

Global Respiratory Virus Activity Weekly Update N° 471

Summarizing data through Week 14, ending 07 April 2024

Summary

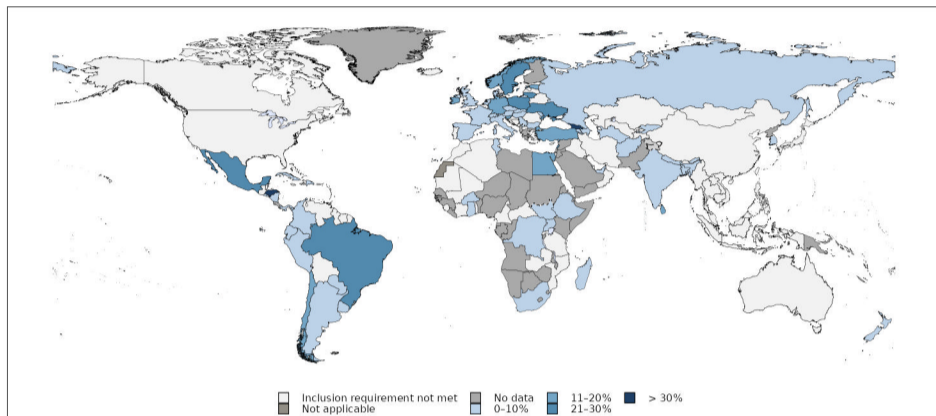
Influenza

- Influenza activity continued to decline in most countries in the temperate zones of the northern hemisphere. The predominant circulating influenza virus varied by geographical area, with Europe continuing to see increases in the proportion of influenza B viruses.
- In the 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

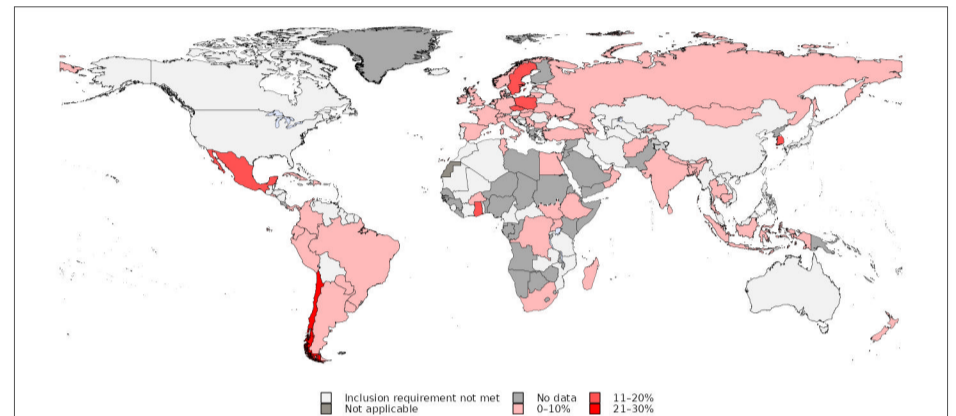
- SARS-CoV-2 activity from sentinel surveillance, from 67 countries/areas/territories that met inclusion criteria*, overall remains low but is elevated in some countries of South and Central America, Northern and Eastern Europe, Western Africa, and Eastern Asia. Increases in activity have been reported in Western Africa since the prior week.

Influenza activity

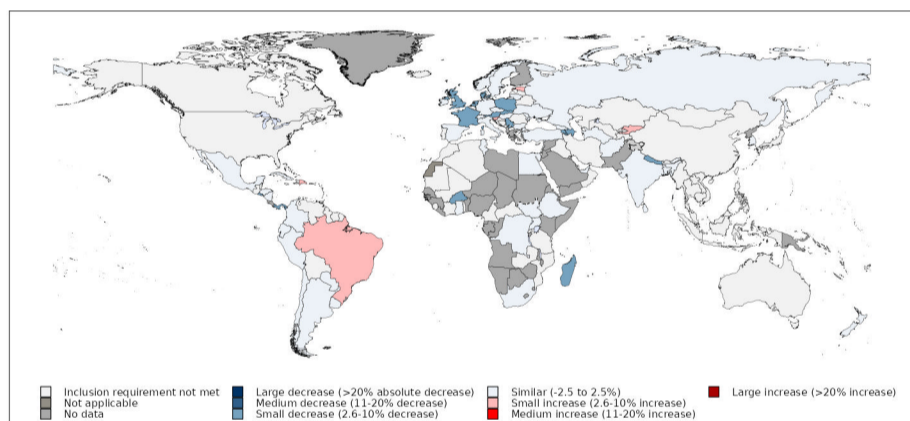


Proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza

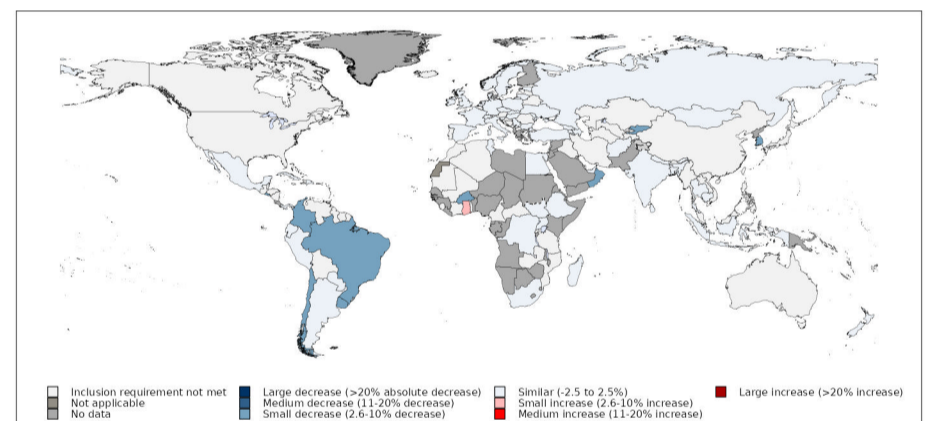
SARS-CoV-2 activity



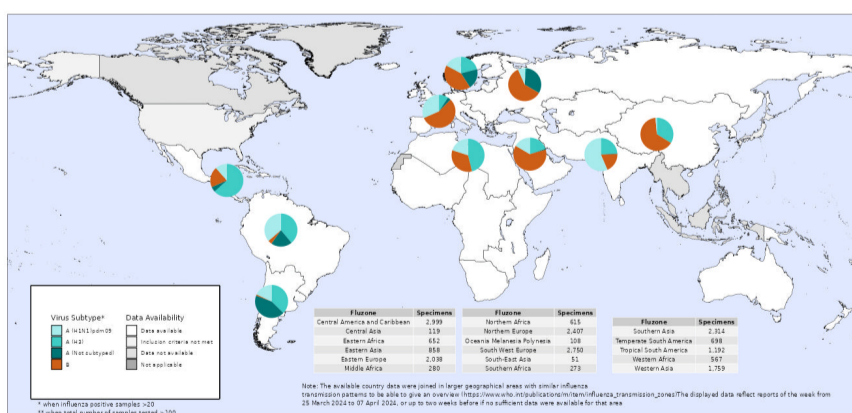
Proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for SARS-CoV-2



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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