



Regional Update EW 24, 2012

Influenza
(June 26, 2012 - 17 h GMT; 12 h EST)

PAHO interactive influenza data: http://ais.paho.org/hip/viz/ed_flu.asp

Influenza Regional Reports: www.paho.org/influenzareports

The information presented in this update is based on data provided by Ministries of Health and National Influenza Centers of Member States to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) or from updates on the Member States' Ministry of Health web pages.

- In North America, influenza activity decreased.
- In Central America and the Caribbean, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 was reported in Honduras and influenza B in Cuba and Jamaica.
- In South America, acute respiratory illness activity has been increasing in some countries in the last weeks; but remained within the expected level for this time of year. Co-circulation of different types/subtypes of influenza (influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, influenza (H3) and influenza B) was reported, with a predominance of influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 in Bolivia (La Paz). Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) predominated in Chile.

Epidemiologic and virologic influenza update

North America

In Canada¹, in epidemiological weeks (EW) 23 and 24, 2012, influenza activity decreased. In these weeks, the influenza-like illness (ILI) consultation rate was higher than the expected levels for this time of year. In EWs 23 and 24, among the total samples analyzed (n=1,517 and n=1,526, respectively), the proportion of samples positive for influenza (3.1 and 2.0% respectively) decreased. In EW 24, of the total cases positive for influenza, the percent positive for influenza B was 60.3%. Concerning other respiratory viruses, the percent positive for rhinovirus remained the highest (13.6%) as compared to other respiratory viruses.

In the United States², in EW 24, nationally, the proportion of ILI consultations (0.9%) was below the baseline (2.4%), with all regions reporting ILI activity below their region-specific baselines. Nationally, the proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza for EW 23 (6.3%) was below the epidemic threshold for this time of year (7.0%). In EW 24, three pediatric deaths associated with influenza were reported—one with influenza A(H1N1)pdm 09 and two with influenza B. Among all samples tested during EW 24 (n=1,897), the percentage of samples positive for influenza (10.5%) was similar to the previous week. Nationally, among the positive samples, 34.7% were influenza A [among the subtyped influenza A viruses, mainly influenza A(H3N2)] and 65.3% were influenza B.

In Mexico, according to laboratory data, in EW 24, one case of influenza B was detected.

Caribbean

CAREC*, in EW 24, received epidemiological information from 5 countries: Belize, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname & Trinidad and Tobago. In EW 24, the proportion of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) hospitalizations was 1.7%, which is similar to the previous week (1.4%). Children aged 6 months – 4 years had the highest rates of SARI hospitalization (7.9% of all children admitted to hospital were for SARI). No SARI related deaths were reported in EW24. In the past four weeks, influenza A(H3), influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza B have been confirmed.

* Includes Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St Vincents and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago

In Jamaica for epidemiological week 24, sentinel site data shows that the proportion of consultations for Acute Respiratory Illness was 4.7% which was similar to what was observed in the previous week. The proportion of admissions for SARI was 0.6% which was the same as the previous the week. There were no SARI deaths reported for EW 24. Influenza B was detected in EW 24.

In Cuba, according to laboratory data, in EW 24, among all samples tested (n=100), the percentage of positives for respiratory viruses was 31% and the percentage of positives for influenza viruses was 29%. Influenza B was the predominant virus detected.

Central America

In Honduras³, in EW 23, the proportion of ILI consultations (40.04%) was slightly higher than what was observed in the previous EW (3.9%). The proportion of SARI hospitalizations (3.1%) was lower than the previous year (4.92%). In the EW 23, eight SARI-related deaths were reported, one in Tegucigalpa, and seven in San Pedro Sula. According to laboratory data, in EW 23, according to laboratory data, among all samples tested (n=26), the percentage of positive samples for respiratory viruses was 19.2%, being influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, SRV, adenovirus and parainfluenza 3 detected.

In Nicaragua, in EW 23, according to laboratory data, among all samples tested (n=24), nor influenza neither other respiratory virus were detected.

In Panama, according to laboratory data, in EW 24, among all samples tested (n=17), the percentage of positive samples for respiratory viruses increased to 70.6%, in comparison with the previous EW (60%). Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, parainfluenza and other respiratory viruses were detected.

South America – Andean

In Santa Cruz, Bolivia, according to data from Cenetrop, viral circulation has shown a decreasing trend since EW 13, with a positivity for EW 24 of 13.5%, among all samples analyzed (n=156), with a predominance of influenza B (11/21). According to the SARI surveillance system in La Paz, in EW 24, the proportion of hospitalizations (24.1%) increased as compared to the previous week; also, one SARI-associated death was reported. In La Paz, viral circulation showed an increase in influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 and the positivity since EW 19 reached 100% in EW 24 among the 132 samples processed.

