



Regional Update

Pandemic (H1N1) 2009

(June 21, 2010 - 17 h GMT; 12 h EST)

The information contained within this update is obtained from data provided by Ministries of Health of Member States and National Influenza Centers through reports sent to Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) or updates on their web pages.

I- Evolution of the pandemic

North America

In the United States¹, the traditional influenza season ended in EW 20. In EW 23, the proportion of outpatient consultations for influenza-like illness (ILI) continued to remain below the national baseline and all sub-national surveillance regions reported the proportion of outpatient visits for ILI to be below their region-specific baseline. The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza was below the epidemic threshold. No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported this week.

Caribbean

Jamaica reported widespread influenza activity, Cuba reported regional influenza activity, and Dominica and Dominican Republic reported no influenza activity. Cuba reported a decreasing trend in acute respiratory disease, while the other three countries reported an unchanged trend. All of these countries reported low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease and low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services.

Central America

Panama reported no influenza activity, an unchanged trend in acute respiratory disease, low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease, and low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services.

South America

Andean

Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, reported regional influenza activity, while Ecuador reported no influenza activity. Bolivia reported a new increasing trend in acute respiratory disease, while Colombia and Venezuela have reported two and three consecutive weeks of increasing trends in acute respiratory disease, respectively. Ecuador and Peru reported unchanged trends in acute respiratory disease. All countries reported low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease and low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services.

In Bolivia², nationally, the number of cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI) remained within the endemic channel, however, in the department of Pando, the number of ARI cases passed the epidemic threshold in EW 23.

Weekly Summary

- In North America, acute respiratory disease activity remained low.
- The Caribbean countries reported decreasing or unchanged trends in acute respiratory disease.
- In Central America, Panama reported an unchanged trend in acute respiratory disease.
- In South America, Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela reported increasing trends of acute respiratory disease.
- From EW 1 to 23, 2010, El Salvador reported a predominance of influenza type B, while Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and Panama reported predominately influenza type A. Paraguay reported a predominance of respiratory syncytial virus.
- 23 new confirmed deaths in 3 countries were reported; in total there have been 8,450 cumulative confirmed deaths in 28 countries of the Region.

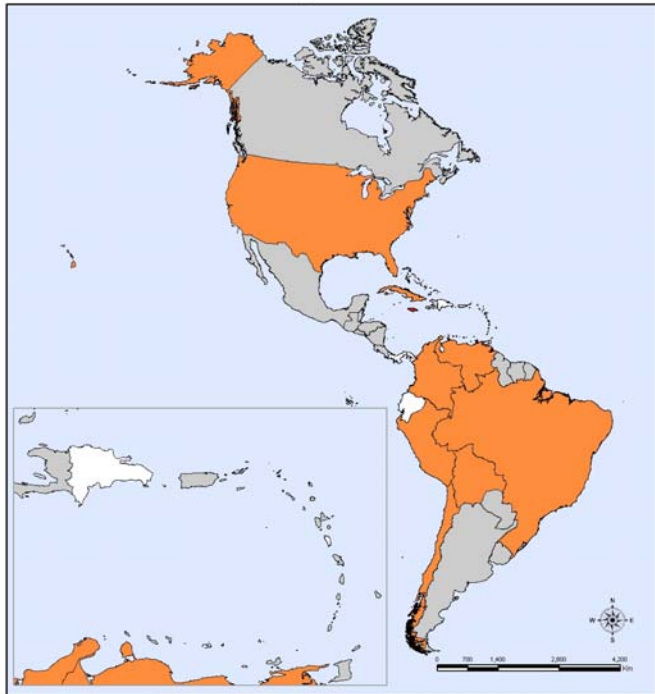
In Peru³, in EW22, nationally, the number of pneumonia cases in children < 5 years of age was below the epidemic threshold, while in the southern department of Moquegua, it was above the threshold.

Southern Cone

Brazil and Chile reported regional influenza activity, unchanged trends in acute respiratory disease, and low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease.

In Chile⁴, nationally, consultations for ILI remained low and within the endemic channel. At the regional level, 10 regions reported low ILI activity, one reported moderate ILI activity, one reported high ILI activity, and three reported no ILI activity.

**Map 1. Pandemic (H1N1) 2009,
Geographical Spread by Country.
Americas Region. EW 23, 2010*.**

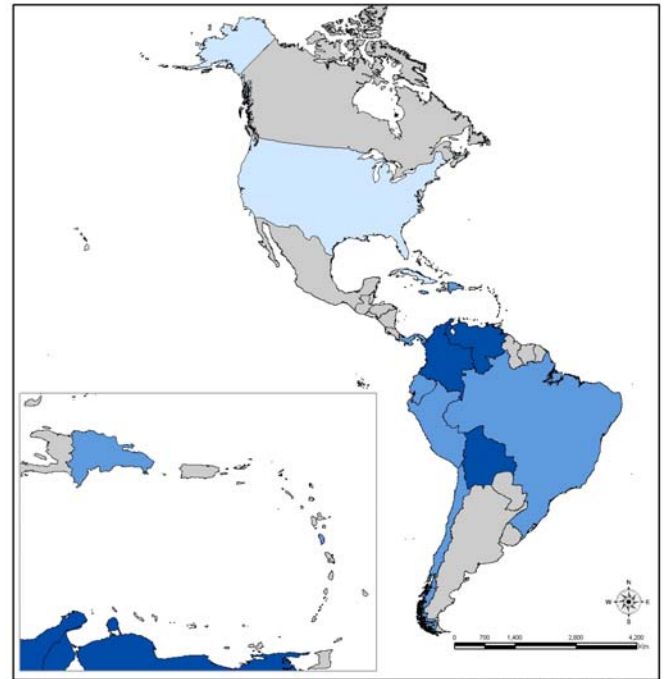


Geographical Spread
 No activity
 No information available
 Localized
 Widespread

Map Production: PAHO/MSD/CD
 June 18, 2010
 Cartographic projection:
 Lambert Equal Area Azimuthal
 Central Meridian: -90.00000
 Latitude of Origin: 10.00000
 Source: Ministries of Health of the countries
 Consolidated by PAHO/WHO
 Created by PAHO/WHO

* EW 23 = epidemiological week from June 6 to June 12, 2010.
 Includes the latest information reported by each country this week.

**Map 2. Pandemic (H1N1) 2009,
Trend of respiratory disease activity compared to the previous week.
Americas Region. EW 23, 2010*.**



Trend
 No information available
 Decreasing
 Unchanged
 Increasing

Map Production: PAHO/MSD/CD
 June 18, 2010
 Cartographic projection:
 Lambert Equal Area Azimuthal
 Central Meridian: -90.00000
 Latitude of Origin: 10.00000
 Source: Ministries of Health of the countries
 Consolidated by PAHO/WHO
 Created by PAHO/WHO

* EW 23 = epidemiological week from June 6 to June 12, 2010.
 Includes the latest information reported by each country this week.

**Map 3. Pandemic (H1N1) 2009,
Intensity of Acute Respiratory Disease in the Population.
Americas Region. EW 23, 2010*.**

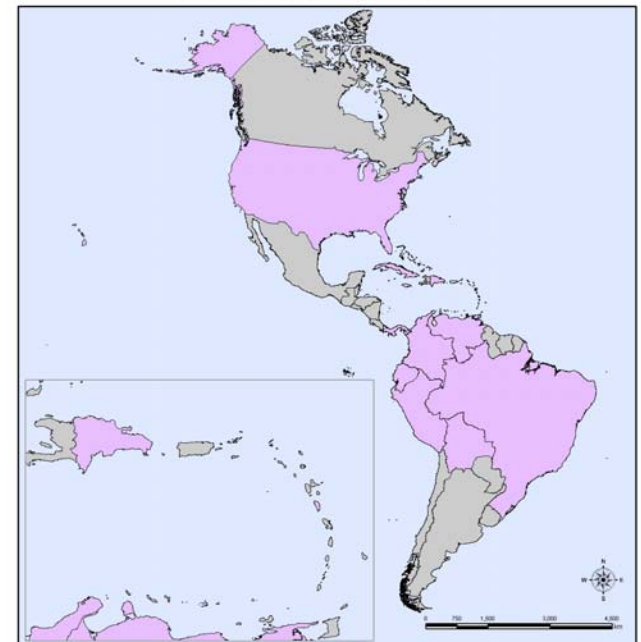


Intensity of acute respiratory disease
 No information available
 Low or moderate
 High
 Very high

Map Production: PAHO/MSD/CD
 June 18, 2010
 Cartographic projection:
 Lambert Equal Area Azimuthal
 Central Meridian: -90.00000
 Latitude of Origin: 10.00000
 Source: Ministries of Health of the countries
 Consolidated by PAHO/WHO
 Created by PAHO/WHO

* EW 23 = epidemiological week from June 6 to June 12, 2010.
 Includes the latest information reported by each country this week.

**Map 4. Pandemic (H1N1) 2009,
Impact of Acute Respiratory Disease on Health-Care Services.
Americas Region. EW 23, 2010*.**



Impact on health-care services
 No information available
 Low
 Moderate
 Severe

Map Production: PAHO/MSD/CD
 June 18, 2010
 Cartographic projection:
 Lambert Equal Area Azimuthal
 Central Meridian: -90.00000
 Latitude of Origin: 10.00000
 Source: Ministries of Health of the countries
 Consolidated by PAHO/WHO
 Created by PAHO/WHO

* EW 23 = epidemiological week from June 6 to June 12, 2010.
 Includes the latest information reported by each country this week.

II- Description of hospitalizations and deaths among confirmed cases of pandemic (H1N1) 2009

A table containing the number of deaths reported to PAHO is included in Annex 2.

No countries provided updated information about the characteristics of hospitalized cases this week.

Overall, approximately half of deceased cases in Mexico were among women (Table 2). The percentage of cases with underlying co-morbidities was 60.5%

Table 1: Description of deaths among confirmed cases of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 in countries with data reported this week

	Mexico
Reporting period	2009 – June 14, 2010
Number of confirmed deaths	1,251
Percentage of women	52
Age	70% age 20–54 years
Percent with underlying co-morbidities	60.5
Co-morbidities most frequently reported (%)	-
Percent pregnant among women of child-bearing age	-

III- Viral circulation

The information below is based on reports from National Influenza Centers and influenza laboratories from the Region.

Table 3: Cumulative viral circulation in countries who reported to PAHO this week.

Country	Time period	# Samples Tested	% Positive Samples	% RSV [*]	% PIV [†]	% AdV [‡]	% Other Viruses	% Influenza B	% Influenza A	Among influenza A viruses	
										% Pandemic	% Seasonal H1/H3
Colombia	EW 1-23	4861	11.7	8.3	3.3	1.4	48.0	3.3	35.7	91.6	8.4
Cuba	EW 1-23	6436	24.7	2.0	9.0	1.3	37.7	1.3	48.7	96.5	1.4
Dominican Republic	EW 1-23	422	25.8	5.5	54.1	33.9	0.0	5.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
El Salvador	EW 1-22	487	8.6	0.0	19.0	7.1	0.0	54.8	19.0	62.5	0.1
Jamaica	EW 1-23	423	4.5	0	5.3	21.1	0	5.3	68.4	61.5	15.4
Mexico	EW 1-23	13791	23.8	2.2	1.1	0.2	8.9	0.1	87.5	85.2	0.1
Panama	EW 1-23	449	6.0	18.5	29.6	7.4	0.0	7.4	37.0	10.0	30.0
Paraguay	EW 1-23	524	30.0	69.4	20.4	3.8	0.0	0.6	5.7	22.2	0.0

Table 4: Viral circulation in last week reported

Country	Time period	# Samples Tested	% Positive Samples	% RSV	% PIV	% AdV	% Other Viruses	% Influenza B	% Influenza A	Among influenza A viruses	
										% Pandemic	% Seasonal H1/H3
Colombia	EW 22	76	17.1	23.1	0.0	7.7	15.4	7.7	46.2	100.0	0.0
Cuba	EW 22	196	28.6	5.4	12.5	3.6	42.9	3.6	32.1	94.4	0.0
Dominican Republic	EW 22	2	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Salvador	EW 22	35	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jamaica	EW 22	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	EW 22	102	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	88.9	37.5	0.0
Panama	EW 22	22	22.7	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	50.0
Paraguay	EW 22	34	23.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	-	-

^{*} Respiratory Syncytial Virus

[†] Parainfluenza Virus

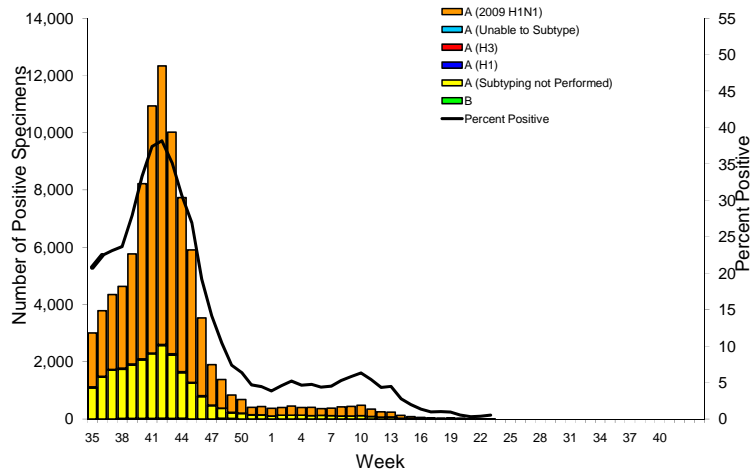
[‡] Adenovirus

North America

Following a peak of activity of pandemic influenza viruses, Canada experienced a higher circulation of respiratory syncytial virus in 2010. In the past five weeks Canada reports a slight increase in the detection of parainfluenza virus. In the United States, circulation of pandemic influenza viruses predominated until the end of 2009.

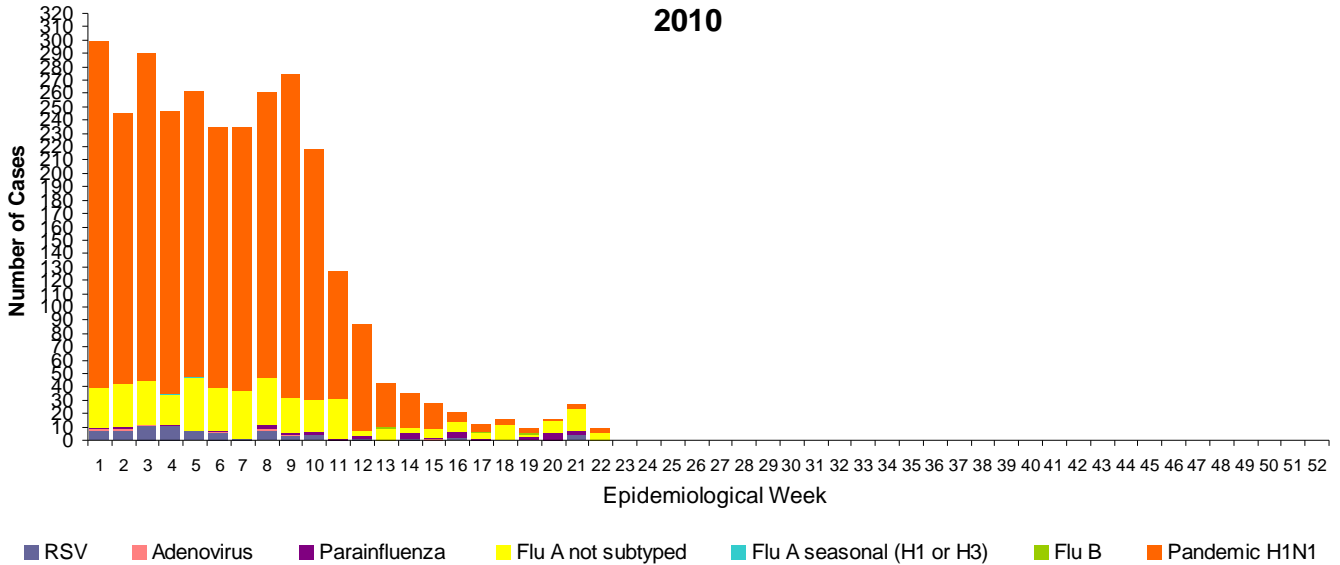
United States. Distribution respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW, 2009-2010 influenza season.

Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by U.S. WHO/NREVSS
Collaborating Laboratories, National Summary, 2009-10



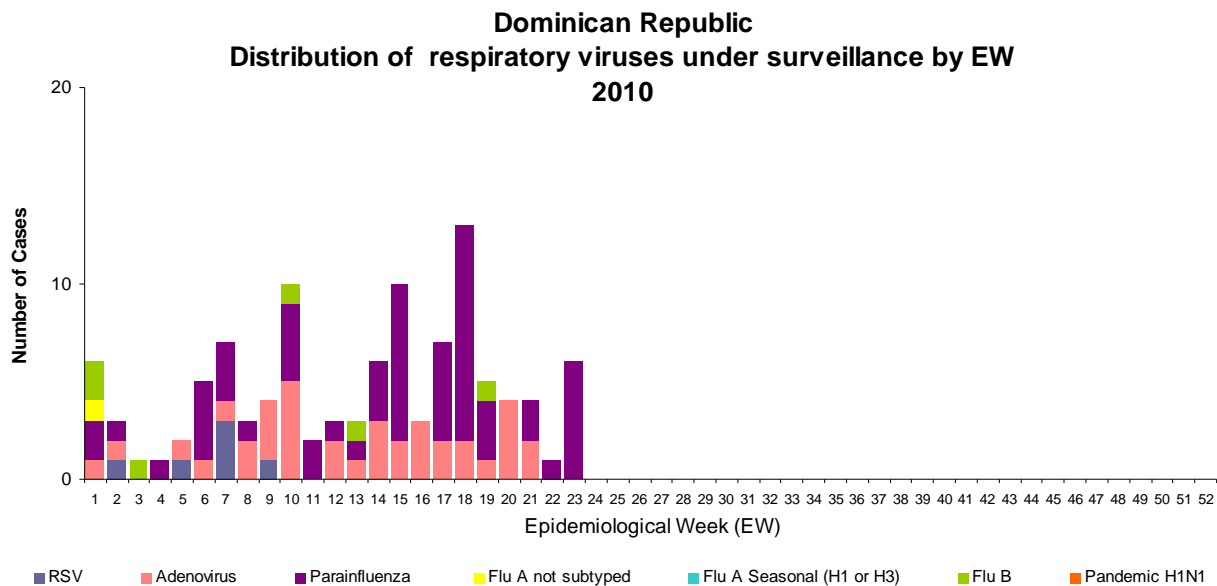
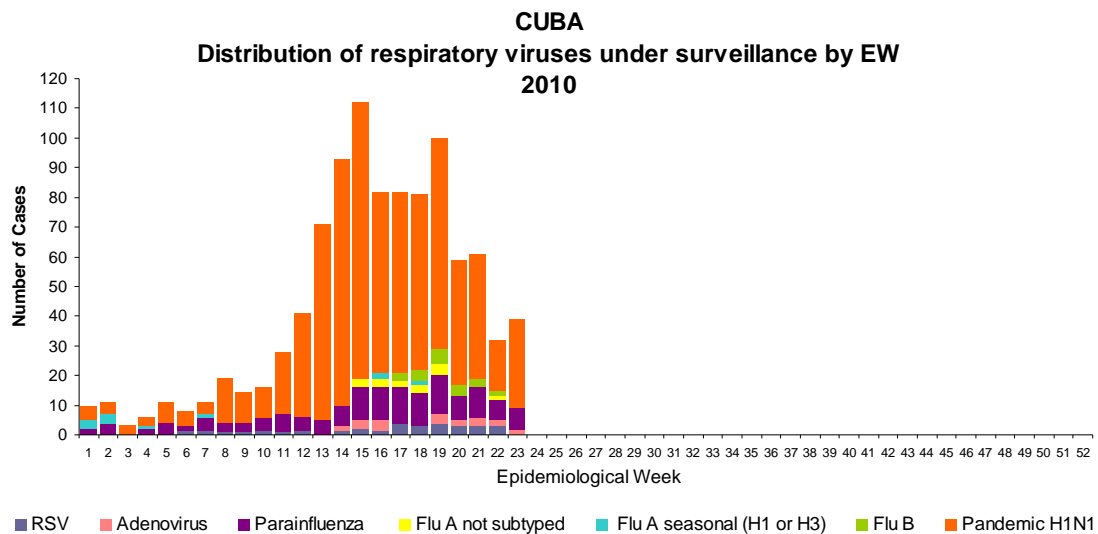
MEXICO

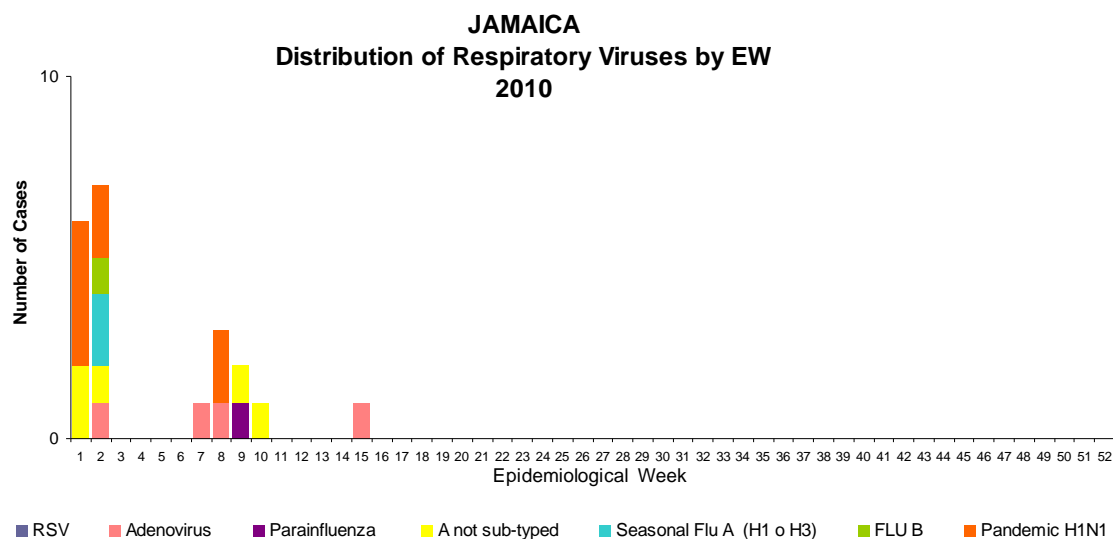
Distribution of respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW 2010



Caribbean

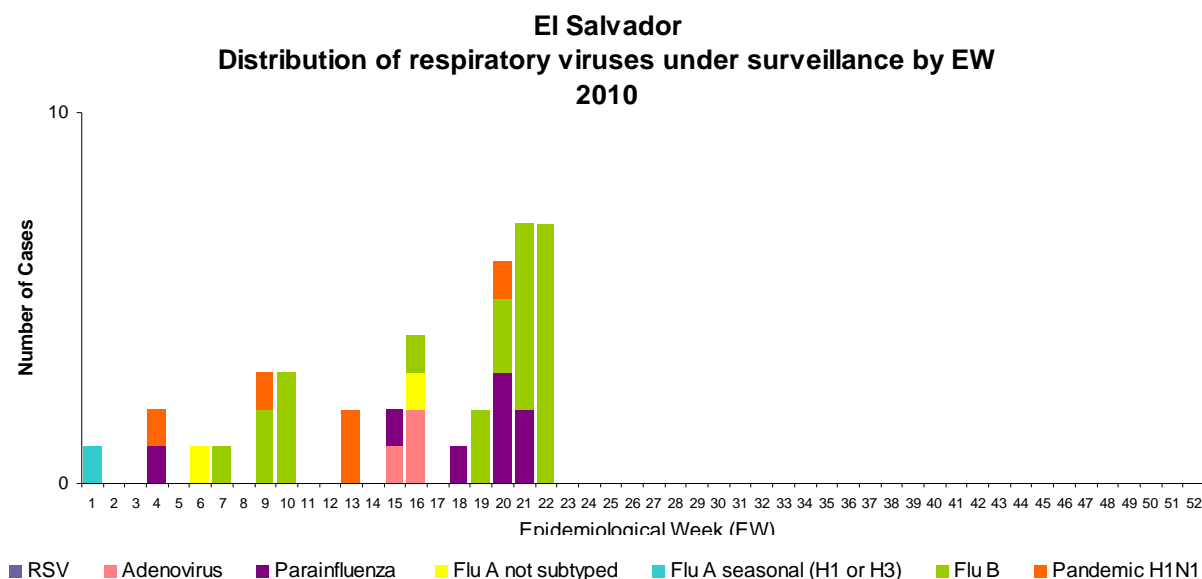
The situation in Caribbean remains similar to previous weeks with regard to circulation of the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus. Cuba continues to detect predominantly pandemic viruses among influenza A viruses. Of note, after no circulation detected in the first 16 weeks of 2010, Cuba has reported the detection of 21 influenza B viruses in the past 7 weeks. The Dominican Republic reports the predominant detection of adenovirus and parainfluenza.

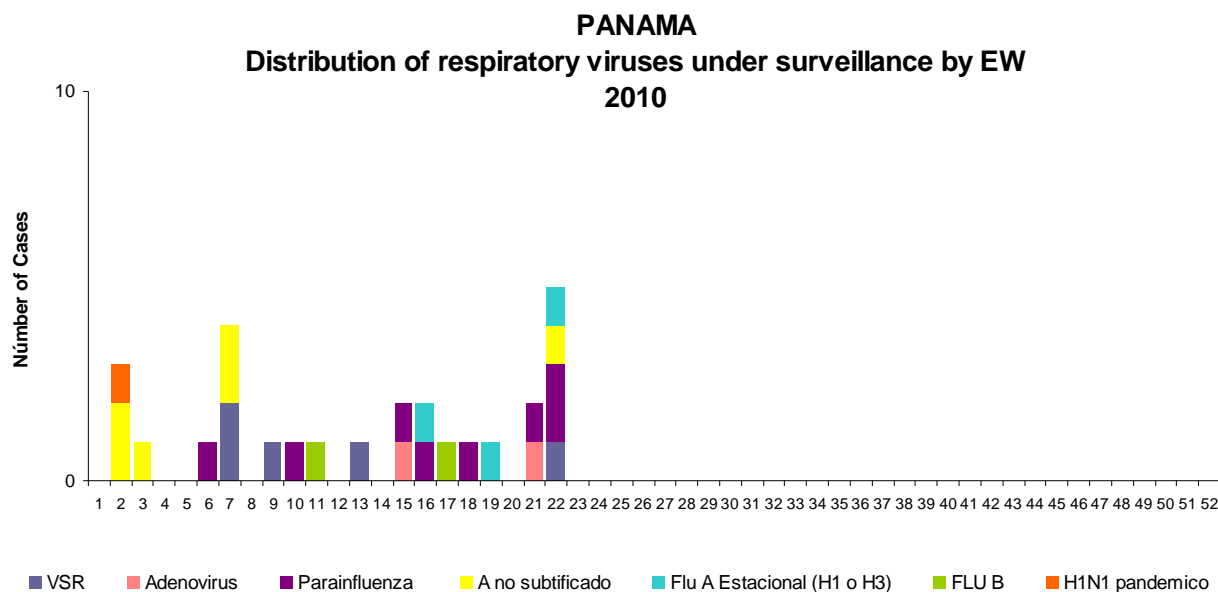




Central America

The circulation of influenza B viruses has been increasing in El Salvador for the past four weeks. Panama reported circulation of parainfluenza, syncytial respiratory virus, influenza A and influenza B viruses in 2010.

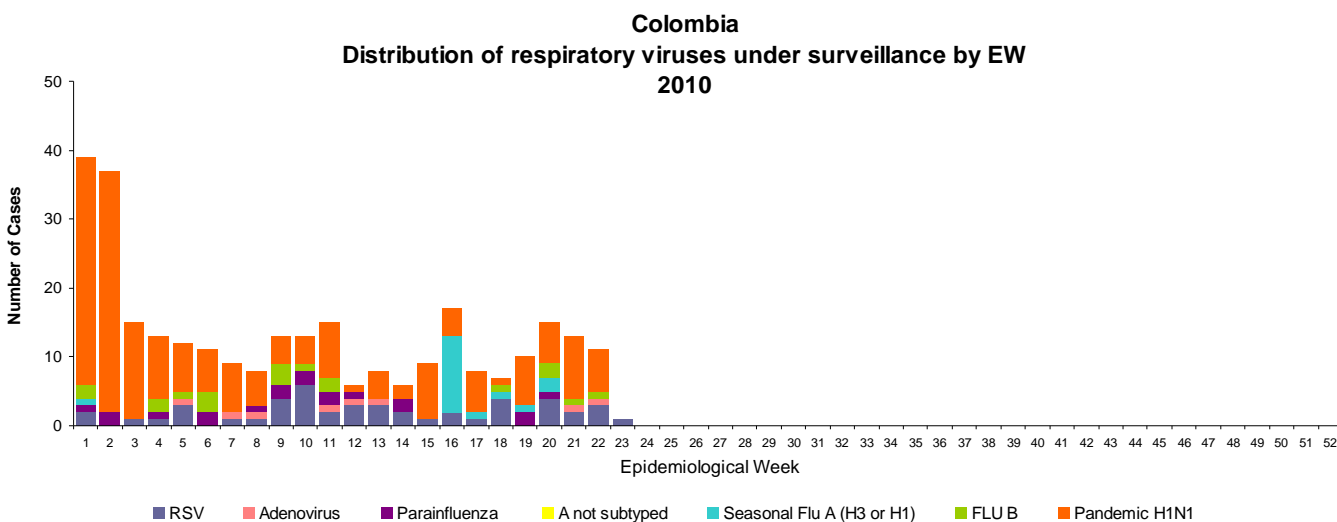




South America

Andean

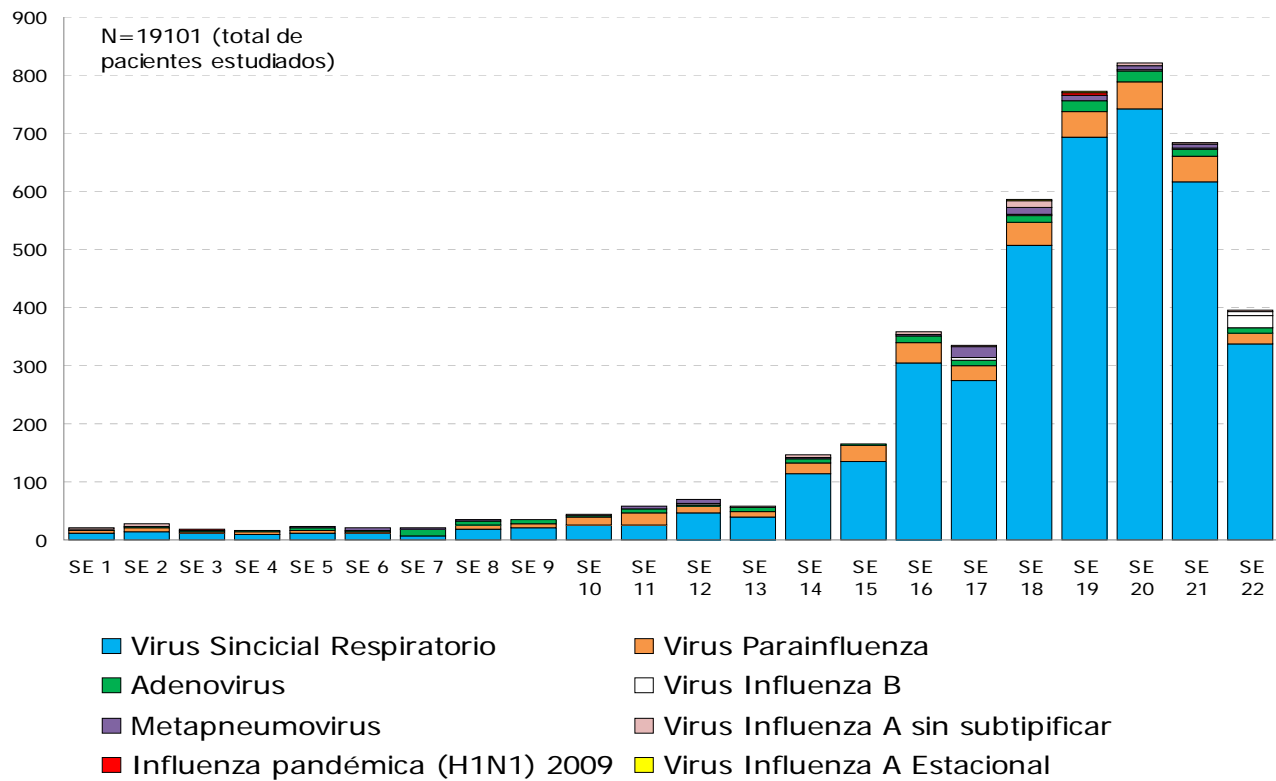
Colombia continues to report the predominant circulation of pandemic virus among influenzas detected. A low level of circulation of respiratory syncytial viruses has also been identified.



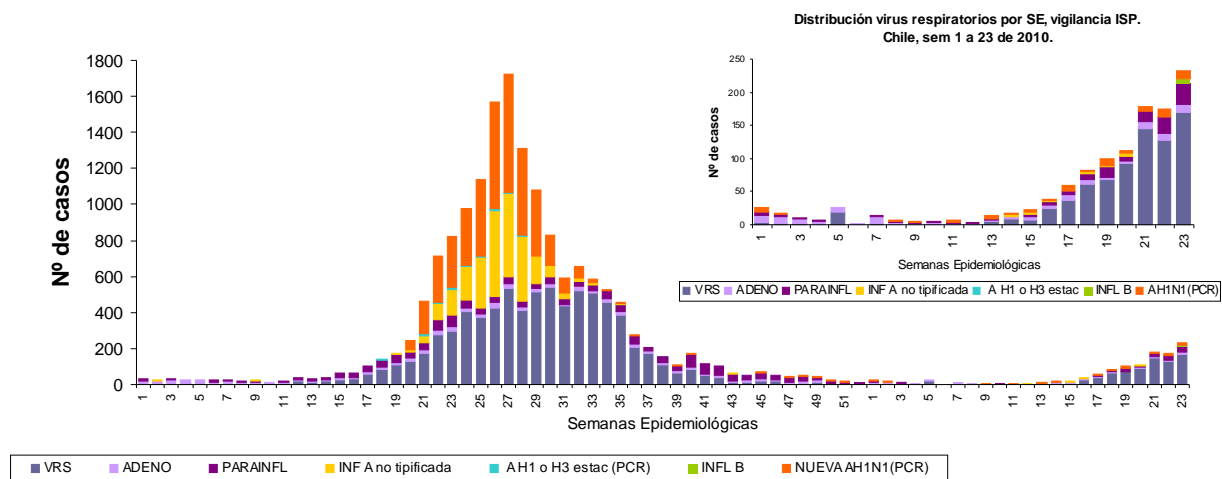
Southern Cone

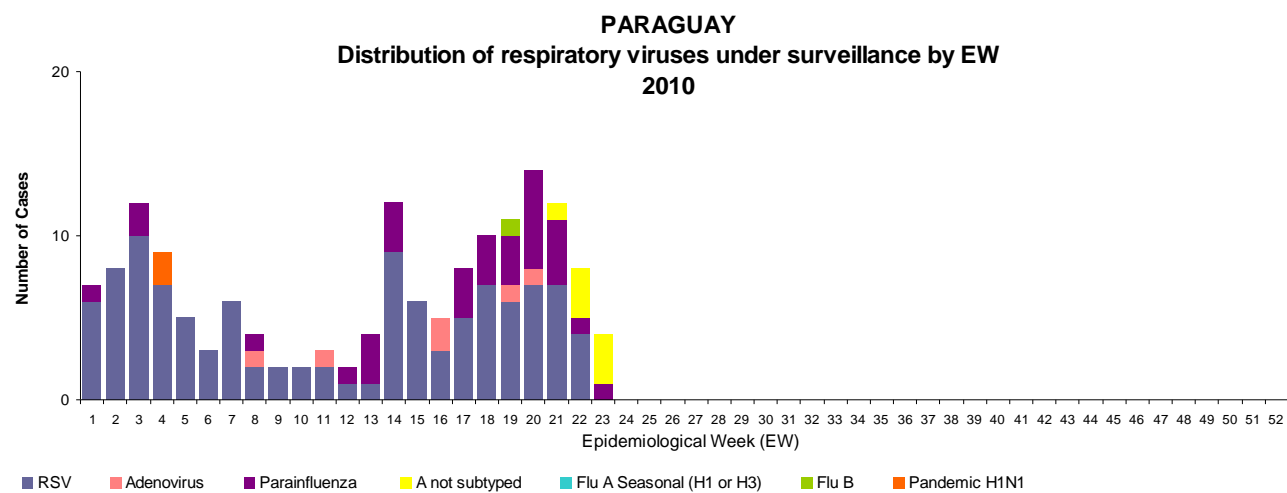
The southern cone continues to experience the predominant circulation of respiratory syncytial virus. However, detection of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 has increased in Chile.

Argentina. Distribution respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW, 2009-2010 influenza season.



CHILE
Distribution of Respiratory Viruses under Surveillance by EW
2009-2010





Annex 1: Weekly monitoring of pandemic epidemiological indicators for countries that provided updated information—Region of the Americas, Epidemiologic Week 23, 2010

Country	Geographic spread	Trend	Intensity	Impact on Health Care Services	EW
Antigua and Barbuda					
Argentina					
Bahamas					
Barbados					
Belize					
Bolivia	Regional	Increasing	Low/moderate	Low	23
Brazil	Regional	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
Canada					
Chile	Regional	Unchanged	Low/moderate	N/A	23
Colombia	Regional	Increasing	Low/moderate	Low	23
Costa Rica					
Cuba	Regional	Decreasing	Low/moderate	Low	22
Dominica	No activity	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
Dominican Republic	No activity	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
Ecuador	No activity	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
El Salvador					
Grenada					
Guatemala					
Guyana					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Jamaica	Widespread	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
Mexico					
Nicaragua					
Panama	No activity	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
Paraguay					
Peru	Regional	Unchanged	Low/moderate	Low	23
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
Suriname					
Trinidad and Tobago					
United States of America	Regional	Decreasing	Low/moderate	Low	23
Uruguay					
Venezuela	Regional	Increasing	Low/moderate	Low	23

NIA: No information available

**Annex 2: Number of deaths confirmed for the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus Region of the Americas.
As of June 18, 2010 (17 h GMT; 12 h EST).**

Source: Ministries of Health of the countries in the Region.

Country	Cumulative number of deaths	New deaths reported. (since June 11, 2010, 12 h EST)
Southern Cone		
Argentina	626	
Brazil	2,115	
Chile	155	2*
Paraguay	47	
Uruguay	20	
Andean Area		
Bolivia	59	0
Colombia	248	5†
Ecuador	129	0
Peru	228	0
Venezuela	136	0
Caribbean Countries		
Antigua & Barbuda	0	
Bahamas	1	
Barbados	3	
Cuba	83	
Dominica	0	
Dominican Republic	23	
Grenada	0	
Guyana	0	
Haiti	0	
Jamaica	7	0
Saint Kitts & Nevis	2	
Saint Lucia	1	
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	0	
Suriname	2	
Trinidad & Tobago	5	
Central America		
Belize	0	
Costa Rica	63	
El Salvador	33	
Guatemala	26	
Honduras	18	
Nicaragua	11	
Panama	12	0
North America		
Canada‡	428	
Mexico	1,251	16§
United States**	2,718	
TOTAL	8,450	23

* One of these deaths was in a case who first became ill in June 2009 and died of sequela in 2010

† None of these deaths occurred in EW 23

‡As of April 24, 2010, pandemic-associated death reporting was discontinued

§These deaths were reported between May 24 and June 14, 2010

**These deaths include both laboratory-confirmed pandemic (H1N1) 2009 and other influenza associated deaths through April 3, 2010.

As of April 3, 2010, influenza-associated death reporting through AHDRA was discontinued

As of **June 18, 2010**, a total of **8,450 deaths** have been reported among confirmed cases in **28 countries** of the Region. In addition to the figures displayed in **Annex 2**, the following overseas territories have confirmed deaths of pandemic (H1N1) 2009: United Kingdom Overseas Territories; Cayman Islands (1 death); French Overseas Communities: Guadeloupe (5 deaths), French Guiana (1 death) and Martinique (1 death).

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1. US Surveillance Summary. Week 23. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
 2. Weekly notification of the situation of the pandemic of influenza A (H1N1)- Bolivia, EW 23
 3. Peru, EW 22, <http://www.dge.gob.pe/salasit.php>
 4. Chile, Situation Report, June 16, 2010. www.pandemia.cl