



## Summary : Week 44 (Oct 26 – Nov 1, 2014)

Influenza activity was still low in Taiwan.

- The percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza was 1.9% during week 42, 2014. 66.7% of positive specimens were influenza A (H1N1) viruses.
- During week 44, 2014, there was 1 new case of severe complicated influenza. Since July 1, 2014, there were 21 reports of death among 107 severe complicated influenza cases.
- The weekly proportion of outpatient and emergency room visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) showed a low trend recently.

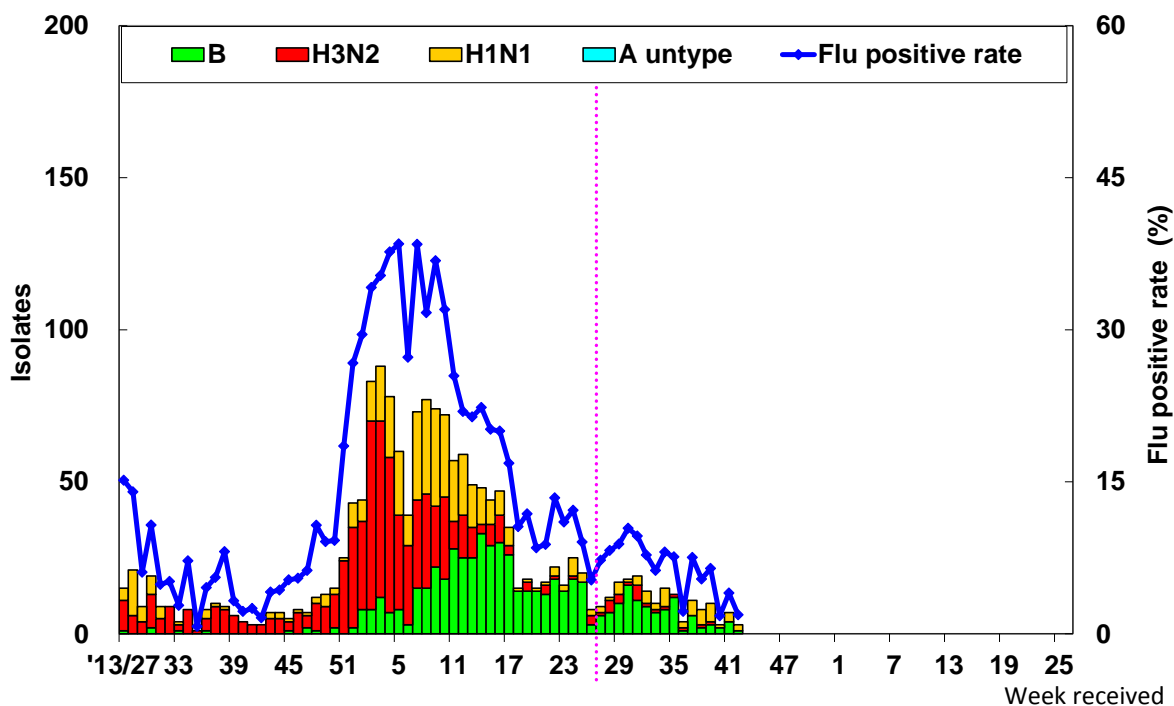
## Viral Surveillance

	Data for week 42, 2014	Cumulative data since 7/1/2014
Number of specimens tested	160	2663
Number of positive specimens (%)	3(1.9)	173(6.5)
Positive specimens by type/subtype (%)		
Influenza A (% of all positive specimens)	2(66.7)	68(39.3)
A (H1N1) (% of all Influenza A)	2(100)	47(69.1)
A (H3N2)	0(0)	21(30.9)
A (unable to subtype)	(0)	0(0)
A (subtyping not performed)	0(0)	0(0)
Influenza B	1(33.3)	105(60.7)



**Antigenic Characterization:** Taiwan CDC has antigenically characterized 10 human influenza viruses. Since October 1, 2014. One influenza A (H1N1) virus tested was related to the A (H1N1) component of the 2014-15 influenza vaccine (A/California/7/2009pdm09). 67% of influenza A (H3N2) viruses tested were related to the A (H3N2) component of the 2014-15 influenza vaccine (A/Texas/50/2012). 50% 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.

