



PHE Weekly National Influenza Report

Summary of UK surveillance of influenza and other seasonal respiratory illnesses

13 December 2018 – Week 50 report (up to week 49 data)

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.

| [Summary](#) | [Community surveillance](#) | [GP consultation rates](#) | [Hospitalisations](#) | [All-cause mortality](#) | [Microbiological surveillance](#) | [Vaccination](#) | [International](#) | [Acknowledgements](#) | [Related links](#) |

Summary – Week 49 (ending 09 December 2018)

- Influenza activity has started to increase, with sporadic cases of influenza detected in the community though all indicators remain **Below Baseline** threshold levels.
- The impact of flu on healthcare services is **Below Baseline** threshold levels for hospitalisations and ICU/HDU admissions.
- RSV activity has started to decrease. Early indications show influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 is the dominant subtype

Community

- Twenty-three new acute respiratory outbreaks have been reported in the past 7 days. Twenty outbreaks were reported from care homes where 2 tested positive for influenza A(not subtyped), 3 were positive for RSV, 1 was positive for human metapneumovirus, 1 was positive for rhinovirus and 1 mixed infection with rhinovirus and enterovirus. One outbreak was reported from a hospital with no test results available. Two outbreaks were reported from schools with no test results available

Primary Care

- The rate of influenza-like illness (ILI) was **Below Baseline** threshold levels. The overall weekly ILI GP consultation rate was 7.6 per 100,000 registered population in participating GP practices for England, this is an increase from 6.2 per 100,000 in week 48.
- In the devolved administrations, ILI rates were also **Below Baseline** threshold levels.

GP ILI
Consultations
England



Secondary Care

- Hospitalisation rate observed was **Below Baseline** threshold levels, with a rate of 0.54 per 100,000 trust catchment population for England (21 NHS Trusts), this is an increase from 0.41 per 100,000 in week 48.
- ICU/HDU admission rate observed was **Below Baseline** threshold levels, with a rate of 0.07 per 100,000 trust catchment population for England (137/143 NHS Trusts), this is an increase from 0.05 per 100,000 in week 48.
- There was 1 new influenza admission (1 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09) reported from the 6 Severe Respiratory Failure centres in the UK.

Hospitalisation



ICU/HDU



All-cause mortality

- In week 49 2018, no statistically significant excess all-cause mortality by week of death was seen overall and by age group in England. In the devolved administrations, no statistically significant excess all-cause mortality for all ages was observed in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Microbiological surveillance

- **Primary care:** 2 samples tested positive for influenza (1 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 1 influenza A(unknown subtype)) with a positivity of 4.2% through the UK GP sentinel schemes.
- **Secondary care:** Influenza percent positivity was 6.3%, **Below Baseline** threshold levels, an increase from 3.8% in week 48. One-hundred and two detections were recorded through the DataMart scheme (56 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 13 influenza A(H3), 31 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 2 influenza B). RSV positivity decreased to 17.0% with the highest positivity amongst the <5 year olds also decreasing to 41.5%.
- For further information and guidance on RSV see [NICE guidance](#)

Secondary
Care



Vaccination

- **Weekly uptake:** Up to week 49 2018, in 97.1% of GP practices the provisional proportion of people in England who had received the 2018/19 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was: 42.1% in under 65 years in a clinical risk group, 41.8% in pregnant women and 67.1% in 65+ year olds. In 97.3% of GP practices reporting for the childhood collection the provisional proportion vaccinated was: 39.1% in 2 year olds and 40.2% in 3 year olds.
- Provisional data from the first monthly collection of influenza vaccine uptake by frontline healthcare workers show 46.3% were vaccinated by 31 October 2018, compared to 46.0% vaccinated in the previous season by 31 October 2017.
- Provisional data from the first monthly collection of influenza vaccine uptake for children of school years reception to year 5 shows 20.5% in school year reception age, 20.7% in school year 1 age, 19.9% in school year 2 age, 19.7% in school year 3 age, 18.9% in school year 4 age and 18.2% in school year 5 age were vaccinated by 31 October 2018.

International situation

- In the temperate zone of the Northern hemisphere, influenza activity started to increase although overall influenza activity remained low. Increased influenza was reported in some countries of Southern and South-East Asia. In the temperate zones of the Southern hemisphere, influenza activity returned to inter-seasonal levels. Worldwide, seasonal influenza subtype A viruses accounted for the majority of detections

Key

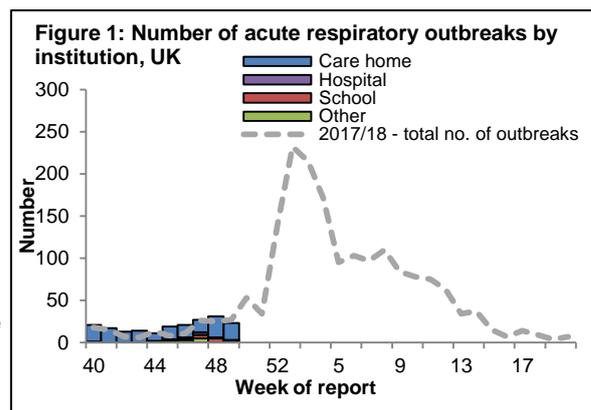
Arrows (vs previous week):	Colour (intensity according to MEM threshold):	
Increase	Below Baseline	High
Decrease	Low	Very High
Stable/No trend	Moderate	

Twenty-three new acute respiratory outbreaks were reported in the past 7 days.

