



## Chinese Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report

July 18 to 24, 2022 (Week 29)

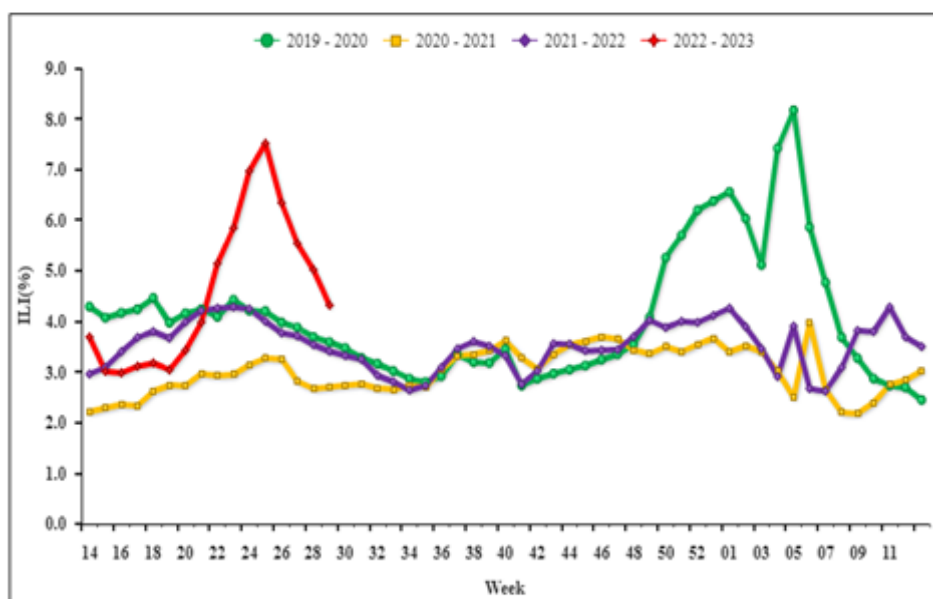
(All data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received)

### Summary

- Influenza detections were decreasing in southern provinces, and maintained low level in northern provinces. A(H3N2) is dominated. There were three outbreaks caused by A(H3N2) in week 29.
- Among influenza viruses antigenically characterized by CNIC since October 1, 2021, 199(88.4%) influenza A(H3N2) viruses were characterized as A/Cambodia/e0826360/2020(egg)-like, 216(96.0%) influenza A(H3N2) viruses were characterized as A/Cambodia/e0826360/2020(cell)-like, 1340(33.8%) influenza B/Victoria viruses were characterized as B/Washington/02/2019-like.
- Among the influenza viruses tested by CNIC for antiviral resistance analysis since October 1, 2021, all influenza A(H3N2) and B viruses were sensitive to neuraminidase inhibitors and endonuclease inhibitors.

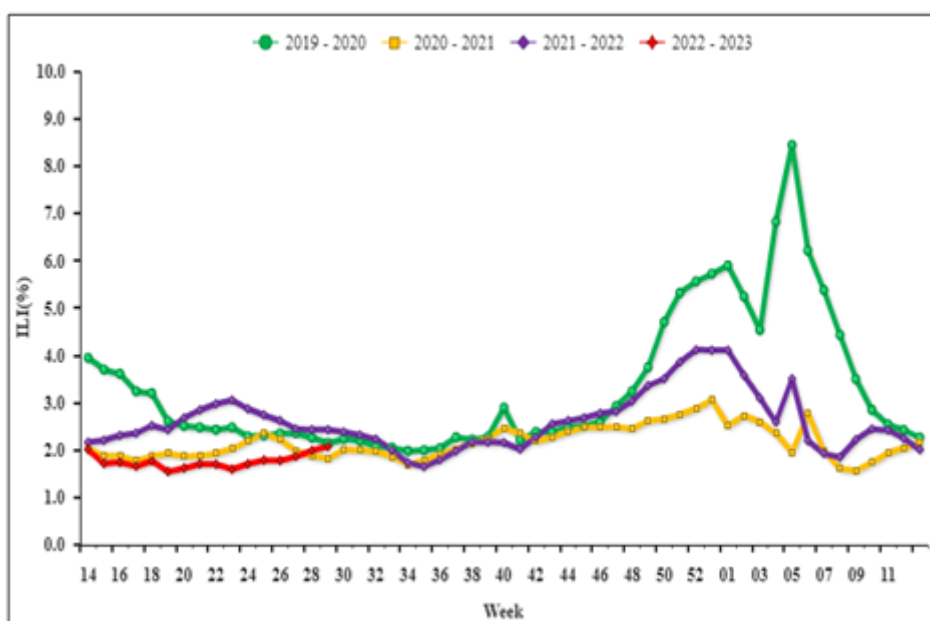
### Surveillance of outpatient or emergency visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI)

