

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 Sep 30, 2009)

本港人類豬型流感 (流感大流行H1N1(2009)) 的情況 (截至2009年9月30日)

- The activity of human swine influenza (HSI) is rising, 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 over 70% 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正在上升。現時超過70%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 over 90% 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。而超過90%的流感病毒都是人類豬型流感病毒(圖四)。
- As of Sep 26, 2009, 227 patients with HSI infection remained in public hospitals.
截至九月二十六日, 227名患上人類豬型流感的病人仍然留院。
- The weekly number of serious cases recorded in week 39 was 19. These severe cases included 8 males and 11 females with ages ranged from 3 to 86 years. As of September 30, a total of 113 severe cases were recorded.
第39週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 共有19宗嚴重個案, 涉及8名男性及11名女性。年齡介乎3歲至86歲。截至九月三十日, 共有113宗嚴重個案。
- In week 39, 5 fatal cases were recorded. They were 3 males and 2 females, aged ranged from 34 to 84 (median: 44 years).
第39週, 共有5宗死亡個案涉及3名男性及2名女性。年齡介乎34歲至84歲 (中位數: 44歲)。

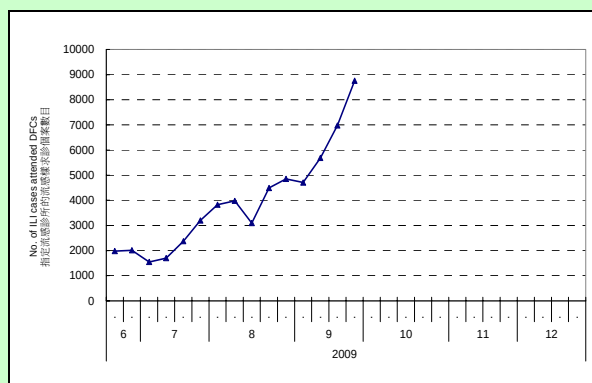
Local situation on seasonal influenza (as of Sep 30, 2009)

本港流感情況 (截至2009年9月30日)

- The seasonal influenza activity is decreasing. In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), 3.9% and 0.5 % of all circulating viruses were H3 and B (Fig 4).
季節性流感活躍程度正在下降。第39週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 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3.9%及0.5% (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

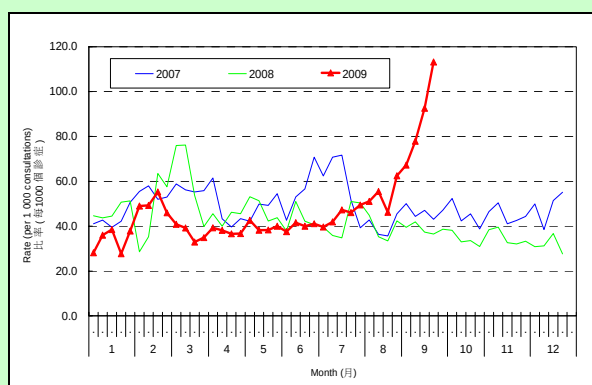


The Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) of Hospital Authority was activated on Jun 13, 2009. In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), 8,759 patients with fever/respiratory symptoms attended DFCs (Figure 1).

醫院管理局在二零零九年六月十三日啟動指定流感診所。在第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 共有 8,759 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

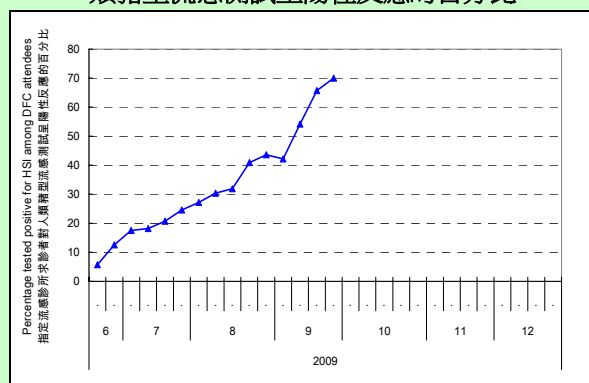


In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), the average consultation rates for ILI among sentinel private doctors were 118.6 (per 1,000 consultations) (Figure 3).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 118.6 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

