

# Influenza Surveillance in Ireland – Weekly Report

Influenza Week 6 2019 (4<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> February 2019)



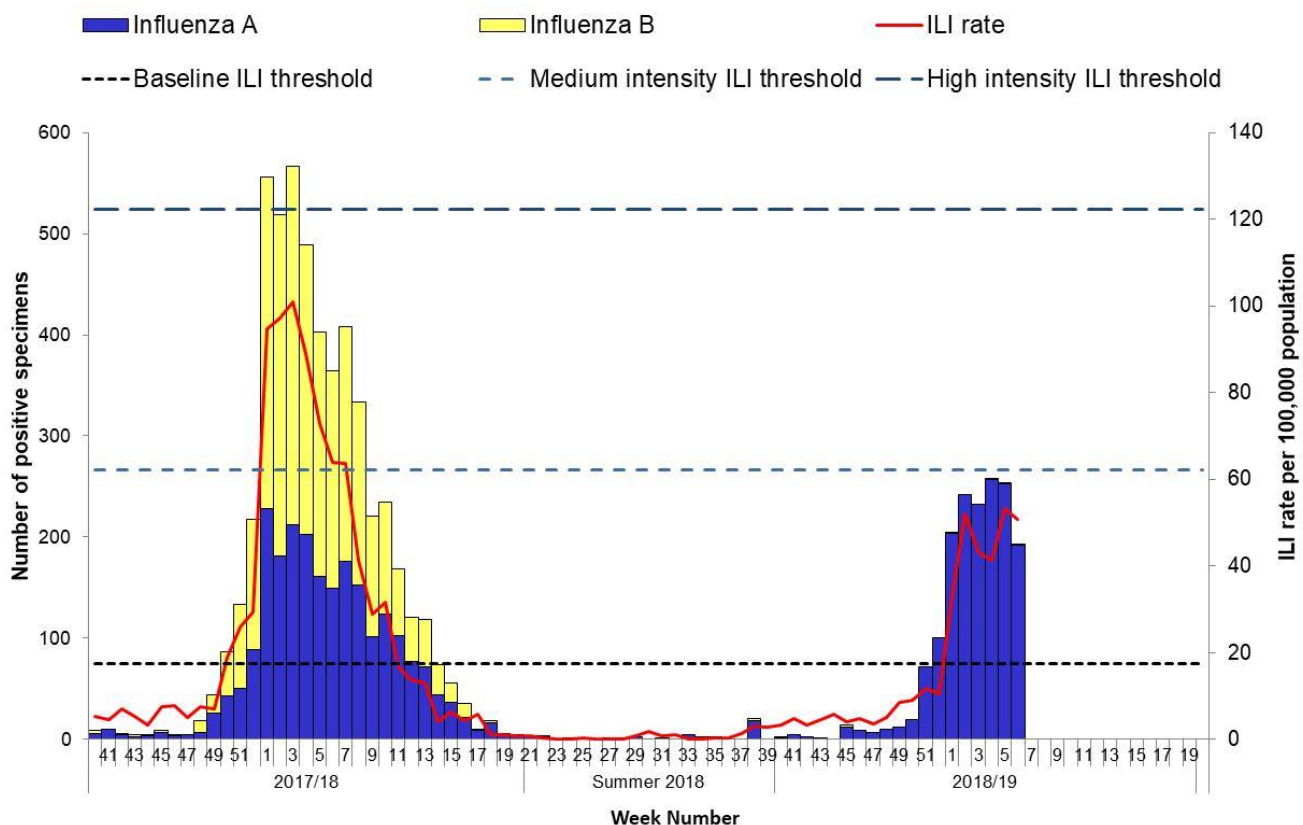
## Summary

**Overall, influenza activity in Ireland remained stable during week 6 2019 (week ending 10<sup>th</sup> February 2019). Influenza-like illness rates remain above baseline levels. Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 is the dominant circulating virus to date this season. The number of confirmed influenza hospitalisations decreased in week 6 compared to week 5. It is recommended that antivirals be considered for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza in at-risk groups.**

- **Influenza-like illness (ILI):** The sentinel GP influenza-like illness (ILI) consultation rate was 50.8 per 100,000 population in week 6 2019. This is slight decrease compared to the updated rate of 53.2 per 100,000 reported during week 5 2019.
  - ILI rates are above the Irish baseline threshold (17.5 per 100,000 population).
  - ILI age specific rates were highest in children and adults aged less than 65 years.
- **National Virus Reference Laboratory (NVRL):**
  - Influenza detections decreased during week 6 2019, with 193 (29%) influenza positive specimens reported by the NVRL from sentinel and non-sentinel sources: 167 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 22 A(H3N2), 3 influenza A(not subtyped) and 1 influenza B.
  - Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 is the dominant circulating virus in the 2018/2019 season to date.
  - The NVRL has carried out molecular and antigenic characterisation on 39 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 specimens to date this season. Results show that the current vaccine is a good match for the circulating influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 viruses. Twelve influenza A(H3N2) specimens and 3 influenza B specimens were also characterised and most belonged to the vaccine virus clades.
  - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) detections continued to decrease during week 6 2019.
  - Co-infections of all seasonal respiratory viruses were reported during week 6 2019. Twenty two percent of influenza cases detected from non-sentinel sources were co-infected with another respiratory virus.
  - Human metapneumovirus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus and picornavirus (which includes both rhinovirus and enterovirus) continue to be detected.
- **Hospitalisations:** Two hundred and sixty confirmed influenza hospitalised cases were notified to HPSC during week 6 2019, bringing the season total to 1,672. The majority of hospitalisations were associated with influenza A. Where information on subtype was available, most of the hospitalised cases were due to influenza A(H1N1)pdm09.
- **Critical care admissions:** Eighty eight confirmed influenza cases were admitted to critical care units and reported to HPSC during the 2018/2019 season to date.
- **Mortality:** Thirty four deaths in influenza cases have been notified to HPSC in the 2018/2019 season.
- **Outbreaks:** Six influenza outbreaks were notified to HPSC during week 6 2019.
- **International:** Influenza activity has been increasing in Europe and in other countries in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere.

## 1. GP sentinel surveillance system - Clinical Data

- During week 6 2019, 130 influenza-like illness (ILI) cases were reported by sentinel GPs, corresponding to an ILI consultation rate of 50.8 per 100,000 population. This was a small decrease compared to the updated rate of 53.2 per 100,000 population reported during week 5 2019 (figure 1).
- The ILI rate for week 6 2019 was above the Irish baseline ILI threshold (17.5/100,000 population) (figure 1).
- ILI age specific rates were highest in those aged less than 15 years (48/100,000 population) and in the 15-64 year age group (54/100,000 population) and lowest in adults aged 65 years and older (38/100,000 population) (figure 2).
- HPSC, in consultation with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) has revised the Irish baseline ILI threshold for the 2018/2019 influenza season to 17.5 per 100,000 population; this threshold indicates the likelihood that influenza is circulating in the community. The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) has been adopted by ECDC to calculate thresholds for GP ILI consultations in a standardised approach across Europe.<sup>1</sup>
- The baseline ILI threshold (17.5/100,000 population), medium (62.3/100,000 population) and high (122.2/100,000 population) intensity ILI thresholds are shown in figure 1.



