

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

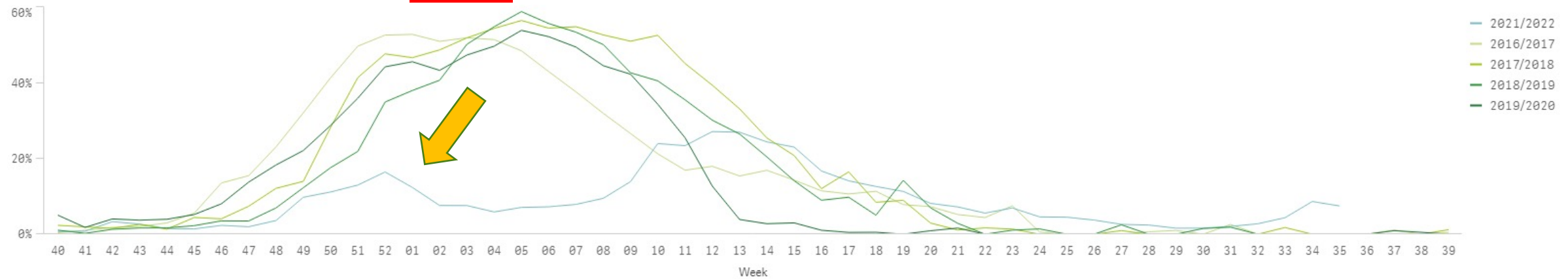
Dr. Cornelia Adlhoch

Verona, 20 September 2022

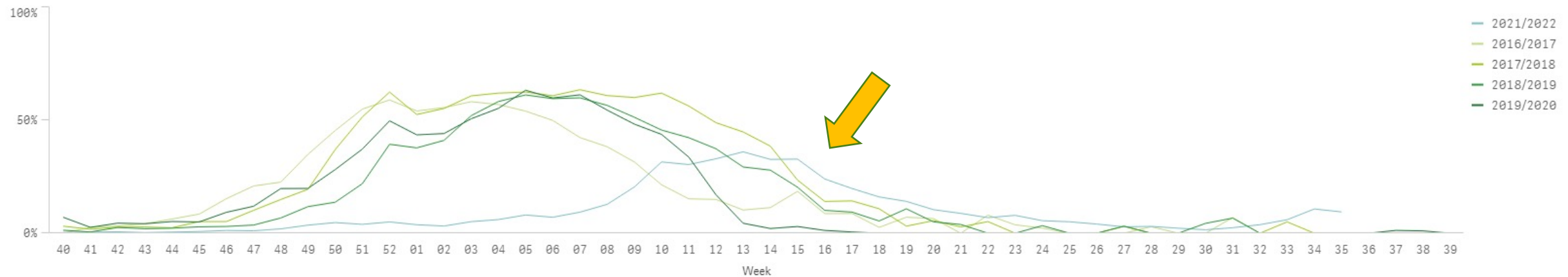
Flu positivity in sentinel specimens, 2016/17-2021/22



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



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

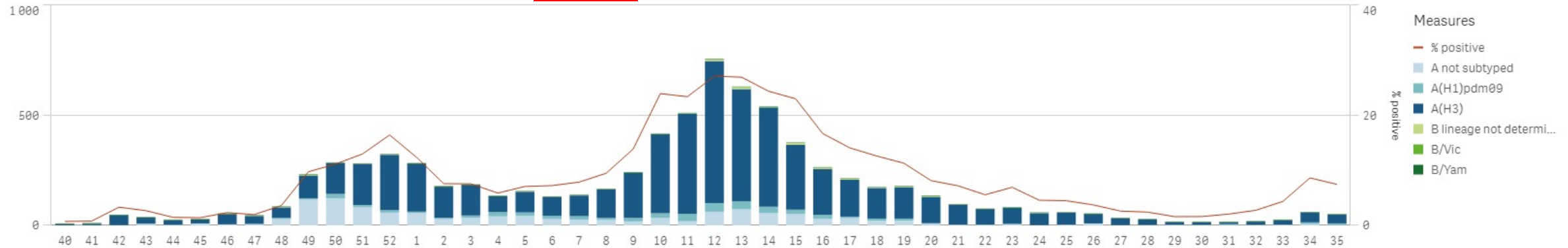


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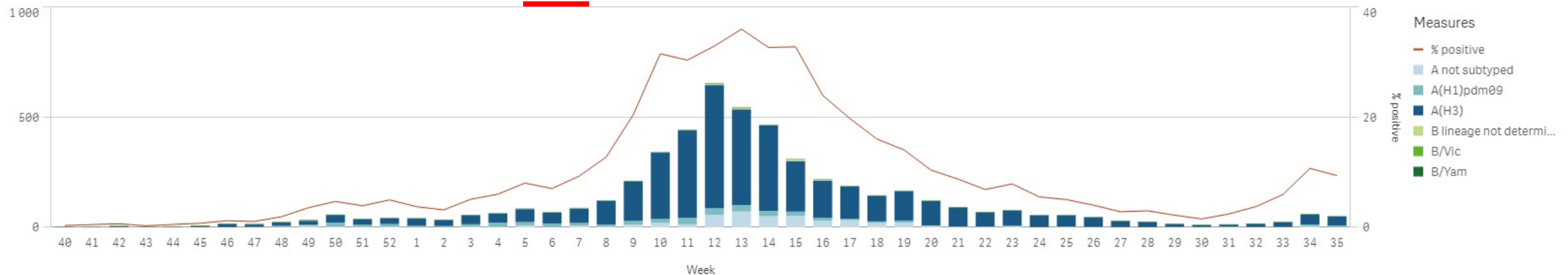
Sentinel specimens by subtype/lineage, 2021/22



