



PAHO interactive influenza data: [http://ais.paho.org/phis/viz/ed\\_flu.asp](http://ais.paho.org/phis/viz/ed_flu.asp)

Influenza Regional Reports: [http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=3352&Itemid=2469&to=2246](http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3352&Itemid=2469&to=2246)

The information presented in this update is based on data provided by Ministries of Health and National Influenza Centers of Member States to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) or from updates on the Member States' Ministry of Health web pages.

- In North America, most of the influenza activity indicators show that the influenza season has ended in this region. The percentage of positive samples to influenza continued to decline, with a slight predominance of influenza B over influenza A.
- In Central America and the Caribbean, even though the influenza activity remains low; some countries reported detection of influenza A/H1N1 2009 (Costa Rica, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic) and influenza A/H3 (Cuba).
- In South America, the influenza season has not yet started. Although some indicators of respiratory infection activity have increased, the predominant respiratory virus continues to be the respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Some countries reported co-circulation of influenza A/H1N1 2009 and influenza A/H3 (Bolivia and Colombia).

## **Epidemiologic and virologic influenza update**

### ***North America***

In Canada<sup>1</sup>, in epidemiological week (EW) 19, influenza activity continued to decrease in most part of the country, except for some localized influenza activity persisting in some regions of Quebec and Newfoundland. The influenza-like illness (ILI) consultation rate was 13.2 per 1000 consultations, less than that observed last week, but remained within the expected for this time of year. The percentage of positive samples for influenza continued to decrease; in EW 19 it was 4.0%, less than previous week (5.2%). Among these positive samples, 67.8% was influenza B and 32.2% was influenza A. Among other respiratory viruses, the syncytial respiratory virus (RSV) continued to decrease and the proportion of positive samples for parainfluenza continued to increase up to 7.3% this week.

In Mexico, in EW 18 and 19, among all samples tested, no respiratory viruses were detected.

In the United States<sup>2</sup>, in EW 19, at the national level, the proportion of outpatient consultations for ILI (0.9%) was below the national baseline. At the regional level, all sub-national regions reported ILI activity to be below their specific baselines. The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza was below its epidemic threshold. This week, three pediatric deaths associated to influenza were notified. During EW 19, 1.1% (n=14) of samples tested were positive for influenza; influenza B, influenza A/H3 and influenza A/H1N1 2009 were detected.

### ***Caribbean***

In Cuba, in EW 19, among all samples tested, the percentage of positive samples for respiratory viruses remained similar at ~55%; the percentage of positive samples for influenza was 5%. In EW 19, influenza A/H3 has been detected as the only circulating influenza virus. Other respiratory viruses (adenovirus and parainfluenza) co-circulated this week.

In the Dominican Republic, in EW 20, among all samples tested, the percentage of positive samples for respiratory viruses increased in the last 5 weeks, from ~20% (EW16) to ~50% this week. The percentage of positive samples for influenza viruses remained similar at 25%. Influenza A/H1N1 2009 virus has been the predominant influenza virus circulating from EWs 13-20. Other respiratory viruses (adenovirus and parainfluenza) were also detected.

In Jamaica for EW 20, the percentage of positive samples for influenza decreased in the last 5 weeks, from ~65% (EW 16) to ~5% (EW 20). In EWs 19 and 20, influenza A/H1N1 2009 was detected.

### *Central America*

In Costa Rica, in EW 20, among all samples tested, the percent positivity for respiratory viruses increased to ~50% from ~30% (EW 19); there was also an increase of influenza detections, 11% of analyzed samples were positive for A/H1N1 2009, which until this moment have only had sporadic detections. Likewise, the co-circulation of other respiratory viruses were detected, being adenovirus the predominant respiratory virus in circulation since EW 10, followed by parainfluenza.

In Panama, in EW 19, among all samples tested, the percent of positive samples for respiratory viruses remained low (~5%), no influenza viruses were detected in the last 4 weeks.

### *South America – Andean*

In Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, from EW 19–20, 6 cases of influenza have been detected (4 cases of influenza A/H1N1 2009 and 2 cases of influenza A/H3) after several months with no detection of influenza viruses.

