

pH1N1 Flu Virus (Human Swine Influenza) Information Resources

Current as of March 12, 2010 at 12 pm

Contents

[Events](#)

Updates by Jurisdiction

Lessons Learned

[Jurisdictions](#)

[Literature](#)

Ontario

[Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care \(MOHLTC\)](#)

[Ontario Agency for Health Promotion and Protection \(OAHPP\)](#)

Canada

[Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#)

United States

[Centers for Disease Control and Protection \(CDC\)](#)

[Center for Infectious Disease Research & Policy](#)

[Other US Sources](#)

Europe

[United Kingdom's Health Protection Agency \(HPA\)](#)

[UK Department of Health](#)

[European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention \(ECDC\)](#)

[European Union](#)

International

[Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#)

[Australia and New Zealand](#)

[World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Other Resources

[pH1N1 Clinical Information](#)

[Research Articles](#)

[Travel Advisories](#)

Events

Current / Upcoming

[ONGOING] "H1N1 and Pregnancy: Key Considerations for Vaccination and Management": Online learning program for health professionals

To access the program, go to:

www.mdBriefCase.com (for physicians)

www.rxBriefCase.com (for pharmacists)

www.AdvancingIn.com (for nurses and other healthcare professionals)

Archived

[FEB 17] [GLOBAL HEALTH HISTORIES: Emerging issues of global public health importance: SARS: Learning from an Epidemic of Fear](#)

In the opening presentation of this new seminar series, health psychologist Professor George Bishop describes his studies of how ordinary people respond to illness threats. He focuses particularly on the impact of SARS in Singapore, public responses to the epidemic, and the lessons learned. Dr Cathy Roth, a WHO expert on the disease, explains the role of WHO in leading the struggle to contain this unprecedented threat.

[FEB 3-5] [International Symposium on Neglected Influenza Viruses](#)

[DEC 16] Topic: A Special Flu.Gov Webcast for Health Care Providers
Join experts from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the former president of the American Medical Association answer your questions about the H1N1 virus and vaccine. Hosted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, **the show airs live** on www.flu.gov.

[NOV 30] Webcast: [Planning for a Pandemic - Can History Inform Action?](#)

[NOV 18] [Clinical Laboratory Management Association: Review Epidemiology of Novel H1N1](#)

[NOV 10] [Assembly of First Nations and Health Canada to Co-host a Virtual Summit on H1N1 Preparedness November 10th, 2009](#)

[ARCHIVED] [COCA conference calls](#)

[ARCHIVED] U.S. DHHS [H1N1 Video Briefing archive](#)

[ARCHIVED] [Know what to do about the flu](#): webcast series from the U.S flu.gov

Lessons Learned

Jurisdictional Scan

No items of interest this week.

Literature

[Planning for the Inevitable: Preparing for Epidemic and Pandemic Respiratory Illness in the Shadow of H1N1 Influenza.](#)*

Elizabeth Lee Daugherty, Abigail L. Carlson, and Trish M. Perl. Clin inf Dis 2010; Published online March 12, 2010.

[Face masks to prevent transmission of influenza virus: a systematic review.](#)

Cowling BJ et al. Epidemiology and Infection (2010), 138:449-456.

[Effect of Influenza Vaccination of Children on Infection Rates in Hutterite Communities.](#)

Loeb M et al. JAMA. 2010;303(10):943-950.

[Surgical Masks vs N95 Respirators for Preventing Influenza*](#)

Neville Clynes. JAMA. 2010;303(10):937-938.

[Surgical Masks vs N95 Respirators for Preventing Influenza—Reply*](#)

Mark Loeb; Marek Smieja; David J. D. Earn. JAMA. 2010;303(10):938-939.

[Mechanical Ventilation in Critically Ill Patients With 2009 Influenza A\(H1N1\)*](#)

Peter E. Spronk; Marcus J. Schultz. JAMA. 2010;303(10):939-940.

[Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation for ARDS Due to 2009 Influenza A\(H1N1\)*](#)

Ross Freebairn; Gerard McHugh; Keith Hickling. JAMA. 2010;303(10):941-942.