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



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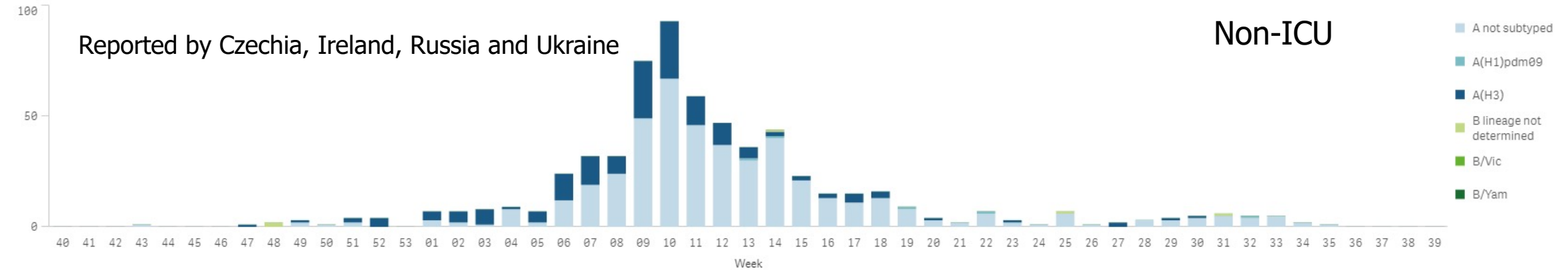
Late H3N2 dominated flu season in EU/EEA countries

Source: www.flunewseurope.org

Hospitalised flu cases, 2021/22



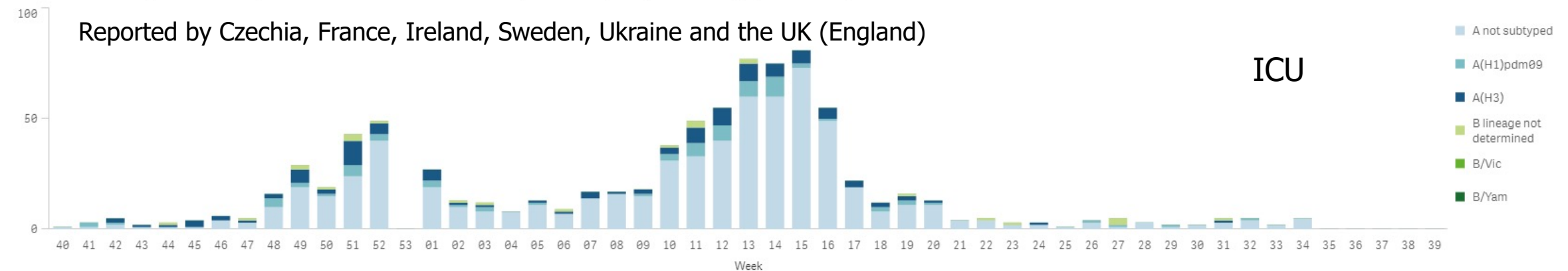
Number of laboratory-confirmed hospitalized cases in wards other than intensive care units (non-ICU) by week of reporting - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022



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



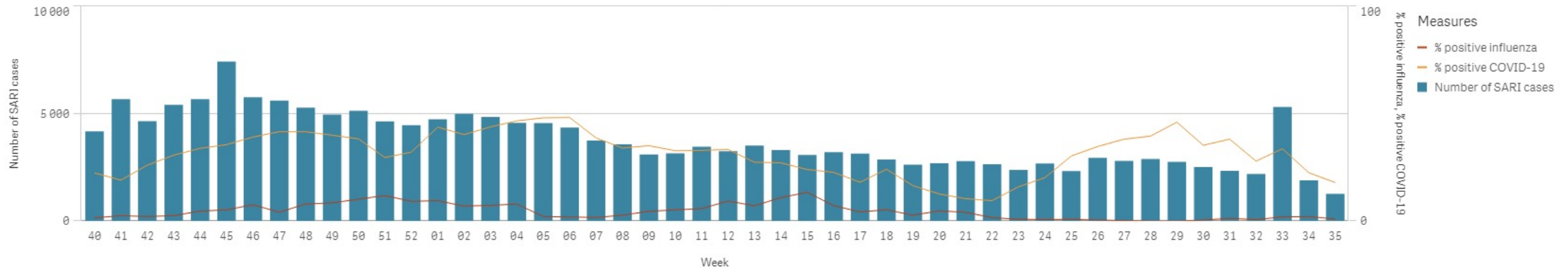
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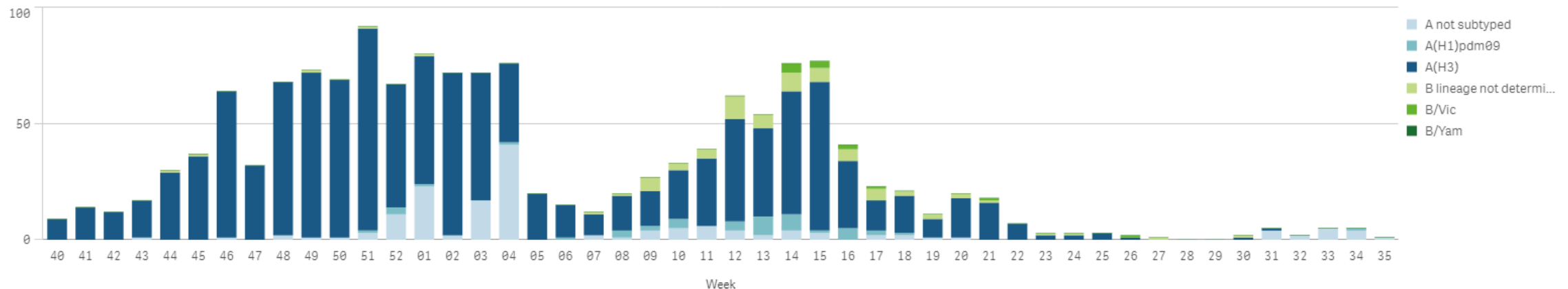
Despite COVID-19, also patients with flu in hospitals

