

Current level of influenza activity: *Baseline activity*

Influenza activity trend: *Stable*

Confirmed influenza cases since 2020 week 40: 51 (11 influenza A(H3N2), 21 influenza A(not subtyped) and 19 influenza B).

Key points – Wales

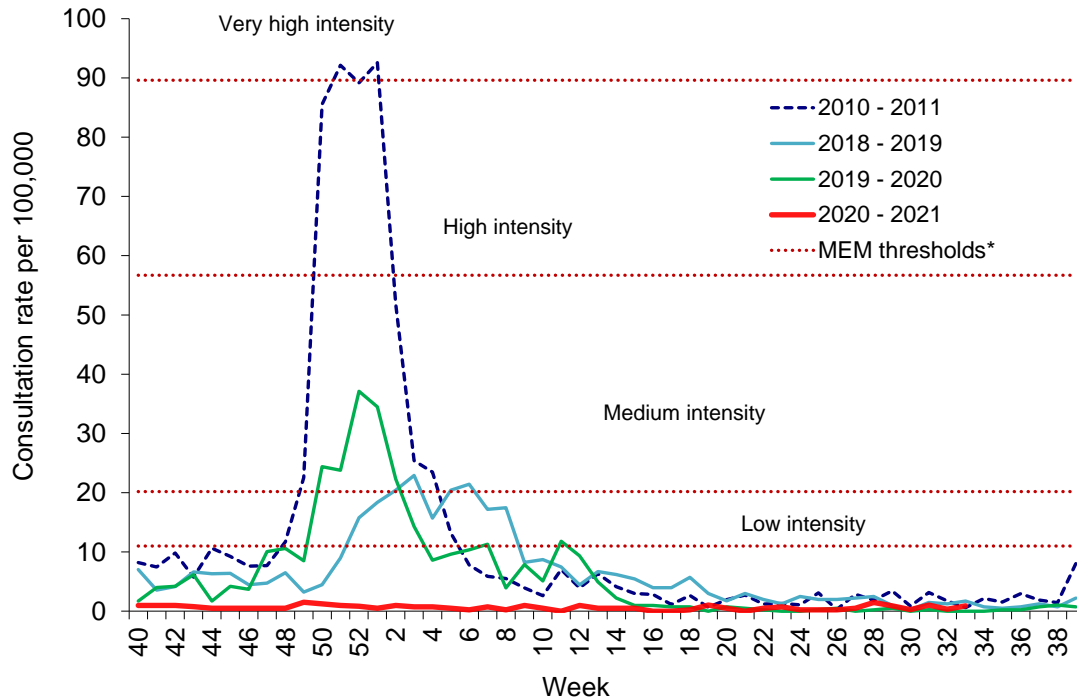
Surveillance indicators suggest that RSV is circulating in Wales and influenza is not.

During Week 33 (ending 22/08/2021) there has been a continued increase in numbers of confirmed cases of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) in children aged under 5 years, starting in north Wales but now including other regions. This week incidence of confirmed RSV cases has continued to increase and remains above the threshold that would normally indicate very high intensity seasonal activity. RSV did not circulate over the 2020-21 winter. The current increase in cases is earlier than the usual RSV season in Wales and it is unclear whether it will follow the usual epidemic pattern for RSV, there are now higher than usual numbers of cases this year, however changes in health-seeking behaviours and increased testing is likely to be affecting rates. No influenza cases were confirmed during week 33. COVID-19 cases continue to be detected in symptomatic patients in hospital and in the community. Rhinovirus and RSV are the most commonly detected cause of non-COVID-19 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), parainfluenza (type 3) cases have decreased following a recent peak in activity, particularly in children.

