

## 香港季節性流感最新情況

# Latest situation of seasonal influenza in Hong Kong



#### 季節性流感整體流行情況

### Overall seasonal influenza activity

- 本季節已過四周,本地流感活躍程度仍然高企。
- 4 weeks have passed since the start of this season. The local influenza activity remains elevated.
- 衞生防護中心收集的呼吸道樣本中,季節性流感病毒陽性百分比在前星期 升至29.7%,流行的病毒主要為甲型(H1)流感(約佔85%)。
- The positive percentage of seasonal influenza viruses among respiratory specimens received by CHP increased to 29.7% in the previous week. The predominating virus is influenza A(H1) (about 85%).
- 現時流行的甲型流感病毒株與2018/19年度採用的流感疫苗中的病毒株相似。
- So far, the circulating influenza A viruses are antigenically similar to the vaccine components of the 2018/19 seasonal influenza vaccine.
- 六歲以下幼童在本季較受影響。
- Young children below 6 years were particularly affected in this season.



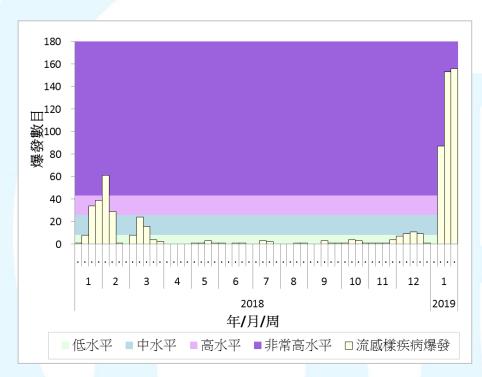


## 學校/院舍發生的流感樣疾病爆發 Institutional ILI outbreaks

- 在首四周(截至1月26日),共錄得544宗院舍/學校流感樣疾病爆發個案。
- In the first 4 weeks (as of Jan 26), a total of 544 influenza-like illness (ILI) outbreaks in schools/institutions were recorded.

類別 Type	累計爆發數字 Cumulative no. of outbreaks (%)	累計受影響人數 Cumulative no. of persons affected
幼稚園/幼兒中心 Kindergarten/ child care centre (KG/CCC)	396 (72.8%)	2,611
小學 Primary school	81 (14.9%)	485
中學 Secondary school	16 (2.9%)	75
安老院舍 Residential care home for the elderly (RCHE)	19 (3.5%)	83
殘疾人士院舍 Residential care home for the disabled	9 (1.7%)	63
其他 Others	23 (4.2%)	122

## 幼稚園/幼兒中心流感樣疾病爆發 ILI outbreaks in KG/CCC



2018/19	2017/18	周 Week
0	8	1
87	34	2
153	39	3
156 (上周 last week)	61	4
396 (截至1月26日 as of Jan 26)	226 (全季 whole season)	總數 Total

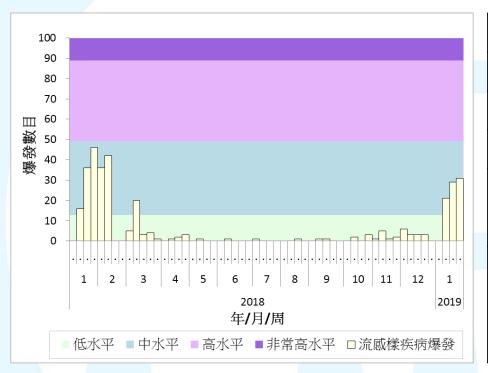
- 每周數字自第二周起達至非常高強度水平。
- The weekly number has reached the very high intensity level since the 2<sup>nd</sup> week.





#### 小學流感樣疾病爆發

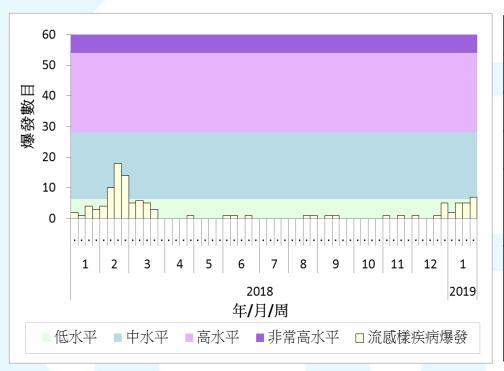
## ILI outbreaks in primary schools



周 Week	2017/18	2018/19
1	16	0
2	36	21
3	46	29
4	36	31 (上周 last week)
總數 Total	209 (全季 whole season)	81 (截至1月26日 as of Jan 26)

- 每周數字自第二周起處於中強度水平。
- The weekly number has remained at the medium intensity level since the 2<sup>nd</sup> week.

