



This report is published weekly on the [PHE website](#). For further information on the surveillance schemes mentioned in this report, please see the [PHE website](#) and the [related links](#) at the end of this document.

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Summary

During week 02 (ending 14 January 2018), influenza activity continues to increase across several surveillance indicators although there are signs that some are stabilising. Influenza A and B are co-circulating, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) has reached peak activity and continues to decrease. The Department of Health has issued an [alert](#) on the prescription of antiviral medicines by GPs.

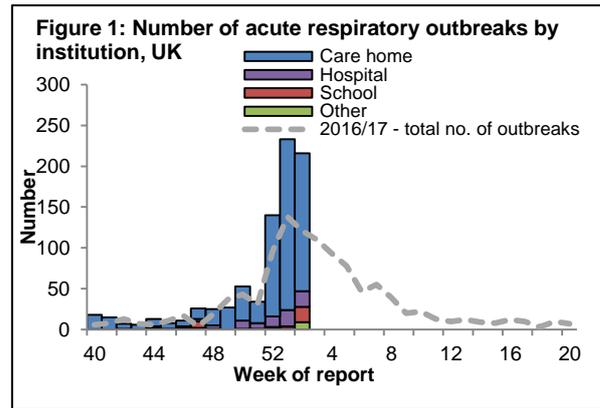
- [Community influenza surveillance](#)
 - Two hundred and sixteen new acute respiratory outbreaks have been reported in the past 7 days. One hundred and sixty-nine outbreaks were from care homes, where 26 tested positive for influenza A(unknown subtype), seven were positive for influenza A(H3), 39 were positive for influenza B and one was positive for a mixed infection of influenza A(unknown subtype) and B. Nineteen outbreaks were from hospitals where 12 tested positive for influenza A(unknown subtype) and seven for influenza B. Nineteen outbreaks were from schools with no test results available. The remaining nine outbreaks were reported from the Other settings category, where five tested positive for influenza A(unknown subtype).
- [Overall weekly influenza GP consultation rates across the UK](#)
 - In week 02, the overall weekly influenza-like illness (ILI) GP consultation rate was 53.1 per 100,000 in England, compared to 37.3 per 100,000 in week 01. This is above the medium intensity threshold of 24.2 per 100,000 for this season. In the devolved administrations, ILI rates increased further with all countries being above their respective baseline thresholds.
 - Through the Syndromic Surveillance systems, GP consultations for influenza-like illnesses increased further with the highest rates in the 45-64 years age group. There were also further increases in influenza-like illness indicators in emergency department attendances and NHS 111 cold/flu calls.
- [Influenza-confirmed hospitalisations](#)
 - In week 02, there were 198 new admissions to ICU/HDU with confirmed influenza (11 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 20 influenza A(H3N2), 62 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 105 influenza B) reported across the UK (111/144 Trusts in England) through the USISS mandatory ICU scheme with a rate of 0.47 per 100,000 for England, compared to 0.51 in the previous week. This is above the baseline threshold of 0.05 per 100,000 for the 2017/18 season.
 - In week 02, there were 598 hospitalised confirmed influenza cases (26 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 48 influenza A(H3N2), 158 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 366 influenza B) reported through the USISS sentinel hospital network (all levels of care) (18 NHS Trusts across England), with a rate of 8.21 per 100,000 compared to 7.39 per 100,000 in the previous week. This is above the baseline threshold of 0.56 per 100,000 for the 2017/18 season.
 - There was one new influenza admission (one influenza B) reported from the six Severe Respiratory Failure centres in the UK in week 02.
- [All-cause mortality data](#)
 - In week 02 2018, statistically significant excess all-cause mortality by week of death was seen through the EuroMOMO algorithm in the 65+ year olds in England. In the devolved administrations, statistically significant excess all-cause mortality was observed in Scotland and in Northern Ireland in week 02 2018 but not in Wales.
- [Microbiological surveillance](#)
 - One hundred and ten samples tested positive for influenza (two influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 35 influenza A(H3), 11 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 62 influenza B) through the UK GP sentinel schemes, with an overall positivity of 46.2% compared to 50.7% in week 01.
 - One thousand and fifty-nine positive detections were recorded through the DataMart scheme (291 influenza A(H3), 104 influenza A(unknown subtype), 34 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 630 influenza B) with a positivity of 27.3% in week 02 compared to 28.7% in week 01, which is above the baseline threshold of 8.6%. RSV activity continued to decrease at 4.2% in week 02.
- [Vaccination](#)
 - Up to week 02 2018, in 94.9% of GP practices reporting weekly to Immform, the provisional proportion of people in England who had received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was: 47.5% in under 65 years in a clinical risk group, 46.0% in pregnant women and 71.7% in 65+ year olds. In 94.8% of GP practices reporting weekly to Immform, the provisional proportion of children in England who had received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was: 41.4% in 2 year olds and 42.7% in 3 year olds.
 - Provisional data from the second monthly collection of influenza vaccine uptake by frontline healthcare workers show 59.3% were vaccinated by 30 November 2017, compared to 55.6% vaccinated in the previous season by 30 November 2016.
 - Provisional data from the second monthly collection of influenza vaccine uptake for children of school years Reception, 1, 2, 3 and 4 age show the provisional proportion of children in England who received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine via school, pharmacy or GP practice by 30 November 2017 in targeted groups was as follows: 50.0% in children of school year Reception age (4-5 years); 48.9% in children of school Year 1 age (5-6 years); 48.3% in children of school Year 2 age (6-7 years); 45.7% in children of school Year 3 age (7-8 years) and 44.4% in children of school Year 4 age (8-9 years).
 - Provisional data from the second monthly collection of influenza vaccine uptake in GP patients up to 30 November is available. The report provides uptake at national, Local Team (LT), Area Team (AT), Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and at Local Authority (LA) levels.
- [International situation](#)
 - Globally, influenza activity increased in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere while in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere decreased at inter-seasonal levels. Worldwide, influenza A(H3N2) and B viruses accounted for the majority of influenza detections.

Two hundred and sixteen new acute respiratory outbreaks were reported in the past 7 days.

- Acute respiratory disease outbreaks

- Two hundred and sixteen new acute respiratory outbreaks have been reported in the past 7 days compared to 233 in the previous week. One hundred and sixty-nine outbreaks were from care homes, where 26 tested positive for influenza A(unknown subtype), seven were positive for influenza A(H3), 39 were positive for influenza B, one was positive for a mixed infection of influenza A(unknown subtype) and B, Three were positive for rhinovirus and another for RSV. Nineteen outbreaks were from hospitals where 12 tested positive for influenza A(unknown subtype) and seven for influenza B. Nineteen outbreaks were from schools with no test results available. The remaining nine outbreaks were reported from the Other settings category, where five tested positive for influenza A(unknown subtype) and one for legionella.

