
Overview of Global Influenza Programme - focusing on seasonal influenza

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Seasonal, pandemic, zoonotic influenza

Animal influenza

- Influenza viruses that **circulate in animals**; includes avian and swine influenza viruses; H5 and H7 avian influenza viruses can be high or low pathogenicity in birds

Zoonotic influenza

- An animal influenza virus that **crosses species to humans**

Pandemic influenza

- An animal influenza virus that begins to **spread among humans**, who have no or little natural immunity

Seasonal influenza

- An influenza virus that has **adapted to humans**, causing seasonal epidemics.

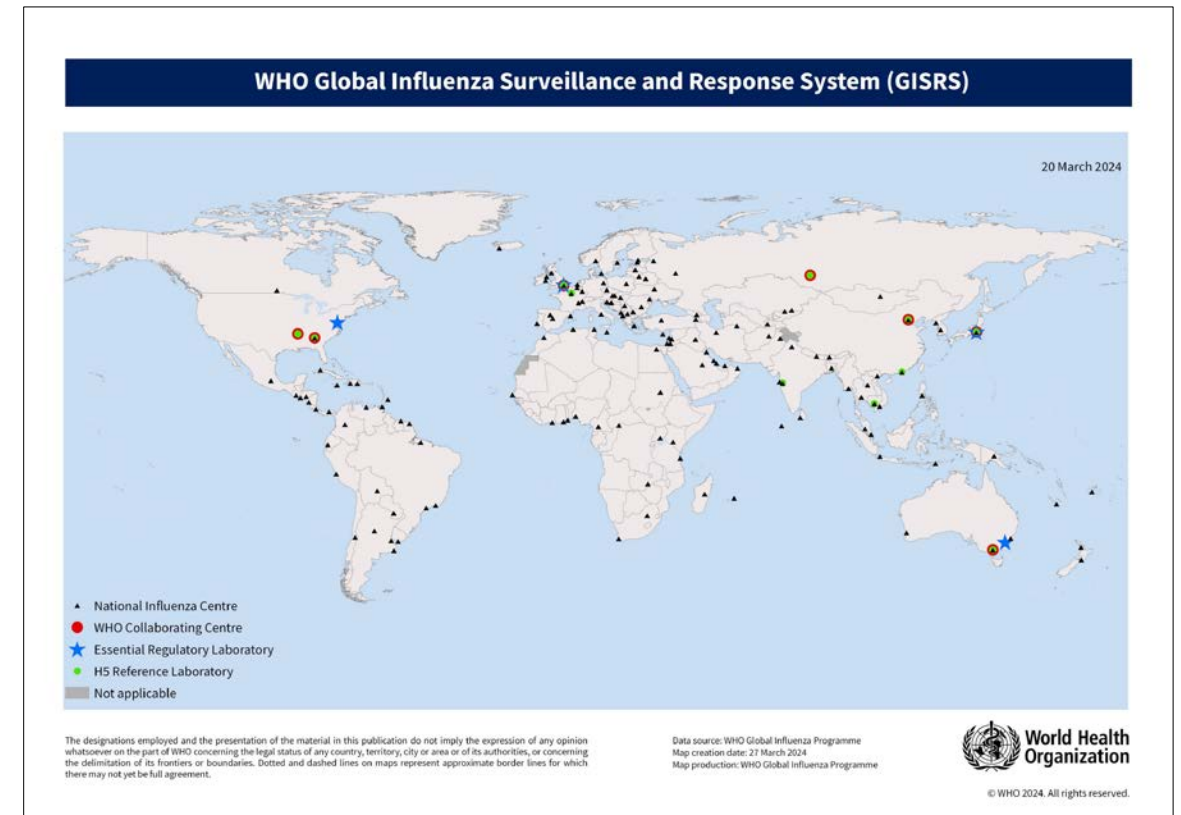
Need for:

- **Global approach** to monitor, prevent, and control seasonal influenza, detect and respond to novel and pandemic influenza
- **Continuous monitoring** the interface between humans and animals

