

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 March 2, 2011)

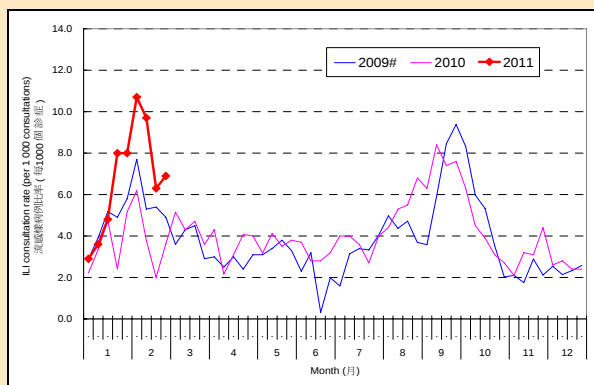
本地流感流行情況 (截至2011年3月2日)

Reporting period: February 20 - 26, 2011 (Week 9) 報告週期: 2011 年 2 月 20 日至 26 日(第 9 週)

- The latest surveillance data showed that the overall influenza activity 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 110 severe cases (ICU cases or deaths), including 27 fatal cases (as of March 2). 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 3 月 2 日, 本中心目前共錄得 110 宗嚴重個案(需深切治療或死亡), 包括 27 宗死亡個案。
- In first 4 days of week 10 (February 27 to March 2, 2011), one case of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) resistant human swine influenza infection involving a 58-year-old woman was detected. The virus strain detected was sensitive to zanamivir (Relenza). The woman is now stable condition. 第 10 週的首 4 天 (2011 年 2 月 27 至 3 月 2 日) 有 1 宗人類感染豬型流感病毒對奧司他韋 (特敏福) 呈抗藥性個案, 涉及一名五十八歲女士。個案中的病毒株沒有對扎那米偉 (樂感清) 出現抗藥性。女士現時情況穩定。
- 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[#], 2009-11

圖一: 定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測[#], 2009-11

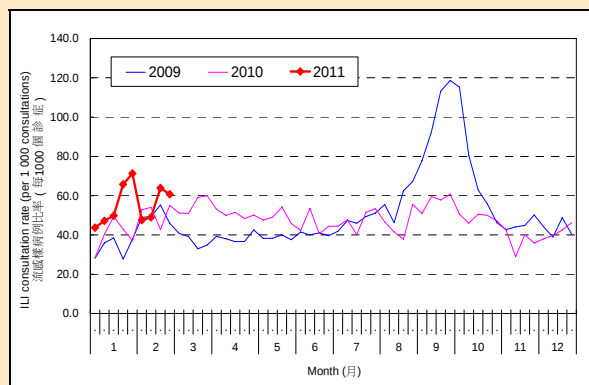


In week 9, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 6.9 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 1).

在第 9 週, 定點普通科診所呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 6.9 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖一)。

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



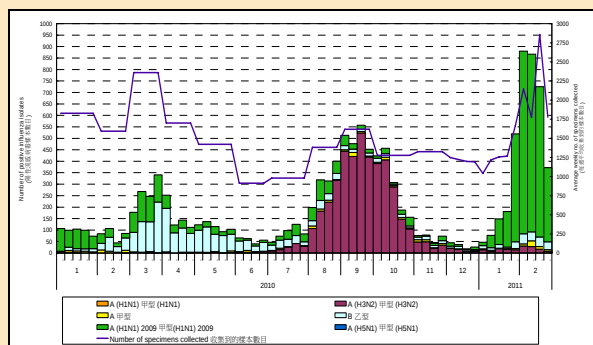
In week 9, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 60.7 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 2).

在第 9 週, 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 60.7 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 GOPC.

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。

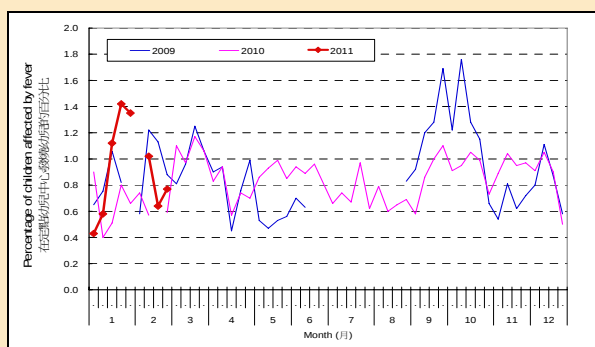
Figure 3: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory surveillance), 2010-11
圖三：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2010-11



In week 9, the number of influenza viruses detected in the Public Health Laboratory Centre was 372, including 323 influenza A (H1N1)2009 viruses, 34 influenza B viruses, 8 influenza A (H3) viruses and 7 influenza A viruses (Figure 3).

在第 9 週，公共衛生檢測中心共檢測到 372 個流行性感冒病毒的樣本，當中包括 323 個甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒樣本、34 個乙型流感病毒樣本、8 甲型(H3)流感病毒樣本及 7 個甲型流感病毒樣本 (圖三)。

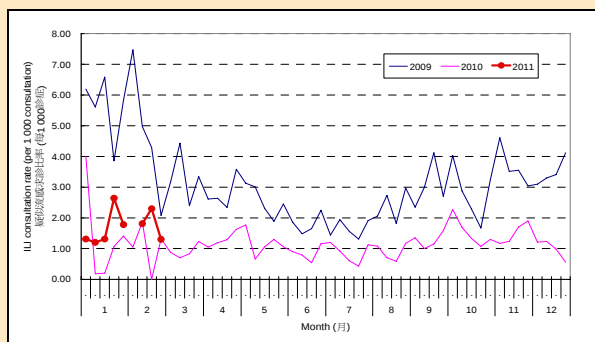
Figure 5: Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres/kindergartens, 2009-11
圖五：定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的發燒監測, 2009-11



In week 9, 0.77% of children in the sentinel child care centres/kindergartens had fever (Figure 5).

