



World Health Organization

Global Respiratory Virus Activity: Weekly update No. 553

GLOBAL INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE SYSTEM (GISRS)

Co-circulation

Influenza

SARS-CoV-2

RSV

SUMMARY (Based on data reported to WHO for week 45, ending 09 November 2025)

Globally, influenza activity was elevated with positivity over 10% in week 45. SARS-CoV-2 activity remained low while influenza predominated in all areas with positivity above 10% . [Figures 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d] .

❖ Influenza

Globally, influenza activity continued to increase with influenza A viruses predominantly detected in all zones. [Figure 2]

In the northern hemisphere, influenza activity remained low in most countries although increasing activity was reported in some countries. Influenza percent positivity was elevated in a few countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Northern and Western Africa, Northern Europe and Eastern Asia, and was over 30% in a few countries in Western, Eastern and Middle Africa, Western, Southern and South-East Asia. Increases in activity were observed in countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Northern and Eastern Africa, South West and Northern Europe, Western, Southern, South-East and Eastern Asia. [Figures 3 and 4]

In the southern hemisphere, influenza activity remained low and stable in most countries with elevated positivity (>10%) in a single country in Temperate South America; percent positivity was over 30% in single countries in Eastern Africa and South-East Asia. Small increases in activity were observed in Tropical South America and Eastern Africa. [Figures 3 and 4]

In the zones with elevated positivity, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 predominated in Central America and the Caribbean, Northern and Middle Africa whereas influenza A(H3N2) was predominant in all other zones. [Figures 5 and 6]

❖ SARS-CoV-2

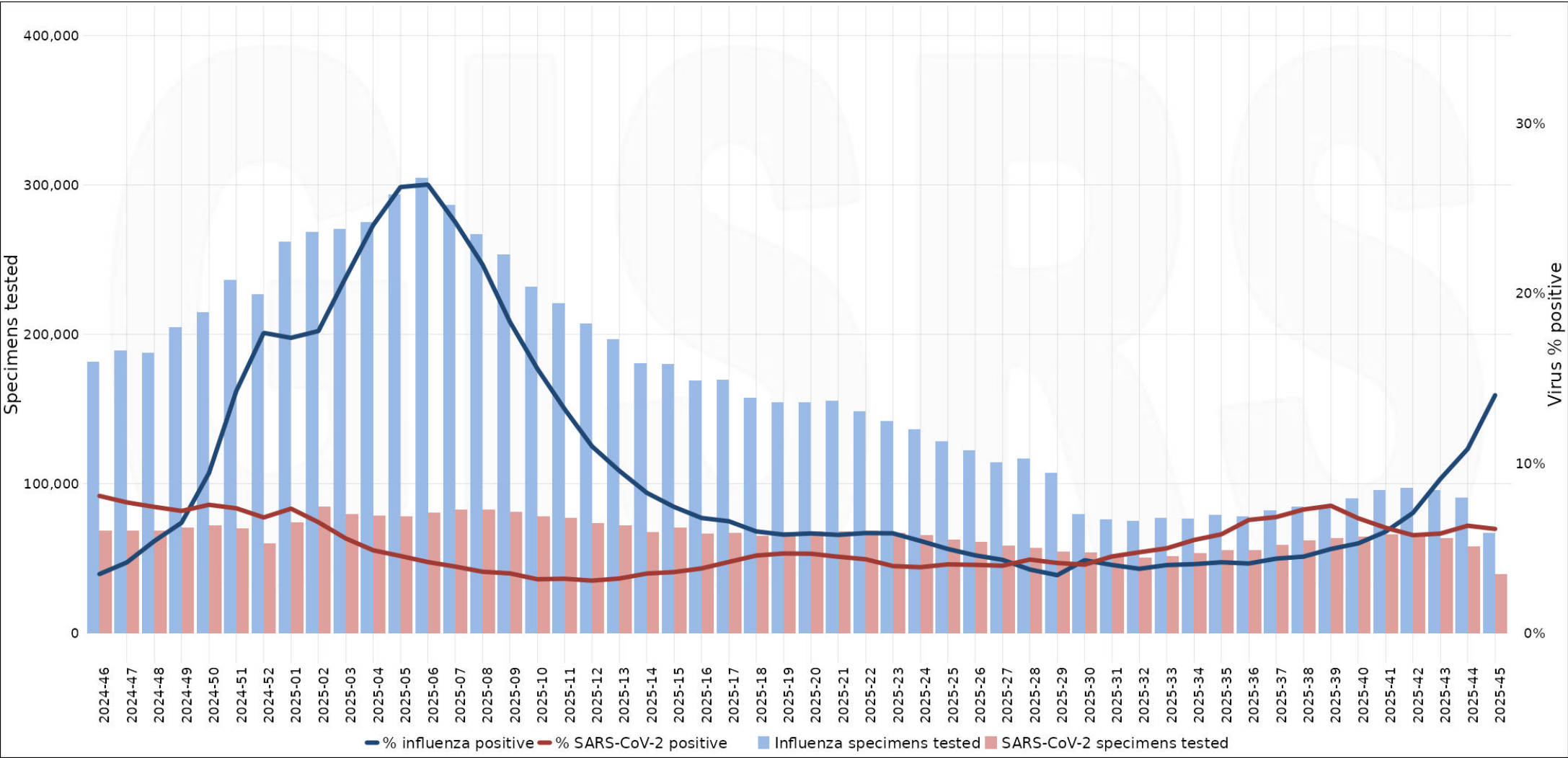
Globally, SARS-CoV-2 positivity remained stable at low levels, with some countries reporting elevated positivity (>10%) in Tropical and Temperate South America, South West and Eastern Europe, and Western Asia. Percent positivity was over 30% in one country in South West Europe and Western Asia. Increases in activity were reported in single countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Temperate South America and Western Asia and two countries in South-West Europe. [Figures 7 and 8]