[Canadian survey on pandemic flu preparations.](#)

Ritvo P, Wilson K, Gibson JL, Guglietti C, Tracy CS, Nie JX, Jadad AR, Upshur RE, Ethics Working Group TU. BMC Public Health. 2010 Mar 11;10(1):125. [Epub ahead of print]

[Assessing the congruence between perceived connectivity and network centrality measures specific to pandemic influenza preparedness in Alberta.](#)

Hall JN, Moore S, Shiell A. BMC Public Health. 2010 Mar 10. [Epub ahead of print]

[Emergence of viral diseases: mathematical modeling as a tool for infection control, policy and decision making.*](#)

Louz D, Bergmans HE, Loos BP, Hoeben RC. Crit Rev Microbiol. 2010 Mar 10. [Epub ahead of print]

[Effective Detection of the 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic in U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Centers Using a National Electronic Biosurveillance System.](#)

Schirmer P, Lucero C, Oda G, Lopez J, Holodniy M. PLoS One. 2010 Mar 4;5(3):e9533.

Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC)

[Ontario Influenza Bulletin \(Week 8: Feb 21–28\)](#)

[ARCHIVED] [Previous MOHLTC updates and news conference video footage](#)

Important Health Notices / Avis de santé important

No IHNs related to H1N1 since Nov 13, 2009.

Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (OAHPP)

[Laboratory Pandemic Influenza Surveillance Report](#)

This report summarizes patient specimens (1 specimen/patient) collected and received at the Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (OAHPP) public health laboratories (PHL) in Ontario for influenza virus testing since September 1, 2009. This information is current as of Monday March 8, 2010 and is updated weekly. Note that influenza A positivity rates are only reported for influenza A tests performed at the OAHPP Public Health Laboratories.

[ARCHIVED] [Swine influenza outbreak page](#)

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

PHAC will no longer be producing a weekly report of deaths associated with the H1N1 flu virus. This information will now be captured in the weekly FluWatch report.

[Weekly Vaccine Surveillance Report](#)

[ARCHIVED] [Previous PHAC documents and updates](#)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) & US Department of Health and Human Services

[UPDATE: CDC Estimates of 2009 H1N1 Influenza Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths in the United States, April 2009 - February 13, 2010](#)

CDC has again updated its estimates of the total number of 2009 H1N1 cases, hospitalizations and deaths in the United States since April, 2009. The new estimates incorporate an additional four weeks of flu data from the previous estimates released on February 12, 2010.

[UPDATE: Weekly FluView Map and Surveillance Report for Week Ending March 6, 2010](#)

During week 9 (February 28 - March 6, 2010), influenza activity remained at approximately the same levels as last week in the U.S. 174 (5.1%) specimens tested by U.S. World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories and reported to CDC/Influenza Division were positive for influenza.

[UPDATE: Influenza and Pneumonia-Associated Hospitalizations and Deaths from August 30, 2009 to March 6, 2010](#)

FluView reports that for the week of February 21 - February 27, 2010, flu activity in the United States was relatively low, with most flu continuing to be caused by 2009 H1N1. Flu activity, caused by either 2009 H1N1 or seasonal flu viruses, may rise and fall, but is expected to continue for weeks. It's possible that the United States could experience another wave of flu activity caused by either 2009 H1N1 or seasonal influenza.

[NEW: American College Health Association \(ACHA\) Influenza Vaccination Letter](#)

This is a letter developed jointly by the American College Health Association (ACHA) and CDC intended for distribution to colleges and universities across the country prior to Spring Break. The message to students is: Don't let influenza spoil your plans for Spring Break. Take the opportunity to get vaccinated before leaving for Spring Break and protect yourself, friends and family against 2009 H1N1 flu.

