

## H5N1 avian influenza: Timeline of major events

2 April 2007

### Early Events

Date	Events in Animals	Events in Humans
1996	Highly pathogenic H5N1 virus is isolated from a farmed goose in Guangdong Province, <b>China</b> .	
1997	Outbreaks of highly pathogenic H5N1 are reported in poultry at farms and live animal markets in <b>Hong Kong</b> .	Human infections with avian influenza H5N1 are reported in <b>Hong Kong</b> . Altogether, 18 cases (6 fatal) are reported in the first known instance of human infection with this virus.
Feb 2003		Two human cases of avian influenza H5N1 infection (one fatal) are confirmed in a <b>Hong Kong</b> family with a recent travel history to Fujian Province, <b>China</b> . A third family member died of severe respiratory disease while in mainland China, but no samples were taken.

### Subsequent Events

Date	Events in Animals	Events in Humans
25 Nov 2003		A fatal human case of avian influenza H5N1 infection occurs in <b>China</b> in a 24-year-old man from Beijing and is attributed to SARS. This case is retrospectively confirmed in August of 2006 (as the 20th human case in China).
12 Dec 2003	<b>Republic of Korea</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry. Outbreaks continue through September 2004.	
Dec 2003 - Jan 2004	Two tigers and two leopards, fed on fresh chicken carcasses, die unexpectedly at a zoo in <b>Thailand</b> . Subsequent investigation identifies a H5N1 virus similar to that circulating in poultry. This is the first report of influenza causing disease and death in big cats.	
8 Jan 2004	<b>Viet Nam</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry. Outbreaks continue to be reported on a regular basis.	

11 Jan 2004		<b>Viet Nam</b> identifies H5N1 as the cause of human cases of severe respiratory disease with high fatality. Sporadic cases are reported through mid-March.
12 Jan 2004	<b>Japan</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry, outbreaks continue in commercial poultry through March 2004.	
19 Jan 2004	<b>Hong Kong</b> reports H5N1 in a dead wild bird (first report in birds since poultry outbreak in 1997)	
23 Jan 2004	<b>Thailand</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry. By the end of January, 32 provinces (throughout the north and several in the south) report outbreaks in many types of poultry, including fighting cocks, and outbreaks continue to be reported throughout the year. The virus appears closely related to the isolates from human cases in Viet Nam. Thailand prohibits vaccination of poultry.	<b>Thailand</b> reports two laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with H5N1. Sporadic cases are reported through mid-March.
24 Jan 2004	<b>Cambodia</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry.	
27 Jan 2004	<b>Lao PDR</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry.	
1 Feb 2004		Investigation of a family cluster of cases, which occurred in Viet Nam in early January, cannot rule out the possibility of limited human-to-human transmission.
2 Feb 2004	<b>Indonesia</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry in 11 provinces. Outbreaks continue to be reported. Vaccination is allowed.	
4 Feb 2004	<b>China</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry. During February-March, 16 mainland provinces are affected, and approx. 9 million poultry culled. Government-subsidized vaccination initiated.	
20 Feb 2004	A report from Thailand confirms that a domestic cat was infected with H5N1 after eating an infected pigeon. <sup>1</sup>	
18 Mar 2004		<i>Research</i> <sup>2</sup> Case studies of 10 patients in Viet Nam point to close contact with infected poultry as the probable source of infection in most cases, but conclude that, in two family clusters, limited human-to-human transmission within the family cannot be ruled out.
Jun/Jul 2004	<b>China</b> reports recurrence of H5N1 in poultry. Outbreaks continue to be reported in <b>Indonesia, Viet Nam</b> and <b>Thailand</b> .	
8 Jul 2004	<i>Research</i> <sup>3</sup> Research identifies the dominant Z genotype in poultry, considers possible role of wild birds in spread, and	

