



**UPDATE ON
AVIAN INFLUENZA A(H7N9) IN CHINA
15 April 2015**

Affected places:

Provinces: Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong and Zhejiang.

Municipalities: Beijing and Shanghai.

Taiwan and Hong Kong SAR.

Malaysia.

Canada.

Number of cases:

On 10 April 2015, WHO were notified by National Health and Family Planning Commission of China a total of 20 laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus.

To date, there are a total of 651 laboratory confirmed human cases with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus including 204 fatalities. This total number of cases includes four (4) cases reported from the Taipei CDC, the 13 cases reported from Hong Kong CHP, two (2) cases reported in Canada and one (1) case reported in Malaysia. New figures for the total number of deaths to date are based on updated information of health outcomes of previously reported cases.

WHO does not advise special screening at points of entry with regard to this event, nor does it recommend that any travel or trade restrictions be applied.

Symptoms:

Symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus has resulted in severe respiratory illness.

Source and Mode of Transmission Avian Influenza A (H7N9):

Both the source of infection and the mode of transmission are uncertain. The Chinese health authorities are still investigating and heightened disease surveillance. So far, there is no evidence of ongoing human-to-human transmission.

Vaccine for Avian Influenza A (H7N9) virus:

No vaccine for the prevention of avian influenza A (H7N9) virus infections is currently available. The virus H7N9 is susceptible to Neuraminidase Inhibitors (OSELTAMIVIR & ZANAMIVIR).

Travel advice to China and Taiwan:

There is no recommendation against travel to China, Hong Kong and Taiwan at this time by WHO.

**BAHAGIAN KAWALAN PENYAKIT
KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA
15 April 2015**