WHO approach to influenza since 1952 – GISRS



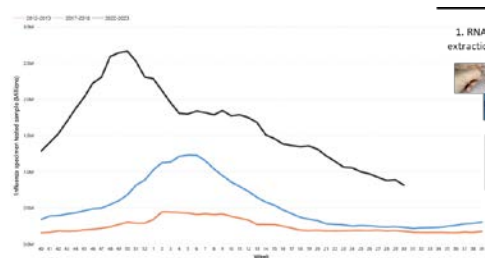
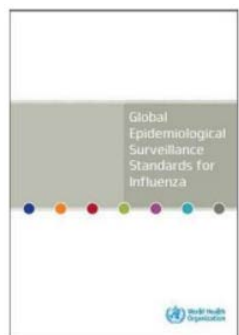
For over 70 years, the **Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)** has been the foundation for influenza surveillance, preparedness and response



Enormous commitment from Member States
Enormous support from international agencies & partners

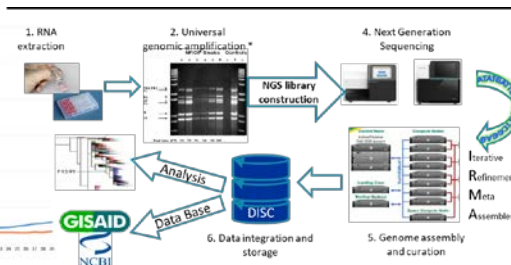
GISRS capacity and capability – functioning year round

Global standardization & tools



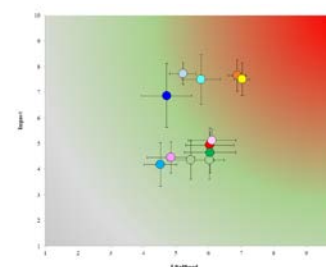
Global scales & coverage

New technology utilization



Data platforms, analysis & use

Outbreak investigation & risk assessment



The WHO recommends that contain the following:

Egg-based vaccines

- an A/Victoria/4897/2022
- an A/Darwin/9/2021 [H1N1]
- a B/Austria/1359417/2020 [H1N1]

Cell culture- or recombinant

- an A/Wisconsin/67/2022
- an A/Darwin/9/2021 [H1N1]
- a B/Austria/1359417/2020 [H1N1]

For quadrivalent egg- or cell culture- or recombinant component:

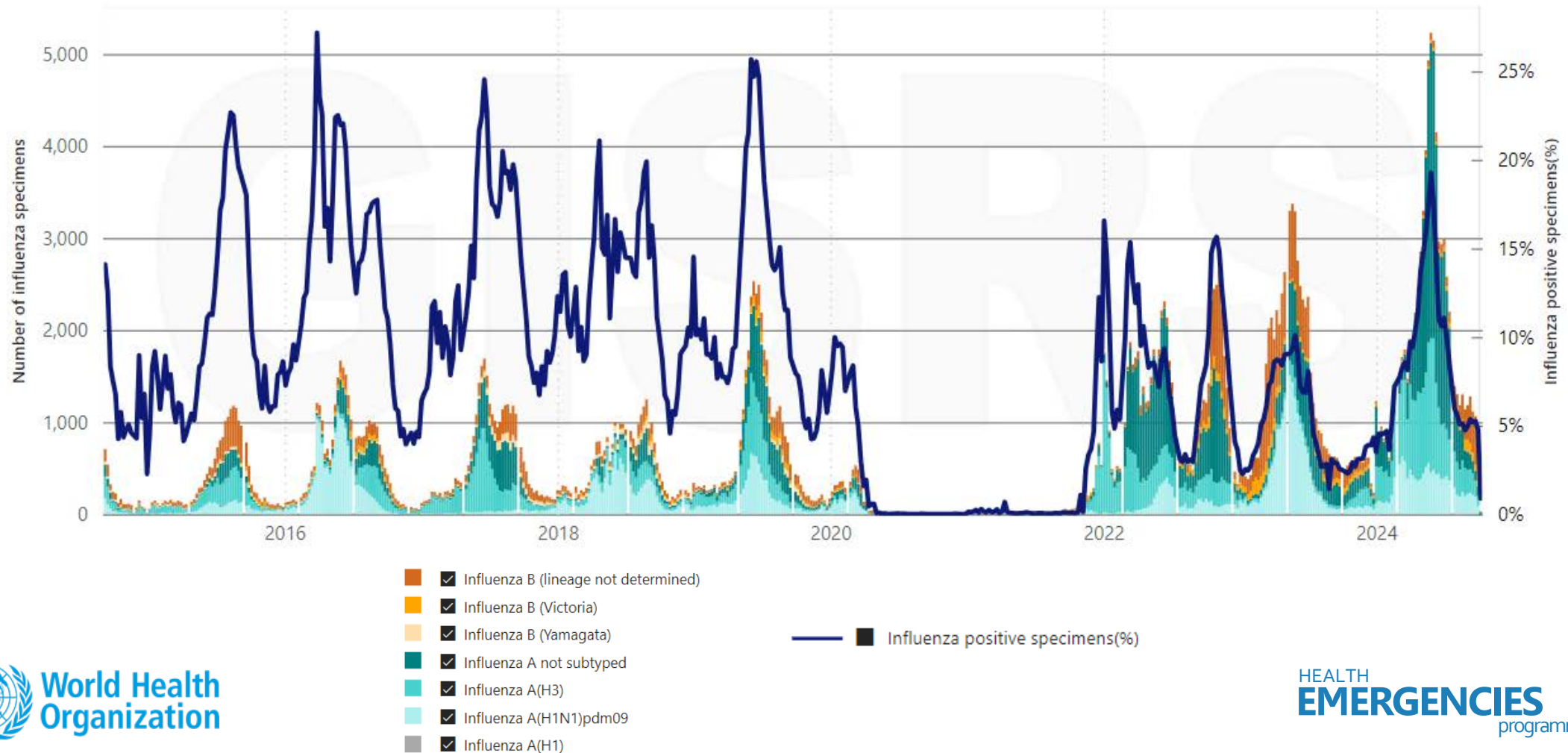
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage) like virus.

