《关于禁止发展、生产和储存细菌(生物)及毒素武器和销毁此种武器的公约》
缔约国会议

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Chinese only

2013 年会议
2013 年 12 月 9 日至 13 日，日内瓦

专家会议
2013 年 8 月 12 日至 16 日，日内瓦
临时议程项目 5
常设议程项目：合作和援助，特别着重于
加强第十条下的合作和援助

中国应对H7N9 禽流感的努力*

中国代表团提交

1. 今年 3 月，中国卫生部门接到地方报告 3 例不明原因肺炎病例，经确认为 H7N9 禽流感病毒感染。疫情发生后，中国政府按照科学应对、突出重点、分类指导的工作原则，采取了一系列有力、有序、有效、有度的措施应对。目前，疫情防控工作取得了明显成效。动物 H7N9 禽流感从应急响应状态进入常态化管理状态，人感染 H7N9 禽流感疫情仍处散发状态，新增病例数自 5 月以来明显减少。截至 7 月 31 日，中国大陆共报告 133 例确诊病例，其中死亡 43 人，在院治疗 4 人，康复 86 人。

2. 中国政府为应对 H7N9 禽流感，采取了以下举措：

(a) 政府统筹部署防控。面对突如其来的疫情，中国中央政府强调，各地方、各部门要把人民生命安全和身体健康放在首位，把疫情防控工作作为关系国计民生的重要任务来抓。中央政府一名副总理直接指挥防控工作，并成立了由卫生计生委牵头，农业部、林业局等 16 个部门组成的联防联控工作机制。为统筹做好疫情科学防控，中央政府多次召开高级别会议，根据各地疫情情况和需求，提供有针对性的应对策略和指导。

(b) 全力做好病患救治。疫情发生后，卫生部门迅速制定下发诊疗方案，开展医务人员培训，按照“早发现、早报告、早诊断、早治疗”的原则，集中患者、集

* English unofficial translation available after the Chinese text.

中专家、集中资源、集中救治，重点加强对重症病例的救治，努力减少重症和死亡病例。保障患者救治费用，确保不因费用问题影响患者救治。

(c) 开展疫情排查控制。人感染 H7N9 禽流感疫情发生后，农业、林业部门立即组织开展动物禽流感疫情排查、监测和流调工作，从鸽子样品中检测到与 H7N9 流感病毒人分离株高度同源的 H7N9 禽流感病毒。鉴于该病毒对人的生命健康安全构成威胁，农业部将动物感染 H7N9 禽流感病毒临时纳入一类动物疫病管理，并发布《动物 H7N9 禽流感应急处置指南》，指导关闭感染群所在交易市场和屠宰场，控制风险源头，共扑杀感染群禽类 570942 羽，消除隐患。

(d) 全面加强监测措施。为掌握了解 H7N9 禽流感病毒的传播途径和危害程度，研判疫情形势，卫生部门强化不明原因肺炎、流感样病例和病原学等监测；农业部印发《动物 H7N9 禽流感紧急监测方案》，将全国划分为核心、重点和一般三类监测区，采集监测区内动物和环境样品，及时进行风险评估；林业部门加强了对野鸟的监测。

(e) 全力提供科技支撑。为系统分析 H7N9 禽流感病毒传播风险，为疫情防控提供科技支撑，有关部门紧急组织实施诊断技术、疫苗、病原学及溯源、流行病学、临床救治、动物模型等应急科研专项，并组织专家赴现地开展紧急流行病学调查和市场链分析。

(f) 稳步恢复正常生产。中央政府坚持一手抓“疫病防控”、一手抓“稳定生产”，在全力做好人感染 H7N9 禽流感应对工作的基础上，根据地方 H7N9 禽流感防控工作实际需要，有针对性地提供产业服务指导，稳定生产生活秩序，保护种禽资源和生产力。

(g) 及时宣传发布信息。H7N9 禽流感应对期间，中国政府坚持公开透明，第一时间回应社会关切，及时准确发布疫情和防控监测信息，避免引发不必要的猜测与恐慌；同时，通过加强防控知识科普宣传，提高社会各界对疫情疫病的客观、科学认识，增强了全社会共同应对疫情的信心和能力。

(h) 加强国际交流合作。人感染 H7N9 禽流感疫情发生后，中国政府及时向世界卫生组织、联合国粮农组织、世界动物卫生组织及有关国家和地区通报了疫情信息，主动与世界卫生组织共享病毒毒株并保持定期交流和技术讨论。邀请世界卫生组织、世界动物卫生组织专家与国内专家组成联合考察组，考察交流疫情防控工作，提出建设性意见，并通过举办联合新闻发布会的形式，向中外媒体及时通报。

3. 此次中国有效应对人感染 H7N9 禽流感疫情，得益于长期以来不断完善包括公共卫生体系和应急反应机制在内的生物安全威胁应对体系，也得益于世界卫生组织、联合国粮农组织、世界动物卫生组织及有关国家和地区的合作与支持。以人感染 H7N9 禽流感为代表的新发传染病是国际社会共同面临的生物安全挑战之一。我们对于 H7N9 禽流感病毒和疾病的认识仍然有限，未来需继续保持警惕，进一步完善相关预案并切实做好应对准备。中国愿与各国一道，不断加强相关机制和能力建

设，促进生物科技成果转化与分享，合作应对各类生物安全威胁，保障人类的健康和发展。

[Unofficial translation]

Efforts of China in response to the epidemic of H7N9 avian influenza

Submitted by China

1. In March 2013, the health authorities of China received reports of three cases of pneumonia with unknown cause, which were confirmed human infections with H7N9 Avian Influenza (AI) virus. Upon the outbreak, the Chinese Government took strong, orderly, effective, and appropriate prevention and control measures, adhering to the principle of legal and scientific response, prioritized work and differentiated guidance. Currently, the prevention and control measures have proven successful. The control of H7N9 AI in animal population for China is back to normal control status from the previous emergency response status, and human infection of H7N9 AI cases are sporadic with the number of new cases decreased significantly since May. As of 31 July, a total of 133 confirmed cases of human infections had been reported in Chinese mainland, within which 43 died, four still hospitalized and 86 recovered.