- Acute respiratory disease outbreaks

- Twenty-three new acute respiratory outbreaks have been reported in the past 7 days. Twenty outbreaks were reported from care homes where 2 tested positive for influenza A(not subtyped), 3 were positive for RSV, 1 was positive for human metapneumovirus, 1 was positive for rhinovirus and 1 mixed infection with rhinovirus and enterovirus . One outbreak was reported from a hospital with no test results available. Two outbreaks were reported from schools with no test results available

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



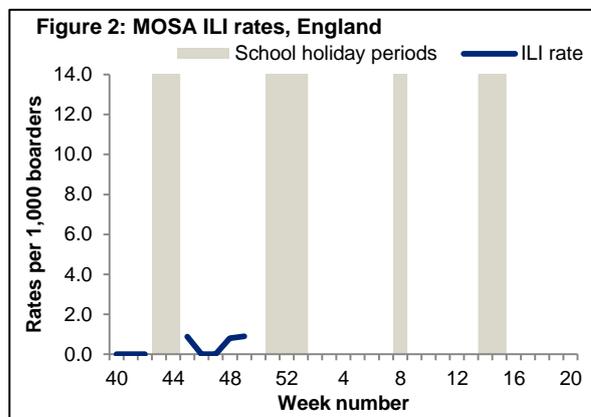
- Medical Officers of Schools Association (MOSA) & PHE surveillance scheme

- 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 2018/19 season, 21 MOSA schools have agreed to participate in the scheme, including a total of 6,530 boarders.

- The overall rate (all boarders) for week 49 was 0.9 per 1,000 boarders compared to 0.8 per 1,000 boarders in the previous week.

-Since week 40, there have been 5 outbreaks reported with 12 ILI cases identified. Of the 5 outbreaks, 1 outbreak has tested positive for influenza B.

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

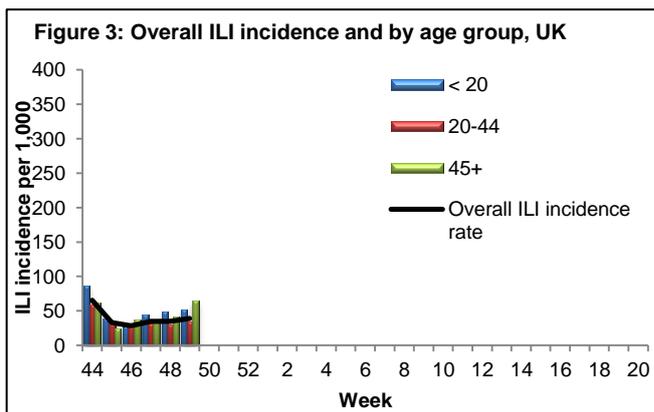


- FluSurvey

- Internet-based surveillance of influenza-like illness in the general population is undertaken through the FluSurvey. A project run by PHE to monitor ILI activity in the community.

- The overall ILI rate (all age groups) for week 49 was 39.1 per 1,000 (95/2432 people reported at least 1 ILI) (Figure 3) compared to 35.0 per 1,000 in the previous week, with the highest rate seen in the 45+ year olds (64.8 per 1,000).

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



In week 49, the overall weekly influenza-like illness (ILI) GP consultation rate remained low and below the baseline threshold in England. In the devolved administrations, ILI rates remain below baseline levels.

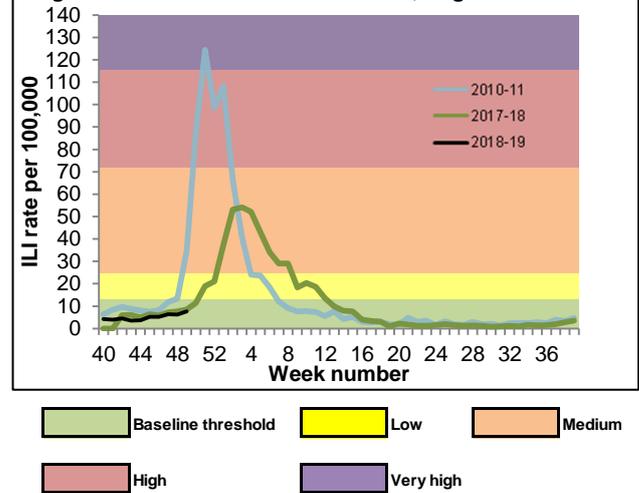
- GP ILI consultations in the UK

RCGP (England)

- The weekly ILI consultation rate through the RCGP surveillance was at 7.6 per 100,000 registered population in participating GP practices in week 49, this is an increase from 6.2 per 100,000 in week 48. This is below the baseline threshold (13.1 per 100,000) (Figure 4*). By age group, the highest rates were seen in 1-4 year olds (12.3 per 100,000) and 45-64 year olds (10.3 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>

Figure 4: RCGP ILI consultation rates, England



UK

- In week 49, overall weekly ILI consultation rates across the countries of the UK were all below their respective baseline thresholds (Table 1).
- By age group, the highest rates were seen in the 45-64 year olds in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales (5.9 per 100,000, 7.9 per 100,000 and 4.7 per 100,000 respectively).

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)	4.2	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.2	6.4	6.2	7.6							
Wales	7.0	3.6	4.2	6.6	6.3	6.4	4.5	4.7	6.5	3.2							
Scotland	7.1	5.1	3.6	4.5	2.9	7.3	4.2	5.2	5.9	4.1							
Northern Ireland	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.8	5.0	6.3	4.5	5.6	6.0							

*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 5.3 per 100,000 in week 49(Figure 5).

