

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Three Indonesian Clusters of H5N1 Virus Infection in 2005

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## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND**

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Since 2003, the widespread ongoing epizootic of avian influenza A (H5N1) among poultry and birds has resulted in human H5N1 cases in 10 countries. The first case of H5N1 virus infection in Indonesia was identified in July 2005.

**METHODS**

We investigated three clusters of Indonesian cases with at least two ill persons hospitalized with laboratory evidence of H5N1 virus infection from June through October 2005. Epidemiologic, clinical, and virologic data on these patients were collected and analyzed.

**RESULTS**

Severe disease occurred among all three clusters, including deaths in two clusters. Mild illness in children was documented in two clusters. The median age of the eight patients was 8.5 years (range, 1 to 38). Four patients required mechanical ventilation, and four of the eight patients (50%) died. In each cluster, patients with H5N1 virus infection were members of the same family, and most lived in the same home. In two clusters, the source of H5N1 virus infection in the index patient was not determined. Virus isolates were available for one patient in each of two clusters, and molecular sequence analyses determined that the isolates were clade 2 H5N1 viruses of avian origin.

**CONCLUSIONS**

In 2005 in Indonesia, clusters of human infection with clade 2 H5N1 viruses included mild, severe, and fatal cases among family members.

**T**HE AVIAN INFLUENZA A (H5N1) EPIZOOTIC has resulted in sporadic human cases and case clusters. Previously, H5N1 case clustering was observed in cousins in 1997<sup>1</sup> and in a father and son in 2003.<sup>2</sup> H5N1 clustering was described in 2004–2005 but without sufficient information to assess whether human-to-human transmission had occurred.<sup>3</sup> Although only one likely instance of limited human-to-human transmission of H5N1 virus was detailed in Thailand in 2004,<sup>4</sup> the investigation of case clusters is critically important, since an increase in clusters could suggest greater transmissibility of H5N1 viruses.

Since 2003, H5N1 outbreaks in poultry have occurred throughout Indonesia.<sup>5–7</sup> Indonesia's first human H5N1 case was confirmed in July 2005, and three clusters were noted among H5N1 cases through October 2005. In this report, we describe the epidemiologic, clinical, and virologic findings of the three H5N1 case clusters.

## METHODS

### EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

After notification of a suspected case of H5N1, the Ministry of Health in Indonesia initiated an investigation with the assistance of public health authorities and the World Health Organization (WHO). Investigators collected nasal and throat swabs, tracheal aspirates (if available), and serum specimens from patients who were suspected of having the disease; all specimens were tested for the presence of H5N1 virus. Laboratory evidence of H5N1 was defined as virus isolation or detection of H5N1 viral RNA by testing of respiratory specimens or serologically by detection of H5N1 neutralizing antibodies. Cases were classified as suspected, probable, or confirmed H5N1 virus infection, according to WHO definitions.<sup>8</sup>

We collected epidemiologic and clinical data for patients with confirmed H5N1 virus infection and their contacts through interviews and a review of medical records. Contacts of patients with H5N1 infection were followed for illness. Environmental, poultry, and other avian specimens, if available, were tested for H5N1 virus. Clinical, epidemiologic, and laboratory data were analyzed with the use of descriptive statistics. We defined a cluster of H5N1 cases as consisting of at least two persons who had disease with laboratory evidence of H5N1 virus among household members, rela-

tives, or other contacts. This study was part of an ongoing public health investigation of outbreaks of H5N1 virus infection and was determined by the Ministry of Health to be exempt from approval from institutional review boards in Indonesia.

### LABORATORY INVESTIGATION

Indonesian laboratories screened clinical specimens from patients with suspected H5N1 infection for the virus. Respiratory and serum specimens were shipped frozen to WHO H5 Reference Laboratories for H5N1 testing by real-time reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), viral culture, molecular sequencing, antiviral resistance testing, microneutralization, and Western blot analyses (see the Supplementary Appendix, available with the full text of this article at [www.nejm.org](http://www.nejm.org)).

