Virological Surveillance Summary

The total number of specimens and number of positive specimens reported to FluNet by Western Pacific Region countries and areas between week 1 and week 32 are presented in the table below. Influenza A and B are cocirculating in the region, with influenza A (H3) and influenza B (Victoria lineage) showing similar activities in recent weeks (Figure 1).

Table 1: Cumulative data reported to FluNet from Western Pacific Region, weeks 1 to 32, 2019

<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 (32)</td>
<td>54,583</td>
<td>10,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (28)</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (31)</td>
<td>446,593</td>
<td>94,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji (24)</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (30)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic (30)</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (29)</td>
<td>2,489</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia (24)</td>
<td>2,821</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia (24)</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand (31)</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines (27)</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea (31)</td>
<td>7,194</td>
<td>1,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore (29)</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (29)</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype, Western Pacific Region, weeks 1 to 32, 2019 (Source: WHO 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, population groups included, and data formats differ among countries. This influenza surveillance summary includes countries and areas where routine IBS is conducted and information is available.

The WHO surveillance case definition for influenza-like illness (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 10 days that requires hospitalization. Sentinel site data should be interpreted with caution since the number of sites reporting may vary between weeks.

Countries in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere

In countries within the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, influenza activity is within normal seasonal trends observed during the corresponding period from previous years.

Outpatient ILI Surveillance

China (North)

During week 30, the percentage of visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in Northern China was 2.3%, which is higher than the previous week and the same week in 2018 (both 2.2%), similar to that of the same week in 2016 (2.3%), and lower than the same week in 2017 (2.7%) (Figure 2).

Mongolia

During week 31, ILI activity in Mongolia decreased compared to the previous week, and remains within the tolerance limits (Figure 3).

![Figure 2: Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals in Northern China, 2016-2020](Source: China National Influenza Center)

![Figure 3: Proportion of outpatient ILI visits per 10,000 people in Mongolia, 2017-2019](Source: Mongolia National Influenza Center)
Republic of Korea
In week 31, the overall weekly ILI rate was 4.0 ILI cases per 1,000 outpatient visits, lower than the previous week with 4.3 ILI cases per 1,000 outpatient visits, following trends seen in previous years (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Weekly ILI incidence rate per 1,000 consultations, Republic of Korea, 2014-2019
(Source: Korean Centres for Disease Control and Prevention)

Sentinel influenza surveillance
Japan
In week 30 of 2019, influenza sentinel hospital activity in Japan was low and similar to the same period in recent years (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Number of influenza cases reported weekly per reporting sentinel hospital site, Japan 2009-2019
(Source: Japan National Institute of Infectious Diseases)
Countries/areas in the tropical zone

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

Surveillance

**Hong Kong SAR (China) – ILI and hospital Surveillance**

In week 31, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel general outpatient clinics was 2.3 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was lower than 3.7 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations recorded in the previous week and within expected seasonal levels compared to previous years (Figure 6). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private medical practitioners was 41.0 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was lower than 46.1 recorded in the previous week (Figure 7).

**China (South) - ILI Surveillance**

During week 30, the percentage of visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in Southern China was 3.4%, lower than the last week and the same week of 2017 (3.6% and 3.9%), but higher than the same weeks of 2016 and 2018 (both 3.1%) (Figure 8).

**Singapore – Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Surveillance**

In week 31, the average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI was 3,102 over 5.5 working days, which is lower than the previous week of 3,256 over 5.5 working days. The proportion of patients with ILI among the polyclinic attendances for ARI was 2.3% (Figure 9).
**Lao PDR**

In week 31, the number of ILI cases presenting to sentinel sites slightly increased compared to the previous week and is within trends seen in past years. *(Figure 10).*

![Figure 10: Weekly number of ILI presentations at sentinel sites, 2015-2019, Lao PDR](Source: Lao National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology)

## Countries in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere

In the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere, influenza activity is reported during the influenza season usually starting in May. Influenza activity remains unusually high in Australia for this time of year however there are initial indications that cases are decreasing.

**Australia – Laboratory-confirmed influenza and ILI**

In week 30, there were 11.0 ILI per 1,000 consultations at sentinel general practitioners, decreasing from 14.0 per 1,000 consultations in week 28 and higher than the 5 year average for this time of year. There have been 183,331 laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. The number of laboratory confirmed influenza cases per week appears to be decreasing since week 27, but remains higher than the five year average for the same period. There has been a marked decrease over the previous 4 weeks. *(Figure 11).*

![Figure 11: Australian notifications of laboratory confirmed influenza](Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, Australian Department of Health)
New Zealand – Influenza like Illness

General Practice visits for influenza-like illness is just below the baseline level in the week ending 4 August, with a decrease compared with the previous week. (Figure 12).

[Graph showing weekly general practice ILI rates in New Zealand]

Figure 12: Weekly General Practice ILI Rates in New Zealand
(Source: Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd (ESR), New Zealand)

Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) - ILI Surveillance

In the Pacific Island Countries and Areas, in week 31 the number of ILI cases reported increased in several PICs, including Republic of Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa and Tonga. (Figure 13).
Global influenza situation updates

Virological update

Global update

Others:

- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2019 southern hemisphere influenza season [Link]
- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2019-2020 northern hemisphere influenza season [Link]
- Antigenic and genetic characteristics of zoonotic influenza viruses and candidate vaccine viruses developed for potential use in human vaccines [Link]
- 4th WHO Informal Consultation on Improving Influenza Vaccine Virus Selection [Link]

WHO's YouTube Channel: film exploring a number of key aspects of the constant evolution of influenza viruses and associated impacts on public health. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish