

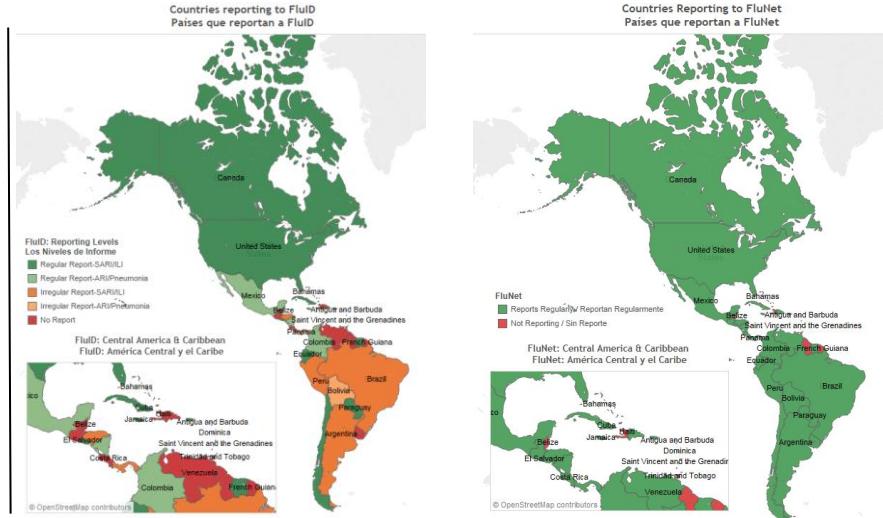
Regional Update EW 24, 2016

Influenza and other respiratory virus (June 29, 2016)

Actualización Regional SE 24, 2016

Influenza y otros virus respiratorios (29 de junio, 2016)

Countries Reporting to FluD and FluNet



Map production /Producción del mapa: PAHO/WHO. OPS/OMS.

Data Source / Fuente de datos: Ministries of Health and National Influenza Centers of Member States reports to the informatics global platforms [FluNet](#) and [FluD](#) / Informe de los Ministerios de Salud y los Centros Nacionales de Influenza de los Estados Miembros a las plataformas informáticas globales de [FluNet](#) y [FluD](#)

PAHO Influenza Links

PAHO interactive data

Datos interactivos de la OPS:

PAHO FluNet: http://ais.paho.org/php/viz/ed_flu.asp

PAHO FluD: <http://ais.paho.org/php/viz/flumart2015.asp>

Influenza Regional Reports:

Informes regionales de influenza:

www.paho.org/influenzareports

Severe acute respiratory infections network - SARinet

Red de las infecciones respiratorias agudas graves - SARinet:

www.paho.org/reportesinfluenza

<http://www.sarinet.org/>

Weekly Report Data Sources

The information presented in this update is based on data provided by Ministries of Health and National Influenza Centers of Member States to the informatics global platforms [FluNet](#) and [FluD](#); and reports/weekly bulletins that Ministries of Health published on its website or shared with PAHO/WHO.

La información presentada en esta actualización se obtiene a partir de los datos notificados por los Ministerios de Salud y los Centros Nacionales de Influenza de los Estados Miembros a las plataformas informáticas globales de la OPS/OMS: [FluNet](#) y [FluD](#); y de los informes/boletines semanales que los Ministerios de Salud publican en sus páginas web o comparten con OPS/OMS.

Report Content / Contenido de la actualización

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WEEKLY SUMMARY (ENGLISH)

North America: Overall low influenza activity continued to decrease. Most epidemiological indicators were low or decreasing in most of the region.

Caribbean: Low influenza and other respiratory virus activity were reported in most countries. Most epidemiological indicators were low or decreasing in most of the region, except in [Jamaica](#) where pneumonia continued to increase.

Central America: Continued active circulation of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 was observed throughout most countries, particularly with an increase in [Costa Rica](#) and elevated activity in [Panama](#). RSV circulation was reported in [Costa Rica](#) and [Panama](#), while ILI activity increased in [Honduras](#).

Andean Sub-region: Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 was active, particularly in [Bolivia](#) and [Colombia](#), while elevated RSV levels were reported in [Colombia](#). Increasing ARI and SARI activity was elevated throughout most of the region, particularly [Colombia](#) and [Peru](#).

Brazil and Southern Cone: In the [Southern Cone](#), an increase in levels for influenza continued, while levels for RSV levels remained elevated. An increase in ILI and SARI indicators continued to be reported in [Argentina](#), [Chile](#), and [Paraguay](#).

Global level: In temperate countries in the southern hemisphere, influenza activity increased steadily in the last weeks in South America and South Africa, but remained still low overall in most of Oceania. Influenza activity in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere was back to inter-seasonal levels

RESUMEN SEMANAL (ESPAÑOL)

América del Norte: En general, continúa la disminución en la actividad de influenza. La mayoría de los indicadores descendieron o están en niveles bajos en la mayor parte de la región.

Caribe: Se ha reportado actividad baja de influenza y otros virus respiratorios en la mayoría de los países. La mayoría de los indicadores descendieron o están en niveles bajos en la mayor parte de la región, excepto en [Jamaica](#) donde la neumonía continúa incrementando.

América Central: Continúa la circulación activa de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 en la mayoría de los países, en particular se observa un incremento en [Costa Rica](#), y actividad elevada en [Panamá](#). Se ha reportado circulación de VSR en [Costa Rica](#) y [Panamá](#), mientras que la actividad de ETI aumentó en [Honduras](#).

Sub-región Andina: Actividad de virus influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, particularmente en [Bolivia](#) y [Colombia](#), mientras que se notificó niveles elevados de VSR en [Colombia](#). Actividad de IRA e IRAG elevada e incrementando en la mayor parte de la región, particularmente en [Colombia](#) y [Perú](#).

Brasil y Cono Sur: En el [Cono Sur](#), han continuado aumentando los niveles de influenza, mientras que los niveles de VSR se mantienen elevados. Continuó el aumento en la actividad de ETI e IRAG registrado en [Argentina](#), [Chile](#) y [Paraguay](#).

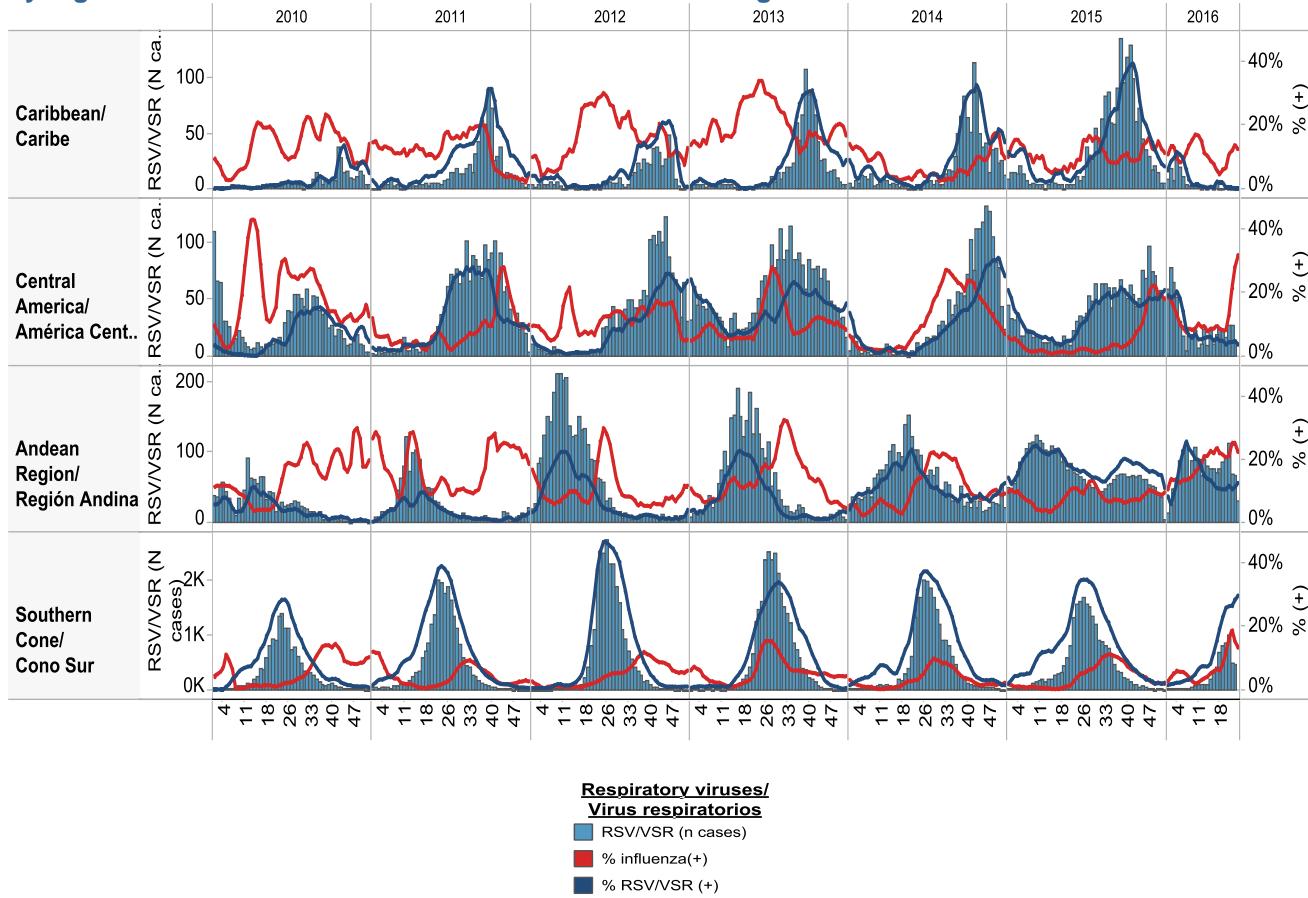
Nivel global: En los países templados del hemisferio sur, América del Sur y África del Sur, la actividad de influenza aumentó de manera constante en las últimas semanas, pero aún sigue siendo baja en general en la mayor parte de Oceanía. La actividad de influenza en la zona templada del hemisferio norte se encuentra en niveles inter-estacionales.

Influenza circulation by region. 2012-16



Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) circulation by region. 2010-16

Circulación de virus sincitial respiratorio por región. 2010-16



Weekly and cumulative numbers of influenza and other respiratory virus, by country and EW, 2016¹
Números semanales y acumulados de influenza y otros virus respiratorios, por país y SE, 2016²

| | | EW 24, 2016 / SE 24, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | | N samples/muestras | Influenza A(H3N2) | Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 | Influenza A No subtipificado | Influenza B | % All Influenza (+) | Adenovirus | Parainfluenza | RSV/vSR | % RSV/vSR (+) | Bocavirus | Coronavirus | Metapneumovirus | Rinovirus | % All Positive Samples (+) |
| North America/ América del Norte | Canada | 2,242 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 75 | 3.7% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | | | | 3.7% | |
| | Mexico | 156 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5.1% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | | | | 5.1% | |
| | United States of America | 6,010 | 8 | 3 | 44 | 89 | 2.4% | | | | | | | | 2.4% | |
| Caribbean/ Caribe | Dominican Republic | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | | | | 25.0% | |
| | Jamaica | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | | | | | | | 0.0% | |
| | Suriname | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Central America/ América Central | Costa Rica | 42 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7.1% | 0 | 4 | 12 | 29% | | | | 45.2% | |
| | Honduras | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.1% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | | | | 2.1% | |
| | Panama | 319 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 38.6% | 11 | 18 | 2 | 1% | 0 | 46 | 0 | 62.7% | |
| Andean Region/ Región Andina | Bolivia - CENETROP | 205 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 4 | 29.8% | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33.7% | |
| | Colombia | 136 | 0 | 14 | | 0 | 10.3% | 4 | 12 | 42 | 31% | 3 | 3 | 5 | 64.7% | |
| | Ecuador | 117 | 6 | 14 | | 1 | 17.9% | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5% | | 2 | | 26.5% | |
| | Peru | 123 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 22.8% | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8% | 0 | 1 | 1 | 34.1% | |
| Brazil & Southern Cone/ Cono Sur | Brazil | 298 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 5 | 20.8% | | | | | | | | 20.8% | |
| | Chile | 1,346 | 1 | 35 | 11 | 23 | 5.2% | 31 | 67 | 393 | 29% | | 16 | | 42.9% | |
| | Chile_IRAG | 76 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 9.2% | 1 | 8 | 44 | 58% | | 3 | | 82.9% | |
| | Paraguay IRAG | 54 | | 7 | | 6 | 24.1% | 1 | | 30 | 56% | | 1 | | 83.3% | |
| Grand Total | | 11,211 | 16 | 342 | 65 | 219 | 5.7% | 50 | 111 | 547 | 5% | 3 | 4 | 28 | 51 | 12.8% |

EW 23, 2016 / SE 23, 2016

*Note: These countries reported in EW 24, but have provided data up to EW 23.

