



## Synopsis

During week 8, the proportion of visits for ILI and the number of reported cases with severe complicated influenza were slightly lower than the previous week.

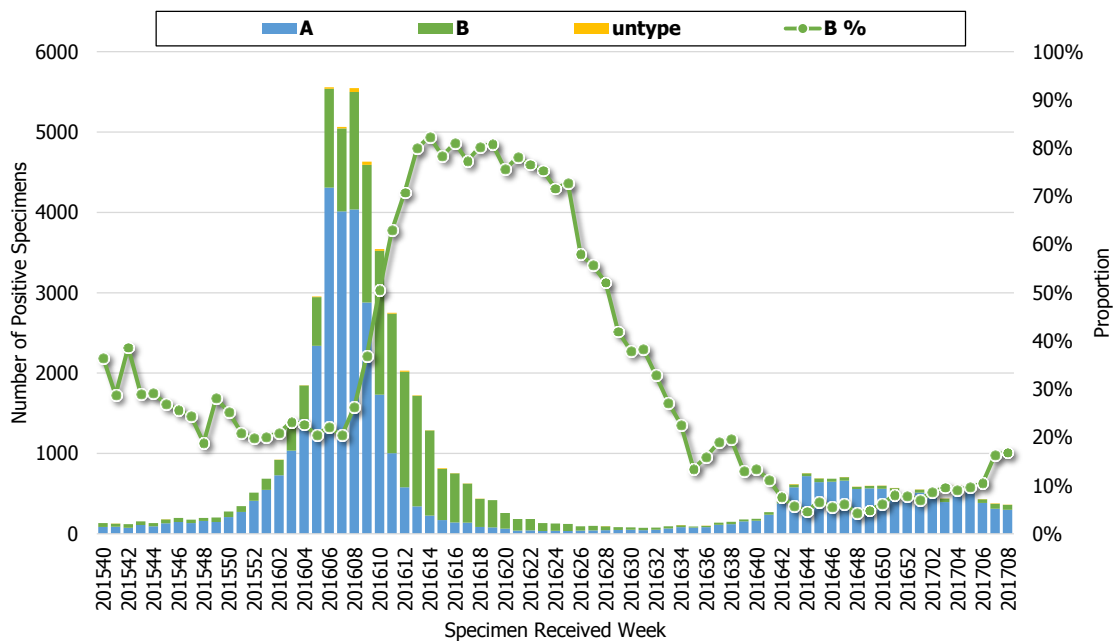
- The proportion of ER visits for ILI during week 8 were slightly lower than the previous week, but the proportion of outpatient visits was similar to the previous week.
- The majority of the circulating influenza virus type was H3N2, 86% of H3N2 matched to the 2016-17 influenza vaccine strain in the past 4 weeks. No antiviral-resistance viruses were found in the circulating influenza viruses.
- The number of reported cases with severe complicated influenza during week 8 was slightly lower than the previous week. There were 12 new confirmed severe complicated influenza cases and 1 new reported death due to severe complicated influenza infection in week 8. Since July 1, 2016, 337 severe complicated influenza cases have been reported; 47 of them reported death. Influenza A (H3N2) remained the dominant virus in severe cases (85%).
- The trends of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) were higher in the past few weeks.
- The continental cold air mass will move to south this Thursday (week 8), so it is possible that influenza activity will be similar to week 7.

## Viral Surveillance

### Types and Trend

According to LARS<sup>1</sup>, the number of the influenza positive specimens during week 8 was slightly lower than the previous week, and the major influenza type among positive specimens was influenza A.

