

**To:** LCI Voorwacht[ (10)(2e) @rivm.nl]  
**From:** (10)(2e) & (10)(2e)  
**Sent:** Sun 5/24/2020 9:11:56 AM  
**Subject:** FW: WHO Event Information Site - Updated Public Health Event - inhoud van het bericht - groet, margreet  
**Received:** Sun 5/24/2020 9:11:00 AM

## China | Influenza due to identified avian or animal influenza virus



### Core Details

Event ID:

2017-E000441

Date updated: Friday, August 24, 2018 - 14:35

Region: WP

Country:

[China](#)

EIS Status:

[Current](#)

Hazard:

[Zoonosis](#)

Syndrome:

[Acute Respiratory Syndrome](#)

Aetiology:

[Avian influenza A/H9N2](#)

Disease:

[Influenza due to identified avian or animal influenza virus](#)

Verification Status:

[No verification requested](#)

Laboratory Confirmed:

[Yes](#)

IHR Assessment:

[Public Health Risk \(PHR\)](#)

WHO IHR Contact Point

**IHR Contact Point** Western Pacific Region

**Phone** + 63 928 503 1007

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**URL** <http://www.wpro.who.int/sites/ihr/>

#### IHR Criteria

##### Serious Public Health Impact

To date, only sporadic cases of human infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported. Cases of human infections with A(H9N2) have mostly caused mild clinical disease and there has been no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission.

##### Unusual or unexpected

Human infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual. However, further sporadic human cases could occur as H9N2 is one of the most prevalent avian influenza virus subtypes circulating in poultry around the world. The occurrence of human cases needs to be monitored closely in order to identify changes in the virus and/or its transmission behaviour in humans as it may have a serious public health impact.

##### International disease spread

There has been no evidence of international disease spread by travellers. Thus far, the H9N2 avian influenza viruses do not seem to transmit easily between humans and therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.

##### Interference with international travel or trade

WHO does not recommend any restriction on travel and/or trade based on the current available information.

Date first Published to EIS: Friday, August 24, 2018 - 14:35

updated status:

updated

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Latest Bulletin / Situation report

[Event Update 2020-05-23](#)

**Date / Time Published:** 2020-05-23 20:22

On 13 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection avian influenza A(H9N2) virus, detected through Influenza-like Illness Surveillance (ILI).

##### Details of the case:

The case is a 10-month-old male from Xiamen, Fujian Province, China, who had exposure to live poultry market prior to onset of symptoms. He had onset of mild symptoms on 4 May 2020 and was not hospitalized. The case recovered completely following the cessation of oseltamivir, no further cases were detected in his family members as of 13 May.

This is the fifth case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported from China in 2020. A total of 33 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China to WHO since December 2015.

##### Public Health Response

The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:

- Case management
- Strengthened surveillance and disinfection of the surrounding environment, including of the patients' residence and suspected exposure areas

and

- Public risk communication activities to improve public awareness and adoption of self-protection measures.

#### WHO Risk Assessment

Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No clusters of cases have been reported.

Currently available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that A(H9N2) viruses have not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, further infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.

This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza. Thorough investigation of every human infection is essential.

Within the context of COVID-19, the pandemic is straining health systems worldwide. Surveillance of public health events, contact tracing activities, and laboratory capacities might be impacted. The rapidly increasing demand on health facilities and health care workers threatens to leave some health systems overstretched and unable to operate effectively. Well-organized and prepared health systems can continue to provide equitable access to essential service delivery throughout an emergency, limiting increased indirect mortality.

#### WHO Recommendations

The public should avoid contact with high-risk environments such as live animal markets/farms and live poultry, or surfaces that might be contaminated by poultry feces. Hand hygiene with frequent washing or use of alcohol hand sanitizer is recommended. WHO does not recommend any specific different measures for travellers.

WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on the current information available on this event.

All human infections caused by a new subtype of influenza virus are notifiable under the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005). State Parties to the IHR (2005) are required to immediately notify WHO of any laboratory-confirmed case of a recent human infection caused by an influenza A virus with the potential to cause a pandemic. Evidence of illness is not required for this report.

