alerte sur un variant de virus de la Rougeole avec mutation pouvant fausser certains résultats de PCR

➔ Suisse, Italie



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Letter


Letter to the editor: Further identification of a measles variant displaying mutations impacting molecular diagnostics, Northern Italy, 2024

Clara Fappani^{1,2,3,4} , Maria Gori^{1,3,4} , Silvia Bianchi^{1,3} , Marta Canuti⁵ , Daniela Colzani^{1,3} , Melissa Baggieri⁶ , Silvia Gioacchini⁶ , Emilio D'Ugo⁶ , Elisabetta Tanzi^{1,3} , Fabio Magurano⁶ , Antonella Amendola^{1,3} 



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Rapid communication


 Open Access

Identification of a measles variant displaying mutations impacting molecular diagnostics, Geneva, Switzerland, 2023

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Francisco-Javier Pérez-Rodríguez^{1,2,3} , Pascal Cherpillod^{1,2,3}, Valentine Thomasson¹, Pauline Vetter^{1,3} , Manuel Schibler^{1,2,3}

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Abstract



Full-Text



Figures & Tables



References (9)



Supplementary Material



Metrics/Cited By

Real-time PCR is one of the most widely used techniques to diagnose measles cases. Here we report measles virus variants with three genetic mutations in the reverse primer annealing site of a widely used PCR. The mutations result in a slight loss of the PCR sensitivity. Variants bearing the three mutations presently circulate in different countries since at least the end of 2021. Our findings highlight the usefulness of molecular surveillance in monitoring if oligonucleotides in diagnostic tests remain adequate.

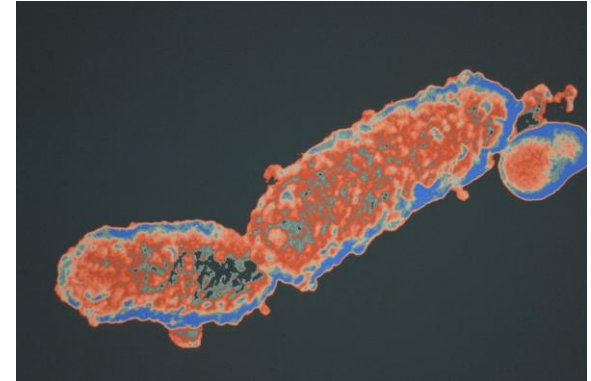
 Open Access

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Coqueluche, Europe

Nombreuses épidémies rapportées en Europe



République Tchèque : 5 297 cas pour les 3 premiers mois de 2024

Pays-Bas : 1 400 cas au 15 mars 2024

Belgique: 163 cas au 18 Février 2024 (vs 363 pour tout 2023)

Espagne: 431 cas au 18/02/2024 (vs 20 sur la même période en 2023)

Serbie : 3 décès de nourrissons



Danemark : pic fin 2023, en diminution début 2024

Coqueluche, Danemark



Pertussis epidemic in Denmark, August 2023 to February 2024, Nordholm *et al.*

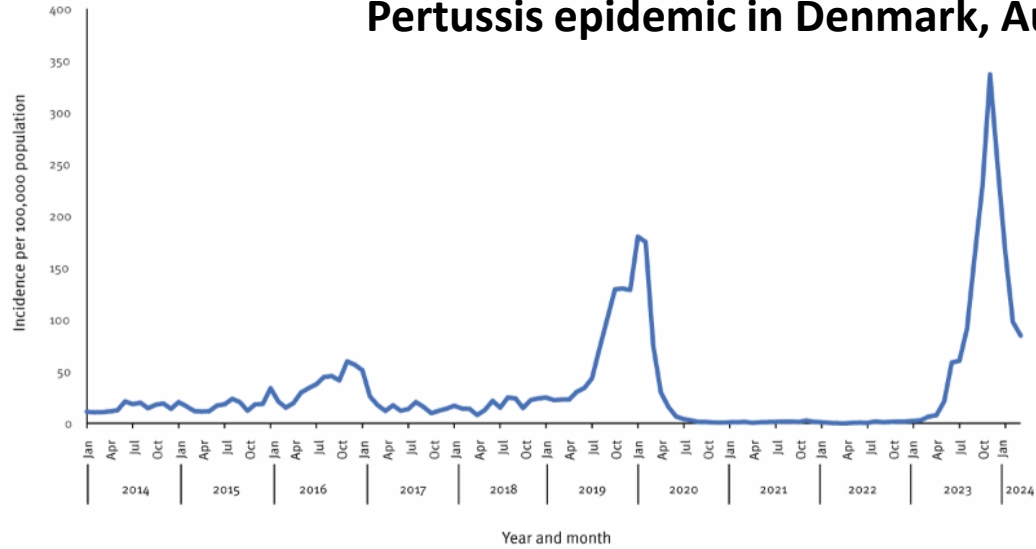


Figure 1. Pertussis incidence per year and month, Denmark, January 2014–March 2024 (n = 19,972 cases)

