

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 Dec 9, 2009)

本港人類豬型流感 (流感大流行H1N1(2009)) 的情況 (截至2009年12月9日)

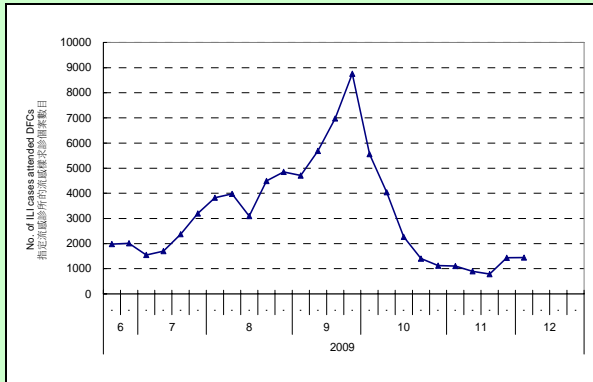
- The activity of human swine influenza (HSI) remains at similar level compared to previous week, as reflected by the number of attendances at designated flu clinics for influenza-like illness (ILI) (Fig 1) and the consultation rates for ILI at general practitioners' clinics (Fig 3). Currently about 33% 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本求診人數 (圖一) 及定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣本病例個案數目 (圖三) 顯示人類豬型流感的活躍程度與上星期水平相若。現時約33%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)。
- As of Dec 9, 2009, 114 patients with HSI infection remained in public hospitals. 截至十二月九日, 114 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 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5) was 10. As of Dec 9, a total of 185 severe cases were recorded. These severe cases included 112 males and 73 females with ages ranged from 13 months to 95 years (median: 51 years). 第49週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 有10宗嚴重個案。截至十二月九日, 共有185宗嚴重個案, 涉及112名男性及73名女性, 年齡介乎13個月至95歲 (中位數: 51歲)。
- In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), three fatal cases were recorded. As of Dec 9, a total of 45 fatal cases were recorded. They were 32 males and 13 females, age ranged from 11 to 95 years (median: 55 years). 第49週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 共有3宗死亡個案。截至十二月九日, 共有45宗死亡個案, 涉及32名男性及13名女性。年齡介乎11歲至95歲 (中位數: 55歲)。

Local situation on seasonal influenza (as of Dec 9, 2009)

本港流感情況 (截至2009年12月9日)

- The seasonal influenza activity is low. In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), 0%, 0% and 1.5% 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49週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 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0%、0%及1.5% (圖四)。

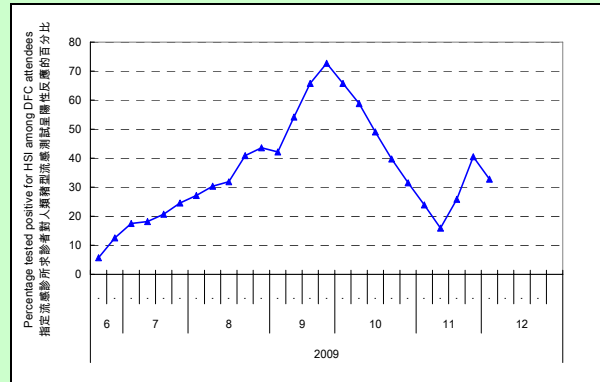
Figure 1: Influenza surveillance at Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs), 2009
 圖一: 指定流感診所的流行性感冒監測, 2009



The Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) of Hospital Authority was activated on Jun 13, 2009. In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), 1,443 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 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 共有 1,443 宗有發燒/呼吸道徵狀的個案到指定流感診所求診 (圖一)。

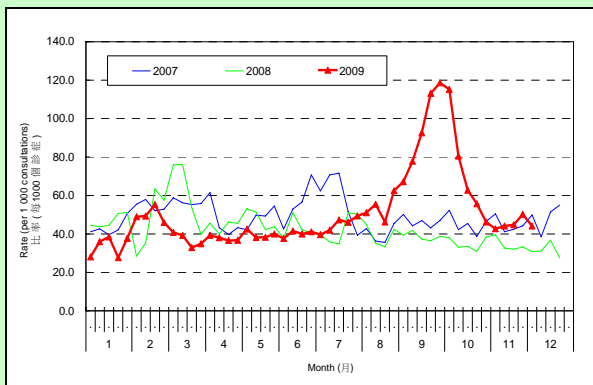
Figure 2: Percentage positive for HSI among tested patients in designated flu clinics
 圖二: 指定流感診所所有收集樣本的求診者對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應的百分比



In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), 32.8% of DFC attendees, with specimens taken, were tested positive for human swine influenza (Figure 2).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 在指定流感診所求診者收集的樣本中, 32.8% 對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應 (圖二)。