In Colombia<sup>3</sup>, according to the SARI surveillance system from Bogota, in EW 19, the percentage SARI admissions increased slightly from 9.5% (EW 18) to 12.5%. The proportion of SARI ICU admissions increased from 11.6% (EW 18) to 14.6%. The predominant virus in SARI patients in Bogota during the last 11 EWs was RSV, with low influenza virus detection (co-circulation of influenza A/H1N1 2009 and influenza A/H3N2). According to the national laboratory, at the national level in EW 18, the percentage of positive samples to respiratory viruses increased from ~5% (EW 17) to ~15%, by a greater detection of RSV. The percentage of positive influenza samples remained around ~5%, with influenza A/H3N2 and influenza A/H1N1 detection.

In Ecuador, in EW 19, at the national and regional level (Quito y Guayaquil), the percentage of SARI hospitalizations, ICU admissions for SARI and SARI deaths remained low and similar to the previous week (<5%). The percentage of positive samples for respiratory viruses remained in ~20 this week. No influenza viruses were detected since EW 11. RSV has been the predominant respiratory virus in circulation during the last 11 EWs, especially in children less than 5 years of age.

In Peru<sup>4</sup>, in EW 17, ARI and pneumonia activity indicators (number of ARI cases in less than 5 years old and number of children less than 5 years old with pneumonia, respectively) remained similar compared to the previous week and remained among the endemic threshold for this time a year. To present date in 2011, 90 pneumonia deaths were reported in less than 5 years old, which represents a smaller recount than that of 2010 for this time of year; finding the higher recounts in Loreto, Puno, Lima and the Amazons.

### *South America – Southern Cone*

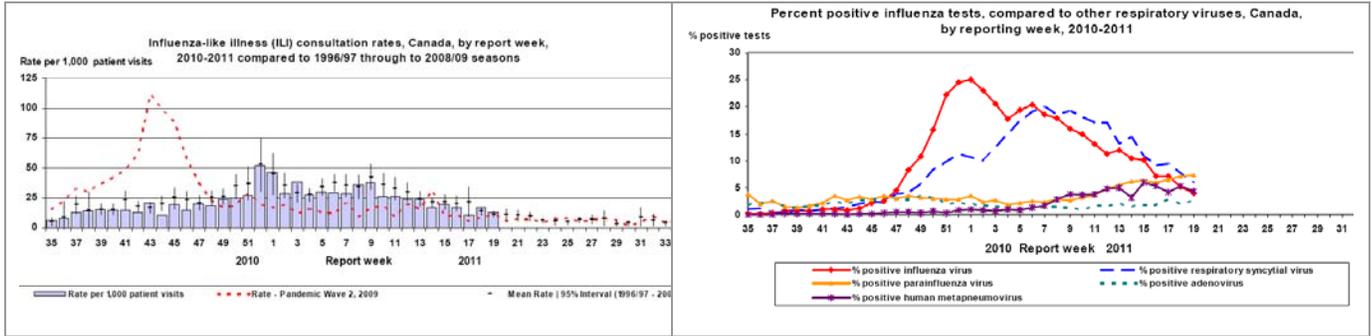
In Chile<sup>5</sup>, in EW 19, the ILI activity (4.6 consultations per 100,000 inhabitants) is similar to that of the previous week and remains within the expected levels for this time of year and less than that observed during 2009 and 2010. The percentage of emergency service consultations for respiratory illness in less than 15 years old continued to increase to 43% since the previous week (40%), which is higher than that observed in the last 2 years. The number of positive cases for respiratory viruses showed an increasing trend between EWs 13-19, RSV being the predominant circulating virus.

In Paraguay<sup>6</sup>, the proportion of ILI outpatient consultations among all consultations increased in the last 2 weeks, from 5% (EW17) to 8% (EW19), having the highest increase in the less than 5 years old group. Concerning the proportion of admissions for SARI among admissions for all causes, in EW 19 it was 3.4%, showing a slight decrease compared to last week. The proportion of ICU admission for SARI among all ICU admissions continued to decrease to ~6% from ~25% (EW17). The proportion of SARI deaths among all deaths for other causes remained below 2%. According to virological data, the proportion of positive samples to respiratory viruses remained at ~10% in EW18. RSV has been the predominant respiratory virus in EWs 6-18. No influenza viruses have been detected in SARI patients in the last 9 weeks.