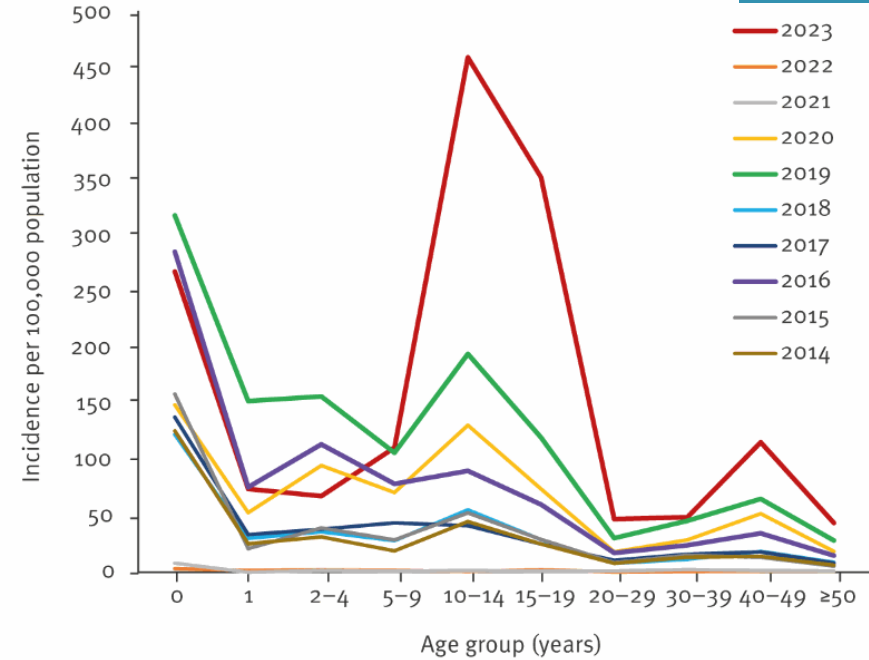


Figure 2. Pertussis incidence by age group and year, Denmark, 2014–2023 (n = 19,972 cases)

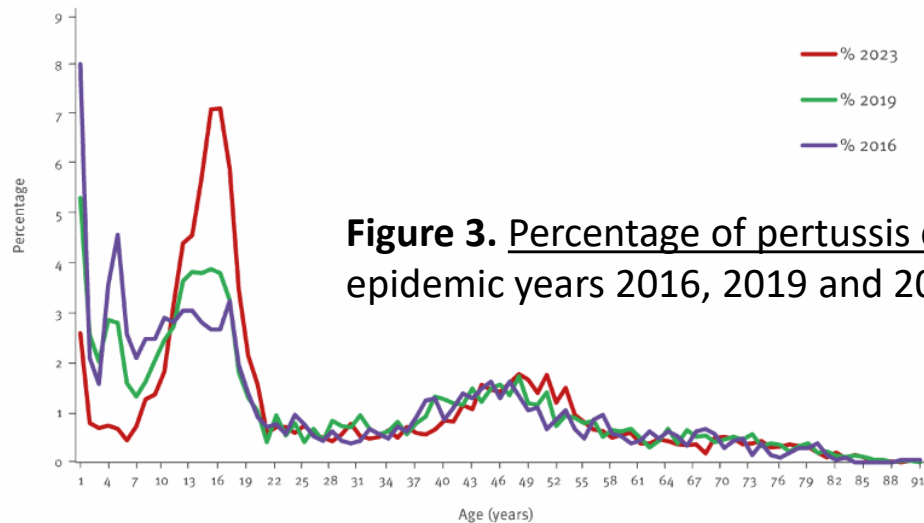


Figure 3. Percentage of pertussis cases by age, Denmark, epidemic years 2016, 2019 and 2023 (n = 11,841cases)

Incidence record, touchant moins les âges plus jeunes que les épidémies de 2016 et 2019

➔ effet de la vaccination maternelle ?

Encéphalite à tique, Europe



Estonie: According to the Health Board, this year [2024] the first case of tick-borne encephalitis was registered in Saaremaa [Saare County]. According to the [Estonian] Department of Health, the number of tick-borne encephalitis cases has almost tripled over the past 3 years.

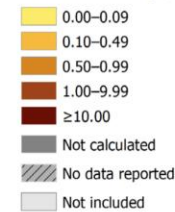
Russie: The 1st case of tick-borne encephalitis was detected in the Pskov region.

Pologne: Bilan 2023 : 659 cas

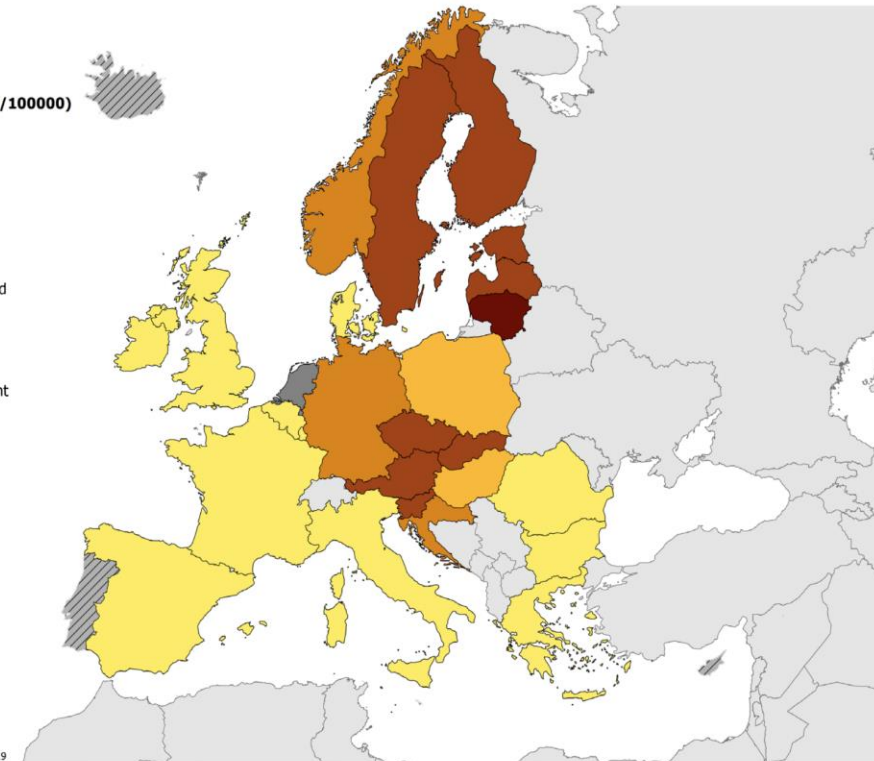
UK: Doctors record first-ever case of deadly tick-borne virus in the UK. A mountain biker riding through North Yorkshire Moors National Park in 2022 became the first confirmed person in the U.K. to contract encephalitis after getting bit by at least one black-legged tick. The man began experiencing fatigue, muscle pain, and fever after 5 days but eventually regained some health. However, he began to lose coordination about a week later, and an MRI scan showed that he had developed encephalitis..



