



## Synopsis

### Influenza activity continues to decline.

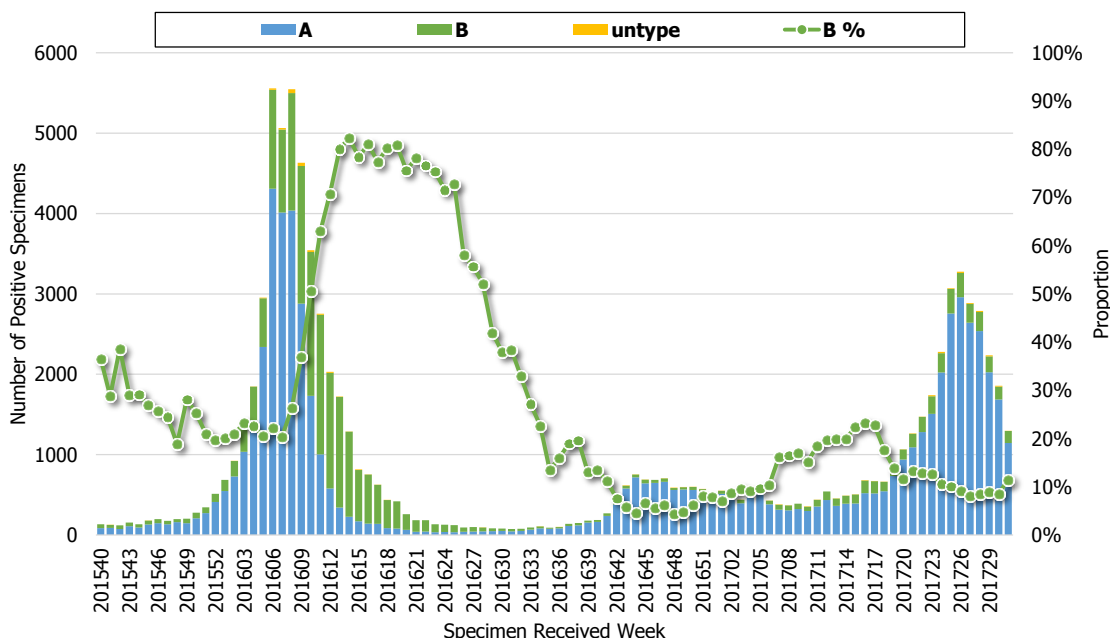
- The numbers and proportions of outpatient department and ER visits for ILI have been decreasing recently.
- The number of influenza positive specimens has been decreasing recently. The dominant circulating virus type was H3N2; 97% of which matched to the 2016-17 influenza vaccine strain in the past 4 weeks. No antiviral-resistance viruses were found in the circulating viruses.
- The number of reported severe complicated influenza cases has been decreasing recently. During week 31, there were 59 newly confirmed severe complicated influenza cases and 14 newly reported deaths due to influenza infection. A total of 1,308 severe complicated influenza cases have been confirmed since July 1, 2016, and 149 of them reported death. Influenza A (H3N2) remained the dominant virus among severe cases (84%).
- Influenza activity is expected to return to baseline by the middle of August.

## Viral Surveillance

### Types and Trend

According to LARS<sup>1</sup>, the number of influenza positive specimens has been decreasing recently, and the dominant influenza type among positive specimens was influenza A. The proportion of specimens positive for influenza B virus was about 11% during week 31.