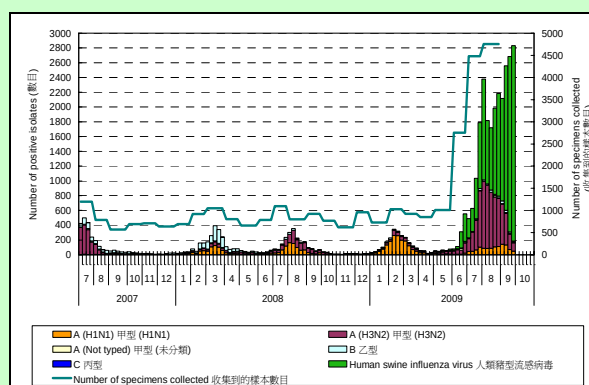


In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), 70.0% of DFC attendees, with specimens taken, were tested positive for human swine influenza (Figure 2).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 在指定流感診所求診者收集的樣本中, 70.0% 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

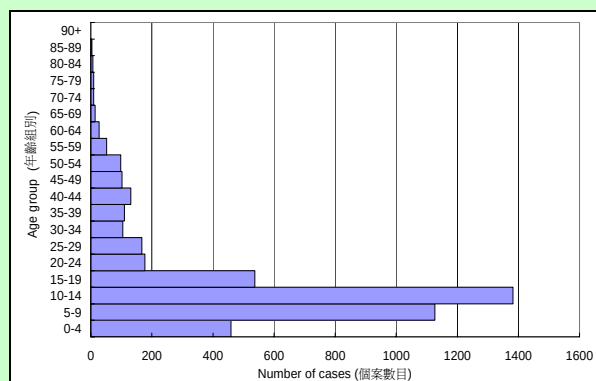
圖四：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2007-09



Influenza detection was 2,832 in week 39 (Sep 20 to 26). Laboratory surveillance detected 50 influenza A (H1N1) viruses, 2,647 human swine influenza viruses, 111 influenza A (H3N2) viruses and 14 influenza B viruses (Figure 4).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 實驗室檢測到流行性感冒病毒的樣本數目為 2,832 個。實驗室監測共測定 50 個甲型流行性感冒(H1N1)病毒樣本、2,647 個人類豬型流感病毒樣本、111 個甲型流行性感冒(H3N2)病毒樣本及 14 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

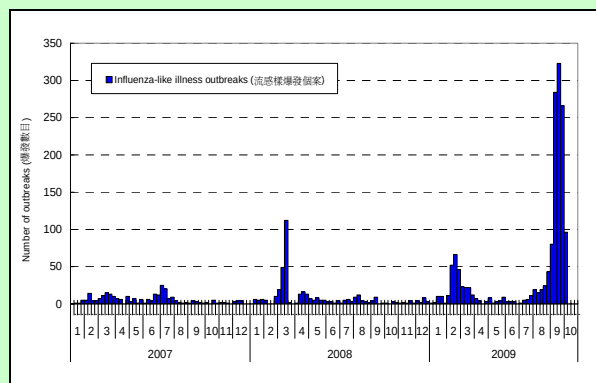


In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), there were 2,372 males and 2,144 females confirmed with HSI. The age ranged from 28 days to 88 years (median: 12 years) (Figure 5). As of Sep 30, 2009, the cumulative number of patients tested positive for human swine influenza was 27,897.

