

Updated on 2009 November 5

[Abstract]

Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare updated trend information about influenzaA (H1N1) pdm.

[Risk Assessment]

Serious public health impact - These cases fit the case definition of human influenza caused by a new subtype for notification under the IHR (2005).

Unusual or unexpected - Human infection with influenza A(H1N1) pdm has been considered to be unusual.

International disease spread - Several cases had travel history abroad.

Interference with international travel or trade - The event has attracted significant attention from the international community and media.

[Body]

During epidemiological week (EW) 43, the number of the influenza like illness (ILI) cases reported from approximately 5,000 sentinel sites nationwide was 118,570. The trend of ILI during EW 43 compared with the previous week: 84,976 in EW 42 was characterized as increasing.

Based on the reports from prefectural and municipal public health institutes, influenza A(H1N1)pdm dominated by over 99% among the proportion of influenza virus isolation/detection from the ILI cases during EW 36 to EW 44. The report has submitted to WHO FluNet weekly bases (Chronological chart can be obtained at <http://idsc.nih.go.jp/iasr/influ-e.html>).

During the period between October 26 and November 1, 2 clusters of influenza like illness patients have been reported from medical facilities and 685 clusters have been reported from day-care facilities. The occurrences of clusters are defined as equal or more than ten clinically diagnosed patients within seven days in the same facilities.

During the period between October 28 and November 3, 813 (eight hundred and thirteen) hospitalized cases due to influenza A(H1N1) pdm have been reported. Among those, 27 cases suffered encephalopathy and 26 cases were put on a ventilator. The total number of hospitalized cases since July 28 reached 5,072. As of October 28, total of 42 fatal cases have been reported.