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

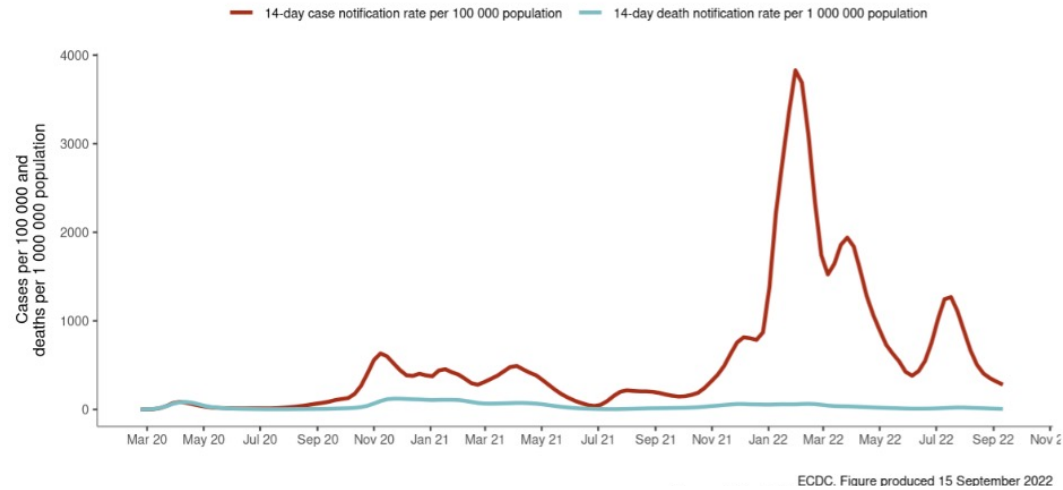


Influenza detections by virus type, subtype/lineage from severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) surveillance in hospitals - WHO Europe, season 2021/2022