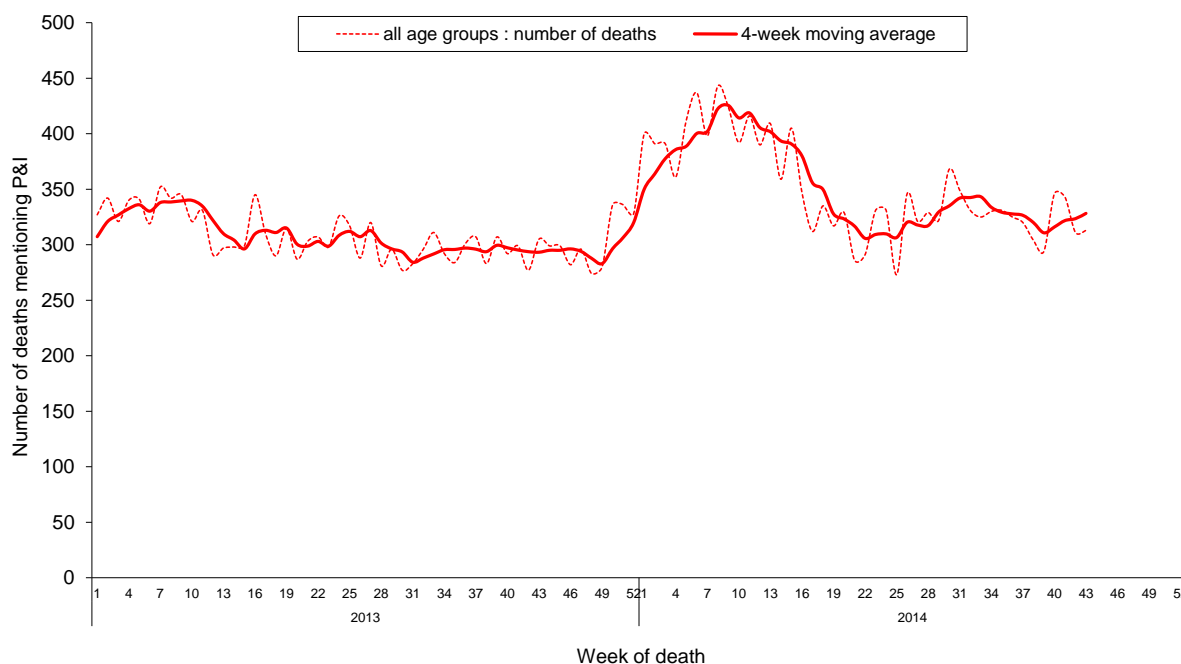
	Isolates tested (n)	Resistance Viruses, n (%)
		Oseltamivir
Influenza A (H1N1)	3	0
Influenza A (H3N2)	0	0
Influenza B	0	0



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

The trend of P&I increased slightly. 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+).