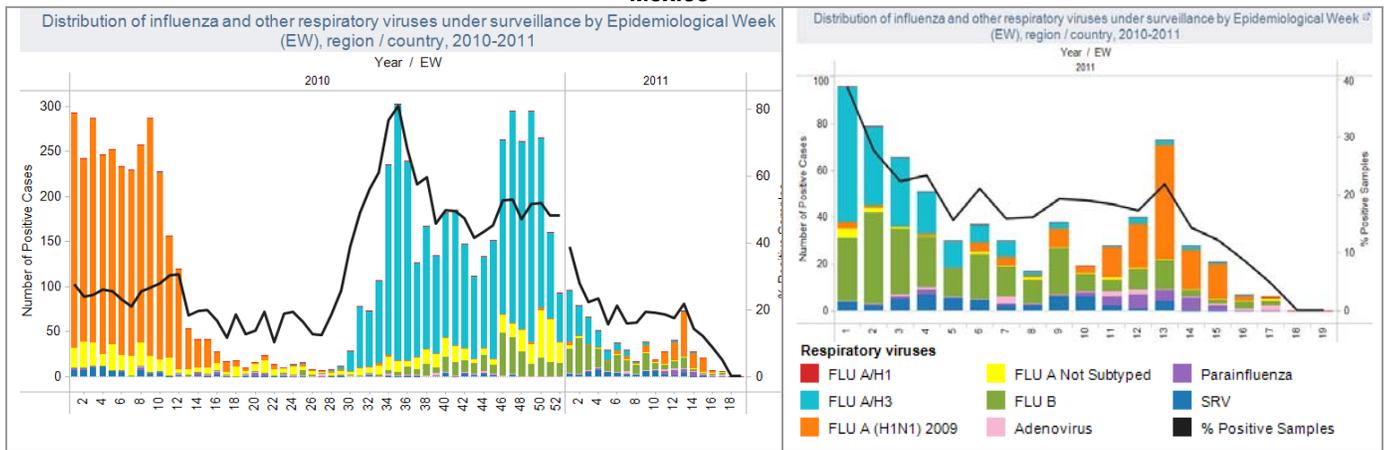
Graphs

North America

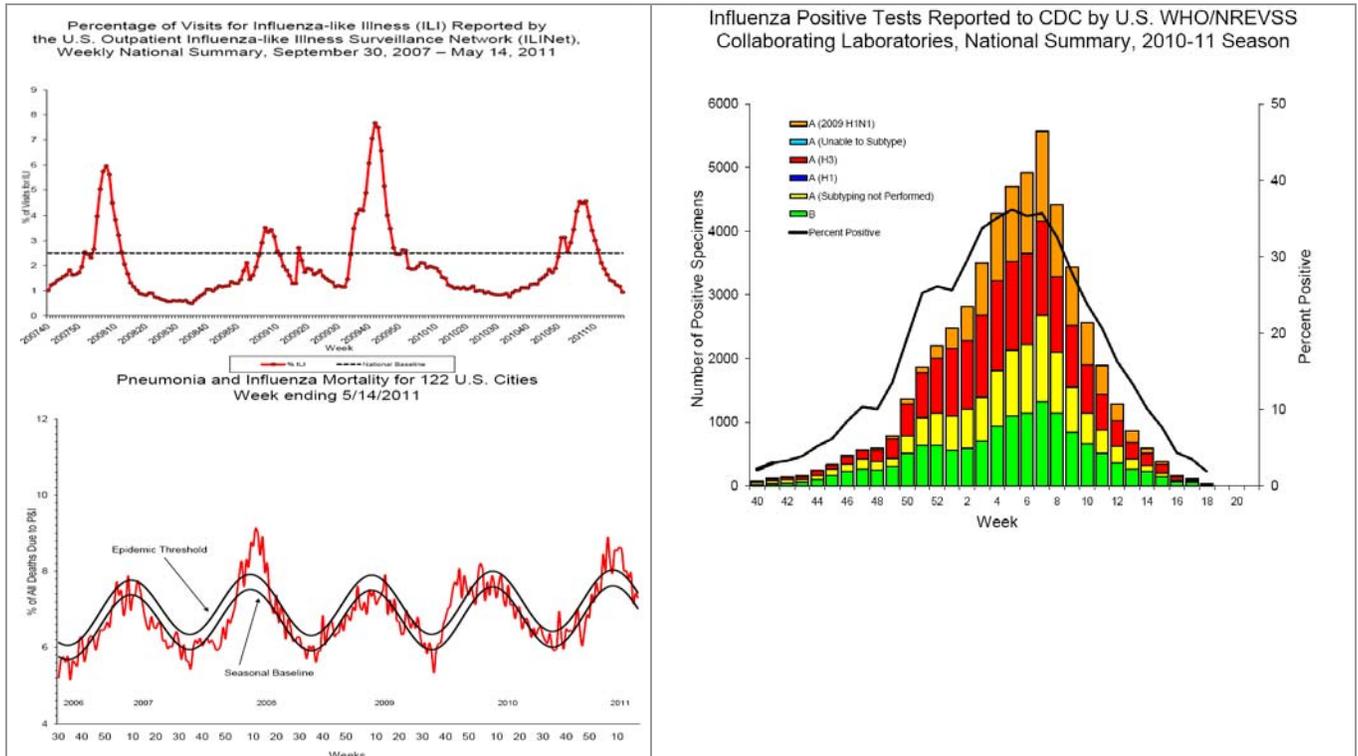
Canada



Mexico

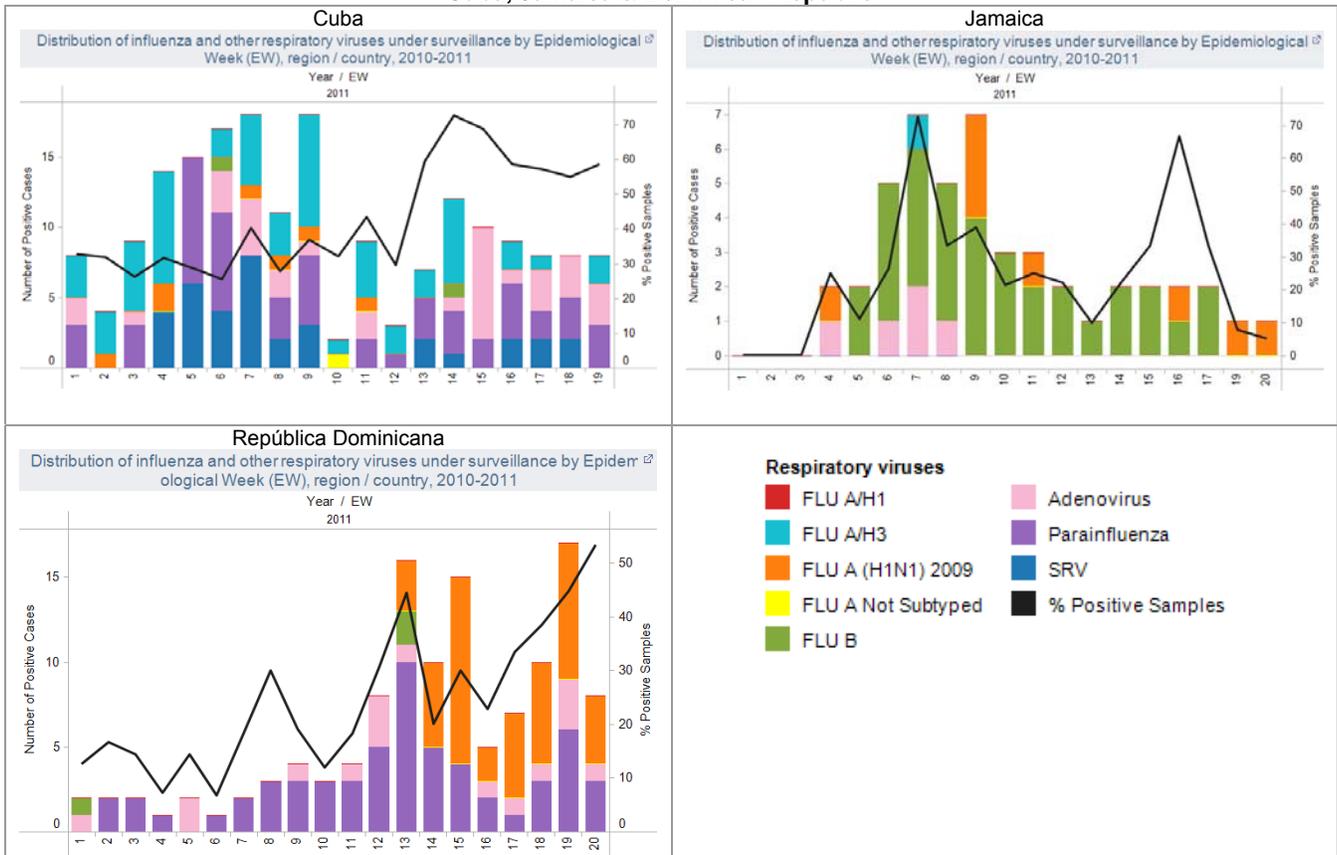


United States



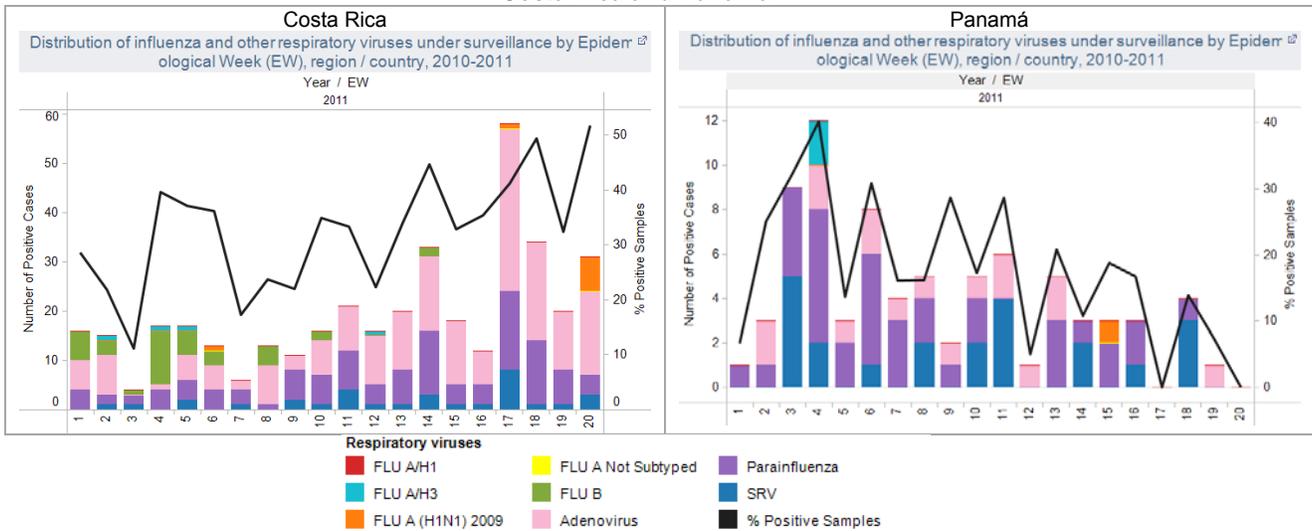