- During week 49, there was a decrease in bronchitis/bronchiolitis in GPOOH and a continued decrease in bronchiolitis in ED attendances, suggesting RSV activity has peaked in line with seasonal expectations. NHS 111 cough and difficulty breathing calls decreased; these decreases were particularly noted in children aged <5 years. GP consultation for asthma increased and other respiratory indicators, including ILI, remain at or below expected levels.

- Figure 5 represents a map of GP ILI consultation rates in week 49 across England by PHE centres, 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 48

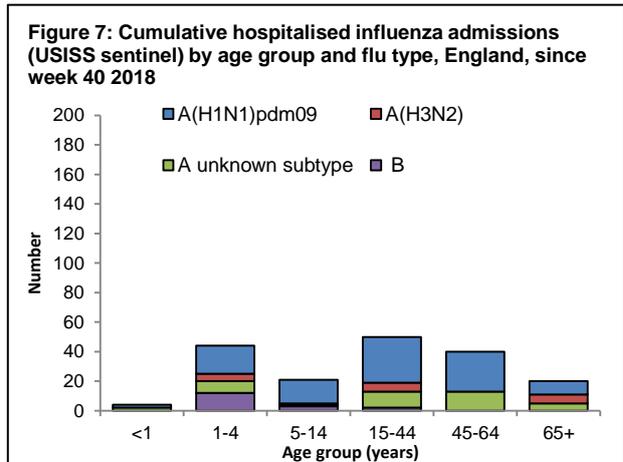
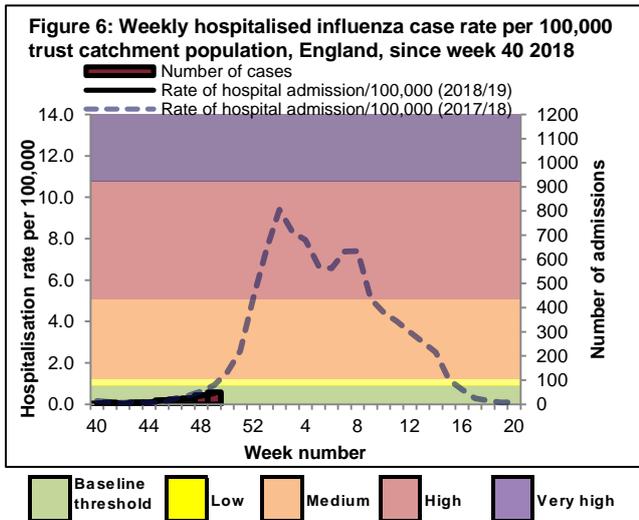


In week 49 2018, there were 50 hospitalised confirmed influenza cases (32 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 5 influenza A(H3N2) and 13 influenza A(unknown subtype)) reported through the USISS sentinel hospital network across England (21 NHS Trusts). There were 37 new admissions to ICU/HDU with confirmed influenza (15 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 1 influenza A(H3N2) and 21 influenza A(unknown subtype)) reported through the USISS mandatory ICU/HDU surveillance scheme across the UK (137/143 NHS Trusts in England).

- USISS sentinel weekly hospitalised confirmed influenza cases, England (week 49)

- In week 49, there were 50 hospitalised laboratory confirmed influenza cases (32 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 5 influenza A(H3N2) and 13 influenza A(unknown subtype)) reported from 21 NHS Trusts across England through the USISS sentinel hospital network, with a rate of 0.54 per 100,000 trust catchment population compared to 0.41 per 100,000 in the previous week (Figures 6 and 7). This is below the baseline impact threshold of 0.89 per 100,000.

- A total of 179 hospitalised confirmed influenza admissions (104 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 18 influenza A(H3N2), 40 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 17 influenza B) and have been reported in the UK since week 40 2018 via the sentinel scheme.

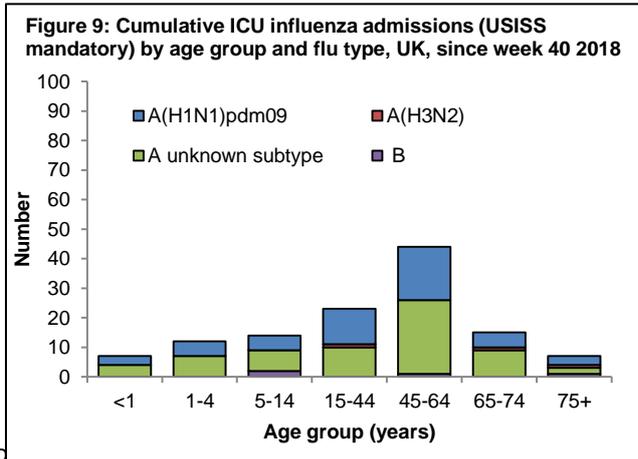
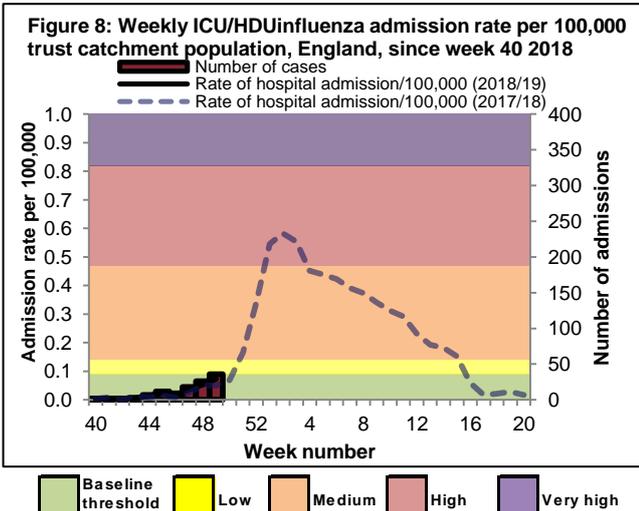