**Figure 1: ILI sentinel GP consultation rates per 100,000 population, baseline ILI threshold, medium and high intensity ILI thresholds\* and number of positive influenza A and B specimens tested by the NVRL, by influenza week and season.**  
 Source: ICGP and NVRL

\* For further information on the Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) to calculate ILI thresholds:  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22897919>

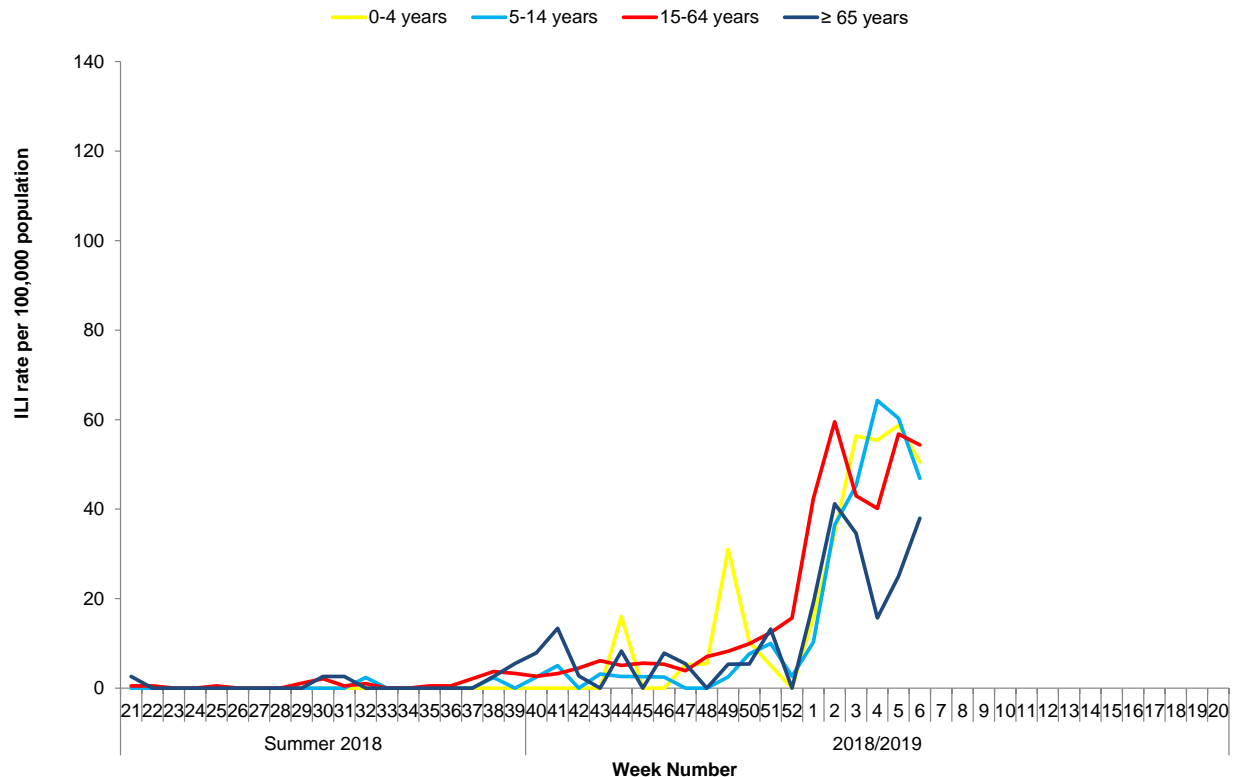


Figure 2: Age specific sentinel GP ILI consultation rate per 100,000 population by week during the summer of 2018 and the 2018/2019 influenza season to date. Source: ICGP.

## 2. Influenza and Other Respiratory Virus Detections - NVRL

The data reported in this section for the 2018/2019 influenza season refer to sentinel and non-sentinel respiratory specimens routinely tested for influenza, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), adenovirus, parainfluenza viruses types 1, 2, 3 & 4 (PIV-1, -2, -3 & -4) and human metapneumovirus (hMPV) by the National Virus Reference Laboratory (NVRL) (figures 3, 4 & 5 and tables 1 & 2).

- Influenza detections decreased during week 6 2019, with 193 (29% of samples tested) influenza positive specimens reported by the NVRL from sentinel and non-sentinel sources, compared to an updated figure of 254 (32% of samples tested) detections for week 5 2019.
- Of the positives during week 6 2019, 167 (87%) were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 22 (11%) were influenza A(H3N2), 3(2%) were influenza A(not subtyped) and 1 (<1%) was influenza B.
- Data from the NVRL for week 6 2019 and the 2018/2019 season to date are detailed in tables 1 and 2.
- Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 is the dominant circulating virus this season to date, with low numbers of A(H3N2) and influenza B also being reported (figures 3 & 4).
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) detections continued to decrease during week 6 2019 (table 2 & figure 5).
- Co-infections of all seasonal respiratory viruses were reported during week 6 2019. Twenty two percent of influenza cases detected from non-sentinel sources were co-infected with another respiratory virus.
- Human metapneumovirus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus and picornavirus (which includes both rhinovirus and enterovirus) continue to be detected (table 2).
- The overall proportion of non-sentinel specimens positive for respiratory viruses was 38% during week 6.

## Virus Characterisation

The recommended composition of trivalent influenza vaccines for the 2018/2019 influenza season in the northern hemisphere includes: an A/Michigan/50/2015 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus; an A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2)-like virus; and a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria/2/87 lineage). For quadrivalent vaccines, a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage) is recommended. Trivalent vaccines are currently the mostly widely used influenza vaccines in Europe.

<http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/en/>

The NVRL carried out molecular and antigenic characterisation of a selection of influenza positive specimens between week 40 2018 and week 2 2019. Influenza viruses were sequenced and compared to a bank of recommended reference sequences provided by ECDC for the 2018/2019 season.

### Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09

The hemagglutinin genes of all influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses characterised (n=39) since week 40 2018 were all found to be group 6B.1 viruses, represented by A/Michigan/45/2015. This is the dominant global influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 variant and is included in the current 2018/2019 northern hemisphere trivalent and quadrivalent vaccines. All viruses carry the characteristic amino acid mutations for this group and have evolved rapidly this season forming several distinct clusters within the 6B.1 clade. There is no evidence that these amino acid substitutions are associated with antigenic change. In fact, antigenic characterisation performed on 11 Irish specimens established that the influenza viruses cultured from patient samples were well recognised by the antiserum raised against the currently used vaccine virus, A/Michigan/45/2015. This demonstrates that, as reported in other European countries, the current vaccine remains a good match for the A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses circulating in Ireland.

### Influenza A(H3N2)

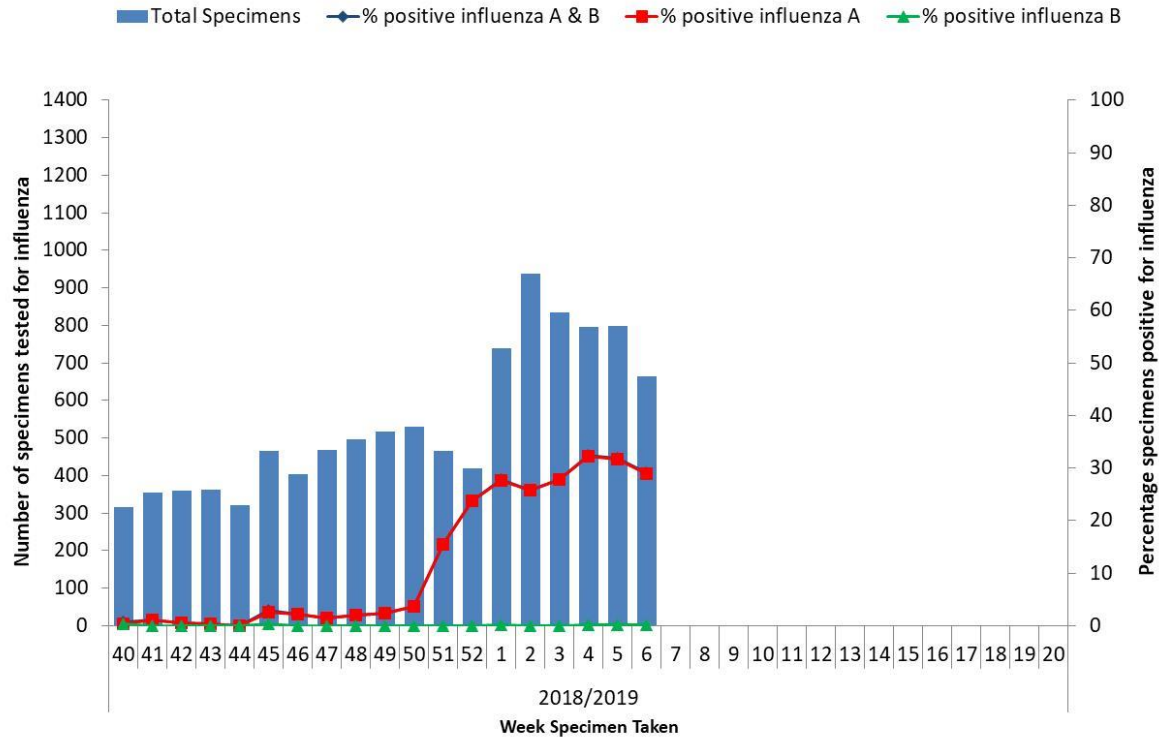
Influenza A(H3N2) viruses have circulated in low levels throughout the season in Ireland. The vast majority of influenza A(H3N2) viruses characterised in Ireland in the 2018/2019 season to date fell in the current vaccine component clade 3C.2a1, represented by A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (91.7%, n=11/12). All of these viruses were in the 3C.2a1b subgroup, represented by A/Alsace/1746/2018. The 3C.2a variants have circulated in Ireland and Europe since 2014 evolving further into 3C.2a1a and 3C.2a1b subclades in recent years. Additionally, one virus (8.3%) was characterised as a 3C.3a virus, represented by A/England/538/2018. This strain has been identified sporadically throughout Europe since 2013 and has continued to circulate in Ireland at low levels since this time.

### Influenza B

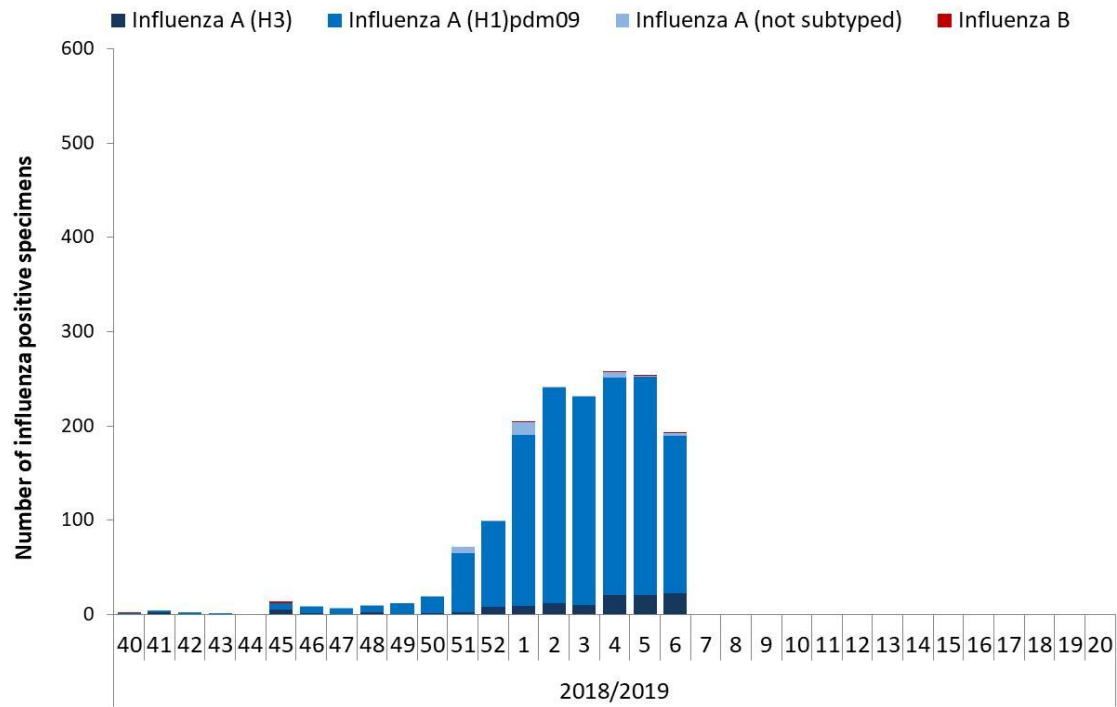
Influenza B viruses have circulated at very low levels throughout Ireland and Europe during the 2018/2019 season to date (<1% detections in Ireland and <2% detections in Europe). In Ireland, just 5 influenza B viruses have been detected at the NVRL to date. Three of the influenza B viruses were suitable for further molecular characterisation, which identified 2 B-Victoria lineage and 1 B-Yamagata lineage viruses. Of the 2 B-Victoria lineage viruses detected, both fall into the B/Brisbane/60/2008 clade. One of these viruses contains the double deletion of AAs 162 and 163 ( $\Delta$ 162-163) in the HA gene, represented by B/Colorado/06/2017 virus. This variant emerged in 2016 and is the strain included in the 2018/2019 Northern Hemisphere trivalent and quadrivalent vaccines. The B-Yamagata virus was identified as a clade 3 B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus using antigenic characterisation. All circulating influenza B Yamagata viruses reported globally in the last 8 months have been clade 3 viruses and this virus is included in the 2018/2019 northern hemisphere quadrivalent vaccine.

