

Virological Surveillance Summary

The total number of specimens and number of positive specimens reported to FluNet by Western Pacific Region countries and areas between week 1 and week 23 of 2024 are presented in Table 1 below. Influenza A and B are co-circulating, with Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 dominating in recent weeks (**Figure 1**). Caution should be taken when interpreting this data as there are reporting delays.

Table 1: Cumulative data reported to FluNet from Western Pacific Region, week 1 to week 23, 2024

Country (most recent week of report)	Total number of specimens processed	Total number of influenza-positive specimens
Australia (23 of 2024)	96 418	4 171
Brunei Darussalam (23 of 2024)	755	96
Cambodia (23 of 2024)	2 173	233
China (23 of 2024)	852 405	125 576
Fiji (19 of 2024)	650	46
Japan (23 of 2024)		2 814
Lao People's Democratic Republic (23 of 2024)	1 878	185
Malaysia (23 of 2024)	20 270	2 467
Mongolia (23 of 2024)	2 449	468
New Caledonia (23 of 2024)	947	33
New Zealand (23 of 2024)	1 233	148
Papua New Guinea (23 of 2024)	334	53
Philippines (23 of 2024)	1 797	66
Republic of Korea (23 of 2024)	8 232	985
Singapore (23 of 2024)	6 577	1 538
Viet Nam (23 of 2024)	1 536	430
Grand Total	997 654	139 309

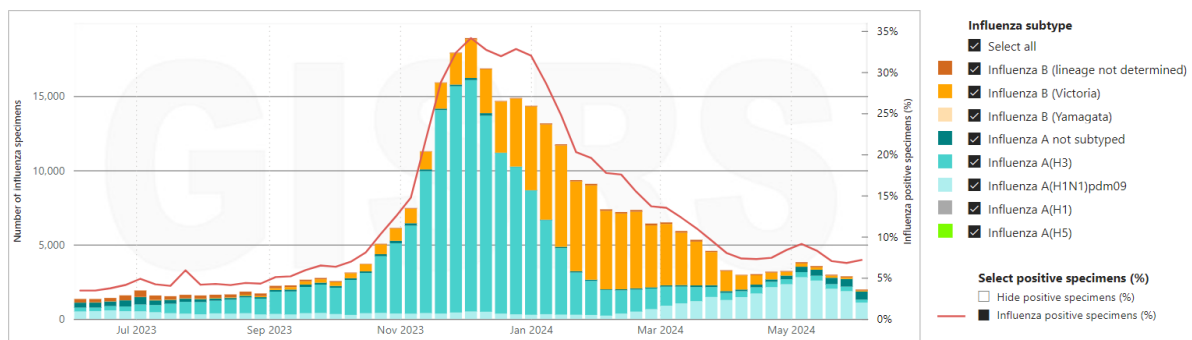


Figure 1: Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype, Western Pacific Region, week 23, 2023 to week 23, 2024 (Source: WHO FLUNET)

Influenza surveillance summary

Influenza surveillance in the WHO Western Pacific Region is based on outpatient and inpatient indicator-based surveillance (IBS) systems, as well as event-based surveillance. Case definitions, population groups included, and data formats differ among countries. This influenza surveillance summary includes countries and areas where routine IBS is conducted, and information is available.

The [WHO surveillance case definition](#) for influenza-like illness (ILI) is an acute respiratory infection with a measured fever of $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ and cough, with symptom onset within the last 10 days. For SARI, it is an acute respiratory infection (ARI) with a history of fever or measured fever of $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ and cough, with symptom onset within 10 days that requires hospitalization.

Sentinel site data should be interpreted with caution since the number of sites reporting may vary between weeks.

Countries in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere

In countries within the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, ILI and influenza activity are similar to the corresponding period from previous years.

Outpatient ILI Surveillance

[China \(North\)](#)

During week 23 (3 to 9 June 2024), sentinel hospitals in the northern provinces reported ILI% of 3.9%, which is higher than the last week (3.8%), higher than the same week of 2021-2023 (3.1%, 1.6% and 3.8%) (**Figure 2**).

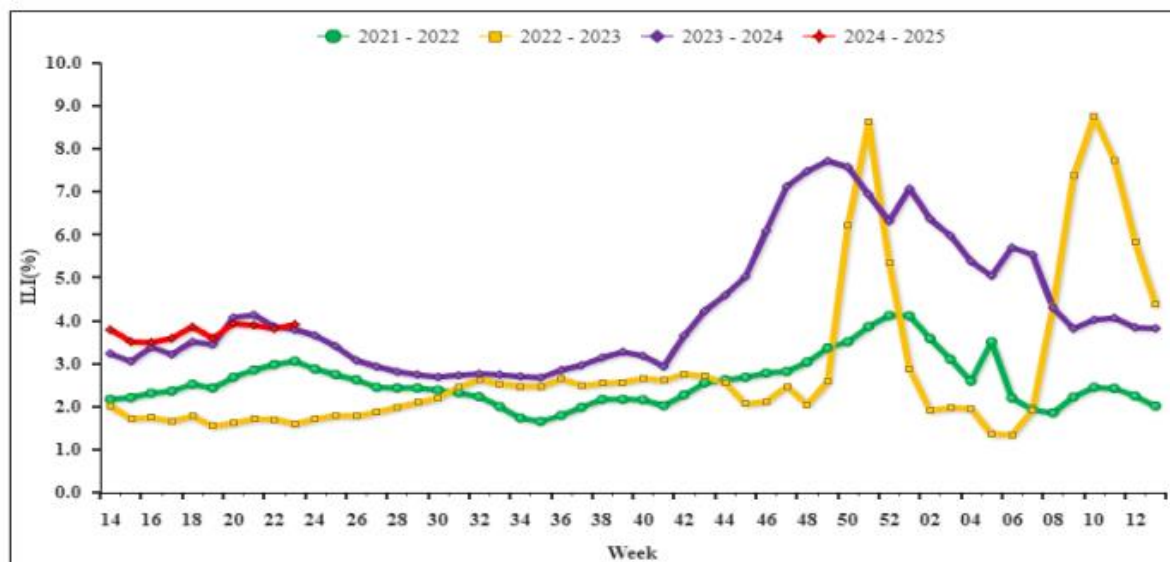


Figure 2: Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals in northern China, 2020-2024 (as of week 23)

([Source](#): Chinese National Influenza Center)

Mongolia

There was no update in this reporting period. During week 45 of 2023, the ILI activity in Mongolia increased to 38 ILI cases per 10 000 population. This is above the upper tolerance limit (**Figure 3**).

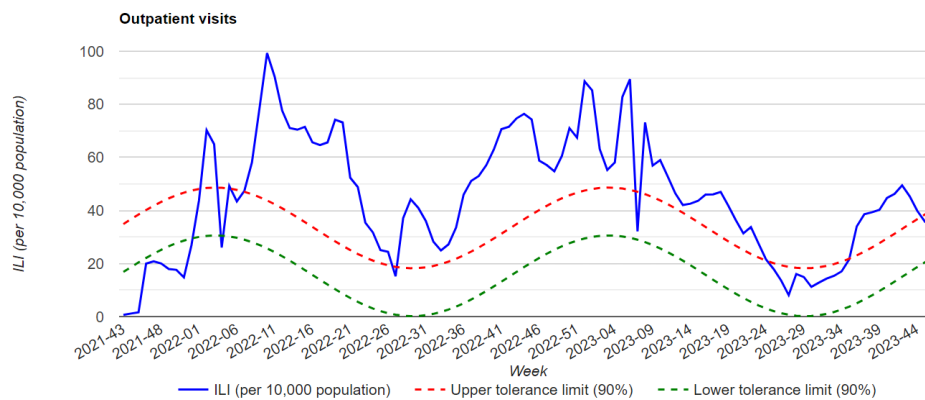


Figure 3: Proportion of outpatient ILI visits per 10 000 people in Mongolia, 2021 (from week 16-49) -2023 (as of week 45)

(Source: Mongolia National Influenza Center)

Republic of Korea

In week 23 (2 to 8 June 2024), the overall weekly influenza-like illness (ILI) rate was 6.9 per 1 000 outpatient visits, which was lower than the rate recorded in the previous weeks (7.3 in week 22) (**Figure 4**).

