

# 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 23, 2011)

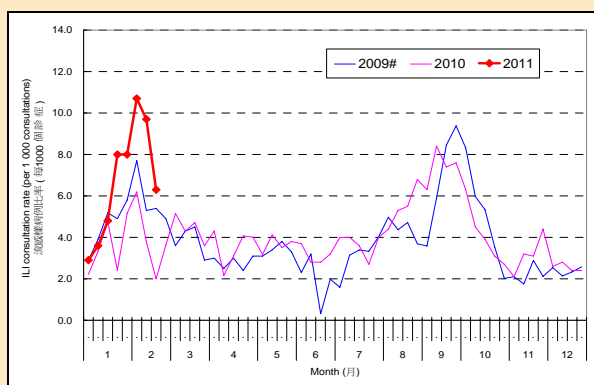
#### 本地流感流行情況 (截至2011年2月23日)

Reporting period: February 13 - 19, 2011 (Week 8) 報告週期：2011 年 2 月 13 日至 19 日(第 8 週)

- The latest surveillance data showed that the overall influenza activity remained at high level but has decreased as compared to the past few weeks.  
最新的監測數據顯示整體流感活躍程度仍維持在高水平，但較過去數週下降。
- 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 since January 24, 2011. So far, CHP recorded 100 severe cases (ICU cases or deaths), including 20 fatal cases (as of February 23).  
自 2011 年 1 月 24 日起，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 2 月 23 日，本中心目前共錄得 100 宗嚴重個案(需深切治療或死亡)，包括 20 宗死亡個案。
- The local influenza activity is expected to remain at a high level 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維持在高水平。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 8, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 6.3 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 1).

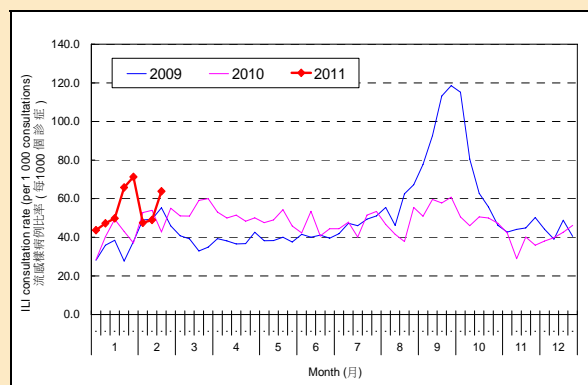
在第 8 週，定點普通科診所呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 6.3 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖一)。

<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

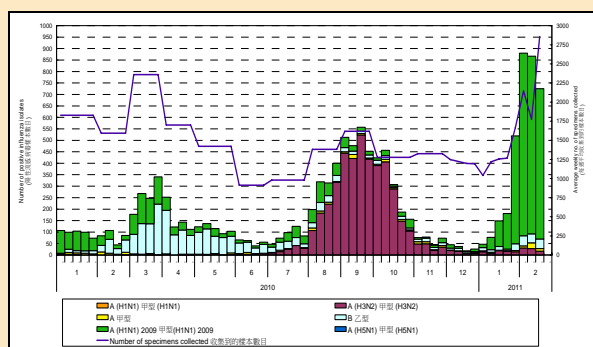
圖二：定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2009-11



In week 8, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 63.9 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 2).

在第 8 週，定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 63.9 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖二)。

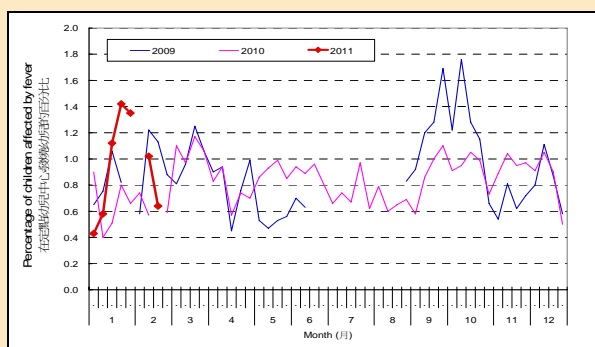
**Figure 3: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory surveillance), 2010-11**  
**圖三：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2010-11**



In week 8, the number of influenza viruses detected in the Public Health Laboratory Centre was 725, including 655 influenza A (H1N1)2009 viruses, 42 influenza B viruses, 17 influenza A (H3) viruses and 11 influenza A viruses (Figure 3).

