



Weekly Flu View

Royal Centre for Disease Control



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Influenza Surveillance, Week 23 (3rd June – 9th June) 2019

Summary Report

Influenza activity remained higher than the national baseline but was similar to the alert threshold. Influenza B/Victoria circulated predominantly. The Influenza Like Illness (ILI) associated laboratory confirmed influenza cases were detected in 5-29 years only. Influenza associated SARI case was detected on the age group 0-1 year.

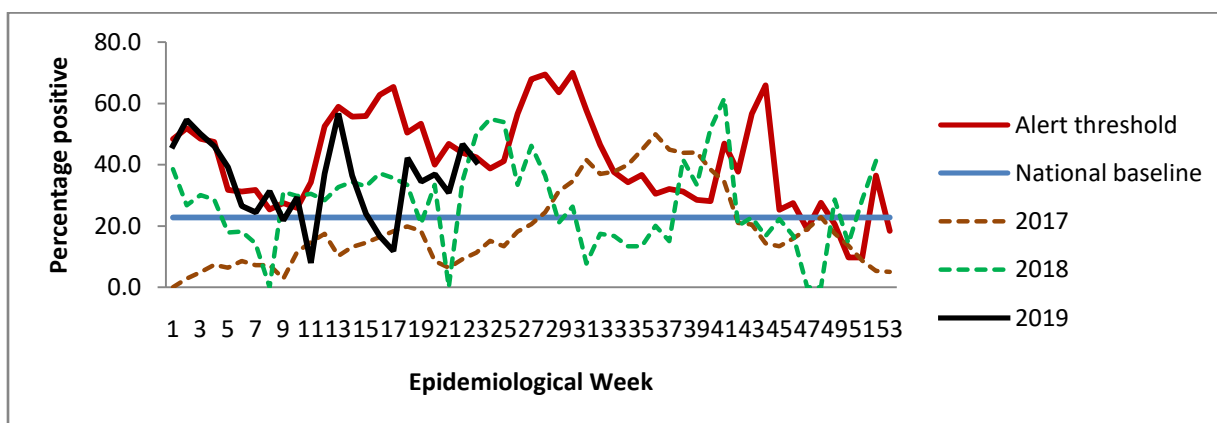


Figure 1: Proportion of laboratory-confirmed Influenza associated ILI cases

Virological surveillance

The proportion positivity of Influenza among outpatient visits for ILI across the sentinel sites remained similar to the alert threshold but above the national baseline. It remained below the year 2018 but higher than the year 2017 (Figure 1).

The proportion of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza viruses remained higher than the cumulative proportion of positivity (Table 1). Influenza B/Victoria was detected to be predominantly circulating. The proportion of laboratory confirmed influenza associated ILI cases decreased slightly compared to the last week while only one SARI sample was positive for influenza virus (Figure 2).

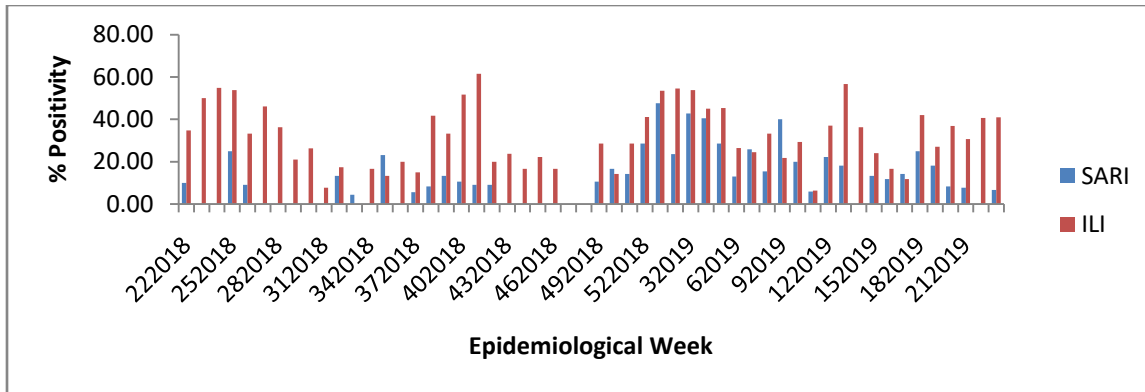


Figure 2: Proportion of Laboratory confirmed flu positivity among ILI and SARI cases till week 23

Table 1: The results of tests performed by RCDC are summarized below

	Week 23	Data Cumulative since January 1, 2019 (Week 1)
No. of specimens tested	37	1357
No. of positive specimens (%)	10 (27%)	394 (29%)
Positive specimens by type/subtypes		
Influenza A	1 (10%)	324 (82%)
(H1N1)pdm09	1 (100)	308 (95%)
H3N2	0	7 (2%)
Subtyping not performed	0	9 (3%)
Influenza B	9 (90%)	70 (18%)
Yamagata lineage	0	7 (10%)
Victoria lineage	9 (100%)	59 (84%)
Lineage not performed	0	4 (6%)

Epidemiological surveillance

The proportion of outpatient visits due to ILI (17 per 1000 out patient visits) decreased while the proportion of SARI associated hospitalizations (10 per 100 hospitalizations) increased slightly compared to the last week. The highest rate of ILI associated out patient visits and SARI associated hospitalization were seen in 5-14 and 0-1 years of age respectively (Figure 3).