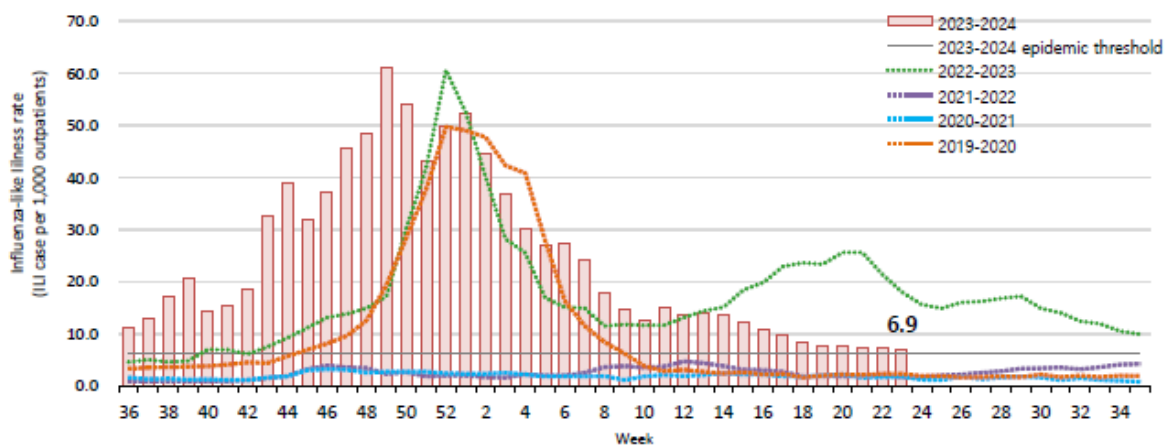


Figure 4: Weekly ILI incidence rate per 1 000 outpatient consultations, Republic of Korea, 2019 (from week 36-52)-2024 (as of week 23)

(Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency).

Sentinel influenza surveillance

Japan

In week 22 of 2024, the weekly number of cases reported by sentinel hospital sites in Japan continues to decrease since week 11. (Figure 5).

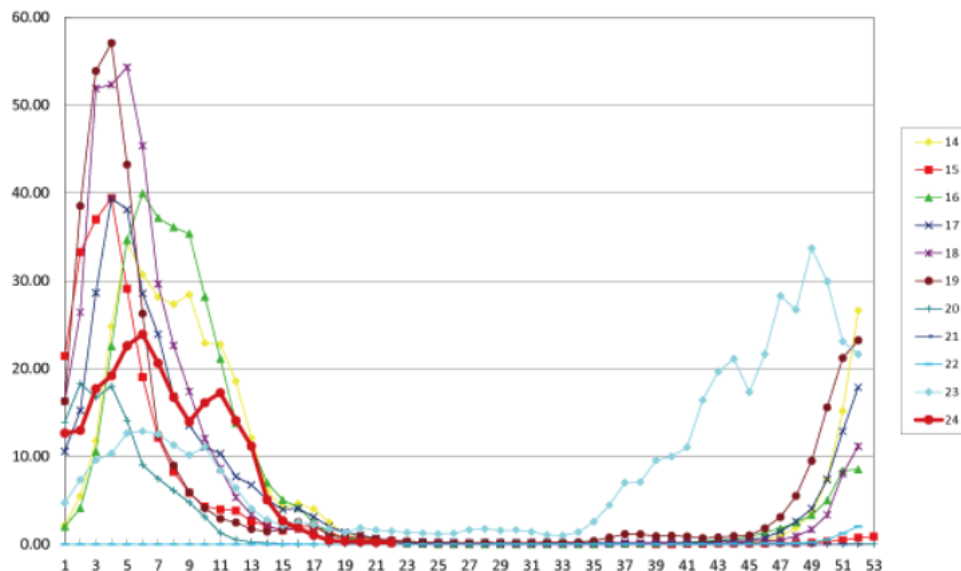


Figure 5: Weekly number of influenza cases reported per reporting sentinel hospital site, Japan 2014-2024 (Source: Japan National Institute of Infectious Diseases)

Countries/areas in the tropical zone

ILI and influenza activity is similar to the corresponding period from previous years in some of the countries and areas in the tropical zone.

Hong Kong SAR (China) – ILI and hospital Surveillance

In week 23, the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPC) was 6.1 ILI cases per 1 000 consultations, which was lower than 8.2 recorded in the previous week (Figure 6). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private medical practitioner (PMP) clinics was 46.6 ILI cases per 1 000 consultations, which was lower than 51.5 recorded in the previous week (Figure 7).