-Outbreaks should be recorded on HPZone and reported to the local Health Protection Teams and respscidsc@phe.gov.uk



- Medical Officers of Schools Association (MOSA) & PHE surveillance scheme

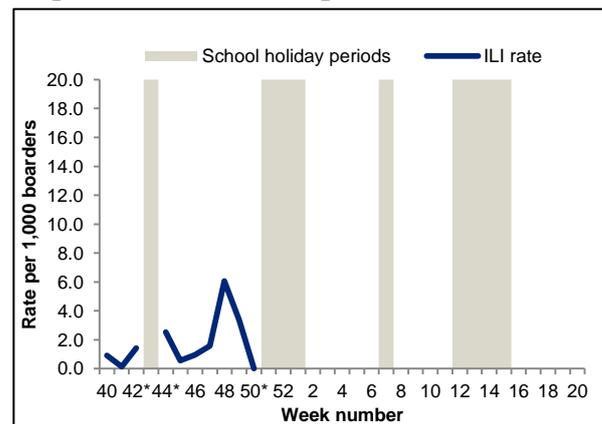
- Boarding schools in England within the MOSA network are recruited each season to report various respiratory related illnesses including influenza like illnesses (ILI). For the 2017/18 season, 21 MOSA schools have agreed to participate in the scheme, including a total of 7,575 boarders.

- The overall ILI rate (all boarders) for week 50 was 0.0 per 1,000 boarders compared to 3.4 per 1,000 boarders in the previous week.

-Since week 40, 12 outbreaks have been reported from three MOSA schools, with a total of 95 ILI cases identified. Out of the 12 outbreaks, one tested positive for influenza B and another was negative for influenza.

- If you are a MOSA school and would like to participate in this scheme, please email mosa@phe.gov.uk for more information.

Figure 2: MOSA ILI rates, England



*represents weeks where not all schools will be reporting due to varying school holiday periods.

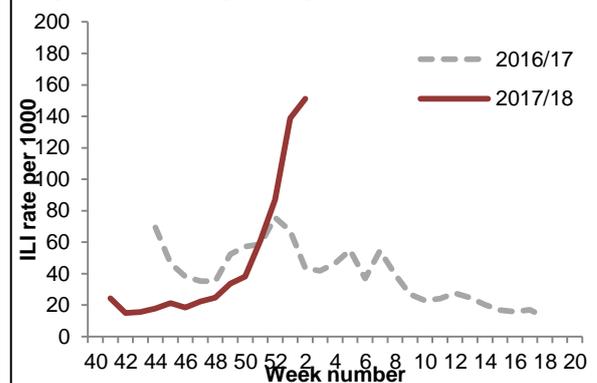
- FluSurvey

- Internet-based surveillance of influenza-like illness in the general population is undertaken through the FluSurvey. A project run jointly by PHE and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

- The overall ILI rate (all age groups) for week 02 was 151.2 per 1,000 (153/1,872 people reported at least 1 ILI) (Figure 3) compared to 138.8 per 1,000 in week 01.

- If you would like to become a participant of the FluSurvey project please do so by visiting the <https://flusurvey.org.uk/en/accounts/register/> website for more information.

Figure 3: Flusurvey weekly overall ILI rate. UK



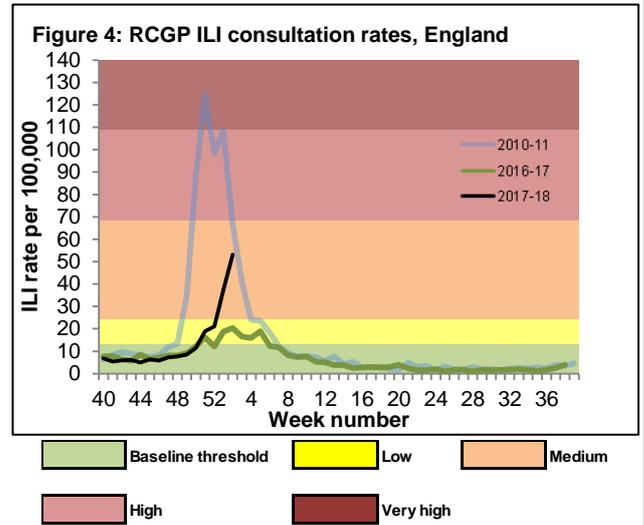
In week 02, the overall weekly influenza-like illness (ILI) GP consultation rate has increased further and continues to be above the baseline threshold in England. In the devolved administrations, ILI rates increased further with all countries being above their respective baseline thresholds.

- GP ILI consultations in the UK

RCGP (England)

- The weekly ILI consultation rate through the RCGP surveillance is at 53.1 per 100,000 in week 02 compared to 37.3 per 100,000 in week 01. This is above the baseline threshold (13.1 per 100,000) and above the medium activity threshold (Figure 4*). By age group, the highest rates were seen in 45-64 year olds (74.4 per 100,000) and 65-74 year olds (58.4 per 100,000).

*The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) has been adopted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to calculate thresholds for GP ILI consultations for the start of influenza activity (based on 10 seasons excluding 2009/10) in a standardised approach across Europe. For MEM intensity threshold values, please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sources-of-uk-flu-data-influenza-surveillance-in-the-uk#clinical-surveillance-through-primary-care>



UK

- In week 02, overall weekly ILI consultation rates across the countries of the UK have increased further and were above their respective medium activity thresholds in all countries, except in Wales which is now above its high activity threshold (Table 1).

- By age group, the highest rates were seen in the 45-64 year olds in Northern Ireland and Wales (89.9 per 100,000 and 98.9 per 100,000 respectively) and in the 75+ year olds in Scotland (219.8 per 100,000).

Table 1: GP ILI consultations in the UK for all ages with MEM thresholds applied*

GP ILI consultation rates (all ages)	Week number																
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1	2	3	4
England (RCGP)	6.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.0	6.4	5.9	7.3	7.6	8.5	11.4	18.9	21.0	37.3	53.1		
Wales	5.7	6.5	6.6	5.4	5.0	5.4	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.4	8.7	13.2	16.7	36.4	64.9		
Scotland	10.0	15.3	8.3	10.8	12.4	11.7	10.3	9.1	9.4	18.4	32.5	40.3	44.9	107.2	114.0		
Northern Ireland	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.5	5.3	4.0	8.2	10.1	20.7	22.7	52.6	65.2		

*The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) has been adopted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to calculate thresholds for GP ILI consultations for the start of influenza activity (based on 10 seasons excluding 2009/10), in a standardised approach across Europe. For MEM threshold values for each country, please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sources-of-uk-flu-data-influenza-surveillance-in-the-uk#clinical-surveillance-through-primary-care>

GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance System (England)

-The weekly ILI consultation rate through the GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance system is at 42.5 per 100,000 in week 02(Figure 5).

