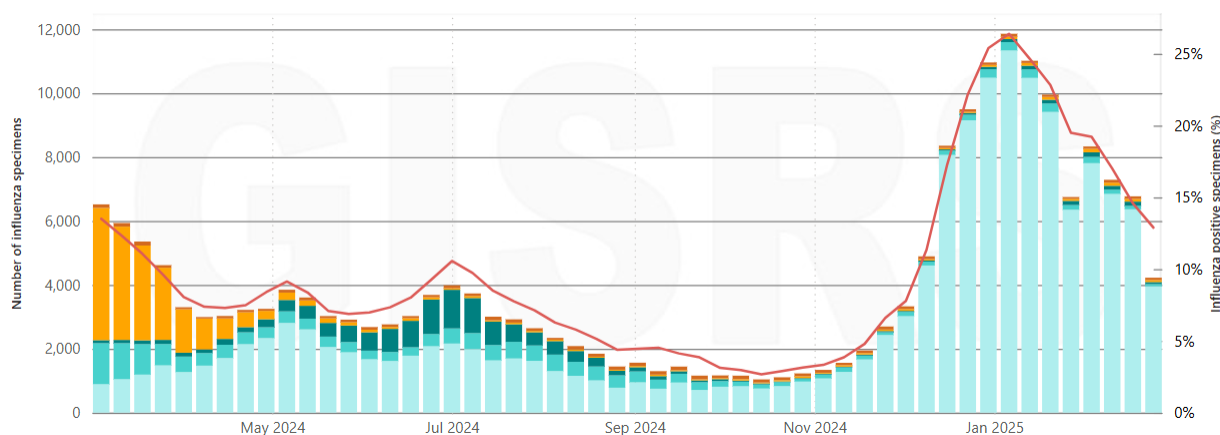


## Virological Surveillance Summary

The total number of specimens and number of positive specimens reported to FluNet by Western Pacific Region countries and areas between week 1 and 9 of 2025 are presented in Table 1 below. Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 continues to dominate (**Figure 1**). Caution should be taken when interpreting this data as there are reporting delays.

**Table 1: Cumulative data reported to FluNet from Western Pacific Region, week 1 to 9 of 2025**

Country (most recent week of report)	Total number of specimens processed	Total number of influenza-positive specimens
Australia (9 of 2025)	36 257	1 327
Brunei Darussalam (9 of 2025)	360	118
Cambodia (6 of 2025)	693	26
China (9 of 2025)	321 623	71 363
Fiji (8 of 2025)	150	5
Japan (8 of 2025)		795
Republic of Korea (8 of 2025)	2 985	1 122
Lao People's Democratic Republic (9 of 2025)	265	56
Malaysia (9 of 2025)	8 016	1 183
Mongolia (8 of 2025)	1 132	152
New Caledonia (9 of 2025)	590	124
New Zealand (7 of 2025)	317	59
Papua New Guinea (9 of 2025)	77	7
Philippines (9 of 2025)	717	92
Singapore (9 of 2025)	1 755	515
Viet Nam (9 of 2025)	574	215
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>375 511</b>	<b>77 159</b>



**Figure 1: Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype, Western Pacific Region, 3 March 2024 to 2 March 2025 (Source: [WHO FLUNET](#))**

## Influenza surveillance summary

Influenza surveillance in the WHO Western Pacific Region is based on outpatient and inpatient indicator-based surveillance (IBS) systems, as well as event-based surveillance. Case definitions, population groups included, and data formats differ among countries. This influenza surveillance summary includes countries and areas where routine IBS is conducted, and information is available.

The [WHO surveillance case definition](#) for influenza-like illness (ILI) is an acute respiratory infection with a measured fever of  $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$  and cough, with symptom onset within the last 10 days. For SARI, it is an acute respiratory infection (ARI) with a history of fever or measured fever of  $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$  and cough, with symptom onset within 10 days that requires hospitalization.

Sentinel site data should be interpreted with caution since the number of sites reporting may vary between weeks.

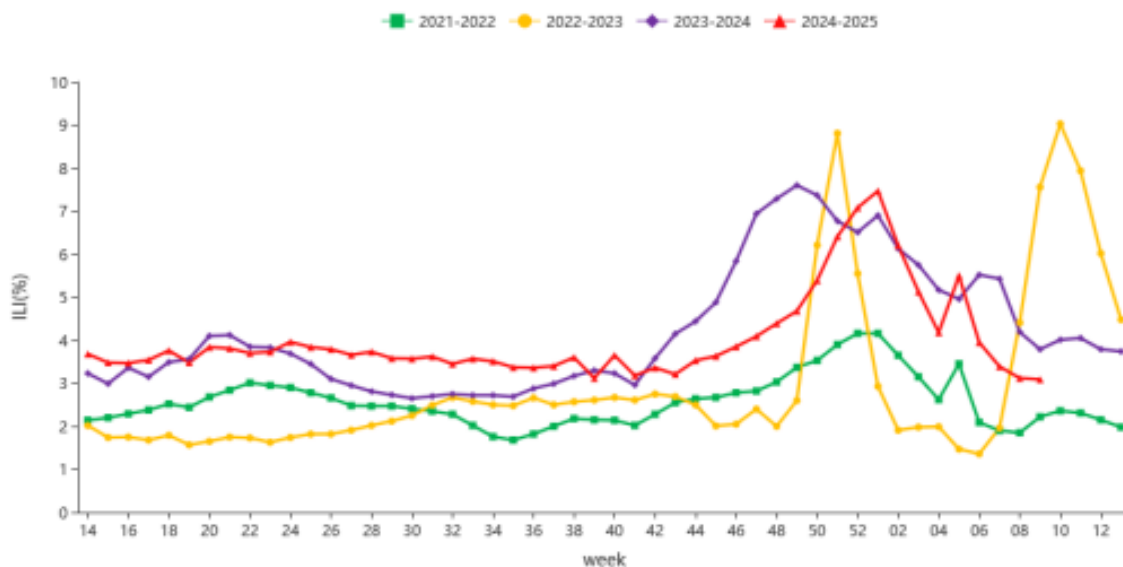
## Countries in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere

In countries within the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, ILI and influenza activity are similar to the corresponding period from previous years.

### Outpatient ILI Surveillance

#### [China \(North\)](#)

In week 9 of 2025, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in northern provinces was 3.1%, the same as the last week (3.1%), higher than the same week of 2021-2022(2.2%), lower than the same week of 2023-2024(7.6% and 3.8%) (**Figure 2**).

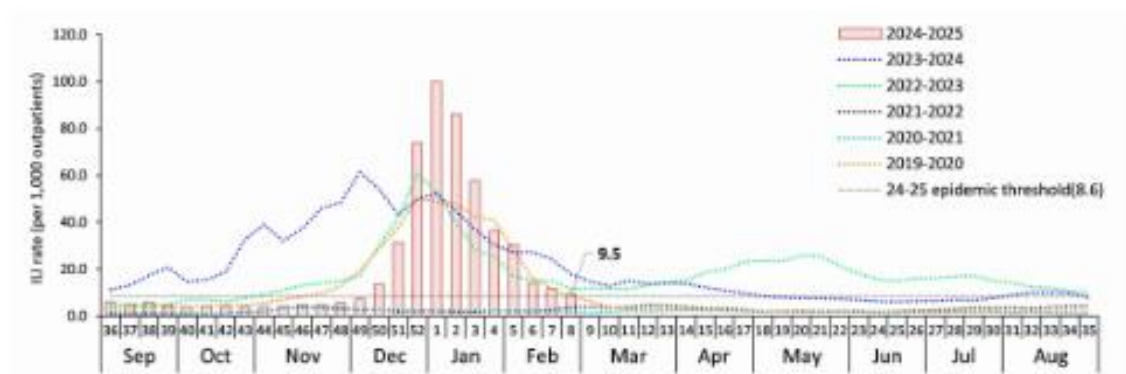


**Figure 2: Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals in northern China, 2021-2025**

([Source](#): Chinese National Influenza Center)

## Republic of Korea

In week 8 (the week of 16 February to 22 February 2025), the overall weekly ILI rate was 9.5‰, which was lower than 11.6‰ recorded in the previous week (**Figure 3**). Positive rates for influenza virus was 12.1‰ as of week 8 of 2025, with the most prevalent subtype being B accounting for 5.7% followed by A(H3N2) for 3.6% and A(H1N1)pdm09 for 2.7%.



