

Summary

Week 03/2020 (13-19 January 2020)

- Influenza activity continued to increase, with one Member State reporting high intensity and eight reporting medium intensity. Widespread influenza activity was reported by the majority of Member States and areas across the Region.
- Of the individuals sampled, on presenting with ILI or ARI to sentinel primary healthcare sites, 45% tested positive for influenza viruses.
- Both influenza virus types A and B were co-circulating with a higher proportion (78%) of type A viruses detected.
- The distribution of viruses detected varied between Member States and areas and within sub-regions. Although the majority of reported influenza virus detections across the Region were type A, two Member States reported influenza type B dominance and eight Member States and areas reported co-dominance of types A and B viruses.
- In the majority of specimens from severe cases admitted to ICU and non-ICU hospital wards, influenza type A viruses were detected.
- Data from the 21 countries or regions reporting to the [EuroMOMO](#) project indicated that all-cause mortality was at expected levels for this time of the year.
- Data from the [Influenzanet](#) indicated that influenza activity in the community was low in all reporting countries based on this system.

Other news

There is an outgoing outbreak of respiratory illness linked to a novel coronavirus first identified in China. For more information see:

- WHO: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- EDC website: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/novel-coronavirus-china>

2019–2020 season overview

- For the Region as a whole, influenza activity commenced earlier than in recent previous years.
- Influenza activity in the European Region, based on sentinel sampling, first exceeded a positivity rate of 10% in week 47/2019 and has remained over 10% for 9 weeks. There has been an overall increasing trend in the weekly positivity rate for influenza virus detections among sentinel ILI surveillance patients, following a dip in week 52.
- In sentinel sources, both influenza A subtypes, A(H1N1)pdm09 and A(H3N2), are co-circulating, 54% and 46%, respectively. Increased influenza subtype A(H1N1)pdm09 detections have been reported since week 50/2019. Of the influenza B viruses, the vast majority (98%) have been B/Victoria lineage.
- Among hospitalized influenza virus-infected patients admitted to ICU wards since the beginning of the season, influenza type A viruses have been detected in the majority of cases (94%); of these 63% were A(H3N2) viruses. The same was reported for patients

admitted to other wards, with 94% of cases being infected with type A viruses; of these 73% were A(H3N2) viruses.

- Among SARI cases, influenza type B viruses were detected most frequently (63%).
- Circulating viruses remain susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitors supporting early initiation of treatment or prophylactic use according to national guidelines.
- The effectiveness of vaccines in the population will be evaluated by vaccine effectiveness studies when there is a sufficient amount of virus characterisation data. Member States should continue encouraging influenza vaccination.
- ECDC and WHO Regional Office published a joint [Regional Situation Assessment](#) for the 2019–2020 influenza season up to week 49/2019, which focused on disease severity and impact on healthcare systems to assist forward planning in Member States.

Primary care data

Syndromic surveillance data

For the 2019-20 influenza season, ILI thresholds were defined for 35 Member States or areas and ARI thresholds for 17 Member States or areas.

For week 03/2020, 17 (52%) of the 33 Member States and areas that reported on influenza-like illness (ILI) and 4 (25%) of the 16 Member States and areas that reported on acute respiratory infection (ARI), registered activities above their baseline levels.

Influenza activity

Of 48 Member States and areas that reported on the intensity indicator, 14 reported activity at baseline levels (across the Region), 25 reported low (across the Region), 8 reported medium (across the Region), and 1 reported high (Israel) intensity for week 03/2020 (Fig. 1).

Of 48 Member States and areas that reported on geographic spread, 2 reported no activity (Azerbaijan and Tajikistan), 10 reported sporadic spread (across the Region), 6 reported local spread (in eastern, northern and western areas), 6 reported regional spread (in eastern, southern and western areas) and 24 reported widespread (across the Region) geographic activity (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1. Intensity in the European Region, week 03/2020

