

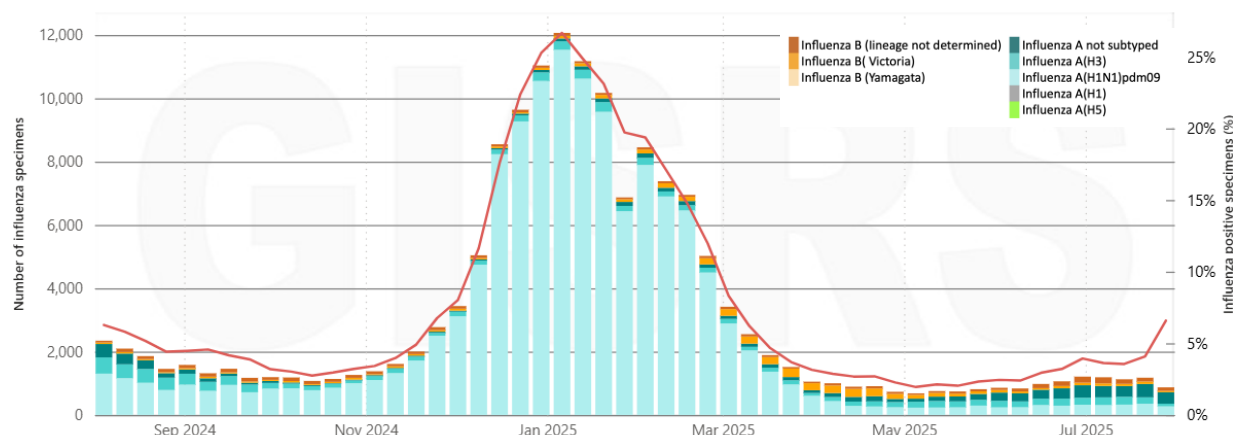
## Virological Surveillance Summary

The total number of specimens and number of positive specimens reported to FluNet by Western Pacific Region countries and areas between week 1 and 32 of 2025 are presented in Table 1 below. Influenza A (not subtyped) 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 32 of 2025**

Country (most recent week of report)	Total number of specimens processed	Total number of influenza-positive specimens
Australia (32 of 2025)	147 074	9 836
Brunei Darussalam (32 of 2025)	942	155
Cambodia (29 of 2025)	3 008	477
China (31 of 2025)	914 932	84 692
Fiji (31 of 2025)	728	13
Indonesia (31 of 2025)	3 3 428	808
Japan (31 of 2025)	11 869	2 249
Lao People's Democratic Republic (31 of 2025)	1 272	195
Malaysia (31 of 2025)	26 194	2 650
Mongolia (26 of 2025)	2 279	200
New Caledonia (31 of 2025)	1 398	239
New Zealand (28 of 2025)	1 641	451
Papua New Guinea (29 of 2025)	217	34
Philippines (31 of 2025)	2 677	276
Republic of Korea (32 of 2025)	10 741	2 048
Singapore (31 of 2025)	4 828	913
Viet Nam (31 of 2025)	2 701	499
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1 135 929</b>	<b>105 737</b>

Source: [WHO FLUNET](#)



**Figure 1: Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype, Western Pacific Region, 27 July 2024 to 27 July 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 or lower to the corresponding period from previous years.

### Outpatient ILI Surveillance

#### China (North)- Outpatient ILI Surveillance

In week 31 of 2025, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI (ILI%) in the northern provinces was 2.6%, same as the previous week (2.6%) and higher than the same week of 2023 and 2024 (2.7% and 3.6%) (**Figure 2**).

