## 医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

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識別番号・報告回数		•		報告日	第一報入手日	新医薬品		1成1円次2-注1割		
					2006. 2. 15 該当		パよし			
一般的名称		新鮮凍結人血漿			Feb 3. 情報源:[1]BBC News, UK, 2006 Feb 3. [2]Reuters alert.		公表国			
販売名(企業名)		新鮮凍結血漿「日赤」(日本赤十字社)		研え報告の公衣仏流			[1][2]レユニ オン [3]モーリ シャス			
	[1]レユニオン島で		スが猛烈な勢いで広	まり、患者数は2006年1月				使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等		
研究報告の概要	究 [3]モーリシャス当局はMahebourgにおいてチクングンヤウイルスによる新規患者2例を確認し、ウイルスを媒介するヒトスジシマカ									
	新	告企業の意見		今後の対応				·		
るとの報告である。			日本赤十字社では、輸血感染症対策として問診時に海外渡航歴の有無を確認し、帰国後4週間は献血不適としている。今後も引き続き、新たなウイルス等による感染症の発生状況等に関する情報の収集に努める。							

# ProMED情報(詳細)

1

記事番号	20060205-0040						
重要度	С						
タイトル	PROChikungunya – Mauritius and Reunion Island (07); Reunion						
感染症名	チクングンヤ						
主症状							
日付	2006/02/03						
流行国							
和訳概要	Fクングンヤーモーリシャスとレユニオン(07):レユニオン# [11]レユニオン 情報源:BBC News レユニオン島でチクングンヤが猛烈な勢いで広まり、患者数は先週だけで1万5千人で計5万人に達した。この疾患は致死的ではないが高熱と激痛をもたらす。治療法はなく、ワクチンもない。軍隊が派遣され、近日中に蚊の大量駆除が全島で行われる予定である。 [モデレータ注:1週間に15000例とは驚異的である。読者には地理と気候について興味があるだろう。レユニオンはマダガスカルの東に位置し、マダガスカル諸島の一部である。赤道と南回帰線との間にあるので海洋熱帯性気候である。季節はあいい乾季(5-10月)と腰かい雨季(11-4月)のニつに分かれる。今は雨季の真中であり、蚊族が最も活動的で多いときである。1946年までフランス領であり、現在はフランスの海外県] [2]レユニオン情報源:Reuters alert 入院管理局は9歳の患者がチクングンヤで死亡した、と発表した。 [3]モーリシャス 情報源:Le Mauricien モーリシャス当局はMahebourgにおいてチクングンヤの新規患者2例を確認し、ウイルスを媒介するヒトスジシマカ(Aedes albopictus)を駆除することを決定した。1月から2月2日までに15例が報告されている。 政府はヒトに感染を起こしうる蚊族を全て駆除するために機器を購入している。たとえ保健検査局が港湾や空港で目を光らせても、レユニオンからの旅客を検疫する協定は存在しない。保健省報道官は人を検疫する方法はあるが、対象は鳥インフルエンザとヒトーヒト感染を起こしうる致死的疾患に限られる、と語った。保健省は全ホテルと全医師に疑わしい症例を報告するよう求めた。 Dr. MI Issack 病理学者(細菌学)の個人的コメント モーリシャスでは2005年5月にチケングンヤのアウトブレイクがあり、週に数百名の患者が発生した。患者は6月には減り始め、9月までには時折みられる程度にまでなった。2006年1月の患者の多くは最近レユニオンに行った人たちであった。ところが最近10日ほどは渡航歴のない患者が増えている。幾人かの血液検体からウイルスが検出された。Mahebourgでの集団発生を別にすると他の患者は様々な地域で発生している。これまでのところ、チクングンヤの状況はレユニオンに比べればはるかに良い。2005年12月は大変乾燥しており、夏の豪雨は1月23日まで始まらなかった。						

