

# Global Respiratory Virus Activity Weekly Update N° 470

Summarizing data through Week 13, ending 31 March 2024

## Summary

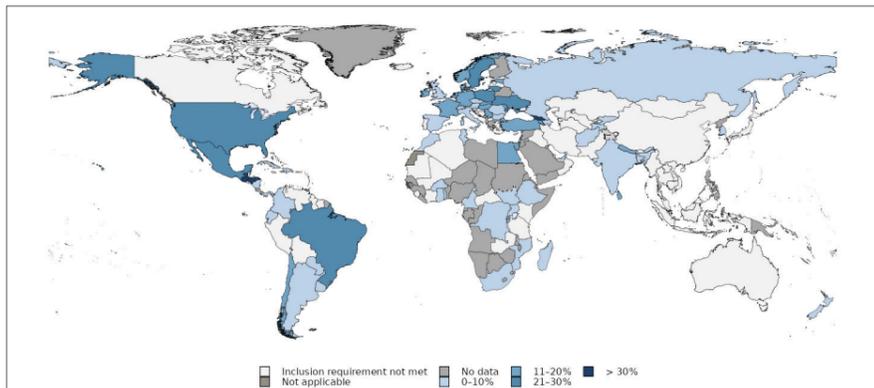
### Influenza

- Influenza activity continued to decline in temperate zones of northern hemisphere. Globally, the proportion of influenza B viruses increased compared with the previous week. The predominant virus varied by geographical area.
- In the temperate zones of southern hemisphere, influenza activity remained low with few exceptions in South America, where influenza activity with mainly influenza A viruses is elevated.

### SARS-CoV-2

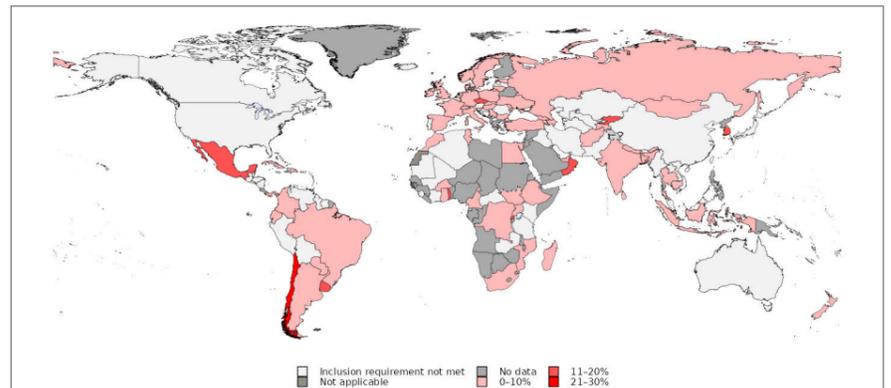
- SARS-CoV-2 activity from sentinel surveillance, from 73 countries/areas/territories that met inclusion criteria\*, overall remains low but is elevated in some countries of South and Central America, Eastern Europe, West Africa, West, Central, and East Asia, and Oceania. Increases in activity have been reported in Northern Europe, Eastern and Western Africa since the prior week.

### Influenza activity

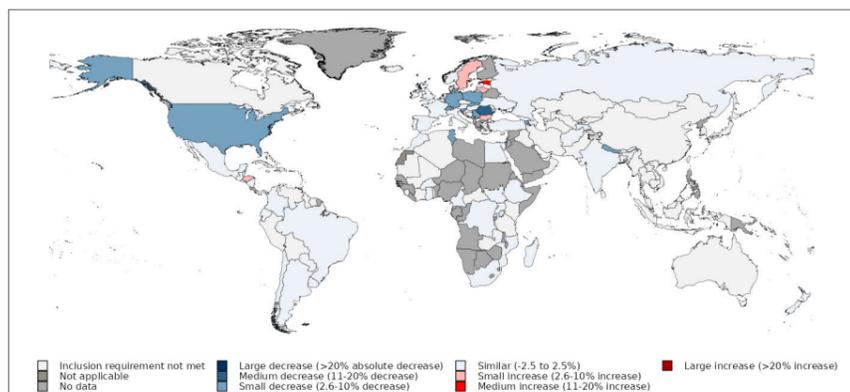


Proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza

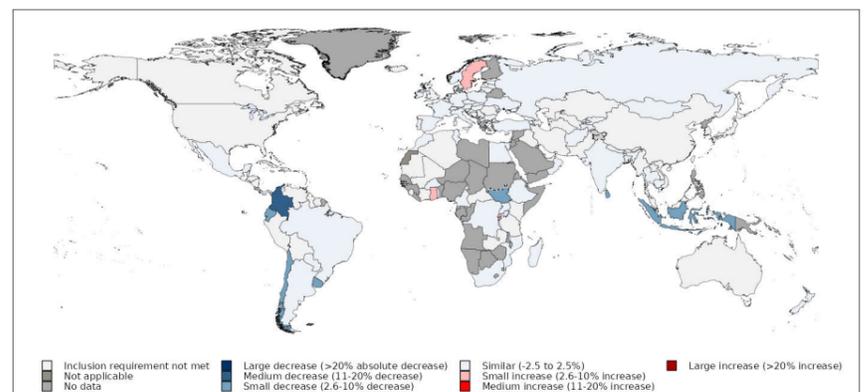
### SARS-CoV-2 activity



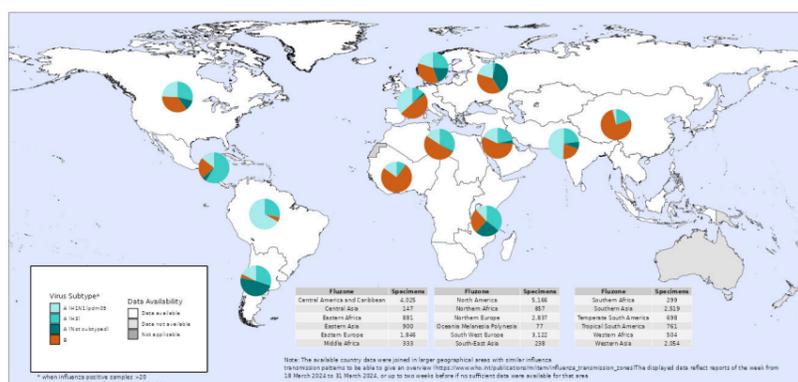
Proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for SARS-CoV-2



Change in proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza



Change in proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for SARS-CoV-2



Sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza, by virus type and subtype

### \*Additional information

Only data on respiratory specimens tested for influenza or SARS-CoV-2 and reported to RespiMart from sentinel surveillance were included in the report. Countries may monitor respiratory virus activity using other surveillance approaches; however, those data were not included. Data from other sources of respiratory virus surveillance reported to RespiMart can be viewed [here](#). Additional information on COVID-19 is reported on the [WHO COVID-19 dashboard](#).

The proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza or SARS-CoV-2 was smoothed over a 3-week period among countries who reported testing at least 10 specimens for 2 weeks of the 3-week period. The change in smoothed proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for each virus was calculated as the absolute difference from the smoothed value during the prior reporting week.

Activity is summarized by geographical groupings of countries, areas, and territories. These groupings were used for their geographical description and do not imply similarity of respiratory virus transmission within each group. More information about the geographical groupings can be found [here](#).

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