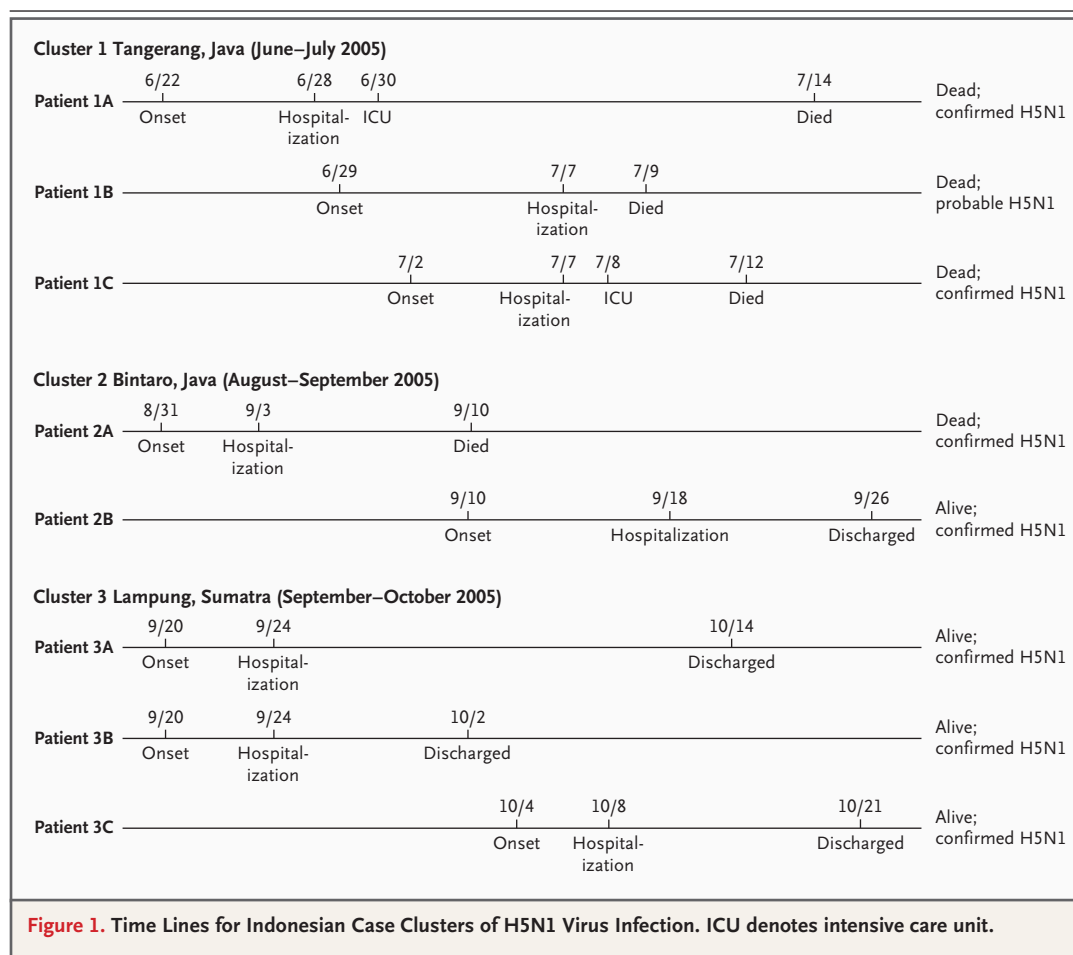
## RESULTS

Among eight previously healthy patients in three unrelated clusters, there were seven confirmed cases of H5N1 virus infection and one probable case (Fig. 1). The median age of the patients was 8.5 years (range, 1 to 38), and four of the eight patients (50%) died, including two adults and two children.

### CLUSTER 1

This cluster included three of five family members living together in a suburb west of Jakarta. Patient 1A, an 8-year-old girl in whom fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, and rhinorrhea developed, was hospitalized with pneumonia 6 days after the onset of symptoms. She was treated with albuterol, fluticasone, ceftriaxone, meropenem, ciprofloxacin, vancomycin, gentamicin, amikacin, linezolid, and mechanical ventilation for respiratory failure, but she died on the 26th day of illness. Serum specimens collected late in her illness showed evidence of acute H5N1 virus infection on microneutralization assay.

Patient 1B was a 1-year-old girl in whom fever developed 1 week after the onset of illness in her sister (Patient 1A). On the ninth day of illness, Patient 1B was hospitalized with fever, rhinorrhea, cough, diarrhea, and vomiting, and she received the diagnosis of pneumonia. She was placed on mechanical ventilation but died on the 12th day of illness. No specimens were available for H5N1 testing.