❖ Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

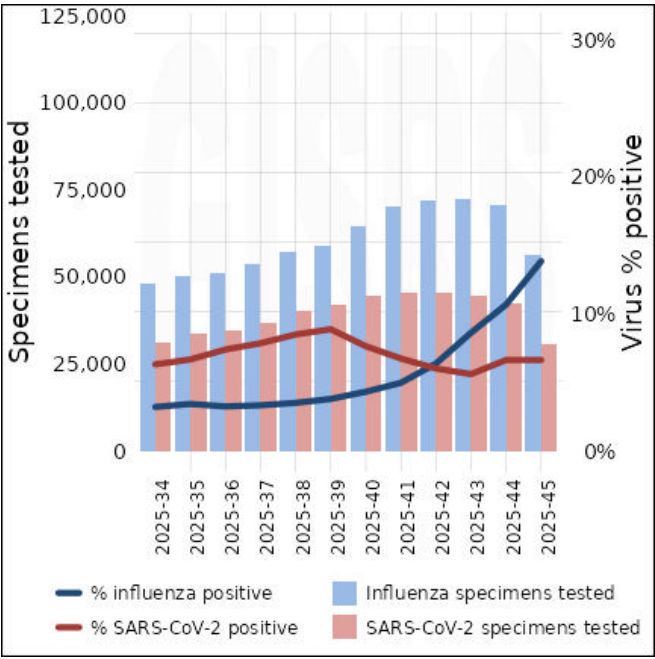
RSV percent positivity remained elevated in Central America and the Caribbean and Eastern Africa. Compared to the previous reporting period, RSV positivity remained stable across most countries, with increases in activity in two countries in Central America and the Caribbean and one country in Tropical South America. [Figures 9 and 10] RSV and influenza activity were both elevated in one country Central America and the Caribbean.

