



**Regional Update**  
**Pandemic (H1N1) 2009**  
**(July 19, 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

### **South America**

#### **Southern Cone**

Argentina and Brazil reported regional influenza activity. The trends in acute respiratory disease were reported as unchanged in Brazil and decreasing in Argentina. Both countries reported low to moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease. Brazil reported low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services.

In Brazil<sup>1</sup>, at the national level, the proportion of consultations for influenza-like illness (ILI) increased in EW 25 compared to two weeks earlier, and is approaching the upper limit of the endemic channel. Regionally, in the south and central-west regions, this proportion surpassed the epidemic threshold.

In Chile<sup>2</sup>, in EW 27, at the national level, ILI activity remained low. At the regional level, four regions reported no ILI activity, eight reported low activity, two reported moderate activity (Los Lagos and Los Rios), and one reported high activity (Tarapaca).

In EW 26, Paraguay<sup>3</sup> reported a 5.5% decrease in the number of ILI outpatient consultations compared to the previous EW; and overall, the number of ILI consultations is 52.5% less than what was seen during the same period in 2009.

#### **Andean**

Colombia and Peru reported regional influenza activity, while Ecuador and Venezuela reported localized influenza activity. Colombia and Peru reported increasing trends in acute respiratory disease, Ecuador reported an unchanged trend and Venezuela reported a decreasing trend in acute respiratory disease. All these countries reported low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease, and low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services.

#### **Central America**

Influenza activity was reported as widespread in Costa Rica and Panama, regional in Nicaragua, and no activity in El Salvador and Honduras. El Salvador reported an increasing trend in acute respiratory disease, Costa Rica reported an unchanged trend, while Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama reported decreasing trends. All these countries reported low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease and low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services, except Panama, which has reported high intensity and moderate impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services for three consecutive weeks.

### **Weekly Summary**

- In South America, Colombia and Peru reported an increasing trend of acute respiratory disease.
- In Central America, El Salvador reported an increasing trend in acute respiratory disease.
- In the Caribbean, Dominica reported an increasing trend in acute respiratory disease.
- In North America, acute respiratory disease activity remained low.
- The respiratory viruses circulating in Central America and Caribbean are diverse, with different predominance of influenza viruses (H1N1 pandemic, seasonal influenza A H3N3 and influenza B) in each country.
- 2 new confirmed deaths in 2 countries were reported; in total there have been 8,525 cumulative confirmed deaths in 28 countries of the Region.

### ***Caribbean***

Influenza activity was reported as widespread in Jamaica, regional in Cuba, localized in Dominica with no activity in Dominican Republic. Trends of acute respiratory disease were reported as increasing in Dominica, unchanged in Dominican Republic, and decreasing in Cuba and Jamaica. All countries reported low/moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease, and low impact of acute respiratory disease on health care services.

In countries providing these data<sup>\*</sup>, the proportion of medical admissions for severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) remained stable during EW 24-26.

### ***North America***

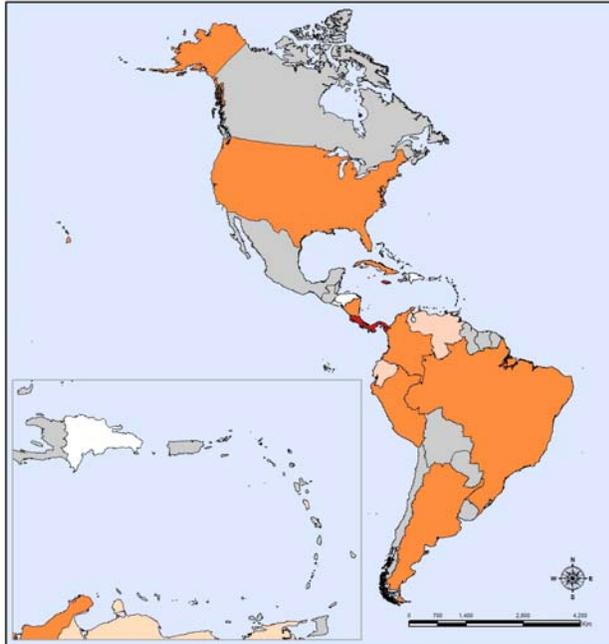
The United States reported regional influenza activity, a decreasing trend in acute respiratory disease, low to moderate intensity of acute respiratory disease and low impact on health care services.

In the United States<sup>4</sup>, in EW 27, the proportion of outpatient consultations for ILI continued to remain below the national baseline. All the sub-national surveillance regions reported the proportion of 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.

