

FLU EXPRESS



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

Local Situation of Influenza Activity (as of Nov 1, 2017)

Reporting period: Oct 22 – 28, 2017 (Week 43)

- The latest surveillance data showed that the local influenza activity remained at a low level.
- Influenza can cause serious illnesses in high-risk individuals and even healthy persons. Given that seasonal influenza vaccines are safe and effective, all persons aged 6 months or above except those with known contraindications are recommended to receive influenza vaccine for personal protection.
- In the coming 2017/18 season, the Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (VSS) continues to provide subsidised vaccination to children aged 6 months to under 12 years, elderly aged 65 years or above, pregnant women, persons with intellectual disabilities and recipients of Disability Allowance. VSS and the Government Vaccination Programme (GVP) have been launched on Oct 18 and Oct 25, 2017 respectively. Eligible groups for free vaccination are the same as those of 2016/17 under the GVP. For more details, please refer to the webpage (http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view_content/17980.html).

Influenza-like-illness surveillance among sentinel general outpatient clinics and sentinel private doctors, 2013-17

In week 43, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 3.3 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was higher than 3.0 recorded in the previous week (Figure 1, left). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 40.1 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was lower than 43.7 recorded in the previous week (Figure 1, right).

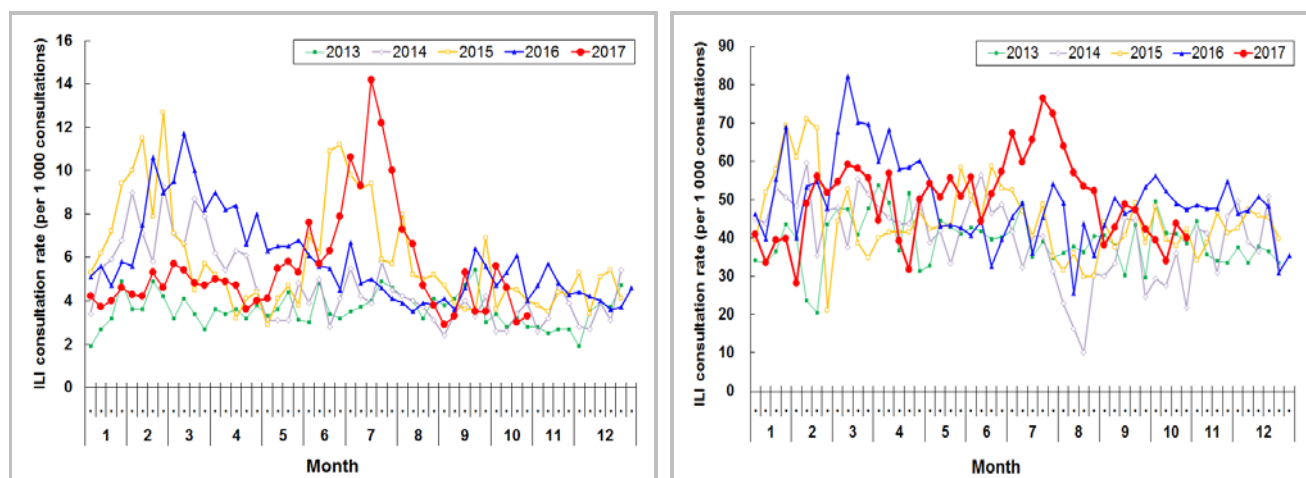


Figure 1 ILI consultation rate at sentinel GOPCs (left) and private doctors (right), 2013-17

Laboratory surveillance, 2013-17

Among the respiratory specimens received in week 43, 77 (2.30%) were tested positive for seasonal influenza viruses, including seven (0.21%) influenza A(H1), 17 (0.51%) influenza A(H3), 50 (1.49%) influenza B and three (0.09%) influenza C. The percentage of respiratory specimens tested positive for seasonal influenza viruses last week was 2.30%, which was higher than 2.03% recorded in the previous week (Figure 2). Among the influenza viruses detected in the last week, the proportions of B, A(H3), A(H1) and C were 64.9%, 22.1%, 9.1% and 3.9% respectively.

