

# 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 February 2, 2011)

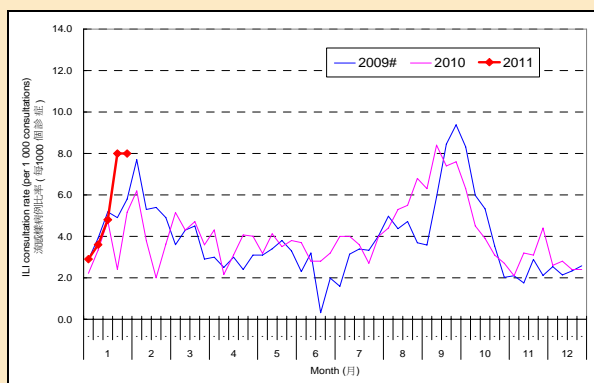
#### 本地流感流行情況 (截至2011年2月2日)

Reporting period: 23 - 29 January, 2011 (Week 5) 報告週期: 2011 年 1 月 23 日至 29 日 (第 5 週)

- The latest surveillance data showed that the overall influenza activity has continued to increase.  
最新的監測數據顯示整體流感活躍程度持續上升。
- Influenza A(H1N1)2009 (i.e., human swine influenza) constituted about 90% of the currently circulating influenza viruses. The remaining ones were influenza A(H3N2) 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.  
甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒 (即人類豬型流感病毒)佔現時流行的流感病毒約九成, 餘下包括甲型 (H3N2) 流感及乙型流感病毒。現時流行的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。
- The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) has collaborated with the Hospital Authority and private hospitals to monitor influenza associated intensive care unit (ICU) admissions and deaths. So far, CHP recorded 29 severe cases newly admitted to ICU. Among them, five were fatal cases (as of February 2).  
衛生防護中心聯同醫院管理局及私家醫院監察入住深切治療部的流感個案及與流感相關之死亡個案的統計數字。截至二月二日, 本中心目前共錄得二十九宗需入住深切治療部的個案, 當中包括五宗死亡個案。
- The local influenza activity is expected to increase further during the next few weeks. Target groups are advised to receive influenza vaccinations as soon as possible to protect their health.  
本地流感活躍程度預料會在未來數星期進一步上升。目標組別人士應盡快接種流感疫苗以保障健康。

Figure 1: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel general outpatient clinics<sup>#</sup>, 2009-11

圖一: 定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測<sup>#</sup>, 2009-11



In week 5, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 8.0 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 1).

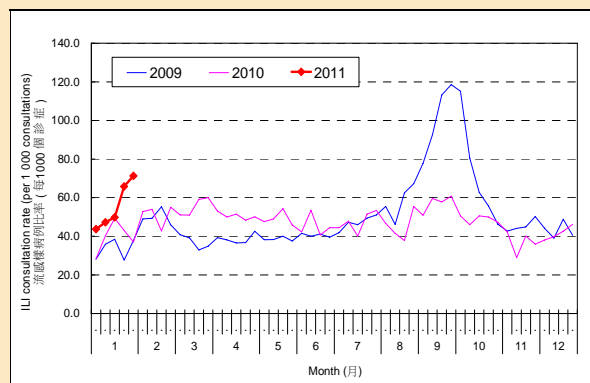
在第 5 週, 定點普通科診所呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 8.0 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖一)。

<sup>#</sup> 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 2: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel private doctors, 2009-11

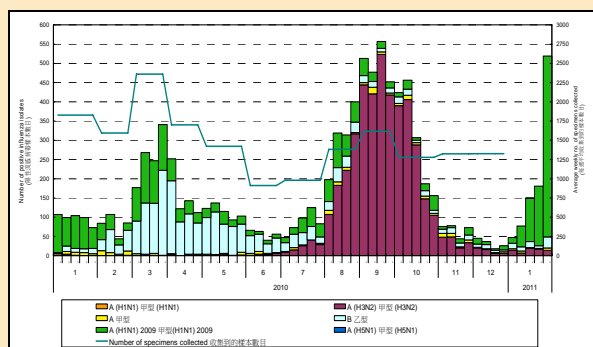
圖二: 定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2009-11



In week 5, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 71.3 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 2).