### Trend of Influenza Positive Specimens according to LARS

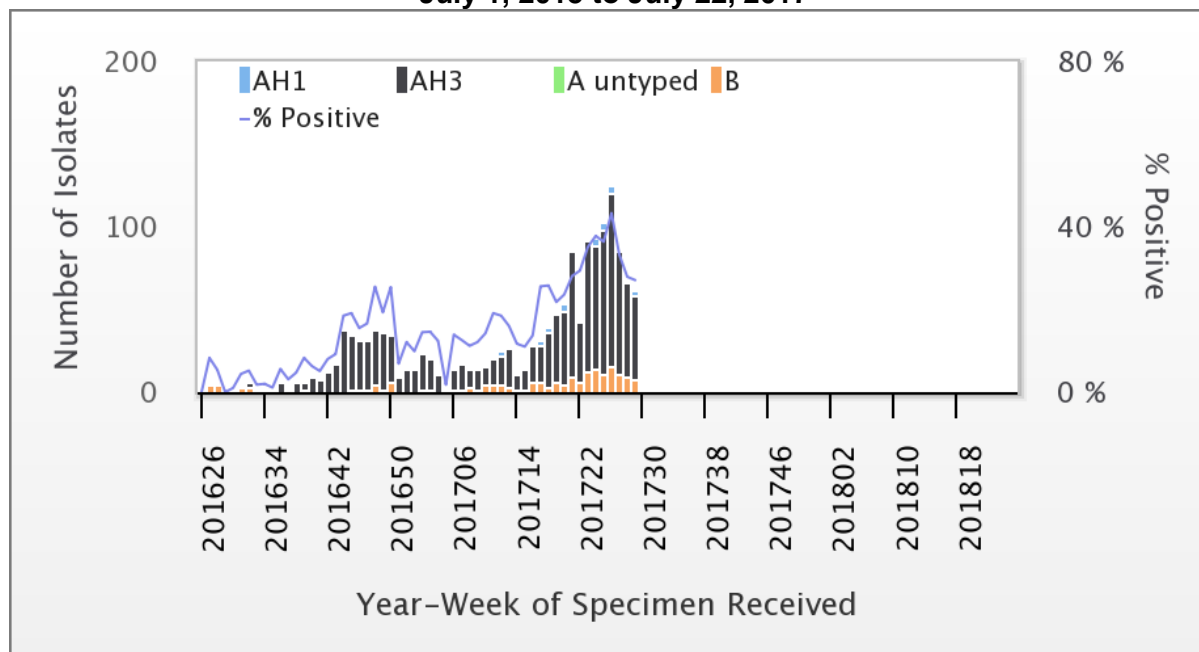


<sup>1</sup> In order to present the trend of influenza virus in real-time, the Automated Laboratory Reporting System (LARS) has been established by Taiwan CDC since 2014. The data presented here collected from 29 participating hospitals, including 17 medical centers. All positive specimens data uploads to LARS automatically.



According to the Taiwan CDC Contracted Virology Laboratories<sup>2</sup>, the proportion of specimens testing positive for influenza virus was 27.1%. Among these, 82.3% were H3N2 during week 29, 2017. Weekly virus data are available at: <http://nidss.cdc.gov.tw/>.

### Influenza Positive Tests according to Contracted Diagnostic Virology Laboratories July 1, 2015 to July 22, 2017



### Antigenicity

In the past 4 weeks, among the influenza isolates were antigenically characterized, all (100%) of the influenza A (H1N1) virus isolates matched the A (H1N1) component of the 2016-17 influenza vaccine (A/California/7/2009), and 97% of the H3N2 virus isolates matched the A (H3N2) component of the 2016-17 influenza vaccine (A/Hong Kong/4801/2014). Among influenza B isolates, 3% were B/Victoria lineage and 97% were B/Yamagata lineage; these isolates matched the B component of the 2016-17 influenza vaccine B/Brisbane/60/2008 (trivalent) and B/Phuket/30/2013 (tetraivalent), respectively.

### Antiviral Resistance

The table below summarized antiviral resistance to neuraminidase inhibitor (Oseltamivir) from October 1, 2016 to present. All of the influenza isolates were susceptible to Oseltamivir.

	Isolates tested (n)	Resistance Viruses, n (%)
		Oseltamivir
Influenza A (H1N1)	30	0
Influenza A (H3N2)	235	0
Influenza B	93	0