Patient 1C, who worked as a government auditor, was the 38-year-old father of Patients 1A and 1B. He had close contact with his sick daughters at home and during their hospitalizations. He had onset of fever 3 and 9 days, respectively, after the onset of his daughters' illnesses. On the seventh day of illness, he was hospitalized with pneumonia and was treated with albuterol, budesonide, aminophylline, dexamethasone, meropenem, ceftriaxone, and linezolid. Despite mechanical ventilation, he died on the 11th day of illness. H5N1 virus was isolated from a throat swab collected on day 7.

The three patients in cluster 1 reported having had no contact with poultry, wild birds, other animals, or any sick persons besides family members before the onset of illness. Family members shared a bed after the onset of illness and before hospitalization. Patient 1C's wife, son, and two housekeepers living in the home remained well. Of the 173 contacts who were followed for 2 weeks

(8 household members and neighbors, 143 health care workers, and 22 coworkers), no other ill persons were identified.

#### CLUSTER 2

This cluster included two relatives living near south Jakarta. On August 31, fever, rhinorrhea, and cough developed in a 37-year-old woman (Patient 2A). On the seventh day of illness, she was hospitalized with fever, shock, and respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation. Methylprednisolone, levofloxacin, and meropenem were administered, and oseltamivir was given on the 10th day of illness. She died 11 days after the onset of illness; H5N1 virus was isolated from tracheal aspirate.

Patient 2B was a 9-year-old boy who lived temporarily with Patient 2A (his aunt) during her illness. Three days after his aunt was hospitalized, he had onset of fever. He was hospitalized on the ninth day of illness, with persistent fever, sore throat, and tachypnea. No supplemental oxygen,

antibiotics, or antiviral treatment was administered, and his fever resolved on the 10th day of illness. The presence of H5N1 virus was confirmed by RT-PCR in respiratory specimens obtained on the fourth day of illness.

Patients 2A and 2B did not report having had contact with poultry, wild birds, other animals, or other ill persons, but chickens died nearby, and poultry were slaughtered daily approximately 50 m from the home. In her home garden, Patient 2A used fertilizer containing poultry feces that tested positive for H5N1 by RT-PCR. Of the 132 contacts of Patients 2A and 2B (76 household members and neighbors and 56 health care workers), no other ill persons were identified.

### CLUSTER 3

Three relatives living in the same rural village in southern Sumatra made up the third cluster. In mid-September 2005, backyard chickens started dying in the village. Three days after holding two dead chickens, Patient 3A, a 21-year-old man with a history of smoking cigarettes, had an onset of fever, chills, rhinorrhea, cough, and headache. On the fifth day of illness, he was hospitalized with pneumonia and treated with ceftriaxone. Oseltamivir was started on the seventh day of illness. One week later, his respiratory status worsened, requiring supplemental oxygen, and a pleural effusion was noted on chest radiography. His condition improved, and he was discharged on day 25 of illness. A throat swab that was collected on admission tested positive for H5N1 by RT-PCR. H5N1 virus was isolated from a lung specimen obtained from a chicken close to the home.

Patient 3B, the 5-year-old brother of Patient 3A, had an onset of illness (fever, rhinorrhea, and cough) on the same day as Patient 3A, was hospitalized on the fifth day of illness, recovered without treatment, and was discharged 9 days later. Serologic confirmation of H5N1 virus infection was made more than 3 months later for Patient 3B. Patient 3C was the 4-year-old son of a sister of Patient 3A and Patient 3B. He lived in a separate home and did not have contact with his uncles during their illnesses but moved to their home after they were hospitalized. Patient 3C did not have any known contact with ill persons or with sick or dead poultry, but his mother had handled dead chickens and buried them. On October 4, fever, rhinorrhea, and dry cough developed in Patient 3C, but the fever lasted only 2 days. After

a throat specimen tested positive for H5N1 by RT-PCR, he was hospitalized on day 5 and treatment with oseltamivir was started. A chest radiograph on day 7 revealed mild bilateral perihilar and interstitial infiltrates. He remained afebrile, received oseltamivir for 7 days, and was discharged 17 days after the onset of illness. Of the 33 household and neighborhood contacts that were followed for 2 weeks, all others remained well.

