

Swine and Seasonal Flu Monitor

人類豬型流感及季節性流感直擊



Swine and Seasonal Flu Monitor is a weekly report produced by the Respiratory Disease Office of the Centre for Health Protection. It summarizes and monitors the weekly situation of HSI and seasonal influenza in Hong Kong.

人類豬型流感及季節性流感直擊是由衛生防護中心呼吸疾病辦事處每星期報告及總結有關人類豬型流感及季節性流感的資訊。

Local situation on Human Swine Influenza (Pandemic influenza H1N1(2009)) (as of Nov 11, 2009)

本港人類豬型流感 (流感大流行H1N1(2009)) 的情況 (截至2009年11月11日)

- The activity of human swine influenza (HSI) continues to decrease, as reflected by the number of attendances at designated flu clinics for influenza-like illness (ILI) (Fig 1) and the consultation rates for ILI at general practitioners' clinics (Fig 3). Currently about 23% of patients attending Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) for ILI symptoms were tested positive for HSI (Fig 2).
指定流感診所的流感樣求診人數 (圖一) 及定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案數目 (圖三) 顯示人類豬型流感的活躍程度繼續下降。現時約23%在指定流感診所所有收集樣本的求診者對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應 (圖二)。
- The HSI virus has replaced seasonal influenza virus and is the main circulating influenza virus in Hong Kong, now representing about 71% of all circulating influenza viruses (Fig 4).
人類豬型流感病毒已取代季節性流感病毒成為本港流行的流感病毒。現時約71%的流感病毒都是人類豬型流感病毒(圖四)。
- As of Nov 11, 2009, 69 patients with HSI infection remained in public hospitals.
截至十一月十一日, 69 名患上人類豬型流感的病人仍然留院。
- The weekly number of severe cases recorded in week 45 (Nov 1 to 7) was one. As of Nov 11, a total of 159 severe cases were recorded. These severe cases included 92 males and 67 females with ages ranged from 13 months to 93 years (median: 51 years).
第45週 (十一月一至七日), 有1宗嚴重個案。截至十一月十一日, 共有159宗嚴重個案, 涉及92名男性及67名女性, 年齡介乎13個月至93歲 (中位數: 51歲)。
- In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 2 fatal cases were recorded. As of Nov 11, a total of 40 fatal cases were recorded. They were 28 males and 12 females, age ranged from 11 to 93 years (median: 55 years).
第45週 (十一月一至七日), 共有2宗死亡個案。截至十一月十一日, 共有40宗死亡個案, 涉及28名男性及12名女性。年齡介乎11歲至93歲 (中位數: 55歲)。

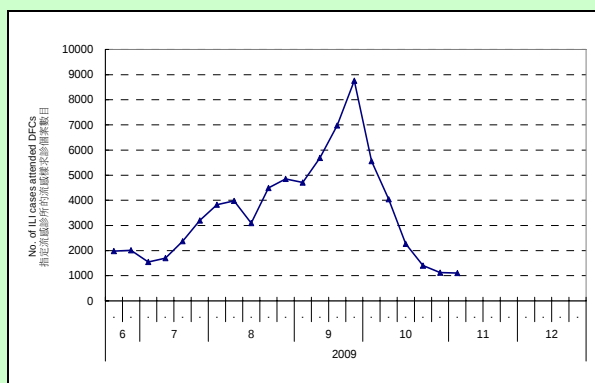
Local situation on seasonal influenza (as of Nov 11, 2009)

本港流感情況 (截至2009年11月11日)

- The seasonal influenza activity is low. In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 1.4%, 2.7% and 5.5% of all circulating viruses were H1, H3 and B respectively (Fig 4).
季節性流感活躍程度在低水平。第45週 (十一月一至七日), 甲型(H1)流感病毒、甲型(H3)流感病毒及乙型流感病毒分別佔所有檢測到的流感病毒1.4%、2.7%及5.5% (圖四)。

