

This weekly bulletin provides updates on threats monitored by ECDC.

I. Executive summary

EU Threats

COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2019 - 2021

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 28 May 2021

On 31 December 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health and Health Commission reported a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown aetiology with a common source of exposure at Wuhan's 'South China Seafood City' market. Further investigations identified a novel coronavirus as the causative agent of respiratory symptoms for these cases. The outbreak rapidly evolved, affecting other parts of China and other countries worldwide. On 30 January 2020, WHO declared that the outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), accepting the Committee's advice and issuing temporary recommendations under the International Health Regulations (IHR). On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

→Update of the week

Since week 2021-19 and as of week 2021-20, 3 809 276 new cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) and 83 882 new deaths have been reported.

Since 31 December 2019 and as of week 2021-20, 167 547 945 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported, including 3 467 722 deaths.

In the EU/EEA, 32 364 274 cases have been reported, including 720 358 deaths.

More details are available [here](#). The latest daily situation update for the EU/EEA is available [here](#).

Dengue outbreak - France, Réunion - 2021

Opening date: 29 April 2021

Latest update: 28 May 2021

A dengue epidemic is ongoing in France, Réunion.

→Update of the week

In Réunion, [French authorities](#) have reported 16 198 confirmed dengue cases for 2021, including 1 916 confirmed cases in week 18 and 2 074 cases in week 19, with the whole territory affected. Among the hospitalised dengue cases, 21% had severe dengue, which is a slightly higher proportion than in 2019 (17%) and 2020 (16%). Twelve deaths are considered directly related to dengue. This represents an increase of 4 505 cases and two deaths since the last CDTR report with data as of 11 May 2021.

Non EU Threats

Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2020/2021 season

Opening date: 14 October 2020

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Reported influenza activity in Europe remains at inter-seasonal levels.

→Update of the week

Influenza activity remains at or below the inter-seasonal level.

This is the last week this threat is reported for 2021.

Ebola virus disease in Nzérékoré – Guinea – 2021

Opening date: 19 February 2021

Latest update: 28 May 2021

On 14 February 2021, an Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak was declared in the rural area of Gouécké in the N'Zerekore region, Guinea, after three cases were confirmed by the national laboratory. These were the first confirmed cases reported since the 2013–2016 West Africa outbreak, which was the largest EVD outbreak ever recorded. In the current outbreak, 23 EVD cases have been identified so far.

→Update of the week

Since the last update on 21 May 2021, and as of 25 May 2021, no new cases nor deaths have been reported.

The last confirmed case was reported on 3 April 2021. The case was in a patient who later recovered and was released from the N'Zerekore treatment centre on 23 April 2021.

The 42-day countdown period to declaring the end of the outbreak began on 8 May 2021. Therefore, as of 25 May 2021, 25 days remain till the declaration, provided no new cases are detected.

In the most recent report from the Agence Nationale de Securite Sanitaire (ANSS) of Guinea, 35 new suspected cases have been identified, two of which have been transferred to Ebola Treatment Centres (ETC) in N'Zerekore, but the remaining 33 cases refused transferrals to the ETCs.

Chikungunya and dengue – Multi-country (World) – Monitoring global outbreaks

Opening date: 27 January 2017

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Chikungunya virus disease and dengue are vector-borne diseases transmitted by mosquitoes. Around [3.6 billion people](#) are at risk of contracting dengue. Outbreaks of dengue and chikungunya virus diseases have been reported globally (in the Americas, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Europe). Chikungunya virus disease and dengue are not endemic in Europe despite autochthonous outbreaks having been reported during the summer months in previous years.

→Update of the week

Chikungunya virus disease: Since the previous CDTR update on 24 April 2021, Brazil and India have reported the majority of new cases.

Dengue: In 2021, the majority of cases were reported by Brazil, Peru, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Nicaragua.

II. Detailed reports

COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2019 - 2021

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Epidemiological summary

Summary: Since 31 December 2019 and as of week 2021-20, 167 547 945 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported, including 3 467 722 deaths

Cases have been reported from:

Africa: 4 761 461 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are South Africa (1 635 465), Morocco (517 023), Tunisia (336 414), Ethiopia (269 194) and Egypt (253 835).

Asia: 43 151 395 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are India (26 752 447), Iran (2 823 887), Indonesia (1 775 220), Philippines (1 179 812) and Iraq (1 167 940).