#### For more information

- WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: [https://www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/en/](https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/)
- WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: [https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas\\_work/zoonoses/avian/en/](https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonoses/avian/en/)
- WHO Monthly Risk Assessment Summary: Influenza at the human-animal interface: [https://www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/Influenza\\_Summary\\_IRA\\_HA\\_interface\\_27\\_09\\_2019.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_27_09_2019.pdf?ua=1)
- Avian Influenza Weekly Update, as of 8 May 2020: [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200508.pdf?sfvrsn=30d65594\\_58](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200508.pdf?sfvrsn=30d65594_58)

- Bulletins
- History
- Announcements

Date/Time	Title	Details
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<p>2020-05-23 20:22</p>	<p>Event Update 2020-05-23</p>	<p>On 13 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p>On 13 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus, detected through Influenza-like Illness Surveillance (ILI).</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>The case is a 10-month-old male from Xiamen, Fujian Province, China, who had exposure to live poultry market prior to onset of symptoms. He had an onset of mild symptoms on 4 May 2020 and was not hospitalized. The case recovered completely following the cessation of oseltamivir, no further cases were detected in his family members as of 13 May.</p> <p>This is the fifth case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported from China in 2020. A total of 33 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China to WHO since December 2015.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Strengthened surveillance and disinfection of the surrounding environment, including of the patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Public risk communication activities to improve public awareness and adoption of self-protection measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No clusters of cases have been reported.</p> <p>Currently available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that A(H9N2) viruses have not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected</p>
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areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.

This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza. Thorough investigation of every human infection is essential.

Within the context of COVID 19, the pandemic is straining health systems worldwide. Surveillance of public health events, contact tracing activities and laboratory capacities might be impacted. The rapidly increasing demand on health facilities and health care workers threatens to leave some health systems overstretched and unable to operate effectively. Well-organized and prepared health systems can continue to provide equitable access to essential service delivery throughout an emergency, limiting increased indirect mortality.

#### **WHO Recommendations**

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- Avian Influenza Weekly Update, as of 8 May 2020:  
[https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200508.pdf?sfvrsn=30d65594\\_58](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200508.pdf?sfvrsn=30d65594_58)

		« Collapse Text »
2020-05-23 20:10	Event Update 2020-05-23	<p>On 9 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p>On 9 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus, detected through its Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Surveillance.</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>The case is a 6-year-old male from Weihai, Shandong Province, China, who had exposure to domestic poultry at his home. He developed mild symptoms on 28 April 2020 and was admitted to a hospital on the same day. As of 9 May, no further cases were detected in his family members. The case recovered completely following the cessation of oseltamivir .</p> <p>This is the fourth case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported from China in 2020. A total of 32 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China through the Event Information Site since December 2015.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Strengthened surveillance and disinfection of the surrounding environment, including of the patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Public risk communication activities to improve public awareness and adoption of self-protection measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No clusters of cases have been reported.</p> <p>Currently available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that A(H9N2) viruses have not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the</p>

likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.

This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza. Thorough investigation of every human infection is essential.

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#### **WHO Recommendations**

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#### **For more information**

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- WHO Monthly Risk Assessment Summary: Influenza at the human-animal interface:  
[https://www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/Influenza\\_Summary\\_IRA\\_HA\\_interface\\_27\\_09\\_2019.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_27_09_2019.pdf?ua=1)
- Avian Influenza Weekly Update, as of 1 May 2020:  
[https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200501.pdf?sfvrsn=c0382d50\\_50](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200501.pdf?sfvrsn=c0382d50_50)

		« Collapse Text
2020-05-08 16:05	<b>Event Update</b> 2020-05-08	<p><b>Situation Update</b></p> <p>On 1 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one...<a href="#">Expand Text</a> »</p> <p><b>Situation Update</b></p> <p>On 1 May 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus, detected through Influenza-like Illness Surveillance (ILI).</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>The case is a 5-year-old female from Jishou, Hunan Province, China, who had history of exposure to slaughtered poultry bought from a live poultry market (LPM) prior to the onset of symptoms on 20 April 2020. The laboratory sample collected on 20 April 2020, tested positive for avian influenza A(H9N2) on 24 April. The case was admitted to a hospital with mild illness on 25 April 2020. The case has recovered completely within the cessation of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and was released from the hospital on 30 April, after two consecutive negative test results on 28 and 29 April 2020.</p> <p>Environmental samples collected from the LPM showed positive results for H9N2. The local Agriculture Department also collected samples from live poultry sold on the market, which showed positive results for H9N2.</p> <p>As of 8 May, no further cases have been detected through follow up of close contacts in family members and health care workers, or through screening tests of the people working at the LPM.</p> <p>This is the third case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported from China in 2020. A total of 31 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China through the Event Information Site since December 2015.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Strengthened surveillance and disinfection of the surrounding environment, including of the patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Public risk communication activities to improve public awareness and adoption</li> </ul>