*The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) has been adopted by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to calculate thresholds for ICU/HDU admission rates for the start of influenza activity (based on 6 seasons) in a standardised approach across Europe. For MEM threshold values, please visit: 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

- Number of new admissions and fatal confirmed influenza cases in ICU/HDU (USISS mandatory ICU scheme), UK (week 49)

- In week 49, there were 37 new admissions to ICU/HDU with confirmed influenza (15 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 1 influenza A(H3N2) and 21 influenza A(unknown subtype)) reported across the UK (137/143 Trusts in England) through the USISS mandatory ICU scheme. The rate for England (n=36) was 0.07 per 100,000 trust catchment population compared to 0.05 per 100,000 in the previous week (Figures 8 and 9). This is below the baseline impact threshold of 0.09 per 100,000. Two influenza laboratory confirmed deaths were reported to have occurred in ICU in week 49 in the UK.

- A total of 122 new ICU/HDU admissions (51 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 3 influenza A(H3N2), 64 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 4 influenza B) and 6 confirmed deaths have been reported in the UK since week 40 2018.



*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 Severe Respiratory Failure Centre confirmed influenza admissions, UK (week 49)

- In week 49, there was 1 new admission for laboratory confirmed influenza (1 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09) among the 6 Severe Respiratory Failure (SRF) centres in the UK.

- Since week 40 there has been 2 confirmed influenza admissions (1 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 1 influenza A(unknown subtype)) to ECMO centres

All-cause mortality data

[| Back to top |](#)

In week 49 2018, no statistically significant excess all-cause mortality by week of death was observed overall and by age group in England, through the EuroMOMO algorithm. In the devolved administrations, no statistically significant excess all-cause mortality for all ages was observed in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in week 49 2018.

- All-cause death registrations, England and Wales

- In week 48 2018, an estimated 10,033 all-cause deaths were registered in England and Wales (source: [Office for National Statistics](#)). This is a decrease compared to the 9,957 estimated death registrations in week 47 2018.

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

- In week 48 2018 in England, no statistically significant excess mortality by week of death above the upper 2 z-score threshold was seen overall, by age group and sub-nationally (all ages), after correcting ONS disaggregate data for reporting delay with the standardised [EuroMOMO](#) algorithm. This data is provisional due to the time delay in registration; numbers may vary from week to week.

- In the devolved administrations, no statistically significant excess all-cause mortality for all ages was observed in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in week 48 2018 (Table 2).

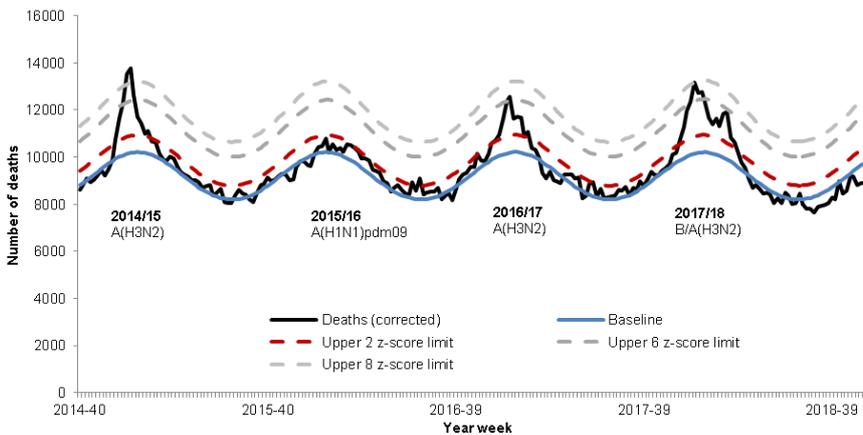
Table 2: Excess mortality by UK country, for all ages*

Country	Excess detected in week 49 2018?	Weeks with excess in 2018/19
England	×	NA
Wales	×	NA
Scotland	×	NA
Northern Ireland	×	NA

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

* NA refers to data not available for this week

Figure 10: Weekly observed and expected number of all-age all-cause deaths, with the dominant circulating influenza A subtype, England, 2014 to week 49 2018



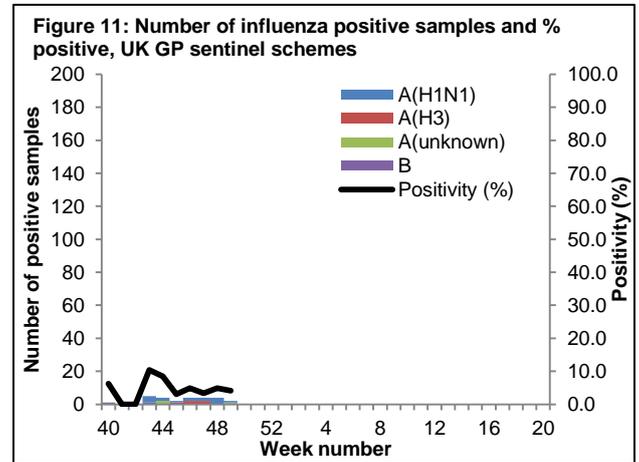
*Note: Delays in receiving all registered deaths from April 2018, following changes in IT systems at ONS, may result in some delays in the model to adjust for most recent deaths.