	concludes that H5N1 has found a new ecological niche in poultry, but is not yet fully adapted to this host.	
13 Jul 2004	<i>Research</i> <sup>4</sup> Research shows that H5N1 has become progressively more lethal for mammals and can kill wild waterfowl, long considered a disease-free natural reservoir.	
Jul 2004		<i>Research</i> <sup>5</sup> A case report is published indicating atypical human H5N1 infection in Thailand (from March 2004), with fever and diarrhoea but no respiratory symptoms. The report suggests that the clinical spectrum of disease may be broader than previously thought.
12 Aug 2004		<b>Viet Nam</b> reports 3 new human cases, all fatal (first cases since February). Dates of hospital admission are from 19 July to 8 August.
19 Aug 2004	<b>Malaysia</b> (peninsular) first reports H5N1 in poultry. Outbreaks and positive avian surveillance samples continue to be reported through September 2004.	
20 Aug 2004	<i>Research</i> <sup>6</sup> Chinese researchers report preliminary findings of H5N1 infection in pigs. No evidence suggests that pig infections are widespread, and the finding appears to have limited epidemiological significance.	
2 Sep 2004	<i>Research</i> <sup>7</sup> Research shows that domestic cats experimentally infected with H5N1 develop severe disease and can spread infection to other cats. Prior to this research, domestic cats were considered resistant to disease from all influenza A viruses.	
7 Sep 2004		A 4th fatal human case is reported in <b>Viet Nam</b> .
9 Sep 2004		<b>Thailand</b> confirms its third fatal case of human infection.
28 Sep 2004		<b>Thailand</b> confirms 2 further human cases.
4 Oct 2004		<b>Thailand</b> confirms its 4th human case.
18 Oct 2004	Two healthy Hawk-Eagles smuggled from Thailand are seized at Brussels International Airport. HPAI H5N1 is isolated.	
20 Oct 2004	A second outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in zoo tigers in <b>Thailand</b> occurs. It is attributed to tigers having been fed fresh chicken carcasses and whole chickens. Altogether,	

	147 tigers out of a population of 441 die or are euthanized. No virus is detected in birds in zoo or local area.	
25 Oct 2004		<b>Thailand</b> confirms its 5th human case.
29 Oct 2004	<i>Research</i> <sup>8</sup> Research confirms that domestic ducks can act as silent reservoirs, excreting large quantities of highly pathogenic virus yet showing few if any signs of illness.	
3 Nov 2004	<b>Hong Kong SAR</b> reports H5N1 in a dead wild bird (last report January 2004).	
Dec 2004	Poultry outbreaks continue in <b>Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam</b> and possibly also in <b>Cambodia</b> and <b>Lao PDR</b> . Reported outbreaks continue more or less continuously in Indonesia through August 2006, in Thailand through November 2005, and in Viet Nam through December 2005.	
30 Dec 2004		<b>Viet Nam</b> reports a new case.
6 Jan 2005		<b>Viet Nam</b> reports 2 further cases.
14 Jan 2005	<b>Hong Kong</b> reports H5N1 in one wild bird as part of routine surveillance.	Total number of human cases in <b>Viet Nam</b> rises to 6. Sporadic cases continue to be reported over the coming months, making Viet Nam the hardest hit country.
27 Jan 2005		<i>Research</i> <sup>9</sup> Research concludes that a girl in Thailand probably passed the virus to at least her mother in September 2004, causing fatal disease. This is the first published account of probable secondary human transmission, resulting in severe disease, of any avian influenza virus.
2 Feb 2005		<b>Cambodia</b> reports its first human case, which is fatal.
17 Feb 2005		<i>Research</i> <sup>10</sup> Research retrospectively identifies at least one fatal atypical case in Viet Nam (from Feb 2004), presenting with diarrhoea and encephalitis, but normal chest X-rays.
29 Mar 2005		<b>Cambodia</b> reports its 2nd case, also fatal.
12 Apr 2005		<b>Cambodia</b> reports its 3rd case, also fatal.
30 Apr 2005	Wild birds begin dying at Qinghai Lake in central China, where hundreds of thousands of migratory birds congregate. Altogether, 6,345 birds from different species die in the coming weeks. This is the first reported instance of any HPAI causing mass die-offs in wild birds.	
4 May 2005		<b>Cambodia</b> reports its 4th case, also fatal.
8 Jun 2005	<b>China</b> reports poultry outbreak in Xinjiang Autonomous Region. Reports	