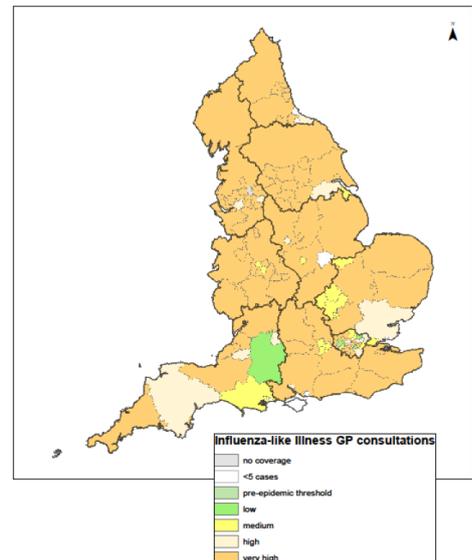
During week 02, GP consultations for influenza-like illnesses increased further with the highest rates in the 45-64 years age group. There were also further increases in influenza-like illness indicators in emergency department attendances and NHS 111 cold/flu calls.

Figure 5 represents a map of GP ILI consultation rates in week 02 across England by upper tier Local Authorities (utLA), with influenza-like illness surveillance MEM thresholds applied.

ILI consultation rates presented for each utLA on the map should be interpreted in context of regional and national ILI activity; as MEM thresholds are calculated (based on previous influenza seasons from 2012/13 onwards) separately for each of the nine PHE centres and utLA rates are then compared to Centre-level thresholds only, therefore utLAs with higher background rates than the Centre may appear to have higher ILI activity.

-For further information, please see the syndromic surveillance [webpage](#).

Figure 5: Map of GP ILI consultation rates in week 02



In week 02, there were 198 new admissions to ICU/HDU with confirmed influenza (11 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 20 influenza A(H3N2), 62 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 105 influenza B) reported through the USISS mandatory ICU/HDU surveillance scheme across the UK (111 Trusts in England). There were 598 hospitalised confirmed influenza cases (26 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 48 influenza A(H3N2), 158 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 366 influenza B) reported through the USISS sentinel hospital network across England (18 Trusts).

- Number of new admissions and fatal confirmed influenza cases in ICU/HDU (USISS mandatory ICU scheme), UK (week 02)

- In week 02, there were 198 new admissions to ICU/HDU with confirmed influenza (11 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 20 influenza A(H3N2), 62 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 105 influenza B) reported across the UK (111/144 Trusts in England) through the USISS mandatory ICU scheme, with a rate of 0.47 per 100,000 compared to 0.51 per 100,000 in the previous week for England data (Figures 6 and 7), this is above the high impact threshold of 0.31 per 100,000. A total of 17 deaths were reported to have occurred in week 02 in the UK.

A total of 952 new ICU admissions (66 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 133 influenza A(H3N2), 330 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 423 influenza B) and 120 confirmed deaths have been reported in the UK since week 40 2017.

Figure 6: Weekly ICU/HDU influenza admission rate per 100,000 trust catchment population, England, since week 40 2017

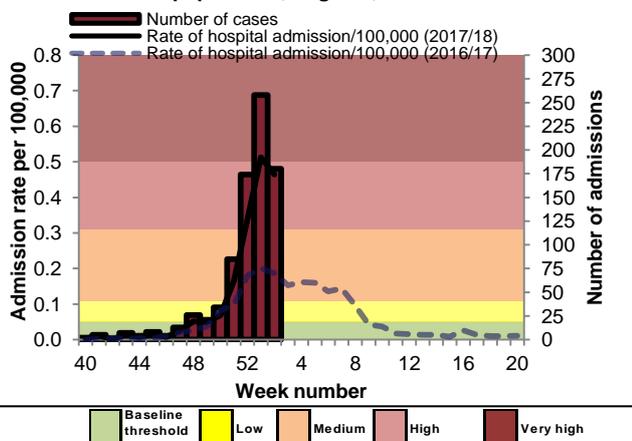
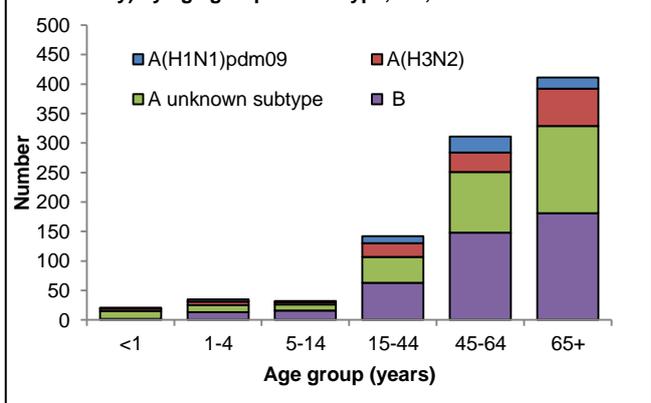


Figure 7: Cumulative ICU influenza admissions (USISS mandatory) by age group and flu type, UK, since week 40 2017



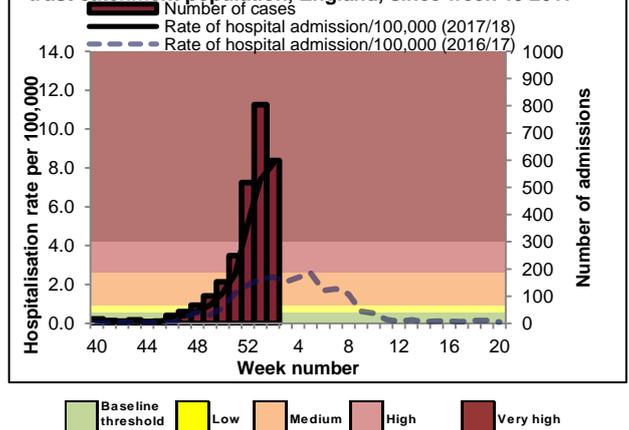
*The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) has been adopted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to calculate thresholds for ICU/HDU admission rates for the start of influenza activity (based on 6 seasons) in a standardised approach across Europe. For MEM threshold values, please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sources-of-uk-flu-data-influenza-surveillance-in-the-uk#disease-severity-and-mortality-data>

- USISS sentinel weekly hospitalised confirmed influenza cases, England (week 02)

- In week 02, there were 598 hospitalised confirmed influenza cases (26 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 48 influenza A(H3N2), 158 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 366 influenza B) reported through the USISS sentinel hospital network from 18 NHS Trusts across England (Figure 8), a provisional rate of 8.21 per 100,000 in England compared to 7.39 per 100,000 in the previous week and above the very high impact threshold of 4.20 per 100,000.

