

Influenza Surveillance Weekly Report

Week 29: 15 to 21 July 2019

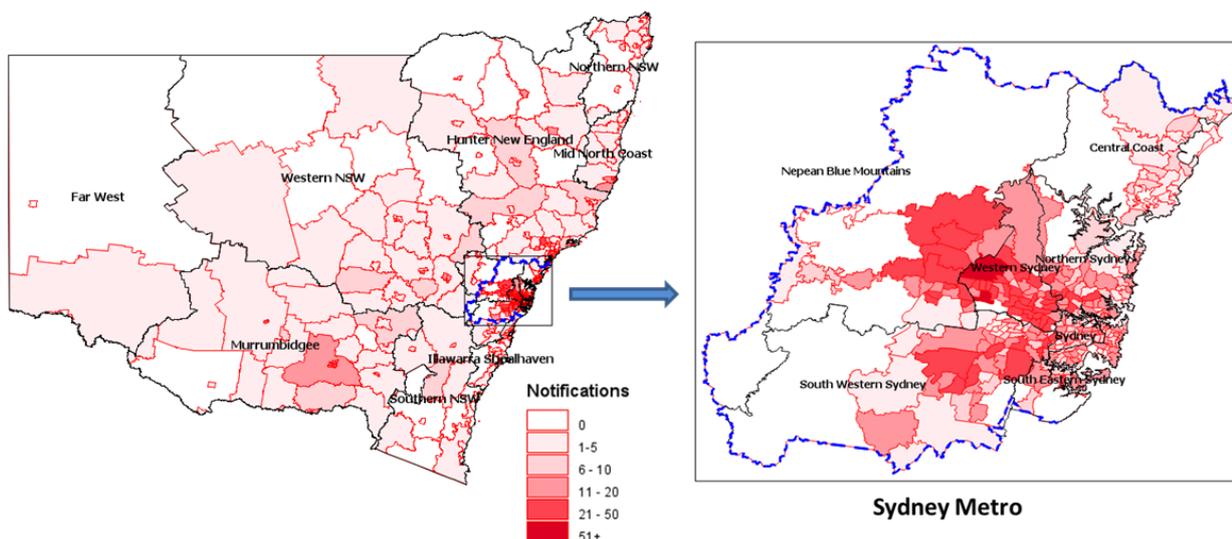
Key Points

- ▶ Influenza activity remains high across NSW but has continued to decrease in the majority of local health districts (LHDs). Multiple residential aged care facilities reported outbreaks.
- ▶ Respiratory presentations to NSW emergency departments decreased, but remained above the usual range for this period.
- ▶ Influenza A strains predominated with influenza B strain activity remaining steady.

Activity compared to the previous week – NSW local health districts

Local Health District	Confirmed Influenza Notifications		NSW Emergency Departments (67) All Respiratory/Fever/Unspecified infections		
	Cases	Trend ¹	Presentations	Trend ¹	% of LHD ED presentations ²
Central Coast	152	▼	466	▶	17%
Far West	1	▼	41	▶	10%
Hunter New England	475	▼	1078	▶	16%
Illawarra Shoalhaven	229	▶	484	▶	16%
Mid North Coast	150	▲	362	▶	18%
Murrumbidgee	278	▼	439	▼	20%
Nepean Blue Mountains	473	▶	342	▶	17%
Northern NSW	108	▶	341	▶	16%
Northern Sydney	599	▼	640	▶	15%
South Eastern Sydney	604	▼	927	▶	15%
South Western Sydney	746	▼	1092	▼	18%
Southern NSW	72	▶	248	▼	16%
Sydney	276	▼	571	▶	17%
Western NSW	128	▶	444	▶	18%
Western Sydney	1109	▼	1086	▶	20%
New South Wales	5400	▼	8561	▶	17%

Confirmed influenza by NSW local health district and local area (SA2)³



Summary for this reporting week:

- ▶ [Hospital surveillance](#) – ILI presentations to EDs decreased but remain high for this time of year
- ▶ [Laboratory surveillance](#) – the influenza laboratory test positive rate was lower (27.0%). Influenza A strains predominated with B strain activity steady
- ▶ [Community surveillance](#) – influenza activity decreased across the majority of LHDs. Twenty-four outbreaks were reported from residential aged care facilities
- ▶ [Death surveillance](#) – eleven influenza deaths were reported. People who die with influenza may have other underlying illnesses, and surveillance captures only a proportion of people who die from influenza
- ▶ [National surveillance](#) – high influenza activity for this time of year.

Hospital Surveillance

NSW emergency department (ED) presentations for respiratory illness

Source: PHREDSS⁴

For the week ending 21 July 2019:

- Presentations for *All respiratory illness, fever and unspecified infections* decreased further this week but remained above the usual range for this time of year (Figure 1, Table 1). The proportion of these presentations to all unplanned ED presentations decreased to 16.9% of all presentations, lower than the previous week (18.5%).
- Respiratory presentations decreased but were significantly above the usual range for this time of year across all ages and in several NSW local health districts (LHD) (Table 1).
- The daily index of increase for *influenza-like illness* (ILI)⁵ presentations across NSW decreased this week to 47.2, down from 64.4 in the previous week.
- ILI presentations resulting in admission decreased but remained above the usual range for this time of year (Figure 2, Table 1).
- ED presentations and admissions for *pneumonia* increased but both were within the usual range for this time of year (Table 1).
- *Pneumonia and ILI* presentations requiring admission to critical care also increased but were within the usual range for this time of year (Figure 3, Table 1).
- ED presentations for *bronchiolitis* decreased and were within the usual range for this time of year (Table 1).

Figure 1: Total weekly counts of ED visits for *All respiratory illness, fever and unspecified infections*, all ages, 1 January – 21 July 2019 (black line), compared with the 5 previous years (coloured lines).

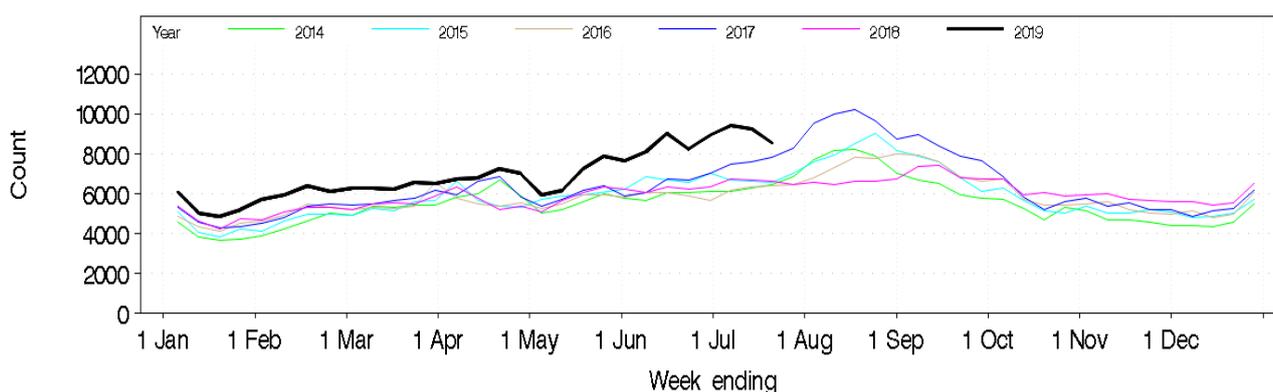


Figure 2: Total weekly counts of ED visits for *influenza-like-illness* that were admitted, all ages, 1 January – 21 July 2019 (black line), compared with the 5 previous years (coloured lines).