## 情報詳細【和文】

チクングンヤーモーリシャスとレユニオン(07):レユニオン#

[1]レユニオン

情報源:BBC News

レユニオン島でチクングンヤが猛烈な勢いで広まり、患者数は先週だけで1万5千人で計5万人に達した。この疾患は致死的ではないが高熱と激痛をもたらす。治療法はなく、ワクチンもない。軍隊が派遣され、近日

中に蚊の大量駆除が全島で行われる予定である。

[モデレータ注:1週間に15000例とは驚異的である。読者には地理と気候について興味があるだろう。レユニオンはマダガスカルの東に位置し、マダガスカル諸島の一部である。赤道と南回帰線との間にあるので海洋熱帯性気候である。季節は涼しい乾季(5-10月)と暖かい雨季(11-4月)の二つに分かれる。今は雨季の真中であり、蚊族が最も活動的で多いときである。1946年までフランス領であり、現在はフランスの海外県] 「27レユニオン

情報源:Reuters alert

入院管理局は9歳の患者がチクングンヤで死亡した、と発表した。

[3]モーリシャス

情報源:Le Mauricien

モーリシャス当局はMahebourgにおいてチクングンヤの新規患者2例を確認し、ウイルスを媒介するヒトスジシマカ(Aedes albopictus)を駆除することを決定した。1月から2月2日までに15例が報告されている。 政府はヒトに感染を起こしうる蚊族を全て駆除するために機器を購入している。たとえ保健検査局が港湾や空港で目を光らせても、レユニオンからの旅客を検疫する協定は存在しない。保健省報道官は人を検疫す

る方法はあるが、対象は鳥インフルエンザとヒトーヒト感染を起こしうる致死的疾患に限られる、と語った。保健省は全ホテルと全医師に疑わしい症例を報告するよう求めた。

Dr. MI Issack 病理学者(細菌学)の個人的コメント

モーリシャスでは2005年5月にチクングンヤのアウトブレイクがあり、週に数百名の患者が発生した。患者は6月には減り始め、9月までには時折みられる程度にまでなった。2006年1月の患者の多くは最近レユニオンに行った人たちであった。ところが最近10日ほどは渡航歴のない患者が増えている。幾人かの血液検体からウイルスが検出された。Mahebourgでの集団発生を別にすると他の患者は様々な地域で発生している。これまでのところ、チクングンヤの状況はレユニオンに比べればはるかに良い。2005年12月は大変乾燥しており、夏の豪雨は1月23日まで始まらなかった。

情報詳細【英文】

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**Archive Number** 20060204.0358

Published Date 04-FEB-2006

Subject PRO/EDR> Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (07): Reunion

CHIKUNGUNYA - MAURITIUS AND REUNION ISLAND (07): REUNION

A ProMED-mail post

<http://www.promedmail.org>

ProMED-mail is a program of the

International Society for Infectious Diseases

<http://www.isid.org>

In this issue:

- [1] Reunion update
- [2] Reunion fatal case
- [3] Mauritius

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[1] Reunion

Date: Fri, 3 Feb 2006 05:56:22 -0500 (EST)
From: A-Lan Banks <A-Lan.Banks@thomson.com>

Source: BBC News, UK, 3 Feb 2006 [edited]

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4674376.stm>

A crippling mosquito-borne disease is spreading at an accelerating rate on the French Indian Ocean island of Reunion, health officials say.

They say the number of cases of the viral illness, known as chikungunya, had risen to 50 000, an increase of 15 000 in the past week alone

The disease is not fatal, but those affected suffer high fever and severe pain. There is no cure or vaccine.

Hundreds of troops have been deployed on the island to eradicate mosquitoes.

Officials said the troops would be spraying the whole island against mosquitoes in the coming days.

The latest outbreak was first noticed there in February 2005 - but has spread at an accelerating rate since December.

Meanwhile, neighboring territories are mobilizing to contain the disease.

On the Seychelles - where 2,000 cases have been reported in the past 4 weeks - the army has been mobilized to exterminate mosquitoes, Reuters news agency reports.