[NEW: CDC Estimates Graphics Section](#)

Graphical representations of CDC's latest estimates for 2009 H1N1 cases, hospitalizations and deaths in the United States, April 2009 - January 16, 2010

[ARCHIVED] [Previous CDC documents and updates](#)

Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy

[Household transmission lower for H1N1](#) (Mar 11)

A study of household transmission of the novel H1N1 virus in San Antonio, Tex., during the first pandemic wave found that children were most affected and were more likely to transmit the virus to other children at rates that were generally lower than seasonal flu. The median time to illness onset between contacts was 4 days. The *Emerging Infectious Diseases* study found secondary attack rates of 4% for confirmed novel H1N1, compared with rates ranging from 13% to 30% for seasonal flu. [[Mar 11 Emerg Infect Dis study](#)]

[Brain death reported in H1N1 patient](#) (Mar 11)

Doctors writing in *Clinical Infectious Diseases* report the case of a 7-year-old girl infected with pandemic H1N1 flu who developed encephalopathy that led to brain death. She had had fever and malaise for 1 day but no upper respiratory symptoms. Her condition then deteriorated, and on admission to intensive care she had signs of severe neurologic compromise. Brain death was confirmed within 3 days, in the first such instance documented in the pandemic, according to the authors. [[Mar 10 Clin Infect Dis abstract](#)]

[Study cites obesity as risk factor for severe H1N1](#) (Mar 11)

To identify risk factors, French researchers compared the frequency of preexisting health conditions in patients who had severe H1N1 flu with their frequency in the general French population. Writing in *PLoS Currents*, an online journal that screens content but does not use full peer review, they report that pregnancy, obesity, heart failure, and diabetes were risk factors for admission to an intensive care unit. But only obesity, heart failure, and diabetes were risk factors for death. [[PLoS Currents report](#)]

[Arab states cooperate to fight pandemic flu](#) (Mar 11)

Ministers of health from Arab nations are meeting to discuss various health topics, including their response to pandemic H1N1 flu, Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported today. Kuwaiti Minister of Health Dr. Hilal Musaed Al-Sayer said there is full coordination among members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), especially in the seasons of pilgrimage and lesser pilgrimage, on fighting the pandemic, as well as on exchanging data and statistics related to the infections and deaths. [[Mar 11 KUNA article](#)]

[College flu activity stays steady](#) (Mar 10)

The nation's colleges saw a very slight decrease in flu-like illnesses last week, but the attack rate stayed about the same as the previous 2 weeks, about 3 to 4 cases per 10,000 students, the American College Health Association (ACHA) reported today. So far the patterns don't signal a third pandemic flu wave, even on a regional level. Two more hospitalizations were reported, and the vaccination level stayed the same, at about 8%. [[Mar 10 ACHA surveillance report](#)]

[India set to launch vaccine campaign](#) (Mar 10)

India's health ministry said the country will begin vaccinating its priority groups against the pandemic H1N1 virus next week, Indo-Asian News Service (IANS) reported today. Doctors and paramedics will be among the first to receive the vaccine. India has purchased 1.5 million doses from Sanofi and had asked the company to conduct a pandemic vaccine trial in India, which it has

completed and sent to the ministry. Indian companies are also working on pandemic H1N1 vaccines. [[Mar 10 IANS story](#)]

[Study: 1976 vaccine may protect against novel H1N1](#) (Mar 10)

A mouse study found that earlier infection with a 1976 classical swine H1N1 virus completely protected against the current pandemic virus, suggesting modern day benefits for those who received the 1976 swine flu vaccine, according to a study in *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses*. Mice infected with either 2009 or 1940 seasonal H1N1 viruses showed partial protection, which might partly explain why older people seem to have some protection against the pandemic virus. [[Mar 8 study abstract](#)]

[ECDC sees another pandemic wave as unlikely](#) (Mar 9)

European countries won't likely experience another wave of pandemic H1N1 influenza cases this spring and summer, though the virus will probably continue to circulate and be the region's dominant strain for the next flu season, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) said today.