In Colombia, according to the laboratory data, in EW 24, no influenza viruses were detected.

In Ecuador, SARI activity and viral circulation has shown a decreasing trend since EW 09. Of the samples analyzed from SARI cases (n=73), the positivity was 21.9%, representing an increase with respect to the previous week, with a predominance of influenza B (10/16). In EW24, the proportions of SARI hospitalizations and ICU admissions remained low and without significant changes compared to the previous week; no SARI deaths have been reported in the last four weeks.

In Peru, at the national level, through EW 23, the reports of ARI among children less than five years of age reached 419/100,000 population, a value less than expected for this time of year. The ARI endemic channel among children less than five years of age has shown an increasing trend since EW 09, remaining in the safe zone. The same behavior was observed for pneumonias in this age group. At the sub-national level, through EW 23, all departments reported ARI rates in children less than five years of age to be below expected.

América del Sur – Cono Sur

In Chile, in EW 24, at the national level, ILI activity almost reached the alert zone of the endemic channel (rate 11.1/100,000 population), showing an increasing trend. The percent of urgent visits for respiratory causes showed a progressive increase since EW 11, reaching 30.7% in EW24-exceeding values reported for the same period in the last two years. According to laboratory data, at the national level, in the same week, among all samples analyzed (n=1,608), the percent positivity for respiratory viruses was 51%, higher than the previous week, with a predominance of RSV (83%). According to the SARI surveillance system, the proportion of hospitalizations has shown a gradual increase since EW 11, reaching 4.8% in EW 23; no SARI deaths were reported in the last two week. There was an increase in the percent positivity of SARI samples

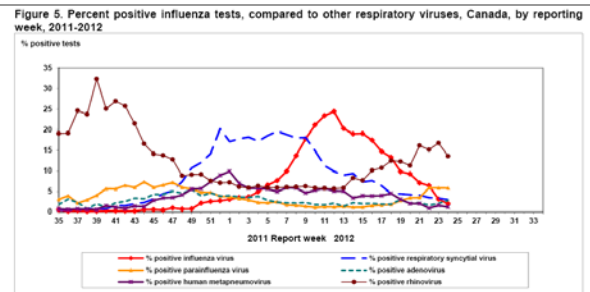
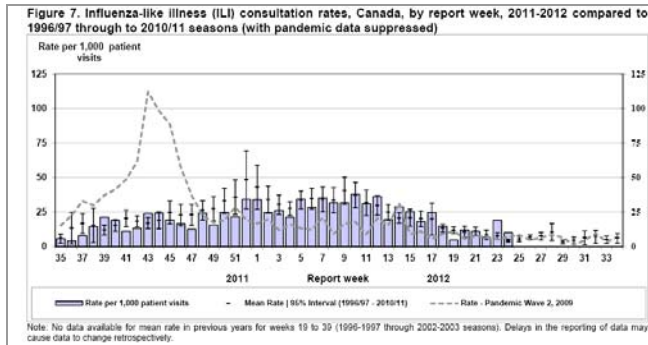
in the last few weeks, reaching 68.4% in EW 23, among all samples analyzed (n=95), with a predominance of RSV (78%).

In Paraguay, at the national level, in EW24, the ILI rate (156.2/100,000) remained in the epidemic zone with an increasing trend. According to the laboratory data, at the national level, in EW 23, among all samples analyzed (n=108), the positivity was 50% showing an increase since EW 18, which coincided with an increase in the detection of influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 (59%). According to the SARI surveillance system, the proportion of hospitalizations has shown a slow, gradual increase since EW 18, reaching 6.2% in EW24; the same trend was seen with ICU admissions. In EW 23, among the SARI samples analyzed (n=46), the percent positivity for respiratory viruses was 37%, with a predominance of influenza A(H1N1) pdm09 (10/17).