During week 29, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI (ILI%) at national sentinel hospitals in southern provinces was 4.3%, lower than the last week (5.0%), higher than the same week of 2019-2021 (3.6%, 2.7% and 3.4%). (Figure 1)



**Figure 1. Percentage of Visits for ILI at Sentinel Hospitals in Southern Provinces**

During week 29, ILI% at national sentinel hospitals in northern provinces was 2.1%, higher than the last week (2.0%), lower than the same week of 2019 and 2021(2.2% and 2.4%), higher than the same week of 2020(1.8%). (Figure 2)



**Figure 2. Percentage of Visits for ILI at Sentinel Hospitals in Northern Provinces**

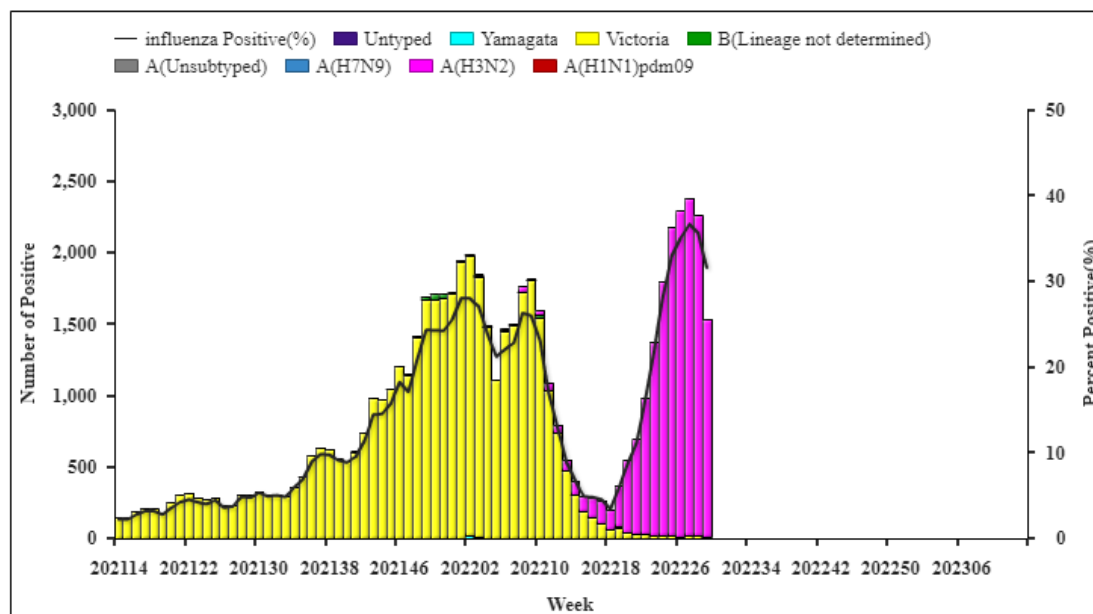


## Virologic Surveillance

During week 29, influenza network laboratories tested 6769 specimens, there were 1595 positive detections for influenza. The number and proportion of influenza types and subtypes detected in southern and northern provinces were shown in Table 1.