[Turkey seeks to return some vaccine doses](#) (Mar 9)

Turkey is negotiating with vaccine companies to return some of its unused doses of H1N1 flu vaccine, the Anatolia News Agency reported today. Health Minister Recep Akdag said the government had ordered 43 million doses of vaccine but actually purchased 17 million. Officials are talking with manufacturers about giving "a significant part" of that amount back, but will keep 2 to 3 million doses for emergencies, he said. Akdag said in January that more than 600 people in Turkey had died of H1N1. [[Mar 9 Anatolia News Agency report](#)]

[Rwanda reports increase in flu cases](#) (Mar 9)

Pandemic flu cases in Rwanda are starting to increase again after dropping in early February, *The New Times* in Kigali reported today. A health ministry official said an increase was noted in Burera district of Northern province, with six confirmed cases in the past week. He said seasonal flu cases are also being reported and that a stockpile of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) is available. He added that the flu uptick calls for more vigilance but said there is no cause for alarm. [[Mar 9 New Times story](#)]

[Dutch officials seek to return surplus vaccine](#) (Mar 8)

The Dutch health ministry has signaled that it is in talks with GlaxoSmithKline to possibly return a large portion of its surplus H1N1 flu vaccine, Reuters reported. The ministry had ordered 34 million doses at a time when experts thought each person would need two doses. Of that total, 11 million doses have been administered, and the government is holding 2.2 million as an emergency reserve. [[Mar 6 Reuters story](#)]

[ACHA, CDC caution spring break travelers](#) (Mar 8)

In an effort to prevent a repeat of last year's post spring break flu spread, the American College Health Association (ACHA) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advised students with travel plans to get the pandemic H1N1 vaccine and take other measures to protect themselves. The two groups warned in a Mar 5 letter that the virus is still circulating in the United States and abroad and that some colleges have recently reported increases in flu activity. [[Mar 5 ACHA and CDC letter](#)]

[UK health records helped vaccination program](#) (Mar 8)

Britain's system of electronic health records made it easier for medical providers to notify people targeted for H1N1 vaccination than was the case for US providers, said CDC Director Thomas Frieden at a recent conference. While Americans mostly decided on their own if and when to get vaccinated, British providers used the electronic records to identify people with high-risk conditions and invited them to come in for vaccination, he said. [[Mar 5 Reuters report](#)]

[Spain to give vaccine to Latin America](#) (Mar 8)

Spain plans to donate 4 million doses of H1N1 vaccine to the countries of Latin America, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) announced recently. Trinidad Jimenez, Spain's minister of health, announced the donation at a Mar 4 meeting with Dr. Socorro Gross, assistant director of PAHO.

[CDC: Pandemic vaccine safety record still matches seasonal vaccine](#) (Mar 5)

Nearly 5 months after its launch, the pandemic H1N1 vaccine still appears to have a safety profile similar to that of seasonal flu vaccines, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said in an update yesterday.

[WHO says H1N1 continues decline in most areas](#) (Mar 5)

The pandemic H1N1 virus continues to circulate in temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere but is at low levels and continuing to decline in most areas, the World Health Organization (WHO) said in its weekly update today. The most active areas include Thailand, Myanmar, Russia, Bulgaria, Armenia, and Moldova. Activity is very low in North America, but Mexico and Peru have seen a slight increase in respiratory disease. Several countries in western Sub-Saharan Africa are reporting H1N1 cases. [[Mar 5 WHO weekly update](#)]

[US flu indicators still below baseline](#) (Mar 5)

For the sixth week in a row the nation's pandemic flu activity was steady last week, with doctor's visits for flu-like illnesses below baseline and pneumonia and flu deaths up a bit but below the epidemic threshold, the US CDC reported today. One pediatric flu death was reported, in an influenza B case from last season. No states reported widespread activity, but Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina had regional activity. Testing found only two seasonal flu viruses. [[Mar 5 CDC weekly flu update](#)]

[Penn State flu cases renew vaccine push](#) (Mar 5)

The health service at Penn State University has seen several confirmed H1N1 cases over the past few weeks, offering a reminder that the virus is still circulating and that people still need to be vaccinated, the university announced yesterday. The cases were detected at the school's University Park campus. A school newspaper, the *Daily Collegian*, reported today that pandemic flu was recently confirmed in seven students, the first ones since the new semester began in January. [[Mar 4 Penn State press release](#)]

[H1N1 mutation's proposed link to severe illness debated](#) (Mar 4)

Mar 4, 2010 (CIDRAP News) – Norwegian scientists today reported a pandemic H1N1 virus mutation that appears to be associated with severe disease, but a leading US flu expert said global data on the mutation don't show a clear connection with severe illness.

