Pandemic Potential of a Strain of Influenza A (H1N1): Early Findings -- Fraser et al., 10.1126/scien... 1/2 ページ



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REPORTS

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Pandemic Potential of a Strain of Influenza A (H1N1): Early Findings

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A novel influenza A (H1N1) virus has spread rapidly across the globe: Judging its pandemic potential is difficult with limited data, but nevertheless essential to inform appropriate health responses. By analyzing the outbreak in Mexico, early data on international spread, and viral genetic diversity, we make an early assessment of transmissibility and severity. Our estimates suggest that 23,000 (range 6,000-32,000) individuals had been infected in Mexico by late April, giving an estimated case fatality ratio (CFR) of 0.4% (range 0.3% to 1.5%) based on confirmed and suspect deaths reported to that time. In a community outbreak in the small community of La Gloria, Veracruz no deaths were attributed to infection, giving an upper 95% bound on CFR of 0.6%. Thus while substantial uncertainty remains, clinical severity appears less than that seen in 1918 but comparable with that seen in 1957. Clinical attack rates in children in La Gloria were twice that in adults (<15 years-of-age: 61%, ≥15: 29%). Three different epidemiological analyses gave R₀ estimates in the range 1.4-1.6,

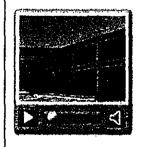
while a genetic analysis gave a central estimate of 1.2. This range of values is, consistent with 14 to 73 generations of human-to-human transmission having occurred in Mexico to late April.

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Transmissibility is therefore substantially higher than seasonal flu, and comparable with lower estimates of R_0 obtained from previous influenza pandemics.

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【共同通信】



27日、メキシコ市でマスクを着け地下鉄の出口に向かう人たち(AP=共同)

新型インフルエンザ発生 WHO、警戒水準4へ引き上げ

【ジュネーブ27日共同】メキシコや米国で発生した豚インフルエンザの人への大量感染を受け、世界保健機関(WHO)は27日、世界の警戒水準(フェーズ)を現行の「3」から、豚インフルエンザウイルスが人から人への感染力を十分に得た段階を示す「4」に初めて引き上げた。新型インフルエンザ発生を認定したことになる。日本を含む各国に感染が広がり、世界的大流行となる恐れがある。

これを受け日本政府は、麻生太郎首相を本部長とする対策本部の設置を決めた。検疫強化をはじめウイルスの国内侵入防止と在外邦人支援の対策を進める。

米国やメキシコを中心に、国際的な人の移動が制限されるとみられ、景気低迷にあえぐ世界経済への 影響が懸念される。

WHOは28日に開く予定だった緊急委員会を前倒しし、27日に開催、警戒水準引き上げを決めた。水準引き上げは25日の緊急委員会でも検討したが「さらに情報が必要」と見送っていた。

人への感染はメキシコ以外に米国、カナダ、さらにスペイン、英国でも確認され、欧州に広がった。メキシコでは27日までに感染が確認されたか、感染の疑いがある死者は149人となった。

ワクチン開発には半年程度かかるとされる。

20世紀には3回のインフルエンザの世界的流行があり、1918年発生の「スペイン風邪」では世界で約4000万人が死亡した。





Confirmed cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus in three countries in the WHO European Region

On 27 April 2009, National Focal Points (NFPs) for the International Health Regulations (IHR) informed WHO/Europe about the detection of four confirmed cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection: two cases each in Spain and the United Kingdom. On 28 April 2009, the NFP of Israel reported an additional confirmed case.

The five people with confirmed cases in the WHO European Region presented with mild illness and had recently returned from travel in Mexico. As of 27 April 2009, 43 additional people in 8 countries in the Region were under investigation for infection.

Situation in the European Region

The reports of confirmed cases from Israel, Spain and the United Kingdom reflect important steps taken by the national authorities to ensure early detection and response in association with the evolving situation in the Americas. National authorities are advised to intensify surveillance efforts for the early detection of people who may be infected with swine influenza A (H1N1) virus and may transmit the infection to others.

On 27 April 2009, the WHO Regional Director for Europe, Dr Marc Danzon, informed the health ministers, chief medical officers and NFPs in the Region of WHO/Europe's response. He acknowledged that cooperation between WHO and national and international counterparts was crucial in preparing for and responding to the potential spread of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus in the European Region.

WHO/Europe is working closely with the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Similarly, WHO is in close consultation with development partners, United Nations agencies and other international organizations (including those involved in trade and travel), and manufacturers of vaccines, drugs, diagnostic equipment and personal protection equipment.

Global situation

The five cases in the WHO European Region are the first confirmed cases identified outside the Americas. The WHO headquarters web pages on swine influenza offer additional information on the global situation, including Canada, Mexico and the United States of America.

Change in pandemic alert level

On 27 April 2009, the second meeting of the Emergency Committee was convened as stipulated under the IHR. Following the Committee's advice, the WHO Director-General, Dr Margaret Chan, decided to change the current phase of pandemic alert from level 3 to level 4.

This decision was based primarily on epidemiological data demonstrating human-to-human transmission and the ability of the virus to cause community-level outbreaks. As further information becomes available, WHO may decide either to revert to phase 3 or to raise the level of alert further.

The outcome of the Emergency Committee's meeting included recommendations to countries not to close borders or to restrict international travel. It is considered prudent for people who are ill to delay international travel and for those developing symptoms following international travel to seek medical attention. In addition, WHO will facilitate the process needed to develop a vaccine effective against the A (H1N1) virus.

WHO published interim guidance for the surveillance of human infection with swine influenza A (H1N1) virus, including case definition and requirements for reporting to WHO, on 27 April 2009.

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