Co-circulation of influenza and SARS-CoV-2

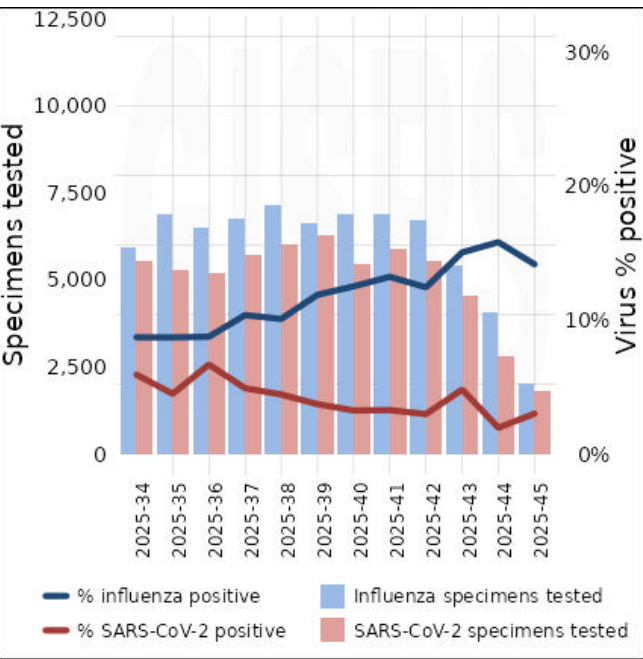
1a) Weekly numbers of influenza and SARS-CoV-2 virus specimens tested and percent positivity at the global level (last 12 months)



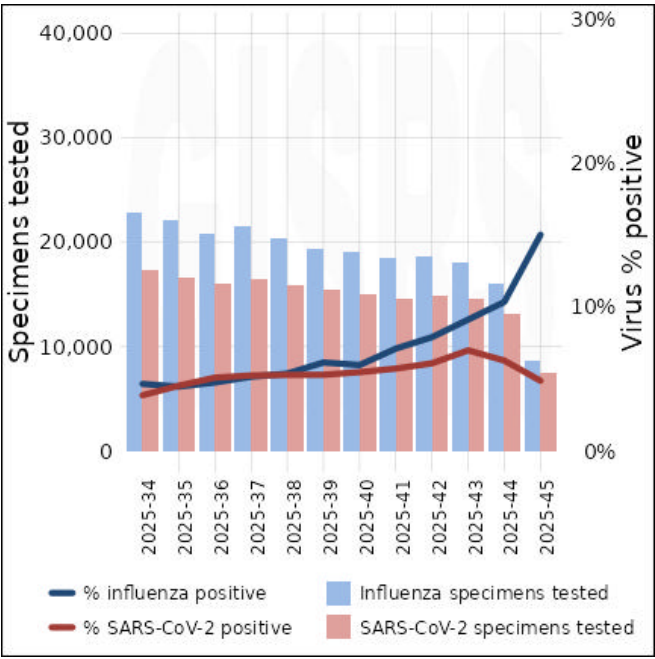
1b) Weekly numbers of influenza and SARS-CoV-2 virus specimens tested and percent positivity in Northern hemisphere temperate and subtropical areas



1c) Weekly numbers of influenza and SARS-CoV-2 virus specimens tested and percent positivity in Tropical areas