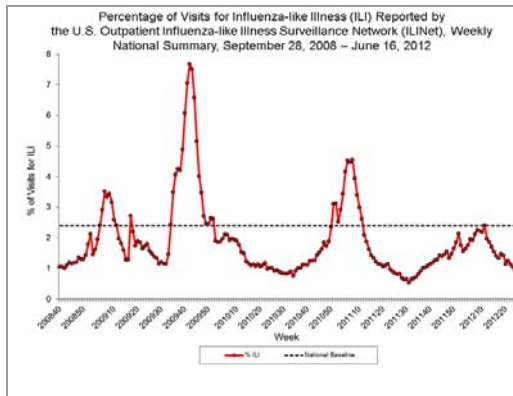
Graphs

North America

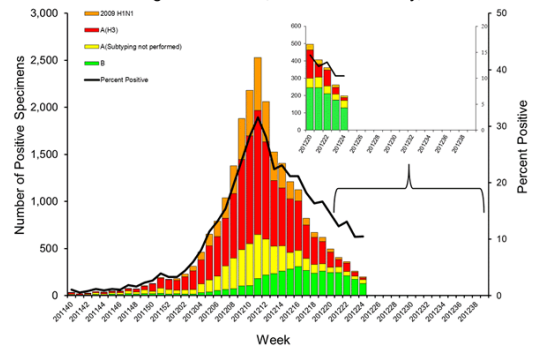
Canada



United States



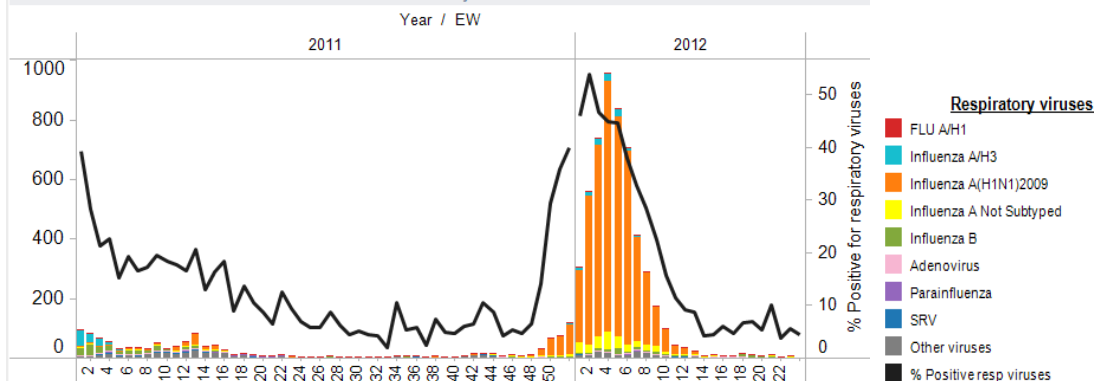
Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by U.S. WHO/NREVSS Collaborating Laboratories, National Summary, 2011-12