### CLINICAL FINDINGS

The median time from the onset of illness to hospitalization was 7 days (range, 5 to 9) (Table 1). All patients with fatal disease presented with fever, bilateral pneumonia, and respiratory distress, and three patients presented with leukopenia, lymphopenia, and moderate thrombocytopenia. In all five patients with severe disease, including four who required mechanical ventilation, hypoxemia or hypoxia either was present on admission or developed later, requiring supplemental oxygen. None of the three mild cases required supplemental oxygen. Patients 2B and 3C had normal leukocyte, lymphocyte, and platelet counts on admission and had fever for 2 and 10 days, respectively. Only Patients 2A, 3A, and 3C received treatment with oseltamivir, beginning on illness days 10, 7, and 5, respectively. Six patients received antibiotics to treat possible bacterial coinfection, but no invasive bacterial infections were identified.

Of six patients whose serum albumin levels were measured either at or close to their hospital admission, four patients with fatal disease had hypoalbuminemia (albumin range, 2.2 to 3.1 g per deciliter). One patient with severe but nonfatal disease had an albumin level of 2.4 g per deciliter, and one patient with very mild disease had a level of 4.3 g per deciliter. Four patients with severe disease had moderately elevated levels of aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase, with levels of aspartate aminotransferase higher than those of alanine aminotransferase, at or shortly after admission, as compared with one patient with mild disease who had normal levels.

### H5N1 TESTING

H5N1 virus was isolated from a throat swab from Patient 1C on illness day 7 and from a tracheal aspirate from Patient 2A on day 10 (Table 2). Molecular sequencing of H5N1 viruses isolated from Patient 1C (A/Indonesia/5/2005) and Patient 2A

**Table 1.** Clinical Data for Patients from Three Indonesian Clusters of H5N1 Virus Infection in 2005.\*

Patient No.	Age	Sex	Chronic Conditions	Day of Illness at Hospital Admission	Symptoms and Signs	Findings on Admission					
						Temperature °C	Respiratory Rate breaths/min	Total White-Cell Count per cubic millimeter	Absolute Lymphocyte Count	Platelet Count	Chest Radiography
1A	8 yr	F	None	7	Fever, 7 days; cough, headache, nausea, vomiting	38	40	1780	445	185,000	Bilateral infiltrates
1B	1	F	None	7	Fever, 7 days; cough, 2 days; rhinorrhea and diarrhea, 3 days; dyspnea, 1 day	38.8	25	4200	NA	221,000	Bilateral infiltrates
1C	38	M	History of cigarette smoking	7	Fever, cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, abdominal pain	39.3	34	2310	NA	146,000	Bilateral infiltrates
2A	37	F	None	7	Fever, 7 days; rhinorrhea, cough, shortness of breath, hypotension	39	42	2980	NA	208,000	Bilateral infiltrates
2B	9	M	None	9	Fever, 9 days; sore throat	38.8	34	7600	2356	313,000	Not done
3A	21	M	History of cigarette smoking	5	Fever, cough, 5 days	38.3	48	5000	850	145,000	Bilateral infiltrates
3B	5	M	None	5	Fever, rhinorrhea, cough, headache, 5 days	NA	NA	2900	1421	138,000	Not done
3C	4	M	None	5	Fever, rhinorrhea, cough, 2 days; all symptoms resolved 3 days before admission	37	30	7600	4256	373,000	Mild bilateral interstitial and perihilar infiltrates

\* NA denotes not available.

(A/Indonesia/6/2005) indicated that both H5N1 viruses were of the Z genotype. In addition, all eight genes of both H5N1 viruses were of avian origin and were clade 2 viruses, as defined previously.<sup>9</sup> Both A/Indonesia/5/2005 and A/Indonesia/6/2005 had M2 gene sequences, indicating susceptibility to adamantanes. Sequencing of the neuraminidase genes and assaying for susceptibility to neuramin-

idase inhibitors found that both H5N1 viruses were sensitive to such agents. Of the five patients whose disease was confirmed by RT-PCR, the same specimens tested negative by rapid antigen testing. Throat swabs had a higher yield for detection of H5N1 virus by RT-PCR assay and viral isolation than did nasal swabs. A throat swab from Patient 3B was positive on RT-PCR assay on illness day 8,

Table 1. (Continued.)