GISRS capacity and capability – functioning year round

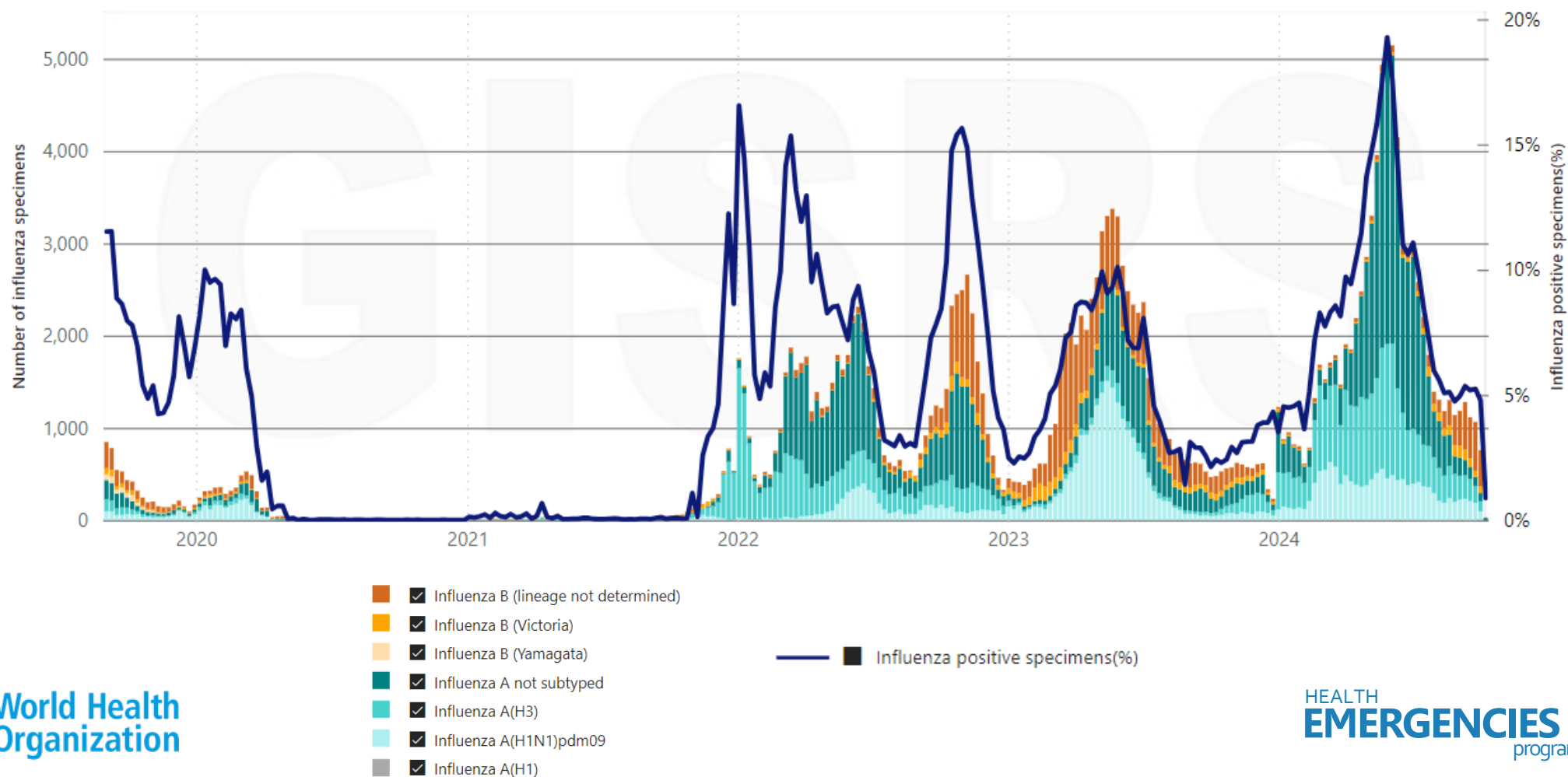
Accumulated number of specimens tested by GISRS



