



Update on the Avian and Pandemic Influenza Situation
(as of 12 January 2011)

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The information summarized below is gathered from official and non official sources, which are quoted in the text. This bulletin is prepared by the UN in Cambodia in cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners.

I. Latest information on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in Cambodia

1. Country situation: Animal Health

There were no calls to the animal health hotline at NaVRI during the first week of January 2011.

2. Country situation: Human Health

From last week, there were totally 32 calls to the Ministry of Health hotline numbers. As to topic, 14 calls were about human H1N1 influenza, 9 were about human H5N1 influenza and 9 were about animal-related events. The callers were from Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Kompot, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Ratanakiri, Svay Reang and Takeo.

The callers asked about signs and symptoms of influenza, whom to contact in case of suspected cases, who are at the high risk for developing severe illness, availability of medicines to treat influenza, when the pandemic influenza vaccine will be available locally, and priority groups for vaccination. Calls about animal-related concerns were referred to the animal health hotline. There has been no human suspected H5N1 found last weeks.

The Ministry of Health has concluded a very successful A/H1N1 immunization campaign for those most at risk of complications from infection. Over 1.8 million doses were provided through the World Health Organization, with basically all health care workers, 390,794 pregnant women and 563,641 infants 6 to 23 months reported to have received vaccinations. Following a request from the Minister of Health, the WHO has been able to source another 500,000 A/H1N1 vaccine doses to be administered to those remaining with other pre existing conditions that are also at high risk from this virus. This vaccine arrived in Cambodia on the 15 August.

Most people who contract H1N1 will recover without needing any medical attention. But in some cases, especially for those in the groups being targeted for vaccination, the disease can have a serious effect, even leading to death. It is therefore important for people to take steps to avoid catching the flu. To prevent spread, people should cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, wash their hands regularly with soap and water, and avoid contact with others if they have the flu.

II. Publications:

1. News on the AI Toolkit (as of 12 January 2011), issued by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF).

III-International Issues:

Click these links for the latest updates of the global situation on Avian Influenza:

www.influenza.undg.org

<http://www.un-influenza.org>

http://www.hewsworld.org/avian_flu/

<http://ochaonline.un.org/roap>

<http://ochaonline.un.org/roap/WhatWeDo/PandemicPreparedness/tabid/4304/Default.aspx>

<http://www.influenza.undg.org>

<http://www.un-pic.org/web>

http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/en/index.html

<http://www.fao.org/avianflu/en/index.html>

<http://www.hpai-research.net>

<http://www.gains.org>

www.aitoolkit.org

www.who.int

www.un.org.kh www.cdc.gov