*Nota: Estos países reportaron en la SE 24, pero han enviado los datos hasta la SE 23.

| | | N samples/muestras | Influenza A(H3N2) | Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 | Influenza A No subtipificado | Influenza B | % All Influenza (+) | Adenovirus | Parainfluenza | RSV/vSR | % RSV/vSR (+) | Bocavirus | Coronavirus | Metapneumovirus | Rinovirus | % All Positive Samples (+) |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Caribbean/ Caribe | | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.3% | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 33.3% |
| Grand Total | | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.3% | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 33.3% |

Cumulative, EW 20-24, 2016 / Acumulado, SE 20-24 2016

| | | N samples/ muestras | Influenza A(H3N2) | Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 | Influenza A No subtipificado | Influenza B | % All Influenza (+) | Adenovirus | Parainfluenza | RSV/vSR | % RSV/vSR (+) | Bocavirus | Coronavirus | Metapneumovirus | Rinovirus | % All Positive Samples (+) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| North America/ América del Norte | Canada | 14,404 | 29 | 25 | 88 | 641 | 5.4% | | | | | | | | 5.4% | |
| | Mexico | 799 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 35 | 7.8% | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0% | | | | 8.0% | |
| | United States of America | 47,163 | 122 | 64 | 535 | 1,594 | 4.9% | | | | | | | | 4.9% | |
| Caribbean/ Caribe | Cuba | 249 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 12.4% | 0 | 25 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 9 | 1 | 32 | 43.0% |
| | Dominican Republic | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 30.2% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0% | | | | 31.7% | |
| | Suriname | 46 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6.5% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.5% |
| Central America/ América Central | Costa Rica | 512 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2.0% | 10 | 17 | 73 | 14% | | | | 21.5% | |
| | El Salvador | 404 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 18.1% | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0% | | | | 20.3% | |
| | Guatemala | 159 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5.0% | 3 | 3 | 28 | 18% | | 2 | | 27.7% | |
| | Honduras | 217 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4.6% | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | | | | 5.5% | |
| | Nicaragua | 53 | | | | 0 | 0.0% | | | | | | | | 0.0% | |
| Andean Region/ Región Andina | Panama | 1,334 | 0 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 43.3% | 54 | 72 | 10 | 1% | 0 | 158 | 0 | 158 | 65.4% |
| | Bolivia - CENETROP | 634 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 9 | 28.5% | 0 | 3 | 13 | 2% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31.1% |
| | Bolivia - INLASA | 648 | 15 | 275 | | 16 | 47.2% | | 2 | 5 | 1% | | | | 48.3% | |
| | Colombia | 735 | 0 | 79 | | 1 | 10.9% | 24 | 62 | 249 | 34% | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 68.3% |
| | Ecuador | 1,035 | 16 | 219 | | 6 | 23.4% | 8 | 6 | 57 | 6% | | 7 | | 7 | 30.9% |
| Brazil & Southern Cone/ Cono Sur | Peru | 625 | 6 | 72 | 0 | 44 | 19.5% | 4 | 10 | 59 | 9% | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 32.2% |
| | Argentina | 7,221 | 0 | 1,166 | 748 | 55 | 27.3% | 25 | 74 | 1,888 | 26% | | 10 | | 10 | 54.9% |
| | Brazil | 1,909 | 3 | 401 | 0 | 15 | 21.9% | | | | | | | | 22.6% | |
| | Chile | 5,303 | 4 | 123 | 23 | 71 | 4.2% | 126 | 314 | 1,126 | 21% | | 43 | | 43 | 34.5% |
| | Paraguay | 415 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 49 | 28.9% | 22 | 1 | 134 | 32% | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 68.2% |
| Grand Total | | 84,030 | 200 | 3,394 | 1,407 | 2,580 | 9.0% | 277 | 602 | 3,656 | 4% | 22 | 29 | 94 | 211 | 14.9% |

1 The detection of respiratory viruses other than influenza depends on the diagnostic capacity of each country and monitoring system. The absence of report of other respiratory viruses does not indicate the absence of their circulation.

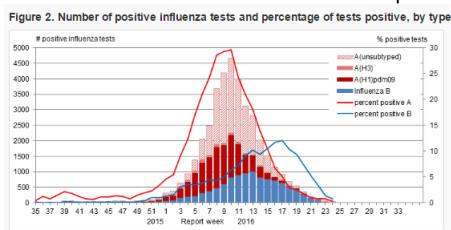
2 La detección de otros virus respiratorios diferentes a influenza depende de la capacidad diagnóstica de cada país y del sistema de vigilancia establecido. El que no se reporten otros virus respiratorios, no significa, ni indica la ausencia de circulación viral.

North America / América del Norte:

Canada

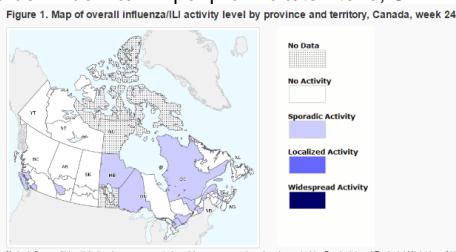
- Graph 1.** During EW 21-24, overall activity for seasonal influenza and related indicators continued to decline and has reached interseasonal levels. Overall, percent positivity for influenza decreased from 6.2% in EW 21 to 1.1% in EW 24 / En general, la actividad de influenza y los indicadores relacionados continuaron disminuyendo y se han alcanzado niveles inter-estacionales durante la SE 21-24. En general, el porcentaje de positividad por influenza disminuyó del 6,2% en la SE 21 al 1,1% en la SE 24
- Graph 2.** ILI activity decreased in recent weeks: 30.1 consultations in EW 22 to 13.4 consultations (per 1,000 visits) in EW 24. The highest ILI consultation rate was found in those 5-19 years of age (30.3 per 1,000) / La actividad de ETI disminuyó en las últimas semanas: 30,1 consultas en la SE 22 a 13,4 consultas (por 1.000 visitas) en la SE 24. La tasa más alta de consultas por ETI se registró en el grupo de edad de 5-19 años (30,3 por 1.000)
- Graph 3.** Decreasing influenza activity was reported throughout all regions experiencing influenza activity. In EW 24, sporadic activity was reported in 14 regions; no activity was reported in 34 regions / La actividad de influenza se ha reportado disminuyendo en todas las regiones que reportan alguna actividad. En la SE 24, se reportó actividad esporádica en 14 regiones; sin actividad en 34 regiones.
- Graph 4.** In EW 21-24, influenza-associated hospitalizations continued to decline—a total of ten hospitalizations were reported. Sixteen pediatric hospitalizations were reported- mostly due to influenza B. Eight pediatric influenza-associated deaths were reported / En la SE 21-24, las hospitalizaciones asociadas con influenza continuaron a disminuir- un total de diez hospitalizaciones se han reportados. Diecisésis hospitalizaciones pediátricas han sido reportadas predominantemente por influenza B. Ocho fallecidos pediátricos asociados con influenza han sido reportados
- In EW 21-24, no new laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreaks were reported / En la SE 21-24, no se han reportados nuevos brotes de influenza

Graph 1. Canada: Distribución de virus de influenza por SE, 2015 -16



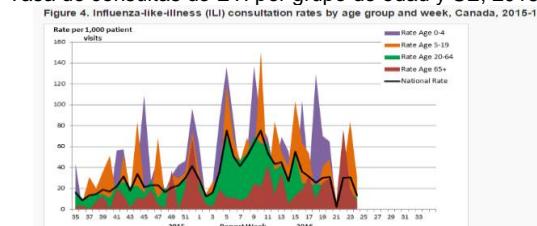
Graph 3. Canada: Influenza/ILI activity by province/ territory, EW 21-24, 2016

Actividad de Influenza/ETI por provincia/territorio, SE 21-24, 2016



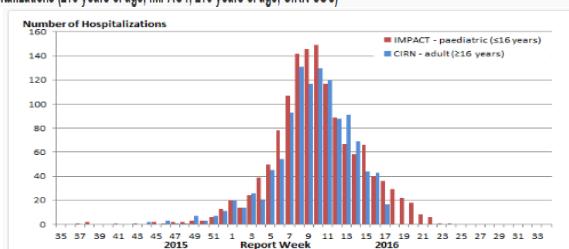
Graph 2. Canada: ILI consultation rates by age group and EW, 2015-16

Tasa de consultas de ETI por grupo de edad y SE, 2015-16



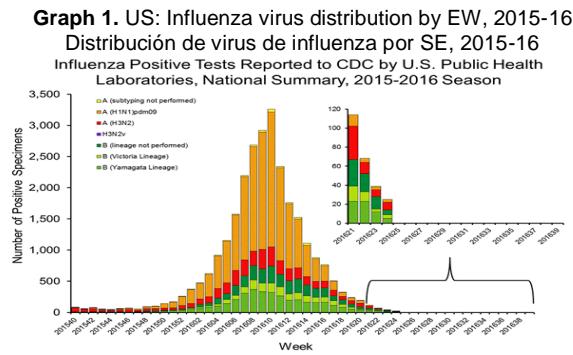
Graph 4. Canada: Número de casos de influenza en hospitales centinela, por semana, 2015-16: Pediátrico y Adulto

Figure 7. Number of cases of influenza reported by sentinel hospital networks, by week, Canada, 2015-16, paediatric and adult hospitalizations (\$≤16 years of age, IMPACT; ≥16 years of age, CIRN-SOS)

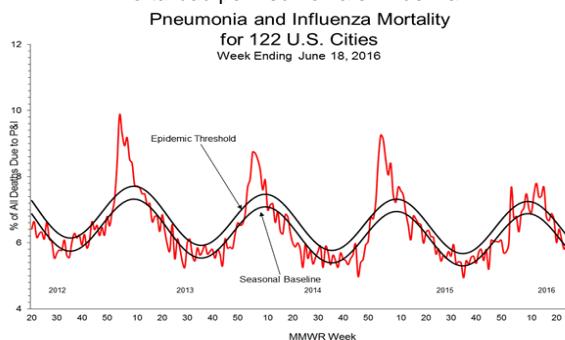


United States

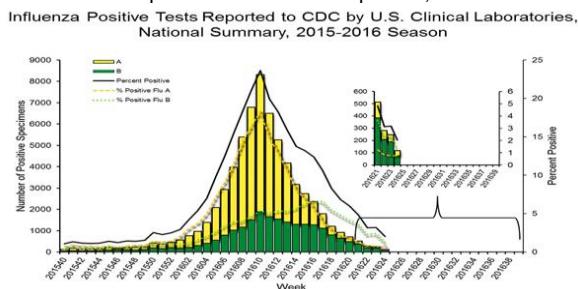
- Graph 1,2.** During EW 24, influenza activity remained low. Influenza positivity decreased to 2.0% (from 3.1 %) with influenza B predominating (63% of all influenza positive detections) / Durante la SE 24, la actividad de influenza continuó baja. En general, la positividad de influenza disminuyó a 2,0% (desde 3,1%) con predominio de influenza B (63% de todas las detecciones de influenza).
- Graph 3.** Pneumonia and influenza mortality remained low (5.9%) and was below the epidemic threshold (6.2 %) for EW 24 / La tasa de mortalidad por neumonía e influenza (5,9%) mantiene bajo y estuvo debajo del umbral epidémico (6,2%) para la SE 24
- Graph 4.** As of EW 24, national ILI activity (1.2%) slightly decreased and remained below the national baseline of 2.1% / En la SE 24, la actividad nacional de ETI (1,2%) disminuyó ligeramente y se mantiene debajo de la línea de base nacional del 2,1%.
- Graph 5.** In EW 24, RSV, adenovirus, and parainfluenza circulation decreased and remained low / En la SE 24, la circulación de VSR, adenovirus, y parainfluenza disminuyó y se mantiene baja



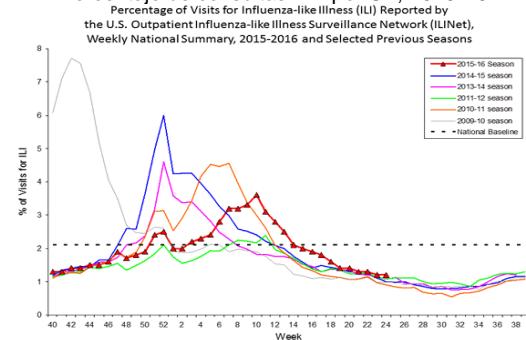
Graph 3. US: Pneumonia and influenza mortality
Mortalidad por neumonía e influenza



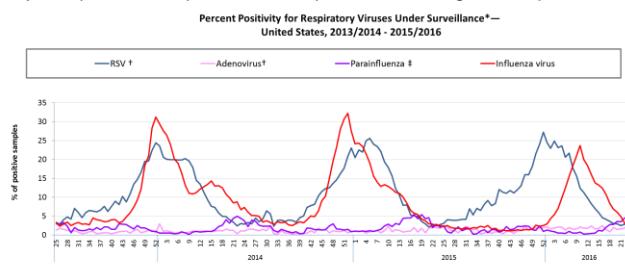
Graph 2. US: Influenza positive tests by EW, 2015-16
Pruebas positivas de influenza por SE, 2015-16



Graph 4. US: Percent of ILI visits by EW, 2015-16
Porcentaje de consultas ETI por SE, 2015-16



Graph 5. US: Percent positivity for respiratory virus under surveillance, by EW, 2013-16
Porcentaje de positividad para virus respiratorios en vigilancia, por SE, 2013-16



*For adenovirus, parainfluenza 1,2,3, and RSV, data are from NREVSS Laboratories (<http://www.cdc.gov/nrevs/>). For influenza, data are from U.S. WHO/NREVSS Collaborating Laboratories (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>).

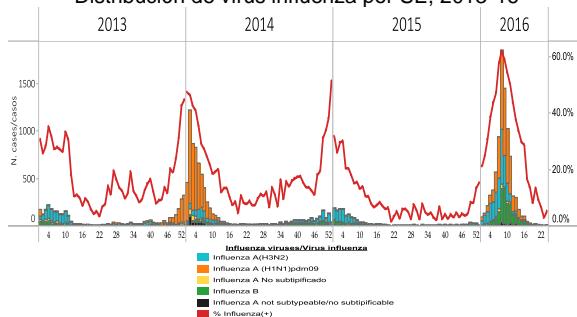
†Adenovirus detection is reported.

