

Flu Express

流感速遞



Flu Express is a weekly report produced by the Respiratory Disease Office of the Centre for Health Protection. It monitors and summarizes the latest local and global influenza activities.

流感速遞是由衛生防護中心呼吸疾病辦事處每星期出版有關監測本地及世界各地的流行性感冒流行情況的總結報告。

Local Situation of Influenza Activity (as of March 9, 2011)

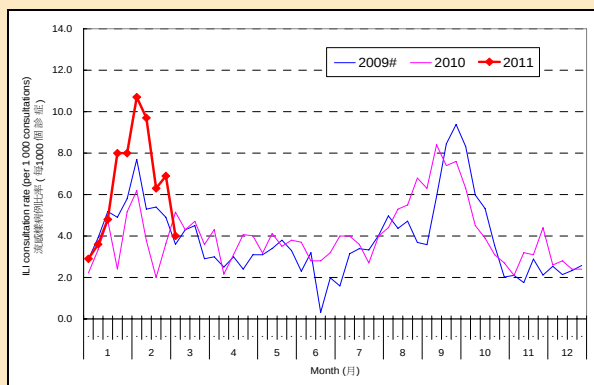
本地流感流行情況 (截至2011年3月9日)

Reporting period: February 27 – March 5, 2011 (Week 10) 報告週期：2011 年 2 月 27 日 3 月至 5 日 (第 10 週)

- The latest surveillance data showed that the overall influenza activity has decreased as compared to the past few weeks. 最新的監測數據顯示整體流感活躍程度較過去數週下降。
- Influenza A(H1N1)2009 (i.e., human swine influenza) constituted about 80% of the currently circulating influenza viruses. The remaining ones were influenza A(H3N2) and influenza B. They were antigenically similar to this year's vaccine viruses, so the vaccine would be able to provide protection against influenza infection. 甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒 (即人類豬型流感病毒)佔現時流行的流感病毒約八成，餘下包括甲型 (H3N2) 流感及乙型流感病毒。現時流行的流感病毒在抗原上與今年的季節性流感疫苗的病毒相似，故接種疫苗能有效預防感染流感。
- The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) has collaborated with the Hospital Authority and private hospitals to monitor influenza associated intensive care unit (ICU) admissions and deaths since January 24, 2011. So far, CHP recorded 120 severe cases (ICU cases or deaths), including 31 fatal cases (as of March 9). 自 2011 年 1 月 24 日起，衛生防護中心聯同醫院管理局及私家醫院監察入住深切治療部的流感個案及與流感相關的死亡個案的統計數字。截至 3 月 9 日，本中心目前共錄得 120 宗嚴重個案 (需深切治療或死亡)，包括 31 宗死亡個案。
- In week 10 and in first 4 days of week 11 (March 6 to 9, 2011), three cases of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) resistant human swine influenza infection were reported. The virus strains detected in these cases were sensitive to zanamivir (Relenza). They are the thirteenth to fifteenth cases of resistance to Tamiflu in strains of human swine influenza virus detected in Hong Kong since 2009. 第 10 週及第 11 週的首 4 天 (2011 年 3 月 6 至 9 日)有 3 宗人類感染豬型流感病毒對奧司他韋 (特敏福) 呈抗藥性個案。這些個案中的病毒株沒有對扎那米韋 (樂感清) 出現抗藥性。自 2009 年至今，這是本港第十三至第十五宗人類豬型流感病毒對特敏福出現抗藥性的個案。
- The local influenza activity is expected to remain at a high level during the next few weeks. Target groups are advised to receive influenza vaccinations as soon as possible to protect their health. 本地流感活躍程度預料會在未來數星期維持在高水平。目標組別人士應盡快接種流感疫苗以保障健康。

Figure 1: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel general outpatient clinics[#], 2009-11

圖一：定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測[#], 2009-11

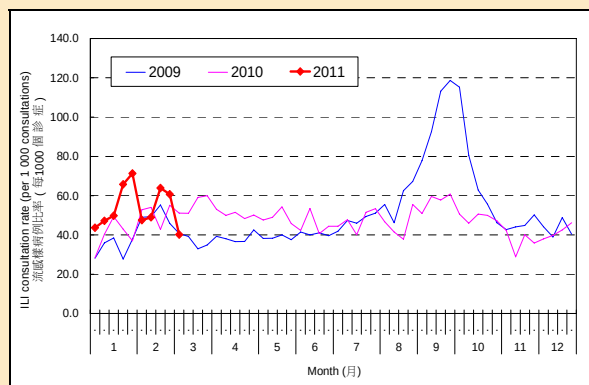


In week 10, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPCs) was 4.0 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 1).