Maximum Temperature	Mechanical Ventilation	Oseltamivir Treatment	Corticosteroid Therapy	Time from Onset to Death or Discharge	Outcome
°C				days	
39.2	Yes (on hospital day 2, illness day 8)	No	Yes	22	Death
38.8	Yes (on hospital day 2, illness day 11)	No	Yes	8	Death
40.0	Yes (on admission, illness day 7)	No	Yes	11	Death
41.0	Yes (on admission, illness day 7)	Yes (on illness day 10, started on 75 mg twice daily orally for 1 day)	Yes	11	Death
38.8	No	No	No	17	Recovery
38.3	No	Yes (on illness day 7, started on 75 mg twice daily orally for 5 days)	Yes	25	Recovery
NA	No	No	No	14	Recovery
37.0	No	Yes (on illness day 5, started on 35 mg twice daily orally for 7 days)	No	17	Recovery

even though the patient had fever for only 2 days and began receiving oseltamivir on day 5.

#### DISCUSSION

Our study documents clusters of clade 2 H5N1 virus infection among Indonesian families. These findings and other reports of clusters among family members and relatives in Hong Kong, Vietnam, Thailand, China, Azerbaijan, and Turkey<sup>1-4,10-14</sup>

raise questions as to whether genetic or other factors may predispose some persons to H5N1 virus infection or to severe disease. Since the completion of this investigation, additional H5N1 case clusters have been identified in Indonesia, including a large cluster in northern Sumatra in May 2006. WHO recommends close follow-up and oseltamivir chemoprophylaxis for household members and relatives of patients with H5N1 virus infection who had close contact either with the pa-

**Table 2.** Results of Laboratory Testing for H5N1 Virus Infection from Patients in Three Indonesian Clusters in 2005.\*

Patient No.	Age yr	Sex	Days after Onset Specimen Collected	Specimen	Rapid Test†	RT-PCR (HA/H5)‡	MN Titer	H5N1 Virus Isolated	H5N1 Case Classification
1A	8	F	17	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N	INDO N, N	WHO 1:320	No	Confirmed
1B	1	F	11	Serum	—	—	1:640	—	Probable
1C	38	M	7	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N, N	P, P	N	Yes: A/Indo/5/2005 (from throat swab)	Confirmed
2A	37	F	7	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N, N	N, P	N	No	Confirmed
2B	9	M	4	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N, N	N, P	N	No	Confirmed
3A	21	M	5	Throat swab, serum	N, N	P	1:80	Yes: A/Indo/6/2005 (from tracheal aspirate)	Confirmed
3B	5	M	5	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N, N	N, N	1:20	No	Confirmed
3C	4	M	1	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N, N	N, P	1:320	No	Confirmed
			8	Nasal and throat swabs, serum	N, N	N, P	N	No	Confirmed

\* HA denotes hemagglutinin, MN microneutralization, INDO Indonesian laboratory, WHO World Health Organization H5 Reference Laboratory, N negative, and P positive. A dash indicates that the indicated test was not performed.  
 † Only nasal- and throat-swab specimens were analyzed by the rapid antigen test.  
 ‡ HA/H5 refers to H5 hemagglutinin-specific primers and probes.  
 § Tracheal aspirate from this patient was not analyzed by the rapid antigen test.

tient with the disease or with sick or dead poultry.<sup>15</sup> Prompt antiviral treatment of any associated identified ill persons is also recommended.

We identified three pediatric patients with clinically mild disease in two clusters. This finding is consistent with data from 1997, when most pediatric patients with H5N1 virus infection in Hong Kong had relatively mild disease.<sup>16,17</sup> Another study identified mild and asymptomatic H5N1 virus infection in two adult health care workers in 1997.<sup>18</sup> Identification of three mild H5N1 cases in this study and one case in Turkey (as reported by Oner et al.<sup>12</sup> elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*) has implications for surveillance, since most H5N1 case findings have focused on patients who were hospitalized with severe pneumonia.

We were not able to determine the source of H5N1 virus infection for the index patients in two clusters, and transmission through contact with environmentally contaminated material remains a possibility. In the first cluster, a caged bird with H5N1 virus infection near the home suggested the possibility of environmental contamination with H5N1 virus, although no virus was detected around the residence. The index patient in the second cluster could have acquired infection through contact with fertilizer containing H5N1-contaminated poultry feces. The presence of a poultry-slaughtering operation approximately 50 m from the home and dead chickens in the neighborhood also suggests that H5N1 environmental contamination could have been a source.

