



## Summary : Week 15 (Apr 12 – 18, 2015)

Influenza activity decreased steadily in Taiwan. Influenza A(H3N2) virus was the predominant virus subtype recently. However, influenza B virus has increased recently.

- The percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza was 27.3% during week 13, 2015. 64.4% of positive specimens were influenza A viruses.
- During week 15, 2015, there were 26 new severe complicated influenza cases and 4 new reports of death from severe complicated influenza. Since August 1, 2014, there were 56 reports of death among 355 severe complicated influenza cases.
- The trend of both proportions of outpatient and emergency room visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) has decreased recently.

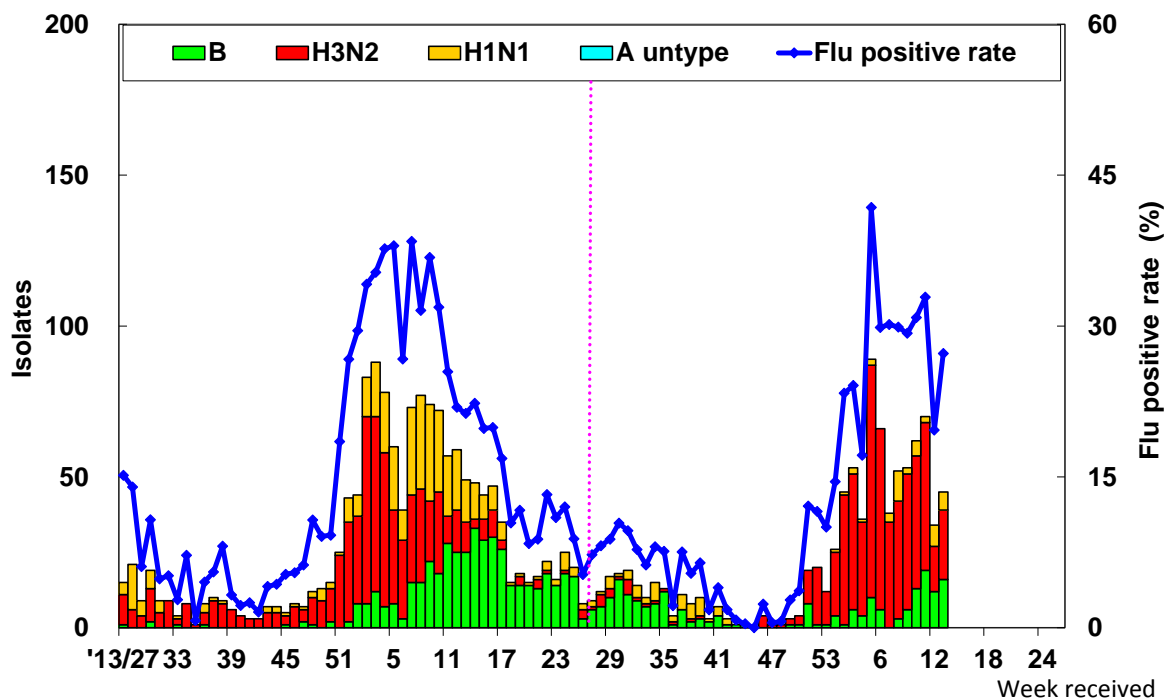
## Viral Surveillance

	Data for week 13, 2015	Cumulative data since 7/1/2014
Number of specimens tested	165	6845
Number of positive specimens (%)	45(27.3)	908(13.3)
Positive specimens by type/subtype (%)		
Influenza A (% of all positive specimens)	29(64.4)	689(75.9)
A (H1N1) (% of all Influenza A)	6(20.7)	89(12.9)
A (H3N2)	23(79.3)	600(87.1)
A (unable to subtype)	0(0)	0(0)
A (subtyping not performed)	0(0)	0(0)
Influenza B	16(35.6)	219(24.1)



**Antigenic Characterization:** Taiwan CDC has antigenically characterized 165 human influenza viruses. Since October 1, 2014, 100% influenza A (H1N1) viruses tested were related to the A (H1N1) component of the 2014-15 influenza vaccine (A/California/7/2009pdm09). 44% of influenza A (H3N2) viruses tested were related to the A (H3N2) component of the 2014-15 influenza vaccine (A/Texas/50/2012). 55% of influenza B viruses tested were related to the B component of the 2014-15 trivalent influenza vaccine (B/Massachusetts/2/2012).

**Influenza positive tests reported to Taiwan CDC by contracted laboratories, 2013–2015**



**Antiviral Resistance:** Since October 1, 2014, the results of antiviral resistance to neuraminidase inhibitor (Oseltamivir) are summarized in the table below.