America: 66 701 445 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are United States (33 117 765), Brazil (16 047 439), Argentina (3 562 072), Colombia (3 249 433) and Mexico (2 397 307).

Europe: 52 857 496 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are France (5 603 666), Turkey (5 186 487), Russia (5 001 505), United Kingdom (4 462 538) and Italy (4 192 183).

Oceania: 75 443 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are Australia (30 011), French Polynesia (18 844), Papua New Guinea (15 133), Guam (8 136) and New Zealand (2 311).

Other: 705 cases have been reported from an international conveyance in Japan.

Deaths have been reported from:

Africa: 128 308 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are South Africa (55 802), Egypt (14 721), Tunisia (12 273), Morocco (9 122) and Ethiopia (4 076).

Asia: 587 307 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are India (303 720), Iran (78 381), Indonesia (48 093), Pakistan (20 308) and Philippines (19 951).

America: 1 627 623 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are United States (589 893), Brazil (448 208), Mexico (221 695), Colombia (85 207) and Argentina (74 480).

Europe: 1 123 095 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are United Kingdom (127 721), Italy (125 225), Russia (118 482), France (108 625) and Germany (87 423).

Oceania: 1 383 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are Australia (910), Papua New Guinea (154), French Polynesia (141), Guam (139) and New Zealand (26).

Other: six deaths have been reported from an international conveyance in Japan.

EU/EEA:

As of week 2021-20, 32 364 274 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA: France (5 603 666), Italy (4 192 183), Germany (3 651 640), Spain (3 647 520), Poland (2 866 181), Czechia (1 658 092), Netherlands (1 626 816), Romania (1 075 773), Sweden (1 063 183), Belgium (1 049 727), Portugal (845 465), Hungary (802 346), Slovakia (772 833), Austria (637 381), Bulgaria (416 646), Greece (389 804), Croatia (354 060), Denmark (274 413), Lithuania (271 682), Ireland (257 903), Slovenia (251 773), Latvia (130 945), Estonia (128 669), Norway (122 372), Finland (91 619), Cyprus (71 911), Luxembourg (69 607), Malta (30 506), Iceland (6 556) and Liechtenstein (3 002).

As of week 2021-20, 720 358 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA: Italy (125 225), France (108 625), Germany (87 423), Spain (79 711), Poland (72 945), Czechia (30 028), Romania (29 977), Hungary (29 560), Belgium (24 851), Netherlands (17 532), Bulgaria (17 496), Portugal (17 018), Sweden (14 396), Slovakia (12 296), Greece (11 772), Austria (10 283), Croatia (7 929), Ireland (4 941), Slovenia (4 675), Lithuania (4 209), Denmark (2 509), Latvia (2 326), Estonia (1 241), Finland (939), Luxembourg (811), Norway (782), Malta (417), Cyprus (354), Liechtenstein (58) and Iceland (29).

The latest daily situation update for the EU/EEA is available [here](#).

Other news:

According to [media](#), on Thursday 20 May, the Indian government declared the outbreak of Mucormycosis or 'black fungus' affecting several COVID-19 patients an epidemic. According to [media](#) reports quoting officials, around 9 000 cases have been reported in India so far, leading to a shortage of Amphotericin B, the drug used to treat the condition.

On 19 May, India had updated their initial request for assistance to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) to include vital antifungal medications.

Rhinocerebral mucormycosis is a rare but life-threatening fungal infection that affects the paranasal sinuses and spreads to the

ocular orbits and the brain. Risk factors include poorly controlled diabetes mellitus and severe immunosuppression. The use of corticosteroids for the treatment of severe COVID-19 can be related to disruption of blood glucose control among patients with diabetes and consequently to increased risk for rhinocerebral mucormycosis. Factors that may be contributing to the outbreak of rhinocerebral mucormycosis in India can be the large prevalence of diabetes mellitus and higher environmental exposure together with the increased use of corticosteroids for treatment of COVID-19 during the large COVID-19 epidemic. Treatment of rhinocerebral mucormycosis requires the combination of antifungal medication and surgical debridement that can be debilitating.