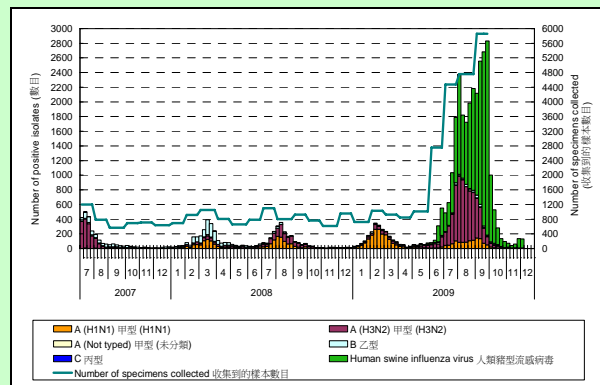
Figure 3: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Private Doctors, 2007-09
 圖三: 定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2007-09



In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), the average consultation rates for ILI among sentinel private doctors were 44.2 (per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 3).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 44.2 宗 (每名千名求診個案計) (圖三)。

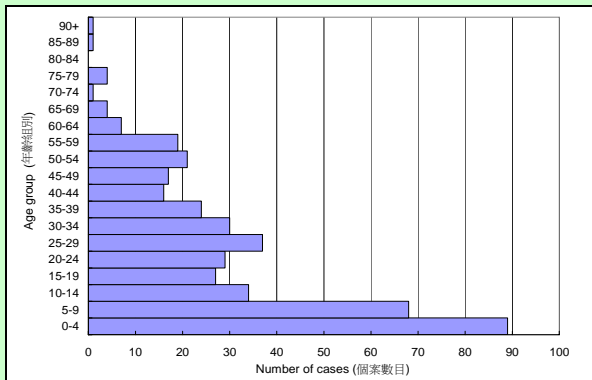
Figure 4: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory Surveillance), 2007-09
 圖四: 流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2007-09



Influenza detection was 131 in week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5). Laboratory surveillance detected 122 human swine influenza viruses, 7 untyped influenza A viruses and 2 influenza B viruses (Figure 4).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 實驗室檢測到流行性感冒病毒的樣本數目為 131 個。實驗室監測共測定 122 個人類豬型流感病毒樣本及 7 個未分類的甲型流感病毒樣本及 2 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

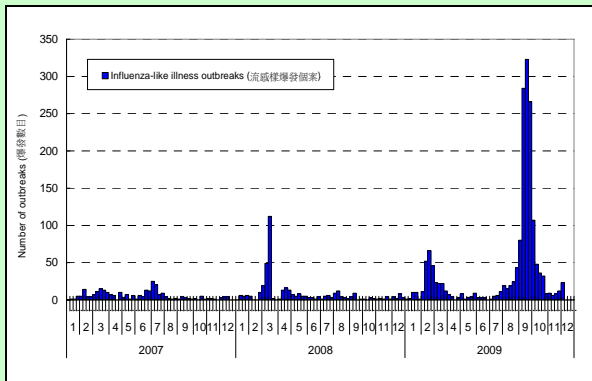


In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), there were 223 males and 206 females confirmed with HSI (Figure 5). As of Dec 9, 2009, the cumulative number of patients tested positive for human swine influenza was 33,109. The age ranged from 10 days to 95 years (median: 14 years)

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 有 223 名男性及 206 名女性被確診患上人類豬型流感(圖五)。截至二零零九年十二月九日, 對人類豬型流感檢測呈陽性反應的累積個案數目為 33,109。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

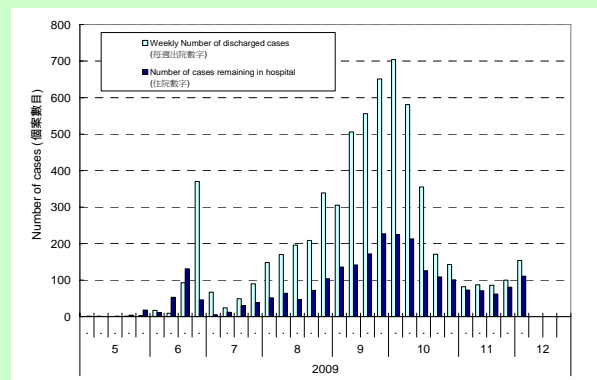


In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), 23 influenza-like illness (ILI) outbreaks were recorded. In the first 4 days of week 50 (as of Dec 9, 2009), there were 11 ILI outbreaks received (Figure 7).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 本中心錄得 23 宗流感樣爆發的報告。第 50 週的首 4 天 (截至十二月九日為止), 收到 11 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

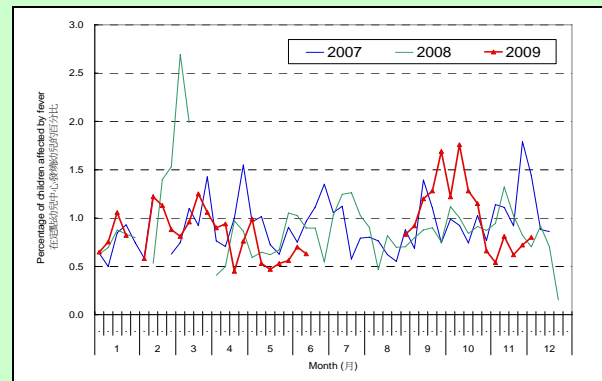


In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), the number of discharged HSI cases was 154. As of Dec 9, 2009, 114 cases remained in hospitals (Figure 6).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 154 名曾患上人類豬型流感的人出院, 而截至十二月九日, 114 名病人仍然留院 (圖六)。