‡Percent positive of parainfluenza aggregates the % of positive samples from parainfluenza type 1, type 2, and type 3. Assumptions: each samples were tested for the 3 subtypes.

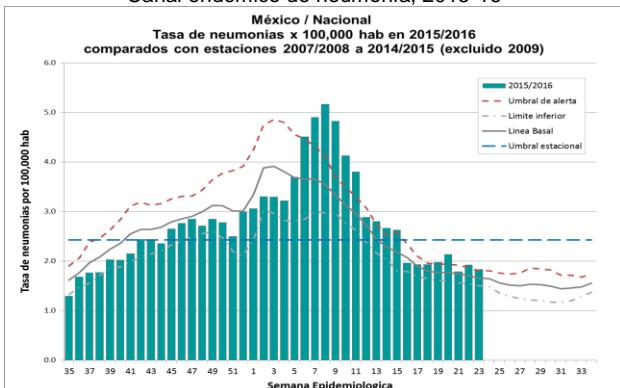
México

- Graph 1.** Influenza activity remained low in EW 24 / La actividad de influenza permanece baja en la SE 24
- As of EW 24, no influenza-associated deaths were reported / En la SE 24 no se notificaron muertes asociadas a influenza
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, ARI activity remained below expected levels (alert zone) / En la SE 24, la actividad de IRA permanece por debajo de los niveles esperados (zona de alarma)
- Graph 3,4.** Pneumonia activity was close to the alert threshold in EW 24. High pneumonia activity was observed in three states in Central Mexico (Querétaro) and Western México (Colima, Jalisco) / La actividad de neumonía estuvo cerca de la nivel de umbral de alerta en SE 24. Se ha observado actividad alta de neumonía en tres estados: en el centro (Querétaro) y el oeste (Colima, Jalisco)

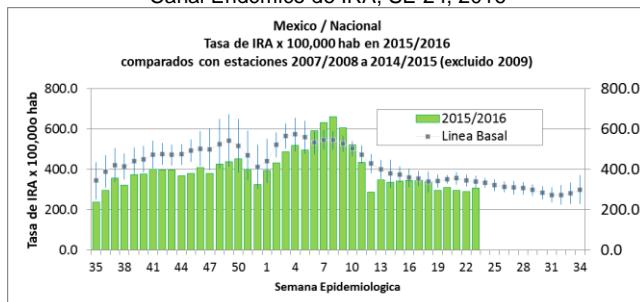
Graph 1. Mexico: Influenza virus distribution by EW 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



Graph 3. Mexico: Pneumonia Endemic Channel, 2015-16
Canal endémico de neumonía, 2015-16



Graph 2. Mexico: ARI Endemic Channel, EW 23, 2016
Canal Endémico de IRA, SE 24, 2016



Graph 4. Mexico: Pneumonia rate by state, EW 23, 2016
Tasa de neumonía por entidad federativa, SE 23, 2016

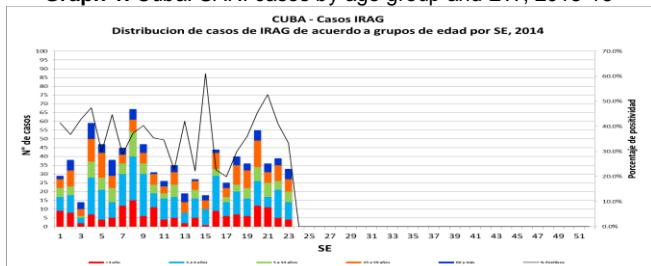


Caribbean / Caribe:

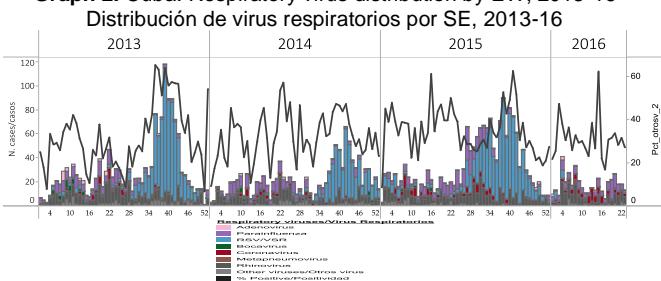
Cuba

- Graph 1.** During EW 23, the number of SARI cases decreased / Durante la SE 23, el número de casos IRAG disminuyó
- Graph 2.** Regarding other respiratory viruses, overall activity slightly decreased in EW 23, with parainfluenza predominating in recent weeks / Respecto a otros virus respiratorios, la actividad en general disminuyó ligeramente en SE 23, con predominio de parainfluenza en las últimas semanas
- Graph 3.** Influenza positivity decreased to 6.3% with detections of influenza B predominating in recent weeks / La positividad a influenza disminuyó a 6.3% con detecciones de influenza B en las últimas semanas

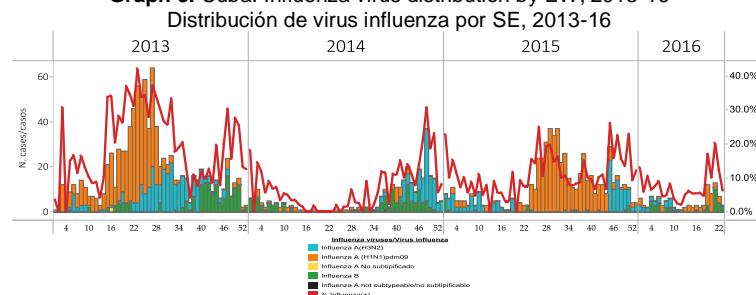
Graph 1. Cuba: SARI cases by age group and EW, 2015-16



Graph 2. Cuba. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



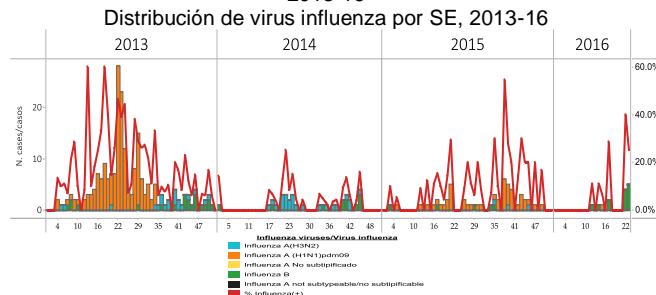
Graph 3. Cuba: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



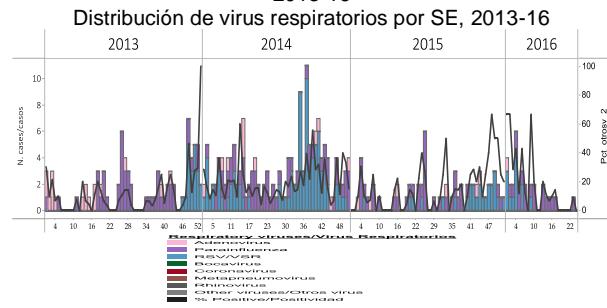
Dominican Republic / República Dominicana

- Graph 1.** Up to EW 24, influenza B activity increased in recent weeks / En la SE 24, la actividad de influenza B incrementó
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, little respiratory virus activity was reported / En la SE 24, se reportó baja actividad de virus respiratorios

Graph 1. Dominican Republic: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



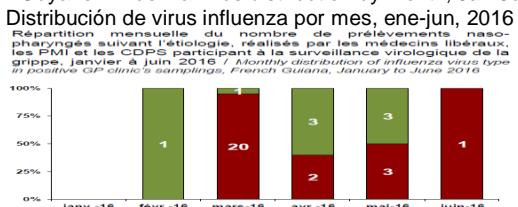
Graph 2. Dominican Republic: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



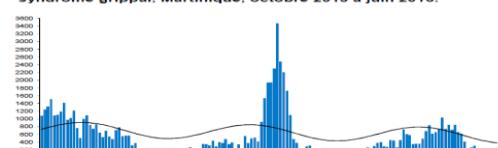
French Territories

- Graph 1.** In French Guyana, as of EW 23, low influenza activity was reported / Hasta la SE 23, se informó baja actividad de influenza
- Graph 2-5.** As of EW 24, ILI activity was below expected levels in all reporting territories (French Guyana, Martinique, Saint-Martin, and Saint-Barthélemy) / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de ETI estuvo debajo de los niveles esperados en todos los territorios (Guayana francesa, Martinica, San-Martin, y San-Bartolome)

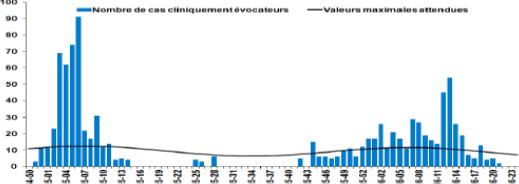
- Graph 6-8.** As of EW 24, bronchiolitis activity was low and below expected levels / En la SE 24, la actividad de bronquiolitis estuvo baja y debajo de los niveles esperados

Graph 1. Guyane: Influenza virus distribution by month, Jan-Jun 2016**Graph 3. Martinique: Number of ILI consultations, by EW, 2013-16**

El numero de consultores por ETI, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre de consultations chez un médecin généraliste pour syndrome grippal, Martinique, octobre 2013 à juin 2016.

**Graph 5. Saint-Barthélemy : Number of ILI consultations, by EW, 2013-16**

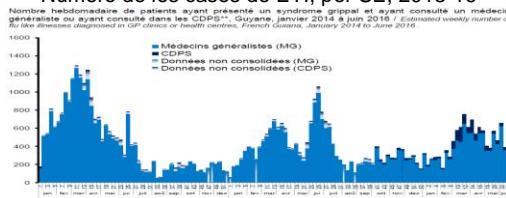
El numero de consultores por ETI, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre de consultations chez un médecin généraliste pour syndrome grippal, Saint-Barthélemy, octobre 2013 à juin 2016.

**Graph 7. Saint-Martin : Number of bronchiolitis consultations, by EW, 2013-16**

El numero de consultores bronquiolitis, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre de consultations chez un médecin généraliste pour bronchiolite, Saint-Martin, octobre 2013 à juin 2016.

**Graph 2. Guyane: Number of ILI cases, by EW, 2013-16**

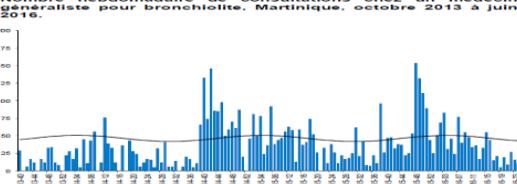
Numero de los casos de ETI, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre hebdomadaire de patients ayant présenté un syndrome grippal et ayant consulté un médecin généraliste ou ayant consulté dans les CDPSS*, Guyane, janvier 2014 à juin 2016 / Extended weekly number of patients with influenza-like illness seen by general practitioners or in CDPSS*, French Guiana, January to June 2016.

**Graph 4 Saint-Martin: Number of ILI consultations, by EW, 2013-16**

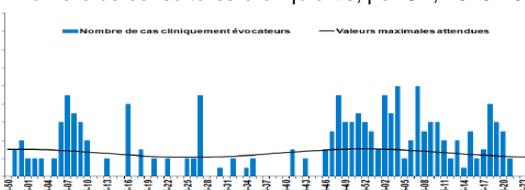
El numero de consultores por ETI, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre de consultations chez un médecin généraliste pour syndrome grippal, Saint-Martin, octobre 2013 à juin 2016.

**Graph 6. Martinique: Number of bronchiolitis consultations, by EW, 2013-16**

El numero de consultores bronquiolitis, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre hebdomadaire de consultations chez un médecin généraliste pour bronchiolite, Martinique, octobre 2013 à juin 2016.

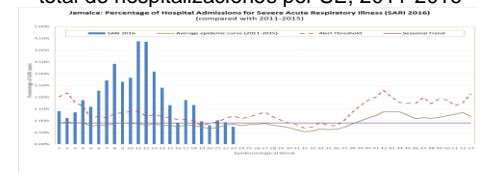
**Graph 8. Saint-Barthélemy : Number of bronchiolitis consultations, by EW, 2013-16**

El numero de consultores bronquiolitis, por SE, 2013-16
Nombre de consultations chez un médecin généraliste pour bronchiolite, Saint-Barthélemy, octobre 2013 à juin 2016.

