



CDR WEEKLY

the Communicable Disease Report Weekly

Current Issue: Volume 16 Number 36 **Published on:** 7 September 2006

NEWS STORIES:

- ▾ WHO case definitions for human infections with influenza A (H5N1) virus

INFECTION REPORTS:

Enteric:

- ▾ General outbreaks of foodborne illness in humans, England and Wales: weeks 32-35/06
 - ▾ Salmonella infections, (faecal specimens) England and Wales, reports to the HPA (salmonella data set): July 2006
 - ▾ Common gastrointestinal infections, England and Wales, laboratory reports: weeks 32-35/06
 - ▾ General outbreaks of foodborne illness in humans, England and Wales: January to March 2006
 - ▾ Salmonella serotypes recorded in the Health Protection Agency salmonella data set: April to June 2006 (provisional)
-

CDR S SUBSCRIPTION:

To subscribe to CDR Weekly, email us at: cdr@hpa.org.uk

News

Last updated: 1 September 2006 Volume 16, No.36 Next update: 7 September 200

 WHO case definitions for human infections with influenza A (H5N1) virus

WHO case definitions for human infections with influenza A (H5N1) virus

On 29 August 2006, the World Health Organization, in collaboration with several partners, published standardised case definitions for human infections with influenza A (H5N1) virus. These should facilitate:

1. Reporting and classification of human cases of H5N1 infection by national and international health authorities.
2. Standardization of language for communication purposes.
3. Comparability of data across time and geographical areas.

Case definitions have been developed for:

- Persons under investigation
- Suspected H5N1 cases
- Probable H5N1 cases (notify WHO)
- Confirmed H5N1 cases (notify WHO)

Details of the 'suspected H5N1 case' definition are listed below:

Suspected H5N1 case

A person presenting with unexplained acute lower respiratory illness with fever (>38 °C) and cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing **AND**

One or more of the following exposures in the 7 days prior to symptom onset:

- a. Close contact (within 1 metre) with a person (e.g. caring for, speaking with, or touching) who is a suspected, probable, or confirmed H5N1 case;
- b. Exposure (e.g. handling, slaughtering, de-feathering, butchering, preparation for consumption) to poultry or wild birds or their remains or to environments contaminated by their faeces in an area where H5N1 infections in animals or humans have been suspected or confirmed in the last month;
- c. Consumption of raw or undercooked poultry products in an area where H5N1 infections in animals or humans have been suspected or confirmed in the last month;
- d. Close contact with a confirmed H5N1 infected animal other than poultry or wild birds (e.g. cat or pig);
- e. Handling samples (animal or human) suspected of containing H5N1 virus in a laboratory or other setting.

Details of the other diagnostic categories can be found on the WHO website at:

<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/guidelines/case_definition2006_08_29/en/index.html>.

Current HPA algorithms for returning travellers have been amended to reflect the additional need to consider close contact with confirmed H5N1 infected animals other than poultry or wild birds.

Enteric

Last updated: 7 September 2006, Volume 16, No. 36 Next update: 12 October 2006

Enteric Routine Data Reports

▾ General outbreaks of foodborne illness in humans, England and Wales: weeks 32-35/06

▾ Salmonella infections, (faecal specimens) England and Wales, reports to the HPA (salmonella data set): July 2006

▾ Common gastrointestinal infections, England and Wales, laboratory reports: weeks 32-35/06

▾ General outbreaks of foodborne illness in humans, England and Wales: January to March 2006

▾ Salmonella serotypes recorded in the Health Protection Agency salmonella data set: April to June 2006 (provisional)

▾ General outbreaks of foodborne illness in humans, England and Wales: weeks 32-35/06

Preliminary information has been received about the following outbreaks.

| Health Protection Unit | Organism | Location of food prepared or served | Month of outbreak | Number ill | Cases positive | Suspect vehicle | Evidence |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| West Cumbria | S. Enteritidis PT4 | Hotel | July | 15 | 15 | Tiramisu | D |
| South East London | S. Enteritidis (untypable) | Restaurant | July | 9 | 4 | None | – |

M (microbiological): identification of an organism of the same type from cases and in the suspect vehicle, or vehicle ingredient(s), or detection of toxin in faeces or food; D (descriptive): other evidence, usually descriptive, reported by local investigators as indicating the suspect vehicle or food; S (statistical): a significant statistical association between consumption of the suspect vehicle(s) and being a case.