Limited person-to-person H5N1 transmission could not be excluded in two clusters among patients who had no known contact with poultry or other animals. Although Patient 1B was not tested, her clinical characteristics and evidence that her sister (Patient 1A) and her father had acute H5N1 virus infection all strongly suggest she also had H5N1 virus infection. Both Patient 1B and her father had close contact with Patient 1A before their illnesses. Similarly, the only identified exposure for Patient 2B was close contact with his aunt (Patient 2A) during her illness. Limited, non-sustained H5N1 virus transmission from Patient 1A to her sister and father, from Patient 1B to her father, and from Patient 2A to her nephew remain possible explanations given the epidemiologic investigation.

As compared with nasal swabs, throat specimens provided the highest yield for the detection

of H5N1 virus. Rapid antigen testing did not detect any H5N1 cases, which is consistent with data reported for clade 1 infections<sup>19</sup> and supports guidance against using such tests for the detection of H5N1 virus.<sup>20</sup>

Few Indonesian patients with clade 2 H5N1 virus infection in these clusters had diarrhea, unlike patients with clade 1 H5N1 virus infection.<sup>19,21,22</sup> Most patients with H5N1 virus infection had hypoalbuminemia at or close to the time of hospital admission, which has not been reported previously. Whether this finding is related to viral, renal, hepatic, gastrointestinal, iatrogenic, or other factors is unknown. The effects of corticosteroid therapy or late oseltamivir treatment could not be determined. Both H5N1 clade 2 viral isolates were sensitive to adamantanes and neuraminidase inhibitors, although adamantanes are not recommended by the WHO owing to a high frequency of H5N1 viruses that are resistant to amantadine and rimantadine.<sup>15</sup> Resistance to oseltamivir has been reported in patients with clade 1 H5N1 virus infection.<sup>13,14</sup> A recent study showed a correlation between a high H5N1 viral load and hypercytokinemia, and the investigators concluded that early antiviral treatment is needed to suppress viral replication and to prevent the overwhelming inflammatory response implicated in H5N1 pathogenesis.<sup>23</sup> Therefore, much more research is needed to define optimal treatment for patients with H5N1 virus infection.

Our findings of a wide range of clinical features and outcomes associated with clade 2 H5N1 virus infection in Indonesia highlight the importance of careful clinical examination, laboratory diagnosis, and sequential monitoring of all patients with suspected H5N1 virus infection and their close contacts. Further research is needed to understand the role of mild cases in the epidemiology of this disease and whether genetic, behavioral, immunologic, and environmental factors may contribute to case clustering of H5N1 virus infection.

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## CORRECTION

## Human H5N1 Influenza

*To the Editor:* As is consistent with previous studies of outbreaks of avian influenza A (H5N1) virus, the epidemiologic investigations reported by Kandun et al. in Indonesia and by Oner et al. in Turkey (Nov. 23 issue)<sup>1,2</sup> show that H5N1 virus primarily infects young people (median age, 9 years). As of late November 2006, 258 cases of human H5N1 virus infection had been identified. More than half of the patients were under the age of 20 years (median age, 18.5 years), and 25% of them were under the age of 10 years. Although both studies report clusters within families and cite exposure to dead poultry as a common risk factor, it is unlikely that the intensity of exposure differed among household members. Rather, higher incidence rates in children may represent age-dependent differences in host susceptibility to H5N1 virus infection. Human infection is mediated by a receptor recognized by avian influenza ( $\alpha$ 2,3-linked sialic acid) that is expressed in the lower respiratory tract.<sup>3</sup> In children this receptor may be expressed in the upper airway, increasing the risk of infection. Indeed,  $\alpha$ 2,3-linked sialic acids are homogeneously distributed in the human fetal lung, and the expression of the receptor appears to decrease with age.<sup>4</sup>

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*To the Editor:* Human H5N1 virus infection can be difficult to diagnose. In the report by Oner et al., the results of nasopharyngeal swabs were mostly negative. Positive results were obtained on polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) assays of tracheal aspirates and lung-tissue samples. These results are predictable, since the receptors for the attachment of H5N1 virus are located predominantly around alveoli and terminal bronchioles and become progressively more rare toward the trachea.<sup>1</sup>

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*To the Editor:* The Perspective article by Webster and Govorkova<sup>1</sup> accompanying the reports by Kandun et al. and Oner et al. is perhaps the best available published summary of the emergence, evolution, and proliferation of H5N1 virus, an important emerging animal and human pathogen. Nonetheless, the time line that the authors provide does not include the four retrospectively confirmed cases of human H5N1 virus infection that occurred in Korea between December 2003 and March 2004 and another five confirmed cases that occurred in Japan during February and March 2004 among poultry workers and persons involved in the culling of infected poultry. The cases in Japan were not reported until 10 months after they had been confirmed, and the cases in Korea were not confirmed until more than 2 years after they had occurred. The existence of these often overlooked nonfatal cases of human H5N1 virus infection illustrate the many impediments we face in refining our understanding of the epidemiology, risks, and potential effects of this disease in human populations.

