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 44 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 low levels of activity in recent weeks (Figure 1).

Table 1: Cumulative data reported to FluNet from Western Pacific Region, weeks 1 to 44, 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 (43)</td>
<td>77825</td>
<td>13453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (41)</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (43)</td>
<td>567256</td>
<td>98951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji (24)</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (41)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic (43)</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (41)</td>
<td>3670</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia (24)</td>
<td>2821</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia (38)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand (33)</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines (39)</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea (42)</td>
<td>9261</td>
<td>1255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore (41)</td>
<td>2719</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (40)</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype, Western Pacific Region, weeks 1 to 44, 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](https://www.who.int/health-topics/influenza#tab-1) 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 43, the percentage of visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in Northern China was 2.4%, same as the last week and the same week of 2016 (both 2.4%), lower than the same week of 2017 (2.8%), higher than the same week of 2018 (2.3%). *(Figure 2).*

**Mongolia**

During week 43 ILI activity in Mongolia was slightly higher than the previous week and remains within the seasonal trend *(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 43, the overall weekly ILI rate was 4.5 ILI cases per 1,000 outpatient visits, lower than the previous week with 4.6 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 42 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 43, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel general outpatient clinics was 5.2 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was higher than 3.3 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 27.2 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations, which was lower than that recorded in the previous week (Figure 7).

**China (South) - ILI Surveillance**
During week 43, the percentage of visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in Southern China was 3.0%, higher than the previous week (2.9%), higher than the same week of 2016-2018 (2.8%, 2.8% and 2.7%). (Figure 8)

**Singapore – Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Surveillance**
In week 43, the average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI was 2,952 over 5.5 working days, which is slightly lower than the previous week of 2,987 over 5.5 working days. The proportion of patients with ILI among the polyclinic attendances for ARI was 1.8% (Figure 9).
Lao PDR
In week 43, the number of ILI cases presenting to sentinel sites 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 increased unusually early in Australia however there are indications that activity is now decreasing.

Australia – Laboratory-confirmed influenza and ILI
In week 40, there were 4.5 ILI per 1,000 consultations at sentinel general practitioners, decreasing from the seasonal high of 13.3 per 1,000 consultations in week 28 and lower than the 5 year average for this time of year. There have been 298,120 laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. While number of cases was slightly lower than the five year average, there has been a marked decrease in notifications per week following a peak in week 27 and now showing a weekly trend similar to that seen in previous years. (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
There were 4 general practice visits for Influenza-like Illness per every 100,000 registered patients followed in New Zealand during the week ending 29 September. General Practice visits for influenza-like illness are well below the baseline level in the week ending 29 September, with a decrease compared to the previous week. (Figure 12).

![Figure 12: Weekly General Practice ILI Rates in New Zealand](Image)
(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 43 the number of ILI cases reported increased in several PICs, including Cook Islands, Tonga and Samoa. (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](#)