在第 8 週，公共衛生檢測中心共檢測到 725 個流行性感冒病毒的樣本，當中包括 655 個甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒樣本、42 個乙型流感病毒樣本、17 甲型(H3)流感病毒樣本及 11 個甲型流感病毒樣本 (圖三)。

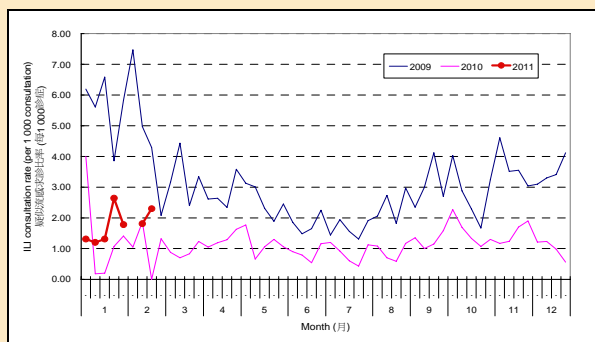
**Figure 5: Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres/kindergartens, 2009-11**  
**圖五：定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的發燒監測, 2009-11**



In week 8, 0.64% of children in the sentinel child care centres/ kindergartens had fever (Figure 5).

在第 8 週，0.64% 定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖五)。

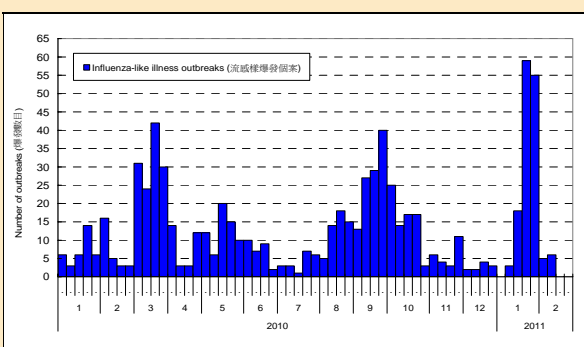
**Figure 7: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel Chinese medicine practitioners, 2009-11**  
**圖七：中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2009-11**



In week 8, the average consultation rate for ILI among Chinese Medicine Practitioners was 2.30 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 7).

在第 8 週，定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 2.30 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖七)。

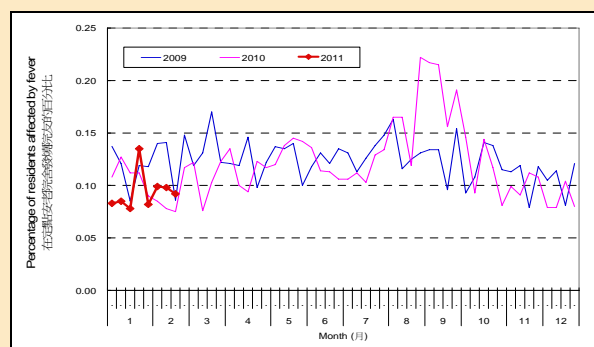
**Figure 4: Influenza-like illness outbreak monitoring, 2010-11**  
**圖四：流感樣爆發監測, 2010-11**



In week 8, 18 ILI outbreaks occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded (Figure 4). In the first 4 days of week 9 (February 20 to 23, 2011), 21 ILI outbreak occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded.