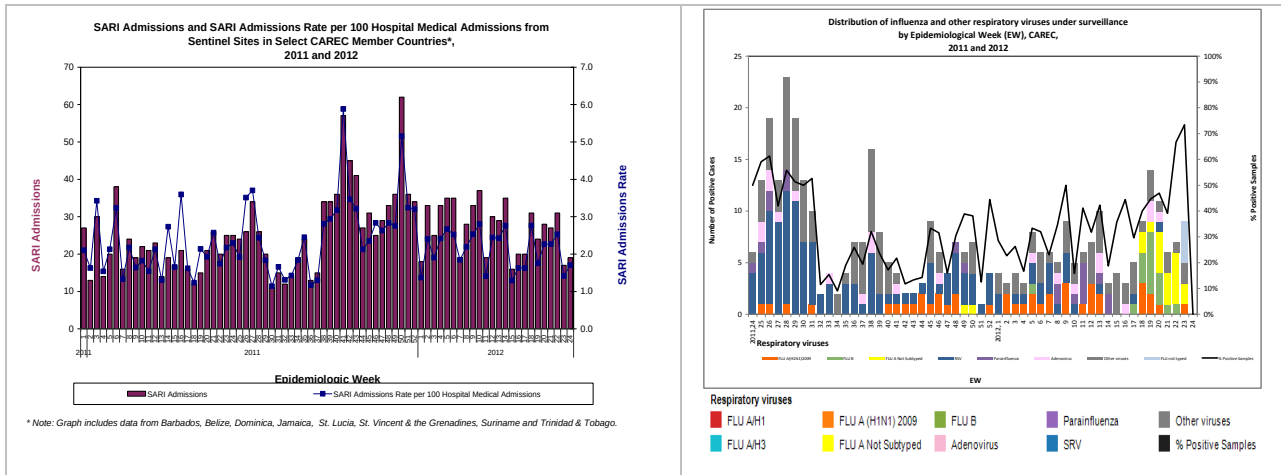
Mexico

Distribution of respiratory viruses by EW, 2011-2012

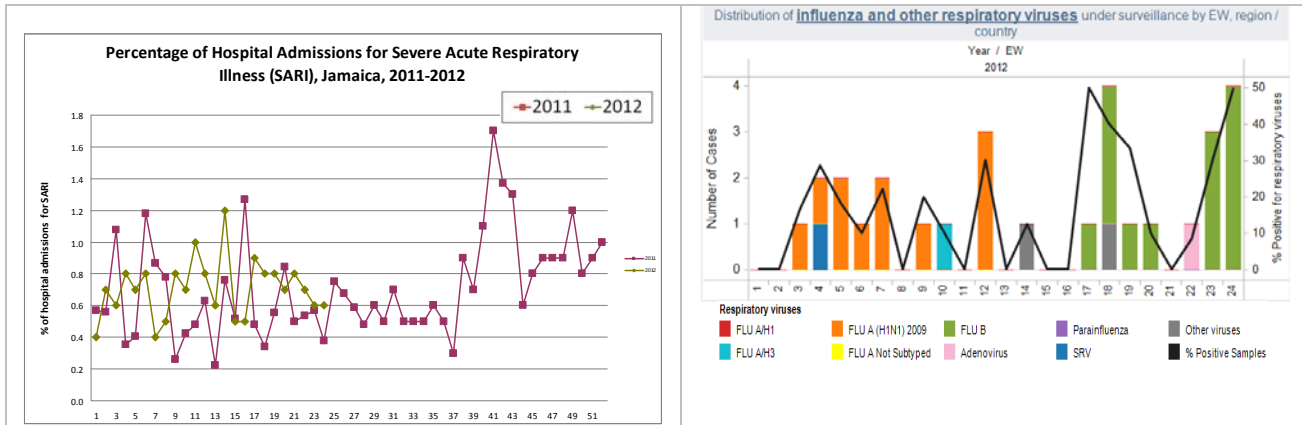
Distribution of influenza and other respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW, region / country



