



Symposium 2015 AMABEL

28/03/2015

Actualités en médecine des voyages

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Agenda

- **Maladies à prévention vaccinale**
 - Coqueluche
 - Poliomylélite
 - Rougeole
 - Fièvre jaune
 - Encéphalite japonaise
 - Rage
 - Méningite ACWY
 - Fièvre typhoïde
 - Hépatite A
 - Hépatite B
- **Autres maladies transmises par vecteurs**
 - Malaria
 - Dengue
 - Chikungunya
 - West Nile Virus
 - Grippe aviaire
 - Peste
- **Autres maladies à transmission interhumaine**
 - Ebola
 - MERS - CoV
- **Divers: Intoxications**
- **Autotraitements: Malaria, Diarrhée**
- **Pharmacie de voyage**
- **Références et liens utiles**

Kinkhoest - Coqueluche - Pertussis

- WHO estimated that in 2008, about 16 million cases of pertussis occurred worldwide, 95% of which were in developing countries, and that some 195 000 patients died from this disease.

Kinkhoest - Coqueluche - Pertussis

Kinkhoest 50 jaar geleden in een niet gevaccineerde bevolking:

- * hoge mortaliteit/morbiditeit bij de jonge kinderen
- * hoogste frekwentie bij de kinderen van 5-6 jaar
- * onbekende epidemiologie bij de volwassenen
- * natuurlijke rappels door de regelmatige contacten met de bacterie

> De ziekte biedt geen definitieve bescherming aan

Kinkhoest - Coqueluche - Pertussis

- Gebruik van het acellulair vaccin sinds het einde van de jaren 90
 - minder neveneffecten
 - minder lange bescherming
- Toestand in België:
 - Verhoging aantal gevallen sinds 1995
 - Vooral adolescenten en jonge volwassenen
 - Sinds 2010: jaarlijks 1 à 5 dodelijke gevallen bij de zuigelingen

Kinkhoest - Coqueluche - Pertussis

- Vaccin dTpa :
 - Aangepast voor adolescenten en volwassenen
 - Aanbevolen
 - Systematisch op de leeftijd van 14-16 jaar
 - volwassenen die geen herhalingsinenting hebben gekregen op 14-16 jaar, en die in contact komen met ongevaccineerde of onvolledig gevaccineerde zuigelingen (< 12 maanden): “cocoonavaccinatie”
 - Zwangere vrouwen (week 24-32)
 - gegevens over het nut van tienjaarlijkse pertussisboosters zijn nog niet beschikbaar
 - **BOOSTRIX®**, **BOOSTRIX POLIO®**

Poliomyelitis

- Vaccinatie voor reizigers naar ontwikkelingslanden
- Bij personen die ooit volledig gevaccineerd werden, volstaat een éénmalige dosis van het I.P.V. (injecteerbare, geïnactiveerde poliovaccin) vanaf de leeftijd van 16 jaar, om levenslang als beschermd te worden beschouwd.
- Vaccins beschikbaar:

IMOVAX POLIO[®], REVAXIS[®], BOOSTRIX POLIO[®]

1988



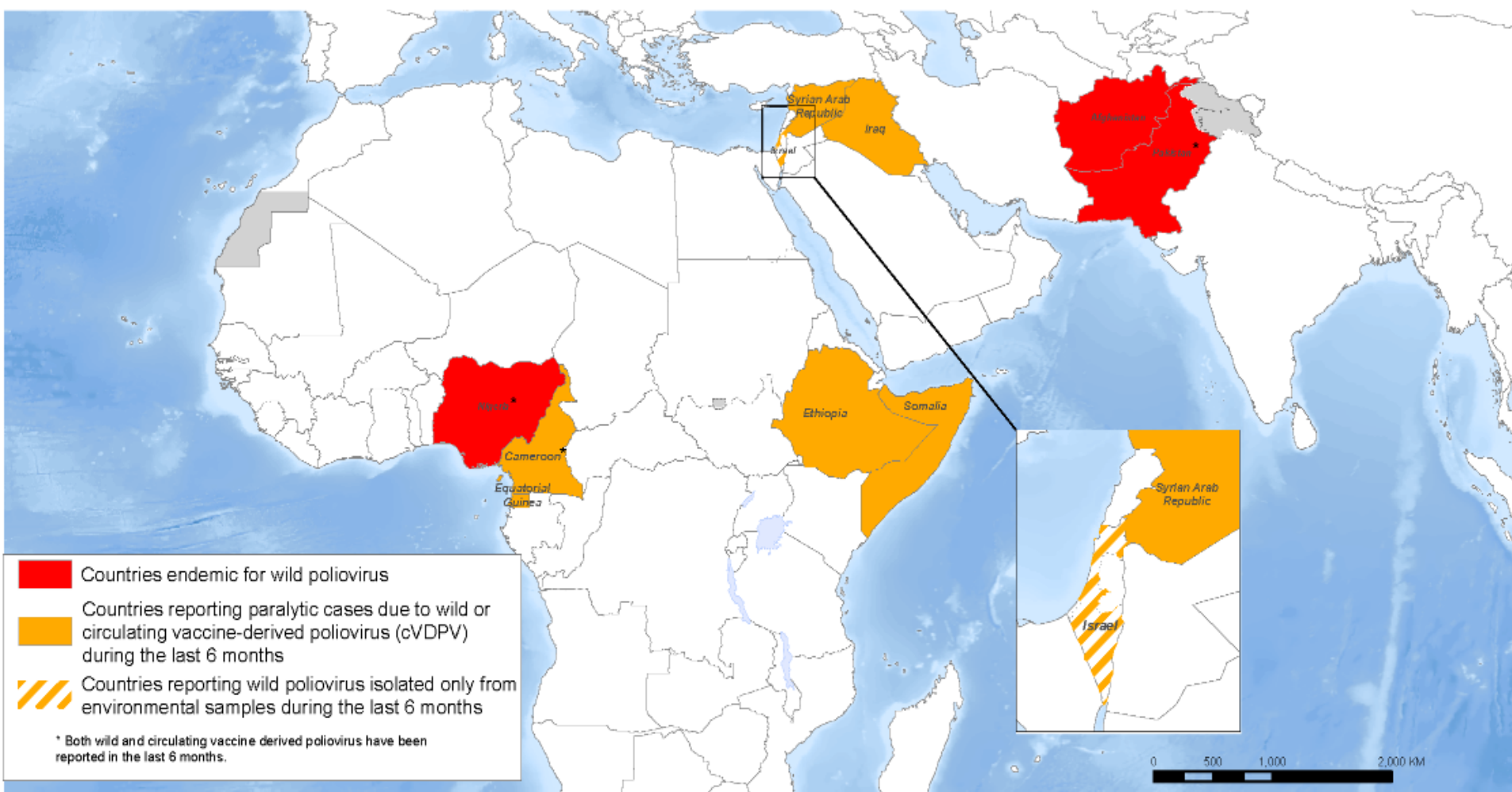
2014*



*As of April 29, 2014

Reference

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. May 1, 2014. Our Progress Against Polio. Accessed online 21 Mar 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/polio/progress/index.htm>



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Data Source: World Health Organization
 Base Map: GEBCO
 Map Production: Global Polio Eradication Initiative,
 World Health Organization



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States currently exporting wild poliovirus

Equatorial Guinea

Pakistan

States infected with wild poliovirus but not currently exporting

Afghanistan

Cameroon

Iraq

Israel

Nigeria

Somalia

States no longer infected by wild poliovirus, but which remain vulnerable to international spread

Ethiopia

Syrian Arab Republic

Recommandation de vaccination (OMS, ECDC)

Rappel supplémentaire à tous les voyageurs (et également aux expatriés) qui séjourneront plus de 4 semaines dans un des 10 pays où le virus sauvage de la poliomyélite circule encore: une dose du vaccin entre 4 semaines et 12 mois **avant que le voyageur quitte le pays** où la poliomyélite est présente.

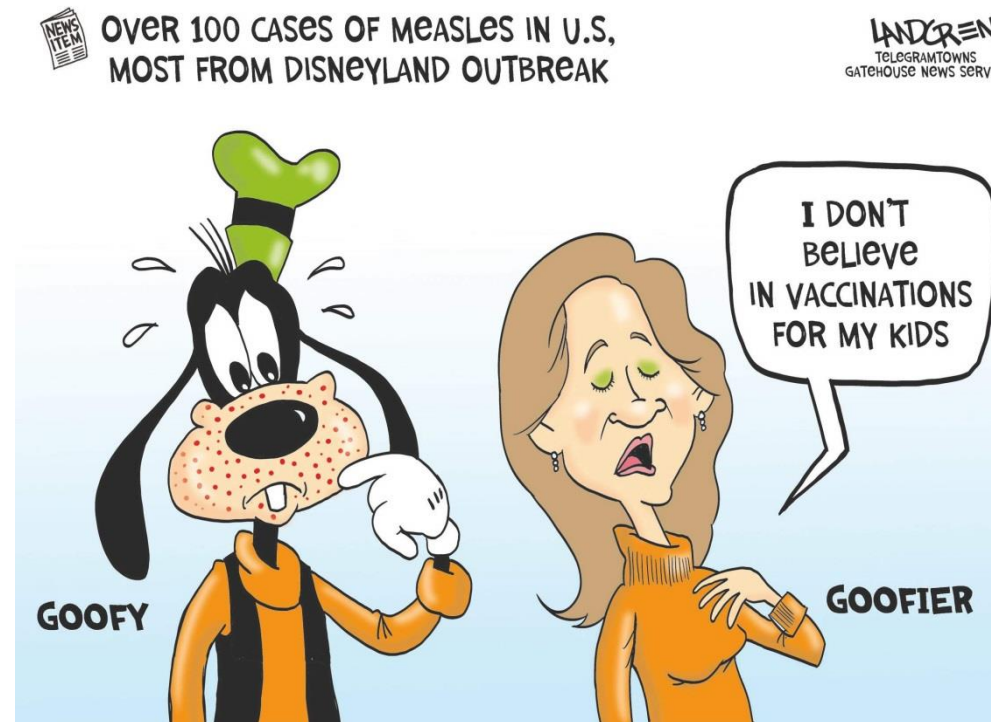
Obligation internationale pour le Pakistan, la Syrie, le Cameroun et la Guinée Equatoriale

<http://www.vaxinfo.be/spip.php?article1301&lang=fr&retour=1>

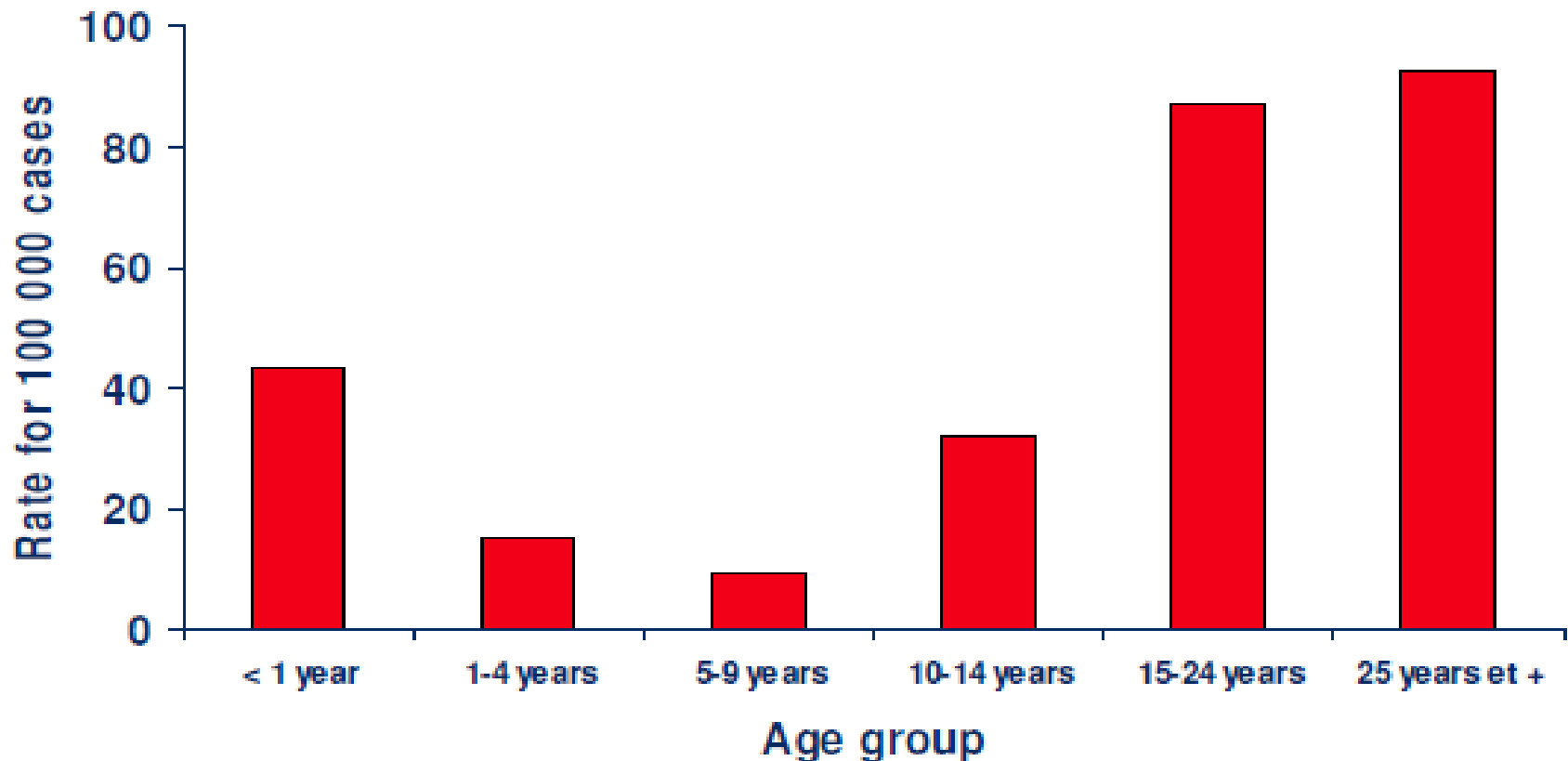


Rougeole – Mazelen - Measles (1/3)

- Epidemiën doen zich nog voor in Europa
- België 2011: vooral jonge volwassenen die niet (volledig) gevaccineerd waren
- Complicaties: pneumonie, encefalitis



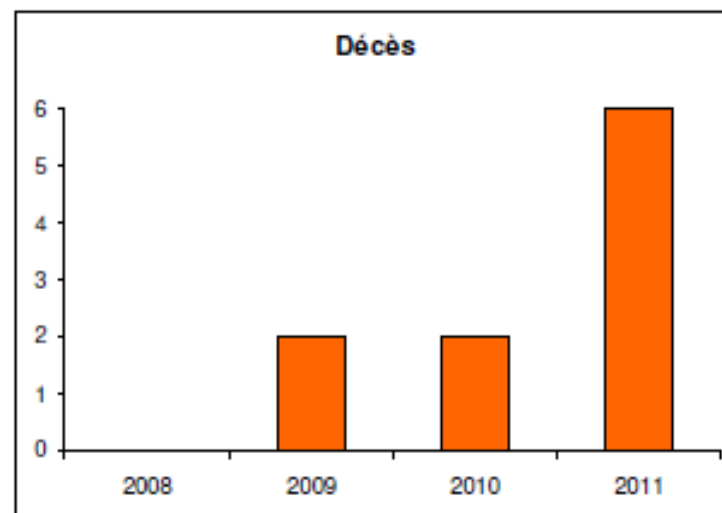
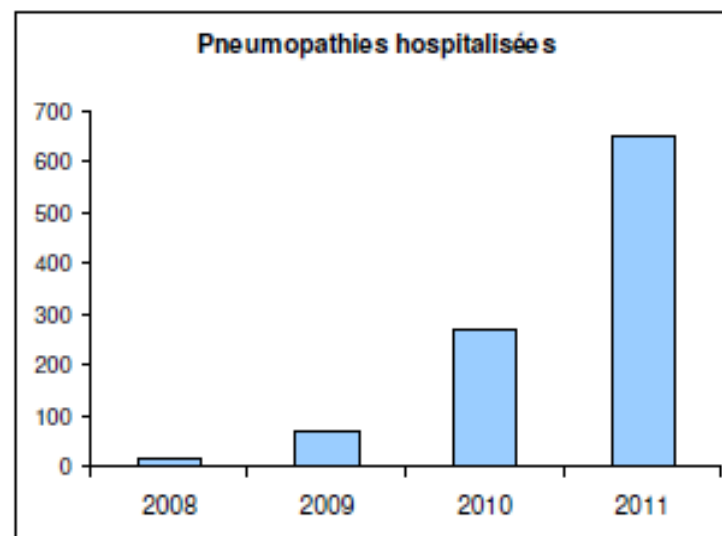
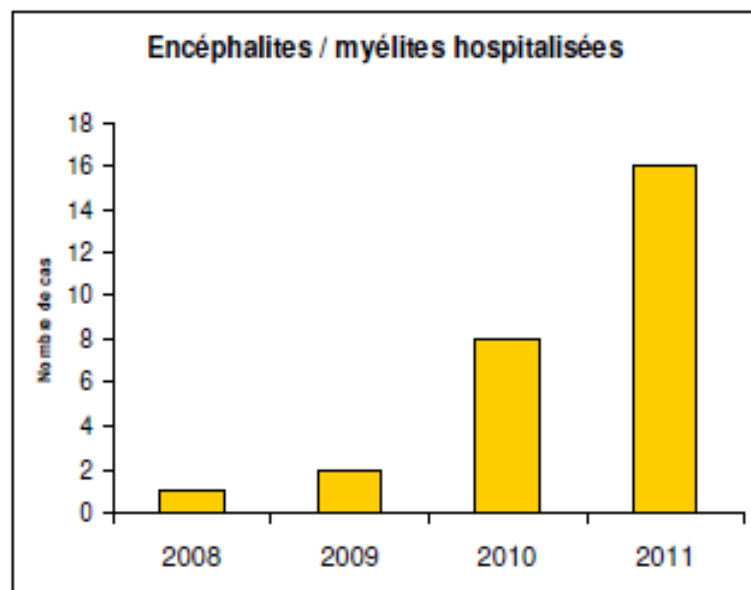
Measles lethality England and Wales 1970 - 1988



Source : Ramsay M. et al. The epidemiology of measles in England and Wales : rationale for the 1994 national vaccination campaign. Communicable Disease Report 1994;4:R141-6.



Sévérité des cas de rougeole France, 2008-2011



Source : données de la déclaration obligatoire - InVS

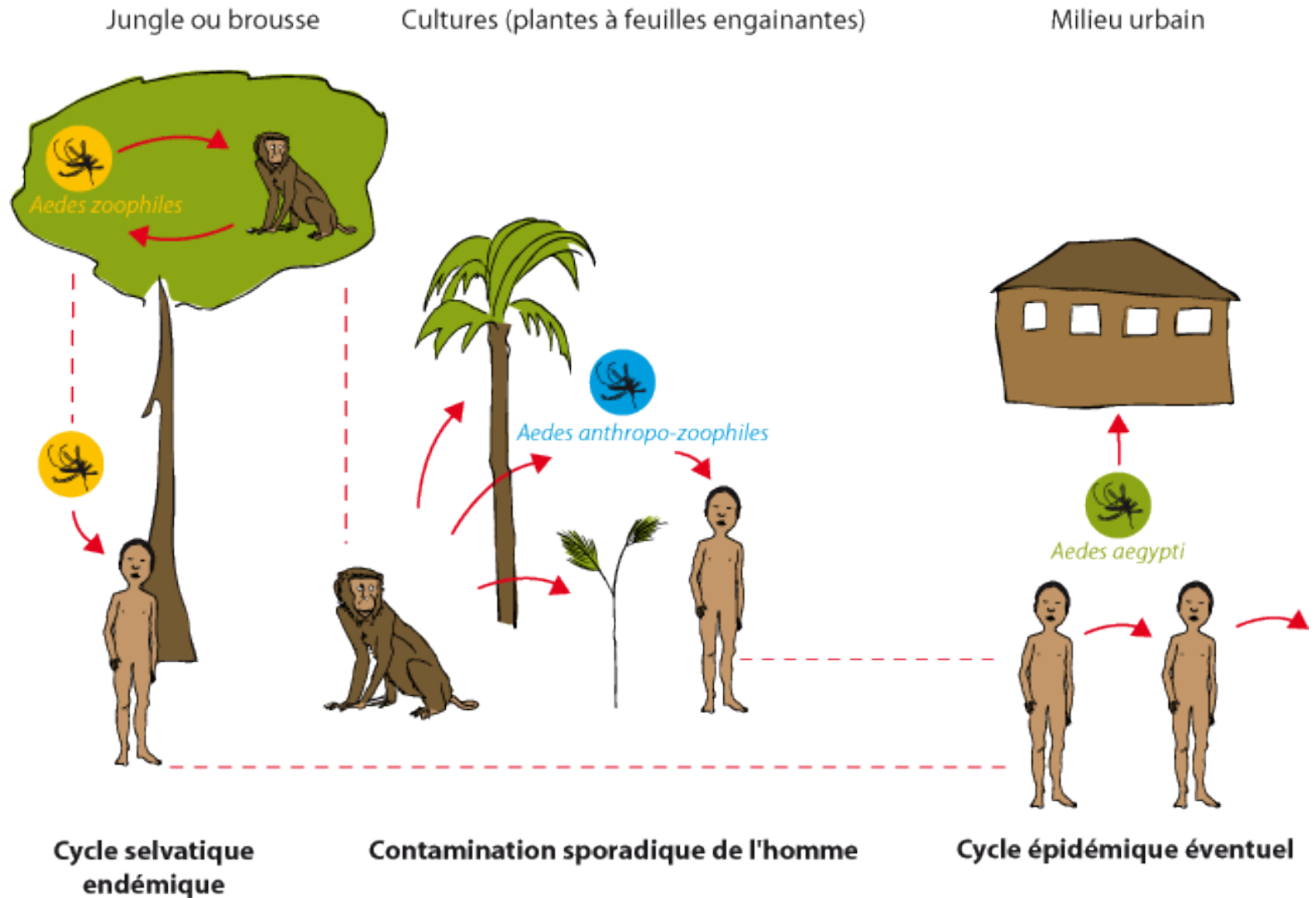
Rougeole – Mazelen - Measles (2/3)