Further genetic and antigenic testing is ongoing at the NVRL.

See [ECDC](#) influenza surveillance reports for further information.



**Figure 3: Number of specimens (from sentinel and non-sentinel sources combined) tested by the NVRL for influenza and percentage influenza positive by week for the 2018/2019 influenza season. Source: NVRL.**



**Figure 4: Number of positive influenza specimens (from sentinel and non-sentinel sources combined) by influenza type/subtype tested by the NVRL, by week for the 2018/2019 influenza season. Source: NVRL.**

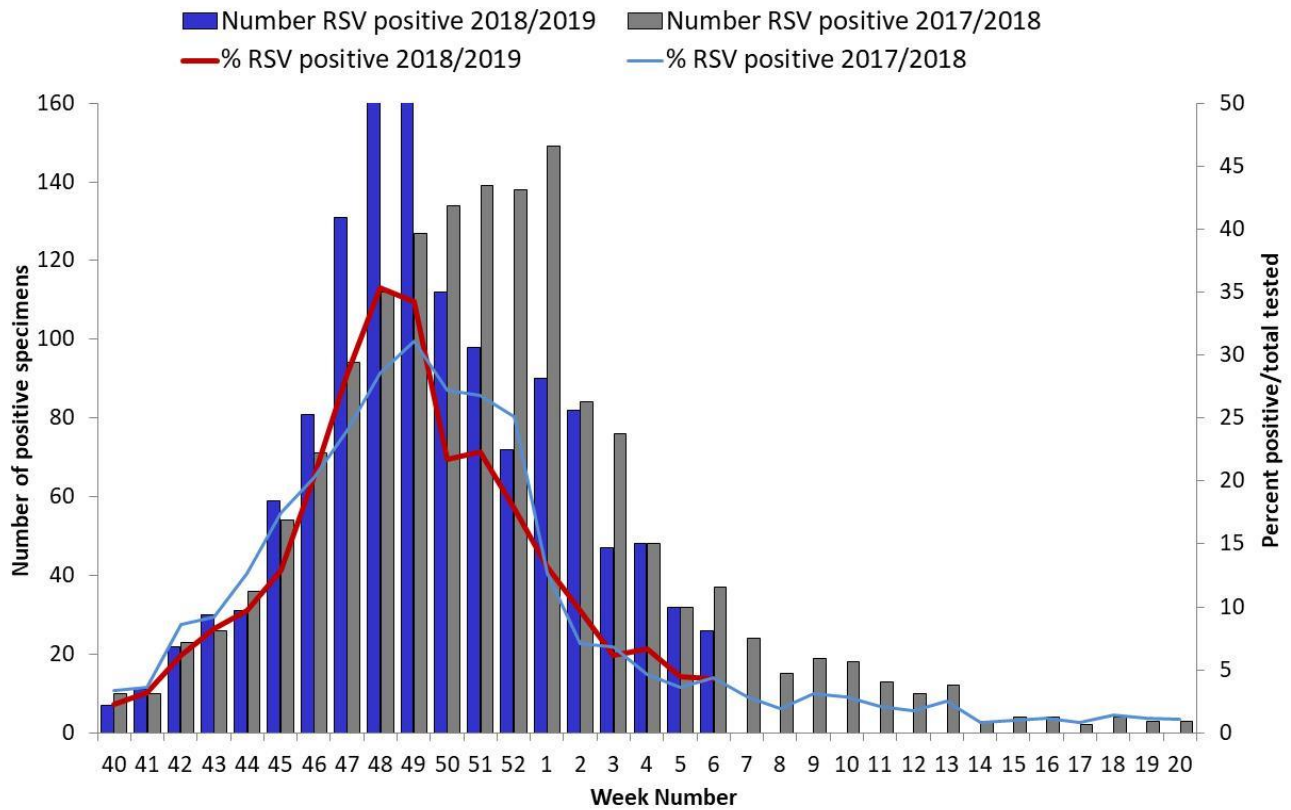


Figure 5: Number and percentage of non-sentinel RSV positive specimens detected by the NVRL during the 2018/2019 season, compared to the 2017/2018 season. Source: NVRL.

**Table 1: Number of sentinel and non-sentinel<sup>†</sup> respiratory specimens tested by the NVRL and positive influenza results, for week 6 2019 and the 2018/2019 season to date.**  
 Source: NVRL

| Week             | Specimen type | Total tested | Number influenza positive | % Influenza positive | Influenza A |            |                  |                   | Influenza B |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|                  |               |              |                           |                      | A (H1)pdm09 | A (H3)     | A (not subtyped) | Total influenza A |             |
| <b>6 2019</b>    | Sentinel      | 57           | 32                        | 56.1                 | 29          | 0          | 3                | 32                | 0           |
|                  | Non-sentinel  | 608          | 161                       | 26.5                 | 138         | 22         | 0                | 160               | 1           |
|                  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>665</b>   | <b>193</b>                | <b>29.0</b>          | <b>167</b>  | <b>22</b>  | <b>3</b>         | <b>192</b>        | <b>1</b>    |
| <b>2018/2019</b> | Sentinel      | 574          | 251                       | 43.7                 | 227         | 20         | 3                | 250               | 1           |
|                  | Non-sentinel  | 9670         | 1385                      | 14.3                 | 1250        | 94         | 35               | 1379              | 6           |
|                  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>10244</b> | <b>1636</b>               | <b>16.0</b>          | <b>1477</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>38</b>        | <b>1629</b>       | <b>7</b>    |