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<sup>\*</sup> Participating CAREC member countries, which include, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, were assessed together

**Map 1. Pandemic (H1N1) 2009, Geographical Spread by Country. Americas Region. EW 27, 2010\*.**



**Geographical Spread**

- No activity
- No information available
- Localized
- Regional
- Widespread

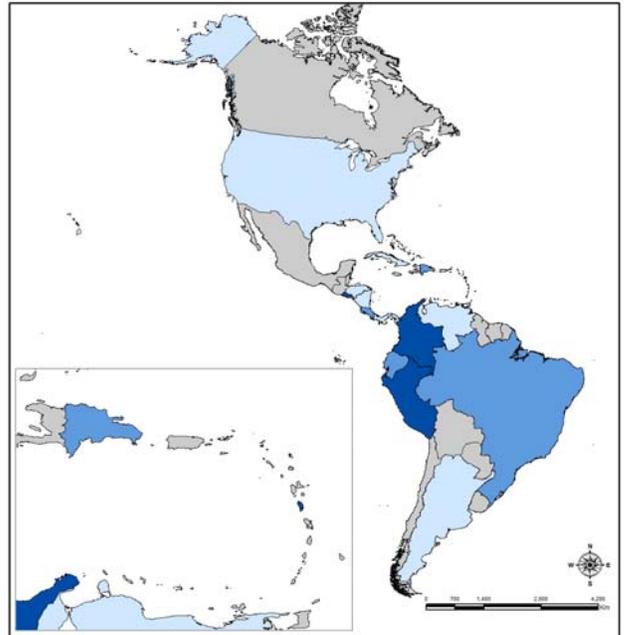
Map Production: PAHO/HS/DCD  
July 16, 2010

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 27 = epidemiological week from July 4 to July 10, 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 27, 2010\*.**



**Trend**

- No information available
- Decreasing
- Unchanged
- Increasing

Map Production: PAHO/HS/DCD  
July 16, 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 27 = epidemiological week from July 4 to July 10, 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 27, 2010\*.**



**Intensity of acute respiratory disease**

- No information available
- Low or moderate
- High
- Very high

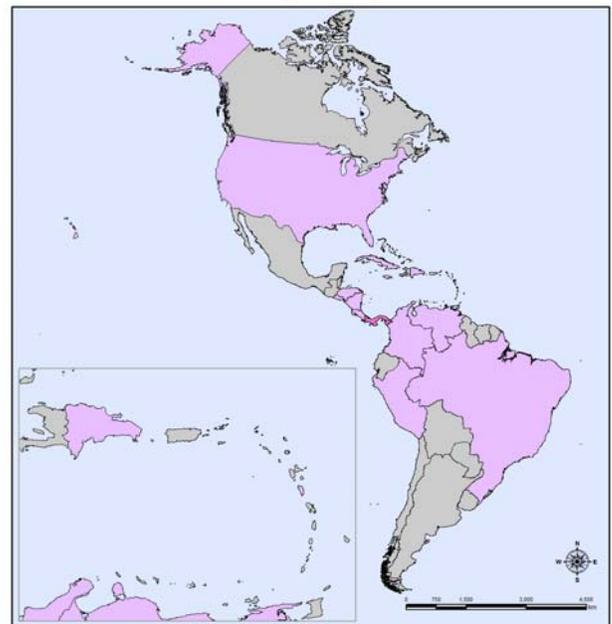
Map Production: PAHO/HS/DCD  
July 16, 2010

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 27 = epidemiological week from July 4 to July 10, 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 27, 2010\*.**



**Impact on health-care services**

- No information available
- Low
- Moderate
- Severe

Map Production: PAHO/HS/DCD  
July 16, 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 27 = epidemiological week from July 4 to July 10, 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.

In Costa Rica, the ratio of males to females among hospitalized cases was approximately one (Table 1). Hospitalizations were mainly in adults.

**Table 1: Description of hospitalizations and severe cases in countries with data reported this week**

	Costa Rica <sup>5</sup>
<b>Reporting period</b>	April 24, 2009 – July 3, 2010
<b>Type of cases reported</b>	Hospitalized, confirmed
<b>Number of cases</b>	607
<b>Percentage of women</b>	55.6
<b>Age</b>	Mean 39 years old
<b>Percent with underlying co-morbidities</b>	-
<b>Co-morbidities most frequently reported (%)</b>	Asthma 25.6%, Diabetes Mellitus 13.7%, Obesity 13.6%, COPD 7.3%, Cardiopathy 6.5%
<b>Percent pregnant among women of child-bearing age</b>	6.2%*

\* The denominator used was among all cases as information was not provided about women of child-bearing age

Overall, approximately half of deceased cases in Peru were among women (Table 2). Underlying comorbidities were present in approximately 77% of hospitalized cases.