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 有 2,372 名男性及 2,144 名女性被確診患上人類豬型流感。年齡介乎 28 日至 88 歲 (中位數: 12 歲) (圖五)。截至二零零九年九月三十日, 對人類豬型流感檢測呈陽性反應的累積個案數目為 27,897。

Figure 7: Influenza-like illness Outbreak Monitoring, 2007-09

圖七：流感樣爆發監測, 2007-09

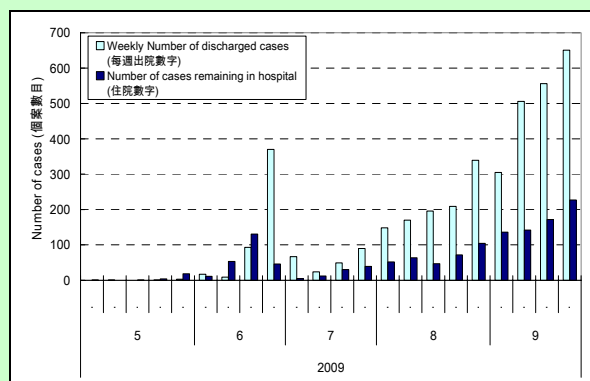


In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), 266 influenza-like illness (ILI) outbreaks were recorded. In the first 4 days of week 40 (as of Sep 30, 2009), there were 96 ILI outbreaks received (Figure 9).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 本中心錄得 266 宗流感樣爆發的報告。第 40 週的首 4 天 (截至九月三十日為止), 收到 96 宗流感樣爆發的報告 (圖九)。

Figure 6: Number of discharged HSI cases and number remained in hospital

圖六：人類豬型流流出院及仍然留院數字

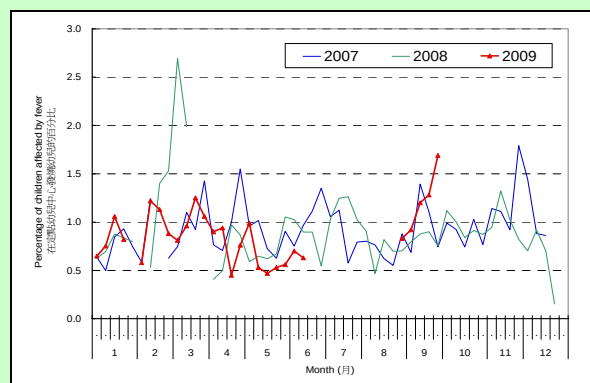


In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), the number of discharged HSI cases was 651. As of Sep 26, 227 cases remained in hospitals (Figure 6).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 651 名曾患上人類豬型流感的人出院, 而截至九月二十六日, 227 名病人仍然留院 (圖六)。

Figure 8: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Child Care Centres, 2007-09

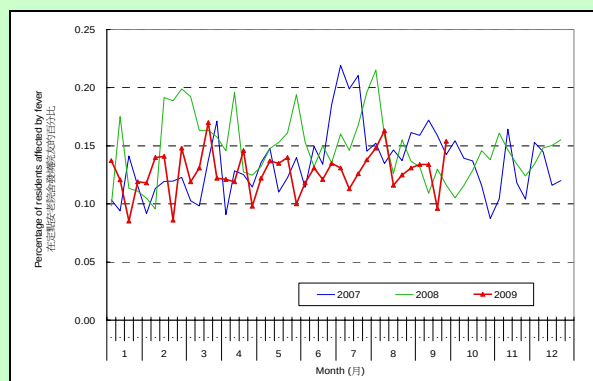
圖八：定點幼兒中心的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), 1.69% of children in the sentinel child care centres had fever (Figure 8).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 1.69% 定點幼兒中心的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖八)。

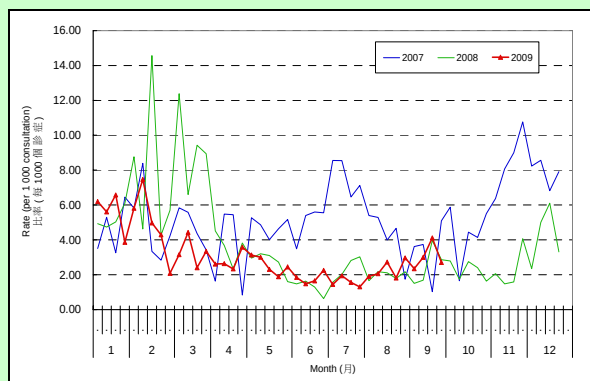
Figure 9: Fever Surveillance at Sentinel Residential Care Homes for the Elderly, 2007-09
圖九：定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2007-09