Figure 8: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Child Care Centres, 2007-09

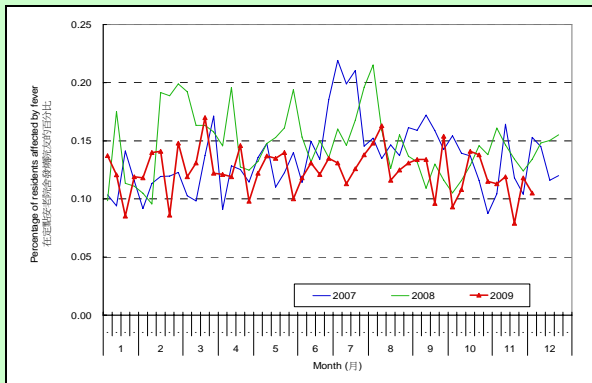
圖八：定點幼兒中心的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), 0.80% of children in the sentinel child care centres had fever (Figure 8).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 0.80% 定點幼兒中心的幼兒出現發燒徵狀(圖八)。

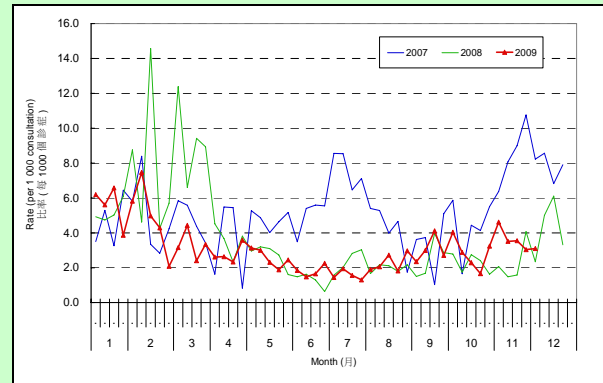
Figure 9: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Residential Care Homes for the Elderly, 2007-09
圖九: 定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), 0.11% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 9).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 0.11% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀(圖九)。

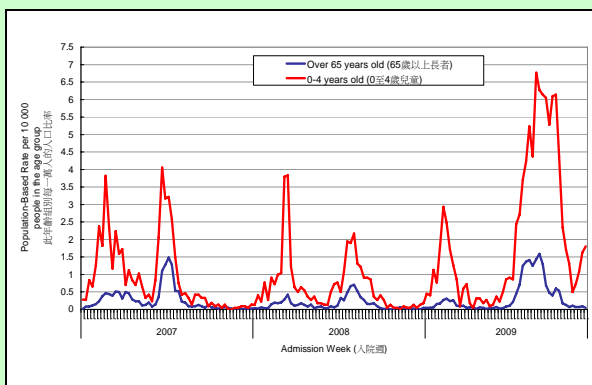
Figure 10: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Chinese Medicine Practitioners, 2007-09
圖十: 中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2007-09



In week 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), the average consultation rates for ILI among Chinese medicine practitioners (Figure 10) were 3.10 per 1,000 consultations.

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 3.10 (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 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), hospital admission rate due to influenza for the elderly 65 years old or above was 0.045 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (blue line in Figure 11) and that for children aged 0 to 4 years was 1.81 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (red line in Figure 11).

第 49 週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 65 歲或以上人士因流感而入院的數字為 0.045 (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 1.81 (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.
 註: 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 49 (Nov 29 to Dec 5), no new reports were received under the paediatric surveillance programme. As of Dec 9 (the first 4 days of week 50), no new reports were received.
第49週 (十一月二十九至十二月五日), 兒童監察安排收到一個沒有收到新個案。截至十二月九日 (第50週的首4天), 沒有收到新個案。

Global Situation (As of Dec 4, 2009)

世界各地的情況(截至十二月四日)

- As of Nov 29, worldwide more than 207 countries and overseas territories/communities have reported laboratory confirmed cases of pandemic influenza H1N1 (2009), including over 8,768 deaths. (http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_12_04/en/index.html)
根據世衛組織最新11月29日的更新, 全球有超過207個國家/領域/地區報告了實驗室確診的流感大流行 H1N1(2009) 感染病例, 其中包括至少 8,768 個死亡個案。
(http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_12_04/en/index.html)
- In the US and Canada (week ending Nov 28), influenza activity remained active but continued to decrease compared to previous week.
美國及加拿大的流感活動仍然活躍但較上星期持續下降。
- For the week ending Nov 29, increasing influenza activity was reported in central and south-eastern Europe.
流感活躍程度在歐洲中部及東南部正在上升。
- Influenza activity remains elevated in Japan.
日本的流感活躍程度繼續處於高水平。
- According to the World Health Organization, in the temperate region of the southern hemisphere, little pandemic influenza activity has been reported.
根據世界衛生組織的資料, 在南半球的溫帶地區, 只有少量流感活動。
- In Australia (week ending Nov 27), influenza activity was low. The ILI presentation rates to general practitioners were below the baseline levels.
澳洲的流感活躍程度在低水平。私家醫生收到的流感樣病例比率低於基線水平。

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).