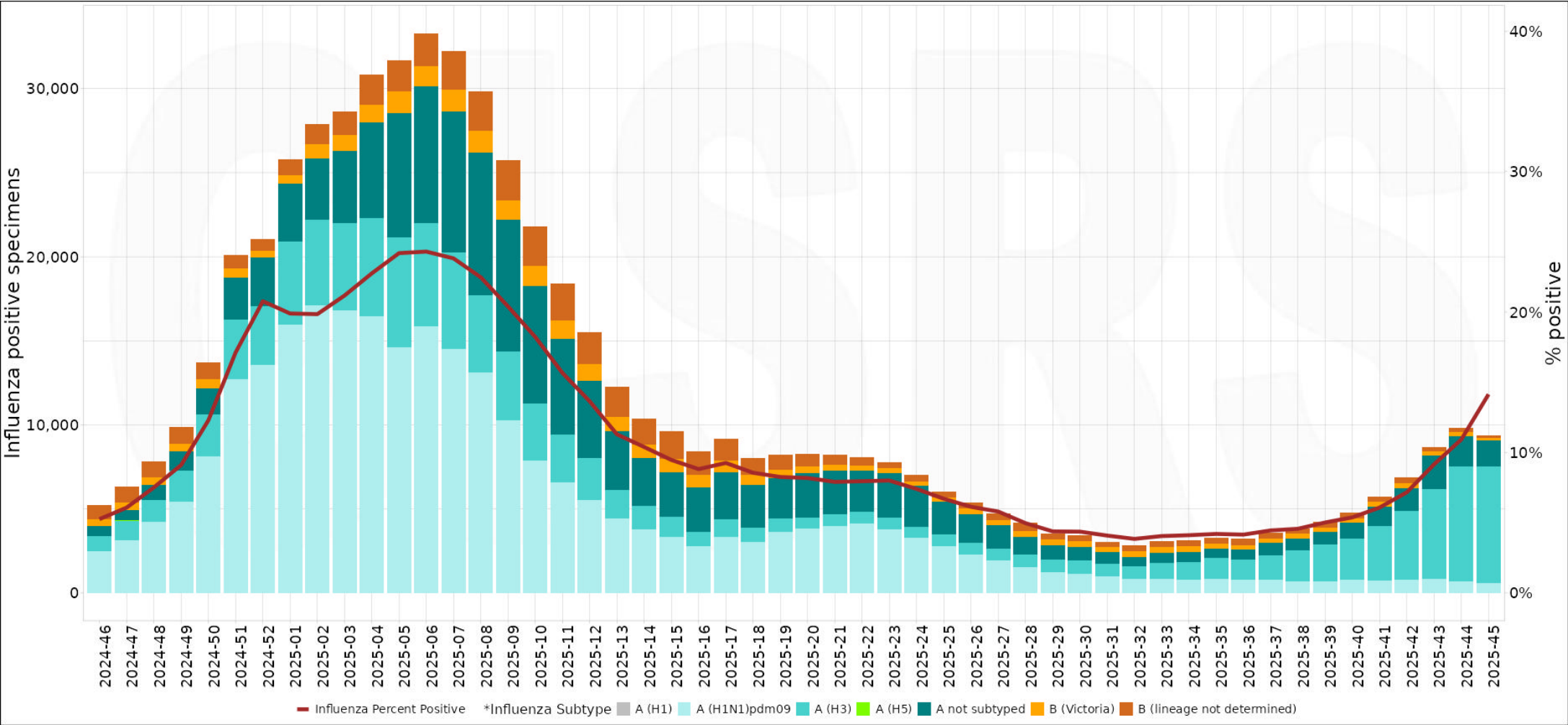


1d) Weekly numbers of influenza and SARS-CoV-2 virus specimens tested and percent positivity in Southern hemisphere temperate and subtropical areas