- De ziekte biedt een definitieve bescherming aan
- Een volledige vaccinatie biedt een definitieve bescherming aan (2 inspuitingen met een minimum interval van 1 maand)

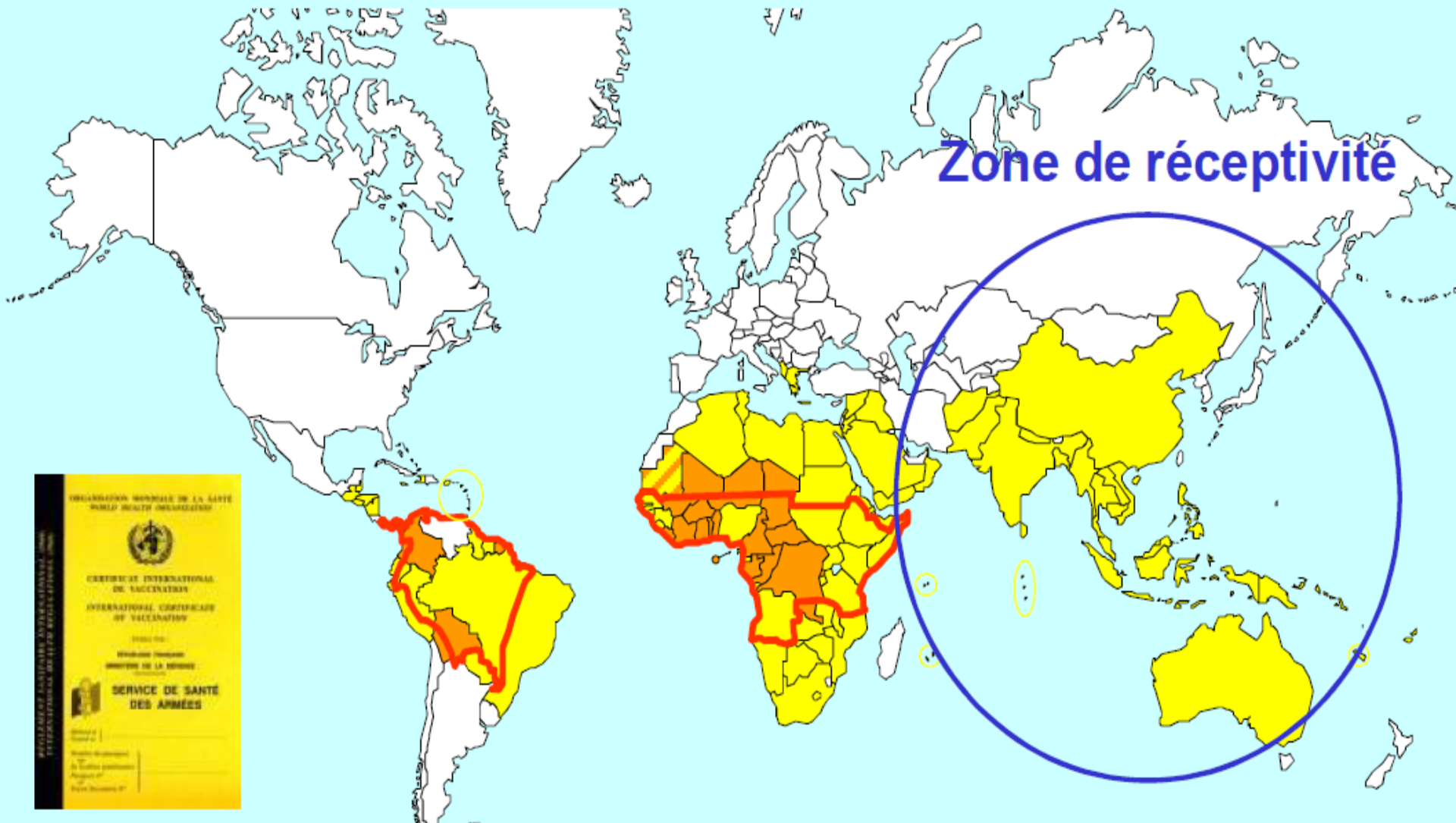
Rougeole – Mazelen - Measles (3/3)

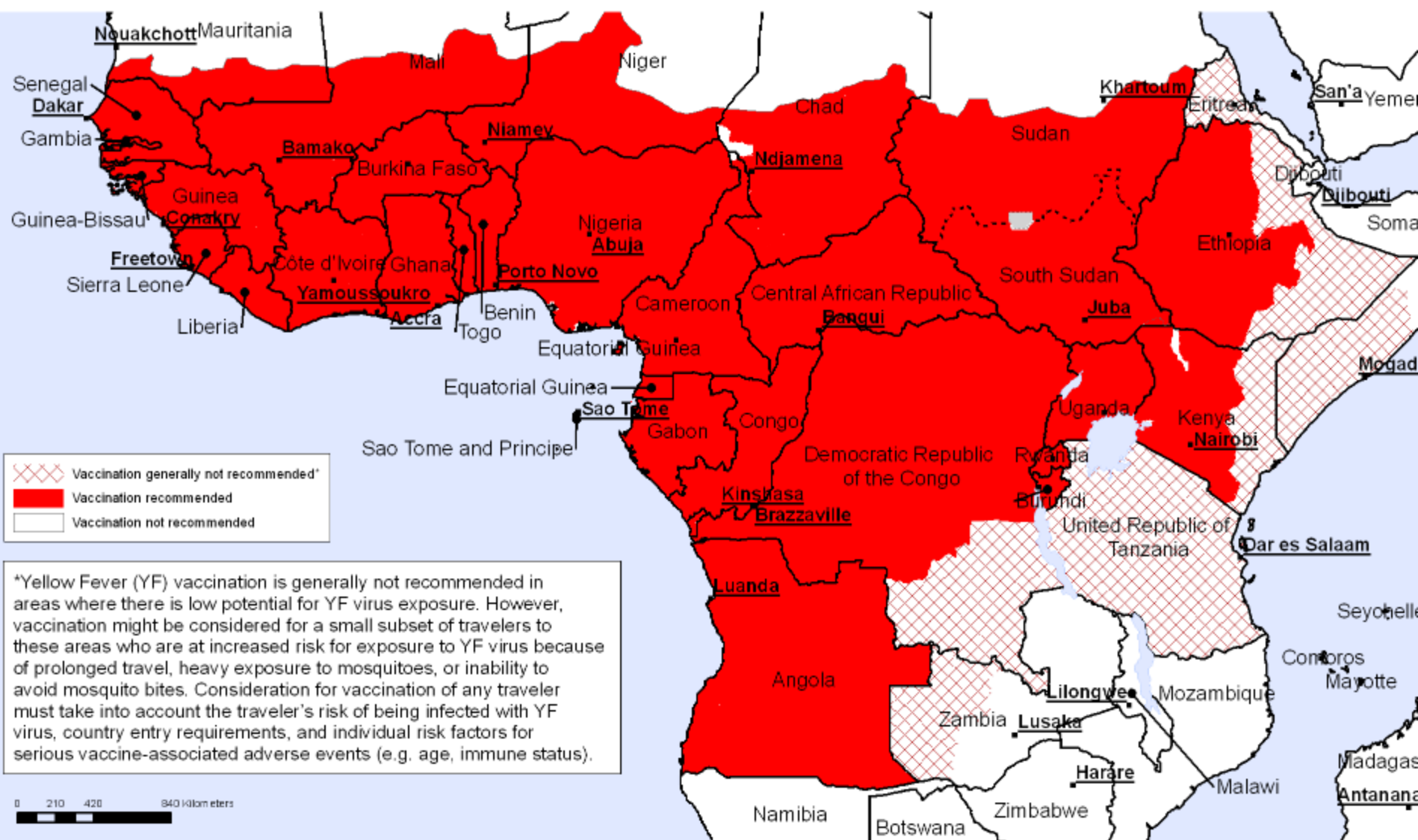
- Het vaccin werd in België in 1974 geïntroduceerd en in 1984 veralgemeend (als gecombineerd MBR-vaccin)
- De personen geboren voor 1970 hebben meestal de ziekte doorgemaakt
- De personen geboren tussen 1970 en 1985 hebben meestal maar 1 vaccin gehad
- Beschikbare vaccins: **PRIORIX®**, **MMR-VAX®**

Fièvre jaune



Exigences vaccinales internationales





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Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization



World Health Organization

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Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations in the Americas, 2013



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Data Sources: World Health Organization
Yellow Fever Working Group



**World Health
Organization**

Vaccination contre la fièvre jaune: un rappel n'est pas nécessaire (Tropimed, 13/05/2013)

- Depuis les années 1930, plus de 600 millions de dose de vaccin atténué contre la fièvre jaune ont été administrées. Seules 12 personnes ont contracté la fièvre jaune malgré la vaccination. Le vaccin est donc sûr et assure une protection de longue durée.
- **Conséquences pour le voyageur: Un rappel de la vaccination contre la fièvre jaune n'est pas nécessaire.**
C'est aux pays concernés par la fièvre jaune qu'il convient de décider s'ils souhaitent renoncer à un rappel vaccinal pour les personnes se rendant dans les pays d'endémie. Actuellement, la validité des certificats de vaccination contre la fièvre jaune est de 10 ans. La recommandation de l'OMS n'y change rien pour l'instant.

Afrique du Sud : allègement du règlement d'entrée pour la fièvre jaune (Tropimed, 03.02.2015)

- Selon les informations officielles du gouvernement sud-africain, **les voyageurs en provenance de Zambie, Tanzanie, Érythrée, Somalie, São Tomé-et-Príncipe, ne doivent plus présenter de preuve de vaccination** à leur arrivée en Afrique du Sud
- Il est possible que cette information prenne du temps pour parvenir à toutes les frontières d'Afrique du Sud, il est donc conseillé aux voyageurs de présenter une impression couleur du nouveau règlement :
<http://www.gov.za/south-africa-reviews-yellow-fever-requirements>

Amérique du Sud : ajustements des recommandations de vaccination contre la fièvre jaune (Tropimed 18.02.2015)

... Les conditions d'entrée spécifiques de chaque pays concernant la vaccination contre la fièvre jaune ou bien en cas de franchissement de frontière ou de transit etc. changent souvent. Ils peuvent être consultés dans les pages pays de Tropimed. Par exemple, **la vaccination contre la fièvre jaune est actuellement obligatoire à l'entrée via Arauca en Colombie.**

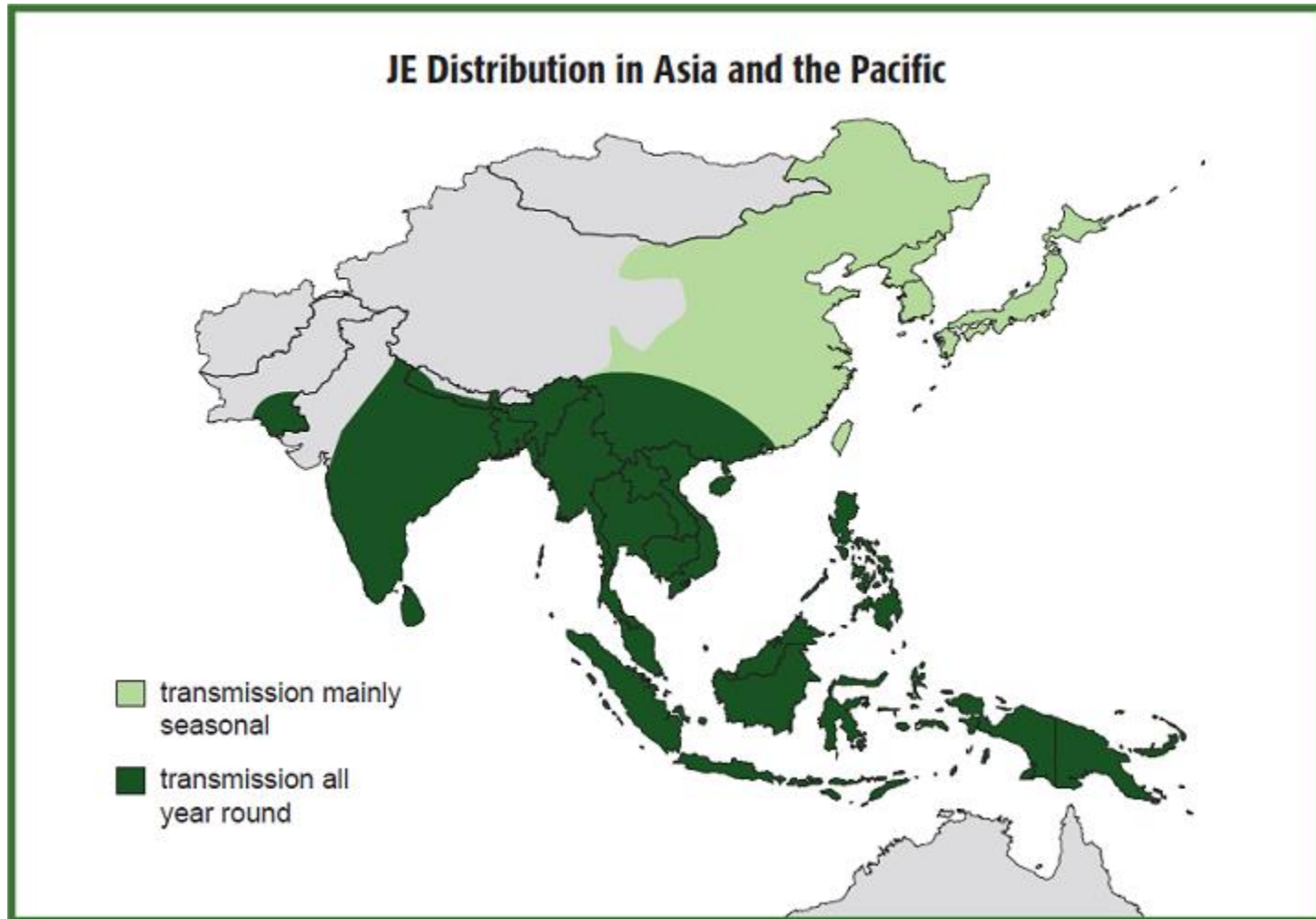
Pérou :

Recommandé: pour les voyages dans la jungle <2300m: Régions d'Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín, Ucayali, Puno, Cusco, Junin, Pasco, Huanuco et les secteurs de Ancash (Nord-Est), Apurimac (N), Ayacucho (N et N-E), Cajamarca (N et E), Huancavelica (N), La Libertad (E), Piura (E)

Généralement pas recommandé : Voyages uniquement dans l'ouest des Andes : région Lambayeque et Tumbes ainsi que le secteur du S/W/centre de Cajamarca, Piura (W)

Pas recommandé : >2300m. Zones non listées à l'ouest des Andes. Villes Cusco et Lima. Machu Picchu et Inca Trail

Japaneze encefalitis



Vaccinatieschema: 0 – 1 – 12 a 24 maand, rappel na 3 jaar

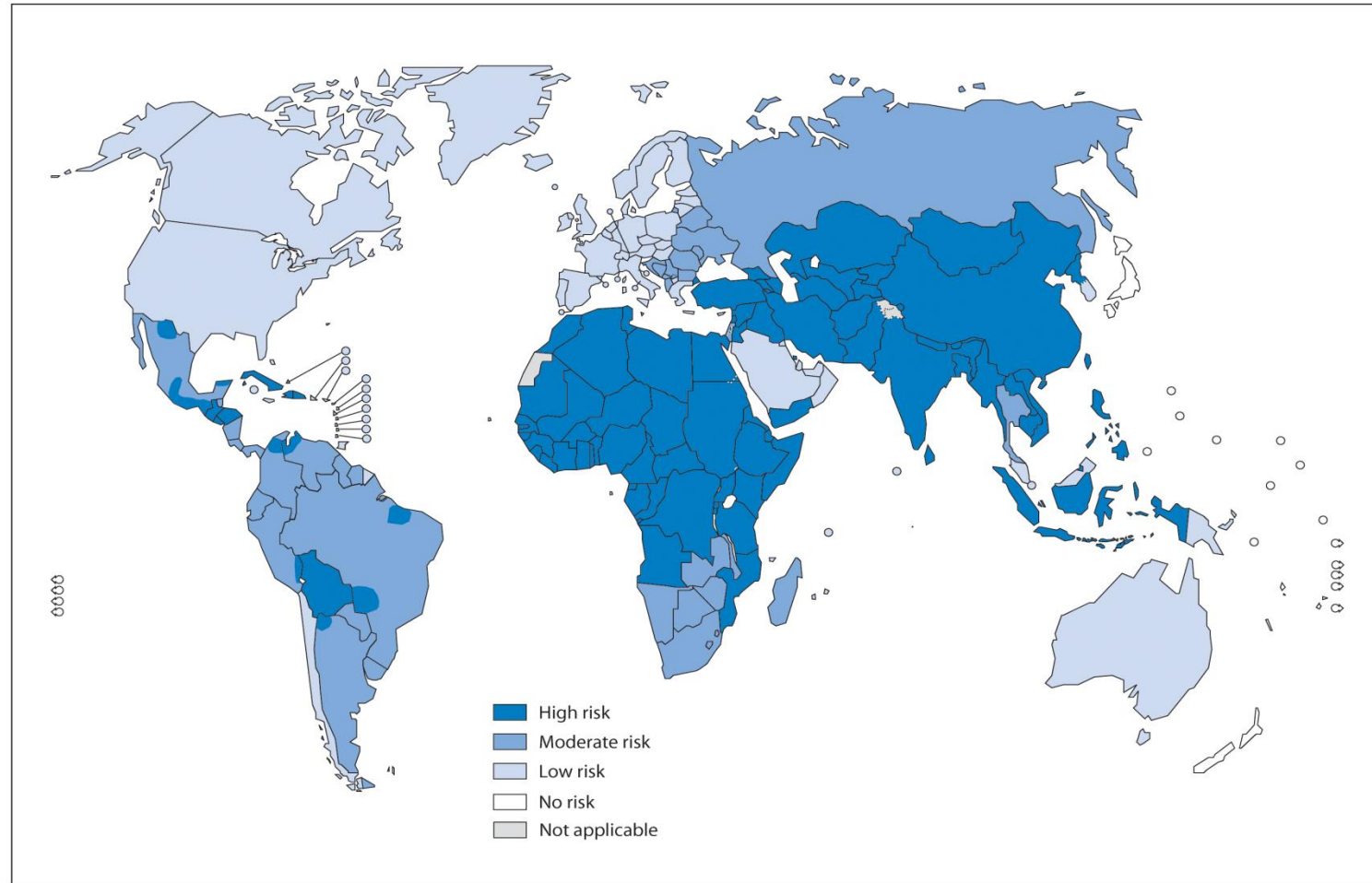
Vaccin Encéphalite japonaise: schéma accéléré

Jelinek T et al. **Immunogenicity and safety of an accelerated dosing regimen of Japanese Encephalitis inactivated absorbed vaccine for travelers: A phase III randomized study in healthy adults.** Abstract P 2.9 presented at the 5th Northern European Conference on Travel Medicine, 2014, Norway.

Conclusion: JE inactivated absorbed vaccine administered according to the accelerated **2-dose regimen within one week induced strong immune response similar to that obtained with the conventional schedules**, with a satisfactory tolerability profile. This accelerated regimen could be a valid alternative schedule for the pre-exposure prophylaxis of JE.

