

Content on this page was developed during the 2009-2010 H1N1 pandemic and *has not been updated*.

- **The H1N1 virus that caused that pandemic is now a regular human flu virus and continues to circulate seasonally worldwide.**
- **The English language content on this website is being archived for *historic and reference purposes only*.**
- **For current, updated information on seasonal flu, including information about H1N1, see the CDC Seasonal Flu website (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/>).**

2009 H1N1 Flu: International Situation Update

November 30, 2009, 5:00 PM ET

This report provides an update to the international situation as of November 30, 2009. The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to report laboratory-



External
Web
Site

confirmed 2009 H1N1 flu cases and deaths Icon

(<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/updates/en/>)

(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>) on its

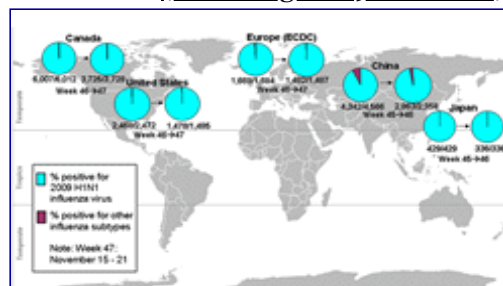
Web page. These laboratory-confirmed cases

represent a substantial underestimation of total cases

in the world, as many countries focus surveillance and

laboratory testing only on people with severe illness. The 2009 H1N1 influenza virus continues to be the dominant influenza virus in circulation in the world. From April 19 to November 14, 2009, 70.5% of influenza specimens reported to WHO were 2009 H1N1 viruses and from November 8 to November 14, 2009, 89.4% of influenza specimens reported to WHO were 2009 H1N1. In temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere, little disease activity due to 2009 H1N1 has been reported. In tropical regions of the Americas and Asia, influenza activity due to 2009 H1N1 remains variable. In temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, influenza-like illness (ILI) activity due to 2009 H1N1 remains high across many countries in Europe, Asia, and North America, though it may have peaked in most areas of the United States and in Canada.

Map of International Activity Estimates
(Including 2009 H1N1 Flu)



([map.htm](#))

Selected Highlights

- The 2009 H1N1 influenza virus is the predominant influenza virus in circulation in most countries worldwide.
- The epidemiology of disease caused by 2009 H1N1 influenza in the Southern Hemisphere is very similar to that described in the United States in the spring of 2009.
- There have been no significant changes detected in the 2009 H1N1 influenza viruses isolated from persons in the Southern Hemisphere as compared to viruses isolated from persons in the Northern Hemisphere.

- According to WHO, the majority of 2009 H1N1 influenza isolates tested worldwide remain sensitive to oseltamivir, an antiviral medicine used to treat influenza disease. 75 2009 H1N1 isolates tested worldwide have been found to be resistant to oseltamivir – 23 of these isolates were detected in the United States.
- On September 17, 2009, several countries including the United States announced plans to donate 2009 H1N1 vaccine or funds to support vaccination campaigns in less developed countries.

International Resources for 2009 H1N1 Information

Health Organizations

- World Health Organization (WHO) (<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html>) 
- ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control) (http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/Health_topics/novel_influenza_virus/2009_Outbreak/) 
- H2P (Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness) (<http://www.pandemicpreparedness.org/>) 
- Public Health Agency of Canada (http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/alert-alerte/swine_200904-eng.php) 

World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Offices

- AFRO (WHO Regional Office for Africa) (<http://www.afro.who.int/ddc/influenzaa/index.html>) 
- AMRO (WHO Regional Office for the Americas) / PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) (http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=805&Itemid=569&lang=en) 
- EMRO (WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean) (<http://www.emro.who.int/index.asp>) 
- EURO (WHO Regional Office for Europe) (<http://www.euro.who.int/influenza/ah1n1>) 
- SEARO (WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia) (<http://www.searo.who.int/>) 
- WPRO (WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific) (http://www.wpro.who.int/health_topics/h1n1/) 

Travel and 2009 H1N1 Flu

Human cases of 2009 H1N1 flu virus infection have been identified in the United States and several countries around the world. For information on 2009 H1N1 flu and travel, see the CDC H1N1 Flu and Travel website (<http://www.cdc.gov/travel/content/novel-h1n1-flu.aspx>).

Reports and Publications

- White House Report on 2009 H1N1 in the Southern Hemisphere (<http://www.flu.gov/professional/global/southernhemisphere.html>) 
- ECDC Interim Risk Assessment Influenza A (H1N1) 2009 Pandemic  ([http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/files/pdf/Health_topics/090720_Influenza_A\(H1N1\)_Risk_Assessment.pdf](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/files/pdf/Health_topics/090720_Influenza_A(H1N1)_Risk_Assessment.pdf)) 

<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)

Issued July 30, 2009 - This document provides an interim risk assessment of novel H1N1 flu in Europe prepared by ECDC.

- **World Health Organization Weekly Epidemiological record** 
(<http://www.who.int/wer/2009/wer8430.pdf>)  (<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>) – Issued July 24, 2009
This document by WHO provides updates on the international novel H1N1 flu situation.
- **MMWR – Update: Novel Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Infection – Mexico, March-May, 2009.**
([/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5821a2.htm](http://mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5821a2.htm)) – Issued June 5, 2009 / Vol. 58 / No. 21.
This Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report describes the novel influenza A (H1N1) outbreak in Mexico from March-May, 2009.
- **MMWR – Update: Novel Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Infections – Worldwide, May 6, 2009.**
([/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5817a1.htm](http://mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5817a1.htm)) – Issued May 8, 2009 / Vol. 58 / No. 17.
This Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report describes worldwide novel influenza A (H1N1) infections as of May 6, 2009.

Page last reviewed November 30, 2009, 5:00 PM ET

Page last updated November 30, 2009, 5:00 PM ET

Content source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

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