**Table 2: Description of deaths among confirmed cases of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 in countries with data reported this week**

	Peru
<b>Reporting period</b>	June 2009 – July 12, 2010
<b>Number of confirmed deaths</b>	238
<b>Percentage of women</b>	52
<b>Age</b>	Median 38 years. Highest rates in >60 years old
<b>Percent with underlying co-morbidities</b>	76.9
<b>Co-morbidities most frequently reported (%)</b>	Metabolic 22.3%, Cardiovascular 18.5%, Respiratory 11.8%, Neurologic 8%, Genetics 8%
<b>Percent pregnant among women of child-bearing age</b>	-

### 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 which reported to PAHO this week.**

Country	Time period	# Samples Tested	% Positive Samples	% RSV <sup>†</sup>	% PIV <sup>‡</sup>	% AdV <sup>§</sup>	% Other Viruses	% Influenza B	% Influenza A	Among influenza A		
										% Pandemic	% Not subtyped	% Seasonal H3
Colombia	EW 1-27	5657	7.6	14.0	5.1	1.9	0.0	6.1	72.9	88.5	0.0	11.5
Costa Rica	EW 1-27	3294	48.3	19.2	15.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	40.6	95.2	0.0	4.8
Cuba	EW 1-27	7126	24.3	2.4	9.2	1.5	37.5	1.2	48.2	95.7	2.8	1.6
Mexico	EW 1-27	14237	23.5	2.0	1.2	0.3	9.5	0.2	86.9	84.5	15.4	0.1
Nicaragua	EW 1-26	1624	26.2	10.6	4.2	0.5	0.0	2.4	82.6	2.8	0.0	97.2
Panama	EW 1-25	653	19.1	4.0	8.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	81.6	6.9	38.2	54.9

**Table 4: Viral circulation in last week reported**

Country	Time period	# Samples Tested	% Positive Samples	% RSV <sup>*</sup>	% PIV <sup>†</sup>	% AdV <sup>‡</sup>	% Other Viruses	% Influenza B	% Influenza A	Among influenza A		
										% Pandemic	% Not subtyped	% Seasonal H3
Colombia	EW 26	68	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3
Costa Rica	EW 27	150	53.3	12.5	5.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	40.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
Cuba	EW 27	152	19.7	6.7	10.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	40.0	91.7	0.0	8.3
Mexico	EW 26	28	0									
Nicaragua	EW 26	25	32.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Panama	EW 26	47	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	96.9	0.0	29.0	71.0

<sup>†</sup> Respiratory Syncytial Virus

<sup>‡</sup> Parainfluenza Virus

<sup>§</sup> Adenovirus

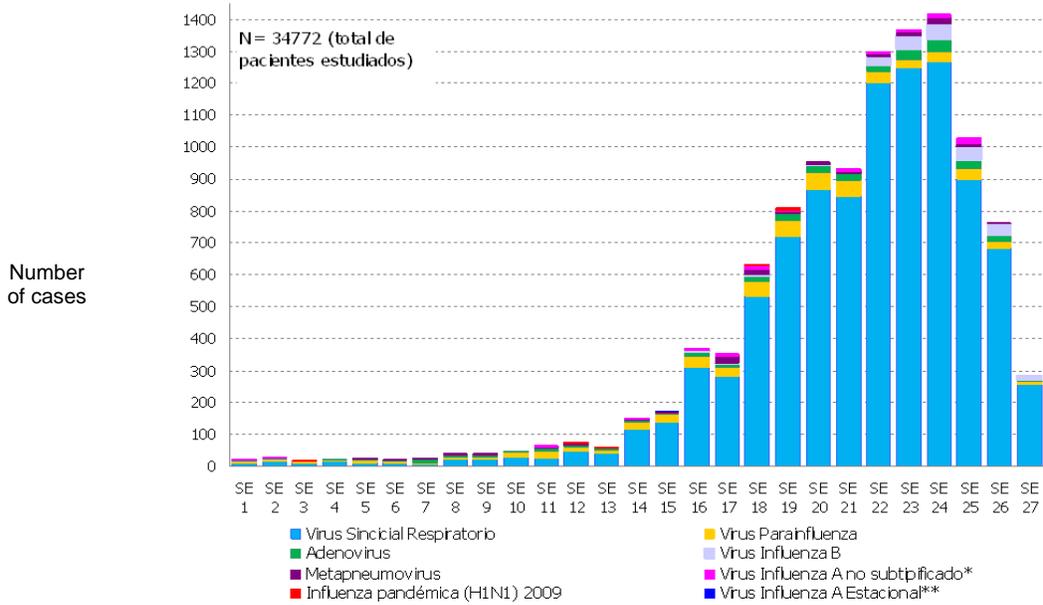
**South America**

**Southern Cone**

Argentina reported a decreasing number of viruses isolated from EW 24 to EW 27. In Argentina and Chile, the predominant circulating virus is the respiratory syncytial virus.