Rabies (hondsdolheid)

Distribution of risk levels for humans contracting, rabies, worldwide, 2009



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Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Control of Neglected
Tropical Diseases (NTD)
World Health Organization

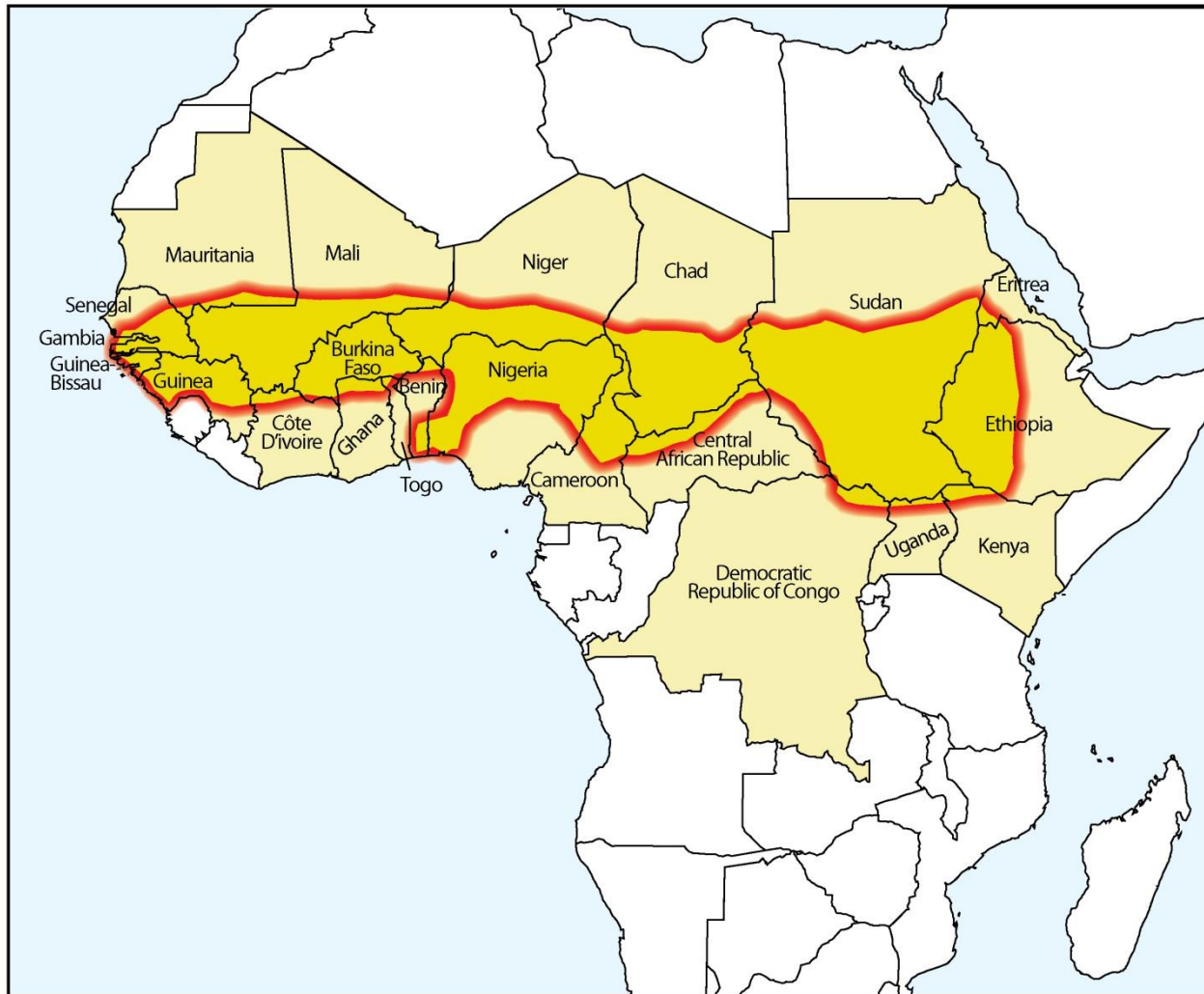


Vaccinatieschema: 0 – 1 – 28 dagen, rappel bij risicocontact
RABIPUR[®], PASTEUR MERIEUX[®]

A phase III, multicenter, observer-blind study to assess the immunogenicity and safety of an accelerated pre-exposure dosing regimen of Purified Chick-Embryo Cell Rabies Vaccine for travelers *Jelinek T, et al* - Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics, Inc., Cambridge, MA

Conclusion: The **accelerated PrEP regimen** of three doses in one week **(0-3-7)** induced **strong immune responses** against rabies comparable with conventional regimens and was well tolerated, supporting its use for rabies immunization in travelers. As some people have little time before travel, this accelerated regimen could provide an advantage

Meningitis ACWY



1 spuit biedt een bescherming aan voor Min 5 jaar

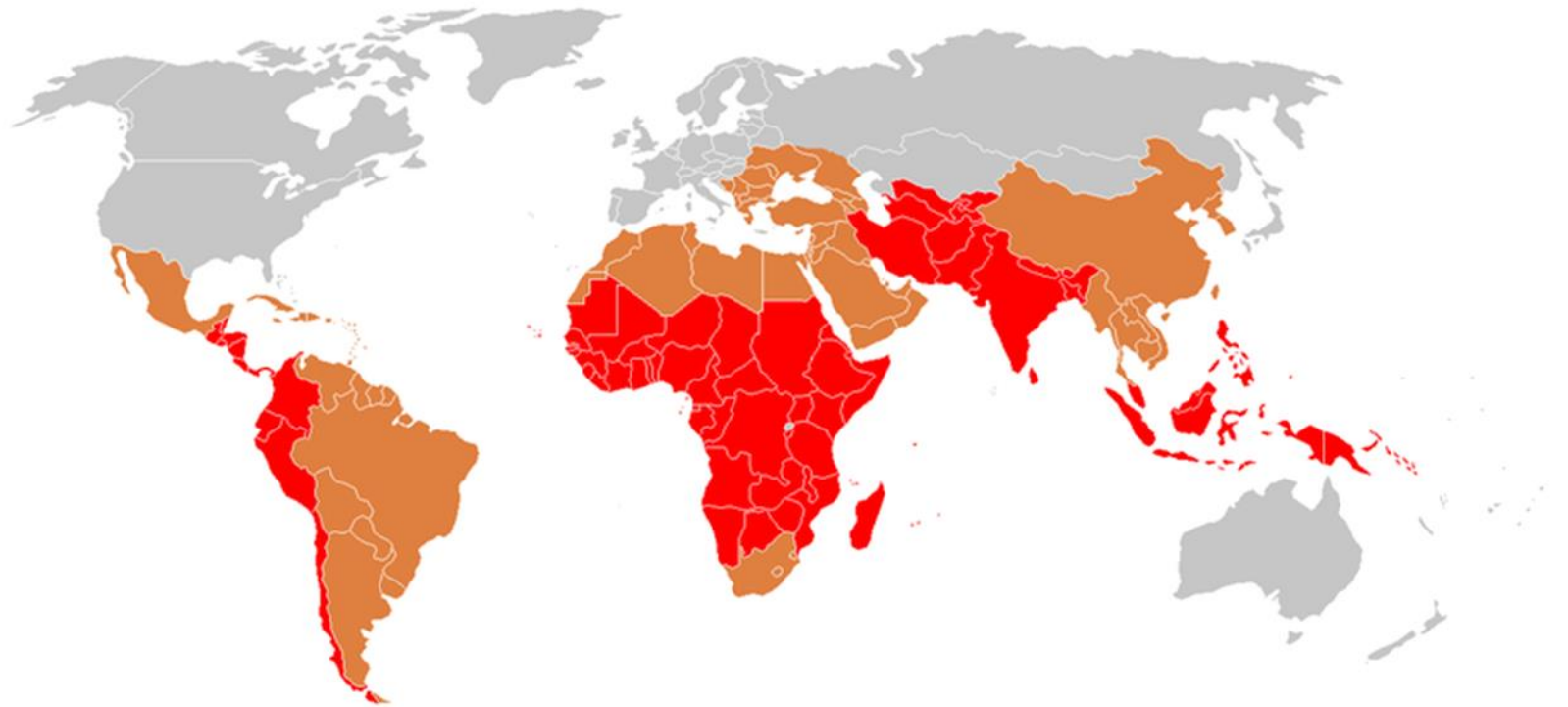
Meningitis ACWY

- ~~Menvevax[®]~~ 3 jaar



- Menveo[®] Min 5jaar
- Nimenrix[®]

Fièvre typhoïde



Fièvre typhoïde

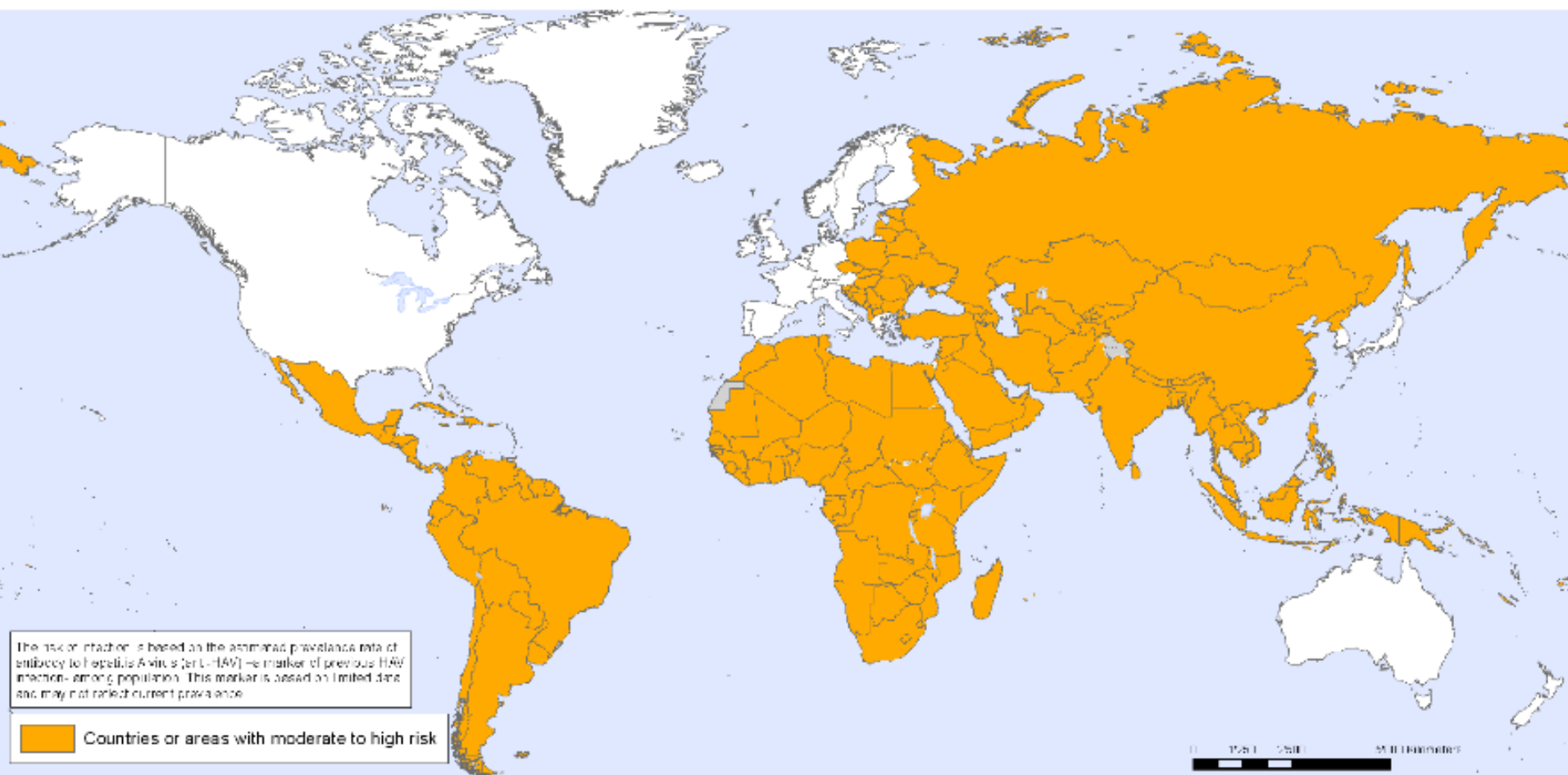
- Typhim Vi® polyosidique injectable
- Vivotif® gelules gastro-résistante
vivant atténué

Efficacité 60-70%

Durée de protection 3 ans (Vivotif 1 an hors région d'endémie)

Hépatite A

Hepatitis A, countries or areas at risk



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Data Source: World Health Organization.
Jacobsen KH, Wiersma ST. Hepatitis A virus
seroprevalence by age and world region,
1990 and 2005. *Vaccine* 2010 Sep;28(41):6653-7
Map Production: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization



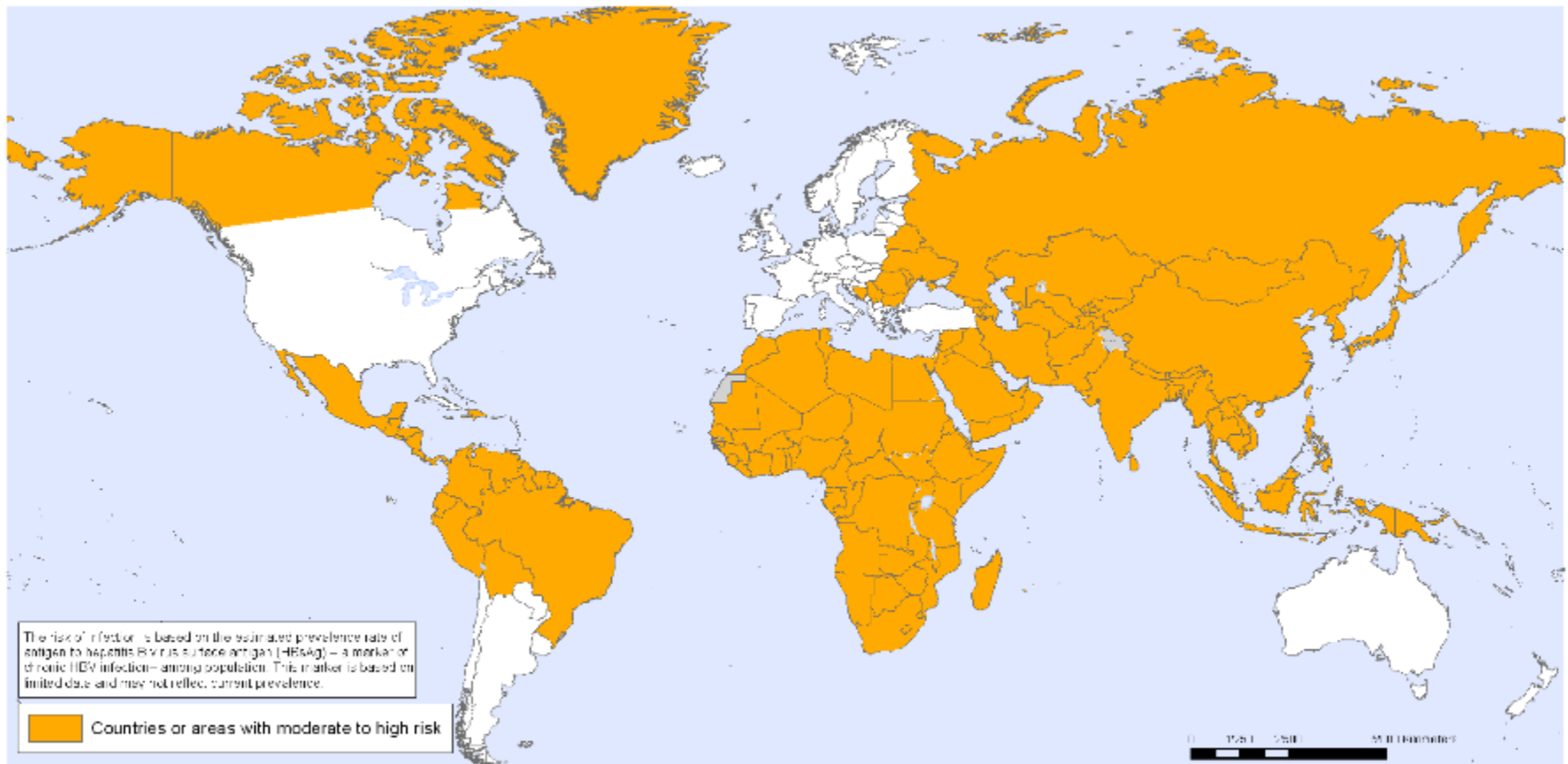
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Hépatite A

- Afin de remédier à une **pénurie de vaccin en 2015**, il est recommandé de procéder de la manière suivante:
 - **Personnes jamais vaccinées contre l'hépatite A:** 1^{re} vaccination contre l'hépatite A en cas d'indication pour voyage. 2^e vaccination contre l'hépatite A (rappel) au plus tôt en 2016, si le vaccin est à nouveau disponible en quantité suffisante.
 - **Personnes déjà vaccinées 1x contre l'hépatite A:** 2^e vaccination contre l'hépatite A (rappel) uniquement si la 1^{re} vaccination date de plus de 3 ans; dans le cas contraire, décaler le rappel à 2016 ou seulement avant le prochain voyage.
 - **Twinrix®:** 3^e vaccination Twinrix non pas après 6 mois mais seulement après 12 mois.

Hépatite B

Hepatitis B, countries or areas at risk



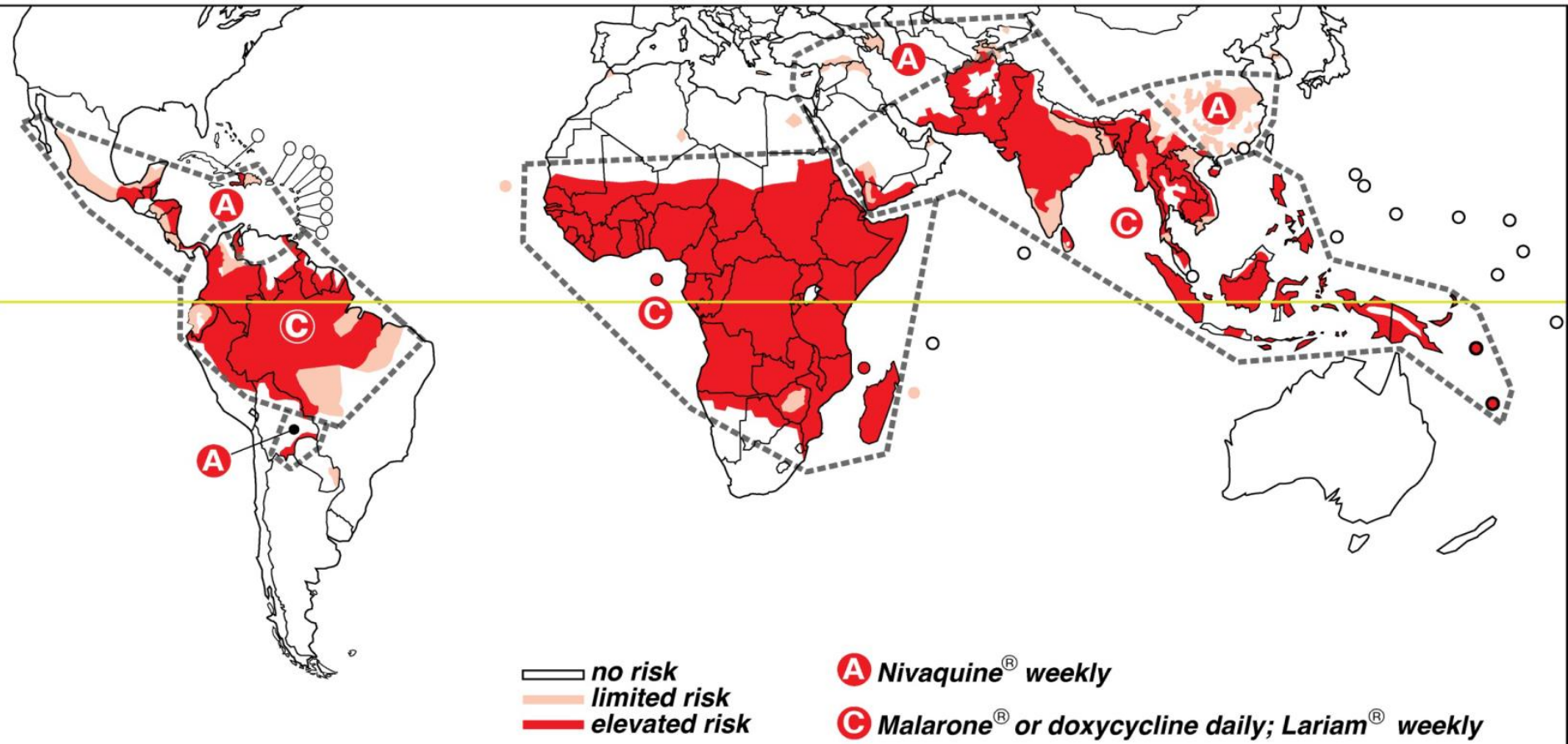
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Data Source: World Health Organization/CDC
Map Production: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization



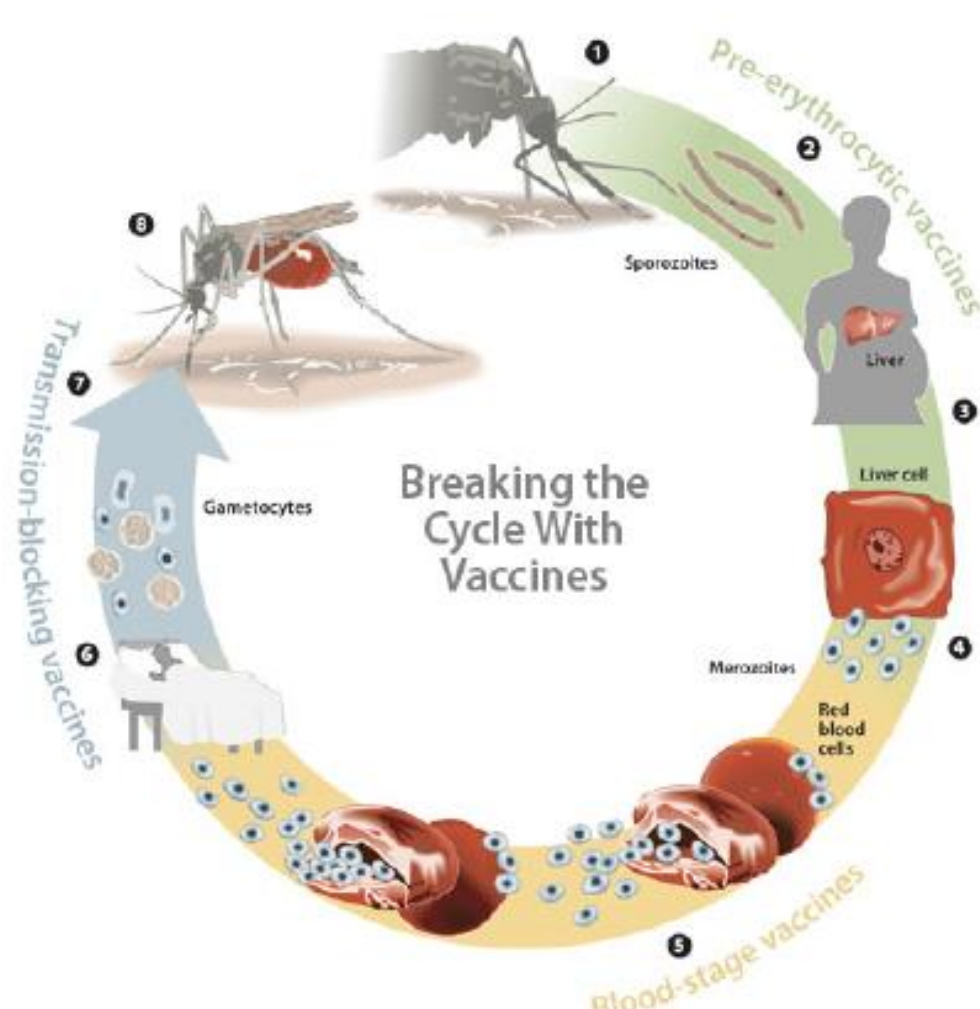
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Malaria 2012-2013 (source WHO 2009)



for details : see www.itg.be

Malaria Vaccine Targets and the *Plasmodium* Lifecycle

If the vaccine targets....	Its goal is to....	
Pre-erythrocytic Stage	Prevent infection	 The diagram illustrates the <i>Plasmodium</i> lifecycle in a circular flow. It starts with a mosquito (1) injecting sporozoites (2) into a human. The sporozoites travel to the liver (3), where they develop into merozoites (4) within liver cells. Merozoites then infect red blood cells (5), which eventually burst, releasing gametocytes (6) into the bloodstream. These gametocytes are taken up by a mosquito (7) during a blood meal. The mosquito then develops into a new mosquito (8), ready to transmit the parasite. The cycle is broken by vaccines at various points: Pre-erythrocytic vaccines (2, 3), Blood-stage vaccines (4, 5), and Transmission-blocking vaccines (6, 7). The central text reads 'Breaking the Cycle With Vaccines'.
Blood-stage	Reduce clinical disease	
Sexual transmission blocking	Prevent the spread of parasites by mosquitoes	