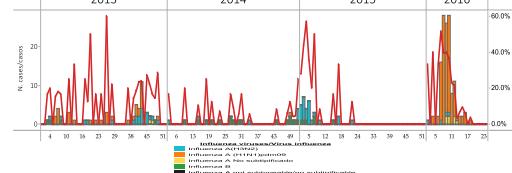


Jamaica

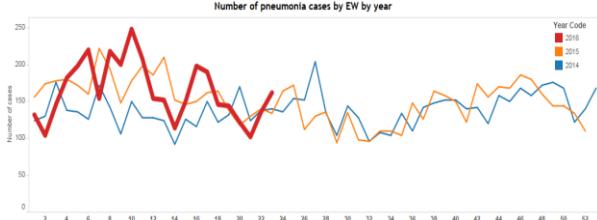
- Graph 1.** As of EW 24, SARI activity was below the seasonal threshold-- with the proportion of hospitalizations for SARI continuing to decrease. The proportion of admissions due to SARI was 1.1%-- 0.4% higher than previous week. No SARI-related deaths were reported this week / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de IRAG estuvo debajo del umbral de la temporada- con la proporción de las hospitalizaciones IRAG continuando a disminuir. La proporción de admisiones por IRAG fue de 1,1%-- 0,4% más alta de la semana pasada. No se notificaron fallecidos relacionados con IRAG esta semana
- As of EW 24, the proportion of ARI was 4.5%, 0.4% higher than the previous week / En la SE 24, la proporción de IRA fue de 4,5%, 0,4% más alta que la semana pasada
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, no influenza or other respiratory virus activity was reported in recent weeks / En la SE 24, no se ha reportado actividad de influenza o de otros virus respiratorios
- Graph 3,4.** In EW 23, pneumonia cases continued to increase, with the highest proportion in Kingston and Saint Andrew / En la SE 23, el número de casos de neumonía continuó incrementando, con la proporción más elevada en Kingston y Saint Andrew

Graph 1. Jamaica: % hospitalizaciones de casos IRAG entre total de hospitalizaciones por SE, 2011-2016**Graph 2. Jamaica: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16**

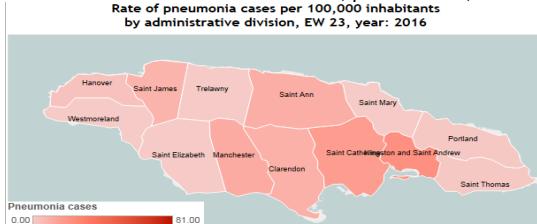
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE, 2013-16



Graph 3. Jamaica: Number of pneumonia cases by EW,
Número de casos de neumonía, por SE, 2014-2016



Graph 4. Jamaica: Rate of pneumonia cases, per 100,000, EW 23
La tasa de los casos de neumonía, por 100.000, SE 23



Puerto Rico

- Graph 1.** Influenza detections continued to decrease below the seasonal threshold and 2014-15 levels in EW 24 / En la SE 24 las detecciones de influenza continuaron a disminuir, debajo del umbral de temporada y los niveles de 2014-15
- Graph 2.** ILI activity³ remained similar to historical averages as of EW 24 / En la SE 24, la actividad de ETI se mantiene similar a la media de los niveles históricos

Graph 1. Puerto Rico: Influenza-positive cases by EW, 2015-16

Casos positivos a influenza por SE, 2015-16

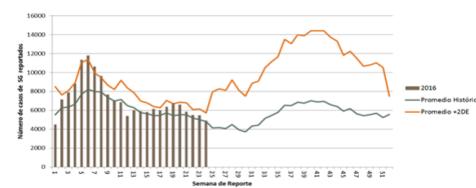
Gráfica 1. Número de casos positivos a influenza por prueba rápida, Puerto Rico, Temporada 2015 - 2016



Graph 2. Puerto Rico: ILI epidemic rates by EW, 2016

Índices Epidémicos de Síndromes Gripales

Puerto Rico, 2016



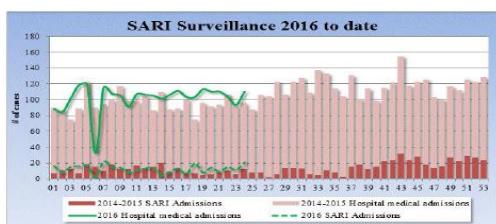
Saint Lucia

- Graph 1.** SARI-related hospitalizations increased above levels in 2015 (12.3% of all admissions cumulative) / Las hospitalizaciones asociadas por IRAG se incrementaron por encima de los niveles de 2015 (12,3% de todas las admisiones)
- Graph 2, 3.** Number of cases for fever and respiratory symptoms increased above the seasonal threshold; predominantly in the South, South West (Micoud, Vieux Fort) / El número de los casos de fiebre y síntomas respiratorios incrementaron por encima de la umbral de temporada; predominio en el sud, suroeste (Soufriere, Vieux Fort)

Graph 1. Saint. Lucia: SARI admissions out of hospitalizations, EW 24, 2016

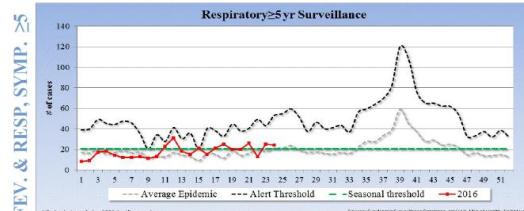
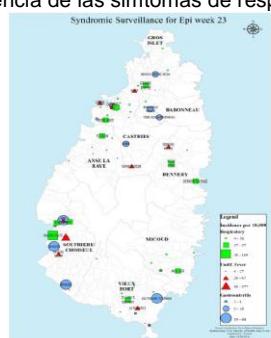
EW 24, 2016

Hospitalizaciones por IRAG, SE 23, 2016



Graph 3. Saint. Lucia: Surveillance for Incidence of respiratory symptoms and related indicators, EW 23-24, 2016

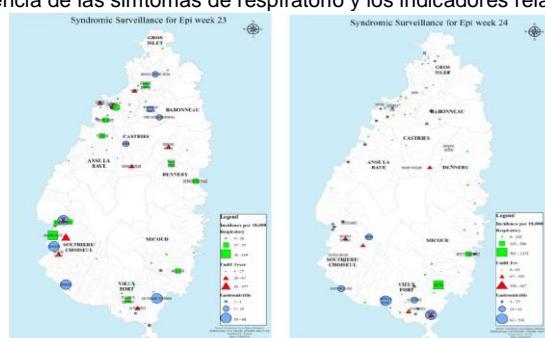
Vigilancia por la incidencia de las simptomas de respiratorio y los indicadores relacionados, SE 23-24, 2016



Graph 2. Saint. Lucia: Total number of cases for fever and respiratory symptoms, EW 24, 2016

Total numero de los casos de las simptomas de fiebre y respiratorio, SE 23, 2016

Source: Syndromic Surveillance Database, Ministry of Health, Saint Lucia



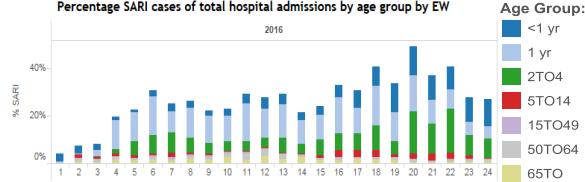
³ Report available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm>

Suriname

- **Graph 1,2.** SARI-related hospitalizations continued a decreasing trend in EW 24 and persons 0-4 years of age represented the largest proportion of SARI hospitalizations / Las hospitalizaciones asociadas a IRAG continuaron con tendencia decreciente en la SE 24 y los niños de 0-4 años representaron el número más grande de las hospitalizaciones de IRAG
- **Graph 3.** As of EW 24, little to no influenza activity was reported in recent weeks / Hasta la SE 24, baja o sin actividad de influenza reportada en las ultimas semanas

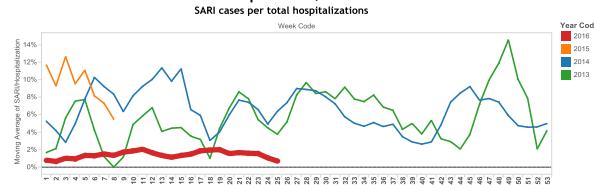
Graph 1. Suriname: SARI cases and % SARI hospitalizations among all causes by age, by EW, 2016

Casos IRAG y % de hospitalizaciones IRAG entre todas las causas, en grupo de edad, por SE, 2016

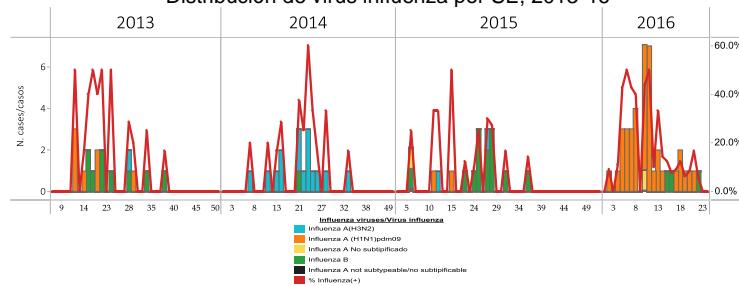


Graph 2. Suriname: % SARI hospitalizations among all causes, by EW, 2016

Casos % de hospitalizaciones IRAG entre todas las causas, por SE, 2016



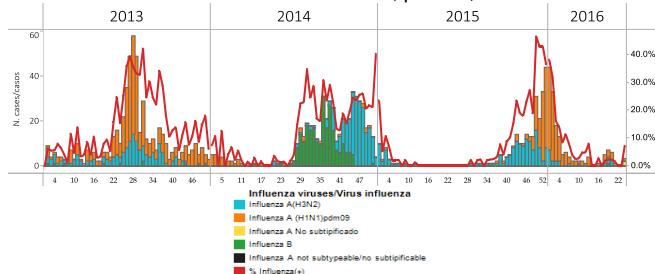
Graph 3. Suriname: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



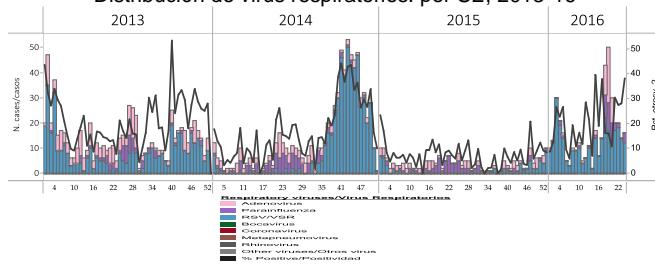
Costa Rica

- Graph 1,2.** As of EW 24, influenza activity slightly increased (7% positivity) / En la SE 24, la actividad de influenza incrementó ligeramente (7% positividad)
- Graph 3.** As of EW 24, other respiratory virus activity slightly increased, with RSV predominating in recent weeks / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios incrementó ligeramente, con VSR predominando en las últimas semanas
- Graph 4.** In EW 24, SARI-related ICU admissions (7%), SARI related hospitalizations (4%), and deaths (2%) decreased slightly this week / En la SE 24, las admisiones de IRAG asociadas a UCI (7%), las hospitalizaciones por IRAG (4%) y los muertos por IRAG (2%) por IRAG disminuyeron ligeramente esta semana

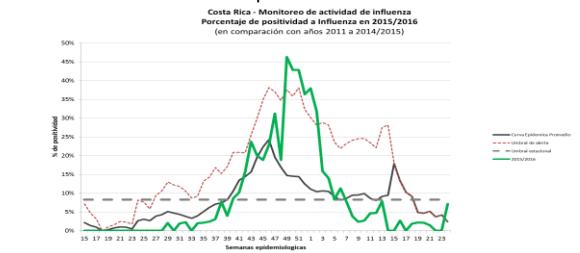
Graph 1. Costa Rica: Influenza virus distribution, by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza, por SE, 2013-16



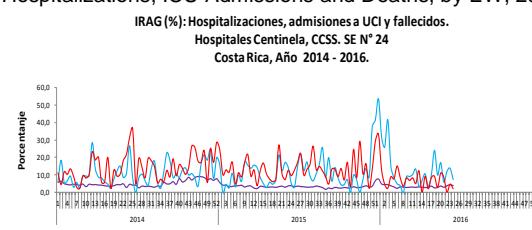
Graph 3. Costa Rica: Respiratory virus distribution, by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios, por SE, 2013-16



Graph 2. Costa Rica: Percent of positivity for influenza in 2015-2016 in comparison to 2011 to 2014



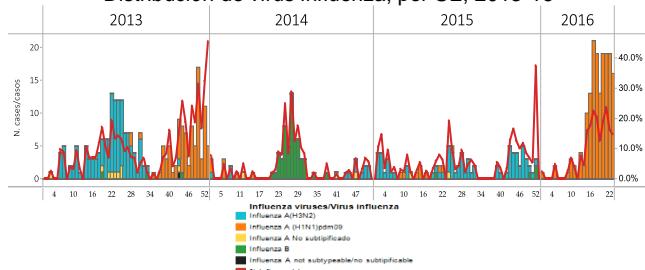
Graph 4. Costa Rica: Proportion of SARI-Associated Hospitalizations, ICU Admissions and Deaths, by EW, 2013-16



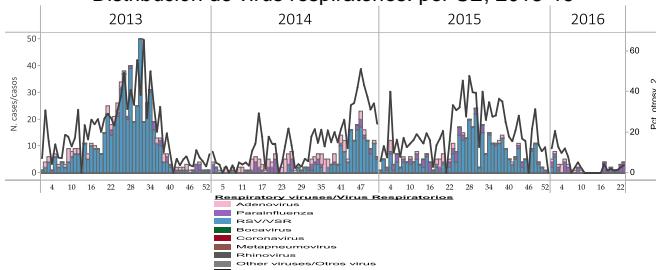
El Salvador

- Graph 1.** As of EW 23, influenza percent positivity decreased (14.7%), with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominating this season / En la SE 23, el porcentaje de positividad de influenza disminuyó (14,7%), con predominio de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 esta temporada
- Graph 2.** In EW 23, other respiratory viruses activity remained low, with a slight increased in parainfluenza / En la SE 23, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios se mantiene baja, con un incremento ligeramente en parainfluenza
- Graph 3.** As of EW 24, pneumonia and ARI case counts decreased below the baseline. 71% of SARI cases corresponded with the age group of <5 years of age / En la SE 24, el número de casos de neumonía e IRA disminuyó por debajo de la línea basal; el 71% de los casos por IRAG corresponde a los menores de 5 años
- Graph 4.** In EW 23, pneumonia case counts seemed to decrease, after several weeks of increasing case numbers / En la SE 23, el número de casos de neumonía se parece disminuido, después de un aumento del número de casos en las últimas semanas

