

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

UCL - 21 décembre 2006 - II

A. Van Gompel
Associate Professor Tropical Medicine
Inst. Trop. Med. Antwerp
fvgompel@itg.be

Avec la collaboration de
Dr. Marjan Van Esbroeck
Laboratoire de l'IMT



PARTIE II Chikungunya – West Nile Fever

Epidémiologie
Epidémies
Cas d'Importation

Chikungunya

Réunion 2006

www.promedmail.org → archives : chikungunya

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

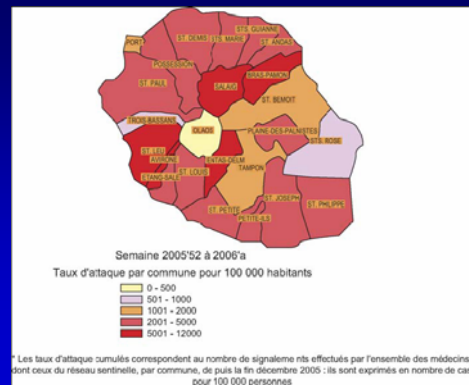


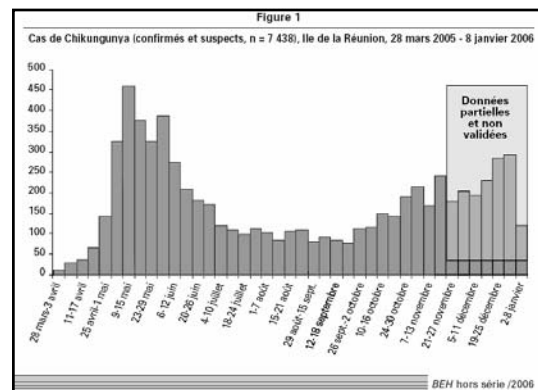
Tableau 1
Estimation du nombre de cas La Réunion au 30 mars 2006
Estimation of the number of cases in La Réunion on March 30, 2006

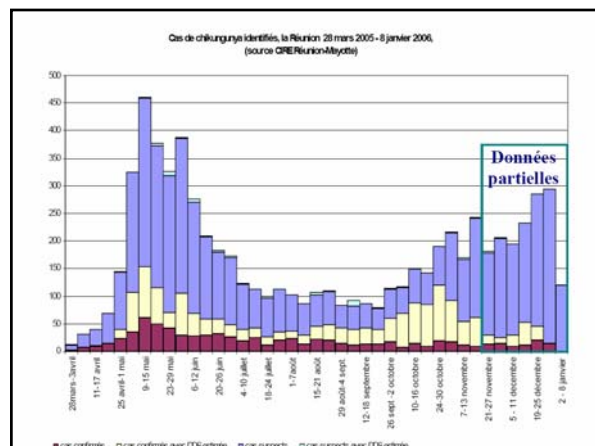
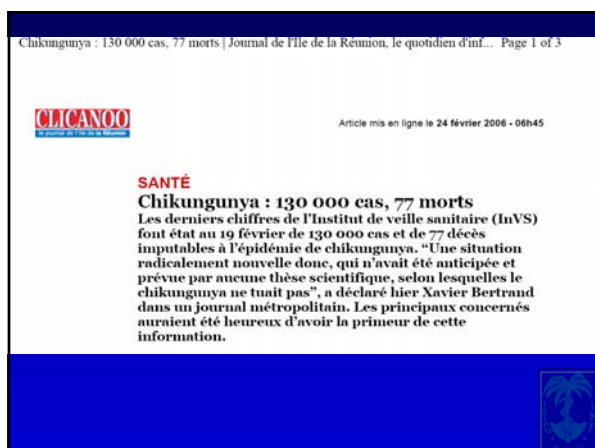
Nombre de cas estimés depuis l'émergence du chikungunya à La Réunion en mars 2005	230 000
Nombre de cas estimés pour la semaine du 20 au 26 mars 2006	6000
Certificats de décès mentionnant le chikungunya parvenus à la DRASS au 26 mars 2006	174

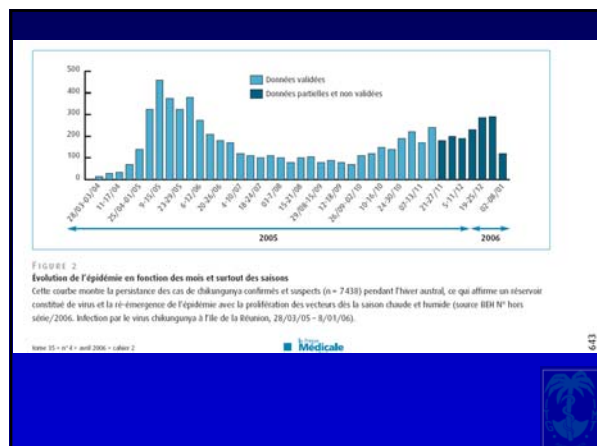
Tableau 2
Épidémies de Chikungunya sud-ouest de l'océan Indien. (source INVS 3 avril 2006)
Chikungunya epidemics South-West Indian Ocean

Pays	Nbre de cas déclarés
La Réunion	230 000
Seychelles	8818*
Comores	ND
Madagascar	2 (Toamasina)
Île Maurice	6000*
Mayotte	4308

* Source OMS.







Huitième réunion du comité local de la SPE à la Réunion, 28 mars 2006.

Organisateur : B.-A. Gaulière

CDD 07405 Saint-Denis des Réunion, 161 / Fax: 0262 90 56 97, E-mail: ba.gauliere@chd.spep.fr, site Internet: <http://www.reunion.spep.fr>

Présidence : D. Malvy & P. Aubry

Surveillance épidémiologique du chikungunya à la Réunion, 2005-2006.

D. Illet, P. Renauld, J.-L. Solet, V. Pierre & D. Sissoko
Cellule inter-régionale d'épidémiologie (CIRES), Saint-Denis, la Réunion.

Jusqu'au 19 décembre 2005, la surveillance des cas de chikungunya a reposé essentiellement sur les signalements des médecins sentinelles et des laboratoires de biologie. Chaque fois qu'un cas était identifié, le service de lutte anti-vectorielle (LAV) se rendait au domicile du cas et recherchait de manière active d'autres cas dans l'entourage géographique (10 maisons autour du foyer signalé et élargissement si d'autres cas étaient repérés). Ces données étaient communiquées par la LAV à la cellule inter-régionale d'épidémiologie (CIRES) qui assurait le suivi épidémiologique. À partir de décembre,

– dans une enquête Ipsos faite à la même période, 27 % des personnes interrogées déclarent être ou avoir été malades. Ces travaux permettent de penser que les formes inapparentes sont peu importantes. Ceci devra être confirmé par une enquête de séroprévalence en population générale.

En conclusion :

- tendance épidémique en nette diminution depuis la semaine 5, mais prudence;
- rappel des mesures de protection individuelle, en particulier chez les personnes vulnérables et les malades virémiques;
- poursuite de la lutte communautaire contre les gîtes larvaires;
- importance du signalement de tous les cas.