Research

Malaria Vaccine Pipeline

Source: World Health Organization, Initiative for Vaccine Research, "Portfolio of candidate malaria vaccines currently in development, July 2004" at http://www.who.int/vaccine_research/documents/ery/malaria_table.pdf

Pre-clinical

1a

2a

1b

2b

Phase 3

LICENSURE

● =5
● =3
● =3
● =5
● =3

● =1
● =8
● =32
● =2
● =6

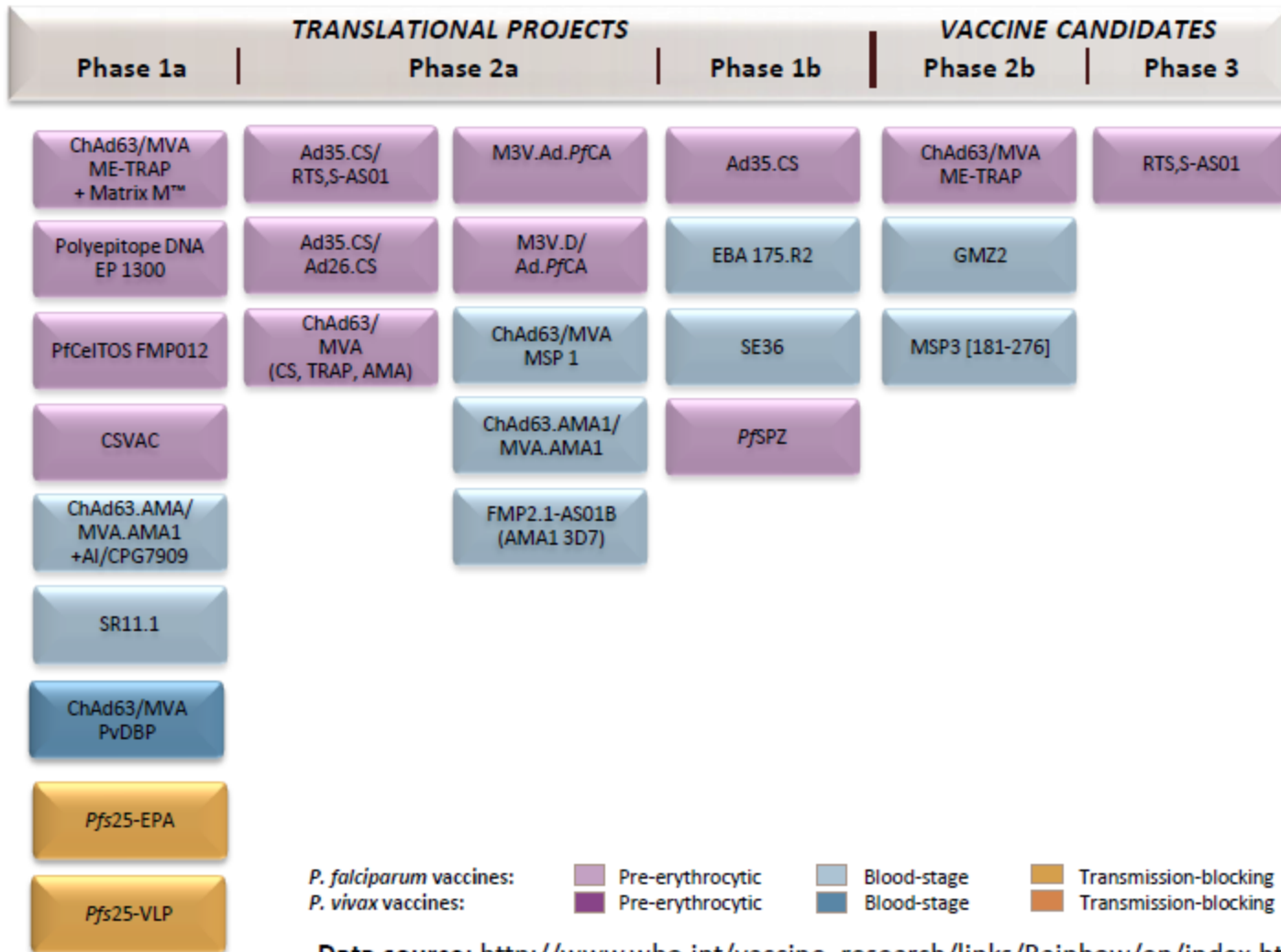
● =5
● =2
● =9
● =1
● =1

● =5
● =1
● =1

● =1
● =6
● =1

- Pre-erythrocytic Vaccines: CSP
- Pre-erythrocytic Vaccines: Other
- Blood Stage Vaccines
- Transmission Blocking Vaccines
- Combination (Multistage) Vaccines

Global malaria vaccine pipeline



Data source: http://www.who.int/vaccine_research/links/Rainbow/en/index.html

Malaria – tests de diagnostic rapide

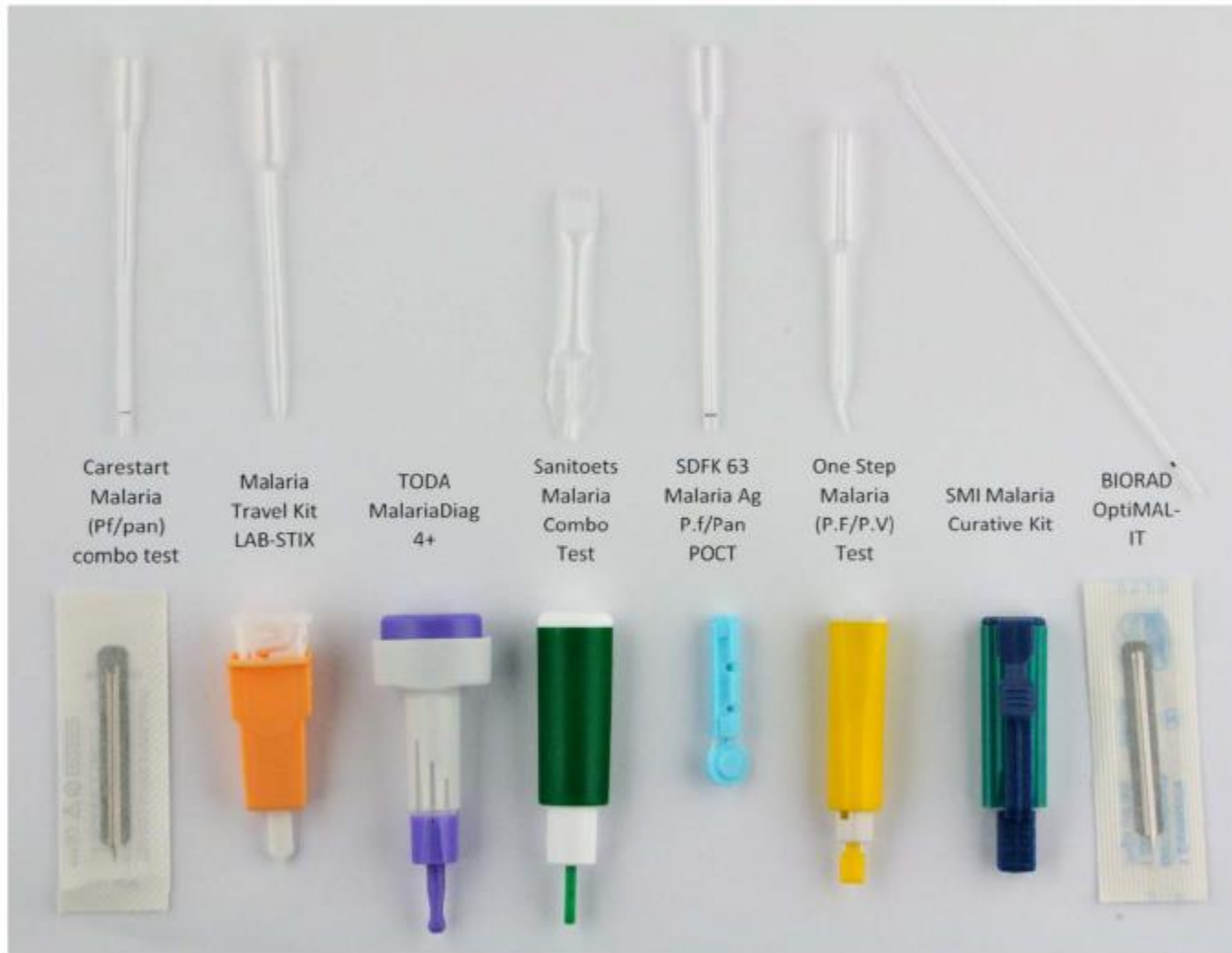


Figure 2. Lancets and transfer devices delivered with the different RDT products. CareStart and OptiMAL included a simple lancet, SDFK63

Self-Diagnosis of Malaria by Travelers and Expatriates: assessment of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RTDs) Available on the Internet

Jessica Maltha^{1,2*}, Philippe Gillet¹, Marloes Heutmekers¹, Emmanuel Bottieau¹, Alfons Van Gompel¹, Jan Jacobs - PLOS ONE | www.plosone.org - January 2013 | Volume 8 | Issue 1 |

Conclusion: Diagnostic accuracy of RDTs for self-diagnosis was variable, with only 4/8 RDT products being reliable for the diagnosis of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*, and none for *P. ovale* and *P. malariae*. **RDTs for self-diagnosis need improvements** in IFUs (content and user-friendliness), labeling and content **before they can be considered for self-diagnosis by the traveler.**

Dengue, countries or areas at risk, 2013



The contour lines of the January and July isotherms indicate areas at risk, defined by the geographical limits of the northern and southern hemispheres for year-round survival of *Aedes aegypti*, the principal mosquito vector of dengue viruses.

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Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and
Information Systems (HSI)
World Health Organization



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1960



Regions with dengue virus activity

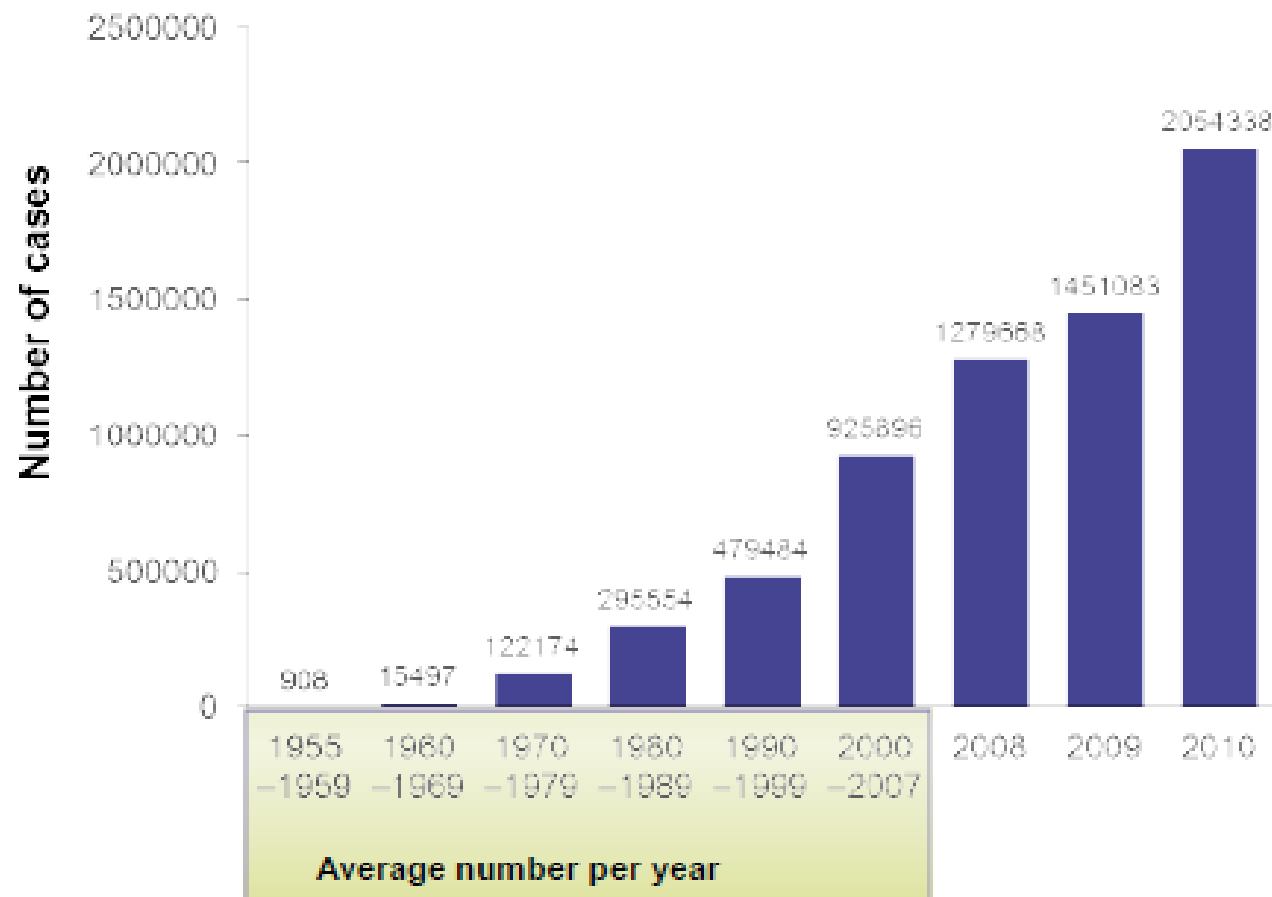
1990



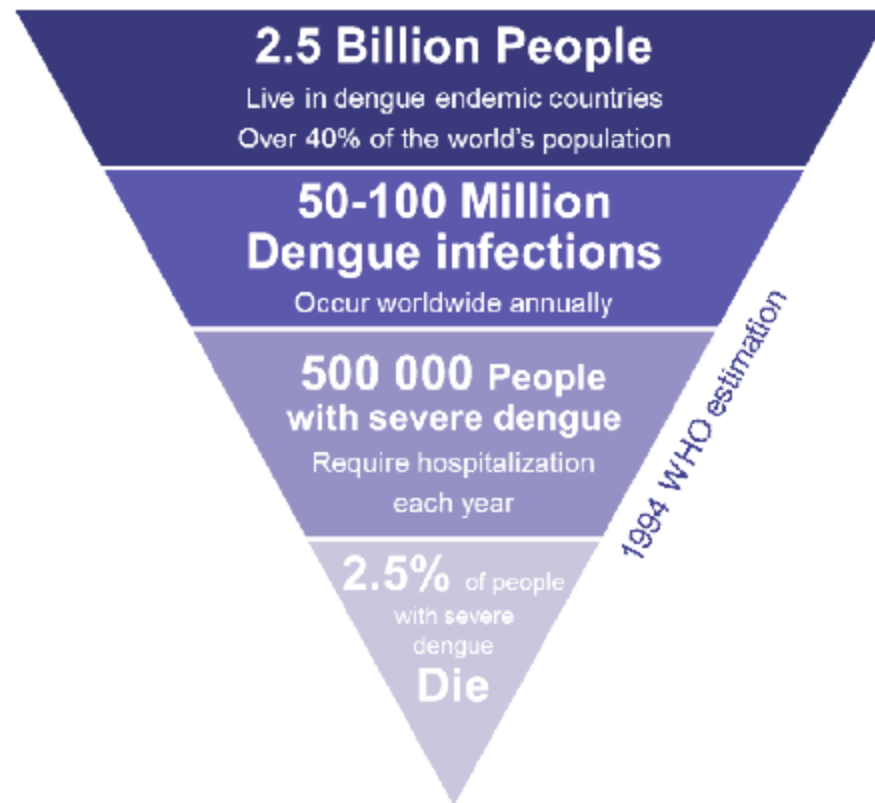
2012



Average number of dengue cases reported to WHO per year (1955–2010)

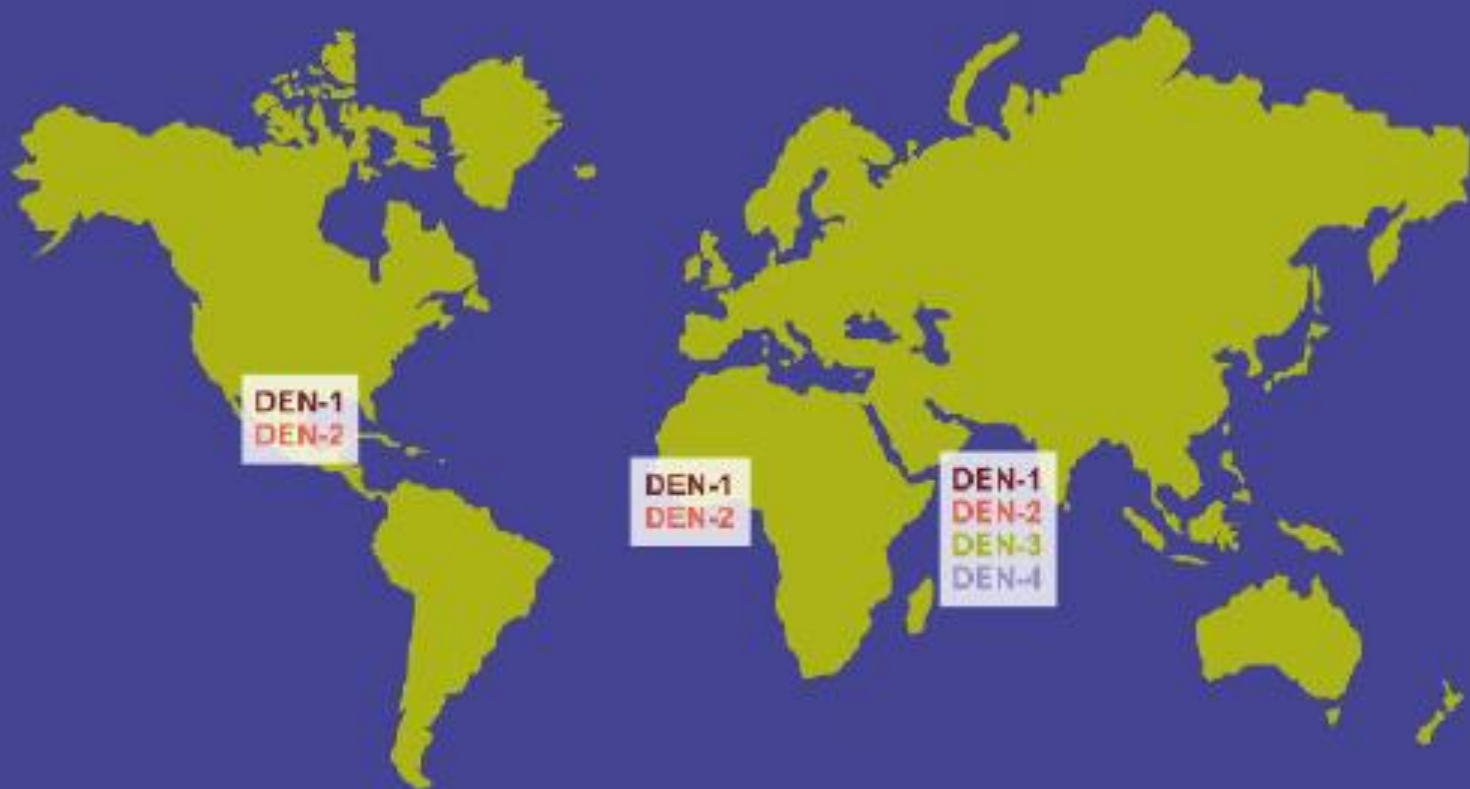


Dengue is a public health priority of global concern^{1,2}



- These figures are highly underestimated, more recent predictions (PDVI) are that 3.6 billion people are at risk with 2 million DHF cases globally each year with 21,000 deaths¹²