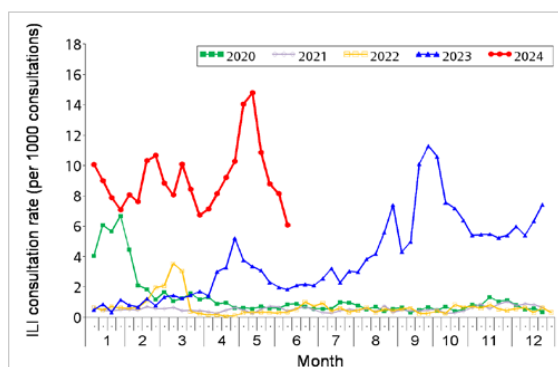


Figure 6: ILI consultation rates at sentinel general outpatient clinics, Hong Kong SAR 2020-2024 (Source: Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection)

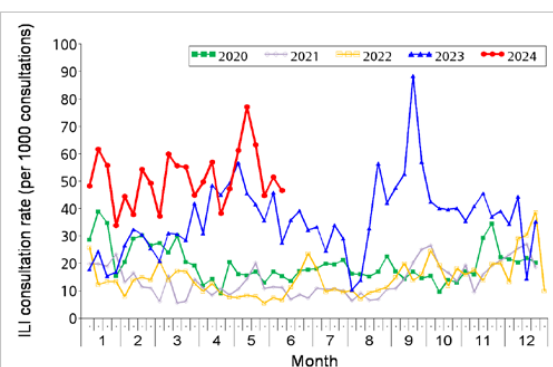


Figure 7: ILI consultation rates at sentinel private medical practitioner clinics, Hong Kong SAR 2020-2024 (Source: Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection)

China (South) - ILI Surveillance

During week 23, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI (ILI%) at national sentinel hospitals in southern provinces was 4.9%, lower than the last week (5.1%), higher than the same week in 2021 (4.3%), lower than the same week in 2022 - 2023 (5.8% and 5.8%) (**Figure 8**).

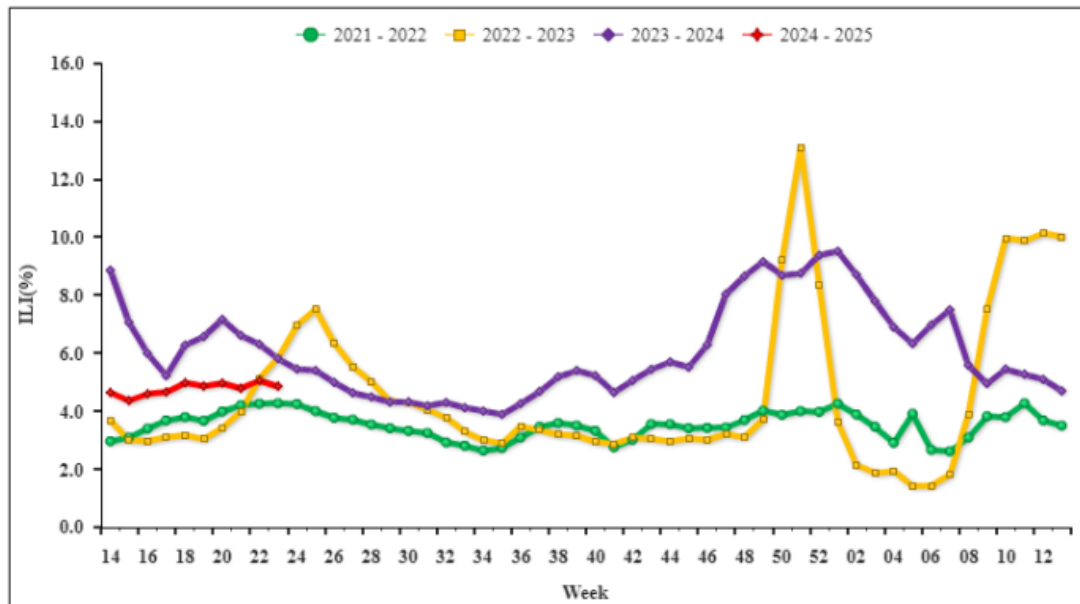


Figure 8: Percentage of visits due to ILI at national sentinel hospitals in Southern China, 2020-2024
(Source: China National Influenza Center)