**Argentina**  
**Distribution of respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW**

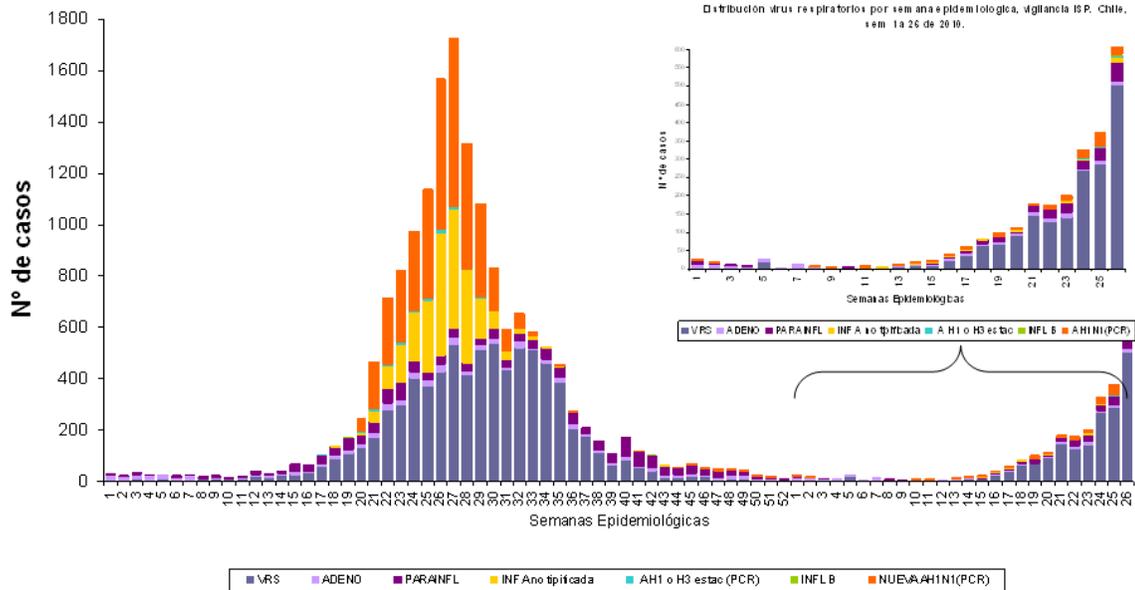
Virus Respiratorios según Semana Epidemiológica. Total País.  
Año 2010. n=11027



**Chile**

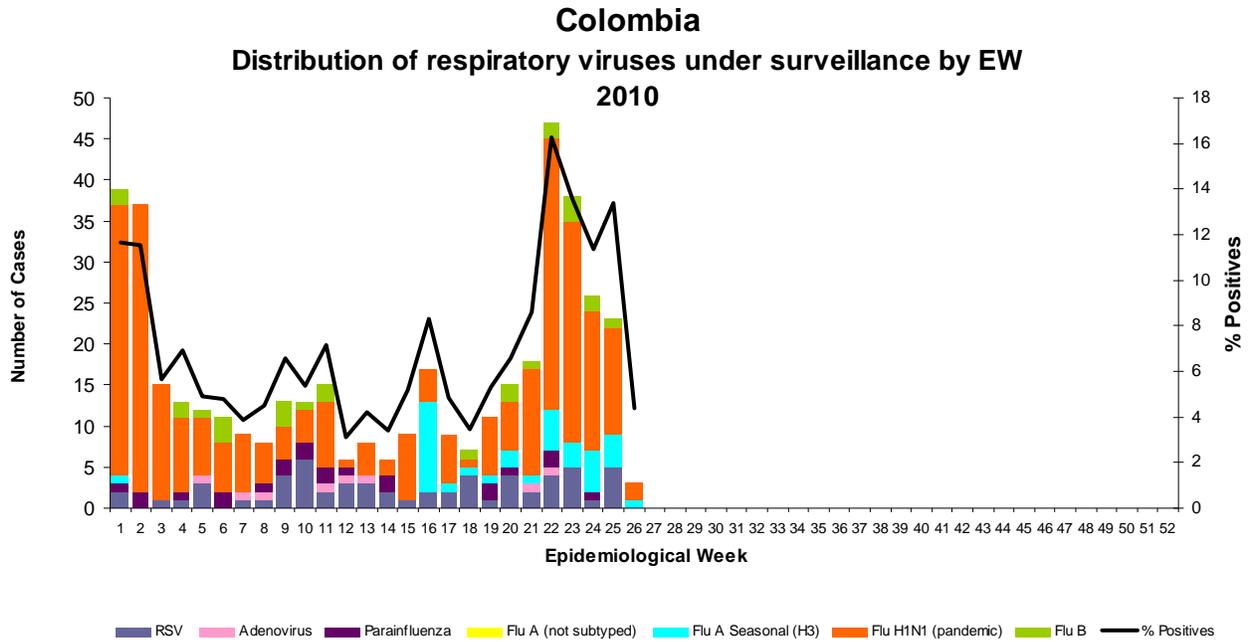
**Distribution of respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW**

Distribución virus respiratorios por semana epidemiologica, vigilancia ISP.  
Chile, sem 1 a 52 de 2009 y 1 a 27 de 2010.