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC):

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constitutes a PHEIC. On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of [WHO](#) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The [third](#), [fourth](#), [fifth](#), [sixth](#) and [seventh](#) International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting for COVID-19 were held in Geneva on 30 April 2020, 31 July 2020, 29 October 2020, 14 January 2021 and 15 April 2021, respectively. The Committee concluded during these meetings that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute a PHEIC.

DISCLAIMER: On week 19 -2021, France performed data cleaning and retro-correction, therefore the data are not displayed in this map. However, the French situation update is available on the sub national map [here](#).

ECDC assessment

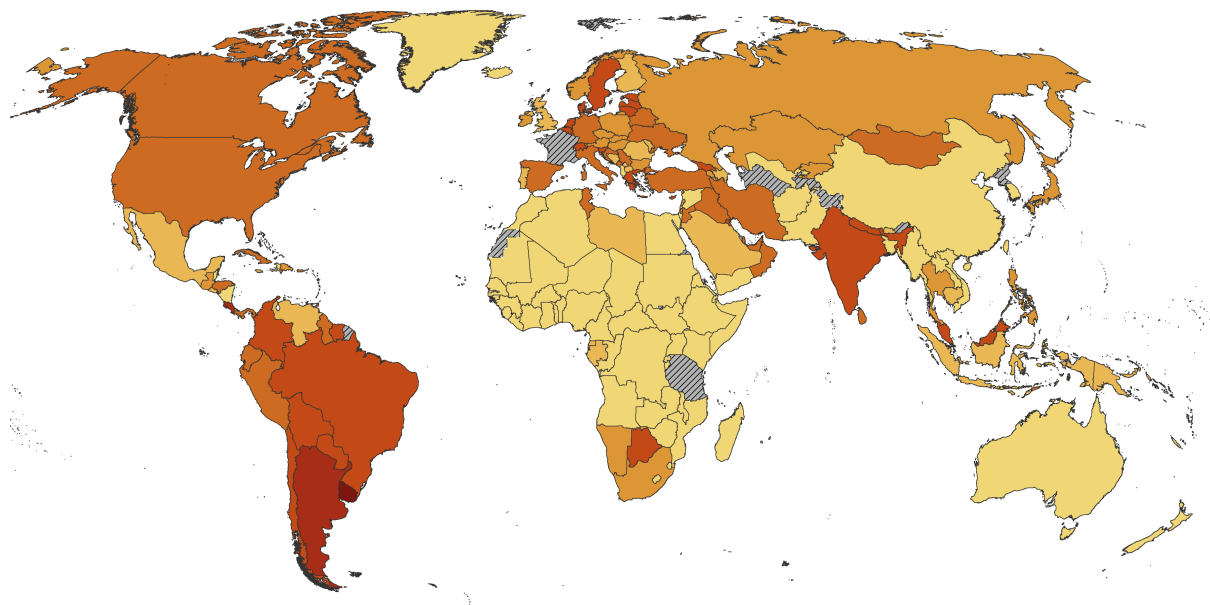
For the most recent risk assessment, please visit [ECDC's dedicated webpage](#).

Actions

Actions: ECDC published the 14th update of its [rapid risk assessment](#) on 15 February 2021. A [dashboard](#) with the latest updates is available on ECDC's website.

Geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, worldwide, 2021-w19 to 2021-w20

ECDC



14-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100 000, 2021-w19 to 2021-w20



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. Date of production: 26/05/2021

Dengue outbreak - France, Réunion - 2021

Opening date: 29 April 2021

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Epidemiological summary

Since 1 January and as of 25 May 2021, 16 198 confirmed dengue cases, including 12 deaths, have been reported for 2021, according to [French authorities](#). In [2019](#) and [2020](#), there were 18 206 and 16 050 cases, respectively. According to data submitted to The European Surveillance System, in 2019 there were 116 cases imported from Réunion to the EU/EEA in 2019, the majority of which were reported in mainland France.

ECDC assessment

Réunion is facing an outbreak of dengue that will likely be of a higher magnitude than in 2019 and 2020. In those two years, the peaks of the epidemics were reached in week 16 (2019) and week 17 (2020); it is unclear whether the peak of the epidemic has been reached, however the number of cases seems to have reached a high level plateau.

The likelihood of infection for EU/EEA citizens visiting or residing in Réunion is currently high if they do not apply protective

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measures, particularly in those communes where the circulation of the virus is intense (i.e. St Paul, Le Port and Possession). [Personal protective measures against mosquito bites](#) include the use of mosquito repellent, wearing long-sleeved shirts and long trousers, sleeping or resting in screened or air-conditioned rooms, and using mosquito nets.