Estimation de la prévalence de l'in-

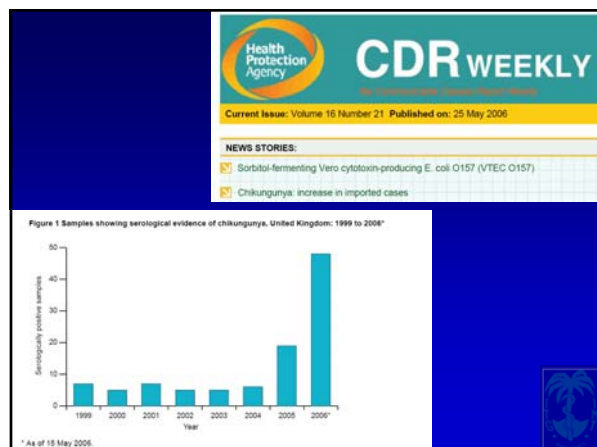


Table 1 Latest reported case numbers of chikungunya in the Indian Ocean islands

Country	Number of cases	Dates
Reunion [4]	258,000*	Mar 05 – 14 May 06
Mayotte [4]	6348	1 Jan 06 – 7 May 06
Mauritius [6]	8699	23 Dec 05 – 25 Apr 06
Seychelles [7]	5461	1 Jan 06 – 10 Mar 06
India [5]	100,000	1 Jan 06 – 30 Apr 06

*Cases estimated by mathematical modelling.

Press Med. 2006; 15: 44-4
© 2006, Elsevier, Paris

en ligne sur www.sciencedirect.com/journal/press-med

MALADIES INFECTIEUSES

Mise au point

Chikungunya à l'île de la Réunion: chronique d'une épidémie annoncée

Fabrice Paganin¹, Giannandrea Borgherini², Frédéric Staikowsky¹, Claude Arvin-Berod¹, Patrice Poubreau¹

1. Service de parasitologie et maladies infectieuses,
2. Service des urgences,
Groupe Hospitalier Sud Réunion (GHSR), Réunion (974)

Correspondance:
Fabrice Paganin, Service de parasitologie et maladies infectieuses,
Groupe Hospitalier Sud Réunion (GHSR), BP 355, 97450 St Pierre, Réunion.
Tél.: 0262 9519171
Fax: 0262 3519128
fpaganin@meinsat.fr

TABLEAU I
Évolution de l'épidémie depuis mars 2005

Nombre de cas estimés depuis l'émergence du chikungunya à la Réunion en mars 2005	218 000
Nombre de cas estimés en 2005	12 400
Nombre de cas estimés depuis le 1 ^{er} janvier 2006	205 600
Nombre de cas estimés pour la semaine du 6 au 12 février 2006	22 000
Nombre de cas estimés pour la semaine du 13 au 19 mars 2006	4 500

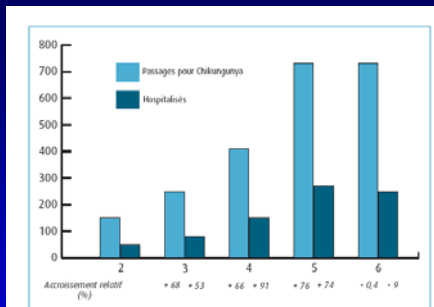


FIGURE 3
Nombre hebdomadaire de passages en rapport avec les cas suspects de chikungunya dans les services d'urgence, et hospitalisation de ces cas
Source: ARH

Chikungunya

Océan indien 2005-2006

Inde 2006

www.promedmail.org → archives : chikungunya

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 10, October 2006

EID_Chikungunya.mp3 = [PODCAST](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/podcast/index.htm)

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/podcast/index.htm>

Chikungunya Outbreaks Caused by African Genotype, India

Prasanna N. Yergolkar,* Babasaheb V. Tandale,* Vidya A. Arankalle,* Padmakar S. Sathe,* Sudeep A. B.,* Swati S. Gandhe,* Mangesh D. Gokhle,* George P. Jacob,* Supriya L. Hundekar,* and Akhilesh C. Mishra*

Chikungunya fever is reported in India after 32 years. Immunoglobulin M antibodies and virus isolation confirmed the cause. Phylogenetic analysis based on partial sequences of NS4 and E1 genes showed that all earlier isolates (1963–1973) were Asian genotype, whereas the current and Yavat (2000) isolates were African genotype.

In India, the first CHIKV outbreak was recorded in 1963 in Calcutta and was followed by epidemics in Chennai, Pondicherry, and Vellore in 1964; Visakhapatnam, Rajmundry, and Kakinada in 1965; Nagpur in 1965; and Barsi in 1973.

Recently, CHIKV has emerged in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region but *Ae. 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.

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 10, October 2006

EID_Chikungunya.mp3 = [PODCAST](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/podcast/index.htm)

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/podcast/index.htm>

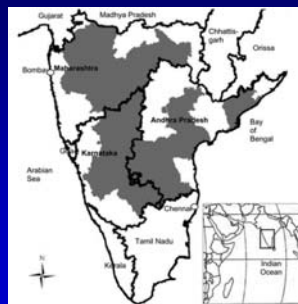


Figure 1. Southern India, 3 states affected by chikungunya virus (October 2005–March 2006). Gray shading indicates area affected in each state.

Epidémies de dengue et de chikungunya en Inde 23 octobre 2006

1) CONTEXTE EPIDEMIOLOGIQUE (population de l'Inde = 1,1 milliard)

- La dengue et le chikungunya sont des arboviroses fréquemment rencontrées en Inde, surtout pendant la mousson et préférentiellement en milieu urbain. Des co-infections ont été rapportées.
- Les manifestations cliniques étant très proches, seul le diagnostic biologique permet de préciser l'agent causal.
- Aedes aegypti* est le principal vecteur, aussi bien en milieu urbain que rural. *Aedes albopictus* et *Aedes vittatus* pourraient également intervenir dans la transmission de ces arbovirus.

DENGUE

- La dengue est endémo-épidémique sur l'ensemble du territoire indien et particulièrement en milieu urbain (figure 1). Les 4 sérotypes du virus circulent et plusieurs sérotypes sont généralement impliqués simultanément au cours d'une même épidémie.

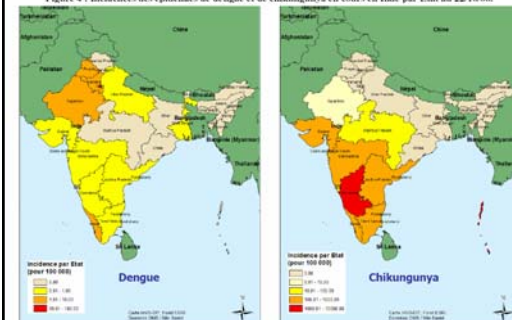
particulier le Rajasthan et l'Uttar Pradesh (1996), le Tamil Nadu (2001–2002) et le Maharashtra (2002).