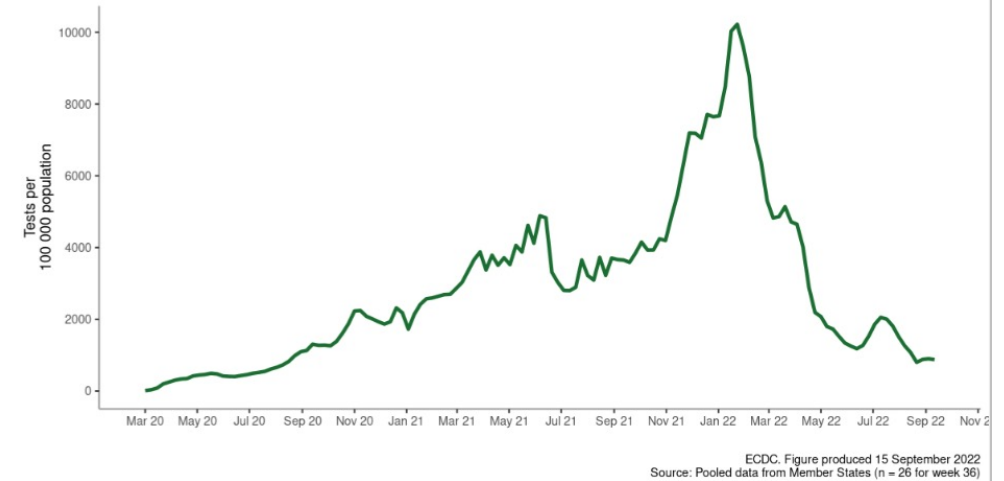


COVID-19 situation as of week 36/2022

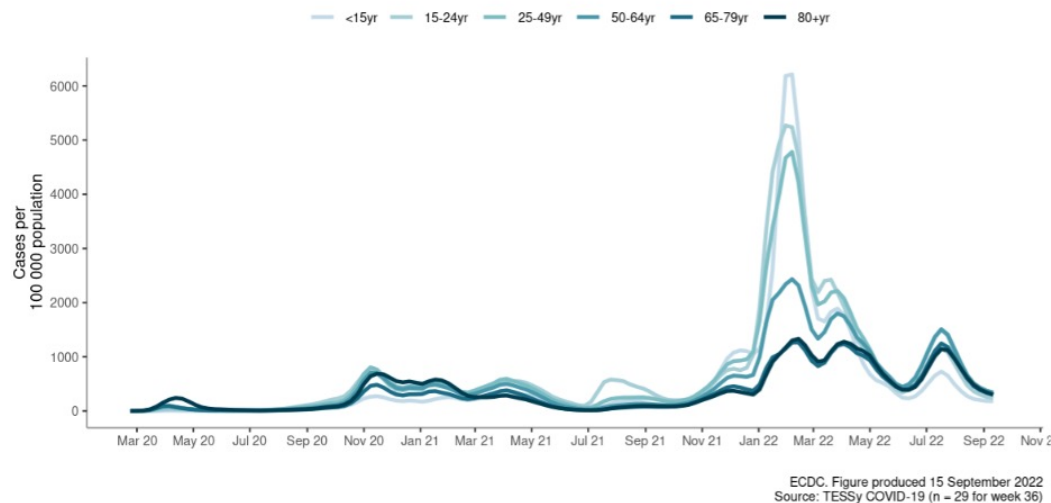
EU/EEA: 14-day COVID-19 case notification rate