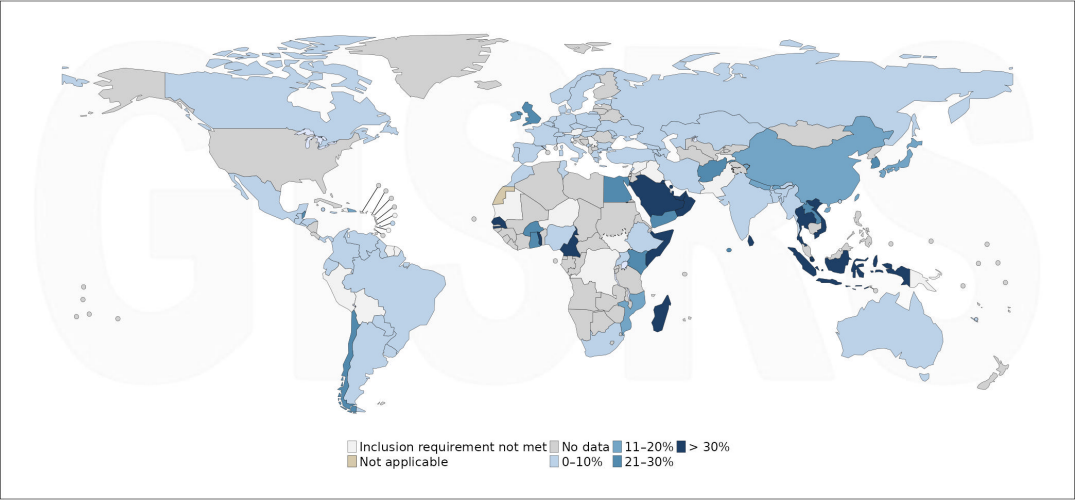


Influenza

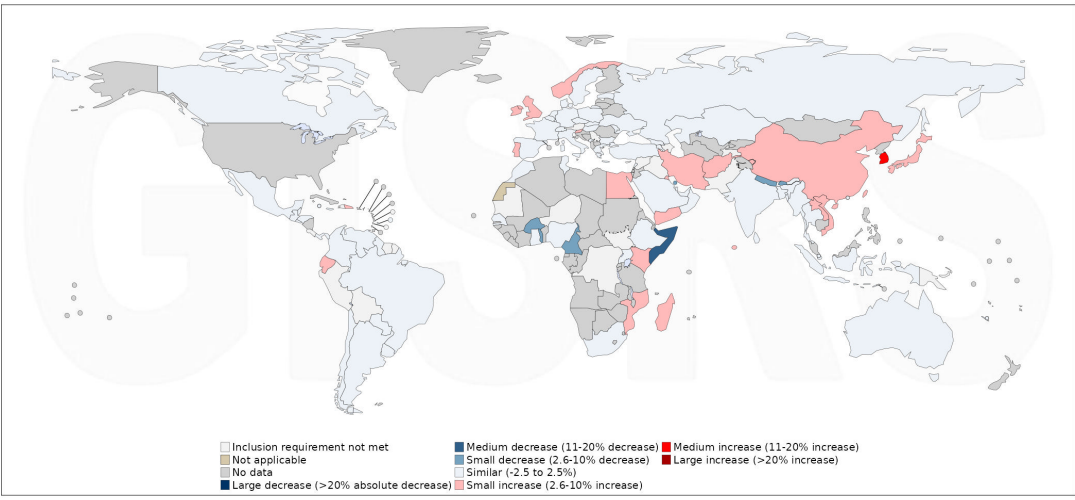
2) Weekly numbers of influenza virus positive specimens by type and subtype and percent positivity at the global level (last 12 months)



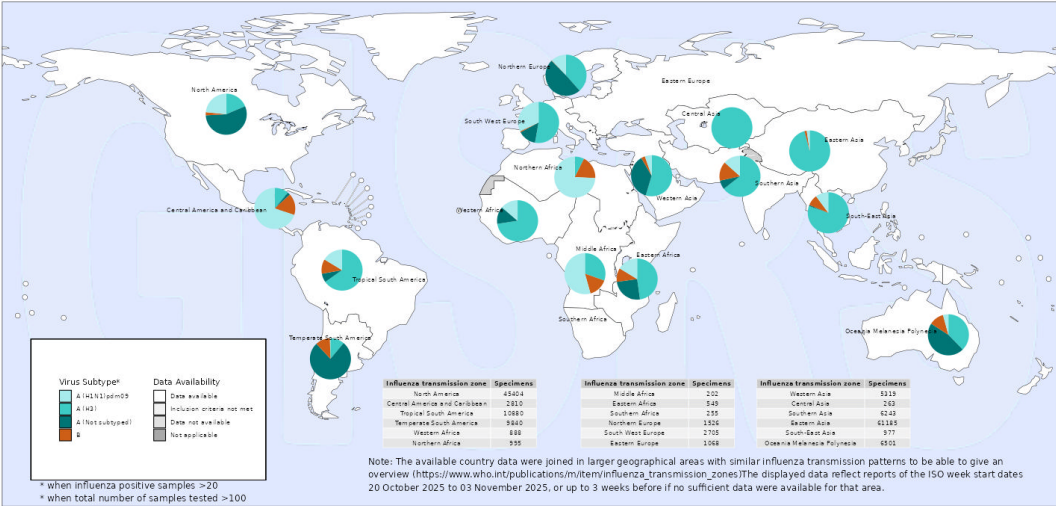
3) Proportions of specimens that tested positive for influenza (year-week: 2025-45)



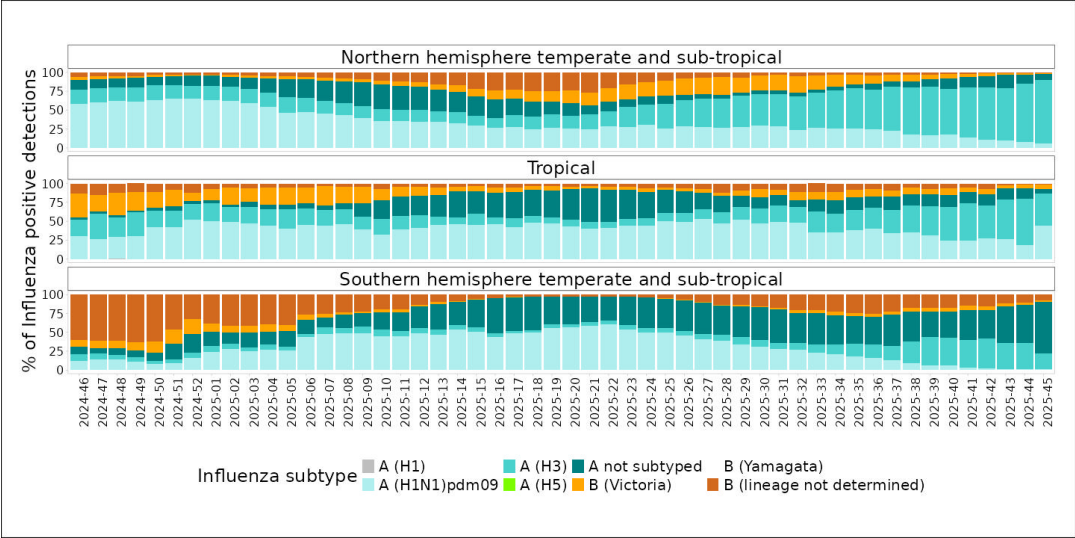
4) Change in proportions of specimens that tested positive for influenza (year-week: 2025-45)



5) Proportions of influenza virus types and subtypes by influenza transmission zones (year-week: 2025-45)

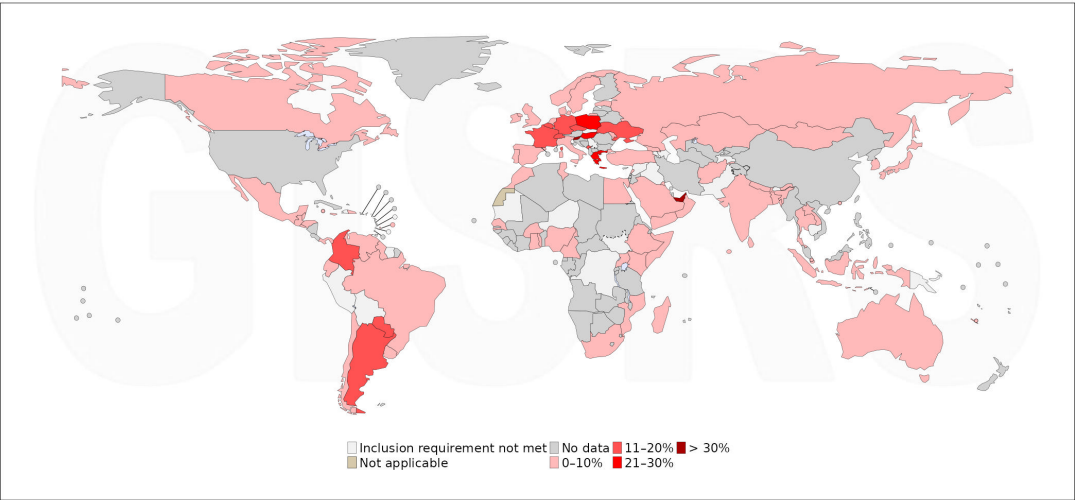


6) Weekly distribution of influenza virus types and subtypes by geographic zone (last 12 months)

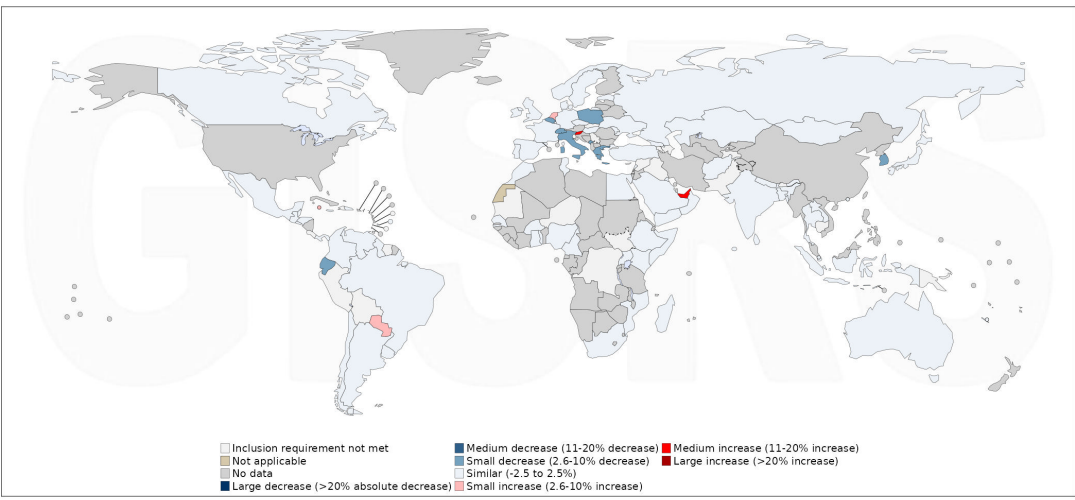


SARS-CoV-2

7) Proportions of specimens that tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (year-week: 2025-45)

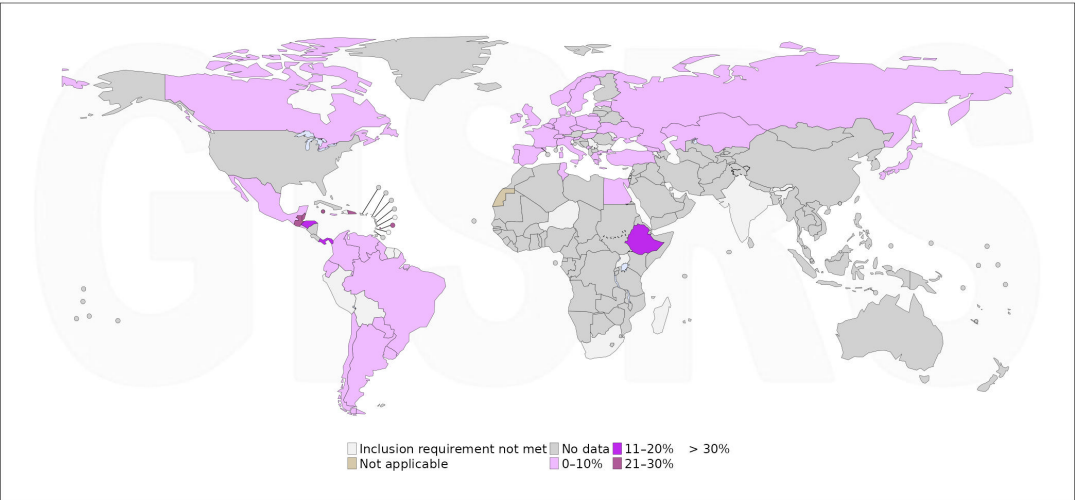


8) Change in proportions of specimens that tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (year-week: 2025-45)