	continue from several provinces, through February 2006.	
26 Jun 2005	<b>Japan</b> confirms LPAI H5N2 in poultry, which continues to be detected through April 2006. Source remains unconfirmed, though one rumour suggests the strain was introduced via improperly prepared vaccine.	
30 Jun 2005		A WHO investigative team finds no evidence that H5N1 has increased its transmissibility in humans in Viet Nam.
6 Jul 2005	<i>Research</i> <sup>11</sup> Research on viruses isolated from dead birds in Qinghai Lake suggests the outbreak was caused by a new H5N1 variant that may be more lethal to wild birds and experimentally infected mice.	
7 Jul 2005	The Philippines reports LPAI (likely an H9) in poultry.	
14 Jul 2005	<i>Research</i> <sup>12</sup> Research on viruses isolated from dead birds in Qinghai Lake demonstrates transmission of the virus among migratory geese and suggests that the virus may be carried along winter migratory routes.	
15 Jul 2005	H5N1 is detected in three captive Owston's palm civets that died in late June in a Vietnamese wildlife preserve. This is the first reported infection of this species with the virus. The civets were not fed chicken and the source of infection remains unknown.	
21 Jul 2005		<b>Indonesia</b> reports its first human case. Infection in two other family members is considered likely, but cannot be laboratory confirmed. Subsequent investigation is unable to determine the source of infection. Virus has been circulating in poultry in Indonesia since February 2004.
23 Jul 2005	<b>Russia</b> reports first outbreaks of H5N1, in poultry in the Novosibirsk region. Dead migratory birds are reported in the vicinity of outbreaks. From 23 July- 22 December 2005, a total of 62 sites in 10 regions are confirmed as HPAI H5N1-positive.	
29 Jul 2005	<b>Kazakhstan</b> confirms first H5N1 in poultry in areas adjacent to Siberia. Dead migratory birds are reported in the vicinity of outbreaks.	
2 Aug 2005	<b>Indonesia</b> reports H5N1 in poultry and pigs during surveillance in the region where the recent human cases lived	

	(Tangerang district, Banten province, West Java).	
10 Aug 2005	<b>China</b> reports additional outbreaks in several provinces through February 2006. Vaccination is initiated in affected regions using an H5N2 monovalent inactivated vaccine. <b>Mongolia</b> reports deaths in 89 migratory birds at two lakes in Northern Mongolia. H5N1 is subsequently identified in 4 of the birds.	
16 Sep 2005		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 2nd case.
22 Sep 2005		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 3rd case.
29 Sep 2005		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 4th case. <i>Research</i> <sup>13</sup> Research describes the clinical features of H5N1 infection and reviews recommendations for the management of cases.
Oct 2005		<i>Research</i> <sup>14</sup> Research on the evolution of human and animal viruses circulating in Asia in 2005 suggests that several amino acids located near the receptor-binding site are undergoing change, some of which may affect antigenicity or transmissibility.
6 Oct 2005	Highly pathogenic H5N1 is first confirmed in poultry in <b>Turkey</b> .	<i>Research</i> <sup>15, 16</sup> Research describes reconstruction of the lethal 1918 pandemic virus, concludes that this virus was entirely avian, and finds some similarities with H5N1.
7 Oct 2005	Highly pathogenic H5N1 is first confirmed in poultry in <b>Romania</b> . Reports continue through July 2006.	
10 Oct 2005		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 5th human case.
20 Oct 2005	Taiwan, China reports the detection of highly pathogenic H5N1 in a cargo of exotic songbirds smuggled from mainland China.	<b>Thailand</b> reports its first human case since October 2004.
21 Oct 2005	<b>Croatia</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (migratory swans). H5N1 continues to be reported in wild birds on routine surveillance, through April 2006.	
23 Oct 2005	The <b>United Kingdom</b> reports highly pathogenic H5N1 in an imported parrot, held in quarantine, that died 3 days earlier.	
24 Oct 2005		<b>Thailand</b> reports its 19th human case, and <b>Indonesia</b> reports its 6th and 7th human cases.
9 Nov 2005		<b>Viet Nam</b> reports its first new case since July 2005.

