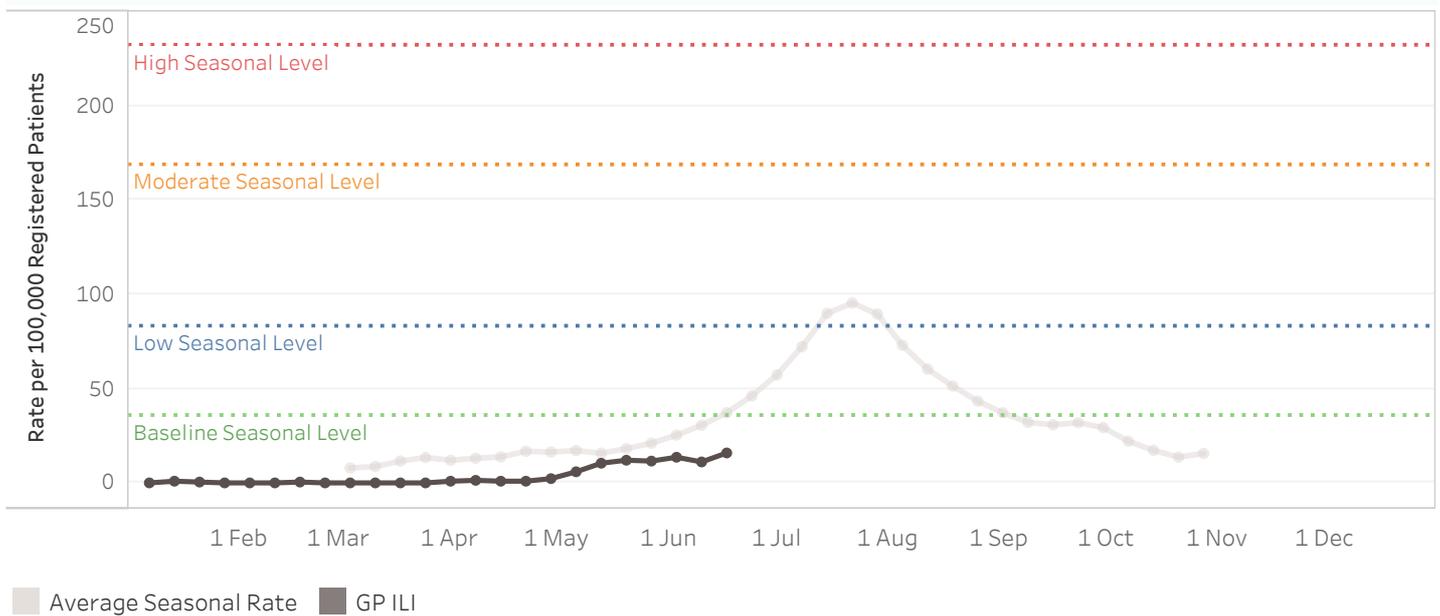


## Week Ending 17 June 2018

### National Overview

Flu and other respiratory virus activity remains low and below the seasonal average. We do not expect influenza virus circulation to increase notably for at least a few more weeks. Rhinovirus is still the most commonly detected respiratory virus. Although, there have been consistently low numbers of clinical visits associated with other non-influenza respiratory viruses.

### Weekly General Practice Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Rates To 17 Jun 18

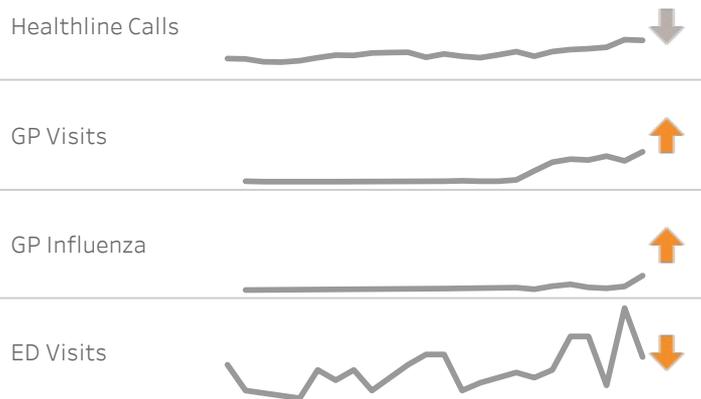


Indicators of community respiratory virus activity (Healthline calls and GP or emergency department visits for ILI) were still at low levels last week.

Severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) admissions to sentinel hospitals in Auckland and Counties Manukau DHBs are low. SARI surveillance runs from May to September annually. To support emerging pathogen detection, ICU admissions are monitored all year.