EU/EEA: weekly testing rate



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

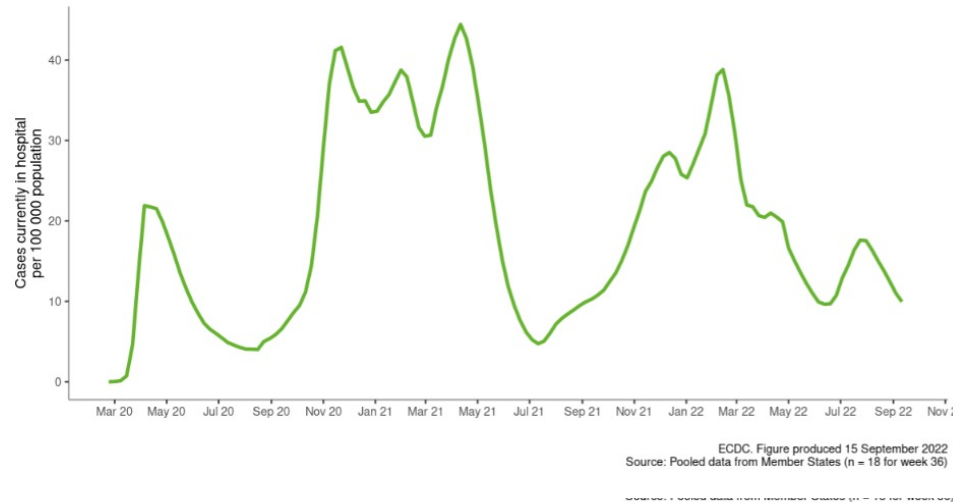


EU/EEA: weekly test positivity

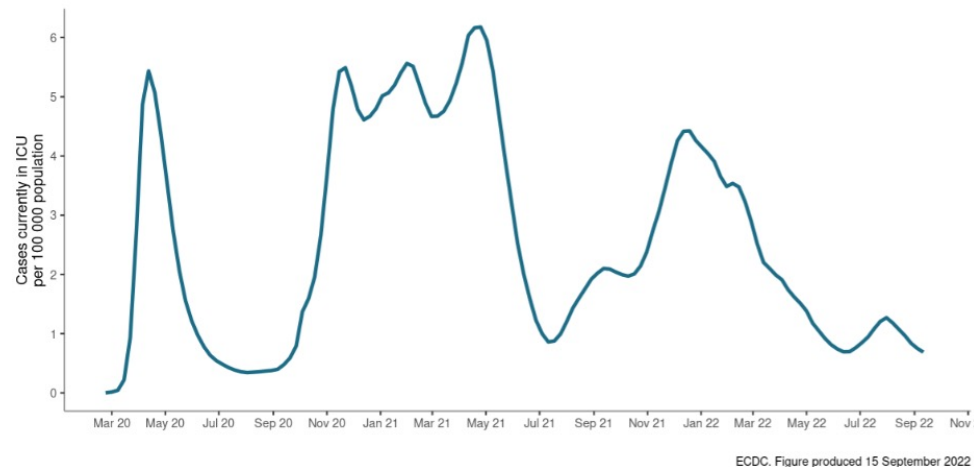


COVID-19 hospital & ICU occupancy & deaths, as of week 36/2022

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

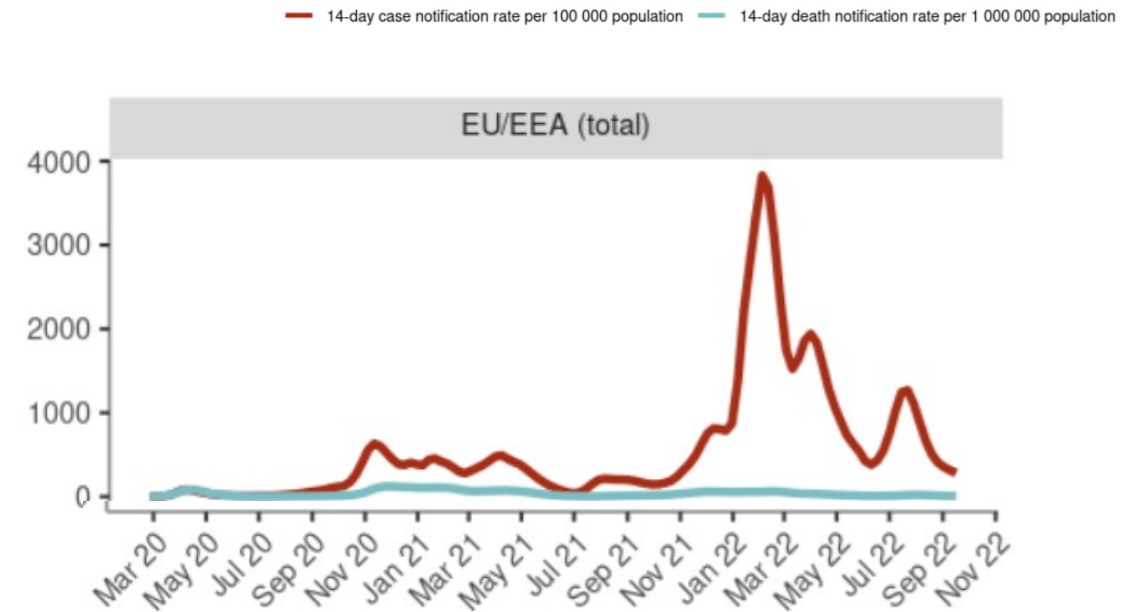


EU/EEA: Average daily ICU occupancy by COVID-19 cases



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

y-axis scales may differ between panels



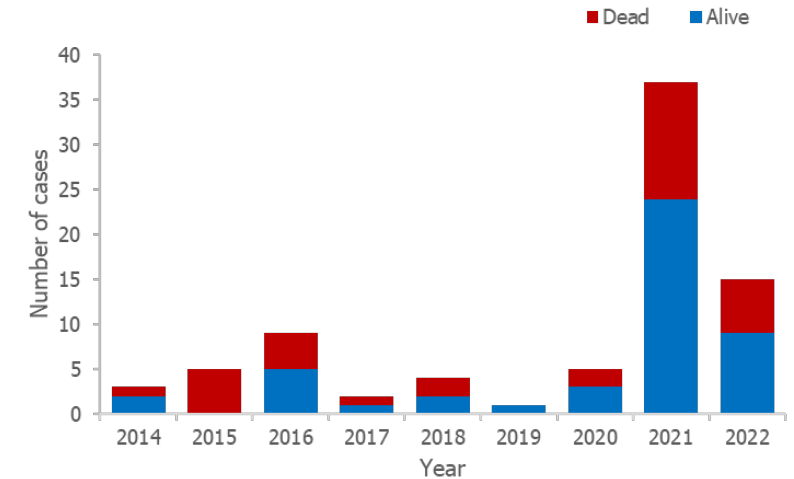
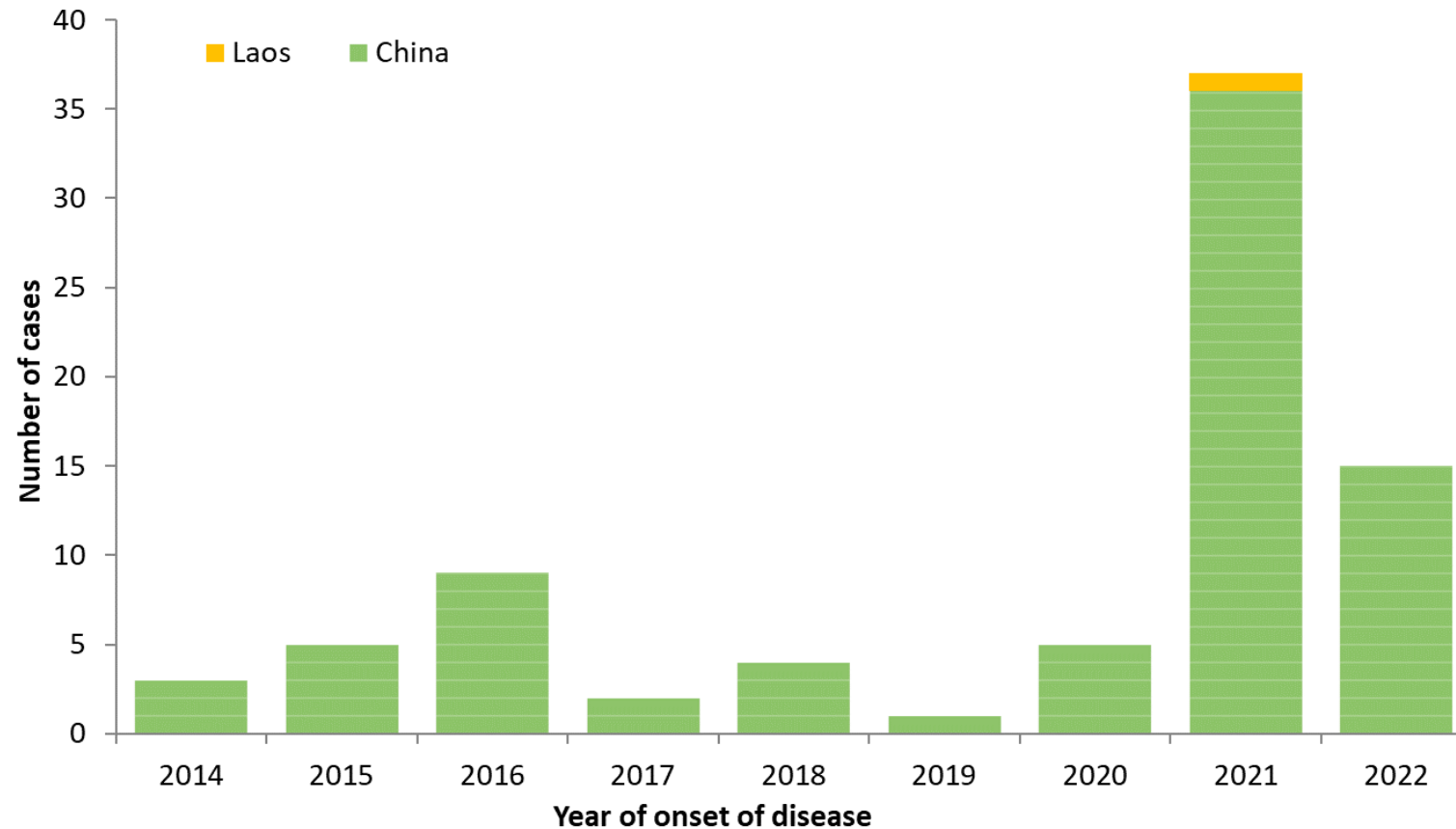
Integrated respiratory virus surveillance