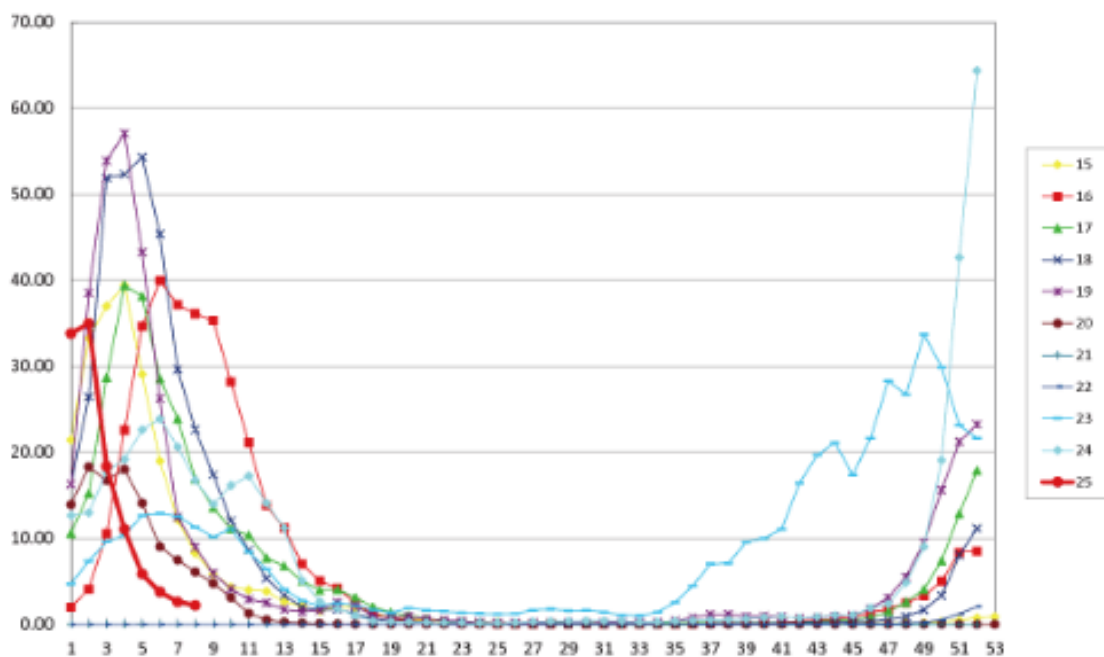
※ 2024-2025 season epidemic threshold: 8.6 cases (/1,000)

**Figure 3: Weekly ILI incidence rate per 1,000 outpatient consultations, Republic of Korea, 2019-2025**  
(Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency).

## Sentinel influenza surveillance

### Japan

In week 8 of 2025, the weekly number of influenza cases reported by sentinel hospital sites in Japan decreased compared to the previous week, and is lower than the number of cases observed during the same period in previous years (**Figure 4**).



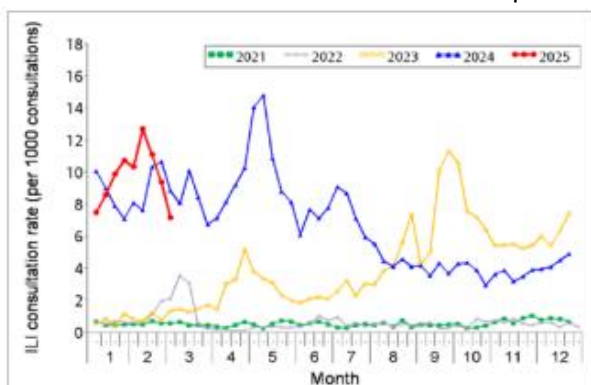
**Figure 4: Weekly number of influenza cases reported per reporting sentinel hospital site, Japan 2014-2025**  
(Source: Japan National Institute of Infectious Diseases)

## Countries/areas in the tropical zone

In the tropical zone, ILI activity is similar to the corresponding period from previous years in most countries and areas.

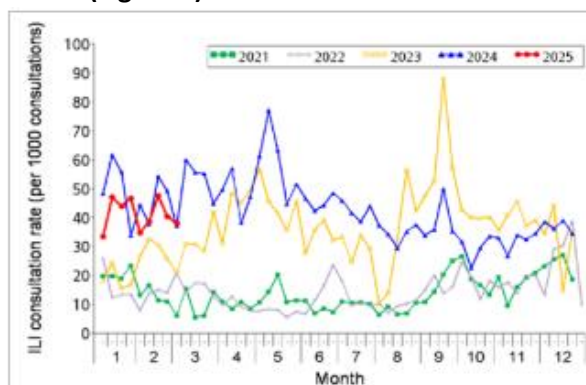
### Hong Kong SAR (China) – ILI and hospital Surveillance

In week 9 (the week of 23 February to 1 March 2025), the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics (GOPC) was 7.2 ILI cases per 1 000 consultations, which was lower than 9.4 recorded in the previous week (**Figure 5**). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private medical practitioner (PMP) clinics was 37.9 ILI cases per 1 000 consultations, which was lower than 40.3 recorded in the previous week (**Figure 6**).



**Figure 5: ILI consultation rates at sentinel general outpatient clinics, Hong Kong SAR 2021-2025**

([Source](#): Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection)

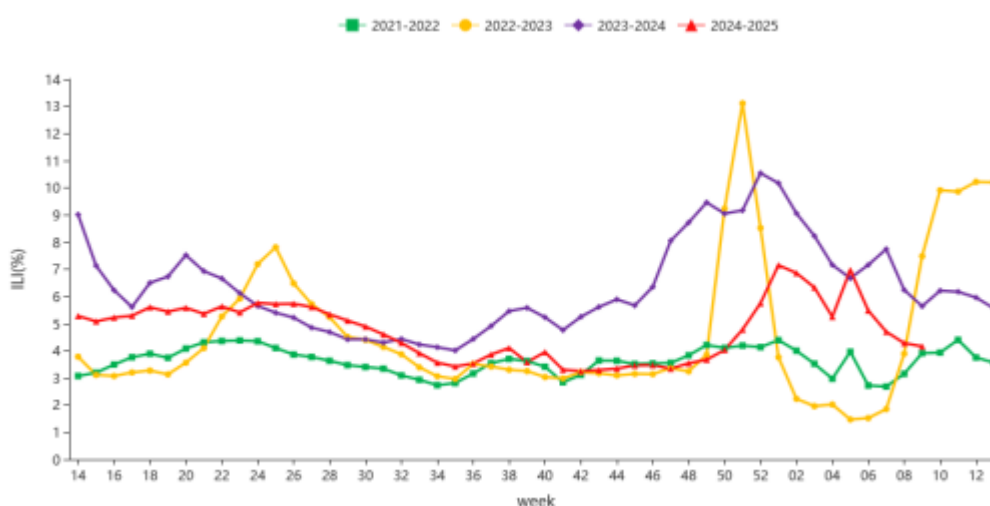


**Figure 6: ILI consultation rates at sentinel private medical practitioner clinics, Hong Kong SAR 2021-2025**

([Source](#): Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection)

### China (South) - ILI Surveillance

In week 9 of 2025, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI at national sentinel hospitals in southern provinces was 4.2%, slightly lower than the last week (4.3%), higher than the same week of 2022(3.9%), lower than the same week of 2023-2024(7.5% and 5.6%) (**Figure 7**).