Singapore – Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Surveillance

In week 23 (2 to 8 Jun 2024), the average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI is 2 377 (over 5.5 working days) (**Figure 9**). The proportion of patients with influenza-like illness (ILI) among the polyclinic attendances for ARI is 0.7%. The overall positivity rate for influenza among ILI samples (n=229) in the community was 14.8% in week 23. Of the 163 specimens tested positive for influenza in May 2024, 69 (42.3%) were positive for Influenza A(H3N2), 51 (31.3%) were positive for Influenza A(pH1N1), and 43 (26.4%) was positive for Influenza B (**Figure 10**).

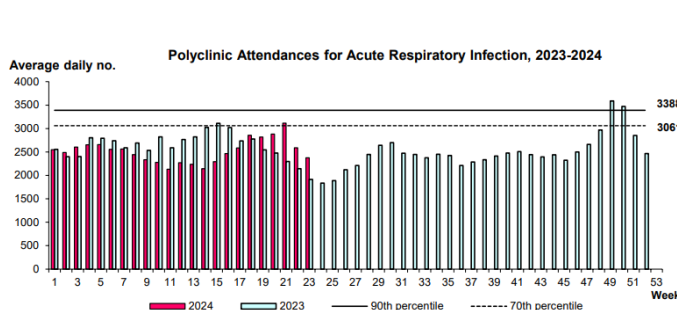


Figure 9: Average daily polyclinic attendances for ARI in Singapore, 2023-2024
(Source: Singapore Ministry of Health)

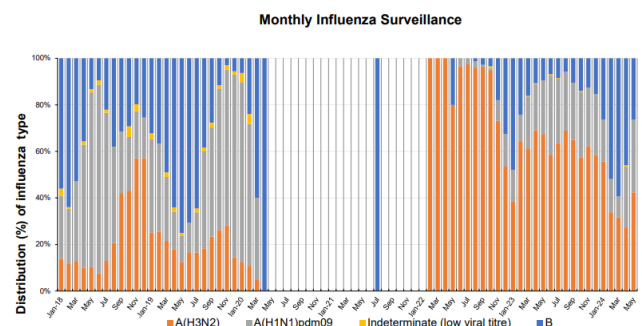


Figure 10: Monthly influenza surveillance for ARI in Singapore, 2018-2024
(Source: Singapore Ministry of Health)

Lao PDR

During week 23 (3 to 9 June 2024), the National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology received data from all sentinel sites in Lao PDR. The number of ILI cases presenting at sentinel sites slightly increased by 19 cases compared to the previous week (**Figure 11**). There were 28 samples tested for influenza in week 23 of 2024, of which nine were positive for Influenza A/pdmH1N1.