	<p>of self-protection measures.</p> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No clusters of cases have been reported.</p> <p>Currently available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that A(H9N2) viruses have not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p> <p>This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza. Thorough investigation of every human infection is essential.</p> <p>Within the context of COVID 19, the pandemic is straining health systems worldwide. Surveillance of public health events, contact tracing activities and laboratory capacities might be impacted. The rapidly increasing demand on health facilities and health care workers threatens to leave some health systems overstretched and unable to operate effectively. Well-organized and prepared health systems can continue to provide equitable access to essential service delivery throughout an emergency, limiting increased indirect mortality.</p> <p><b>WHO Recommendations</b></p> <p>The public should avoid contact with high-risk environments such as live animal markets/farms and live poultry, or surfaces that might be contaminated by poultry feces. Hand hygiene with frequent washing or use of alcohol hand sanitizer is recommended. WHO does not recommend any specific different measures for travellers.</p> <p>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on the current information available on this event.</p> <p>All human infections caused by a new subtype of influenza virus are notifiable under the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005). State Parties to the IHR (2005) are required to immediately notify WHO of any laboratory-confirmed case of a recent human infection caused by an influenza A virus with the potential to cause a pandemic. Evidence of illness is not required for this report.</p> <p><b>For more information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza:</li></ul>	
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2020-04-08 16:56	Event Update 2020-04-08	<p><b>Situation Update</b></p> <p>On 30 March 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p><b>Situation Update</b></p> <p>On 30 March 2020, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus, detected through Influenza-like Illness Surveillance (ILI) .</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>The case is a 3-year-old female from Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, China, who had a history of environmental exposure to domestic poultry before onset of symptom on 22 March 2020. She had mild illness and no symptoms were reported among her contacts. The case recovered completely within the cessation of oseltamivir (Tamiflu).</p> <p>This is the second case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported from China in 2020. A total of 30 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China through the Event Information Site since December 2015.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Strengthened surveillance and disinfection of the surrounding environment, including of the patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Public risk communication activities to improve public awareness and adoption of self-protection measures.</li> </ul>

**WHO Risk Assessment**

Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No clusters of cases have been reported.

Currently available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.

This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza. Thorough investigation of every human infection is essential.

**WHO Recommendations**

The public should avoid contact with high-risk environments such as live animal markets/farms and live poultry, or surfaces that might be contaminated by poultry feces. Hand hygiene with frequent washing or use of alcohol hand sanitizer is recommended. WHO does not recommend any specific different measures for travellers.

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**For more information**

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- Avian Influenza Weekly Update, as of 20 March 2020:  
<https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro-->

		<p><a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200320.pdf?sfvrsn=c0382d50_44">documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai-20200320.pdf?sfvrsn=c0382d50_44</a></p> <p>« Collapse Text »</p>
2019-12-04 09:44	<p><b>Event Update</b></p> <p>2019-12-04</p>	<p>On 12 November 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one...<a href="#">Expand Text</a> »</p> <p>On 12 November 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus. On 22 November 2019, one additional case without epidemiological link was notified.</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p><b>Case 1:</b> A 4-year-old female from Sanming, Fujian Province, China, had onset of illness on 26 October 2019 and was admitted to hospital on 5 November 2019. The patient was detected through ILI surveillance. The case had mild illness and had a history of backyard poultry exposure before onset of illness. Her sample was collected for same-day laboratory testing, and tested positive for H9N2 virus by RT-PCR in Sanming CDC. She was not treated with antiviral medication. No further cases were detected among the case's family members.</p> <p><b>Case 2:</b> A 5-year-old female from Fuyang, Anhui Province, China, had onset of illness on 12 November 2019 and visited hospital on 13 November 2019. The patient was detected through ILI surveillance. The case had mild illness and had a history of environmental exposure to live poultry slaughterhouse before onset of illness. A sample collected on 13 November tested positive for H9N2 virus by RT-PCR on 21 November in Fuyang CDC. The patient recovered without being administered antivirals before she was confirmed with H9N2. Close contacts have been identified and are under observation. Following this event, an enhanced environmental surveillance has been conducted by local CDC and two samples collected from sewage tested positive for H9N2 virus using RT-PCR.</p> <p>These are the third and fourth human cases of avian influenza A(H9N2) with onset in 2019 reported by China to WHO.</p> <p>A total of 28 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China to WHO since December 2015.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case management</li><li>• Strengthened surveillance and disinfection of the surrounding environment, including of the patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li><li>• Public risk communication activities to improve public awareness and adoption of self-protection measures.</li></ul> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No clusters of cases have been reported.</p> <p>Currently available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p> <p>This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza.</p> <p><b>WHO Recommendations</b></p> <p>The public should avoid contact with high-risk environments such as live animal markets/farms and live poultry, or surfaces that might be contaminated by poultry feces. Hand hygiene with frequent washing or use of alcohol hand sanitizer is recommended. WHO does not recommend any specific different measures for travellers.</p> <p>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information available on this event.</p> <p><b>For more information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/</a></li><li>• WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: <a href="https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/">https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/</a></li><li>• WHO Monthly Risk Assessment Summary: Influenza at the human-animal interface: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_27_09_2019.pdf?ua=1">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_27_09_2019.pdf?ua=1</a></li></ul>	
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		« Collapse Text »
2019-04-03 17:52	<b>Event Update</b> 2019-04-03	<p>On 25 March 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case...<a href="#">Expand Text</a> »</p> <p>On 25 March 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus.</p> <p><b>Details of the cases:</b></p> <p>A 9-year-old male from Taizhou, Jiangsu Province, China, had onset of illness on 15 March 2019 and was admitted to hospital the next day. At the time of reporting the case was in severe condition with pneumonia. After receiving antiviral treatment, the case recovered and was discharged on 28 March. The case had a history of visiting a live poultry market before the illness onset. No further cases were detected among the case's family members. This is the second human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) with onset in 2019 and the fourth case reported by China in 2019. This is the first human case reported from Jiangsu.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened epidemiological monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li> <li>• Disinfection of the surrounding environment of patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing to improve public awareness of self-protection.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 26 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China, through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No case clusters have been reported. Currently, available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this</p>