**Table 2: Number of non-sentinel specimens tested by the NVRL for other respiratory viruses and positive results, for week 6 2019 and the 2018/2019 season to date.** Source: NVRL

| Week             | Specimen type | Total tested | RSV         | % RSV       | Adenovirus | % Adenovirus | PIV-1    | % PIV-1    | PIV-2     | % PIV-2    | PIV-3      | % PIV-3    | PIV-4      | % PIV-4    | hMPV       | % hMPV     |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>6 2019</b>    | Sentinel      | 57           | 0           | 0.0         | 0          | 0.0          | 0        | 0.0        | 0         | 0.0        | 3          | 5.3        | 0          | 0.0        | 1          | 1.8        |
|                  | Non-sentinel  | 608          | 26          | 4.3         | 10         | 1.6          | 0        | 0.0        | 0         | 0.0        | 6          | 1.0        | 0          | 0.0        | 29         | 4.8        |
|                  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>665</b>   | <b>26</b>   | <b>3.9</b>  | <b>10</b>  | <b>1.5</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>0.0</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>1.4</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>0.0</b> | <b>30</b>  | <b>4.5</b> |
| <b>2018/2019</b> | Sentinel      | 574          | 30          | 5.2         | 8          | 1.4          | 1        | 0.2        | 0         | 0.0        | 5          | 0.9        | 2          | 0.3        | 28         | 4.9        |
|                  | Non-sentinel  | 9670         | 1321        | 13.7        | 208        | 2.2          | 2        | 0.0        | 24        | 0.2        | 96         | 1.0        | 166        | 1.7        | 491        | 5.1        |
|                  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>10244</b> | <b>1351</b> | <b>13.2</b> | <b>216</b> | <b>2.1</b>   | <b>3</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>0.2</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>1.0</b> | <b>168</b> | <b>1.6</b> | <b>519</b> | <b>5.1</b> |

<sup>†</sup> Please note that non-sentinel specimens relate to specimens referred to the NVRL (other than sentinel specimens) and may include more than one specimen from each case.  
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### 3. Regional Influenza Activity by HSE-Area

Influenza activity is based on sentinel GP ILI consultation rates, laboratory data and outbreaks.

The geographical spread of influenza/ILI during week 6 2019 is shown in figure 6. Regional activity was reported in HSE-E, HSE-MW and HSE-SE and localised influenza activity was reported in all other areas (figure 6).