- The **Sentinel GP consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI)** in Wales during week 33 was 0.9 consultations per 100,000 practice population (Table 1). This is an increase compared to the previous week (0.3 consultations per 100,000) and remains well below baseline threshold for seasonal influenza activity (11.0 per 100,000 practice population) (Figure 1). Caution should be used when comparing consultation rates from March 2020 onwards to previous periods due to the changes in health-seeking behaviours brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The **Sentinel GP consultation rate for Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)** was 80.5 per 100,000 practice population during Week 33, this is an increase compared to the previous week (79.4 per 100,000) (Table 2). Weekly consultations for Upper Respiratory Tract Infections decreased and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections increased compared to the previous week. The age-group specific consultation rate for ARI during Week 33 was highest in under one year olds (1030.1 per 100,000 practice population). **In recent weeks ARI consultations have increased in children aged under 5 years.**
- The percentage of calls to **NHS Direct Wales** which were 'influenza-related' (cold/flu, cough, fever, headache and sore throat) during Week 33 increased to 16.4% (Figure 8).
- During Week 33, 1,274 specimens received respiratory panel testing, mainly from patients attending hospitals with ARI symptoms. These results do not include samples tested solely for SARS-CoV2. There were 175 RSV, 139 rhinoviruses, 42 adenoviruses, 27 parainfluenza and 12 human metapneumoviruses detected in Week 33 (Figure 4). Additionally, 3,381 samples from patients were tested for influenza, RSV and SARS-CoV2 only, many of these tests may be associated with screening activities rather than diagnostic testing for patients presenting with ARI symptoms. Of these 3,381 samples, one was positive for influenza, 126 were positive for RSV and 250 were positive for SARS-CoV2 (Figure 5). Sixty respiratory specimens were tested from patients in intensive care units (ICU) and none were positive for influenza (Figure 6). For the latest COVID-19/ SARS-CoV2 surveillance data please see the [PHW daily dashboard](#)
- No surveillance samples from patients with ILI were collected by **sentinel GPs** during Week 33 (as at 25/08/2021).
- **Confirmed RSV case numbers in children aged under 5 continue to increase however the rate of increase has levelled off in the most recent week. Activity has exceeded the threshold that would usually indicate very high levels of circulation.** In Week 33 there were 123.0 confirmed cases per 100,000 in this age group (Figure 7). The provisional MEM threshold in Wales which predicts the start of the annual RSV season in children younger than five years is 6.3 per 100,000.
- During Week 33, 60 **ARI outbreaks** were reported to the Public Health Wales Health Protection team, all were reported as COVID-19 outbreaks. Thirty-Nine were in residential homes, six were in hospitals and 15 were in a community, mixed or other setting.
- According to **EuroMoMo** analysis, all-cause deaths in Wales were not significantly in excess during week 32 (latest data).

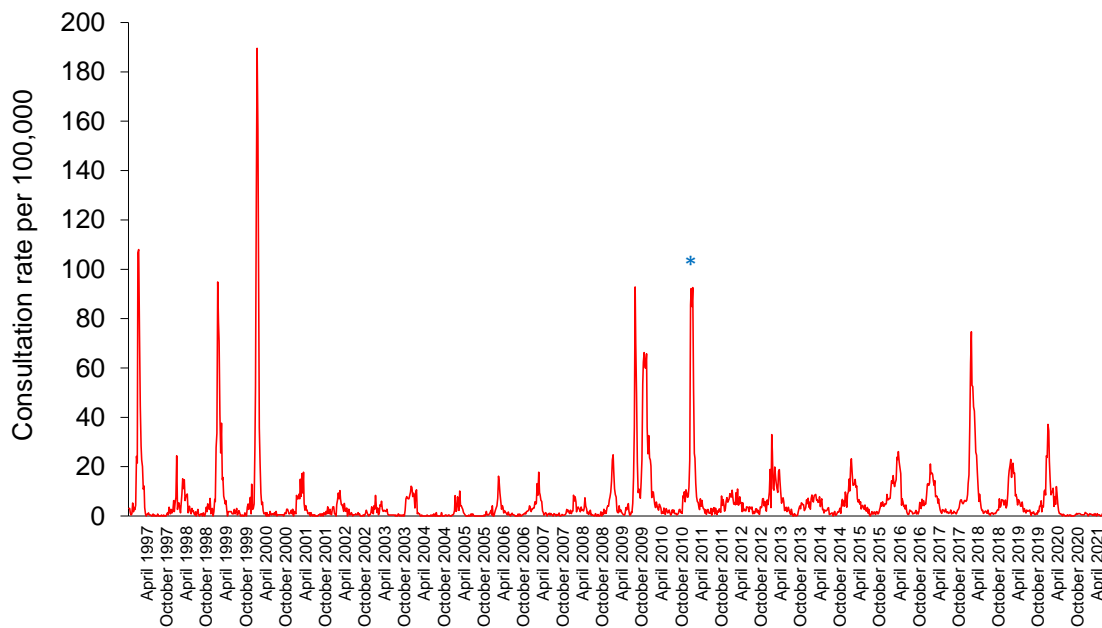
Respiratory infection activity in Wales

Figure 1. Clinical consultation rate for ILI per 100,000 practice population in Welsh sentinel practices (as of 22/08/2021).



* The Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) threshold calculated for Wales ILI consultation rates is 11.1 per 100,000. MEM thresholds used in this chart are based on influenza from 2010-11 to 2018-19 seasons. Caution should be used when comparing consultation rates from March 2020 onwards to previous periods due to the changes in health-seeking behaviours brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 2. Clinical consultation rate for ILI per 100,000 practice population in Welsh sentinel practices (week 48 1996 – Week 33 2021).



