

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	lag	
AFRICA	Angola	Cholera Outbreak	Update	Yellow	
	Algeria	Cholera Outbreak	New	Yellow	
	Chad	Measles outbreak	New		
	Zimbabwe	Typhoid	Update		
	Niger	Cholera outbreak	Update		
	Uganda		Cluster of undiagnosed illness	Update	Yellow
			Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever	Update	Yellow
	Congo (DRC)		Outbreak of Ebola virus	Update	RED
Polio cases			Update	Yellow	

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
ASIA & PACIFIC	China	Dengue Outbreak in Hong Kong	New	Yellow
	Malaysia	Hand, foot and mouth disease	Update	Yellow
	French Guiana (France)	Yellow fever outbreak	New	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AMERICAS	Brazil	Measles outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Venezuela	Measles outbreak	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
	Israel	West Nile virus	Update	
MIDDLE EAST	Afghanistan	Increase in CCHF cases	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
EUROPE	Slovenia	Tickborne Encephalitis	New	Yellow
	Spain	Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever	New	Yellow
	United Kingdom	Imported MERS case August 2018	Update	Yellow
	Italy	Increase in cases of West Nile virus	update	Yellow

## **Angola: Cholera cases nationwide**

Since the beginning of the year, Over 1,300 cases of cholera have been detected with at least 20 fatalities including in Luanda and several provinces

The most affected provinces include Cabinda, Zaire, Uige, Cuanza-Norte and Luanda. Cholera is spread via contaminated food and water

## **China: Dengue cases in Hong Kong (SAR)**

At least **seven** cases of locally-acquired dengue have been reported, **six** of which have the same strain which may indicate a common source. The Centre for Health Protection has identified these areas as possible sources: Wong Tai Sin (particularly **Lion Rock Park**), Kwai Shing West Estate, Clear Water Bay Second Beach, Hill Side Road, Highland Park and Sai Tso Wan recreation ground, **Wing Yiu Street, Tak Long Estate and Portland Street.**

The disease is spread by mosquitoes, and is present in both rural and urban areas.

## **Slovenia: Tickborne Encephalitis increase seen**

Since the beginning of 2018, over 100 cases have been recorded. The case count for the time of year is higher than that seen in previous years. The north of the country has been most affected including the following health regions: Kranj, Ravne and Ljubljana. Nearly all health regions across Slovenia have reported TBE activity in 2018

Disease activity is higher than the usual seasonal range. TBE is a viral infection of the brain and the spinal cord and is spread mainly via the bite of an infected tick. It can also be acquired by consuming unpasteurised dairy products

TBE is consistently present in some parts of the country with higher activity observed between April and October

## **Congo (DRC): Outbreak of Ebola virus in North Kivu and Ituri provinces**

There are at least 70 confirmed cases, **including nine among healthcare workers.** Cases were reported in Mangina, an area in the Mabalako health zone of North Kivu province. This is the epicenter of the outbreak, and most cases have been reported there

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that they were probably infected in clinics, not Ebola treatment centres, before it was known that the patient they cared for had Ebola. More than 55 people have died from confirmed or suspected Ebola infections.

Ebola is spread by contact with the blood or other bodily fluids (including vomit and diarrhoea) of infected or dead people. Healthcare workers, household members and people participating in traditional funeral practices (touching the body) are at high risk.

These are some of the most populated provinces in the nation, and are active conflict zones. Insecurity can hamper disease response initiatives. Over a million internally displaced people live in the affected area, which borders Rwanda and Uganda.

## **Spain: Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever**

A 74-year-old man hunter contracted the disease when he was bitten by a tick in a rural area of Badajoz in Extremadura on 24 July 2018, he was bitten by a tick while hunting in a rural area of Palencia province has died from Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF). This is only the second time the disease has ever been reported in Spain. CCHF is a potentially fatal viral illness transmitted by tick bites or through direct unprotected contact with infected body fluids. He had not travelled outside of Spain. The Ministry of Health in Spain is implementing control measures and working to identify the patient's close contacts.

## **Brazil: Measles outbreak**

**More than 4,500 suspected cases** have been reported in the ongoing outbreak, with **over 1,700 confirmed**. **More than five fatalities** have been recorded in the states of Amazonas and Roraima. Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets. Outbreaks occur frequently in under-vaccinated populations.

Brazil had been declared free of measles in 2016, but the disease has since spread internationally from Venezuela. That nation has had an ongoing measles outbreak since 2017. The relatively low vaccination coverage among Brazilian populations enabled the disease to spread once it reached the nation. The most affected states - Amazonas and Roraima - border Venezuela. Most of the cases in Amazonas have been reported in the city of Manaus

## **Niger: Cholera outbreak near Nigerian border**

**more than 1,400 suspected cholera** cases have been reported in the Maradi region. The affected area borders Nigeria, and is close to the Jibiya area of Katsina state (Nigeria). Nigeria has been experiencing an ongoing cholera outbreak

Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water. in areas where population movement and international trade with Nigeria are high. Public awareness campaigns are underway. The government has established free treatment at local health centers in the affected district

## **Chad: Measles outbreak**

Since the beginning of 2018, more than **1,800 cases** of measles and at least **72 fatalities** have been reported. Affected districts include Abeche, Abdi, Abougudam, Adre, Am dam, Arada, Ati, Bardai, Bokoro, Fada, Gama, Goz Beida, Guereda, Haraze Manguaigne, Massakory, Mongo, Rig Rig, and Tissi

Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets. Outbreaks occur frequently in under-vaccinated populations

## **Congo (DRC): Polio cases**

At least 33 cases of polio (circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2) have been recorded since the start of the outbreak in June 2017. The most recent case had is from Yamaluka Health Zone, Mongala Province.

