



## Highlights of Diseases and Event in November 2015

### Influenza

From 1 January to 10 November 2015, total 61,036 influenza cases and 35 deaths were reported to the surveillance system, with attack rate of 93.72 per 100,000 population and case fatality rate of 0.06%. The most common age group was 0-4 years old (347.24 per 100,000 population), followed by 5-14 years old (184.37 per 100,000 population) and 25-34 years old (70.79 per 100,000 population).

Provinces that reported fatalities included Nakhon Ratchasima (20 deaths), Buriram (2 deaths) and Uthai Thani (2 deaths), and one death each in Chiang Mai, Nakhon Sawan, Chaiyaphum, Mahasarakham, Roi Et, Ayuthaya, Ratchaburi, Lamphun, Sukhothai, Phang Nga and Surat Thani. Among them, there were 15 deaths with influenza A H1N1 (2009), 4 deaths with influenza H3, 14 deaths with unknown for influenza type, 1 death with influenza B and 1 death with unknown virus.

The ILI surveillance data from the National Influenza Center of Department of Medical Science and hospital-based sentinel surveillance for pneumonia showed that influenza A (H3N2) was the main type of virus identified during weeks 1-42 (11-17 October 2015), followed by influenza B and H1N1.

In Thailand, highest number of influenza cases is reported in the rainy season during July to October every year. As for situation in this year, the number of cases is likely to increase in October more than that of previous year and may be even higher than the 5-year median.

Risk assessment on data from event-based surveillance system stated that the influenza situation is still in the outbreak period and likely to decrease in November. However, the number of cases reported in November and December still could be higher than the previous year.

Analysis of risk areas using surveillance data in last 4 weeks (11 October – 7 November 2015) and ILI surveillance data in week 43 revealed that Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Phayao and Ayuthaya Provinces were high risk of ongoing influenza outbreak.