- 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**.

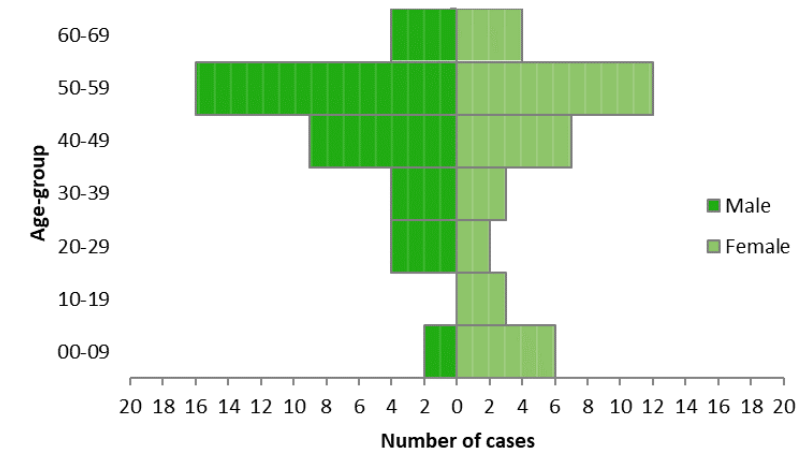
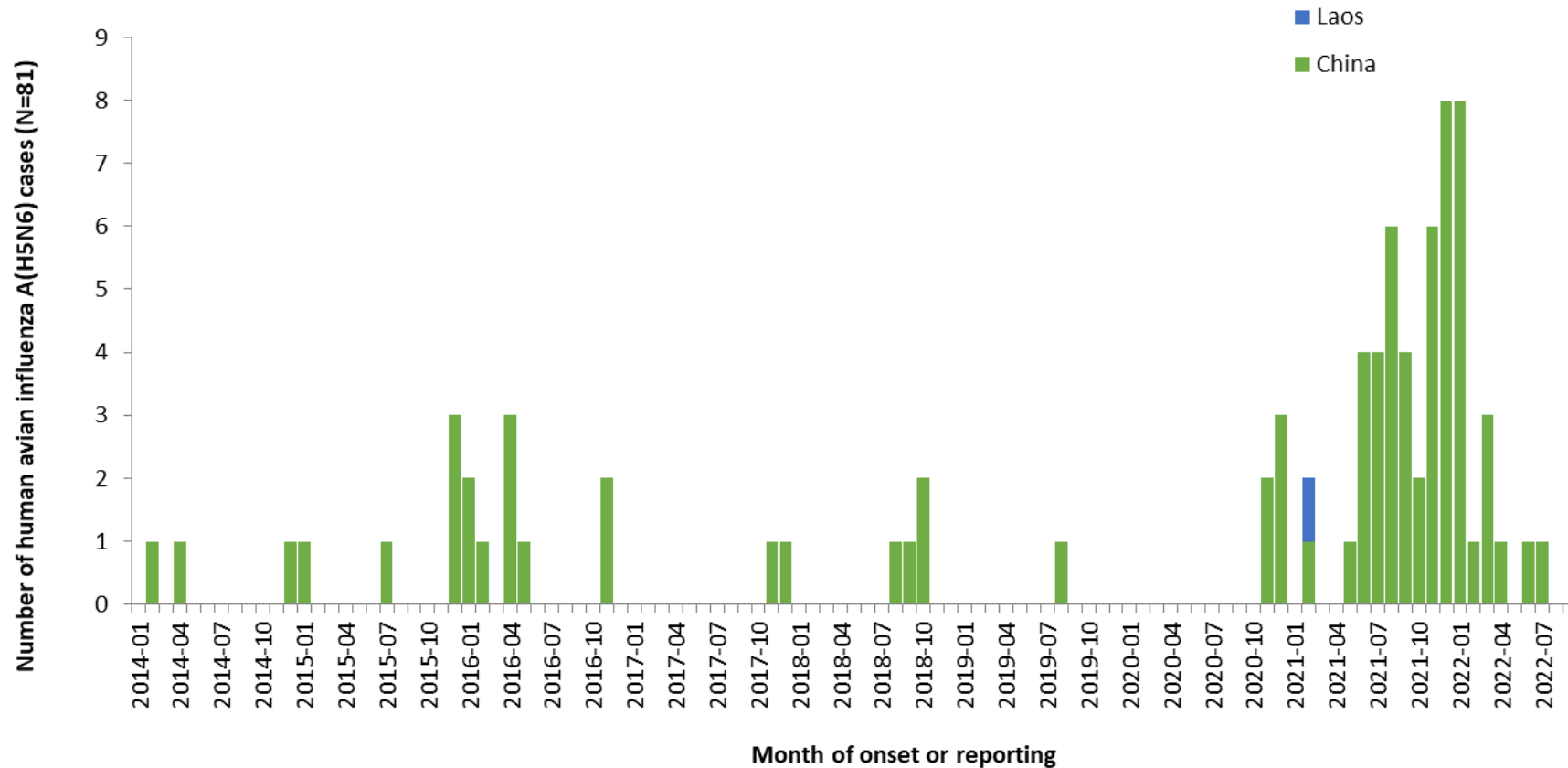
Human cases due to avian influenza