The likelihood for onward transmission of dengue in mainland EU/EEA is linked to importation of the virus by viraemic travellers into receptive areas with established and active competent vectors (i.e. *Aedes albopictus*). *Aedes albopictus* is [established](#) in a large part of southern EU. The current likelihood of the occurrence of local transmission events of dengue virus in mainland EU/EEA is very low, as the environmental conditions are not yet favourable to vector activity and virus replication. Environmental conditions in the EU/EEA are expected to become more favourable for the growth of mosquito populations and virus replication of the vector in the coming weeks, reaching high vector abundance in the summer and early autumn. To date, all autochthonous outbreaks of dengue in mainland EU/EEA [occurred](#) between July and November.

For a more detailed analysis about the dengue epidemiological situation in the Indian ocean region, consult ECDC's [monthly dengue reports](#), the [ECDC factsheet](#) and [ARS Reunion](#).

Actions

ECDC is monitoring this through its epidemic intelligence activities. ECDC produced a Threat Assessment Brief on '[Dengue outbreak in Réunion, 2021](#)' published on 5 May 2021.

Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2020/2021 season

Opening date: 14 October 2020

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Epidemiological summary

2020-2021 season overview

For the Region as a whole, influenza activity has been at baseline level since the start of the season.

The influenza epidemic in the European Region did not increase above baseline level, despite widespread and regular testing for influenza viruses. Reported influenza activity has remained at a very low levels throughout the season, probably due to the impact of the various public health and social measures implemented to reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2.

The COVID-19 pandemic had affected healthcare seeking behaviour, healthcare provision, and testing practices and capacities in countries and areas of the European Region, which has had a negative impact on the collection of influenza epidemiological and virological data since March 2020. However, surveillance improved over the course of the 2020-2021 season and although there was a small decrease in the number of samples tested compared with previous seasons, there was a remarkable decrease (>99%) in the number of influenza infections detected, with numbers detected on a weekly basis being similar to those reported during inter-seasonal periods.

Sources: [EuroMOMO](#) | [Flu News Europe](#) | [Influenzaneet](#)

ECDC assessment

Despite widespread and regular testing for influenza, reported influenza activity remains at a very low level, which is unusual. This is probably due to the impact of the various public health and social measures implemented to reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2.

Actions

ECDC and WHO monitor influenza activity in the WHO European Region. Data will be updated on a weekly basis until the end of the regular influenza season (week 20 data) and on a monthly basis during the interseason period. The data are available on the [Flu News Europe](#) website.

Ebola virus disease in Nzérékoré – Guinea – 2021

Opening date: 19 February 2021

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Epidemiological summary

Since the start of the outbreak (on 14 February 2021), and as of 25 May 2021, 23 EVD cases (16 confirmed and seven probable), including 12 deaths (from five confirmed and seven probable cases) have been identified. The most recently detected case was reported on 3 April 2021. Among the cases, five healthcare workers were infected, resulting in two deaths (one confirmed and one probable case). All cases have been reported from the N'Zerekore prefecture in the region of N'Zerekore. Ten patients with confirmed EVD have recovered. One case from the N'Zerekore region was reported in a person who escaped, having refused to go into isolation in a healthcare facility.

According to WHO, an initial cluster of seven cases began with a patient (index case) who died on 28 January 2021, after having visited two healthcare facilities and a traditional practitioner. Five family members who attended the funeral on 1 February and the traditional practitioner showed Ebola-like symptoms. Five of the seven cases died. Two unsafe burials took place for these EVD patients.

[Preliminary results](#) of genomic sequencing suggest a link between the 2021 and the 2013–2016 West Africa outbreaks. The re-emergence of the 2013-2016 West Africa epidemic strain would suggest that the index case was infected from a [persistent source](#).

A [vaccination campaign](#) began on 23 February in Gouecke, N'Zerekore, and vaccines have also been deployed to the Boke and Kankan regions. A ring vaccination strategy is being deployed, whereby healthcare workers, contacts of EVD cases, contacts of contacts and suspected contacts are being vaccinated. As of 25 May, 10 532 people have been vaccinated, in the Conakry, Kindia, and N'Zerekore regions. Currently there are no active contacts under follow-up.