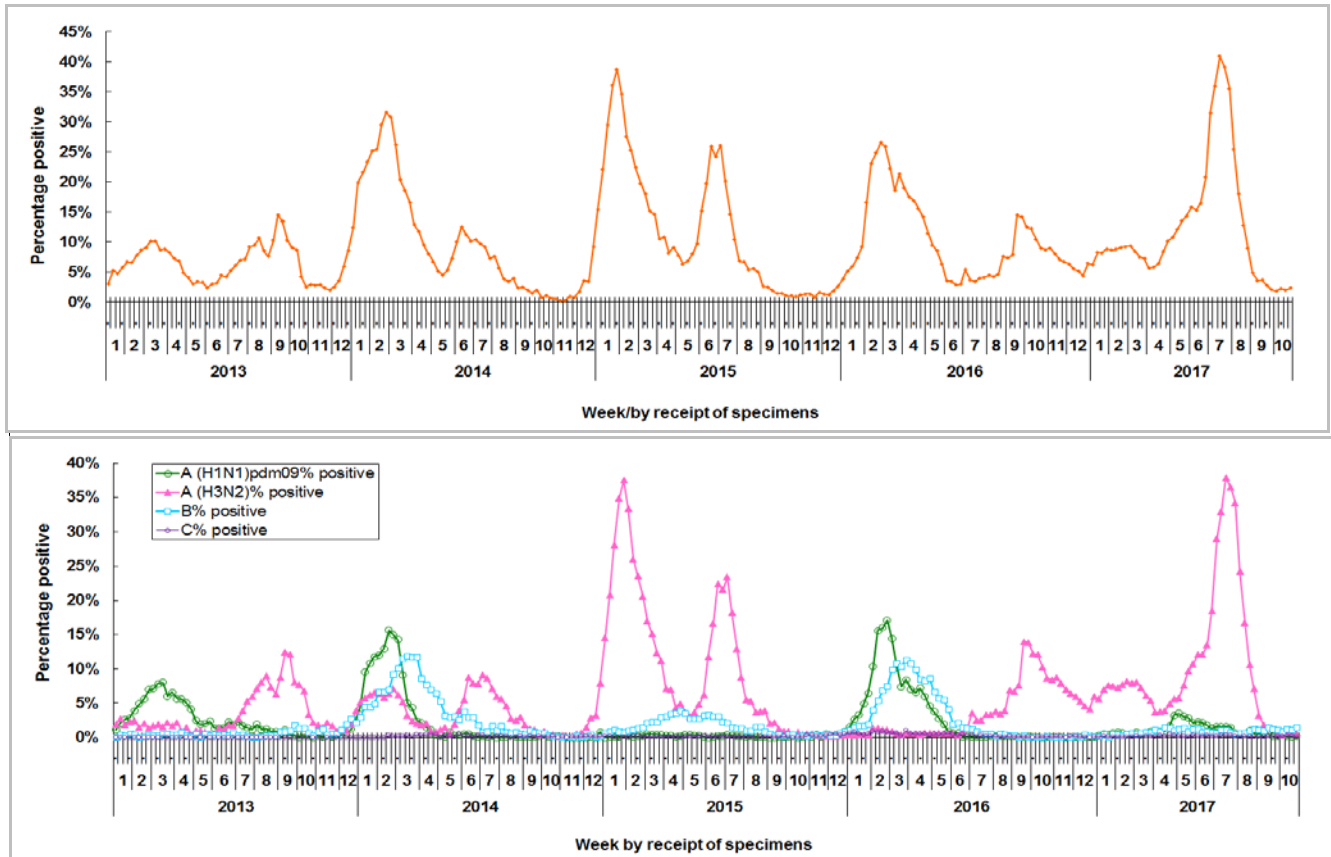


Figure 2 Percentage of respiratory specimens tested positive for influenza viruses, 2013-17 (upper: overall positive percentage, lower: positive percentage by subtypes)

Influenza-like illness outbreak surveillance, 2013-17

In week 43, four ILI outbreaks occurring in schools were recorded (affecting 14 persons), as compared to one outbreak recorded in the previous week (affecting three persons) (Figure 3). In the first 4 days of week 44 (Oct 29 to Nov 1, 2017), no ILI outbreaks in schools/institutions were recorded.