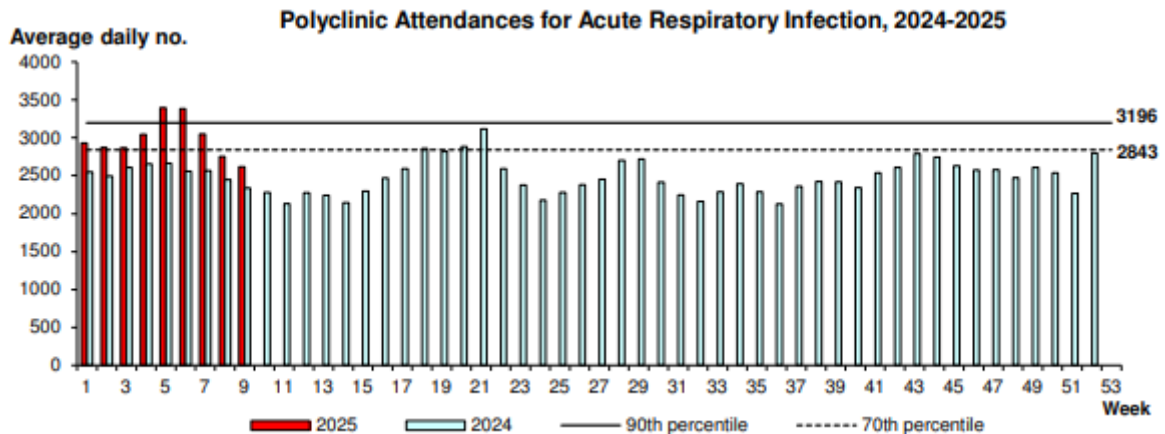


**Figure 7: Percentage of visits due to ILI at national sentinel hospitals in Southern China, 2021-2025**

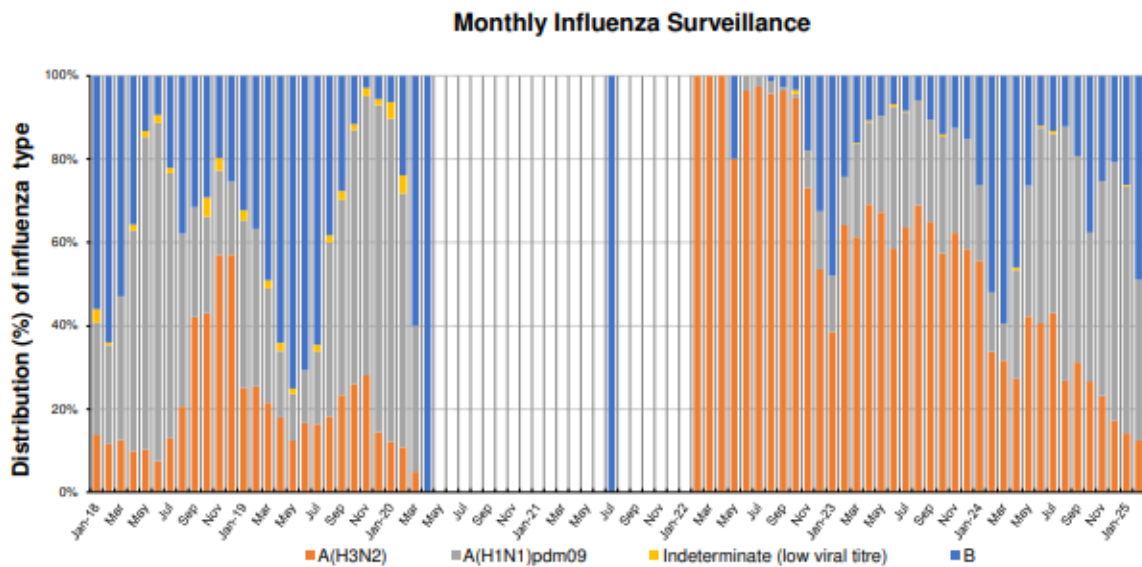
([Source](#): China National Influenza Center)

## Singapore – Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Surveillance

In week 9 (the week of 23 February to 1 March 2025), the average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI was 2617 (over 5.5 working days) (**Figure 8**). The proportion of patients with ILI among the polyclinic attendances for ARI was 0.5%. The positivity rate for influenza among ILI samples (n=164) in the community was 19.5% in week 9. Of the 184 specimens tested positive for influenza in February 2025, 71 were positive for Influenza A(pH1N1) (38.6%), 23 were positive for Influenza A(H3N2) (12.5%), and 90 were positive for Influenza B (48.9%) (**Figure 9**).



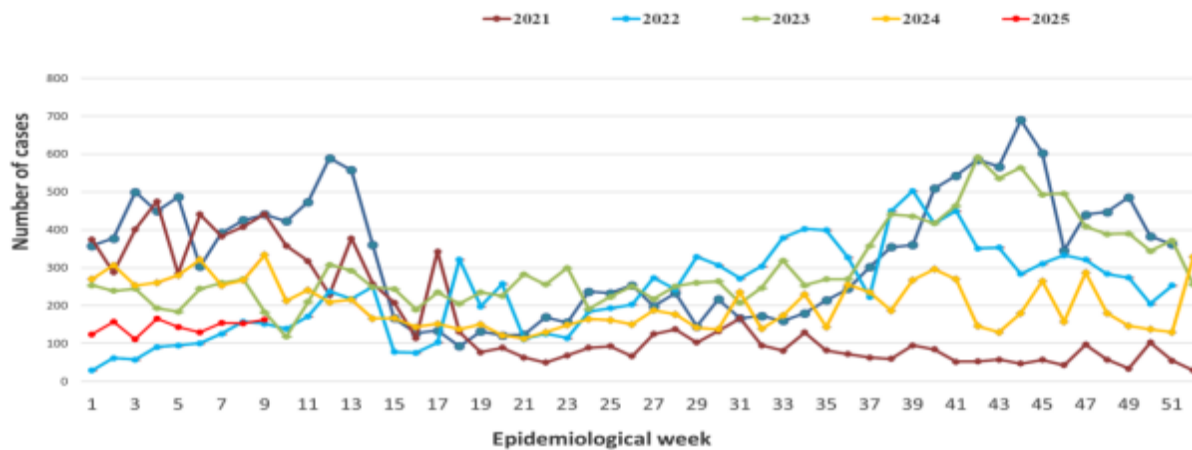
**Figure 8: Average daily polyclinic attendances for ARI in Singapore, 2024-2025**  
(Source: Singapore Ministry of Health)



**Figure 9: Monthly influenza surveillance for ARI in Singapore, 2018-2025**  
(Source: Singapore Ministry of Health)

## Lao PDR

In week 9 (24 February to 2 March 2025), the National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology received data from all sentinel sites in Lao PDR. The weekly number of ILI cases reported was higher by 10 cases compared to the previous week (**Figure 10**). There were 30 samples tested for influenza in week 9, of which three were positive for influenza B Victoria, and two for influenza A(H1N1) pdm09.

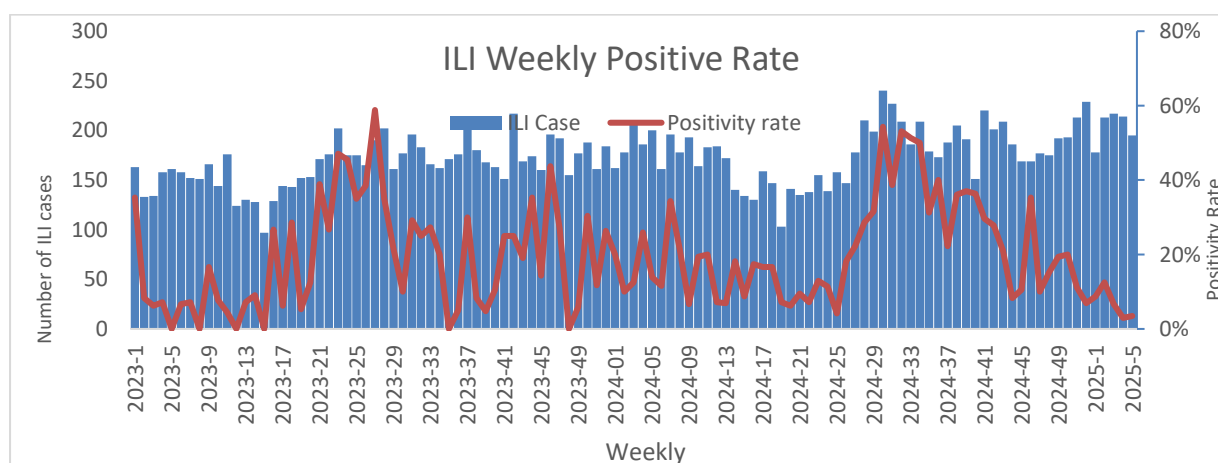


**Figure 10: Weekly number of ILI cases at sentinel sites, Lao PDR, 2021-2025**  
(Source: Lao PDR National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology)

## Cambodia

There was no update in this reporting period. In week 5 of 2025, the Ministry of Health received data from all seven sentinel sites in Cambodia. The number of ILI cases in Cambodia decreased in week 5 of 2025 (195 cases) compared to week 4 of 2025 (214 cases) (**Figure 11**). However, the positivity rate remained the same at 3% comparing to last week. From week 4 to 5 of 2025, a total of 338 influenza cases were reported, of which, 183 were positive for influenza A(H3N2), 111 were for influenza B Victoria, and 44 for influenza A(H1N1) pdm09.

*Note: Starting from week 2 of 2024, the ILI surveillance has been updated as follows: a) Changed case definitions of ILI from >38°C (greater than 38) to ≥ 38°C (greater or equal to 38), b) Increasing number of samples per sentinel sites from 5 to 10 per week. Therefore, the number of cases and positivity might also increase.*



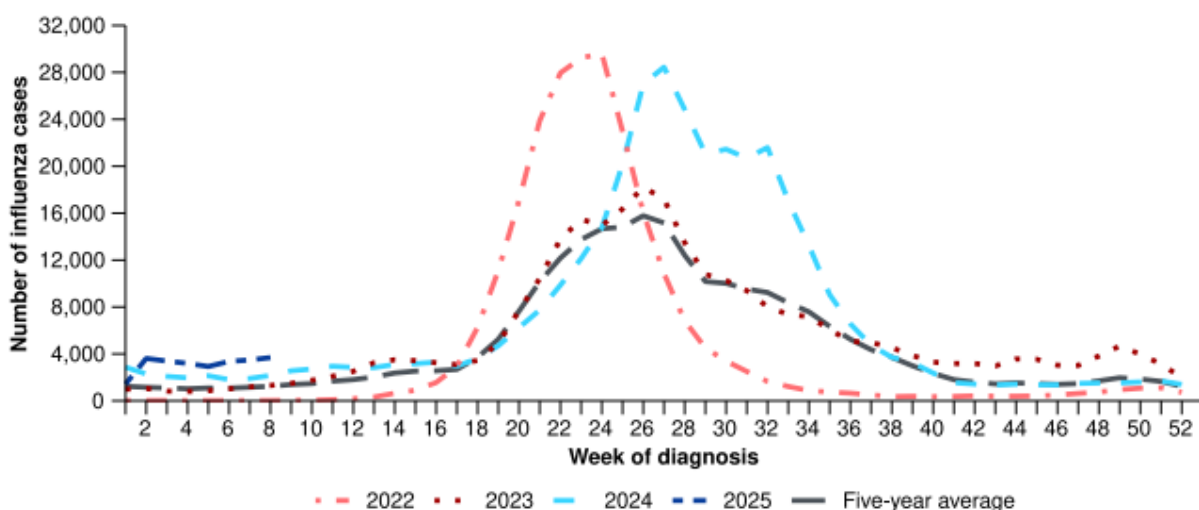
**Figure 11: Number of ILI cases from sentinel sites and influenza positivity rate by week, 2023-2025, Cambodia**  
(Source: Communicable Disease Control Department, Cambodia Ministry of Health)

## Countries in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere

In the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere, influenza activity is reported during the influenza season, usually starting in May in Australia and New Zealand.

### Australia – Laboratory-confirmed influenza

This month (27 January to 23 February 2025), the number of influenza cases remains relatively low. The number of influenza cases this month is slightly higher than last month, and slightly higher than the five-year average and the number of cases seen in the same period in previous years; however, case numbers remain at interseasonal levels. In the year-to-date (1 January 2024 to 23 February 2025), influenza A has accounted for the majority of influenza notifications across all jurisdictions, however some jurisdictions are seeing an increase in the proportion of influenza B notifications (**Figure 12**).

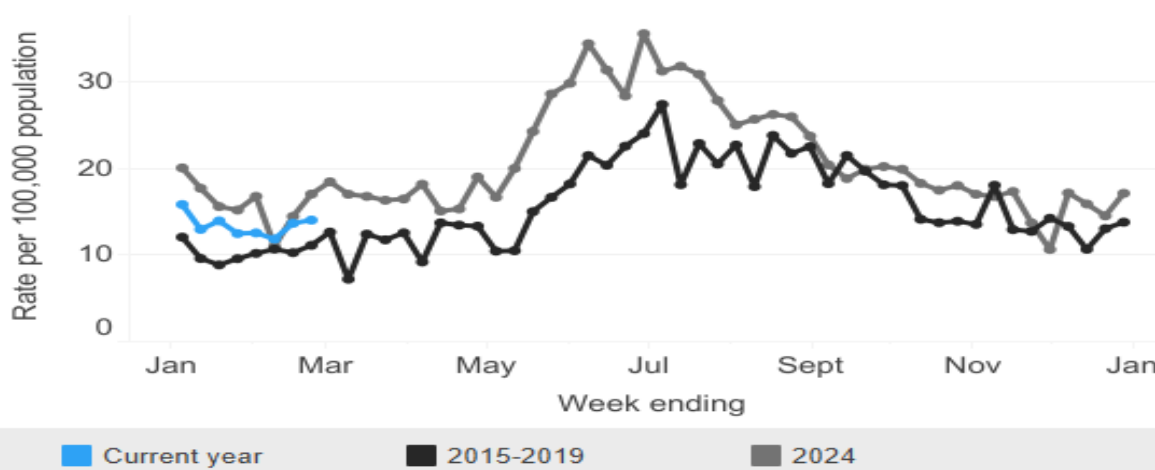


**Figure 12: Notifications of laboratory-confirmed influenza by year and week from 2022 to 2025 in Australia**  
(Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, Australian Department of Health)

### New Zealand – ILI Surveillance

During week 9 of 2025 (from 17 to 23 February 2025), the national rate of ILI-related Healthline calls is 14.03 per 100 000 population, a slight increase in the past week, lower compared to the same time in 2024 (**Figure 13**). Influenza detections in community and hospital settings remain at low inter-seasonal levels.

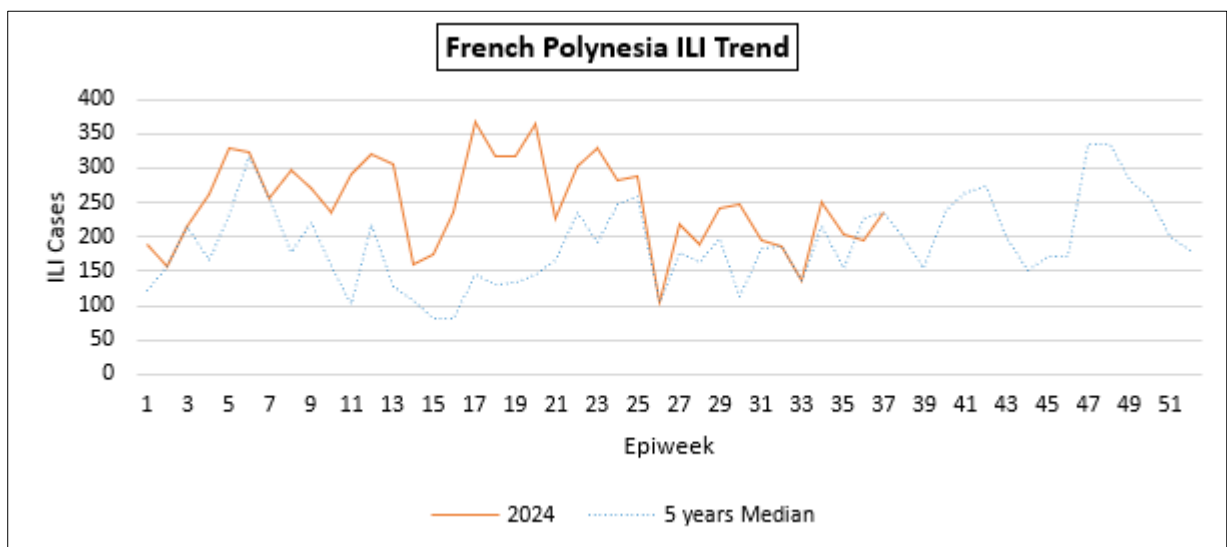
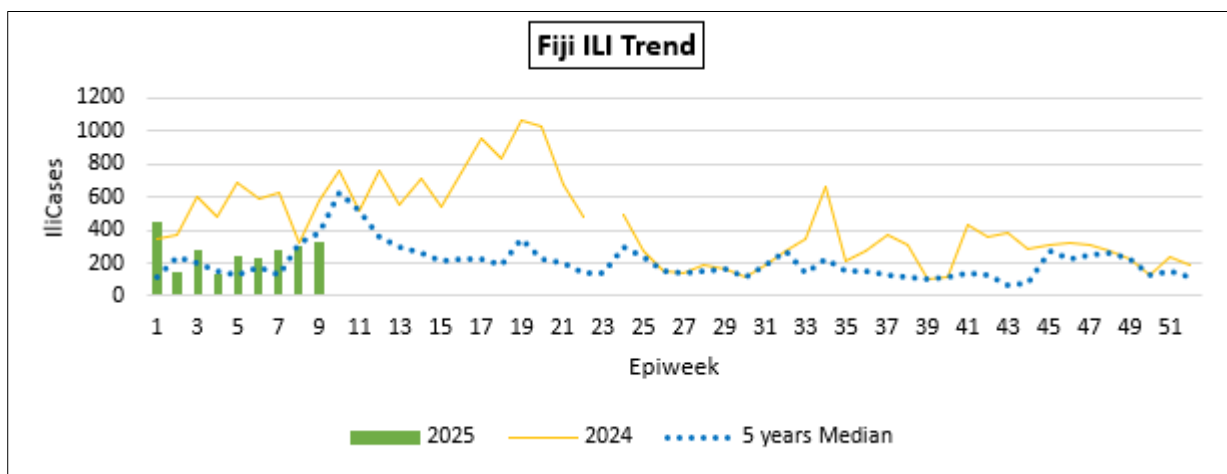
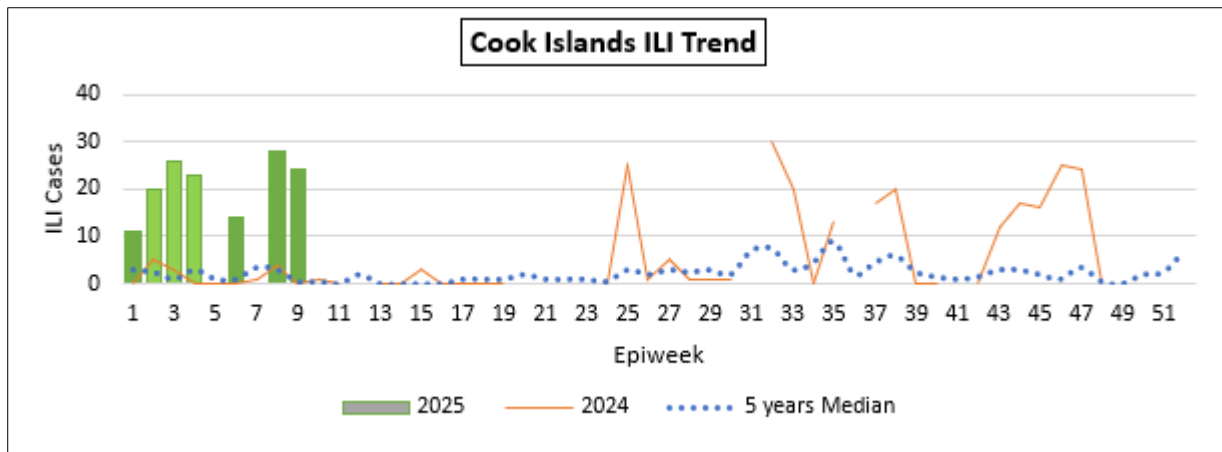
#### **Weekly Healthline ILI call rates**

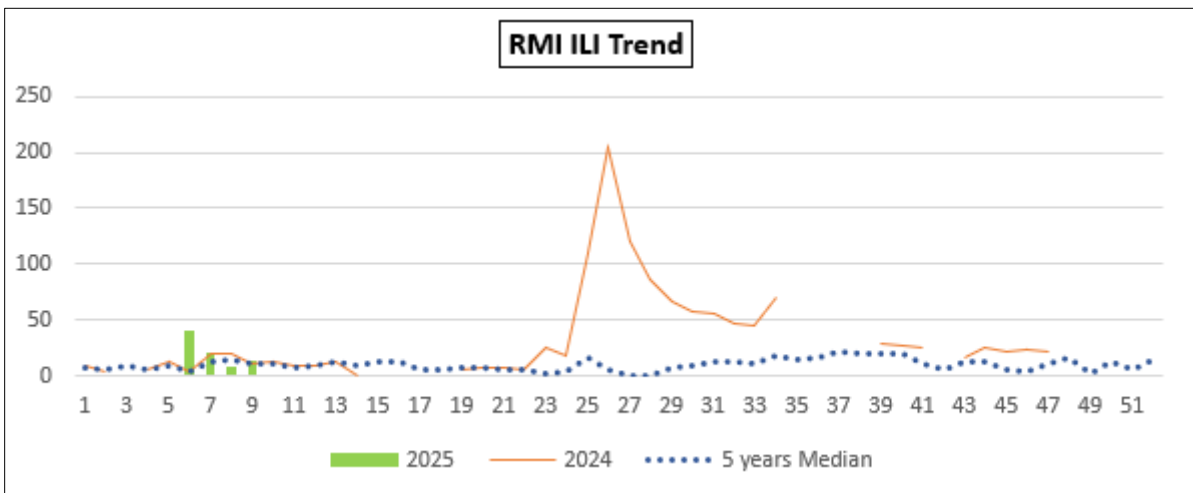
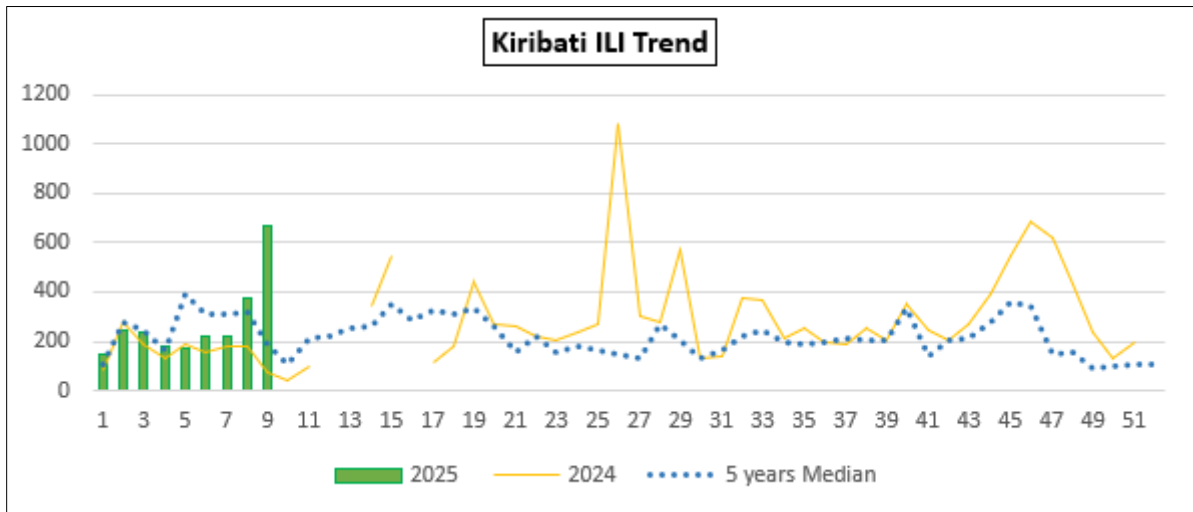
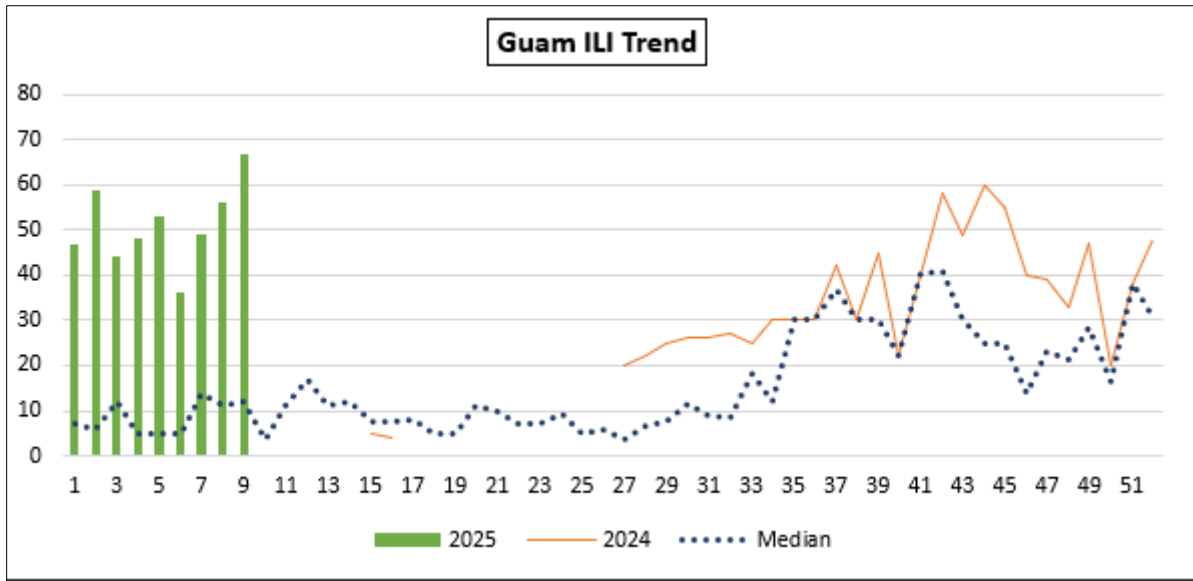