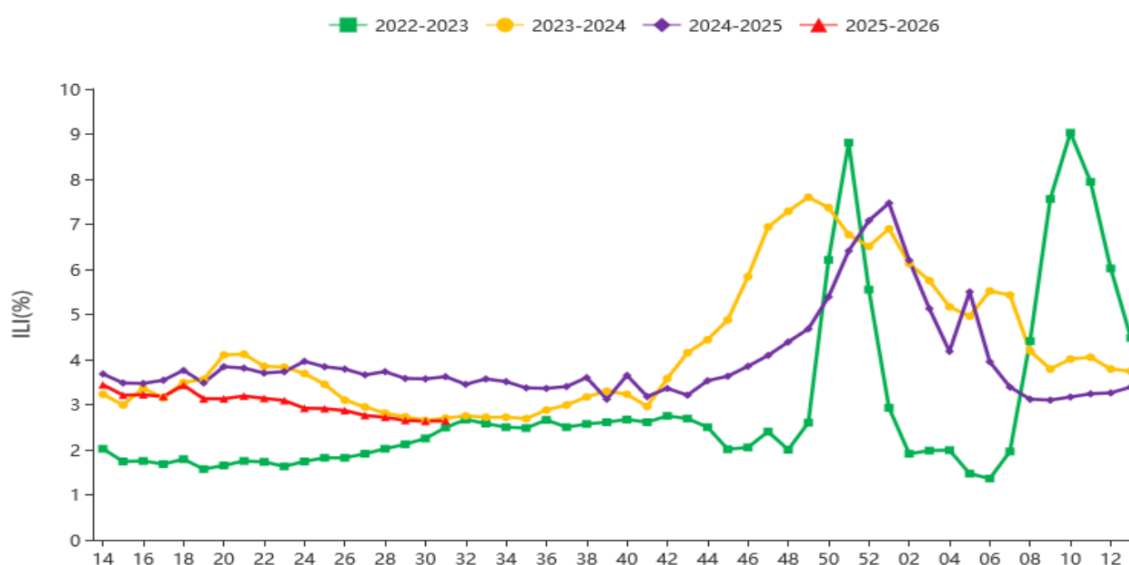
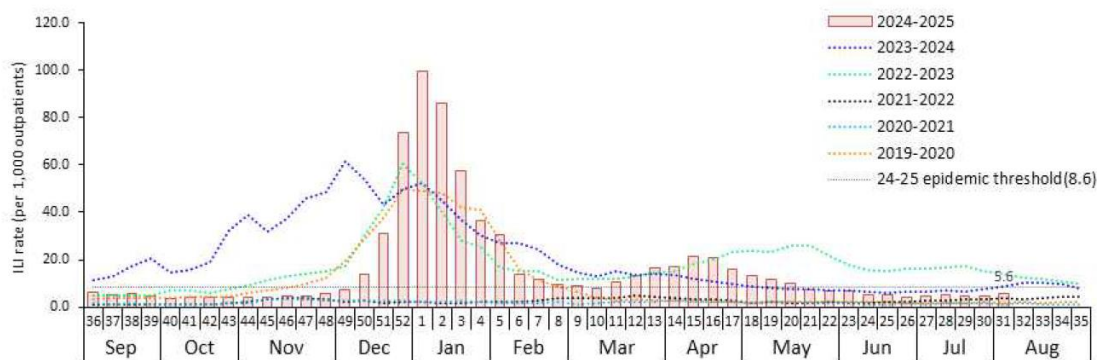


Figure 2: Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals in northern China, 2022-2025

(Source: Chinese National Influenza Center)

## Republic of Korea

In week 31 (the week of 27 July to 2 August 2025), the overall weekly ILI rate was 5.6%, which was higher than 4.7%, recorded in the previous week (**Figure 3**). The positivity rate for influenza virus was 1.8% in week 31 of 2025 (positivity rate of influenza B was 0.7%).



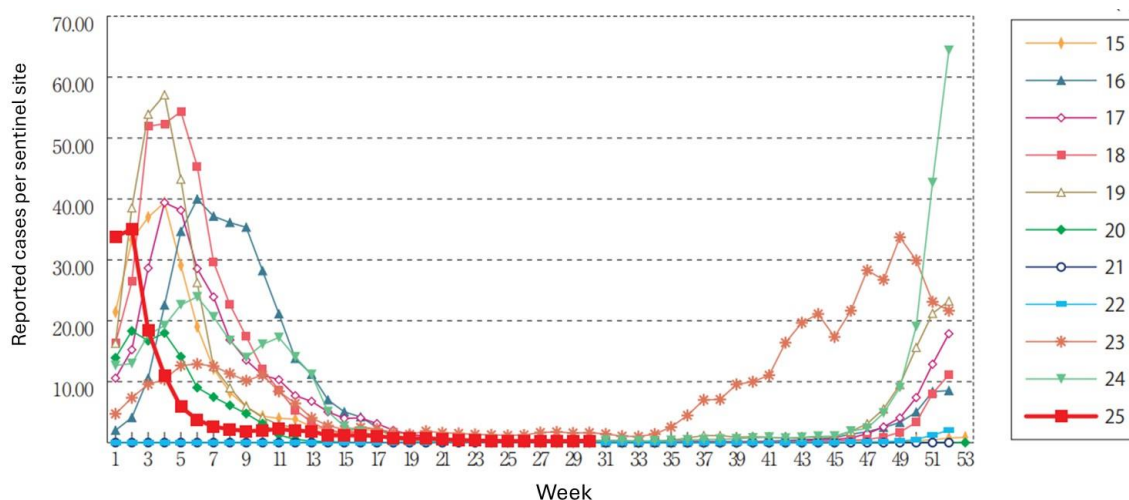
※ 2024-2025 season epidemic threshold: 8.6 cases (/1,000)