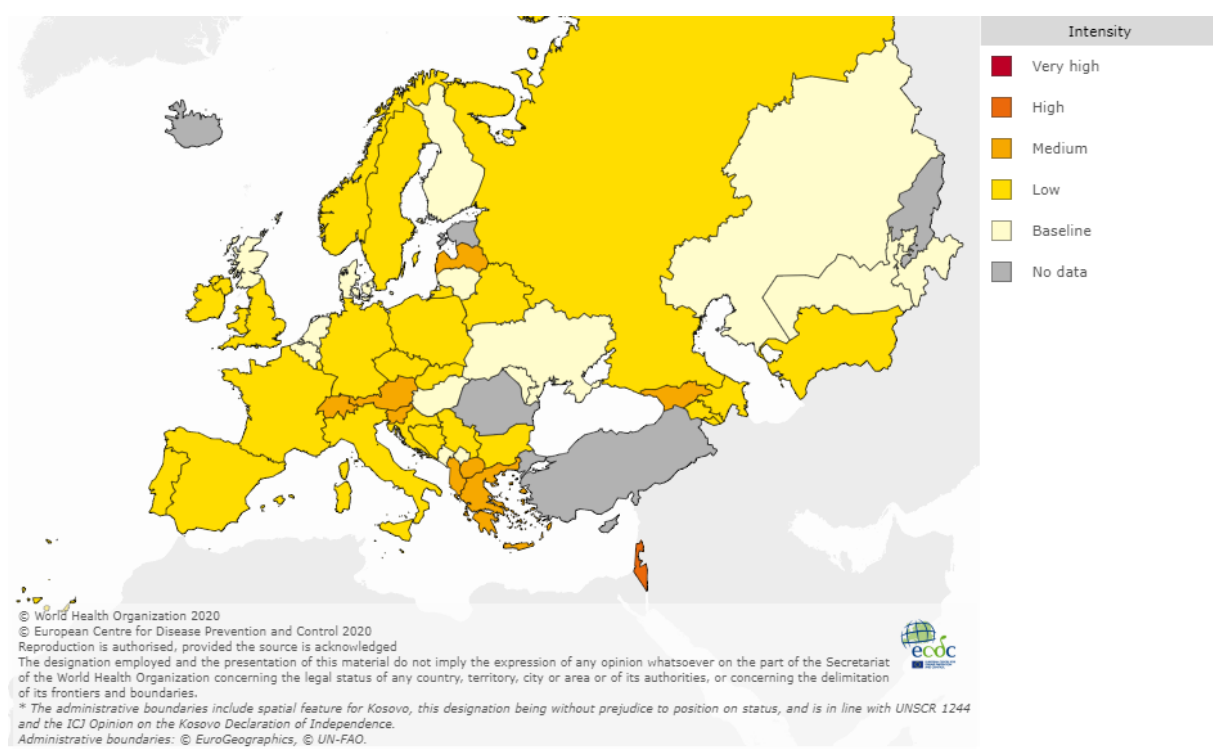
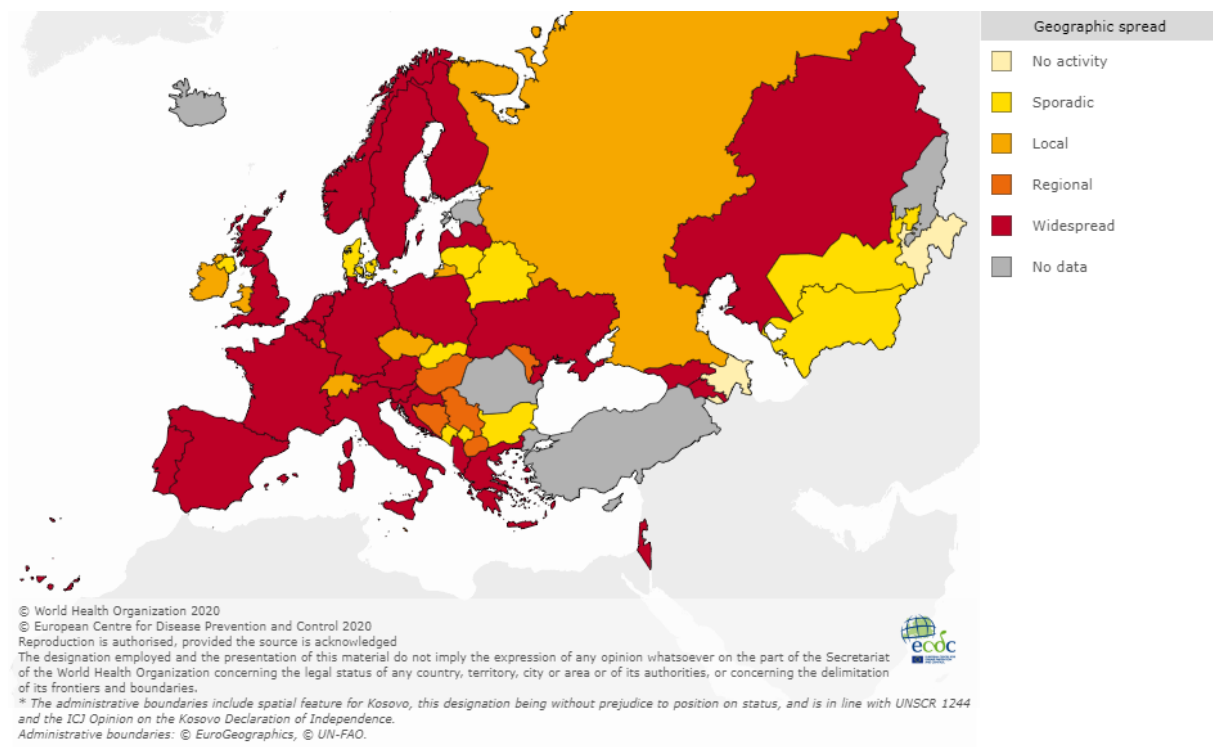