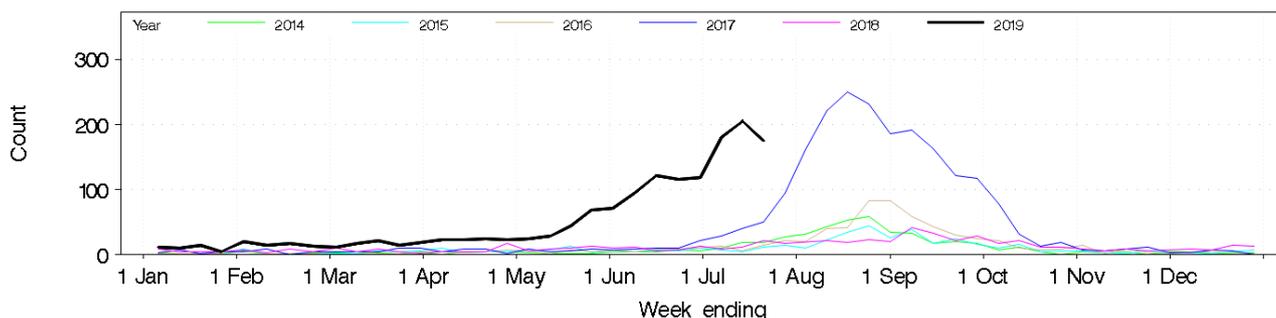


Figure 3: Total weekly counts of ED presentations for influenza-like illness and pneumonia, *that were admitted to a critical care ward*, all ages, 1 January – 21 July 2019 (black line), compared with the 5 previous years (coloured lines).

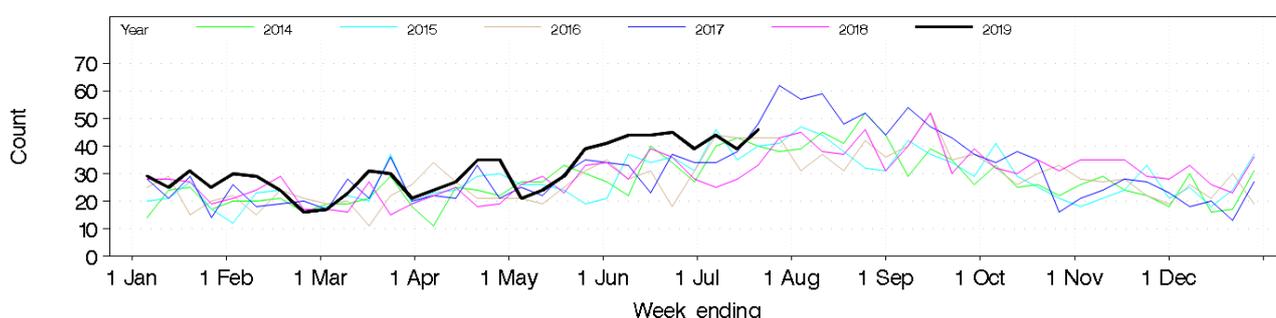


Table 1: Weekly emergency department respiratory illness summary, week ending 21 July 2019.⁶

Data source	Diagnosis or problem category	Trend since last week	Comparison with usual range	Significantly elevated age groups	Significant elevated severity indicators	Comment
ED presentations 60 NSW hospitals	Influenza-like illness (ILI)	Decreased (695)	Above (79-210)	0-4 years (116) 65+ years (150) 17-34 years (206) 5-16 years (64) 35-64 years (159)	Ambulance arrival (144)	The NSW daily index of increase for ILI presentations was (47.2).
	ILI admissions	Decreased (175)	Above (12-50)	65+ years (83) 0-4 years (30) 17-34 years (27) 5-16 years (9) 35-64 years (26)	Ambulance arrival (79)	
	Pneumonia	Increased (716)	Within (536-719)			
	Pneumonia admissions	Increased (494)	Within (419-523)			
	Pneumonia and ILI critical care admissions	Increased (46)	Within (33-48)			
	Asthma	Increased (384)	Within (374-479)			
	Bronchiolitis	Decreased (346)	Within (236-401)			Bronchiolitis is a disease of infants.
	All respiratory illness, fever and unspecified infections	Decreased (8,540)	Above (6,418-7,798)	0-4 years (2,910) 17-34 years (1,252) 5-16 years (873) 35-64 years (1,515) 65+ years (1,990)	Admission (2,800)	
Ambulance	Breathing problems	Increased (2,520)	Within (2,014-2,577)	65+ years (1,487)		

FluCAN (The Influenza Complications Alert Network)

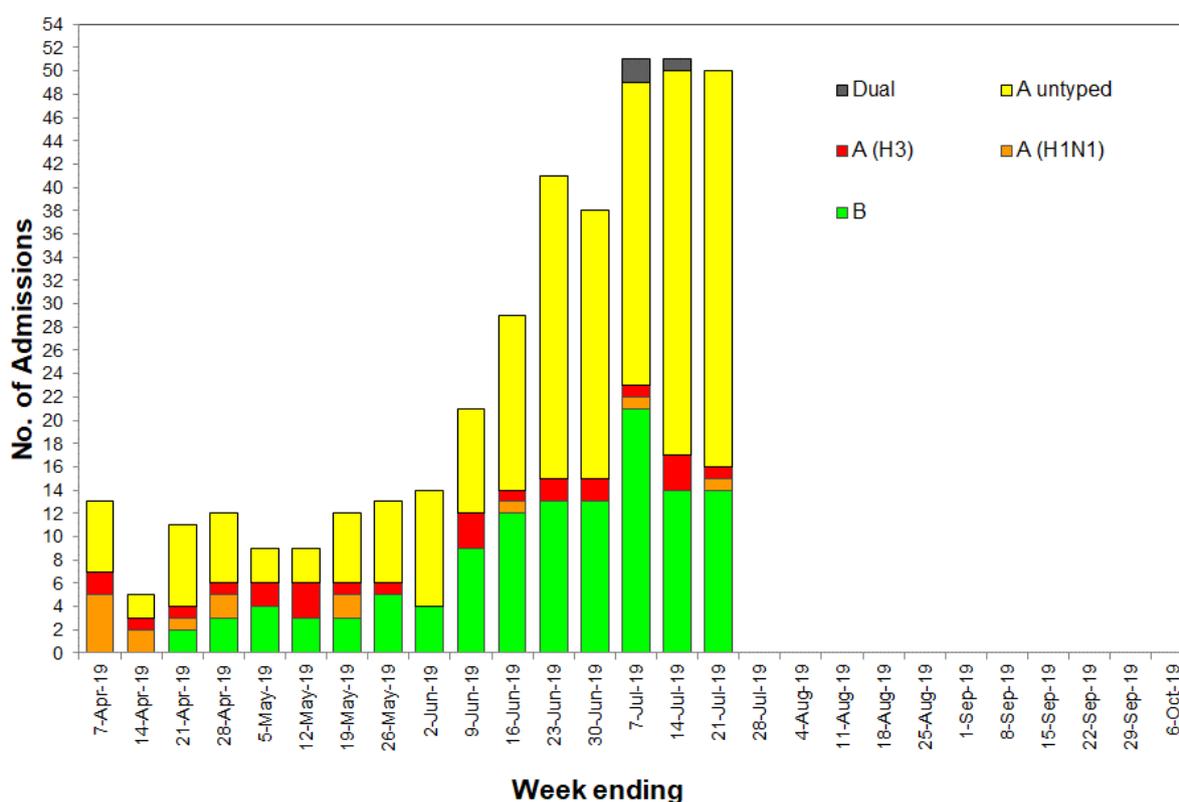
In 2009, the FluCAN surveillance system was created to be a rapid alert system for severe respiratory illness requiring hospitalisation. Data is provided on patients admitted with influenza confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing.