2. In response to the epidemic, the following measures have been adopted by the Chinese government:

(a) The government has co-ordinated the deployment of prevention and control measures. Facing the outbreak, the Central Government underlines that, all relevant localities and departments should put people's life and health in the first place, and take the epidemic prevention and control as an important task of protecting national welfare and people's livelihood. A Vice Premier was mandated to direct the prevention and control of the epidemic. A multi-sectoral prevention and control mechanism is set up, led by the National Health and Family Planning Commission and participated by other 15 ministries and departments including the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Forestry Administration. In order to make better overall arrangements for scientific prevention and control of the epidemic, the Central Government held several high-level meetings, and provided local authorities with different response strategies and guidance according to their specific epidemic situation and need.

(b) Patients have been given utmost care. Upon the outbreak, the health authorities promptly worked out treatment plans and carried out medical personnel training. The principle of "early detection, early reporting, early diagnosis and early treatment" has been followed. Hospitals pooled experts and resources for focused treatment of patients, especially the serious ones, so as to reduce the number of severe cases and deaths. No patient is left untreated due to the lack of payment.

(c) Screening has been conducted to contain the outbreak. Upon the outbreak of human infection of H7N9 AI, the agriculture and forestry authorities immediately conducted screening, surveillance and epidemiological investigation towards AI in animals, poultry and wild birds, and detected H7N9 AI virus in pigeon samples, which is highly homogenous with human H7N9 AI isolates. Considering the threat posed by this virus to the life and safety of people, the Ministry of Agriculture issued an announcement to temporarily uplift H7N9 AI virus into the list of Class A Animal Disease, and issued the Guideline for Emergency Disposal of Animal H7N9 AI Outbreaks, which directed the immediate closure of the concerned market or slaughtering house to control risks. In this event, a total of 570,942 birds from concerned flocks were culled, to eliminate potential threats.

(d) Comprehensive surveillance has been intensified. In order to fully understand the transmission route and the potential hazard of H7N9 AI virus infection, and better analyse the situation, the health authorities strengthened the surveillance of pneumonia with unknown causes, influenza-like illnesses and pathologies; the Ministry of Agriculture issued the Emergency Surveillance Plan for Animal H7N9 AI, which divided the whole country area into three categories, namely Core Surveillance Area, Major Surveillance Area and Ordinary Surveillance Area，and collected samples from animals, poultry and wild birds as well as the environment in each category of the surveillance areas accordingly to assess risks promptly; the forestry authorities also strengthened the monitoring of wild birds.

(e) Scientific and technological support has been provided. In order to systematically analyze the risk of the spread of H7N9 AI virus, and provide scientific and technological support for the epidemic prevention and control, relevant authorities organized focused research programs on diagnostic techniques, vaccines, etiology, epidemiology, clinical treatment, and animal models, etc. , and sent experts to concerned places to conduct on-site emergency epidemiological investigation and market chain analysis.

(f) Normal production activities have steadily recovered. The Central Government has adhered to the principle of “strengthening epidemic prevention and control on the one hand, and stabilizing the production on the other hand”. While sparing no effort in response to human infection of H7N9 AI, the Central Government provided service and guidance to the poultry industry according to the need for epidemic prevention and control, which safeguarded the normal production and life order, and protected breeding poultry resources and productivity.

(g) Information has been timely released and properly disseminated. In response to the epidemic of H7N9 AI, the Chinese Government has kept information on the epidemic open and transparent, making immediate responses to public concern, and releasing epidemic updates timely and accurately, which dispel unnecessary speculation

and panic. Besides, the Chinese Government has intensified dissemination on scientific knowledge about prevention and control, to deepen the objective and scientific understanding of the epidemic in society, and to strengthen the confidence and capacity of the public in the joint response to the epidemic.

(h) International exchange and cooperation has been enhanced. Upon the outbreak of human infection of H7N9 AI, the Chinese Government timely notified WHO, FAO, OIE as well as countries and regions concerned, and took the initiative to share the virus strains with WHO, with which regular exchanges and technical discussions had been conducted. The relevant authorities also invited experts of WHO and OIE to join the Chinese experts in assessing and discussing China's response to the epidemic, as well as making constructive suggestions. Furthermore, joint press conferences were held to inform domestic and international media of the epidemic updates and the prevention and control progress.

3. China's successful response to the epidemic this time benefits from the efforts made in the past decades in improving the response systems to biosafety and biosecurity threats, including the public health system and the emergency response mechanism, and also from the cooperation with WHO, FAO, OIE, and relevant countries and regions as well as their support. Emerging infectious diseases like human infection of H7N9 AI are one of the common biosafety and biosecurity challenges to the international community. However, due to our limited understanding of the virus and disease, it is imperative to remain vigilant and prepared with further contingency plans. China is ready to join hands with all countries to keep strengthening relevant mechanisms and capacity building, and promote the transformation and sharing of bioscience and biotechnology achievements, in order to curb any biosafety and biosecurity threat, and safeguard the health and development of mankind.