

# 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 Human Swine Influenza (HSI) and seasonal influenza in Hong Kong.

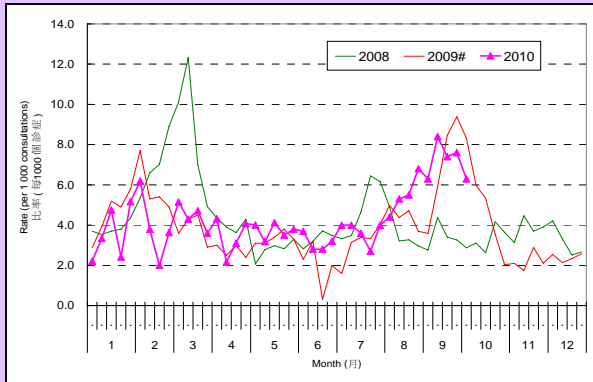
人類豬型流感及季節性流感直擊是由衛生防護中心呼吸疾病辦事處每星期出版有關人類豬型流感及季節性流感的資訊的總結報告。

### Local situation of influenza (as of October 6, 2010)

#### 本港流感的流行情況 (截至2010年10月6日)

- On May 24, 2010, the Government lowered the pandemic response level from the 'Emergency' to the 'Alert' Response Level under the 3-tiered Framework of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic.  
在二零一零年五月二十四日，香港特別行政區政府把「政府流感大流行應變計劃的架構」中的三級應變級別由「緊急」級別調低至「戒備」級別。
- The latest surveillance data showed that the overall influenza activity (including seasonal influenza and human swine influenza (HSI)) in week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010) has decreased when compared to the past few weeks.  
最新的監測數據顯示第40週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日) 整體流感活躍程度 (包括季節性流感及人類豬型流感) 相比過去幾個星期下降了。
- There was one new severe HSI case reported in week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010). Since May 1, 2009, the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) has recorded a total of 299 severe HSI cases. These severe cases included 181 males and 118 females with ages ranging from 30 days to 95 years (median: 51 years).  
第40週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日) 有1宗新的人類豬型流感嚴重個案的報告。自二零零九年五月一日，衛生防護中心共錄得299宗人類豬型流感的嚴重個案，當中涉及181名男性及118名女性，年齡介乎30日至95歲 (中位數: 51歲)。
- There was no new fatal HSI case occurring in week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010). CHP has recorded a total of 83 fatal cases since May 1, 2009. These fatal cases included 58 males and 25 females, with ages ranging from 1 to 95 years (median: 55 years).  
第40週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日) 沒有新的人類豬型流感死亡個案發生。自二零零九年五月一日，衛生防護中心共錄得83宗人類豬型流感的死亡個案。當中涉及58名男性及25名女性，年齡介乎1歲至95歲 (中位數: 55歲)。

**Figure 1: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel general outpatient clinics<sup>#</sup>, 2008-10**  
**圖一：定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測<sup>#</sup>，2008-10**



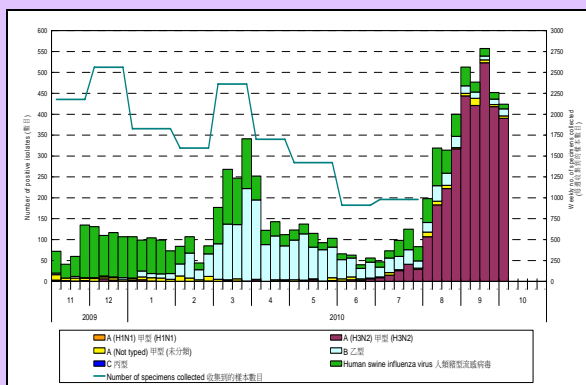
In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 6.3 (per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 1).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日)，定點普通科診所呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 6.3 宗 (每千名求診個案計) (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。