Des épidémies sont régulièrement observées dans la capitale depuis 1967. En 1996, 10 252 cas dont 423 décès ont été recensés lors d'une importante épidémie de dengue / dengue hémorragique. Plus récemment, 2 843 cas dont 34 décès ont été identifiés à Delhi en 2003, et 1 065 de janvier à novembre 2005.

CHIKUNGUNYA

- Dans les années 1960 et 1970, l'élévation du chikungunya a été responsable de nombreuses épidémies de grande ampleur en milieu urbain. Les principales ont eu lieu en 1963–1965 à Calcutta, en 1964 à Pondicherry et dans le Tamil Nadu (400 000 cas), en 1965 dans l'Andhra Pradesh, le Madhya Pradesh et le Maharashtra, et en 1973 dans le Maharashtra (taux d'attaque de 37,5 %).
- L'agent responsable de ces épisodes était une souche asiatique du virus du chikungunya. Quelques rares cas de complications neurologiques avaient été observés.

Figure 4 : Incidences des épidémies de dengue et de chikungunya en cours en Inde par Etat au 22/10/06.



Epidémies de dengue et de chikungunya en Inde 23 octobre 2006

www.promedmail.org → archives : chikungunya

www.promedmail.org → archives : chikungunya

[illegible][†]European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden

www.eurosurveillance.org

Table. Number of chikungunya cases reported by various countries, February 2005 to April 2006

Country	No of cases	Suspected (S) or confirmed (C)	Reporting period
Indian Ocean and Asia			
Brunei	255 000	S	28 Feb 05 – 30 Apr 06
Mayotte	5334	S	1 Jan 06 – 16 Apr 06
Seychelles	8818	S	1 Jan 06 – 26 Feb 06
Seychelles	158	S	29 Mar 06 – 2 Apr 06
Comoros	8	C	20 – 26 Mar 06
Madagascar	2	C	6 – 12 Jul 06
Mauritius	6000	4100 S + 1200 C	1 Jan 06 – 5 Mar 06
India	>100 000	S	Dec 05 – 23 Apr 06
Malaysia	200	S	1 Jan 06 – 21 Apr 06
Europe (disputed cases)			
France	107	C	1 Apr 05 – 25 Feb 06
Germany	17	C	1 Jan 06 – 21 Feb 06
United Kingdom	9	2 C + 7 S	1 Dec 05 – 20 Apr 06
Belgium	12	C	1 Dec 05 – 26 Apr 06
Czech Republic	1	C	1 Jan 06 – 20 Apr 06
Norway	1	C	1 Jan 06 – 19 Apr 06

IMT 2006

Birth	Sample	Country	Chi zero	Chi PCR	Onset of fever	Duration	Date Sample
14/06/1969	6031536	Reunion	p	n	21/02/2005	2-3 d	20/03/2006
16/02/1958	6032434	Maunius	p	p	21/02/2006	7-10 d	28/03/2006
03/05/1966	6032670	Reunion	p	n	30/12/2005	4 d	31/03/2006
22/05/1944	6041208	Maunius	p	p	16/04/2006	4 d	19/04/2006
25/08/1937	6041472	Maunius	p	n			21/04/2006
14/10/1957	6041895	India	n	p	24/04/2006	3 d	26/04/2006
23/07/1951	6051176	Maunius	p		18/02/2006		15/05/2006
25/03/1945	6051493	Maunius	p		10/04/2006	5 d	15/05/2006
30/05/1945	6051494	Maunius	p		9/04/2006	3 d	15/05/2006
19/03/1970	6052456	Madagascar	p	p	17/05/2006	6 d	31/05/2006
09/03/1945	6060484	Maunius	p		8/03/2006	?	8/06/2006

ProMED™ 

[Search Criteria] [Results List] [Display Report] [Search Help]

Archive Number: 20040915.2595
Published Date: FRG=2004
Subject: PRG/MVCDR = Chikungunya - Indian Ocean update [30]; spread to UK

CHIKUNGUNYA - INDIAN OCEAN UPDATE (30); SPREAD TO UK:
 =====

A ProMED-mail post
<http://www.promed-mail.org>
 ProMED-mail is a program of the
 International Society for Infectious Diseases
<http://www.isid.org>

Date: 13 Sep 2004
 From: A-Lan Foster <A-Lan.Foster@procm.com>
 Source: Reuters, UK, 13 Sep 2004 [edited]
<http://noddy.intestec.co.uk/news/articles.aspx?articleid=69&storyid=12004-09-13T131405%2011373604.PTRJDT%20UK>

Cases of the mosquito-borne **CHIKUNGUNYA** virus in people returning to Britain from islands in the Indian Ocean have risen dramatically, public health experts said on Wednesday (13 Sep 2004).

More than 115 travellers have shown symptoms of the illness -- which causes a high fever, headache, nausea, vomiting and muscle and joint pain -- so far this year (2004), compared to an average of about 8 cases annually.

The Health Protection Agency (HPA), which monitors infectious diseases, said there had been a rise in cases of the illness in the Indian Ocean islands, particularly Reunion.

Sir William Stewart, the chairman of the HPA, told its annual conference in Coventry that cases in mainland India are also increasing.

"Therefore, it is important that travellers to the region follow the usual health advice on how to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes and other insects," he said in a statement.

French Health Minister Xavier Bertrand said on Monday (13 Sep 2004)

Sent: woensdag 27 december 2006 1:14

CHIKUNGUNYA - INDIAN OCEAN UPDATE (34): SPAIN, IMPORTED

Date: 20 Dec 2006

From: ProMED-mail <promed@promedmail.org>

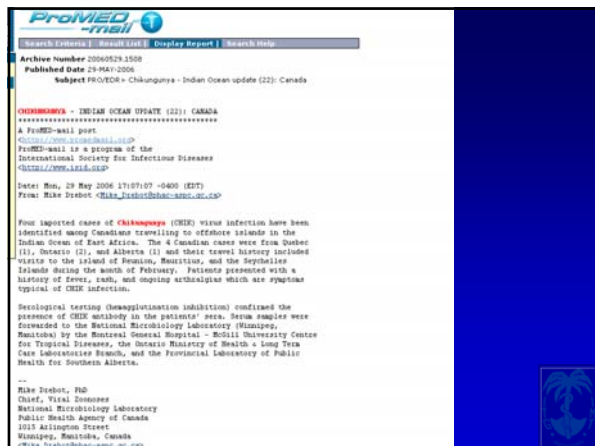
Source: 20 minutos.es, España 20/12/06 [translation by Mod.TY; edited]

<<http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/184297/0/detectado/virus/africano/>>

The tropical medicine unit in the Carlos III Hospital has diagnosed the first 7 cases of chikungunya virus infection. The hospital's tropical medicine experts explained that these cases were diagnosed in people who had traveled to the **Mauritius Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and India**, where they had been infected by the bite of infected mosquitoes. This series of [chikungunya] cases being studied by [medical personnel] in the hospital is the most extensive ever registered in Spain.