Figure 1: Influenza surveillance at Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs), 2009

圖一：指定流感診所的流行性感冒監測, 2009

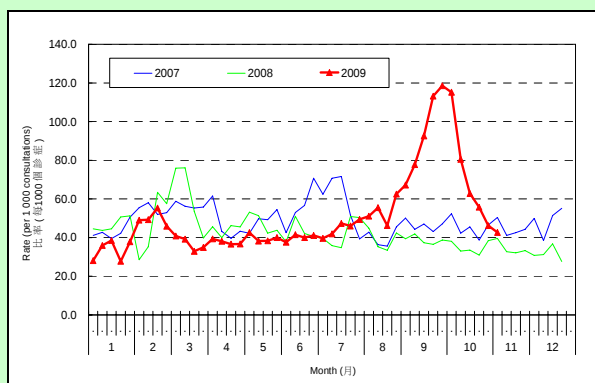


The Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) of Hospital Authority was activated on Jun 13, 2009. In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 1,103 patients with fever/respiratory symptoms attended DFCs (Figure 1).

醫院管理局在二零零九年六月十三日啟動指定流感診所。第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 共有 1,103 宗有發燒／呼吸道徵狀的個案到指定流感診所求診 (圖一)。

Figure 3: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Private Doctors, 2007-09

圖三：定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2007-09

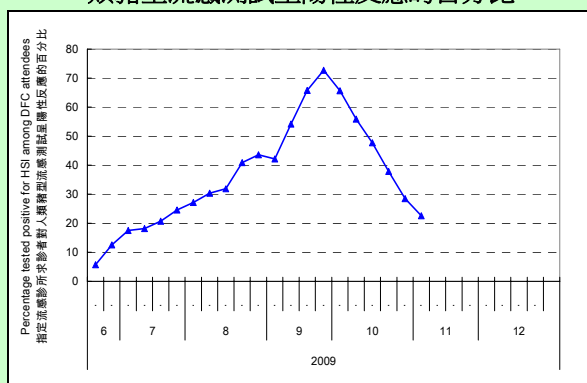


In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), the average consultation rates for ILI among sentinel private doctors were 42.7 (per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 3).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 42.7 宗 (每千名求診個案計) (圖三)。

Figure 2: Percentage positive for HSI among tested patients in designated flu clinics

圖二：指定流感診所所有收集樣本的求診者對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應的百分比

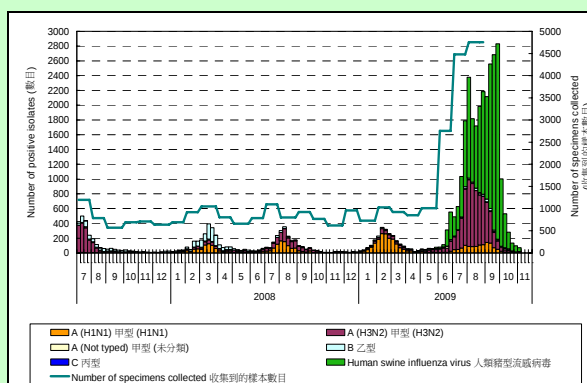


In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 22.6% of DFC attendees, with specimens taken, were tested positive for human swine influenza (Figure 2).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 在指定流感診所求診者收集的樣本中, 22.6% 對人類豬型流感測試呈陽性反應 (圖二)。

Figure 4: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory Surveillance), 2007-09

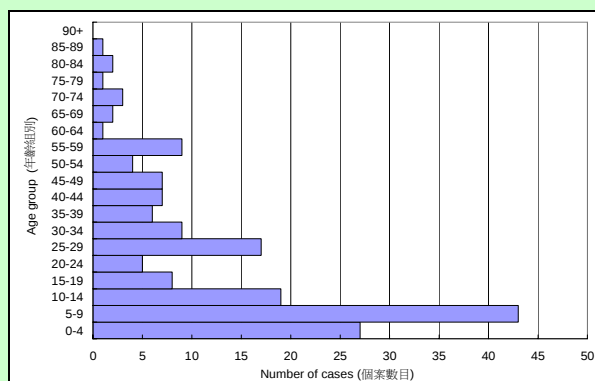
圖四：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2007-09