The response is being conducted by the Ministry of Health of Guinea, WHO, and Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) partners. Measures are ongoing and WHO has supported the country in procuring an EVD vaccine, therapeutics, reagents, and personal protective equipment. To date, 32 960 vaccines have been deployed to Guinea. WHO considers the risk of spread in the country as very high, given the unknown size, duration and origin of the outbreak, the potentially large number of contacts, the potential spread to other parts of Guinea and neighbouring countries, and the limited response capacity on the ground.

As the outbreak is located in a porous border area, WHO is also liaising with health authorities from Liberia and Sierra Leone to enhance surveillance activities in their bordering districts as well as strengthening their testing capacity and conducting surveillance in health facilities. WHO is also in contact with the neighbouring countries of Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, and Guinea-Bissau. These countries are on high alert, however their overall [estimated state of readiness](#) lies below the required benchmark.

According to WHO, challenges remain in the surveillance and response, and include inadequate coordination in N'Zerekore, a lower number of alerts than expected from the community and therefore too few samples being tested, problems locating contacts lost to follow-up, problems with the isolation of suspected patients, and the need for additional staff to strengthen field operations which are limited by insufficient funds. Due to major challenges with surveillance and response, it is likely that there are undetected chains of transmission, posing a risk of further disease clusters and greater geographical spread.

Background: Guinea was one of the three most-affected countries in the 2013-2016 West Africa EVD outbreak, which was the largest since the virus was first discovered in 1976, and during which there were over 28 000 cases, including around 11 000 deaths. The outbreak started in Guinea and then moved across land borders to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Sources: [WHO regional office for Africa](#) | [Ministry of health of Guinea](#) | [Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire \(ANSSrec\)](#) | [WHO Disease Outbreak News](#) | [WHO Regional Office for Africa Twitter](#) | [ANSS report](#) | [Weekly Afro Bulletin](#) | [Africa CDC Outbreak Brief #10](#)

ECDC assessment

These EVD cases are the first cases of the disease reported in Guinea since 2016. Based on preliminary molecular studies, the hypothesis is that the virus re-emerged in a persistently infected person from the 2013–2016 outbreak. Nevertheless, importation via travellers from an Ebola virus-endemic country or a spill-over event from animal reservoirs cannot be ruled out as potential sources of the outbreak. Some bat species are reservoir hosts for Ebola virus in Central Africa. However, the evidence for competent animal reservoirs of the virus in West Africa is inconclusive, and the role of other animals, such as non-human primates as (intermediate) hosts remains unclear (see the [Threat Assessment Brief](#) published on 22 February 2021 for more information). The ongoing outbreak may spread to other areas within Guinea and/or to neighbouring countries. During the 2013–2016 outbreak in West Africa, Guinea acquired essential experience, which is an asset in order to be able to respond

adequately to this outbreak. However, the current epidemiological data and situation reports indicate issues with the timely identification and isolation of cases necessary to prevent further transmission. The COVID-19 pandemic and other ongoing outbreaks (e.g. Yellow Fever and measles) may also challenge the response.