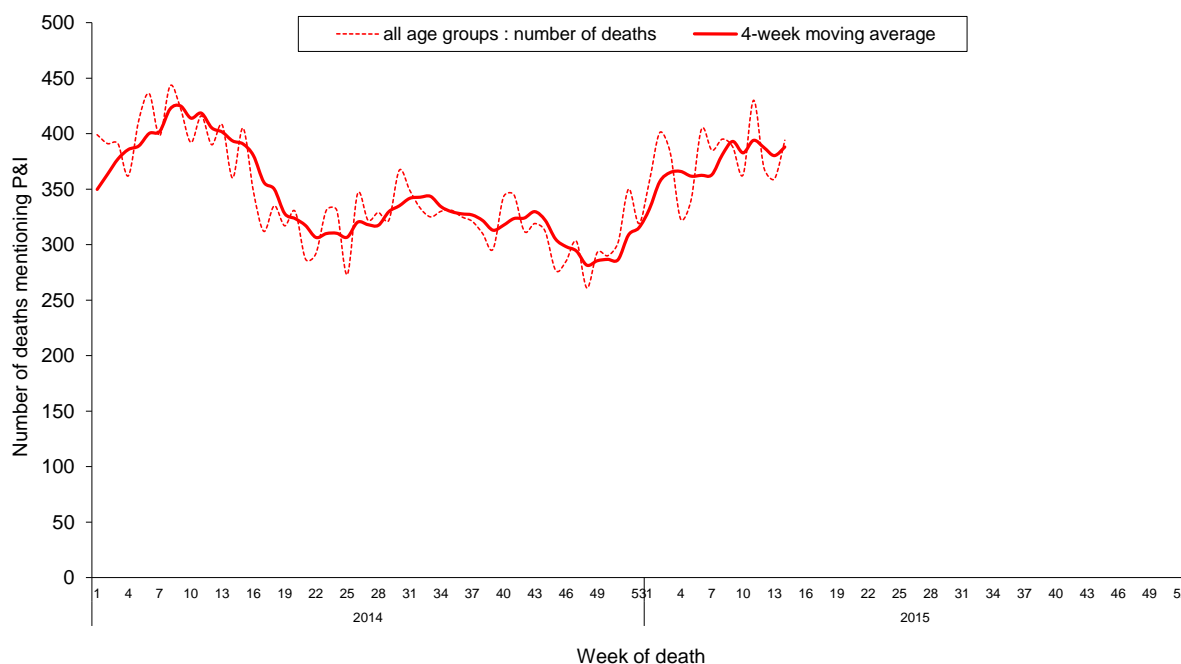
	Isolates tested (n)	Resistance Viruses, n (%)
		Oseltamivir
Influenza A (H1N1)	9	0
Influenza A (H3N2)	93	0
Influenza B	18	0



## Pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality surveillance

The trend of P&I was stable recently. The number of deaths related to P&I for adults aged 65 years or greater was the highest among the three age groups (0–49, 50–64, and 65+).