The specialists advise that persons intending to travel to tropical areas should consult travel medicine specialists, such as those at the Carlos III Hospital, at least a month before departure.

[This is the 1st report ProMED has seen this year [2006] of CHIK-ref infection occurring in West Africa (Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon). The literature records that up to 1978 CHIK infection had not been recorded in West Africa other than Nigeria and Senegal, Sierra Leone and Liberia (by serology) – ref. A W Woodruff, E T Bowen, & G S Platt 1978 Viral infections in travellers from tropical Africa. *Br Med J* 1978 April 15; [6118]: 956-958 (full text accessible online). A later paper reported CHIK positive serology in Namibia – ref. Ioubert JJ, et al. 1983 Prevalence of hepatitis virus and some arbovirus infections in Kavango, northern



WNF

Etats Unis

www.promedmail.org → archives : west nile virus

- A New York, des centaines d'oiseaux infectés sont morts à l'automne 1999 (le plus souvent des corneilles, des pies et des flamans 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.
- Voir: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/surv&control.htm>.

Clinical Infectious Diseases 2000;30:413-8

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

Deborah S. Asnis,¹ Rick Conetta,¹ Alex A. Teixeira,¹
Glenn Waldman,¹ and Barbara A. Sampson²

From the ¹Department of Internal Medicine, Flushing Hospital Medical Center, Flushing, and the ²Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York

West Nile Virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne flavivirus, which has been known to cause human infection in Africa, the Middle East, and southwestern Asia. It has also been isolated in Australia and sporadically in Europe but never in the Americas. Clinical features include acute fever, severe myalgias, headache, conjunctivitis, lymphadenopathy, and a macular rash. Rarely is encephalitis or meningitis seen. During the month of August 1999, a cluster of 5 patients with fever, confusion, and weakness were admitted to the intensive care unit of the same hospital in New York City. Ultimately 4 of the 5 developed flaccid paralysis and required ventilatory support. Three patients with less-severe cases presented shortly thereafter. With the assistance of the New York City and New York State health departments and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, these were documented as the first cases of WNV infection on this continent.

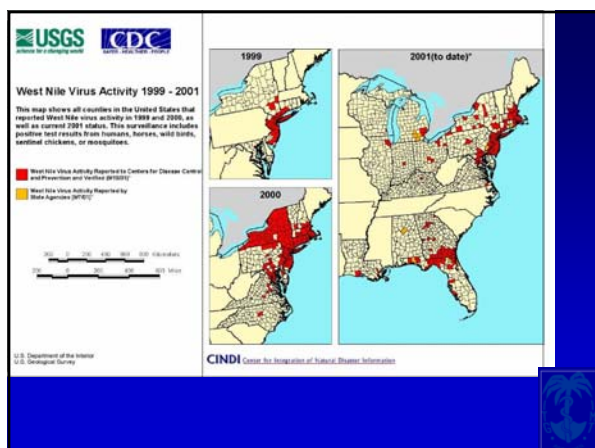
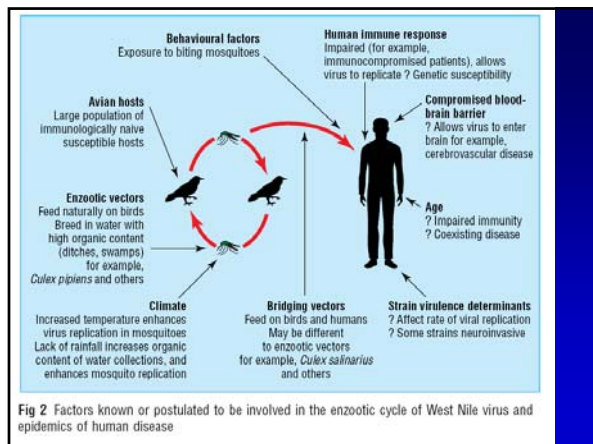


Tableau 1

Nombre de cas d'infection humaine par le virus WN aux États-Unis de 1999 à 2004

Année	Nombre de cas	Syndrome fébrile	Tableau neurologique	Décès
1999	59	nd	nd	7
2000	21	nd	nd	2
2001	66	nd	nd	0
2002	3 389	nd	nd	201
2003	9 862	6 830	2 866	264
2004*	1 951	791	720	62

* De janvier à octobre ; nd : non déterminé

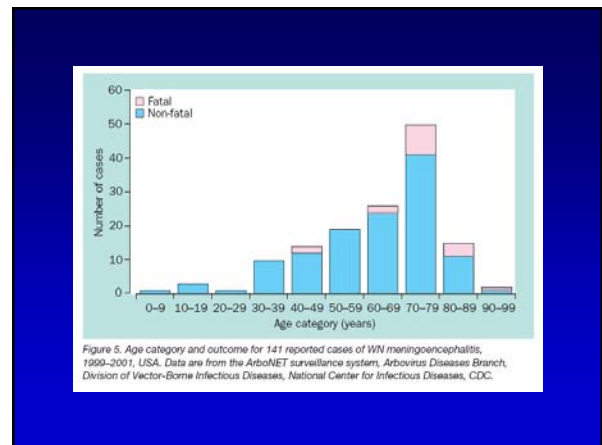
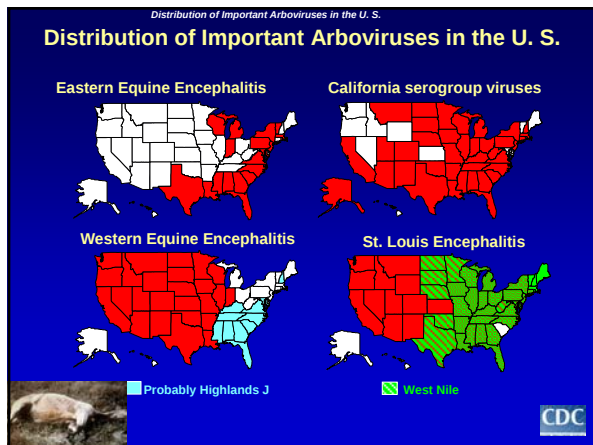


West Nile Virus

Vertebrate Ecology

The following table lists species that have been reported to CDC's West Nile virus avian mortality database.

