



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 \(http://www.cdc.gov/flu/\)](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/).

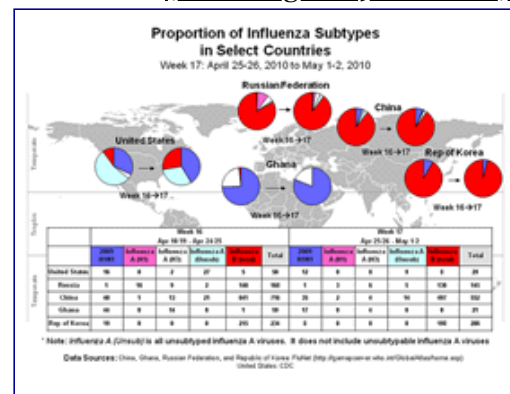
2009 H1N1 Flu: International Situation Update

May 14, 2010, 6:00 PM ET

This report provides an update to the international flu situation using data collected through May 9, 2010, and reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on May 14. WHO continues to report [laboratory-confirmed 2009 H1N1 flu deaths](http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/updates/en/) (<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/updates/en/>) [on its Web page](http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html). These fatal cases are an under representation of the actual numbers as many deaths are never tested or recognized as influenza related.

The most active areas of 2009 H1N1 influenza transmission are in the Caribbean, Central America, and tropical regions of South America. 2009 H1N1 viruses continue to circulate at low levels in West Africa, South and Southeast Asia. The severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) rate in select Caribbean countries has increased since mid-April 2010. In certain countries of Southeast Asia and Central Africa, an increase in the co-circulation of 2009 H1N1 and seasonal influenza type B viruses has been reported. In the Northern and Southern temperate regions of the Americas, sporadic 2009 H1N1 activity continues to be observed. In Europe, the number of influenza type B detections exceeded that of influenza A, and is persisting in parts of Southern and Eastern Europe. Chile continues to report increased influenza like illness (ILI) activity associated with co-circulation of 2009 H1N1 influenza and other respiratory viruses.

Map of International Activity Estimates
(Including 2009 H1N1 Flu)



([map.htm](#))

Selected Highlights

- According to WHO, the majority of 2009 H1N1 virus isolates tested worldwide remain sensitive to oseltamivir, an antiviral medicine used to treat flu. Among 2009 H1N1 isolates tested worldwide, 289 have been found to be resistant to oseltamivir – 65 of these isolates were detected in the United States. Approximately 1.1% of U.S. 2009 H1N1 viruses tested by CDC since September 1, 2009, have been resistant to oseltamivir.
- Influenza B activity continues to be detected at low levels across parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and is the predominating influenza virus accounting for 77.2% of all influenza detections in China





(Hong Kong SAR), 89,7% in the Russian Federation, 95.5 % in the Republic of Korea, and 100 % in Iran.

- Sporadic detections of seasonal influenza A (H1N1) virus were reported in the Russian Federation, and seasonal influenza A (H3N2) virus activity has been reported from Eastern and Western African countries over the past month. On February 18, 2010, WHO published recommendations for the following viruses to be used for influenza vaccines in the 2010-2011 influenza season of the Northern Hemisphere:
 - 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://wwwn.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>) 

(<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.

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