

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AMERICA	United States	Mumps outbreak in Hawaii	New	Yellow
	Mexico	Earthquakes Health Implications	New	Yellow
	Americas	Hurricane aftermath health implications	Update	Yellow
	Peru	Increase in dengue activity	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
MIDDLE EAST	Syria	Polio cases	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AFRICA	Congo (DRC)	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Tanzania	Cholera	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
ASIA & PACIFIC	New Zealand	Mumps outbreak	New	Yellow
	Samoa	Increase in dengue cases	Update	Yellow
	American Samoa (US)	Dengue outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Vietnam	Dengue outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Laos	Increased dengue fever activity	Update	Yellow
	Indonesia	Fatal case of H5N1	New	RED
	Myanmar	Flu activity	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
EUROPE	Italy, Romania, Hungary & Greece	West Nile fever	New	Yellow
	Spain	Legionella outbreak	New	Yellow

Europe: West Nile fever
Italy, Romania, Hungary, Greece

Between 14 and 21 September 2017, Italy reported 20 cases, of which two cases were reported in a newly affected area.

Romania reported 17 cases, in which one area is newly affected with one death

Hungary reported 4 cases in previously affected areas.

Greece reported 4 cases of which two areas are newly affected. One domestically acquired case in Greece with an unknown place of infection has been reported.

Americas: Hurricane aftermath health implications

Anguilla (UK); Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; British Virgin Islands (UK); Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guadeloupe (France); Haiti; Puerto Rico (US); St Kitts and Nevis; St Martin (France); St Maarten (Netherlands); Turks and Caicos Islands; US Virgin Islands (US); Martinique (France)

Hurricanes Irma and Maria have caused extensive damage to areas of the Caribbean, and many residents have been left homeless. There is an increased risk of injury, and water and food-borne diseases. Mosquito-borne and other communicable diseases may increase in the coming days. The ability to treat illnesses and injuries may be limited.

Anguilla: There has been further restoration to hospital services following extensive damage to healthcare facilities. Food and water shortages currently resolved.

Barbuda: Almost all ambulances and health facilities are extensively damaged or inoperable. There is a food shortage and water sources have been damaged and there is no local production of drinking water. The island has been evacuated with residents transferred to Antigua.

British Virgin Islands: The hospital is partially operational. However, there is a shortage of food and drinking water.

Cuba: Some hospitals partially operational however, over 73% of hospitals have been damaged.

Dominica: **There is extensive damage to the main hospital on the island. Water and electrical supplies have been disrupted islandwide.**

Puerto Rico: Water sources have been affected, many residents are without access to drinking water. At least 6 hospitals have no electricity.

St Martin: The hospital is significantly damaged with no services functioning. A field hospital is being set up next to the existing hospital.

St Maarten: The hospital has limited capabilities with interruption of water and electricity, it is functioning at about 30% capacity. Some patients are being transferred to Curacao and Bonaire.

Turks and Caicos: Serious damage of healthcare facilities has been reported. There is a shortage of food and drinking water.

United States Virgin Islands: A hospital in St Thomas has been closed

Syria: Polio cases

At least **40 cases** of polio have been confirmed from Deir-AI-Zour, Homs and Raqqa Governorates due to a strain of "circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus" (cVDPV), which can emerge in under-vaccinated populations. Cases of wild polio virus have not been recorded in the country since 2013-2014.

At least **34** children who developed paralysis in Mayadeen district, Deir-AI-Zour, have been confirmed to be infected by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). Additional cases in Deir-AI-Zour, Homs and Raqqa governorates are positive for cVDPV2. They all reported symptoms beginning between **3 March and 14 July**. Several healthy contacts in the community have also tested positive. Surveillance has been stepped up and vaccination campaigns for children under 5 years have commenced in order to prevent the disease from spreading

Peru: Increase in dengue activity

Nationally, more than 71,500 cases have been reported in Peru since the start of the year with around one third confirmed as dengue. Over **80 fatalities** have also been reported. While dengue is consistently present in Peru, the recent intense rains and flooding have exacerbated mosquito breeding and dengue transmission. Piura department accounts for almost two-thirds of the cases. Other departments which have registered over 1000 dengue cases this year include La Libertad, Ica, Tumbes, Lambayeque, Ancash and Ayacucho. The region is also reporting an increase in cases

Myanmar: Flu activity

In July there was an outbreak of bird flu H5N1 in birds, the risk to travellers is low. People who have direct contact with infected poultry are at risk

Cases of seasonal human influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 continue to be reported. Since July 2017, around **400 cases** of seasonal human influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 have been recorded nationally. Most affected areas include Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Yangon and the capital city, Naypyidaw. **Several fatalities** have occurred. A decrease in flu activity has been reported since mid August.

Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, known earlier as 'swine flu' now circulates as a seasonal strain. The current influenza vaccination provides protection against the influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 strain. Flu vaccination supply is very limited in Myanmar, vaccination prior to entering the country is recommended

Indonesia: Fatal case of H5N1

A fatal human case of H5N1 bird flu has been confirmed in Nusa Penida, Klungkung regency. This is the first human infection detected in the country since 2015. Bird flu is consistently present in birds in Indonesia, with frequent outbreaks in poultry and sporadic human cases. H5N1 infections are serious and can be fatal. Early treatment is critical.

Vietnam: Dengue outbreak

Dengue activity this year is significantly higher than usual, **continuing in September**. Over **105,000 cases** with more than **25 fatalities** have been reported since the start of the year. Although the majority of cases have occurred in the south, northern Vietnam is also experiencing a surge, with Hanoi particularly affected.

The World Health Organization is supporting the Ministry of Health in their response. Measures to control mosquito breeding and hospital capacity to detect and treat the disease have been increased.

American Samoa (US): Dengue outbreak

An outbreak of dengue, which began in March, is ongoing. Dengue is consistently present in American Samoa and outbreaks continue in other Pacific islands.

Samoa: Increase in dengue cases

There has been an increase in dengue-like illness, including some fatalities. Laboratory confirmation is pending. Dengue is consistently present in Samoa. The disease is spread by mosquitoes, and is present in both rural and urban areas

Spain: Legionella outbreak

An outbreak of Legionnaires' disease has been reported at a resort in Lierganes, Cantabria. Several cases have been hospitalised and at least **one fatality** has been recorded. The source of the outbreak is thought to be the thermal water circuits in the spas. As a result several of the resort spas and pools have been shut down for cleaning and disinfection.

United States: Mumps outbreak in Hawaii

Since the first mumps cases were reported on Oahu in April, more than **380 cases** have been confirmed by the Hawaii Department of Health. The majority of cases have been reported in Oahu, however cases have also been reported on Kauai, Hawaii ("Big Island") and Maui. Both adults and children have been affected. Local health agencies have recommended that anyone displaying symptoms should isolate themselves at

home to reduce the spread of infection in the community. Anyone without documented MMR vaccination is also strongly encouraged to be vaccinated against the disease

New Zealand: Mumps outbreak

A major outbreak of mumps is underway in Auckland. More than **430 cases** have been reported, of which the majority of infections have been locally-acquired. In August, further mumps cases were reported in Marlborough and Nelson and suspected cases identified in Dunedin. Most of the cases are in the age group of 10 to 29, with dozens of schools asking non-vaccinated students not to attend. Health authorities are urging people to be up-to-date with their measles mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccinations

Congo (DRC): Cholera outbreak

A cholera outbreak which began in August 2015 is continuing, and cases have been escalating since early July. More than **27,000 confirmed** and suspected cases, and at least **550 deaths** have been reported in 2017. While over 20 of the country's 26 provinces have reported cases since the start of the outbreak, transmission is ongoing in the following provinces; Kongo-Central, Kwilu, Mai-Ndombe, Maniema, Mongala, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Upper Katanga, Upper Lomami.

TANZANIA: Cholera

Since the outbreak began in August 2015, over **30,700 cases** including over **480 deaths** have been recorded nationwide. An outbreak on Zanzibar island which began at the end of May 2017 is over. Outbreaks are currently ongoing in Iringa, Katavi, Kigoma, Mbeya, Njombe and Tanga regions. Cholera treatment centres have been set-up in affected areas

Iran: Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever outbreak

Since the end of March, more than 120 cases of CCHF have been reported, including **several fatalities**. Some of the initial cases appeared to be linked to an abattoir in Sistan and Baluchestan province. Cases have also been detected in at least 11 other provinces; Ardabil, Fars, Gilan, Hormozgan, Isfahan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khorasan Razavi, Lorestan, Mazandaran, Yazd.

The Ministry of Health is urging people to take preventative measures when handling animals which may have ticks, including personal protection against tick bites. They also encourage choosing meat supplies from reputable sources, looking for the Iranian Veterinary Organization's