

Swine and Seasonal Flu Monitor

人類豬型流感及季節性流感直擊



Swine and Seasonal Flu Monitor is a weekly report produced by the Respiratory Disease Office of the Centre for Health Protection. It summarizes and monitors the weekly situation of HSI and seasonal influenza in Hong Kong.

人類豬型流感及季節性流感直擊是由衛生防護中心呼吸疾病辦事處每星期報告及總結有關人類豬型流感及季節性流感的資訊。

Local situation on Human Swine Influenza (Pandemic influenza H1N1(2009)) (as of Nov 4, 2009)

本港人類豬型流感 (流感大流行H1N1(2009)) 的情況 (截至2009年11月4日)

- The activity of human swine influenza (HSI) continues to decrease, as reflected by the number of attendances at designated flu clinics for influenza-like illness (ILI) (Fig 1) and the consultation rates for ILI at general practitioners' clinics (Fig 3). Currently about 28% of patients attending Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) for ILI symptoms were tested positive for HSI (Fig 2).
指定流感診所的流感樣求診人數 (圖一) 及定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案數目 (圖三) 顯示人類豬型流感的活躍程度繼續下降。現時約28%在指定流感診所所有收集樣本的求診者對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應 (圖二)。
- The HSI virus has replaced seasonal influenza virus and is the main circulating influenza virus in Hong Kong, now representing about 86% of all circulating influenza viruses (Fig 4).
人類豬型流感病毒已取代季節性流感病毒成為本港流行的流感病毒。現時約86%的流感病毒都是人類豬型流感病毒 (圖四)。
- As of Nov 4, 2009, 74 patients with HSI infection remained in public hospitals.
截至十一月四日, 74 名患上人類豬型流感的病人仍然留院。
- The weekly number of severe cases recorded in week 44 (Oct 25 to 31) was 6. As of Nov 4, a total of 156 severe cases were recorded. These severe cases included 91 males and 65 females with ages ranged from 13 months to 93 years (median: 51 years).
第44週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 共有6宗嚴重個案。截至十一月四日, 共有156宗嚴重個案, 涉及91名男性及65名女性, 年齡介乎13個月至93歲 (中位數: 51歲)。
- In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 3 fatal cases were recorded. As of Nov 4, a total of 39 fatal cases were recorded. They were 28 males and 11 females, age ranged from 11 to 93 years (median: 55 years).
第44週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 共有3宗死亡個案。截至十一月四日, 共有39宗死亡個案, 涉及28名男性及11名女性。年齡介乎11歲至93歲 (中位數: 55歲)。

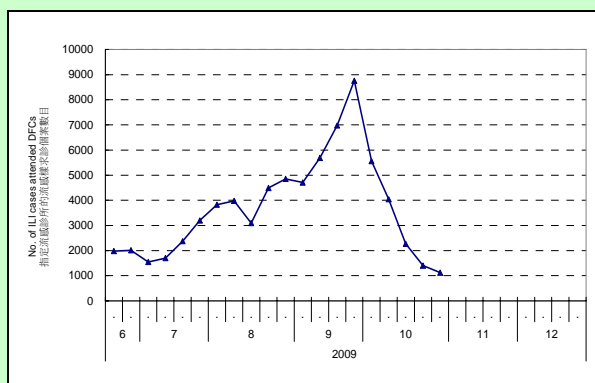
Local situation on seasonal influenza (as of Nov 4, 2009)

本港流感情況 (截至2009年11月4日)

- The seasonal influenza activity is low. In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 4.2%, 1.1% and 5.3% of all circulating viruses were H1, H3 and B respectively (Fig 4).
季節性流感活躍程度在低水平。第44週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 甲型(H1)流感病毒、甲型(H3)流感病毒及乙型流感病毒分別佔所有檢測到的流感病毒4.2%、1.1%及5.3% (圖四)。

Figure 1: Influenza surveillance at Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs), 2009

圖一：指定流感診所的流行性感冒監測, 2009

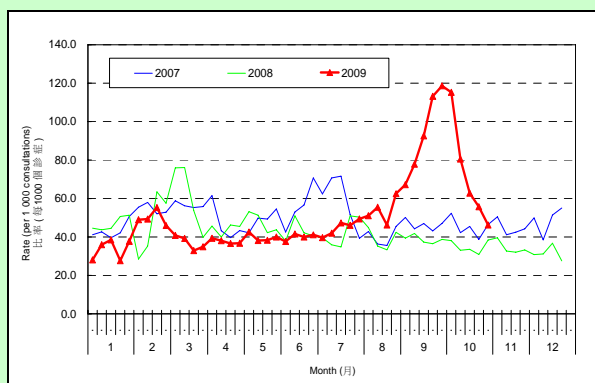


The Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) of Hospital Authority was activated on Jun 13, 2009. In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 1,122 patients with fever/respiratory symptoms attended DFCs (Figure 1).