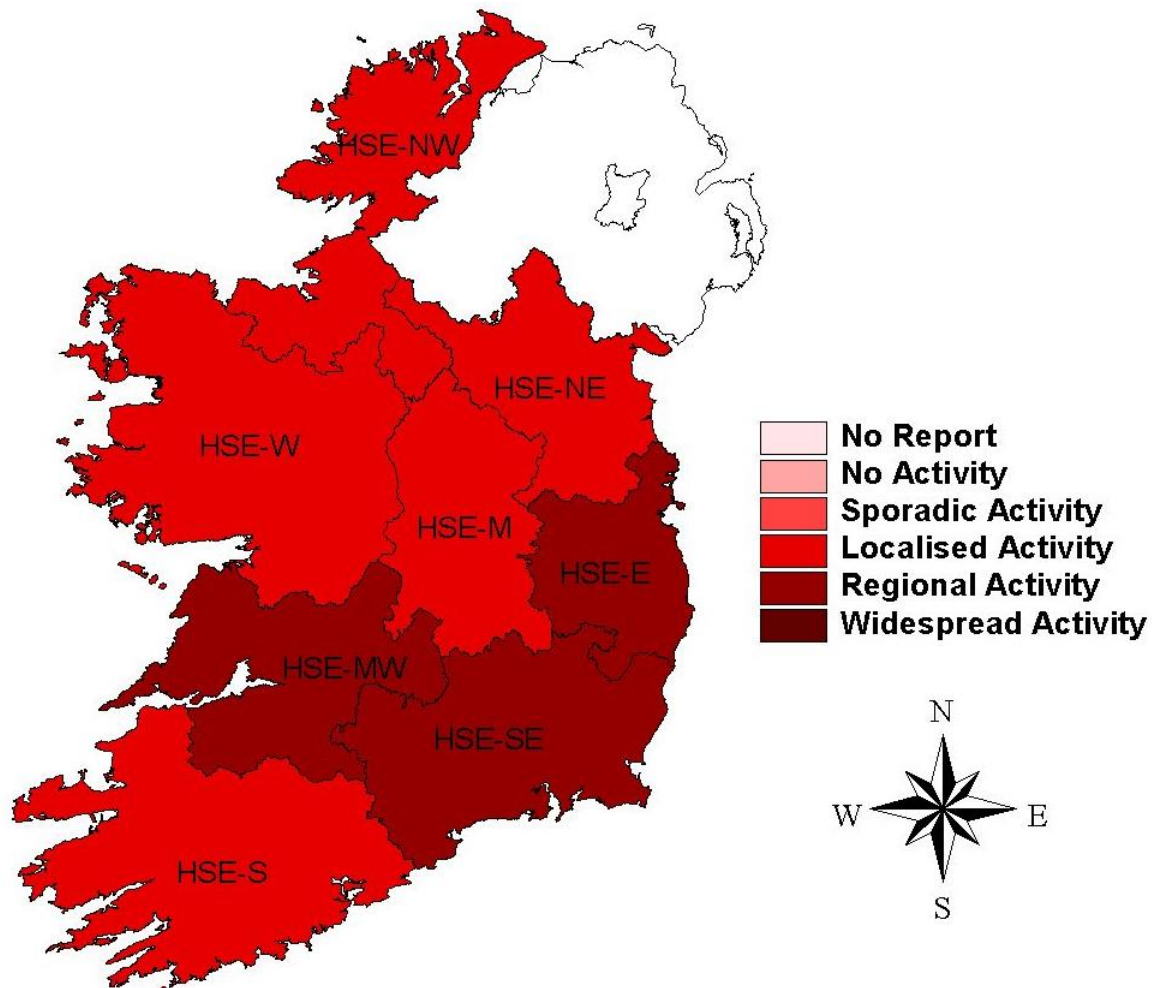


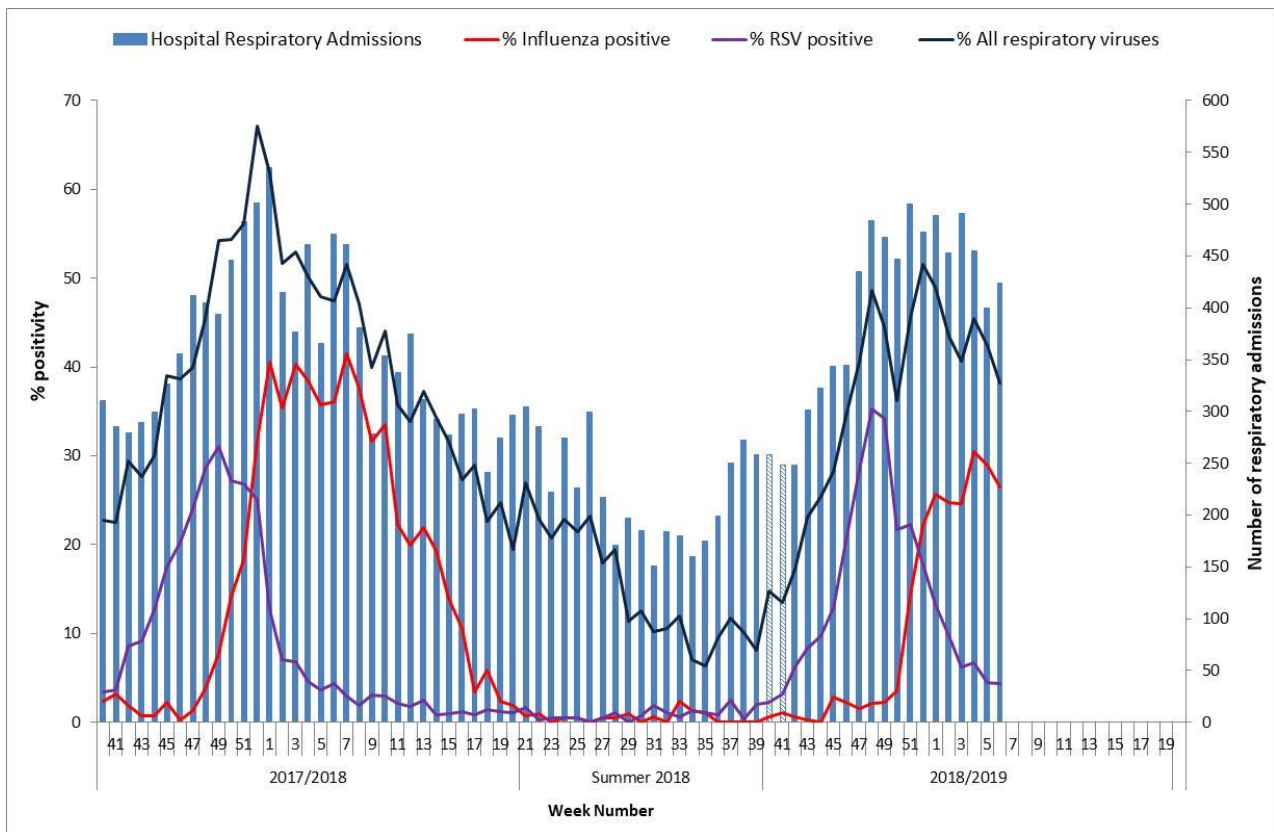
Figure 6: Map of provisional influenza activity by HSE-Area during week 6 2019

#### Sentinel hospitals

The Departments of Public Health have established at least one sentinel hospital in each HSE-Area, to report data on total, emergency and respiratory admissions on a weekly basis.

Respiratory admissions reported from the network of sentinel hospitals were at moderate levels, at 424, during week 6 2019. This was an increase compared to week 5 2019 when 400 respiratory admissions were reported. All hospitals reported data in week 6 (figure 7).





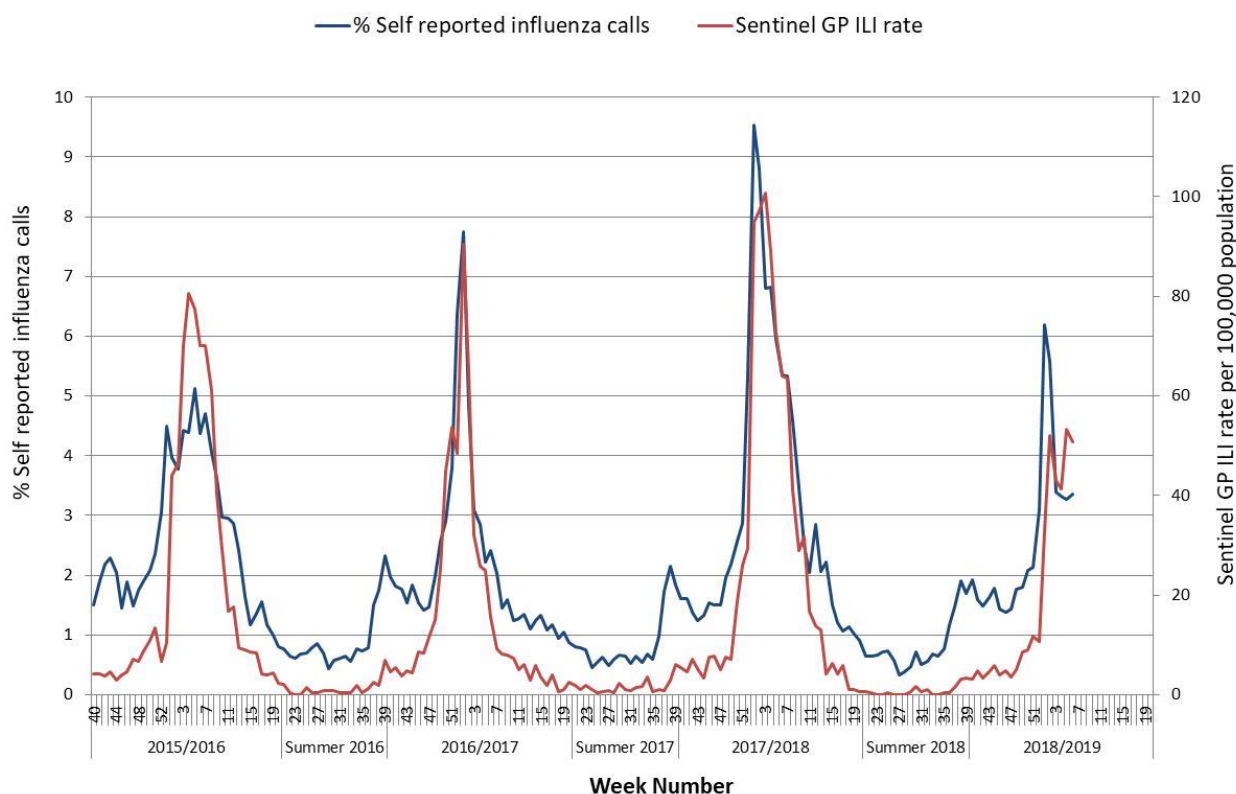
**Figure 7: Number of respiratory admissions reported from the sentinel hospital network and % positivity for influenza, RSV and all seasonal respiratory viruses tested<sup>‡</sup> by the NVRL by week and season. Source: Departments of Public Health - Sentinel Hospitals & NVRL.**

#### 4. GP Out-Of-Hours services surveillance

The Department of Public Health in HSE-NE is collating national data on calls to nine of thirteen GP Out-of-Hours services in Ireland. Records with clinical symptoms reported as flu or influenza are extracted for analysis. This information may act as an early indicator of increased ILI activity. However, data are self-reported by callers and are not based on coded influenza diagnoses.