Salmonella infections (faecal specimens), England and Wales, reports to the HPA (salmonella data set): July 2006

Details of serotypes of 1165 salmonella infections recorded in July 2006 are given in the table below. In August 2006, 1040 salmonella infections were recorded and preliminary infection was received about two outbreaks (see table above).

| | July 2006 |
|--|-------------|
| S. Enteritidis (PT4) | 207 |
| S. Enteritidis (other PTs) | 470 |
| S. Typhimurium | 120 |
| S. Virchow | 21 |
| Others (typed) | 347 |
| Total <i>Salmonella</i> (provisional data)* | 1165 |

*Figures quoted from the Health Protection Agency S. data set are for isolates confirmed and typed by Laboratory of Enteric Pathogens (LEP).

Common gastrointestinal infections, England and Wales, laboratory reports: weeks 32-35/06

| Laboratory reports | Number of reports received | | | | Total reports 32-35/06 | Cumulative total to | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | 32/06 | 33/06 | 34/06 | 35/06 | | 35/06 | 35/05 |
| <i>Campylobacter</i> | 926 | 786 | 479 | 25 | 2216 | 27,560 | 31,090 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157* | 50 | 42 | 27 | 18 | 137 | 691 | 500 |
| <i>Salmonella</i> † | 278 | 267 | 199 | 135 | 879 | 6096 | 6533 |
| <i>Shigella sonnei</i> | 12 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 351 | 617 |
| Rotavirus | 34 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 66 | 12,455 | 12,813 |
| Norovirus | 4 | 9 | 5 | – | 18 | 3228 | 2292 |
| Cryptosporidium | 68 | 94 | 59 | 8 | 229 | 1500 | 1722 |
| Giardia | 41 | 49 | 41 | 6 | 137 | 1560 | 1769 |

*Vero cytotoxin-producing isolates (data from Health Protection Agency's Laboratory of Enteric Pathogens (LEP)).

† Data from Health Protection Agency's Laboratory of Enteric Pathogens.

General outbreaks of foodborne illness in humans, England and Wales: January to March 2006

| Health Protection Unit | Organism | Location of food prepared or served | Number ill | Cases Positive | Suspect Vehicle | Evidence |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|----------|
| South Yorkshire | <i>Clostridium Perfringens</i> | Private House | 22 | 18 | Meat pie and gravy | D |
| West Yorkshire | <i>Clostridium Perfringens</i> | Residential Institution | 46 | 17 | Lamb joint | D |
| West Yorkshire | <i>Clostridium Perfringens</i> | School | 17 | 3 | Chicken curry | M |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | <i>Clostridium Perfringens</i> | Restaurant | 7 | 4 | Various | D |

Salmonella serotypes recorded in the Health Protection Agency salmonella data set: April to June 2006 (provisional)

All serotypes recorded in the HPA salmonella data set in the second quarter of 2006 are listed below. There were more than ten reports of 28 serotypes, two to ten reports of 63 serotypes, and one report of 62 serotypes.