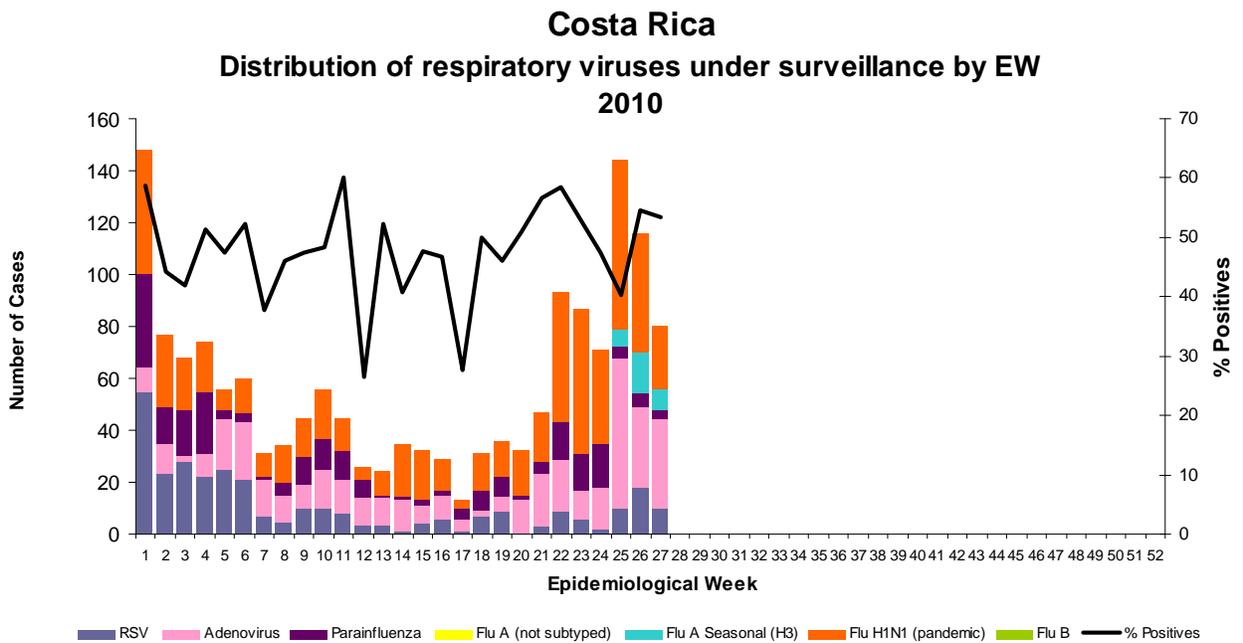
**Andean**

In Colombia, the predominant influenza virus in circulation has been the pandemic virus, but seasonal influenza A/H3 has also been detected.



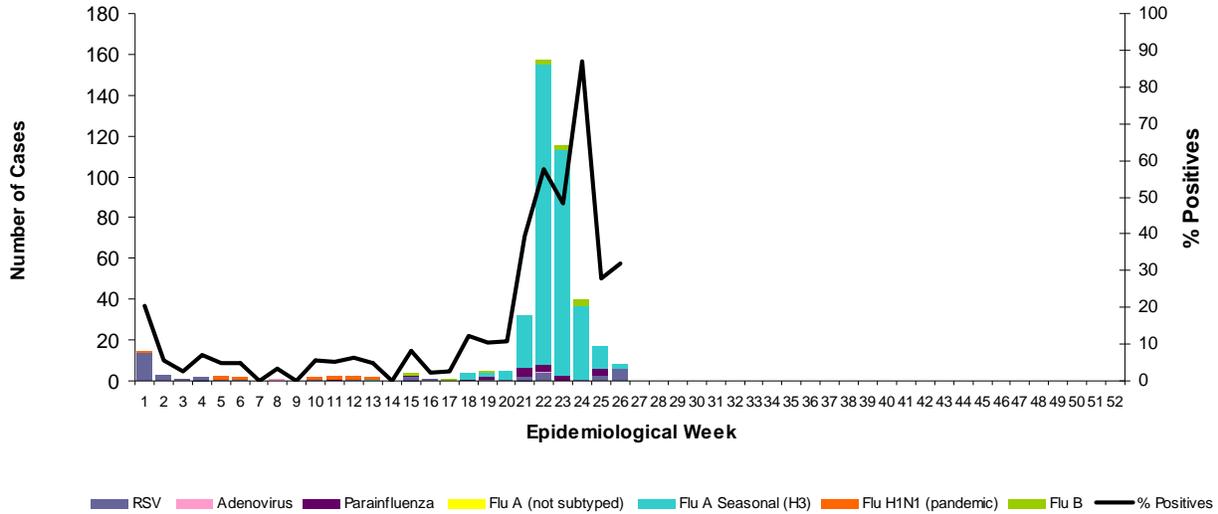
**Central America**

Circulation of respiratory viruses continues to be variable in Central America. In Costa Rica, among the positive influenza virus cases, there is a predominance of pandemic influenza A cases, and few cases of seasonal influenza A/H3 virus; there has also been an increase in detections of adenovirus and parainfluenza viruses.. Nicaragua, reported the predominance of seasonal influenza A/H3 and respiratory syncytial virus. In Panama, among the positive subtyped influenza viruses, the predominant virus is the seasonal influenza A/H3.