[Study: One H1N1 clade pushed out others](#) (Mar 4)

A genetic study of pandemic H1N1 viruses by Italian researchers today suggests that several H1N1 clades circulated early in the epidemic but that one clade (clade 7) replaced the others and has predominated through most of the pandemic. The authors concluded, however, that it's not clear whether the shift to a single-clade pattern had a clinical impact or gave the virus a transmissibility advantage. The report appears in *Public Library of Science (PLoS) Currents*.

[Hong Kong reports flu uptick](#) (Mar 4)

The Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection (CHP) today reported a slight increase in cases of influenza-like illness (ILI). ILI cases increased from 42.8 to 55.1 per 1,000 office visits over the preceding week. The CHP also reported 23 institutional outbreaks, compared with 3 in each of the previous 2 weeks. And the number of respiratory samples that tested positive for flu rose to 85 from 44 the week before. About a fourth of the isolates were pandemic H1N1, and more than 60% were influenza B.

[UK eyes H1N1 vaccine for southbound travelers](#) (Mar 4)

British vaccine advisors are considering advising those traveling to the Southern Hemisphere during its upcoming flu season to receive the pandemic H1N1 vaccine in addition to the seasonal version, *Healthcare Republic*, a UK-based publication, reported today. The Southern Hemisphere's flu season typically runs from May through October. The Department of Health said it is exploring ways to implement the flu vaccine advice.

[VA study reports effective flu biosurveillance](#) (Mar 4)

In a study today, the Department of Veterans Affairs reported that it effectively used an electronic biosurveillance system for tracking and monitoring influenza trends. The system, called Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE), effectively tracked trends for seasonal flu as well as the rise in cases at the start of the H1N1 pandemic. The authors said it could serve as an important alerting tool.

[ARCHIVED] [Current overview and older updates from CIDRAP](#)

Other US Sources

No items of interest this week.

Health Protection Agency (UK)

[Weekly Epidemiological Update: 11 March 2010 \(Week 11\)](#)

Pandemic influenza activity is low and decreasing or stabilised across the UK.

[ARCHIVED] [Swine Influenza page](#)

Department of Health (UK)

[Pandemic H1N1 \(2009\) influenza: Chief Medical Officer's fortnightly bulletin for journalists](#)

[ARCHIVE] [DH Pandemic Flu site](#)

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

[ECDC Executive Update: 2009 pandemic influenza A \(H1N1\)](#)

- Influenza activity caused by the 2009 pandemic influenza A(H1N1) virus is well past its winter peak in EU/EFTA countries. Of the 25 countries reporting this week, all but one (Greece) reported low intensity.
- During week 08/2010, an increasing trend, but at a low level of activity, was observed in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.
- Regional spread was reported in Austria, Greece and Italy and local geographic spread was reported by Malta and Slovakia.
- Of the 449 specimens collected by sentinel physicians, 26 (5.8%) were positive for influenza virus of which most were pandemic A(H1N1). This low percentage is slightly higher than the previous week. Only Sweden reported influenza B virus as dominant.

- The number of reported SARI cases and associated deaths continues to decline. Of the 11 SARI cases for whom possible underlying conditions were documented, eight had no underlying conditions.

[ECDC Weekly Influenza Surveillance Overview \(12 March 2010\)](#)

- All 25 reporting countries reported low intensity for week 09/2010.
- Regional geographic spread was reported in Austria and Greece, local spread in Italy and Malta, and all other countries reported sporadic or no activity.
- Of the 425 specimens collected by sentinel physicians, 20 (4.7%) were positive for influenza virus, mainly the pandemic virus, but there is some circulation of influenza B viruses; this is consistent with a declining trend.
- In cases of influenza-like illness seen by sentinel physicians, less than 5% are now positive for influenza virus.
- The number of reported SARI cases continued to decline. Only five SARI cases were reported during week 09/2010.
- Even though globally the world remains in pandemic phase 6, influenza activity caused by the 2009 pandemic influenza A(H1N1) virus is well past its winter peak in EU/EEA countries.

