



Summary : Week 40 (Oct. 2– Oct. 8, 2011)

Influenza activity was low in Taiwan during week 40. Seasonal influenza B virus was predominant in community in week 40.

- Of the 345 specimens tested during week 38, 33 (10%) were positive for influenza viruses, 24 (7%) were positive for influenza B viruses, 9 (3%) were positive for influenza AH3 viruses.
- There were three complicated influenza infections of seasonal influenza B virus during week 40. Since July 1, 2011, 44 complicated influenza infections have been confirmed. There was no complicated influenza infection that resulting in death but thirteen cases requiring intensive care.
- The number of deaths related to pneumonia and influenza during week 39 was 230, which was comparable with the number of the previous week (228 deaths).
- The rate of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness is 1%, this rate was comparable with the previous week 0.98%).
- The rate of emergency room visits for ILI is 9.45%, a 1.2% decrease compared with the previous week (9.56%).

Virologic surveillance

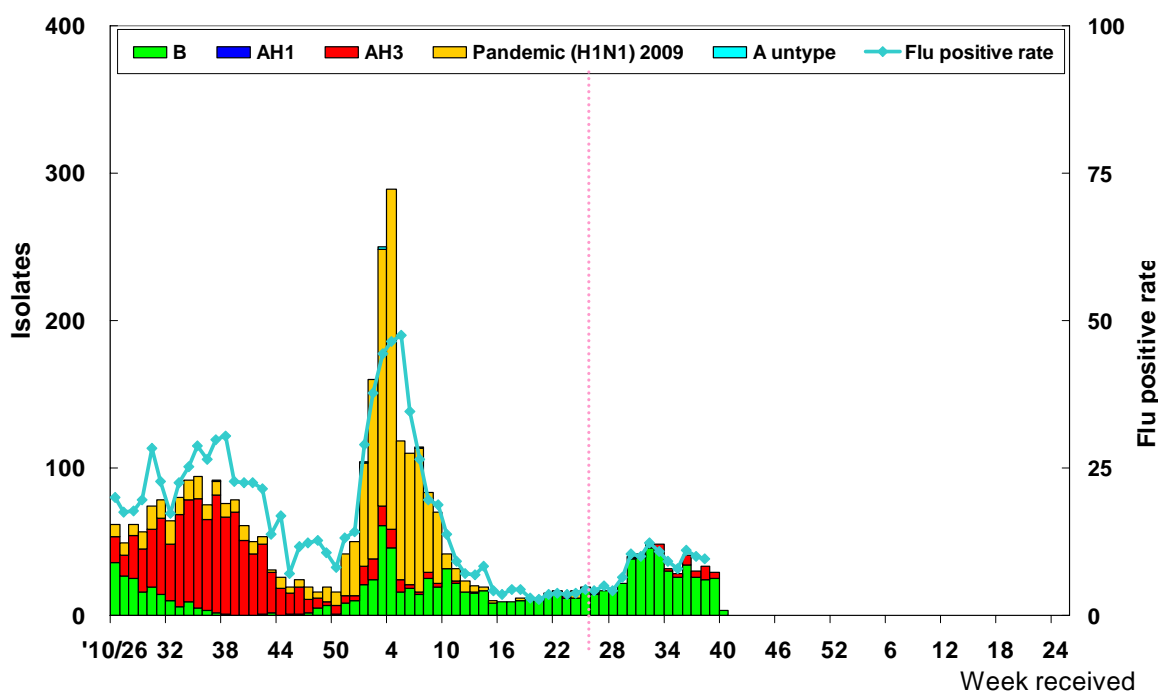
The results of tests performed during week 38 are summarized in the table below.