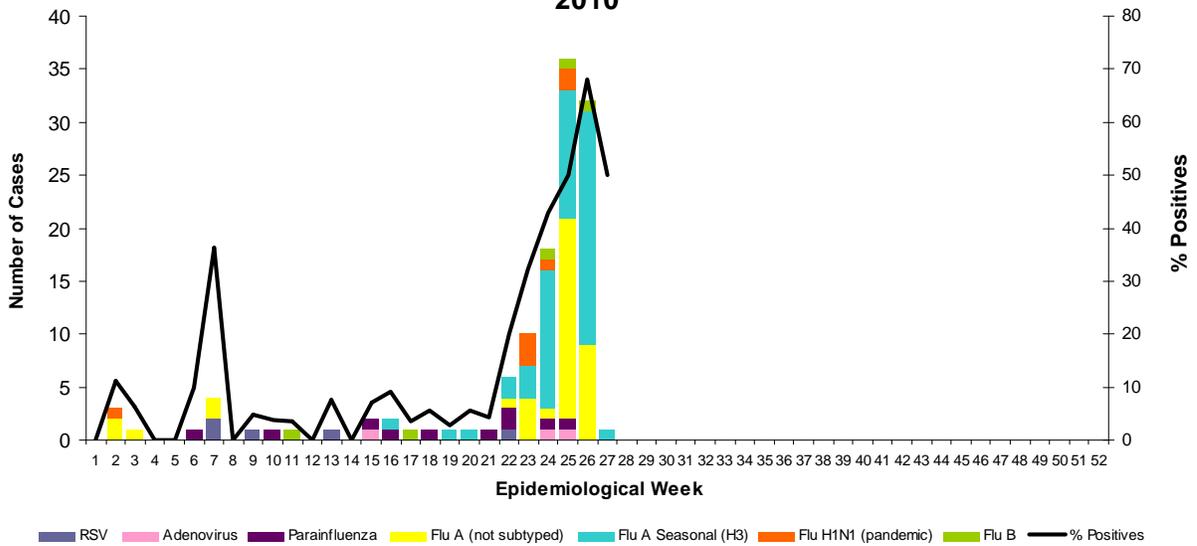
## Nicaragua

### Distribution of respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW 2010



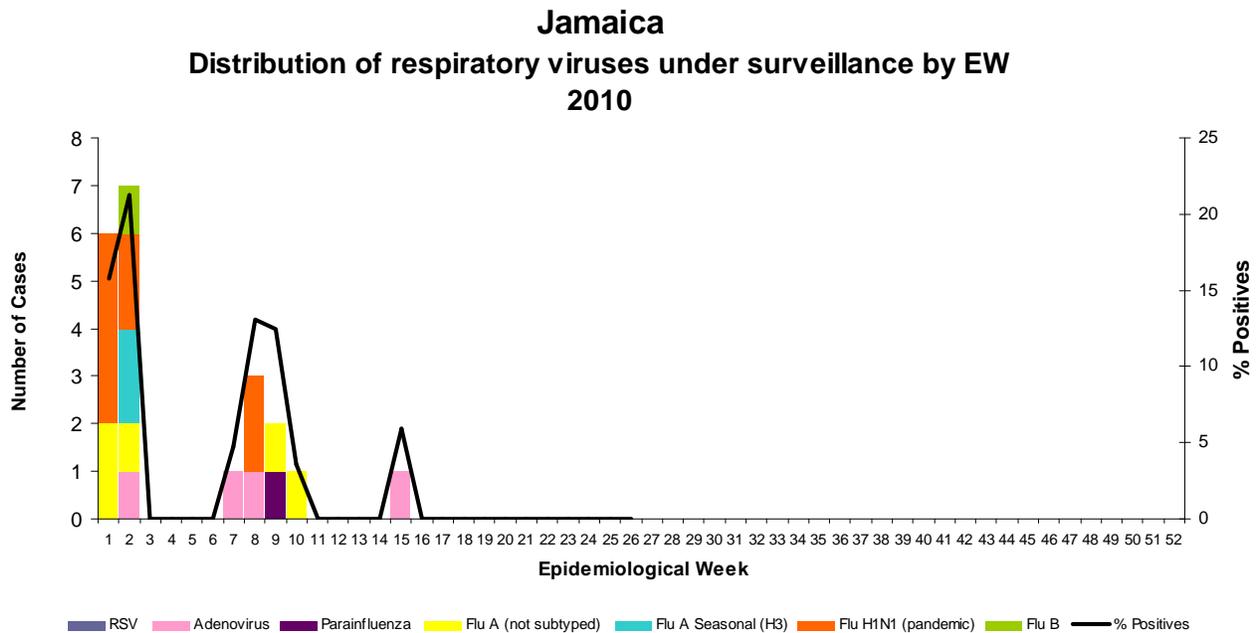
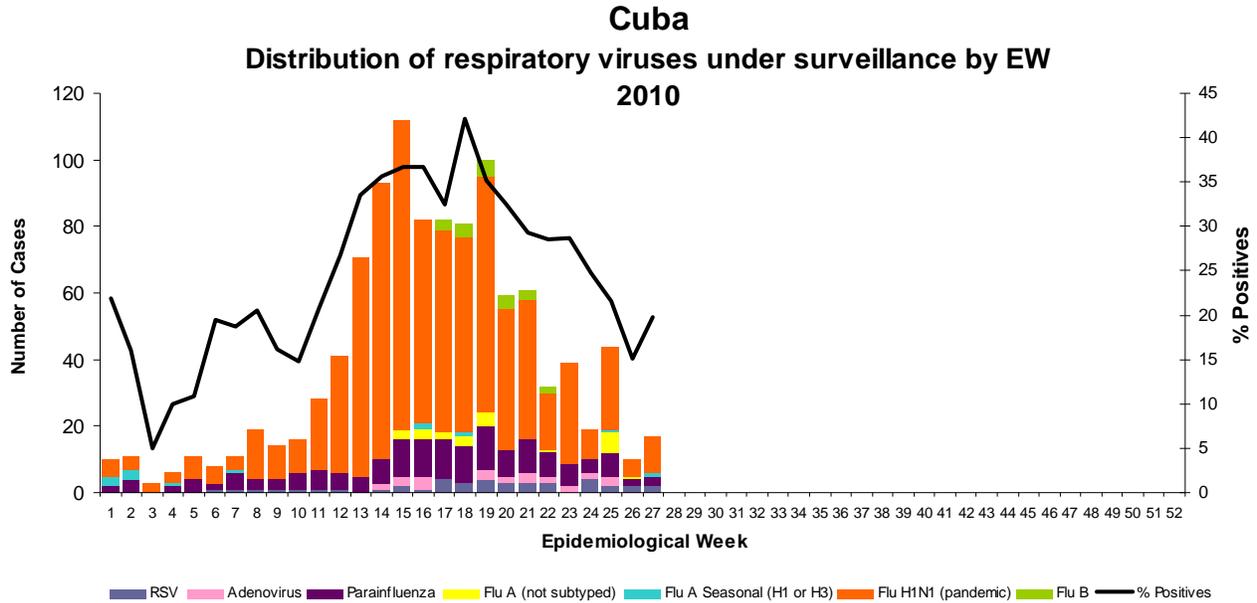
## Panama