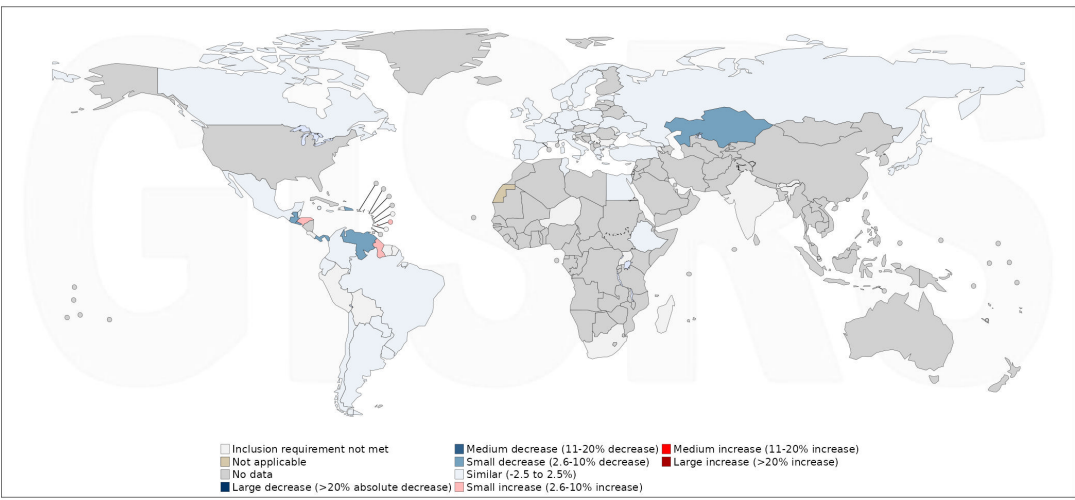


Respiratory syncytial virus

9) Proportions of specimens that tested positive for RSV (year-week: 2025-45)



10) Change in proportions of specimens that tested positive for RSV (year-week: 2025-45)



Additional information

Data and methods

The data presented in this report originates from virologic surveillance conducted by countries, areas, and territories (CATs) and submitted to WHO FluNet through participation or collaboration with the [Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System \(GISRS\)](#). These CATs employ diverse methodologies to monitor respiratory virus activity, which may result in variations between this report and other surveillance summaries published elsewhere.

This report includes virologic data from both **sentinel surveillance and other systematically conducted surveillance**. Due to differences in surveillance strategies, direct comparisons of percent positivity between CATs should be interpreted with caution. The [data source](#) used for each CAT was decided jointly corresponding with WHO Regional Offices and the respective reporting entity.

To assess trends, the proportion of specimens tested positive for influenza or SARS-CoV-2 was smoothed over a 3-weeks period. This analysis includes only countries that tested 10 or more specimens in at least two of the three weeks. Weekly changes in the smoothed positivity rate for each virus were calculated as absolute differences from the previous week. These absolute changes were categorized and visualized in the proportion change maps. Analyses stratified by source of surveillance are available through [RespiMart](#).

The [influenza transmission zones](#) map is based on data aggregated over a 3-weeks period, moving backward from the current week until a minimum threshold of 100 tested samples is reached within each influenza transmission zone. Pie charts are displayed on the map only if the total percent positivity in a [influenza transmission zones](#) map is 20% or higher. All trend analyses are based on ISO 8601 calendar week numbering.

Activity summaries are organized by geographical groupings of CATs. These groupings are intended solely for geographic reference and do not imply uniformity in respiratory virus transmission patterns within each group. It is important to note that specimens tested for influenza, SARS-CoV-2, and RSV may not originate from the same sample sources within surveillance systems.

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Additional surveillance outputs:
[WHO Influenza Surveillance Outputs](#)
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Summary was generated by the WHO Global Influenza Programme based on data last updated in RespiMart on November 17 2025 01:25:54 AM UTC