Updated on March 31, 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) 11, the number of the influenza like illness (ILI) cases reported from approximately 5,000 sentinel sites nationwide was 1,926. The trend of ILI during EW 11 compared with the previous week: 2,451 in EW 10 was characterized as decreasing.

Based on the reports from prefectural and municipal public health institutes, influenza A(H1N1)pdm dominated by 93% among the proportion of influenza virus isolation/detection from the ILI cases during EW 7 through EW 11. 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 22 and 28, no cluster of influenza like illness patients has been reported from medical facilities or 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.

Another sporadic cases with oseltamivir-resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm have been reported in Miyagi prefecture since the last report on March 25.

During the period between March 24 and 30, 2(two) hospitalized cases due to influenza like illness have been reported. Among those, no H1N1 case suffered encephalopathy and one H1N1 case was put on ventilators. The total number of hospitalized cases since July 28, 2009 reached 17,646. As of March 30, total of 198 fatal H1N1 cases have been reported.