Species	Native/Inv.	Year	Location	Outcome
246. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
247. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
248. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
249. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
250. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
251. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
252. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
253. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
254. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
255. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
256. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
257. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
258. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
259. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
260. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
261. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
262. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
263. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
264. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
265. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
266. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
267. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
268. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
269. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
270. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
271. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
272. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
273. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
274. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
275. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
276. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
277. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
278. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
279. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
280. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
281. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
282. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
283. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
284. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
285. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
286. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
287. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
288. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
289. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
290. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
291. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
292. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
293. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
294. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
295. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
296. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
297. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
298. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
299. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative
300. House Finch	Native	2006	Illinois	Enzootic-negative



West Nile Virus Infections Projected from Blood Donor Screening Data, United States, 2003

Michael P. Busch,*† David J. Wright,‡ Brian Custer,* Leslie M. Tobler,* Susan L. Stramer,§ Steven H. Kleinman,¶|| Harry E. Prince,¶ Celso Blanco,* Gregory Foster,§ Lyle R. Petersen,†† George Nemo,†† and Simone A. Glynn†

Emerging Infectious Diseases
Vol. 12, No. 3, March 2006

National blood donor screening for West Nile virus (WNV) RNA using minipool nucleic acid amplification testing (MP-NAT) was implemented in the United States in July 2003. We compiled national NAT yield data and performed WNV immunoglobulin M (IgM) testing in 1 WNV-epidemic region (North Dakota). State-specific MP-NAT yield, antibody seroprevalence, and the average time RNA is detectable by MP-NAT were used to estimate incident infections in 2003. WNV donor screening yielded 944 confirmed viremic donors. MP-NAT yield peaked in August with >0.5% of donations positive for WNV RNA in 4 states. Peak IgM seroprevalence for North Dakota was 5.2% in late September. The average time viremia is detectable by MP-NAT was 6.9 days (95% confidence interval [CI] 3.0-10.7). An estimated 735,000 (95% CI 322,000-1,147,000) infections occurred in 2003, with 256 (95% CI 112-401) infections per neuroinvasive case. In addition to preventing transfusion-transmitted WNV infection, donor screening can serve as a tool to monitor seasonal incidence in the general population.

WEST NILE VIRUS UPDATE 2006 - WESTERN HEMISPHERE (22)

A ProMED-mail post
-<<http://www.promedmail.org>>
ProMED-mail is a program of the International Society for Infectious Diseases -<<http://www.isid.org>>

In this update:
[1] Canada - human surveillance
[2] Canada - bird surveillance
[3] USA - CDC/Arboret
[4] USA - USGS/CDC maps
[5] USA - Mississippi

[1] Canada - human surveillance
Date: 18 Oct 2006
From: ProMED-mail -<promed@promedmail.org>
Source: West Nile Virus Monitor, Public Health Agency of Canada [edited] -<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/wnv/wnv-monitor_e.html>
[There have been no changes since the previous update (West Nile virus update 2006 - Western Hemisphere (17) 2006109.3221). - Mod.TY]

[2] Canada - bird surveillance
Date: 18 Oct 2006
From: ProMED-mail -<promed@promedmail.org>
Source: Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre [edited] -<http://wildlife.usask.ca/west_nile_virus/current_maps/canada06n.jpg>
[There have been no changes from the previous update (Archive No. 2006109.3221). Apparently, West Nile virus transmission has declined to undetectable levels for the year 2006 in Canada. - Mod.TY]

[3] USA - CDC/Arboret
Date: 11 Dec 2006
From: ProMED-mail -<promed@promedmail.org>
Source: USA CDC, Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, West Nile Virus [edited] -<<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/virus/atlantab.htm>>

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 10 • October 2006

West Nile Virus Isolation from Equines in Argentina, 2006

Maria Alejandra Morales,* Maria Barrandeguy,†
Cintia Fabbri,* Jorge B. Garcia,*
Aldana Vissani,† Karina Trono,†
Gerónimo Gutierrez,† Santiago Pigretti,‡
Hernán Menchaca,‡ Nelson Garrido,‡
Nora Taylor,§ Fernando Fernandez,†
Silvana Lewis,* and Della Enria*

West Nile virus (WNV) was isolated from the brains of 3 horses that died from encephalitis in February 2006. The horses were from different farms in central Argentina and had not traveled outside the country. This is the first isolation of WNV in South America.



Figure 1. Locations of dead horses reported from February to March 2006 in central Argentina.

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 10 • October 2006

West Nile Virus Isolation from Equines in Argentina, 2006

Sent: 27/12/2006 10:40

WEST NILE VIRUS UPDATE 2006 - WESTERN HEMISPHERE (21) ARGENTINA, FIRST CASE

A ProMED-mail post
<http://www.promedmail.org>
ProMED-mail is a program of the
International Society for Infectious Diseases - <http://www.isid.org/>

Date: 27 Dec 2006
From: ProMED-mail - promed@promedmail.org
Source: El Trilero Salta [edited - Mod. JT, transl - Mod. TV] - http://www.chilumsa.com.ar/ediciones-saltas/ediciones/2006/1227_194929.php

Health authorities in Córdoba [Argentina] have confirmed several West Nile [virus] encephalitis cases, a severe disease transmitted by mosquitoes, which, until now, has not been recorded in humans in the country.

This reports one case in the city of Marcos Juárez in Córdoba province and 3 additional cases in Chaco province, according to the press in this city. The case occurred in March [2006] in a man of 58 years old [the West Nile virus etiology] was only recently confirmed by laboratory tests. The man had not traveled outside the country in recent years, inferring that the disease was contracted locally.

The West Nile virus confirmatory tests were done by the Instituto Julio Maestri in Pergamino, Buenos Aires, and referred to the CDC international reference center in Puerto Rico.

WNF

Roumanie

www.promedmail.org → archives : west nile virus

The Journal of Infectious Diseases 2000;181:710-2

719

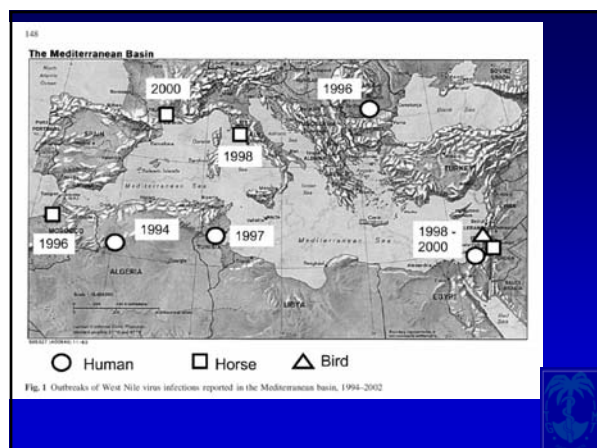
CONCISE COMMUNICATION

Continued Transmission of West Nile Virus to Humans in Southeastern Romania, 1997-1998

Costin Cernescu,¹ Nicolae-Ion Nedelcu,² Gratiela Tardei,³ Simona Ruta,³ and Theodore F. Tsai⁴

¹Institute of Virology, Romanian Academy, and ²Ministry of Health, Bucharest, Romania; ³Division of Vectorborne Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Fort Collins, Colorado

After an epidemic of West Nile (WN) virus neurologic infections in southeastern Romania in 1996, human and animal surveillance were established to monitor continued transmission of the virus. During 1997 and 1998, neurologic infections were diagnosed serologically as WN encephalitis in 12 of 322 patients in 19 southeastern districts and in 1 of 75 Bucharest patients. In addition, amid a countrywide epidemic of measles, the etiology of the febrile exanthem in 2 of 180 investigated cases was determined serologically to be WN fever; 1 case was complicated by hepatitis. Sentinel chickens placed in Bucharest seroconverted to WN virus during the summer months, indicating their potential value in monitoring transmission. The continued occurrence of sporadic WN infections in southeastern Romania in consecutive years after the 1996 epidemic is consistent with local enzootic transmission of the virus.