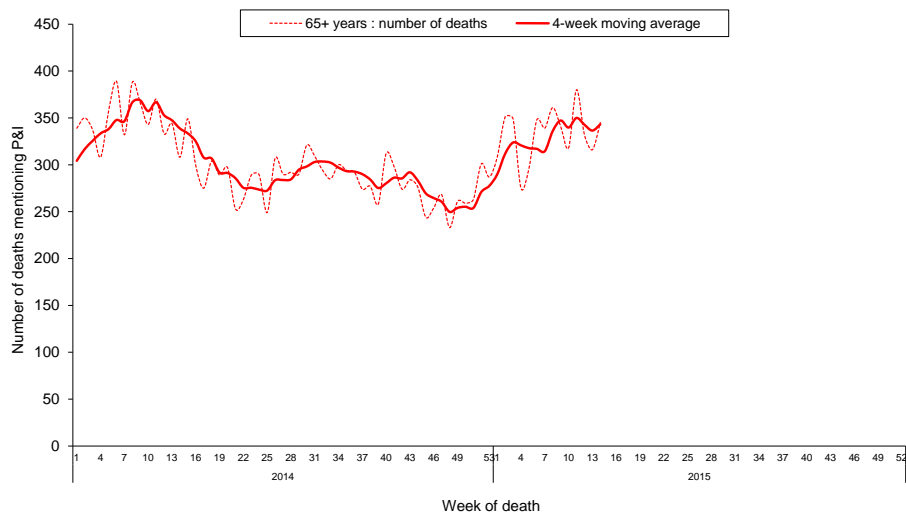
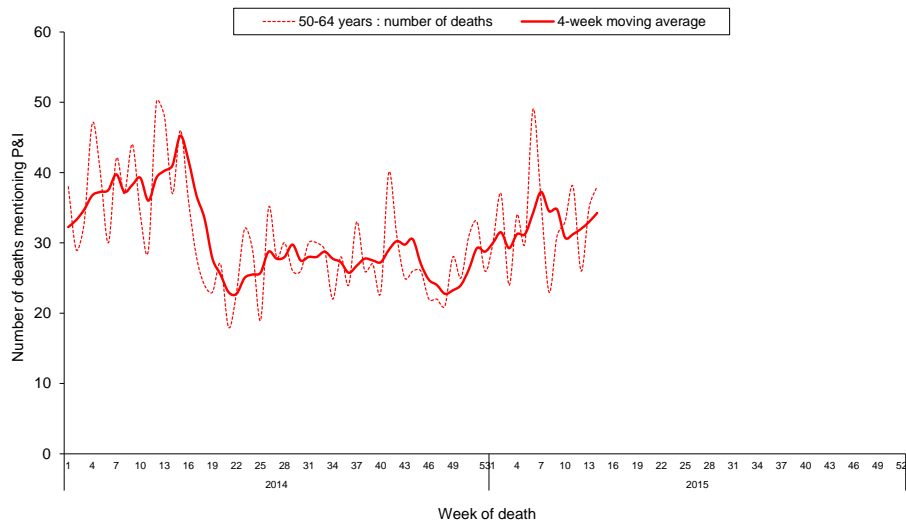
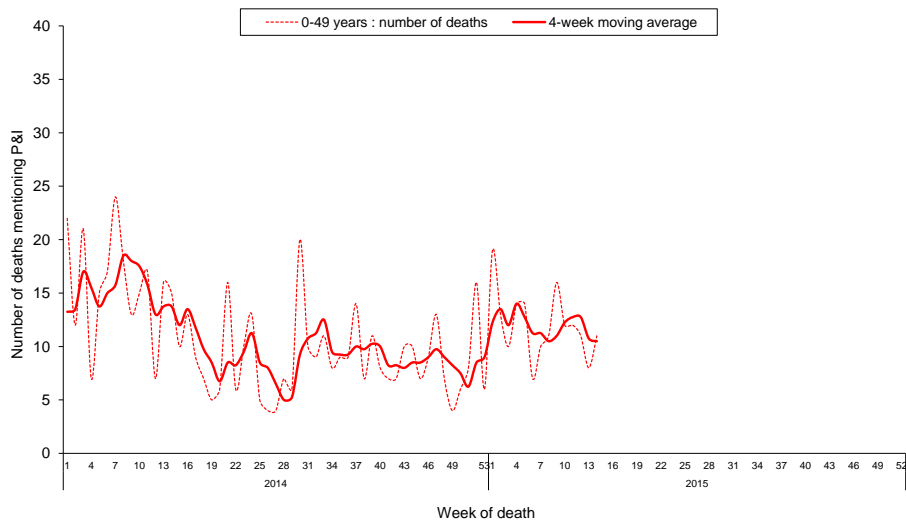
### National pneumonia and influenza mortality Week ending at Apr 11, 2015



\* Medical institutions were required to report any mortality case to Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) within 7 days after a death certification is issued through the Internet System for Death Reporting (ISDR). The last field of immediate cause or the underlying cause of death was used to identify P&I death cases. Only those with keywords texts containing 'pneumonia', 'influenza' or 'common cold' were counted as a P&I death. Since January 1, 2014, the ISDR has been improved in coverage.