In week 49 2018, 2 samples tested positive for influenza (1 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 1 influenza A(unknown subtype)) with a positivity of 4.2% through the UK GP sentinel schemes. 102 positive detections were recorded through the DataMart scheme (56 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 13 influenza A(H3), 31 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 2 influenza B) with a positivity of 6.3%, this is below the baseline threshold of 9.2%.

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

- In week 49, 2 samples tested positive for influenza (1 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 1 influenza A(unknown subtype)) with an overall positivity of 4.2% compared to 4.9% in week 48 through the UK GP sentinel swabbing schemes (Figure 11).

Since week 40, a total of 26 samples (16 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 5 influenza A(H3), 3 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 2 influenza B) tested positive for influenza through this scheme.

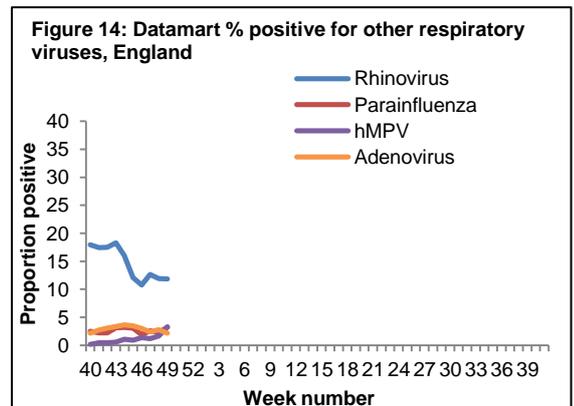
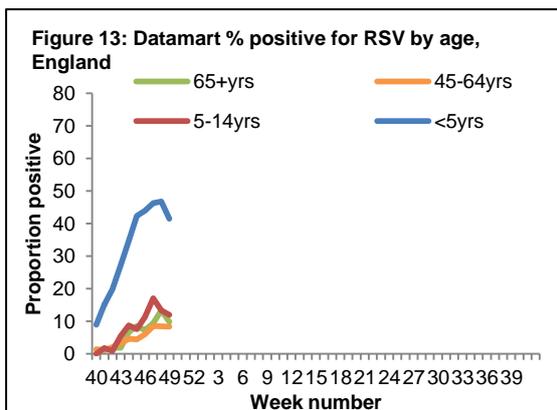
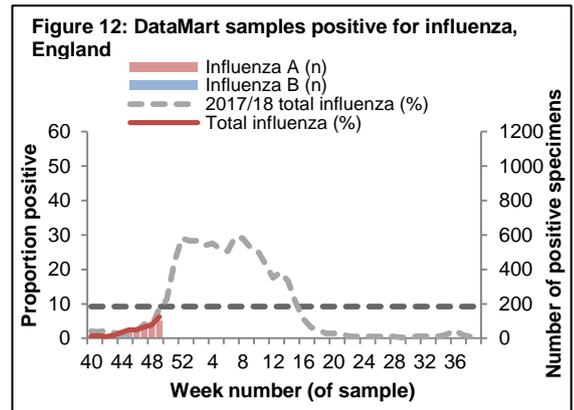


NB. Positivity (%) omitted when fewer than 10 specimens were tested

- Respiratory DataMart System (England)

- In week 49 2018, out of the 1,622 respiratory specimens reported through the Respiratory DataMart System, 102 samples (6.3%) were positive for influenza (56 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 13 influenza A(H3), 31 influenza A(unknown subtype) and 2 influenza B) (Figure 12), which is below the MEM baseline threshold for this season of 9.2%. The overall positivity for RSV decreased from 20.8% in week 48 to 17.0% week 49. Although the main affected population is in children <5 years the positivity also decreased in this group from 46.8% in week 48 to 41.5% in week 49 (Figure 13).

Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) and parainfluenza positivites increased slightly from 1.6% and 2.2% in week 48 to 3.3% and 3.2% in week 49, respectively. Rhinovirus stabilised in week 49 at 11.9%. Adenovirus positivity remained low at 2.1% (Figure 14).



*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 9.2% in 2018/19.

- 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.

Genetic characterisation by the PHE Respiratory Virus Unit of 19 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses detected since week 40, shows that they all belong in the genetic subgroup 6B.1, which was the predominant genetic subgroup in the 2017/18 season. Thirty-five A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses have been antigenically characterised and are similar to the A/Michigan/45/2015-like Northern Hemisphere 2018/19 (H1N1)pdm09 vaccine strain.

The PHE Respiratory Virus Unit has characterised 15 influenza A(H3N2) viruses detected since week 40. Genetic characterisation of these A(H3N2) viruses shows that they belong to genetic subclade 3C.2a1. The Northern Hemisphere 2018/19 influenza A(H3N2) vaccine strain belongs in genetic subclade 3C.2a1.