The proportion of influenza-related calls to GP Out-of-Hours services was 3.3% in week 6 2019. This was the same as weeks 4 and 5. Five services reported data for week 6 and there were 550 calls relating to self-reported influenza (figure 8).

<sup>‡</sup> All seasonal respiratory viruses tested refer to non-sentinel respiratory specimens routinely tested by the NVRL including influenza, RSV, adenovirus, parainfluenza viruses and human metapneumovirus (hMPV). Weeks where data were missing or unavailable are represented by the hatched bar



**Figure 8: Self-reported influenza-related calls as a proportion of total calls to Out-of-Hours GP Co-ops and sentinel GP ILI consultation rate per 100,000 population by week and season.** *Source: GP Out-Of-Hours services in Ireland (collated by HSE-NE) & ICGP.*

## 5. Influenza & RSV notifications

Influenza and RSV cases notifications are reported on Ireland’s Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting System (CIDR), including all positive influenza/RSV specimens reported from all laboratories testing for influenza/RSV and reporting to CIDR.

Influenza and RSV notifications are reported in the [Weekly Infectious Disease Report for Ireland](#). Influenza notifications decreased during week 6 2019, with 734 cases reported compared to 877 in week 5. During week 6 2019, 174 cases were due to influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 16 were due to A(H3N2), 541 were due to influenza A (not subtyped), 1 was due to influenza B and 2 were due to influenza -type not reported.

For the 2018/2019 influenza season to date, 4,228 confirmed influenza cases have been notified to HPSC: 1,397 were due to influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 80 were due to A(H3N2), 2,722 were due to A (not subtyped), 23 were due to influenza B and 6 were due to influenza - type not reported.

RSV notifications were at moderate levels during week 6 2019, with 81 cases notified.

## 6. Influenza hospitalisations

Two hundred and sixty confirmed influenza hospitalised cases were notified to HPSC during week 6 2019. For the 2018/2019 influenza season to date, 1,672 confirmed influenza hospitalised cases (99% influenza A and 1% influenza B) have been notified to HPSC: 570 were due to A(H1N1)pdm09, 13 were due to A(H3N2), 1,074 were due to A (not subtyped), 12 were due to influenza B and 3 were due to influenza-type not reported (figure 9).

Age specific rates for hospitalised influenza cases are reported in table 3, with the highest rates reported in those aged less than five years old (136/100,000 population).

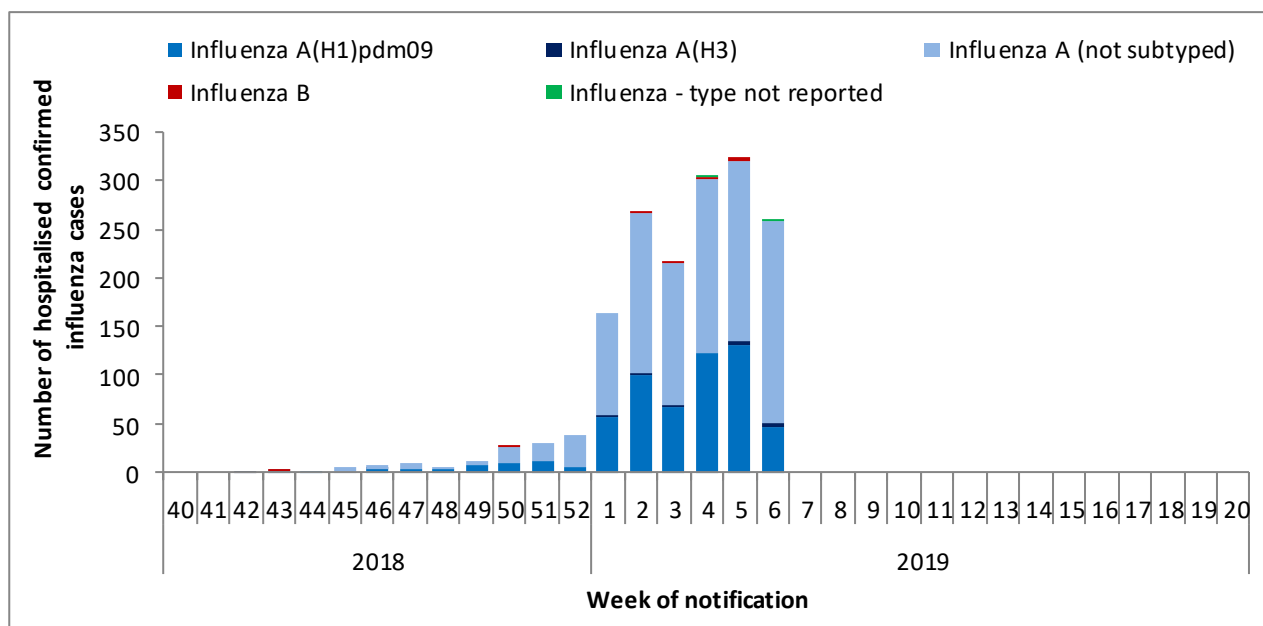


Figure 9. Number of confirmed influenza cases hospitalised by influenza type/subtype and by week of notification. Source: Ireland's Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting System (CIDR).

## 7. Critical Care Surveillance

The Intensive Care Society of Ireland (ICSI) and the HSE Critical Care Programme are continuing with the enhanced surveillance system set up during the 2009 pandemic, on all critical care patients with confirmed influenza. HPSC processes and reports on this information on behalf of the regional Directors of Public Health/Medical Officers of Health.

Eighty eight confirmed influenza cases were admitted to critical care units and reported to HPSC during the 2018/2019 influenza season to date. Thirty were associated with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, one with influenza A(H3N2), fifty six with influenza A(not subtyped)) and one with influenza B. The age specific rates for admission to critical care are shown in table 3. The highest ICU admission rates were in adults aged 45 years and older (3/100,000 population) and children under five years (3/100,000 population).

