

Update on seasonal influenza and human/mammal infections with avian influenza

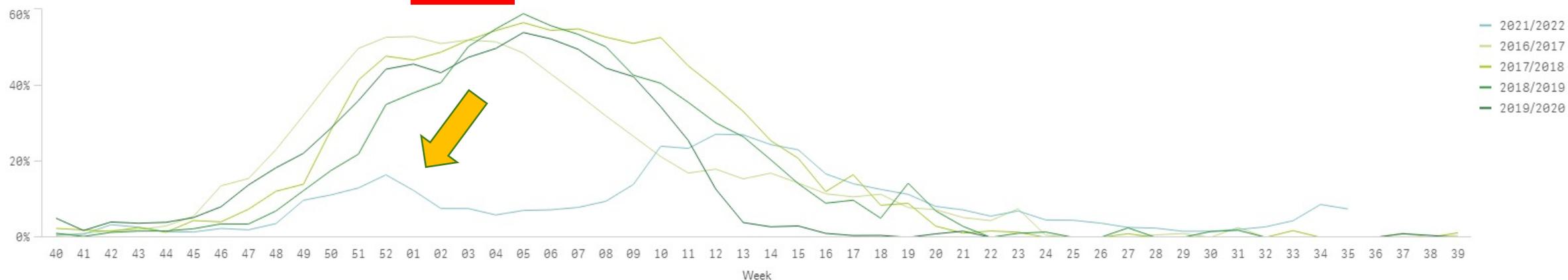
Dr. Cornelia Adlhoch

Verona, 20 September 2022

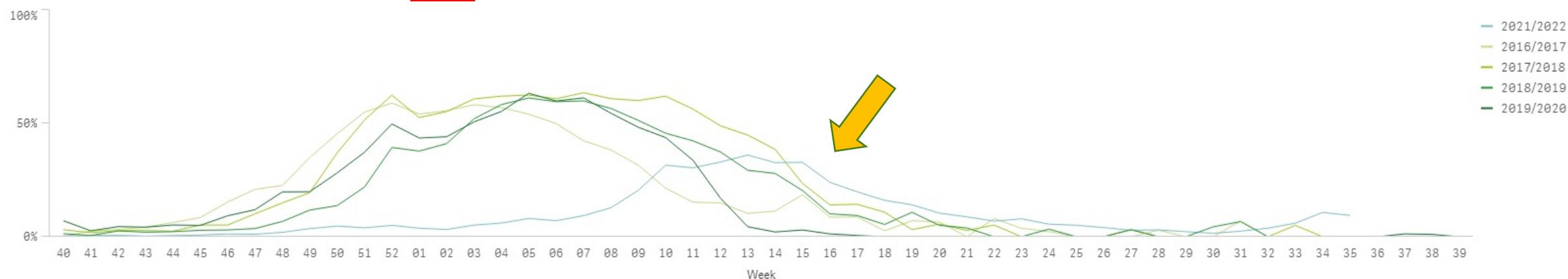
Flu positivity in sentinel specimens, 2016/17-2021/22



Influenza positivity in sentinel-source specimens by week - WHO Europe



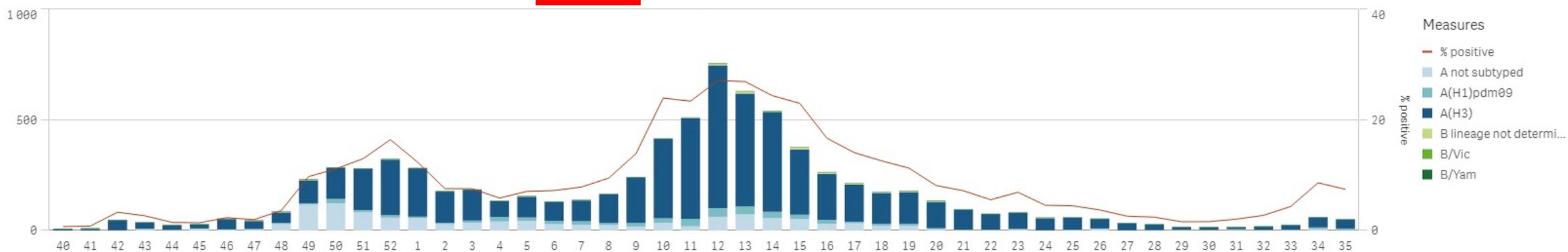
Influenza positivity in sentinel-source specimens by week - EU/EEA



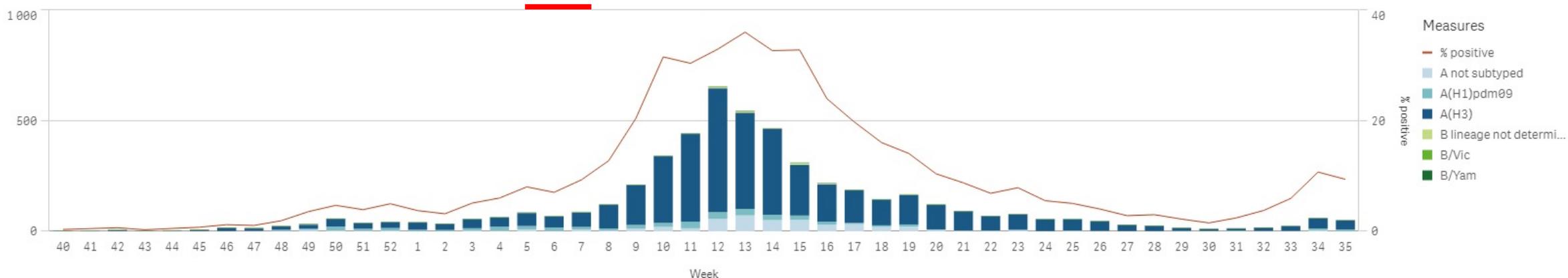
© World Health Organization 2022.
 © European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2022.
 Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged.