11 Nov 2005	<b>Kuwait</b> detects highly pathogenic H5N1 in a single migratory flamingo, marking the first report of this disease in the Gulf region.	
17 Nov 2005		<b>China</b> reports its first two human cases, from Hunan and Anhui provinces (does not include the case in 2003, confirmed retrospectively).
24 Nov 2005		<b>China</b> reports its third human case, from Anhui province. Sporadic cases continue to be reported in the coming weeks.
2 Dec 2005	<b>Ukraine</b> confirms its first H5N1 outbreak in domestic birds in Crimea. Outbreaks continue to be reported through February 2006.	
26 Dec 2005	<b>Turkey</b> reports a new outbreak in poultry in the eastern province of Iğdir. Through April 2006, additional outbreaks are reported in primarily backyard poultry in 11 of the country's 81 provinces. Wild birds are also reported to be infected. Control measures include culling of poultry in Iraqi Kurdistan and all backyard poultry in Iran within 10 km of the Turkish border. Vaccination is prohibited.	
Jan 2006	Qinghai Lake-like H5N1 viruses are reportedly isolated from cats in Northern Iraq. <sup>17</sup>	By the end of 2005, <b>Indonesia</b> has reported a total of 20 cases in humans.
5 Jan 2006		<b>Turkey</b> reports its first two human cases. Sporadic cases continue to be reported in the coming weeks, but rapidly end. Viruses are similar to those currently circulating in birds.
20 Jan 2006	<b>Hong Kong</b> reports H5N1 in a dead wild bird (first report since January 2005), and H5N1 reports in wild birds (and in 2 chickens) continue through March 2006. These viruses all belong to H5N1 genotype V, which has previously been recorded in southern China, Japan and South Korea.	
30 Jan 2006		<b>Iraq</b> reports its first human case, in a 15-year-old girl in Sulaimaniyah.
1 Feb 2006	<b>Iraq</b> reports its first outbreak of H5N1, in backyard flocks in same village where human case detected.	
3 Feb 2006	<b>Bulgaria</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans).	
8 Feb 2006	<b>Nigeria</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry. This is the first detection of the virus in Africa. Outbreaks in poultry and ornamental birds are reported through March 2006.	

9 Feb 2006	<b>Greece</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). Additional reports in wild birds through March 2006.	
11 Feb 2006	<b>Italy</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds.	
12 Feb 2006	<b>Slovenia</b> first reports H5N1 in a wild bird (swan). A total of 48 dead wild birds are reported through March 2006.	
13 Feb 2006	<b>Iran</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans) found dead on routine surveillance. <b>Russia</b> reports H5N1 outbreaks (at large commercial farms) in the Caucasus region, near the border with Azerbaijan. Further outbreaks are reported in backyard poultry, pigeons, and wild birds in Tyva Republic, Altaj, Tomsk, Omsk and Novosibirsk regions through July 2006. (first outbreak reported since October 2005)	<b>China</b> reports its 12th case and 8th fatality. Some human cases have occurred in areas with no reported outbreaks in poultry. <b>Indonesia</b> reports its 25th case and 18th fatality.
14 Feb 2006	<b>Germany</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). Reports of H5N1 in wild birds on routine surveillance continue through April 2006.	
17 Feb 2006	<b>Egypt</b> confirms its first H5N1 in domestic poultry (since 1965). Outbreaks continue to be reported through December 2006. <b>France</b> first confirms H5N1 in a wild duck (followed by additional reports in other wild birds).	<b>Iraq</b> reports its second human case.
18 Feb 2006	<b>India</b> first confirms H5N1 in domestic poultry. Reported outbreaks continue through April 2006. <b>Austria</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). Austria continues to find H5N1 in some wild birds on routine surveillance, until April 2006.	
19 Feb 2006	<b>Malaysia</b> confirms H5N1 in a flock of free-range poultry (last reported September 2004). Outbreaks reported through March 2006.	
20 Feb 2006	<b>Bosnia-Herzegovina</b> and <b>Slovakia</b> each first confirm H5N1 in wild birds (migratory swans).	
21 Feb 2006	<b>Hungary</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). <i>Research</i> <sup>18</sup> Studies of H5N1 viruses show that multiple genetically and antigenically distinct sublineages of the virus are now established in poultry in parts of Asia. Poultry-to-poultry transmission is thought to sustain endemicity of the virus in this region. H5N1 virus is isolated from apparently healthy migratory birds in	