In NSW, three hospitals participate in providing weekly FluCAN data: Westmead Hospital, John Hunter Hospital and the Children’s Hospital at Westmead. During week 29 there were 50 influenza admissions to NSW sentinel hospitals (Figure 4).

Since 1 April 2019, there have been 379 hospital admissions reported for influenza; 256 due to influenza A (including 15 A(H1N1) and 25 A(H3)), 120 due to influenza B and three were due to co-infection (Figure 4).

Of these admissions for influenza, 280 were paediatric cases (<16 years of age) and 99 were in adults. Seven children and five adults have been admitted to a critical care ward.

Figure 4: FluCAN – Confirmed influenza hospital admissions in NSW, 1 April – 21 July, 2019*.



Note: * Admissions data are subject to change as new information is received. Westmead Hospital data is only available up to 19 May 2019.

Laboratory Surveillance

For the week ending 21 July 2019 the number and proportion of respiratory specimens reported by NSW sentinel laboratories⁷ which tested positive for influenza A or influenza B decreased further but remained higher than expected for this time of year (Table 2, Figure 5). However, influenza detections were similar to equivalent weeks of the influenza season in previous years.

This comes on the background of increased numbers of respiratory virus tests conducted by these laboratories compared to the same time last year. For the year up to week 29, there have been 339,507 respiratory virus tests, 123% more than for the same period in 2018 (151,896 tests).

Overall, 27.0% of tests for respiratory viruses were positive for influenza (Figure 5), lower than the previous week (30.3%). Influenza A strains remained more common than B strains. Detection of

influenza A strains appears to be declining whilst influenza B strains remained steady (Table 2, Figures 5-6).

Further characterisation was available for only 4.6% of A strains, but this suggests that the influenza A(H3N2) strain was the predominant influenza A strain this week.

Information on the lineage of influenza B strains is even less commonly available. However, both B/Yamagata and B/Victoria strains have been identified this year and there are indications that B/Victoria is the predominant B strain in the community.

Influenza was the most common respiratory virus identified, followed by rhinovirus and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of testing for influenza and other respiratory viruses at NSW laboratories, 1 January to 21 July 2019.

Month ending	Total Tests	TEST RESULTS															
		Influenza A								Influenza B		Adeno	Parainf 1, 2 & 3	RSV	Rhino	HMPV **	Enterovirus
		Total		H3N2		H1N1 pdm09		A (Not typed)		Total							
		Total	(%)	Total	(%A)	Total	(%A)	Total	(%A)	Total	(%)	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
3/02/2019*	23496	2055	(8.7%)	111	(5.4%)	161	(7.8%)	1777	(86.5%)	129	(0.5%)	730	902	920	3171	270	485
3/03/2019*	25351	2232	(8.8%)	144	(6.5%)	134	(6.0%)	1954	(87.5%)	145	(0.6%)	710	926	1448	5053	162	693
31/03/2019	31863	2664	(8.4%)	134	(5.0%)	202	(7.6%)	2328	(87.4%)	302	(0.9%)	967	1408	2583	5866	172	843
28/04/2019	34720	2957	(8.5%)	144	(4.9%)	158	(5.3%)	2652	(89.7%)	491	(1.4%)	1003	1422	3799	7148	208	1109
02/06/2019*	61942	6303	(10.2%)	265	(4.2%)	119	(1.9%)	5919	(93.9%)	2270	(3.7%)	1528	1337	4695	11729	312	1206
30/06/2019*	82219	15913	(19.4%)	527	(3.3%)	81	(0.5%)	15305	(96.2%)	6653	(8.1%)	1300	1023	4207	12526	214	662
Week ending																	
7/07/2019	26582	6212	(23.4%)	158	(2.5%)	31	(0.5%)	6023	(97.0%)	2343	(8.8%)	404	326	1334	3236	93	159
14/07/2019	27430	6029	(22.0%)	139	(2.3%)	46	(0.8%)	5844	(96.9%)	2287	(8.3%)	513	363	1424	3197	117	179
21/07/2019	25486	5237	(20.5%)	206	(3.9%)	36	(0.7%)	4995	(95.4%)	1646	(6.5%)	435	368	1237	2783	141	161

Notes: * Five-week reporting period. ** Human metapneumovirus

Figure 5: Weekly influenza positive test results by type and sub-type reported by NSW sentinel laboratories, 1 January to 21 July 2019.