在第 8 週，本中心錄得 18 宗在學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告 (圖四)。第 9 週的首 4 天 (2011 年 2 月 20 至 23 日) 有 21 宗學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告。

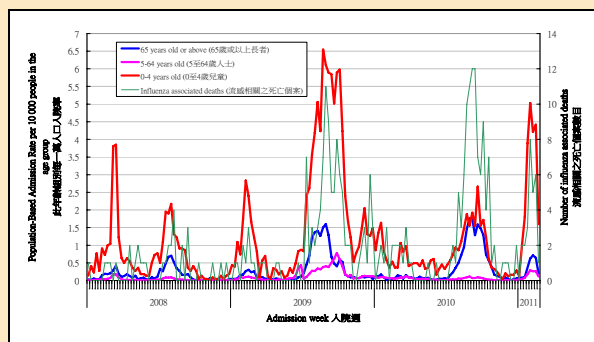
**Figure 6: Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2009-11**  
**圖六：定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2009-11**



In week 8, 0.09% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 6).

在第 8 週，0.09% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀 (圖六)。

**Figure 8: Influenza associated hospital admission rates and deaths based on discharge coding, 2008-11**  
**圖八：出院診斷為流感的入院率及死亡數字, 2008-11**



In week 8, hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza for persons aged 0 - 4 years, 5-64 years and 65 years or above were 1.61, 0.12 and 0.20 cases respectively (per 10,000 people in the age group) (Figure 8). Weekly number of deaths with any diagnosis of influenza in public hospitals is also shown in the figure above.

在第 8 週，0 - 4 歲小童、5-64 歲人士及 65 歲或以上人士主要診斷為流感的入院率分別為 1.61, 0.12 和 0.20 宗 (該年齡組別每一萬人口) (圖八)。上圖亦顯示在公立醫院任何出院診斷包括流感之死亡個案數字。

## 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 8, three cases were reported to have severe paediatric influenza-associated complication, involving one boy and two girls. Their ages ranged from 5 months to 2 years old. Their clinical specimens were tested positive for influenza A(H1N1)2009. One of them had been discharged. In the first 4 days of week 9 (February 20 to 23, 2011), one case of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication involving a 56-day-old boy was reported. His nasopharyngeal aspirate specimen was tested positive for influenza A(H1N1)2009. He is now in serious condition.  
第8週有3宗兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症的報告，涉及一男兩女。患者年齡由五個月至兩歲。他們的臨床樣本對甲型(H1N1)2009流感呈陽性反應。其中一人已出院。第9週的首4天(2011年2月20至23日)有1宗兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症的報告，涉及一名五十六日大男童。他的鼻咽分泌樣本對甲型(H1N1)2009流感呈陽性反應。他現時情況嚴重。

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 February 12, 2011), influenza activity remained elevated, and the ILI consultation rates are above the national baseline level.  
美國的流感活躍程度仍維持在高水平，流感樣病例求診率維持在基線水平之上(截至2011年2月12日的一週)。
- In Canada (week ending February 12, 2011), the ILI consultation rate slightly increased compared with that of the previous week, and the percentage of positive influenza detections increased slightly.  
加拿大的流感樣病例求診率較上週輕微上升，而檢測到的流感樣本陽性百分比亦輕微上升(截至2011年2月12日的一週)。
- In Singapore (week ending February 19, 2011), it was reported that the number of consultations for acute respiratory infections has decreased when compared with the previous week.  
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下降了(截至2011年2月19日的一週)。
- In Europe (week ending February 13, 2011), ILI consultation rate and the percentage of sentinel specimens testing positive of influenza remained high, particularly in the central, eastern and south-eastern parts of the region.  
在歐洲，流感樣病例求診率及定點流感樣本陽性百分比維持在高水平，尤其在中部、東部及東南部之地區(截至2011年2月13日的一週)。
- In the United Kingdom (as of February 17, 2011), influenza activity has continued to decline. ILI consultation rate remained below baseline levels in England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland. From September 6, 2010 until February 16, 2011, a total of 494 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持續下降。英格蘭、威爾斯、蘇格蘭及北愛爾蘭的流感樣病例求診率保持在基線水平之下(截至2011年2月17日)。自2010年9月6日至2011年2月16日，英國衛生防護局確認494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)