	southern China, suggesting that migratory birds can carry the virus over long distances.	
23 Mar 2006	<b>West Bank/Gaza Strip</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry. Outbreaks reported through April 2006.	
24 Feb 2006	<b>Azerbaijan</b> first confirms H5N1 in migratory birds. H5N1 is later also confirmed in poultry. <b>Georgia</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans).	
25 Feb 2006	<b>France</b> first confirms H5N1 in a single turkey farm, marking the first appearance of this disease in domestic poultry in the EU. Had previously been identified in wild birds in France.	
27 Feb 2006	<b>Niger</b> first confirms H5N1 in domestic poultry (area near border with affected states of northern Nigeria) <b>Pakistan</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry. Outbreaks are reported through July 2006.	
28 Feb 2006	Germany confirms H5N1 infection in a dead domestic cat on the Isle of Ruegen. Two more cats on the Island are found to be infected in March. Cats are thought to have been exposed by eating infected birds.	
1 Mar 2006	<b>Serbia-Montenegro</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). <b>Switzerland</b> first confirms H5N1 in a dead wild bird. Additional wild birds are reported positive in March and April from various locations throughout the country on routine surveillance.	
6 Mar 2006	<b>Poland</b> first confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). Reports continue through May 2006.	
7 Mar 2006	<b>Albania</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry (chickens). <b>Austria</b> reports H5N1 in 3 domestic cats in an animal shelter.	
9 Mar 2006	Germany confirms H5N1 infection in a stone marten on the Isle of Ruegen, marking the first documented infection of this species with an avian influenza virus. <b>Myanmar</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first since 1996).	
11 Mar 2006	<b>Cameroon</b> first confirms H5N1 in domestic ducks.	
13 Mar 2006	<b>Serbia-Montenegro</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry (1 rooster). Had been previously reported in wild birds.	<b>Iraq</b> has its third human case, in a 3-year-old boy (case retrospectively confirmed in September, 2006)

14 Mar 2006	<b>Denmark</b> first confirms H5N1 in a wild bird. Reports in wild birds continue through May of 2006.	<b>Azerbaijan</b> confirms its first human cases.
15 Mar 2006	<b>Afghanistan</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry and a crow.	
16 Mar 2006	<b>Israel</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry. <b>Sweden</b> first reports H5N1 in 36 dead wild birds tested in February and March (no increase in overall wild bird mortality)	
17 Mar 2006	<b>Khazakstan</b> confirms H5N1 in wild birds (first since August 2005) <b>Sweden</b> first reports HPAI H5 (no N type given) in poultry in a game bird holding within the surveillance zone set up in response to detection of H5N1 in wild birds.	
20 Mar 2006		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its first human case
23 Mar 2006	<b>Cambodia</b> reports its first outbreak in poultry since December 2004. Outbreaks continue to be reported through fall 2006. <b>Jordan</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry.	<i>Research</i> <sup>19, 20</sup> Two research groups publish findings that may help explain why the H5N1 virus does not easily infect humans or – like normal seasonal influenza – spread readily by coughing or sneezing. Whereas human influenza viruses attach themselves to molecules in cells lining the nose and throat, avian viruses prefer to bind to molecules located deep in the lungs. Such findings are consistent with the clinical picture of H5N1 infection, in which most patients present with symptoms of infection in the lower respiratory tract, with rapid progression to pneumonia.
27 Mar 2006	<b>Czech Republic</b> first confirms H5N1 in a wild bird (swan). Reports in wild swans continue through May 2006. Sweden detects H5N1 in a wild mink in southern Sweden in an area where wild birds cases have been detected.	
3 Apr 2006	<b>Burkina Faso</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry (guineafowl).	
5 Apr 2006	<b>Germany</b> first reports H5N1 in poultry, in turkeys on a single farm (previously reported in wild birds).	
6 Apr 2006	<b>United Kingdom</b> first confirms H5N1 in a single wild bird (swan).	<b>Cambodia</b> confirms its first human case since April 2005.
12 Apr 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 31st human case in a 23-year-old man from West Java.
13 Apr 2006		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 12th human case in a 18-year-old woman from Minufiyah.
17 Apr 2006	<b>Sudan</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry (both intensive and backyard systems).	

