
Grippe Aviaire

Avril 2006

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Avian influenza A (H5N1)

Titre : Avian influenza A (H5N1)

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Affiliation(s) : Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 190 Ben Ham Tu, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 190 Ben Ham Tu, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

Source : Journal of clinical virology. 2006; 35 (1) : 2-13

ISSN : 1386-6532

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Netherlands

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 2 p.1/4

Résumé : Since their reemergence in 2003, highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1) viruses have reached endemic levels among poultry in several southeast Asian countries and have caused a still increasing number of more than 100 reported human infections with high mortality. These developments have ignited global fears of an imminent influenza pandemic. The current knowledge of the virology, clinical spectrum, diagnosis and treatment of human influenza H5N1 virus infections is reviewed herein.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10; 002B05C02J

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Human; Review; Microbiology; Virology; Influenza A; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Vertebrata; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Homme; Article synthese; Microbiologie; Virologie; Grippe A; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Vertebrata; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 26272, INIST No. 354000134972360010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Pathogenicity of H5 influenza viruses for ducks

Titre : Pathogenicity of H5 influenza viruses for ducks

Auteur(s) : KISHIDA N; SAKODA Y; ISODA N; MATSUDA K; ETO M; SUNAGA Y; UMEMURA T; KIDA H

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Source : Archives of virology. 2005; 150 (7) : 1383-1392

ISSN : 0304-8608

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : Austria

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 15 ref.

Résumé : Four H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses and an avirulent reassortant H5N1 virus were tested for their pathogenicity in domestic ducks. A/chicken/Yamaguchi/7/04 (H5N1) (Ck/Yamaguchi/04) isolated from a dead bird during the HPAI outbreak in Japan and A/duck/Yokohama/aq-10/03 (H5N1) (Dk/Yokohama/03) isolated from duck meat at a quarantine inspection for importation from China replicated in multiple organs including the brain of ducks. The ducks infected with Ck/Yamaguchi/04 did not show any clinical signs, while those infected with Dk/Yokohama/03 showed neurological signs. The ducks infected either with A/Hong Kong/483/97 (H5N1) or A/tern/South Africa/61 (H5N3), or with an avirulent H5N1 reassortant, did not show any clinical signs. Virus-specific antibodies were detected in the sera of the ducks infected with each of the five strains tested, indicating that all of the viral strains infected and replicated in the birds. Dk/Yokohama/03 grew in multiple organs more rapidly than did Ck/Yamaguchi/04. Considerable titers of virus were detected in the brain of the ducks infected with Dk/Yokohama/03 and these birds showed neurological signs. The present results demonstrate that the pathogenicity of influenza viruses for ducks does not correlate with that for chickens and that replication of the virus in the brain is critical for ducks to show neurological signs.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10; 002A05C04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Pathogenicity; Influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Pouvoir pathogène; Grippe

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 6355, INIST No. 354000138558620090

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Postreassortment changes in a model system : HA-NA adjustment in an H3N2 avian-human reassortant influenza virus

Titre : Postreassortment changes in a model system : HA-NA adjustment in an H3N2 avian-human reassortant influenza virus

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Affiliation(s) : The D. I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology RAMS, Moscow, Russia; Institut für Virologie, Philipps Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Source : Archives of virology. 2005; 150 (7) : 1327-1338

ISSN : 0304-8608

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : Austria

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 22 ref.

Résumé : In our previous studies we described the postreassortment changes in the hemagglutinin (HA) of H2N1, H3N1, H4N1 and H13N1 influenza A virus reassortants with HAs derived from avian viruses and low-functional neuraminidase (NA) of a human parent virus A/USSR/90/77 (H1N1). The changes involved amino acid substitutions that increased the negative local charge in the vicinity of the receptor-binding pocket and decreased the affinity of HA to sialic acid receptors. In the present report we describe the studies performed with H3N2 reassortant viruses having HA of A/Duck/Ukraine/1/63 (H3N8) virus and NA of A/Aichi/2/68 (H3N2) virus. Amino acid changes in the HA gene registered in virus variants selected in the course of serial passages resulted in a decrease in the affinity to sialic acid-containing substrates and cell receptors. However, the decrease was less expressed than in the reassortants containing the low-functional NA of N1 subtype described in our earlier studies, and the amino acid changes were not necessarily associated with an increase of negative charge. In one passage variant an amino acid substitution in NA was detected. The relevance of these results for the evolution of the H3N2 virus of the 1968 pandemic is discussed.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Human; Models; Genetic reassortment

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenza virus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenza virus aviaire; Homme; Modèle; Reassortiment génétique

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenza virus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 6355, INIST No. 354000138558620050

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Neuraminidase Inhibitor Susceptibility Network position statement : antiviral resistance in influenza A/H5N1 viruses

Titre : Neuraminidase Inhibitor Susceptibility Network position statement : antiviral resistance in influenza A/H5N1 viruses

Auteur(s) : HAYDEN Frederick; KLIMOV Alexander; TASHIRO Masato; HAY Alan; MONTO Arnold; MCKIMM BRESCHKIN Jennifer; MACKEN Catherine; HAMPSON Alan; WEBSTER Robert G; AMYARD Michele; ZAMBON Maria

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Source : Antiviral therapy London. 2005; 10 (8) : 873-877

ISSN : 1359-6535

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 26 ref.

Résumé : The emerging epidemic of H5N1 avian influenza virus with spillover into the human population in Asia has provoked intense concern globally about the potential of these particularly pathogenic viruses to evolve with the capacity for human-to-human transmission with a consequent pandemic. The availability of antiviral drugs with activity against influenza A viruses and the recognition of drug-resistant variants to these drugs prompted the following report by a select group of the global experts - members of the Neuraminidase Inhibitor Susceptibility Network - on the best use of the available drugs, both for prophylaxis and treatment. The editors of Antiviral Therapy are pleased to be able to provide this document in an expeditious manner.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02S05

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Neuraminidase inhibitor; Sensitivity; Network; Antiviral; Resistance; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Pharmacology; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Inhibiteur neuraminidase; Sensibilité; Réseau; Antiviral; Résistance; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Pharmacologie; Sciences médicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 27047, INIST No. 354000134992570010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Influenza a virus (H5N1) infection in cats causes systemic disease with potential novel routes of virus spread within and between hosts. Commentary

Titre : Influenza a virus (H5N1) infection in cats causes systemic disease with potential novel routes of virus spread within and between hosts. Commentary

Auteur(s) : BROWN Corrie, comment; RIMMELZWAAN Guus F; VAN RIEL Debby; BAARS Marianne; BESTEBROER Theo M; VAN AMERONGEN Geert; FOUCHIER Ron A M; OSTERHAUS Albert D M E; KUIKEN Thijs

Affiliation(s) : Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States; Department of Virology, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Source : The American journal of pathology. 2006; 168 (1) : 6-8,176-183 [11 p.]

ISSN : 0002-9440

CODEN : AJPAA4

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Type de document : article; comments

Nombre de références : 51 ref.

Résumé : The ongoing outbreak of avian influenza A virus (subtype H5N1) infection in Asia is of great concern because of the high human case fatality rate and the threat of a new influenza pandemic. Case reports in humans and felids suggest that this virus may have a different tissue tropism from other influenza viruses, which are normally restricted to the respiratory tract in mammals. To study its pathogenesis in a mammalian host, domestic cats were inoculated with H5N1 virus intratracheally (n = 3), by feeding on virus-infected chicks (n = 3), or by horizontal transmission (n = 2) and examined by virological and pathological assays. In all cats, virus replicated not only in the respiratory tract but also in multiple extra-respiratory tissues. Virus antigen expression in these tissues was associated with severe necrosis and inflammation 7 days after inoculation. In cats fed on virus-infected chicks only, virus-associated ganglioneuritis also occurred in the submucosal and myenteric plexi of the small intestine, suggesting direct infection from the intestinal lumen. All cats excreted virus not only via the respiratory tract but also via the digestive tract. This study in cats demonstrates that H5N1 virus infection causes systemic disease and spreads by potentially novel routes within and between mammalian hosts.