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



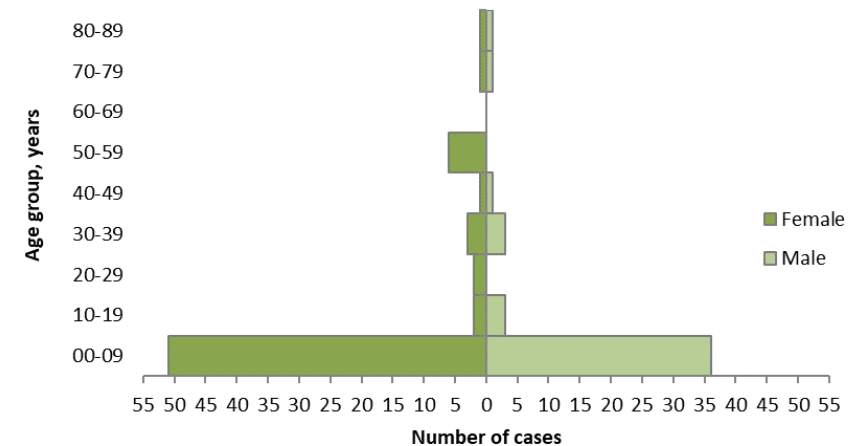
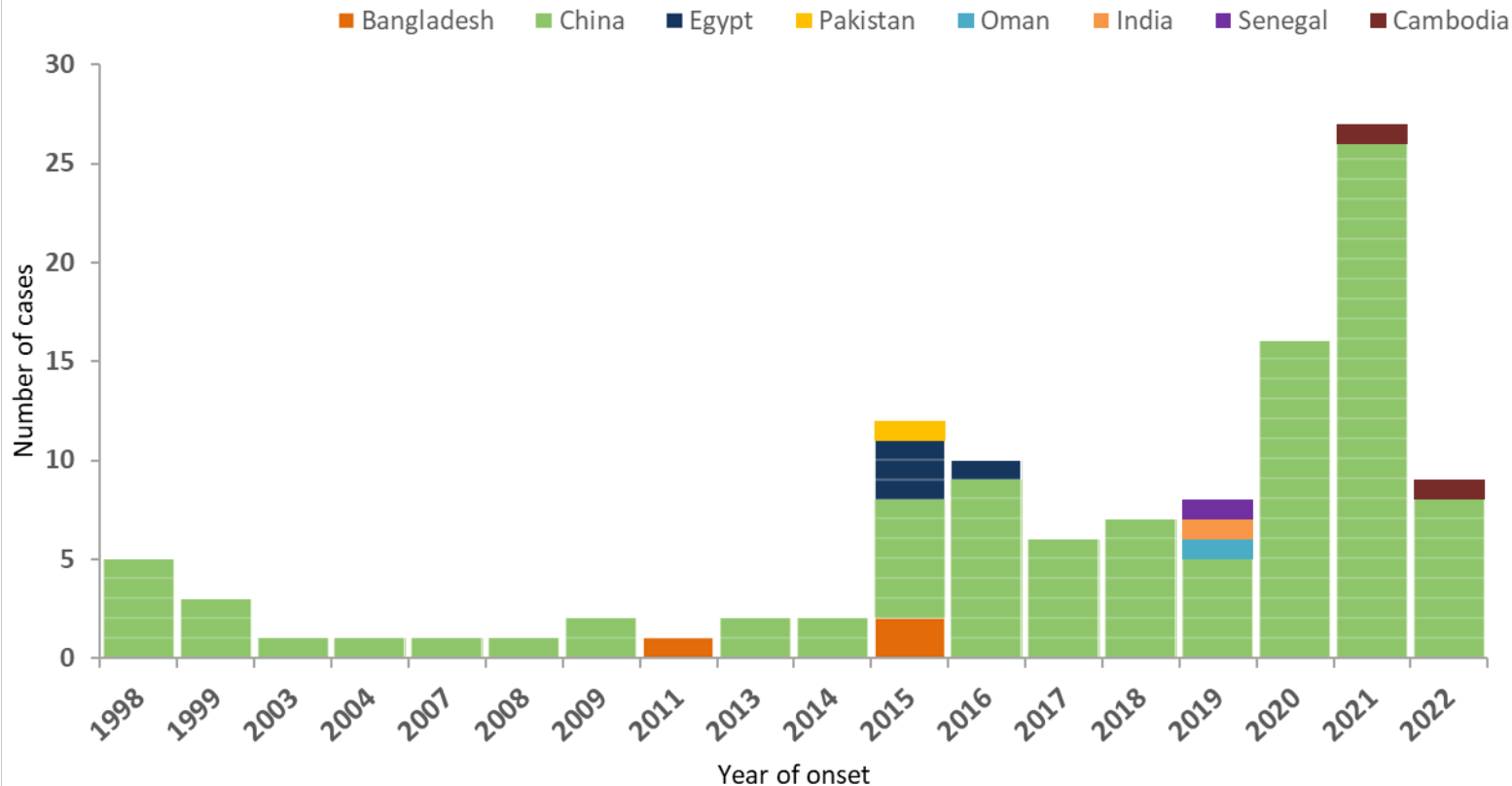
Lower number of H5N6 cases in 2022 compared to 2021 so far
Case fatality ratio: 41% (34/81)