CAREC

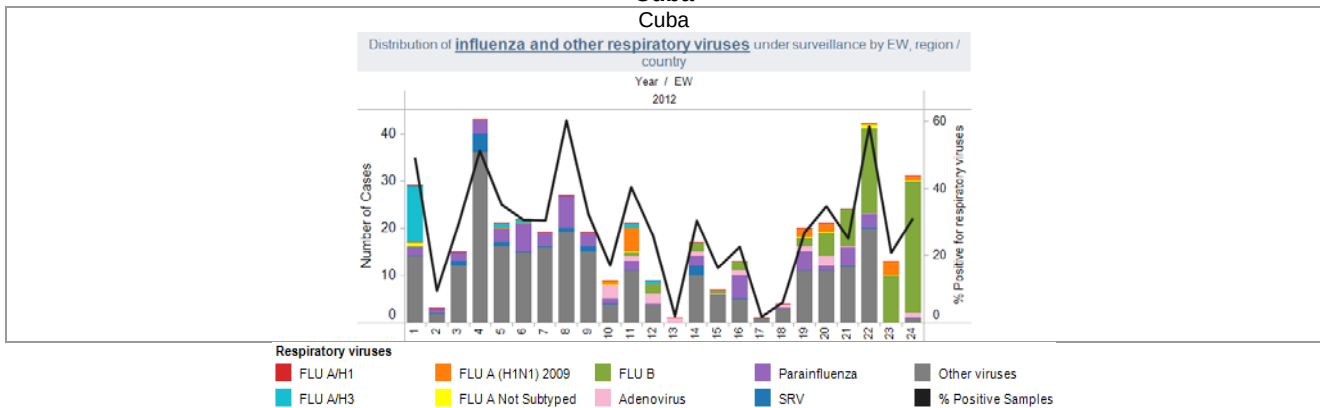


Jamaica



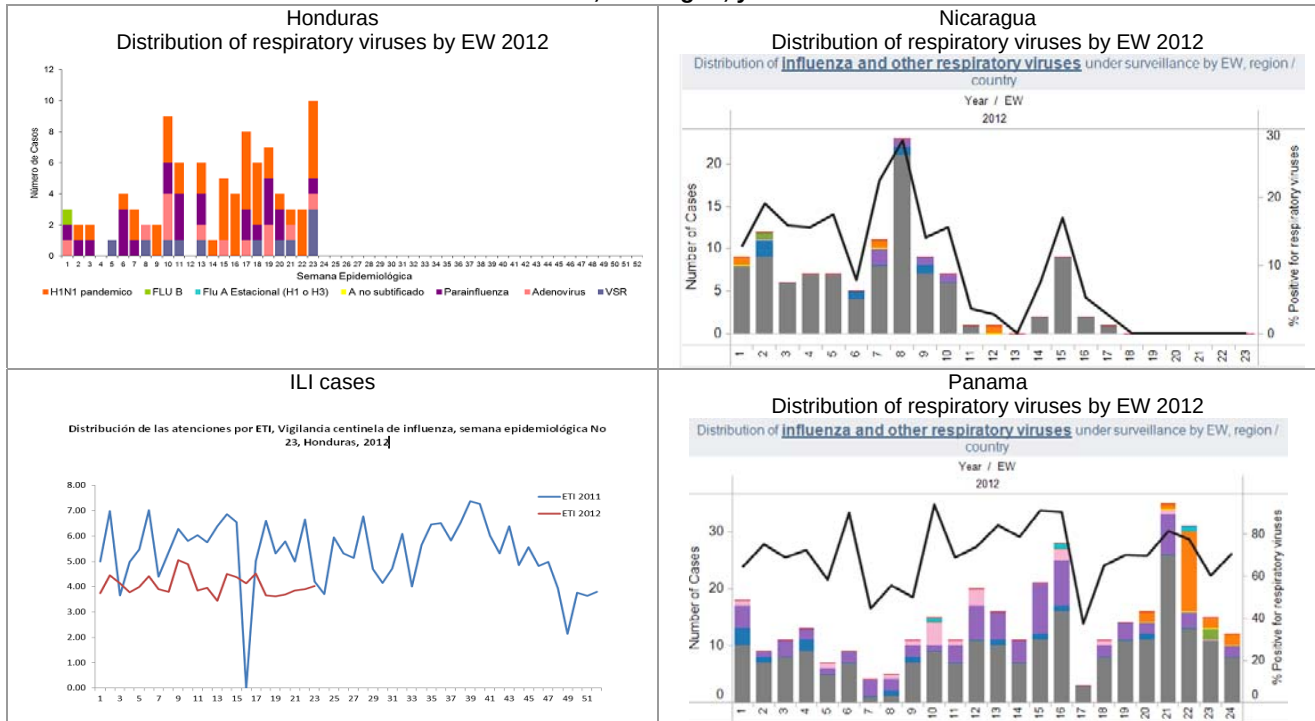
Cuba

Cuba



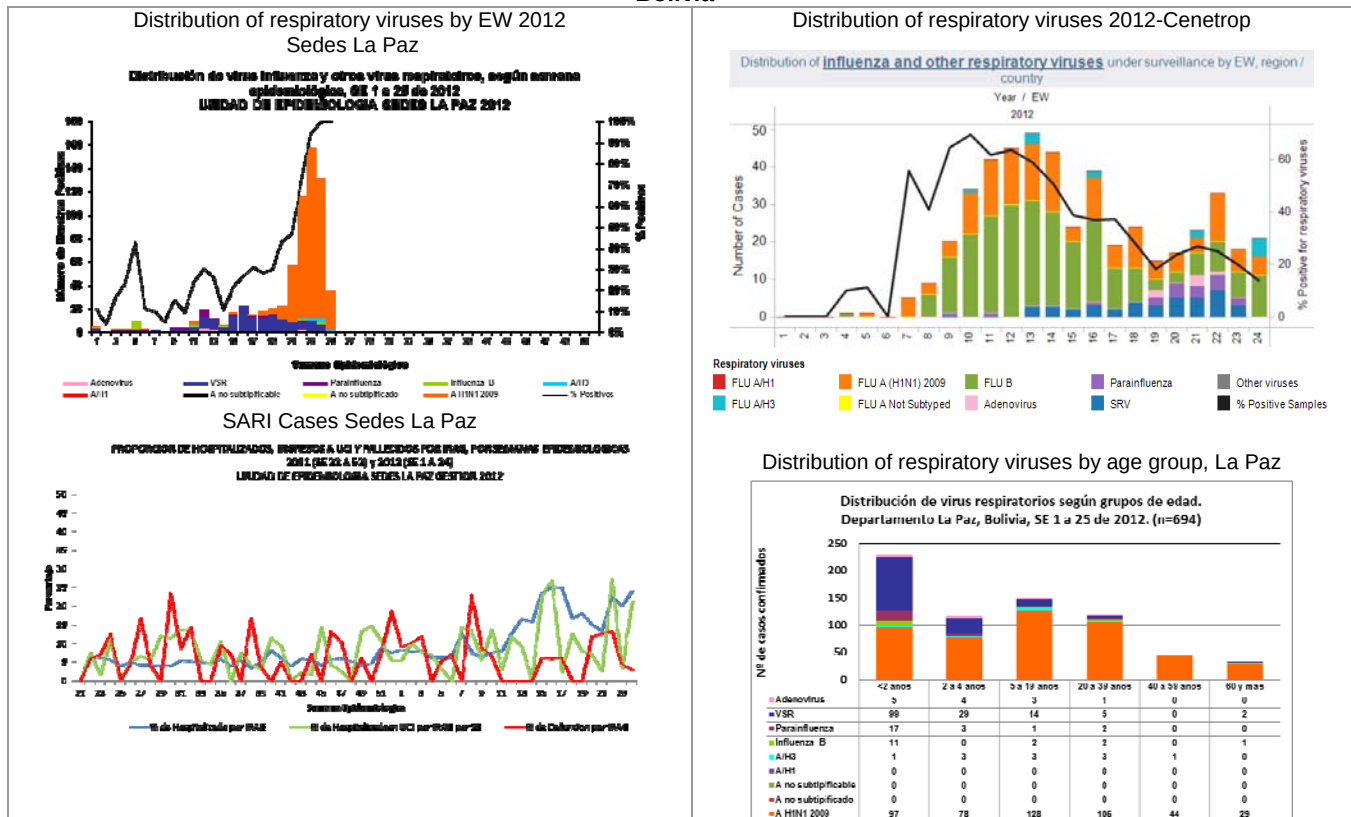
Central America

Honduras, Nicaragua, y Panama

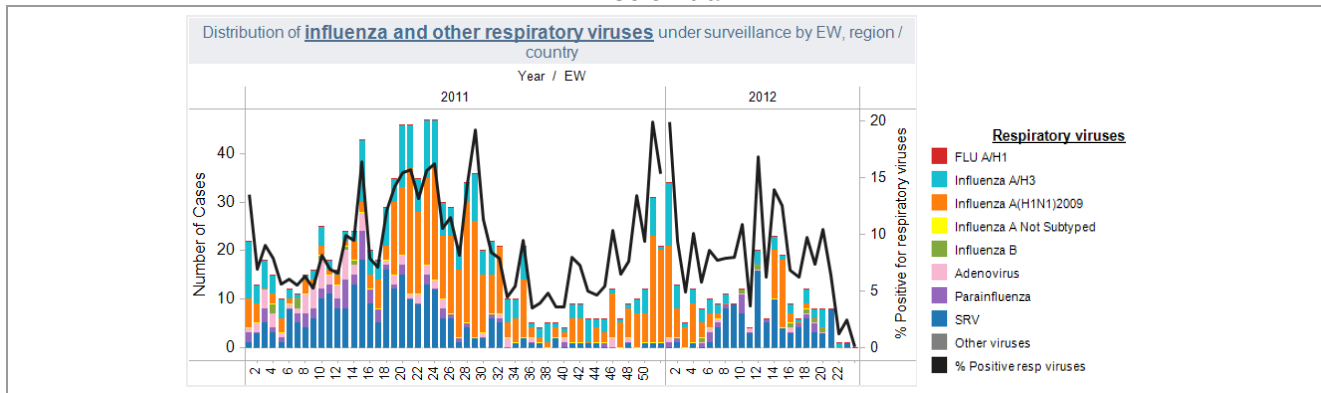


South America - Andean

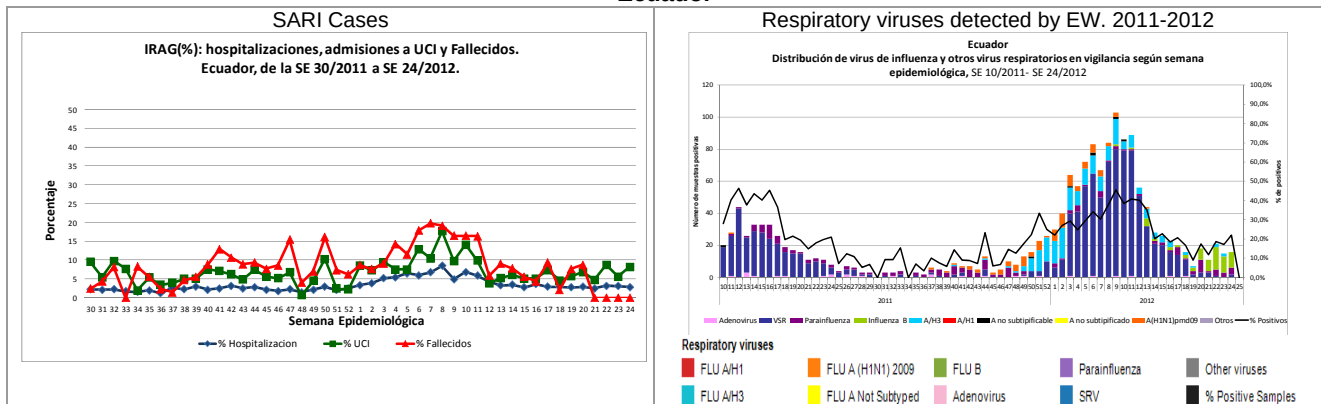
Bolivia



Colombia



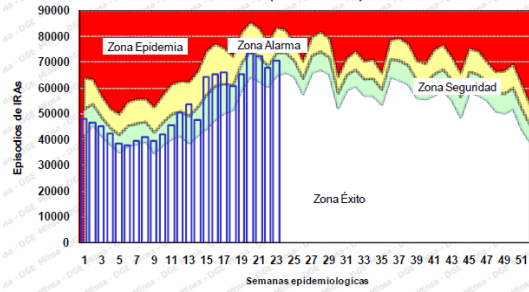
Ecuador



Peru