Fig. 2. Geographic spread in the European Region, week 03/2020



For interactive maps of influenza intensity and geographic spread, see the [Flu News Europe website](#).

Viruses detected in sentinel-source specimens (ILI and ARI)

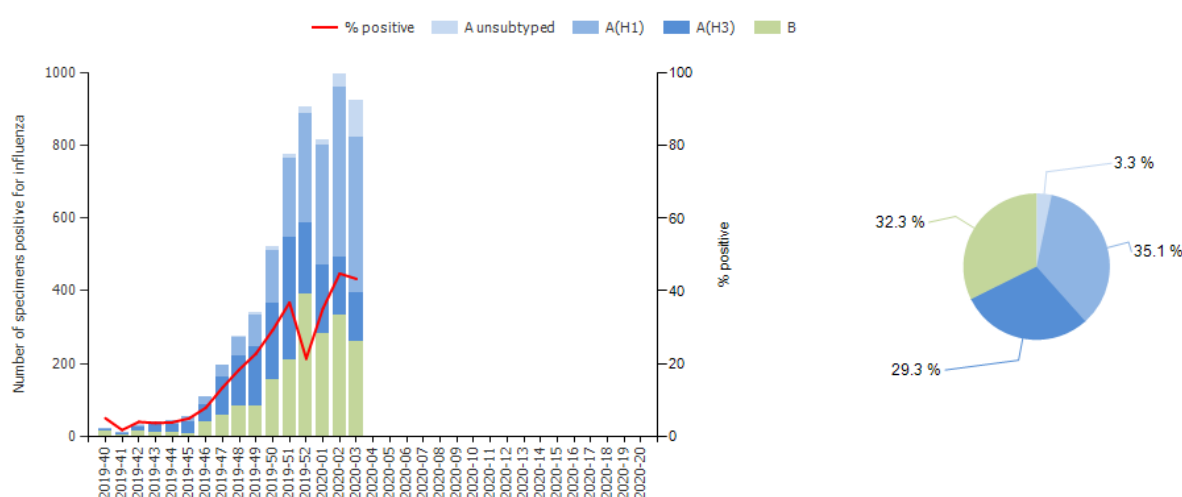
For week 03/2020, 921 (45%) of 2 066 sentinel specimens tested positive for an influenza virus; 72% were type A and 28% were type B (Fig. 3 and Table 1). Of 562 subtyped A viruses, 76% were A(H1N1)pdm09 and 24% were A(H3N2) (Fig. 3 and Table 1). Of 83 type B viruses ascribed to a lineage, all were B/Victoria lineage (Table 1).

Of 33 Member States or areas across the Region that each tested at least 10 sentinel specimens in week 03/2020, 11 reported rates of influenza virus detections of 50% and above.

For the season to date, more influenza type A (n=4 091, 68%) than type B (n=1 955, 32%) viruses have been detected (Fig. 3 and Table 1). Of 3 890 subtyped A viruses, 2 120 (54%) were A(H1N1)pdm09 and 1 770 (46%) were A(H3N2). Of 561 influenza type B viruses ascribed to a lineage, 98% were B/Victoria and 2% were B/Yamagata lineage (Table 1).

Details of the distribution of viruses detected in non-sentinel-source specimens can be found in the [Virus characteristics](#) section.

Fig. 3. Influenza virus detections in sentinel-source specimens by type and subtype, by week and cumulatively for the season 2019-20^a



^a Pie chart shows cumulative data for this period.