	Data for week 38	Cumulative data since 7/1/2011
Number of specimens tested	345	4970
Number of positive specimens (%)	33(10)	446(9)
Positive specimens by type/subtype (%)		
Influenza A (% of all positive specimens)	9(27)	43(10)
A (pandemic [H1N1] 2009) (% of all Influenza A)	0(0)	4(9)
A (H3)	9(100)	39(91)
A (H1)	0(0)	0(0)
A (unable to subtype)	0(0)	0(0)
A (subtyping not performed)	0(0)	0(0)
Influenza B	24(73)	403(90)



Antigenic characterization: Taiwan CDC has antigenically characterized 96 human influenza viruses [8 influenza A (H3), 88 influenza B] since July 1, 2011. All of the influenza A (H3N2) viruses tested were related to the A (H3N2) vaccine component (A/Perth/16/2009). 32% (n=28) of the influenza B viruses tested belonged to the B/Victoria lineage and were related to the B component of the 2011-12 influenza vaccine (B/Brisbane/60/2008).

Influenza positive tests reported to Taiwan CDC by contracted laboratories, 2010–2012



Antiviral resistance: Since July 1, 2011, 13 influenza A (H3N2) and 34 influenza B viruses have been tested for resistance to the neuraminidase inhibitors (oseltamivir). The results of antiviral resistance testing performed on these viruses are summarized in the table below.

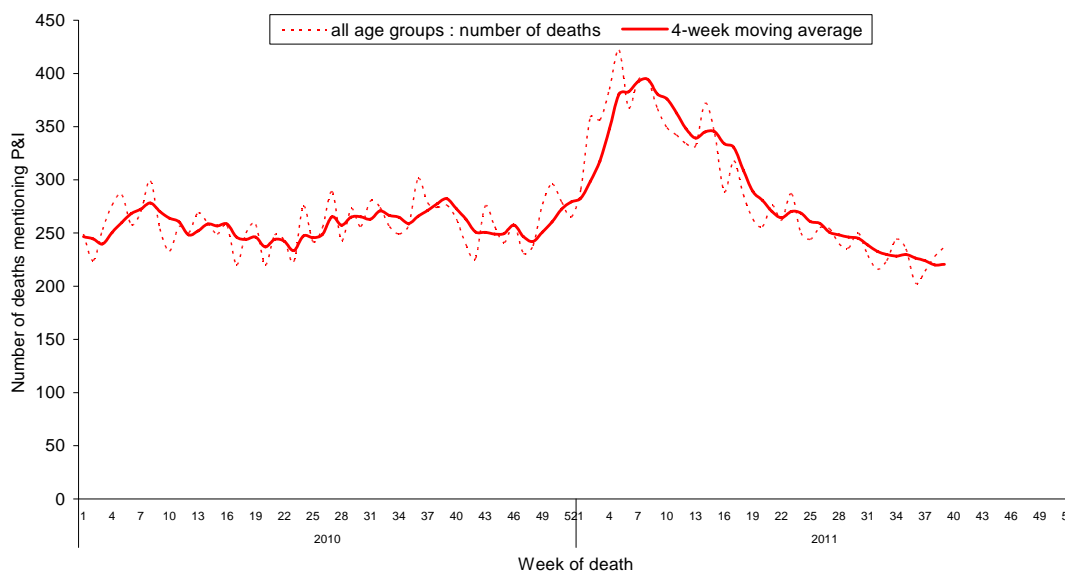
	Isolates tested (n)	Resistance Viruses, n (%)
		Oseltamivir
A (pandemic [H1N1] 2009)	0	0(0)
A (H3)	13	0 (0)
B	34	0 (0)