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



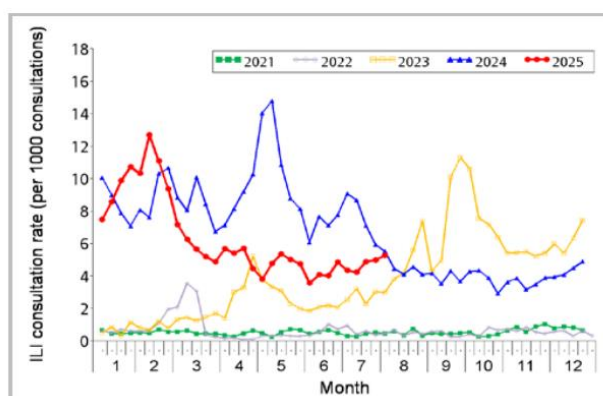
**Figure 4: Weekly number of influenza cases reported per reporting sentinel hospital site, Japan 2015-2025**  
([Source](#): Japan Institute for Health Security (JIHS))

## Countries/areas in the tropical zone

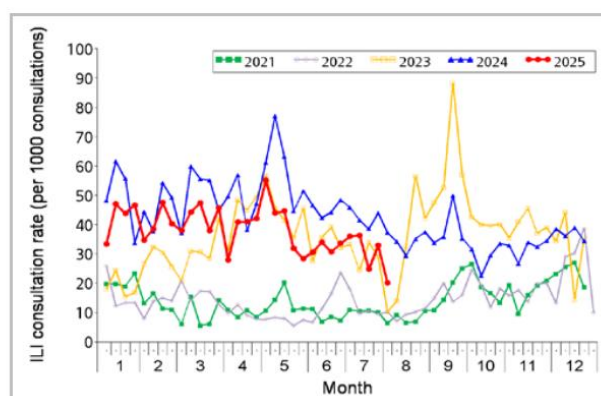
In the tropical zone, ILI activity is similar or lower to the corresponding period from previous years in most countries and areas.

### China, Hong Kong SAR – ILI and Hospital Surveillance

In week 31 (the week of 27 July to 2 August 2025), the average consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) among sentinel general outpatient clinics was 5.3 ILI cases per 1 000 consultations, which was higher than 5.0 recorded in the previous week (**Figure 5**). The average consultation rate for ILI among sentinel private medical practitioner clinics was 20.2 ILI cases per 1 000 consultations, which was lower than 32.9 recorded in the previous week (**Figure 6**).



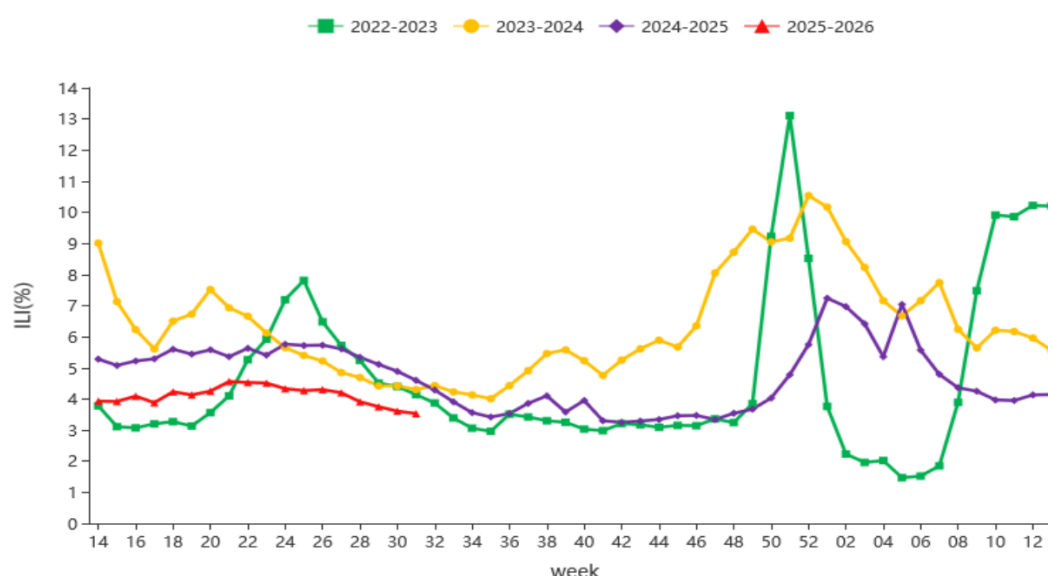
**Figure 5: ILI consultation rates at sentinel general outpatient clinics, Hong Kong SAR 2021-2025**  
(Source: Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection)



