"Nouvelles arboviroses: West Nile virus / Chikungunya: ce que le clinicien doit en savoir"

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Chikungunya – West Nile Fever

PARTIE II

Epidémiologie

Cas d’Importation

Fig. 2. Taux d’attaques cumulés (source www.chikungunya.net).

Chikungunya
Réunion 2006

www.promedmail.org \(\rightarrow\) archives : chikungunya

Fig. 1. Cas de Chikungunya confirmees et suspects, 2e à 4e trimestre 2005 - 4e trimestre 2006.

Tableau 1
Estimations du nb de cas La Réunion au 30 mars 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pays</th>
<th>Nb de cas (30 mars 2006)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Réunion</td>
<td>230 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>611 (1°)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comores</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>74 (77 cas notifiees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Maurice</td>
<td>6000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice</td>
<td>4200*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| * Source OMS.
SANTÉ

Chikungunya : 130 000 cas, 77 morts
Les dernières chiffres de l’épidémie de veille sanitaire (VS) font état de 130 000 cas et de 77 décès imputables à l’épidémie de chikungunya. "Ces situations radicalement nouvelles, qui avaient été anticipées et prévues par notre équipe épidémiologique, sont heureuse- ment, et c’est le cas dans le cas de la chikungunya, qu’elles ne soient pas", a déclaré hier Xavier Bertrand, dans un journal télévisé. Les principes concernés ont d’ores et déjà émis des certitudes, d’où la profession de cette information.

ECONOMIE

Air France et Corsair lièvent la Réunion
Le secteur aérien est à nouveau en mouvement. Air France et Corsair, qui ont jusqu’ici autorisé le voyage sans restrictions, ont annoncé lundi la mise en place de contrats de déviation directement sur leur appareil. Des mesures ont été prises pour que les mouvements de volume soient limités, et que les vols soient portés à un niveau de 25% de la capacité normale.

SANTÉ

Ahanc, 3 mois, hospitalisé pour épidémie de rougeole
Le bébé, âgé de 3 mois, est hospitalisé pour un épisode de rougeole. Cette situation regroupe une situation sanitaire à une personne, qui est isolée. "Les mesures de confinement et de désinfection sont mises en œuvre", a déclaré le Dr Alexandre Delahaye, chef du service de réanimation pédiatrique.

La leptospirose a encore fait rage
La leptospirose, une maladie virale, a à nouveau fait des victimes. La maladie est transmissible par contact avec l’eau contaminée par le sang de rongeurs infectés. Elle est touchée par le docteur Jean-Luc Allemand, chef du service de réanimation pédiatrique à l’Hôpital de Réunion, Saint-Denis, le directeur de l’Institut national de santé publique de France. Il a indiqué que les symptômes de la maladie comprennent des signes de fièvre, de douleur abdominale, de nausées et de vomissements. Le traitement est en cours au niveau des hôpitaux de l’île de la Réunion. Les patients sont pris en charge par les équipes médicales du centre de santé publique de l’île-de-France.
In India, the first CHIKV outbreak was recorded in 1963 in Calcutta and was followed by epidemics in Chennai, Pondicherry, and Trivandrum in 1964; Visakhapatnam, Rajmundry, and Kakinada in 1965; Nagpur in 1965; and Bansi in 1973. Recently, CHIKV has emerged in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region … … but Aedes aegypti is the main vector in Asia, including India. We investigated a large number of patients with fever with arthralgia, reported from October 2005 through March 2006, in many districts from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra states.
• A New York, des centaines d’oiseaux infectés sont morts à l’automne 1999 (le plus souvent des corbeaux, des pies et des flamants roses du zoo de Bronx). Cette même année, 62 personnes ont été malades à New York des suites de l’infection par le virus de la West Nile Fever et 7 en sont décédées.

• Le moustique vecteur a été combattu par de grands moyens. L’aire de dispersion géographique semble toutefois s’étendre à l’Amérique du Nord, au Canada et au Mexique.

• Si on additionne tous les cas on arrive en 2003 aux Etats-Unis à environ 10 000 cas, dont 200 décès.


