Update on occurrence of infectious diseases worldwide

13TH BELGIAN SEMINAR ON TRAVEL MEDICINE

10 OCTOBER 2019

Tinne Lernout
10th outbreak of Ebola in DRC

- Ongoing since August 2018
- Largest-ever outbreak reported in the country, with cases in 39 health zones in 3 provinces
- Case fatality rate reaching nearly 70%
- World's second largest in history

Latest numbers as of 06 October 2019

- Total cases: 3205
- Total deaths: 2142
- Survivors: 1006
Evolution of the outbreak

Public Health Emergency of International Concern

* This week is incomplete
Risk of spread

- Remaining significant challenges to controlling this outbreak: densely-populated region, long-lasting humanitarian and security crisis; persistent reluctance in the community to accept EVD response activities
- Uganda: 3 imported cases in June and 1 in August. No report of autochthonous transmission
- Rwanda: seems to be well prepared. Rapid reaction exercises for Ebola organized for hospitals across the country
- Tanzania: Rumors regarding a death due to an unknown illness in Dar es Salaam. On 14 September 2019, the Tanzanian MoH reported that there is no Ebola in Tanzania
- WHO (09/19): risk remains very high at national and regional levels but still low at global level
- ECDC: overall risk of introduction and further spread of the Ebola virus within the EU/EEA remains very low
- Belgium: update ongoing of procedures/guidelines
Yellow Fever

- Update WHO country list July 2019: Vaccination requirements and recommendations for international travelers; and malaria situation per country

- Nigeria: ongoing outbreaks since September 2017. Since end of August, new outbreak in previously non-affected area (Bauchi state, Yankari National Park) with 231 cases up to 22/09. Total 2,254 cases in 2019 (up to 31/08)
Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

Increased number of reports of CCHF cases in Africa in April/May 2019: Namibia, Angola, South Africa

Europe: endemic in Balkans with a few cases reported every year

In 2016: first 2 cases in Spain

CRIMEAN-CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER DISTRIBUTION MAP

Areas endemic for CCHF
Attention, la tique géante, porteuse de maladies potentiellement mortelles, s'approche de la Belgique

MICHAËL CARLETTA Publié le mercredi 07 août 2019 à 11h02 - Mis à jour le mercredi 07 août 2019 à 16h22

Reuzenteek rukt op richting België: drie keer groter dan de gewone teek en een zeer goede neus voor potentiële slachtoffers

Hyalomma marginatum, July 2019

Legend
- Present
- Introduced
- Autc. Absent
- Ols. Absent
- No data
- Unknown

Countries/Regions not viewable in the main map extent*:
- Malta
- Monaco
- San Marino
- Gibraltar
- Liechtenstein
- Azores (PT)
- Canary Islands (ES)
- Madeira (PT)
- Jan Mayen (NO)

BDIC and EPSA map produced on 2 Jul 2019. Data presented in this map are collected by the VectorNet project. Maps are validated by external experts prior to publication. Please note that the depicted data do not reflect the official views of the countries. * Countries/Regions are displayed at different scales to facilitate their visualization. Administrative boundaries © EuroGeographics, UN/OGC, Turistat.
### Polio (as of 02/10)

#### Wild poliovirus type 1 and Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2019</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2018</th>
<th>Total in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WPV</td>
<td>cVDPV</td>
<td>WPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globally</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— In Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— In Non-Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or territory</th>
<th>Wild virus type 1 confirmed cases</th>
<th>Wild virus type 1 reported from other sources²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Full year total</td>
<td>01 Jan - 17 Sep¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV)

- Number of countries with cVDPV increases
  3 countries cVDPV1 in 2019 ↔ 1 in 2018
  11 countries cVDPV2 in 2019 ↔ 7 in 2018

- Countries: Angola, Benin, China, Central African Republic, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia
Measles cases spike globally due to gaps in vaccination coverage

29 November 2018 | News release | Geneva/Atlanta/New York
Measles in Europe

Total cases Jan-June 2019: 10,255
(compared to 12,532 in entire year 2018 - 14,600 in 2017)

Top 3 countries:
Romania (2,333) – France (2,313) – Poland (1,338)
Measles in Belgium (data until 31/08/2019)

![Measles cases over time](graph.png)

### Number of Measles Cases by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Clinical</th>
<th>Epi-link</th>
<th>Lab confirmed</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>121 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>89 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallonia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>183 (46%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36 (9%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>45 (11%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>318 (80%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>399 (100%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of measles cases per age group and vaccination status (31/08/2019)

12 cases born before 1970! (9 CONF – 3 POSS)

Age groups:
- Not vaccinated
- 1 dose
- 2 doses
- Vacc status unknown
- Number of doses unknown

Incidence
Imported cases: n=36 (until 31/08/19)

- Countries: France (9), Ukraine (5), Portugal (4), Georgia (4), UK (3), The Netherlands (2), Germany (2) and Spain, Romania, Hungary, UK, Dominican Republic, Algeria, India, Philippines (1 respectively)

- Age: 11% < 1 ; 28% 15-29 and 39% ≥ 30
Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus

2464 confirmed cases and 850 deaths since April 2012, in 27 countries
Figure 4. Worldwide distribution of confirmed MERS-CoV cases, by reporting country, April 2012 to 27 May 2019

Figure 5. Geographical distribution of confirmed MERS-CoV cases by probable region of infection at probable source of exposure, 2019 (as of 29 April 2019)
2019: largely spread in the Americas region; cases also reported in Asia and Africa. Majority of most recent cases reported from Ethiopia, Brazil, Thailand and Honduras.

Countries and territories where chikungunya cases have been reported* (as of September 17, 2019)

*Does not include countries or territories where only imported cases have been documented.
Compared to the same time period in 2018, data for 2019 shows substantial increases. Brazil, Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia and Vietnam are particularly affected this year.

Autochthonous cases in Spain (Barcelona) and France (Alpes-Maritimes & Rhône)

Geographical distribution of dengue cases reported worldwide, July to September 2019
West Nile

- Unusual high number in 2018 (> 1500 cases) and long season
- 2019: 372 cases (mainly Greece, Romania, Italy and Hungary). Some countries cases for first time (Germany and Slovakia)
Flash newsletter


Belgium

Meningococcus – careful attention needed in vaccination

The large epidemic of the meningococcus which started in 2019, has been on the increase in recent weeks. The increase in the number of cases is particularly marked in children under 5 years old. The meningococcus is a serious disease that can lead to severe complications and sometimes death. Therefore, vaccination is crucial to prevent the disease.

Europe

Lyme disease – epidemic in Andalucía associate with the arrival of rodent

In the provinces of Cádiz and Huelva, the number of cases of Lyme disease has increased considerably in recent years. The disease is transmitted by ticks, which are more active in spring and summer. Therefore, it is important to take precautions when spending time outdoors to avoid being bitten by ticks.

Tularaemia – epidemic in southern Europe

The disease has been observed in several countries in recent months, including Italy, Spain, and Greece. Tularaemia is caused by a bacterium that can be contracted through contact with infected animals or their products. The disease can be prevented by avoiding contact with infected animals and their products.

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References

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- WHO. MERS CoV. http://www.emro.who.int/health-topics/mers-cov/mers-outbreaks.html