* Reporting changed to Audit+ surveillance system

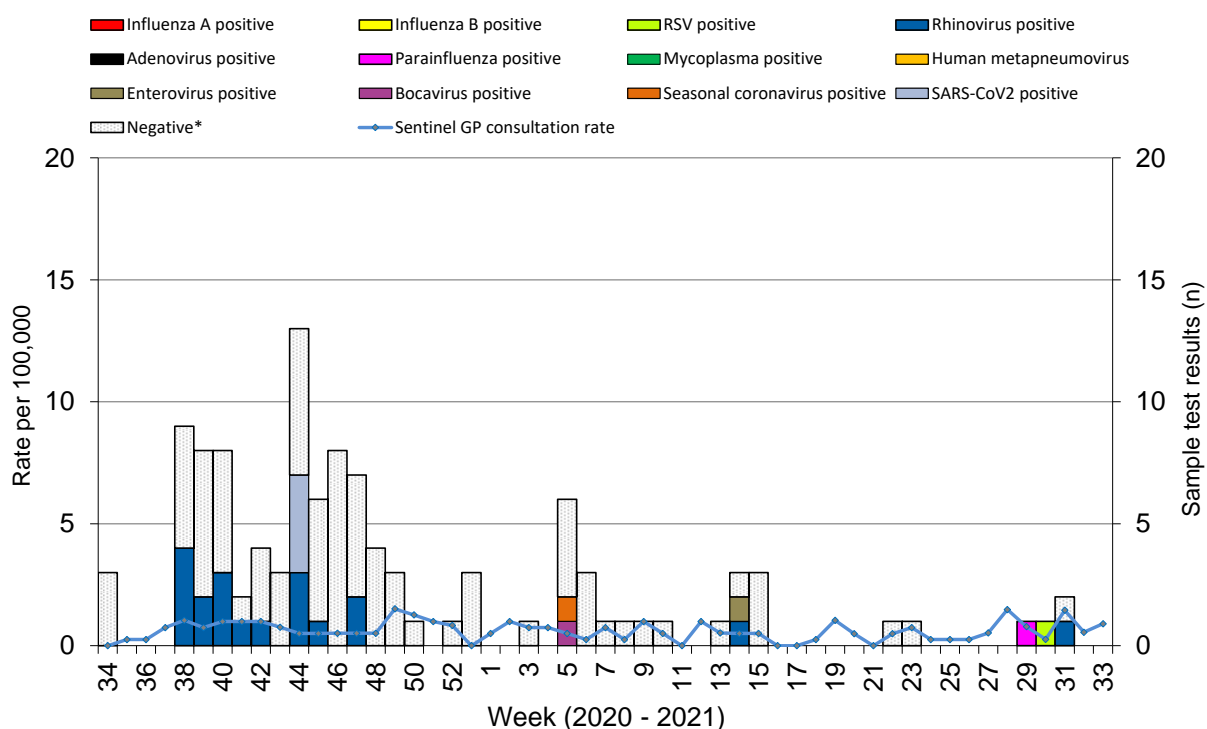
Table 1. Age-specific consultations (per 100,000) for ILI in Welsh sentinel practices, week 28– Week 33 2021 (as of 22/08/2021).

Age group	28	29	30	31	32	33
< 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 - 34	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.6
35 - 44	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
45 - 64	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
65 - 74	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+	7.1	2.5	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0
Total	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.9

Table 2. Age-specific consultations (per 100,000) for ARI in Welsh sentinel practices, week 28 – Week 33 2021 (as of 22/08/2021).