在第 5 週, 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 71.3 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖二)。

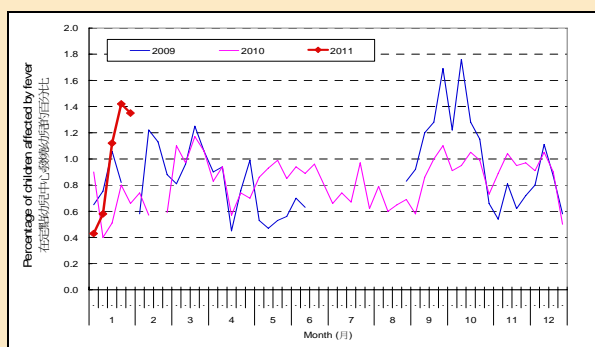
**Figure 3: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory surveillance), 2010-11**  
**圖三：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2010-11**



The number of influenza viruses detected in the Public Health Laboratory Centre in week 5 was 519, including 470 influenza A (H1N1)2009 viruses, 29 influenza B viruses, 14 influenza A (H3) viruses and 6 influenza A viruses (Figure 3).

在第 5 週, 公共衛生檢測中心共檢測到 519 個流行性感冒病毒的樣本, 當中包括 470 個甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒樣本、29 個乙型流感病毒樣本、14 個甲型(H3)流感病毒樣本及 6 個甲型流感病毒樣本 (圖三)。

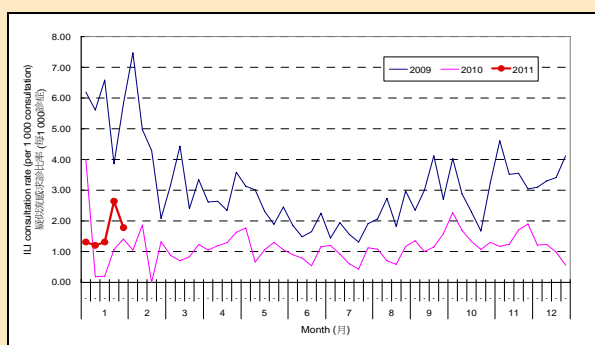
**Figure 5: Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres/kindergartens, 2009-11**  
**圖五：定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的發燒監測, 2009-11**



In week 5, 1.35% of children in the sentinel child care centres/kindergartens had fever (Figure 5).

在第 5 週, 1.35% 定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖五)。

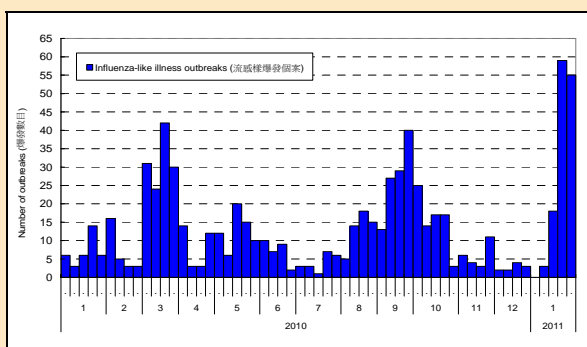
**Figure 7: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel chinese medicine practitioners, 2009-11**  
**圖七：中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2009-11**



In week 5, the average consultation rate for ILI among Chinese Medicine Practitioners was 1.78 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 7).

在第 5 週, 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 1.78 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖七)。

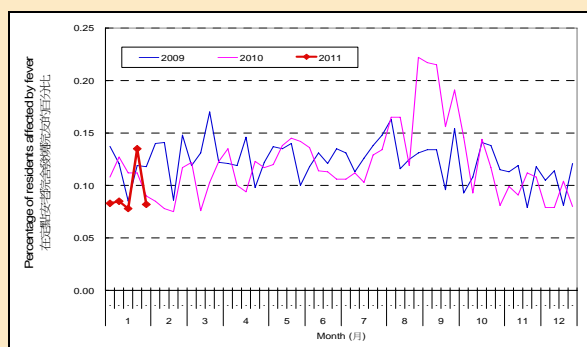
**Figure 4: Influenza-like illness outbreak monitoring, 2010-11**  
**圖四：流感樣爆發監測, 2010-11**



In week 5, 55 ILI outbreaks occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded (Figure 4). In the first 3 days of week 6 (January 30 to February 1, 2011), 5 ILI outbreak occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded.

