

Updated on 2009 September 9

[Abstract]

Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare updated the 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 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) 35, the number of the influenza like illness (ILI) cases reported from approximately 5000 sentinel sites nationwide was 12,007. The trend of ILI during EW 35 compared with the previous week: 11,636 in EW 34 was characterized as slightly increasing.

As of September 6, based on the reports from prefectural and municipal public health institutes, influenza A(H1N1)pdm dominated by 99% among the proportion of influenza virus isolation/detection from the ILI cases during EW 32 to EW 36. The report has submitted to WHO FluNet weekly bases (Chronological chart can be obtained at <http://idsc.nih.go.jp/iasr/influ-e.html>).

As 9 September since the previous report, one sporadic case with oseltamivir resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm was reported and showed case report as following.

Oseltamivir resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm was detected in one sample from the laboratory confirmed case who was in the twenties in Chiba prefecture. She received antiviral therapy using oseltamivir after diagnosis with influenza A by rapid test. She did not have antiviral prophylaxis before treatment. She was fully recovered. The virus in the sample taken from her showed H275Y mutation conducted by prefectural laboratory center and was confirmed resistant to oseltamivir by sensitive test conducted by national institute of infectious disease, but the virus in the sample collected before treatment showed sensitive to oseltamivir. The spread of disease around the case has not been identified.

During the period between 31 August and 6 September, 3,720 clusters have been reported.

The occurrences of clusters were defined as two more than cases clinically diagnosed with influenza like illness in the same group such as school or workplace.

During the period between 2 and 8 September, 108 hospitalized cases due to influenza A(H1N1) pdm have been reported. Among those, 4 cases suffered encephalopathy and 2 cases were put on a ventilator.

Total number of hospitalization and death during 28 July and 8 September were 733 and 11 respectively, according to the table titled “the situation of hospitalized cases due to InfluenzaA(H1N1)pdm in Japan” as the attached file.