The authorities in Madagascar also fear the disease may have reached their island, AFP news agency says.

Chikungunya fever is named after a Swahili word meaning "that which bends up" - referring to the stooped posture of those afflicted.

[The spreading speed at 15 000 cases per week, or 2143 per day, is incredible. A bit of geography and climate may be of interest to our readers. Reunion is located east of Madagascar and is a part of the Madagascar archipelago. Situated between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn, Reunion's climate is of tropical type (southern

hemisphere) with oceanic influence. The island is home to one of the world's most active volcances. There are 2 seasons: cool or dry season (May till October) and warm or wet season (November till April). Currently it is in the middle of the warm season when mosquitoes are most active and proliferative. The island was ruled as a colony until 1946, when it was made a "department" (=department), or administrative unit, of France. - Mod.RY]

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[2] Reunion - fatal case

Date: 4 Feb 2006

From: ProMED-mail promed@promedmail.org>

Source: Reuters alert [edited]

<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L04459988.htm>

A crippling mosquito-borne disease has claimed its first life and infected more than 50 000 people on the volcanic French island of Reunion, spooking tourists in the region, local authorities said.

The "chikungunya" disease, which is extremely painful and causes high fever, was not previously thought to be lethal and there is no known cure or vaccine.

The Reunion Regional Agency for Hospitalisation said late on Friday the virus was the only explanation for the death of a 9-year-old in January [2006].

The "chikungunya" fever is named after a Swahili word meaning "that which bends up," referring to the stooped posture of those afflicted.

First recognised in epidemic form in East Africa in 1952, it also leaves immune systems weak, providing opportunities for other diseases to set in.

The disease, which has already travelled to the nearby Indian Ocean islands of Seychelles, Mauritius and Mayotte, has prompted tourists to cancel bookings.

Since 23 Jan [2006], the Reunion Committee on Tourism said at least 1500 tours had been cancelled and the costs incurred from cancellations over the past 2 weeks were equal to its annual advertising budget. It did not provide any figures.

On Thursday [2 Feb 2006], Seychelles said it had mobilised its army to control the virus which has infected 2000 of the idyllic archipelago's 80 000 people.

Reunion last week earmarked \$720 000 to fight the outbreak, drafting 400 extra troops to help fight the mosquitoes that have spread the disease for nearly a year.

In neighbouring Mauritius, authorities are screening people at the airport and port, spraying places near hotels and guest houses and warning the public to take precautions.

The Reunion authorities said they planned to set up a scientific committee to better understand the disease. They said they had registered some 25 deaths citing the virus as a possible cause.

Authorities say people should remove stagnant water, use mosquito repellents and bed nets and spray bedrooms at night.

ProMED-mail
cpromed@promedmail.org>

[Fatalities are not commonly seen with chikungunya. More information on these above mentioned cases would be appreciated. - Mod.MPP]

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[3] Mauritius

Date: Fri, 3 Feb 2006 14:43:53 -0500 (EST) From: Mohammad Issack <missack@intnet.mu>

Source: Le Mauricien, 3 Feb 2006 [trans. and edited]

Mauritian authorities are on high alert after the identification of 2 confirmed cases of Chikungunya in Mahebourg. A ministerial committee is chaired by the Prime Minister, Navin Ramgoolam, to decide on measures to take to prevent infection by the \_Aedes albopictus\_ mosquito, which transmits this viral illness that is characterized mainly by fever, muscular pain and joint swellings. 15 cases have been registered from January up to 2 Feb 2006; the ministry of Health in 2005 detected 3500 cases that it prefers to call suspected cases of Chikungunya.

The government is buying equipment for disinfection in order to destroy all mosquitoes liable to infect people. [Even if] the port and the airport are watched closely by the Health Inspectorate Division, there is no protocol to quarantine travellers arriving from Reunion Island. A spokesman for the Ministry of Health said this morning [3 Feb] that provisions for keeping people in quarantine exist [only] in protocols on avian influenza and in cases of a potentially fatal illness that is transmissible from person to person. The Ministry of Health is requesting all hotels and all medical practitioners in private practice to notify any suspect case.