Notification rate (N/100000)



Countries not visible in the main map extent



ECDC. Map produced on: 23 Sep 2019

Source: Country reports from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom



Hépatites, Europe

Hépatite A, Portugal

23 cases between 1 Jan and 5 Mar 2024. The majority of cases are men aged between 20 and 49 years old, 44% in the context of sexual transmission, with no serious or fatal cases reported



Hépatite E, Finlande

In recent weeks, Finland has been surprised by the record high number of hepatitis E infections. According to the infectious disease register of the Institute of Health and Welfare, a total of 99 laboratory-confirmed infections have been recorded in 2024 from the beginning of January until 15 Mar 2024. At the same time in 2023, only 3 cases were recorded, and in recent years, an average of 30 infections have been detected per year.



Intoxications alimentaires, Europe

Salmonelle, UK et Finlande

Multi-country outbreak of *Salmonella* Mbandaka ST413 linked to consumption of chicken meat products in the EU/EEA and the UK. The shelf lives of contaminated frozen chicken meat products expired in November and December 2023. The most recent cases were detected in Finland in October 2023 and in the UK in February 2024.

EHEC 0157, UK

Officials in the UK are looking into an *E. coli* outbreak linked to chili sticks that has affected 5 people. Période de Noël 2023.

Botulisme, Russie

Two cases of botulism registered in Irkutsk after eating converted [processed] mushrooms

Diphyllobothriase (ténia du poisson), Russie

66 résidents du territoire de Krasnoïarsk ont contracté la diphyllobothriase, une infection due au ver solitaire, en 2023.



Influenza A (H1N1), Espagne

1 cas humain de grippe H1N1 variant en Catalogne en Janvier 2024, pas d'autres cas rapportés

On 29 January 2024, the Spanish health authorities notified the World Health Organization (WHO) of a laboratory confirmed human case of infection with swine-origin influenza A(H1N1) variant (v) virus, in the province of Lleida (Cataluña autonomous community), Spain. Including the current case, three cases of human infection with influenza A(H1N1)v virus have been reported in Spain. The first case was reported in 2008 and the second case was reported in January 2023. Based on the currently available information, no ongoing community transmission has been identified in this case. Thus, the risk of international disease spread through humans and/or community-level spread among humans is low.

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2024-DON503>

Psittacose, Europe

Augmentation des cas de Psittacoses dans plusieurs pays d'Europe



In February 2024, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and The Netherlands reported an increase in psittacosis cases observed in 2023 and at the beginning of 2024, particularly marked since November-December 2023. Five deaths were also reported. Exposure to wild and/or domestic birds was reported in most of the cases.



**Organisation
mondiale de la Santé**

Elizabethkingia anophelis, Pays-Bas

Cas de méningite néonatale liée à une contamination de l'eau sur un germe émergent


Eurosurveillance Europe's journal on infectious disease surveillance, epidemiology and global health

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Rapid communication
Open Access

Neonatal *Elizabethkingia anophelis* meningitis originating from the water reservoir of an automated infant milk dispenser, the Netherlands, February 2024

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B Ruben Brandsema^{1,*}, Ger-Jan Fleurke², Sigrid Rosema², Eke MW Schins³, Jelte Helfferich⁴, Erik Bathoorn^{2*}

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Here we report a neonate in the Netherlands hospitalised for treatment of a community-acquired meningitis caused by *Elizabethkingia anophelis*. Analysis by core genome multilocus sequence typing (cgMLST) based on the core genome sequence of the *E. anophelis* strain isolated from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) showed that it was clonally related to samples of the water reservoir of an automated infant milk dispenser that the family had used at home. This household appliance contains reservoirs for both water and infant formula, to automatically prepare a warmed milk bottle for infants.

We wish to raise awareness about a possible emergence of this pathogen in the community. This bacterium has already caused outbreaks of severe, difficult-to-treat infections in other parts of the world [1,2].

La Réunion - Mayotte

Leptospirose, La Réunion



Depuis janvier 2024, **119** cas de leptospirose ont été signalés (il s'agit d'un nombre de cas particulièrement élevé par rapport aux deux années précédentes à la même période) et 1 décès a été identifié (un autre décès est en cours d'investigation) (1 à 3 décès sont enregistrés par an à La Réunion).