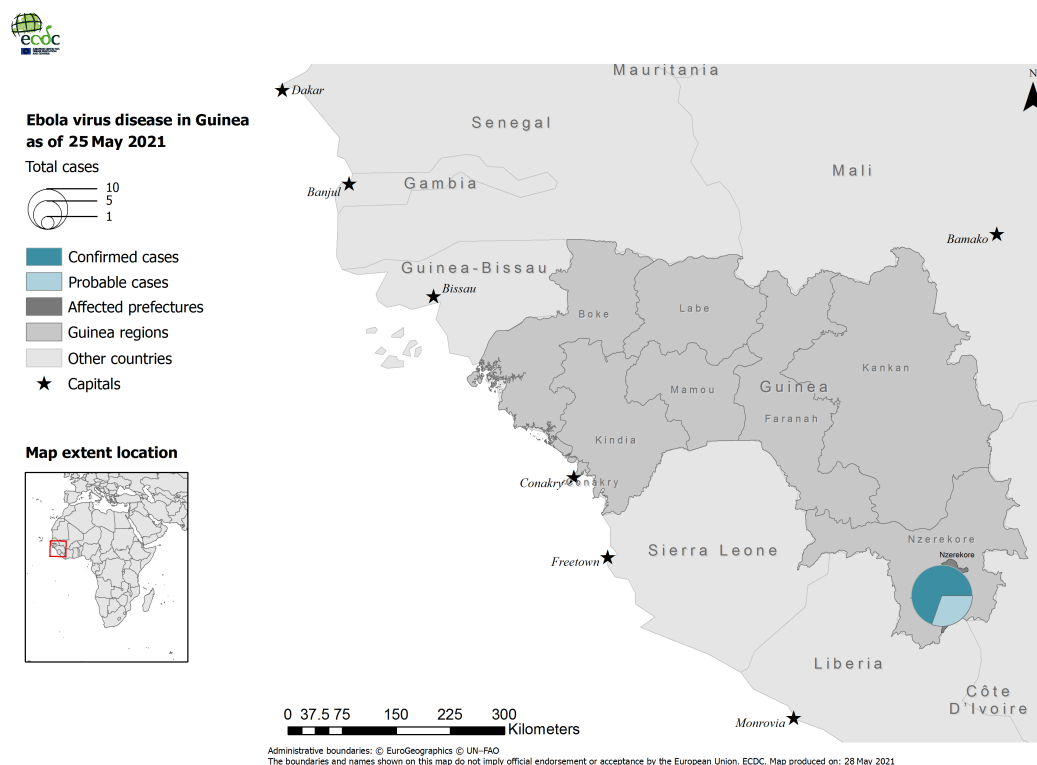
Overall, the current risk for European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) citizens living in or travelling to affected areas in Guinea is considered low. While disease in unvaccinated people is severe and most EU/EEA citizens are not vaccinated against the disease, there is a very low likelihood of EU/EEA citizens becoming infected in Guinea. The current risk for citizens in the EU/EEA is considered very low, as the likelihood of introduction and secondary transmission within the EU/EEA is very low.

Actions

ECDC is following the situation through its epidemic intelligence activities. ECDC published a threat assessment brief, [EVD outbreak in Guinea](#), on 22 February 2021, in which options for response measures are described.

Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable Ebola virus disease cases in Guinea, 2021

Source: ECDC



Chikungunya and dengue – Multi-country (World) – Monitoring global outbreaks

Opening date: 27 January 2017

Latest update: 28 May 2021

Epidemiological summary

Europe

Chikungunya virus disease: No autochthonous cases of chikungunya virus disease have been detected in mainland Europe in 2021.

Dengue: No autochthonous dengue cases have been detected in mainland Europe in 2021.

Americas and the Caribbean

Chikungunya virus disease:

Bolivia: In 2021, as of 15 May, Bolivia has reported 201 cases, including 21 laboratory-confirmed cases.

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[Brazil](#): In 2021, as of 8 May, Brazil has reported 25 807 probable cases.

[Colombia](#): In 2021, as of 15 May, Colombia has reported 20 suspected cases.

[Costa Rica](#): In 2021, as of 8 May, Costa Rica has reported 13 suspected cases.

[El Salvador](#): In 2021, as of 8 May, El Salvador has reported 32 suspected cases.

[Mexico](#): In 2021 and as of 15 May, Mexico has reported three confirmed cases.

[Paraguay](#): In 2021, as of 15 May, Paraguay has reported 66 suspected cases.

[Peru](#): In 2021, as of 8 May, Peru has reported 383 cases.

[Saint Lucia](#): In 2021, as of 15 May, Saint Lucia has reported one suspected cases.

[Venezuela](#): In 2021, as of 1 May, Venezuela has reported 17 suspected cases.

No updates are available for [Guatemala](#) and [Nicaragua](#).

Dengue:

In 2021, and as of 15 May 2021, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reported 323 729 suspected and confirmed dengue cases and 79 associated deaths, in the Americas region. The five countries reporting most cases are: Brazil (229 436), Peru (21 587), Nicaragua (16 465), Colombia (12 710), Paraguay (10 524). All four dengue virus serotypes (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4) are currently circulating in the Americas, which increases the risk of severe cases. The figures for each country of the Americas can be found on the [PAHO Health Information Platform](#).

On 20 May 2021 Guadeloupe [declared](#) the end of the dengue epidemic that began in October 2019 and ended in March 2021, lasting a total of 78 weeks.

No new updates are available for Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthelemy and Martinique the last since the last CDTR published on 23 April 2021.