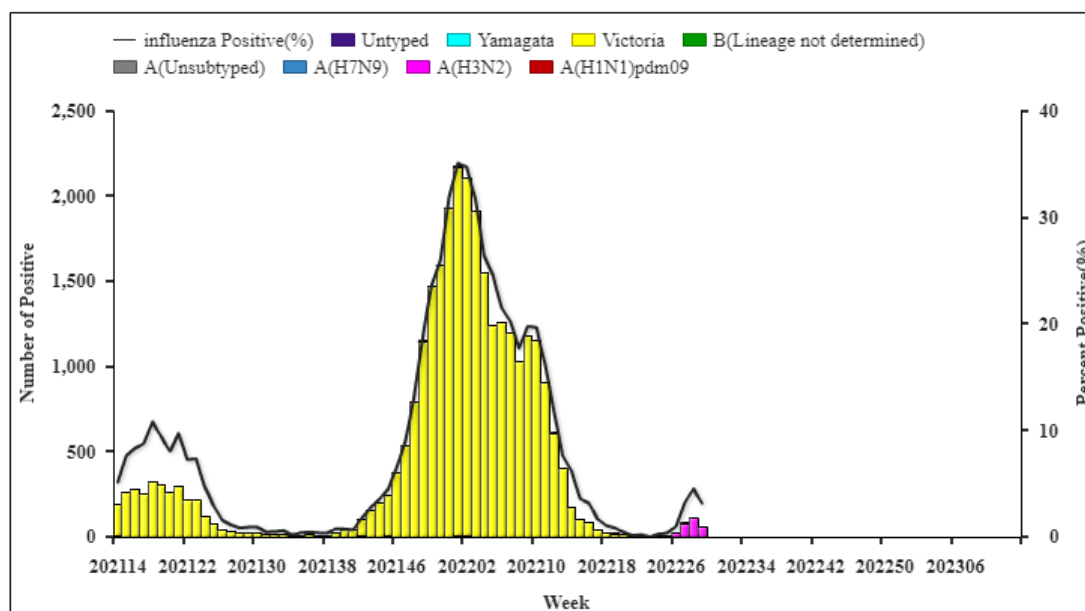
**Table 1 Laboratory Detections of ILI Specimens (Week 29, 2022)**

	Week 29		
	Southern provinces	Northern provinces	Total
<b>No. of specimens tested</b>	<b>4864</b>	<b>1905</b>	<b>6769</b>
<b>No. of positive specimens (%)</b>	<b>1535(31.6%)</b>	<b>60(3.1%)</b>	<b>1595(23.6%)</b>
<b>Influenza A</b>	<b>1524(99.3%)</b>	<b>60(100%)</b>	<b>1584(99.3%)</b>
A(H3N2)	1524(100%)	60(100%)	1584(100%)
A(H1N1)pdm09	0	0	0
A (subtype not determined)	0	0	0
<b>Influenza B</b>	<b>11(0.7%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11(0.7%)</b>
B (lineage not determined)	0	0	0
Victoria	11(100%)	0	11(100%)
Yamagata	0	0	0



**Figure 3. Influenza Positive Tests Reported by Southern Network Laboratories (Week 14, 2021–Week 13, 2023)**

**Note:** Analysis in this part was based on the test results of network laboratories. If it were not consistent with the results of CNIC confirmation, the results of CNIC confirmation were used.



**Figure 4. Influenza Positive Tests Reported by Northern Network Laboratories (Week 14, 2021–Week 13, 2023)**

**Note:** Analysis in this part was based on the result of network laboratories. If it were not consistent with the results of CNIC confirmation, the results of CNIC confirmation were used.



## **Antigenic Characterization**

Since October 1, 2021, 199 (88.4%) influenza A(H3N2) viruses were characterized as A/Cambodia/e0826360/2020(egg)-like, 216 (96.0%) influenza A(H3N2) viruses were characterized as A/Cambodia/e0826360/2020(cell)-like, 1340 (33.8%) influenza B/Victoria viruses were characterized as B/Washington/02/2019-like.

## **Antiviral Resistance**

Since October 1, 2021, among the influenza viruses tested by CNIC for antiviral resistance, all influenza A(H3N2) and B viruses were sensitive to neuraminidase inhibitors and endonuclease inhibitors.

## **Outbreak Surveillance**

During week 29, there were 5 ILI outbreaks reported nationwide. Among them, 3 were A(H3N2), 1 was A(subtype not determined), 1 had not obtained the testing results.