在第 5 週, 本中心錄得 55 宗在學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告 (圖四)。第 6 週的首 3 天 (2011 年 1 月 30 日至 2 月 1 日) 有 5 宗學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告。

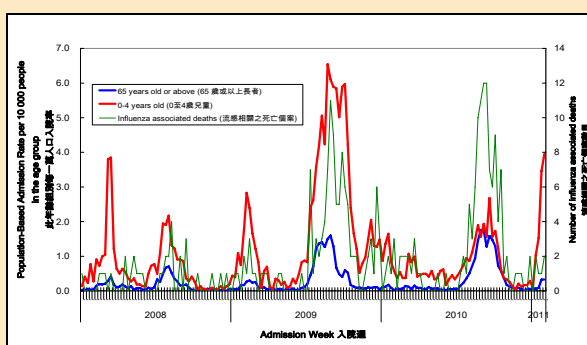
**Figure 6: Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2009-11**  
**圖六：定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2009-11**



In week 5, 0.08% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 6).

在第 5 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, 2008-11**  
**圖八：主要診斷為流感的病人入院率, 2008-11**



In week 5, hospital admission rates due to influenza for children aged 0 - 4 years and elderly aged 65 years or above were 3.96 and 0.33 cases respectively (per 10,000 people in the age group) (Figure 8).

在第 5 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 3.96 和 0.33 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 5, one case of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication involving an 8-month-old boy was reported. His nasopharyngeal aspirate specimen was tested positive for influenza A(H1N1)2009. He is now in stable condition. In the first 3 days of week 6 (January 30 to February 1, 2011), one case of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication involving a 21-month-old girl was reported. Her nasopharyngeal swab specimen was tested positive for influenza A(H1N1)2009. She is now in critical condition.

第5週有1宗兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症的報告，涉及一名八個月大男嬰。他的鼻咽分泌樣本對甲型(H1N1)2009流感呈陽性反應。他現時情況穩定。第6週的首3天(2011年1月30日至2月1日)有1宗兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症的報告，涉及一名二十一個月大女童。她的鼻咽分泌樣本對甲型(H1N1)2009流感呈陽性反應。她現時情況危殆。

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 January 22, 2011), ILI consultation rates have increased compared to the previous week, and are above the national baseline level.  
美國的流感樣病例求診率較上週上升，並在基線水平之上（截至2011年1月22日的一週）。
- In Canada (week ending January 22, 2011), the overall influenza detections has appeared to have peaked, with most regions across the country now showing a decline in the percentage of positive influenza detections.  
加拿大檢測到的流感樣本已達高峰，當中大部分地區的陽性百分比正呈現下降趨勢（截至2011年1月22日的一週）。
- In Singapore (week ending January 29, 2011), it was reported that the number of consultation for acute respiratory infections has slightly decreased compared to previous week, but has still exceeded the epidemic threshold.  
新加坡的報告顯示急性呼吸道感染的求診個案數字較上週輕微下跌，但仍超過其流行警戒水平（截至2011年1月29日的一週）。
- In Europe (week ending January 23, 2011), influenza activity continued to rise, following a west-to-east progression across the region.  
歐洲的流感活躍程度持續上升，並在區內由西部擴散至東部（截至2011年1月23日的一週）。
- In the United Kingdom (as of January 27, 2011), influenza activity is declining, though ILI consultation rate remained above baseline levels in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. From September 6, 2010 until January 26, 2011, a total of 338 fatal cases have been verified by UK's Health Protection Agency as related to influenza infection, mostly due to influenza A (H1N1) 2009. The majority of death cases did not receive the influenza vaccine.  
英國的流感活躍程度正在下降，但英格蘭、威爾斯及北愛爾蘭的流感樣病例求診率仍保持在基線水平以上（截至2011年1月27日）。自2010年9月6日的一週至2011年1月26日，英國衛生防護局確認338宗與流感感染有關的死亡個案，主要是由甲型流感（H1N1）2009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/10-11/w52\\_10/index-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/10-11/w52_10/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/HPAwebFile/HPAweb\\_C/1287148330414](http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1287148330414)