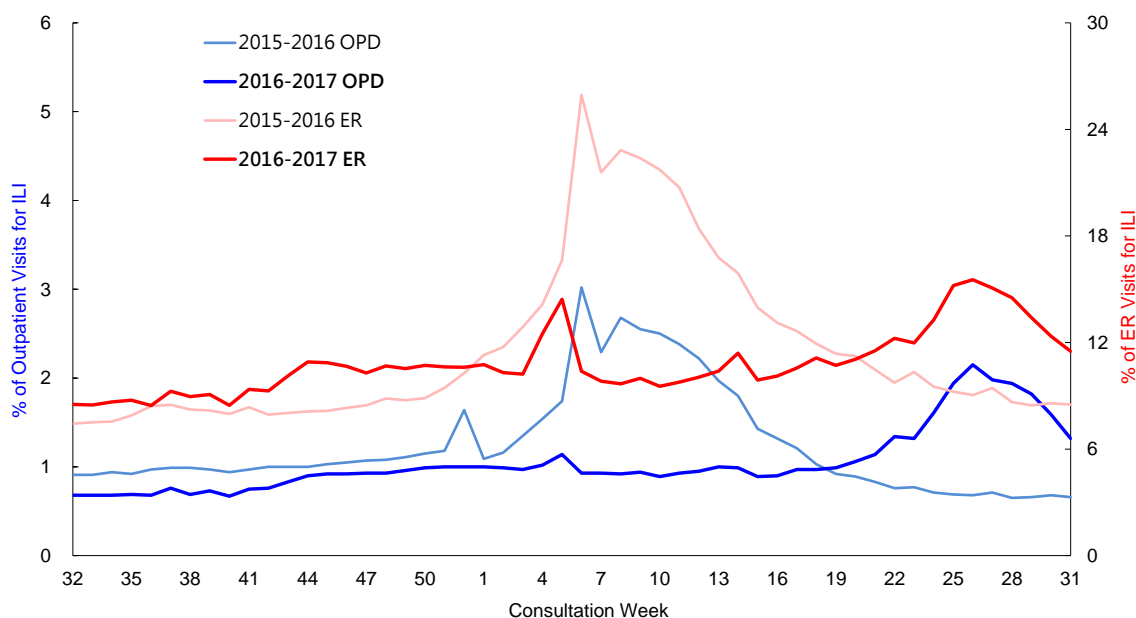
<sup>2</sup> The Contracted Virology Laboratories, including 8 laboratories of medical centers, have been established by Taiwan CDC since March, 1999 to monitor the subtype, antigenicity and drug resistance of influenza viruses in the community.



## Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Surveillance

During week 31, the proportions of ER visits for ILI (11.51%) and the outpatient department visits for ILI (1.32%) were lower than the previous week.

Proportions of outpatient department and ER visits for ILI



\* Since 2016, the analysis of the ILI data from National Health Insurance Database is based on the ICD-10 diagnosis codes.