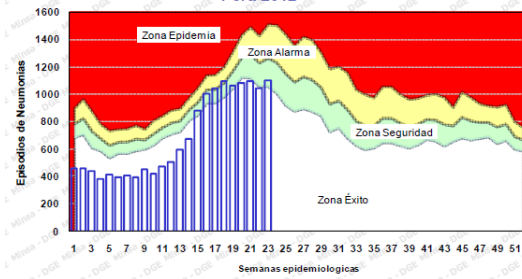
ARI endemic channel. Children <5 y.o.

Canal de Infecciones Respiratorias Agudas (IRA) en menores de 5 años,
Perú 2012 (Hasta SE 23)



Pneumonia endemic channel. Children <5 y.o.

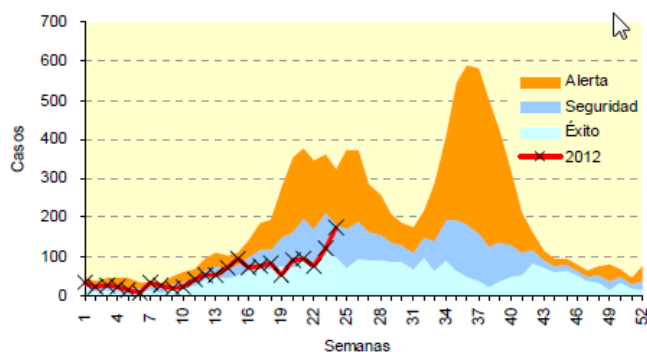
Canal de las neumonías en menores de 5 años,
Perú 2012*



South America – Southern Cone

Chile

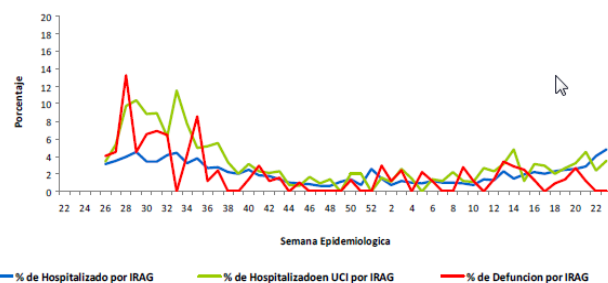
ILI cases by EW 2012
Canal endémico de Enfermedad Tipo Influenza según semana epidemiológica 2006-2011*. Chile, 2012 (semana 1- 24)



Fuente: Vigilancia Centinela ETI. EPIDEMIOLOGIA-MINSAL * Sin año 2009

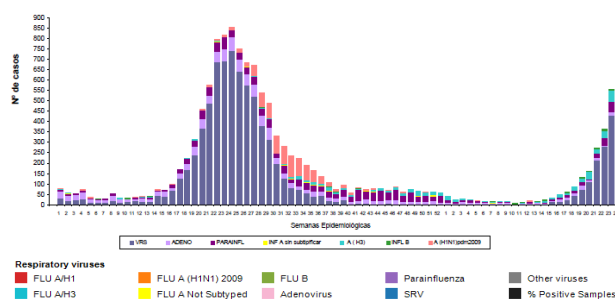
SARI cases

Porcentaje de hospitalizados, ingreso a UCI y fallecidos por IRAG según SE. Chile, Hospitales Centinela. 2011 y SE 1-23 de 2012*.