		<p>virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p> <p><b>WHO Recommendations</b></p> <p>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information available on this event.</p> <p>This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza.</p> <p><b>For more information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/</a></li> <li>• WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: <a href="https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/">https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/</a></li> <li>• WHO Monthly Risk Assessment Summary: Influenza at the human-animal interface: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_12_02_2019.pdf?ua=1">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_12_02_2019.pdf?ua=1</a></li> </ul> <p>« Collapse Text</p>
2019-02-20 18:27	<p><b>Event Update</b></p> <p>2019-02-20</p>	<p>On 11 February 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p>On 11 February 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus.</p> <p><b>Details of the cases:</b></p> <p>A 8-year-old female from Lushui, Yunnan Province, China, had onset of mild illness on 27 January 2019. The case did not have any live poultry-related exposure history, however H9 subtype were identified in the environmental sampling from four live poultry markets (LPM) and 1 chicken farm in the city No further cases were detected among the case's family members. This is the first human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) with onset in 2019 detected through ILI surveillance, and the third case reported by China in 2019.</p>

	<p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthened epidemiological monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li><li>• Epidemiological investigation including environmental sampling;</li><li>• Disinfection of the surrounding environment of patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li><li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing to improve public awareness of self-protection.</li></ul> <p>A total of 25 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China, through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No case clusters have been reported. Currently, available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p> <p><b>WHO Recommendations</b></p> <p>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information available on this event.</p> <p>This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza.</p> <p><b>For more information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/</a></li><li>• WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: <a href="https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/">https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/</a></li><li>• WHO Monthly Risk Assessment Summary: Influenza at the human-animal</li></ul>	
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		<p>interface:  <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_21_01_2019.pdf?ua=1">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/Influenza_Summary_IRA_HA_interface_21_01_2019.pdf?ua=1</a></p> <p>« Collapse Text »</p>
2019-02-11 16:22	<p><b>Event Update</b></p> <p>2019-02-11</p>	<p>On 31 January 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p>On 31 January 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus.</p> <p><b>Details of the cases:</b></p> <p>A 2-year-old male from Changde, Hunan Province, China, had onset of illness on 27 November 2018 and was detected through influenza-like illness (ILI) surveillance and has since recovered. The case had mild illness (fever and runny nose). No clear history of live poultry exposure has been reported. No further cases were detected among the case's family members. This is the seventh human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) in China with onset in 2018 and the second case reported by China in 2019.</p> <p><b>Public Health Response</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened epidemiological monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li> <li>• Disinfection of the surrounding environment of patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing to improve public awareness of self-protection.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 24 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China, through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p><b>WHO Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No case clusters have been reported. Currently, available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p>