Of two influenza B viruses characterised to date, one influenza B virus has been characterised where sequencing of the haemagglutinin (HA) gene shows it belongs within genetic clade 1A of the B/Victoria lineage, in a subgroup characterised by deletion of two amino acids in the HA. The N.Hemisphere 2018/19 B/Victoria-lineage quadrivalent and trivalent vaccine component virus (a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus), is a double deletion subgroup virus. The other influenza B virus has been characterised as antigenically similar to the B/Phuket/3073/2013 B/Yamagata lineage vaccine component in the N.Hemisphere 2018/19 quadrivalent vaccine.

Table 3: Viruses characterised by PHE Reference Laboratory, 2018/19

Virus	No. viruses characterised			
	Genetic and antigenic	Genetic only	Antigenic only	Total
A(H1N1)pdm09	10	9	25	44
A(H3N2)	0	15	0	15
B/Yamagata-lineage	0	0	1	1
B/Victoria-lineage	0	1	0	1

- 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 2018/19 season since week 40 2018, 23 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses have been tested for oseltamivir susceptibility and all but one were fully susceptible. The resistant case had an H275Y mutation. 18 out of the 23 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus have also been tested for zanamivir susceptibility and all were susceptible.

- Antimicrobial susceptibility

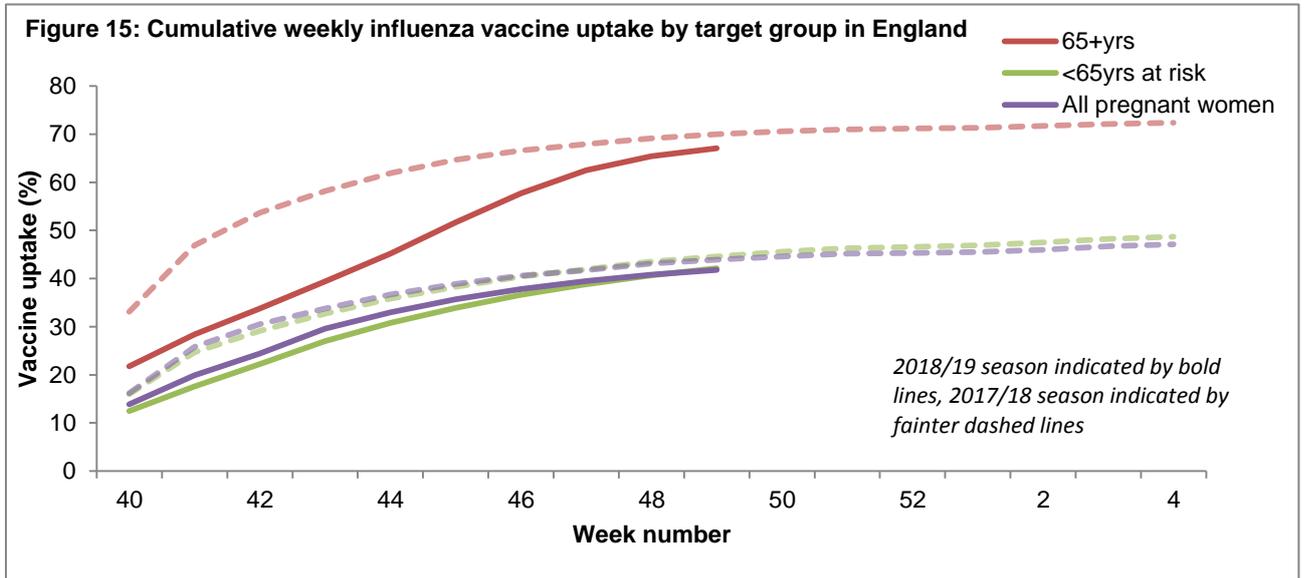
-Table 4 shows in the 12 weeks up to 09 December 2018, the proportion of all lower respiratory tract isolates of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, MRSA and MSSA tested and susceptible to antibiotics. These organisms are the key causes of community acquired 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 09 December 2018, E&W

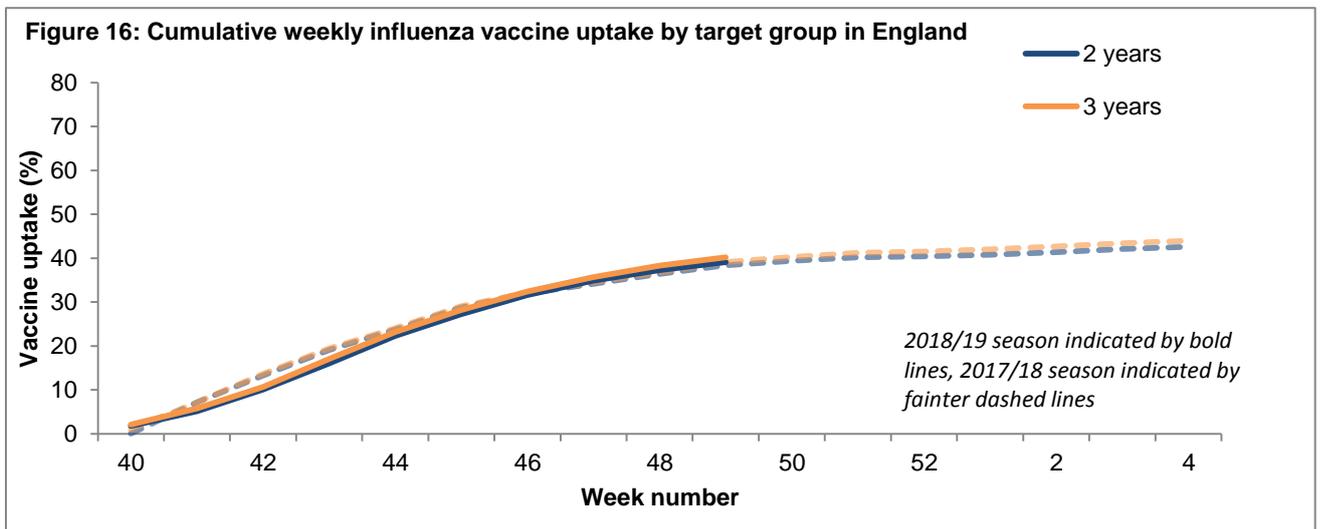
Organism	Antibiotic	Specimens tested (N)	Specimens susceptible (%)
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	Penicillin	3694	89
	Macrolides	4003	83
	Tetracycline	3944	85
<i>H. influenzae</i>	Amoxicillin/ampicillin	12729	69
	Co-amoxiclav	13890	84
	Macrolides	3173	4
	Tetracycline	13932	98
<i>S. aureus</i>	Methicillin	6420	90
	Macrolides	7198	65
MRSA	Clindamycin	410	46
	Tetracycline	567	76
MSSA	Clindamycin	4031	77
	Tetracycline	5381	93