### Trend of Influenza Positive Specimens according to LARS

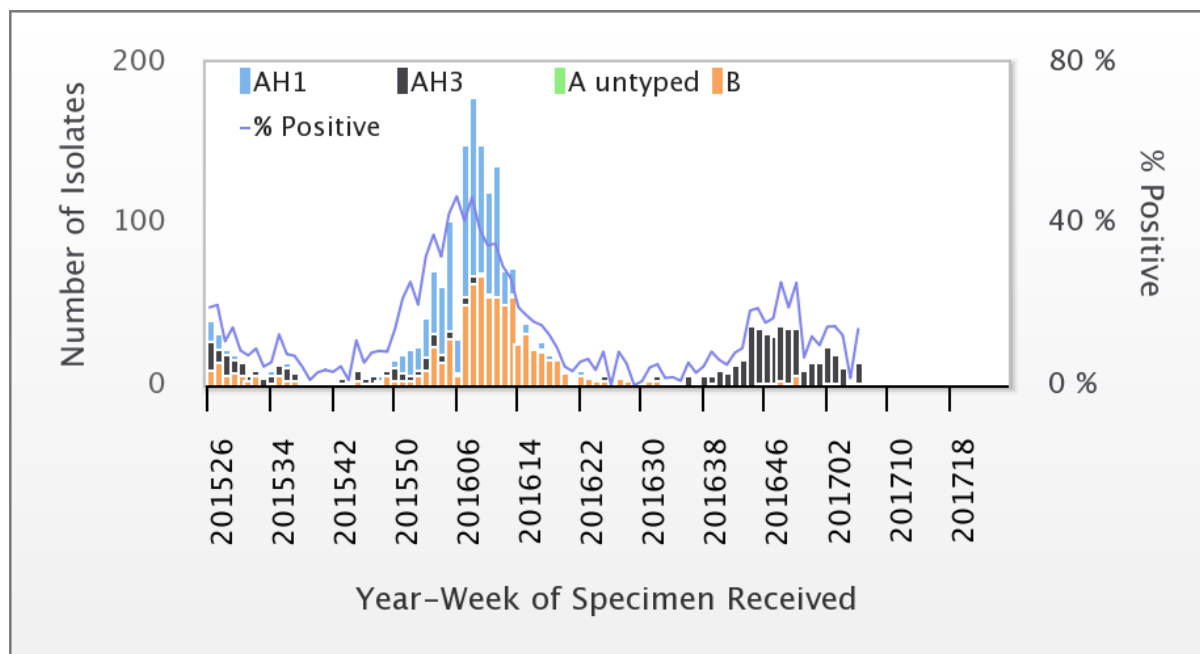


<sup>1</sup> In order to present the trend of influenza virus in real-time, the automated laboratory reporting system (LARS) has been established by Taiwan CDC since 2014. There are 29 hospitals, including 17 medical centers, have been participating in LARS. All data from positive specimens are uploading onto LARS automatically on a daily basis.



According to the Taiwan CDC Contracted Diagnostic Virology Laboratories<sup>2</sup>, the proportion of specimens testing positive for influenza virus was 13.9% and 81.3% of the positive specimens were H3N2 during week 6, 2017. Weekly virus data are available on website: <http://nidss.cdc.gov.tw/>.

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



### Antigenicity

In the past 4 weeks, among those influenza positive specimens that were antigenically characterized, all (100%) of the influenza A (H1N1) virus isolates match the A (H1N1) component of the 2016-17 influenza vaccine (A/California/7/2009), and 86% of the H3N2 virus isolates match the A (H3N2) component of the 2016-17 influenza vaccine (A/Hong Kong/4801/2014). In addition, all influenza B virus isolates match to the B component of the 2016-17 influenza vaccine (B/Brisbane/60/2008).

### Antiviral Resistance

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

	Isolates tested (n)	Resistance Viruses, n (%)
		Oseltamivir
<b>Influenza A (H1N1)</b>	4	0
<b>Influenza A (H3N2)</b>	114	0
<b>Influenza B</b>	11	0