### Distribution of respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW 2010



**Caribbean**

Circulation of respiratory viruses is variable in Caribbean. In Cuba, the predominant virus is pandemic influenza, however, seasonal influenza A/H3, respiratory syncytial virus and parainfluenza virus were also identified. Jamaica reported no respiratory virus detection since EW 16.

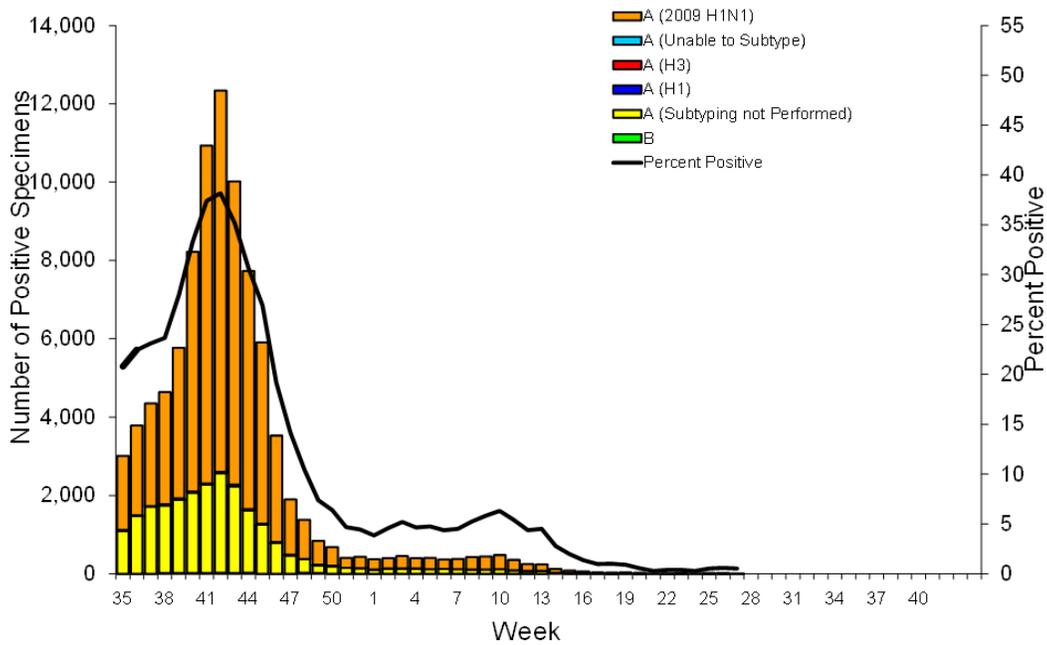


**North America**

The percentage of positive specimens tested for influenza in United States and Mexico remain low.