La répartition des cas est la suivante : Sud (59%), Ouest (20%), Est (16%), Nord (5%). On constate une diminution du nombre de cas dans le sud de l'île et une augmentation du nombre de cas dans l'est.

Les patients sont essentiellement des hommes (96%) chez qui les hypothèses de contamination sont les activités agricoles et d'élevage (professionnelles ou de loisirs) et, dans une moindre mesure, les activités de loisirs en contact avec de l'eau douce et les activités de nettoyage de cours.



Choléra, Mayotte

Cas importés dans le contexte d'épidémie aux Comores ++

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
ars
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION | Choléra
15/04/2024

Ce bulletin d'information permet de suivre régulièrement l'évolution de la situation sanitaire liée au choléra sur le territoire.

CAS CONFIRMÉS **10**

DONT PATIENTS DÉCÉDÉS **0**

PERSONNES "CONTACTS" IDENTIFIÉES
ET PRISES EN CHARGE PAR LES ÉQUIPES
DE L'ARS

CONTACTS PROCHES TRAITÉS **60**

CONTACTS VACCINÉS **441**

COMMENT ÉVITER LA TRANSMISSION DU CHOLÉRA ?



Lavez-vous régulièrement
les mains



Buvez uniquement
de l'eau potable

CONDUITE À TENIR



VOUS SOUFFREZ DE
DIARRHÉES ET VOUS OU
QUELQU'UN DE VOTRE
ENTOURAGE REVEZ DES
COMORES OU D'AFRIQUE
CONTINENTALE DEPUIS
MOINS DE 10 JOURS



VOUS SOUFFREZ DE
DIARRHÉES AQUEUSES AIGÜES
ET D'UNE DÉSHYDRATATION
SÉVÈRE OU VOUS SOUFFREZ
DE DIARRHÉES APRÈS AVOIR
ÉTÉ EN CONTACT AVEC UN
CAS SUSPECT DE CHOLÉRA

EN CAS DE SYMPTÔMES

1 ISOLEZ-VOUS

2 APPELÉZ IMMÉDIATEMENT
LE 15

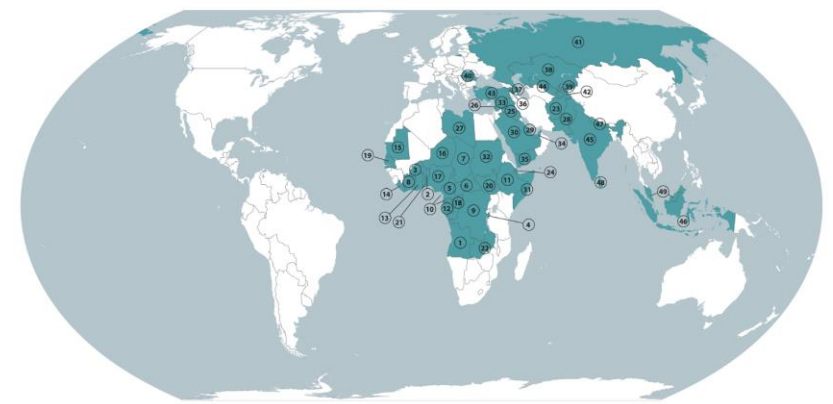
3 HYDRATEZ-VOUS

Rougeole, Proche-Orient

Iraq: 400-500 cas par mois à l'hôpital de Mossoul en 2024

Yémen : 220 cas sur Février 2024

Liban / Qatar / Arabie Saoudite / Syrie / Emirats Arabes Unis / Armenie / Azerbaïdjan / Turquie / Jordanie / Koweït / Bahreïn : augmentation des cas



Measles THN by WHO Region

AFRICAN	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	EUROPEAN	SOUTHEAST ASIAN	WESTERN PACIFIC
1. Angola	11. Ethiopia	36. Armenia	45. India	49. Malaysia
2. Benin	12. Gabon	37. Azerbaïdjan	46. Indonésie	
3. Burkina Faso	13. Ghana	38. Kazakhstan	47. Népal	
4. Burundi	14. Libéria	39. Kirghizstan	48. Sri Lanka	
5. Cameroun	15. Mauritanie	40. Roumanie		
6. Central African Republic	16. Niger	41. Russie		
7. Tchad	17. Nigeria	42. Tadjikistan		
8. Côte d'Ivoire	18. Rep. of the Congo	43. Turquie (Turquie)		
9. Dem. Rep. of the Congo	19. Sénégal	44. Ouzbékistan		
10. Equatorial Guinea	20. Soudan du Sud			
	21. Togo			
	22. Zambie			
		23. Afghanistan		
		24. Djibouti		
		25. Iraq		
		26. Liban		
		27. Libye		
		28. Pakistan		
		29. Qatar		
		30. Arabie Saoudite		
		31. Somalie		
		32. Soudan		
		33. Syrie		
		34. Emirats Arabes Unis		
		35. Yémen		

Measles Travel Health Notice

Hépatite B, Arabie Saoudite

Augmentation des cas d'hépatite B potentiellement liés au pèlerinage à la Mecque et le recours à des soins dentaires, esthétiques, utilisation de drogues



According to an internal medicine and infectious diseases physician Dr. Nizar Bahbari, the rise of hepatitis B infection in Makkah and Jeddah areas, which, according to Saudi Ministry of Health statistics, reached 938 cases in Jeddah and 648 cases in Makkah in 2022, could be attributed to Hajji foreigners who prefer to stay after Hajj and Umrah seasons, plus other unsafe practices of dental care, beauty salons, and drugs.