	Additional outbreaks reported through October 2006.	
19 Apr 2006	<b>China</b> reports H5N1 in wild aquatic and other birds in Qinghai and Tibet regions. <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> first confirms H5N1 in poultry and a wild bird. Outbreaks continue to be reported through July 2006.	<b>China</b> confirms its 17th human case in an 21-year-old man from Hubei. <b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 32nd human case in a 24-year-old man from Banten.
24 Apr 2006	<b>Djibouti</b> confirms its first case of H5N1 in poultry.	
27 Apr 2006		<b>China</b> confirms its 18th human case in an 8-year-old girl from Sichuan.
4 May 2006	<b>Mongolia</b> confirms H5N1 in dead wild birds on routine surveillance through June 2006 (last report August 2005).	<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 13th human case in a 27-year-old woman from Cairo.
8 May 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 33rd human case in a 30-year-old man from Jakarta
9 May 2006	<b>Ukraine</b> first reports HPAI H5 in wild birds (previously reported in poultry)	
12 May 2006		<b>Djibouti</b> confirms its first human case in a 2-year-old girl from Arta.
18 May 2006	<b>Denmark</b> confirms its first outbreak of H5N1 HPAI in domestic poultry (was previously reported in wild birds). An outbreak of H5N2 LPAI was also reported during this period.	<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 14th case in a 75-year-old woman from Al Minya. <b>Indonesia</b> reports the largest family cluster in any country to date, with 7 confirmed cases (the 34th through 39th and the 42nd) from 4 households in the Karo district of North Sumatra. The index case (unconfirmed) develops symptoms on 24 Apr, the last case dies on 22 May. Cases include the index case's 2 sons, (aged 15 and 17 years), her 10-year-old nephew, her 2 brothers (aged 25 and 32 years), her 28-year-old sister, and this sister's 18-month-old daughter. Disease does not spread beyond the extended family. Limited human to human transmission can not be ruled out. Viruses do not show any significant genetic mutations or reassortment. <b>Indonesia</b> also confirms its 40th human case, in a 38-year-old woman from East Java.
19 May 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 41st human case in a 12-year-old boy from East Jakarta.
29 May 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 43rd - 48th human cases in an 18-year-old man from East Java, a 10-year-old girl and her 18-year-old brother from West Java, a 39-year-old man from Jakarta, a 43-year-old man from Jakarta, and a 15-year-old girl from West Sumatra. All 6 cases are unrelated to the family cluster in Karo, North Sumatra.

4 Jun 2006	<b>China</b> reports its first cases in poultry since February 2006. Outbreaks reported from various provinces through October 2006.	
6 Jun 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 49th human case in a 15-year-old boy from West Java.
9 Jun 2006	<b>Hungary</b> confirms its first H5N1 in poultry (previously reported in wild birds).	
15 Jun 2006	<b>Ukraine</b> reports H5N1 in poultry (first report since February 2006), first reported in wild birds in May 2006.	<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 50th human case in a 7-year-old girl from Banten.
16 Jun 2006		<b>China</b> confirms its 19th human case, in a 31-year-old man in Guandong.
20 Jun 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 51st human case in a 13-year-old boy from Jakarta.
30 Jun 2006		<i>Research<sup>21</sup></i> The first analysis of epidemiological data on all 205 laboratory-confirmed H5N1 cases officially reported to WHO from Dec 2003 to 30 Apr 2006 is published by WHO.
4 Jul 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 52nd human case in a 5-year-old boy from East Java.
7 Jul 2006	<b>Spain</b> first confirms H5N1 in a single wild shore bird (grebe) in northern region.	
14 Jul 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 53rd human case in a 3-year-old girl from Jakarta.
20 Jul 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 54th human case in a 44-year-old man from Jakarta.
26 Jul 2006	<b>Thailand</b> confirms two H5N1 outbreaks in poultry (in Phichit and Nakhon Phanom provinces). These are the first reported in more than 8 months. Poultry vaccination remains prohibited.	<b>Thailand</b> confirms its 23th human case in a 17-year-old boy from Phichit in northern Thailand (the first human case in Thailand in 2006).
27 Jul 2006	<b>Lao PDR</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first reported since January 2004)	
3 Aug 2006	H5N1 is detected in a captive zoo swan in <b>Germany</b> (previously reported in both wild and domestic birds)	
30 Aug 2006	<b>Viet Nam</b> reports H5N1 in unvaccinated duck flocks and market ducks on routine surveillance. Ducks did not show clinical signs. (First report since December 2005)	
7 Aug 2006		<b>Thailand</b> confirms its 24th human case in a 27-year-old man from Uthai Thani in central Thailand.
8 Aug 2006		<b>China</b> retrospectively confirms its 20th human case in a 24-year-old man from Beijing who became ill in late November 2003 and died. This case becomes the first