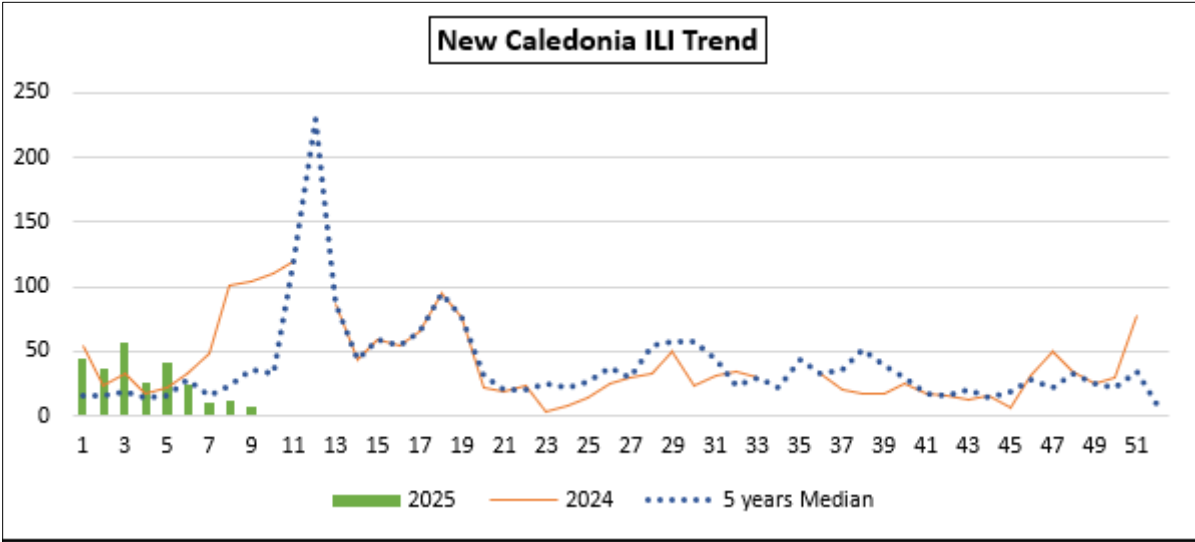
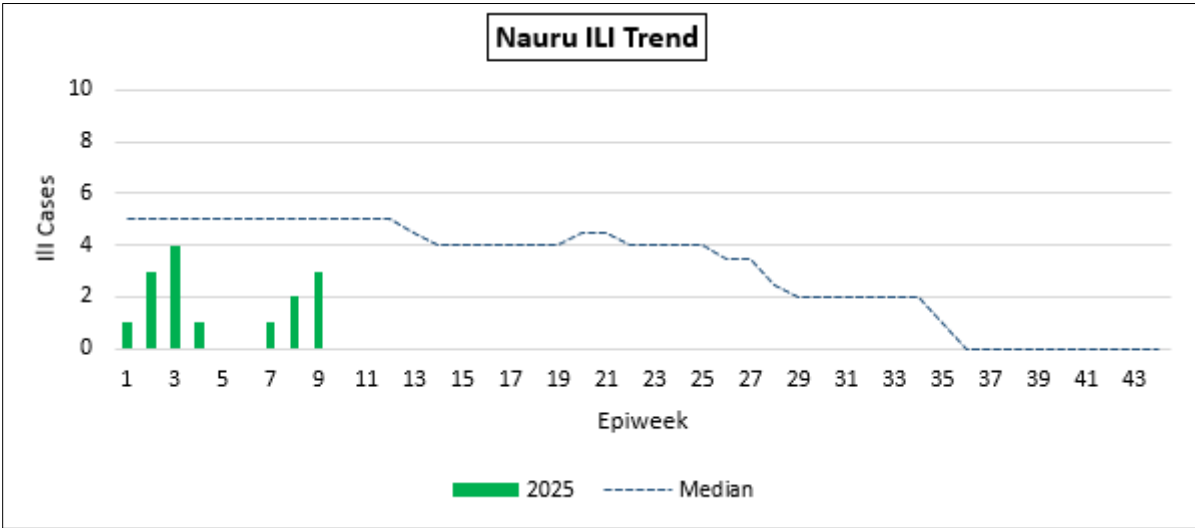
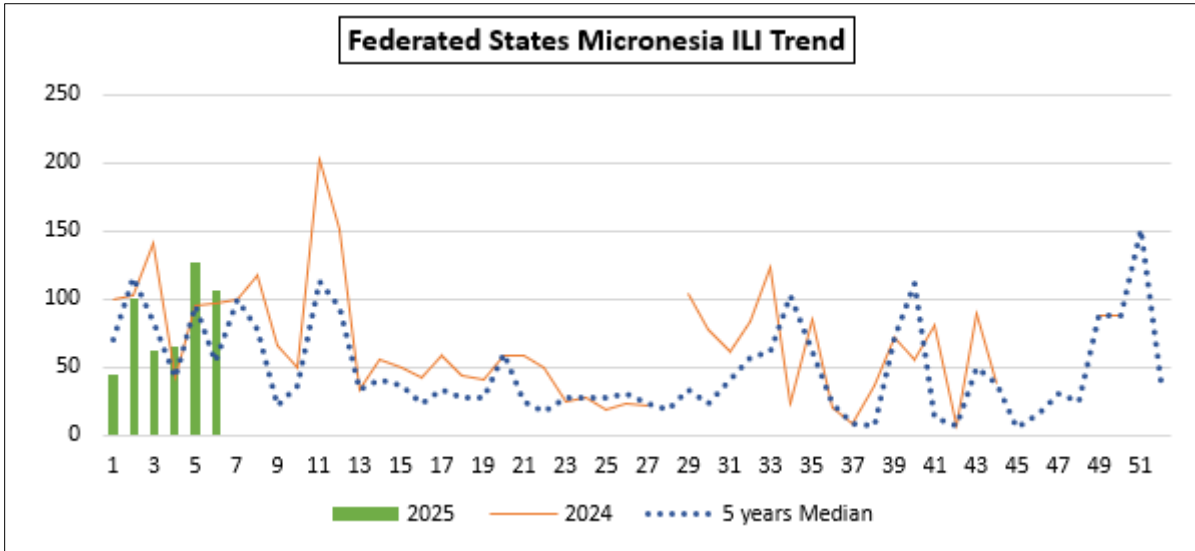
**Figure 13: Weekly Healthline ILI call rate per 100,000 people in New Zealand in 2015-2025**  
(Source: New Zealand Institute of Environmental Science and Research)

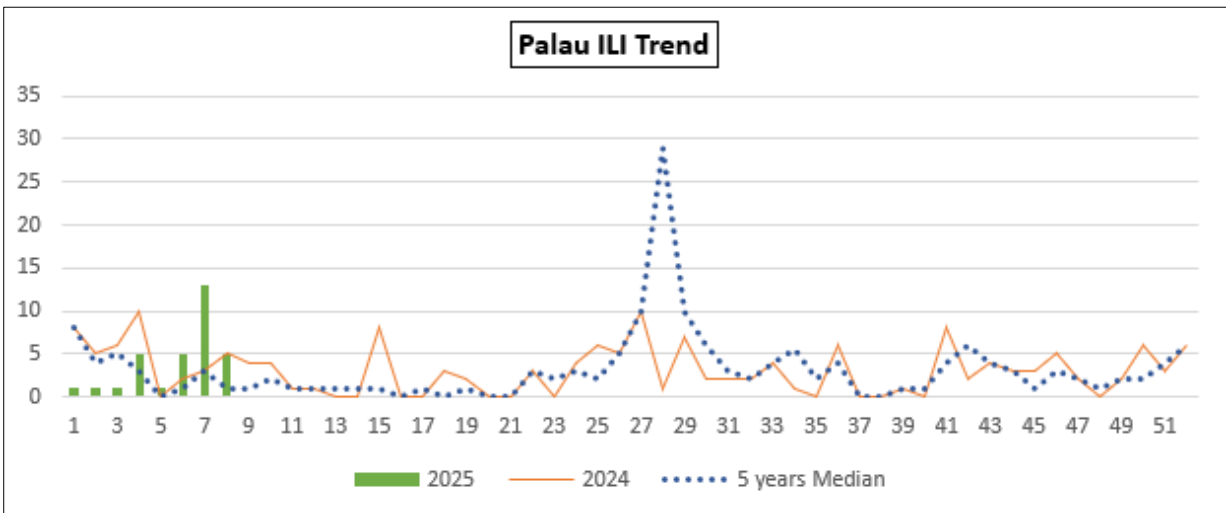
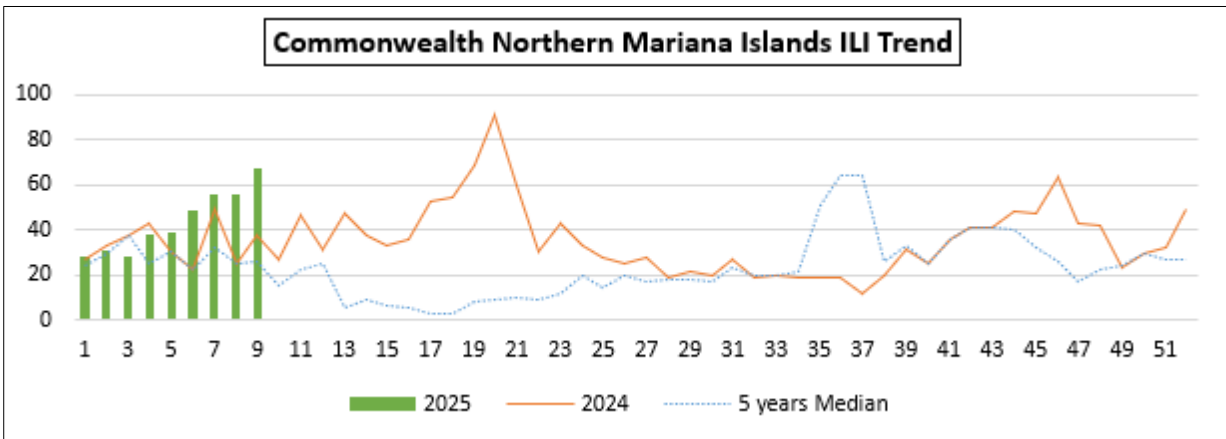
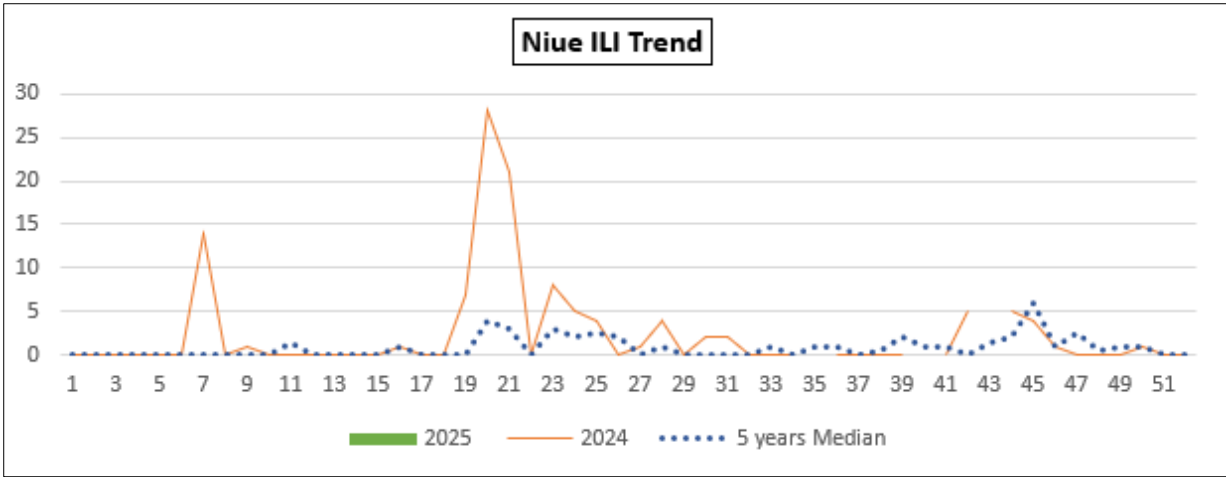
### Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) - ILI Surveillance