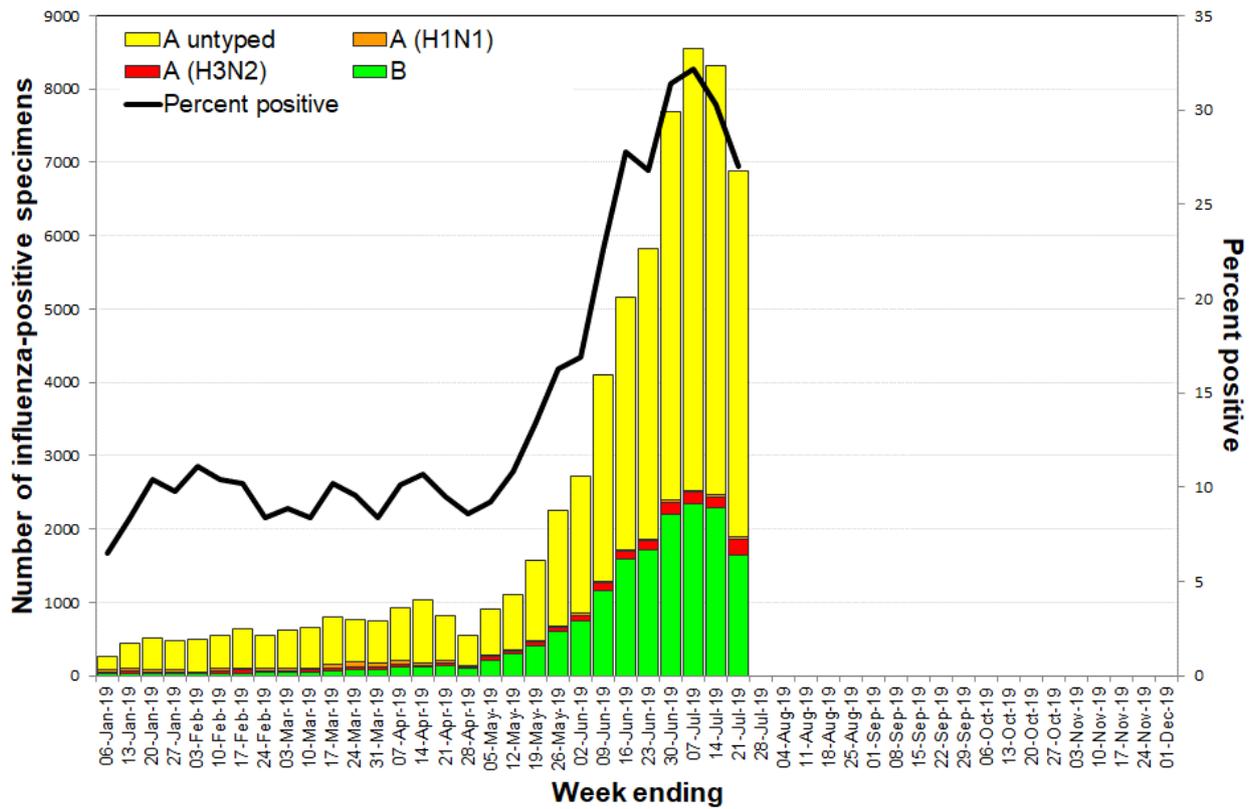
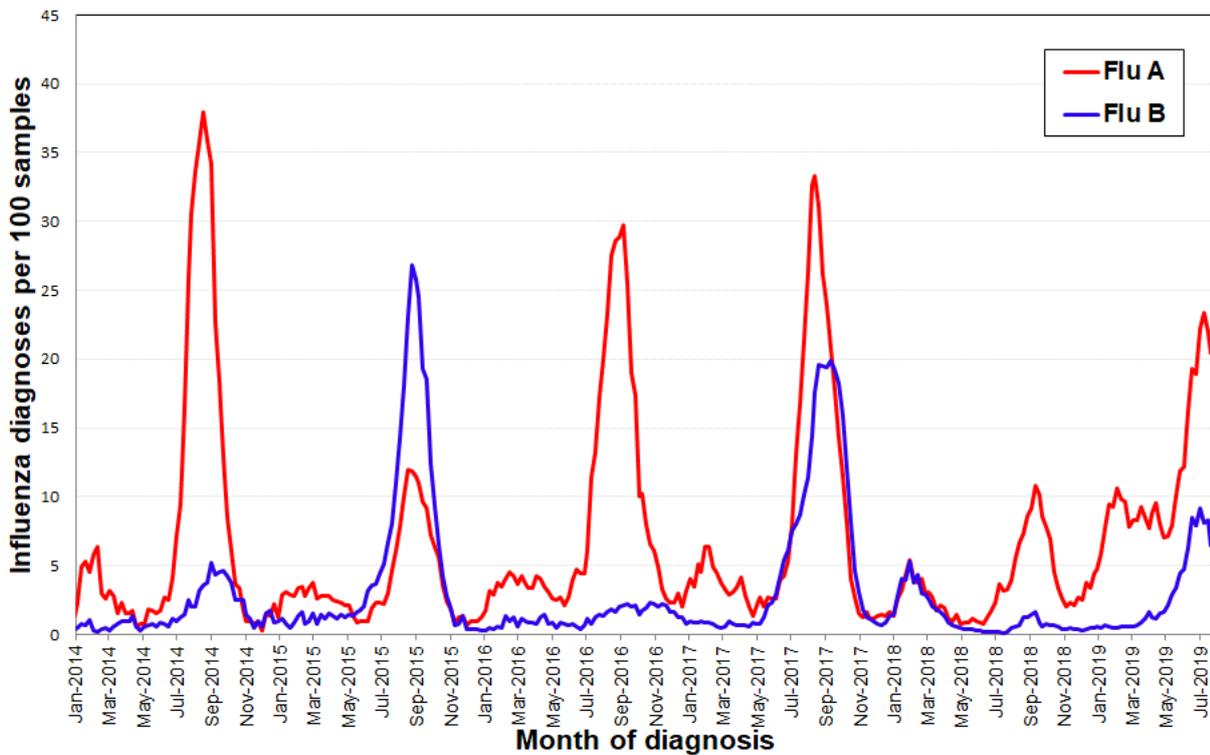


Figure 6: Percentage of laboratory tests positive for influenza A and influenza B by week, 1 January 2014 to 21 July 2019, New South Wales.



Community Surveillance

In the week ending 21 July there were 5,400 notifications of influenza, lower than the previous week (6,779, revised). There have been 65,913 influenza notifications so far this year.*

Influenza notifications by Local Health District (LHD)

Influenza notifications and notification rates varied across the State with the majority of areas showing decreasing activity. Mid North Coast was the only area that had a notable increase in notifications. Notification rates remain highest in Nepean Blue Mountains, Western Sydney and Murrumbidgee LHDs (Table 3).

Table 3: Weekly notifications of laboratory-confirmed influenza by local health district.*

Local Health District	Week ending 21 Jul 2019		Week ending 14 Jul 2019	
	Number of notifications	Rate per 100 000 population	Number of notifications	Rate per 100 000 population
Central Coast	152	43.62	207	59.4
Far West	1	3.33	18	59.88
Hunter New England	475	50.4	557	59.11
Illawarra Shoalhaven	229	55.04	237	56.96
Mid North Coast	150	67.16	83	37.16
Murrumbidgee	278	93.64	382	128.67
Nepean Blue Mountains	473	122.8	527	136.82
Northern NSW	108	35.19	150	48.88
Northern Sydney	599	63.35	851	90.01
South Eastern Sydney	604	63.72	739	77.97
South Western Sydney	746	73.14	922	90.39
Southern NSW	72	33.63	92	42.97
Sydney	276	40.19	387	56.36
Western NSW	128	45.13	128	45.13
Western Sydney	1109	107.96	1499	145.93

Notes: * All data are preliminary and subject to change. Significant delays in the registration of notifications may occur during the winter months. For further information see the [influenza notifications data page](#).

Influenza outbreaks in institutions

There were 29 influenza outbreaks in institutions reported this week. Twenty-four were in residential care facilities, four in a hospital, and one in a drug and alcohol facility. All were due to influenza A except for one outbreak which involved both influenza A and B strains.

In the year to date there have been 215 laboratory confirmed influenza outbreaks in institutions reported to NSW public health units, including 178 in residential care facilities (Table 4, Figure 7). There have been 200 outbreaks due to influenza A, 11 due to influenza B and four involved both A and B strains.

In the 178 influenza outbreaks affecting residential care facilities, at least 1639 residents were reported to have had ILI symptoms and 208 required hospitalisation. Overall, there have been 45 deaths¹ in residents reported which were linked to these outbreaks, all of whom were noted to have other significant co-morbidities.

¹ Deaths associated with institutional outbreaks are also included in the [Deaths surveillance](#) section if laboratory-confirmed.