1970

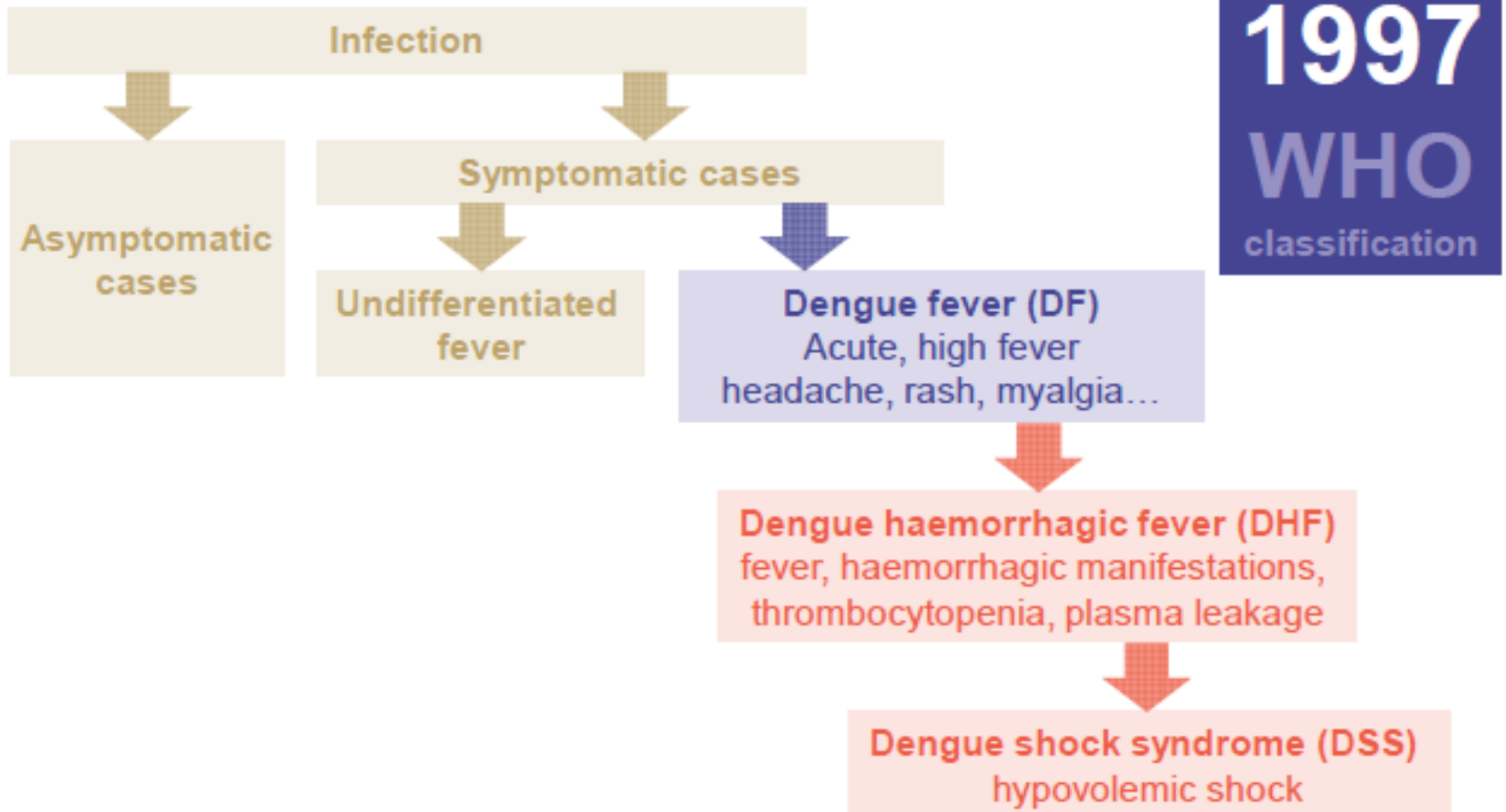


2011



Clinical spectrum of dengue infection

Three levels of disease⁸



- **4 antigenically distinct serotypes**

- DENV-1, -2, -3, -4
- E proteins trigger the production of serotype-specific neutralizing antibodies
- Lifelong protective immunity to the infecting serotype
- Interactions between serotypes
 - Absence of cross-protection
 - Cross-enhancement hypothesis (ADE)



DENV-1



DENV-2



DENV-3



DENV-4

Factors contributing to dengue severity

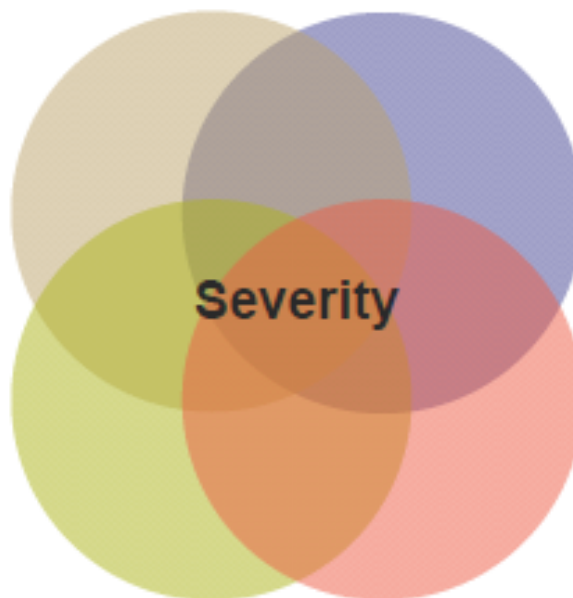
Individual risk factors⁷

(Host susceptibility)

- Secondary infection (ADE)
- Age
- Host response (genetic background)
- Co-morbidity

Quality of care⁷

- Access to care
- Quality of care



Epidemiological risk factors¹⁹

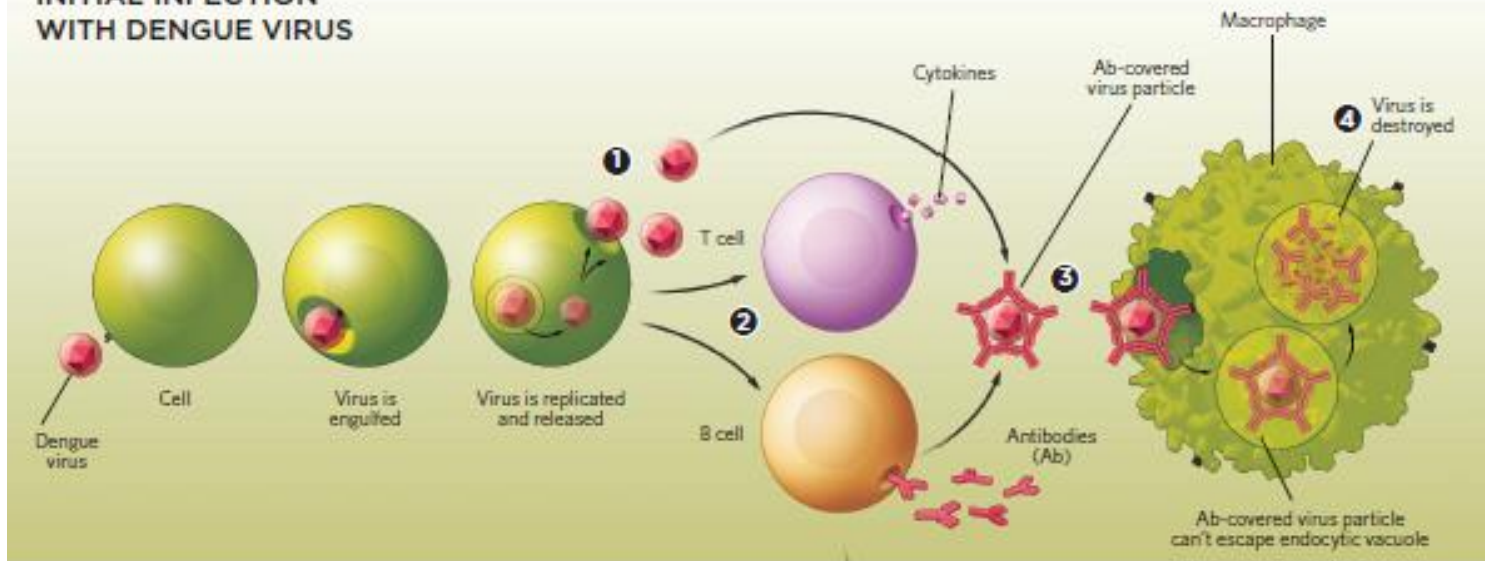
- Number of susceptible individuals
- Density of the vector
- Vector species
- Intensity of viral circulation
- Force of infection

Viral risk factors¹³

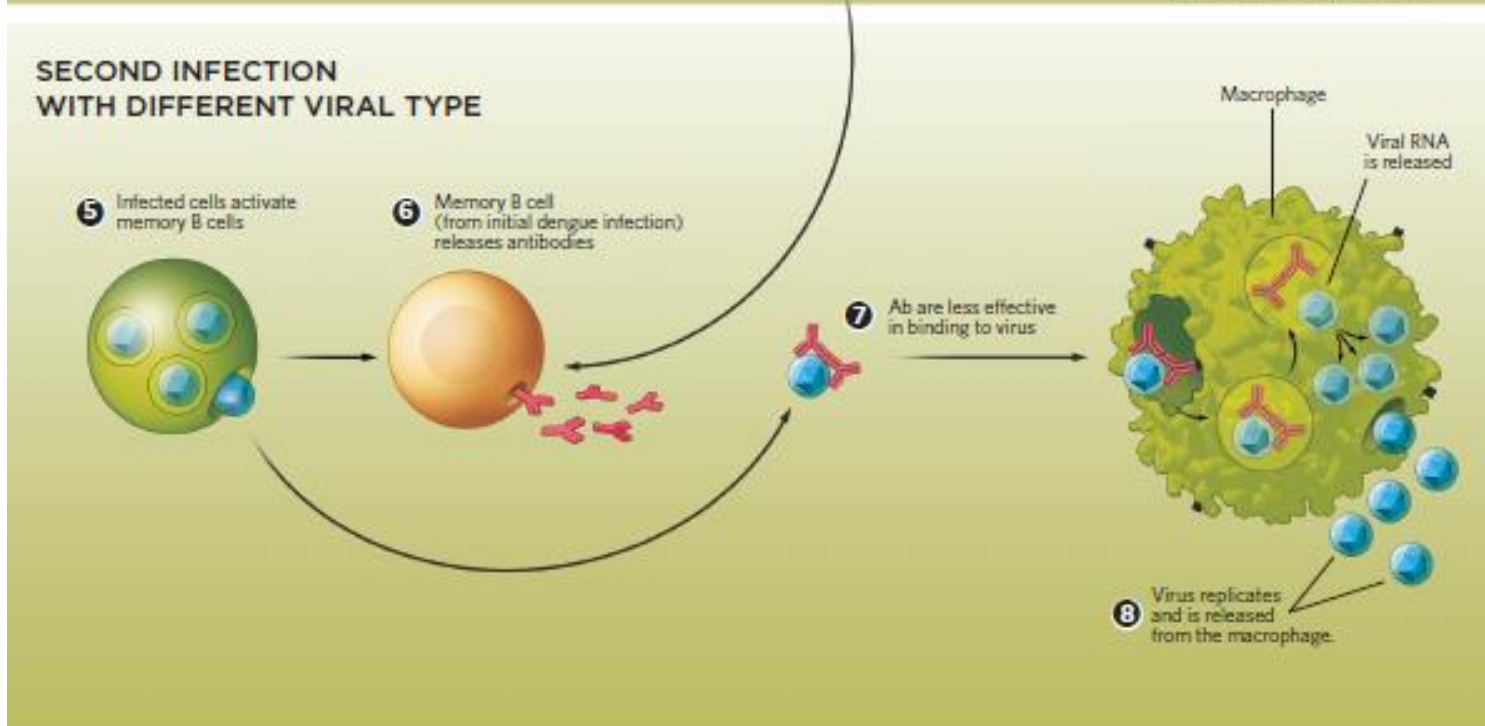
(Virus traits)

- Strain virulence
- Genotype

INITIAL INFECTION WITH DENGUE VIRUS



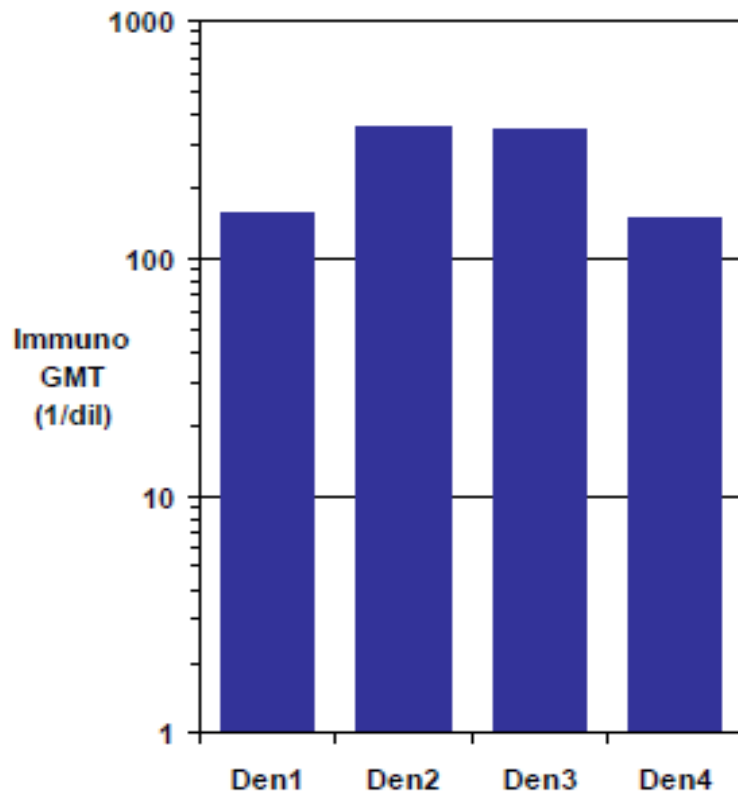
SECOND INFECTION WITH DIFFERENT VIRAL TYPE



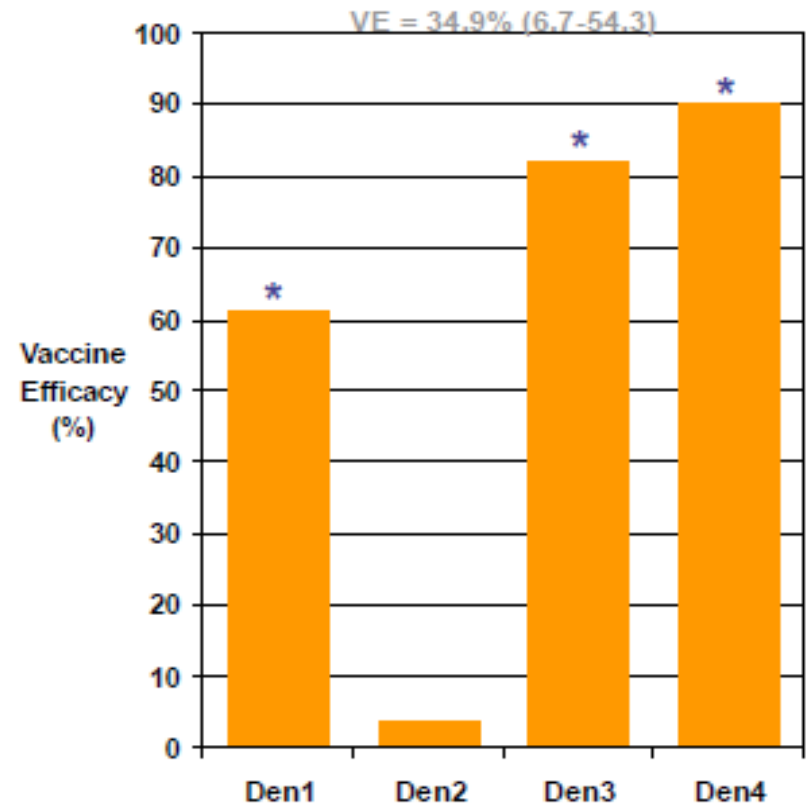
Phase IIb Efficacy study

Results Immunogenicity vs Efficacy (Intention to Treat)

Immunogenicity subset PD3 (PRNT50)
n=300



ITT, after at least one dose, n=134
(S1=32, S2=79, S3=15, S4=6)



* Statistically significant (superior to zero)

[Lancet](#). 2012 Nov 3;380(9853):1559-67. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61428-7. Epub 2012 Sep 11.

Protective efficacy of the recombinant, live-attenuated, CYD tetravalent dengue vaccine in Thai schoolchildren: a randomised, controlled phase 2b trial. [Sabchareon A](#) et al.

Chikungunya, countries or areas at risk



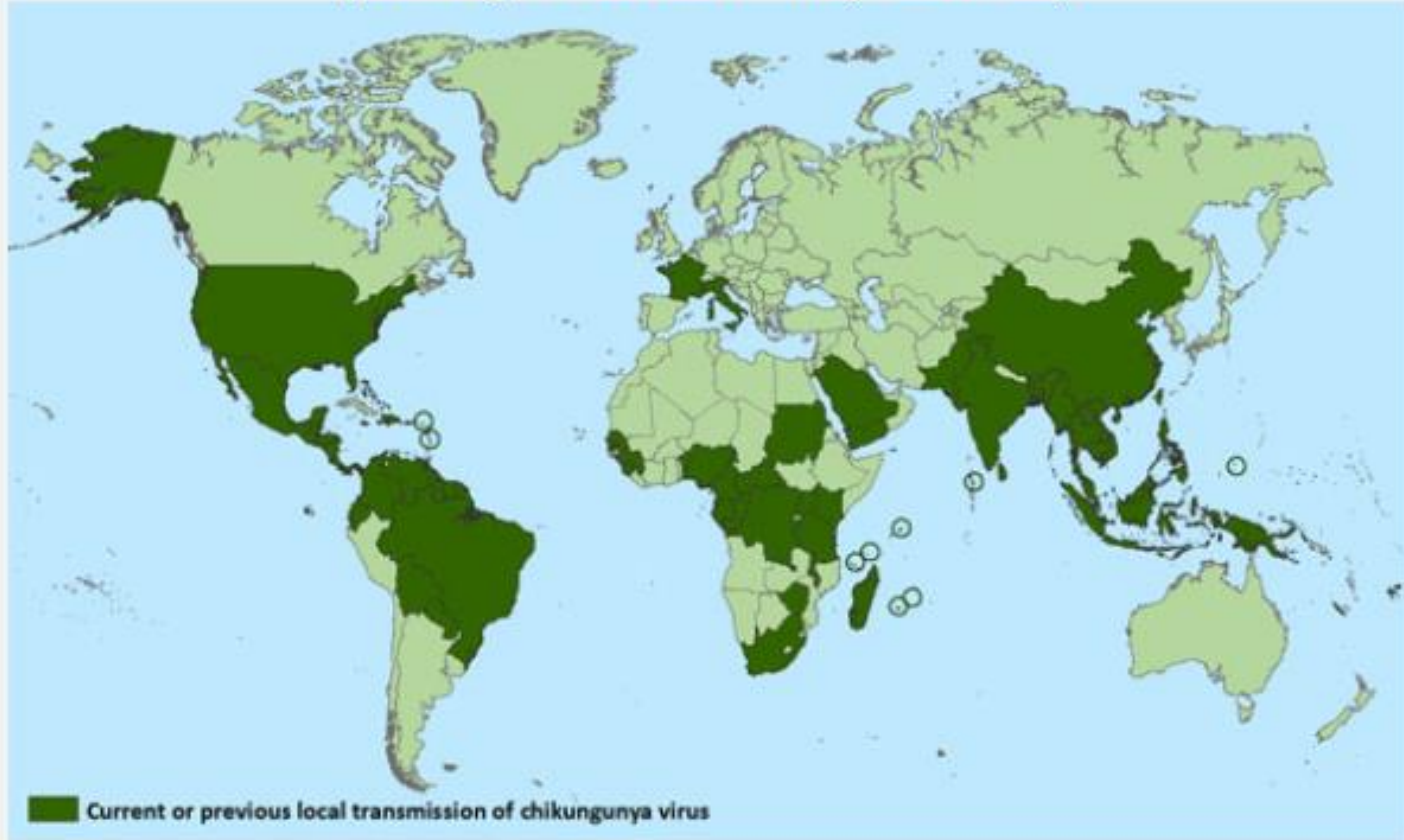
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and
Information Systems (HSI)
World Health Organization



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Countries and territories where
chikungunya cases have been reported*
(as of March 10, 2015)



*Does not include countries or territories where only imported cases have been documented. This map is updated weekly if there are new countries or territories that report local chikungunya virus transmission.

CDC

Table 1. Laboratory-confirmed chikungunya virus disease cases reported to ArboNET by state— United States, 2014 (*as of February 10, 2015*)*

State	Travel-associated cases (N=2,481)		Locally-transmitted cases (N=11)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Alabama	19	(1)	0	(0)
Arizona	16	(1)	0	(0)
Arkansas	6	(<1)	0	(0)
California	77	(3)	0	(0)
Colorado	13	(1)	0	(0)
Connecticut	31	(1)	0	(0)
Delaware	7	(<1)	0	(0)
District of Columbia	14	(1)	0	(0)
Florida	447	(18)	11	(100)
Georgia	29	(1)	0	(0)
Hawaii	11	(<1)	0	(0)
Idaho	1	(<1)	0	(0)
Illinois	20	(1)	0	(0)
Indiana	23	(1)	0	(0)
Iowa	4	(<1)	0	(0)
Kansas	13	(1)	0	(0)
Kentucky	23	(1)	0	(0)
Louisiana	12	(<1)	0	(0)
Maine	6	(<1)	0	(0)
Maryland	62	(3)	0	(0)
Massachusetts	158	(6)	0	(0)
Michigan	18	(1)	0	(0)
Minnesota	24	(1)	0	(0)
Mississippi	8	(<1)	0	(0)
Missouri	16	(1)	0	(0)
Montana	1	(<1)	0	(0)
Nebraska	7	(<1)	0	(0)
Nevada	3	(<1)	0	(0)
New Hampshire	22	(1)	0	(0)
New Jersey	171	(7)	0	(0)
New Mexico	2	(<1)	0	(0)
New York	740	(30)	0	(0)



Table 2. Laboratory-confirmed chikungunya virus disease cases reported to ArboNET by territory — United States, 2014 (*as of February 10, 2015*)*

Territory	Travel-associated cases (N=46)		Locally-transmitted cases (N=4,467)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Puerto Rico†	32	(70)	4,216	(94)
US Virgin Islands‡	14	(30)	251	(6)

*Chikungunya was not a nationally notifiable disease in 2014.