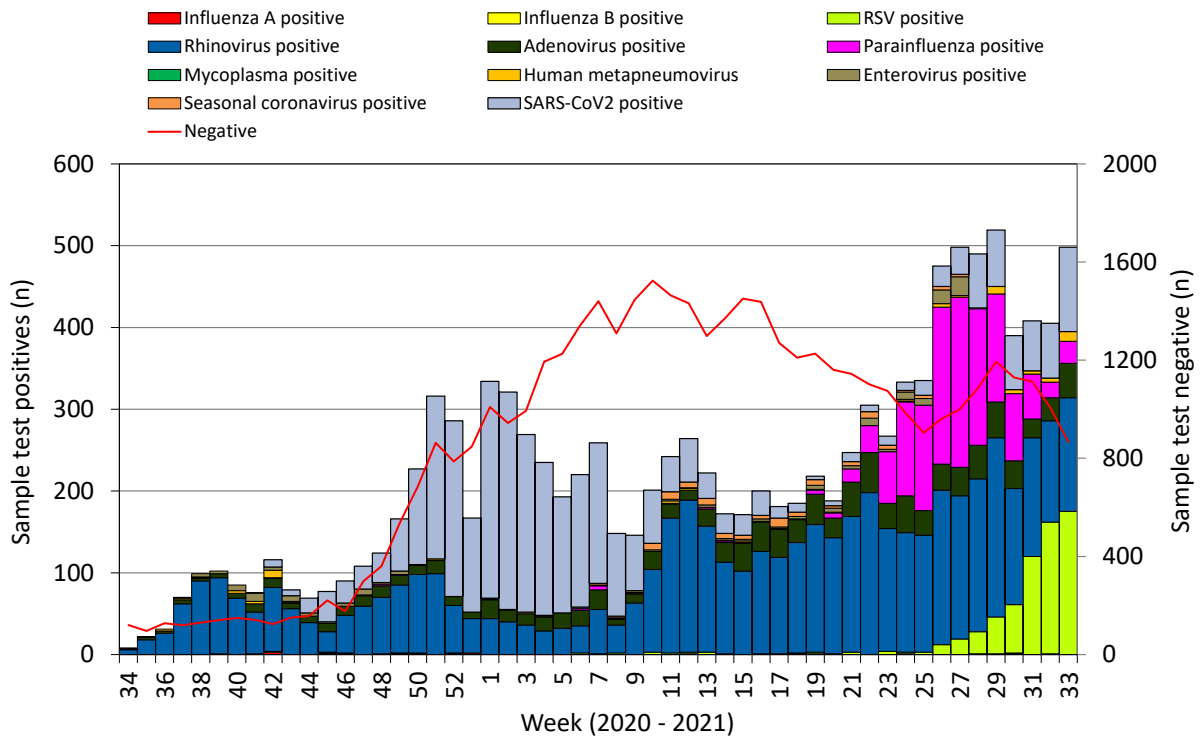
Age group	28	29	30	31	32	33
< 1	818.8	567.3	517.2	367.1	568.7	1030.1
1 - 4	531.8	432.4	244.2	411.2	420.7	404.1
5 - 14	83.7	16.4	45.8	27.9	48.2	27.3
15 - 24	105.8	74.8	59.9	95.9	75.1	95.8
25 - 34	88.3	40.5	65.9	94.7	74.3	41.8
35 - 44	63.2	51.0	56.6	54.0	38.3	50.5
45 - 64	68.4	43.1	47.1	63.4	68.8	64.7
65 - 74	52.6	47.4	36.4	56.7	49.1	56.1
75+	80.6	86.2	79.7	59.7	71.5	83.5
Total	99.0	67.8	65.1	80.0	79.4	80.5

Figure 3. Specimens submitted for virological testing by sentinel GPs as of 22/08/2021, by week of sample collection, week 33 2020 to Week 33 2021.



* Tested negative for influenza, adenovirus, rhinovirus, RSV, parainfluenza, mycoplasma, human metapneumovirus, enterovirus, bocavirus and coronaviruses.

Figure 4. Specimens submitted for virological testing for hospital patients and non-sentinel GPs as of 22/08/2021 by week of sample collection, week 33 2020 to Week 33 2021.



This chart summarises respiratory panel test data and does not include data for patients tested SOLELY for SARS-CoV2. Combined data for tests carried out in Public Health Wales Microbiology: Cardiff laboratory, provided by Public Health Wales Microbiology Cardiff Specialist Virology Centre. This chart summarises individual test results, patients who are positive for multiple infections within a given week will appear multiple times.

Figure 5. Specimens from hospital patients submitted for RSV, Influenza and SARS-CoV2 testing only, as of 22/08/2021 by week of sample collection, week 46 2020 to Week 33 2021.