Code(s) de classement : 002B24O; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A; Influenza A virus; Animal; Cat; Cause; Systemic disease; Systemic route; Host; Anatomic pathology; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Fissipedia; Carnivora; Mammalia; Vertebrata

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe A; Virus grippal A; Animal; Chat; Cause; Maladie systeme; Voie generale; Hote; Anatomopathologie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Fissipedia; Carnivora; Mammalia; Vertebrata

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 2047, INIST No. 354000134401600180

Origine de la notice : INIST

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La grippe aviaire, fleau économique et menace de drame sanitaire

Titre : La grippe aviaire, fleau économique et menace de drame sanitaire

Auteur(s) : Institut de Veille Sanitaire InVS Saint Maurice, France

Source : PREVALENCE . 2005-10; (13) : 4-7

ISSN : 1627-3346

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : La grippe des oiseaux peut être à l'origine de symptômes très variés, allant d'une forme bénigne à une maladie rapidement mortelle et très contagieuse, provoquant de graves épidémies, notamment dans les élevages. Le virus hautement pathogène H5N1, qui sévit depuis décembre 2003 en Asie, provoque une maladie foudroyante chez les oiseaux et une épidémie sans précédent par sa gravité et son étendue. Ses premières conséquences sont économiques, dans des pays où l'élevage de volaille constitue la base de l'agriculture de subsistance. L'impact sur la santé humaine est jusqu'à présent limité à plusieurs dizaines de décès. Mais, compte tenu du potentiel majeur de mutation des virus grippaux, l'adaptation de H5N1 à l'homme est une menace réelle justifiant l'élaboration de plans de lutte contre la survenue possible d'une pandémie. (Introduction)

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A11

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Zoonosis; Food intake; Animal; Vector; Contagion; Virus; Vaccine; Epidemiology; Sanitary surveillance; Death; Diagnosis; Recommendation; Communicable disease; Prevention; Asia; France; WHO; Epizootics; Human

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Zoonose; Consommation alimentaire; Animal; Vecteur; Contagion; Virus; Vaccin; Epidemiologie; Surveillance sanitaire; Mort; Diagnostic; Recommandation; Maladie contagieuse; Prevention; Asie; France; OMS; Epizootie; Homme

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Europe

Localisation : BDSP/InVS

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Avis sur l' evaluation du risque de contamination entre oiseaux et d' eventuelles mesures de prevention pouvant etre preconisees dans le domaine de competence du Ministere de l' Ecologie du developpement durable

Titre : Avis sur l' evaluation du risque de contamination entre oiseaux et d' eventuelles mesures de prevention pouvant etre preconisees dans le domaine de competence du Ministere de l' Ecologie du developpement durable

Auteur(s) : Observatoire national de la faune sauvage et de ses habitats Paris, France

Source : 2005 10; non page [(30p.) p.]; pdf, carte, tabl., ann.

Éditeur : La Documentation francaise, Paris

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Book

Nombre de références : 1 p.

Résumé : Dans un contexte d' alerte internationale portant sur les risques d' introduction et de propagation du virus de la grippe aviaire, le ministere de l' Ecologie et du developpement durable a sollicite l' avis de l' Observatoire national de la faune sauvage et de ses habitats sur l' evaluation du risque de contamination entre oiseaux et les eventuelles mesures de prevention pouvant etre preconisees dans le domaine de competence de son ministere. L' avis adopte par l' Observatoire s' appuie sur l' analyse de documents scientifiques proposes par des experts et discute en seance. Il comprend trois parties : 1-Presentation de l' origine geographique des oiseaux hivernants en France 2-Risque de contamination lies aux pratiques cynegetiques, a l' elevage et a la commercialisation du gibier 3-Mesures de precaution preconisees

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Animal; Contamination; Virus; Hunting; Rearing; Prevention; Health; Risk analysis; Recommendation; France; Risk management

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Animal; Contamination; Virus; Chasse; Elevage; Prevention; Sante; Analyse risque; Recommendation; France; Gestion risque

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Europe

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 149368

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Strengthening pandemic influenza preparedness and response

Titre : Strengthening pandemic influenza preparedness and response

Auteur(s) : World Health Organization WHO Geneve, International

Source : 2005 04 07; 7 p.; pdf

Éditeur : World Health Organization, Copenhagen

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Book

Nombre de références : dissem.