In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), 0.15% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 9).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 0.15% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀(圖九)。

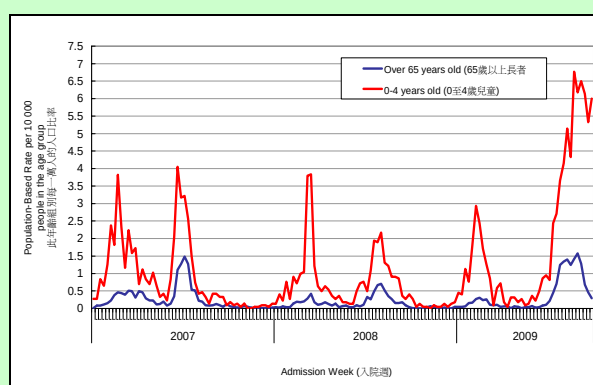
Figure 10: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Among Sentinel Chinese Medicine Practitioners, 2007-09
圖十：中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2007-09



In week 39 (Sep 20 to 26), the average consultation rates for ILI among Chinese medicine practitioners (Figure 10) were 2.70 per 1,000 consultations.

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 2.70 (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 39 (Sep 20 to 26), hospital admission rate due to influenza for the elderly 65 years old or above was 0.29 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (blue line in Figure 11) and that for children aged 0 to 4 years was 6.00 (per 10,000 people in the age group) (red line in Figure 11).

第 39 週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 65 歲或以上人士因流感而入院的數字為 0.29 (此年齡組別每一萬人的入口)(圖十一:藍色線)。0 至 4 歲小童因流感而入院的數字為 6.00 (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 39 (Sep 20 to 26), one new report involving a 3-year-old boy was received. The specimen taken tested positive to human swine influenza. As of Sep 30 (the first 4 days of week 40), two new reports were received involving a 7-year-old girl and a 4-year-old boy. The specimen taken from the girl and the boy were tested positive to human swine influenza and influenza A respectively.

第39週 (九月二十日至二十六日), 兒童監察安排收到一宗報告, 涉及一名三歲男童。他的樣本化驗結果顯示對人類豬型流感呈陽性反應。截至九月三十日 (第40週的首4天), 收到兩宗新個案, 涉及一名七歲女童及一名四歲男童。女童及男童的樣本化驗結果分別對人類豬型流感及甲型流感呈陽性反應。

Global Situation (As of Sep 25, 2009)**世界各地的情況(截至九月二十五日)**

- 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。
- According to latest update of WHO on September 25, 185 countries/territories/areas have officially reported over 318,925 cases of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 including at least 3,917 deaths (http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_09_25/en/index.html).
根據世衛組織最新9月25日的更新, 185個國家/領域/地區正式報告了多於 318,925 宗2009年H1N1流感大流行感染病例及至少3,917死亡個案(http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_09_25/en/index.html)。
- In US (week ending Sep 19), Influenza activity increased.
美國的季節性流行性感冒活躍程度上升。
- In Canada (week ending Sep 19), influenza activity slightly increased and remained high.
加拿大的流感活躍程度跟上程度上升及保持高水平。
- In European regions (week ending Sep 20), Ireland, Israel and Russian Federation reported influenza activity above the baseline level.
在歐洲地區, 愛爾蘭、以色列及俄羅斯聯邦的流感活躍程度均高於基線水平。
- In Southern hemisphere, influenza activity has returned to baseline (Chile, Argentina and New Zealand) or is continuing to decline (Australia and South Africa).
在南半球, 智利、阿根廷及新西蘭的流感活躍程度已回到基線水平。而澳洲及南非的流感活躍程度則正在下降。

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).