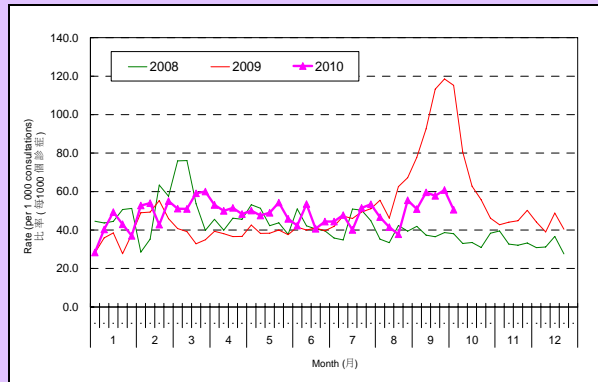
**Figure 3: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory surveillance), 2009-10**  
**圖三：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測)，2009-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), 424 influenza viruses were detected in the Public Health Laboratory Centre, including 390 influenza A (H3) viruses, 11 HSI viruses, 6 influenza A viruses and 17 influenza B viruses (Figure 3).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日)，公共衛生檢測中心共檢測到 424 個流行性感冒病毒的樣本，當中包括 390 個甲型(H3)流感病毒樣本、11 個人類豬型流感病毒樣本、6 個甲型流感病毒樣本及 17 個乙型流行性感冒病毒樣本 (圖三)。

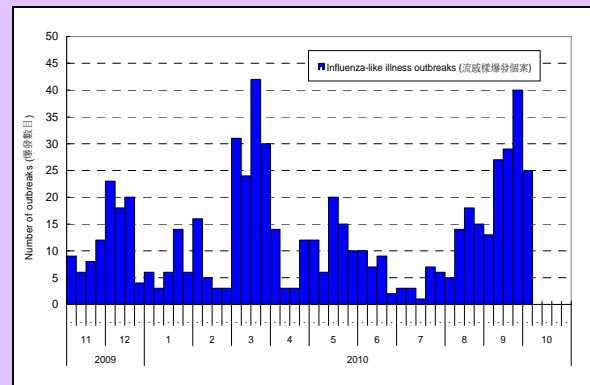
**Figure 2: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel private doctors, 2008-10**  
**圖二：定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測，2008-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 50.6 (per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 2).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日)，定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 50.6 宗 (每千名求診個案計) (圖二)。

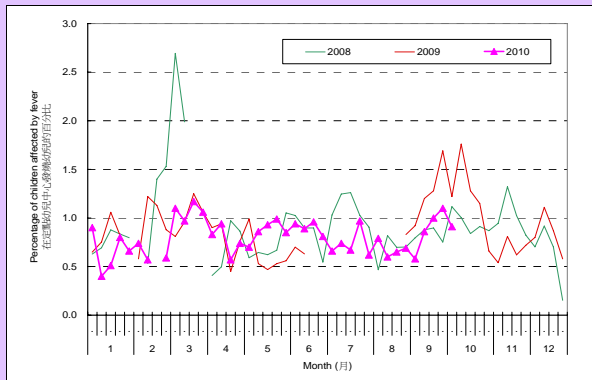
**Figure 4: Influenza-like illness outbreak monitoring, 2009-10**  
**圖四：流感樣爆發監測，2009-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), 25 ILI outbreaks were recorded. In the first 4 days of week 41 (October 3 to 6, 2010), 8 ILI outbreaks were recorded (Figure 4).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日)，本中心錄得 25 宗流感樣爆發的報告。第 41 週的首 4 天 (二零一零年十月三日日至六日) 有 8 宗流感樣爆發的報告 (圖四)。

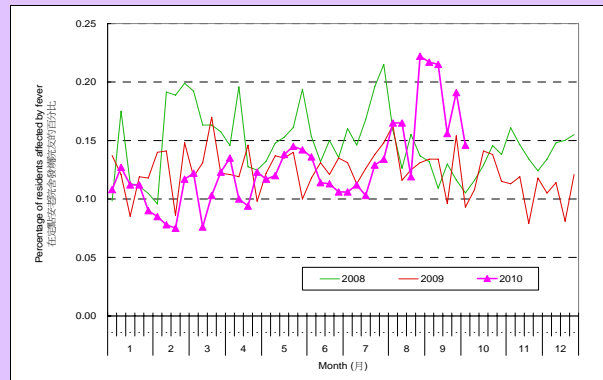
**Figure 5: Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres, 2008-10**  
**圖五: 定點幼兒中心的發燒監測, 2008-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), 0.91% of children in the sentinel child care centres had fever (Figure 5).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日), 0.91% 定點幼兒中心的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖五)。

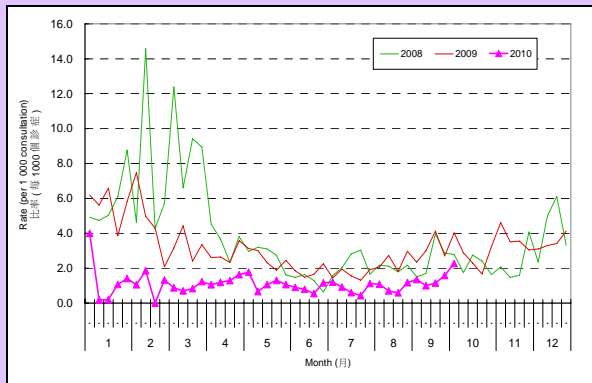
**Figure 6: Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2008-10**  
**圖六: 定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2008-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), 0.15% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 6).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日), 0.15% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀 (圖六)。

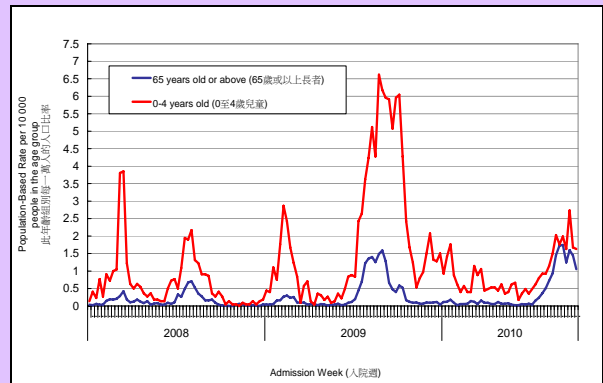
**Figure 7: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel chinese medicine practitioners, 2008-10**  
**圖七: 中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2008-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), the average consultation rates for ILI among Chinese Medicine Practitioners were 2.27 per 1,000 consultations (Figure 7).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日), 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 2.27 (每千名求診個案計) (圖七)。

**Figure 8: Hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza\*, 2008-10**  
**圖八: 主要診斷為流感的病人入院率\*, 2008-10**



In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010), hospital admission rate due to influenza for the elderly 65 years old or above was 1.06 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (blue line in Figure 8) and that for children aged 0 to 4 years was 1.63 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (red line in Figure 8).

在第 40 週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日), 65 歲或以上人士因流感而入院的比率為 1.06 (此年齡組別每一萬人的入口) (圖八: 藍色線)。0 至 4 歲小童因流感而入院的比率為 1.63 (此年齡組別每一萬人的入口) (圖八: 紅色線)。

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。

## Report of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death

### 兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症／死亡個案的呈報

- In week 40 (September 26 to October 2, 2010) and in the first 4 days of week 41 (October 3 to 6, 2010), there was no new report of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death. 在第40週 (二零一零年九月二十六日至十月二日) 及第41週的首4天 (二零一零年十月三日至六日) 均沒有新的兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症／死亡個案的報告。

## Global Situation of Influenza

### 世界各地的流感情況

- On August 10, 2010, the World Health Organization declared that the world has moved into the post-pandemic period. The pandemic H1N1 (2009) virus is expected to continue to circulate for some years to come, taking on the behaviour of a seasonal influenza virus. 世界衛生組織於二零一零年八月十日宣布世界已進入大流行後時期，而流感大流行 H1N1(2009) 病毒預料會在未來數年傳播成為季節性流感病毒。

### Northern hemisphere

#### 北半球

- In Canada (week ending September 25, 2010), influenza activity slightly increased, but remained at a very low level. 加拿大的流感活躍程度微升，但仍處於非常低水平(截至二零一零年九月二十五日的一週)。
- In Singapore (week ending October 2, 2010), the influenza activity remained below the warning level. 新加坡的流感活躍程度保持在警戒水平以下(截至二零一零年十月二日的一週)。
- In UK (week ending September 30, 2010), influenza activity was low and stable. 英國的流感活躍程度處於低水平及平穩 (截至二零一零年九月三十日的一週)。

### Southern hemisphere

#### 南半球

- In Australia (week ending September 24, 2010), the level of influenza-like illness continued to increase. 澳洲的流感樣病例水平持續上升 (截至二零一零年九月二十四日的一週)。
- In New Zealand (week ending September 30, 2010), influenza activity has been decreasing since the last week of August and has continued its steady drop below the baseline for the third consecutive week, indicating that the influenza season is almost over. 新西蘭的流感活躍程度自八月最後一週開始下降，並已連續三週下降至低於基線水平，顯示流感季節將會過去 (截至二零一零年九月三十日的一週)。

#### 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).