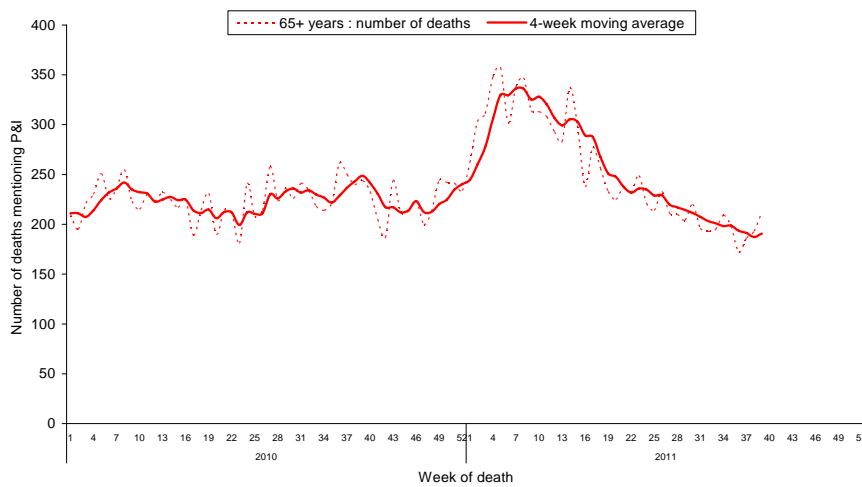
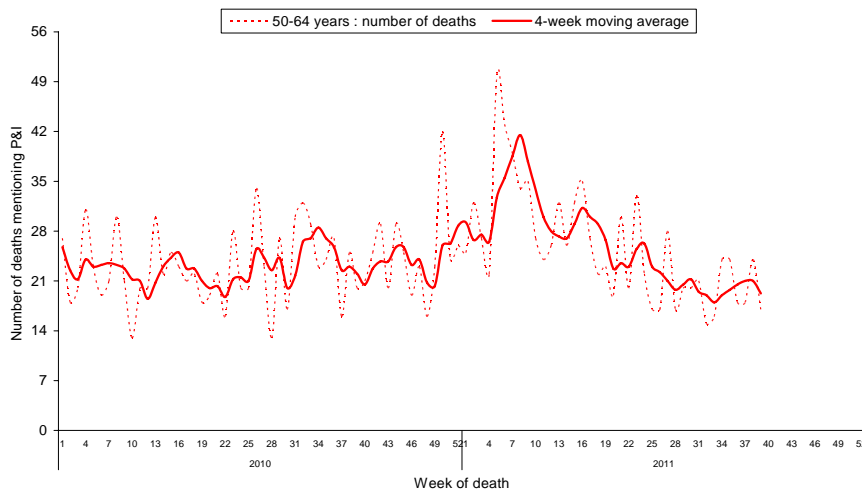
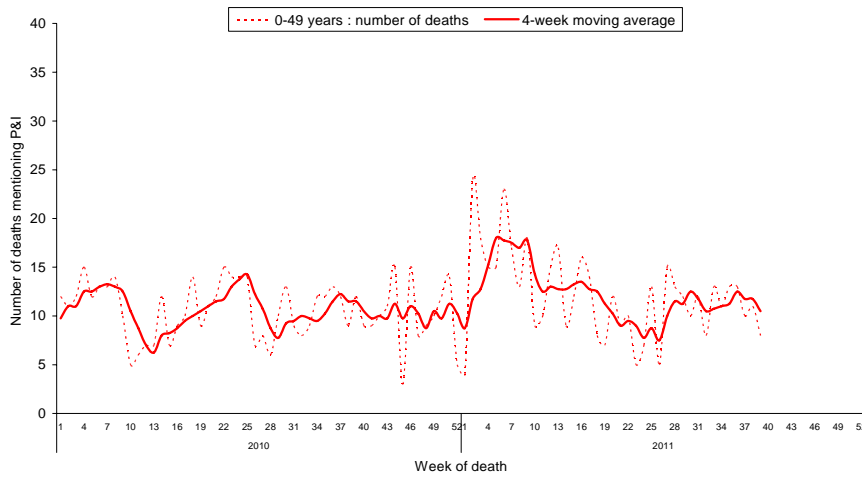
Pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality surveillance

During week 39, 230 deaths reported through the National Death Certificate System mentioned P&I as the cause of death. This number was comparable with the number of previous week (228 deaths). The number of deaths related to P&I for age groups 0–49, 50–64, and greater than 65 years was the highest for adult greater than 65 years of age.

