

Flu Express

流感速遞



Flu Express is a weekly report produced by the Respiratory Disease Office of the Centre for Health Protection. It monitors and summaries the latest local and global influenza activities.

流感速遞是由衛生防護中心呼吸疾病辦事處每星期出版有關監測本地及世界各地的流行性感冒流行情況的總結報告。

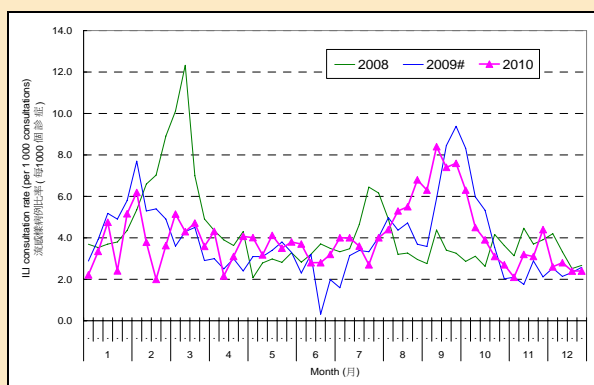
Local Situation of Influenza Activity (as of December 29, 2010)

本地流感流行情況 (截至2010年12月29日)

- The latest surveillance data showed that the overall influenza activity remained at the baseline level.
最新的監測數據顯示整體流感活躍程度保持在基線水平。
- The currently circulating influenza viruses in Hong Kong included influenza A(H3N2), influenza A(H1N1)2009 (i.e., human swine influenza) and influenza B. They were antigenically similar to this year's vaccine viruses, so the vaccine would be able to provide protection against influenza infection.
現時流行的流感病毒包括甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒 (即人類豬型流感病毒)、甲型 (H3N2) 流感病毒及乙型流感病毒, 在抗原上與今年的季節性流感疫苗的病毒相似, 故接種疫苗能有效預防感染流感。
- Traditionally, the winter influenza season in Hong Kong tends to arrive between January and March. Target groups are advised to receive vaccinations before the arrival of the influenza seasonal peak to protect their health.
傳統上, 香港的冬季流感季節多發生於每年一月至三月之間。目標組別人士應在流感高峰期來臨前接種流感疫苗以保障健康。

Figure 1: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel general outpatient clinics[#], 2008-10

圖一: 定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測[#], 2008-10

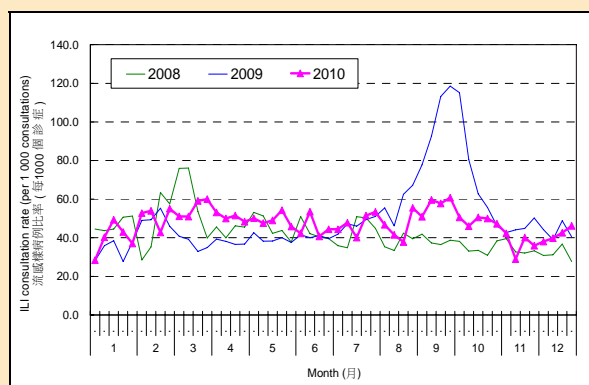


In week 52, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 2.4 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 1).

在第 52 週, 定點普通科診所呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 2.4 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖一)。

Figure 2: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel private doctors, 2008-10

圖二: 定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2008-10



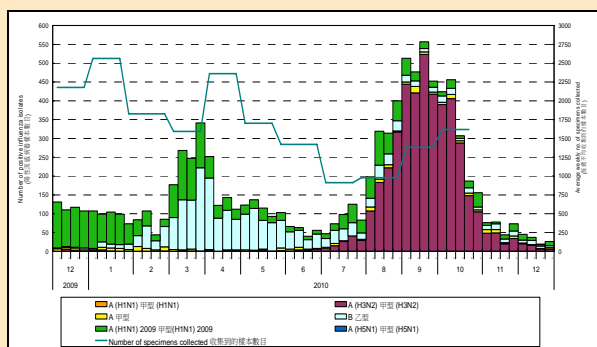
In week 52, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 46.2 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 2).

在第 52 週, 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 46.2 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖二)。

[#] During the operation of the 8 Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) from week 25 of 2009 to week 21 of 2010, statistics from the eight DFCs were not included in the ILI surveillance among sentinel GOPCs.