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



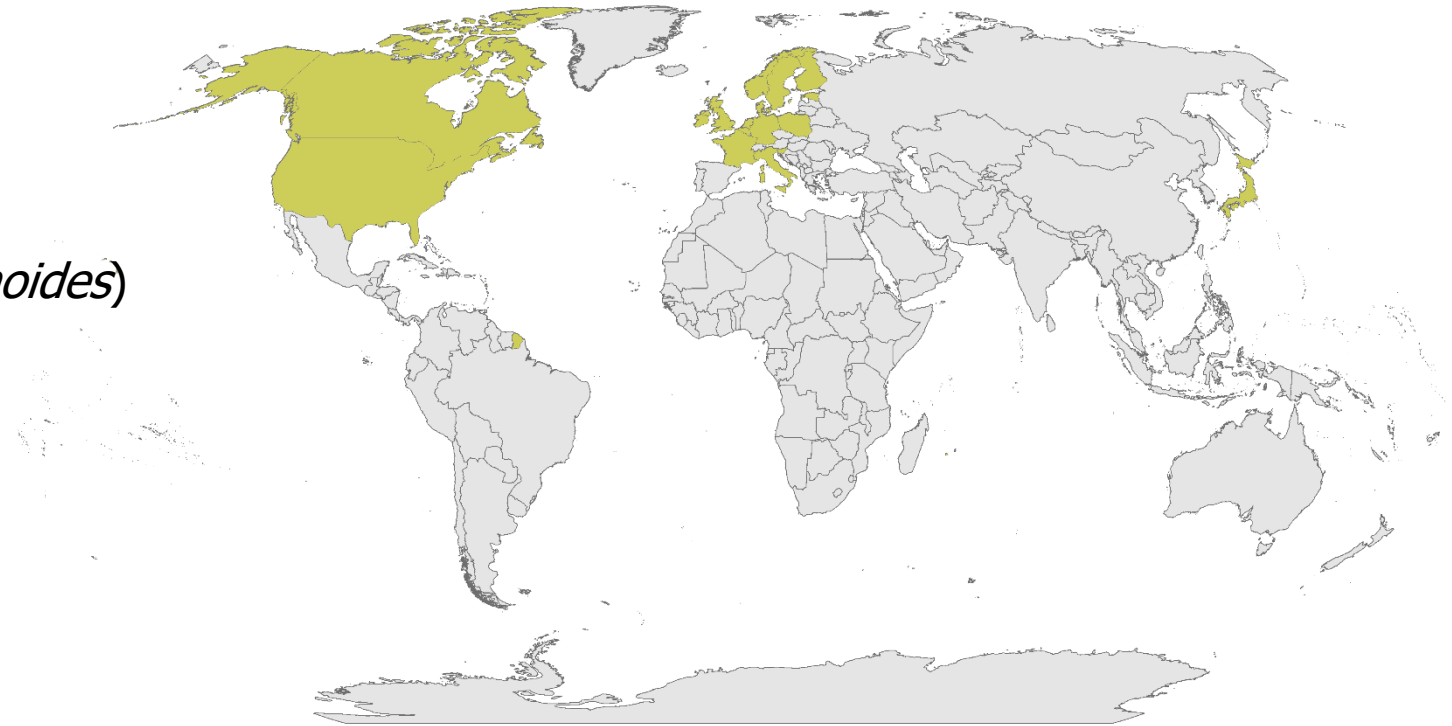
Lower number of H9N2 cases in 2022 compared to 2021 and 2020 so far
 Children mostly affected

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?

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