# Caribbean

## Cuba, Jamaica & Dominican Republic



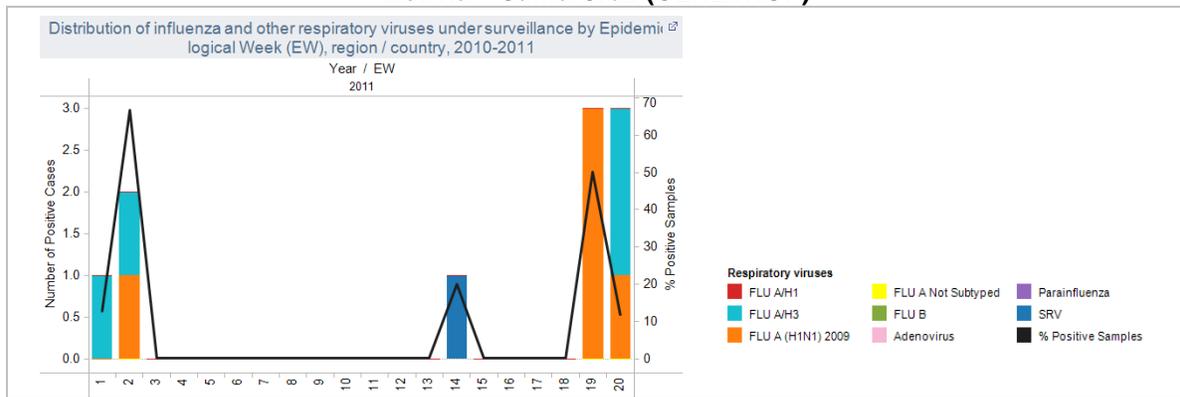
# Central America

## Costa Rica and Panamá

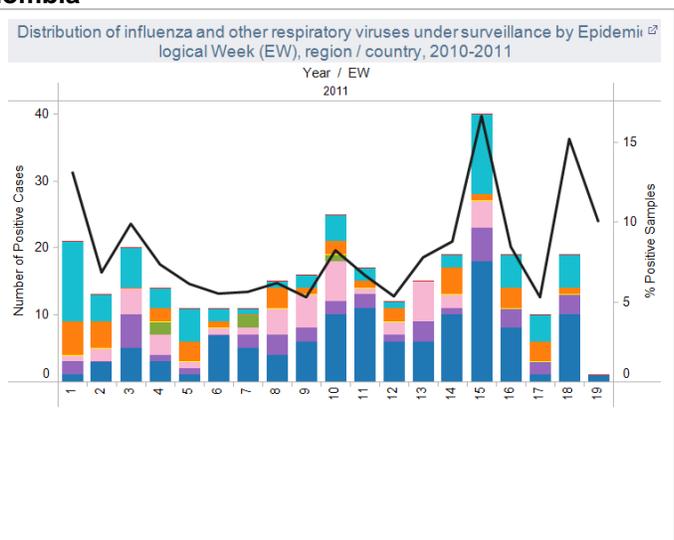
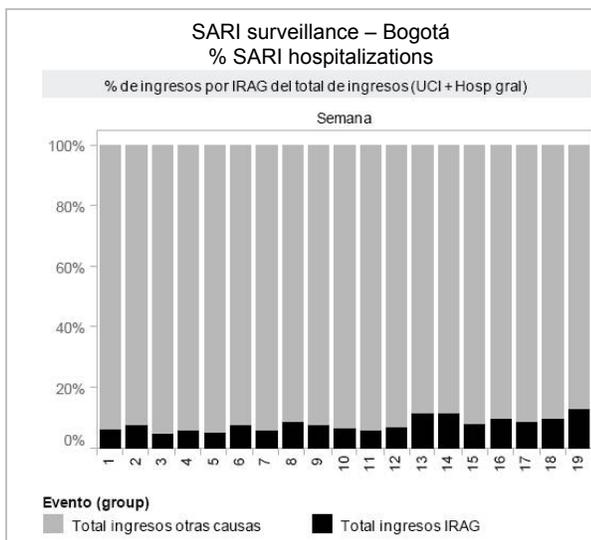