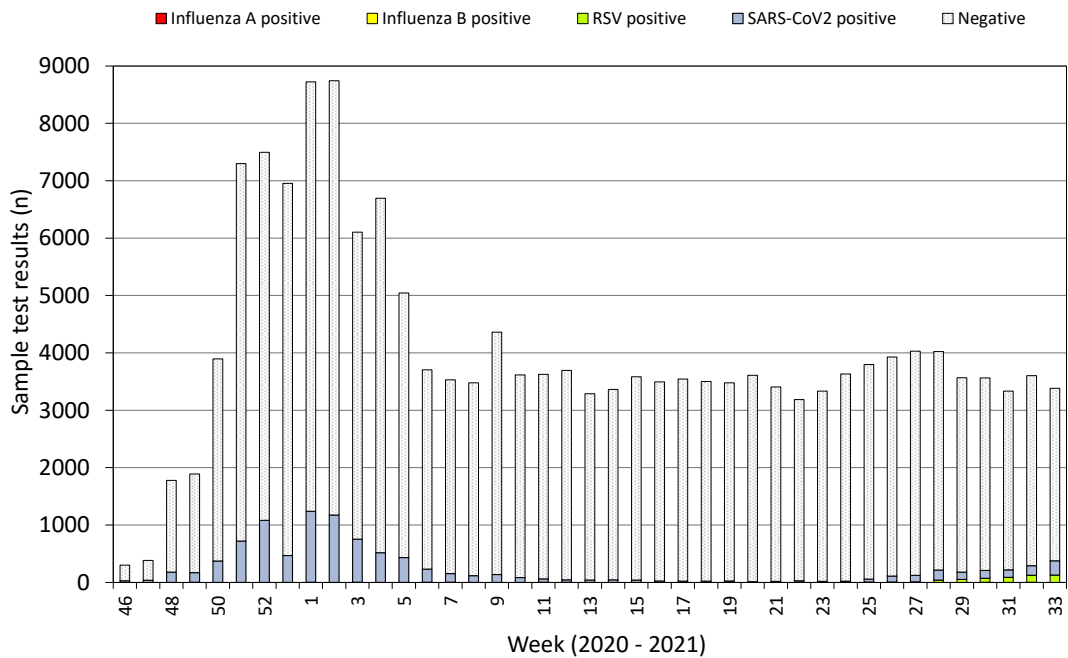
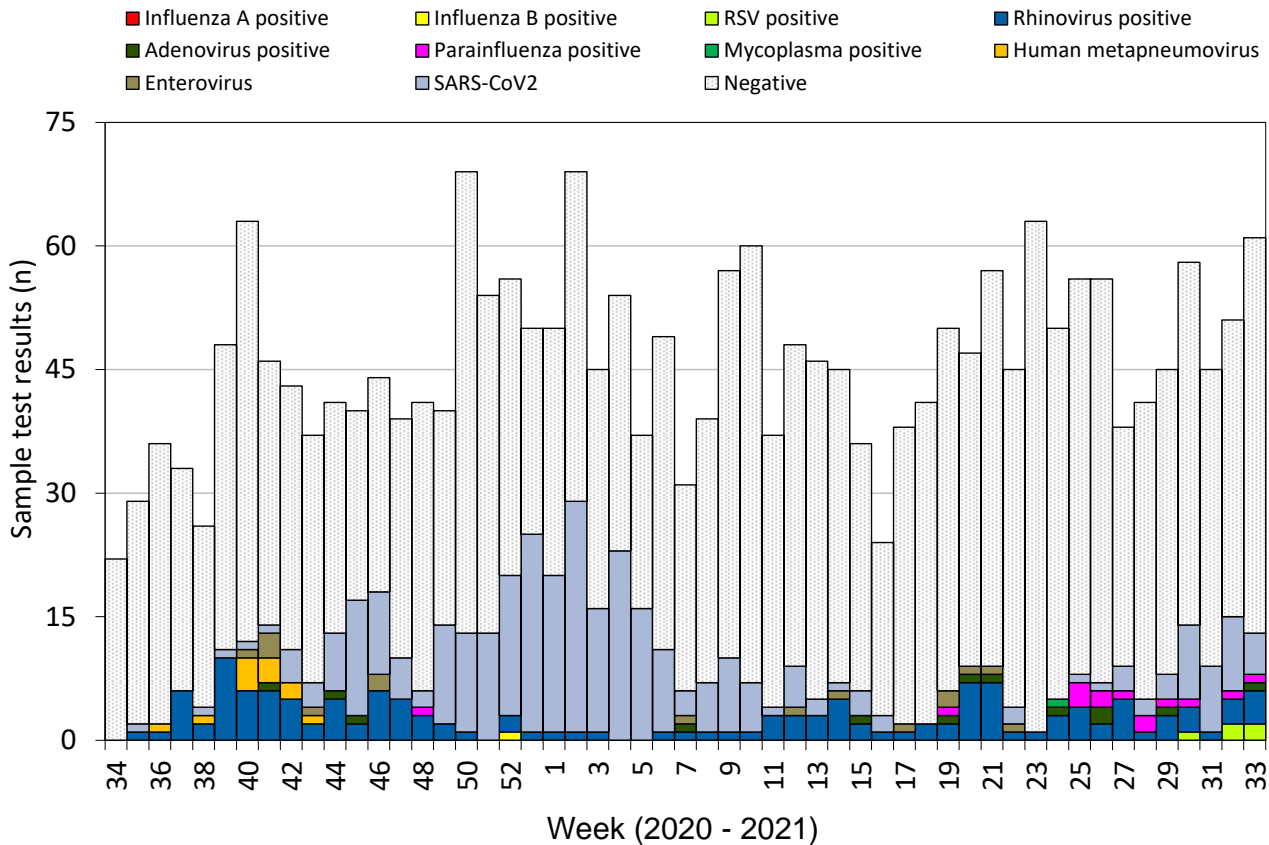
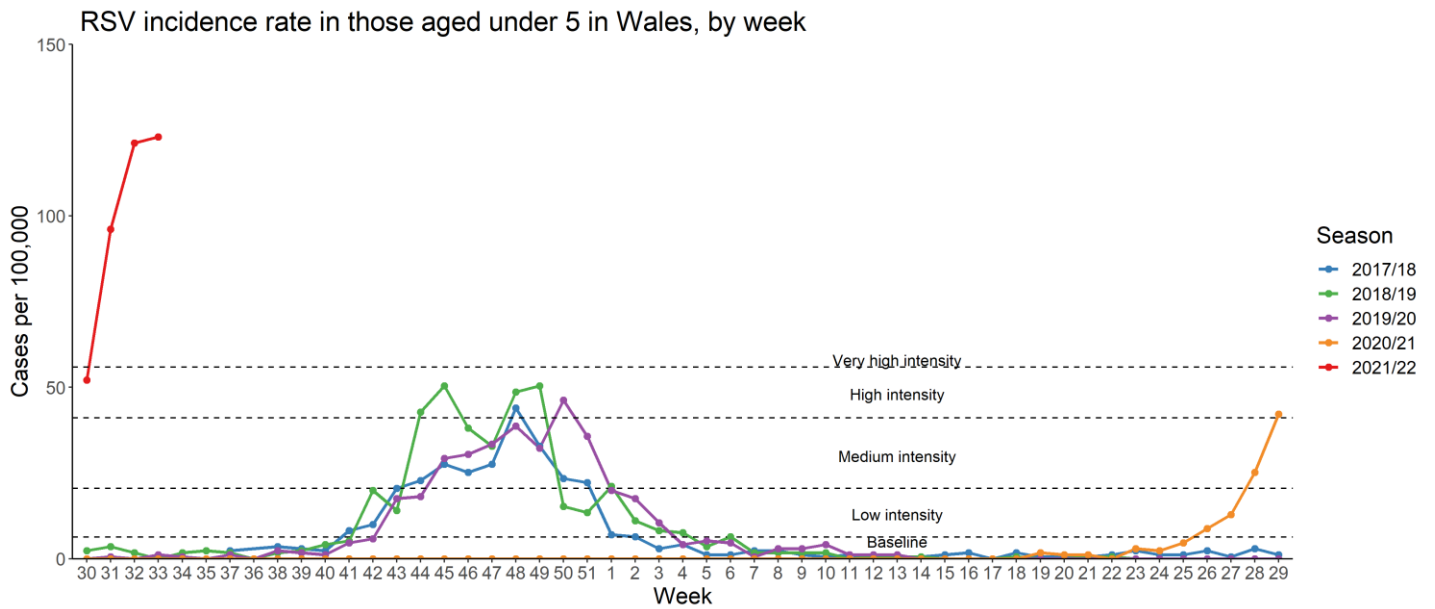