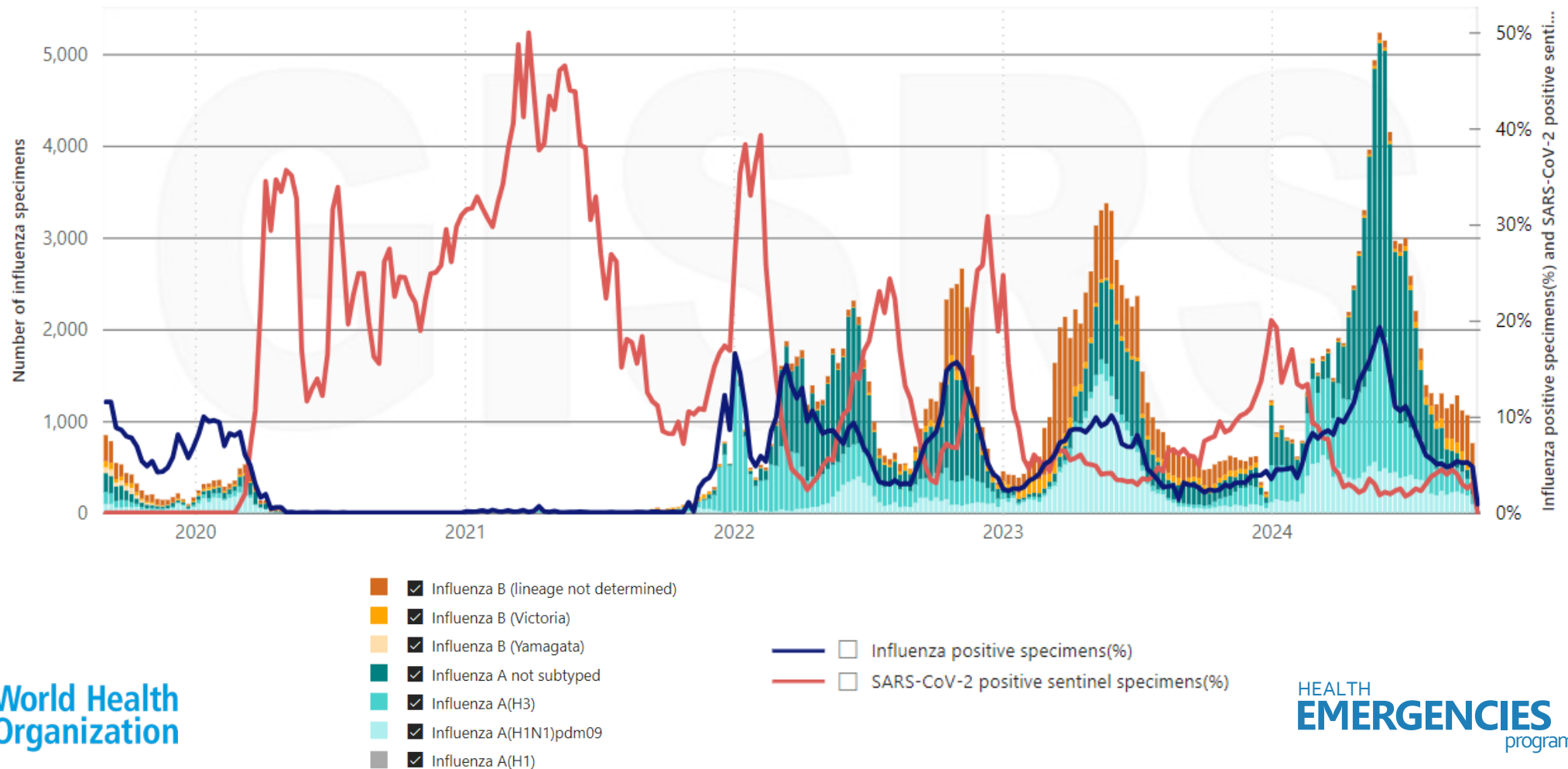
Influenza activity since 2014



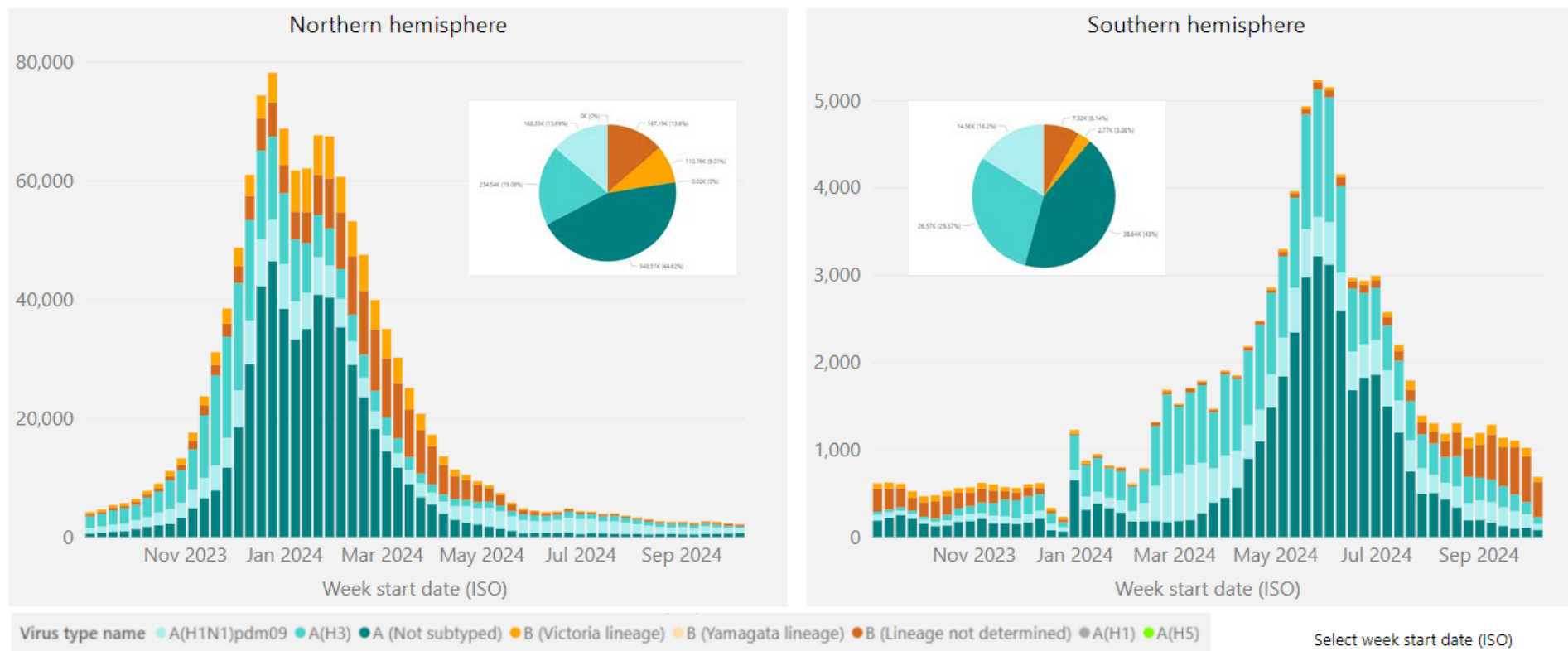
Influenza activity since 2020



Influenza activity since 2020 + co-circulation of SARS-CoV-2



Influenza activity since Sept 2023



Data source: FluNet, (<https://www.who.int/tools/fluNet>), Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)