Sentinel specimens by subtype/lineage, 2021/22

Influenza virus positivity and detections by type, subtype/lineage and week - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022



Influenza virus positivity and detections by type, subtype/lineage and week - EU/EEA, season 2021/2022



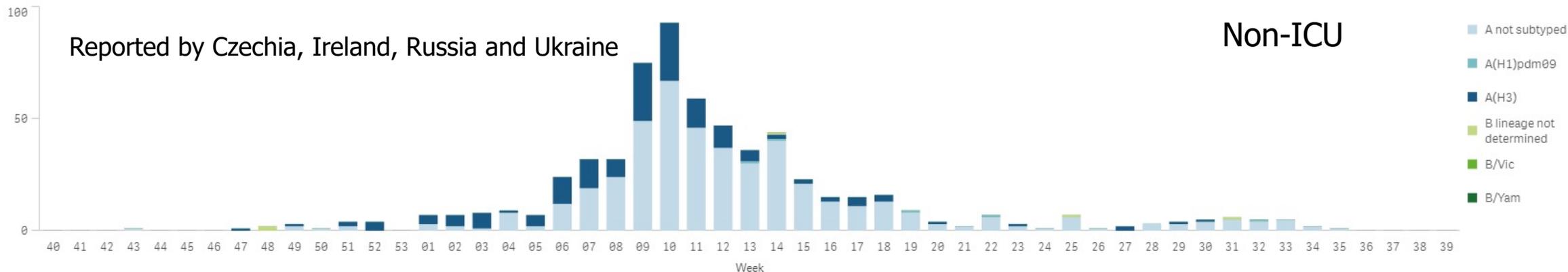
© World Health Organization 2022.
 © European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2022.
 Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged.

Late H3N2 dominated flu season in EU/EEA countries



Hospitalised flu cases, 2021/22

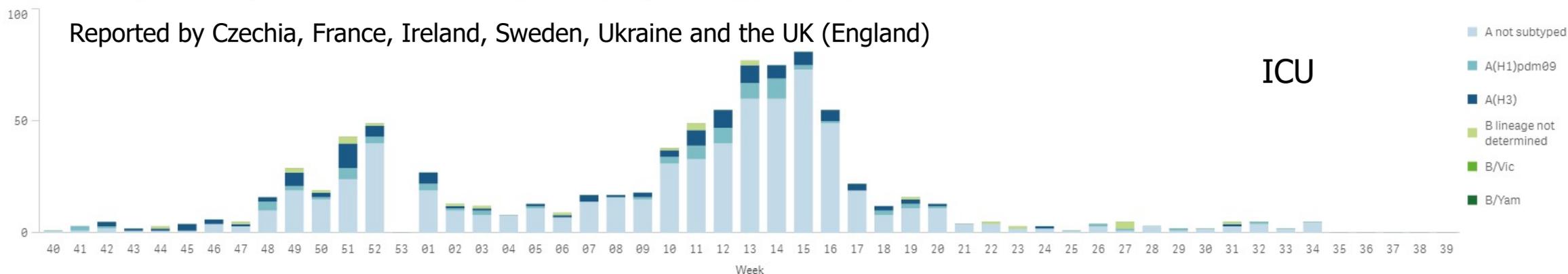
Number of laboratory-confirmed hospitalized cases in wards other than intensive care units (non-ICU) by week of reporting - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022



© World Health Organization 2022.
 © European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2022.
 Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged.



Number of laboratory-confirmed hospitalized cases in intensive care units by week of reporting - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022



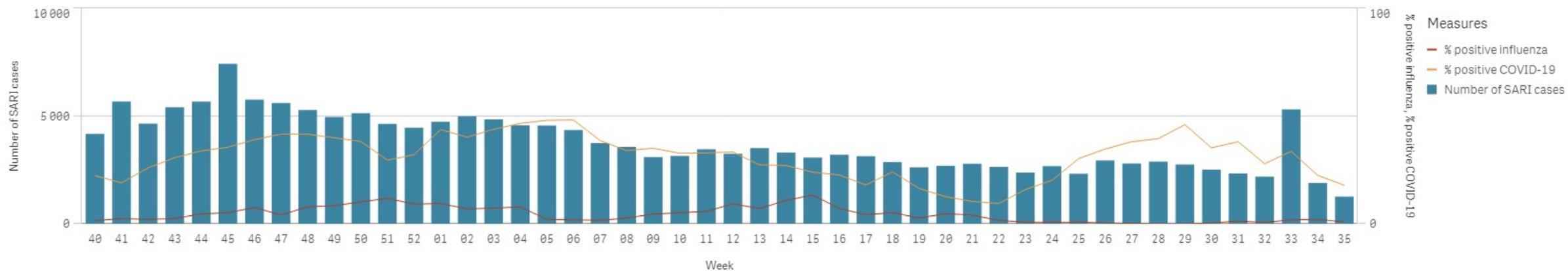
© World Health Organization 2022.
 © European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2022.
 Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged.