Figure 6. Specimens submitted for virological testing for ICU patients, by week of sample collection, week 33 2020 to Week 33 2021.



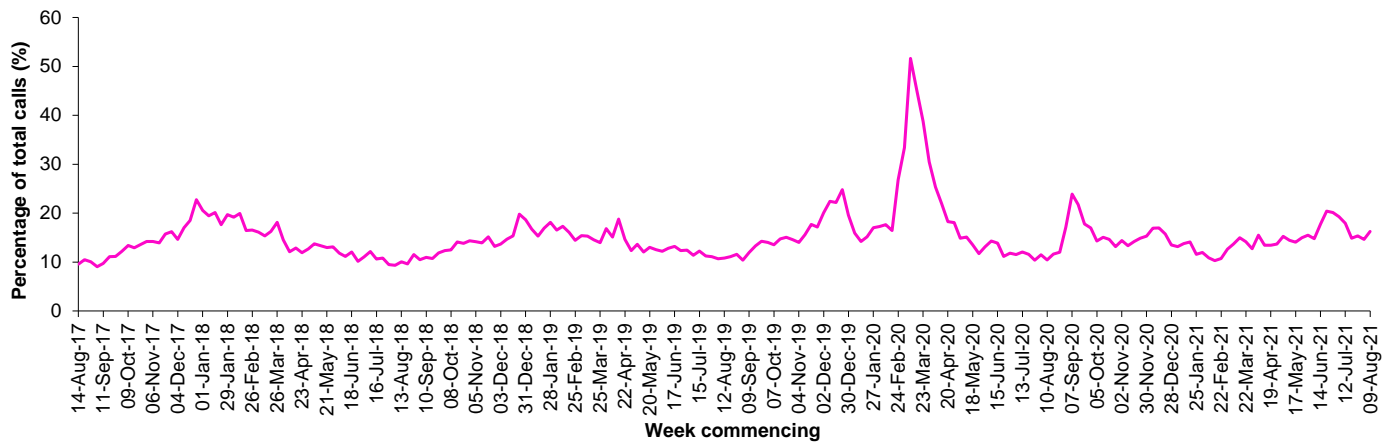
This chart summarises respiratory panel test data and does not include data for patients tested SOLELY for SARS-CoV2.