- A total of 2,622 hospitalised confirmed influenza admissions (225 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 485 influenza A(H3N2), 646 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 1,266 influenza B) have been reported since week 40 2017 via the sentinel scheme.

Figure 8: Weekly hospitalised influenza case rate per 100,000 trust catchment population, England, since week 40 2017



*The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) has been adopted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to calculate thresholds for hospital admission rates for the start of influenza activity (based on 6 seasons) in a standardised approach across Europe. For MEM threshold values, please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sources-of-uk-flu-data-influenza-surveillance-in-the-uk#disease-severity-and-mortality-data>

- USISS Severe Respiratory Failure Centre confirmed influenza admissions, UK (week 02)

- In week 02, there was one new influenza admission (one influenza B) reported from the six Severe Respiratory Failure (SRF) centres in the UK. Since week 40, a total of 16 laboratory confirmed influenza admissions (three influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, one influenza A(H3N2), four influenza A(unknown subtype) and eight influenza B) were reported from the SRFs for the season to date.

In week 02 2018, statistically significant excess all-cause mortality by week of death was observed through the EuroMOMO algorithm in the 65+ year olds in England. In the devolved administrations, statistically significant excess all-cause mortality was observed in Scotland and in Northern Ireland in week 02 2018 but not in Wales.

- All-cause death registrations, England and Wales

- In week 01 2018, an estimated 12,723 all-cause deaths were registered in England and Wales (source: [Office for National Statistics](#)). This is an increase compared to the 8,487 estimated death registrations in week 52 2017.

- Excess all-cause mortality by age group, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

- In week 02 2018 in England, no statistically significant excess mortality by week of death above the upper 2 z-score threshold was seen overall or subnationally, however by age group statistically significant excess mortality was seen in the 65+ year olds (this excess has been seen from week 50 to week 02), after correcting ONS disaggregate data for reporting delay with the standardised EuroMOMO algorithm (Figure 9). This data is provisional due to the time delay in registration; numbers may vary from week to week.

- In the devolved administrations, statistically significant excess all-cause mortality was observed in Scotland and in Northern Ireland in week 02 2018 but not in Wales (Table 2).

Table 2: Excess mortality by UK country, for all ages*

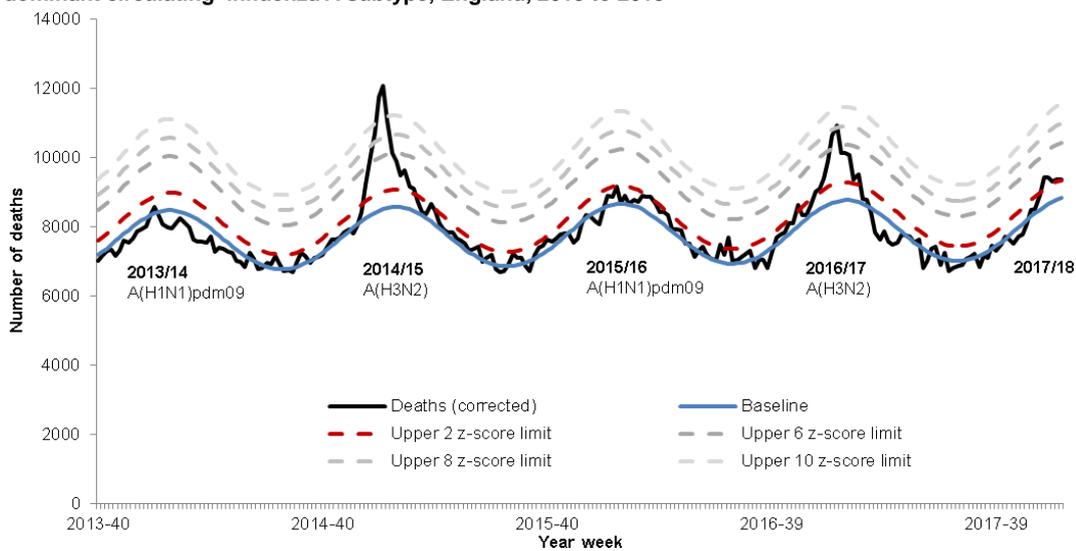
Country	Excess detected in week 02 2018?	Weeks with excess in 2017/18
England	×	50
Wales	×	NA
Scotland	✓	41,49-02
Northern Ireland	✓	47,49-02

* Excess mortality is calculated as the observed minus the expected number of deaths in weeks above threshold

NB. Separate total and age-specific models are run for England which may lead to discrepancies between Tables 1 + 2

* NA refers to no excess seen

Figure 9: Weekly observed and expected number of all-cause deaths in 65+ year olds, with the dominant circulating influenza A subtype, England, 2013 to 2018

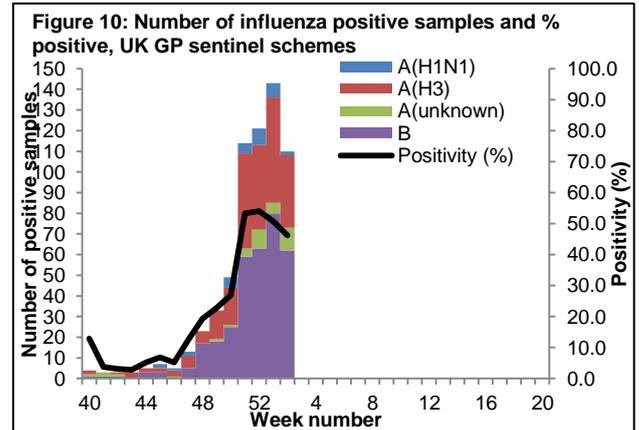


In week 02 2018, 110 samples tested positive for influenza (two influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 35 influenza A(H3), 11 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 62 influenza B) through the UK GP sentinel schemes, with an overall positivity of 46.2% compared to 50.7% in week 01. One thousand and fifty-nine positive detections were recorded through the DataMart scheme (291 influenza A(H3), 104 influenza A(unknown subtype), 34 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 630 influenza B) with a positivity of 27.3% in week 02 compared to 28.7% in week 01, which is above the baseline threshold of 8.6%. RSV activity continued to decrease at 4.2% in week 02.

- Sentinel swabbing schemes in England (RCGP) and the Devolved Administrations

-In week 02, 110 samples tested positive for influenza (two influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 35 influenza A(H3), 11 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 62 influenza B) through the UK GP sentinel schemes, with an overall positivity of 46.2% compared to 50.7% in week 01 through the UK GP sentinel swabbing schemes (Figure 10).