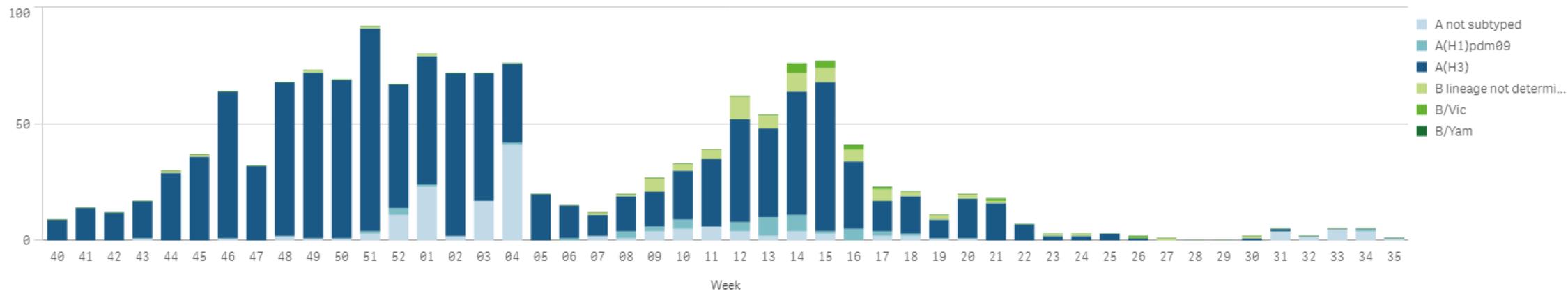
Despite COVID-19, also patients with flu in hospitals

SARI surveillance – flu and COVID-19, 2021/22

Number of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) cases (bar) and positivity for influenza and COVID-19 (line) by week of reporting - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022



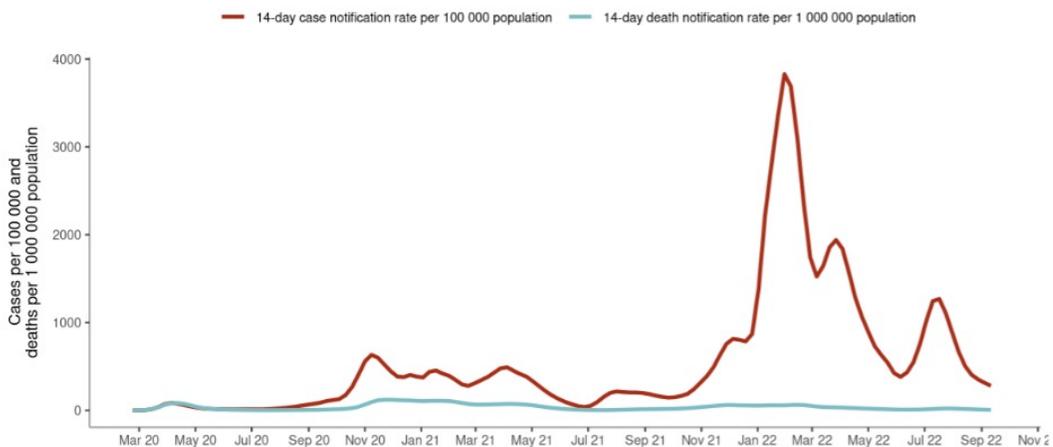
Influenza detections by virus type, subtype/lineage from severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) surveillance in hospitals - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022



© World Health Organization 2022.
 © European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2022.
 Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged.

COVID-19 situation as of week 36/2022

EU/EEA: 14-day COVID-19 case notification rate



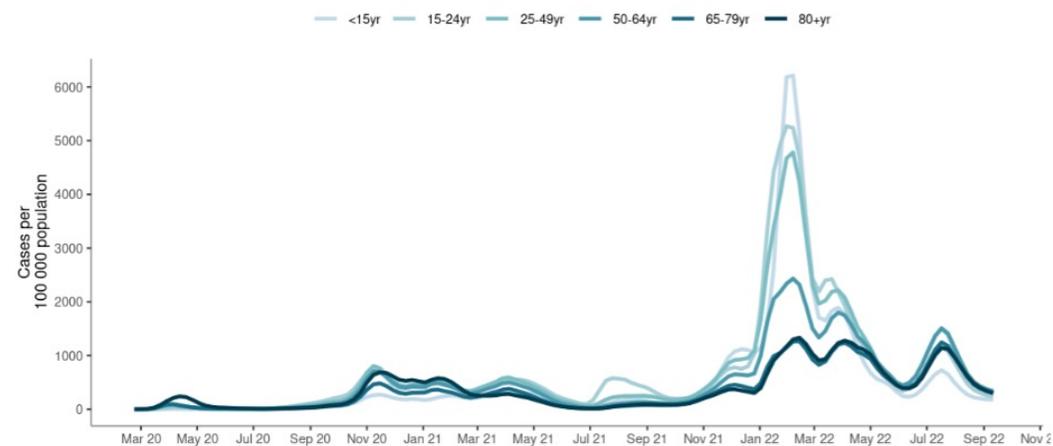
ECDC. Figure produced 15 September 2022

EU/EEA: weekly testing rate



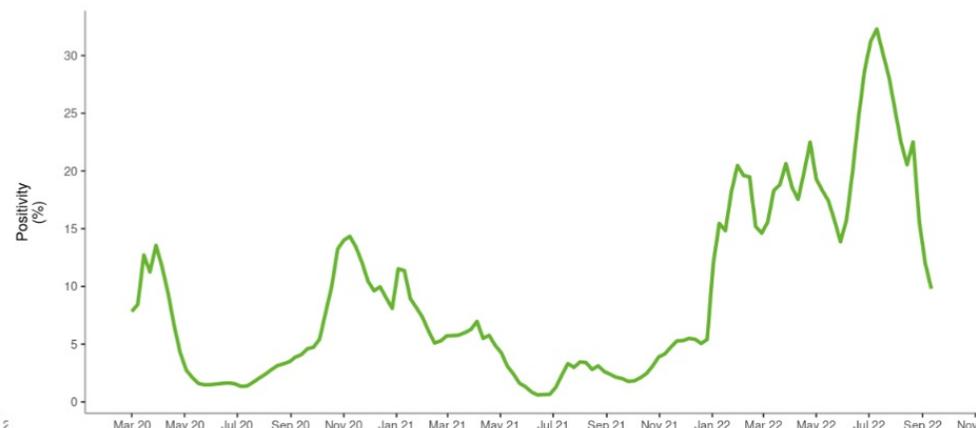
ECDC. Figure produced 15 September 2022
Source: Pooled data from Member States (n = 26 for week 36)

EU/EEA: 14-day age-specific COVID-19 case notification rate



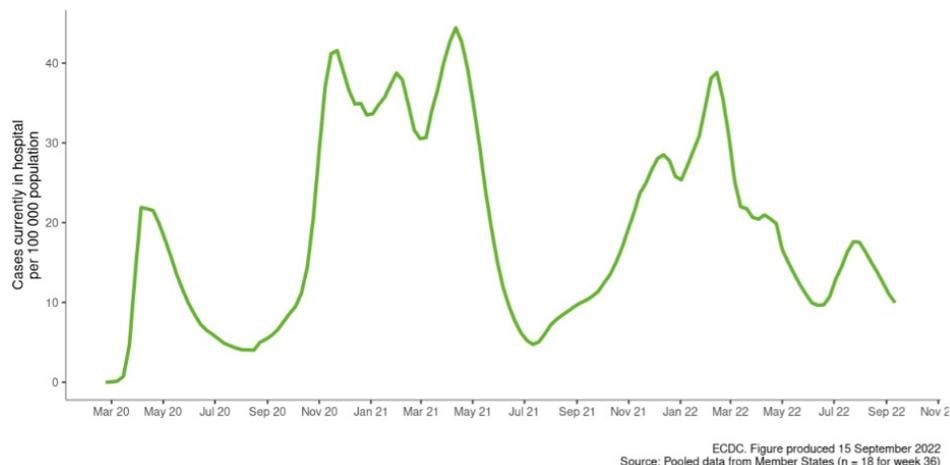
ECDC. Figure produced 15 September 2022
Source: TESSy COVID-19 (n = 29 for week 36)

EU/EEA: weekly test positivity

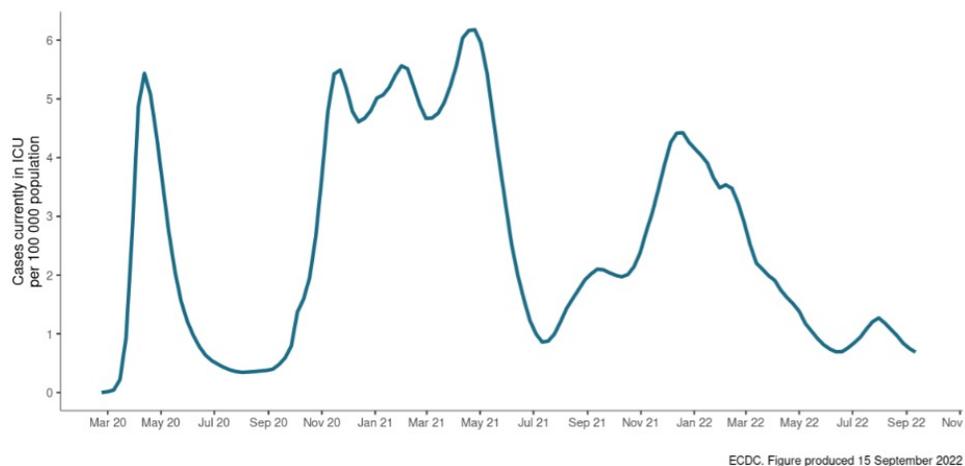


COVID-19 hospital & ICU occupancy & deaths, as of week 36/2022

EU/EEA: Average daily hospital occupancy by COVID-19 cases



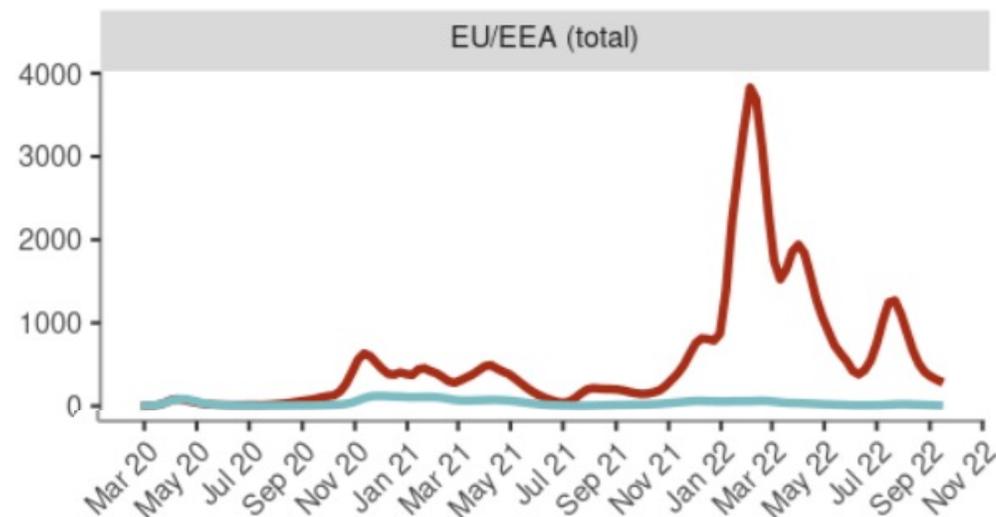
EU/EEA: Average daily ICU occupancy by COVID-19 cases