Influenza detection was 73 in week 45 (Nov 1 to 7). Laboratory surveillance detected 1 influenza A (H1N1) virus, 52 human swine influenza viruses, 2 influenza A (H3N2) viruses, 1 influenza A (H9N2) virus and 4 influenza B viruses (Figure 4).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 實驗室檢測到流行性感冒病毒的樣本數目為 73 個。實驗室監測共測定 1 個甲型流行性感冒(H1N1)病毒樣本、52 個人類豬型流感病毒樣本、2 個甲型流行性感冒(H3N2)病毒樣本、1 個甲型流行性感冒(H9N2)病毒樣本及 4 個乙型流行性感冒病毒樣本 (圖四)。

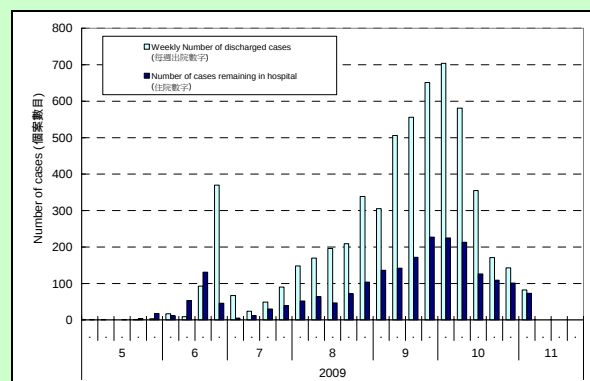
Figure 5: Age distribution of HSI cases
圖五：人類豬流感個案的年齡分佈



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), there were 87 males and 84 females confirmed with HSI (Figure 5). As of Nov 11, 2009, the cumulative number of patients tested positive for human swine influenza was 31,930. The age ranged from 10 days to 95 years (median: 14 years)

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 有 87 名男性及 84 名女性被確診患上人類豬型流感(圖五)。截至二零零九年十一月四日, 對人類豬型流感檢測呈陽性反應的累積個案數目為 31,930。年齡介乎 10 日至 95 歲 (中位數: 14 歲)。

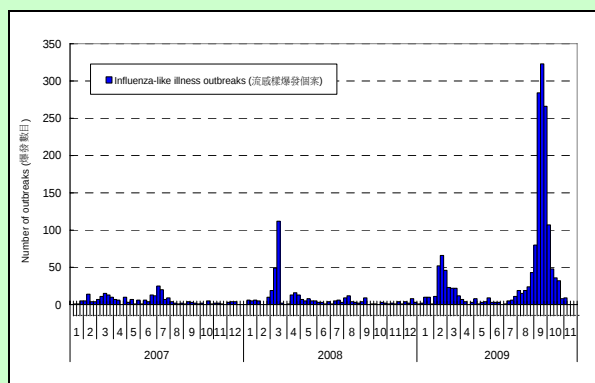
Figure 6: Number of discharged HSI cases and number remained in hospital
圖六：人類豬型流感出院及仍然留院數字



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), the number of discharged HSI cases was 82. As of Nov 11, 69 cases remained in hospitals (Figure 6).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 82 名曾患上人類豬型流感的人出院, 而截至十一月十一日, 69 名病人仍然留院(圖六)。