† Additional information available from the Puerto Rico Department of Health at <http://www.salud.gov.pr/Chikungunya/Pages/default.aspx>

‡ Additional information available from the U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Health at <http://www.healthvi.org>

Chikungunya Vaccine Trial Shows Promise

By Vidya Shankar

March 13, 2015

 Comment

Print



Email

EDITORS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Debilitating Chikungunya Virus Hits the US

Chikungunya: Clinicians Should Caution Travelers, CDC Says

Symptoms of Chikungunya Virus Mimic Rheumatoid Arthritis

DRUG & REFERENCE INFORMATION

Chikungunya Virus

Dermatologic Manifestations of Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers

NEW YORK (Reuters Health) - A live recombinant vaccine against chikungunya infection, produced by modifying the measles vaccine virus, was safe and induced a good immune response in healthy volunteers in a new study from Austria.

The research team hopes the vaccine will be available for adults and children in four to six years, corresponding author Dr. Erich Tauber, chief executive officer, Themis Bioscience, told Reuters Health by email.

Chikungunya fever is a mosquito-borne arbovirus infection that can result in chronic debilitating arthritis. It occurs as outbreaks in tropical countries, but is becoming a global threat due to travel and global warming. Currently there are no treatments or vaccines, the researchers noted online March 2 in *Lancet Infectious Diseases*.

The experimental vaccine was produced by introducing Chikungunya virus genes into the Schwartz strain of measles vaccine.

Chikungunya

Conséquences pour le voyageur :

- Le CHIKV, tout comme le virus de la dengue, est transmis par les moustiques *Aedes aegypti* et *Aedes albopictus*. Il n'existe pas de thérapie spécifique ni de vaccin.
- Une **protection optimale contre les moustiques le jour et en début de soirée** est recommandée également dans les villes. En cas de fièvre, médicaments à base de paracétamol et apport liquidien suffisant. **Ne pas prendre d'aspirine** (risque d'hémorragie).

Virus du Nil Occidental (WNV)

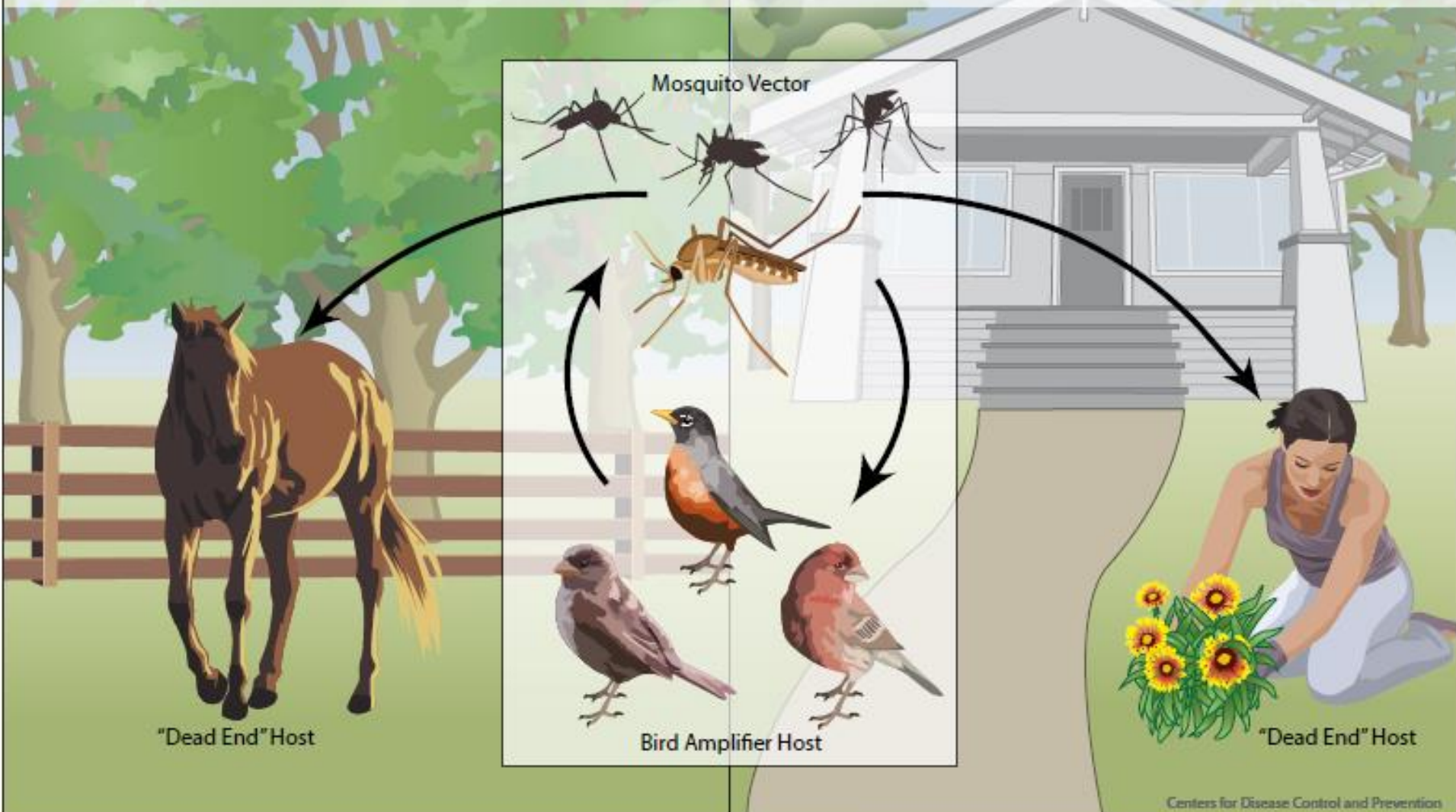
- Flaviviridé
- Régions tropicales et tempérées (USA!)
- Clinique:
 - Asymptomatique 110
 - Fébrile / grippal 30
 - Encéphalite/méningite 1 > † 3-4%

1999	États-Unis	149 cas	18 décès
1999	Canada		1 décès
2000	Israël	120 cas	10 décès
2001	Canada	10 cas	
2002	États-Unis	4 156 cas	284 décès
2002	Canada	416 cas	
2003	États-Unis	9 858 cas	264 décès
2003	Canada	1000 cas	7 décès
Août 2003	France (Var)	7 cas	
Août 2006	Canada	1 cas	
Août 2010	Grèce	60 cas	4 décès
Août 2010	Russie	140 cas	6 décès
Juillet 2012	Texas (États-Unis)	1 868 cas ⁵¹	20 décès ⁵²
Juil.-sept. 2012	Tunisie	15 cas	1 décès

West Nile Virus Transmission Cycle

In nature, West Nile virus cycles between mosquitoes (especially *Culex* species) and birds. Some infected birds, can develop high levels of the virus in their bloodstream and mosquitoes can become infected by biting these infected birds. After about a week, infected mosquitoes can pass the virus to more birds when they bite.

Mosquitoes with West Nile virus also bite and infect people, horses and other mammals. However, humans, horses and other mammals are 'dead end' hosts. This means that they do not develop high levels of virus in their bloodstream, and cannot pass the virus on to other biting mosquitoes.



Review Article

The Global Ecology and Epidemiology of West Nile Virus

Caren Chancey, Andriyan Grinev, Evgeniya Volkova, and Maria Rios

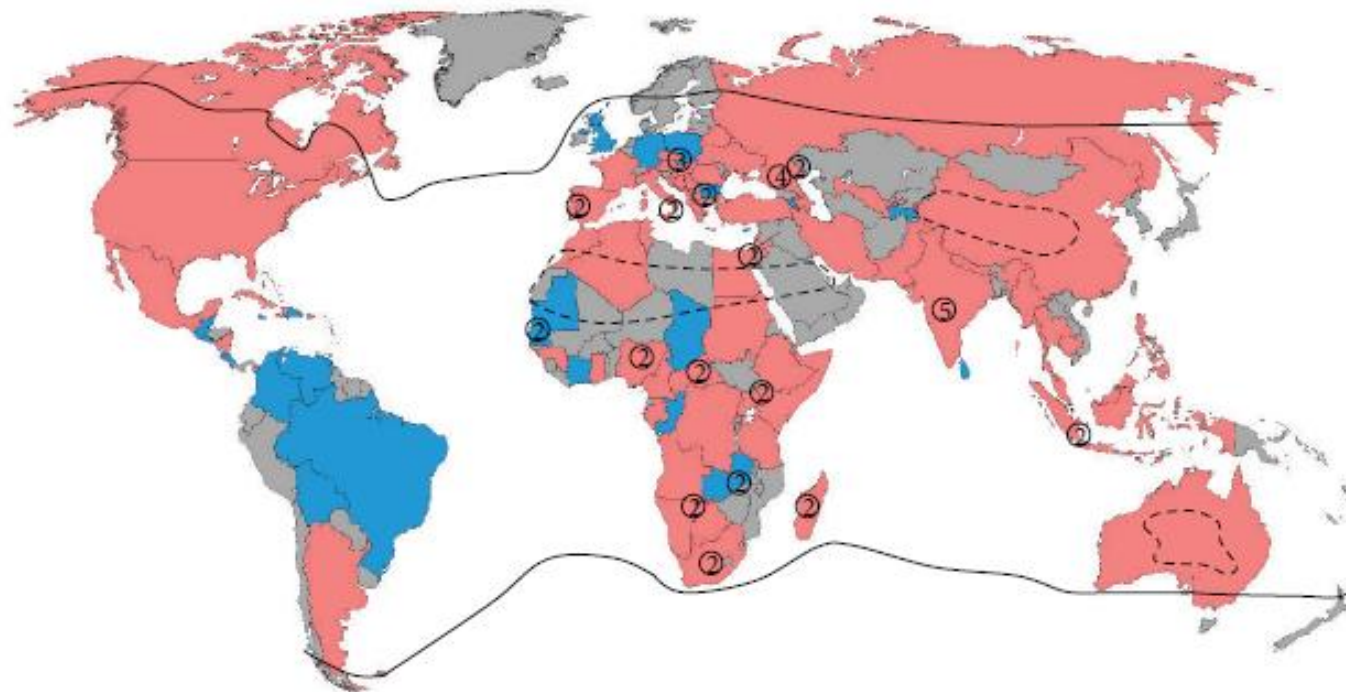
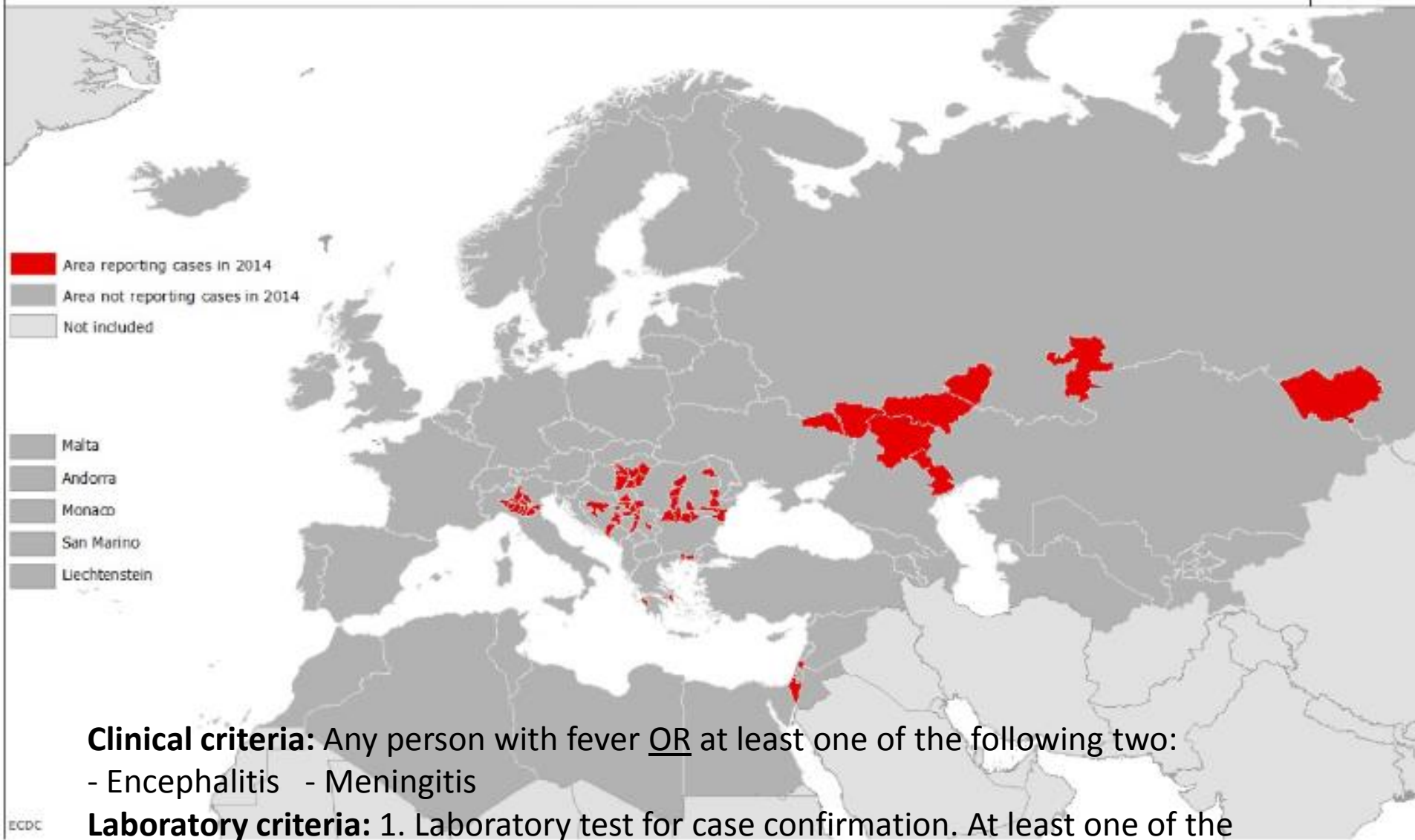


FIGURE 1: Global distribution of WNV by country: Red—human cases or human seropositivity; Blue—nonhuman/mosquito cases or seropositivity; Gray—no data or no positives reported. Black lines represent worldwide distribution of the main WNV mosquito vectors, excluding areas of extreme climate denoted by dashed lines. Circled numbers indicate the reported presence of WNV lineages other than lineage 1 in that specific area. For Japan, South Korea, Finland, and Sweden, seropositivity for WNV has been detected only in nonresident birds, which was not considered indicative of local transmission. Kading et al. [182] reported infections in gorillas living near the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, which were sampled in the D.R.C., but may have been infected in Rwanda.

Distribution of West Nile fever cases by affected areas, European region and Mediterranean basin

Transmission season 2014; latest update 20 November 2014

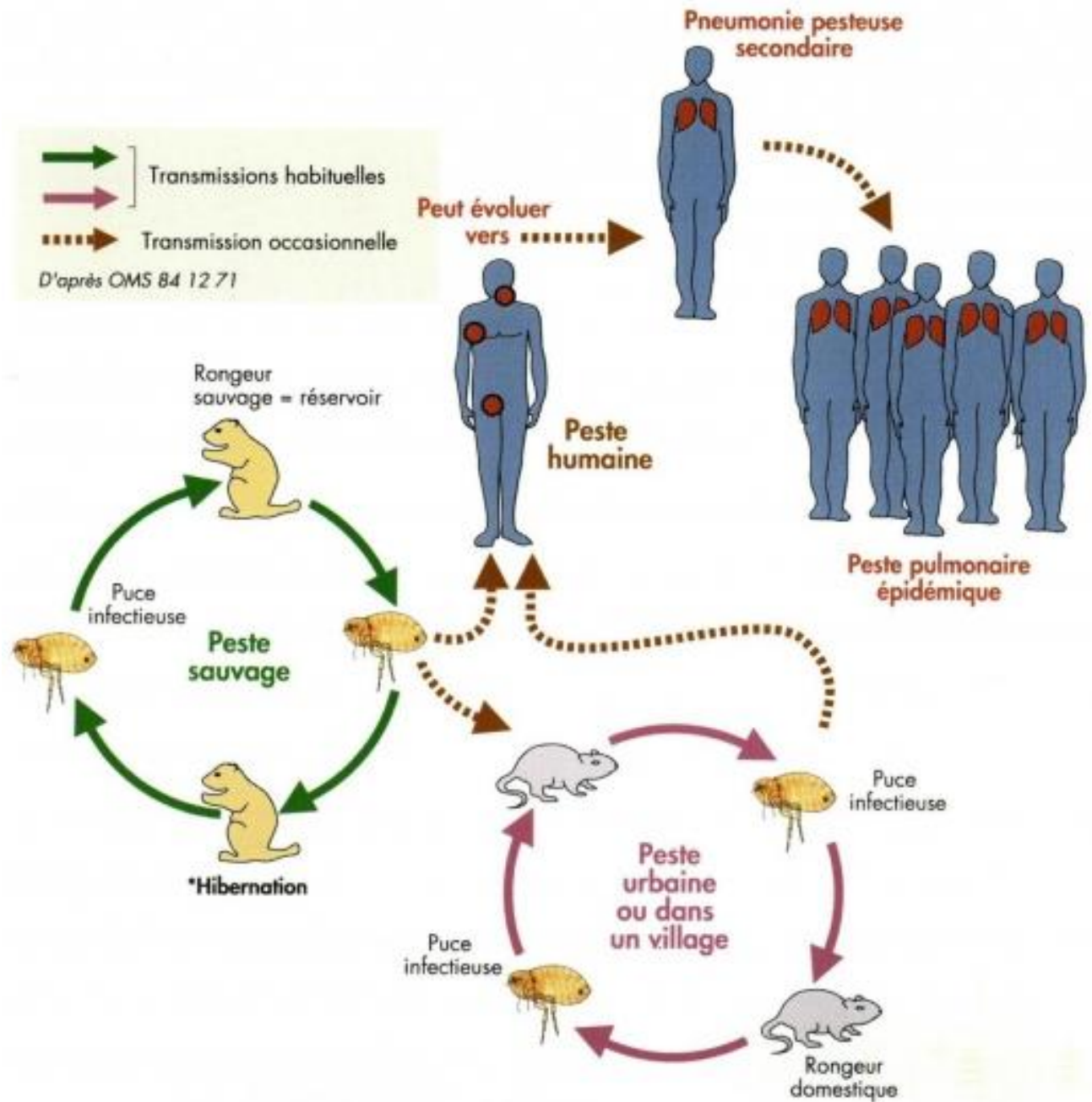


Clinical criteria: Any person with fever OR at least one of the following two:

- Encephalitis - Meningitis

Laboratory criteria: 1. Laboratory test for case confirmation. At least one of the following four: - Isolation of WNV from blood or CSF - Detection of WNV nucleic acid in blood or CSF - WNV specific antibody response (IgM) in CSF - WNV IgM high titre AND detection of WNV IgG, AND confirmation by neutralisation

Peste



Peste - actualité

- **Madagascar**

- **20/11/2012:** 6 personnes sont décédées de peste pulmonaire en 1 mois. Les cas proviennent de différentes régions
- **10.10.2013:** 256 cas de peste bubonique dont 60 décès
- **01.12.2014:** depuis fin août 2014, plus de 130 personnes ont été touchées par la peste, y compris dans la capitale Antananarivo. 47 sont décédées jusqu'à présent. La forme pulmonaire n'est apparue que dans 2% des cas

- **Chine**

- **23.07.2014:** cas de peste pulmonaire dans la ville de Yumen. Environ 150 cas suspects de peste ont été isolés.

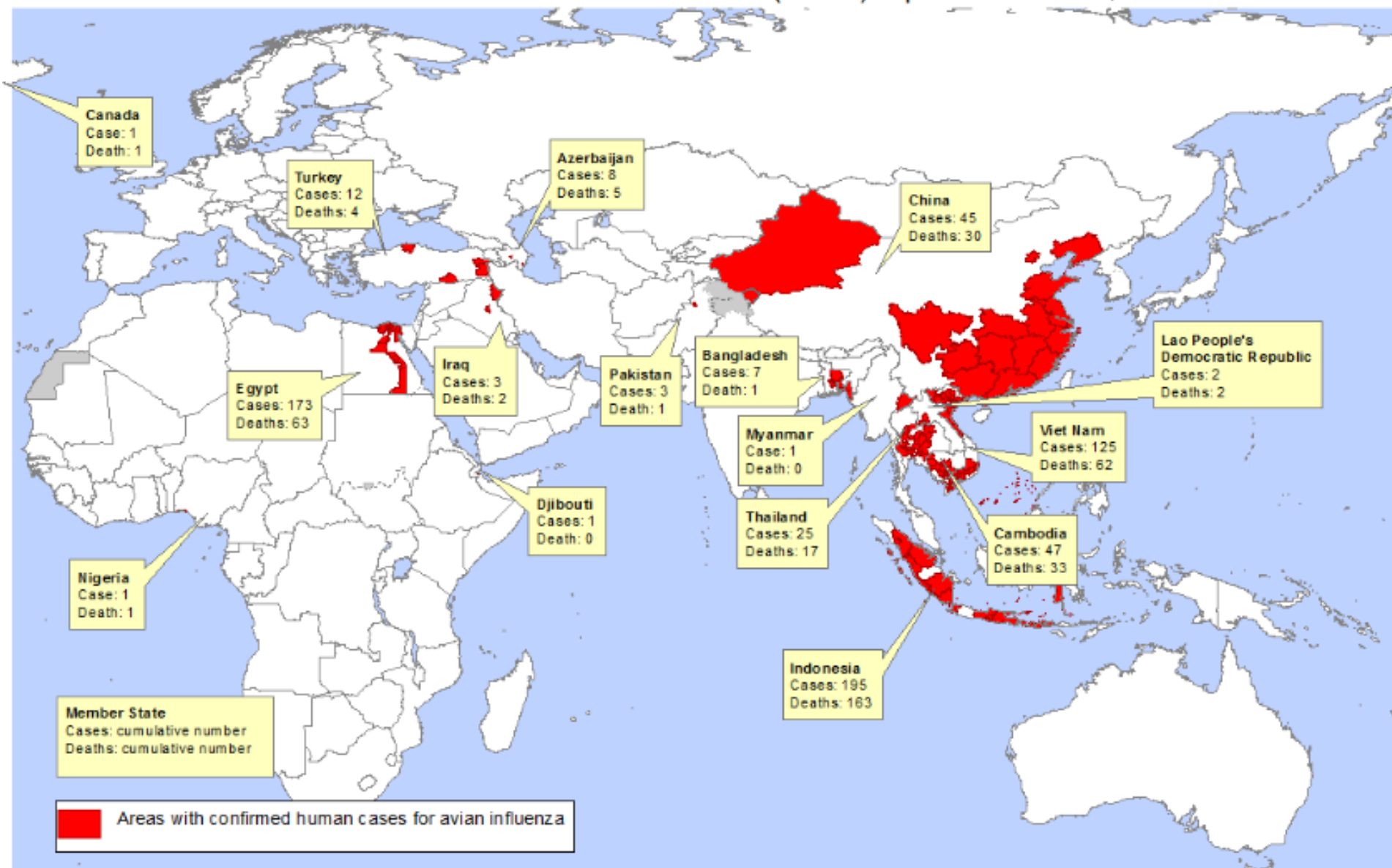
- **Bolivie**

- **09.07.2014:** cas de peste bubonique signalés dans la province de La Paz. Une personne est décédée.