### 安老院舍流感樣疾病爆發 ILI outbreaks in RCHE



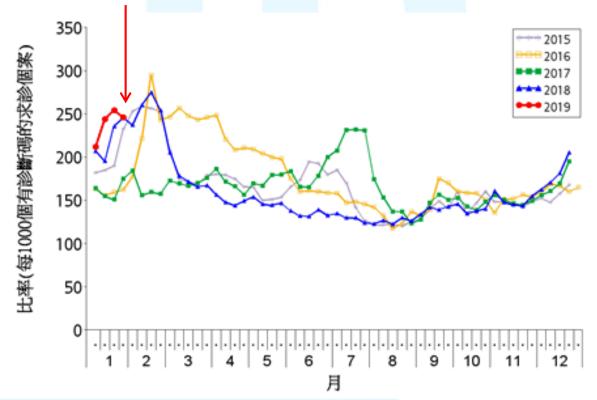
周 Week	2017/18	2018/19
1	1	2
2	4	5
3	3	5
4	4	7 (上周 last week)
總數 Total	73 (全季 whole season)	19 (截至1月26日 as of Jan 26)

- 每周數字於上周進入中強度水平。
- The weekly number has entered the medium intensity level in the last week.



#### 急症室流感樣疾病求診比率 ILI attendance rates in AEDs

- 急症室流感樣疾病求診比率由第三周的254.1宗(每一千個有診 斷碼的求診個案計)輕微下降至上周246.1。
- The ILI attendance rate in the AEDs decreased from 254.1 (per 1,000 coded cases) in week 3 to 246.1 last week.





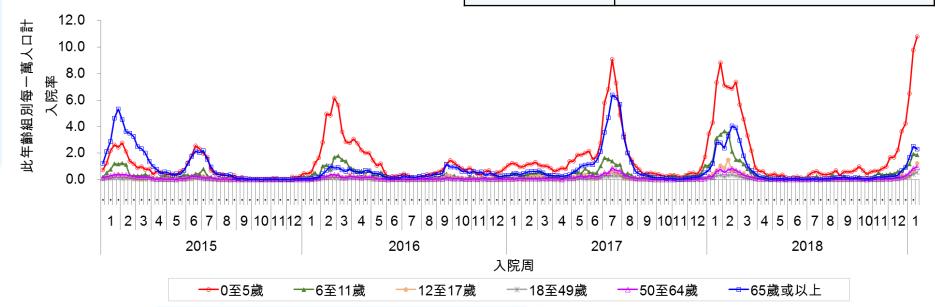


#### 公立醫院每周流感相關入院率

## Weekly influenza associated hospitalisation rate in public hospitals

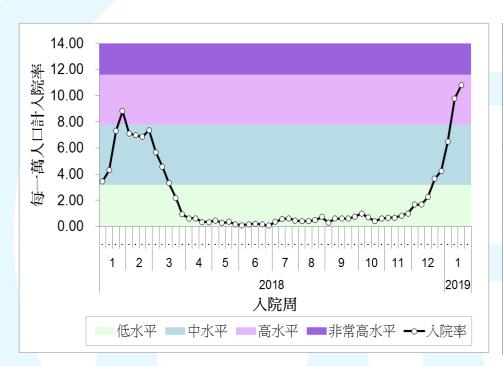
- 整體公立醫院主要診斷為流感的入院 率在第三周升至1.50 (每一萬人口計)。
- The overall admission rates in public hospitals with principal diagnosis of influenza in week 3 increased to 1.50 (per 10,000 population).