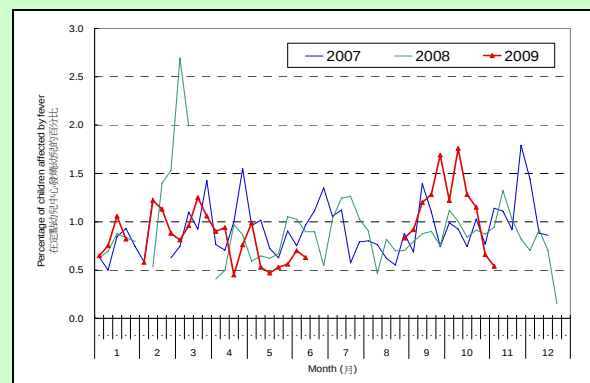
Figure 7: Influenza-like illness Outbreak Monitoring, 2007-09
圖七：流感樣爆發監測, 2007-09



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 9 influenza-like illness (ILI) outbreaks were recorded. In the first 4 days of week 46 (as of Nov 11, 2009), there were 5 ILI outbreaks received (Figure 7).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 本中心錄得 9 宗流感樣爆發的報告。第 46 週的首 4 天 (截至十一月十一日為止), 收到 5 宗流感樣爆發的報告 (圖七)。

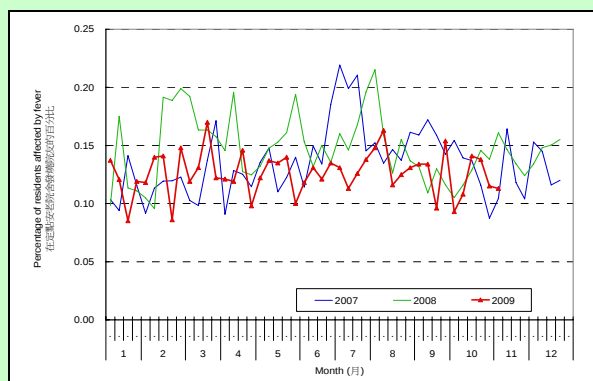
Figure 8: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Child Care Centres, 2007-09
圖八：定點幼兒中心的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 0.54% of children in the sentinel child care centres had fever (Figure 8).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 0.54% 定點幼兒中心的幼兒出現發燒徵狀(圖八)。

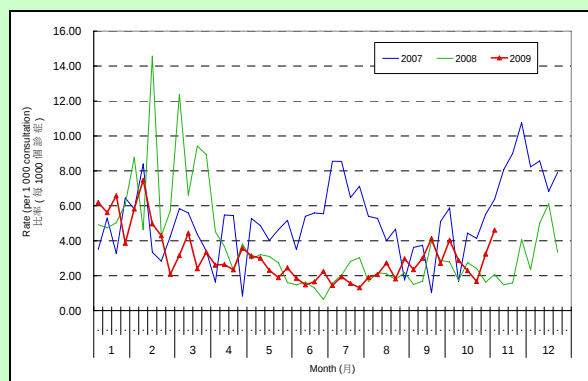
Figure 9: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Residential Care Homes for the Elderly, 2007-09
圖九: 定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), 0.11% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 9).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 0.11% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀(圖九)。

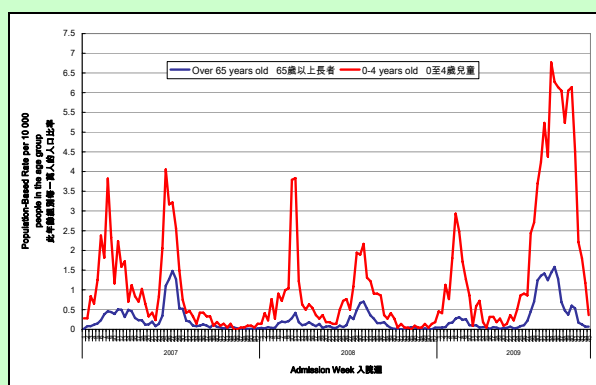
Figure 10: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Chinese Medicine Practitioners, 2007-09
圖十: 中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2007-09



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), the average consultation rates for ILI among Chinese medicine practitioners (Figure 10) were 4.61 per 1,000 consultations.