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*Dr. Oner and colleagues reply:* That the expression of  $\alpha$ 2,3-linked sialic acid receptor might be a reason for the high incidence of the disease in young patients is theoretical. To assess this concern, an understanding of the culture and traditions of the countries where avian influenza outbreaks have occurred is required. In the families of the patients in our study, exposure was more intensive in children than in their parents. People in this area of Turkey do not believe that the illness of chickens can be transmitted to humans. Therefore, the children played with the poultry, kissing and sleeping with them even when the birds were ill. However, the parents typically had contact with the chickens only while preparing them for cooking and eating them. We believe that contact with the secretions of the sick birds is an important risk factor and that children had more intensive contact with the poultry. Furthermore, if there were a relationship between

viral-receptor intensity in young children and disease incidence, we would expect to see more cases in the first years of life, which has not been observed. Cerna et al.<sup>1</sup> have studied sialic acid expression in relation to developmental maturity of the lung and have shown that there is a slight decrease in sialic acid expression in the lungs before birth. Therefore, we think that children are affected by avian influenza viruses by the same mechanism that mediates adult infection.

We agree with Pawitan that human H5N1 virus infection is difficult to diagnose. Although the results of some nasopharyngeal swabs were negative in our study, all tracheal aspirates and lung-tissue samples were positive on real-time PCR assay. As Pawitan states, the receptors for the attachment of avian influenza virus are located mostly around alveoli and terminal bronchioles.<sup>2</sup>

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*Dr. Kandun and colleagues reply:* Most human cases of highly pathogenic H5N1 virus infection have been sporadic to date, but family clusters have occurred in several countries. Direct physical contact with sick or dead poultry has been identified as the primary risk factor.<sup>1,2</sup> The reported intensity of exposure to diseased or dead poultry can vary substantially among family members in households of patients who have H5N1 virus infection. In our study, all three patients and the unaffected family members in cluster 3 were similarly exposed to diseased or dead poultry, as were many neighbors who never became ill. No patients or unaffected family members in clusters 1 and 2 had known contact with sick or dead poultry. In addition to exposure to H5N1 virus, susceptibility to human infection with H5N1 viruses could be mediated by age or immunologic, genetic, or other factors. The question of whether genetic or other factors, such as those affecting the expression of the host inflammatory response,<sup>3</sup> might influence

the severity of disease after H5N1 virus infection should also be investigated.

In our study, throat specimens had a higher yield for detecting H5N1 virus than did nasal specimens, and H5N1 viral RNA levels were higher in throat specimens than in nasal specimens in another study.<sup>3</sup> For detection of H5N1 viral RNA by real-time PCR in patients with suspected H5N1 virus infection, specimens should be collected from different respiratory sites on multiple days, including nasal and throat swabs from patients who are not undergoing mechanical ventilation and endotracheal aspirates from intubated patients.<sup>4</sup> Testing of nasal-swab specimens from patients with suspected H5N1 virus infection can also help detect human influenza A and B viruses that bind to  $\alpha$ 2,6-linked sialic acid receptors located primarily in the upper respiratory tract.<sup>5</sup>

Two minor inaccuracies appear on page 2188 of our article. In Figure 1, the hospitalization date for Patient 2A should have been 9/6, rather than 9/3. On the same page, under the heading "Cluster 2," line 3 of the second paragraph should have read, "Four days after his aunt was hospitalized, he had onset of fever," rather than "three days." We regret the errors.

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*Drs. Webster and Govorkova reply:* Dudley raises important unresolved issues about the timely detection and reporting of serologically confirmed cases of H5N1 infection in humans in South Korea and Japan between December 2003 and March 2004. Because of limited space, our Perspective article did not address the retrospective human cases of H5N1 in South Korea and Japan. The surprising finding is the low incidence of infection among humans after contact with infected poultry. The reemergence of H5N1 in poultry in both Vietnam and South Korea indicates that H5N1 virus continues to emerge and that the focus for eventual control may be domestic waterfowl.

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