# South America - Andean

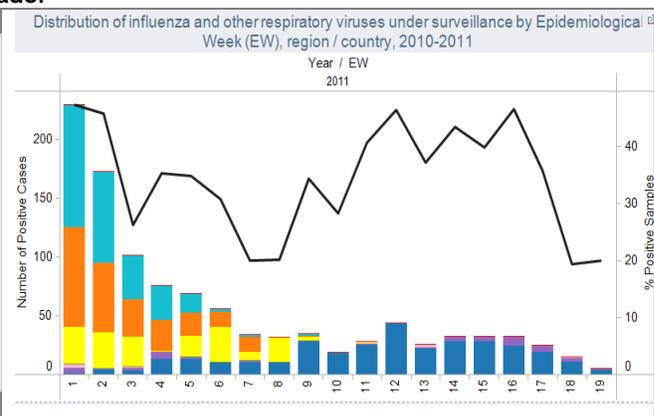
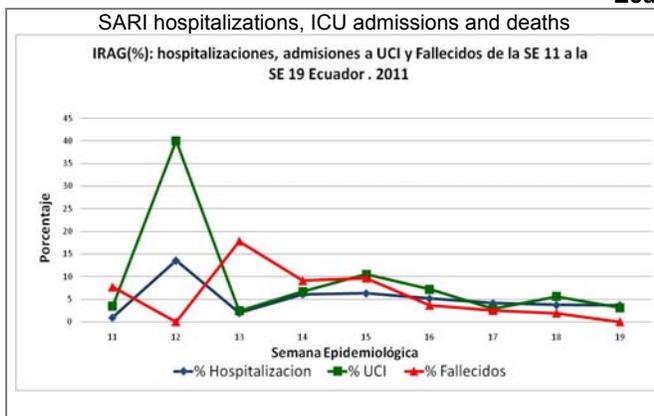
## Bolivia – Santa Cruz (CENETROP)



## Colombia



## Ecuador

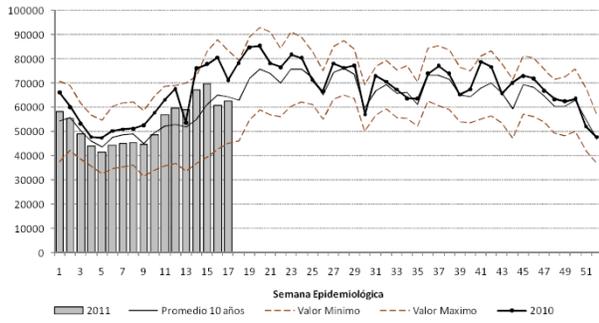


- Adenovirus
- RSV
- Parainfluenza
- Influenza B
- Influenza A/ H3
- Influenza A/ H1
- A not subtypable
- A not subtyped
- Inf A H1N1 2009
- % Positives (respiratory viruses)
- % Positives (Influenza)