在第 10 週，定點普通科診所呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 4.0 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖一)。

Figure 2: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel private doctors, 2009-11

圖二：定點私家醫生的流感樣病例監測, 2009-11



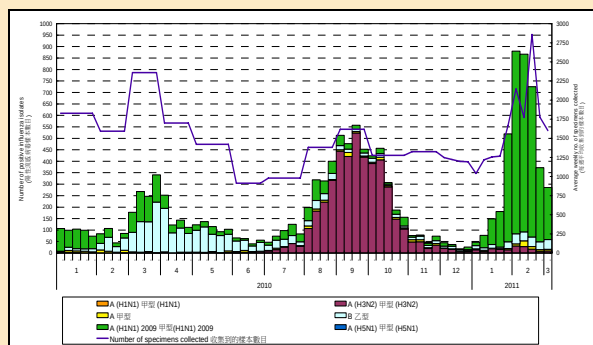
In week 10, the average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private doctors was 40.2 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 2).

在第 10 週，定點私家醫生呈報的流感樣病例個案平均數為 40.2 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖二)。

[#] During the operation of the 8 Designated Flu Clinics (DFCs) from week 25 of 2009 to week 21 of 2010, statistics from the eight DFCs were not included in the ILI surveillance among sentinel GOPC.

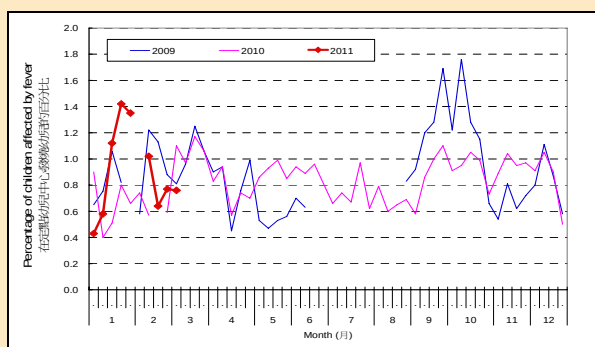
在八間指定流感診所運作期間 (由 2009 年的第 25 週至 2010 年的第 21 週)，定點普通科診所的流感樣病例監測沒有包括八間指定流感診所的統計數字。

Figure 3: Influenza virus detections (Laboratory surveillance), 2010-11
圖三：流行性感冒病毒化驗數目 (實驗室監測), 2010-11



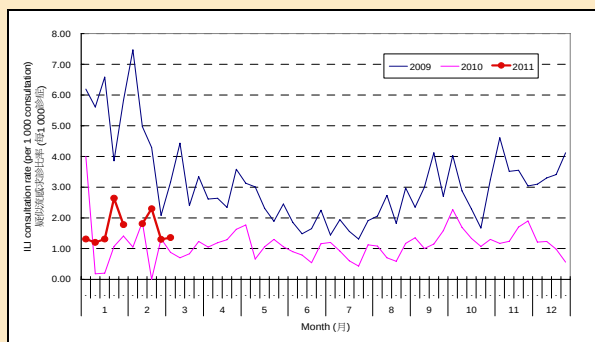
In week 10, the number of influenza viruses detected in the Public Health Laboratory Centre was 286, including 227 influenza A (H1N1)2009 viruses, 43 influenza B viruses, 9 influenza A (H3) viruses and 7 influenza A viruses (Figure 3). 在第 10 週, 公共衛生檢測中心共檢測到 286 個流行性感冒病毒的樣本, 當中包括 227 個甲型(H1N1)2009 流感病毒樣本、43 個乙型流感病毒樣本、9 甲型(H3)流感病毒樣本及 7 個甲型流感病毒樣本 (圖三)。

Figure 5: Fever surveillance at sentinel child care centres/kindergartens, 2009-11
圖五：定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的發燒監測, 2009-11