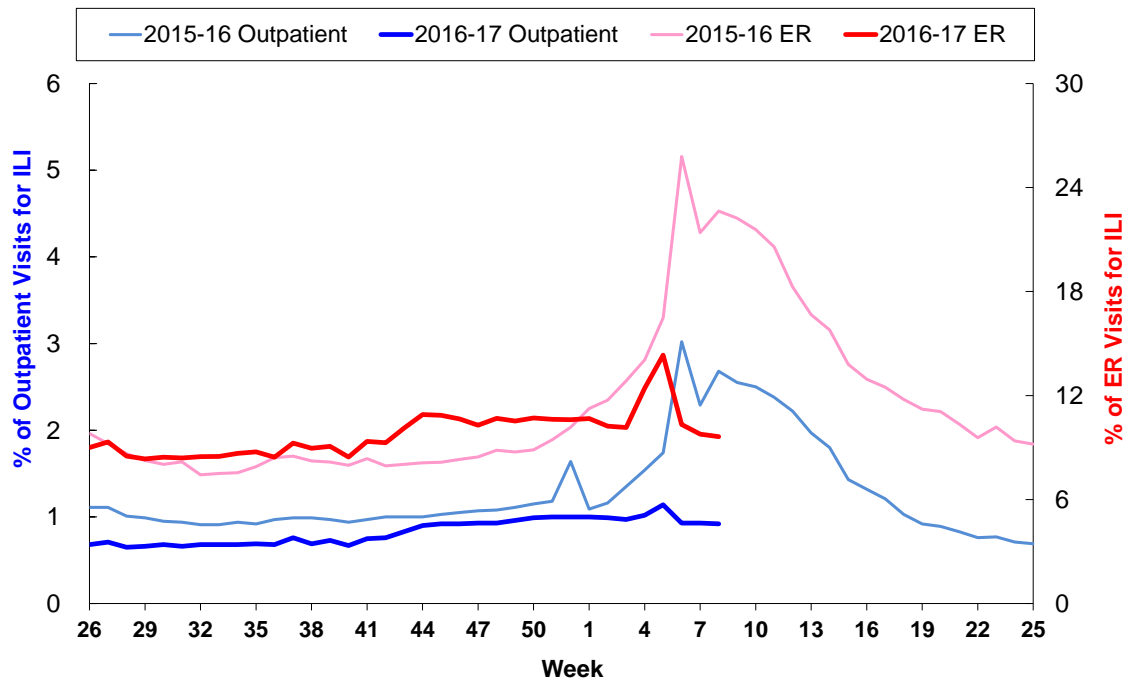
<sup>2</sup> The Contracted Diagnostic Virology Laboratories, including 8 laboratories of medical centers, have been established by Taiwan CDC since March, 1999 to observe the subtype, antigenicity and drug resistance of the influenza viruses circulating in the community,



## Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Surveillance

During week 8, the proportion of ER visits for ILI was 9.63%, which was slightly lower than the previous week (9.77%). The proportion of outpatient visits for ILI was 0.92%, same as previous week (0.93%).

Proportions of outpatient department and ER visits for ILI  
July 1, 2015 to present



