



Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases, Region of the Americas

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Update on Influenza in the Americas

United States: During Epidemiological Week (EW) 43 (19–25 October 2003), 1.8% of all patient visits to sentinel providers was for influenza-like illness (ILI), a figure below the national baseline of 2.5%. The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonias and influenza was 6.1%.

For this week, WHO and the US National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories examined 707 samples to detect influenza virus, of which 48 (6.8%) came out positive. Of these positive samples, the Influenza A Subtype H3N2 virus was identified in 32 of them; untyped Influenza A, in 15; and Influenza B, in 1. Since 28 September, a total of 3,115 samples have been examined, with 121 of them (3.9%) positive. Of the 121 viruses identified, 119 (98%) were Influenza A, of which 47 (39%) were subtyped as H3N3; and 2 (2%) were Influenza B. Of the isolates, 110 (91%) came from the West South Central region.

Source: [Influenza, Reports and Surveillance Methods in the United States: Influenza Summary Update, Week ending October 25, 2003—Week 43](#). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States (CDC), National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID).

Canada: During the Epidemiological Week ending on 25 October 2003 (EW 43), sentinel providers reported 33 cases of influenza-like illness (ILI) per every 1,000 patient visits, which for this week exceeded the national baseline calculated by doubling the number of reports from the preceding week. This week, Health Canada received 1,416 reports of laboratory tests for influenza, 165 (11.65%) of which detected Influenza A (in Saskatchewan and Alberta). The National Microbiology Laboratory has antigenetically characterized 14 influenza viruses to date, all of which were similar to the A/Panamá/2007/99 strain included in the vaccine for the 2003–2004 season. During EW 43, Alberta reported 3 influenza outbreaks in schools and 2 outbreaks in long-term care (LTC) facilities. For 2003, a total of 7,179 tests have been conducted, of which 340 were positive (339 with Influenza A and 1 with Influenza B).

Source: [FluWatch, October 19 to October 25, 2003 \(Week 43\)](#), Health Canada website: [English](#) | [français](#).

Chile: For the moment, numerous cases of Influenza A have been characterized that are similar to the A/Panama/2007/99 (H3N2) strain included in the 2003 vaccine, along with one Influenza B case. For the week of 19–25 October 2003, sporadic activity has been detected, with 2 cases of Influenza A in Talcahuano and 1 in Concepción.

Source: [FluNet: Country Reports for 2003-2004 Season](#), World Health Organization (WHO).

Caribbean: Influenza activity, was detected in Suriname during the months of June and July 2003. An influenza virus strain was isolated and typed similar to A/Panamá/2007/99 (H3N2), which was probably associated with the influenza season in the Southern Hemisphere. However, during the last week of October, CAREC has also been receiving laboratory requests from patients clinically presenting Acute Respiratory Syndrome, which may be an indication of influenza virus activity in the Caribbean.

Source: *Caribbean Surveillance Network (CariSurvNet)*, Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC).