

Global Respiratory Virus Activity Weekly Update N° 485

Summarizing data through Week 28, ending 14 July 2024

Summary

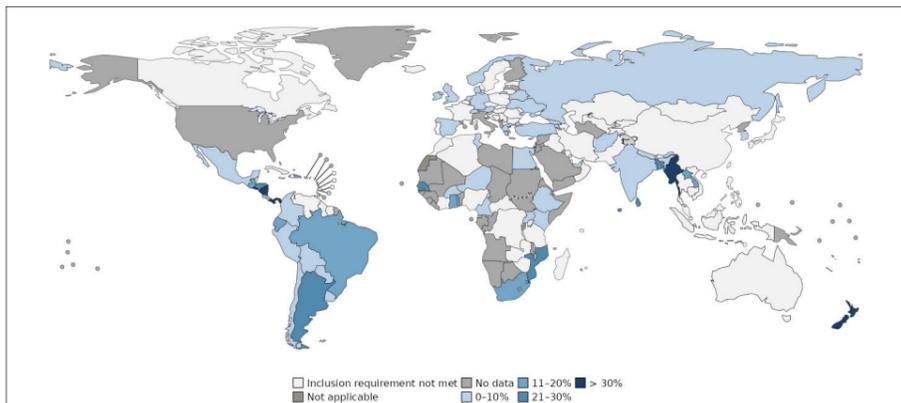
Influenza

- In the Northern hemisphere elevated influenza activity was reported in countries in Central America and the Caribbean Western Africa and Southern Asia predominantly due to A(H3N2) viruses. Activity in temperate countries remains low at interepidemic levels. Activity increased in few countries in Central America and Western Africa
- In the Southern hemisphere influenza activity continues to be elevated in Southern Africa (due to B viruses) and South America and Oceania (due to A not subtyped viruses). There are indications that activity is decreasing in South America and Southern Africa. Activity in some countries in Oceania increased.

SARS-CoV-2

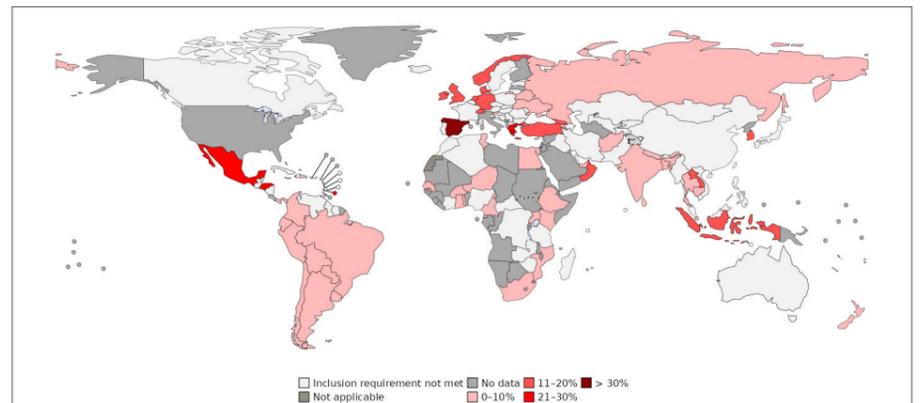
- SARS-CoV-2 activity, reported from sentinel surveillance in 61 countries, was elevated in some countries in Central America and the Caribbean, South West Europe, South Eastern Europe, and Northern Europe. Activity decreased in South East Asia and increased in some countries in South West Europe.

Influenza activity

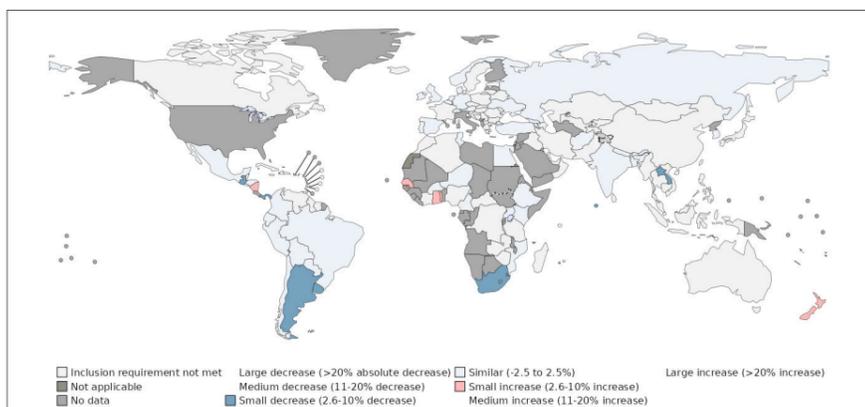


Proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza

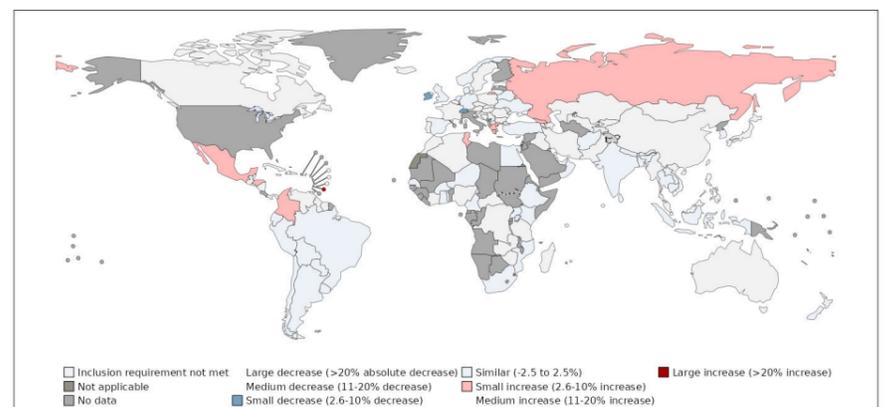
SARS-CoV-2 activity



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



Change in proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for influenza



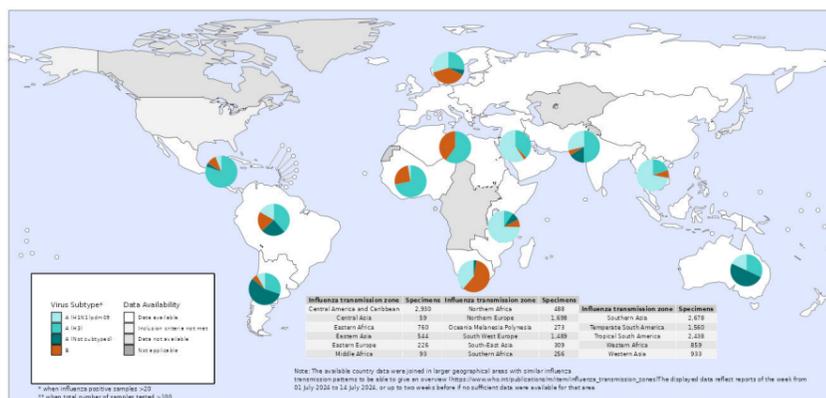
Change in proportion of sentinel specimens testing positive for SARS-CoV-2

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](#). Data on respiratory virus surveillance are provided to WHO through participation or collaboration with the [Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System \(GISRS\)](#)

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](#).



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

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Summary was generated by the WHO Global Influenza Programme based on data available in RespiMart on 23/07/2024 11:12:00 AM UTC.