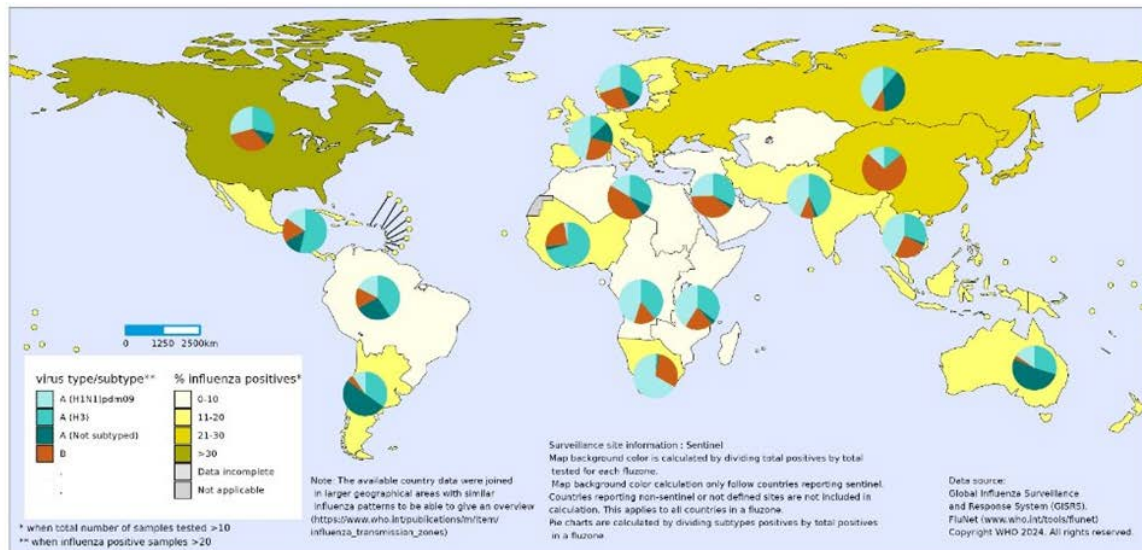
Select week start date (ISO)

01/09/2023

07/10/2024

Influenza virus activity and distribution by transmission zones

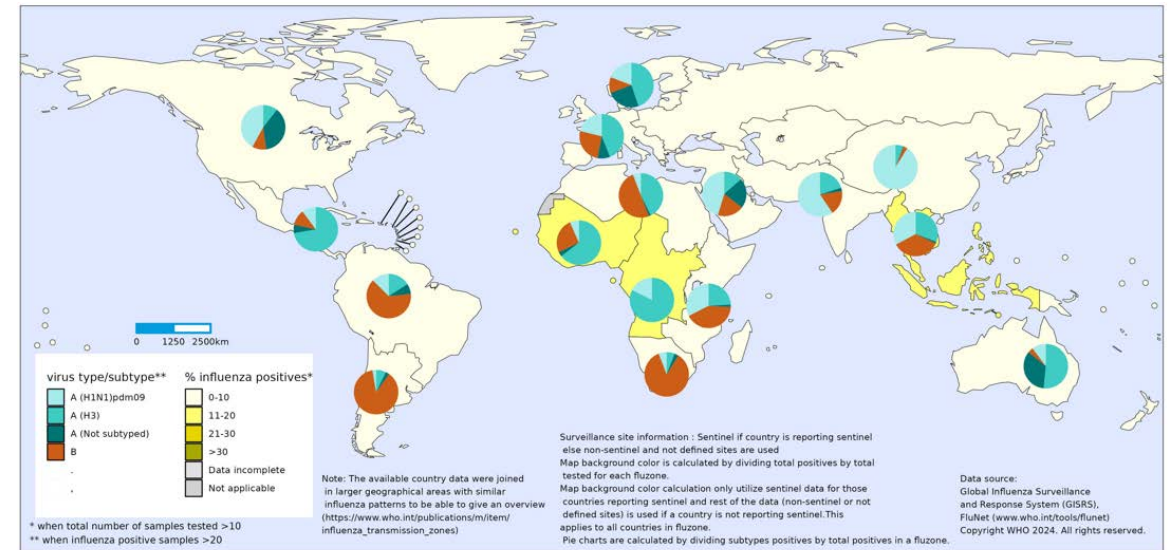
1 Feb 2024 – 31 Aug 2024



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, of concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