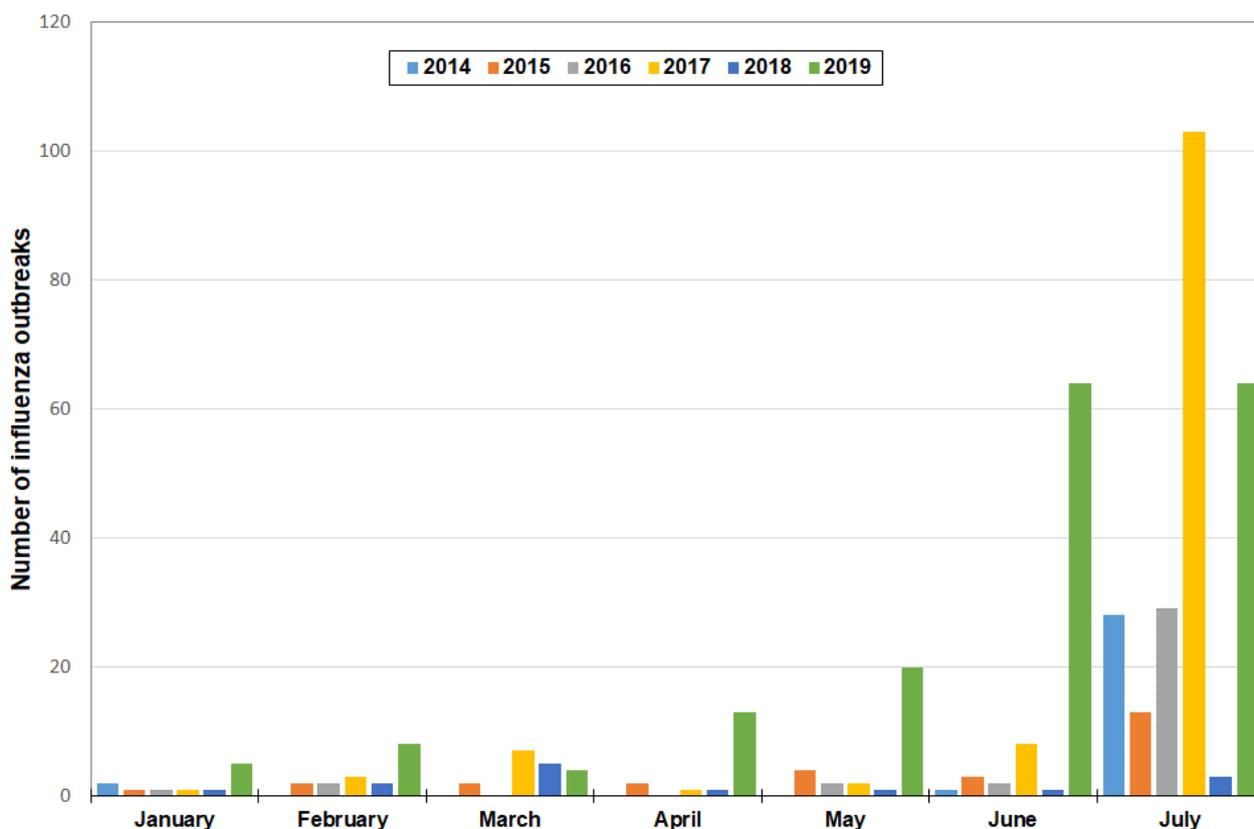
NSW public health units advise institutions on how to manage their influenza outbreaks. NSW Health also provides influenza antiviral treatment to help control outbreaks when requested and appropriate. This week NSW Health provided 742 courses of oseltamivir to 16 residential care facilities, and have provided 4307 courses so far this year.

Table 4: Reported influenza outbreaks in NSW residential care facilities, January 2014 to 21 July 2019.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Number of outbreaks	121	103	252	543	42	178

Note: * Year to date.

Figure 7: Reported influenza outbreaks in NSW residential care facilities by month, 2016 to 21 July 2019.



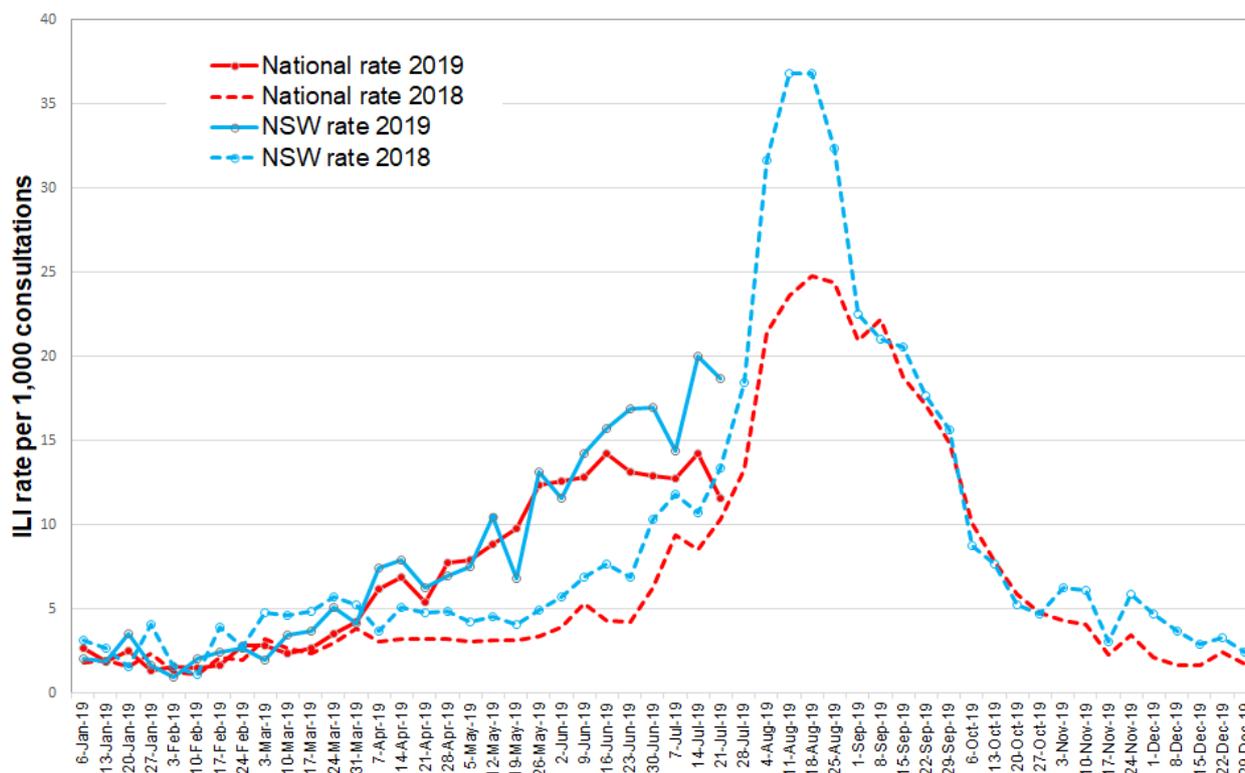
The Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network (ASPREN)

ASPREN is a network of sentinel general practitioners (GPs) run through the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and the University of Adelaide which has collected de-identified information on influenza-like illness (ILI) and other conditions seen in general practice since 1991.