醫院管理局在二零零九年六月十三日啟動指定流感診所。第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 共有 1,122 宗有發燒/呼吸道徵狀的個案到指定流感診所求診 (圖一)。

Figure 3: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Private Doctors, 2007-09

圖三：定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2007-09

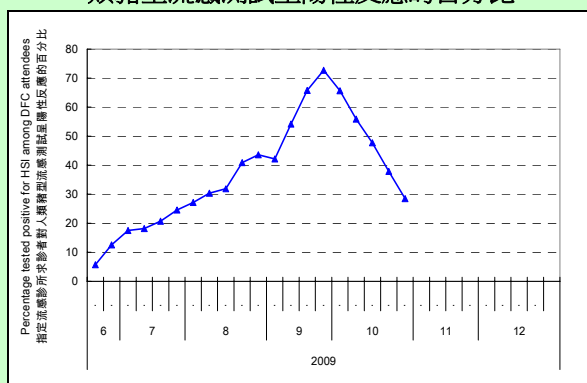


In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), the average consultation rates for ILI among sentinel private doctors were 46.2 (per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 3).

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 46.2 宗 (每千名求診個案計) (圖三)。

Figure 2: Percentage positive for HSI among tested patients in designated flu clinics

圖二：指定流感診所所有收集樣本的求診者對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應的百分比

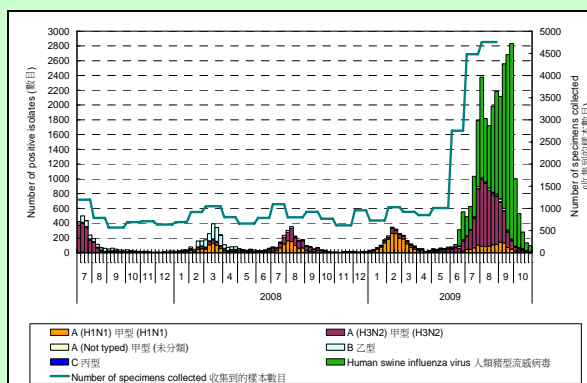


In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 28.4% of DFC attendees, with specimens taken, were tested positive for human swine influenza (Figure 2).

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 在指定流感診所求診者收集的樣本中, 28.4% 對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應 (圖二)。

Figure 4: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory Surveillance), 2007-09

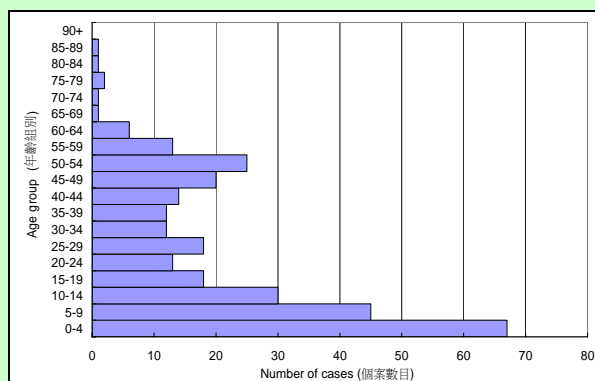
圖四：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2007-09



Influenza detection was 95 in week 44 (Oct 25 to 31). Laboratory surveillance detected 4 influenza A (H1N1) viruses, 82 human swine influenza viruses, 1 influenza A (H3N2) viruses and 5 influenza B viruses (Figure 4).

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 實驗室檢測到流行性感冒病毒的樣本數目為 95 個。實驗室監測共測定 4 個甲型流行性感冒(H1N1)病毒樣本、82 個人類豬型流感病毒樣本、1 個甲型流行性感冒(H3N2)病毒樣本及 5 個乙型流行性感冒病毒樣本 (圖四)。

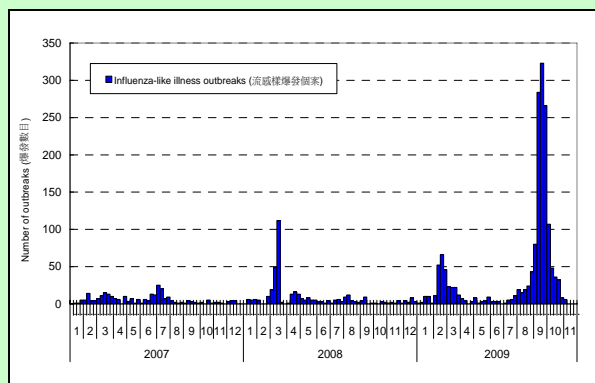
Figure 5: Age distribution of HSI cases
圖五：人類豬流感個案的年齡分佈