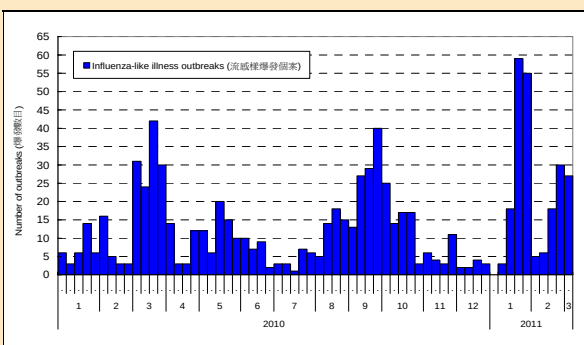
In week 10, 0.76% of children in the sentinel child care centres/kindergartens had fever (Figure 5). 在第 10 週, 0.76% 定點幼兒中心/幼稚園的幼兒出現發燒徵狀 (圖五)。

Figure 7: Influenza-like illness surveillance among sentinel Chinese medicine practitioners, 2009-11
圖七：中醫師的疑似流感監測, 2009-11



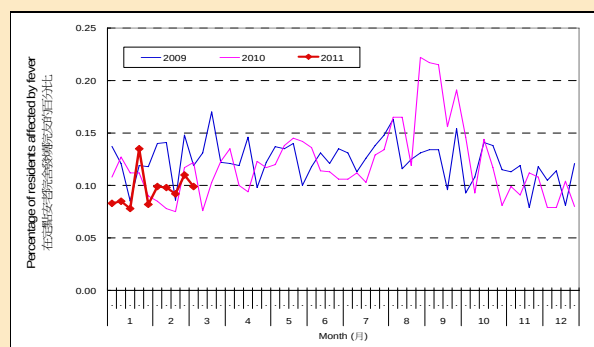
In week 10, the average consultation rate for ILI among Chinese Medicine Practitioners was 1.36 ILI cases per 1,000 consultations (Figure 7). 在第 10 週, 定點中醫師呈報的疑似流感個案平均數為 1.36 宗 (每千個診症計) (圖七)。

Figure 4: Influenza-like illness outbreak monitoring, 2010-11
圖四：流感樣爆發監測, 2010-11



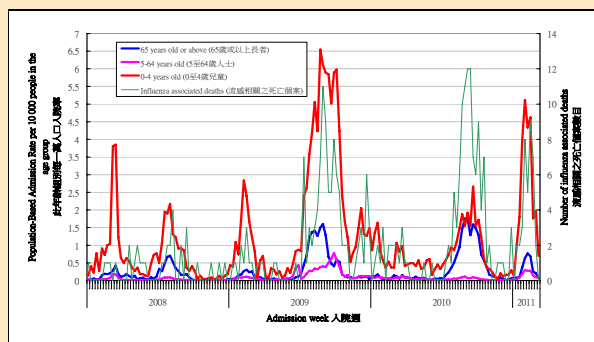
In week 10, 27 ILI outbreaks occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded (Figure 4). In the first 4 days of week 11 (February 6 to 9, 2011), 8 ILI outbreak occurring in schools/ institutions were recorded. 在第 10 週, 本中心錄得 27 宗在學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告 (圖四)。第 11 週的首 4 天 (2011 年 3 月 6 至 9 日) 有 8 宗學校/院舍發生的流感樣爆發的報告。

Figure 6: Fever surveillance at sentinel residential care homes for the elderly, 2009-11
圖六：定點安老院舍的發燒監測, 2009-11



In week 10, 0.10% of residents in the sentinel residential care homes for the elderly had fever (Figure 6). 在第 10 週, 0.10% 定點安老院舍的院友出現發燒徵狀 (圖六)。

Figure 8: Influenza associated hospital admission rates and deaths based on discharge coding, 2008-11
圖八：出院診斷為流感的入院率及死亡數字, 2008-11



In week 10, hospital admission rates with principal diagnosis of influenza for persons aged 0 - 4 years, 5-64 years and 65 years or above were 1.96, 0.09 and 0.21 cases respectively (per 10,000 people in the age group) (Figure 8). Weekly number of deaths with any diagnosis of influenza in public hospitals is also shown in the figure above. 在第 10 週, 0 - 4 歲小童、5-64 歲人士及 65 歲或以上人士主要診斷為流感的入院率分別為 1.96, 0.09 和 0.21 宗 (該年齡組別每一萬人口) (圖八)。上圖亦顯示在公立醫院任何出院診斷包括流感之死亡個案數字。

Surveillance of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death

兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症／死亡個案的監測

- In week 10, there was no new report of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication/death. In the first 4 days of week 11 (March 6 to 9, 2011), one case of severe paediatric influenza-associated complication involving a 9-year-old boy was reported. His nasopharyngeal aspirate specimen was tested positive for influenza A(H1N1)2009. He is now in stable condition.