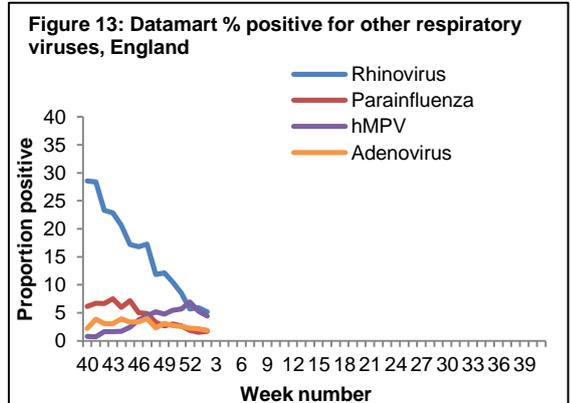
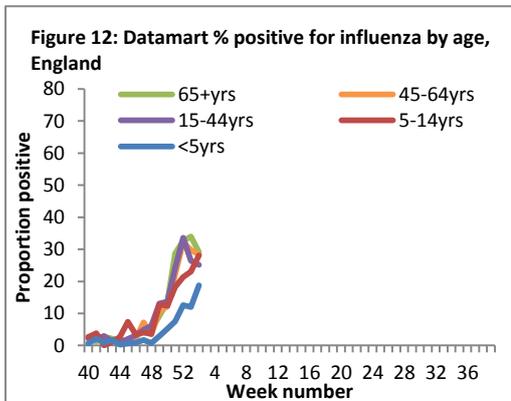
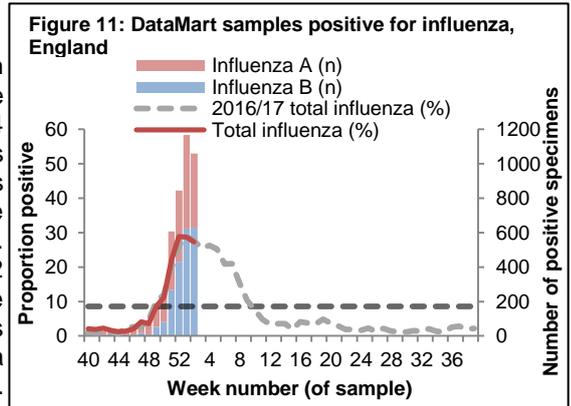
Since week 40, a total of 636 samples (230 influenza A(H3), 36 influenza (unknown subtype), 32 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 338 influenza B) tested positive for influenza through this scheme.



NB. Positivity (%) omitted when fewer than 10 specimens were tested

- Respiratory DataMart System (England)

In week 02 2018, out of the 3,886 respiratory specimens reported through the Respiratory DataMart System, 1,059 samples (27.3%) were positive for influenza (291 influenza A(H3), 104 influenza A(unknown subtype), 34 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 630 influenza B) (Figure 11), which is above the MEM baseline threshold for this season of 8.6%. This compares to 28.7% in week 01. The highest positivity for influenza by age group was seen in the 65+ year olds at 29.2% in week 02 (Figure 12). The overall positivity for RSV continued to decrease at 4.2% in week 02 compared to 6.8% in week 01. The highest positivity for RSV by age group was seen in the <5 year olds at 17.6% in week 02. Rhinovirus positivity remained low at 5.2% in week 02. Adenovirus and parainfluenza positivity remained low at 1.9% and 1.7% respectively in week 02. Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) positivity decreased slightly in week 02, at 4.4% (Figure 13).



*The Moving Epidemic Method has been adopted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to calculate thresholds for GP ILI consultations for the start of influenza activity in a standardised approach across Europe. The threshold to indicate a likelihood of influenza community circulation for Datamart % positive as calculated through the Moving Epidemic Method is 8.6% in 2017/18.

- Virus characterisation

PHE characterises the properties of influenza viruses through one or more tests, including [genome sequencing](#) (genetic analysis) and [haemagglutination inhibition \(HI\)](#) assays (antigenic analysis). These data are used to compare how similar the currently circulating influenza viruses are to the strains included in seasonal influenza vaccines, and to monitor for changes in circulating influenza viruses. The interpretation of genetic and antigenic data sources is complex due to a number of factors, for example, not all viruses can be cultivated in sufficient quantity for antigenic characterisation, so that viruses with sequence information may not be able to be antigenically characterised as well. Occasionally, this can lead to a biased view of the properties of circulating viruses, as the viruses which can be recovered and analysed antigenically, may not be fully representative of majority variants, and genetic characterisation data does not always predict the antigenic characterisation

The PHE Respiratory Virus Unit (RVU) has characterised 286 influenza viruses detected since week 37 (Table 3). Ninety-nine influenza B viruses have been analysed; 95 were characterised as belonging to the B/Yamagata/16/88-lineage and 4 belonging to the B/Victoria/2/1987-lineage. All characterised B/Yamagata/16/88-lineage viruses to date are antigenically similar to B/Phuket/3073/2013, the influenza B/Yamagata-lineage component of the 2017/18 Northern Hemisphere quadrivalent vaccine. Three of the B/Victoria/2/87-lineage viruses are antigenically similar to B/Brisbane/60/2008, the influenza B/Victoria-lineage component of 2017/18 Northern Hemisphere trivalent and quadrivalent vaccines. A single influenza B virus has been characterised where sequencing of the haemagglutinin (HA) gene shows this virus belongs within genetic clade 1A of the B/Victoria lineage, in a subgroup characterised by deletion of two amino acids in the HA. These double deletion subgroup viruses are antigenically distinct from the 2017/18 N.hemisphere B/Victoria lineage vaccine component, with similar viruses having been identified in a minority of influenza B/Victoria lineage viruses in the 2016/17 season in the US and Norway, and since detected in low proportions in other countries, including in Europe.

Genetic characterisation of 111 A(H3N2) influenza viruses detected since late summer, showed that the majority belong to genetic subclade 3C.2a, with 55 belonging to a cluster within this genetic subclade designated as 3C.2a1. One virus belonging to the genetic subclade 3C.3a was detected. The Northern Hemisphere 2017/18 influenza A(H3N2) vaccine strain A/HongKong/4801/2014 belongs in genetic subclade 3C.2a.

The A(H1N1)pdm09 influenza viruses that have been genetically characterised all belong in the genetic subgroup 6B.1, which was the predominant genetic subgroup in the 2016/17 season and to date during the current season. The 45 viruses antigenically analysed are similar to the A/Michigan/45/2015 Northern Hemisphere 2017/18 (H1N1)pdm09 vaccine strain.