Peru

Acute Respiratory Illness, in children <5 years old. Peru, 2011

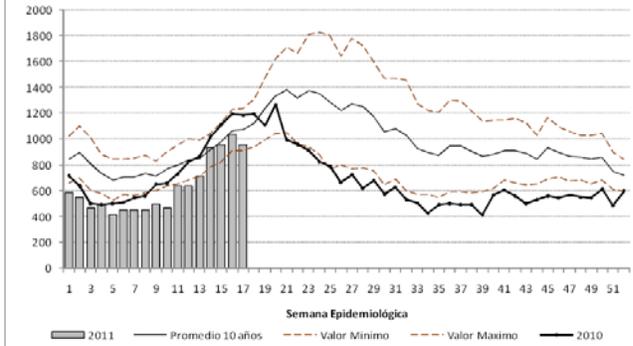
IRA notificadas en niños menores de 5 años. Perú - 2011



FUENTE: Registros de Notificación Colectiva. IRA 2011 - MINSa - Dirección General de Epidemiología (DGE) - Red Nacional de Epidemiología (RENACE).

Pneumonías, in children <5 years old. Peru, 2011

Neumonías notificadas en niños menores de 5 años. Peru - 2011



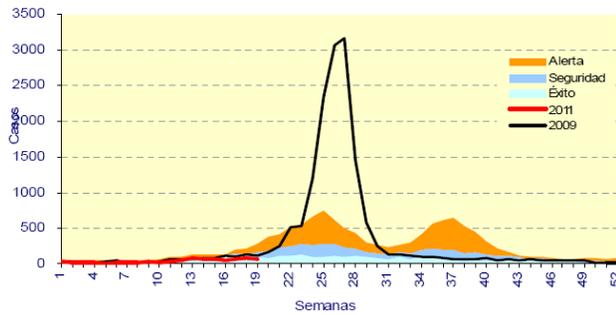
FUENTE: Registros de Notificación Colectiva. IRA 2011 - MINSa - Dirección General de Epidemiología (DGE) - Red Nacional de Epidemiología (RENACE).

South America – Southern Cone

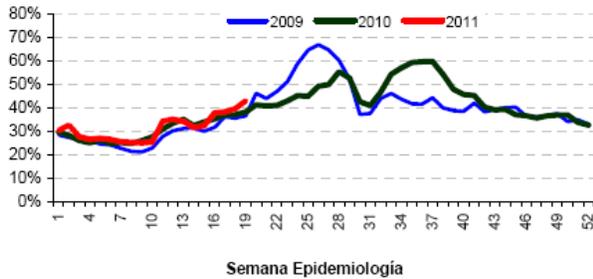
Chile

ILI endemic channel

Canal endémico de Enfermedad Tipo Influenza según semana epidemiológica 2005-2010. Chile, 2011 (semana 19)

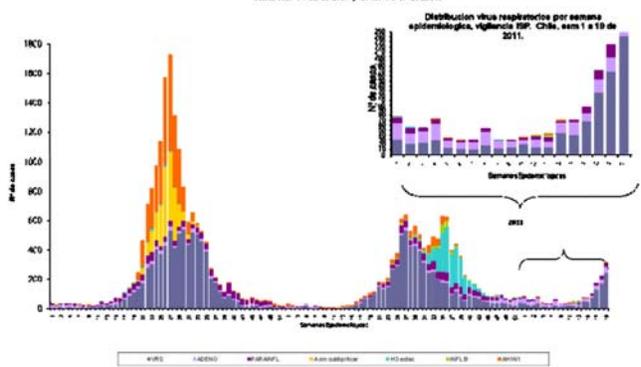


% emergency service consultations. Children <15 years old  
% de Atenciones de Urgencias por causa respiratoria en niños. (< 15 años). Chile 2009-2010 y 2011 (SE 1-19)



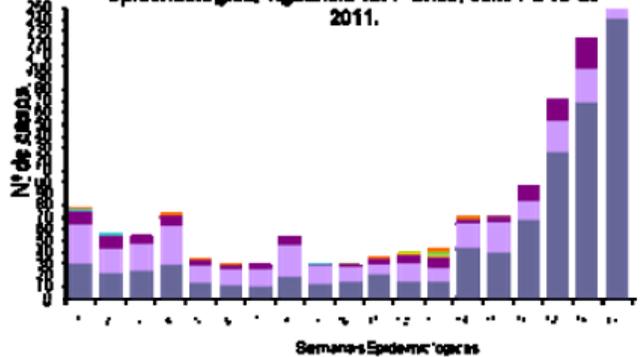
2010-2011

Distribución virus respiratorios por semana epidemiológica, vigilancia ISP. Chile, sem 1 a 20 de 2010 y 2011.