年齡組別 Age group	前周(第三周)入院率 Rate in previous week (week 3)
0-5	10.79
6-11	1.87
12-17	1.23
18-49	0.55
50-64	0.96
≥65	2.29



#### 流感相關入院率 (0-5歲)

#### Influenza associated hospitalisation rate (0-5)



周 Week	2017/18	2018/19
1	4.30	6.49
2	7.32	9.77
3	8.82	10.79 (前周 previous week)
全季最高 Highest in the season	8.82	10.79 (截至1月19日 as of Jan 19)

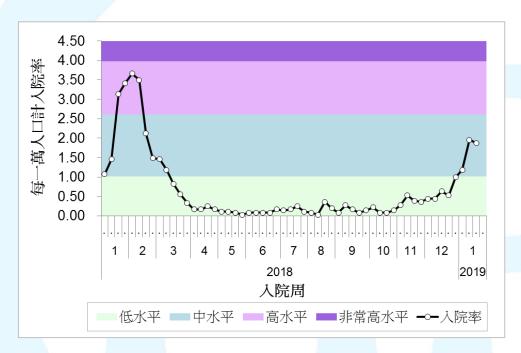
- 0-5歲幼童的流感相關入院率自第二周起達至**高**強度水平。
- The rate among young children 0 5 years has reached the high intensity level since week 2.





#### 流感相關入院率 (6-11歲)

#### Influenza associated hospitalisation rate (6-11)



周 Week	2017/18	2018/19
1	1.46	1.18
2	3.14	1.95
3	3.41	1.87 (前周 previous week)
全季最高 Highest in the season	3.66	1.95 (截至1月19日 as of Jan 19)

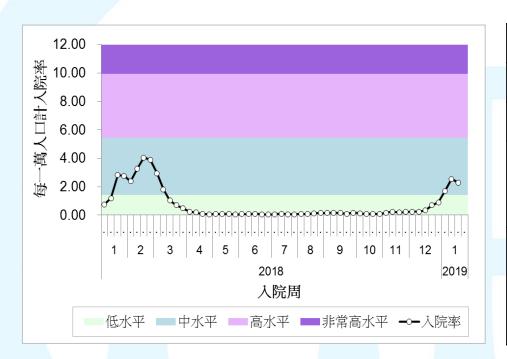
- 6-11歲兒童的流感相關入院率自第二周起維持在中強度水平。
- The rate among children 6 11 years remained at the medium intensity level since week 2.





#### 流感相關入院率 (≥65歲)

#### Influenza associated hospitalisation rate (≥65)



周 Week	2017/18	2018/19
1	1.20	1.68
2	2.82	2.54
3	2.77	2.29 (前周 previous week)
全季最高 Highest in the season	4.04	2.54 (截至1月19日 as of Jan 19)

- 65歲或以上長者的流感相關入院率自第二周起維持在中強度水平。
- The rate among elderly ≥65 years remained at the medium intensity level since week 2.





#### 兒童嚴重流感個案監測

#### Surveillance of paediatric severe influenza cases

- 首4周錄得16宗兒童流感相關之嚴重併發症/死亡個案 (<18 歲),當中有一宗死亡個案,涉及一名兩歲男童。</li>
- 16 paediatric cases of influenza-associated severe complication/death recorded in 1<sup>st</sup> 4 weeks (<18 years) including a fatal case affecting a 2-year-old boy.</li>
- 數字高於上季相同時段(11 宗)。
- Higher than the number in the same duration last season (11 cases).

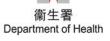
年龄組別 Age group	累計個案數字(首4周) Cumulative no. of cases (1 <sup>st</sup> 4 weeks) 2017/18 2018/19		每十萬人口個案數字 No. of cases per 100,000 population	
			2017/18	2018/19
0-5	7	10	2.1	3.0
6-11	2	5	0.6	1.4
12-17	2	1	0.6	0.3

- 13人(81%)\*今季未有完成流感疫苗接種。
- 13 patients (81%) had not completed influenza vaccination in this season.



<sup>\*</sup>包括一宗個案於發病前一天接受第二劑疫苗注射。

<sup>\*</sup> Including a case who received the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose of vaccine one day before disease onset.



#### 成人嚴重流感個案監測

#### Surveillance of adult severe influenza cases

- 222宗經化驗確診流感並需入住深切治療部或死亡的個案 (包括102宗死亡 個案) (截至1月27日)。
- 222 cases of ICU admissions or deaths with laboratory confirmation of influenza (including 102 deaths) (as of Jan 27).
- 整體數字暫時高於上季相同時段(182宗)。
- So far, the overall number was higher than the same duration last season (182).
- 50-64歲人士佔33%, 高於2017年夏季流感季節(主要流行甲型(H3) 病毒)
   的15%,以及2017/18年冬季流感季節(主要流行乙型病毒)的20%。
- 33% affected persons 50-64 years, higher than 15% and 20% recorded during the 2017 summer season predominated by influenza A(H3) and the 2017/18 winter season predominated by influenza B respectively.







