

**Updated on 2009 September 25**

**[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) 37, the number of the influenza like illness (ILI) cases reported from approximately 5,000 sentinel sites nationwide was 15,382. The trend of ILI during EW 37 compared with the previous week: 12,515 in EW 36 was characterized as increasing.

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 34 to EW 38. 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 September 14 and 20, 4,082 clusters of influenza like illness patients have been reported. The occurrences of clusters were defined clinically in the same group such as school or workplace.

During the period between September 16 and 22, 152 hospitalized cases due to influenza A(H1N1) pdm have been reported. Among those, five cases suffered encephalopathy and eight cases were put on a ventilator. The total number of hospitalized cases since July 28 became 1,107. As of September 24, total of 19 fatal cases have been reported.