Table 1. Influenza virus detections in sentinel-source specimens by type and subtype, week 03/2020 and cumulatively for the season

Virus type and subtype	Current Week		Season 2019–2020	
	Number	% ^a	Number	% ^a
Influenza A	661	71.8	4 091	67.7
A(H1N1)pdm09	427	76,0	2 120	54.5
A(H3N2)	135	24.0	1 770	45.5
A not subtyped	99	-	201	-
Influenza B	260	28.2	1 955	32.3
B/Victoria lineage	83	100	551	98.2
B/Yamagata lineage	0	0	10	1.8
Unknown lineage	177	-	1 394	-
Total detections (total tested)	921 (2 066)	44.6	6 046 (25 265)	23.9

^aFor influenza type percentage calculations, the denominator is total detections; for subtype and lineage, it is total influenza A subtyped and total influenza B lineage determined, respectively; for total detections, it is total tested.

Influenzanet

[Influenzanet](#) is a European wide initiative providing surveillance of influenza-like illness (ILI) in the general population using citizens self-reported symptoms. For week 03/2020, one country (Ireland) reported no ILI cases, six countries reported from 10 to 25 ILI cases per 1 000 active participants and one country (Denmark) reported approximately 30 ILI cases per 1 000 active participants.

Based on this system, activity was low in all eight reporting countries; activity is below the first quantile of influenza incidence for this time in previous years.

Severity

A subset of Member States and areas monitor severe disease related to influenza virus infection by surveillance of 1) hospitalized laboratory-confirmed influenza cases in ICUs (9 Member States and areas) or other wards (7 Member States and areas), with 6 Member States and areas reporting both or 2) severe acute respiratory infection (SARI; 17 Member States and areas, mostly located in the eastern part of the Region).

1.1) Hospitalized laboratory-confirmed influenza cases – ICUs

Among laboratory-confirmed influenza cases reported in ICUs for week 03/2020 (n=127), influenza type A viruses (n=116, 91%) were detected more frequently than influenza type B viruses (n=11, 9%).

Since week 40/2019, more influenza type A (n=1 884, 94%) than type B (n=112, 6%) viruses were detected. Of 594 subtyped influenza A viruses, 63% were A(H3N2) and 37% A(H1N1)pdm09. No influenza B viruses were ascribed to a lineage. Of 534 cases with known age, 50% were 15-64 years old and 39% were 65 years and older.

1.2) Hospitalized laboratory-confirmed influenza cases – other wards

Among laboratory-confirmed influenza cases reported in wards other than ICUs for week 03/2020 (n=190), influenza type A viruses (n=169, 89%) were detected more frequently than influenza type B viruses (n=21, 11%).

Since week 40/2019, more influenza type A (n=3 321, 94%) than type B (n=218, 6%) viruses were detected. Of 724 subtyped influenza A viruses, 73% were A(H3N2) and 27% A(H1N1)pdm09. No influenza B viruses were ascribed to a lineage. Of 3 539 cases with known age, 47% were 65 years and older and 28% were 15-64 years old.

2. SARI surveillance

For week 03/2020, 1 481 SARI cases were reported by 14 Member States or areas. In total, specimens from 360 SARI cases were tested for influenza viruses and 43% (n=156) were positive for influenza virus: 56% (n=88) type A and 44% (n=68) type B.

Of 16 295 SARI cases reported since week 40/2019, 16 101 had a recorded age and, of these, 58% were 0–4 years old and 22% were 15–64 years old. Of the SARI cases tested for influenza viruses since week 40/2019 (n=3 648) those testing positive (n=727) were mostly infected by type B viruses (n=461, 63%). Of the 242 influenza type A virus infected cases for which subtyping was performed, 76% (n=185) were A(H1N1)pdm09 and 24% (n=57) were A(H3N2) viruses. Of the 162 influenza type B viruses ascribed to a lineage, 96% (n=155) were B/Victoria and 4% (n=7) were B/Yamagata.

Mortality monitoring

For week 03/2020, the [EuroMOMO](#) project received data from 21 countries or areas that were included in pooled analyses. Pooled estimates of all-cause mortality were within the expected range for the time of year.

Virus characteristics

Details of the distribution of viruses detected in sentinel-source specimens can be found in the [Primary care data](#) section.