[ARCHIVED] [Maps, surveillance summaries and previous ECDC updates](#)

European Union

No items of interest this week.

[ARCHIVE] [European Union Influenza H1N1 page](#)

Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)

[Regional Update, Pandemic \(H1N1\) 2009. \(Published on March 8, 2010\)](#)

- In North America, acute respiratory disease activity remained stable and is lower than expected in most areas.
- In the Caribbean, Jamaica reported an increasing trend in acute respiratory disease.
- Central American countries reported decreasing or unchanged trends in acute respiratory disease, except Nicaragua which reported an increasing trend.
- South American countries reported decreasing or unchanged trends in acute respiratory disease except in Brazil which reported an increasing trend.
- In North America and Colombia, a median of 99.8% of subtyped influenza A viruses were pandemic (H1N1) 2009.
- 37 new confirmed deaths in 5 countries were reported; in total there have been 7,576 cumulative confirmed deaths.

[ARCHIVED] [PAHO Influenza A \(H1N1\) Portal](#)

Australia and New Zealand

[Australia: Influenza Surveillance Report No. 8 for the week ending 26 February 2010 \(PDF 172 KB\)](#)

- In 2010, as at 26 February, there were 44 confirmed cases of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza reported in Australia, bringing the total of confirmed cases to 37,680 since 2009. In addition, there were 186 reported cases of influenza type A not sub-typed.

- National influenza activity remains low. However, some indicators are at levels slightly above those experienced at the same time in previous years:
 - Enquiries to the National Health Call Centre Network (NHCCN) remain low;
 - There has been no change in ILI presentation rates to General Practitioners, at 5 patients per 1,000 visits;
 - ILI presentations to emergency departments (EDs) in New South Wales and Western Australia were slightly above levels seen at the same time in previous years;
 - FluTracking shows a slight increase in ILI nationally; and
 - Absenteeism rates have increased and are above levels seen at the same time in previous years.
- As at 21 February 2010, the WHO Regional Offices reported at least 16,226 deaths associated with pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza worldwide. In the Northern Hemisphere, active but declining pandemic influenza transmission persists in areas of Eastern and South Eastern Europe, Eastern and South East Asia.
- Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza virus continues to be the predominant influenza virus circulating worldwide. In China and Hong Kong, however, seasonal influenza type B viruses accounted for 83.5% and 56.1% of all influenza detected in the reporting week, respectively.
 - The substantial rise in seasonal influenza type B in Hong Kong (from 34.5% in the last reporting week) is similar to the recent trend seen earlier in China.

[New Zealand: 11 March 2010 Pandemic Influenza H1N1 2009 \(swine flu\) – Update 175](#)

Overall influenza activity in New Zealand continues to be low with some small fluctuations, and this is not unexpected at this time of year.

- The seasonal influenza vaccination programme was launched this week and is being rolled out through GP practices over the coming weeks. This year's seasonal influenza vaccine contains three strains of influenza, including the current H1N1 strain, and will help protect New Zealanders against the flu, including the pandemic (swine) flu.

[ARCHIVED] [New Zealand's H1N1 page](#)

[ARCHIVED] [Australia's H1N1 Update Bulletins](#)

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO no longer issues global tables showing the numbers of confirmed cases for all countries. Regular updates describing the situation in the newly affected countries are provided.

[Pandemic \(H1N1\) 2009 - update 91](#)

12 March 2010 -- As of 7 March 2010, worldwide more than 213 countries and overseas territories or communities have reported laboratory confirmed cases of pandemic influenza H1N1 2009, including at least 16713 deaths.

WHO is actively monitoring the progress of the pandemic through frequent consultations with the WHO Regional Offices and member states and through monitoring of multiple sources of information.