National pneumonia and influenza mortality Week ending 1/10/2011



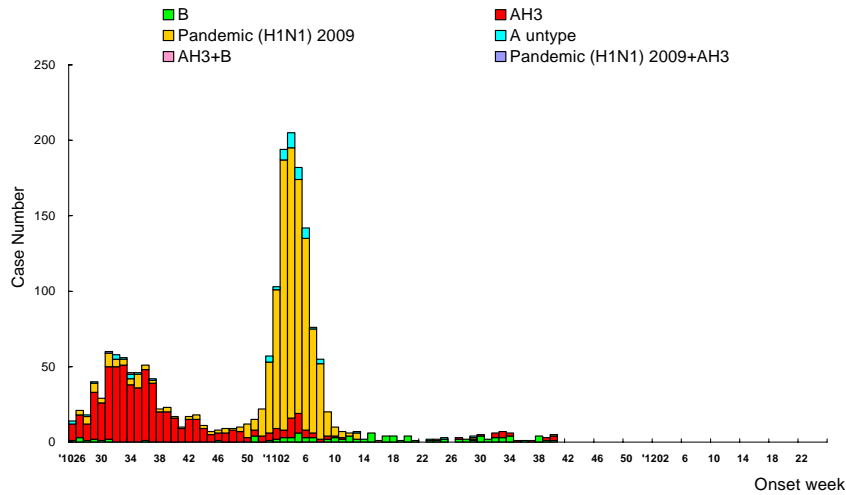
National pneumonia and influenza mortality by age group Week ending 1/10/2011



Reports of complicated influenza*

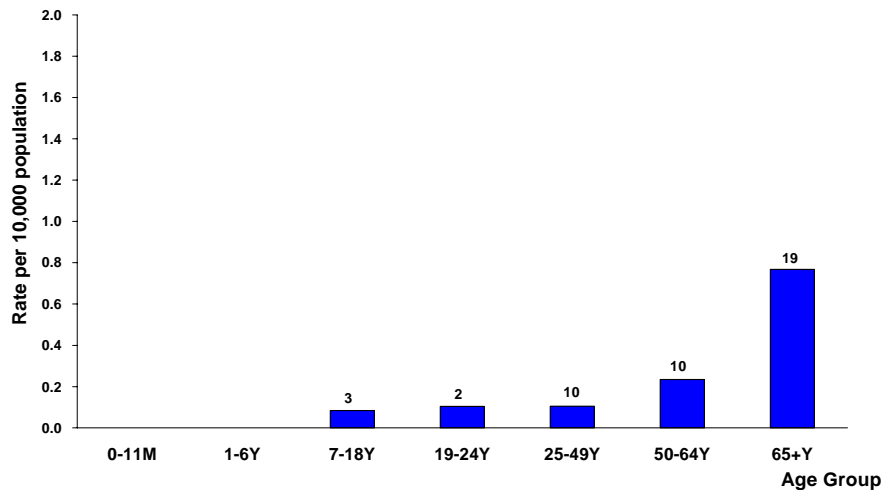
There were three complicated influenza infections of seasonal influenza B virus during week 40. Since July 1, 2011, 44 complicated influenza infections have been confirmed. There was no complicated influenza infection that resulting in death but thirteen cases requiring intensive care.

Number of complicated influenza reports by week of onset 27/6/2010 to present



*Defined as influenza infection with pulmonary complication, neurologic complication, myocarditis, pericarditis, invasive bacterial infection requiring hospitalization, intensive care or resulting in deaths.

Rate of complicated influenza reports by age groups 1/7/2011 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 40, 1% of outpatient visits reported through the National Health Insurance Database were due to influenza-like illness (ILI), this rate was comparable with the previous week (0.98%)

The rate of emergency room visits for ILI is 9.45%, a 1.2% decrease compared with the previous week (9.56%).

Rate of outpatient and emergency room (ER) visits for influenza-like illness

27/6/2009 to present