Viruses detected in non-sentinel source specimens

For week 03/2020, 6 357 specimens from non-sentinel sources (such as hospitals, schools, primary care facilities not involved in sentinel surveillance, or nursing homes and other institutions) tested positive for influenza viruses; 77% were type A and 23% were type B. The majority of viruses from non-sentinel specimens were not subtyped or assigned to a lineage; 72% of all subtyped A viruses were A(H1N1)pdm09 and 98% of all influenza type B viruses ascribed to a lineage were B/Victoria lineage (Table 2).

For the season to date, more influenza type A (85%) than type B (15%) viruses have been detected. Relatively low numbers of the viruses have been ascribed to a subtype or lineage; 64% of all subtyped A viruses were A(H3N2) and 92% of influenza type B viruses ascribed to a lineage were B/Victoria lineage (Table 2).

Table 2. Influenza virus detections in non-sentinel source specimens by type and subtype, for week 03/2020 and cumulatively for the season

Virus type and subtype	Current Week		Season 2019–2020	
	Number	% ^a	Number	% ^a
Influenza A	4 874	76.7	46 682	84.9
A(H1N1)pdm09	964	71.6	4 814	35.9
A(H3N2)	383	28.4	8 580	64.1
A not subtyped	3 527	-	33 288	-
Influenza B	1 483	23.3	8 297	15.1
B/Victoria lineage	48	98.0	542	92.0
B/Yamagata lineage	1	2.0	47	8.0
Unknown lineage	1 434	-	7 708	-
Total detections (total tested)	6 357 (29 121)	-	54 979 (316 172)	-

^a For type percentage calculations, the denominator is total detections; for subtype and lineage, it is total influenza A subtyped and total influenza B lineage determined, respectively; as not all countries have a true non-sentinel testing denominator, no percentage calculations for total tested are shown.

Genetic and antigenic characterization

For specimens collected since week 40/2019, genetic characterization of 901 viruses has been reported (Table 3):

- 664 (74%) type A: 397 A(H3N2) and 267 A(H1N1)pdm09;
- 237 (26%) type B: 220 B/Victoria and 17 B/Yamagata.

While the A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses fall within subgroups of subclade 6B.1A5 and subclade 6B.1A7 that are different to that of the vaccine virus A/Brisbane/02/2018 (6B.1A1), it is anticipated that the vaccine virus will be effective based on HI assays conducted with post-infection ferret antisera raised against the vaccine virus.

As seen elsewhere in the world, there is significant genetic diversity among circulating A(H3N2) viruses in the European region for the 2019–2020 influenza season to date, with 51% subclade 3C.2a. and 49% clade 3C.3a. All subclade 3C.2a1 viruses fall in subgroup 3C.2a1b (with the latter splitting between 3 designated genetic clusters). The vaccine virus, A/Kansas/14/2017, falls within clade 3C.3a and viruses within this clade induce clade-specific antibodies in ferrets, so viruses falling in other clades/subclades may be less well covered by human immune responses to the vaccine.

For the B/Victoria-lineage, viruses in the B/Colorado/06/2017 vaccine virus double deletion clade (1A (del 162-163)) have been in the minority. However, there is evidence of some cross-reactivity with viruses in the triple deletion clade (1A (del 162-164)) by post-infection ferret antisera raised against the egg-propagated vaccine virus.

B/Yamagata lineage viruses have been detected in low numbers worldwide and, despite some genetic drift with associated HA amino acid substitutions, retain good reactivity with post-infection ferret antisera raised against the B/Phuket/3073/2013 vaccine virus.

Table 3. Viruses attributed to genetic groups, cumulative for weeks 40/2019–03/2020

Phylogenetic group	Number of viruses
A(H1)pdm09 group 6B.1A5A representative A/Norway/3433/2018	239
A(H1)pdm09 group 6B.1A7 representative A/Slovenia/1489/2019	7
A(H1)pdm09 group 6B.1A5B representative A/Switzerland/3330/2018	20
A(H1)pdm09 attributed to recognised group in the guidance but not listed here	1
A(H3) clade 3C.2a1b+T135K-B representative A/Hong Kong/2675/2019	48
A(H3) clade 3C.3a representative A/Kansas/14/2017 ^a	193
A(H3) clade 3C.2a1b+T135K-A representative A/La Rioja/2202/2018	16
A(H3) clade 3C.2a1b+T131K representative A/South Australia/34/2019	140
B(Vic)-lineage clade 1A (del162-163) representative B/Colorado/06/2017 ^a	4
B(Vic)-lineage clade 1A(del162-164 subgroup) representative B/Hong Kong/269/2017	1
B(Vic)-lineage clade 1A (del162-164) representative B/Washington/02/2019	215
B(Yam)-lineage clade representative B/Phuket/3073/2013 ^b	17

^a Vaccine component for 2019–2020 northern hemisphere.