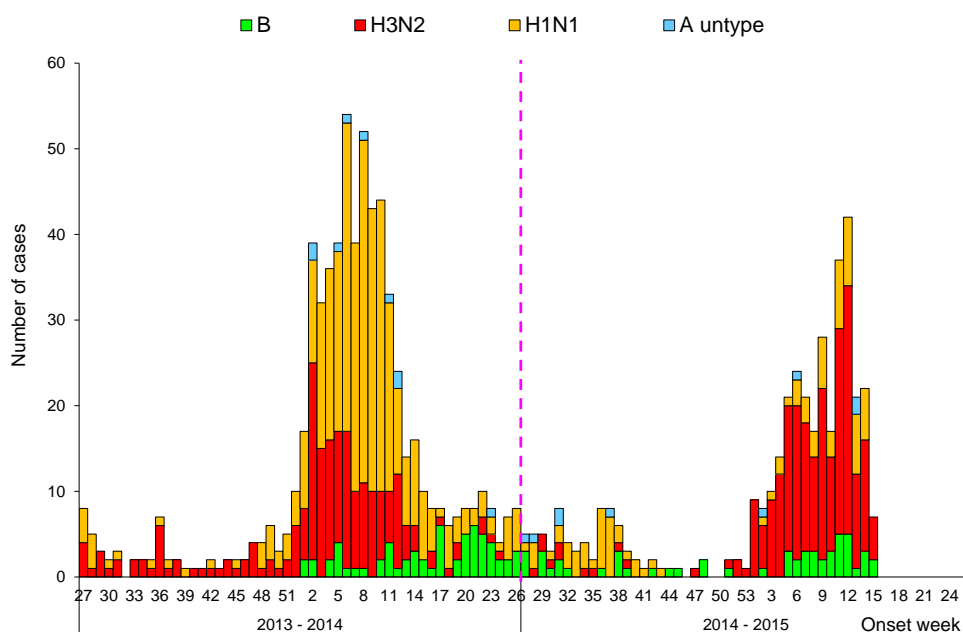
## National pneumonia and influenza mortality by age group Week ending at Apr 11, 2015



## Reports of severe complicated influenza

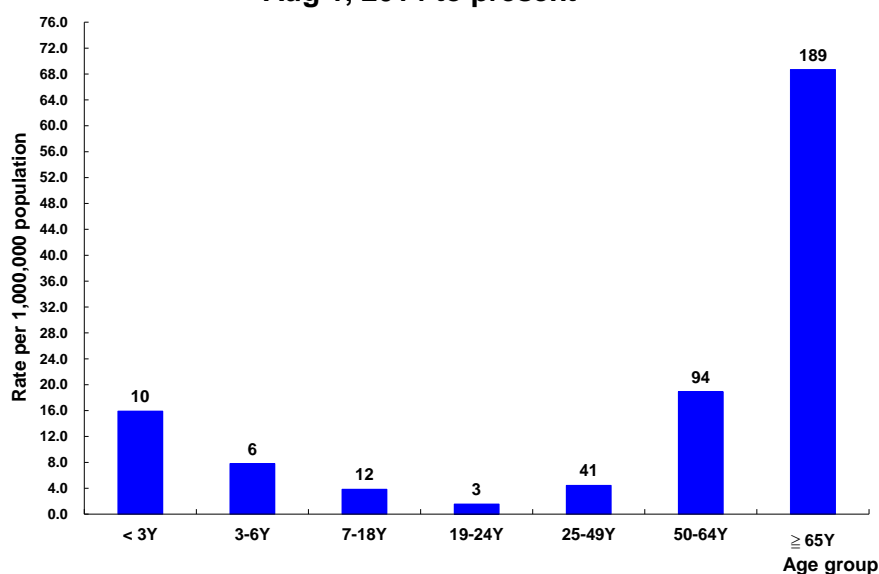
During week 15, there were 26 new severe complicated influenza infections, including 16 influenza A(H3N2) cases, 6 influenza A(H1N1) cases and 4 influenza B cases. There were 4 new reports of death from 2 influenza A(H3N2) cases and 2 influenza B cases. Since August 1, 2014, 355 cases of severe complicated influenza have been confirmed, including 85 influenza A(H1N1) cases, 219 influenza A(H3N2) cases, 6 un-typed influenza A cases, 45 influenza B cases. There have been 56 reports of death from severe complicated influenza infection, including 15 influenza A(H1N1) cases, 37 influenza A(H3N2) cases, and 4 influenza B cases.

### Number of severe complicated influenza reports by week of onset July 1, 2013 to present



\*A confirmed severe complicated influenza case is defined as influenza viruses infection with complication (pulmonary complication, neurologic complication, myocarditis, invasive bacterial infection, or pericarditis), and requiring intensive care or resulting in death within 14 days after the onset of influenza-like illness.

### Rate of severe complicated influenza reports by age groups Aug 1, 2014 to present



\*Numbers represent number of complicated influenza reports for that specific age stratum.



## Outpatient and Emergency Room Influenza-like Illness Surveillance

Nationwide during week 15, 2015, the proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) according to the National Health Insurance Database was 1.4%, which was comparable to the proportion of previous week (1.4%). The proportion of emergency room (ER) visits for ILI was 11.6%, which was lower than the proportion of previous week (12.1%).

**Proportions of outpatient and emergency room (ER) visits for influenza-like illness (July 1, 2013 to present)**