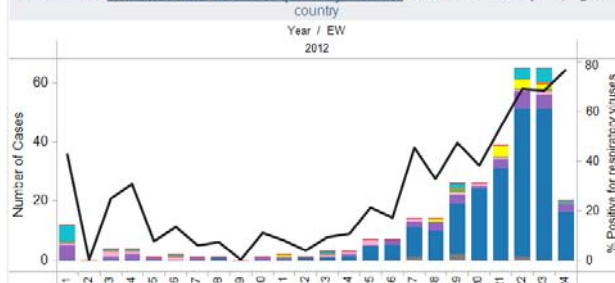
Distribution of respiratory viruses by EW, 2011-2012

Distribución virus respiratorios por semana epidemiológica, vigilancia ISP. Chile, 2011 - 2012 (SE 1-24)



SARI cases: Distribution of respiratory viruses by EW, 2012

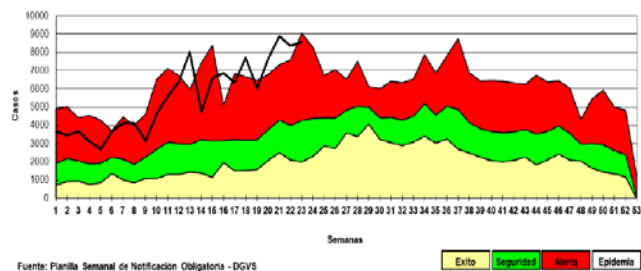
Distribution of influenza and other respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW, region / country



Paraguay

ILI endemic channel

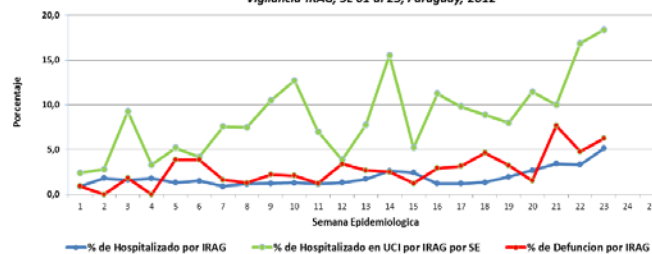
Canal endémico de ETI en población total según semana epidemiológica Paraguay, 2012 (Semana Epidemiológica N° 23)



Fuente: Planilla Semanal de Notificación Obligatoria - DGVS

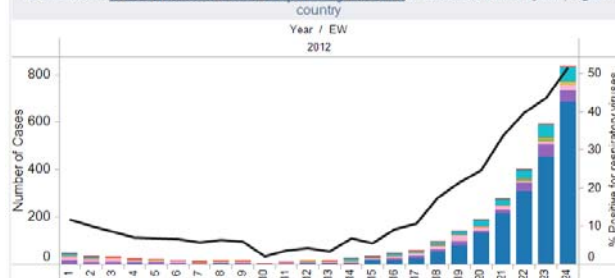
SARI cases (%) by EW 2012

Proporción de Hospitalizados, Ingresos a UCI y Fallecidos por IRAG según semana epidemiológica, Vigilancia IRAG, SE 01 al 23, Paraguay, 2012



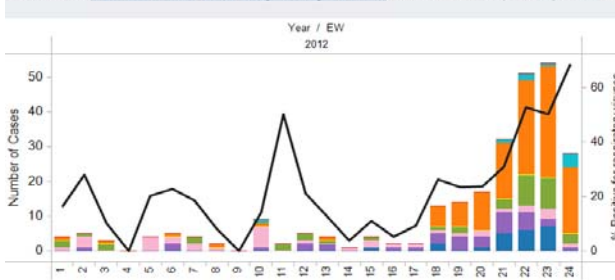
Distribution of respiratory viruses by EW, 2012

Distribution of influenza and other respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW, region / country



SARI cases: distribution of respiratory viruses by EW, 2012

Distribution of influenza and other respiratory viruses under surveillance by EW, region / country



¹ FluWatch Report. EW 22. Available at <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>

² US Surveillance Summary. EW 23. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

³ Honduras. Secretaría de Salud. Dirección General de Vigilancia de la Salud. Boletín de la vigilancia de influenza y otros virus respiratorios en Honduras. Semana Epidemiológica 23 publicada el 15° de junio, 2012. Disponible/Available: <http://www.salud.gob.hn/documentos/dqvs/Boletines%20Influenza%202012/Boletin%20Influenza%2023%202012.pdf>