[Director-General statement following the seventh meeting of the Emergency Committee](#)

The Emergency Committee held its seventh meeting by teleconference on 23 February 2010. The Director-General sought the Committee's views on the determination of the pandemic status.

A detailed update was provided to the Committee on the global pandemic situation. After asking additional questions and reviewing the evidence and holding extensive discussion, the Committee

was of the view that there was mixed evidence showing declining or low pandemic activity in many countries, but new community level transmission activity in West Africa. Moreover, they expressed concern that the winter months of the Southern Hemisphere had not yet started and there was uncertainty whether additional generalized waves of activity might occur and the need to not undermine preparations. The Committee advised that it was premature to conclude that all parts of the world have experienced peak transmission of the H1N1 pandemic influenza and that additional time and information was needed to provide expert advice on the status of the pandemic. The Committee accordingly suggested that the Committee be re-convened in a few weeks to review intervening developments and related epidemiological information.

[ARCHIVED] [WHO H1N1 Guidance Documents](#)

[ARCHIVED] [Older WHO Updates](#)

pH1N1 Clinical Information

[ARCHIVED] [Ebsco Influenza Portal](#)

Due to Pandemic H1N1 Influenza and concerns about the 2009/2010 flu season, the EBSCO Publishing Medical and Nursing editors of *DynaMed™*, *Nursing Reference Center™* (NRC) and *Patient Education Reference Center™* (PERC) have made key influenza information from these resources freely available to health care providers worldwide. *Contact your library for access.*

Research Articles (1 week backfile)

What's new today, plus a one week backfile. Articles with an asterisk () indicate that a subscription is required to view the full text. Contact your library for access to full text articles.*

[Medline literature search on H1N1](#) (current as of today)

[Planning for the Inevitable: Preparing for Epidemic and Pandemic Respiratory Illness in the Shadow of H1N1 Influenza.](#)*

Elizabeth Lee Daugherty, Abigail L. Carlson, and Trish M. Perl. Clin inf Dis 2010; Published online March 12, 2010.

[Face masks to prevent transmission of influenza virus: a systematic review.](#)

Cowling BJ et al. Epidemiology and Infection (2010), 138:449-456.

[Prior infection with classical swine H1N1 influenza viruses is associated with protective immunity to the 2009 pandemic H1N1 virus.](#)

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[Continual seasonal influenza vaccinations for the 2009 H1N1 pandemic.](#)

Qin CF, Jiang T, Han JF, Li XF, Qin ED, Leng QB.
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[High mortality from respiratory failure secondary to swine-origin influenza A \(H1N1\) in South Africa.](#)*

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[Oseltamivir resistant 2009-2010 pandemic influenza A \(H1N1\) in an immunocompromised patient.](#)

Chan PA, Connell NT, Gabonay AM, Westley B, Larkin JM, Larosa SP, Chapin K, Mermel L. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2010 Mar 10. [Epub ahead of print]

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[A potential therapeutic for pandemic influenza using RNA interference.*](#)

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Ted E. Palen; Kate G. Felix. JAMA. 2010;303(10):937.

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Peter E. Spronk; Marcus J. Schultz. JAMA. 2010;303(10):939-940.\

[Mechanical Ventilation in Critically Ill Patients With 2009 Influenza A\(H1N1\)—Reply*](#)

Clare Ramsey; Robert A. Fowler; Anand Kumar. JAMA. 2010;303(10):940.

[Mechanical Ventilation in Critically Ill Patients With 2009 Influenza A\(H1N1\)—Reply*](#)

Robert A. Fowler; Stephen E. Lapinsky; Guillermo Domínguez-Cherit. JAMA. 2010;303(10):940-941.

[Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation for ARDS Due to 2009 Influenza A\(H1N1\)*](#)

Ross Freebairn; Gerard McHugh; Keith Hickling. JAMA. 2010;303(10):941-942.

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Andrew Davies; Daryl Jones; David Gattas. JAMA. 2010;303(10):942. [Genomic Signature and Mutation Trend Analysis of Pandemic \(H1N1\) 2009 Influenza A Virus.](#)

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[Planning for a pandemic: a view from the accident and emergency department.*](#)

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