## 2018-19流感疫苗接種計劃數字

# 2018-19 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Programmes Statistics



#### 2018-19年度季節性流感疫苗接種情況 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Statistics in 2018-19

(截至2019年1月27日 As at 27 Jan 2019)

	政府防疫注射 計劃 (包括院舍防疫 注射計劃) Government Vaccination Programme (including Residential Care Home Vaccination Programme)	疫苗資助計劃 (包括「優化外 展接種計劃」) Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (including Enhanced VSS Outreach)	學校外展疫苗 接種先導計劃 School Outreach Vaccination Pilot Programme (Pilot Programme)	2018-19 年度 合共 Total no. administered in 2018-19	相比2017-18 年度增加 Increase in doses compared to 2017-18
已注射 劑數 No. of doses given	454 000	547 000	119 000	1 121 000	383 000 (+51.9%)

#### 2018-19年度季節性流感疫苗覆蓋率

#### Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Coverage Rate in 2018-19

(截至2019年1月27日 As at 27 Jan 2019)

年齡組別 Age group (years)		变苗數量 ses given 2018-19	相比2017-18年度 上升百分比 Percentage increase in 2018- 19 compared with 2017-18	估計2018-19覆蓋 率 Estimated coverage in 2018- 19
0-5 (小學前) (Pre- primary)	87 836	129 633	+47.6%	32.7%
6-11 (小學) (Primary)	67 595	230 404	+240.9%	54.9%
總數 Total	155 431	360 037	+131.6%	44.7%

#### 2018-19安排外展季節性流感疫苗接種的學校 Schools with Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Outreach 2018-19

(截至2019年1月20日 As at 20 Jan 2019)

學校 Schools	2017-18	2018-19	相比2017-18 年度百分 比 Percentage increase compared to 2017-18
幼稚園 / 幼兒中心* KG/CCC*	60	172	+186.6%
小學# Primary schools#	65	395	+507.7%

- \*疫苗資助計劃(包括優化外展接種計劃)
- \* VSS (Including Enhanced VSS Outreach vaccination)
- #學校外展疫苗接種先導計劃及疫苗資助計劃(包括優化外展接種計劃)
- \* School Outreach Vaccination Pilot Programme and VSS (including Enhanced VSS Outreach Vaccination)





### 學校發生的流感樣疾病爆發比例 Proportion of schools with ILI outbreaks

學校類型 School type	沒有安排外展疫苗 接種的學校 Without outreach vaccination	有安排外展疫苗接種的學校 With outreach vaccination
幼稚園/幼兒中心 KG/CCC	345/864 (39.9%)	45/169* (26.6%) 
小學 Primary school	43/194 (22.2%)	35/392* (8.9%) 60%



<sup>\*</sup>不計算外展疫苗接種後兩周內發生爆發的學校(3間幼稚園/幼兒中心及3間小學)。



<sup>\*</sup> Note: Schools with outreach vaccination carried out <2 weeks are not counted (3 KG/CCC and 3 primary schools.

## 衛生署衞生防護中心呼籲 Appeal from CHP of DH

- 如未有接種今季流感疫苗,尤其是兒童、50至64歲人士、長者和長期病患者,應盡早接種流感疫苗。
- People who have not yet received influenza vaccination this season, esp. children, adults 50-64 years, elderly and those with underlying illnesses are urged to get vaccinated as early as possible.
- 時刻注意良好的個人和手部衛生,避免前往人多擠逼或空氣流通欠佳的公眾地方;高危人士在這些地方逗留時可考慮佩戴外科口罩。
- Always practise good personal and hand hygiene; avoid going to crowded or poorly ventilated public places; high-risk individuals may consider putting on surgical masks in such places.
- 如出現流感症狀,應佩戴口罩,盡快求診,及早接受合適治療,以免出現潛在併發症。
- If influenza-like symptoms develop, put on a surgical mask and seek medical advice promptly so that appropriate treatment can be initiated as early as possible to prevent potential complications.



## 謝謝

## Thank you