**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

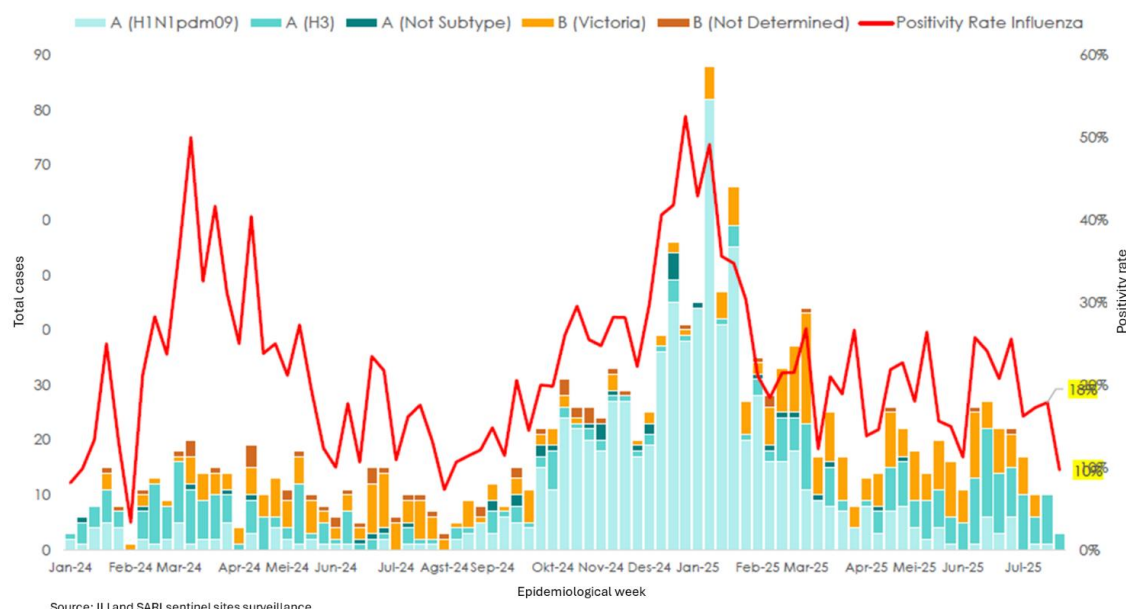
In week 31 of 2025, the percentage of outpatient or emergency visits for ILI (ILI%) at national sentinel hospitals in the southern provinces was 3.5%, lower than the last week (3.6%) and lower than the same week of 2022, 2023, and 2024 (4.1%, 4.3% and 4.6%) (**Figure 7**).



**Figure 7: Percentage of visits for ILI at sentinel hospitals in southern China, 2022-2025**  
(Source: Chinese National Influenza Center)

