**Virological Surveillance Summary**

In the Western Pacific Region, the following influenza viruses predominated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Predominant viruses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>A (H3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>B (Yamagata lineage), B (lineage not determined)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-19</td>
<td>B (Yamagata lineage), A (H3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-28</td>
<td>A (H3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Countries providing specimens for FluNet reporting from the Western Pacific Region include Australia, China, Fiji, Lao PDR, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Viet Nam. From week 1 to week 29 of 2015, 92.24% of influenza specimens provided to FluNet were from China (n=34,4997), 2.69% from Australia (n=10,056) and 1.76% from Republic of Korea (n=6,599).

Influenza surveillance summary

Influenza surveillance in the WHO Western Pacific Region is based on outpatient and inpatient sentinel surveillance systems. Case definitions, populations under surveillance and data formats differ among these countries. This influenza surveillance summary includes countries where routine surveillance is conducted and information is available from syndromic surveillance systems for Influenza-like-illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI).

The **WHO surveillance case definition** for ILI is an acute respiratory infection with a measured fever of ≥ 38 C° and cough, with symptom onset within the last 10 days. For SARI, it is an acute respiratory infection with a history of fever or measured fever of ≥ 38 C° and cough, with symptom onset within the last 10 days and requires hospitalization.
Countries in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere

In most countries within the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, ILI and influenza activity remained at low levels.

**Outpatient ILI Surveillance**

**China (North)**
During week 28, ILI% at national sentinel hospitals in north China was 2.6%, higher than the last week and the same weeks of 2011 and 2013 (all 2.5%) and the same for the same week of 2014 (2.7%) (Figure 2).

**Mongolia**
In week 30, 2015, ILI activity in Mongolia has increased, however remains within the upper and lower 90% tolerance limits for the country (Figure 3).

**Republic of Korea**
In week 30, 2015, the proportion of patients visiting sentinel physicians for ILI was 4.8%, which was higher than last week (4.5%) and below the baseline of 12.2% (Figure 4).

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![Figure 2](source.png)

**Figure 2:** Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals, 2010-2015 (Source: China National Influenza Center)

![Figure 3](source.png)

**Figure 3:** Proportion of outpatients that were ILI (per 10,000 people), 2013-2015 (Source: Mongolia National Influenza Center)

![Figure 4](source.png)

**Figure 4:** Weekly proportion of ILI visits per 1,000 patients 2011-2015 (Source: Korean Centre for Disease Control and Prevention)
**Hospital influenza surveillance**

**Japan**
In Japan, the number of influenza cases reported weekly per hospital sentinel site follows the known seasonal trend, with case numbers remaining low (Figure 5).

![Figure 5: Number of influenza cases reported weekly per sentinel hospital site, Japan 2005-2015](Source: Japan National Institute of Infectious Diseases)

**Countries/areas in the tropical zone**

In week 28 of 2015, increased influenza activity was reported in countries/areas in the tropical zone.

**Outpatient Surveillance**

**Hong Kong (China)- ILI Surveillance**
In week 30, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 5.7 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations which was similar to 5.9 recorded in the previous week (Figure 6). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors decreased to 35.3 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations from 48.8 recorded in the previous week (Figure 7).

**China (South)- ILI Surveillance**
During week 28, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in south China was 3.6%, lower than the last week (3.9%) and higher than the same week of 2011–2013 (2.7%, 3.3%, and 3.0%, respectively) (Figure 8).

**Singapore – ARI Surveillance**
The average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI increased from 2,318 (over 4.5 working days) in E-week 28 to 2,469 (over 5.5 working days) in E-week 29. (Figure 9).
Countries in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere

Influenza activity is increased in most of the reporting countries in the southern hemisphere and surpassed country-specific threshold level for Australia and New Zealand.

**Australia – Laboratory-confirmed influenza**

As of 17 July 2015, there were 19,075 cases of laboratory confirmed notifications of influenza, with 4,045 notifications reported in the most recent fortnight. In recent weeks, influenza notifications have been increasing, in line with the expected seasonal increase in influenza activity. (Figure 10).
**New Zealand – Influenza like Illness**

ILI through sentinel surveillance was reported from 17 out of 20 District Health Boards with a national consultation rate of 102.0 per 100,000 (319 ILI consultations). The current rate of ILI is above the seasonal threshold (Figure 11).
**Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) - ILI Surveillance**

In the PICs, ILI activity was variable with an increasing trend observed in a number of islands, particularly in Kiribati, Niue, Tokelau and Vanuatu (Figure 12).

![Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System](image)

*Figure 12: Weekly consultation rates for influenza-like illness in PICs, 2014–2015*

**Global influenza situation updates**

Epidemiological update:  

Virological update:  