#### Personal comment:

In Mauritius, the peak of the Chikungunya outbreak occurred in May [2005] when several hundred cases were reported per week. The number of cases started to fall in June and by September, only occasional cases were reported. Most cases reported in January [2006] occurred in people who had a history of recent travel to Reunion Island. However, in the [last] 10 days, some cases in people without history of travel have been reported. Some have been confirmed by virus isolation in tissue culture from blood samples. With the exception of the cluster in Mahebourg, the other cases live in different regions of Mauritius.

Up to now, the situation with Chikungunya virus has been much less dramatic than in Reunion Island. However, this may change. December [2005] was very dry in Mauritius, and heavy summer rainfall did not occur until 23 Jan 2006.

Dr. M. I. Issack
Pathologist (Microbiology)
Central Health Laboratory
Mauritius
<missack@intnet.mu>

[ProMED is grateful for the timely information and comment given by Dr. M. I. Issack from Mauritius. In the wake of the extraordinary epidemic of chikungunya on Reunion Island, spread of the epidemic to other islands seems inevitable. - Mod.RY]

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[see also:
Chikungunya - Madagascar: susp., RFI 20060202.0340
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (06): Reunion 20060203.0343
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (05): Reunion 20060131.0306
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (04): Reunion 20060127.0254
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (03): Reunion 20060124.0230
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (02): Reunion 20060121.0202
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island: Reunion 20060102.0007
2005
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (04): Reunion 20051231.3716
Chikungunya - Mayotte, Reunion, Comoros 20050913.2707
Chikungunya - Indonesia (Tangerang) 20050717.2059
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (03) 20050624.1770
Deaths at sea - France (Reunion Island): RFI 20050622.1759
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (2) 20050520.1384
Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island
                                               20050519.1372
Chikungunya - Indonesia (West Lombok)
                                               20050422.1121
Chikungunya - Comoros (Ngazidja)
                                               20050405.0986
                                               20050223.0581
Chikungunya - Sri Lanka (02)
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医薬品 医薬部外品 化粧品

研究報告 調査報告書

識別都	番号・報告回数		·	報告		第一報入手日 2006年2月28日	新医	<b>薬品等の区分</b> 該当なし	厚生労働省処理欄
販売	NA称 ②ポリコ 包名 ①ヘブフ	HBs 人免疫グロフ チレングリコール ブリン(ベネシス ヘブスブリン-IE	処理抗 HBs 人免疫グ )		研究報告の 公表状況	ProMED2006022	5.0619	公表国 フランス	
がった。	モーリシャス政府によると、先週に患者数は 341 人から 962 人に増加した。         報告         の概							での他参考事項等  代表として静注用ヘブスブリンーIH の記載を示す。 2. 重要な基本的注意 (1)本剤の原材料となる血液については、HBs抗原、抗 HCV 抗体、抗 HIV-1 抗体、抗 HIV-2 抗体陰性で、かつ ALT (GPT) 値でスクリーニングを実施している。更に、プールした試験血漿については、HIV-1、HBV 及び HCV について核酸増幅検査(NAT)を実施し、適合した血漿を本剤の製造に使用しているが、当該 NAT の検出限界以下のウイルスが混入している可能性が常に存在する。本剤は、以上の検査に適合した高力価の抗 HBs 抗体を含有する血漿を原料として、Cohn の低温エタノール分画で得た画分からポリエチレングリ	
との報 血漿分 ウイル									



Archive Number 20060225.0619
Published Date 25-FEB-2006
Subject PRO/EDR> Chikungunya - Indian Ocean update (03): spread to France

A ProMED-mail post
<a href="http://www.promedmail.org">http://www.promedmail.org</a>
ProMED-mail is a program of the
International Society for Infectious Diseases
<a href="http://www.isid.org">http://www.isid.org</a>

Date: Sat, 25 Feb 2006 07:14:58 -0500 (EST)

From: Mary Marshall <a href="mailto:Kropical.forestry@btinternet.com">tropical.forestry@btinternet.com</a>

Source: Reuters Alertnet, 25 Feb 2006 [edited]

<a href="http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L25768324.htm">http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L25768324.htm</a>

Doctors in mainland France have detected a mosquitoborne disease among people returning from the Indian Ocean region, where the virus is spreading rapidly, a senior health official said on Saturday.