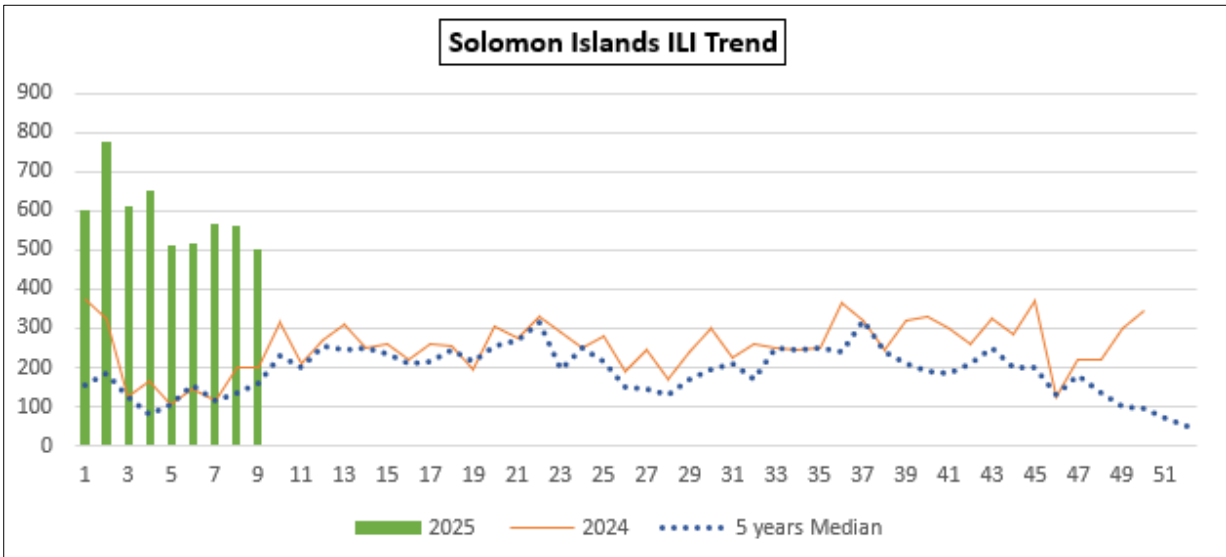
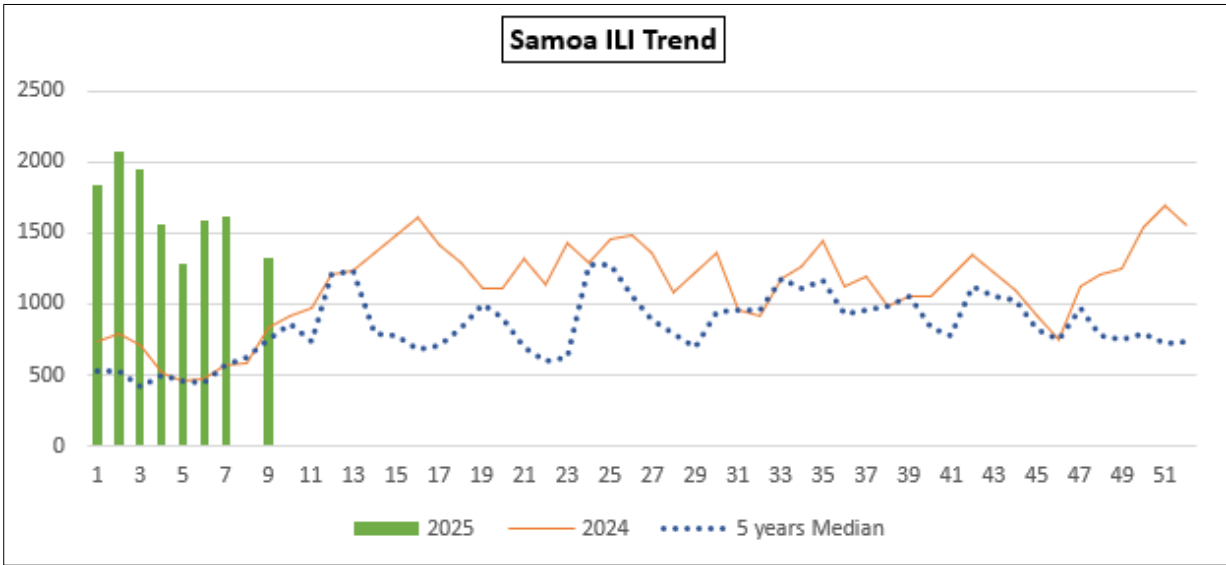
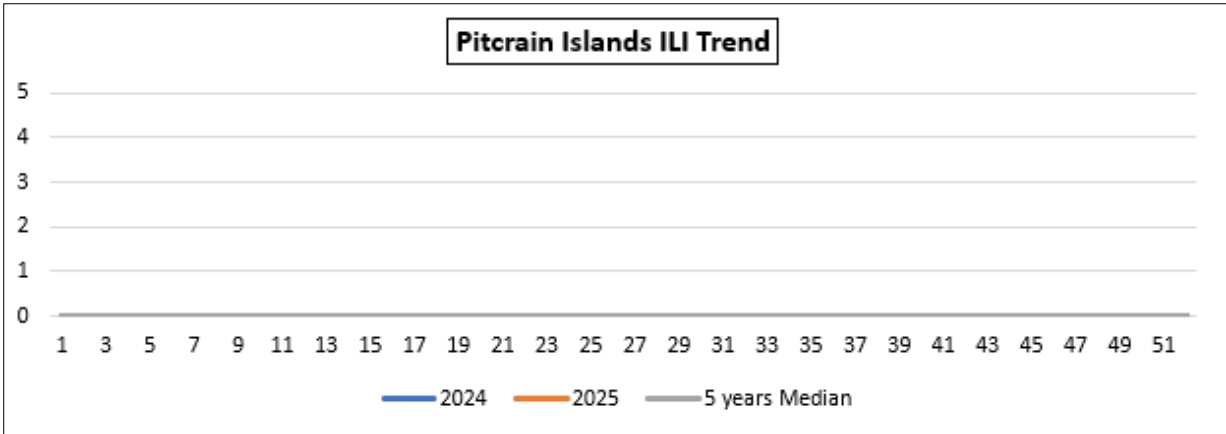
In week 9 of 2025, 20 out of 21 PICs reported ILI surveillance data. No report is available for American Samoa. In this reporting period, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Nauru, Commonwealth Northern Mariana Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis & Futuna reported an increase in ILI cases, compared to the previous week (Figure 14). Cook Islands, Federated States Micronesia, the Republic of Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga and Palau reported a decrease in ILI cases compared to the previous week. (Figure 14).