Yémen

Choléra

106 cas de diarrhées aiguës dont 22 cas confirmés de cholera, sur un seul hôpital

Diphtérie

En janvier 2024, **128** cas de diphtérie rapportés, dont 1-2 décès

Dengue

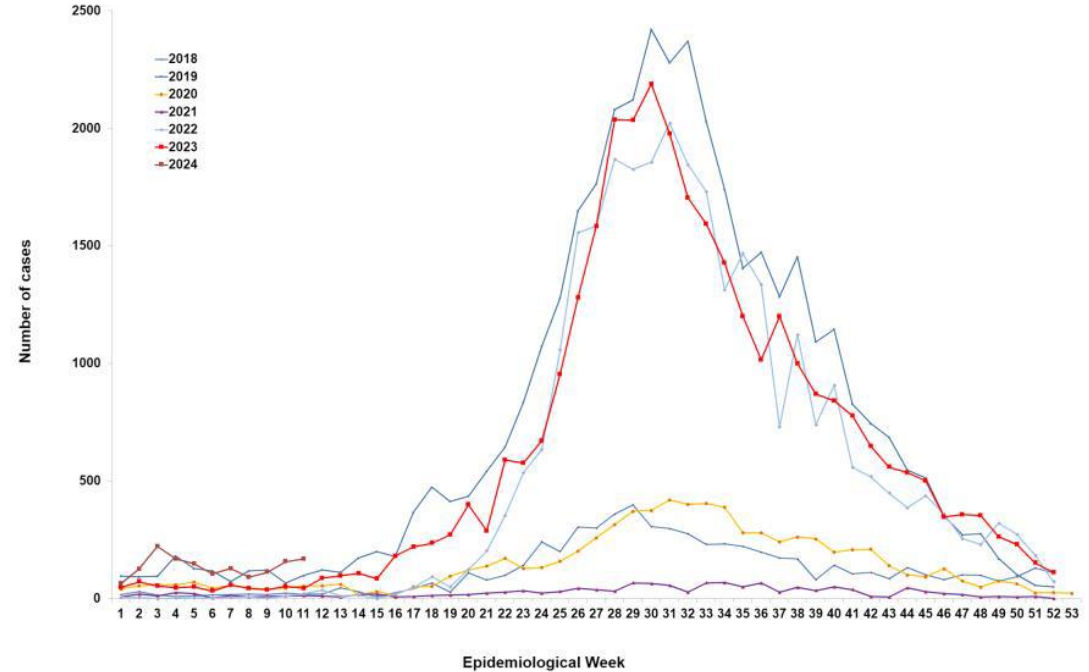
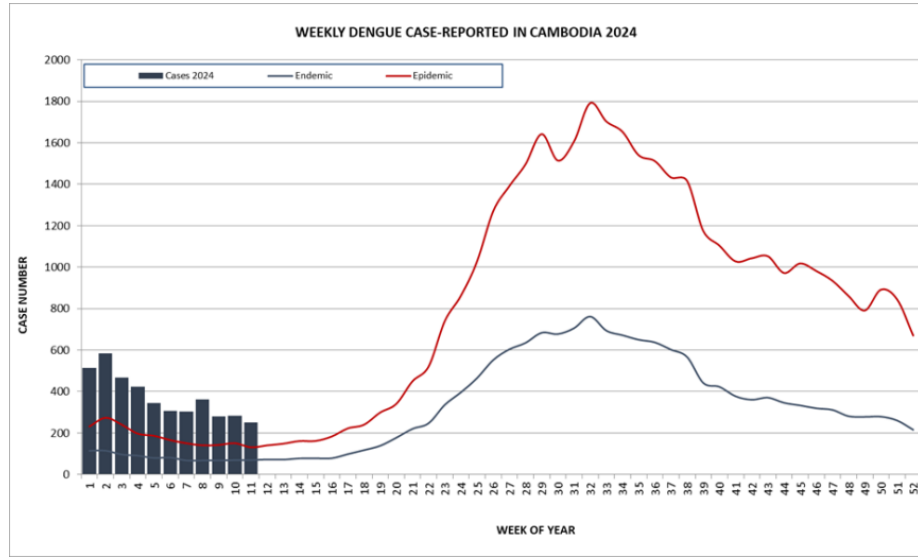
En janvier 2024, **951** cas de dengue rapportés, dont 1 décès



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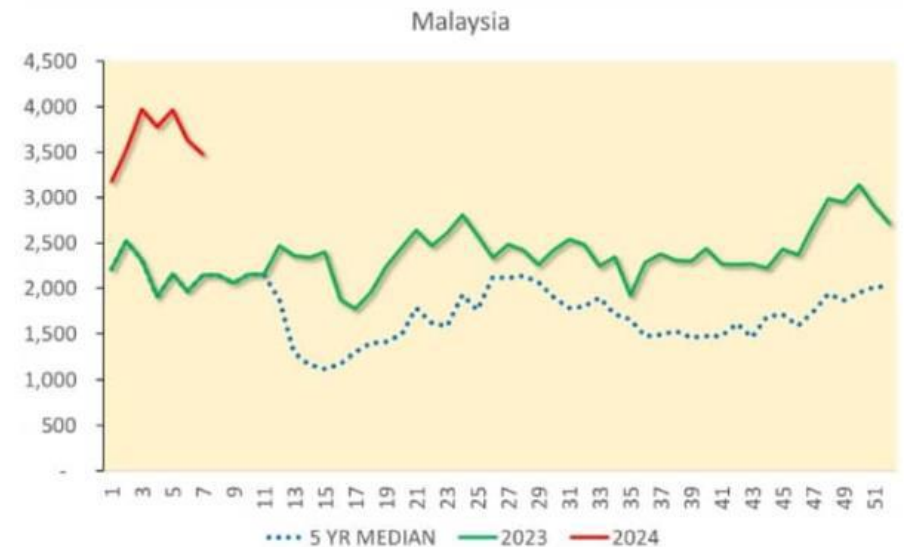