*Macrolides = erythromycin, azithromycin and clarithromycin

- Up to week 49 2018, in 97.1 % of GP practices reporting weekly to Immform, the provisional proportion of people in England who had received the 2018/19 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was as follows (Figure 15):
 - 42.1% in under 65 years in a clinical risk group
 - 41.8% in pregnant women
 - 67.1% in 65+ year olds



- In 2018/19, all 2 and 3 year-olds continue to be eligible for flu vaccination, through their GPs. Up to week 49 2018, in 97.3% of GP practices reporting weekly to ImmForm, the provisional proportion of children in England who had received the 2018/19 influenza vaccine in targeted groups was as follows (Figure 16):
 - 39.1% in 2 year olds
 - 40.2% in 3 year olds



- Provisional data from the first monthly collection of the influenza vaccine uptake by frontline healthcare workers show 46.3% were vaccinated by 31 October 2018 from 95.4% of all organisations, compared to 46.0% vaccinated in the previous season by 31 October 2017. The [report](#) provides uptake at national, NHS England local team and Trust-level.

- Provisional data from the first [monthly](#) collection of influenza vaccine uptake for children of school years Reception, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 age (from a sample of 100% of all Local Authorities in England) show the provisional proportion of children in England who received the 2018/19 influenza vaccine via school, pharmacy or GP practice by 31 October 2018 in targeted groups as follows:
 - 20.5% in children school year reception age (4-5 yrs)
 - 20.7% in children school year 1 age (5-6 yrs)
 - 19.9% in children school year 2 age (6-7 yrs)
 - 19.7% in children school year 3 age (7-8 yrs)
 - 18.9% in children school year 4 age (8-9 yrs)
 - 18.2% in children school year 5 age (9-10 yrs)

International Situation

[| Back to top |](#)

In the temperate zone of the Northern hemisphere, influenza activity continued to increase although overall influenza activity remained low. Increased influenza was reported in some countries of Southern and South-East Asia. In the temperate zones of the Southern hemisphere, influenza activity returned to inter-seasonal levels. Worldwide, seasonal influenza subtype A viruses accounted for the majority of detections

- [Europe](#) updated on 07 December 2018 (Joint ECDC-WHO Europe Influenza weekly update)

Influenza activity was low throughout the European Region. Of all the Member States and areas with influenza-like illness thresholds defined, all reported activities within their respective baseline levels. All 50 Member States and areas reporting on intensity, 49 reported low (across the region) and 1 (Georgia) reported medium intensity for week 48.

Of the 50 Member States reporting on geographic spread, 23 reported no activity, 25 reported sporadic cases and 2 reported regional spread (Georgia and Sweden).

For week 48, 48 (6%) of the 799 sentinel specimens tested positive for influenza viruses, all were influenza A. Of the 47 type A viruses subtyped, 19 (40.4%) were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 28 (59.6%) were influenza A(H3N2).

For week 48, 21 laboratory-confirmed influenza cases were reported in ICUs, only influenza type A viruses were detected. Among the 10 laboratory confirmed influenza cases in other wards reported 9 (90%) were infected with influenza type A virus infection and 1 (10%) were infected with influenza type B viruses.

For week 48, 455 specimens from non-sentinel sources (such as hospitals, schools, primary care facilities not involved in sentinel surveillance, or nursing homes and other institutions) tested positive for influenza viruses. Of the 455, 428 (94.1%) were type A and 27 (5.9%) were type B viruses. Of the 98 influenza A viruses that were subtyped, 64 (65.3 %) were A(H1N1)pdm09 and 34 (34.7%) were A(H3N2). None of the influenza B viruses were assigned to a lineage

For week 48, data from the 22 countries or regions reporting to the EuroMOMO project indicated all-cause mortality to be at expected levels for this time of year.

- [United States of America](#) updated on 07 December 2018 (Centre for Disease Control report)

During week 48, influenza activity in the United States increased slightly.

Influenza A and B viruses continue to co-circulate with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 most commonly reported by public health laboratories.

A cumulative rate of 1.3 laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalisations per 100,000 population was reported.

Nationwide during week 48, the proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) remained at 2.2%, which is at the national baseline of 2.2%.

For week 47, the proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was 5.7%, below the system-specific epidemic threshold (6.4%) in the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Mortality Surveillance System.