Grippe aviaire

Grippe aviaire

Areas with confirmed human cases for avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO, 2003-2013*



*All dates refer to onset of illness

Data as of 24 January 2014

Source: WHO/GIP

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WHAT WE CAN DO TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM BIRD FLU

1. Do not touch a sick or dead bird.



2. Announce sick or dead poultry to the nearby agriculture officer or animal health worker.

3. Always wash hands vigorously by rubbing with soap and water after coming in contact with birds or places birds have been.

4. Avoid markets where poultry is sold if you hear of an outbreak of bird flu nearby.

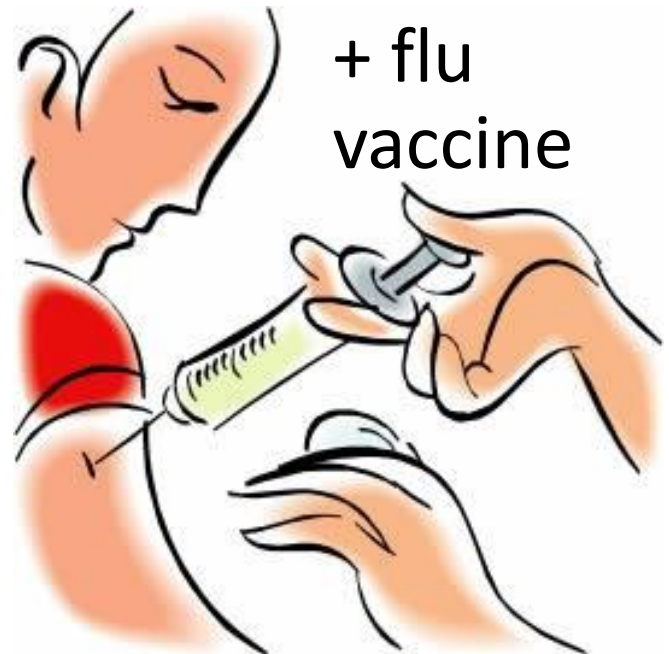
5. Cook chicken meat and eggs thoroughly.

6. Avoid all surfaces that may have been contaminated until they have been cleaned and disinfected.



Academy for Educational Development
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To find out more about the AED Avian Influenza Initiative, visit www.aed.org/avianflu.

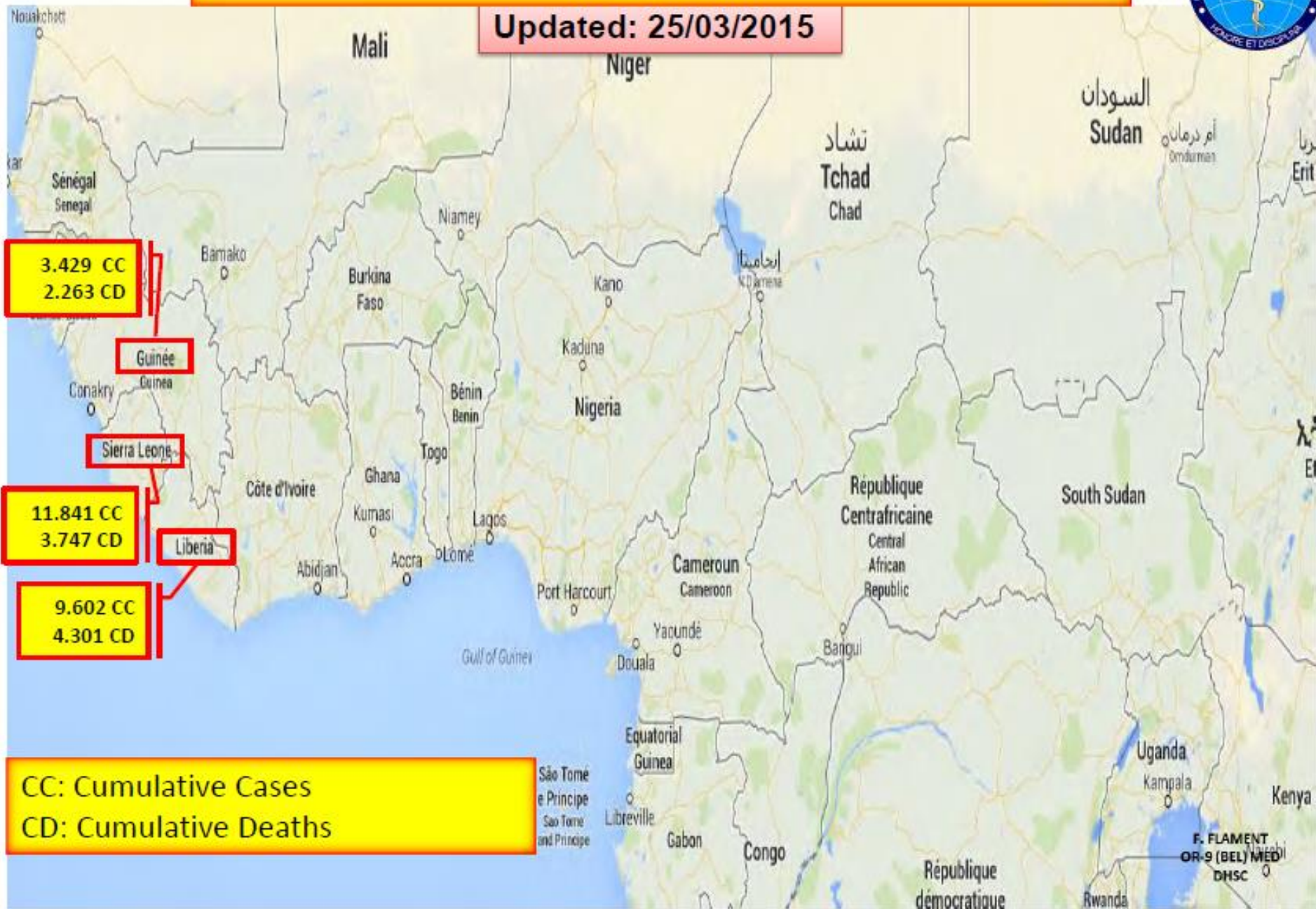


EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK

West Africa



Updated: 25/03/2015



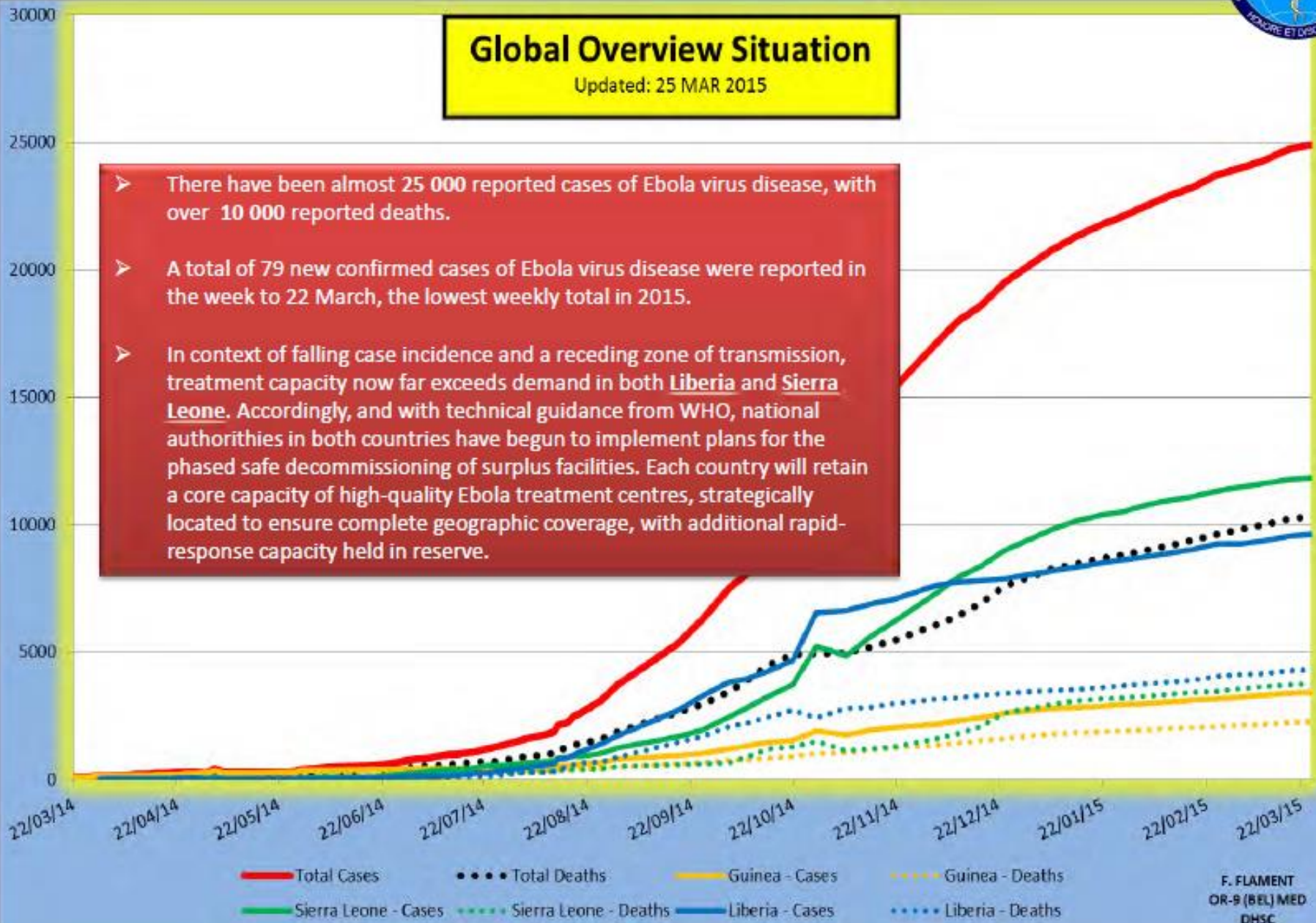
EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK West Africa



Global Overview Situation

Updated: 25 MAR 2015

- There have been almost 25 000 reported cases of Ebola virus disease, with over 10 000 reported deaths.
- A total of 79 new confirmed cases of Ebola virus disease were reported in the week to 22 March, the lowest weekly total in 2015.
- In context of falling case incidence and a receding zone of transmission, treatment capacity now far exceeds demand in both Liberia and Sierra Leone. Accordingly, and with technical guidance from WHO, national authorities in both countries have begun to implement plans for the phased safe decommissioning of surplus facilities. Each country will retain a core capacity of high-quality Ebola treatment centres, strategically located to ensure complete geographic coverage, with additional rapid-response capacity held in reserve.



EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK West Africa



Total Cases and Deaths

Updated: 25 MAR 2015

TOTAL

Cases: 24.907

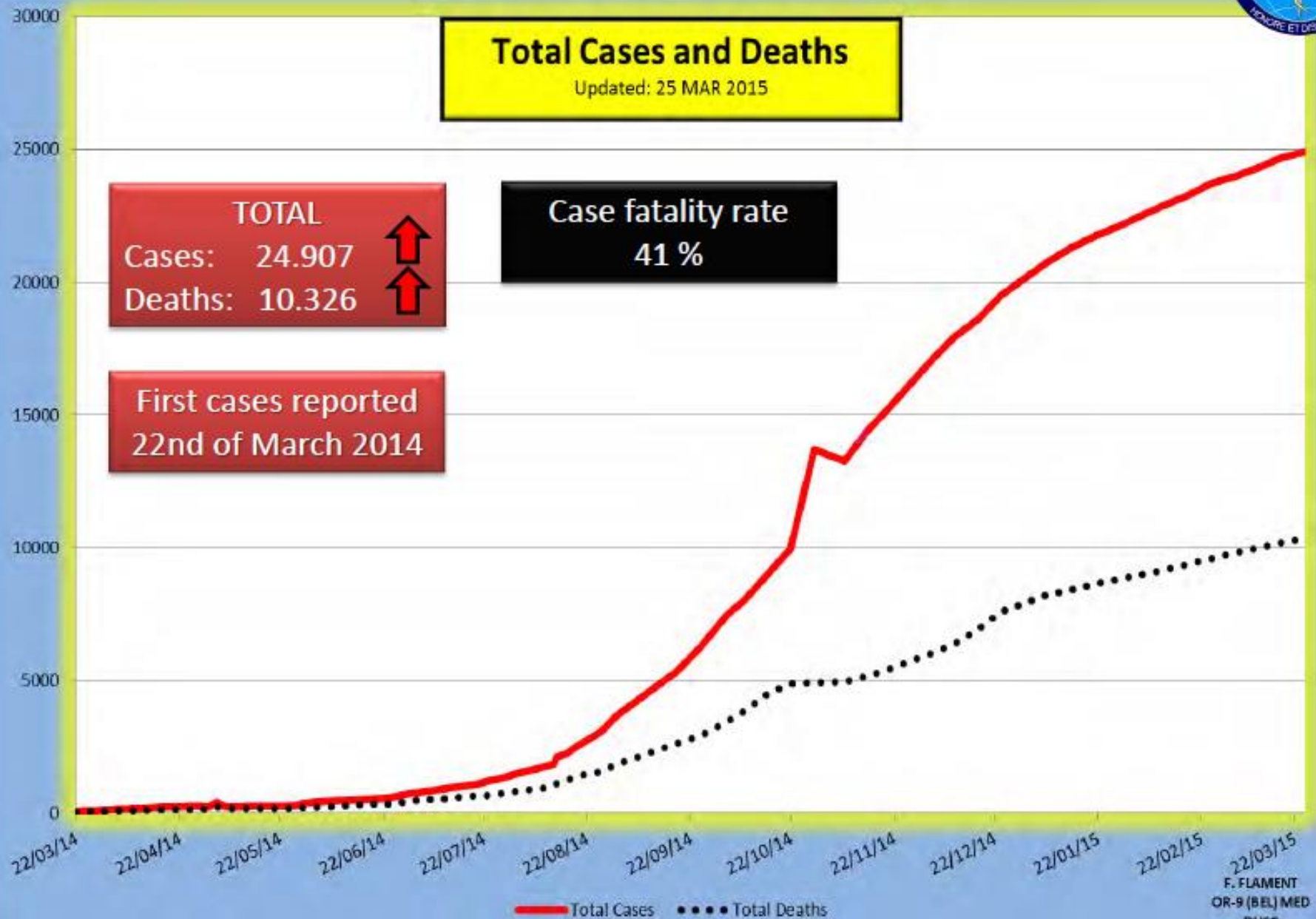
Deaths: 10.326



Case fatality rate

41 %

First cases reported
22nd of March 2014



EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK West Africa



Guinea

Updated: 25 MAR 2015

First cases reported
22nd of March 2014

TOTAL

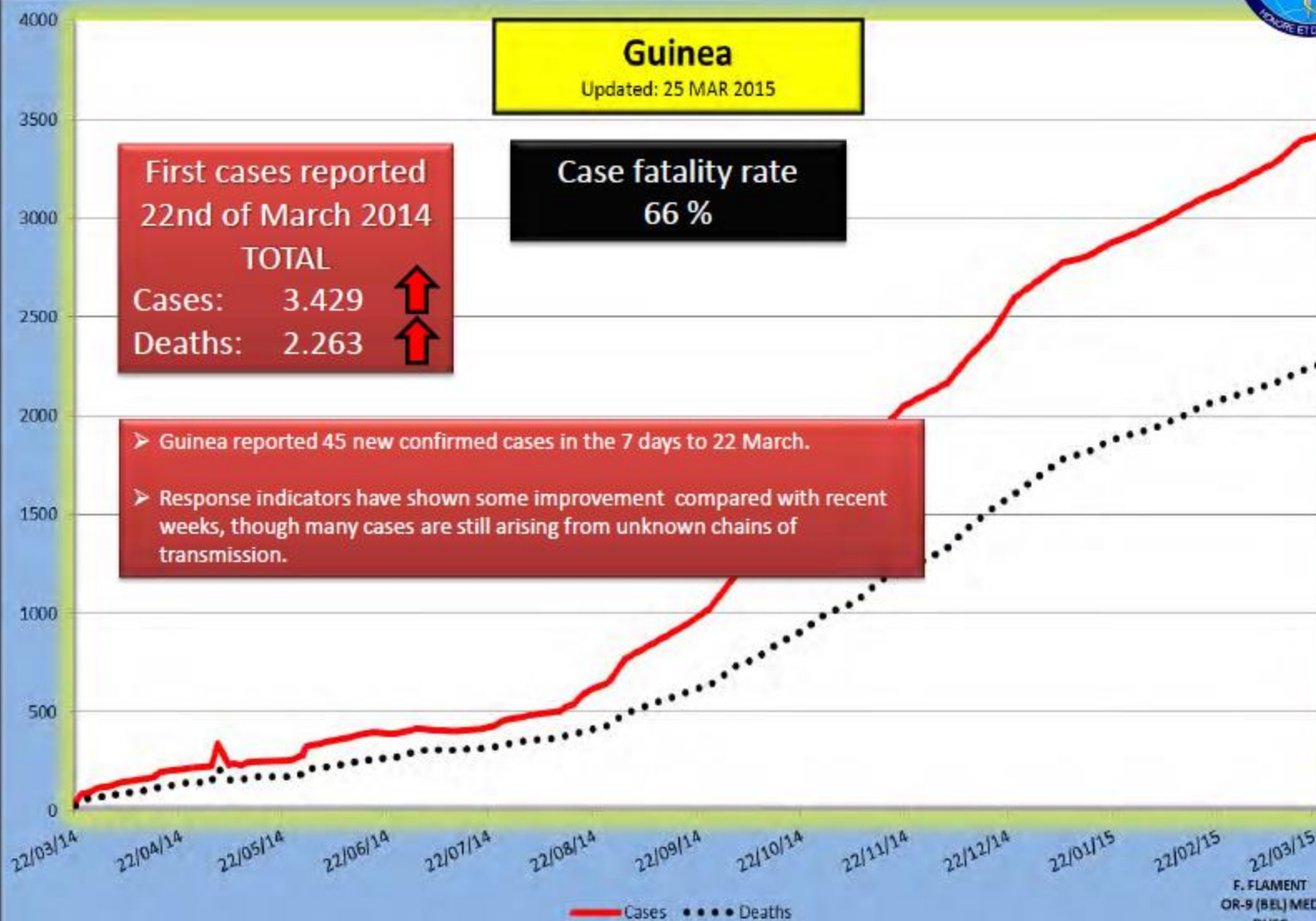
Cases: 3.429

Deaths: 2.263



Case fatality rate
66 %

- Guinea reported 45 new confirmed cases in the 7 days to 22 March.
- Response indicators have shown some improvement compared with recent weeks, though many cases are still arising from unknown chains of transmission.



F. FLAMENT
OR-9 (BEL) MED
DHSC

EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK West Africa



Liberia

Updated: 25 MAR 2015

First cases reported
30th of March 2014

TOTAL

Cases: 9.602

Deaths: 4.301



Case fatality rate
44 %

- Having reported no case for 3 weeks, a new confirmed case was reported from Liberia on 20 March. Investigations into the origin of the newly reported case are ongoing.
- Heightened vigilance is being maintained throughout the country.
- WHO is supporting the Liberian Ministry of Health to implement a heightened surveillance framework. Crossborder surveillance capacity has been already reinforced.



EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK West Africa



Sierra Leone

Updated: 25 MAR 2015

First cases reported
07th of April 2014

TOTAL

Cases: 11.841

Deaths: 3.747



Case fatality rate
31 %

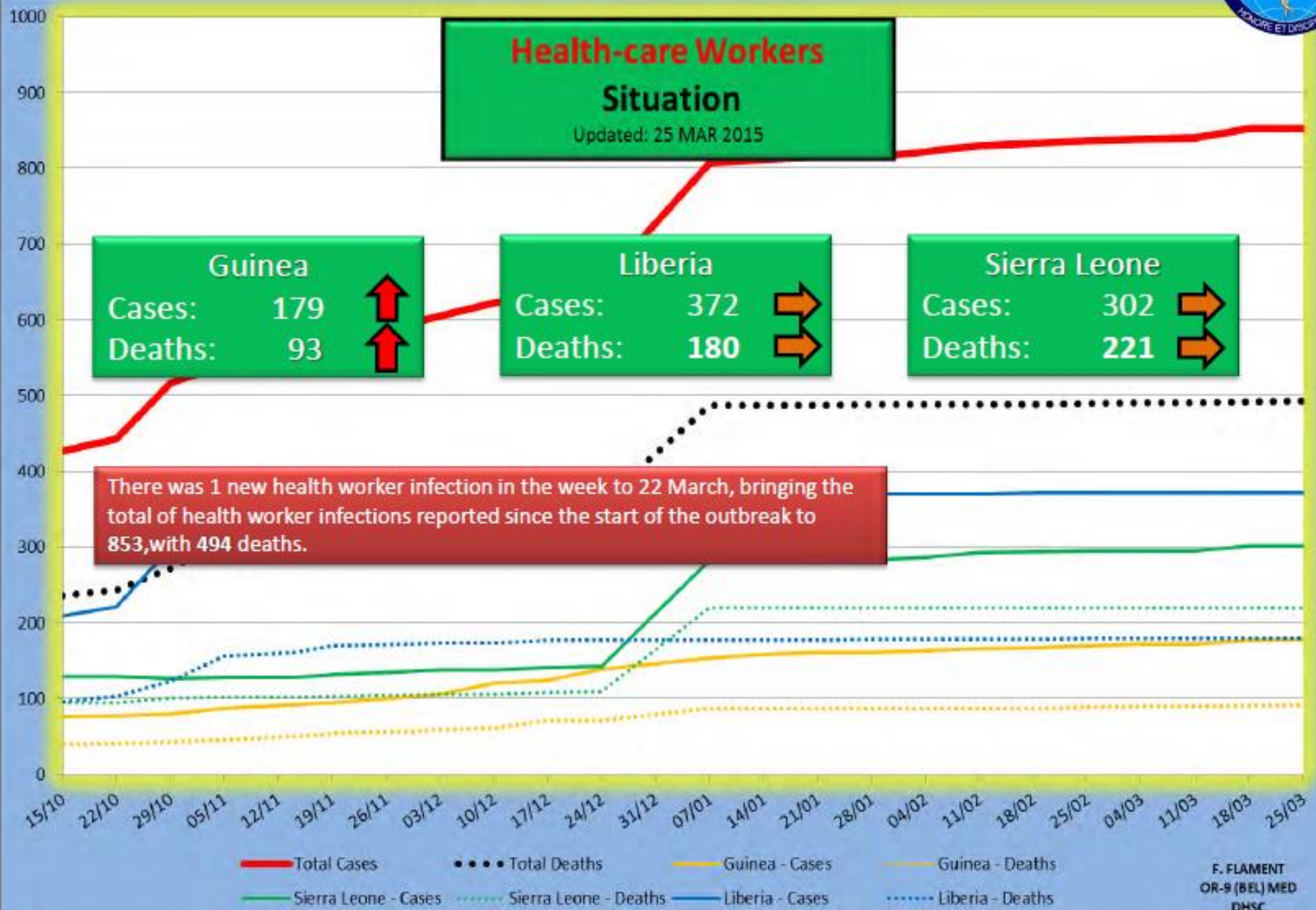
➤ A total of 33 confirmed cases were reported in the week to 22 March, compared with 55 the previous week. This is the lowest weekly total since early June 2014.

➤ Response indicators continue to improve.



F. FLAMENT
OR-9 (BEL) MED
DHSC

EBOLA HEMORRHAGIC FEVER OUTBREAK West Africa



Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

Arabie saoudite : infections à MERS-CoV en augmentation (Tropimed 16.02.2015)

Le nombre de nouvelles infections à MERS-CoV augmente de façon inhabituelle : depuis le 1er février 2015, 51 nouveaux cas ont été enregistrés, dont 39 (8 décès) au cours de la semaine dernière. Actuellement, on ignore la raison pour laquelle il y a tant de nouveaux cas. Au cours des dernières années, une **augmentation typique des cas a été observée de mars à mai et (plus faiblement) de septembre à novembre**. La source et le mode de transmission du MERS-CoV ne sont pas encore définis. Les modes de transmission possibles discutés sont des **contacts avec des chameaux ou du lait cru de chamelle** ainsi qu'une transmission interhumaine lors des soins prodigués aux patients.

Conséquences pour le voyageur : L'OMS ne voit aucune raison de restreindre les voyages et le commerce avec les pays de la péninsule arabique et ses voisins. Le Centre européen de prévention et contrôle des maladies (ECDC) souligne que les citoyens européens voyageant dans la région devraient être avertis de l'existence du MERS-CoV et du **faible risque d'infection** (ECDC Rapid Risk Assessment).

Réf. : MoH Arabie saoudite, 16.2.2015; WHO Risk assessment, 5.2.2015

MERSV – CO

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Virus – New coronavirus

Prevention

- Mesures d'hygiène personnelle, en particulier le lavage et la désinfection des mains.
- Éviter le contact avec des personnes malades
- Eviter le contact avec les animaux et leurs déjections



DIVERS

Ciguatera

Intoxication potentiellement mortelle (7%) à la ciguatoxine (grands poissons des récifs coralliens des mers chaudes).

5 à 6 heures (de 1 à 24h) après la consommation, la toxine entraîne des troubles neurologiques (souvent des fourmillements autour de la bouche et des symptômes gastro-intestinaux). La toxine est thermostable et n'est pas inactivée par la cuisson ou la congélation.

Dans les régions tropicales et subtropicales, on ne consomme que des poissons plus petits qu'une assiette !

HONG KONG, Philippines, Iles Canaries,

DIVERS

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Dans les régions tropicales et subtropicales, on ne consomme que des poissons plus petits qu'une assiette !

HONG KONG, Philippines, Iles Canaries,

DIVERS

Intoxication paralytique par fruits de mer

Saxitoxine, thermostable.

Symptômes neurologiques (sensation d'insensibilité au niveau du visage, des bras et des jambes, fourmillements, sensation de brûlure, nausées, etc.) 5 à 30 minutes (2 heures au maximum) après la consommation.

L'intoxication peut également être mortelle.

DIVERS

Indonésie: intoxications dues à la consommation d'alcool (Tropimed 27.08.2013)

Plusieurs décès et cas d'intoxications, également chez des ressortissants allemands, ont été constatés après consommation de boissons alcoolisées dans les régions de Lombok, Bali et sur l'île de Java et sont à attribuer à des boissons frelatées avec du **méthanol**.

Conséquences pour le voyageur : Si vous consommez de l'alcool, veillez à ce qu'il provienne d'emballages industriels (ou mieux, **restez au thé**).

DIVERS

Afrique: Médicaments antipaludiques contrefaits.

Alerte de l'OMS (Tropimed 25.03.2014)

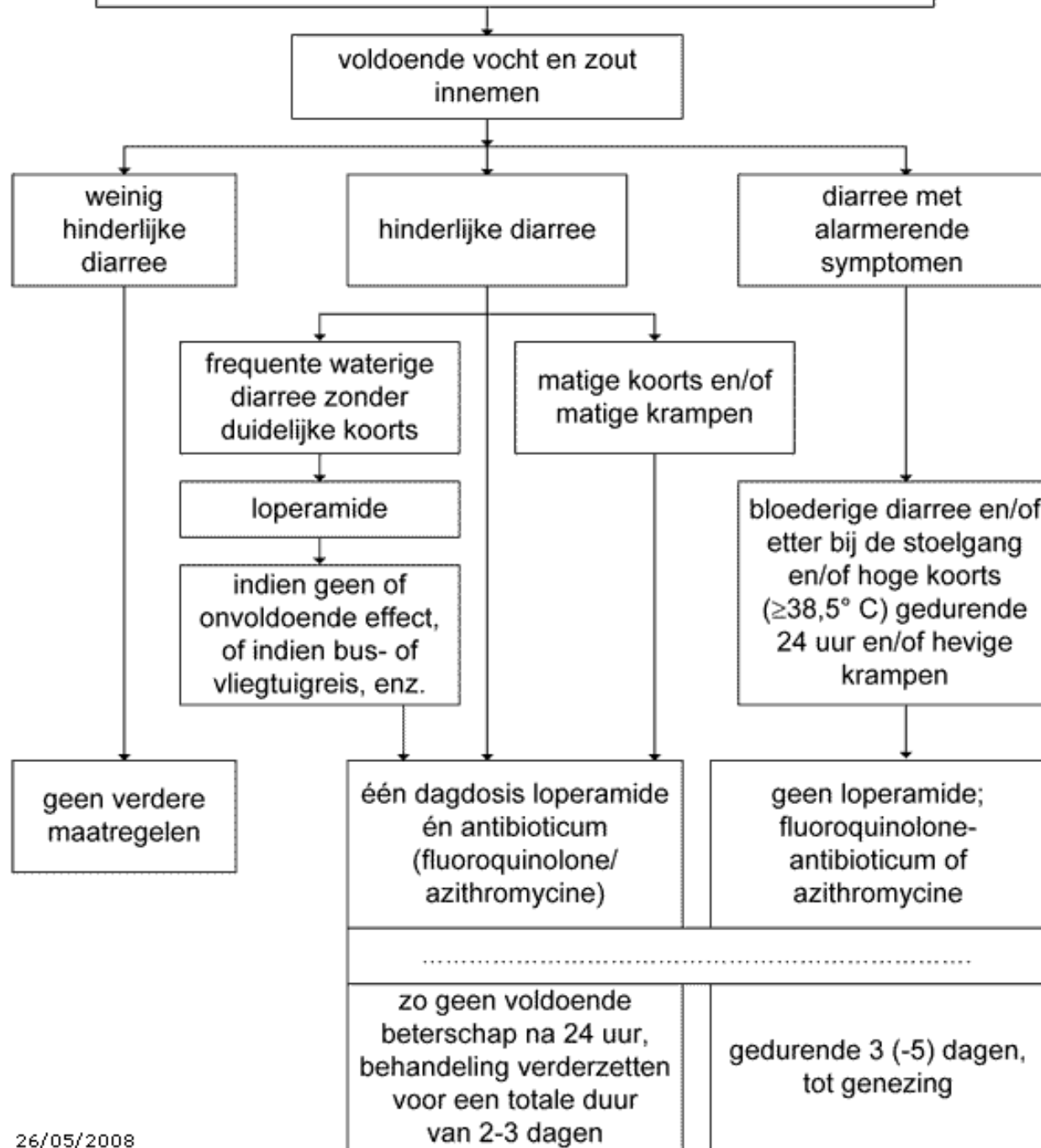
Même des médicaments destinés aux hôpitaux
contenaient pour certains moins de 2% de principe actif.
Les noms des fabricants étaient très bien falsifiés.

Conséquences pour le voyageur : Il est conseillé aux
touristes d'acheter les médicaments contre le paludisme
dans leur pays d'origine.

Autotraitement diarrhée

- Ciprofloxacin 500mg x 2/j
- ou
- Azithromycin 500mg/j (Asie)

DIARREE ZELFBEHANDELING OP REIS



When is malaria self-treatment recommended?

Very rarely

... If the traveler develops symptoms of malaria, they should immediately seek medical attention so that they can be examined and diagnosed appropriately. If they are diagnosed with malaria, they will then already have with them a reliable supply of an effective malaria treatment medicine to take.

Malaria self-treatment should begin right away **if fever, chills, or other influenza-like illness symptoms occur and if professional medical care is not available within 24 hours.**

Self-treatment of a possible malarial infection is only a **temporary measure** and immediate medical care is important. Appropriate options for a reliable supply of malaria treatment medicines are atovaquone/proguanil or artemether/lumefantrine.

<http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/about/faqs.html>

Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

Critères de traitement ambulatoire

- Absence d'échec d'un premier traitement
- Aucun signe de gravité clinique ou biologie
- Hb > 10g/dl, PS > 50 000/mm³, créatinine < 1,5, parasitémie < 2 %
- Absence de troubles digestifs (vomissements...)
- Absence de facteur de risque de mauvaise observance
- Proximité hôpital
- Absence de facteurs de risque associés (enfant, femme enceinte, patient âgé, pathologie associée notamment cardiaque, splénectomie...)
- Disponibilité immédiate de l'antipaludéen prescrit
- possibilité consultation de suivi J3-J7-J28

Si un seul critère non vérifié: hospitalisation nécessaire



Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

- **Plasmodium falciparum sensible à la chloroquine** (Haiti, République Dominicaine, Amérique centrale à l'ouest du canal de Panama, plusieurs pays du moyen orient) et **plasmodium malariae/ knowlesi**:
 - Si certitude d'absence de chloroquinorésistance: Chloroquine 600 mg base po, suivi par 300 mg base après 6h , 24h et 48 h. Dose totale: 1500 mg base.
Alternative (intolérance chloroquine): Atovaquone Proguanil (Malarone): 4 comp/j en une prise pendant 3 jours
- **Plasmodium vivax/ovale**:
 - Idem + Primaquine phosphate (exclure déficit G6PD préalablement): 30 mg base/j pendant 14 jours
Alternative (intolérance chloroquine): Atovaquone Proguanil (Malarone): 4 comp/j en une prise pendant 3 jours MAIS probablement moins efficace.



Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

- **Plasmodium falciparum chloroquinorésistant:**
 - Atovaquone -proguanil (Malarone®)
 - Arthémether- luméfantrine (Riamet®)
 - Pipéraquine, tétraphosphate + arténimol (Eurartesim®)
 - Quinine + doxycycline



Les antipaludiques chez l'adulte

antipaludique	choix	posologie
atovaquone-proguanil (Malarone®)	1 ^{ère} ligne	- 4 cp en 1 prise/jour, au cours d'un repas, pendant 3j consécutifs à 24 h d'intervalle - à partir de 40 kg
arthéméther-luméfantrine (Riamet®, Coartem®)	1 ^{ère} ligne	- 4 cp en 1 prise à H0, H8, H24, H36, H48 et H60 avec prise alimentaire ou boisson avec corps gras - à partir de 35 kg
Pipéraquine, tétraphosphate + arténimol (Eurartesim®)	1 ^{ère} ligne	- 3 à 4 comprimés (fonction du poids chez l'adulte) en une prise pendant 3 jours
quinine (sulfate de Quinine) + Doxycycline (Vibramycine®, Vibratab®, Doxylets®, etc.) (ou Clindamycine)	2 ^{ème} ligne	- 500 mg (8 mg/kg) x 3/j chez l'adulte de poids moyen ; (ne pas dépasser 2,5 g/j) pendant 4 à 7 jours. En Asie du Sud Est et en Amazonie, la prise de quinine doit être poursuivie pendant 7 jours. - 100 mg 2x/j le 1 ^{er} jour puis 100 mg/j pendant 6 jours



Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

	Atovaquone-Proguanil (Malarone[®])	Artemether luméfantrine (Riamet[®])	Pipéraquin, tétraphosphate + arténimol (Eurartesim[®])
efficacité	> 95 %	> 95 %	> 95 %
tolérance	+	+++	+++
Effets secondaires	Digestifs +++, vertiges	Digestif +	Digestif +
Temps de clearance parasite	long	court	court
Temps de clearance de la fièvre	Environ 48h	Environ 24h	Environ 24h
QT	Pas d'influence	Allongement (prolongation du QTc de 20-30 msec max)	Allongement (prolongation du QTc de 20-30 msec max)
Absorption du médicament	REPAS !!	REPAS !!	Prise à jeun

Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

- d'un point de vue pharmacologique: les ACT (Riamet ou Eurartesim) sont plus efficaces que Malarone : non démontré par des études cliniques (aucun head-to-head publié à ce jour, étude Malarone vs Riamet en cours (O. Bouchaud et al))
- **Actuellement:**
 - Préférer Malarone si :
 - ECG si QTc > 450 msec
 - si interaction médicamenteuse pouvant augmenter la concentration de piperaquine ou lumefrantrine
 - hypokaliémie ou une hypomagnésiémie.
 - affection cardiaque connue : atcd d'arythmie cardiaque symptomatique, bradycardie cliniquement importante, insuffisance cardiaque congestive avec diminution de la fraction d'éjection VG.
 - prise de médicaments métabolisés par le cytochrome CYP2D6 (par ex. flécaïnide, métoprolol, imipramine, amitriptyline, clomipramine).
 - prise d'autres médicaments allongeant QT : anti-arythmiques des classes IA et III , neuroleptiques, antidépresseurs , certains antibiotiques (macrolides, fluoroquinolones, et fongicides dont les imidazoles et les fongicides triazolés) certains antihistaminiques (terfénadine, astémizole) et cisapride.

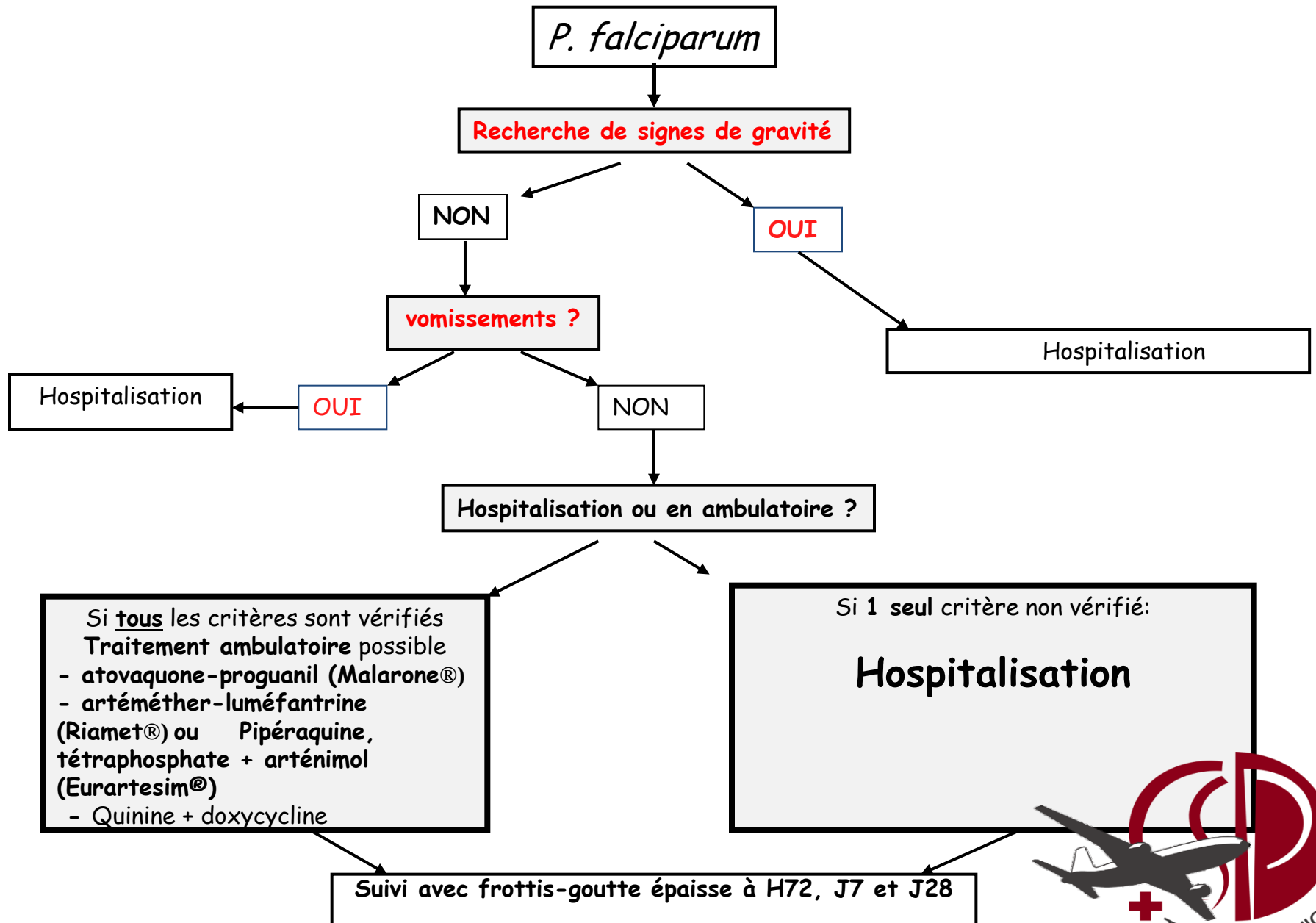
Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

- Dans le futur :** - probablement ACT (et plutôt Eurartesim[®] pour raisons pratiques) en premier choix à condition que ECG soit réalisé au préalable.
- Atovaquone Proguanil (Malarone[®]) si QTc prolongé ou interaction médicamenteuse possible

Aucune recommandation officielle belge à ce stade.



Conduite à tenir devant un paludisme à *P. falciparum* de l'adulte



Traitement ambulatoire de la malaria non compliquée

Références:

- Hugues Cordel, Johann Cailhol, Sophie Matheron. Atovaquone-proguanil in the treatment of imported uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria: a prospective observational study of 553 cases , *Malaria Journal* 2013, 12:399
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- Prise en charge et prévention du paludisme d'importation à plasmodium falciparum: recommandations pour la pratique clinique 2007
- WHO guidelines for the treatment of malaria. 2nd edition, 2010, World Health Organization.
- <http://www.itg.be/itg/Uploads/MedServ/fmedasso3.pdf>



Consultation médecine du voyage pilotes

- Vaccins
- Autres mesures de prévention
 - Hygiène alimentaire
 - Eviction des vecteurs
- Autotraitement: diarrhée, malaria
- Pharmacie/trousse de voyage



Références

- International Travel and Health 2012
 - <http://www.who.int/ith/en/>
- CDC Fact Sheets
 - <http://www.cdc.gov>
- WHO Fact Sheets
 - <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/en/>
- Institut de médecine tropicale, Anvers
 - <http://www.itg.be>

Liens utiles / abonnements

- HealthMap
 - <http://www.healthmap.org/fr/>



Liens utiles / abonnements

- Promed Mail gratuit
 - <http://www.promedmail.org/>
- Medscape Infectious Diseases gratuit
 - <http://www.medscape.com/>
- Tropimed 165 €/an
 - <http://www.tropimed.com/>