

Networking with Asian countries in the field of global infectious diseases

Koichiro Kudo, M.D.

International Medical Center of Japan

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Avian Influenza



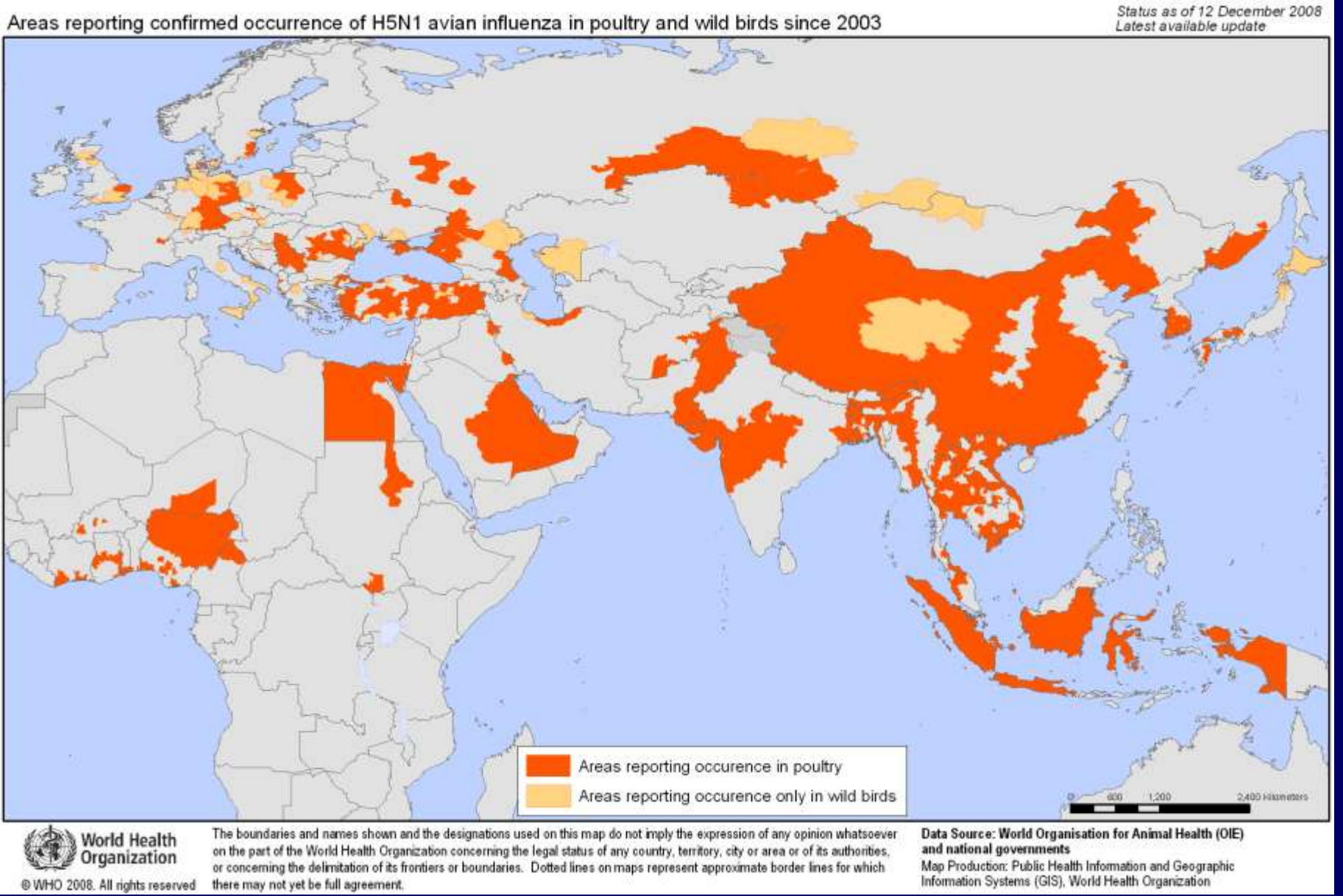
Human Avian Influenza



Bach Mai Hospital, Hanoi, Vietnam

Areas reporting confirmed occurrence of H5N1 avian influenza in poultry and wild birds since 2003