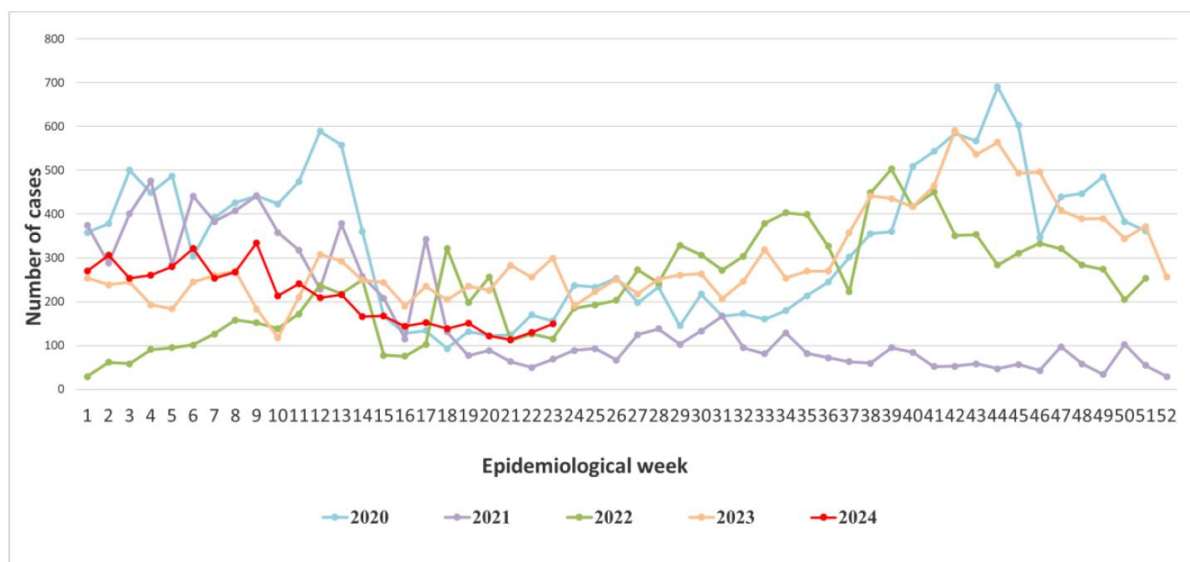


Figure 11: Weekly number of ILI cases at sentinel sites (2020 to 2024)
(Source: Lao National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology)

Cambodia

In week 22 of 2024, the Ministry of Health received data from all seven sentinel sites in Cambodia. The number of ILI cases in Cambodia increased slightly in week 22 (138 cases) compared to week 21 (136 cases). The positivity rate slightly decreased (7%) compared to last week (10%) (**Figure 12**).

Note: Starting from week 2 of 2024, the ILI surveillance has been updated as follows: a) Changed case definitions of ILI from $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ (greater than 38) to $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ (greater or equal to 38), b) Increasing number of samples per sentinel sites from 5 to 10 per week. Therefore, the number of cases and positivity might also increase.

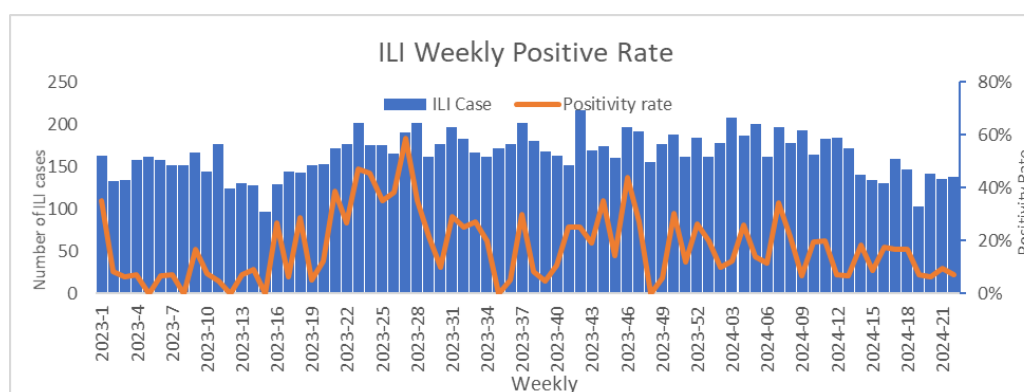


Figure 12: Number of ILI samples from sentinel sites and influenza positivity rate by the week, of 2023-2024, Cambodia
(Source: Communicable Disease Control Department, Cambodia Ministry of Health)

Countries in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere

In the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere, influenza activity is reported during the influenza season, usually starting in May in Australia and New Zealand.

Australia – Laboratory-confirmed influenza

In the year-to-date (1 January to 2 June 2024), there have been 74 580 notifications of laboratory-confirmed influenza reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System in Australia, which is similar to the number of notifications in the same period in all other years (excluding 2017 and 2018 where the start of the influenza season was much later) and the five-year mean. There were 17 066 laboratory-confirmed influenza notifications with a diagnosis date this fortnight (20 May to 2 June 2024), an increase compared to 10 923 notifications in the previous fortnight (**Figure 13**).