Dengue, Asie



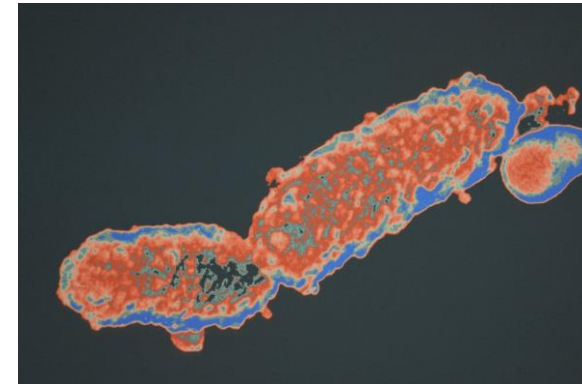
Pas encore aux pics annuels, mais déjà 2 à 3 fois l'incidence habituelle à cette période dans de nombreux pays...

Sri Lanka, Thaïlande, Bangladesh, Viêt Nam, Cambodge, Laos, Malaisie...



Coqueluche, Thaïlande

180 cas, dont un décès au 04/02/2024
– versus 393 cas pour tout 2023



**Organisation
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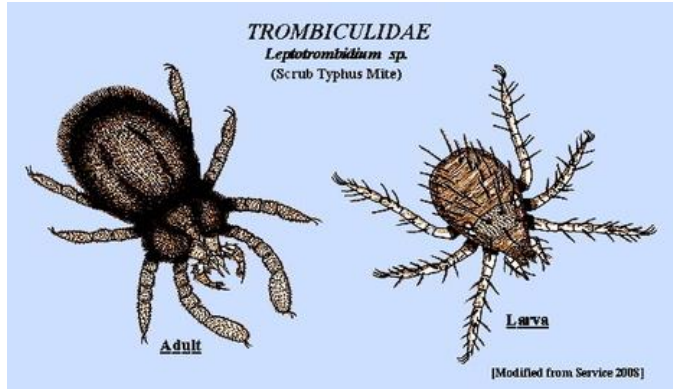
Rage, Asie

Augmentation des cas en 2023 notamment en **Malaisie** (20), **Inde**, et début 2024, au **Viêt Nam** (22 cas en Janvier-Février versus 10 pour tout 2023), **Philippines** (89)



Décès 100%

Typhus des Broussailles, Inde

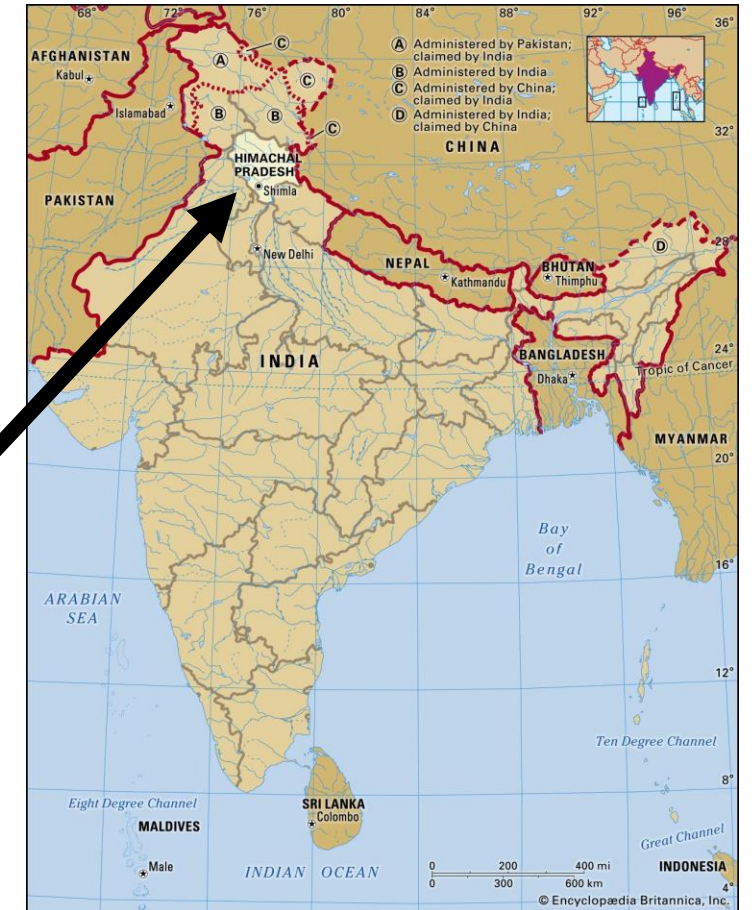


295 cas confirmés.

9 morts.

Etat de l'Himachal Pradesh.