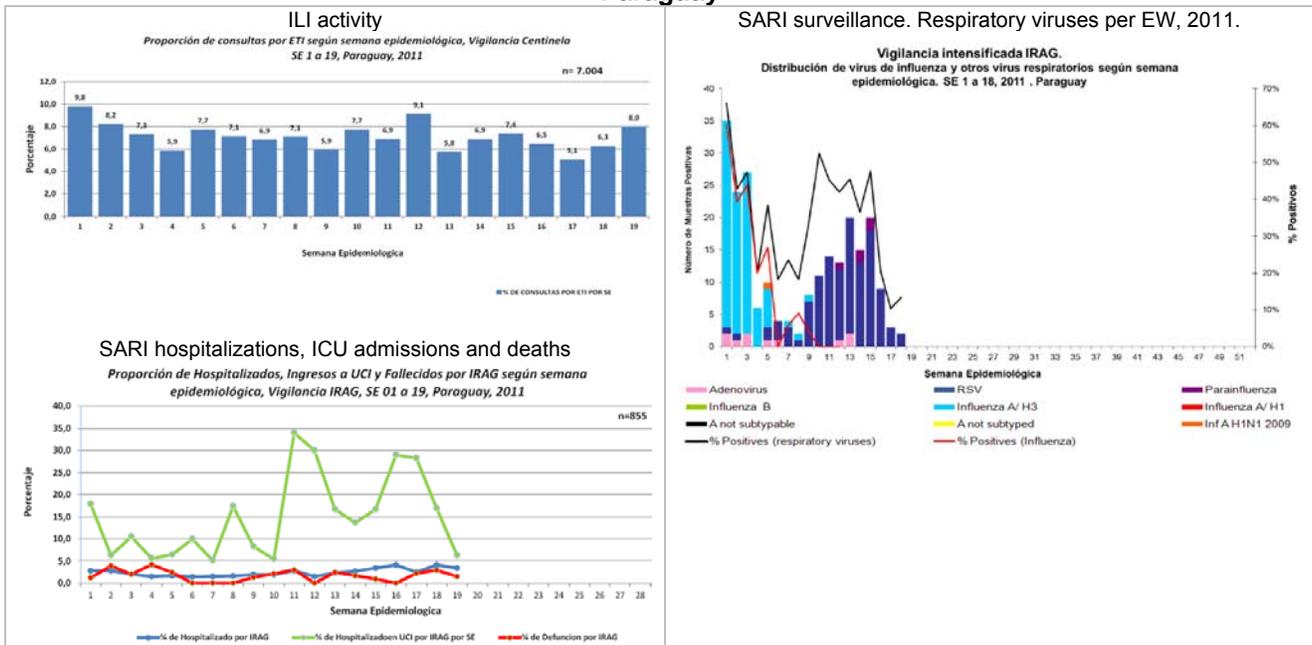
2011

Distribución virus respiratorios por semana epidemiológica, vigilancia ISP. Chile, sem 1 a 19 de 2011.



Adenovirus      RSV      Parainfluenza  
 Influenza B      Influenza A/ H3      Influenza A/ H1  
 A not subtypable      A not subtyped  
 % Positives (respiratory viruses)      % Positives (Influenza)

## Paraguay



<sup>1</sup> Canada. FluWatch Report. EW 19. <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>

<sup>2</sup> USA. Surveillance Summary. Week 19. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>3</sup> Informe de Fase inicial del Proyecto de Vigilancia Nacional Intensificada de Colombia. Participantes: Secretaría Distrital de Salud de Bogotá, Instituto Nacional de Salud y 5 hospitales de Bogotá.

<sup>4</sup> Perú. Sala de Situación de Salud. SE 17. Ministerio de Salud. Dirección General de Epidemiología

<sup>5</sup> Chile. Informe de situación. SE 19. [www.pandemia.cl](http://www.pandemia.cl)

<sup>6</sup> Paraguay. Boletín epidemiológico semanal. SE 20. Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social