EU/EEA: 14-day COVID-19 case and death notification rates

y-axis scales may differ between panels

— 14-day case notification rate per 100 000 population — 14-day death notification rate per 1 000 000 population



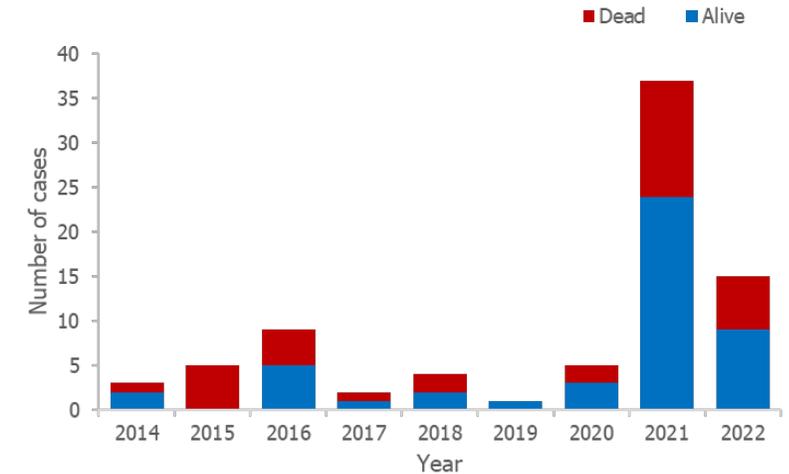
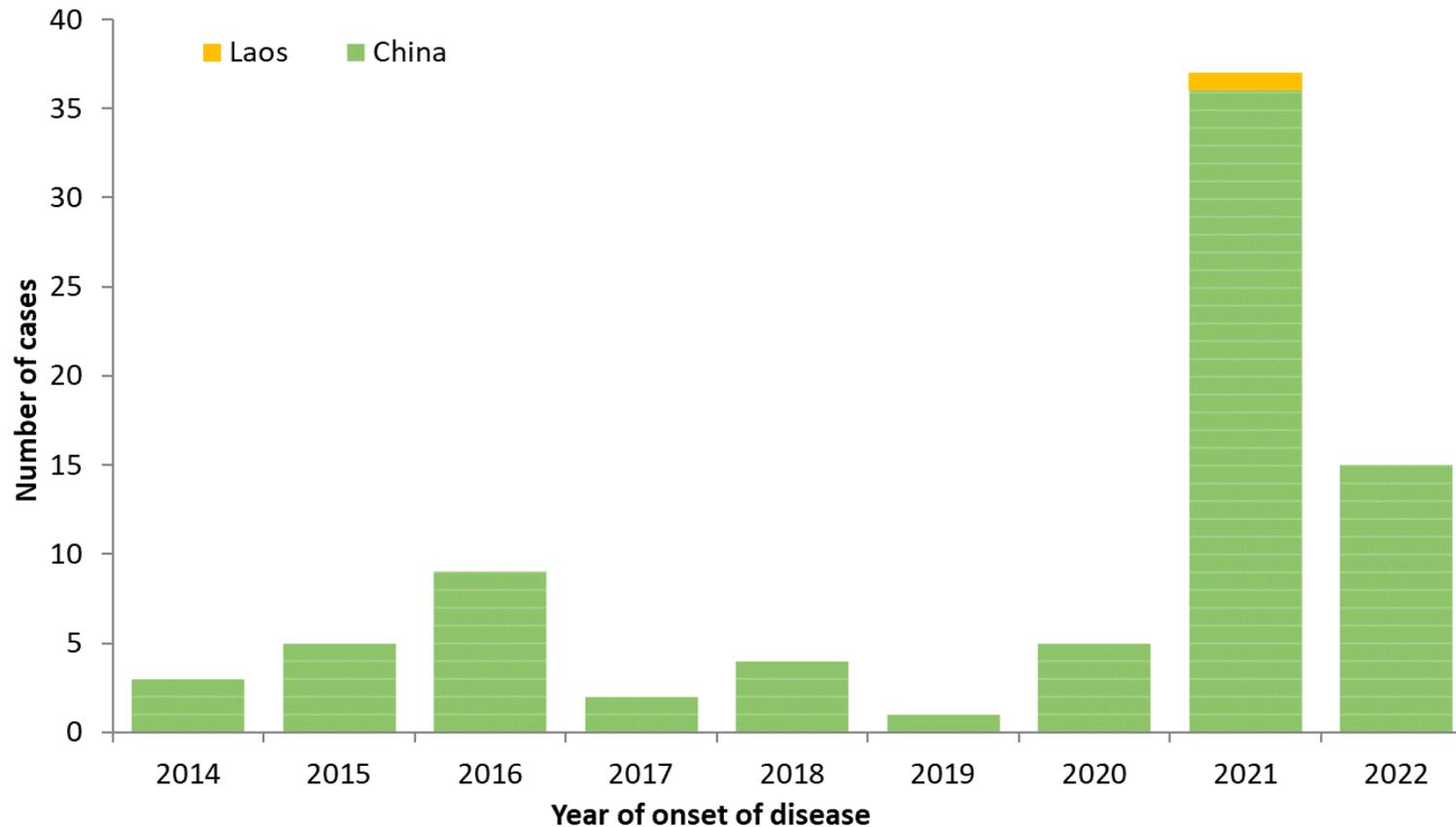
Integrated respiratory virus surveillance



- develop and sustain **resilient** population- based integrated surveillance systems for influenza, COVID-19, and potentially other respiratory virus infections such as RSV or new viral diseases of public health concern
- **well-designed, representative sentinel** surveillance systems in primary and secondary care should remain the central surveillance method for acute respiratory infections.
- provide accurate national and regional level estimates of **indicators of severity** such as hospitalisations, admissions to ICU, and mortality.
- sensitive enough to detect virus **variants**, accurately follow virus-specific disease incidence by level of severity/age/place and to assess **vaccine effectiveness**.

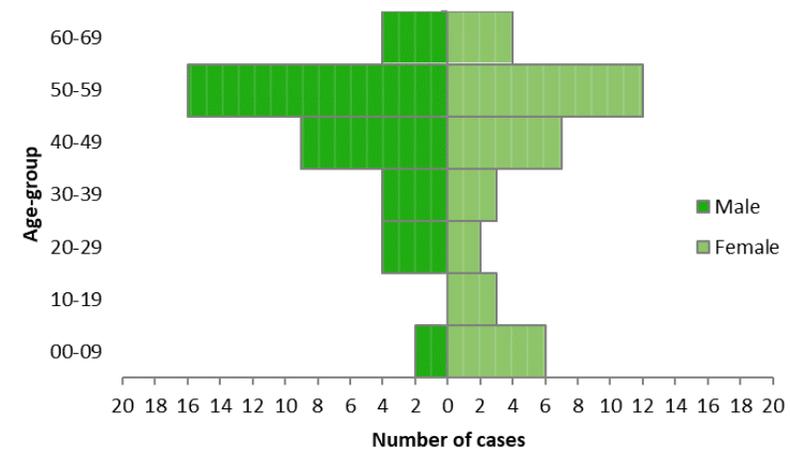
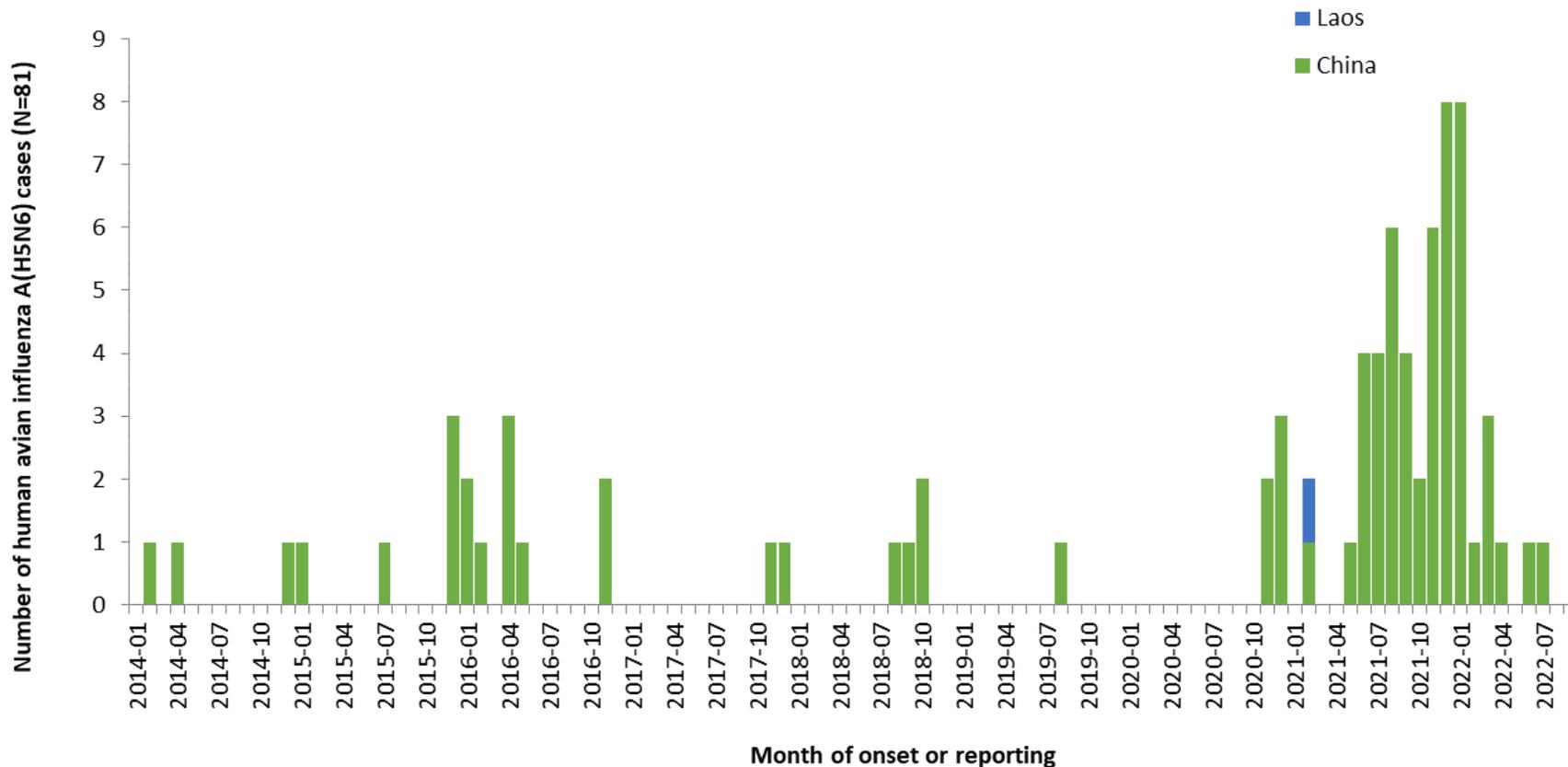
Human cases due to avian influenza

Human cases with A(H5N6) infection, 2014-2022



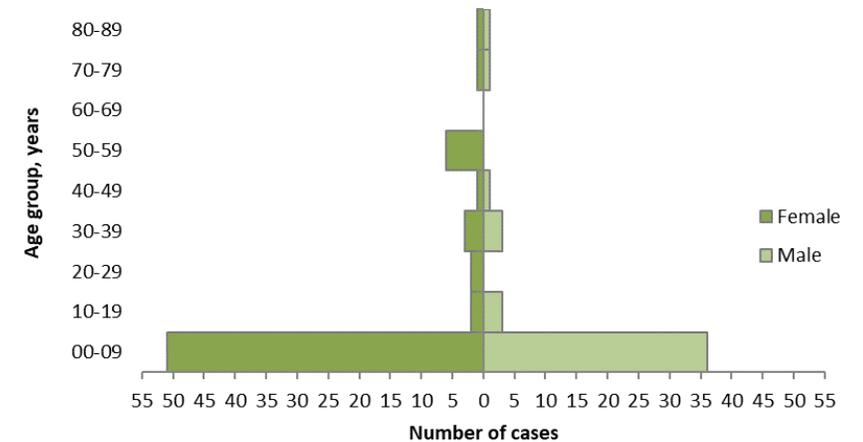
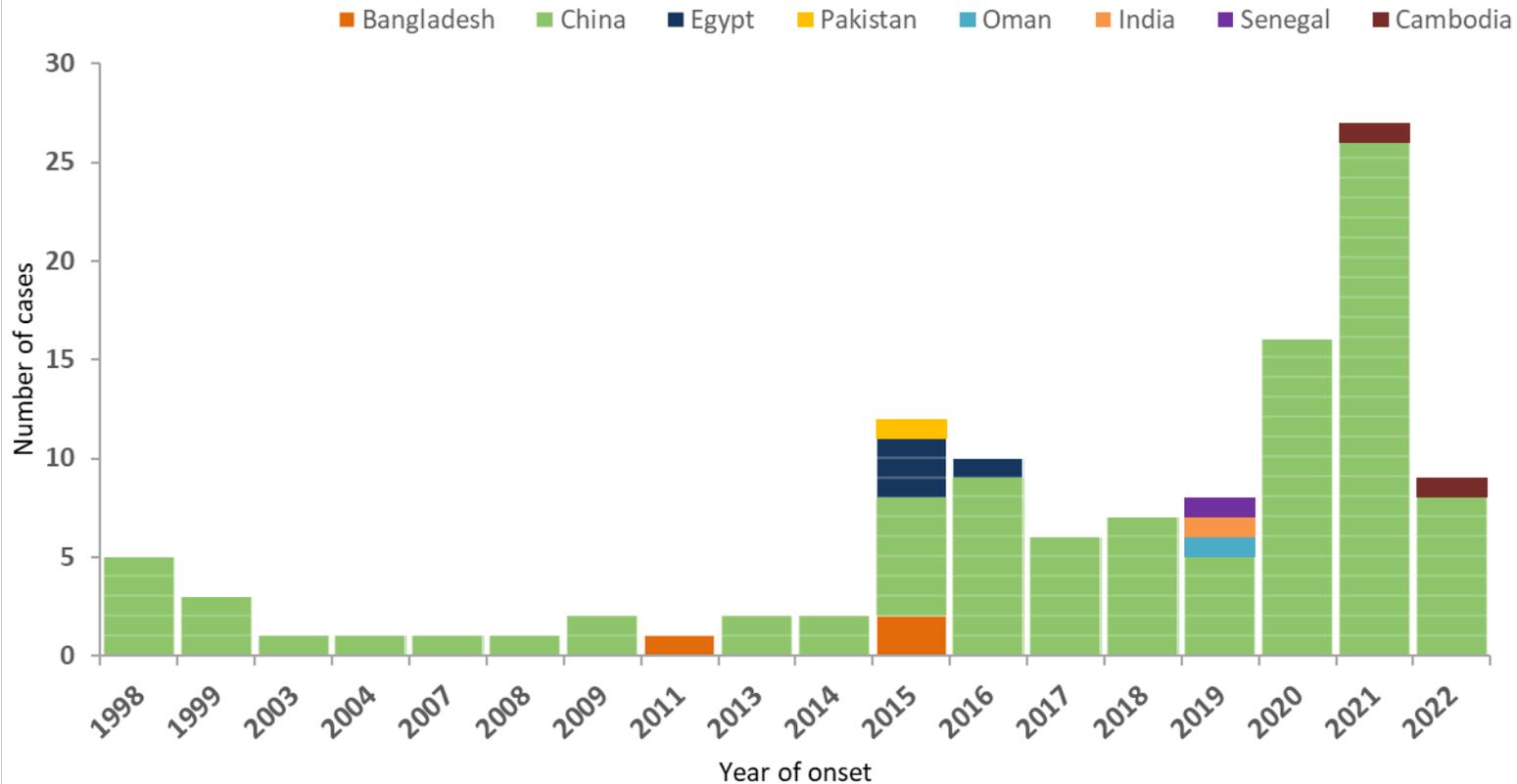
Lower number of H5N6 cases in 2022 compared to 2021 so far
 Case fatality ratio: 41% (34/81)

Human cases with A(H5N6) infection by month, 2014-2022



Decreasing number of human H5N6 cases in 2022

Human cases with A(H9N2) infection, 1998-2022



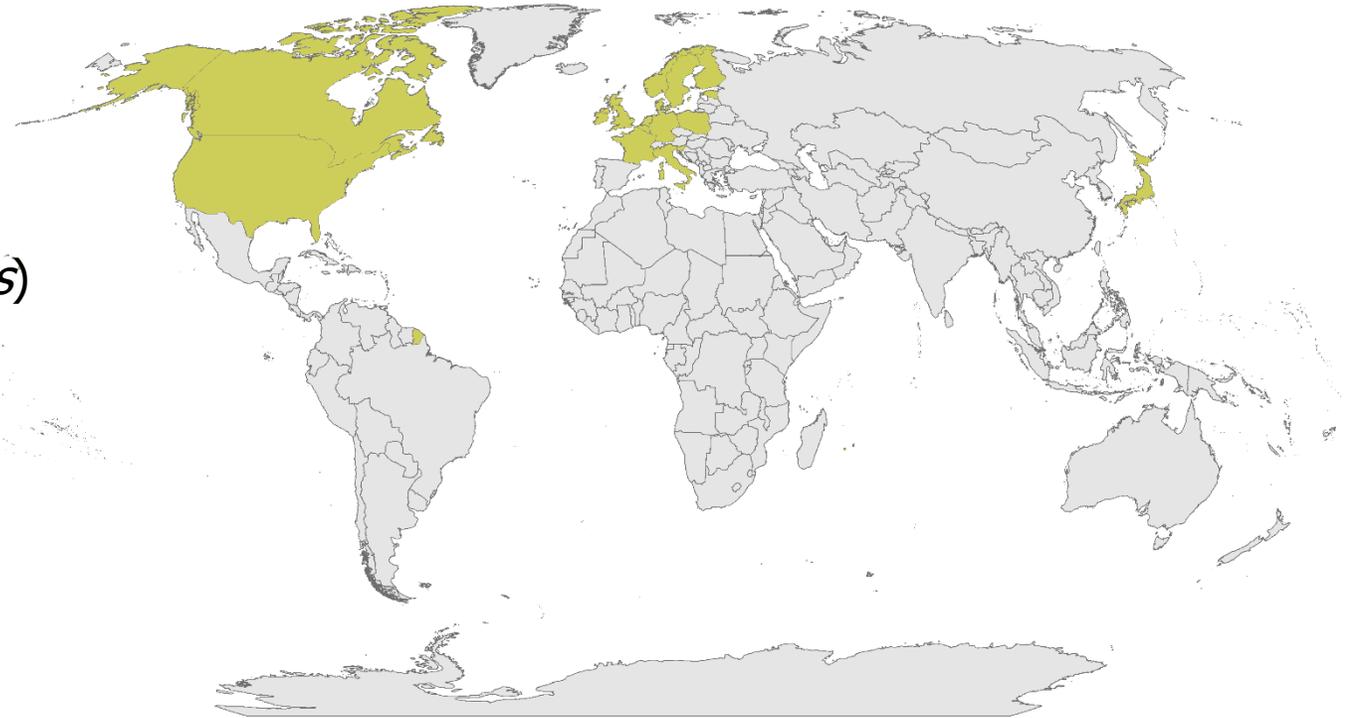
Lower number of H9N2 cases in 2022 compared to 2021 and 2020 so far
 Children mostly affected

Human cases with “exotic” avian influenza viruses

Virus	Time frame	Number of human infections	Number of fatal cases
A(H3N8)	2022	2	0
A(H6N1)	2013	1	0
A(H7N4)	2017	1	0
A(H10N3)	2021, 2022	2	0
A(H10N8)	2013, 2014	3	0

H5N1 in mammal species and countries reporting

- Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)
- Ferret (*Mustela furo*)
- Common raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*)
- European polecat (*Mustela putorius*)
- European badger (*Meles meles*)
- Skunk
- Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*)
- Gray seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)
- Domestic pigs (*Sus scrofa*)
- Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*)
- Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)
- Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)
- American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*)



Mammal case reports World
 Yes

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. Map produced on: 15 Sep 20

Under preparation: Testing and detection of zoonotic influenza virus infections in humans in the EU/EEA



- Whom to monitor and test for zoonotic flu
- General prevention measures
- Occupational safety and health
- Testing and detection systems
- Reporting of human cases
- Monitoring in animals
- Preparedness planning

ECDC TECHNICAL REPORT
**Testing and detection of zoonotic
influenza virus infections in humans in the
EU/EEA**
Operational guidance

Jointly with EU-OSHA, EFSA and EURL

Questions?

Cornelia.Adlhoch@ecdc.europa.eu