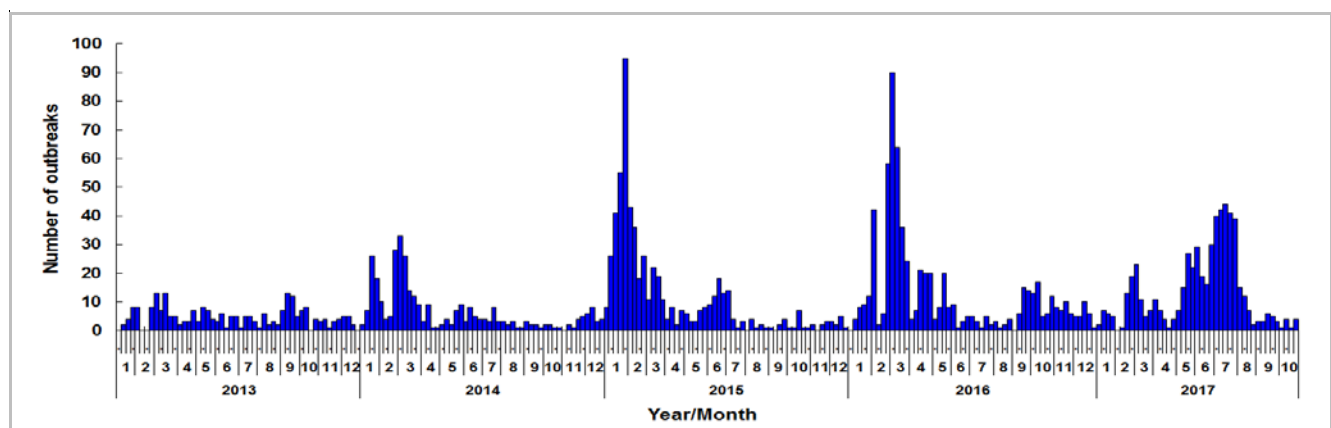


Figure 3 ILI outbreaks in schools/institutions, 2013-17

Rate of influenza-like illness syndrome group in accident and emergency departments, 2013-17[#]

In week 43, the rate of the influenza-like illness syndrome group in the accident and emergency departments (AED) was 149.8 (per 1,000 coded cases), which was higher than 139.5 in the previous week (Figure 4).

#Note: The influenza-like illness syndrome group includes codes such as influenza, upper respiratory tract infection, fever, cough, throat pain, and pneumonia.

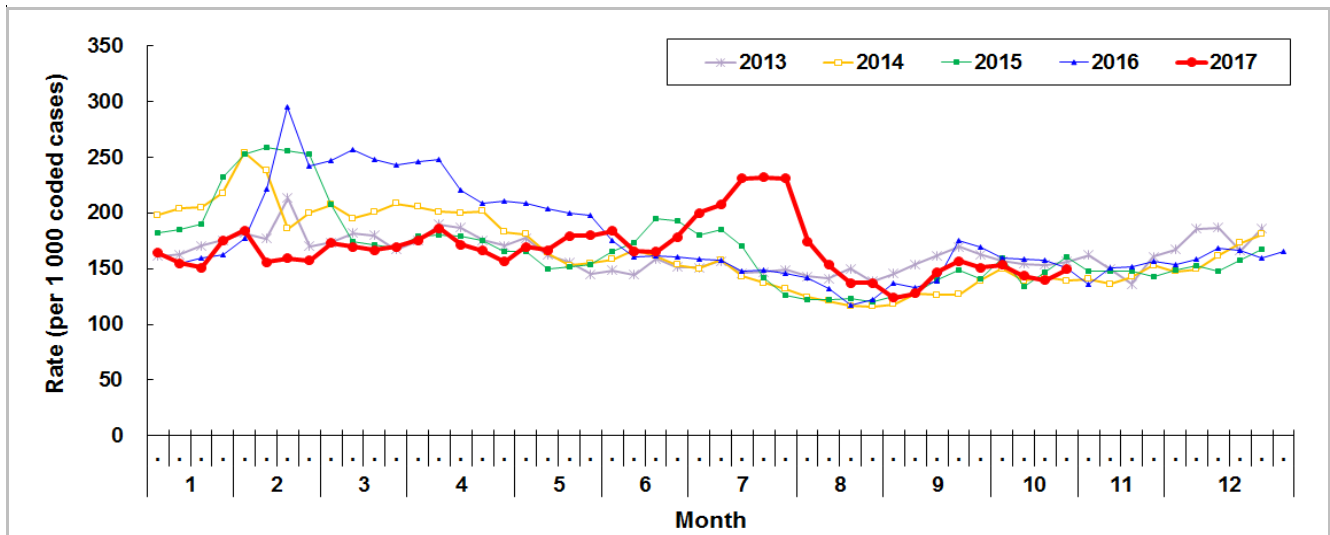


Figure 4 Rate of ILI syndrome group in AED, 2013-17

Influenza associated hospital admission rates and deaths in public hospitals based on discharge coding, 2013-17

In week 43, the admission rates in public hospitals with principal diagnosis of influenza for persons aged 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-64 years and 65 years or above were 0.22, 0.20, 0.01 and 0.07 cases (per 10,000 people in the age group) respectively, as compared to 0.22, 0.23, 0.01 and 0.09 cases in the previous week (Figure 5). Weekly number of deaths with any diagnosis of influenza is also shown in Figure 5.