More than ten reports of the following serotypes were received: April to June 2006

| | | | |
|----------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| S. Agona | 18 | S. Montevideo | 57 |
| S. Ajiobo | 37 | S. Newport | 43 |
| S. Bareilly | 12 | S. Oranienburg | 12 |
| S. Braenderup | 18 | S. Paratyphi A | 26 |
| S. Chester | 11 | S. Saint-Paul | 18 |
| S. Corvallis | 36 | S. Schwarzengrund | 16 |
| S. Enteritidis | 1121 | S. Senftenberg | 13 |
| S. Hadar | 14 | S. Stanley | 42 |
| S. Heidelberg | 13 | S. Thompson | 18 |
| S. Infantis | 21 | S. Typhi | 25 |
| S. Java | 27 | S. Typhimurium | 266 |
| S. Kentucky | 11 | S. Unnamed | 69 |
| S. Kottbus | 11 | S. Virchow | 79 |
| S. Mbandaka | 18 | S. Weltevreden | 16 |

Between two and ten reports of each of the following serotypes were received: April to June 2006

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----------------|---|
| S. Abony | 4 | S. Indiana | 7 |
| S. Adelaide | 4 | S. Javiana | 2 |
| S. Agama | 5 | S. Johannesburg | 4 |
| S. Agbeni | 2 | S. Kedougou | 5 |
| S. Albany | 3 | S. Kiambu | 3 |
| S. Anatum | 10 | S. Kisangani | 3 |
| S. Arechavaleta | 3 | S. Kisarawe | 2 |
| S. Arizonae | 9 | S. Lanka | 3 |
| S. Blockley | 5 | S. Larochelle | 2 |
| S. Bovis-Morbificans | 8 | S. Litchfield | 2 |
| S. Bredeney | 8 | S. Livingstone | 4 |
| S. Cerro | 5 | S. London | 6 |
| S. Colindale | 2 | S. Mikawasima | 5 |
| S. Cubana | 2 | S. Minnesota | 5 |
| S. Derby | 4 | S. Mississippi | 7 |
| S. Drypool | 3 | S. Molade | 2 |
| S. Dublin | 4 | S. Muenchen | 8 |
| S. Durban | 3 | S. Muenster | 2 |
| S. Durham | 6 | S. Ohio | 5 |
| S. Ealing | 2 | S. Oslo | 2 |
| S. Eastbourne | 4 | S. Panama | 6 |
| S. Emek | 2 | S. Poona | 3 |
| S. Florida | 2 | S. Reading | 2 |
| S. Galiema | 4 | S. Richmond | 6 |
| S. Gaminara | 2 | S. Rissen | 3 |
| S. Give | 8 | S. Rubislaw | 2 |
| S. Gold-Coast | 2 | S. San-Diego | 2 |
| S. Haifa | 9 | S. Stanleyville | 4 |
| S. Havana | 3 | S. Takoradi | 2 |
| S. Herston | 3 | S. Tennessee | 2 |
| S. Hvittingfoss | 2 | S. Tilene | 2 |
| S. Ibadan | 5 | | |

One each of the following serotypes were received: April to June 2006

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| S. Abaetetuba | S. Lexington |
| S. Altona | S. Limete |
| S. Amersfoort | S. Lomita |
| S. Ardwick | S. Mango |
| S. Augustenborg | S. Marina |
| S. Barranquilla | S. Mesbit |
| S. Bilthoven | S. Miami |
| S. Brandenburg | S. Napoli |
| S. Caen | S. Neukoelln |
| S. Carrau | S. New-Haw |
| S. Chailey | S. Ngili |
| S. Charlottenburg | S. Nima |
| S. Chicago | S. Obogu |
| S. Concord | S. Offa |
| S. Doba | S. Othmarschen |
| S. Duesseldorf | S. Ouakam |
| S. Duisburg | S. Paratyphi B |
| S. Eberswalde | S. Penarth |
| S. Grumpensis | S. Romanby |
| S. Halle | S. Singapore |
| S. Harmelen | S. Stourbridge |
| S. Houten | S. Thomasville |
| S. Isangi | S. Togba |
| S. Ituri | S. Togo |
| S. Kenya | S. Uganda |
| S. Kibusi | S. Uphill |
| S. Kimuenza | S. Virginia |
| S. Kingabwa | S. Wassenaar |
| S. Kisii | S. Waycross |
| S. Krefeld | S. Woerden |
| S. Landala | S. Zwickau |