Asia

Chikungunya virus disease:

[India](#): In 2021, as of 21 May, India has reported 8 170 suspected cases and 1 116 confirmed cases.

[Cambodia](#): In 2021, as of 23 May, media quoting health authorities have reported 100 cases in the Ratanakiri province of Cambodia.

[Malaysia](#): In 2021, as of 16 May, 492 cases have been reported across the country, with most of the cases being reported in Perak and Kuala Lumpur region according to Malaysia's Ministry of Health.

[Thailand](#): In 2021, as of 22 May, the country has reported 288 cases, with no associated deaths, affecting 32 provinces across the country.

Dengue:

[Cambodia](#): In 2021 and as of 8 May 2021, Cambodia reported 578 cases and one death. The number of cases reported in 2021 is 72.4% lower compared to the 2 095 cases that were reported in the same period in 2020.

[China](#): In March 2021, no cases and no deaths were reported in China. The number of cases reported is lower compared to the previous year and other recent years but follows the expected seasonal trend.

[Lao PDR](#): In 2021 and as of 8 May 2021, 231 cases were reported. This represents a 3.7-fold decrease compared to the same period in 2020 during which 858 cases were reported. The trend is within seasonally expected levels.

[Malaysia](#): In 2021 and as of 8 May 2021, Malaysia reported 9 715 cases and five deaths. Dengue activity has decreased in the cumulative number of cases and deaths in 2021 compared to the same period in 2020, during which 40 397 cases and 68 deaths were reported.

[Nepal](#): In 2021 and as of 15 May 2021, Nepal reported a total of 38 cases.

[Pakistan](#): In 2021 and as of 15 May 2021, Pakistan reported a total of 1 115 cases of dengue.

[The Philippines](#): In 2021 and as of 27 March 2021, the Philippines reported 17 630 dengue cases, including 63 deaths. The number of cases is 63% lower compared to the 47 249 cases that were reported in the same period in 2020.

[Singapore](#): In 2021 and as of 22 May 2021, Singapore reported a total of 2 627 cases.

[Sri Lanka](#): In 2021 and as of 21 May, Sri Lanka reported a total of 7 616 cases.

[Thailand](#): In 2021 and as of 21 May 2021, Thailand reported a total of 2 131 cases and no deaths.

[Vietnam](#): In 2021 and as of 9 May 2021, Vietnam reported 24 000 cases including five deaths. This represents a decrease of 7.3% in the number of cumulative cases, compared to the same period in 2020.

There are no new updates available from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Myanmar.

Africa

Chikungunya virus disease:

No cases of chikungunya virus disease have been reported in Africa in 2021.

Dengue:

[Réunion](#): In 2021 and as of 18 May 2021, 13 482 confirmed cases and 10 deaths have been reported. This is an increase of 7 294 cases since the last report on 21 April 2021. ECDC is monitoring dengue in Réunion in a dedicated threat, which was included in the last CDTR report dated 28 May 2021.

[Kenya](#): According to a report from [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies](#), a total of 553 cases have been reported in Mombasa and Lamu county since the start of 2021. A total of 349 dengue cases have been confirmed in Mombasa since the detection of the first cases in early March 2021, 305 cases reported for the month of April. The adjacent Lamu country has also reported a total of 224 positive cases.

There are no updates for Ethiopia, Mayotte, Mauritius, Mauritania or Senegal.

Australia and the Pacific

Chikungunya virus disease:

No cases of chikungunya virus disease have been reported in Australia and the Pacific in 2021.

Dengue:

[Australia](#): In 2021 and as of 18 May, one case of dengue has been reported in Australia.

[Cook Islands](#): In 2021 and as of 25 May, a total of 200 probable and confirmed cases have been reported. On 2 February 2021, an outbreak was declared by the Cook Islands Ministry of Health.

[French Polynesia](#): In 2021 and as of 09 May 2021, 10 probable dengue case were reported. In 2021, the proportion of dengue-like illness (DLI) cases among consultations at sentinel sites has remained below 2%.

[New Caledonia](#): In 2021 and as of 26 May, 101 cases have been reported.

There are no new updates available from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna and Fiji.

