



Update Influenza A (H1N1) Regional Report



(7 May 2009)

Vol. 6, No. 23

Up to 6 May 2009, the total of **confirmed cases** of influenza A (H1N1) recorded is **2,214** including **44 deaths**, in **7 countries of the Americas (Mexico, United States, Canada, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador and Guatemala)**.

To date, the **United States has confirmed** a total of **896 human cases** of influenza A (H1N1) including 2 deaths, in 41 States: 4 in Alabama, 48 in Arizona, 106 in California, 17 in Colorado, 4 in Connecticut, 38 in Delaware, 5 in Florida, 3 in Georgia, 3 in Hawaii, 1 in Idaho, 204 in Illinois, 15 in Indiana, 5 in Iowa, 7 in Kansas, 2 in Kentucky, 7 in Louisiana, 4 in Maine, 4 in Maryland, 71 in Massachusetts, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Minnesota, 4 in Missouri, 4 in Nebraska, 5 in Nevada, 2 in New Hampshire, 7 in New Jersey, 8 in New México, 98 in New York, 7 in North Carolina, 5 in Ohio, 1 in Oklahoma, 15 in Oregon, 2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Rhode Island, 17 in South Carolina, 2 in Tennessee, 91 in Texas, 8 in Utah, 11 in Virginia, 23 in Washington and 26 in Wisconsin. Other suspected cases are being investigated.

From 1 March to 5 May, **Mexico** has reported **1,112 confirmed cases** of influenza A (H1N1), including 42 deaths, in 28 of 32 States. The states with the highest number of confirmed cases are Distrito Federal, Estado de Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Hidalgo. The majority of these have occurred in previously healthy young adult people.

In **Canada**, to date **201 human cases** of influenza A (H1N1) have been **confirmed** in 8 of 13 Provinces: (30 in Alberta, 54 in British Columbia, 2 in New Brunswick, 53 in Nova Scotia, 10 in Quebec, 1 in Manitoba, 49 in Ontario and 2 in Prince Edward Island), some of them with recent travel history to Mexico. All the cases developed a mild form of influenza-like illness. Some of the cases presented, in addition, gastrointestinal symptoms. Indigenous transmission is not discarded since not all the confirmed cases have trip history to Mexico.

On 2 May, **Costa Rica** notified **1 confirmed case** of influenza A (H1N1). On 3 May, **Colombia** reported **1 confirmed case** of influenza A (H1N1), while **El Salvador** reported **2 confirmed cases** of influenza A (H1N1). On 5 May, **Guatemala** notified **1 confirmed case** of influenza A (H1N1) in a person that has travelled to Mexico.

Various countries of the Region are reporting suspected and probable cases. This indicates that surveillance enhancement is producing results.

International Health Regulations (IHR)

The Director-General of WHO determined on 25 April that this event constitutes a **Public Health Emergency of International Concern**. On 29 April, the Director General decided to raise the pandemic alert to Phase 5.

The DG recommends **not closing borders or restricting travel**. However, it is prudent for people who are sick to delay travel. Moreover, returning travelers who have become sick should seek medical attention in line with guidance from national authorities.

Recommendations

Enhanced surveillance

At this time, enhanced surveillance is recommended. On its Web page, PAHO has published orientations for the enhancement of surveillance activities, which are directed to the investigation of:

- Clusters of cases of ILI/SARI of unknown cause
- Severe respiratory disease occurring in one or more health workers
- Changes in the epidemiology of mortality associated with ILI/SARI; increase of observed deaths by respiratory diseases; or increase of the emergence of severe respiratory disease in previously healthy adults/adolescents.
- Persistent changes observed in the response to the treatment or evolution of a SARI.

The following risk factors should also cause suspicion of influenza A (H1N1):

- Close contact with a confirmed case of influenza A (H1N1) while the case was sick.
- Recent travel to an area where there are confirmed cases of influenza A (H1N1) have been confirmed

Virological surveillance of influenza A (H1N1)

It is recommended that National Influenza Centers (NIC) immediately submit to their regular WHO Collaborating Center for influenza all positive but unsubtypeable specimens of influenza A. Shipment procedures are the same as those used by NICs for seasonal influenza specimens.

The test protocols for the detection of seasonal influenza by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) cannot confirm influenza A (H1N1) cases. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States (CDC) has begun to ship testing kits that will include the primers and probes as well as the required positive control samples.

Current available evidence indicates that the technique of Immunofluorescence (IF) has low sensitivity for the identification of the new influenza A virus (H1N1). As a result, its results are not recommended as a basis to rule out suspected cases. Furthermore, the suspected cases with positive results for influenza A, but unsubtypeable, obtained by PCR have a high probability of being confirmed as cases of the new influenza A virus (H1N1).

Case definitions

The following case definitions are for the purpose of reporting probable and confirmed cases of influenza A (H1N1) virus infection to WHO.

Clinical case description

Acute febrile respiratory illness (fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$) with the spectrum of disease from influenza-like illness to pneumonia.

1. A **Confirmed case** of influenza A(H1N1) virus infection is defined as an individual with laboratory confirmed influenza A(H1N1) virus infection by one or more of the following tests*:
 - Real time RT-PCR
 - viral culture
 - four-fold rise in influenza A(H1N1) virus specific neutralizing antibodies.
2. A **Probable case** of influenza A(H1N1) virus infection is defined as an individual with an influenza test that is positive for influenza A, but is unsubtypeable by reagents used to detect seasonal influenza virus infection OR
An individual with a clinically compatible illness or who died of an unexplained acute respiratory illness who is considered to be epidemiologically linked to a probable or confirmed case.

* Note: The test(s) should be performed according to the most currently available guidance on testing (<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html>).

Infection prevention and control in health care facilities

Since the main form of transmission of this disease is by droplets it is recommended strengthening the basic precautions to prevent their dissemination, for example the hygiene of hands, adequate triage in the health facilities, environmental controls, and the rational use of the personal protective equipment in accordance with the local regulations.

The complete guides "Epidemic-prone & pandemic-prone acute respiratory diseases Infection prevention & control in health-care facilities" are available at:
http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=805&Itemid=569

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Region of the Americas. 7 May 2009, 13:00 hrs