Graph 1. El Salvador: Influenza virus distribution, by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza, por SE, 2013-16

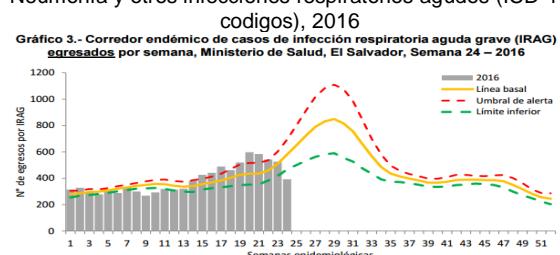


Graph 2. El Salvador: Respiratory virus distribution, by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios, por SE, 2013-16



Graph 3. El Salvador: Pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections (ICD-10 codes), 2016

Neumonía y otros infecciones respiratorios agudos (ICD-10 codigos), 2016



Graph 4. El Salvador: Total cases of pneumonia, 2016

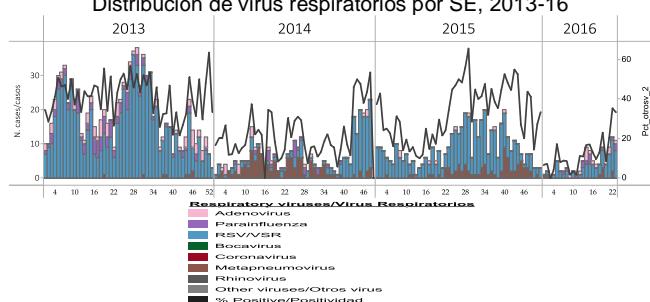
Total de casos de neumonía, 2016



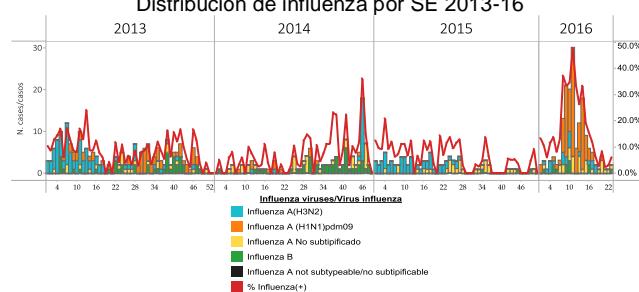
Guatemala

- Graph 1.** As of EW 23, RSV and other respiratory viruses activity remained elevated with RSV predominating this week / En la SE 23, la actividad de VSR y otros virus respiratorios continuó elevada con predominio de VSR esta semana.
- Graph 2.** As of EW 23, influenza activity slightly increased, with influenza A and influenza B co-circulating / En la SE 23, la actividad de influenza incrementó ligeramente, con co-circulación de influenza A y influenza B

Graph 1. Guatemala: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



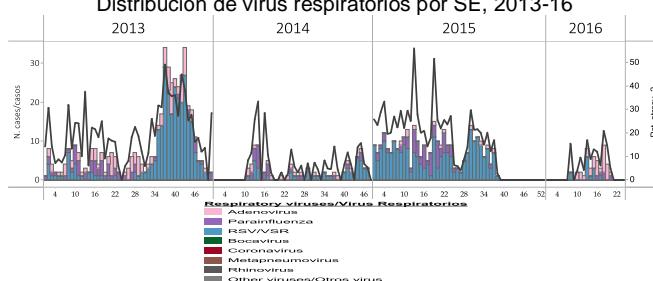
Graph 2. Guatemala. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



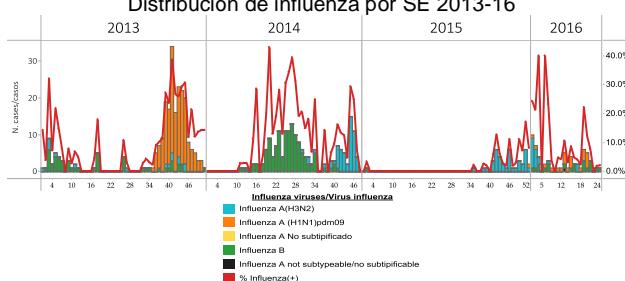
Honduras

- Graph 1,2.** As of EW 24, there was minimal influenza and other respiratory viruses activity reported; and among influenza viruses, influenza B continued to predominate / En la SE 24, hubo mínima actividad de influenza y otros virus respiratorios, y entre los virus de la influenza, predominó influenza B
- Graph 3.** As of EW 22, the proportion of ILI consultations continued to increase but was within historical levels (5%) / En la SE 22, la proporción de consultas por ETI continuó a aumentar pero esta dentro de los niveles históricos (5%)
- Graph 4.** The number of SARI cases in EW 22 remained at low levels in recent weeks / El número de casos de IRAG en la SE 22 se mantiene a los niveles bajos en las últimas semanas

Graph 1. Honduras: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



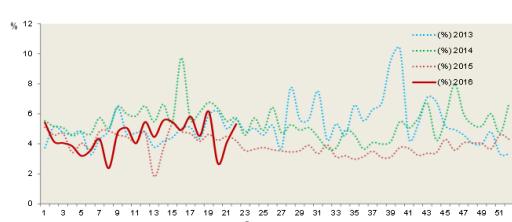
Graph 2. Honduras. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



Graph 3. Honduras: Distribution of consultations for ILI, SE 22, 2016

Distribución de las atenciones por ETI, Vigilancia centinela de influenza,

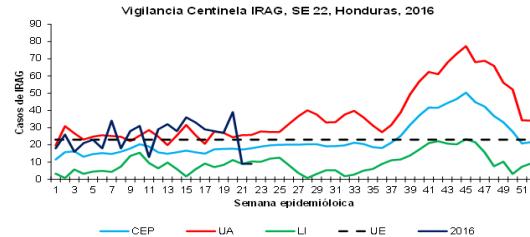
Semana epidemiológica No. 22 Honduras, 2016



Graph 4. Honduras: Number of cases of SARI, EW 21, 2016

Número de casos de IRAG, SE 21, 2016

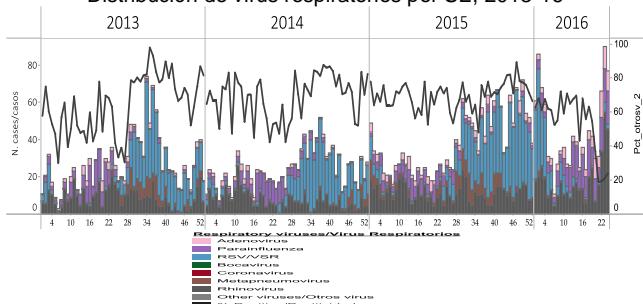
Vigilancia Centinela IRAG, SE 22, Honduras, 2016



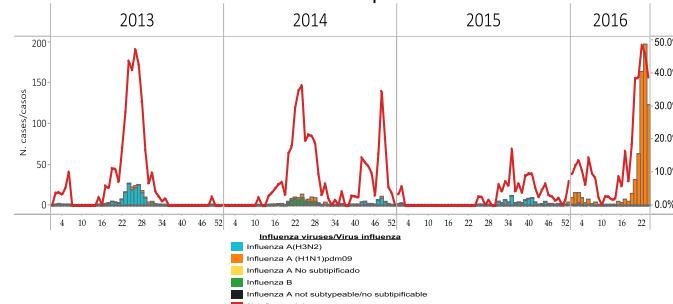
Panama

- Graph 1.** As of EW 24, other respiratory virus activity remained elevated with parainfluenza and adenovirus co-circulating / En la SE 24, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios se mantiene elevada con co-circulación de parainfluenza y adenovirus
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominated at elevated levels but slightly decreased this EW with percent positivity decreasing from 45.3% to 39% / En la SE 24, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominó en niveles elevados pero disminuyó ligeramente este SE con un porcentaje de positividad disminuyendo de 45,3% a 39%

Graph 1. Panama: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE, 2013-16



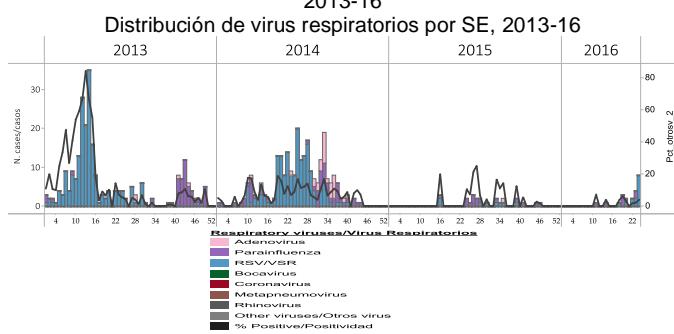
Graph 2. Panama. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de influenza por SE 2013-16



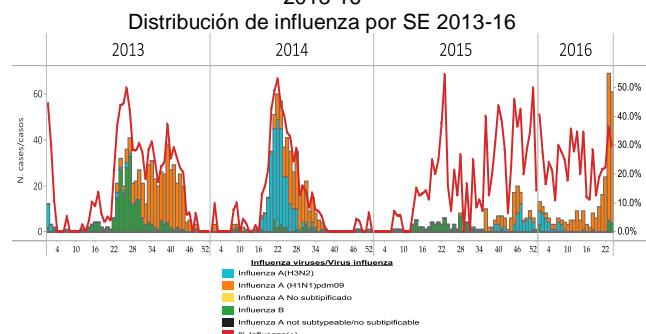
Bolivia

- Graph 1.** As of EW 24, in Santa Cruz, other respiratory viruses activity increased with RSV predominating (4% positivity) / En la SE 24, en Santa Cruz, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios incrementó con predominio de VSR (4% positividad)
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, in Santa Cruz, influenza activity remained elevated with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominating / En la SE 24, en Santa Cruz, la actividad se influenza mantiene elevada con predominio de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09
- In Santa Cruz, 9 influenza-positive ICU admissions were reported, and 9 influenza- positive hospitalizations were reported as of EW 23 / En Santa Cruz, se han reportado 9 ingresos de UTI positivos de influenza; y se han reportado 9 hospitalizaciones positivas de influenza en SE 23
- Graph 4.** As of EW 23, in La Paz, other respiratory viruses activity were reported to be at low levels / En la SE 23, en La Paz, se han reportados los otros virus respiratorios fueron a los niveles bajos
- Graph 2.** As of EW 23, in La Paz, influenza activity increased (51.8% positivity) with increasing detections of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, which is predominating this season / En la SE 23, en La Paz, la actividad de influenza se incrementó (51.8% positividad) con una incrementación de las detecciones de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, que se predominio esta temporada

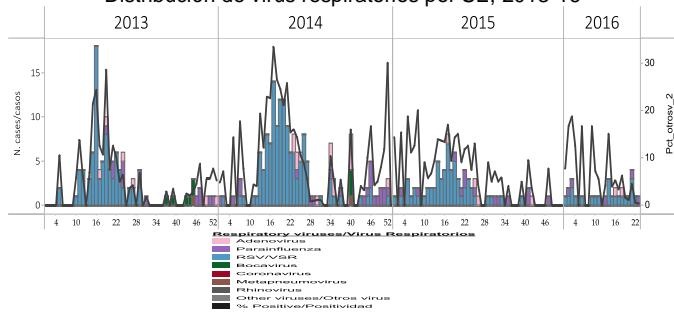
Graph 1. Bolivia Santa Cruz: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



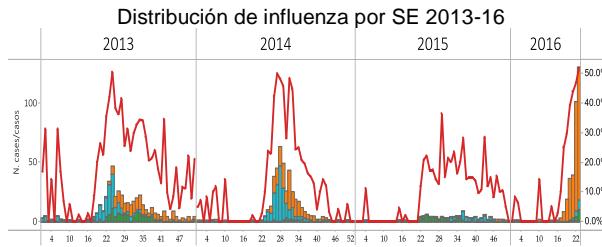
Graph 2. Bolivia Santa Cruz. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



Graph 3. Bolivia La Paz: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



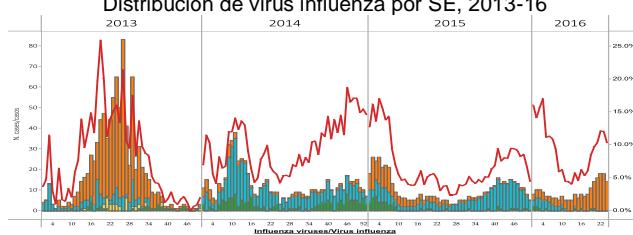
Graph 4. Bolivia La Paz. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



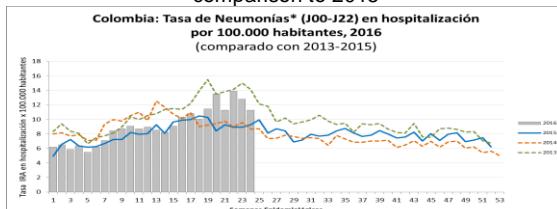
Colombia

- Graph 1.** As of EW 24, influenza activity displayed an increasing trend, with circulation of mainly influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 / En la SE 24, la actividad de influenza presenta una tendencia creciente,, con circulación predominante de A(H1N1)pdm09
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, RSV circulation remained high but decreased slightly this week (percent positivity 54%) / En la SE 24, la circulación de VSR se mantiene elevada pero disminuyó ligeramente esta semana (porcentaje de positividad 54%)
- Graph 3.** Pneumonia activity remained elevated above 2014 and 2015 levels, but decreased this week / La actividad de neumonía se mantuvo elevada por encima de los niveles de 2014 y 2015, pero disminuyó esta semana
- Graph 4.** ARI activity remained above all historic levels (2013-15) / La actividad de IRA se mantiene por encima de los niveles históricos (2013-15)
- Graph 5,6.** SARI-related hospitalizations remained elevated- above levels in 2015- but slightly decreased in recent weeks / Las hospitalizaciones por IRAG se mantuvieron elevadas – por encima de los niveles de 2015- pero disminuyó ligeramente en las últimas semanas