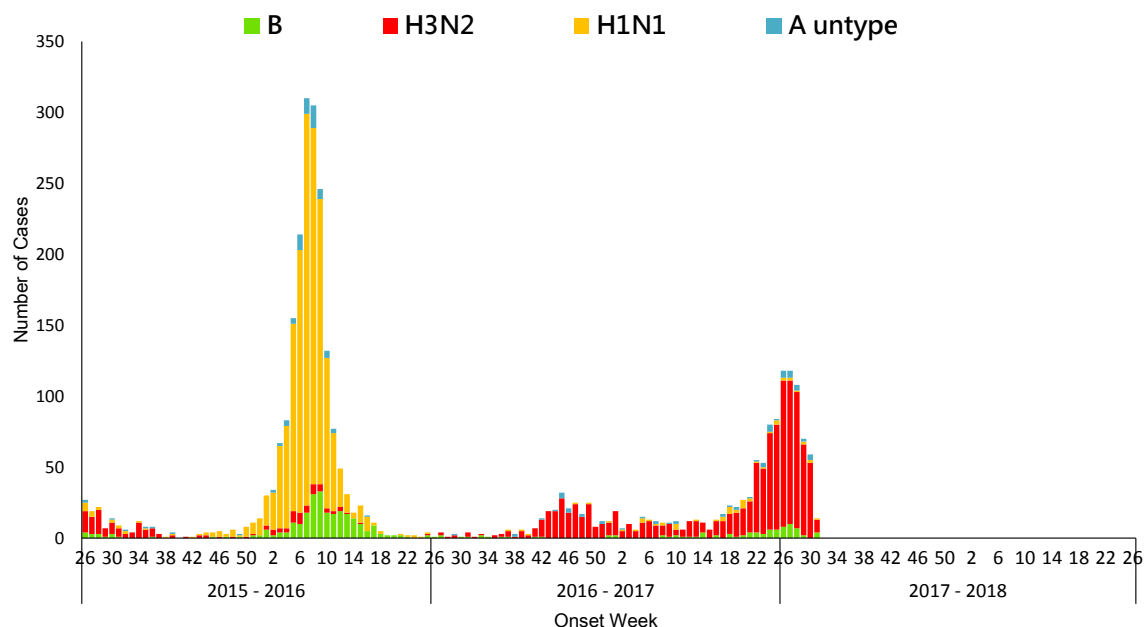
## Severe Complicated Influenza Report

The number of reported cases of severe complicated influenza has been decreasing recently. During week 31, there were 59 newly confirmed severe complicated influenza cases [49 H3N2, 4 influenza A (unknown subtype), 2 H1N1 and 4 influenza B] and 14 newly reported deaths due to influenza infection [12 H3N2, 1 H1N1 and 1 influenza A (unknown subtype)].

Since July 1, 2016, a total of 1,308 severe complicated influenza cases have been confirmed (84% were H3N2), and 83% of them did not receive 2016-17 seasonal influenza vaccine. The highest incidence and number of severe cases were among adults aged 65 years and above. There were 149 deaths due to severe complicated influenza (77% were H3N2). Among these deaths, 85% did not receive 2016-17 seasonal influenza vaccine.



## Number of severe complicated influenza reports by week of onset



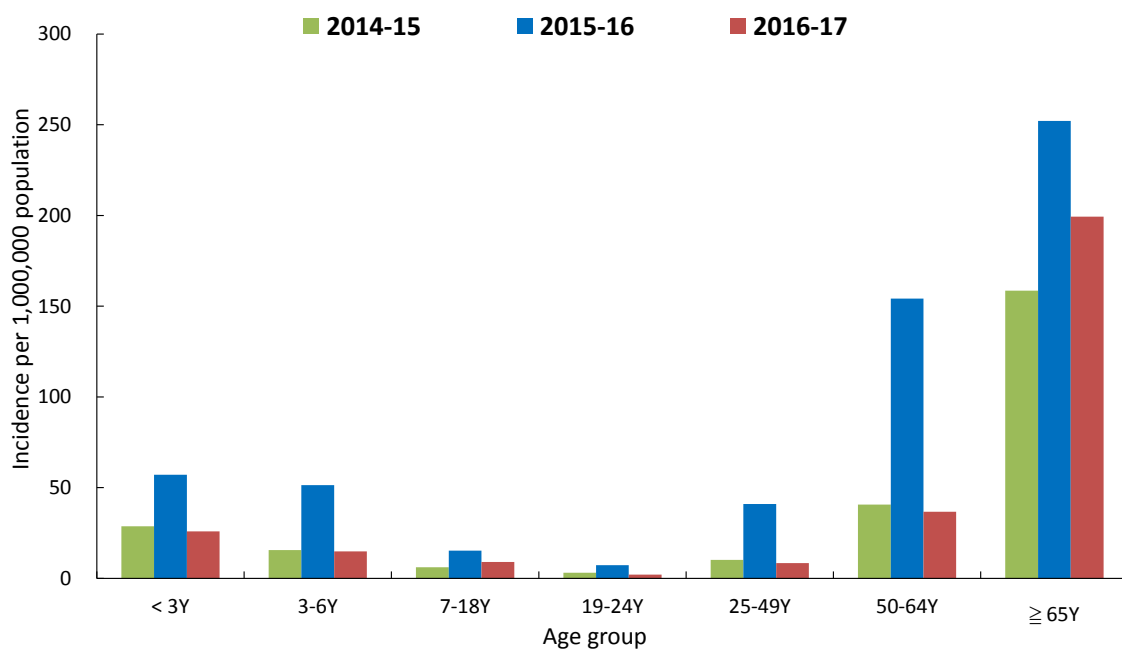
\* A person who has ILI symptoms become severely ill (includes pulmonary complication, neurologic complication, myocarditis, invasive bacterial infection, or pericarditis) that requires intensive care or results in death within 14 days and with influenza virus infection confirmed by the laboratory is defined as a confirmed severe complicated influenza case.