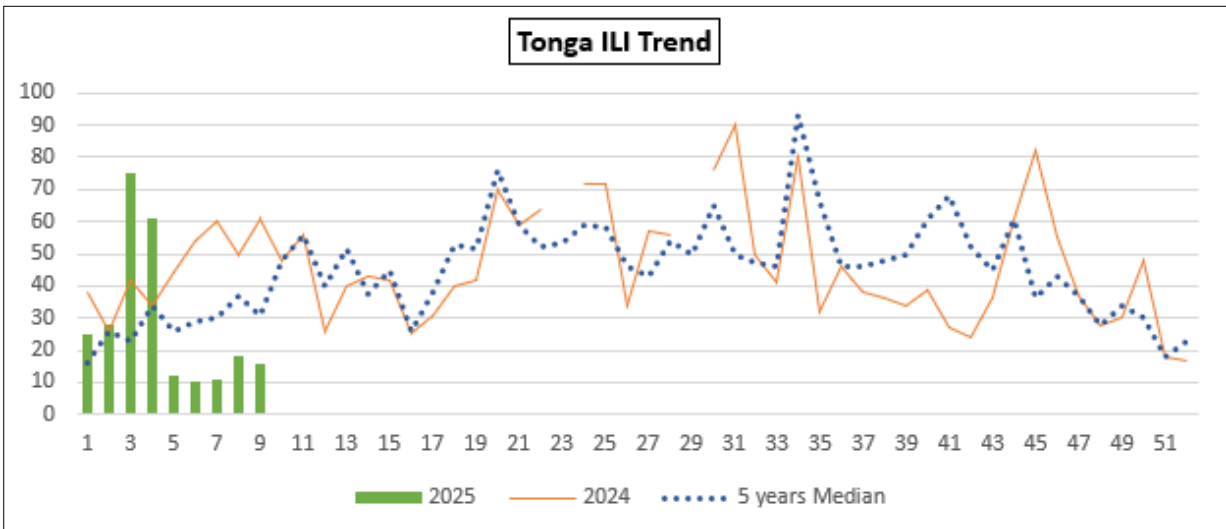
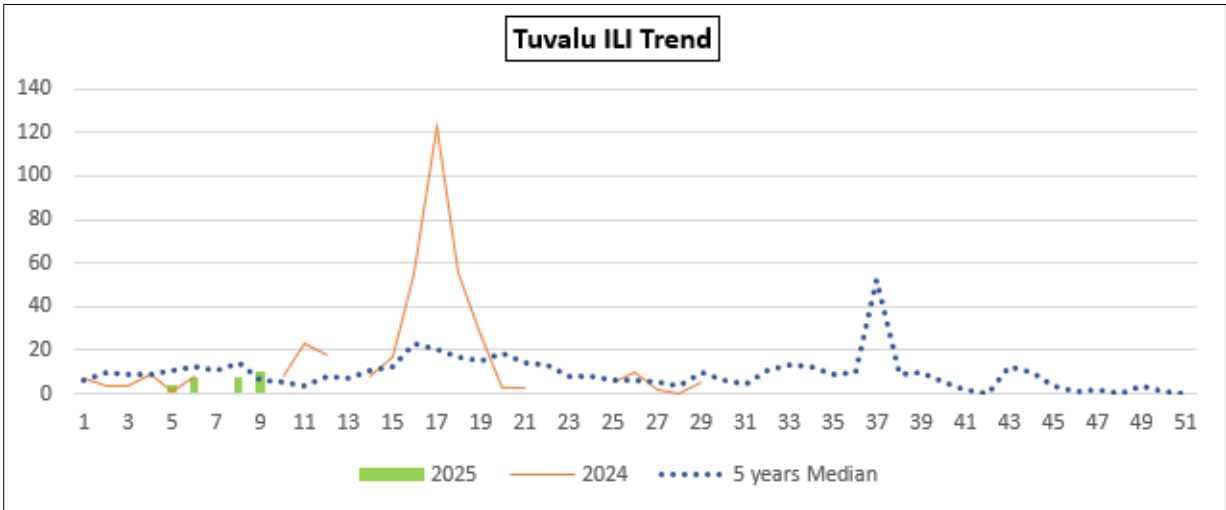
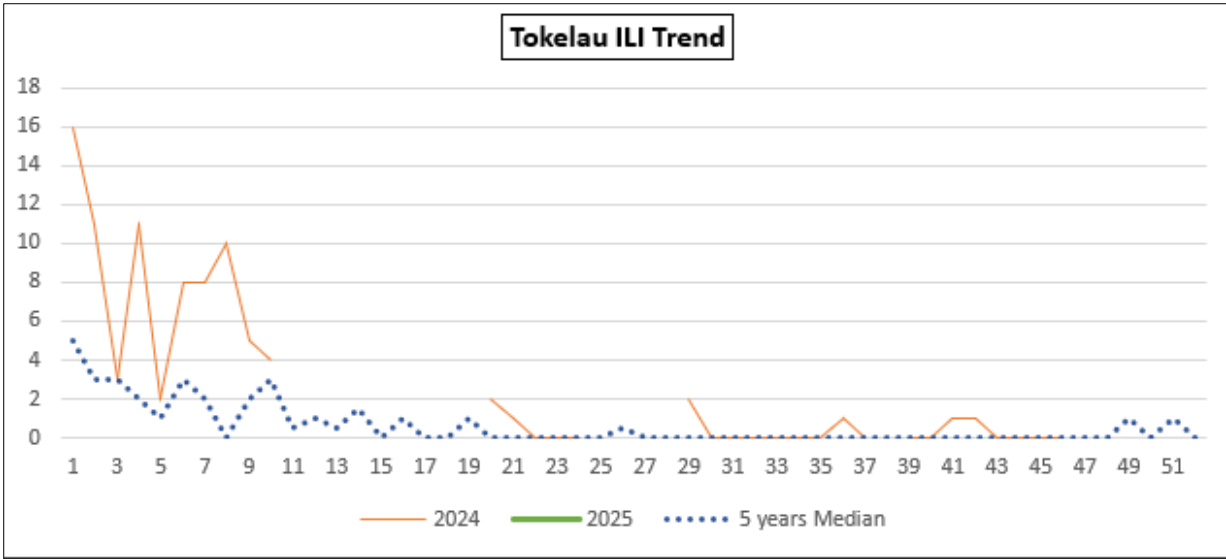


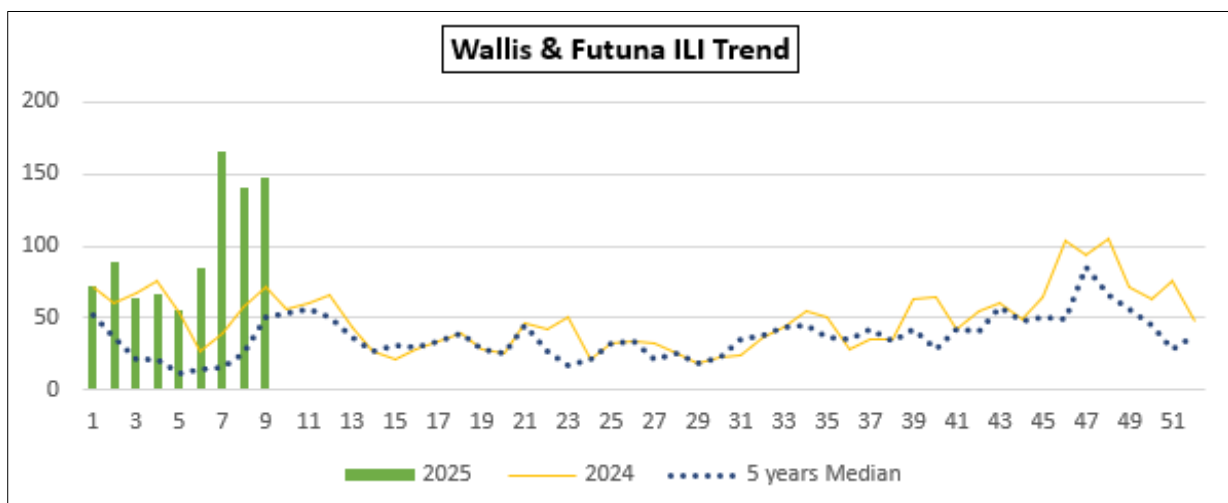
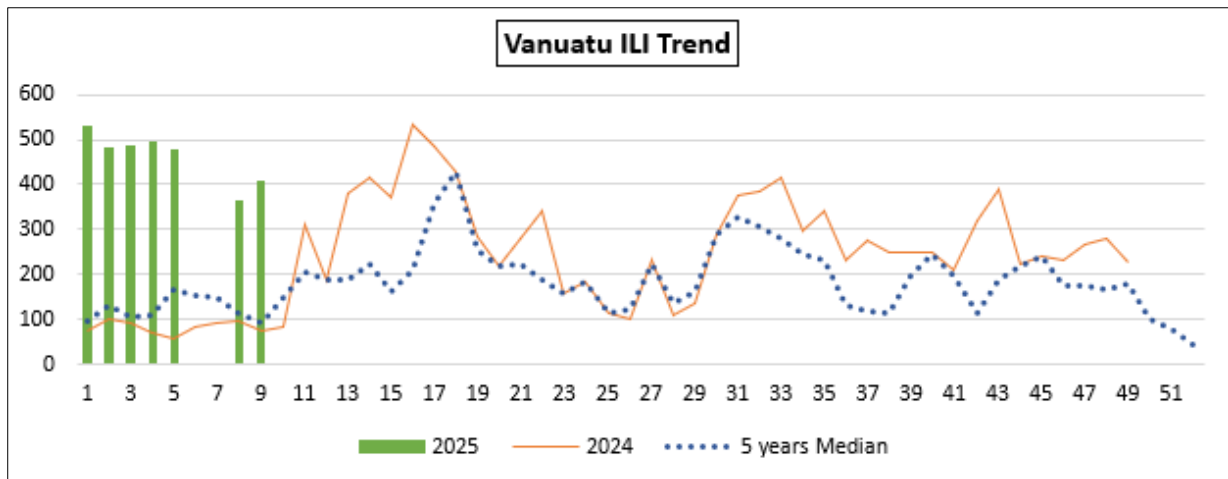












**Figure 14: Reported cases of influenza-like illness in Pacific Island Countries, 2024-2025**  
 (Source: Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System Weekly Bulletin)

*Note: Caution should be taken in interpreting these data as there may be changes in the number of sentinel sites reporting to the Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System.*

## Global influenza situation updates

### [Virological update](#)

### [Global update](#)

#### Others:

- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2024-2025 northern hemisphere influenza season [Link](#)
- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2025 southern hemisphere influenza season [Link](#)
- WHO Consultation on the Composition of Influenza Virus Vaccines for Use in the 2025 Southern Hemisphere Influenza Season 23-26 September 2024 [Link](#)
- WHO issues updated influenza vaccines position paper [Link](#)

WHO's YouTube Channel: film exploring a number of key aspects of the constant evolution of influenza viruses and associated impacts on public health. [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#), [Spanish](#)