Orientia tsutsugamushi



Varicelle, Inde et Viêt Nam



Inde (Kerala)

6 744 cas

9 morts

(au 15/03/24)

Viêt Nam

Plusieurs centaines de cas

1 mort

(au 23/03/24)

Influenza virus aviaire, Asie

H5N1, Cambodge

H5N1, Viêt Nam



H9N2, Viêt Nam

H10N3, Chine

Cas pour le moment isolés,
contact avec animaux infectés ++
A surveiller

H1N1, Inde

H10N5 + H3N2, Chine

H9N2, Chine



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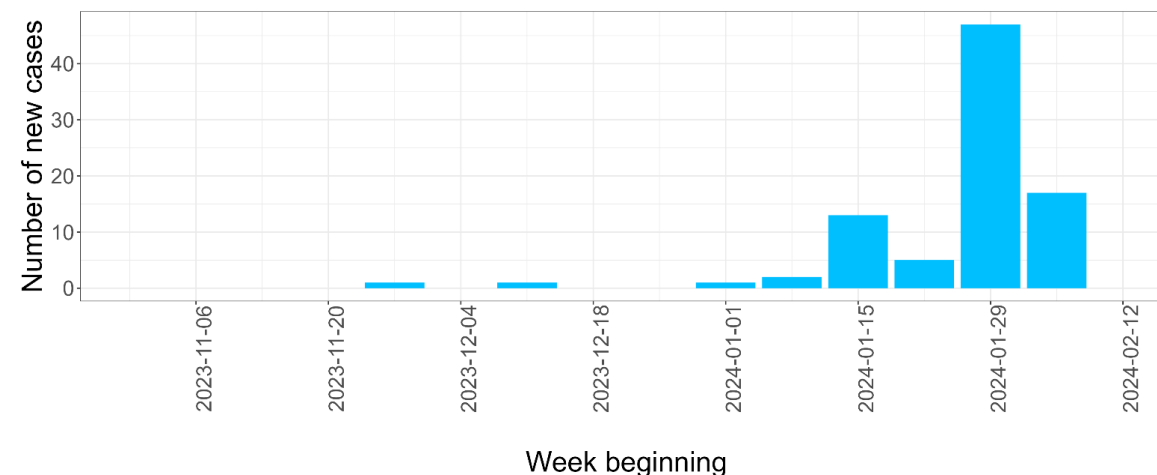
Kyasanur Forest Disease, Inde

- Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) is a zoonotic disease which was first reported in India in 1957. It is caused by a flavivirus, transmitted to humans (who are the incidental host) by ticks, with birds and mammals forming part of the sylvatic lifecycle.¹
- In humans, symptoms including fever and headache, and can cause hemorrhagic manifestations in some cases. The case fatality rate (CFR) is estimated to be between 3 and 5%.²
- In India, the disease is endemic in Shimoga and its neighboring districts in Karnataka state; however, between 2012 and 2014, outbreaks were reported in Chamarajanagar district, Karnataka and the neighboring Malappuram and Wayanad districts of Kerala state and in 2015 and 2016, outbreaks were reported in the state of Goa.¹
- Outbreaks are seasonal, occurring from December to May, corresponding with the maximum density of the nymphal stages of the ticks.¹ Between 2011 and 2019, approximately 400 to 500 cases are reported yearly.



85 cas au 11 Février 2024 dans l'état du Karnataka, versus 19 sur tout 2023. Diminution de l'incidence courant Février.

Figure 1. Number of new weekly cases of Kyasanur Forest Disease, Karnataka state, India from 30 October 2023 to 11 February 2024