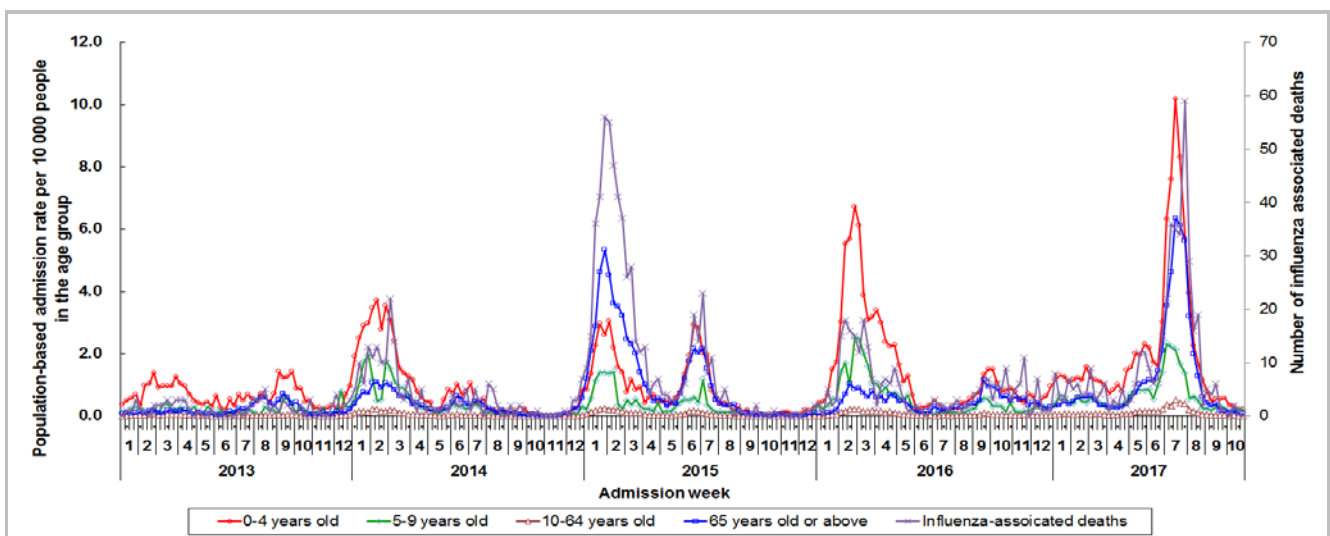


Figure 5 Influenza associated hospital admission rates and deaths, 2013-17

Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres/ kindergartens, 2013-17

In week 43, 0.86% of children in the sentinel child care centres/ kindergartens (CCC/ KG) had fever (38°C or above) as compared to 0.67% recorded in the previous week (Figure 6).

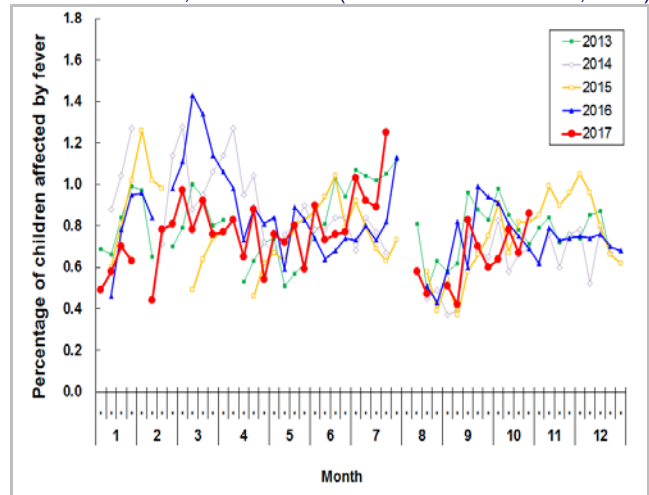


Figure 6 Percentage of children with fever at sentinel CCC/ KG, 2013-17

Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2013-17

In week 43, 0.10% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs) had fever (38°C or above) as compared to 0.09% recorded in the previous week (Figure 7).