However, among the laboratory confirmed ILI cases, the age group affected was 5-29 years old while 0-1 year age attributed for the influenza associated SARI hospitalizations (Figure 4).

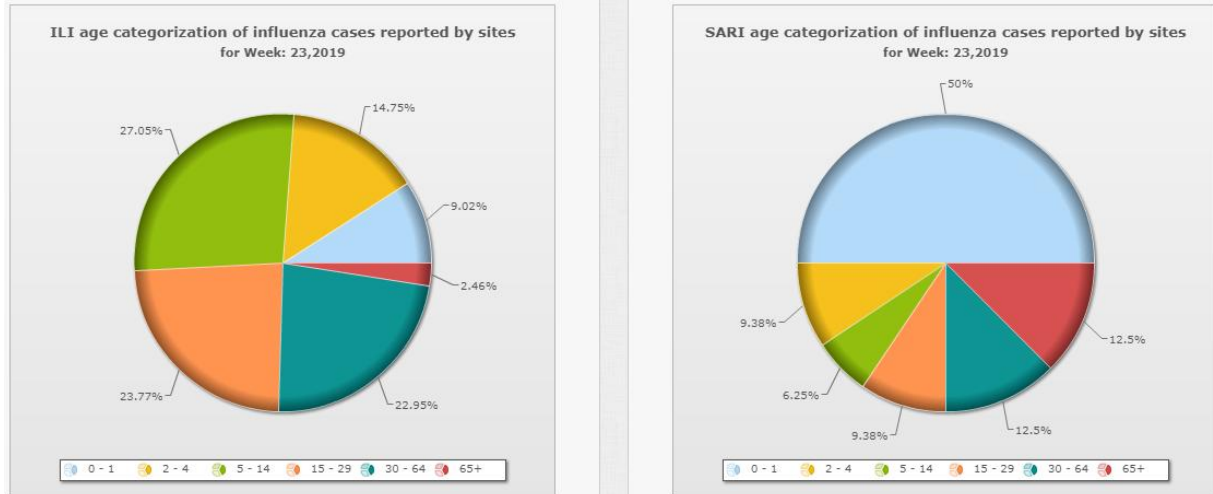


Figure 3: ILI and SARI cases* by age groups

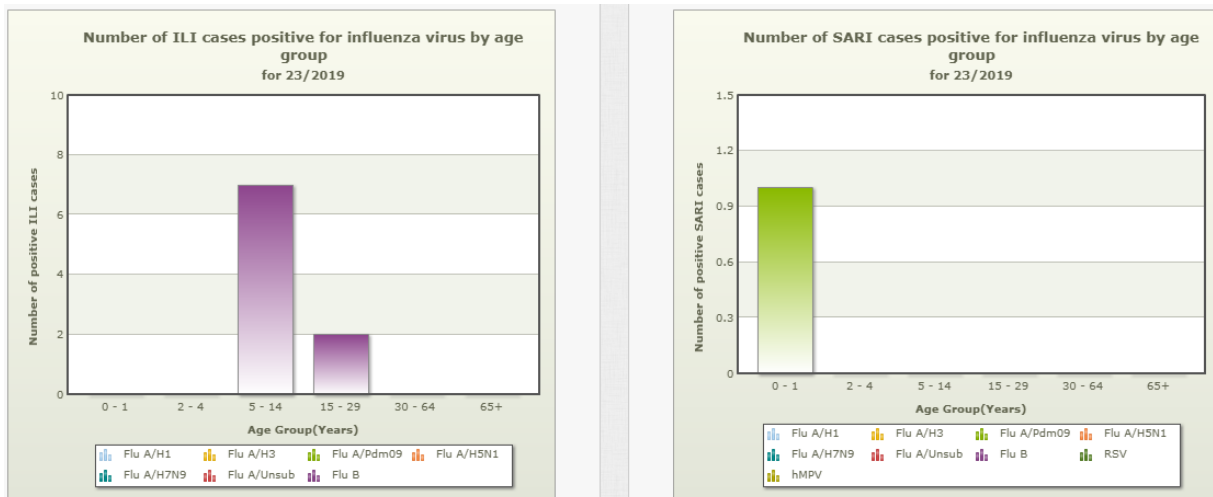


Figure 4: Laboratory-confirmed ILI and SARI cases by age groups

Influenza associated mortality

No flu associated SARI death was reported.

Flu outbreak

The flu outbreak was reported from Wanakha Central School, Paro and out of 10 throat swab collected, 5 samples were positive for Flu B/Victoria.

Reporting status by sentinel sites

Table 2: Reporting and sample collection by sentinel sites

Number of ILI/SARI cases reported and sample collected by sites for Week:23,2019				
Surveillance sites	ILI Cases	No. of Samples Collected	SARI Cases	No. of Samples Collected
Paro Hospital	30	2	0	0
Punakha Hospital	7	7	6	4
Trongsa Hospital	3	3	2	2
Phuentsholing Hospital	NA	0	10	4
Trashigang Hospital	16	0	0	0
Damphu Hospital	4	2	0	0
Samdrup Jongkhar Hospital	3	1	2	0
Samtse Hospital	59	7	2	2
Eastern Regional Referral Hospital, Monggar	NA	0	0	0
Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Referral Hospital	NA	0	3	0
Central Regional Referral Hospital, Gelephu	NA	0	7	3

NR: Not Reported, NA: Not Applicable

Cases*; patients meeting case definition with but not laboratory confirmed