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), there were 171 males and 128 females confirmed with HSI (Figure 5). As of Nov 4, 2009, the cumulative number of patients tested positive for human swine influenza was 31,789. The age ranged from 10 days to 95 years (median: 14 years)

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 有 171 名男性及 128 名女性被確診患上人類豬型流感(圖五)。截至二零零九年十一月四日, 對人類豬型流感檢測呈陽性反應的累積個案數目為 31,789。年齡介乎 10 日至 95 歲 (中位數: 14 歲)。

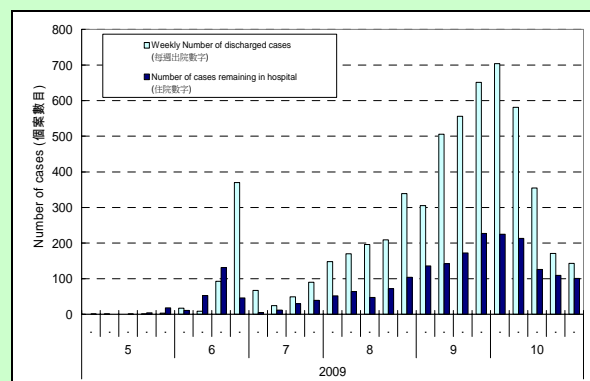
Figure 7: Influenza-like illness Outbreak Monitoring, 2007-09
圖七：流感樣爆發監測, 2007-09



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 8 influenza-like illness (ILI) outbreaks were recorded. In the first 4 days of week 45 (as of Nov 4, 2009), there were 6 ILI outbreaks received (Figure 7).

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 本中心錄得 8 宗流感樣爆發的報告。第 45 週的首 4 天 (截至十一月四日為止), 收到 6 宗流感樣爆發的報告 (圖七)。

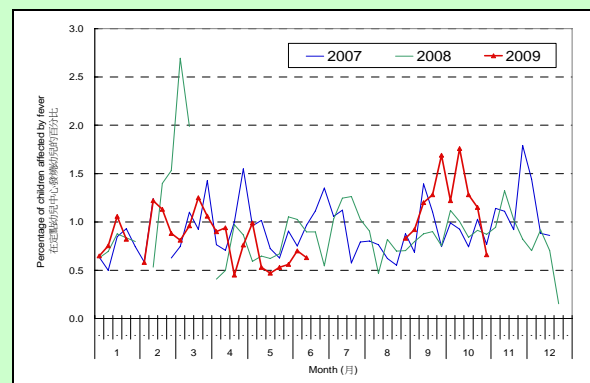
Figure 6: Number of discharged HSI cases and number remained in hospital
圖六：人類豬型流感出院及仍然留院數字



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), the number of discharged HSI cases was 143. As of Nov 4, 74 cases remained in hospitals (Figure 6).

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 143 名曾患上人類豬型流感的人出院, 而截至十一月四日, 74 名病人仍然留院 (圖六)。

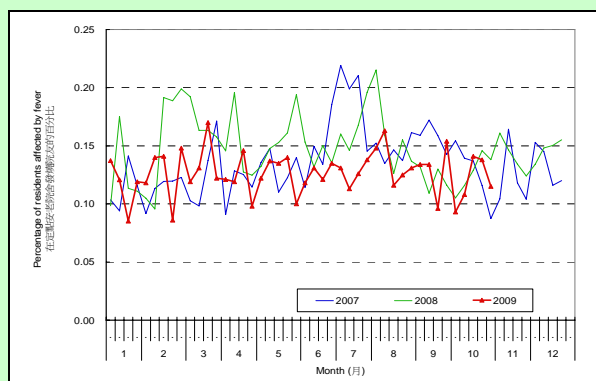
Figure 8: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Child Care Centres, 2007-09
圖八：定點幼兒中心的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 0.66% of children in the sentinel child care centres had fever (Figure 8).

第 44 週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 0.66% 定點幼兒中心的幼兒出現發燒徵狀(圖八)。

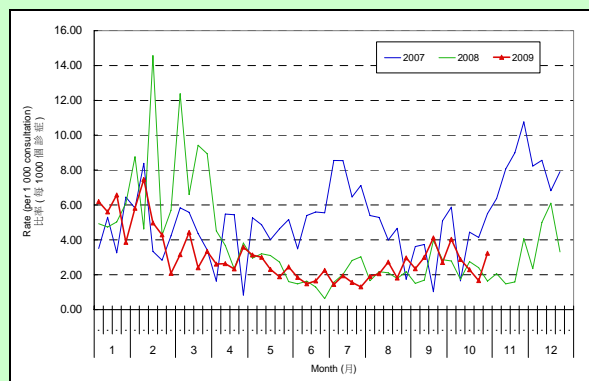
Figure 9: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Residential Care Homes for the Elderly, 2007-09
圖九: 定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), 0.12% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 9).