Emerg Infect Dis (2004) 23:147-156
DOI: 10.1097/010996-003-1085-1

REVIEW

H. G. Zeller · I. Schuffenecker

West Nile Virus: An Overview of Its Spread in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin in Contrast to Its Spread in the Americas

Table 1. West Nile outbreaks in Europe and the Mediterranean basin since 1994-2002

Year	Country	No. in humans		No. in horses		Date	Reference
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
1994	Algeria	80	2			Aug-Sept	[77]
1996	Morocco	1	1	94	42	Aug-Oct	[11]
1996	Romania	393	17			mid July-mid Oct	[70]
1997	Tunisia	173	8			Sept-Nov	[7]
1998	Italy			14	6	mid Aug-early Oct	[12]
1999	Russia	318	40			mid July-Sept	[71, 72]
1999	Israel	2	2			mid Aug	[20]
2000	France			76	21	mid Aug-early Nov	[13]
2000	Israel	417	35			Aug-Oct	[14, 39]
2000	Russia	56					[73]
2001	Russia	64	(5-10%)				[73]

EID - Vol. 6, No. 4 - Jul-Aug 2000 - pp. 373-6

Isolation of Two Strains of West Nile Virus during an Outbreak in Southern Russia, 1999

D.K. Lvov,* A.M. Butenko,* V.L. Gromashevsky,* V.Ph. Larichev,* S.Ya. Gaidamovich,* O.I. Vyshemirsky,* A.N. Zhukov,† V.V. Lazorenko,‡ V.N. Salko,‡ A.I. Kovtunov,‡ Kh.M. Galimzyanov,§ A.E. Platonov,‡ T.N. Morozova,* N.V. Khutoretskaya,* E.O. Shishkina,* T.M. Skvortsova,*

*D.I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, Moscow; †Center of State Sanitary-Epidemiological Inspection, Volgograd; ‡Center of State Sanitary-Epidemiological Inspection, Astrakhan; §Medical Academy, Astrakhan; ¶Central Institute of Epidemiology, Moscow

From July to September 1999, a widespread outbreak of meningoencephalitis associated with West Nile virus (Flavivirus, Flaviviridae) occurred in southern Russia, with hundreds of cases and dozens of deaths. Two strains of West Nile virus isolated from patient serum and brain-tissue samples reacted in hemagglutination-inhibition and neutralization tests with patients' convalescent-phase sera and immune ascites fluid from other strains of West Nile virus.

PROMED-mail

Archive Number 20000908.2548
Published Date 10-SEP-2000
Subject PRG/610+ West Nile virus - former Soviet Union; background

WEST NILE VIRUS - FORMER SOVIET UNION; BACKGROUND

A Prome-mail post.

Chronology:

- 1963 to 1968 - At least 10 cases of human disease were reported in the Volga Delta. At the time, the virus was recovered from ticks, water birds and mosquitoes.
- 1977 - Cases of human disease were reported in the area of Brest (Belarus). Additional cases were reported during the 1980s.
- 1997 - 38 cases (16 with encephalitis) were reported in Ukraine.
- 1999 - An outbreak (826 suspect cases, 84 with meningoencephalitis, 40 fatal) was reported in southern Russia (Volgograd, Astrakhan, and Krasnodar regions). Seropositivity rates in the Astrakhan region increased from 31.6 percent in 1998 to 44.4 per cent in 1999.
- 2002 - An outbreak (33 cases) was reported in the Astrakhan region, most from the Volga middle delta.
- 2004 - 3 cases were reported in West Siberia.
- 2005 - An outbreak (73 cases, 3 fatal) was reported in the Astrakhan region and 15 in the Rostov region.

WNF

Circulation du virus en France - Europe

www.promedmail.org → archives : west nile virus

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 10, No. 10, October 2004

Human West Nile Virus, France

Pascal Del Giudice,*
Isabel Schuffenecker,†
Frédéric Vandebos,*
Evelyn Counillon,*
and Hervé Zeller†

*Hôpital Bonnet, Fréjus, France; and
†Institut Pasteur, Lyon, France

- 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.

Ned Tijdschr Geneesk 2003 17 mei;147(20)

Casistische mededelingen

Opnieuw West-Nijl-virus in Nederland: een man met encefalitis na een reis in Canada

J.L.W. PECK, S. KUIPERS, H.D.R. KUIPERS, J.B.R. Vliegen en G.J.J. van Doornum

In het noordoosten van de Verenigde Staten en het aangrenzende deel van Canada worden vanaf 1999 in toenemende frequentie gevallen van besmetting met het West-Nijl-virus beschreven. Dit virus, dat door muggen wordt overgebracht op de mens, was tevoren vooral bekend uit Oostelijk Centraal Afrika. Recent werd bij een Nederlander, die kort tevoren in Canada was geweest een encefalitis vastgesteld, veroorzaakt door het West-Nijl-virus. Dit is de tweede patiënt met West-Nijl-koorts die in Nederland wordt beschreven. De ziektegeschiedenis van de eerste werd gepubliceerd in 2001.¹

SAMENVATTING
Kort na terugkeer in Nederland van een reis naar Ontario, een deel van Canada waar infectie met het West-Nijl-virus is beschreven, werd een 40-jarige man toenemend verward en algemeen ziek inclusief hoge koorts. Op grond van het klinische beeld werd aan de mogelijkheid van virale encefalitis gedacht. Hetgeen werd ondersteund door bijgewonde afwijkingen op het EEG en bij onderzoek van de liquor cerebrospinalis. MRI van de hersenen droeg niet bij tot de diagnose. Patiënt kreeg behandeling met aciclovir omdat herpes-simplex-encefalitis in het spel kon zijn en herstelde in een aantal dagen van zijn ziekte. Ook het EEG werd normaal. De belangrijkste ontdekking was verdrachte kortgeheugentestic. Na ontlay werden in twee opvolgende series abalidijf eplende antistoffen tegen het West-Nijl-virus aangetoond en geen antistoffen tegen andere virussen die encefalitis kunnen veroorzaken, zoals O-koorts- en St. Louis-encefalitisvirus. Dit is de tweede importatie van West-Nijl-koorts in Nederland en de eerste met encefalitis.