		<p><b>WHO Recommendations</b></p> <p>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information available on this event.</p> <p>This case does not change the current WHO recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza.</p> <p><b>For more information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/</a></li> <li>• WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: <a href="https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/">https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/</a></li> </ul> <p>« Collapse Text</p>	
2019-01-29 18:15	<p><b>Event Update</b></p> <p>2019-01-29</p>	<p>On 3 January 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p>On 3 January 2019, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China notified WHO of one confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus.</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>A 32 year-old female from Shenzhen city, Guangdong Province, China, had onset of illness on 19 December 2018. The case had mild illness and had no clear history of live poultry exposure. She was hospitalized on 25 December 2018 due to pneumonia. No family cluster was identified for this case. Fourteen close contacts were followed-up and all tested negative for H9. This is the seventh human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported by China in 2018.</p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened epidemiological monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li> <li>• Disinfection of the surrounding environment of patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing to improve public awareness of self-protection.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 23 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China, through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p><b>WHO risk assessment:</b></p>	

		<p>Most human cases are exposed to the avian influenza A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No case clusters have been reported. Currently, available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p> <p>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information available on this event.</p> <p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/</a></li> <li>• WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: <a href="https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/">https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/</a></li> </ul> <p>« Collapse Text</p>
2018-12-20 17:24	<p><b>Event Update</b></p> <p>2018-12-20</p>	<p>Amendment 21 December 2018</p> <p>*Please note that the 22 cases are the number of cases reported by China and not the global...Expand Text »</p> <p>Amendment 21 December 2018</p> <p>*Please note that the 22 cases are the number of cases reported by China and not the global number as previously reported in this bulletin on 20 December 2018.</p> <p>On 11 December 2018, the National Health Commission of the People Republic of China notified WHO of two retrospectively confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus. The two cases were detected as a part of routine ILI surveillance.</p> <p><b>Details of the cases:</b></p> <p><b>Case 1</b>, a 10 month-old female from Yunfu, Guangdong Province, China, had onset of illness on 16 October 2018. The case had mild illness and had a history of backyard live poultry exposure.</p> <p><b>Case 2</b>, a 3 year-old male from Guilin, Guangxi province, China had onset of illness on 10 October 2018. The patient did not have known contact with live poultry.</p> <p>Both cases had mild illness and hospitalization was not required. Neither of the patients had family clusters of infection. These are the 5th and 6th human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported by China in 2018. Previous four laboratory confirmed cases were reported in Anhui province, Guangdong province (2 cases) and</p>

		<p>Beijing. The epidemiological investigation is ongoing.</p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened epidemiological monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li> <li>• Disinfection of the surrounding environment of patients' residence and suspected exposure areas; and</li> <li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing to improve public awareness of self-protection.</li> </ul> <p>*A total of 22 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) have been reported from China, through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p><b>WHO risk assessment:</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No case clusters have been reported. Currently, available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans.</p> <p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: <a href="https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/">https://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/</a></li> <li>• WHO Avian influenza Food safety issues: <a href="https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/">https://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/zoonose/avian/en/</a></li> </ul> <p>« Collapse Text</p>
2018-08-24 14:50	<p><b>Event Update</b> 2018-08-24</p>	<p>On 31 July 2018, the National Health Commission of China notified WHO of a single case of human infection with avian...<a href="#">Expand Text »</a></p> <p>On 31 July 2018, the National Health Commission of China notified WHO of a single case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus.</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>A 24 year-old female from Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China, had onset of illness on 21 July 2018. The case had mild illness and was detected as part of the routine influenza sentinel surveillance. The patient did not have known contact with live poultry but during environmental investigation, samples from food preparation areas tested positive for H9N2. This is the 4th human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported by</p>