Table 3: Viruses characterised by PHE Reference Laboratory, 2017/18

Virus	No. viruses characterised			
	Genetic and antigenic	Genetic only	Antigenic only	Total
A(H1N1)pdm09	13	22	15	50
A(H3N2)	0	63	0	63
B/Yamagata-lineage	10	48	5	63
B/Victoria-lineage	4	0	0	4

- Antiviral susceptibility

Influenza positive samples are screened for mutations in the virus neuraminidase gene known to confer oseltamivir and/or zanamivir resistance. Additionally, testing of influenza A (H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2), and influenza B virus isolates for neuraminidase inhibitor susceptibility (oseltamivir and zanamivir) is performed at PHE-RVU using a functional assay. The data summarized below combine the results of both testing methods. The samples tested are routinely obtained for surveillance purposes, but diagnostic testing of patients suspected to be infected with neuraminidase inhibitor-resistant virus is also performed.

During the current 2017/18 season so far, 43 influenza A(H3N2) have been tested for oseltamivir susceptibility; 40 are susceptible. Two viruses have a deletion in the neuraminidase gene, at amino acids 245 to 248. This deletion reduces susceptibility to oseltamivir, but is not likely to reduce zanamivir susceptibility. One of these two oseltamivir resistant viruses has a E119V amino acid substitution in addition, also affecting oseltamivir susceptibility but not zanamivir. A third virus has a R292K amino acid change, which causes resistance to oseltamivir and reduced susceptibility to zanamivir. Of 33 A(H3N2) viruses with zanamivir susceptibility testing data, 32 are susceptible and one (R292K mutant) has reduced susceptibility. One hundred and five influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus have been tested for oseltamivir susceptibility and all but one were fully susceptible. The A(H1N1)pdm09 oseltamivir resistant virus has the H275Y amino acid substitution, which emerged in a child following oseltamivir treatment. This virus remains susceptible to zanamivir. Twenty-seven of the 105 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus were also tested for zanamivir susceptibility and were all fully susceptible. Thirty-one influenza B viruses have been tested for both oseltamivir and were all fully susceptible. Twenty-seven out of the 31 influenza B viruses have also been tested for zanamivir susceptibility and were all fully susceptible.

- Antimicrobial susceptibility

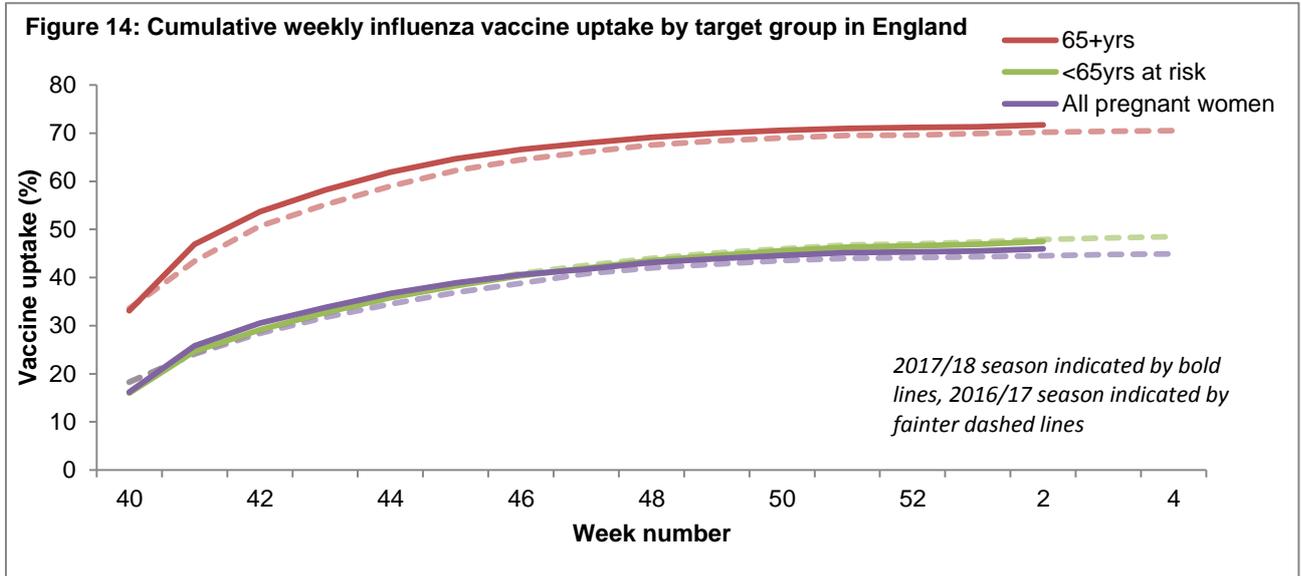
-Table 4 shows in the 12 weeks up to 14 January 2018, the proportion of all lower respiratory tract isolates of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, MRSA and MSSA tested and susceptible to antibiotics. These organisms are the key causes of community acquired pneumonia (CAP) and the choice of antibiotics reflects the British Thoracic Society empirical guidelines for management of CAP in adults.

Table 4: Antimicrobial susceptibility surveillance in lower respiratory tract isolates, 12 weeks up to 14 January 2018, E&W

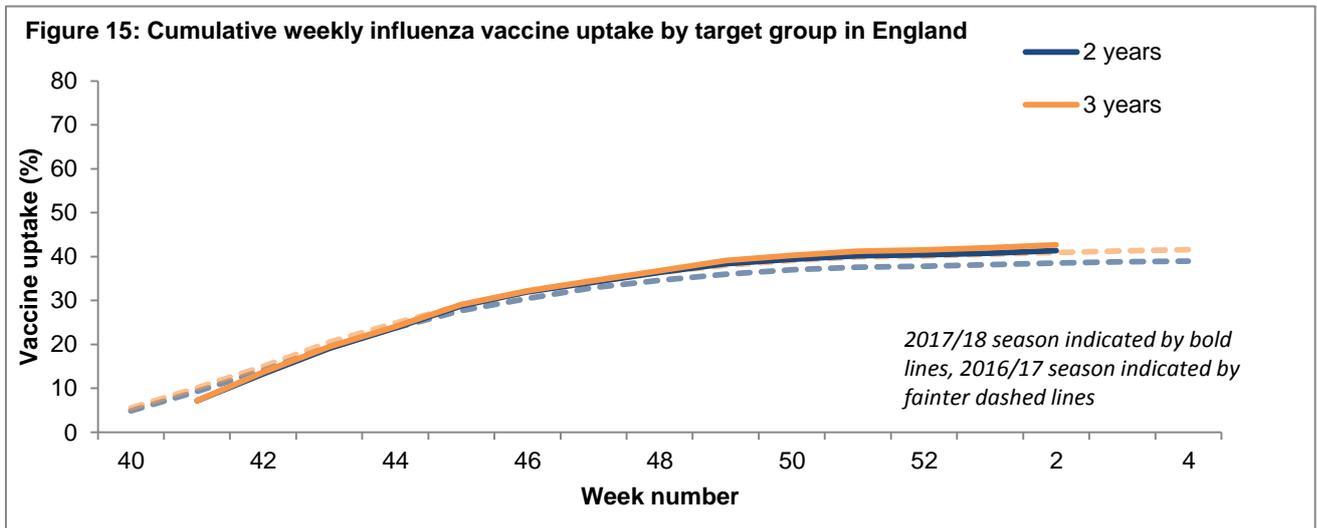
Organism	Antibiotic	Specimens tested (N)	Specimens susceptible (%)
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	Penicillin	4206	90
	Macrolides	4623	83
	Tetracycline	4534	86
<i>H. influenzae</i>	Amoxicillin/ampicillin	16303	68
	Co-amoxiclav	17269	85
	Macrolides	7332	3
	Tetracycline	17425	98
<i>S. aureus</i>	Methicillin	6901	92
	Macrolides	7553	67
MRSA	Clindamycin	391	46
	Tetracycline	516	82
MSSA	Clindamycin	4070	77
	Tetracycline	5852	93