在八間指定流感診所運作期間(由 2009 年的第 25 週至 2010 年的第 21 週), 定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測沒有包括八間指定流感診所的統計數字。

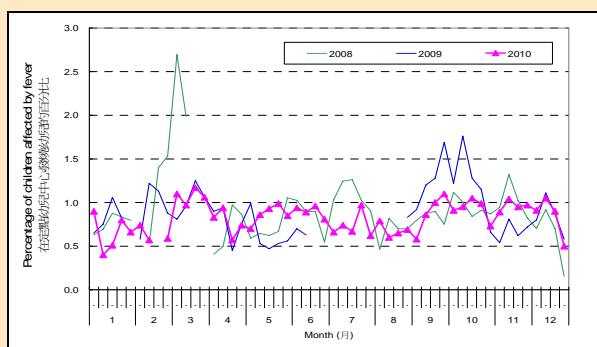
Figure 3: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory surveillance), 2009-10
圖三：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2009-10



The number of influenza viruses detected in the Public Health Laboratory Centre in week 52 was 26, including 11 influenza A (H1N1)2009 viruses, 6 influenza A (H3) viruses, 5 influenza B viruses and 4 influenza A viruses (Figure 3).

在第 52 週，公共衛生檢測中心共檢測到 26 個流行性感冒病毒的樣本，當中包括 11 個甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒樣本、6 個甲型(H3)流感病毒樣本、5 個乙型流感病毒樣本及 4 個甲型流感病毒樣本 (圖三)。

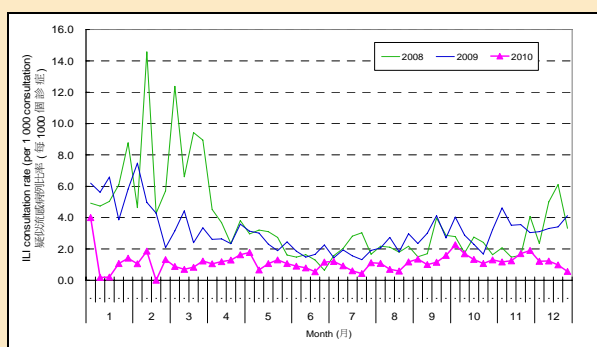
Figure 5: Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres, 2008-10
圖五：定點幼兒中心的發燒監測, 2008-10



In week 52, 0.50% of children in the sentinel child care centres had fever (Figure 5).

在第 52 週，0.50% 定點幼兒中心的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖五)。

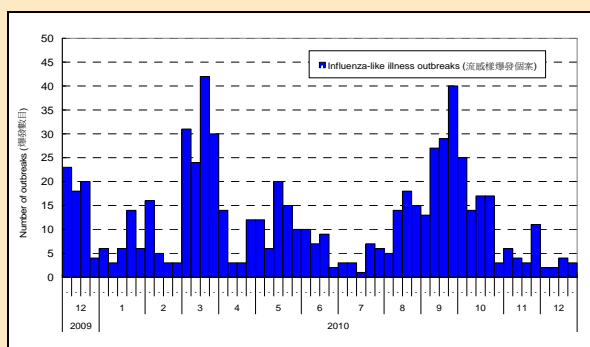
Figure 7: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel chinese medicine practitioners, 2008-10
圖七：中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2008-10



In week 52, the average consultation rate for ILI among Chinese Medicine Practitioners was 0.56 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 7).

在第 52 週，定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 0.56 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖七)。

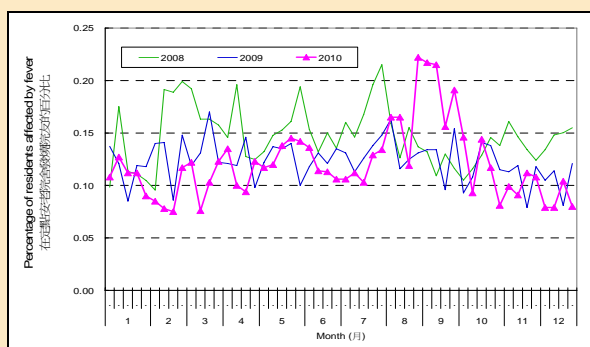
Figure 4: Influenza-like illness outbreak monitoring, 2009-10
圖四：流感樣爆發監測, 2009-10



In week 52, 3 ILI outbreaks occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded (Figure 4). In the first 4 days of this week (December 26 to 29, 2010), no ILI outbreaks occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded.