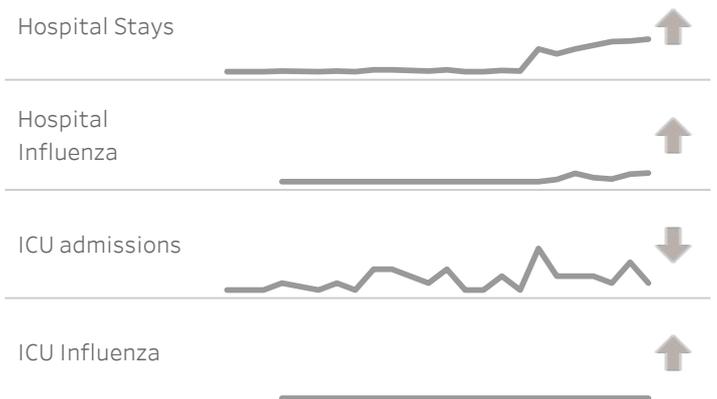
### Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Activity to 17 Jun 18

Arrow colour indicates whether the current weekly change is statistically significant.



### Acute Hospital Activity (SARI) to 17 Jun 18

Arrow colour indicates whether the current weekly change is statistically significant.



## Activity by DHB

ILI activity as measured by GP visits and Healthline calls is still low in all New Zealand District Health Boards. These ILI-related rates are not consistently elevated in any region of NZ yet this year. Healthline calls and GP visits are monitored year round for ILI. Nationally, 78 sentinel practices track ILI visits. Interpretation of DHB-level GP ILI rates should be done with caution, because rates for an individual DHB are dependent on the number and size of participating practices in the DHB.

## GP Visits (ILI) Rate by DHB - Current Week



The 2018 publically funded seasonal influenza vaccine contains the following four components (i.e. this is a quadrivalent vaccine):

- o A(H1N1): an A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus
- o A(H3N2): an A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2)-like virus
- o B: a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (belonging to B/Yamagata lineage)
- o B: a B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus (belonging to B/Victoria lineage)

## Overseas acute respiratory disease surveillance

- Pacific region: Australian ILI activity is still reportedly low at inter-seasonal levels. Where influenza is detected, A viruses predominate, but rhinovirus has been the most commonly detected respiratory virus so far.<sup>1,2</sup> An influenza A outbreak is reported in French Polynesia.<sup>3</sup>
- South East Asia: Influenza activity remains low but with localised reports of increasing A(H1N1)pdm09 virus detection, including in Singapore.<sup>1</sup>
- Europe: Current mostly low ILI activity at inter-seasonal levels.<sup>1,4,5</sup>
- North America: Current low influenza activity at inter-seasonal levels.<sup>1,6,7</sup>
- Emerging diseases: An outbreak of Nipah virus infection (NiV) - which can present with severe acute respiratory illness - has been reported in Kerala State, India, involving 31 confirmed and suspected cases as of 28 May 2018. The outbreak has been assessed by the WHO as localised and of low public health risk at regional and international levels.<sup>8</sup> In 2018, ongoing detections of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in the Middle East and human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) in China have been reported (associated with exposures to camels and birds, respectively). In February, the world's first reported case of human avian influenza A(H7N4) infection was detected in China. These three viruses (MERS-CoV, A(H7N9) and A(H7N4)) are not known to spread easily from person to person at present and are classified by the WHO as being of low risk of international spread.<sup>8,9</sup> In March the Netherlands detected the first case of a new seasonal genetic reassortant of influenza A(H1N2), producing mild ILI in a child. The public health risk of this virus was assessed by the WHO as comparable to other seasonal flu viruses currently circulating.<sup>8</sup>

Further information on overseas acute respiratory disease activity:

1. WHO Global Flu Update: [www.who.int/influenza/surveillance\\_monitoring/updates/latest\\_update\\_GIP\\_surveillance/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance/en/) (accessed 20/06/18)
2. Australia: [www.health.gov.au/flureport](http://www.health.gov.au/flureport) (accessed 20/06/18)
3. Pacific: [www.spc.int/phd/epidemics/](http://www.spc.int/phd/epidemics/) (accessed 20/06/18)
4. Europe: [www.flunewseurope.org/](http://www.flunewseurope.org/) (accessed 20/06/18)
5. UK: [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/weekly-national-flu-reports](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/weekly-national-flu-reports) (accessed 20/06/18)
6. Canada: [www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/flu-influenza/influenza-surveillance/weekly-reports-2017-2018-season.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/flu-influenza/influenza-surveillance/weekly-reports-2017-2018-season.html) (accessed 20/06/18)
7. United States: [www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/) (accessed 20/06/18)
8. WHO Emergency Preparedness, response: [www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2018/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2018/en/) (accessed 20/06/18)
9. WHO Avian and other zoonotic influenza: [www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/) (accessed 20/06/18)