N.B: The data presented in this report originate from several sources, both official public health authorities and non-official sources such as news media. Data completeness depends on the availability of reports from surveillance systems and their accuracy, which varies between countries. All data should be interpreted with caution as there may be areas of under-reporting; reported figures may not reflect the actual epidemiological situation. Please note that case definitions may differ between countries and comparisons should be made with caution.

ECDC assessment

Chikungunya virus disease and dengue affect most countries in the tropics and sub-tropics. EU/EEA travellers to the affected areas should apply [personal protective measures against mosquito bites](#).

The current likelihood of the occurrence of local transmission events of chikungunya virus and dengue virus in mainland EU/EEA is very low, as the environmental conditions are not yet favourable to vector activity and virus replication.

More information is available on ECDC's dedicated webpage on autochthonous transmission of [chikungunya](#) and [dengue](#) virus in EU/EEA, as well as on the dengue [ECDC's factsheet](#).

Actions

ECDC monitors these threats through epidemic intelligence and reports on a monthly basis. A summary of the worldwide overview of [dengue](#) and [chikungunya virus disease](#) is available on ECDC's website.

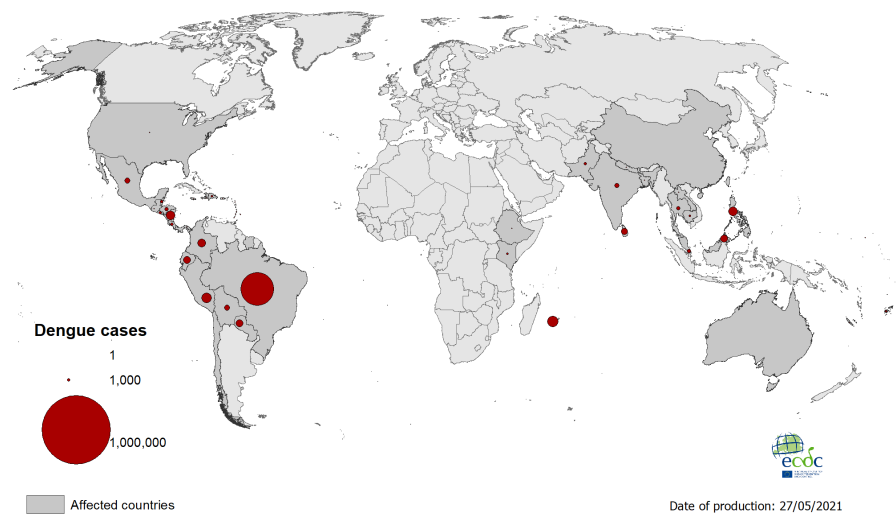
Geographical distribution of chikungunya virus disease cases reported worldwide, January to May 2021

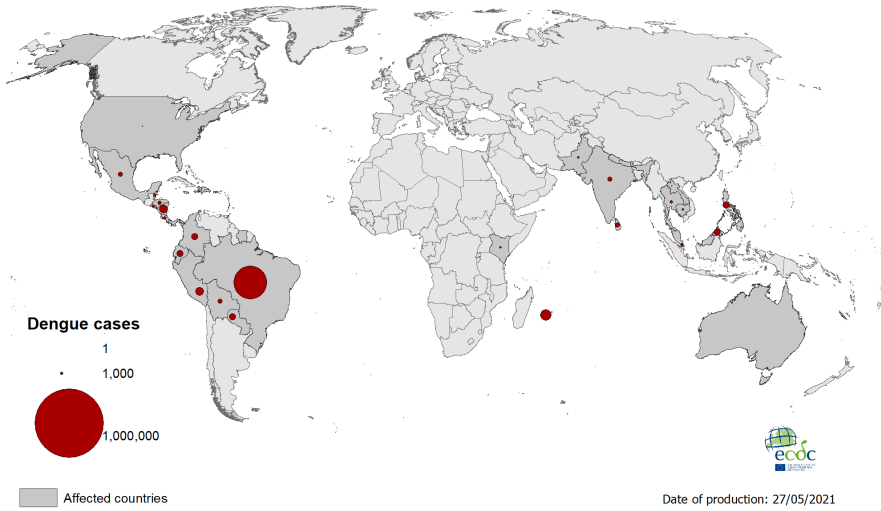
ECDC



Geographical distribution of chikungunya virus disease cases reported worldwide, March to May 2021

ECDC





The Communicable Disease Threat Report may include unconfirmed information which may later prove to be unsubstantiated.