

# AVIAN INFLUENZA: H5N1 WHAT DO WE KNOW?

- Bird to Human Transmission (WHO)
  - + 442 Cases worldwide 2003-2009
  - + 262 Human deaths
  - + 59% Mortality Rate!
- Low morbidity
- × High mortality
- Just as likely to have a new strain emerge as for H5N1 to become pandemic.

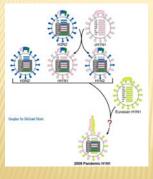


### SWINE INFLUENZA: H1N1

- First recognized in swine in 1930
- Descendant of 1918 pandemic virus
- × Pigs
  - + Seasonal
  - + High morbidity, low mortality
  - + Fever, respiratory symptoms
  - + Self-limiting



## NOVEL H1N1 INFLUENZA



- x 1990's Classical Swine Flu mixed with other avian and human strains and created H3N2.
- × 2000 Reassorted into rH1N1 and H1N2
- × 2008 Mixed with Eurasian H1N1
- × 2009 Pandemic H1N1

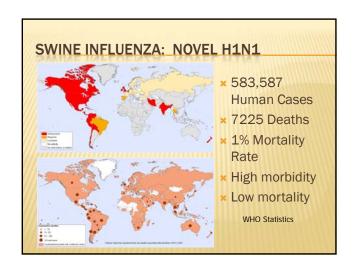
### **NOVEL H1N1 INFLUENZA**

- First recognized in USA in March, 2009
- Cases in California linked to influenza cases in Mexico
- Identified by CDC as a new variant in April, 2009
- By June, 2009, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands



Air Travel Density: USA & Mexico

Human to Human Spread



### SWINE INFLUENZA: NOVEL H1N1

- \* North American confirmed pig cases:
  - + Canada—linked to worker from Mexico
  - + Minnesota-linked to students visiting state fair
  - + Indiana
  - + Mexico?
- \* Mild or no illness in pigs: a human disease
- Does not transmit to humans in pork products
  - + Consumer confidence
- Illustrates the need to use HN nomenclature, not names such as Avian Flu and Swine Flu