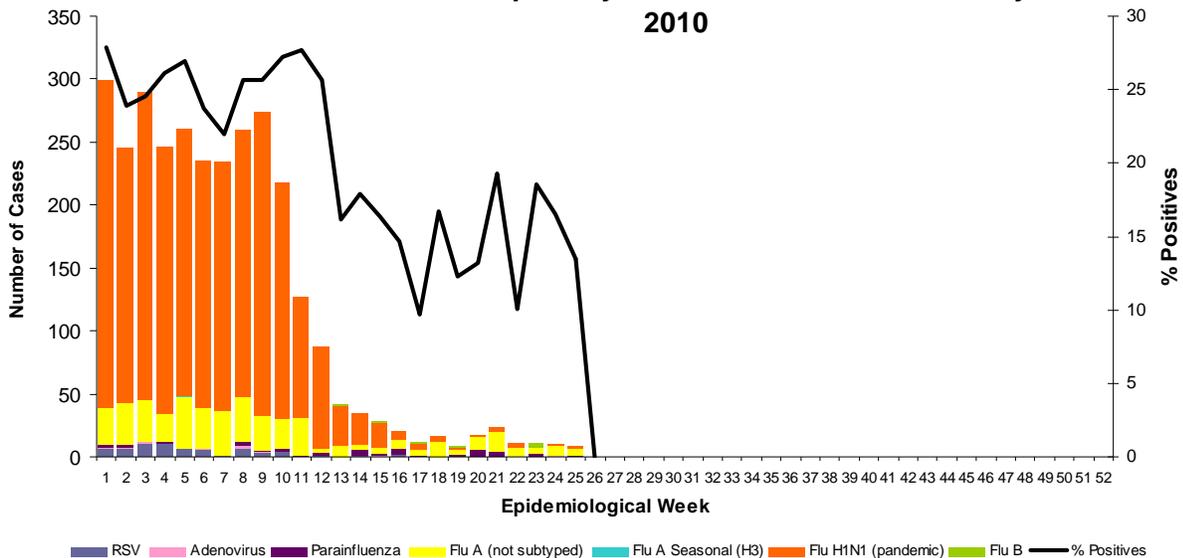
**USA**

**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**



**Annex 1: Weekly monitoring of pandemic epidemiological indicators for countries that provided updated information—Region of the Americas, Epidemiologic Week 27, 2010**

Country	Geographic spread	Trend	Intensity	Impact on Health Care Services	EW
<b>Southern Cone</b>					
Argentina	Regional	Decreasing	Low or moderate	NIA	27
Brazil	Regional	Unchanged	Low or moderate	Low	27
Chile					
Paraguay					
Uruguay					
<b>Andean Area</b>					
Bolivia					
Colombia	Regional	Increasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Ecuador	Localized	Unchanged	Low or moderate	NIA	27
Peru	Regional	Increasing	Low or moderate	Low	26
Venezuela	Localized	Decreasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
<b>Central America</b>					
Belize					
Costa Rica	Widespread	Unchanged	Low or moderate	Low	26
El Salvador	No activity	Increasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Guatemala					
Honduras	No activity	Decreasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Nicaragua	Regional	Decreasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Panama	Widespread	Decreasing	High	Moderate	27
<b>Caribbean Countries</b>					
Antigua & Barbuda					
Bahamas					
Barbados					
Cuba	Regional	Decreasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Dominica	Localized	Increasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Dominican Republic	No activity	Unchanged	Low or moderate	Low	27
Grenada					
Guyana					
Haiti					
Jamaica	Widespread	Decreasing	Low or moderate	Low	27
Saint Kitts & Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent & Grenadines					
Suriname					
Trinidad & Tobago					
<b>North America</b>					
Canada					
Mexico					
United States of America	Regional	Decreasing	Low or moderate	Low	27

NIA: No information available

**Annex 2: Number of deaths confirmed for the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus Region of the Americas.  
As of July 16, 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 July 9, 2010, 12 h EST)
<b>Southern Cone</b>		
Argentina	626	
Brazil	2,125	
Chile	157	
Paraguay	47	
Uruguay	20	
<b>Andean Area</b>		
Bolivia	59	
Colombia	254	1
Ecuador	130	
Peru	238	0
Venezuela	137	1
<b>Central America</b>		
Belize	0	
Costa Rica	67	0
El Salvador	33	
Guatemala	26	
Honduras	18	
Nicaragua	11	
Panama	12	
<b>Caribbean Countries</b>		
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	
<b>North America</b>		
Canada*	428	
Mexico	1,292	
United States†	2,718	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>2</b>

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

† 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 **July 16, 2010**, a total of **8,525 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 Brazil, Monthly Influenza Technical Report, No.5, July 2010

2 Chile. Situation Report. EW 27. July 14 -2010

3 Paraguay. Informe semanal. Vigilancia de virus respiratórios SE 27. Del 15 de Julio de 2010

4 Surveillance Summary. Week 27. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

5 Costa Rica, Epidemiologic Bulletin, EW 26