Résumé : Ce rapport de la 58eme assemblee de la sante mondiale presente les points clefs de la preparation et de la reponse a un accroissement de la pandémie de grippe

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Prevention; Contagion; Strategy; Check

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Prevention; Contagion; Strategie; Controle

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 149306

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Grippe aviaire. La pandémie frappe à la porte

Titre : Grippe aviaire. La pandémie frappe à la porte

Auteur(s) : DUMERY Sophie; BRUET FERREOL Chantal

Source : IMPACT MEDECINE. 2005-09-22/2005-09-28; (130) : 4-6

ISSN : 1635-3420

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Un virus H5N1 grippal aviaire sevit parmi volailles asiatiques provoquant des décès humains en Thaïlande, au Cambodge et au Vietnam. Pour le Pr Didier Houssin, directeur général de la santé, la mise au point du plan de lutte contre la grippe aviaire est la priorité numéro 1

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Influenza; Epidemic; Prevention; Mortality; Human; Symptomatology; Epidemiology; Sanitary surveillance; Measurement; Health; Indicator; Risk; Health policy; Rearing; Epizootics

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Grippe; Epidémie; Prévention; Mortalité; Homme; Symptomatologie; Épidémiologie; Surveillance sanitaire; Mesure; Santé; Indicateur; Risque; Politique sanitaire; Élevage; Épizootie

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 148496

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Pandemie grippale. Tout ce qu' il faut savoir au comptoir

Titre : Pandemie grippale. Tout ce qu' il faut savoir au comptoir

Auteur(s) : SCHENCKERY Juliette

Source : LE MONITEUR DES PHARMACIES ET DES LABORATOIRES. 2005-09-24; (2596) : 6-8

ISSN : 0026-9689

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Les experts de la grippe se sont reunis en debut de semaine pour les 18e Rencontres europeennes sur la grippe et sa prevention. Au programme, bien sur, grippe aviaire et pandémie grippale. En cas de pandémie grippale, les services hospitaliers seront vite satures et les medecins generalistes debordes. Les patients pousseront alors la porte des officines. Ils vous posent deja de nombreuses questions. Sachez leur repondre !

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Influenza; Epidemic; Prevention; Contagion; Communicable disease; Diagnosis; Information; Drugstore; Epizootics; Severity score

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Grippe; Epidemie; Prevention; Contagion; Maladie contagieuse; Diagnostic; Information; Pharmacie officine; Epizootie; Indice gravite

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 148477

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Grippe aviaire : serons-nous prêts ?

Titre : Grippe aviaire : serons-nous prêts ?

Auteur(s) : VERGERON Nathalie

Source : ALTERNATIVE SANTE L'IMPATIENT. 2005-10; (326) : 11-12

ISSN : 1285-4778

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Le virus H5N1 de la grippe aviaire, qui touche essentiellement les oiseaux et les volailles pour l' instant, est aux portes de l' Oural. Fin juillet 2005, les autorites sanitaires russes ont confirme sa presence en Sibirie, dans les republiques de Novossibirsk, Omsk, Tyumen et dans les territoires Altai. D' autres foyers animaux ont ete signales au cours de l' ete au Kazakhstan et en Mongolie. Il existe differentes variantes du virus H5N1. D' apres les autorites russes, il s' agit de la meme qu' en Asie du Sud-Est ou le virus est persistant, NDLR, mais cela n' a pour l' instant pas ete confirme par d' autres travaux tempere Jean-Claude Manuguerra

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Virus; Epidemic; Rearing; Russian Federation; Mongolia; Epidemiology; Sanitary surveillance; Epizootics