		<p>China in 2018. The patient was detected by the ILI surveillance. The patient is a twin pregnancy case, 32nd gestational week, and was admitted to the hospital for childbirth. Although the patient had no contact with poultry, she went to a farm for dinner with her family. The farm does not have live poultry, however raw materials and kitchenware tested positive for H9N2. Therefore contaminated environment is suspected to be the source of infection. All 5 close contacts have been tested negative for H9N2.</p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening epidemiologic monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li> <li>• Arranging the medical treatment; and</li> <li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 20 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) in China have been reported through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p><b>WHO risk assessment</b></p> <p>Most human cases are exposed to the A(H9N2) virus through contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human infection tends to result in mild clinical illness. Since the virus continues to be detected in poultry populations, further human cases can be expected. No case clusters have been reported. Currently, available epidemiological and virological evidence suggests that this virus has not acquired the ability of sustained transmission among humans, thus the likelihood of human-to-human spread is low. Should infected individuals from affected areas travel internationally, their infection may be detected in another country during travel or after arrival. If this were to occur, further community level spread is considered unlikely as this virus has not acquired the ability to transmit easily among humans. Current technical information including monthly risk assessments at the Human-Animal Interface can be found on the WHO website.</p> <p>« Collapse Text</p>
2018-08-24 14:37	<p><a href="#">Event Update</a> 2018-08-24</p>	<p>On 31 July 2018, the National Health Commission of China notified WHO of a single case of human infection with avian...<a href="#">Expand Text</a> »</p> <p>On 31 July 2018, the National Health Commission of China notified WHO of a single case of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus.</p> <p><b>Details of the case:</b></p> <p>A 24 year-old female from Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China, had onset of illness on 21 July 2018. The case had mild illness and was detected as part of the routine influenza sentinel surveillance. The patient did not have known contact with live poultry but during environmental investigation, samples from food preparation areas tested positive for H9N2. This is the 4th human case of avian influenza A(H9N2) reported by China in 2018. The patient was detected by the ILI surveillance. The patient is a twin pregnancy case, 32nd gestational week, and was admitted to the hospital for childbirth.</p>

	<p>Although the patient had no contact with poultry, she went to a farm for dinner with her family. The farm does not have live poultry, however raw materials and kitchenware tested positive for H9N2. Therefore contaminated environment is suspected to be the source of infection. All 5 close contacts have been tested negative for H9N2.</p> <p>The Chinese government has taken the following monitoring, prevention and control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening epidemiologic monitoring, analysis and assessment;</li> <li>• Arranging the medical treatment; and</li> <li>• Conducting public risk communication activities and information publishing.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 20 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) in China have been reported through the Event Information System since December 2015.</p> <p>« Collapse Text</p>	
Fri, 2020-05-08 16:05		
Child bulletin created		
<b>Changes to <i>International Disease Spread Comment</i></b>		
	There has been no evidence of international disease spread by travellers.	There has been no evidence of international disease spread by travellers.
-	Thus far, the H9N2 avian influenza <b>virus</b> do not seem to transmit easily	Thus far, the H9N2 avian influenza <b>viruses</b> do not seem to transmit easily
	between humans and therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.	between humans and therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.

Wed, 2020-04-08 16:46			
Child bulletin created			
<b>Changes to <i>Serious Public Health Impact Comment</i></b>			
-	To date, only sporadic human <b>cases</b> have been reported. Cases of human	+	To date, only sporadic <b>cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H9N2)</b>
-	<b>infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus</b> have usually presented with mild	+	have been reported. Cases of human infection with A(H9N2) have <b>mostly caused</b>
-	clinical disease <b>though there have been reported cases with more serious</b>	+	mild clinical disease <b>and there has been evidence of sustained</b>
-	<b>illness and one fatality. No sustained</b> human-to-human transmission <b>has been</b>	+	human-to-human transmission.
-	<b>reported.</b>		
<b>Changes to <i>Unusual / Unexpected Comment</i></b>			
	Human infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual.		Human infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual.
-	However, further sporadic human cases could occur as <b>this virus is</b> one of the	+	However, further sporadic human cases could occur as <b>H9N2 is</b> one of the <b>most</b>
-	<b>most</b> prevalent <b>low pathogenic subtype of</b> avian influenza virus <b>globally</b>	+	prevalent avian influenza virus <b>subtypes</b> in poultry <b>around the</b>
-	<b>widespread</b> circulating in poultry. The occurrence of human cases <b>and the</b>	+	<b>world</b> . The occurrence of human cases <b>is</b> monitored closely in order
-	<b>viruses need</b> to be monitored closely in order to identify changes in the	+	to identify changes in the virus <b>and/or</b> its transmission behaviour in humans
-	virus and <b>evolution of</b> its transmission behaviour in humans as it may have a	+	as it may have a serious public health impact.
-	serious public health impact.		

