

**Updated on 2009 September 2**

**[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 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) 34, the number of the influenza like illness (ILI) cases reported from approximately 5000 sentinel sites nationwide was 11,636. The trend of ILI during EW 34 compared with the previous week: 7,750 in EW 33 was characterized as increasing.

As of September 1, 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 31 to EW 35. 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 24 and 30 August, 1,330 clusters has been reported. The occurrences of clusters were defined clinically in the same group such as school or workplace.

During the period between August 26 and September 1, eighty-seven hospitalized cases due to influenza A(H1N1) pdm have been reported. Among those, three cases suffered encephalopathy and four cases were put on a ventilator. The total number of hospitalized cases since July 28 became 579. As of September 1, total of eight fatal cases have been reported.