## Number and incidence of confirmed severe complicated influenza cases and deaths by age groups July 1, 2016 to Aug 7, 2017

Age Group	Cases	Deaths	Cumulative incidence per million population	Cumulative mortality per million population
< 3 y	22	2	35.5	3.2
3-6 y	19	2	23.5	2.5
7-18 y	29	2	10.0	0.7
19-24 y	7	0	3.6	0.0
25-49 y	101	11	11.1	1.2
50-64 y	243	28	47.2	5.4
65 +	887	104	294.1	34.5
Total	1308	149	55.6	6.3



## Incidence of confirmed severe complicated influenza cases by age groups

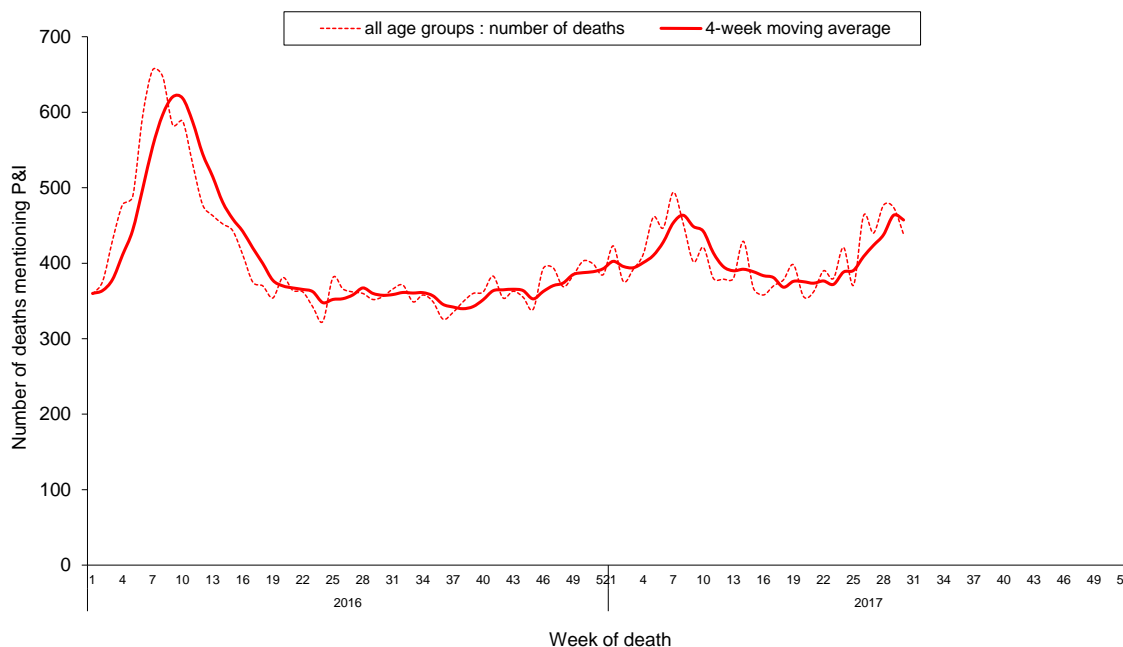


\*The incidence was calculated by onset date from July 1 to June 30 for each influenza season.



## Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality Surveillance

Based on the Internet System for Death Reporting (ISDR) surveillance data, the number of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) during week 30 was lower than the previous week. The proportion of deaths attributed to P&I for adults aged 65 years and above was the highest among the three age groups (0–49, 50–64, and 65+).



\* Medical institutions are required to report any mortality case to the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) within 7 days after a death certificate is issued through the Internet System for Death Reporting (ISDR). Either the immediate cause of death or the underlying cause of death was used to identify P&I death cases. Only those with keyword texts containing 'pneumonia', 'influenza' or 'common cold' were counted as a P&I death.