*Macrolides = erythromycin, azithromycin and clarithromycin

- Up to week 02 2018 in 94.9% of GP practices reporting weekly to Immform, the provisional proportion of people in England who had received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was as follows (Figure 14):
 - 47.5% in under 65 years in a clinical risk group
 - 46.0% in pregnant women
 - 71.7% in 65+ year olds



- In 2017/18, all two- and three-year-olds continue to be eligible for flu vaccination, through their GPs. Up to week 02 2018 in 94.8% of GP practices reporting weekly to Immform, the provisional proportion of children in England who had received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was as follows (Figure 15):
 - 41.4% in 2 year olds
 - 42.7% in 3 year olds



- Provisional data from the second monthly collection of influenza vaccine uptake by frontline healthcare workers show 59.3% were vaccinated by 30 November 2017 from 98.8% of all organisations, compared to 55.6% vaccinated in the previous season by 30 November 2016. The [report](#) provides uptake at national, NHS local team, “old” area teams and Trust-level.

- Provisional data from the second [monthly](#) collection of influenza vaccine uptake for children of school years Reception, 1,2, 3 and 4 age (from a sample of 100.0% of all Local Authorities in England) show the provisional proportion of children in England who received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine via school, pharmacy or GP practice by 30 November 2017 in targeted groups was as follows:
 - 50.0% in children school year Reception age (4-5 yrs)
 - 48.9% in children school year 1 age (5-6 yrs)
 - 48.3% in children school year 2 age (6-7 yrs)
 - 45.7% in children school year 3 age (7-8 yrs)
 - 44.4% in children school year 4 age (8-9 yrs)
- Provisional data from the second [monthly](#) collection of influenza vaccine uptake in GP patients up to 30 November 2017 show that in 96.9% of all GP practices in England responding to the main GP survey, the proportion of people in England who received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine was as follows:
 - 43.3% in under 65 year olds in a clinical risk group
 - 42.9% in pregnant women
 - 69.1% in 65+ year olds
- Provisional data from the second [monthly](#) collection of influenza vaccine uptake in GP patients up to 30 November 2017 show that in 96.6% of all GP practices in England responding to the child GP survey, the proportion of people in England who received the 2017/18 influenza vaccine was as follows:
 - 36.3% in 2 year olds
 - 36.9% in 3 year olds

International Situation

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Influenza activity increased in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere while in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere decreased at inter-seasonal levels. Worldwide, influenza A(H3N2) and B viruses accounted for the majority of influenza detections.

- [Europe](#) updated on 12 January 2018 (Joint ECDC-WHO Europe Influenza weekly update)

In week 01/2018, overall influenza activity was increasing in northern, southern and western Europe with influenza A and B co-circulating with different patterns of circulations observed across countries.

In week 01/2018, low intensity of influenza activity was reported by 28 of the 46 countries reporting on this indicator, medium intensity of influenza activity was reported by 15 countries, and 3 countries reported high intensity.

For week 01/2018, 803 (41.8%) of 1,919 sentinel specimens tested positive for influenza viruses. Of these, 28% were type A and 72% were type B. Out of 153 subtyped A viruses, 63% were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 37% A(H3N2). Of 136 B viruses ascribed to a lineage, 96% were B/Yamagata and 4% B/Victoria.

For week 01/2018, 522 laboratory-confirmed influenza-infected cases from intensive care units (ICU) were reported by the Czech Republic (n=2), Denmark (n=2), Finland (n=1), France (n=236), Ireland (n=5), Spain (n=29), Sweden (n=7), and the United Kingdom (n=240) and 359 cases were reported from other wards by the Czech Republic (n=3), Denmark (n=57), Ireland (n=164), Romania (n=1) and Spain (n=134).

Since week 40/2017, 10 countries have reported 1,770 laboratory-confirmed hospitalized influenza cases in ICU or other wards. Of 1,770 cases in ICU, 1,136 (64%) were infected with type A viruses (234 A(H1N1)pdm09, 137 A(H3N2), 765 A un-subtyped) and 634 (36%) with type B viruses. A higher proportion of patients with influenza type B virus infection was observed in other wards: of 1,486 patients, 558 (38%) were infected with influenza type A (46 A(H1N1)pdm09, 96 A(H3N2), 416 A un-subtyped) and 928 (62%) with influenza B viruses.

In week 01/2018, 10,615 specimens from non-sentinel sources (such as hospitals, schools, primary care facilities not involved in sentinel surveillance, nursing homes and other institutions) tested positive for influenza viruses. Of these, 44% were type A and 56% type B viruses; the first time this season that in a week more type B viruses than type A viruses were detected in non-sentinel specimens. The majority of viruses from non-sentinel specimens were not subtyped or assigned to a lineage.

For week 01/2017, data from 16 countries or regions reporting to the [EuroMOMO](#) project were received and included in the pooled analyses of all-cause excess mortality. Over the past weeks, there has been increased mortality among the elderly, notably in the southwest (Portugal and Spain) and the United Kingdom (Scotland).

An [early risk assessment](#) based on data from EU/EEA countries was published by ECDC on 20 December 2017. First detections indicated circulation of A(H3N2) and B/Yamagata viruses in the highest proportions. As the A(H3N2) subtype dominated last season, a high proportion of the population should be protected.

- [United States of America](#) updated on 12 January 2018 (Centre for Disease Control report)

During week 01, influenza activity increased in the United States.

The most frequently identified influenza virus subtype reported by public health laboratories during week 1 was influenza A(H3). The percentage of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza in clinical laboratories remained elevated.

A cumulative rate of 22.7 laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations per 100,000 population was reported.

The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 5.8%, which is above the national baseline of 2.2%.

Seven influenza-associated pediatric deaths (two influenza A(unknown subtype), one influenza A(H3) and one influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and three influenza B) were reported to CDC during week 01.