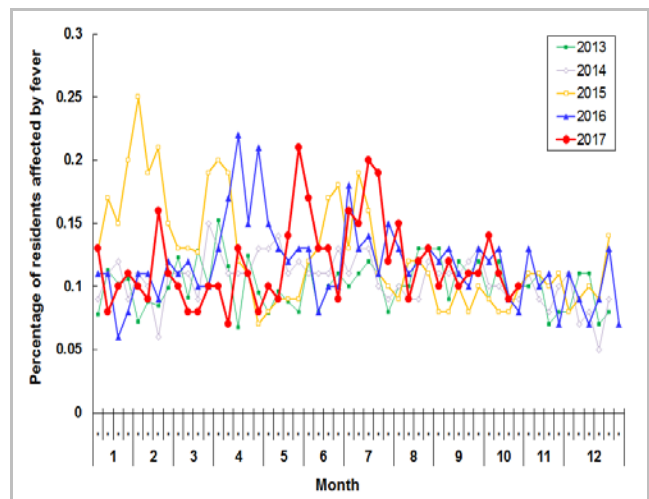


Figure 7 Percentage of residents with fever at sentinel RCHE, 2013-17

Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel Chinese medicine practitioners, 2013-17

In week 43, the average consultation rate for ILI among Chinese medicine practitioners (CMPs) was 1.03 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations as compared to 1.94 recorded in the previous week (Figure 8).

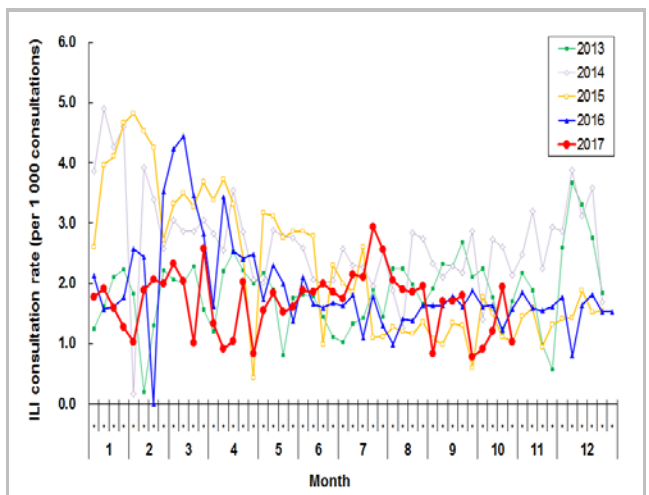


Figure 8 ILI consultation rate at sentinel CMP, 2013-17

Surveillance of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death (Aged below 18 years)

- In week 43 and the first 4 days of week 44 (Oct 29 to Nov 1, 2017), there were no cases of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/ death.

Surveillance of oseltamivir resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus infection

- In week 43 and the first 4 days of week 44 (Oct 29 to Nov 1, 2017), there were no new reports of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus infection. There are totally 48 reports of oseltamivir resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus detected in Hong Kong since 2009.

Global Situation of Influenza Activity

Influenza activity remained at low levels in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere. In the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere and in some countries of South and South East Asia, declining levels of influenza activity were reported. In Central America and the Caribbean, low influenza activity was reported in a few countries. Worldwide, influenza A(H3N2) and B viruses accounted for the majority of influenza detections.

- The influenza activity in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe remained at low levels.
- In Macau (week ending Oct 14, 2017), the proportions of ILI cases in emergency departments among adult and children decreased as compared to the previous week. The proportion of influenza detections was 2.3%, which was lower than 6.2% in the previous week.
- In New Zealand (week ending Oct 1, 2017), ILI consultation rates decreased to a level below the seasonal threshold in early October. Influenza A(H3N2) are the predominant viruses in New Zealand this year.
- In Australia (two-week period ending Oct 13, 2017), influenza activity at the national level continued to decline this reporting fortnight after reaching a peak in mid-August. Low to moderate levels of influenza activity in the community are likely to continue for the next few weeks as the season returns to baseline levels. The peak week of national influenza activity this season has been at comparable or higher levels than in recent years, with high activity persisting for a number of weeks. While influenza A(H3N2) was the dominant circulating influenza virus throughout the season, influenza B is currently the dominant circulating influenza virus nationally and in many jurisdictions.

Sources:

Information have been extracted from the following sources when updates are available: [World Health Organization](#), [Health Bureau of Macau Special Administrative Region](#), [New Zealand Ministry of Health](#) and [Australian Department of Health](#)..