^b Vaccine component of quadrivalent vaccines for use in 2019–2020 northern hemisphere season.

ECDC published a [report](#) in January that largely focused on viruses from across the world, with collection dates after 31 August, that had full length HA gene sequence data deposited in GISAID by 2 January 2020. Since the November 2019 characterisation report, 12 shipments of influenza-positive specimens from European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries were received by the WHO Collaborating Centre, London (the Francis Crick Institute). A total of 397 virus specimens had been received, with collection dates after 31 August. A summary of viruses from EU/EEA countries characterized in December is given below. Previously published [influenza virus characterisation reports](#) are also available on the ECDC website.

A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses

17 A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses from EU/EEA countries were characterized antigenically since the last report (for November, published in December), with 16 showing good reactivity with antiserum raised against the 2019–20 vaccine virus, A/Brisbane/02/2018. The 21 viruses from EU/EEA countries characterized genetically fell within subclades of clade 6B.1A: 15 6B.1A5A, 3 6B.1A5B, 1 6B.1A6 and 2 6B.1A7.

A(H3N2) viruses

Antigenic characterization of A(H3N2) viruses remains technically difficult. 17 A(H3N2) viruses were characterized antigenically since the last characterization report. Of the 17, 12 were clade 3C.3a viruses that were antigenically similar to the vaccine virus, A/Kansas/14/2017. The remaining five were subgroup 3C.2a1b+T135K viruses that were poorly recognised by the vaccine virus. Of the 57 viruses characterized genetically, 38 were clade 3C.3a, 11 were subgroup 3C.2a1b+T131K, 3 were subgroup 3C.2a1b+T135K-A and 5 were subgroup 3C.2a1b+T135K-B.

B/Victoria viruses

14 B/Victoria-lineage viruses were characterised in December. All gave antigenic profiles characteristic of the triple deletion subgroup 1A(Δ 3)B, represented by B/Washington/02/2019, the vaccine virus for the 2020 southern hemisphere season. The subgroup has been confirmed for nine of the viruses.

B/Yamagata viruses

1 B/Yamagata-lineage virus was characterised antigenically in December. It reacted poorly with antiserum raised against the vaccine virus B/Phuket/3073/2013 (clade 3) and only reacted well with an antiserum raised against a B/Yamagata-lineage virus carrying multiple unusual substitutions in HA1.

Vaccine composition

On 21 February 2019, WHO published recommendations for the components of influenza vaccines for use in the 2019–2020 northern hemisphere influenza season; the recommendations were finalized on 21 March. Vaccines should contain the following:

- an A/Brisbane/02/2018 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus (Clade 6B.1A1);
- an A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2)-like virus (Clade 3C.3a);
- a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria/2/87 lineage) (Clade 1A_ Δ 2); and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage) (Clade 3).

It was recommended that the influenza B virus component of trivalent vaccines for use in the 2019–2020 northern hemisphere influenza season be a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus of the B/Victoria/2/87-lineage.

The full report and Frequently Asked Questions for the 21 February decision and the 21 March addendum are available on the [WHO website](#).

The report from the [Vaccine Composition Meeting for the southern hemisphere](#) 2020 season can be found [here](#).

The WHO consultation on the composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2020/21 northern hemisphere influenza season will be held in Geneva, Switzerland 24–27 February 2020.

Antiviral susceptibility testing

Since the beginning of the season, 429 influenza viruses have been tested for susceptibility to neuraminidase inhibitors: 189 A(H1N1)pdm09, 178 A(H3N2) and 62 type B viruses. All showed normal inhibition (NI) by both oseltamivir and zanamivir.

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Maps and commentary do not represent a statement on the legal or border status of the countries and territories shown.

All data are up to date on the day of publication. Past this date, however, published data should not be used for longitudinal comparisons, as countries retrospectively update their databases.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe is responsible for the accuracy of the Russian translation.

Suggested citation:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. Flu News Europe, Joint ECDC–WHO weekly influenza update, week 03/2020.

Tables and figures should be referenced:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. Flu News Europe, Joint ECDC–WHO weekly influenza update, week 03/2020.

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