## Indonesia- ILI SARI sentinel surveillance

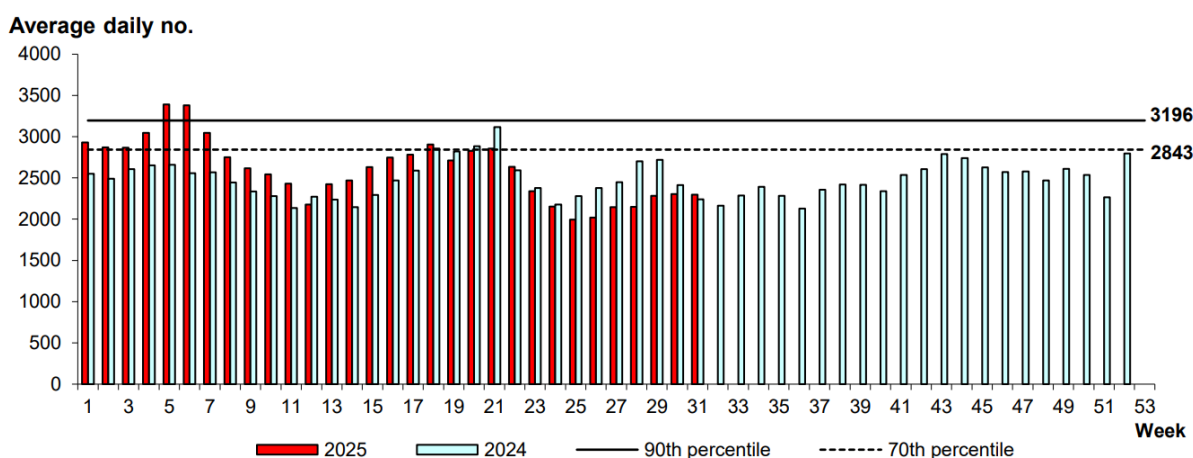
In epidemiological week 31 of 2025, the Ministry of Health received reports from 39 sentinel sites across Indonesia. The national influenza positivity rate decrease to 10%, with three positive cases identified out of 31 specimens tested. A(H3) is the predominant strain detected this week. **(Figure 8).**



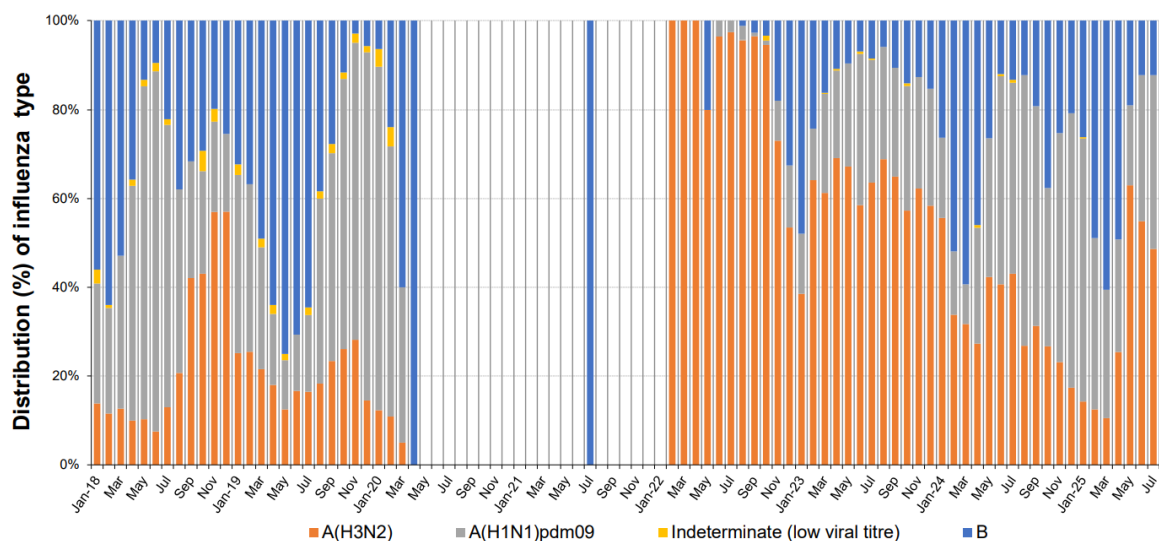
**Figure 8: Number of influenza cases from sentinel sites and influenza positivity rate by week, 2024-2025**  
(Source: [ILI-SARI sentinel surveillance dashboard](#), Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia)

## Singapore – Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Surveillance

In week 31 (the week of 27 July to 2 August 2025), the average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI was 2 298 (over 5.5 working days) **(Figure 9)**. The proportion of patients with ILI among the polyclinic attendances for ARI was 0.4%. The positivity rate for influenza among ILI samples (n=127) in the community was 19% in week 31. Of the 74 specimens tested positive for influenza in July 2025, 29 were positive for Influenza A(pH1N1) (39%), 36 were positive for influenza A(H3N2) (49%), and nine were positive for influenza B (12%) **(Figure 10)**.