Polio is a contagious viral illness that causes paralysis and death. The infection is spread through ingestion of contaminated food or water, or directly from an infected person. Prevent infection by ensuring polio vaccination is up to date

### **Zimbabwe: Typhoid cases in Gweru**

This outbreak began in early July, though it was not detected until later in It is attributed to burst sewer pipes that contaminated the community's water supply (boreholes.) Authorities are concerned that a large number of people - at least 1,400 - have been infected in a relatively short period of time, and that the disease could spread to the nearby cities of Harare or Bulawayo

Typhoid is a serious bacterial infection spread through contaminated food or water.

### **Uganda: Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever**

Since late June, at least 20 people have been infected and several have died. Over ten districts in Western Uganda have reported human cases of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) since June. The most affected district is Insingiro. The majority of people infected are herdsmen and butchers

The disease can be transmitted to humans via contact with the blood, organs, or bodily fluids of infected animals such as cattle and sheep. Infection can also occur through mosquito and other insect bites.

### **Uganda: Cluster of undiagnosed illness**

Authorities investigated a cluster of illness which was noted in late July, initially in Mubende, and later involving Kibaale. Samples sent to the United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention were announced to be positive for malaria There were a total of 23 cases with nine deaths. Eight of the nine who died had no access to to health care. All tests for viral haemorrhagic fevers were negative, however several samples were positive for malaria. All those in isolation have been discharged from hospital

Malaria is spread through mosquito bites and can be fatal unless promptly treated. The risk is present year round throughout Uganda.

### **Malaysia: Hand, foot and mouth disease**

More than **53,000 cases**, most of them children, have been recorded since the beginning of the year. There have been at least two deaths suspected to be associated with HFMD. All states have reported HFMD with the highest activity in Perak. Some nurseries and kindergartens have also been temporarily closed

### **Venezuela: Measles outbreak**

A measles outbreak which began in June 2017 continues across the country, with over **4,200 confirmed cases**. Capital District, Delta Amacuro, Miranda and Vargas most affected, although cases have also been reported in **all states**. Around 60% of cases have been reported in children under 5 years, and around 30% in children aged 6-15 years.

Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets. Outbreaks occur frequently in under-vaccinated populations. The Ministry of Health is working with the World Health Organization to vaccinate children 6 months - 10 years as well as people aged 11 years and older who had contact with a confirmed case

## **Afghanistan: Increase in CCHF cases**

Since the beginning of the year, **over 480 cases** of CCHF have been reported, including several fatalities. This is significantly higher than that seen for the same period last year. A case was reported from Takhar province and at least 26 provinces have been affected. Majority of the cases have been reported from Herat and Kabul provinces

CCHF is a potentially fatal viral illness transmitted by tick bites or through direct contact with infected animals or their tissues, or people and their body fluids. There is no vaccine. People who are exposed to ticks, or animals and their tissues (such as agricultural workers, livestock handlers, hikers, campers), or in direct contact with sick people (such as household members, healthcare workers) are at risk

## **Italy: Increase in cases of West Nile virus**

Since June, more than 250 cases have been confirmed in the country. Fatalities have also occurred. Cases have been reported from Emilia-Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Sardinia and Veneto regions.

It is spread by mosquito bites. Most infections do not produce symptoms but around 1 in 5 cases develop headache and fever

The transmission season typically runs from mid-June to end-October.

## **United Kingdom: Imported MERS case August 2018**

A resident of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia fell ill in Leeds, United Kingdom where they have been confirmed to have Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV). Authorities have implemented measures to prevent further spread and are monitoring contacts, including those who were on the same flight to the UK. There is no suggestion of any spread in the United Kingdom.

## **Algeria: Cholera cases**

More than **135** suspected cases of cholera have been reported, of which at least **45** have been confirmed. The affected provinces are Algiers, Blida, Bouira, **Medea** and Tipaza, although there are also suspected cases in **Ain Defla** province. Investigations are ongoing to find the cause of the outbreak.

Cholera is uncommon in the country and usually spreads via contaminated food and water

## **French Guiana (France): Yellow fever case reported**

A 47-year-old man who had been living in a forested area of Roura commune contracted yellow fever. He had not been vaccinated. Authorities launched an investigation, and found no additional cases in the area. They are strictly checking proof of vaccination for all travellers entering French Guiana

Although French Guiana is a known risk area for yellow fever, very few cases are reported there. This is partly because the population is vaccinated against the disease in childhood

The disease is spread via mosquito bites, and can be prevented by a vaccine. All travellers over a year old are required to have proof of yellow fever vaccination to enter French Guiana. Vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months old.

The vaccination certificate does not become valid until 10 days after the vaccine is administered. Book a travel health consult at least 4-6 weeks before departure

## **Israel: Increase in cases of West Nile virus**

Over 65 cases have been confirmed and a number of fatalities reported. Although the risk of WNV is nationwide, the majority of cases have been reported from the Coastal Plain (Northern, Haifa and Central districts)

The transmission season typically runs from August to October. WNV is spread by mosquito bites. There is no vaccine. Avoid mosquito bites to prevent illness