第10週沒有新的兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症／死亡個案的報告。第11週的首4天 (2011年3月6至9日) 有1宗兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症的報告，涉及一名九歲大男童。他的鼻咽分泌樣本對甲型(H1N1)2009流感呈陽性反應。他現時情況穩定。

Note: The data reported are provisional figures and subject to further revision.

註：現時報告的是臨時數據，可能會因資料的更新而作出修訂。

Surveillance of Tamiflu resistant human swine influenza infection

人類感染豬型流感病毒對特敏福呈抗藥性個案的監測

- In week 10, two cases of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) resistant human swine influenza infection involving a 58-year-old woman and a 65-year-old woman were reported. They are now in stable condition. In first 4 days of week 11 (March 6 to 9, 2011), one case of Tamiflu resistant human swine influenza infection involving a 1-year-old girl was detected. The girl is still under treatment for surgical problems in hospital. The virus strains detected in these cases were sensitive to zanamivir (Relenza). They are the thirteenth to fifteenth cases of resistance to Tamiflu in strains of human swine influenza virus detected in Hong Kong since 2009.

第10週有2宗人類感染豬型流感病毒對奧司他韋 (特敏福) 呈抗藥性個案，涉及一名五十八歲女士及一名六十五歲女士。她們現時情況穩定。第11週的首4天 (2011年3月6至9日) 有1宗人類感染豬型流感病毒對特敏福呈抗藥性個案，涉及一名一歲女童。該女童因外科問題仍需留院接受治療。這些個案中的病毒株沒有對扎那米偉 (樂感清) 出現抗藥性。自2009年至今，這是本港第十三至第十五宗人類豬型流感病毒對特敏福出現抗藥性的個案。

Global Situation of Influenza Activity

世界各地的流感流行情況

- In the United States (week ending February 26, 2011), influenza activity remained elevated, and the ILI consultation rates are above the national baseline level.
美國的流感活躍程度仍維持在高水平，流感樣病例求診率維持在基線水平之上 (截至2011年2月26日的一週)。
- In Canada (week ending February 26, 2011), the proportion of positive influenza detections continued to decline, although the ILI consultation rate increased slightly compared to the previous week.
雖然加拿大的流感樣病例求診率較上週輕微上升，但檢測到的流感樣本陽性百分比持續下降 (截至2011年2月26日的一週)。
- In Singapore (week ending February 26, 2011), it was reported that the number of consultations for acute respiratory infections has decreased when compared with the previous week.
新加坡的報告顯示急性呼吸道感染的求診個案數字較上週下降 (截至2011年2月26日的一週)。
- In Europe (week ending February 27, 2011), ILI consultation rate continued to decline throughout the region with most countries reporting medium activity.
歐洲地區的流感樣病例求診率持續下降，當中大部份國家的流感活躍程度為中度水平 (截至2011年2月27日的一週)。
- In the United Kingdom (as of March 3, 2011), influenza activity continued to decline. ILI consultation rate were below baseline levels in England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland. From September 6, 2010 until March 2, 2011, a total of 539 fatal cases have been verified by UK's Health Protection Agency as related to influenza infection, mostly due to influenza A (H1N1) 2009. The majority of death cases did not receive the influenza vaccine.
英國的流感活躍程度持續下降。英格蘭、威爾斯、蘇格蘭及北愛爾蘭的流感樣病例求診率保持在基線水平之下 (截至2011年3月3日)。自2010年9月6日至2011年3月2日，英國衛生防護局確認539宗與流感感染有關的死亡個案，主要是由甲型流感 (H1N1) 2009病毒引致，大部份死亡個案並沒有接種流感疫苗。

Sources (資料來源):

United States (美國): <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>

Canada (加拿大): http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/10-11/w52_10/index-eng.php

Singapore (新加坡): <http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/statisticsweeklybulletins.aspx>

Europe (歐洲): <http://www.euroflu.org/index.php>

United Kingdom (英國): http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1287148330414