

**Updated on March 10, 2010**

**[Abstract]**

Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare updated trend information about influenza A(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 new subtype influenza was considered to be unusual.

International disease spread - Several cases had travel history abroad.

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

**[Body]**

During epidemiological week (EW) 8, the number of the influenza like illness (ILI) cases reported from approximately 5,000 sentinel sites nationwide was 6,524. The trend of ILI during EW 8 compared with the previous week: 8,438 in EW 7 was characterized as decreasing.

Based on the reports from prefectural and municipal public health institutes, influenza A(H1N1)pdm dominated by 98% among the proportion of influenza virus isolation/detection from the ILI cases during EW 4 through EW 8. The report has submitted to WHO FluNet weekly (Chronological chart can be obtained at <http://idsc.nih.go.jp/iasr/influ-e.html>).

During the period between March 1 and 7, one cluster of influenza like illness patients has been reported from medical facilities and three clusters have been reported from day-care facilities. The occurrences of clusters are defined as equal or more than 10 clinically diagnosed patients within seven days in the same facility.

During the period between March 3 and 9, 18(eighteen) hospitalized cases due to influenza like illness have been reported. Among those, no H1N1 case suffered encephalopathy and no H1N1 case was put on ventilators. The total number of hospitalized cases since July 28, 2009 reached 17,601. As of March 9, total of 197 fatal H1N1 cases have been reported.