

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Phase II Situation Report

Incident Name: Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Phase II

Operational period: 0830/20 AUG 07 – 0830/27 AUG 07

Date/Time Prepared: 21 AUG 07 / 2200

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1. World

- a. World Health Organization (WHO) Pandemic Phase; Phase 3- human infection with new (current concern is the Asian H5N1) virus; virus does not spread efficiently and is not sustained among humans.

Inter-pandemic Phase New virus in animals, no human cases	Low risk of human cases	1
	Higher risk of human cases	2
Pandemic Alert New virus causes human cases	No or very limited human-to-human transmission	3
	Evidence of increased human-to-human transmission	4
	Evidence of significant human-to-human transmission	5
Pandemic	Efficient and sustained human-to-human transmission	6

- b. As of August 16, 2007 WHO is reporting a total of 321 human cases (An increase of 1 since last report.) of Asian H5N1 infection, including 194 deaths (An increase of 1 since last report) in 10 countries since January 2004. **The table includes only WHO laboratory confirmed cases**

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Total	
	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	8	5
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1	7	7
China	1	1	0	0	8	5	13	8	3	2	25	16
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	20	5	38	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	20	13	55	45	29	25	104	83
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Thailand	0	0	17	12	5	2	3	3	0	0	25	17
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	12	4
Viet Nam	3	3	29	20	61	19	0	0	2	0	95	42
Total	4	4	46	32	98	43	115	79	58	36	321	194

c. The Ministry of Health of Indonesia has announced a new case of human infection of H5N1 avian influenza. A 17-year-old female from Tangerang District, in Banten Province developed symptoms on 9 August , was hospitalized on 13 August and died in hospital on 14 August . Her source of exposure is currently under investigation.
Of the 104 cases confirmed to date in Indonesia, 83 have been fatal.

Timeline of major events for World Health Organization H5N1 avian influenza
http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/ai_timeline/en/index.html

Surveillance activities - Human

There is now a consolidated website (www.avianflu.alaska.gov) that holds both bird and human influenza information. The Toll Free number is 1-888-9PANFLU (972-6358).

2. United States:

There are **no reported cases** of high pathogenic avian or human Asian H5N1 influenza infection in the United States or its territories. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention does not publish a Pandemic Phase level separate from the WHO report.

3. Alaska:

There are **no reported cases** of avian or human Asian H5N1 influenza infection in Alaska.

Seasonal Influenza:

From the Alaska State Virology Laboratory (ASVL): For the week ending August 15, 2007, ASVL reported no new cases of influenza

World Bird Situation

Animal Cases: Summary of Current Situation Since December 2003, avian influenza A (Asian H5N1) infections in poultry or wild birds have been reported in the following countries:	
Africa Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, Togo	Near East Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Gaza Saudi Arabia, and West Bank, Palestinian Autonomous Territories*
East Asia & the Pacific Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar (Burma), South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam	South Asia Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Kazakhstan, Pakistan
Europe & Eurasia Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom	Countries added this Operational Period Togo * Palestinian Autonomous Territories reported by World Organization for Animal Health, but not CDC.

Surveillance activities – Wild Birds

United States

Planning and Coordination – Wildlife agencies nationwide continue to implement plans for early detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 in wild birds. Plans at the national, Pacific Flyway, and state level are found at:

- National: http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/disease_information/avian_influenza/
- Pacific Flyway: <http://www.pacificflyway.gov/Documents.asp>
- Alaska: http://alaska.fws.gov/media/avian_influenza/index.htm

These plans describe priority bird species for surveillance; sampling methods, locations, and time periods; sampling and analytical protocols; and coordination guidelines. The 2007 surveillance effort will be similar to last year, but sampling will be reduced on some bird species and more effort will go into morbidity/mortality monitoring (detecting sick or dead birds).

Alaska Bird Surveillance

US Fish and Wildlife Service will conduct 29 bird surveillance projects in Alaska this summer, primarily in the Yukon-Delta, Seward Peninsula and North Slope areas of the state. The goal is to collect 11,000 tissue samples this year, 4,000 less than the goal for 2006. The Service intends to primarily target waterfowl for sampling, and reduce sampling of shorebirds and song birds. The Service has already received more than 1,000 samples from spring harvest by subsistence hunters. Samples from Department of the Interior agencies are being tested at the National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, WI.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game continues to collaborate on surveillance and detection with US Fish and Wildlife Service and USDA Wildlife Services. Fish and Game will focus on sampling live ducks and sand-hill cranes during August, as well as hunter harvested waterfowl in September.

US Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services intends to collect about 2,000 swabs from live birds and fecal samples statewide, including remote areas such as the Aleutian Chain and Pribilof Islands.

The Alaska Interagency Bird Disease hotline (**1-866-527-3358**) is fully operational as an important tool for early detection of bird disease events. Federal and state agencies that deal with wild and domestic birds have response plans and teams in place to investigate bird disease or mortality events.

Status of Wild Birds in Alaska – Most birds have completed the nesting season and are now rearing young. Waterfowl have begun their annual flightless molt cycle when capture and banding operations can be done. Birds will begin southward migrations by mid-August, and waterfowl hunting season will open September 1.

Public information about avian influenza in migratory birds, and advice to hunters and the public is posted on the state website at: www.avianflu.alaska.gov. Status of the wild bird sampling effort is found at: http://alaska.fws.gov/media/avian_influenza/index.htm.

Next report to be issued: 1600/29 August 2007

Incident Action Plan

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Overall Phase II Objectives:

1. Conduct Outreach activities; include the private sector
2. Develop and publish Public Information and Education campaign materials; include the private sector
3. Develop and conduct training and exercises
4. Develop a plan to transition from preparedness activities to response activities

Short Term Tasks

1. Develop an accelerated back up outreach and PIO strategy for the State to implement when the World Health Organization (WHO) increases the WHO Pandemic Phase to Phase 4- “Evidence of increased human-to-human transmission.” Ensure the private sector is included.
2. Public Information Officers to compile media coordination lists, by position and person.
3. Draft transition plan for the IMT to go from planning to response phase when WHO goes to phase IV.
4. Develop three exercises:
 - Policy Orientation Exercise for new MAC Group members.
 - Orientation/Tabletop Exercise for the Phase III response organization.
 - Command post exercise for the response organization.

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