Figure 7. RSV incidence rate per 100,000 population aged under five years, week 30 2017 to Week 33 2021.



Calls to NHS Direct Wales

Figure 8. Influenza related calls to NHS Direct Wales¹ (as a percentage of total calls) from week 33 2017 - Week 33 2021 (as of 22/08/2021).



¹ Data supplied by Health Statistics and Analysis Unit, Welsh Government.

Flu related calls are the sum of calls recorded as 'cold/flu', 'cough', 'headache', 'fever' and 'sore throat'.

Following changes to the NHS Direct calls system, including the start of the 111 pilot, there has been a change in the way in which denominator data are calculated for this chart, NHS Direct Wales now count the total number of nurse triaged calls (ie calls which could have symptom data recorded against them), note that 111 includes out-of-hours calls.

Influenza Vaccine Uptake in Wales

Table 3. Uptake of influenza immunisations in GP Practice patients, school children and NHS staff in Wales 2020/21 (as of 23/03/2021).

Influenza immunisation uptake in the 2020/21 season	
People aged 65y and older	76.5%
People younger than 65y in a clinical risk group	51.0%
Children aged two & three years	56.3%
Children aged four to ten years*	72.4%
NHS staff	63.4%
NHS staff who have direct patient contact	65.2%

* In school sessions carried out so far.

The end of season report Influenza in Wales 2019/20 is available to download and contains a full breakdown of vaccination uptake amongst eligible groups.

Link to report: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=457&pid=55714>

Influenza activity – UK and international summary

- As of week 32, the majority of community and syndromic influenza indicators remained low in the UK. GP ILI consultations increased in Northern Ireland to 1.0 per 100,000 and increased in Scotland at 0.5 per 100,000, well below the baseline intensity thresholds. The weekly ILI GP consultation rate in England reported through the RCGP system remained stable at 0.6 per 100,000, well below the MEM threshold for baseline activity (12.2 per 100,000).
- During week 32, none of the 2,572 respiratory test results reported through Public Health England's DataMart scheme tested positive for influenza. UK summary data are available from the [Public Health England National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Report](#).
- The WHO and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) reported that during weeks 29-32, influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels across the WHO European Region.
Source: Flu News Europe: <http://www.flunewseurope.org/>

- The WHO reported on 16/08/2021 that globally, despite continued or even increased testing in some countries, influenza activity remained at lower levels than expected for this time of year. In the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels. In the temperate zones of the southern hemisphere, influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels. In the Caribbean and Central American countries, sporadic influenza B detections were reported in Mexico. In tropical South America, an influenza A detection was reported from Peru. In tropical Africa, influenza detections were reported in some countries in Western and Eastern Africa. In Southern Asia, influenza detections were reported from Bangladesh, India and Nepal. In South East Asia, an influenza A(H3N2) was reported from the Philippines. Worldwide, influenza B accounted for the majority of the low numbers of detections reported.
- Based on FluNet reporting (as of 12/08/2021), during the time period from 19/07/2021 – 01/08/2021, National Influenza Centres and other national influenza laboratories from 74 countries, areas or territories reported influenza surveillance data. The WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System laboratories tested more than 186,515 specimens during that time period, 894 were positive for influenza viruses, of which 383 were typed as influenza A (of the subtyped influenza A viruses, 51 were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 307 were influenza A(H3N2)) and 511 influenza B (of the characterised influenza B viruses two belonged to the B-Yamagata lineage and 456 belonged to the B-Victoria lineage).