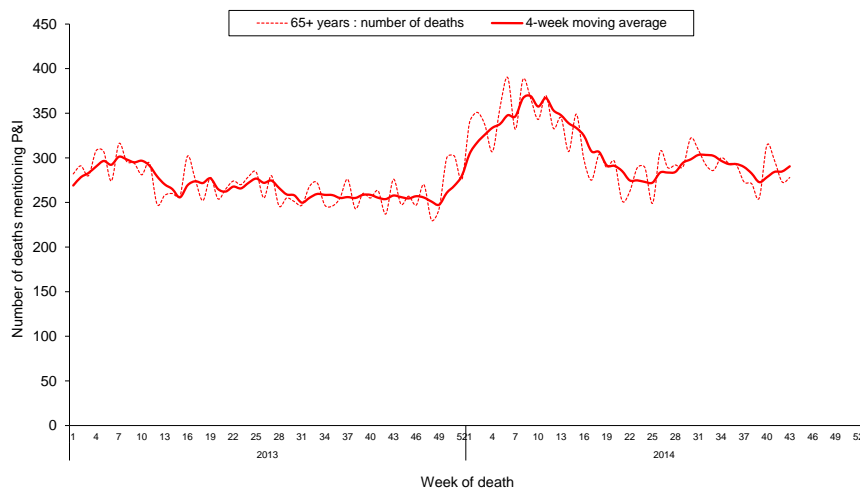
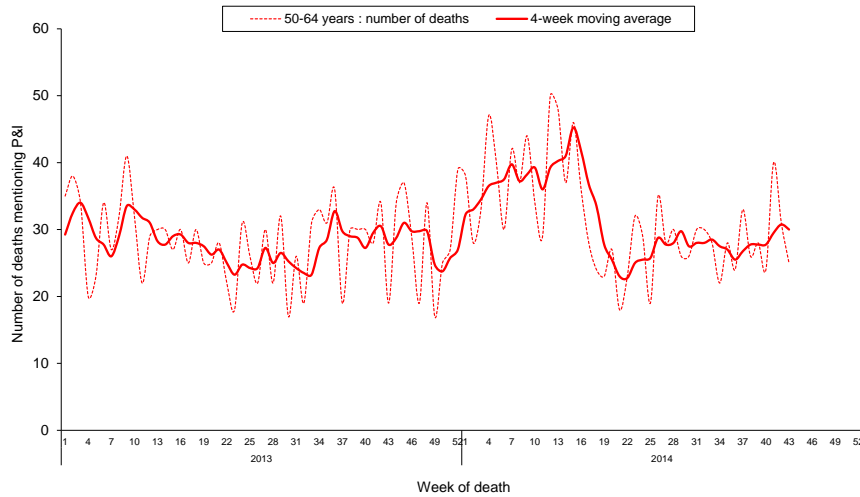
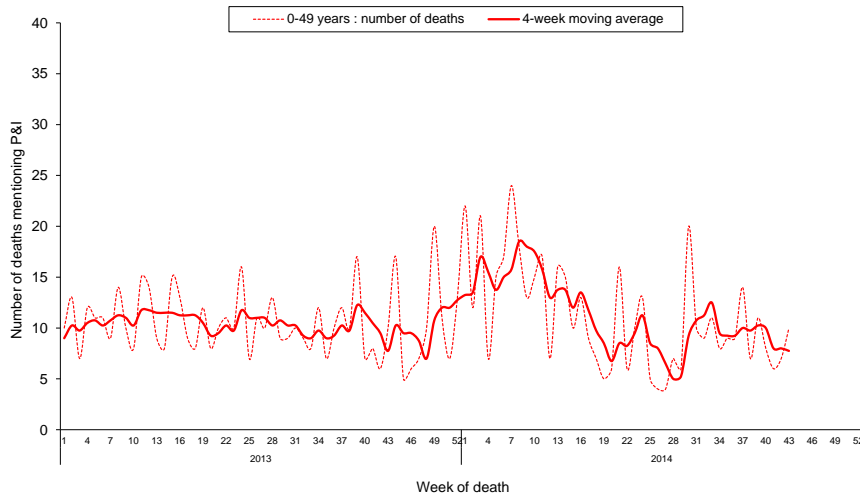
### National pneumonia and influenza mortality Week ending at Oct 25, 2014



\* 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.