**Figure 9: Average daily polyclinic attendances for ARI in Singapore, 2024-2025**  
(Source: Singapore Ministry of Health)



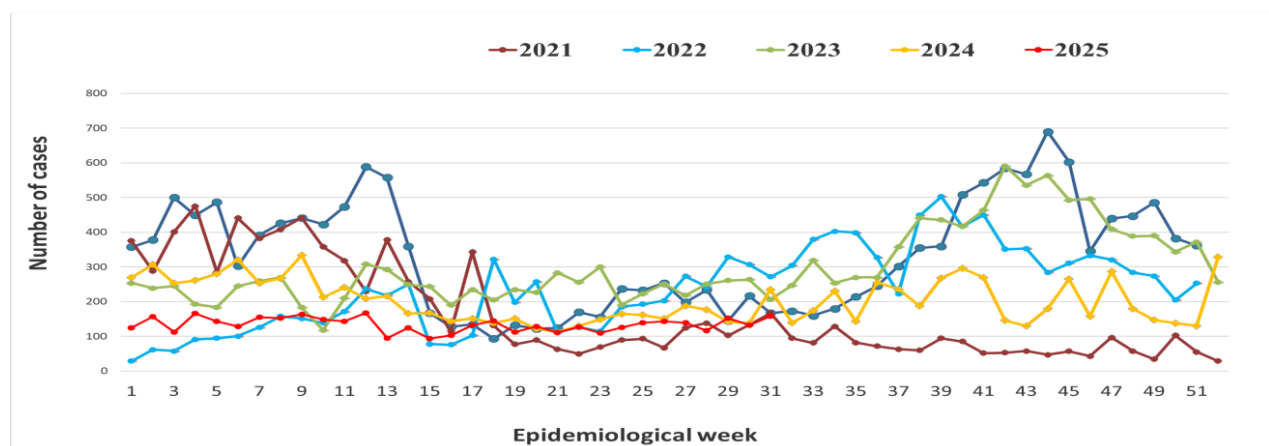
Based on influenza-like illness (ILI) samples from GPs and polyclinics

**Figure 10: Monthly influenza surveillance for ARI in Singapore, 2018-2025**

(Source: Singapore Ministry of Health)

## Lao People's Democratic Republic

In week 31 (28 July to 3 August 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 compared to the previous week (**Figure 11**). There were 29 samples tested for influenza in week 31, of which two were positive for influenza A/H3, one was positive for influenza A/H1N1pdm and one was positive for influenza B (Victoria).



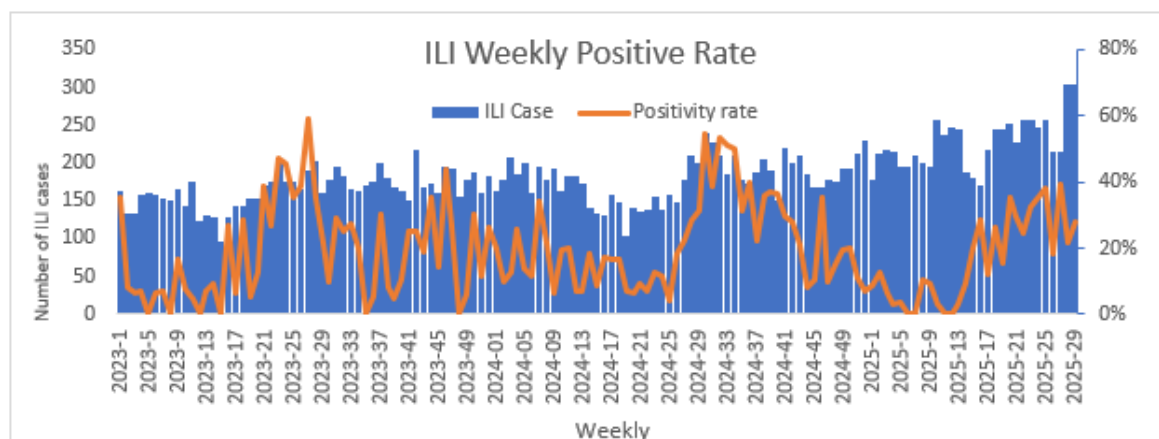
**Figure 11: Weekly number of ILI cases at sentinel sites, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2021-2025**

(Source: Lao PDR National Center for Laboratory and Epidemiology)



## Cambodia

In week 31 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 31 of 2025 (235 cases) compared to week 30 of 2025 (300 cases) (Figure 12). However, the positivity rate increased (31%) compared to the last week (27%). From week 1 of 2024 to week 31 of 2025, 479 influenza-positive cases were detected (FluB Vic=114, H3N2=189, and H1N1pdm=176). Influenza H3N2 was the predominant strain in the last years followed by H1N1pdm.