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 4.61 (每千名求診個案計) (圖十)。

Figure 11: Hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza*, 2007-09
圖十一: 主要診斷為流感的病人入院率*, 2007-09



In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), hospital admission rate due to influenza for the elderly 65 years old or above was 0.07 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (blue line in Figure 11) and that for children aged 0 to 4 years was 0.36 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (red line in Figure 11).

第 45 週 (十一月一至七日), 65 歲或以上人士因流感而入住的數字為 0.07 (此年齡組別每一萬人的入口)(圖十一:藍色線)。0 至 4 歲小童因流感而入住的數字為 0.36 (此年齡組別每一萬人的入口) (圖十一:紅色線)。

Note: The data reported are provisional figures and subject to further revision.

注: 現時報告的是臨時數據, 數據會因更新的資料作出修訂。

Report under paediatric surveillance programme**兒童監察安排**

- In week 45 (Nov 1 to 7), no new reports were received under the paediatric surveillance programme. As of Nov 11 (the first 4 days of week 46), one new report of a 5-year-old girl with human swine influenza and underlying health conditions was received. She is currently in critical condition.
第45週 (十一月一至七日), 兒童監察安排沒有收到新個案。截至十一月十一日 (第46週的首4天), 收到一個新個案。她是一名五歲女童, 確診人類豬型流感。她本身有其他疾病, 現在情況危殆。

Global Situation (As of Nov 6, 2009)**世界各地的情況(截至十一月六日)**

- In July 2009, WHO no longer required those countries experiencing community-wide transmission to submit regular reports of individual laboratory-confirmed cases.
在二零零九年七月, 世界衛生組織不再要求有廣泛社區傳播的國家報告個別實驗室確診的個案。
- As of 1 November 2009, worldwide more than 199 countries and overseas territories/communities have reported laboratory confirmed cases of pandemic influenza H1N1 (2009), including over 6000 deaths.
(http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_11_06/en/index.html)
根據世衛組織最新11月1日的更新, 全球有超過199個國家/領域/地區報告了實驗室確診的流感大流行H1N1(2009)感染病例其中包括至少6000個死亡個案。
(http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_11_06/en/index.html)
- In US (week ending Oct 31), influenza activity continued to increase. The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness was 7.7%, which is above the national baseline (2.3%).
美國的流行性感冒活躍程度持續上升, 流感樣求診的門診病人比例為7.7%, 高於全國基線(2.3%)。
- In Canada (week ending Oct 31), there was a considerable increase in the influenza activity level reported this week. All indicators were higher compared to previous weeks.
加拿大的流感活躍程度持續上升, 所有的指標都較過去數週為高。
- For week ending Nov 6, pandemic influenza continues to spread across Europe. Ten European countries reported high pandemic influenza H1N1 (2009) activity.
流感在歐洲地區繼續擴散, 其中10個歐洲國家有甚高的流感大流行H1N1(2009)活躍程度記錄。
- In Australia (week ending Oct 30), influenza activity continues to decline.
澳洲的流感活躍程度持續下降。
- According to the World Health Organization, most countries in the tropical region of Central and South America continue to report declining influenza activity. Overall transmission continues to decline in most but not all parts of tropical South and Southeast Asia. However, a rise in HSI activity is reported in Japan.
根據世界衛生組織的資料, 中美洲及南美洲的熱帶地區流感活動持續下降。亞洲南部及東南亞地區大多數國家流感活躍程度亦持續下降。然而, 日本的流感活躍程度則有上升趨勢。

Source of data:

CDC FLUVIEW; Public Health Agency of Canada FluWatch and WHO/Europe EuropeFlu.
Hospital Authority(*); ILI consultations in Sentinel Private Doctors and General Outpatient Clinics; positive influenza detections from Virology Division of Public Health Laboratory Services Branch; notifications of influenza outbreaks received from the Centre for Health Protection; Sentinel Surveillance Systems at Child Care Centres (CCC); Sentinel Surveillance Systems at Residential Care Homes for the Elderly (RCHE).