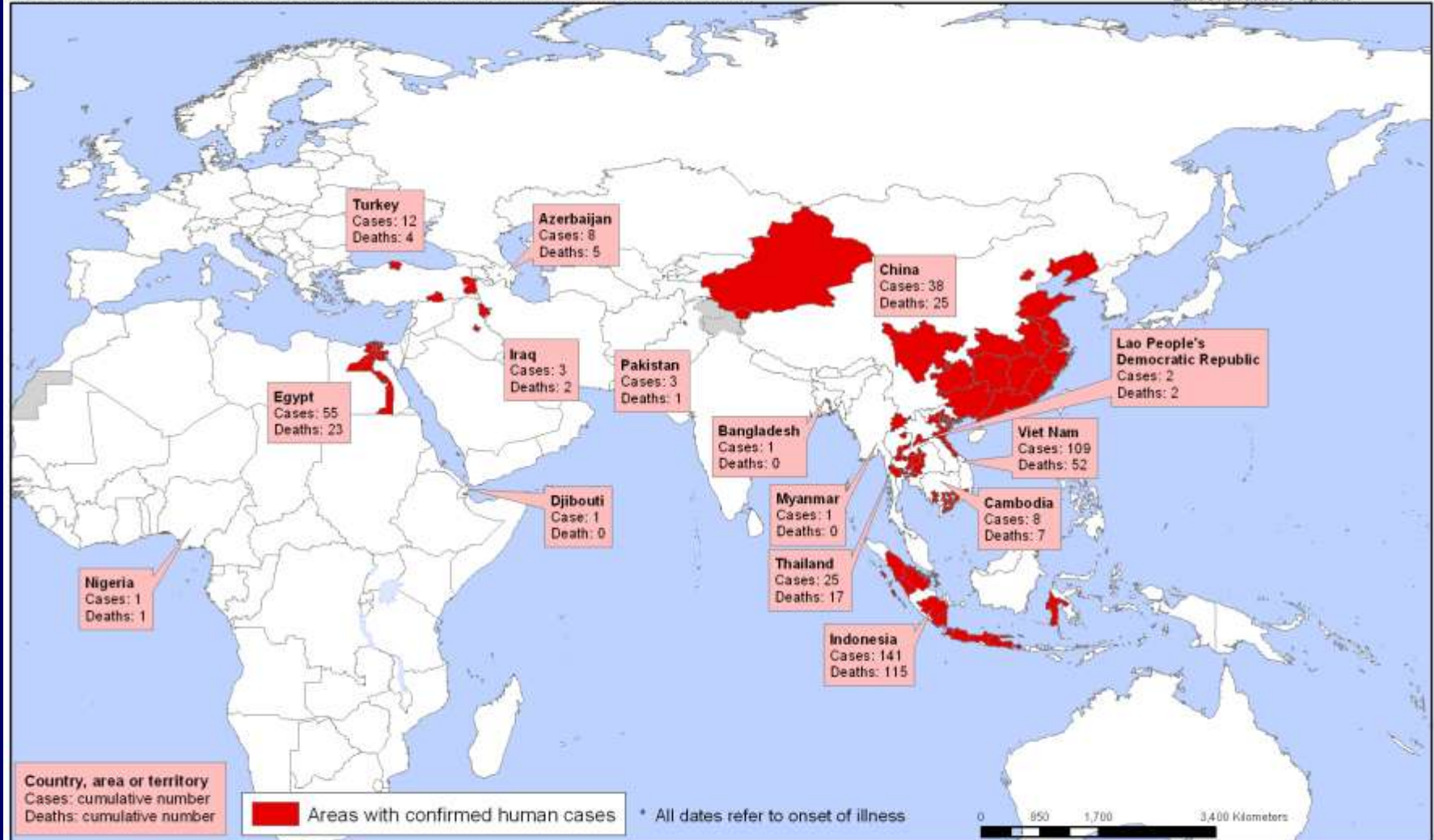
Updated 2008/12/12



Area with confirmed human cases of H5N1 avian influenza since 2003

Areas with confirmed human cases of H5N1 avian influenza since 2003 *

