Virological Surveillance Summary

The total number of specimens and number of positive specimens reported to FluNet by the Western Pacific Region countries and areas between week 1 and week 39 are presented in the table below. Influenza A(H3) is currently the predominant circulating subtype (Figure 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (most recent week of report)</th>
<th>Total number of specimens processed</th>
<th>Total number of influenza positive specimens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia (week 39)</td>
<td>43,153</td>
<td>8,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (week 38)</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (week 38)</td>
<td>467,904</td>
<td>68,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji (week 35)</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (week 38)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic (week 38)</td>
<td>3,631</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (week 22)</td>
<td>2,277</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia (week 39)</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia (week 38)</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand (week 18-39)</td>
<td>2,307</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea (week 33)</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines (week 37)</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea (week 38)</td>
<td>8,639</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore (week 38)</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (week 37)</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype, Western Pacific Region, week 41 2016 to week 39 2017 (Source: www.who.int/flunet)
Influenza surveillance summary

Influenza surveillance in the WHO Western Pacific Region is based on outpatient and inpatient sentinel indicator based surveillance (IBS) systems as well as event-based surveillance. Case definitions, populations under surveillance and data formats differ among countries. This influenza surveillance summary includes countries/areas where routine IBS is conducted and information is available.

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 (ARI) 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 are consistent with seasonal trends.

Outpatient ILI Surveillance

China (North)

During week 38, the percentage of visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in northern China was 2.5%, higher than the last week and the same week of 2014 and 2016 (2.4%, 2.3% and 2.2%) (Figure 2).

Mongolia (no updates)

ILI activity remained at expected levels during week 37 of 2017 compared to the previous week and seasons. The most recent peak in ILI activity occurred in week 4 of 2017 (Figure 3). Mongolia publishes weekly reports, available here: http://www.flu.mn/eng/index.php?option=com_content&task=section&id=5&Itemid=51

![Figure 2: Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals in north China, 2014-2017](Source: China National Influenza Center)

![Figure 3: Proportion of outpatient ILI visits (per 10,000 people), 2014-2017](Source: Mongolia National Influenza Center)
共和国

在第38周2017年，有5.1例流感病例每1,000名门诊患者，这与前一周相同。流感活动保持稳定且低于设立的基线（6.6例每1,000名门诊患者）（图4）。韩国发布每周报告，可在此处查看：http://www.cdc.go.kr/CDC/info/CdcKrInfo0301.jsp?menulds=HOME001-MNU1154-MNU0005-MNU0037-MNU1380

图4：2013-2017年每周流感病例发病率每1000患者
（来源：韩国疾病控制和预防中心）

**Sentinel influenza surveillance**

**日本**


图5：2007-2017年每周报告的流感病例数，日本
（来源：日本国家感染疾病研究所）
Countries/areas in the tropical zone

Countries/areas in the tropical zone are observing influenza activity that is consistent with previous seasons.

Surveillance

Hong Kong SAR (China) – ILI and hospital Surveillance

In week 39, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 3.5 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was the same as that recorded in the previous week (Figure 6). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 42.4 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was lower than rates recorded in the previous week (47.3 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 7). Hong Kong SAR, China publishes a weekly report, available here: [http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/guideline1_year/29/134/441/304.html](http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/guideline1_year/29/134/441/304.html)

![Hong Kong (China) - ILI Surveillance](image)

China (South) - ILI Surveillance

During week 38, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in southern China was 3.1%, lower than the last week (3.3%), but higher than the same week of 2014-2016 (2.5%, 2.7% and 2.7%) (Figure 6).

Singapore – Acute Respiratory Infection Surveillance

The average daily number of patients seeking treatment in polyclinics for acute respiratory infection increased from 2,665 per working day in week 38, to 2,686 per working day in week 39 (Figure 9). The proportion of patients with ILI among polyclinic attendances for ARI remained low at 1.7%. Singapore publishes a weekly report, available here: [http://www.moh.gov.sg/content/moh_web/home/statistics/infectiousDiseasesStatistics/weekly_infectiousdiseasesbulletin.html](http://www.moh.gov.sg/content/moh_web/home/statistics/infectiousDiseasesStatistics/weekly_infectiousdiseasesbulletin.html)
Lao PDR
In week 39, influenza activity has increased compared to last week and the number of cases is higher than numbers reported in the previous 5 years (see Figure 10). The number of severe acute respiratory infections continued to increase and was higher than numbers reported during week 39 in the past 5 years.

Figure 10: Weekly number of ILI presentations at sentinel sites, 2012 to week 39, 2017, Lao PDR
(Source: Lao National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology)
Influenza Situation Update

Countries in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere

In the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere, influenza activity followed seasonal trends.

**Australia – Laboratory-confirmed influenza**

The number of laboratory confirmed influenza cases has decreased from a peak reached in week 33. As of 29 September 2017 (week 39), a total of 195,312 notifications of laboratory confirmed influenza were reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (Figure 11). Sixty five percent of notifications were influenza A (59% A(unsubtyped), 5% influenza A(H3N2) and 1% influenza A(H1N1pdm09)), 35% were influenza B and less than 1% were influenza A&B co-infections or untyped. Australia publishes influenza surveillance reports on a fortnightly basis during the influenza season, typically between May and October. For more information: [http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/cda-surveill-ozflu-flucurr.htm#current](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/cda-surveill-ozflu-flucurr.htm#current)

**New Zealand – Influenza like Illness**

During week 39, 80 patients with influenza-like illness consulted sentinel general practices in 20 district health boards (DHBs). The weekly ILI incidence was 19.5 per 100 000 patient population. Of the 36 laboratory tested ILI cases, 8 were positive for influenza viruses. This gives an ILI related influenza incidence (adjusted) of 4.3 per 100 000 patient population. New Zealand publishes a weekly report, available here: [https://surv.esr.cri.nz/virology/influenza_weekly_update.php](https://surv.esr.cri.nz/virology/influenza_weekly_update.php)
Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) - ILI Surveillance

In the Pacific Island Countries and Areas, in week 39, the number of ILI cases reported compared to previous weeks increased in several PICs, including New Caledonia, Niue and Samoa. (Figure 13). The PICs submit a report on a weekly basis, for more information: http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/programmes/communicable_diseases/disease_surveillance_response/page/en/index2.html
Figure 13: Reported cases of influenza-like illness in Pacific Island Countries, 2017
Global influenza situation updates

Epidemiological update

Virological update:

Global update:
http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance/

Others:
Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2017 southern hemisphere influenza season

Antigenic and genetic characteristics of zoonotic influenza viruses and candidate vaccine viruses developed for potential use in human vaccines
http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/characteristics_virus_vaccines/en/

4th WHO Informal Consultation on Improving Influenza Vaccine Virus Selection

Video on influenza on WHO's YouTube Channel
Arabic: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PxW6Pq1Anwl
Chinese: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xW9gDKEPi7Q
English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yhhJfT86Bgg
French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ma8rWWJZkc
Russian: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XQO6nbkKUWQ
Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXr75cKxwTY

Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2017-2018 northern hemisphere influenza season
http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/201703_recommendation.pdf?ua=1