Oreillons, Inde

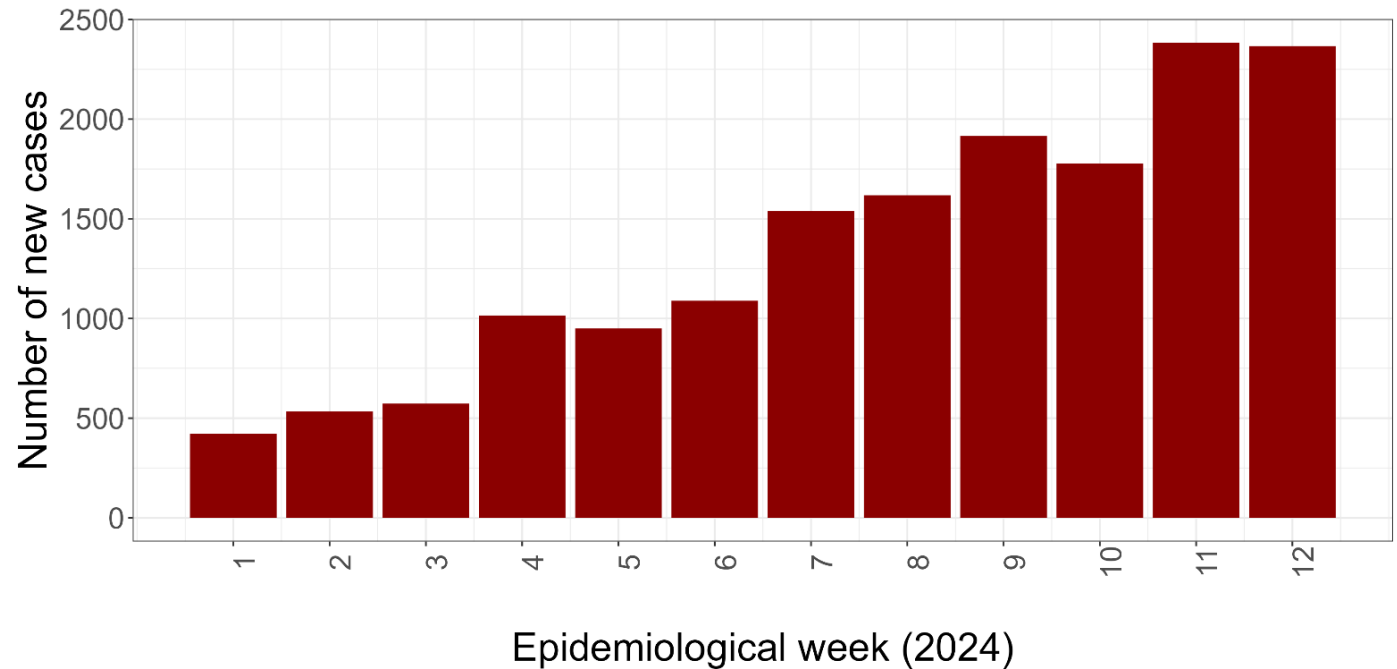
18 158 cas rapportés, Kerala +++



Vaccination ROR peu utilisée, vaccination plutôt avec un vaccin rubéole-rougeole.

Autres cas rapportés dans les états de l'Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, and Rajasthan.

Figure 1: Weekly number of new mumps cases. Kerala State. India. Epidemiological week (EW) 1 – EW 12, 2024.



Polyomyélite, Asie

Poliovirus sauvage de type 1 (PSV1)

2 cas rapportés au Pakistan

1 cas en Afghanistan

Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)

4 cas en Indonésie



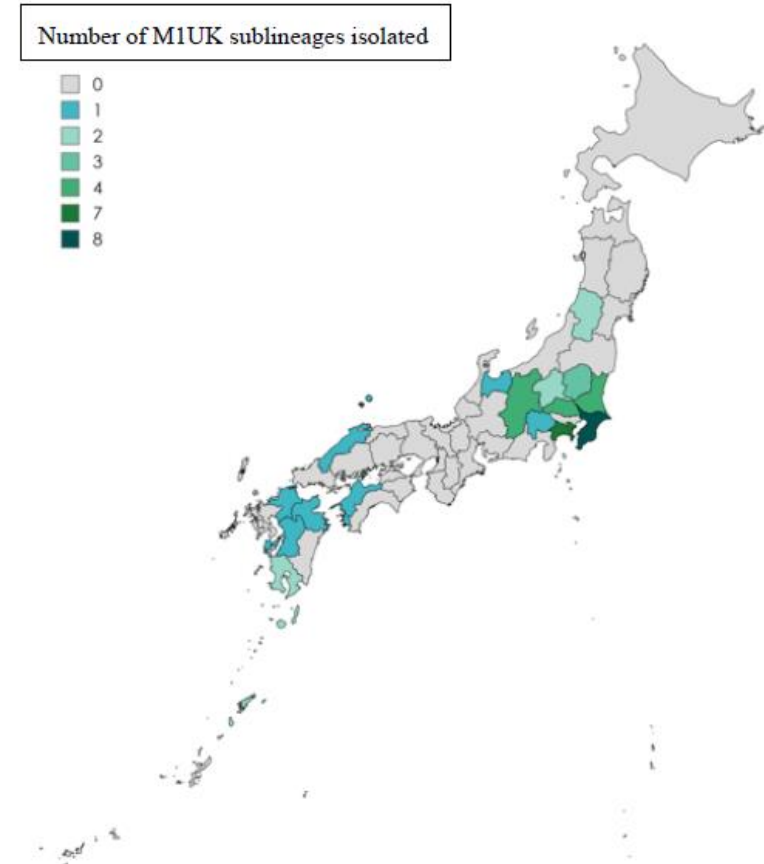
Streptocoque A, Japon

**521 cas de Strepto toxiniques
entre Janvier et Mars 2024
Strepto A +++**

<https://www.niid.go.jp/niid/en/2013-03-15-04-55-59/2656-disease-based/alphabet/group-a-streptococcus/cepr/12608-stss-2023-2024eng.html>

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/conseils-par-pays-destination/japon/>

National Institute of Infectious Diseases. Risk Assessment for Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS) in Japan



Created with mapchart.net

Figure. Number of M1UK sublineages isolated from specimens derived from STSS patients sent to the Department of Bacteriology I, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, by prefecture (onset on or after January 1, 2024) (as at March 25, 2024)

Japon

SFTS (severe fever thrombocytopenia syndrome)

1er cas de transmission inter-humaine

Transmission habituelle par les tiques



Yezo virus

1er cas avec preuve de transmission par les tiques

Hépatite + thrombopénie spontanément résolutive

Herpès simien, Chine

1er cas d'Herpès simien dans la region de Hong Kong



Hong Kong. The Centre for Health Protection today said it recorded the **first** human case of B virus, also known as the herpes simiae virus, and urged the public to refrain from touching or feeding wild monkeys to minimise the risk of contracting the virus. The centre is investigating the case, which involves a 37-year-old man with good past health, who had contact with wild monkeys and was wounded by them during a visit to **Kam Shan Country Park** in late February [2024]. The man was admitted to Yan Chai Hospital through the accident and emergency department on 21 Mar 2024 with a fever and decreased conscious level. He is receiving treatment at the hospital's intensive care unit and is in a critical condition.

Nipah virus, Bangladesh

Depuis le 1er janvier et jusqu'au 9 février 2024, **deux** cas de NiV confirmés en laboratoire ont été signalés dans la division de Dhaka au Bangladesh. Les deux cas sont décédés.