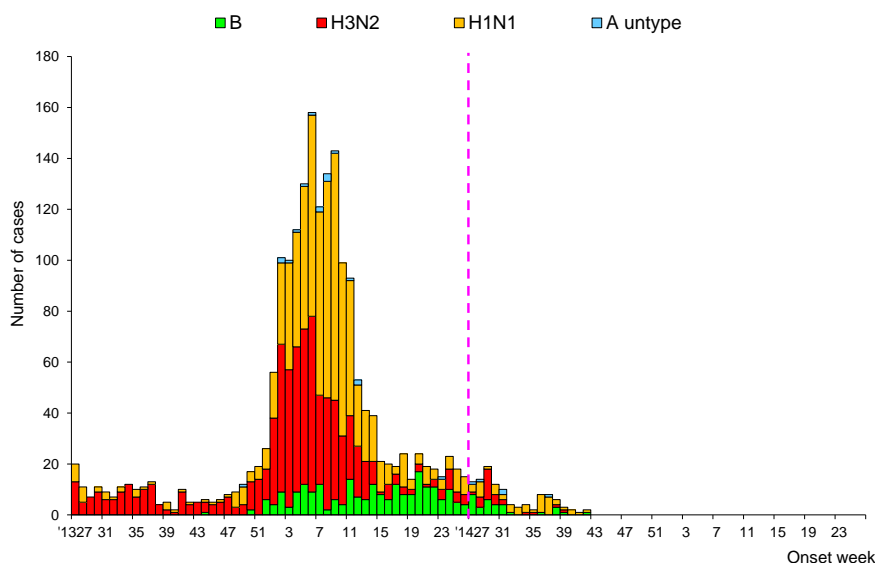
## National pneumonia and influenza mortality by age group Week ending at Oct 25, 2014



## Reports of severe complicated influenza

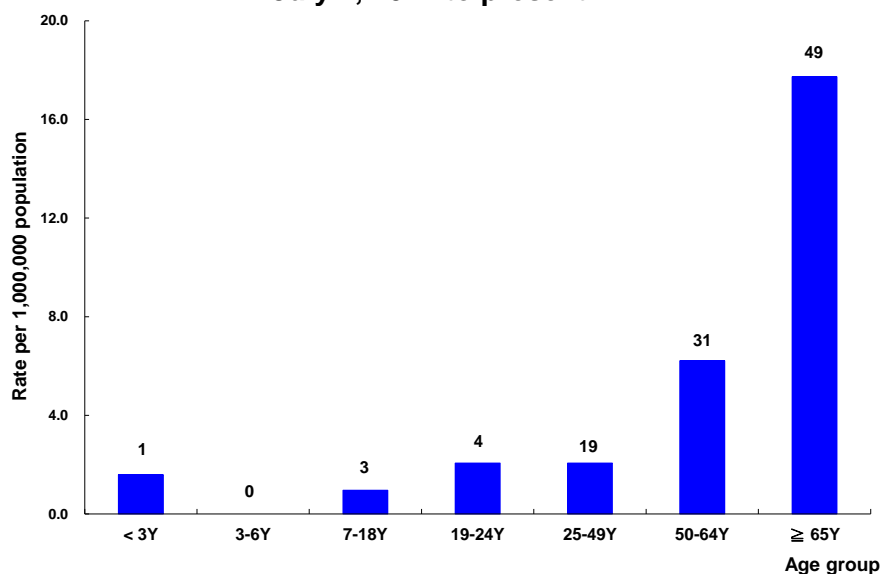
During week 44, 2014, there was 1 new case of severe complicated influenza with influenza A (H1N1) virus infection. Since July 1, 2014, 107 cases of severe complicated influenza have been confirmed, including 45 cases from influenza A (H1N1) virus infection, 27 cases from influenza A (H3N2) virus infection, 5 cases due to un-typed influenza A virus infection, 30 cases from influenza B virus infection. There have been 21 reports of death from severe complicated influenza infection; 12 cases from influenza A (H1N1) virus infection, 3 cases from influenza A (H3N2) virus infection, 2 cases from un-typed influenza A virus infection and 4 cases from influenza B virus infection respectively.

### Number of severe complicated influenza reports by week of onset July 1, 2013 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 severe complicated influenza reports by age groups July 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 44, 2014, the proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) reported through the National Health Insurance Database was 0.92%, which was similar to the proportion of previous week (0.94%). The proportion of emergency room (ER) visits for ILI was 7.50%, which was lower than the proportion of previous week (7.98%).

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