Status as of 18 February 2009
Latest available update

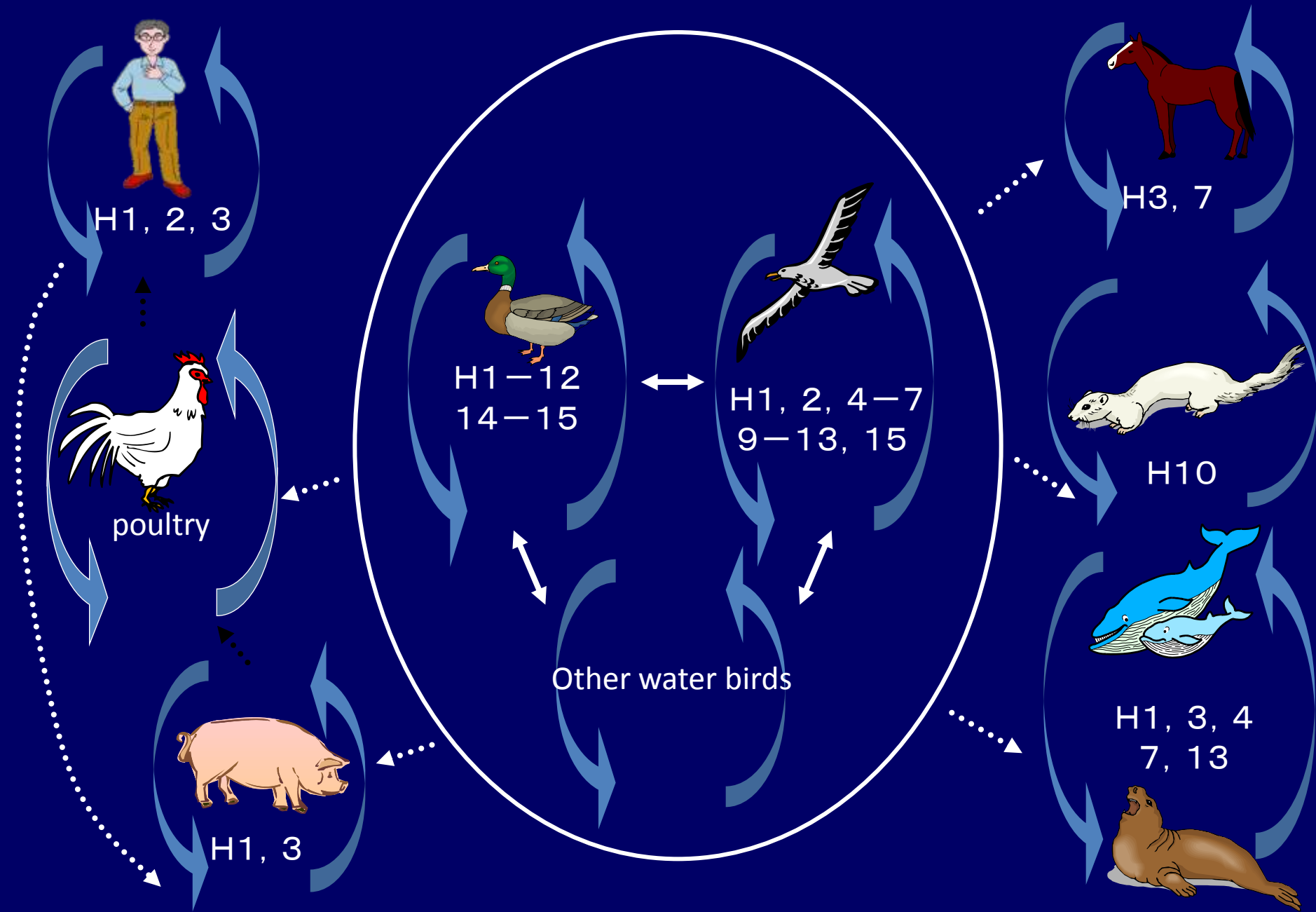


Cumulative Number of Confirmed Human Cases of Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Reported to WHO

