



INFORME RESUMEN DE AMENAZAS A LA SALUD PÚBLICA INTERNACIONAL

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SALMONELLOSIS, SEROTYPE ENTERITIDIS - USA (03): EGGS, RECALL

An egg recall has expanded to more than half a billion eggs, and federal officials say 2000 illnesses have been reported connected to the salmonellosis outbreak.

Eggs from an Iowa producer linked to an outbreak of salmonellosis had sparked a nationwide egg recall this past week. That has expanded to a 2nd egg producer, Hillandale Farms. The firms sold eggs to wholesalers and distributors in numerous states, and the eggs were distributed nationwide.

Fuente: Promed

Nigeria battles cholera, measles outbreaks

ABUJA, Aug 20 (Reuters) - A cholera outbreak in northeastern Nigeria has killed 231 people this year across 11 states and infected more than 4,500 others, the country's chief epidemiologist said on Friday.

Neighbouring Cameroon has been suffering its worst epidemic of cholera, a disease generally spread through food and water contaminated with bacteria, since 2004 and there had been fears that the outbreak could spread into Nigeria and Chad.

"Recent cases are mainly from the northeastern part of the country," said Dr Henry Akpan, head of epidemiology in Nigeria's ministry of health, adding that 4,665 cases had been recorded in Africa's most populous nation since January.

Nigeria is also fighting a measles epidemic. The disease, characterised by a high temperature and red spots on the body, has killed more than 1,400 people in Africa this year in some of the most serious outbreaks seen for a decade.

Health Minister Onyebuchi Chukwu said Nigeria had confirmed 4,771 cases in 2010, a ten-fold increase on the same period last year. He said government would provide 2.1 billion naira (\$14 million) of vaccines and syringes to combat the epidemic.

Fuente: MEDYSIS

UN Health Officials Warn Of Cholera Resurgence

World Health Organization (WHO) experts are warning about the resurgence of cholera, pointing towards outbreaks of the acute diarrheal disease in several parts of the world.

The United Nations (UN) affiliated health agency recorded more than 2,800 cases of the disease in Cameroon, with 222 fatalities reported since May, according to what WHO cholera chief Claire-Lise Chaignat told the AFP news agency on Thursday.

In addition, according to Nigerian health officials, more than 4,600 individuals in the northern part of Nigeria have become infected with the bacterium *Vibrio cholera* since the middle of June, with a reported 231 of them succumbing to the illness.

Flooding was one of the major contributors to the outbreak in Nigeria, according to what Health Minister Onyebuchi Chuku told VOANews.com on Friday. "Many people in those areas still do not use. It is open defecation. So as long as there is nothing carrying that waste into the source of water supplies, there is no problem," he said. "But during the rains, of course, flood water will carry all that into our streams. And streams are the common source of water supply in those area. And when people now take their water supplies from those streams, they then get the infection."

Similar outbreaks have also been recorded in the Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Laos, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, and Uganda, according to AFP.

According to WHO statistics, cholera, which is caused by the consumption of bacteria-infested food or water, typically effects between three and five million people each year.

It's a disease of the poor, a sign of a lack of access to clean drinking water and of poor hygiene," Chaignat said. "Cholera contrary to other illnesses can generate panic because the death can take place in several hours."

Of those individuals, an estimated 100,000 to 120,000 deaths occur annually, while as many as 80-percent of those infected could be successfully treated using oral rehydration salts.

"Cholera remains a global threat to public health and a key indicator of lack of social development," the health organization reports on its official website, noting that the number of reported cases "continue to rise" and that the recent re-emergence of the disease "has been noted in parallel with the ever-increasing size of vulnerable populations living in unsanitary conditions."

Fuente: MEDYSIS