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

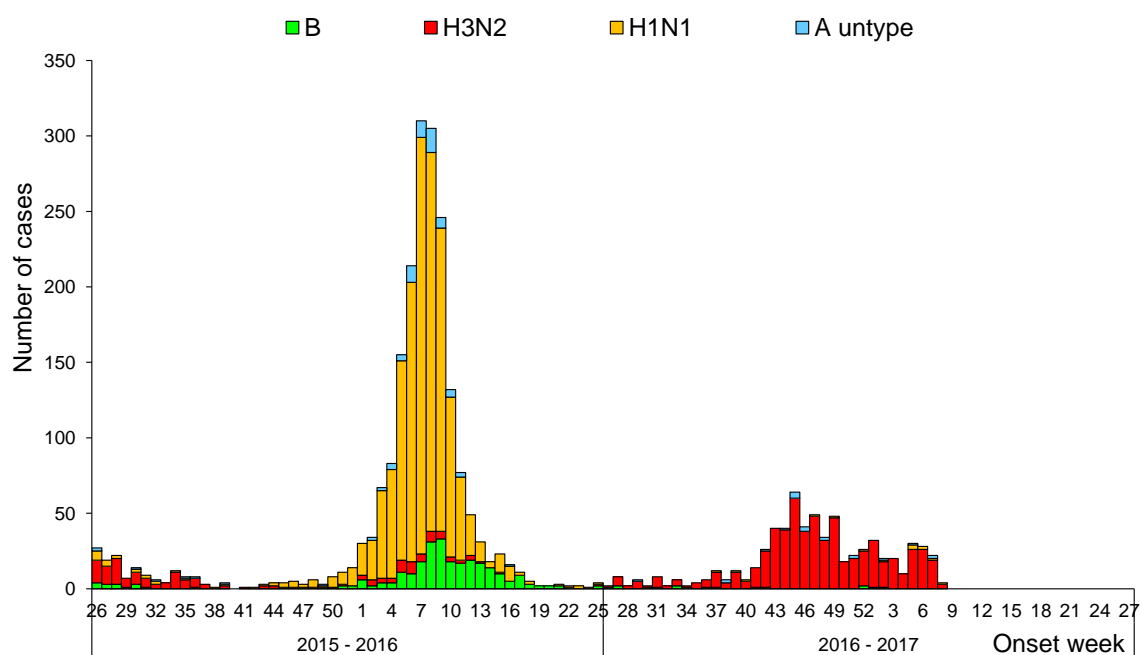
## Severe Complicated Influenza Report

The number of reported severe complicated influenza cases during week 8 was slightly lower than week 7. There were 12 new confirmed severe complicated influenza cases (8 H3N2, 2 H1N1 and 2 influenza A (unknown subtype)) and 1 new reported death due to severe complicated influenza with H1N1 infection in week 8.

During this influenza season (July 1, 2016 to present), 337 severe complicated influenza cases have been confirmed (84.6% H3N2, 4.2% H1N1, 5.9% influenza A (unknown subtype), 4.7% influenza B virus, and 0.6% co-infected with H3N2 and influenza B virus), 86% of them did not receive influenza vaccine. The highest incidence and severe case numbers were among adults aged 65 years and above. The total number of 47 deaths due to severe complicated influenza were reported (35 H3N2, 3 H1N1, 5 influenza A (unknown subtype), 3 influenza B virus, and 1 co-infection with H3N2 and influenza B). Among these deaths, 77% did not receive influenza vaccine.



### Number of severe complicated influenza reports by week of onset July 1, 2015 to present



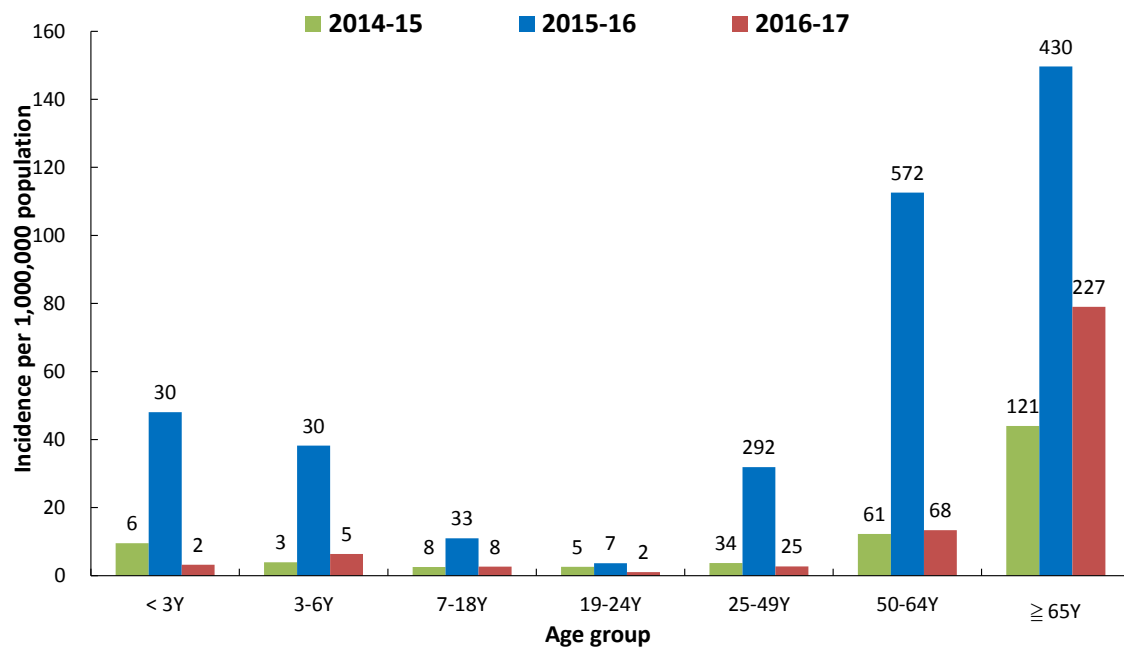
\* A person who has ILI symptoms become severely ill (includes pulmonary complication, neurologic complication, myocarditis, invasive bacterial infection, or pericarditis) that requires intensive care or results in death within 14 days and with influenza virus infection confirmed by the laboratory is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