Source: WHO influenza update:

<https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-updates/current-influenza-update>

Australia and New Zealand update

- In New Zealand, during the week ending 15/08/2021, influenza-like illness activity (ILI) has decreased, community ILI activity remains very low for this time of year. There have been no influenza viruses detected this season to date, rhinovirus and RSV have been the most commonly detected viruses. Rhinovirus was the virus most commonly detected through SARI surveillance in the past week.
- In Australia, according to the latest available update (fortnight ending 15/08/2021), influenza-like illness (ILI) activity in the community remains at low levels, a decrease in activity has been seen since June 2021. To date, the majority of nationally reported laboratory-confirmed influenza cases were influenza A (68.6%).

Source: Australian Influenza Surveillance Report and Activity Updates.

<https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cda-surveil-ozflu-flucurr.htm#current>

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in North America

- The USA CDC has reported an out of season increase in RSV activity, with an increase in sample positivity since early March 2021.

Source: CDC RSV national trends

<https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/rsv/natl-trend.html>

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) – UK and international summary

- The number of confirmed cases in Wales reported as at 24/08/2021 is 266,149, with 1,393 newly reported in the previous 24 hours. The cumulative number of suspected COVID-19 deaths in confirmed cases in hospitals and care homes reported to Public Health Wales is 5,658, with no new deaths reported in the previous 24 hours. The cumulative number of registered deaths in Welsh residents where COVID-19 was mentioned in the death certificate as at 2021 week 30 was 7,957. Latest COVID-19 data from Public Health Wales is available from: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/public.health.wales.health.protection/viz/RapidCOVID-19virology-Public/Headlinesummary>
- As at 24/08/2021, there have been 6,555,200 reported confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the UK, of which 30,838 were newly reported in the previous 24 hours. The total deaths within 28 days of a positive test was 131,854, with 174 reported in the previous 24 hours. Latest UK data is available from: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>
- As at 24/08/2021, WHO have reported 212,357,898 confirmed COVID-19 cases globally, with 434,852 reported in the previous 24 hours. There have been 4,439,843 deaths, of which 7,192 were reported in the previous 24 hours. Daily WHO situation updates are available from: <https://covid19.who.int/>

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) – latest update from WHO and ECDC

- On 17/08/2021 WHO reported four additional cases of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), including one associated death. Globally, 2,578 laboratory confirmed cases of human infection with MERS-CoV, including 888 associated deaths, have officially been reported to WHO since 2012. Source: WHO Global Alert and Response website: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news>
- The majority of the MERS cases continue to be reported from the Middle East, and specifically from Saudi Arabia. Rapid risk assessments of the situation from ECDC, which contain epidemiological updates and advice for travellers and healthcare workers, are available from: <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/middle-east-respiratory-syndrome-coronavirus>
- Further updates and advice for healthcare workers and travellers are available from WHO: <http://www.who.int/emergencies/mers-cov/en/> and from NaTHNaC: <https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/news/237/mers-cov-update-travelhealthpro-country-pages>

Human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9), China

- The latest WHO Influenza at Human-Animal Interface summary (22/05/2021 to 22/06/2021) reports that no new cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) were reported. Since February 2013, a total of 1,568 laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9), including at least 616 deaths, have been reported: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/influenza-at-the-human-animal-interface-summary-and-assessment-22-june-2021>
http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/H7N9/Situation_update.html
- The risk of international spread of avian influenza A(H7N9) is considered to be low at present. However, it is important that clinicians are aware of the possibility of human infection with animal influenza, in persons presenting with severe acute respiratory disease, while travelling or soon after returning from an area where avian influenza is a concern. WHO Global Alert & Response updates: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news>

Links:

Public Health Wales influenza surveillance webpage:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=457&pid=25480>

Public Health Wales COVID-19 data dashboard:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/public.health.wales.health.protection#!/vizhome/RapidCOVID-19virology-Public/Headlinesummary>

GP Sentinel Surveillance of Infections Scheme:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=457&pid=27918>

NICE influenza antiviral usage guidance:

<http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/TA158>

Wales influenza information:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/topics/flu/>

England influenza and COVID-19 surveillance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports>

Scotland seasonal respiratory surveillance:

<https://beta.isdscotland.org/find-publications-and-data/population-health/covid-19/weekly-national-seasonal-respiratory-report/>

Northern Ireland influenza surveillance:

<https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection/seasonal-influenza>

European Centre for Communicable Disease:

<http://ecdc.europa.eu/>

European influenza information:

<http://flunewseurope.org/>

Advice on influenza immunisation (for NHS Wales users)

<http://nww.immunisation.wales.nhs.uk/home>

For further information on this report, please email Public Health Wales using: surveillance.requests@wales.nhs.uk