Participating GPs in the program report on the proportion of patients presenting with an ILI. The number of GPs participating on a weekly basis may vary.

In week 29 there were ASPREN reports received from 75 NSW GPs. The reported consultation rate for ILI per 1000 consultations was decreased at 18.7 (Figure 8), lower than the previous week (20.0, revised) and higher than usual for this time of year. It was also higher than the national level but similar to equivalent weeks of the influenza season in previous years. For further information see the [ASPREN website](#).

Figure 8: ASPREN – NSW and National GP ILI rates per 1000 consultations – 2019 to the week ending 21 July, compared to 2018 weekly rates.



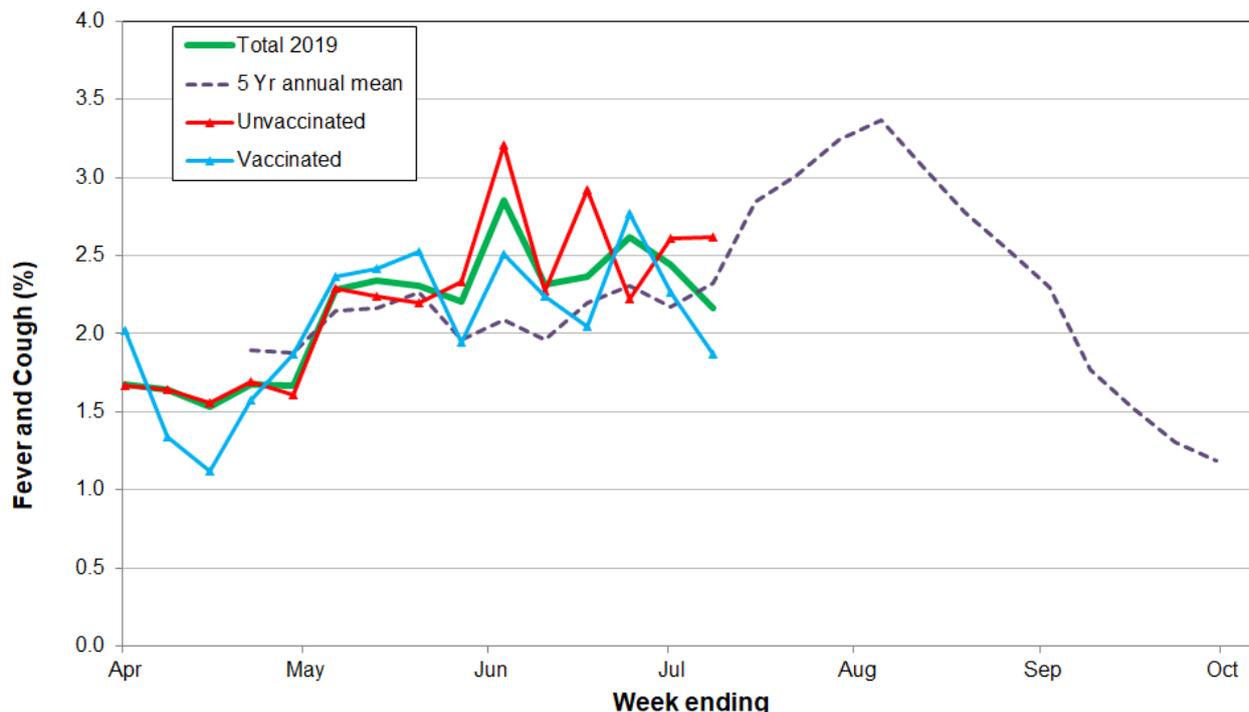
FluTracking.net

FluTracking.net is an online health surveillance system to detect epidemics of influenza. It is a project of the University of Newcastle, the Hunter New England Local Health District and the Hunter Medical Research Institute. Participants complete a simple online weekly survey which is used to generate data on the rate of ILI symptoms in communities.

In week 29 FluTracking received reports for 13,351 people in NSW with the following results:

- 2.1% of respondents reported fever and cough, lower than the previous week (2.4, revised) and lower than the five year annual mean (2.3%) (Figure 9).
- Among respondents who reported being vaccinated for influenza in 2019, 1.9% reported fever and cough compared to 2.6% among unvaccinated respondents (Figure 9).
- 1.3% of respondents reported fever, cough and absence from normal duties, lower than the previous week (1.7%).

Figure 9: FluTracking – Percent of NSW participants reporting fever and cough by vaccination status and week, 2019 to the week ending 21 July, 2019 compared to the 5 year mean (Age Standardised).



Notes: Participants are not considered vaccinated until at least two weeks has elapsed since their recorded time of vaccination.

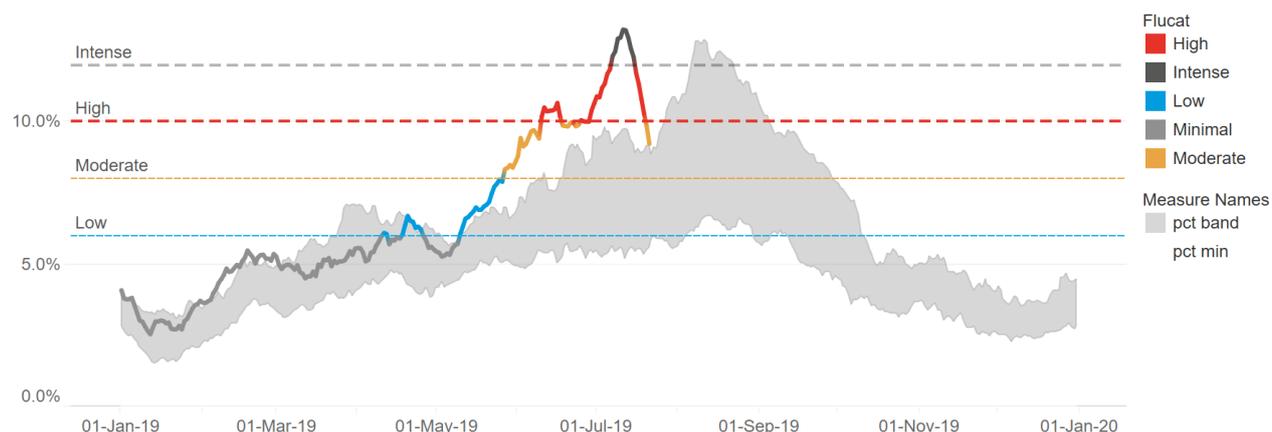
For further information on the project and how to participate, please see the [FluTracking](#) website.

Healthdirect Australia

Healthdirect Australia is a national, government-owned, not-for profit organisation that collects data based on calls to its Healthdirect helpline (1800 022 222). This data includes the number of callers who report symptoms consistent with influenza-like illness (ILI).

In the week ending 21 July the number of ILI-related calls to Healthdirect Australia for NSW decreased further and is only slightly above the usual range of activity for this time of year and was in the moderate range of activity for the season (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Healthdirect Australia – weekly ILI-related calls as a proportion of all calls for NSW, 2019 to the week ending 21 July compared to the weekly range between 2012 and 2017.



For further information see the [Healthdirect Australia](#) flu trends website.