France's health minister has blamed "Chikungunya" fever, for which there is no known cure or vaccine, for directly or indirectly killing 77 people on the French island of [the] Reunion off the south east coast of Africa. French health officials say 157 000 people have now been infected by the disease on Reunion, about one in 5 of the population.

"We have people returning from Reunion who have symptoms of chikungunya and their diagnoses have been confirmed," Francois Bricaire, head of the infectious diseases service at Pitie-Salpetriere hospital in Paris, told Europe 1 radio. "It's not surprising, quite simply because of the contacts between the island of Reunion and mainland France." He said about 30 cases had been found by his service and it was likely that other medical services had detected cases. The disease can only spread via mosquitoes and Bricaire did not say whether the people with symptoms were confined or allowed home.

Health minister Xavier Bertrand told Europe 1 that the mosquito which carries the virus could be present in south eastern France but gave no details. The illness, which has also been found in the nearby Indian Ocean islands of the Seychelles and Mauritius [and Mayotte. – Mod.RY], is marked by high fever and severe rashes. Most people recover but it is extremely painful.

The number of people infected in Mauritius has risen to 962 from 341 the previous week, the Mauritius government said.

French prime minister Dominique de Villepin is due to travel to Reunion on Sunday. He faces growing criticism over the failure to prevent the disease spreading and said this week that the entire island should be cleared of mosquitoes.

The spread of chikungunya is likely to increase health concerns in France following confirmation of the presence of the deadly H5N1 strain of bird flu at a farm in the east of the country where thousands of turkeys died.

First recognised in East Africa in 1952, chikungunya leaves the immune system weak, [providing] opportunities for other diseases to set in. The name comes from the Swahili for stooped walk, referring to the posture of those afflicted.

Reunion is a popular tourist destination for European travellers. The Reunion Committee on Tourism has reported tour cancellations but has not provided figures for costs incurred.

Mary Marshall <a href="mailto:tropical.forestry@btinternet.com">tropical.forestry@btinternet.com</a>

[No further details were given in terms of the exact number or the laboratory results of the infected people returning from chikungunya-affected islands in the Indian Ocean - Mod.RY]

### [see also:

Chikungunya - Indian Ocean update (02): Reunion 20060224.0609

Chikungunya - India (AP): susp. 20060220,0551

Chikungunya virus vaccine 20060219.0544

Chikungunya - Indian Ocean update 20060218.0525

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (10): Mauritius 20060216,0509

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (09): Reunion 20060214,0491

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (08): Reunion 20060205.0378

Chikungunya – Mauritius and Reunion Island (07): Reunion 20060204.0358

Chikungunya - Madagascar: susp., RFI 20060202.0340

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (06): Reunion 20060203.0343

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (05): Reunion 20060131.0306

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (04): Reunion 20060127.0254

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (03): Reunion 20060124.0230

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (02): Reunion 20060121.0202

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island: Reunion 20060102.0007 2005

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (04): Reunion 20051231.3716

Chikungunya - Mayotte, Reunion, Comoros 20050913.2707

Chikungunya - Indonesia (Tangerang) 20050717.2059

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (03) 20050624.1770

Deaths at sea - France (Reunion Island): RFI 20050622.1759

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island (2) 20050520.1384

Chikungunya - Mauritius and Reunion Island 20050519.1372

Chikungunya – Indonesia (West Lombok) 20050422.1121

Chikungunya - Comoros (Ngazidja) 20050405.0986]

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