在第 9 週，0.77% 定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖五)。

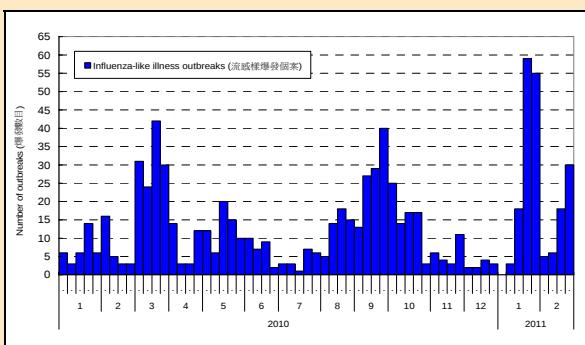
Figure 7: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel Chinese medicine practitioners, 2009-11
圖七：中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2009-11



In week 9, the average consultation rate for ILI among Chinese Medicine Practitioners was 1.30 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 7).

在第 9 週，定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 1.30 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖七)。

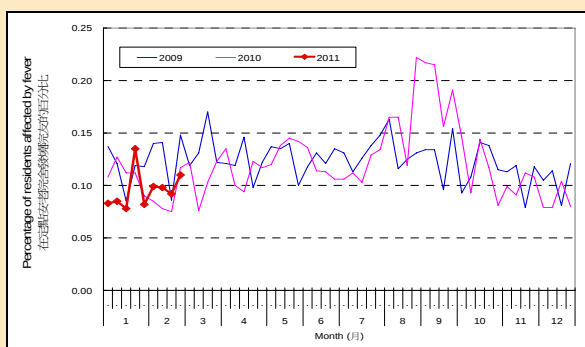
Figure 4: Influenza-like illness outbreak monitoring, 2010-11
圖四：流感樣爆發監測, 2010-11



In week 9, 30 ILI outbreaks occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded (Figure 4). In the first 4 days of week 10 (February 27 to March 2, 2011), 22 ILI outbreak occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded.

在第 9 週，本中心錄得 30 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 27 至 3 月 2 日) 有 22 宗學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告。

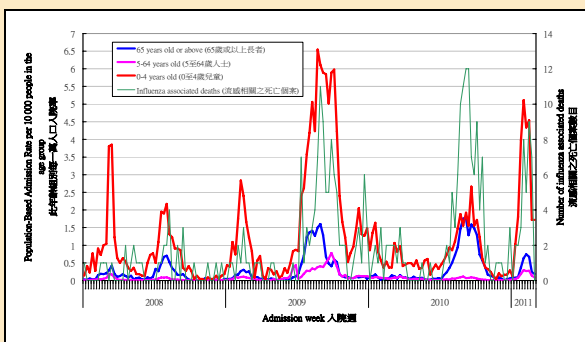
Figure 6: Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2009-11
圖六：定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2009-11



In week 9, 0.11% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 6).

在第 9 週，0.11% 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 9, hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza for persons aged 0 - 4 years, 5-64 years and 65 years or above were 1.72, 0.09 and 0.19 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 9 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 1.72, 0.09 和 0.19 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 9, 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 stable condition. In the first 4 days of week 10 (February 27 to March 2, 2011), there was no new report of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death.

第9週有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。他現時情況穩定。第10週的首4天(2011年2月27至3月2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。

Surveillance of Tamiflu resistant human swine influenza infection

人類感染豬型流感病毒對特敏福呈抗藥性個案的監測

- In week 9, there was no new report of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) resistant human swine influenza infection. In first 4 days of week 10 (February 27 to March 2, 2011), one case of Tamiflu resistant human swine influenza infection involving a 58-year-old woman was detected. The virus strain detected was sensitive to zanamivir (Relenza). The woman is now stable condition. It was the thirteenth case of resistance to Tamiflu in a strain of human swine influenza (HSI) virus detected in Hong Kong since 2009.

第9週沒有新的人類感染豬型流感病毒對奧司他韋(特敏福)呈抗藥性個案的報告。第10週的首4天(2011年2月27至3月2日)有1宗人類感染豬型流感病毒對特敏福呈抗藥性個案，涉及一名五十八歲女士。個案中的病毒株沒有對扎那米偉(樂感清)出現抗藥性。女士現時情況穩定。自2009年至今，這是本港第十三宗人類豬型流感病毒對特敏福出現抗藥性的個案。

Global Situation of Influenza Activity

世界各地的流感流行情況

- In the United States (week ending February 19, 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19日的一週)。
- In Canada (week ending February 19, 2011), there was a substantial increase in the number of influenza outbreaks reported. The proportion of positive influenza detections decreased slightly, though the ILI consultation rate remained similar to the previous week.
加拿大的流感暴發個案報告有顯著的增加。雖然檢測到的流感樣本陽性百分比輕微下降，但流感樣病例求診率則與上週相約(截至2011年2月19日的一週)。
- In Singapore (week ending February 26, 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26日的一週)。
- In Europe (week ending February 20, 2011), while increasing clinical consultation rate of ILI was observed in some countries, many others had reported recent declines in clinical outpatient activity.
在歐洲，雖然有些國家的流感樣病例診率上升，但其他國家的近期求診情況有下降報告(截至2011年2月20日的一週)。
- In the United Kingdom (as of February 24, 2011), influenza activity continued to decline. ILI consultation rate remained below baseline levels in England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland. From September 6, 2010 until February 23, 2011, a total of 523 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24日)。自2010年9月6日至2011年2月23日，英國衛生防護局確認523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

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