ZIEKTEGESCHIEDENIS
Patiënt A, een Blanke Nederlandse 40-jarige man, was medio 2001 op familiebezoek in Oakville, Ontario, Canada. Na circa 3 weken aanvaande hij de terugreis. De volgende dag viel aan zijn omgeving op dat hij zich licht verward gedroeg. Teven begon hij koorts te krijgen. De daaropvolgende dag werd hij bewusteloos en werd hij met spoed intensievenschikende en vervolgens neurologisch werd onderzocht. Bij dit onderzoek was hij zo

Surveillance Report

Case report: probable West Nile virus infection in Germany could be third imported case since 2003

Evain Jensen (ejensen@thl.thuringen.de) and Georg Pauli
Thüringer Landesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Verbraucherschutz, Jena, Germany
Robert Koch-Institut, Berlin, Germany

Transmission of West Nile virus infections within Germany via bites from mosquitoes that have had contact with migrating birds is thought to be a possibility, although no such transmission has yet been reported. Imported cases are also possible in people returning from areas of high virus prevalence. In 2003, a 77-year-old man from Lower Saxony and a 51-year-old woman from Bavaria became ill with West Nile virus infections after traveling in areas of high prevalence in the United States (US). A third probable case has recently been notified, and is reported here.

A 77-year-old woman from Weimar became ill on 20 September 2004 during a tourist trip to California in the US lasting from 4 September to 4 October. She developed acute encephalitis with fever, and experienced continuous impaired consciousness over a few days. The patient was treated in hospital in the US from 20-30 September, and West Nile virus infection was suspected. After her return to Germany, she experienced further symptoms of memory impairment and muscle weakness and was treated in hospital on 11 October. The results of serological tests indicated an acute West Nile infection: anti-flavivirus IgM ELISA test of blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid was positive, and according to haemagglutination tests, the anti-West Nile IgG titre in cerebrospinal fluid was: 1:160 positive and serum 1:2560/5120.

In view of the results, clinical presentation and the case history (the patient reported an insect bite during a stay in an epidemic area), a West Nile virus infection is very likely, but further confirmation is still awaited. The patient is currently recovering in a rehabilitation clinic.

Both a positive antibody result with ELISA and haemagglutination tests can be induced by other flaviviruses and certain immunisations (for example, yellow fever, tickborne encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, and St Louis encephalitis), and so it is necessary to determine whether an immunisation or infection with one of these agents could be the cause of such cases. The patient in this case had been immunised against yellow fever in 1992. A neutralisation test, which in Germany is currently only done at the Robert Koch Institute, is still necessary, and will be carried out shortly.

West Nile virus fever is not currently itself notifiable in Germany, so cases are notified as 'health threats'.

This report was translated from reference 1 by the Eurosurveillance editorial team and Wolfgang Kahl, Robert Koch-Institut.

References:
1. Robert Koch-Institut, Fallbericht: Wahrscheinliche West-Nil-Erkrankung - dritter importierter Fall in Deutschland. Epidemiologisches Bulletin 2004; (48): 417 (http://www.rki.de/DE/Content/EBulletin/2004/48_417.pdf)
2. Robert Koch-Institut, West-Nil-Fieber: Importierter Erkrankungsfall in Deutschland. Epidemiologisches Bulletin 2003; (39): 316 (http://www.rki.de/DE/Content/EBulletin/2003/39_316.pdf)

Belgique

- Aucun cas

Aedes

Chikungunya

www.promedmail.org → archives : chikungunya



Maladies transmissibles

Surveillance et contrôle du moustique tigre originaire d'Asie, *Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus*, au Tessin

Aedes albopictus, appelé moustique tigre asiatique, est un vecteur potentiel de différentes maladies infectieuses virales, telles que le chikungunya ou la dengue. Cette espèce, originaire d'Asie, s'est propagée à l'échelle mondiale ces 35 dernières années à la faveur du commerce international. La présence des premiers moustiques tigres a été décelée en Suisse en 2002 et depuis, ils ont fait leur apparition à plusieurs endroits au Tessin. Un projet lancé par le Gruppo di Lavoro Zanzare et soutenu par l'OFSP a pour objectif de surveiller le moustique tigre et de lutter contre la propagation de l'espèce dans le sud de la Suisse.

d'arbres et dans des rochers, alors qu'en milieu urbain, ils utilisent pour se développer des petites étendues d'eau dans des pneus, des récipients, des baignoires pour oiseaux, des boîtes, des puits, etc. [2].

Ae. albopictus: un vecteur de maladies infectieuses
Des études effectuées sur le terrain et en laboratoire ont démontré que Ae. albopictus est un vecteur potentiel d'au moins 23 arbovirus, des virus Nodamura et Sindbis [3]. Une sélection des maladies virales et des dréfiaroses potentiellement transmissibles par Ae. albopictus sont présentées dans le tableau 1. Quelques-uns des virus qui y sont

Bulletin 26/06

Office fédéral de la santé publique

13

Journal of General Virology (2003), 84, 2807–2817
DOI: 10.1099/vir.0.18541-0

Serological evidence of West Nile virus, Usutu virus and Sindbis virus infection of birds in the UK

Alan Buckley,¹ Alistair Dawson,² Stephen R. Moss,¹ Shelley A. Hinsley,² Paul E. Bellamy,¹ and Ernest A. Gould¹

¹Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Oxford, Institute of Virology and Environmental Microbiology, Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3SS, UK
²Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Mankwood, Abbeville, Rye, East Sussex, UK

Correspondence: Alan Buckley, abuckley@ceh.ac.uk

The introduction and rapid dispersal of the African flavivirus West Nile virus (WNV) throughout North America, and the high fatality rate due to encephalitis in birds, horses, other wildlife species and humans, has attracted major attention worldwide. Usutu virus, another flavivirus, came to prominence in 2001, when it was identified as the agent responsible for a drop in the bird population in Austria; previously this encephalitis virus was found only in birds and mosquitoes in Africa. Sindbis virus, a pathogenic arthropod-borne virus, is widespread throughout Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia, infecting a range of arthropods and vertebrates and a genetically related virus to encephalitis viruses in North America. Currently there is no evidence that any of these viruses cause disease in the UK. Here the presence of virus-specific neutralizing antibodies is reported in the sera of resident and migrant birds in the UK, implying that each of these viruses is being introduced to UK birds, possibly by mosquitoes. This is supported by nucleotide sequencing that identified three slightly different sequences of WNV RNA in faeces of magpies and a blackbird. The detection of specific neutralizing antibodies to WNV in birds provides a plausible explanation for the lack of evidence of a decrease in the bird population in the UK compared with North America. The potential health risk posed to humans and animals by these viruses circulating in the UK is discussed.