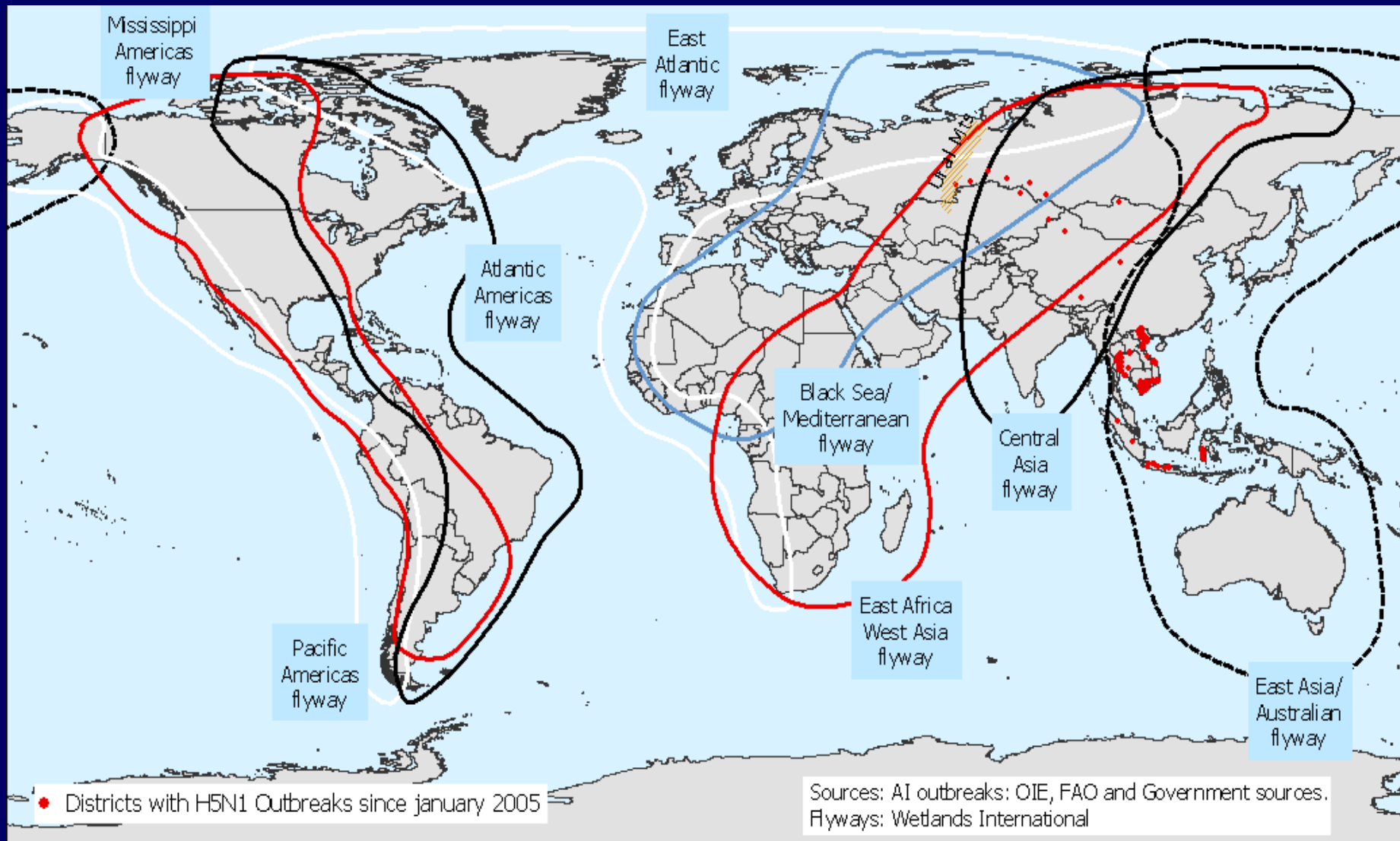


		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Feb. 2009	Total
Indonesia	Case	0	0	20	55	42	24	0	141
	Deaths	0	0	13	45	37	20	0	115
Vietnam	Case	3	29	61	0	8	6	2	109
	Deaths	3	20	19	0	5	5	1	53
China	Case	1	0	8	13	5	4	7	38
	Deaths	1	0	5	8	3	4	4	25
.....									
Total	Case	4	46	98	115	88	44	13	408
	Deaths	4	32	43	79	59	33	5	255
	mortality	100%	69.6%	43.9%	68.7%	67%	75%	38.5%	62.5%

Host (animal) for influenza virus



Route of migrating birds



Influenza Pandemic in the 20th century



Credit: US National Museum of Health and Medicine

1918:

“Spanish Flu”

Death: 20 – 40 millions

A(H1N1)



1957:

“Asian Flu”

Death: 1 – 4 millions

A(H2N2)



1968:

“Hong Kong Flu”

1 – 4 millions

A(H3N2)

Avian Influenza as NTS

- Disease threatens life and health.
- Disease relates to economic security and environmental security
- Impact of H5N1 is not limited to any one, country or community.
- To deal with this non-traditional security, we must seek cooperation, development of human resources, and cost-effectiveness.
- We must set a notion of people oriented security.

Characteristic of Human Avian Flu

First visit to out-patient clinic



Symptoms

High fever
Dry cough
Myalgia

1 week later



**Rapid
Progression**

Hospitalization



Symptoms

High fever
Dry cough
Myalgia

+

Difficult
Breathing

Reason for visit delay to clinic

Social problems point of view

- Lack of understanding about disease
- Life style and habit
- Poverty
- Less trust on medical care
- Lack of medical insurance system

Reason of high mortality

Medical providers' point of view

- Lack of understanding about disease
- Lack of simple diagnosis method
- Lack of anti-viral agents
- Lack of effective treatment methods

