

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

June 4, 2010, 4:00 PM ET

This report provides an update to the international flu situation using data collected through May 30, 2010, and reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on June 4.

WHO continues to report [laboratory-confirmed 2009 H1N1 flu deaths](#)

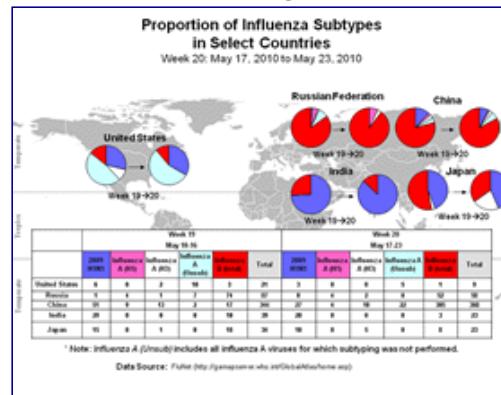
(<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/updates/en/>)

 (<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>) on its Web page. These fatal cases are an under-representation of the actual number of flu associated deaths as many deaths are never tested or recognized as influenza related.

The most active areas of 2009 H1N1 influenza transmission continue to be reported in the tropical regions of the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. Influenza B viruses are currently the predominant type of influenza virus circulating around the world. In the tropical regions of the Americas, there have been consistently low levels of 2009 H1N1 influenza circulating since the beginning of 2010. In the temperate Southern Hemisphere, Chile is the only country to recently report a small number of 2009 H1N1 influenza cases. There have been no reports of 2009 H1N1 influenza activity in South Africa. In Australia, only intermittent detections of seasonal and 2009 H1N1 influenza viruses have been reported. Influenza activity remains low in most parts of the temperate Northern Hemisphere. In the European region, influenza activity is low and at levels normally seen during the summer. In addition, a low percentage (2.4%) of respiratory specimens collected in the European region through May 30, 2010, and submitted for laboratory testing have tested positive for influenza. Of the 32 influenza virus detections reported this week, 80% were influenza B. Low levels of seasonal influenza A (H3N2) viruses have also been reported in East Africa, as well as detections of influenza B in Central Africa.

## Selected Highlights

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



[\(map.htm\)](#)

- According to WHO, the majority of 2009 H1N1 virus isolates tested worldwide remains sensitive to oseltamivir, an antiviral medicine used to treat flu. Among 2009 H1N1 isolates tested worldwide,

292 have been found to be resistant to oseltamivir – as of May 28, 2010, 67 of these isolates were detected in the United States. Approximately 1% of U.S. 2009 H1N1 viruses tested by CDC since September 1, 2009, have been resistant to oseltamivir.

- Influenza B was reported as the predominating influenza virus accounting for 80.7% of all influenza detections in China (Hong Kong SAR) and 89.7% in the Russian Federation.
- 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.

## 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://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.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://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.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\(HINI\)\\_Risk\\_Assessment.pdf](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/files/pdf/Health_topics/090720_Influenza_A(HINI)_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.

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