		<p>confirmed case of HPAI H5N1 infection in the present outbreak. The case was initially attributed to SARS.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 55th human case in a 16 -year-old boy from West Java, and becomes the country with the most human deaths (43) from H5N1 HPAI infection, surpassing Viet Nam.</p>
9 Aug 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 56th human case in an 17-year-old girl from Jakarta.
14 Aug 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 57th human case in an 17-year-old boy from West Java (Cikelet/Garut Cluster).
14 Aug 2006	The USA detects LPAI H5N1 in wild mute swans in Michigan.	<b>China</b> confirms its 21st human case in a 62 -year-old man from the Uygur Autonomous Region in north-western China.
17 Aug 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 58th human case in an 9-year-old girl from West Java (Cikelet/Garut Cluster).
21 Aug 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 59th human case in an 35-year-old woman from West Java (Cikelet/Garut Cluster). In this cluster, there was no evidence of human to human transmission, poultry deaths were possibly linked with live chickens returning to village from live animal market, and there were possible additional human cases that were not confirmed.
23 Aug 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 60th human case in an 6-year-old girl from West Java.
2 Sep 2006	The USA detects LPAI H5N1 in wild ducks in Pennsylvania and Maryland.	
8 Sep 2006		<p><b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 61st human case in an 14-year-old girl from South Sulawesi.</p> <p>Due to revisions to the WHO case definition, two cases are retrospectively confirmed in <b>Indonesia</b>: The 62nd in an 8-year-old girl from Banten (in late June 2005) and the 63rd in a 45-year-old man from central Java (in late November 2005)</p>
14 Sep 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 64th human case in a 5-year-old boy from West Java and (through follow up testing) its 65th human case in a 27-year-old male from West Sumatra (brother of 15 -year-old girl; was possible human to human transmission).
25 Sep 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 66th human case in an 11-year-old boy from East Java and its 67th human case in a 9-year-old boy from Jakarta.
27 Sep 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 68th human case

		in a 20-year-old man from West Java.
27 Sep 2006		<b>Thailand</b> confirms its 25th human case, in a 59-year-old man from Nong Bua Lam Phu Province in Northeastern Thailand.
3 Oct 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 69th human case in a 21-year-old woman from East Java (the sister of the 66th case).
11 Oct 2006		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 15th human case, in a 39-year-old woman from Gharbiya (the first human case since May 2006).
16 Oct 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 70th human case in a 67-year-old woman from West Java, its 71st human case in a 11-year-old boy from Jakarta, and its 72nd human case in a 27-year-old woman from Central Java.
30 Oct 2006	<i>Research</i> <sup>22</sup> A surveillance study of H5N1 isolates from poultry in southern China confirms that subtypes continue to emerge and their relative prevalence continues to change.	
13 Nov 2006		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 73rd human case in a 35-year-old woman from Banten and its 74th human case, in a 30 month old boy from West Java.
22 Nov 2006	<b>Republic of Korea</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first since September 2004). Outbreaks continue to be reported.	
10 Dec 2006		<b>China</b> confirms its 22nd human case in a 37-year-old man from Anhui (retrospectively reported on 10 January 2007).
14 Dec 2006	In an effort to contain the disease, live animal markets in Beijing, China are permanently closed.	
19 Dec 2006	<b>Viet Nam</b> confirms H5N1 in unvaccinated poultry (first report since August 2006). Outbreaks become widespread in the southern part of the country.	
27 Dec 2006		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 16th, 17th, and 18th human cases in an extended family in Gharbiyah. The isolated viruses had a genetic mutation, linked in laboratory testing to moderately reduced susceptibility to oseltamivir. WHO does not change treatment recommendations.
8 Jan 2007		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 75th human case, in a 14-year-old boy from West Jakarta.
9 Jan 2007		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 76th human case, in a 37-year-old woman from Banten.
12 Jan 2007		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 77th human case, in a 22-year-old woman from Banten.