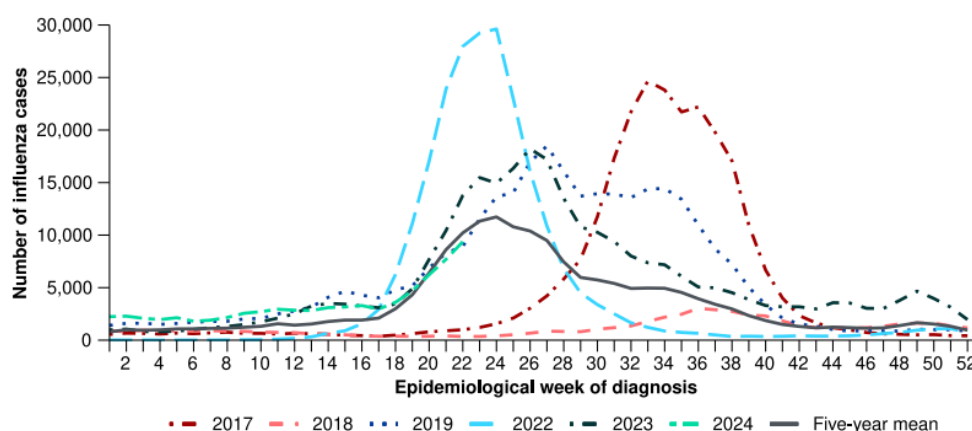


Figure 13: Notifications of laboratory-confirmed influenza by month and week from 2017 to 2024 in Australia ([Source](#): National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, Australian Department of Health)

New Zealand – ILI Surveillance

Indicators of influenza-like illness in the community have increase over the past few surveillance weeks. The rate of ILI related Healthline calls has increased in the week ending 2 June and is similar to this time in 2023 (**Figure 14**).

Weekly Healthline ILI call rates

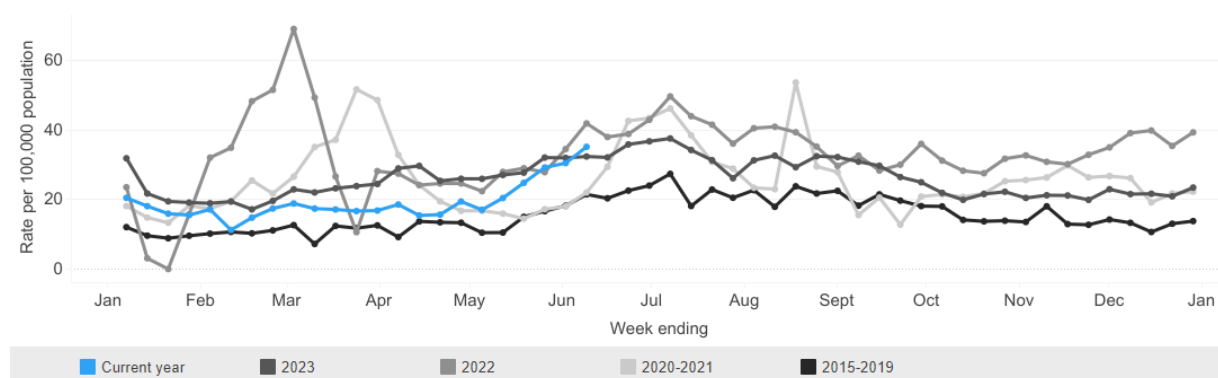


Figure 14: Weekly Healthline ILI call rate per 100,000 people in New Zealand in 2015-2024 ([Source](#): New Zealand Institute of Environmental Science and Research)

Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) - ILI Surveillance

Of the PICs who reported ILI surveillance data (18 out of 21), no updates were available for American Samoa, Guam and Nauru in weeks 22 and 23. Marshall Islands and Northern Mariana Islands observed an increase in ILI trends compared to the previous week. Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Vanuatu observed a decrease in ILI trends, while Kiribati, Micronesia (Federate State of), New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga and, Wallis and Futuna observed similar trends compared to the previous week (**Figure 15**).





Figure 15: Reported cases of influenza-like illness in Pacific Island Countries, 2019-2024
 (Source: Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System Weekly Bulletin)

* Caution should be taken in interpreting these data as there may be changes in the number of sentinel sites reporting to the Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System.

** FSM: Federated States of Micronesia, CMNI: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Global influenza situation updates

[Virological update](#)

[Global update](#)

Others:

- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2024-2025 northern hemisphere influenza season [Link](#)
- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2024 southern hemisphere influenza season [Link](#)
- WHO Consultation on the Composition of Influenza Virus Vaccines for Use in the 2024 Southern Hemisphere Influenza Season 25-28 September 2023 [Link](#)
- WHO issues updated influenza vaccines position paper [Link](#)

WHO's YouTube Channel: film exploring a number of key aspects of the constant evolution of influenza viruses and associated impacts on public health. [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#), [Spanish](#)