<b>Changes to <i>International Disease Spread Comment</i></b>			
-	There has been no evidence of international disease spread <b>so far among</b>	+	There has been no evidence of international disease spread <b>by travellers.</b>
-	<b>humans.</b> Thus far, the virus <b>does</b> not seem to transmit easily between humans	+	Thus far, the <b>H9N2 avian influenza</b> virus seem to transmit easily
-	and therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.	+	between humans and therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.
<b>Wed, 2019-12-04 09:44</b>			
Child bulletin created			
<b>Changes to <i>Aetiology</i></b>			
		+	Avian influenza A/H9N2
<b>Changes to <i>Serious Public Health Impact Comment</i></b>			
-	To date, only sporadic cases <b>are</b> reported <b>in China and cases</b> of human	+	To date, only sporadic <b>human</b> cases <b>ha</b> reported. <b>Cases</b> of human
-	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus <b>usually</b> have presented with mild	+	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) v <b>usually</b> presented with mild
	clinical disease though there have been reported cases with more serious		clinical disease though there have been cases with more serious
	illness and one fatality. No sustained human-to-human transmission has been		illness and one fatality. No sustained human-to-human transmission has been
	reported.		reported.
<b>Changes to <i>Unusual / Unexpected Comment</i></b>			
	Human infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual.		Human infections with avian influenza A considered to be unusual.
-	However, further human cases <b>and small clusters</b> could occur as this virus is	+	However, further <b>sporadic</b> human case occur as this virus is <b>one of the</b>

-	circulating in poultry <b>populations across Asia, Africa and the Middle East.</b>	+	<b>most prevalent low pathogenic subtype avian influenza virus globally</b>
-	The occurrence of human cases and the viruses need to be monitored closely in	+	<b>widespread</b> circulating in poultry. The c of human cases and the
-	order to identify changes in the virus <b>and/or</b> its transmission behaviour <b>to</b>	+	viruses need to be monitored closely in identify changes in the
-	humans as it may have a serious public health impact.	+	virus and <b>evolution of</b> its transmission I <b>in</b> humans as it may have a
		+	serious public health impact.

Wed, 2019-04-03 17:52

Child bulletin created

**Changes to Aetiology**

- Avian influenza A/H9N2

**Changes to Serious Public Health Impact Comment**

	To date, only sporadic cases are reported in China and cases of human		To date, only sporadic cases are reported in C cases of human
	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus usually have presented with mild		infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus u presented with mild
-	clinical disease.	+	clinical disease <b>though there have been rep cases with more serious</b>
		+	<b>illness and one fatality. No sustained hum: human transmission has been</b>
		+	<b>reported.</b>

Wed, 2019-02-20 18:27

**Changes to Aetiology**

		+	Avian influenza A/H9N2
<b>Changes to Serious Public Health Impact Comment</b>			
	To date, only sporadic cases are reported in China and cases of human		To date, only sporadic cases are report and cases of human
	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus usually have presented with mild		infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) usually have presented with mild
-	clinical disease. <b>Among previously reported cases, one death has been</b>	+	clinical disease.
-	<b>associated with influenza A(H9N2) virus infection.</b>		
<b>Changes to Interference Travel / Trade Comment</b>			
	WHO does not recommend any restriction on travel and/or trade based on the		WHO does not recommend any restrict travel and/or trade based on the
	current available information.		current available information.
-			
<b>Mon, 2019-02-11 16:28</b>			
<b>Changes to Serious Public Health Impact Comment</b>			
	clinical disease. Among previously reported cases, one death has been		clinical disease. Among previously reported cases, one death has been
	associated with influenza A(H9N2) virus infection.		associated with influenza A(H9N2) virus infection.
-			
<b>Mon, 2019-02-11 16:27</b>			
Child bulletin created			
<b>Changes to Aetiology</b>			

-	Avian influenza A/H9N2		
<b>Changes to <i>Serious Public Health Impact Comment</i></b>			
	To date, only sporadic cases are reported in China and cases of human		To date, only sporadic cases are reported and cases of human
	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus usually have presented with mild		infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus have presented with mild
-	clinical disease. <b>No deaths associated with H9N2 virus infection were</b>	+	clinical disease. Among previously reported one death has been
-	<b>reported.</b> Among previously reported cases, one death has been associated with	+	associated with <b>influenza A(H9N2) virus</b>
-	H9N2 virus infection.	+	
<b>Changes to <i>Unusual / Unexpected Comment</i></b>			
-	<b>Avian influenza A(H9N2) is not a variant or mutated form of A/H1 or A/H3</b>	+	Human infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual.
-	<b>viruses, which are widely circulating in the human population.</b> Human		
-	infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual.		
	However, further human cases and small clusters could occur as this virus is		However, further human cases and small clusters could occur as this virus is
	circulating in poultry populations across Asia, Africa and the Middle East.		circulating in poultry populations across Asia, Africa and the Middle East.
<b>Changes to <i>International Disease Spread Comment</i></b>			
	There has been no evidence of international disease spread so far among		There has been no evidence of international disease spread so far among
-	humans. <b>The</b> virus does not seem to transmit easily between humans <b>and</b>	+	humans. <b>Thus far, the</b> virus does not seem to transmit easily between humans