Age Group	Cases	Deaths	Cumulative incidence per million population	Cumulative mortality per million population
< 3 y	2	0	3.2	0.0
3-6 y	5	1	6.4	1.3
7-18 y	8	1	2.7	0.3
19-24 y	2	0	1.0	0.0
25-49 y	25	4	2.7	0.4
50-64 y	68	7	13.4	1.4
65 +	227	34	79.0	11.8
Total	337	47	14.4	2.0



## Number of confirmed severe complicated influenza reports by age groups July 1, 2016 to present

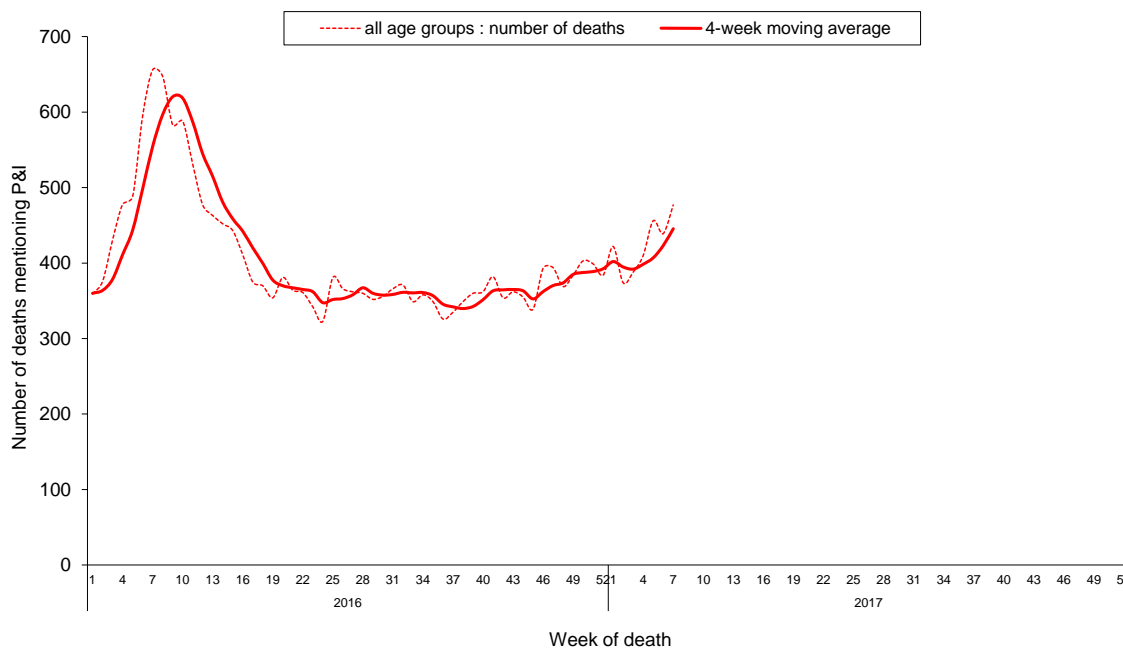


\*The number shows above each bar represents the number of confirmed sever complicated influenza cases.



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

Based on the Internet System for Death Reporting (ISDR) surveillance data, the trends of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) have increased recently. 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.