Key Points

Regional and Global

- International Collaboration
- Preparedness
- Human Development

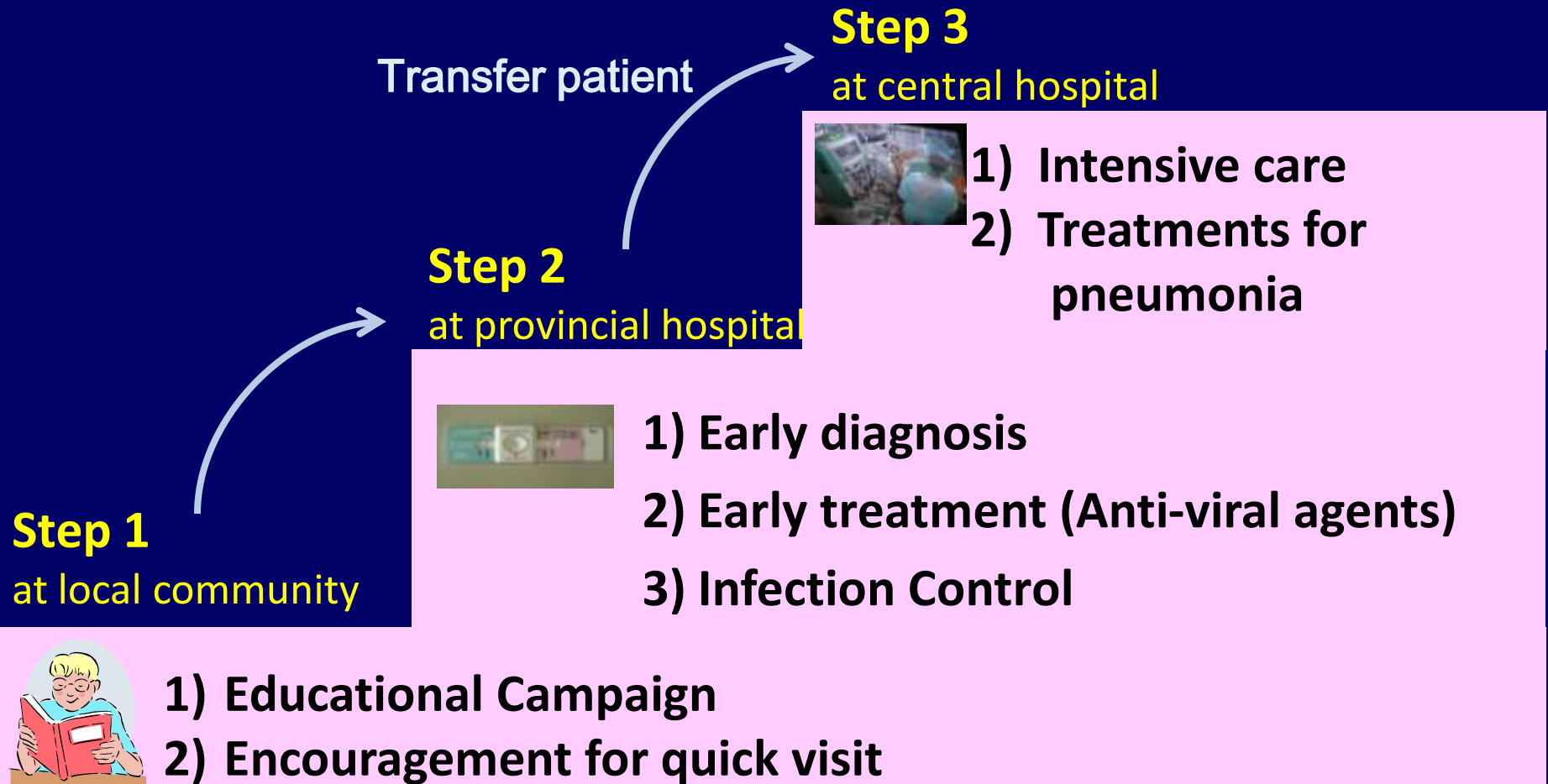


Medical Conference between Vietnam and Japan via medical TV conference



Comprehensive Strategic Therapy for human H5N1

CST-H5N1





Bạn hãy đến ngay Bệnh Viện:

Khi bạn tiếp xúc trực tiếp với gia cầm (thú cầm) bị bệnh hoặc chết cách đây từ 2 đến 4 ngày



Khi bạn bị sốt (từ 38°C trở lên)



Khi bạn có các triệu chứng như: sốt, ho, khó thở, nhức đầu, đau nhức cơ, tiêu chảy và ỉa máu.



Có thể bạn đã bị nhiễm cúm gia cầm H5N1

Để bảo vệ tính mạng của mình, bạn hãy đến ngay cơ sở y tế để được chẩn đoán và điều trị sớm

Bạn sẽ được hỗ trợ một phần viện phí

Chương trình được thực hiện bởi:
 • Bệnh viện Bạch Mai, Hà Nội
 • Trung tâm y tế Quốc Tế Nhật Bản, Tokyo