-	therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.	+	and therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.
<b>Changes to <i>Interference Travel / Trade Comment</i></b>			
-	At this stage and with the information available, there is no risk of	+	WHO does not recommend any restriction on travel and/or trade based on the
-	interference with travel or trade restrictions.	+	current available information.
Tue, 2019-01-29 18:13			
Child bulletin created			
<b>Changes to <i>Serious Public Health Impact Comment</i></b>			
	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus usually have presented with mild		infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus usually have presented with mild
	clinical disease. No deaths associated with H9N2 virus infection were		clinical disease. No deaths associated with H9N2 virus infection were
-	reported.	+	reported. Among previously reported cases, one death has been associated with
		+	H9N2 virus infection.
<b>Changes to <i>Unusual / Unexpected Comment</i></b>			
-	Influenza A(H9N2) is not a variant or mutated form of those, i.e. A/H1 or	+	Avian influenza A(H9N2) is not a variant or mutated form of A/H1 or A/H3
-	A/H3 viruses, circulating widely in the human population. Human infection	+	viruses, which are widely circulating in the human population. Human
-	infections with influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual. However, further human	+	infections with avian influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual.

-	cases and small clusters could occur as this virus is circulating in poultry	+	However, further human cases and small clusters could occur as this virus is circulating in poultry populations across Asia, Africa and the Middle East.
-	populations across Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The occurrence of human cases and the viruses need to be monitored closely in order to identify	+	The occurrence of human cases and the need to be monitored closely in order to identify changes in the virus and/or its transmission behaviour to humans as it may
-	changes in the virus and/or its transmission behaviour to humans as it may	+	order to identify changes in the virus and/or its transmission behaviour to humans as it may have a serious public health impact.
-	have a serious public health impact.	+	humans as it may have a serious public health impact.
<b>Changes to <i>International Disease Spread Comment</i></b>			
	There has been no evidence of international disease spread so far among		There has been no evidence of international disease spread so far among
	humans. The virus does not seem to transmit easily between humans and		humans. The virus does not seem to transmit easily between humans and
-	therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.	+	therefore the likelihood of community-level spread is low.
<b>Changes to <i>Interference Travel / Trade Comment</i></b>			
-	<b>WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on</b>	+	<b>At this stage and with the information there is no risk of</b>
-	<b>China based on the current information available on this event.</b>	+	<b>interference with travel or trade restrictions</b>
		+	
<b>Thu, 2018-12-20 17:23</b>			
Child bulletin created			
<b>Changes to <i>updated status</i></b>			

-	<b>new</b>	+	<b>updated</b>
<b>Changes to Serious Public Health Impact Comment</b>			
	To date, only sporadic cases are reported in China and cases of human		To date, only sporadic cases are reported and cases of human
-	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus usually have presented with <b>a</b>	+	infection with avian influenza A(H9N2) virus have presented with <b>mild</b>
-	<b>mild</b> clinical disease.	+	clinical disease. <b>No deaths associated virus infection were</b>
		+	<b>reported.</b>
<b>Changes to Unusual / Unexpected Comment</b>			
	with influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual. However, further human		with influenza A(H9N2) are considered to be unusual. However, further human
	cases and small clusters could occur as this virus is circulating in poultry		cases and small clusters could occur as this virus is circulating in poultry
-	populations across Asia and the Middle East. The occurrence of human <b>cases</b>	+	populations across Asia, <b>Africa</b> and the East. The occurrence of human
-	and the viruses need to be monitored closely in order to identify changes in	+	<b>cases</b> and the viruses need to be monitored closely in order to identify
-	the virus and/or its transmission <b>behavior</b> to humans as it may have a serious	+	changes in the virus and/or its transmission <b>behaviour</b> to humans as it may
-	public health impact.	+	have a serious public health impact.
<b>Changes to Interference Travel / Trade Comment</b>			
	WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on		WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on
	China based on the current information available on this event.		China based on the current information available on this event.
-			

No announcements.

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**Sent:** zaterdag 23 mei 2020 20:47  
**To:** (10)(2e) (10)(2e) <(10)(2e) @rivm.nl>  
**Subject:** WHO Event Information Site - Updated Public Health Event

Dear Colleagues,

Please note for your information that the [Event Information Site](#) has been updated.  
URL: <https://extranet.who.int/ihr/eventinformation>

Updated public health event:

[China | Influenza due to identified avian or animal influenza virus](#)  
[Event Update 2020-05-23](#)  
[Event Update 2020-05-23](#)

Kind regards,

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