Deaths surveillance

Coded cause of death data is not timely enough for seasonal influenza surveillance. To provide rapid indicators of influenza and pneumonia mortality, death registrations from the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages are used. A keyword search is applied, across any text field of the Medical Certificate Cause of Death (MCCD), to identify death registrations that mention influenza or pneumonia. The MCCD text includes conditions directly leading to the death, antecedent causes and other significant conditions contributing to the death. Two indicators are then reported:

1. Pneumonia and influenza mortality to provide a more complete picture of the impact of influenza, and
2. Influenza deaths with laboratory confirmation for a more specific measure.

NSW Health monitors the number of people whose deaths certificates report influenza and pneumonia, however the proportion of deaths accurately identified as being due to influenza likely varies over time as influenza testing has become more readily available, and so trends need to be interpreted with caution.

Pneumonia and influenza mortality

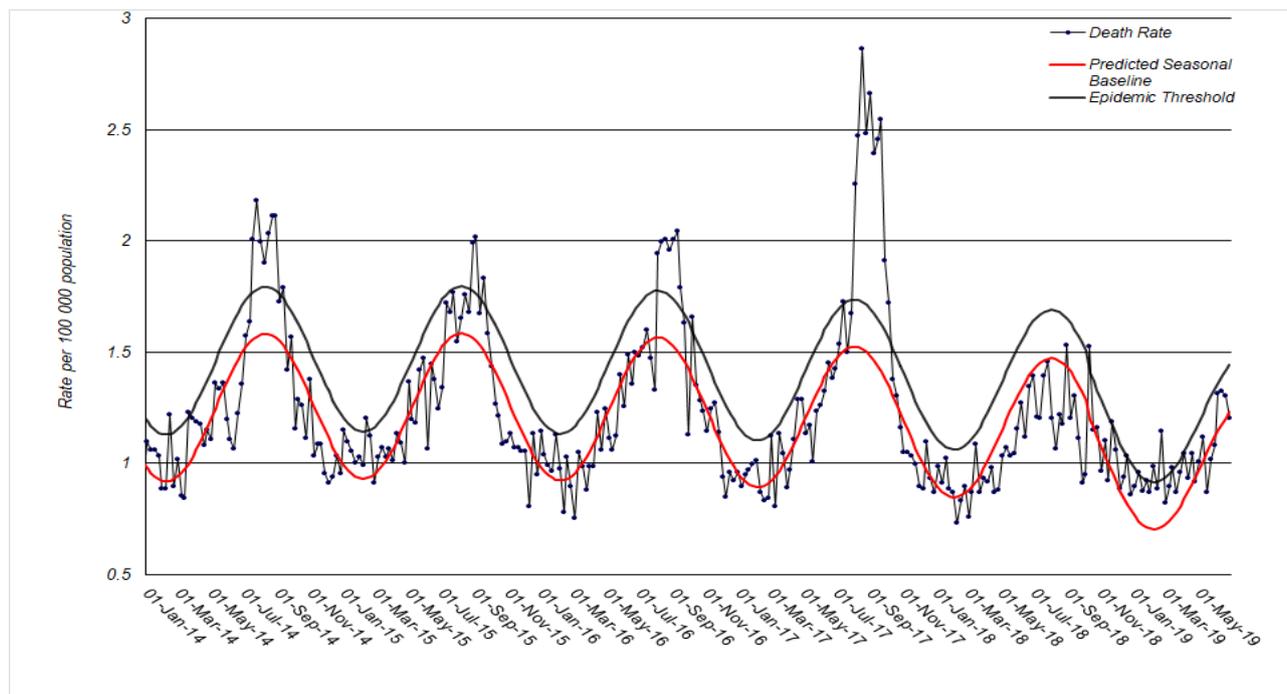
Due to delays in the death registration process, death data for recent weeks are underestimated. For this reason, pneumonia and influenza mortality data from the three most recent weeks are not included.

For the week ending 28 June 2019, the rate of deaths attributed to *pneumonia* or *influenza* was 1.20 per 100,000 NSW population, below the epidemic threshold of 1.45 per 100,000 population (Figure 11).

For the year up to 28 June 2019, *pneumonia* or *influenza* deaths have remained mostly below the epidemic threshold with the exception of a short period late in February and mid-March where the death rate rose above the epidemic threshold. However, the death rate has remained above the predicted seasonal baseline throughout summer and autumn (Figure 11).

Among the 25,978 death registrations in 2019, 92 (0.35%) mentioned influenza. An additional 2047 (7.82%) death registrations mentioned pneumonia.

Figure 11: Rate of death registrations classified as *influenza or pneumonia* per 100,000 NSW population, 2014 – 28 June, 2019



Source: NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

* Notes on interpreting death data:

- (a) Deaths registration data is routinely reviewed for deaths mentioning pneumonia or influenza. While pneumonia has many causes, a well-known indicator of seasonal and pandemic influenza activity is an increase in the number of death certificates that mention pneumonia or influenza as a cause of death.
- (b) The predicted seasonal baseline estimates the predicted rate of pneumonia or influenza deaths in the absence of influenza epidemics. If deaths exceed the epidemic threshold, then it may be an indication that influenza is beginning to circulate widely and may be more severe.
- (c) The number of deaths mentioning “Pneumonia or influenza” is reported as a rate per 100,000 NSW population (rather than a rate per total deaths reported).
- (d) Deaths referred to a coroner during the reporting period may not be available for analysis, particularly deaths in younger people which are more likely to require a coronial inquest. Influenza-related deaths in younger people may be under-represented in these data as a result.
- (e) The interval between death and death data availability is usually at least 14 days, and so these data are at least two weeks behind reports from emergency departments and laboratories and subject to change.

Influenza deaths with laboratory confirmation

For the year to 21 July 2019, there have been 90 influenza deaths identified using Coroner’s reports and death registrations with laboratory confirmation. (Table 5). This includes deaths of 11 people reported this week. All the newly notified deaths were in people aged 60 years and over.

Data are subject to change as new information is received.

Table 5: Laboratory-confirmed influenza deaths by age-group and year, NSW, 2017 to 21 July 2019 (by date of death).

Age-group	Year		
	2017	2018	2019*
0-4 years	2	2	0
5-19 years	4	0	0
20-64 years	44	6	15
65+ years	509	32	75
Total	559	40	90

Notes: *Year to date.

Government-funded vaccine distribution

NSW Health commenced distributing National Immunisation Program and NSW Government Program influenza vaccines on 1 April 2019.

National Immunisation Program (NIP) vaccines include vaccines for people aged 65 years and over, pregnant women, Aboriginal people aged 6 months and over, and people 6 months and over with medical conditions pre-disposing them to severe influenza.

NSW Government Program vaccines are for health care workers in NSW Health facilities and all children from 6 months to under 5 years of age not covered under the NIP.

As of 21 July, 2.47 million doses had been distributed to general practitioners, Aboriginal medical services, hospitals, aged care facilities, and childhood vaccination clinics across NSW.

For more information about the 2019 Influenza Vaccination Program see:

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/immunisation/Pages/flu.aspx> .