**Table 3: Age specific rates for confirmed influenza cases hospitalised and admitted to critical care during the 2018/2019 influenza season to date. Age specific rates are based on the 2016 CSO census.**

| Age (years)  | Hospitalised |  | Admitted to ICU |  |
|--------------|--------------|--|-----------------|--|
|              | Number       | Age specific rate per 100,000 population | Number          | Age specific rate per 100,000 population |
| <1           | 84           | 134.9                                    | 2               | 3.2                                      |
| 1-4          | 367          | 136.3                                    | 8               | 3  |
| 5-14         | 238          | 35.3                                     | 2               | 0.3                                      |
| 15-24        | 51           | 8.8                                      | 1               | 0.2                                      |
| 25-34        | 110          | 16.7                                     | 7               | 1.1                                      |
| 35-44        | 110          | 14.7                                     | 10              | 1.3                                      |
| 45-54        | 145          | 23.2                                     | 18              | 2.9                                      |
| 55-64        | 163          | 32                                       | 15              | 2.9                                      |
| ≥65          | 404          | 63.4                                     | 25              | 3.9                                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1672</b>  | <b>35.1</b>                              | <b>88</b>       | <b>1.8</b>                               |

## 8. Mortality Surveillance

Influenza-associated deaths include all deaths where influenza is reported as the primary/main cause of death by the physician or if influenza is listed anywhere on the death certificate as the cause of death. HPSC receives daily mortality data from the General Register Office (GRO) on all deaths from all causes registered in Ireland. These data have been used to monitor excess all-cause and influenza and pneumonia deaths as part of the influenza surveillance system and the [European Mortality Monitoring Project](#). These data are provisional due to the time delay in deaths' registration in Ireland.

- Thirty four deaths in notified influenza cases were reported to HPSC in the 2018/2019 influenza season to date. Most of the deaths were in those aged 65 years and older.
- No excess all-cause mortality was reported this season in Ireland after correcting GRO data for reporting delays with the standardised EuroMOMO algorithm.

## 9. Outbreak Surveillance<sup>s</sup>

- Six influenza outbreaks were notified to HPSC during week 6 2019.
- Four were in HSE-E, two in community hospital/long-stay units, one in a hospital and one in a nursing home.
- One was in a hospital in HSE-MW and the remaining outbreak was in a community hospital/long-stay unit in HSE-SE.
- For the 2018/2019 influenza season to date, 51 influenza/ARI general outbreaks have been notified; twenty seven were due to influenza, eight were due to RSV, three were due to coronavirus, three were due to human metapneumovirus, two were due to rhinovirus/enterovirus and the pathogen was not reported for the remaining eight outbreaks. Table 4 summarises respiratory outbreaks notified on CIDR during the 2018/2019 season to date.

<sup>s</sup> Excludes family outbreaks  
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**Table 4: Summary of respiratory outbreaks by HSE area and disease during 2018/2019** Source: CIDR

| HSE area     | Influenza | Respiratory syncytial virus infection | Acute respiratory infection | Total     |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| HSE-E        | 13        | 2                                     | 1                           | 16        |
| HSE-M        | 2         | 0                                     | 2                           | 4         |
| HSE-MW       | 1         | 0                                     | 0                           | 1         |
| HSE-NE       | 2         | 1                                     | 1                           | 4         |
| HSE-NW       | 3         | 4                                     | 0                           | 7         |
| HSE-SE       | 4         | 0                                     | 2                           | 6         |
| HSE-S        | 2         | 0                                     | 8                           | 10        |
| HSE-W        | 0         | 1                                     | 2                           | 3         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>8</b>                              | <b>16</b>                   | <b>51</b> |

## 10. International Summary

- Influenza activity was widespread in the European Region during week 5 2019. Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza A(H3N2) viruses are co-circulating. Very few influenza B viruses are being detected.
- The influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses that have been characterised to date are antigenically similar to the 2018–2019 northern hemisphere influenza vaccine virus. Fewer influenza A(H3N2) viruses have been antigenically characterised.
- In general, current influenza vaccines tend to work better against influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza B viruses than against influenza A(H3N2) viruses. Preliminary results from [Canada](#) where the predominate circulating viruses are influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses, indicate good vaccine effectiveness. These results are supported by recent preliminary vaccine effectiveness results from [Hong Kong](#), where the vaccine was very effective at preventing A(H1N1)pdm09 related hospitalizations in children.
- The high vaccine effectiveness against A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses is consistent with genetic characterisation reports indicating that all circulating viruses belong to clade 6B.1 and remain antigenically similar to the vaccine virus, despite the emergence of a number of subgroups. The lower vaccine effectiveness against A(H3N2) viruses likely reflects the circulation of multiple genetic clades some of which contain viruses that display low antigenic similarity to the vaccine virus, particularly with egg-propagated vaccine virus compared to cell culture-propagated vaccine virus.
- Pooled data, for week 5 2019, from 22 Member States and areas reporting to the EuroMOMO project indicated excess all-cause mortality in elderly populations. However, this result was driven by data from only a few countries.
- In the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere influenza activity continued to increase.
- National Influenza Centres (NICs) and other national influenza laboratories from 110 countries, areas or territories reported data to FluNet for the time period from 7<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> January 2019. The WHO GISRS laboratories tested more than 232,136 specimens during that time period; 59,457 were positive for influenza viruses, of which 58,436 (98%) were typed as influenza A and 1,021 (2%) as influenza B. Of the sub-typed influenza A viruses, 24,559 (78%) were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 7,058 (22%) were influenza A(H3N2). Of the characterised B viruses, 85 (35%) belonged to the B-Yamagata lineage and 161 (65%) to the B-Victoria lineage.
- See [ECDC](#) and [WHO](#) influenza surveillance reports for further information.

- Further information is available on the following websites:
  - Northern Ireland <http://www.fluawareni.info/>
  - Europe – ECDC <http://ecdc.europa.eu/>
  - Public Health England <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/SeasonalInfluenza/>
  - United States CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>
  - Public Health Agency of Canada <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/index-eng.php>
- Information on Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS), including the latest ECDC rapid risk assessment is available on the [ECDC website](#). Further information and guidance documents are also available on the [HPSC](#) and [WHO](#) websites.
- Further information on avian influenza is available on the [ECDC website](#). The latest ECDC rapid risk assessment on highly pathogenic avian influenza A of H5 type is also available on the [ECDC website](#).

## 11. WHO recommendations on the composition of influenza virus vaccines

On February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2018, the WHO vaccine strain selection committee recommended that trivalent vaccines for use in the 2018/2019 northern hemisphere influenza season contain the following:

- an A/Michigan/50/2015 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus
- an A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2)-like virus
- a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria/2/87 lineage).

It is recommended that quadrivalent vaccines containing two influenza B viruses contain the above three viruses and a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage).

[http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/2018\\_19\\_north/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/2018_19_north/en/)

On September 27, 2018, the WHO vaccine strain selection committee recommended that trivalent vaccines for use in the 2019 southern hemisphere influenza season contain the following: an A/Michigan/50/2015 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus; an A/Switzerland/8060/2017 (H3N2)-like virus and a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria/2/87 lineage). It is recommended that quadrivalent vaccines containing two influenza B viruses contain the above three viruses and a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage). <http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/en/>

**Further information on influenza in Ireland is available at [www.hpsc.ie](http://www.hpsc.ie)**

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