Global Respiratory Virus Activity Weekly Update N° 472

Summarizing data through Week 15, ending 14 April 2024

Summary

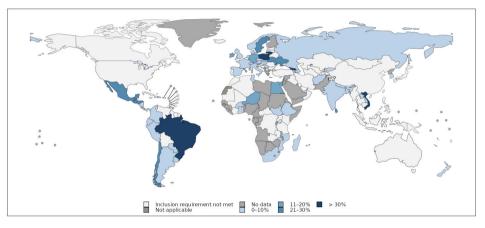
Influenza

- In the Northern Hemisphere, influenza activity continued to decline in most countries. Some countries in Central America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe are reporting continued circulation. The predominant circulating influenza virus varied by geographical area.
- In the southern hemisphere, influenza activity remained low with few exceptions in South America, where influenza activity is elevated and mainly influenza A viruses have been detected.

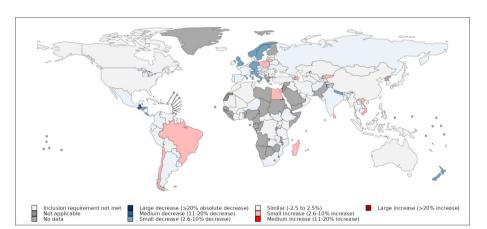
SARS-CoV-2

• SARS-CoV-2 activity, as reported from sentinel surveillance in 66 countries/areas/territories that met inclusion criteria*, overall remains low but is elevated in some countries in Eastern Europe, South America, Western Africa, and Eastern Asia. Increases in activity have been reported in countries in Eastern Europe, Western Africa, and Eastern Asia.

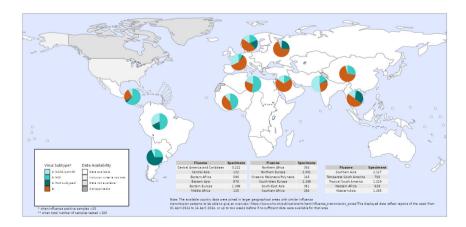
Influenza activity



Proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza

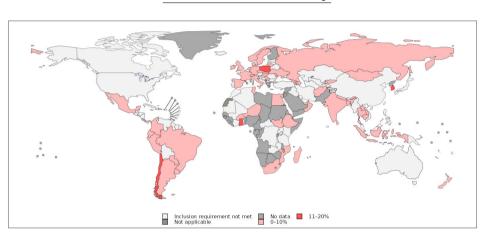


Change in proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza

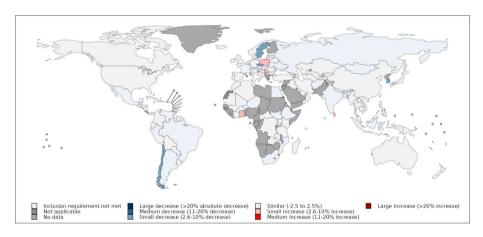


Sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza, by virus type and subtype

SARS-CoV-2 activity



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



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

*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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