



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/>).

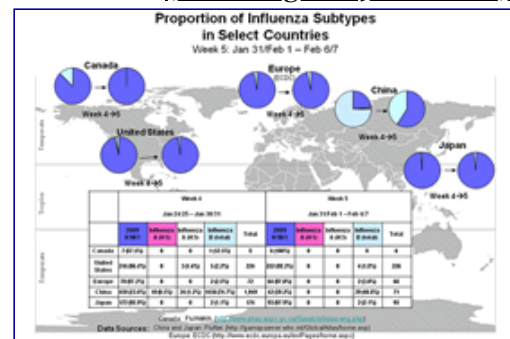
2009 H1N1 Flu: International Situation Update

February 19, 2010, 3:30 PM ET

This report provides an update to the international situation using data collected through February 14, 2010, and reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on February 19. WHO continues to report laboratory-confirmed 2009 H1N1 flu cases and deaths

(<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/updates/en/>)
External Web Site Icon
(<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 most countries focus surveillance and laboratory testing only on people with severe illness.

Map of International Activity Estimates
(Including 2009 H1N1 Flu).



([map.htm](#))

In nearly all countries of the world where influenza infection is reported, the 2009 H1N1 influenza virus continues to predominate among all subtyped influenza A viruses. Based on FluNet data collected by 27 countries from January 31, 2010 to February 6, 2010, 93% of specimens testing positive for influenza were typed as influenza A and 7% as influenza B. Out of all subtyped influenza A viruses, 97% were 2009 H1N1 positive.

In temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere, sporadic cases of 2009 H1N1 continue to be reported but no substantial increases in influenza activity have been observed. In the temperate Northern Hemisphere, active but declining 2009 H1N1 influenza transmission persists in certain areas of Eastern and Southern Europe, South Asia, and East Asia. In tropical regions of Asia, several countries reported an increasing trend of influenza activity but overall intensity remains low. An increasing trend in influenza activity was reported by several countries in West Africa, Thailand, and Jamaica.

Selected Highlights

- According to WHO, the majority of 2009 H1N1 influenza isolates tested worldwide remain sensitive to oseltamivir, an antiviral medicine used to treat influenza disease. Among 2009 H1N1 isolates tested worldwide, 248 have been found to be resistant to oseltamivir – 60 of these isolates were detected in the United States.





- Seasonal A (H1N1) viruses continue to be sporadically detected in Asia. Low levels of seasonal influenza A (H3N2) and type B viruses are circulating in parts of Africa and Asia. Influenza B activity continues to increase in China, becoming the predominant virus circulating in the country, accounting for 82 % of all influenza detections.
- As of February 18, 2010, WHO published recommendations for the composition of influenza virus vaccines for the upcoming season in the Northern Hemisphere (November 2010 - April 2011). The WHO is recommending a trivalent vaccine including a 2009 pandemic influenza A(H1N1) strain:
 - an A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)-like virus;
 - an A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2)-like virus*;
 - a B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus.

* A/Wisconsin/15/2009 is an A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2)-like virus and is a 2010 Southern Hemisphere vaccine virus.







•

International Resources for 2009 H1N1 Information

Health Organizations

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






World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Offices

- AFRO (WHO Regional Office for Africa) (<http://www.afro.who.int/ddc/influenzaa/index.html>) 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.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) 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)
- EMRO (WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean) (<http://www.emro.who.int/index.asp>) 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)
- EURO (WHO Regional Office for Europe) (<http://www.euro.who.int/influenza/ah1n1>) 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)
- SEARO (WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia) (<http://www.searo.who.int/>) 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)
- WPRO (WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific) (http://www.wpro.who.int/health_topics/h1n1/) 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)

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/southhemisphere.html>)_ 
(<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>)
Issued August 2009 – This White House report was prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in coordination with the Office of the Director for National Intelligence (ODNI) and the Department of State (Dos) and describes the characteristics and impact of 2009 H1N1 influenza A virus in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 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>) – 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>) – 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 February 19, 2010, 3:30 PM ET

Page last updated February 19, 2010, 3:30 PM ET

Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Road Atlanta, GA 30329-4027,
USA

800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - Contact CDC-INFO