1 Sept 2024 – 13 Oct 2024



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

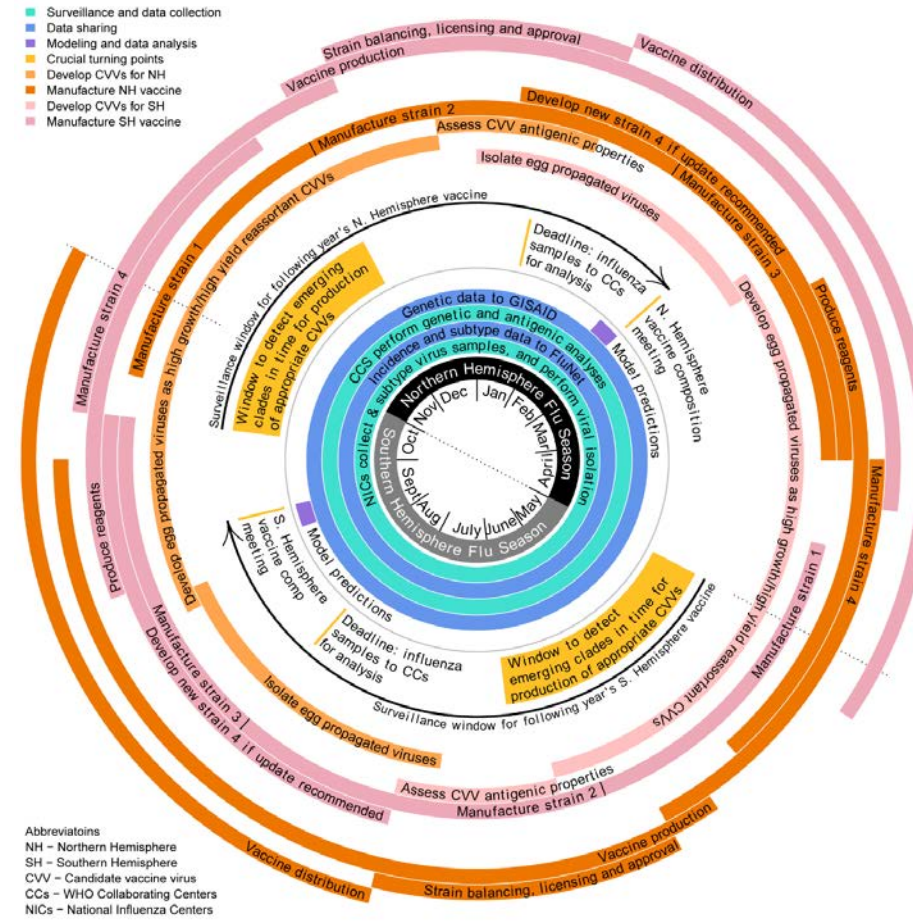
Seasonal influenza

- Causes **290 000 to 650 000** respiratory deaths annually.
- Infects **a billion** people annually, including **3–5 million** cases of severe illness
- **Influenza vaccines** – primary intervention to reduce morbidity and mortality
 - Risk groups (not in priority order) recommended by WHO SAGE 2022
 - Health workers
 - Individuals with comorbidities and underlying conditions
 - Older adults
 - Pregnant women
 - Depending on national needs, countries may consider additional (sub)groups e.g., children

Strategic Advisory Group of
Experts on Immunization (SAGE)

Seasonal influenza vaccine cycle

An ongoing and continuous collaboration between public health, medical, scientific research workers and industry to respond to whatever emerges



Truly year-round!
Quite complicated!

Seasonal influenza vaccine composition for 2024-25 northern hemisphere influenza season

Trivalent vaccines

- **Egg-based vaccines**

- an A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Thailand/8/2022 (H3N2)-like virus; and
- a B/Austria/1359417/2021 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus.

- **Cell culture- or recombinant-based vaccines**

- an A/Wisconsin/67/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Massachusetts/18/2022 (H3N2)-like virus; and
- a B/Austria/1359417/2021 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus.



Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the
2024-2025 northern hemisphere influenza season
February 2024

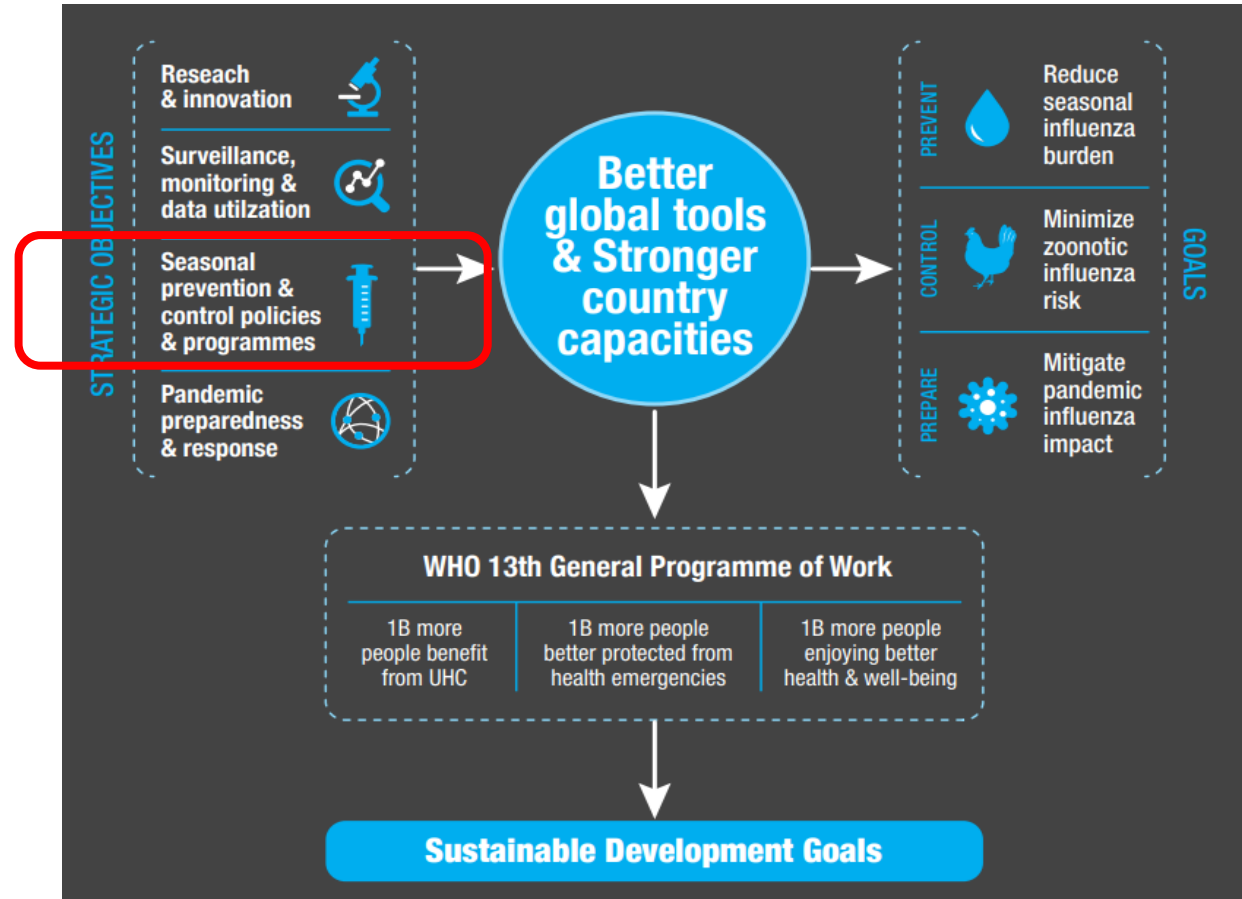
Quadrivalent vaccines: the 4th component:

- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/recommended-composition-of-influenza-virus-vaccines-for-use-in-the-2024-2025-northern-hemisphere-influenza-season>

Global Influenza Strategy 2019-2030

Adopted in WHA 73 (May 2020)



Resources from WHO

<https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme>

Technical content

Surveillance and monitoring >

Laboratory >

Human-animal interface >

Vaccines >

Pandemic influenza preparedness >

Influenza - COVID-19 Interface >

Respiratory Syncytial Virus >

Our initiatives

Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) >

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework (PIP) >

WHO public health research agenda for influenza >

Latest updates

Influenza monitoring >

Risk assessments >

GISRS integrated surveillance dashboard >



Thank you