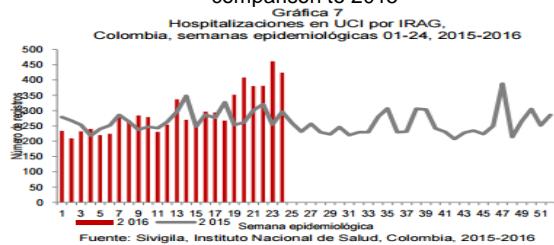
Graph 1. Colombia. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



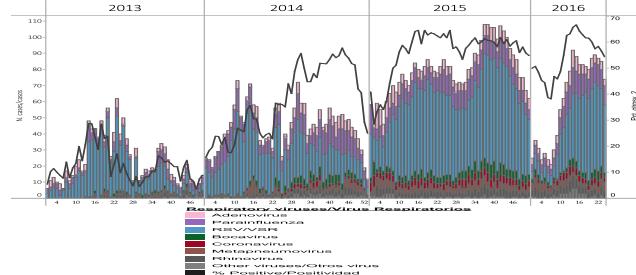
Graph 3. Colombia: Rates of Pneumonia by EW, 2016 in comparison to 2015



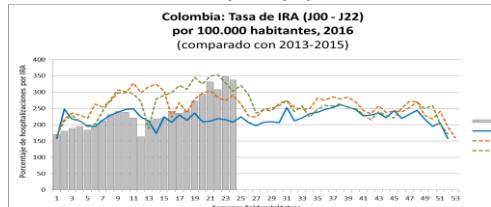
Graph 5. Colombia: SARI Hospitalizations in ICU, by EW, 2016 in comparison to 2015



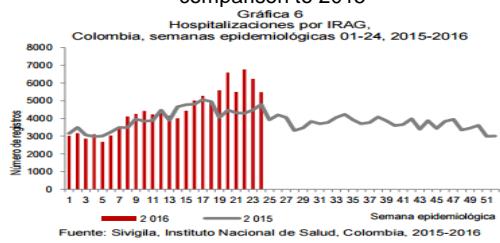
Graph 2. Colombia: Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE, 2013-16



Graph 4. Colombia: Rates of ARI, by EW 2016, in comparison to 2012-2015



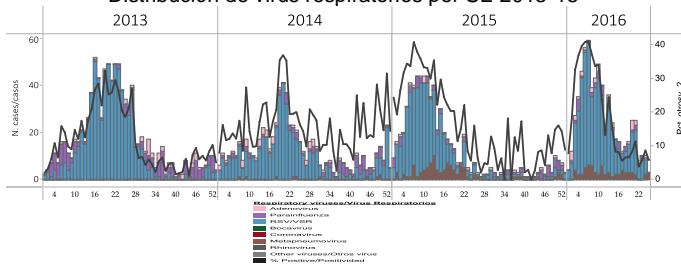
Graph 5. Colombia: SARI Hospitalizations, by EW, 2016 in comparison to 2015



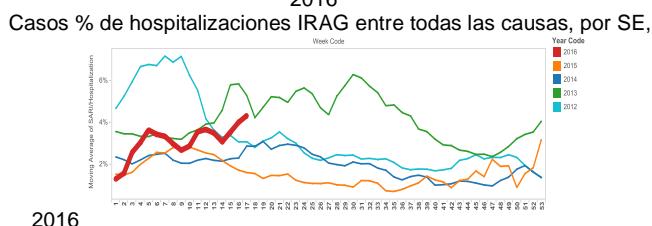
Ecuador

- Graph 1.2.** As of EW 24, RSV and influenza activity remained decreased in previous weeks, with A(H1N1)pdm09 and RSV predominating / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de VSR e influenza permanece disminuyendo en las últimas semanas, con predominio de A(H1N1)pdm09 y VSR
- Graph 3.4.** As of EW 22, the proportion of SARI-related hospitalizations increased above all previous years (except 2013), with 4% positivity, and mostly related to influenza / Hasta la SE 22, la proporción por hospitalizaciones por IRAG aumentaron por encima de los años anteriores (except 2013) con un 4% de positividad, y principalmente asociados con influenza
- Graph 5.** As of EW 22, the proportion of ILI-related consultations was comparable to previous years with a 2% positivity / Hasta la SE 22, la proporción de consultas por ETI aumentó por encima de los años anteriores con un 2% de positividad

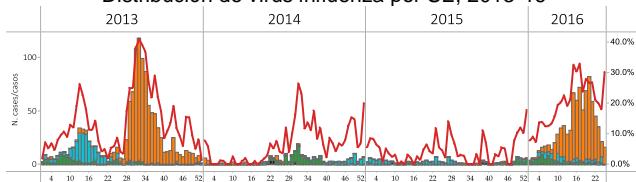
Graph 1. Ecuador. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-15
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE 2013-15



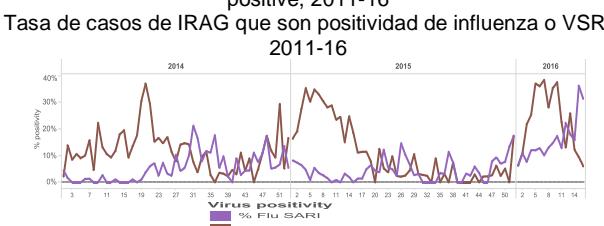
Graph 3. Ecuador: % SARI hospitalizations among all causes, by EW, 2016



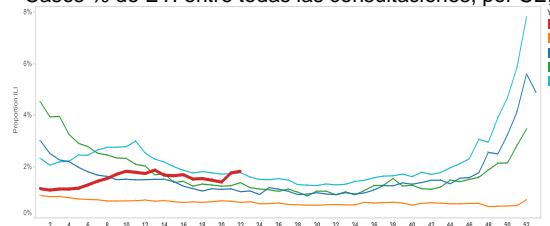
Graph 2. Ecuador: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



Graph 4. . Ecuador: Rate of SARI cases that are influenza or RSV-positive, 2011-16



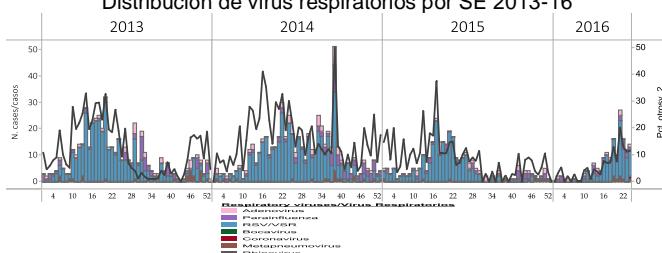
Graph 5. Ecuador: % ILI cases among all consultations, by EW, 2016
Casos % de ETI entre todas las consultaciones, por SE, 2016



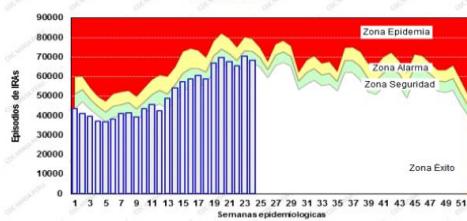
Peru

- Graph 1.2.** As of EW 24, detections of other respiratory viruses slightly increased; influenza percent positivity continued to increase (22.8%) with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza B co-circulating / En la SE 24, las detecciones de otros virus respiratorios incrementaron ligeramente; la porcentaje de positividad de influenza continuó incrementando (22,8%), con influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 e influenza B co-circulando
- Graph 3.** As of EW 24, ARI activity in children under 5 years was elevated but remained within expected levels / En la SE 24, la actividad de IRA en menores de 5 años estuvo elevada pero se mantiene dentro de los niveles esperados
- Graph 4.5.** As of EW 24, pneumonia cases increased and remained within expected levels with the highest rates in the North, Northeast (Ucayali, Loreto) and Eastern (Madre de Dios) regions of Perú / En la SE 24, los casos de neumonía incrementaron y se mantienen debajo de los niveles esperados y se concentraron en la región norte, noreste de Perú (Ucayali, Loreto,) y este (Madre de Dios)

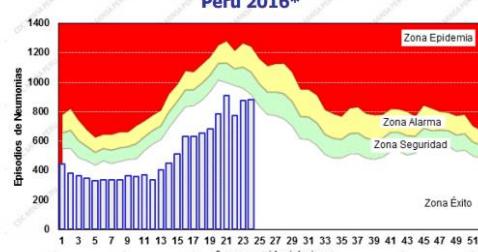
Graph 1. Peru. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE 2013-16



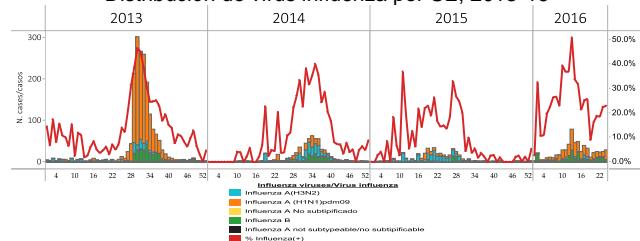
Graph 3. Peru. ARI endemic channel in children under 5 years, by EW, 2016
Canal de Infecciones Respiratorias Agudas (IRA) en menores de 5 años, Perú 2016*



Graph 5. Peru: Pneumonia endemic channel in children under 5 years, by EW, 2016
Canal endémico de neumonías en menores de 5 años, Perú 2016*



Graph 2. Peru: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



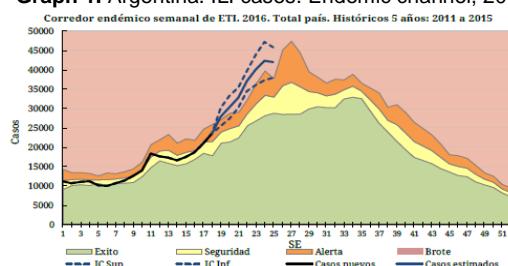
Graph 4. Peru: Map of pneumonia cases and deaths in children under 5 years, by EW, 2016
Mapa de Riesgo para neumonía y sus defunciones en niños menores de 5 años, Perú 2016*



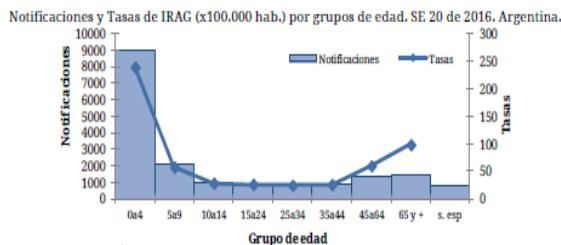
Argentina

- Graph 1.** As of EW 24, ILI activity increased above the alert threshold for this time of year, but seemed to plateau this week / En la SE 24, la actividad de ETI continúa por encima del umbral de alerta para esta época del año, pero se parece estabilizada esta semana
- Graph 2.** SARI cases continued to increase above the alert threshold for this time of year. Infants aged 0-4 years were most frequently reported. Cumulative SARI rates were higher this year than all previous years (2010-15) / Los casos de IRAG continuaron incrementándose por encima del umbral de alerta para esta época del año. Los infantes que tienen 0-4 años se han reportado más frecuentemente
- Graph 3.4.** As of EW 24, pneumonia activity increased above the alert threshold this year, but seemed to plateau. / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de neumonía incrementó por encima del umbral de alerta, pero se ha estabilizado
- Graph 6-8.** As of EW 22, RSV activity decreased while influenza activity continued to increase (percent positivity 27.3%) with a predominance of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 among the subtyped cases. Among all hospitalizations during 2016, RSV was reported among ~60% / En la SE 22, la actividad de VSR disminuyó mientras la actividad de influenza continuó aumentando (porcentaje de positividad 27,3%) con predominio de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09. Entre todas las hospitalizaciones durante 2016, VSR se ha reportado sobre ~60%

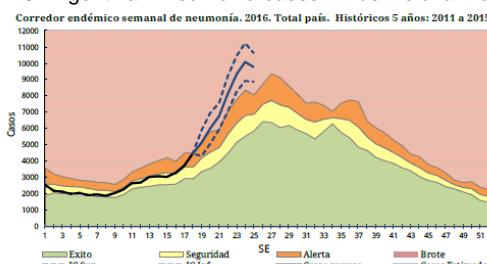
Graph 1. Argentina. ILI cases. Endemic channel, 2016



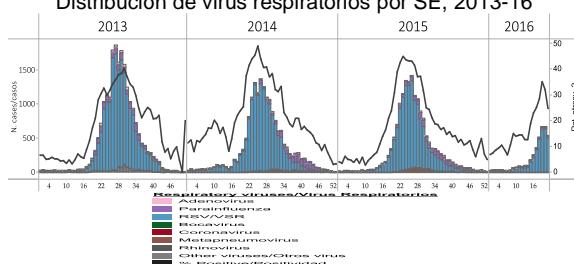
Graph 3. Argentina. SARI cases and rates, per age group, EW 24, 2016



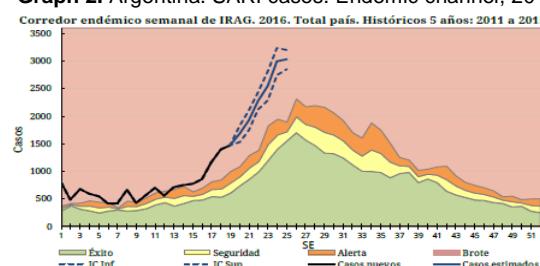
Graph 5. Argentina. Pneumonia cases. Endemic channel, 2016



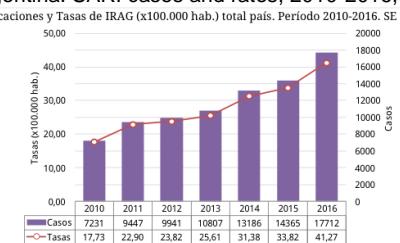
Graph 7. Argentina. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE, 2013-16



Graph 2. Argentina. SARI cases. Endemic channel, 2016



Graph 4. Argentina. SARI cases and rates, 2010-2016, EW 1-24



Fuente: Elaboración propia del Área de Vigilancia de la Salud de la Dirección de Epidemiología en base a información proveniente del Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia de la Salud (SNVS) C2.