No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported to the CDC during week 48.

- [Canada](#) updated on 30 November 2018 (Public Health Agency report)

Overall, influenza activity continued to increase in week 48. Influenza A is the most common influenza virus circulating predominantly influenza A(H1N1)pdm09.

In week 48, a total of 1,301 laboratory confirmed detections of influenza were reported, of which 99% were influenza A. The percentage of tests positive for influenza from sentinel laboratories continued to increase to 18.1%, which is above the seasonal threshold of 5.0%. The percentage of positive tests for influenza A is higher for this time of year compared to previous 8 seasons.

In week 48, 2.3% of visits to healthcare professionals were due to ILI, the percentage of visits for ILI is slightly above expected levels.

To date this season, 588 (99%) of all the influenza-associated hospitalisations reported by participating provinces and territories, were associated with influenza A. To date this season, 65 ICU admissions and 9 deaths have been reported.

- [Global influenza update](#) updated on 10 December 2018 (WHO website)

In the temperate zone of the Northern hemisphere, influenza activity continued to increase although overall influenza activity remained low. Increased influenza was reported in some countries of Southern and South-East Asia. In the temperate zones of the Southern hemisphere, influenza activity returned to inter-seasonal levels. Worldwide, seasonal influenza subtype A viruses accounted for the majority of detections.

In North America, influenza activity increased slightly overall, with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 as the dominant subtype. In Canada, paediatric hospitalisations were high for this time of year mainly due to influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus. In the United States, influenza activity remained low, with influenza A subtypes co-circulating. Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity increased crossing the seasonal threshold.

In Europe and Central Asia, influenza activity started to increase in some countries but remained low in general, with detection of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2) and influenza B viruses.

In North Africa, Egypt continued to report low detected across reporting countries.

In Western Asia, respiratory illness indicators increased in some of the countries although low to no influenza was detected. Influenza activity remained elevated across countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

In East Asia, respiratory illness indicators and influenza activity remained low in general. ILI levels were reported above the seasonal threshold in Republic of Korea.

In the Caribbean, influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) detections remained low in general. In Haiti, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus were reported as decreased. In Central American countries, influenza activity appeared to decline in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2) and influenza B viruses co-circulating.

In the tropical countries of South America, influenza and RSV activity were low in general.

In Western Africa, influenza activity from reporting countries was due to a mixture of influenza B (Victoria-lineage predominantly) and influenza A (both subtypes). In Middle Africa, ILI activity and detections of influenza A(H3N2) and influenza B viruses (both lineages) increased in Cameroon. In Eastern Africa, influenza detections of predominantly influenza A(H3N2) and A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses were reported in Kenya and Mauritius, respectively. Influenza B virus detection was reported Mozambique.

In Southern Asia, India continued to report influenza activity of predominantly influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus. Influenza activity continued to increase in Iran with influenza A(H3N2) viruses most frequently detected.

In South-East Asia, influenza activity continued to be reported in some countries. In Lao PDR, influenza percent positivity remained elevated with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus most frequently detected. Although decreased, influenza activity continues to be reported in Cambodia and Thailand with influenza B and influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominating respectively.

The WHO GISRS laboratories tested more than 118,399 specimens between 12 November 2018 and 25 November 2018. 6,596 were positive for influenza viruses, of which 5,995 (90.9%) were typed as influenza A and 601 (9.1%) as influenza B. Of the sub-typed influenza A viruses, 3,019 (85.5%) were influenza A

(H1N1)pdm09 and 511 (14.5%) were influenza A (H3N2). Of the characterized B viruses, 39 (38.6%) belonged to the B-Yamagata lineage and 62 (61.4%) to the B-Victoria lineage.

- [Avian Influenza](#) latest update on 01 November 2018 (WHO website)

Influenza A(H5) viruses

Between [22 September 2018 and 01 November 2018](#), 2 new laboratory-confirmed human case of influenza A(H5N6) virus infection were reported to WHO from China.

Since 2014 a total of 22 laboratory confirmed cases of human infection with influenza A(H5N6) virus have been reported to WHO from China.

According to reports received by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), various influenza A(H5) subtypes continue to be detected in birds in Africa, Europe and Asia.

Influenza A(H7N9)

According to reports from mainland the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region China and those received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), A(H7N9) avian influenza viruses continue to be detected in China but at lower levels compared to previous years. A nationwide domestic poultry vaccination campaign began in 2017.

- [Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus \(MERS-CoV\)](#) latest update on 12 December 2018

Up to 12 December 2018, a total of five cases of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus, MERS-CoV, (three imported and two linked cases) have been confirmed in the UK. On-going surveillance has identified 1,368 suspected cases in the UK that have been investigated for MERS-CoV and tested negative.

Between [16 October 2018 and 30 October 2018](#), the National IHR Focal Point of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reported 4 additional cases of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), including 1 death.

Globally, since September 2012 through to the end of October 2018, WHO has been notified of 2,266 laboratory-confirmed cases of infection with MERS-CoV, including 804 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 very low.

Acknowledgements

[| Back to top |](#)

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Related links

[| Back to top |](#)

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](#)

Vaccination

- Seasonal influenza vaccine programme ([Department of Health Book](#))
- Childhood flu programme information for healthcare practitioners ([Public Health England](#))
- 2018/19 Northern Hemisphere seasonal influenza vaccine recommendations ([WHO](#))

Disease severity and mortality data

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