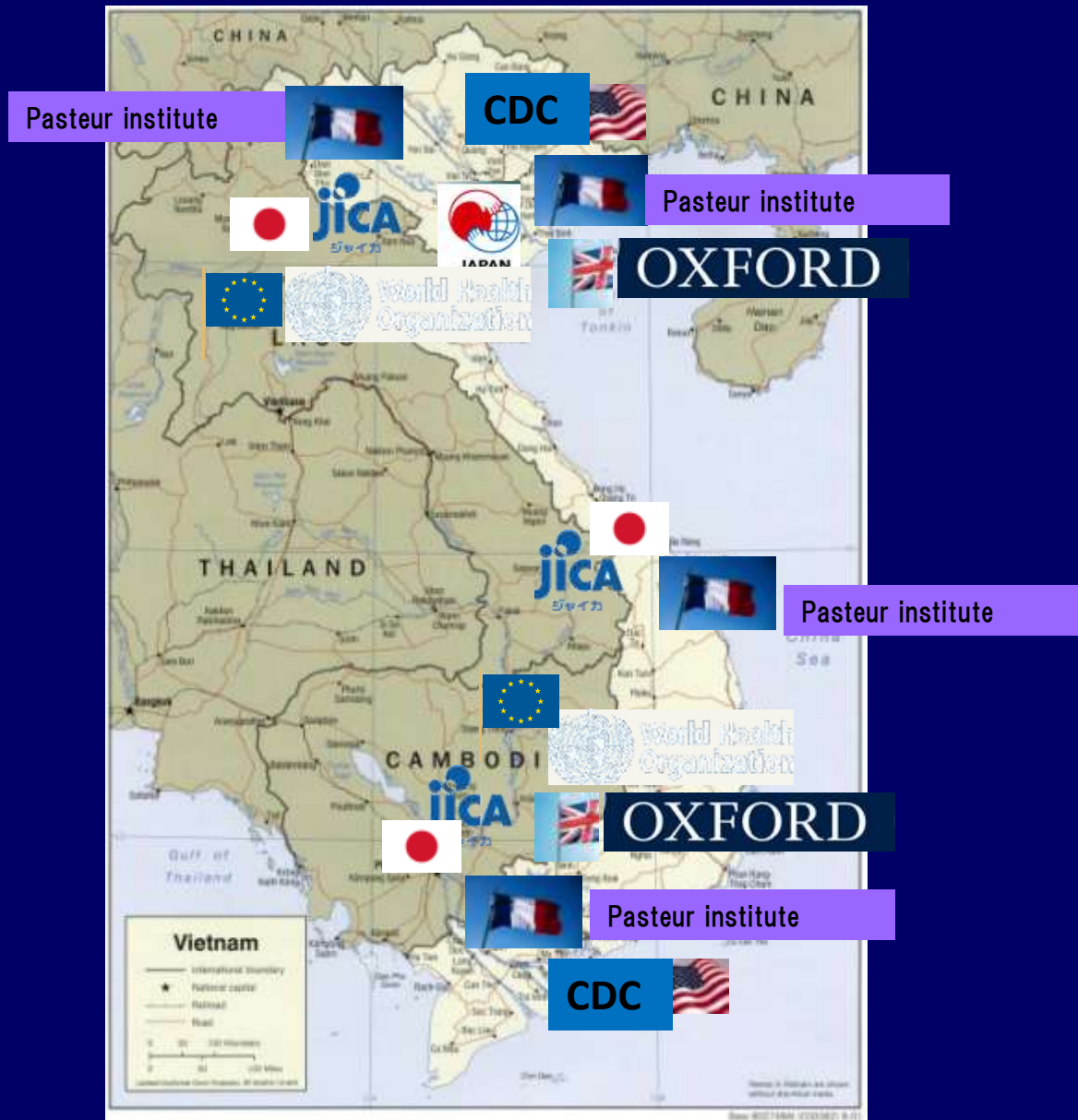


Human Development

Teaching of medical technique



International Cooperation for preparedness to emerging infectious in Vietnam



Conclusion

The regional and global cooperation resulting from the H5N1 crisis will lay the groundwork for further development and prosperity regionally and globally.