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The West Nile Virus Outbreak of 1999 in New York: The Flushing Hospital Experience

Deborah S. Anusz, Rich Crotts, Adam J. Bornstein, Catena Wallis, and Barbara A. Sapp

From the Department of Internal Medicine, Flushing Hospital Medical Center, Queens, and the Office of the Mayor, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne flavivirus, which has been known to cause encephalitis and meningitis in Africa, the Middle East, and eastern Asia. It has also been isolated in Australia and recently in Europe but never in the Americas. Clinical features include acute fever, severe headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. Death is relatively rare, with an estimated mortality rate of 5%. During the months of August 1999, a cluster of 3 adult patients with manifestations consistent with West Nile fever and encephalitis was noted in New York City. An 11-year-old boy, a 67-year-old woman, and a 66-year-old man presented with fever, headache, delirium, and meningismus. The patients were referred to Flushing Hospital in August 1999. Two other patients who were admitted to other area hospitals were also thought to have West Nile fever. The index case was the first confirmed human West Nile fever case in New York City. Laboratory confirmation of West Nile virus was established by IgM antibody detection in the acute phase, and seroconversion in the convalescent phase. These data, along with those from the recently reported human cases in New York City, are consistent with this being the first outbreak of West Nile fever in the Western Hemisphere.
Alexander the Great died in Babylon in 323 BC. His death at age 32 followed a 2-week febrile illness. One incident, mentioned by Plutarch, involved a flock of ravens exhibiting unusual behavior and subsequently dying at his feet. The inexplicable behavior of ravens is reminiscent of avian illness and death weeks before the first human cases of West Nile virus infection were identified in the United States. We posit that Alexander may have died of West Nile virus encephalitis.
Distribution of Important Arboviruses in the U.S.

- Eastern Equine Encephalitis
- California serogroup viruses
- Western Equine Encephalitis
- St. Louis Encephalitis

Figure 5. Age category and outcome for 114 reported cases of WNV encephalitis, 1999-2011, USA. Data are from the ArboNET surveillance system, Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.
West Nile Virus Isolation from Equines in Argentina, 2006

Maria Alejandro Moralea, María Bernadette Reig, Cecilia Figueira, Jorge B. García, Andrea Vera, Karla Terra, Gerardo Gubler, Santiago Papiol, Emil Menné, Nelson Damin, Nora Tavella, and Ferroneto Fernández

Silvana Levi

West Nile virus (WNV) was isolated from the brains of 2 horses that died from encephalitis in February 2006. The horses had not traveled outside the country. This is the first isolation of WNV in South America.

Figure 1. Locations of horse farms affected from February to March 2006 in Argentina.

WNV

Roumanie

www.promedmail.org → archives → west-nil virus
In France, the first reported WNV outbreak that affected horses and humans occurred during the summer of 1962 in the Camargue region.

- After 1965, no human or equine WNV infections were reported until September 2000, when a large outbreak of equine encephalitis occurred in France. No human cases were reported at that time.

- In September 2003, a human living in Fréjus (Département du Var, southeastern France) was diagnosed with acute WNV infection in Nice University Hospital.

- At the same time, an equine case was diagnosed 20 km from the patient’s home; consequently, public health authorities initiated a retrospective study of patients hospitalized in the French Mediterranean region in which viral meningoencephalitis was suspected.

- We report four human cases from Fréjus Hospital.
West Nile virus Epidemic in Horses, Tuscany Region, Italy


During the summer of 2000, veterinarians in Tuscany, Italy, received reports of cases of encephalitis among horses showing a single variable clinical picture in the provinces of Pisa and the inland emilia. It was noted that the horses presented clinical signs of encephalitis that were similar to those reported in the United States, Canada, and Europe in horses infected with West Nile virus (WNV). A surveillance study identified 11 clinical cases in horses that occurred from August 30 to October 4, 2000. The serological surveys conducted over a 12-month period and viral antigen test clinical cases confirmed a clear spread of the infection, with an overall seroprevalence rate of 35% in the affected area. The significant effects of this disease are observed in the models presented in this communication, suggesting that the intestinal infection vector could be the route and supporting the rapid transmission of the virus during the fall of 1999.
Belgique

• Aucun cas

Aedes
Chikungunya

www.promedmail.org → archives: chikungunya
Sentinelle evidence of West Nile virus, St. Louis encephalitis virus and Sindbis virus infection of birds in the United Kingdom

Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Volume 9, Issue 12, Pages 1753-1755

West Nile Virus in Horses, sub-Saharan Africa

Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Volume 9, Issue 12, Pages 1760-1762

Potential Arbovirus Emergence and Implications for the United Kingdom

Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Volume 9, Issue 12, Pages 1756-1758

Recension des moustiques belges

Emerg Infect Dis 2003 Volume 9, Issue 12, Pages 1759-1761

Global Research Project: Belgische muggen

Inventaris voor de Belgische muggen

Figure 1. West Nile Virus (WNV) circulation in Africa, 2005. Map of Africa summarizes published data on WNV in Africa between 1930 and 2005. The map shows geographic areas where WNV has been reported.