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Eurasia; Asia

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Virus; Epidemie; Elevage; Federation de Russie; Mongolie; Epidemiologie; Surveillance sanitaire; Epizootie

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Eurasie; Asie

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 148466

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Preparing for the next influenza pandemic : Lessons from multinational data. 2005 International Congress on Respiratory Viruses

Titre : Preparing for the next influenza pandemic : Lessons from multinational data. 2005 International Congress on Respiratory Viruses

Auteur(s) : REICHERT Thomas A; JOHNSTON Sebastian L, ed; KAHN Jeffrey S, ed

Affiliation(s) : Entropy Research Institute, Boston, MA, United States; Department of Respiratory Medicine, National Heart and Lung Institute, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Pediatrics, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, United States

Source : The Pediatric infectious disease journal. 2005; 24 (11; SUP) : S228-S231

Informations congrès : *2005 International Congress on Respiratory Viruses, *INC, *2005

ISSN : 0891-3668

CODEN : PIDJEV

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 21 ref.

Résumé : Background: In the past decade, avian influenza has made several incursions of increasing scope and virulence into humans. The likelihood of another pandemic is increasing with time. In work recently published, influenza was found to be the principal cause of the increase in mortality in the United States during the winter months. In a companion report, the U.S. national vaccination program was shown to have increased coverage of high risk groups 5-fold from 1980 to 1999, but excess mortality did not decline in any elderly age group. The Multinational Influenza Seasonal Mortality Study has assembled and has begun to mine mortality data from many countries. Early results indicate that the U.S. results extend to other economically developed countries and probably worldwide. Results: The Multinational Influenza Seasonal Mortality Study data extend the observations of others that there were heralding events that provided advance warning for all of the pandemics of the 20th century. Moreover, in the first year of emergence of A(H3N2) viruses, the 1968-1969 pandemic produced little excess mortality outside of North America. It appears that there were at least 2 variants of the pandemic virus, differing at 1 or more internal gene loci, and that the more virulent form emerged as dominant in the second pandemic season. Conclusions: Integrating these findings, it seems clear that the influenza control strategy now used in about 50 countries is less than optimal. While it is likely that there will be more time to react in the pandemic season than previously imagined, an enhancement of the historical strategy is clearly indicated. Furthermore, the vaccine shortage that is presently inevitable suggests that a departure from the historical strategy if calamitous ineffectiveness is to be avoided.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Immunoprophylaxis; Planning; Mortality; Vaccination; Pediatrics; Prognosis

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Prevention

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Immunoprophylaxie; Planification; Mortalité; Vaccination; Pédiatrie; Pronostic

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Prévention

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Avian influenza : An omnipresent pandemic threat. 2005 International Congress on Respiratory Viruses

Titre : Avian influenza : An omnipresent pandemic threat. 2005 International Congress on Respiratory Viruses

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Résumé : Background: Humans have faced 3 major influenza pandemics in the 20th century. In recent years, it has become evident that domestic poultry play an important role in the generation of novel influenza strains with the capacity to cross the species barrier and infect and kill humans at an alarming rate. There is particular concern that avian influenza viruses of the H5N subtype could cause a pandemic. Methods: A better understanding of the genetic factors that lead to interspecies transmission is essential to prevent the emergence of influenza pandemics. In addition, the stockpiling of antiviral drugs and development of vaccines against potentially pandemic viruses must be considered under the umbrella of pandemic plans. Results: The world is ill-prepared to face an influenza pandemic. Only a handful of countries have developed influenza pandemic plans, and even fewer are developing vaccines or stockpiling antiinfluenza drugs to ameliorate the impact of a potential pandemic. Currently the major undertaking in several at risk nations is to implement effective control measures to stop the spread of the virus at its source, that is, avian species. These measures include the culling of domestic poultry to contain the virus, a practice that could eventually bring these countries to a financial and social breaking point. Conclusions: Avian influenza disease is preventable in humans and birds with the concerted effort of governments and poultry producers, large and small, to improve biosecurity and education programs. Pandemic plans can reduce the impact of the pandemic; however, preventing avian influenza in poultry can avert a pandemic altogether.

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