- [Canada](#) updated on 05 January 2018 (Public Health Agency report)

Overall, influenza activity is high and continues to increase across Canada. Most indicators of influenza activity increased in week 01, and are in the higher range of expected levels for this time of year.

The majority of influenza detections continue to be A(H3N2), although the proportion of detections that are influenza B has been increasing steadily.

In week 01, 4.7% of visits to healthcare professionals were due to influenza-like illness; an increase compared to the previous week, and above the 5-year average.

In week 01, 128 influenza-associated hospitalizations were reported by participating provinces and territories.

To date this season, 1,850 influenza-associated hospitalizations have been reported, 83% of which were associated with influenza A, and 1,254 cases (68%) were in adults 65 years of age or older. To date, 162 ICU admissions and 54 deaths have been reported.

- [Global influenza update](#) updated on 08 January 2018 (WHO website)

Influenza activity continued to increase in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere while in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere activity was at inter-seasonal levels. Worldwide, influenza A(H3N2) and B viruses accounted for the majority of influenza detections although influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses were predominant in some countries.

In North America, overall influenza activity continued to increase in the region, with detections of predominantly influenza A(H3N2) viruses.

In Europe, influenza activity increased above baseline levels in most countries in Northern and Southwestern Europe with sharp increases in respiratory illness indicators in some countries. Activity remained low in countries in Eastern Europe. Influenza B virus detections remained frequent and the subtype of the influenza A viruses detected varied depending on the country and the surveillance system (outpatient or inpatient systems).

In Western Asia, increasing influenza activity was reported in Israel and Jordan with predominantly influenza B and A(H1N1)pdm09 virus detections, respectively.

In Central Asia, low to no influenza activity was reported. In East Asia, influenza activity continued to increase in recent weeks. In both Northern and Southern China, ILI and influenza activity continued to increase, with influenza B Yamagata-lineage viruses predominantly detected followed by influenza A(H3N2) viruses. Increasing detections of influenza B and A(H3N2) viruses were reported in the Republic of Korea.

In South East Asia, low levels of influenza activity were reported. In Southern Asia, increased influenza activity was reported in Iran with detection of all seasonal subtypes.

In Northern Africa, influenza activity was predominantly due to influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus detections. Activity increased in Egypt and Morocco; and Tunisia reported sharp increases in activity.

In Western Africa, influenza activity continued at lower levels compared to previous weeks with detections of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses predominantly reported. In Eastern Africa, sporadic influenza detections were reported in Madagascar, Mozambique, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In the Caribbean, Central American countries and in the tropical countries of South America, low to no influenza activity was reported.

In the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere, influenza activity decreased overall to inter-seasonal levels.

The WHO GISRS laboratories tested more than 179,990 specimens between 11 December 2017 to 24 December 2017. 40,431 were positive for influenza viruses, of which 26,351 (65.2%) were typed as influenza A and 14,080 (34.8%) as influenza B. Of the sub-typed influenza A viruses, 3,357 (30.7%) were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 7,582 (69.3%) were influenza A(H3N2). Of the characterized B viruses, 5,620 (86.3%) belonged to the B-Yamagata lineage and 891 (13.7%) to the B-Victoria lineage.

- [Avian Influenza](#) latest update on 27 December 2017 (WHO website)

Influenza A(H5) viruses

Since the last update on [30 October 2017](#), one new laboratory-confirmed human case of influenza A(H5N6) virus infection was reported to WHO from China.

Influenza A(H5) subtype viruses have the potential to cause disease in humans and thus far, no human cases, other than those with influenza A(H5N1) and A(H5N6) viruses, have been reported to WHO. According to reports received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), various influenza A(H5) subtypes continue to be detected in birds in Africa, Europe and Asia.

Influenza A(H7N9)

Since the last update on [30 October 2017](#), one new laboratory-confirmed human cases of influenza A(H7N9) virus infection was reported to WHO from China.

Since 2013, a total of 1,565 laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) viruses, including at least 612 deaths, have been reported to WHO.

Influenza A(H9N2)

Since the last update on [30 October 2017](#), one laboratory-confirmed human case of A(H9N2) was reported to WHO from China. Avian influenza A(H9N2) viruses are enzootic in poultry in China.

Influenza A(H1N1) variant viruses

Since the last update on [30 October 2017](#), one new laboratory-confirmed human infection with influenza A(H1N1)v viruses was detected in the state of Iowa in the United States (U.S).

Since 2005, 21 cases of A(H1N1)v influenza virus infections have been reported to the U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This is the first case reported in 2017.

Influenza A(H1N2) variant viruses

Since the last update on [30 October 2017](#), one new laboratory-confirmed human infection with influenza A(H1N2)v viruses was detected in the state of Colorado in the United States (U.S).

Since 2005, 13 cases of A(H1N2)v influenza virus infections have been reported to the U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and 4 of these occurred in 2017.

Influenza A(H3N2) variant viruses

Since [30 October 2017](#), two human infections with influenza A(H3N2)v viruses were detected in the U.S. in several states.

Since reporting of novel influenza A viruses became nationally notifiable in 2005, 433 human infections with influenza A(H3N2)v viruses have been reported to the U.S. CDC and 61 of these occurred in 2017.

- [Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus \(MERS-CoV\)](#) latest update on 17 January 2018

Up to 17 January 2018, a total of four cases of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus, MERS-CoV, (two imported and two linked cases) have been confirmed in the UK. On-going surveillance has identified 1,134 suspect cases in the UK that have been investigated for MERS-CoV and tested negative.

On [11 December 2017](#), the National IHR Focal Point of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) reported one additional case of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) infection.

Between [31 October and 8 December 2017](#), the National IHR Focal Point of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reported 18 additional cases of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) infection, including five deaths. Additionally, two deaths from a previously reported case were reported to WHO.

Globally, since September 2012, WHO has been notified of 2,121 laboratory-confirmed cases of infection with MERS-CoV, including at least 740 related deaths. Further information on management and guidance of possible cases is available [online](#). The latest ECDC MERS-CoV risk assessment can be found [here](#), where it is highlighted that risk of widespread transmission of MERS-CoV remains low.

Acknowledgements

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Related links

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Sources of flu data

- [Clinical surveillance through primary care in the UK](#)
- [Outbreak reporting](#)
- [FluSurvey](#)
- [MOSA](#)
- [Real time syndromic surveillance](#)
- MEM threshold [methodology paper](#) and [UK pilot paper](#)

Disease severity and mortality data

- [USISS](#) system
- [EuroMOMO](#) mortality project

Vaccination

- Seasonal influenza vaccine programme ([Department of Health Book](#))
- Childhood flu programme information for healthcare practitioners ([Public Health England](#))
- 2017/18 Northern Hemisphere seasonal influenza vaccine recommendations ([WHO](#))