13 Jan 2007	<b>Japan</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first since March 2004).	
15 Jan 2007	<b>Hong Kong</b> confirms H5N1 in dead wild birds (first since January 2006).	<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 78th human case, in a 27-year-old woman from South Jakarta and its 79th human case, in a 18-year-old boy from Banten (son of the 76th case).
16 Jan 2007	<b>Thailand</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry during routine intensive surveillance (first since July 2006). Vaccination remains prohibited.	
17 Jan 2007	<b>Viet Nam</b> reports continued H5N1 infection in farmed and village poultry	
22 Jan 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 19th human case, in a 27-year-old woman from Beni Sweif.
22 Jan 2007		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 80th human case, in a 32-year-old woman from West Java.
24 Jan 2007	<b>Hungary</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first since June 2006).	
25 Jan 2007		<b>Indonesia</b> confirms its 81st human case, in a 6-year-old girl from Central Java.
26 Jan 2007	<b>Russia</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first report since July 2006).	
27 Jan 2007	The <b>United Kingdom</b> confirms H5N1 on a commercial turkey farm (first ever report in poultry, reported in wild birds in April 2006). Only a single outbreak occurs.	
28 Jan 2007	In an effort to curb virus spread, Indonesia institutes a poultry ban for the entire island of Java, and bans backyard poultry in 9 provinces.	
31 Jan 2007		<b>Nigeria</b> confirms its first human case, in a 22-year-old woman from Lagos.
1 Feb 2007	<b>Pakistan</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first since July 2006).	
6 Feb 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 20th human case, in a 17-year-old girl from Fayoum.
9 Feb 2007		<i>Research</i> <sup>23</sup> The second WHO analysis of epidemiological data on WHO-confirmed human cases of avian influenza A (H5N1) infection, 25 November 2003 – 24 November 2006 is published by WHO.
9 Feb 2007	<b>Turkey</b> confirms H5N1 in backyard poultry (first report since April 2006).	
14 Feb 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 21st human case, in a 37-year-old woman from Fayoum.
15 Feb 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 22nd human case, in a 5-year-old boy from Sharkia.
19 Feb 2007	<b>Lao PDR</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first reported since July 2006).	
22 Feb 2007	<b>Afghanistan</b> confirms H5N1 in backyard poultry and farms (first report since March 2006).	

26 Feb 2007	<b>Kuwait</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry in backyards, on farms, and in a zoo (first report since November 2005, in a wild bird. First report in poultry).	<b>Lao PDR</b> reports its first human case, in a 15-year-old girl from Vientiane.
28 Feb 2007	<b>Myanmar</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first report since April 2006).	<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 23rd human case, in a 4-year-old girl from Dakahlea. <b>China</b> reports its 23rd case, in a 44-year-old woman from Fujian.
6 Mar 2007	<b>China</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first report since September 2006).	
12 Mar 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 24th human case, in a 4-year-old boy from Dakahlea.
16 Mar 2007		<b>Lao PDR</b> reports its 2nd human case, in a 42-year-old woman from Vientiane Province.
19 Mar 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 25th human case, in a 10-year-old girl from Aswan.
20 Mar 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 26th human case, in a 2-year-old boy from Aswan. China confirms avian influenza H9N2 infection in a 9-month-old girl with mild signs of disease.
26 Mar 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 27th human case, in a 3-year-old girl from Aswan. No epidemiological link is evident among the three recent cases from Aswan.
27 Mar 2007		During high level talks in Jakarta, Indonesia announces that it will resume sharing H5N1 AI virus with the international community.
28 Mar 2007		<b>Egypt</b> confirms its 28th human case, in a 6-year-old girl from Qena, and its 29th human case, in a 5-year-old boy from Menia.
29 Mar 2007		<b>China</b> confirms its 24th human case, in a 16-year-old boy from Anhui.
30 Mar 2007	<b>Bangladesh</b> confirms H5N1 in poultry (first ever in Bangladesh).	

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