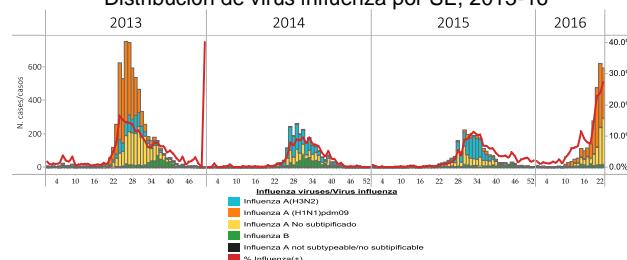
Graph 6. Argentina. Total samples analyzed for respiratory viruses in hospitalizations and outpatients, EW 1-24, 2016

Tabla 2 - Muestras totales analizadas para virus respiratorio en internados y ambulatorios. SE1 a 24 de 2016. Argentina.

| | Muestras analizadas | Muestras positivas | Influenza Total | Influenza A | VSR | % de Positivas para Influenza | % de Positivas para VSR |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Internados | 21160 | 8020 | 2508 | 2400 | 4903 | 31,27% | 61,13% |
| Ambulatorios | 4651 | 1844 | 1206 | 1129 | 553 | 65,40% | 29,99% |
| Total 2016 | 25811 | 9713 | 3564 | 3383 | 5456 | 36,69% | 56,17% |

Fuente: Elaboración propia del Área de Vigilancia de la Salud de la Dirección de Epidemiología en base a información proveniente del Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia de la Salud (SNVS) SIVILA.

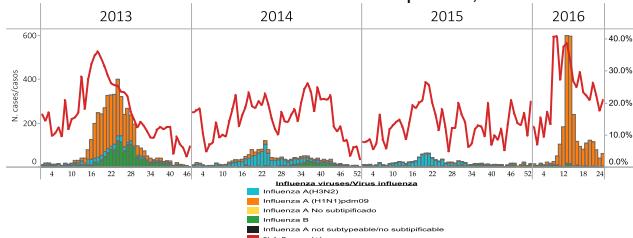
Graph 8. Argentina. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



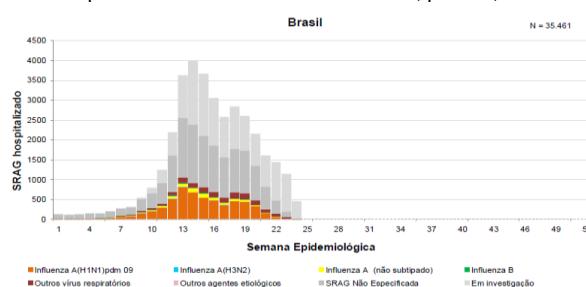
Brazil

- Graph 1.** As of EW 24, influenza transmission remained low with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominating/ Hasta la SE 24, la transmisión de influenza se mantiene baja con influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominando
- Graph 2.** As of EW 24, the proportion of cumulative SARI-related deaths slightly increased to 10.2% from 9.9% in EW 23 (3,629 of 35,461 hospitalizations), higher than the proportion in the 2014-15 season (8.6%). Among these deaths, 69.5% had underlying risk factors as well / En la SE 24, la proporción cumulativa de los fallecidos por IRAG aumentó al 10,2% de 9,9% en SE 23 (3.629 de 35.461 hospitalizaciones), por encima de la proporción en la temporada de 2014-15 (8,6%). Entre estos fallecidos, 69,5% tenía factores de riesgo subyacentes
- Graph 3.** As of EW 24, SARI-related hospitalizations continued to decrease / En la SE 24, las hospitalizaciones asociadas con IRAG continuaron descendiendo
- Graph 4.** The majority of SARI-related cases were reported in the southwest region of Brazil, most highly concentrated in Sao Paulo (41.7%- slightly less than EW 23) / La mayoría de los casos asociados con IRAG han sido reportados en la región suroeste de Brasil, principalmente provenientes de Sao Paulo (41,7% menor que en la SE 23)
- Graph 5.** SARI-related cases were above historical levels (2014 and 2015) this season / Los casos asociados por IRAG estuvieron por encima de los niveles históricos (2014 y 2015) esta temporada

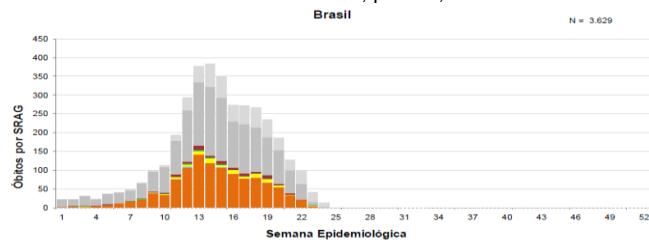
Graph 1. Brazil. Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus influenza por SE, 2013-16



Graph 3. Brazil. SARI-related hospitalizations, by EW, 2016
Hospitalizaciones asociados con IRAG, por SE, 2016



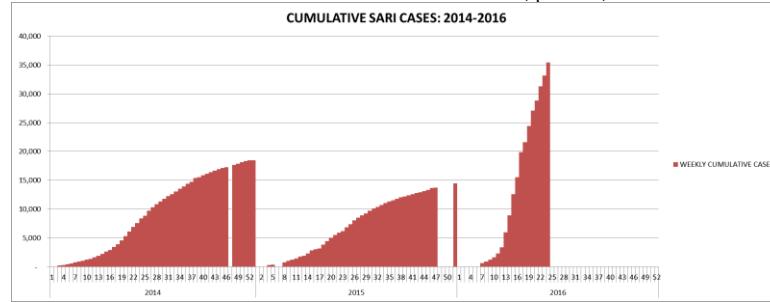
Graph 2. Brazil. SARI-related deaths, by EW, 2016
Los fallecidos de IRAG, por SE, 2016



Graph 4. Brazil. Distribution of SARI-related cases and deaths, by EW, 2016
Distribución de los casos e fallecidos de IRAG, por SE, 2016



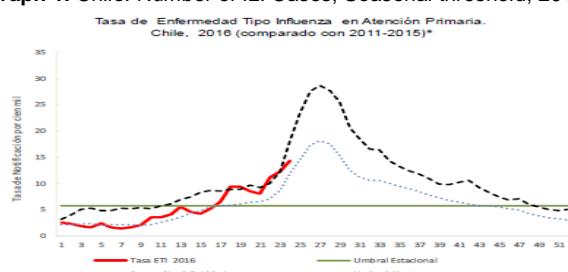
Graph 5. Brazil. Distribution of cumulative SARI-related cases, by EW, 2014-2016
Distribución de los casos acumulados de IRAG, por SE, 2014-2016



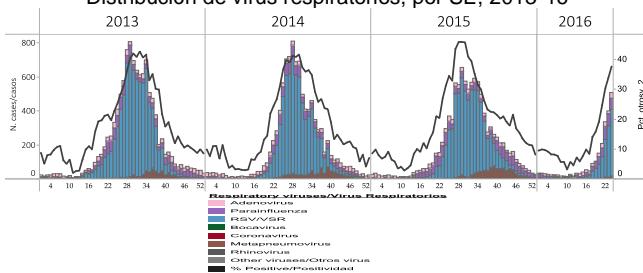
Chile

- **Graph 1.** During EW 24, ILI activity increased to the alert threshold / En la SE 24 la actividad de ETI incrementó al umbral de alerta
- **Graph 2.** In EW 24, SARI-related deaths slightly increased; while SARI-related hospitalizations (4%) and ICU admissions (6%) decreased / En SE 24, los fallecidos asociados con IRAG incrementaron ligeramente, mientras las hospitalizaciones relacionadas con IRAG (4%) y admisiones a UCI (6%) disminuyeron
- **Graph 3.** As of EW 24, other respiratory viruses activity continued to increase (38% positivity) with ongoing increasing detections of RSV / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios continúa aumentando (38% positividad) con las detecciones aumentando por VSR
- **Graph 4.** Influenza detections continued increasing in EW 24, with co-circulation of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza B / Las detecciones por influenza continuó incrementaron, en la SE 24, con la co-circulación de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 e influenza B
- **Graph 5, 6.** As of EW 24, SARI-related other respiratory virus activity slightly increased in recent weeks with a decrease reported this week and influenza activity was low this week / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios y de influenza asociados con IRAG incrementaron en las últimas semanas, con una disminución reportado esta semana y actividad baja de influenza

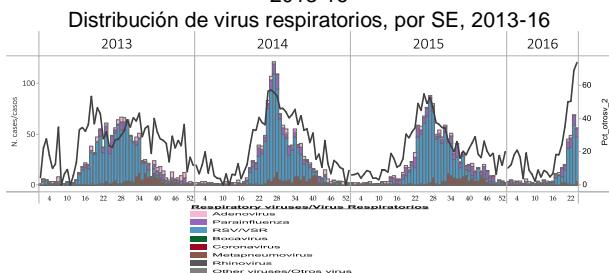
Graph 1. Chile. Number of ILI Cases, Seasonal threshold, 2016



Graph 3. Chile. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios, por SE, 2013-16

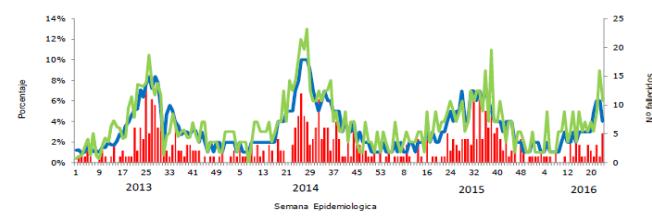


Graph 3. Chile SARI/IRAG. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16

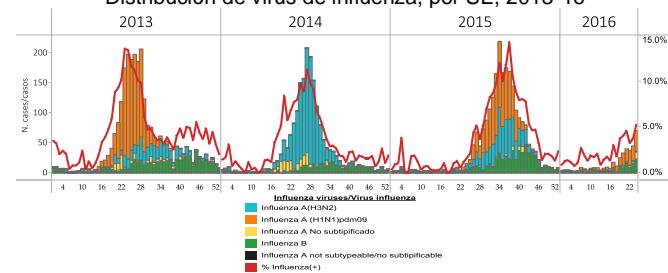


Graph 2. Chile. Number of SARI cases, %SARI cases per hospitalizations, ICU, and deaths, 2012-16

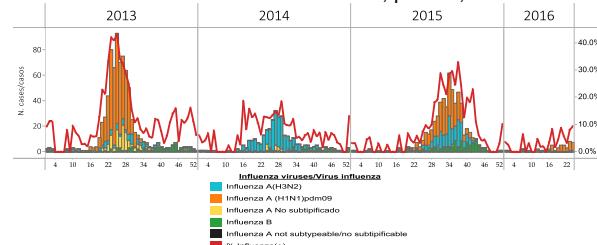
Porcentaje de hospitalizados, ingreso a UCI y número de fallecidos por IRAG según SE en Hospitales Centinelas, Chile, 2013 - 2016 (SE 24*)



Graph 4. Chile: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus de influenza, por SE, 2013-16



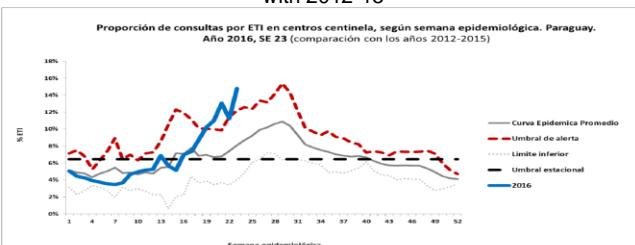
Graph 4. Chile SARI/IRAG: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16



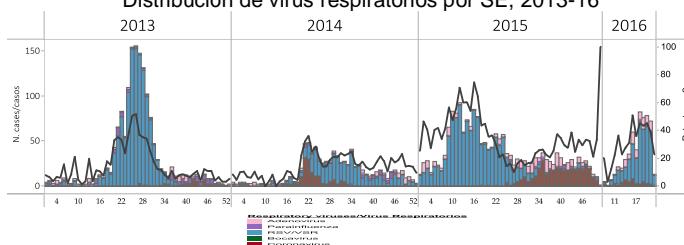
Paraguay

- **Graph 1,2.** In EW 24, ILI and SARI activity continued at high and increasing levels and remained above the alert threshold / En la SE 24, la actividad de ETI e IRAG continuó aumentando a niveles elevadas y se mantienen por encima del umbral de alerta
- **Graph 3.** As of EW 22, other respiratory virus activity continued to increase with a predominance of RSV / En la SE 22, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios entre los casos IRAG continuó aumentando con predominio de VSR
- **Graph 4.** Influenza detections remained low but increased slightly / Las detecciones entre los casos IRAG se mantienen bajas pero incrementaron ligeramente
- **Graph 5, 6.** As of EW 24, SARI-related other respiratory virus activity and influenza activity had an increasing trend in recent weeks / Hasta la SE 24, la actividad de otros virus respiratorios y de influenza asociados por IRAG tienen una tendencia creciente en las últimas semanas