第44週(十月二十五至三十一日), 0.12%定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀(圖九)。

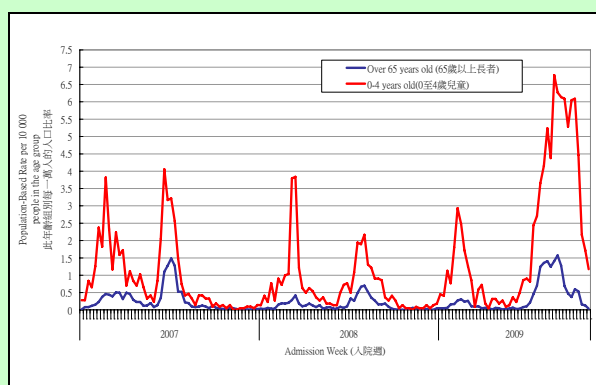
Figure 10: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Chinese Medicine Practitioners, 2007-09
圖十: 中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2007-09



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), the average consultation rates for ILI among Chinese medicine practitioners (Figure 10) were 3.24 per 1,000 consultations.

第44週(十月二十五至三十一日), 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為3.24(每千名求診個案計)(圖十)。

Figure 11: Hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza*, 2007-09
圖十一: 主要診斷為流感的病人入院率*, 2007-09



In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), hospital admission rate due to influenza for the elderly 65 years old or above was 0.03 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (blue line in Figure 11) and that for children aged 0 to 4 years was 1.17 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (red line in Figure 11).

第44週(十月二十五至三十一日), 65歲或以上人士因流感而入院的數字為0.03(此年齡組別每一萬人的入口)(圖十一:藍色線)。0至4歲小童因流感而入院的數字為1.17(此年齡組別每一萬人的入口)(圖十一:紅色線)。

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

注: 現時報告的是臨時數據, 數據會因更新的資料作出修訂。

Report under paediatric surveillance programme

兒童監察安排

- In week 44 (Oct 25 to 31), no new reports were received under the paediatric surveillance programme. As of Nov 4 (the first 4 days of week 45), no new reports were received.
第44週 (十月二十五至三十一日), 兒童監察安排沒有收到新個案。截至十一月四日 (第45週的首4天), 沒有收到新個案。

Global Situation (As of Oct 30, 2009)

世界各地的情況(截至十月三十日)

- In July 2009, WHO no longer required those countries experiencing community-wide transmission to submit regular reports of individual laboratory-confirmed cases.
在二零零九年七月, 世界衛生組織不再要求有廣泛社區傳播的國家報告個別實驗室確診的個案。
- According to latest update of WHO on October 30, 189 countries/territories/areas have officially reported over 441,661 cases of pandemic influenza H1N1(2009) including at least 5,712 deaths (http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_10_30/en/index.html).
根據世衛組織最新10月30日的更新, 189個國家/領域/地區正式報告了多於 441,661 宗流感大流行 H1N1(2009)感染病例及至少5,712死亡個案 (http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_10_30/en/index.html)。
- In US (week ending Oct 24), influenza activity continued to increase. The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness was 8.0%, which is above the national baseline (2.3%).
美國的流行性感冒活躍程度持續上升, 流感樣求診的門診病人比例為8.0%, 高於全國基線(2.3%)。
- In Canada (week ending Oct 24), striking increases of influenza activity were reported. All indicators were higher compared to previous weeks.
加拿大的流感活躍程度顯著上升。所有的指標都較過去數週為高。
- For week ending Oct 25, influenza activity is rapidly increasing in the European Regions. Seventeen countries reported increases in ILI and/or acute respiratory illness (ARI) consultations.
流感活躍程度在歐洲地區正在迅速上升。十七個國家報告流感樣/急性呼吸道感染的求診數目上升。
- According to the World Health Organization, little influenza activity was reported in the temperate zones of the Southern Hemisphere.
根據世界衛生組織, 南半球溫帶地區的流感活動處於低水平。

Source of data:

CDC FLUVIEW; Public Health Agency of Canada FluWatch and WHO/Europe EuropeFlu.
Hospital Authority(*); ILI consultations in Sentinel Private Doctors and General Outpatient Clinics; positive influenza detections from Virology Division of Public Health Laboratory Services Branch; notifications of influenza outbreaks received from the Centre for Health Protection; Sentinel Surveillance Systems at Child Care Centres (CCC); Sentinel Surveillance Systems at Residential Care Homes for the Elderly (RCHE).