Received: 8 May 2003
Accepted: 12 July 2003

Table. Zoonotic arboviruses identified in western Europe (not including Russia) by serologic testing or isolation*

Country	Seropositive	Virus isolation	Reference
Sweden	SINV, INKV, BATV	SINV, INKV, BATV	(12, 16)
Finland	SINV, TBEV, TAHV, INKV, BATV	TBEV, INKV, BATV, UUKV	(12)
Norway	LIV, TBEV, TAHV, INKV, BATV	SINV, LIV, TBEV, INKV, BATV, UUKV	(12, 17)
Poland	SINV, WNV, TBEV, UUKV	UUKV	(12, 18)
Estonia		SINV	(12)
Austria	SINV, SFV, CHIKV, TBEV, USUV, TAHV, BATV	TBEV, USUV, TAHV, BATV	(12, 19)
Czechoslovakia	SINV, WNV, TBEV, TAHV, BATV, LEDV	SINV, WNV, TBEV, TAHV, BATV, LEDV	(12, 20)
France	TBEV, WNV, TAHV	TBEV, WNV, TAHV	(12, 21)
Germany	TBEV, TAHV, BATV	TBEV, TAHV, BATV	(12, 22)
Portugal	SINV, CHIKV, WNV, TAHV, BATV, TBEV	CHIKV, Chikungunya virus, USUV, Usutu virus, LEDV, Lednice virus, SFSV, sandfly fever Sicilian virus, GSOV, Greek goat encephalomyelitis virus, CHOFV, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, LIV, Louping ill virus	(12, 22, 23)
Spain	SINV, CHIKV, WNV, TBEV, TAHV, SFSV	SINV, WNV, TBEV, SFSV, TAHV	(12, 25)
Italy/Sicily	SINV, TBEV, TAHV, BATV	TBEV, TAHV, BATV	(25–27)
Yugoslavia	TBEV, TAHV	TBEV, TAHV	(12)
Albania	SINV, TAHV	TAHV, UUKV	(20, 25)
Hungary	SINV, SFV, WNV, TBEV	TBEV, WNV, TAHV, BATV, LEDV	(12, 17, 27)
Romania	SINV, TBEV, TAHV, GSOV, CHOFV	CHOFV	(12, 28)
Greece	LIV, SINV, WNV, USUV, TAHV, UUKV	LIV, UUKV	(2, 5)
United Kingdom/Ireland			

*Adapted and modified from Lundström (12), which contains a more comprehensive list of relevant references. SINV, Sindbis virus; TBEV, tickborne encephalitis virus; INKV, Inaba virus; BATV, Borna disease virus; TAHV, Tahyna virus; UUKV, Usutu virus; LEDV, Lednice virus; SFSV, sandfly fever Sicilian virus; GSOV, Greek goat encephalomyelitis virus; CHOFV, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus; LIV, Louping ill virus.
†Effective reactions to dengue virus or yellow fever virus are not included as they are assumed to represent cross-reactions with WNV or other Japanese encephalitis complex flaviviruses.

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 4, April 2006

Potential Arbovirus Emergence and Implications for the United Kingdom

Ernest Andrew Gould,¹ Stephen Higgs,² Alan Buckley,¹ and Tamara Sergeevna Oshkoff²

ACTUALITEIT

GLOBAL RESEARCHPROJECT ITS, UCL, KBINW

Belgische muggen

Deze wetenschappers zijn ervan overtuigd dat het tijd wordt om meer aandacht aan de Belgische muggen te besteden. Deze entomologische onderzoekers zijn van mening dat de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, een belangrijke rol spelen in de verspreiding van ziekteverwekkers. Ze hebben een inventaris gemaakt van de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, en hebben deze muggen in België en Nederland verzameld. Ze hebben ook een inventaris gemaakt van de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, en hebben deze muggen in België en Nederland verzameld.

Deze wetenschappers zijn ervan overtuigd dat het tijd wordt om meer aandacht aan de Belgische muggen te besteden. Deze entomologische onderzoekers zijn van mening dat de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, een belangrijke rol spelen in de verspreiding van ziekteverwekkers. Ze hebben een inventaris gemaakt van de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, en hebben deze muggen in België en Nederland verzameld. Ze hebben ook een inventaris gemaakt van de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, en hebben deze muggen in België en Nederland verzameld.

Inventaris voor de Belgische muggen

Deze wetenschappers zijn ervan overtuigd dat het tijd wordt om meer aandacht aan de Belgische muggen te besteden. Deze entomologische onderzoekers zijn van mening dat de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, een belangrijke rol spelen in de verspreiding van ziekteverwekkers. Ze hebben een inventaris gemaakt van de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, en hebben deze muggen in België en Nederland verzameld. Ze hebben ook een inventaris gemaakt van de Belgische muggen, die in België en Nederland voorkomen, en hebben deze muggen in België en Nederland verzameld.

PROJET DE RECHERCHE GLOBALE IMT, UCL, IRSNB

Recensement des moustiques belges

Nous scientifiques ont la conviction qu'il serait temps qu'un s'adresse de plus près aux moustiques belges. Nos collègues entomologistes sont en effet vieillies d'un siècle. C'est pourquoi l'Institut de Médecine Tropicale, l'UCL et l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique présentent actuellement les motivations d'une demande de subvention d'un projet de recherche.

Recensement des moustiques belges

Nous scientifiques ont la conviction qu'il serait temps qu'un s'adresse de plus près aux moustiques belges. Nos collègues entomologistes sont en effet vieillies d'un siècle. C'est pourquoi l'Institut de Médecine Tropicale, l'UCL et l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique présentent actuellement les motivations d'une demande de subvention d'un projet de recherche.

Recensement des moustiques belges

Nous scientifiques ont la conviction qu'il serait temps qu'un s'adresse de plus près aux moustiques belges. Nos collègues entomologistes sont en effet vieillies d'un siècle. C'est pourquoi l'Institut de Médecine Tropicale, l'UCL et l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique présentent actuellement les motivations d'une demande de subvention d'un projet de recherche.

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 12, December 2006

West Nile Virus in Horses, sub-Saharan Africa

Olivier Cabre,* Marc Grandadam,† Jean-Lou Marié,‡ Patrick Gravier,† Aurélie Prangé,† Yan Santinelli,§ Vincent Rous,|| Olivier Bourry,# Jean-Paul Durand,† Hugues Tolou,† and Bernard Davoust**

To evaluate the presence and extension of West Nile virus where French soldiers are stationed in Africa, specific antibody prevalence was determined by using ELISA and Western blot. Among 245 horses living in close proximity to the soldiers, seroprevalence was particularly high in Chad (97%) and Senegal (92%).

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 12, No. 12, December 2006

West Nile Virus in Horses, sub-Saharan Africa

Olivier Cabre,* Marc Grandadam,† Jean-Lou Marié,‡ Patrick Gravier,† Aurélie Prangé,† Yan Santinelli,§ Vincent Rous,|| Olivier Bourry,# Jean-Paul Durand,† Hugues Tolou,† and Bernard Davoust**

To evaluate the presence and extension of West Nile virus where French soldiers are stationed in Africa, specific antibody prevalence was determined by using ELISA and Western blot. Among 245 horses living in close proximity to the soldiers, seroprevalence was particularly high in Chad (97%) and Senegal (92%).

Figure 1. West Nile virus (WNV) circulation in Africa (3.6–10°). Map of Africa summarizes published data related to WNV isolations, outbreaks, and sporadic or serologic cases (including this study). It also indicates the main bird migration routes (source: Wetlands International, Wageningen, the Netherlands). Source: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.