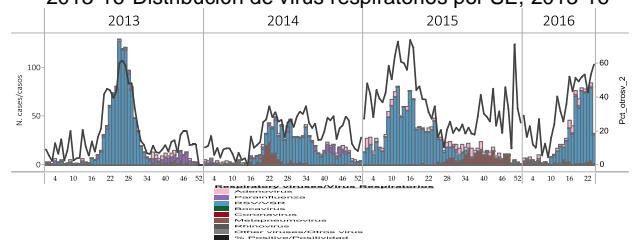
Graph 1. Paraguay: % ILI sentinel visits 2016 by EW in comparison with 2012-15



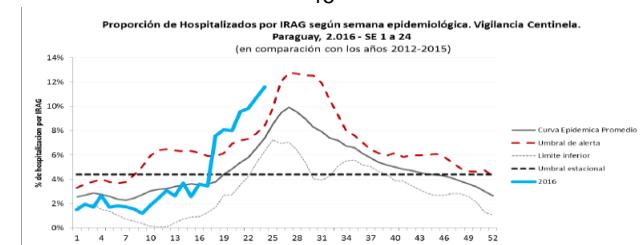
Graph 3. Paraguay . Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE, 2013-16



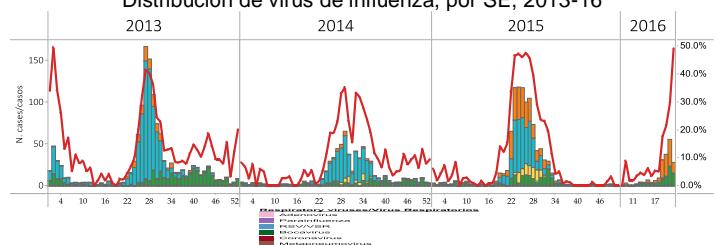
Graph 5. Paraguay SARI/IRAG. Respiratory virus distribution by EW, 2013-16 Distribución de virus respiratorios por SE, 2013-16



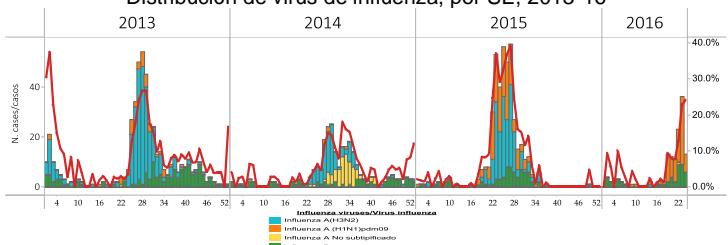
Graph 2. Paraguay:% SARI cases 2016 by EW in comparison with 2012-15



Graph 4. Paraguay: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16
Distribución de virus de influenza, por SE, 2013-16

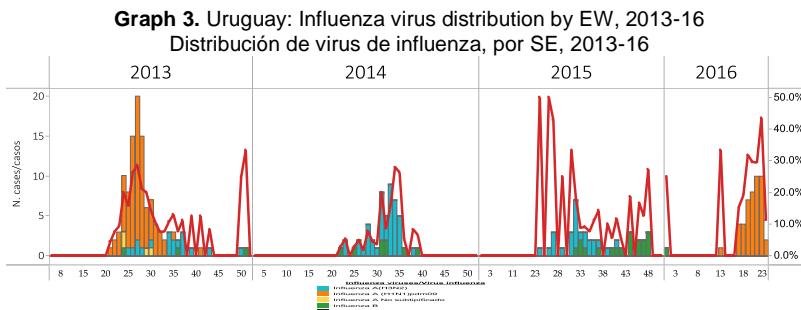
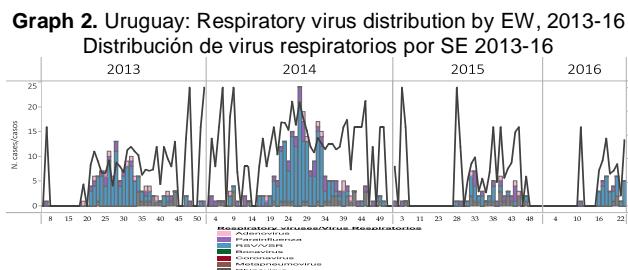
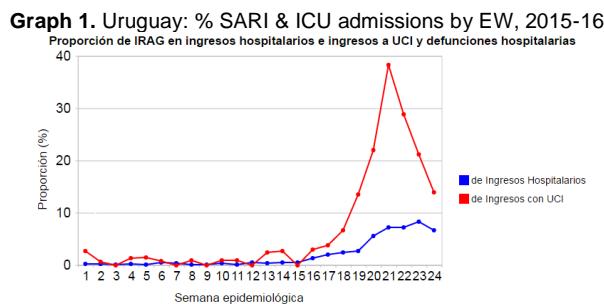


Graph 6. Paraguay SARI/IRAG: Influenza virus distribution by EW, 2013-16 Distribución de virus de influenza, por SE, 2013-16



Uruguay

- **Graph 1.** In EW 24, SARI hospitalizations and ICU admissions continued to decrease / En la SE 24, las hospitalizaciones asociadas con IRAG y los ingresos a UCI continuaron disminuido ligeramente
- **Graph 2,3.** Other respiratory virus activity decreased during EW 23, while influenza A activity slightly decreased but presented an increasing trend recently /En la SE 23, otros virus respiratorios disminuyeron, mientras la actividad de influenza A disminuido ligeramente pero presentó una tendencia creciente recientemente
- 15% of all ICU patients showed SARI- higher than expected levels in June, but similar to levels in July and August / 15% de todos los ingresos a UCI han sido por IRAG—encima de los niveles esperados en junio, pero similar con los niveles esperados para en julio y agosto
- Profile of fatal and severe cases: 9 out of 10 fatal adult cases had co-morbidities; 9 out of 10 severe adult cases did not have flu vaccine; severe cases in infants: <6 months and had a history of prematurity and/or a comorbidity / Pérfil de los casos fatales y graves: 9 de 10 casos son adultos con co-morbidades; 9 de 10 casos no tienen la vacuna contra influenza. Casos infantiles fatales: <6 meses y tienen historia de prematuridad y/o tienen una co-morbilidad
- Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 circulation was predominant in severe adult cases; RSV circulation was predominant in severe pediatric cases / La circulación de influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominó en los casos adultos graves; la circulación de VSR predominó en los casos pediátricos graves
- Mortality for respiratory causes in EW 23 was higher than expected—comparable to activity seen during the seasonal peak (downward trend this week)⁴ / La mortalidad por los casos respiratorios en la SE 23 estuvo por encima del esperado—en comparación con la actividad reportada durante el pico de la temporada (tiene una tendencia decreciente esta semana)⁵

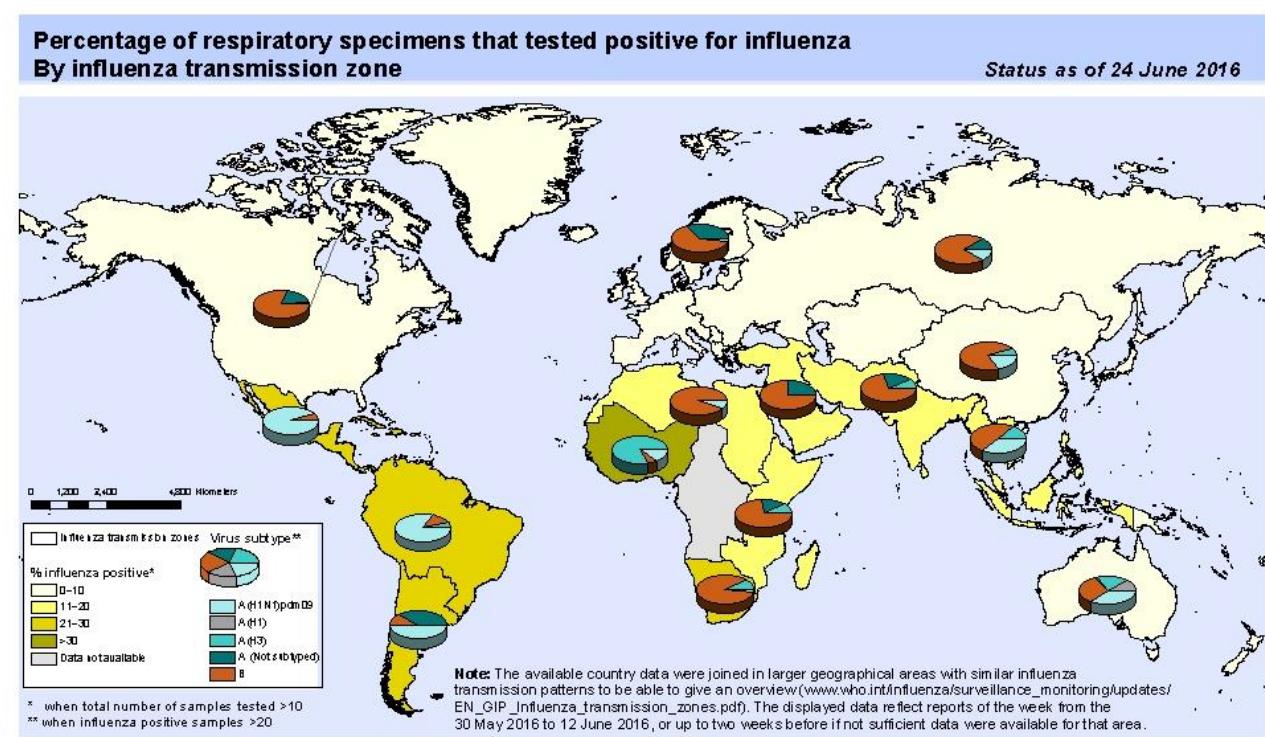


⁴ email communication received from the Minister of Health: 27 June, 2016

⁵ Comunicación de correo electrónico recibido por el Ministerio de Salud el 27 de junio 2016

In temperate countries in the southern hemisphere, influenza activity increased steadily in the last weeks in South America and South Africa, but remained still low overall in most of Oceania. Influenza activity in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere was back to inter-seasonal levels / En los países templados del hemisferio sur, la actividad de influenza aumentó de manera constante en las últimas semanas en América del Sur y África del Sur, pero aún sigue siendo baja en general en la mayor parte de Oceanía. La actividad de influenza en la zona templada del hemisferio norte estuvo de nuevo en niveles inter-estacionales

National Influenza Centres (NICs) and other national influenza laboratories from 82 countries, areas or territories reported data to FluNet for the time period from 30 May to 12 June 2016. The WHO GISRS laboratories tested more than 55586 specimens during that time period. 3800 were positive for influenza viruses, of which 2282 (60.1%) were typed as influenza A and 1518 (39.9%) as influenza B. Of the sub-typed influenza A viruses, 1426 (86.2%) were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 228 (13.8%) were influenza A(H3N2). Of the characterized B viruses, 175 (32.1%) belonged to the B-Yamagata lineage and 371 (67.9%) to the B-Victoria lineage / Los Centros Nacionales de Influenza (NICs) y otros laboratorios nacionales de influenza de 82 países, áreas o territorios, reportaron datos a FluNet en el período del 30 de mayo a 12 junio del 2016. Los laboratorios de la OMS GISRS realizaron pruebas a más de 55.586 muestras durante ese período. 3.800 tuvieron resultado positivo para virus influenza, de los cuales 2.282 (60,1%) fueron tipificados como influenza A y 1.518 (39,9%) como influenza B. De los virus influenza A subtipificados, 1.426 (86,2%) fueron influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 y 228 (13,8%) fueron influenza A(H3N2). De los virus influenza B caracterizados, 175 (32,1%) fueron del linaje B-Yamagata y 371 (67,9%) fueron del linaje B-Victoria



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS), FluNet (www.who.int/flu),

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infection |
| CARPHA | Caribbean Public Health Agency |
| CENETROP | Centro de Enfermedades Tropicales (Santa Cruz, Bolivia) |
| EW | Epidemiological Week |
| ILI | Influenza-like illness |
| INLASA | Instituto Nacional de Laboratorios de Salud (La Paz, Bolivia) |
| INS | Instituto Nacional de Salud |
| ORV | Other respiratory viruses |
| SARI | Severe acute respiratory infection |
| SEDES | Servicio Departamental de Salud (Bolivia) |
| ICU | Intensive Care Unit |
| RSV | Respiratory Syncytial Virus |

ACRÓNIMOS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| CARPHA | Agencia de Salud Pública del Caribe/Caribbean Public Health Agency |
| CENETROP | Centro de Enfermedades Tropicales (Santa Cruz, Bolivia) |
| ETI | Enfermedad Tipo influenza |
| INLASA | Instituto Nacional de Laboratorios de Salud (La Paz, Bolivia) |
| INS | Instituto Nacional de Salud |
| IRA | Infección Respiratoria Aguda |
| IRAG | Infección Respiratoria Aguda grave |
| OVR | Otros virus respiratorios |
| SE | Semana epidemiológica |
| SEDES | Servicio Departamental de Salud (Bolivia) |
| UCI | Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos |
| VSR | Virus Sincitial Respiratorio |