National and International Influenza Surveillance

National Influenza Surveillance

The fortnightly *Australian Surveillance Report No.6*, with data up to 14 July 2019, noted:

- **Activity** – Currently, influenza and influenza-like illness (ILI) activity are above average for this time of year compared to previous years. However, this activity is not unusual when compared to the range of activity during an average influenza season. At the national level, notifications of laboratory-confirmed influenza have decreased in the past fortnight; however, this may be due in some measure to data entry backlogs.
- **Severity** – Clinical severity for the season to date, as measured through the proportion of patients admitted directly to ICU, and deaths attributed to influenza, is low.
- **Virology** – The majority of confirmed influenza cases reported nationally were influenza A in the year to date (83%) and past fortnight (77%). The proportion of influenza B nationally has been increasing each week since early May, however, the proportion has declined in the past week.

For further information see the [Australian Influenza Surveillance Reports](#).

Global Influenza Update

The latest [WHO global update on 22 July 2019](#) provides data up to 7 July 2019. In the temperate zones of the southern hemisphere, influenza detections increased overall. In summary:

- In the temperate zones of the southern hemisphere, trends in influenza activity varied by region and country. Activity in Argentina, Australia and Uruguay increased while activity in Brazil, Chile, New Zealand, Paraguay and South Africa decreased this period.
- Influenza A(H3N2) viruses predominated in Oceania and South Africa.
- Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses predominated in temperate South America.
- In Southern Asia, influenza activity was low across reporting countries, except in Bangladesh where activity remained high with influenza A(H3N2) viruses predominant. In South East Asia, an increase in influenza activity was observed in a few reporting countries.

- In the Caribbean, Central America, and tropical South America, influenza activity was low in general, with exception of Costa Rica and Panama where influenza A virus activity was high, and in Cuba and French Guiana (France) where influenza virus detections increased.
- In Africa, with the exception of South Africa, influenza activity was low across reporting countries.
- In the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, influenza activity was at inter-seasonal levels.

Worldwide, seasonal influenza A viruses accounted for the majority of detections.

Follow the link for the [WHO influenza surveillance reports](#).

Influenza at the human-animal interface

WHO publishes regular updated risk assessments of human infections with avian and other non-seasonal influenza viruses at [Influenza at the human-animal interface](#), with the most recent report published on 9 April 2019. These reports provide information on human cases of infection with non-seasonal influenza viruses, such as H5 and H7 clade viruses, and outbreaks among animals.

Since the previous update, new human infections with avian influenza A(H7N9) and A(H9N2) viruses were reported. The overall risk assessment for these viruses remains unchanged. Other sources of information on avian influenza and the risk of human infection include:

- US CDC [Avian influenza](#)
- European CDC (ECDC) [Avian influenza](#)
- Public Health Agency of Canada [Avian influenza H7N9](#).

Composition of influenza vaccines in 2019

WHO influenza vaccine strain recommendations – Southern Hemisphere, 2019

The [WHO recommendations](#) for the composition of trivalent vaccines included changes in the influenza A(H3N2) component and the influenza B (Victoria lineage), as follows:

- an A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus
- an A/Switzerland/8060/2017 (H3N2)-like virus
- a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria lineage)

It was recommended that quadrivalent vaccines also contain a second B component, a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata lineage).

Australian influenza vaccine strain recommendations – 2019 influenza season

The Australian Influenza Vaccine Committee (AIVC) recommendation for the Australian trivalent vaccine includes a B/Yamagata lineage virus (a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus), rather than a B/Victoria lineage virus, based on circulating influenza B viruses at the time of the recommendation. The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) accepted the [AIVC recommendations](#) for 2019.

Information on NSW seasonal influenza vaccination activities in 2019, including free vaccine for all children aged 6 months to less than 5 years can be found at:

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/immunisation/Pages/flu.aspx> .

WHO influenza vaccine strain recommendations – Northern Hemisphere, 2019-20

The WHO Consultation on the Composition of Influenza Vaccines for Use in the 2019-20 Northern Hemisphere Influenza Season was held in Beijing on 18-20 February 2019.

From this meeting it was recommended that egg based quadrivalent vaccines for use in the 2019-2020 northern hemisphere influenza season contain the following:

- an A/Brisbane/02/2018 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2)-like virus;
- a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria/2/87 lineage); and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage).

It was also recommended that the influenza B virus component of trivalent vaccines for use in the 2019-2020 northern hemisphere influenza season should be a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus of the B/Victoria/2/87-lineage.

In light of recent changes in the proportions of genetically and antigenically diverse A(H3N2) viruses, the recommendation for the A(H3N2) component was announced on 21 March. More details about the most recent influenza vaccine recommendations can be found at:

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

Report Notes:

¹ Notes for trend comparisons with the previous week:

		Trend in Cases	Trend in Presentations
▶	Stable	<10% change or <20 cases change	<10% change or <40 presentations change
▼	Decrease	10% or greater decrease	10% or greater decrease
▲	Increase	10-20% increase	10-20% increase
▲	Higher increase	>20% increase	>20% increase

² All Respiratory, fever and unspecified infections presentations as a percentage of all unplanned emergency department presentations in participating hospitals in the local health district.

³ NSW Local Health Districts and SA2: Influenza notification maps use NSW Local Health District Boundaries and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistical area level 2 (SA2) of place of residence of cases are shown. Note that place of residence is used as a surrogate for place of acquisition for cases; the infection may have been acquired while the person was in another area.

⁴ NSW Health Public Health Rapid, Emergency Disease and Syndromic Surveillance system, CEE, NSW Ministry of Health. Comparisons are made with data for the preceding 5 years. Includes unplanned presentations to 67 NSW emergency departments, which accounted for 83% of all NSW ED presentations in the 2016/2017 financial year. The coverage is lower in rural EDs. Data is continuously updated.

⁵ The ED 'ILI' syndrome includes provisional diagnoses selected by a clinician of 'influenza-like illness' or 'influenza' (including 'pneumonia with influenza'), avian and other new influenza viruses.

⁶ Notes: ⁱThe usual range is the range of weekly counts for the same week in the previous five years for ED presentations and for ambulance Triple (000) calls.

Key for trend since last week: Non-bold and green=decreased or steady; Non-bold and orange=increased

Key for comparison with usual range: Non-bold and green =usual range; Non-bold and orange=above

usual range, but not significantly above five-year mean; Bold and yellow=within usual range, but significantly above five-year mean; Bold and red = above the usual range and significantly above five-year mean (ED).

Counts are statistically significant (shown in bold) if they are at least five standard deviations above the five-year mean. The 'daily index of increase' is statistically significant above a threshold of 15. LHD = Local Health District.

ⁱⁱ Severity indicators include: Admission or admission to a critical care ward (CCW); Triage category 1; Ambulance arrival and Death in ED.

⁷ Preliminary laboratory data is provided by participating sentinel laboratories on a weekly basis and are subject to change. Point-of-care test results have been included since August 2012 but serological diagnoses are not included.

Participating sentinel laboratories: Pathology North (Hunter, Royal North Shore Hospital), Pathology West (Nepean, Westmead), South Eastern Area Laboratory Services, Sydney South West Pathology Service (Liverpool, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital), The Children's Hospital at Westmead, Australian Clinical Labs, Douglas Hanly Moir Pathology, Lavery Pathology, Medlab, SydPath, VDRLab (up to 2017), Austech, 4cyte.