在第 52 週，本中心錄得 3 宗在學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告 (圖四)。在本週的首 4 天 (2010 年 12 月 26 日至 29 日) 沒有學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告。

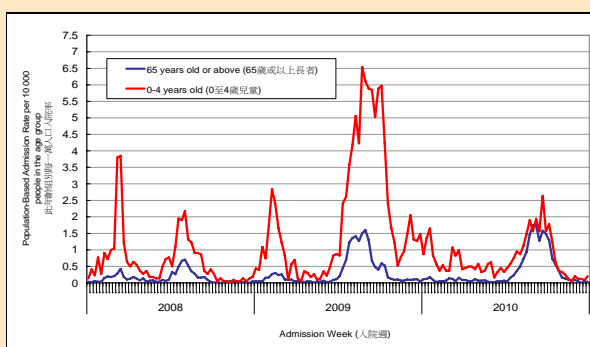
Figure 6: Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2008-10
圖六：定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2008-10



In week 52, 0.08% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 6).

在第 52 週，0.08% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀 (圖六)。

Figure 8: Hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza, 2008-10
圖八：主要診斷為流感的病人入院率, 2008-10



In week 52, hospital admission rate due to influenza for children aged 0 - 4 years and elderly aged 65 years or above was 0.21 and 0.04 cases respectively (per 10,000 people in the age group) (Figure 8).

在第 52 週，0 - 4 歲小童及 65 歲或以上人士因流感而入院的比率分別為 0.21 和 0.04 宗 (該年齡組別每一萬人口) (圖八)。

Surveillance of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death

兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症／死亡個案的監測

- In week 52 and the first 4 days of this week (December 26 to 29, 2010), there was no new report of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death.
第52週及本週的首4天 (2010年12月26日至29日) 均沒有新的兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症／死亡個案的報告。

Note: The data reported are provisional figures and subject to further revision.

註：現時報告的是臨時數據，可能會因資料的更新而作出修訂。

Global Situation of Influenza Activity

世界各地的流感流行情況

- In the United States (week ending December 18, 2010), influenza activity increased.
美國的流感活躍程度有所上升 (截至2010年12月18日的一週)。
- In Canada (week ending December 18, 2010), the overall influenza activity in Canada continued to increase, particularly in western Canada, Ontario and Quebec.
加拿大整體的流感活躍程度持續上升，其中加拿大西部、安大略省和魁北克省上升的程度尤為顯著 (截至2010年12月18日的一週)。
- In Singapore (week ending December 25, 2010), the influenza activity was low and remained below the warning level.
新加坡的流感活躍程度處於低水平及保持在警戒水平以下 (截至2010年12月25日的一週)。
- In Europe (week ending December 19, 2010), influenza activity in most countries was of low intensity but about two-thirds of the countries reported increasing trends.
歐洲大部分國家的流感活躍程度仍處於低水平，但約三分二的國家報告流感活躍程度已呈上升趨勢 (截至2010年12月19日的一週)。
- In the United Kingdom (as of December 23, 2010), the winter influenza season is under way. Both community and hospital data showed a steady upward trend in seasonal influenza activity with reports of outbreaks and severe cases. From the week ending September 12 until December 22, 2010, a total of 27 fatal cases have been verified by UK's Health Protection Agency as related to influenza infection, mostly due to influenza A (H1N1) 2009 and influenza B. The majority of death cases did not receive the influenza vaccine.
英國正值冬季流感季節，社區和醫院數據均顯示季節性流感活躍度正穩步上升，並錄得流感爆發及嚴重個案的呈報。截至2010年9月12日的一週至12月22日，英國衛生防護局確認27宗與流感感染有關的死亡個案，主要是由甲型流感 (H1N1) 2009和乙型流感病毒引致，大部份死亡個案並沒有接種流感疫苗。

Sources (資料來源):

United States (美國): <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>

Canada (加拿大): <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/index-eng.php>

Singapore (新加坡): <http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/statisticsweeklybulletins.aspx>

Europe (歐洲): <http://www.euroflu.org/index.php>

United Kingdom (英國): http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1284475022603