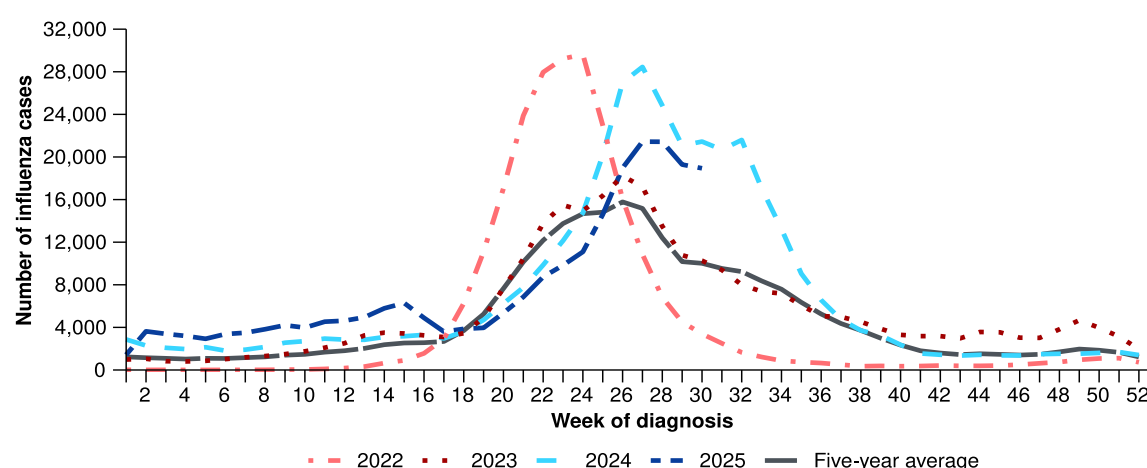
**Figure 12: Number of ILI cases from sentinel sites and influenza positivity rate by week, 2023-2025, Cambodia**  
(Source: Communicable Disease Control Department, Cambodia Ministry of Health)

## 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

From 14 to 27 July 2025, the number of influenza cases was moderate and showed a slightly decreasing trend. However, the number of cases is lower compared to the same period in 2024, but higher than the five-year average (Figure 13). In the year-to-date (1 January to 27 July 2025), influenza A (unsubtyped) has accounted for the majority of influenza notifications across all jurisdictions.

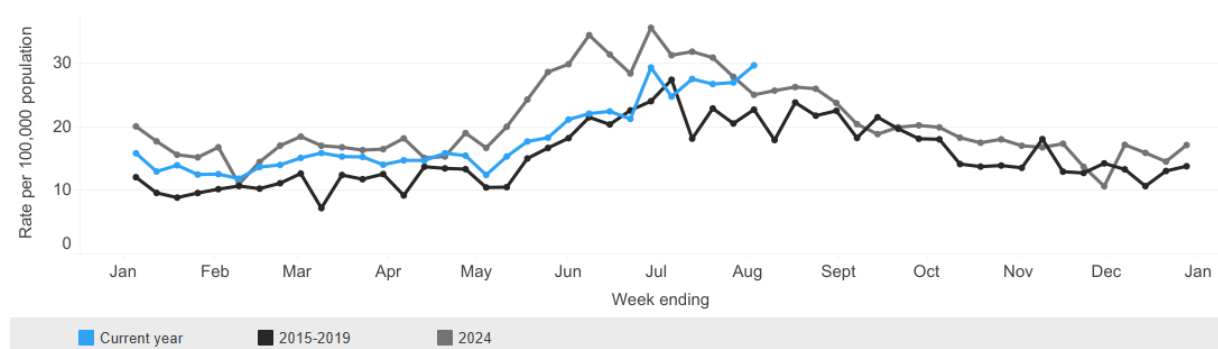


**Figure 13: Notifications of laboratory-confirmed influenza by year and week from 2022 to 2025 in Australia**  
(Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, Australian Department of Health)

## New Zealand – ILI Surveillance

During week 31 of 2025 (from 28 to 3 August 2025), the national rate of ILI-related Healthline calls is 29.64 per 100 000 population. The number of calls has increased from the previous week and is higher than the same period in 2024 while the overall trend shows an increase from May (**Figure 14**).

### Weekly Healthline ILI call rates

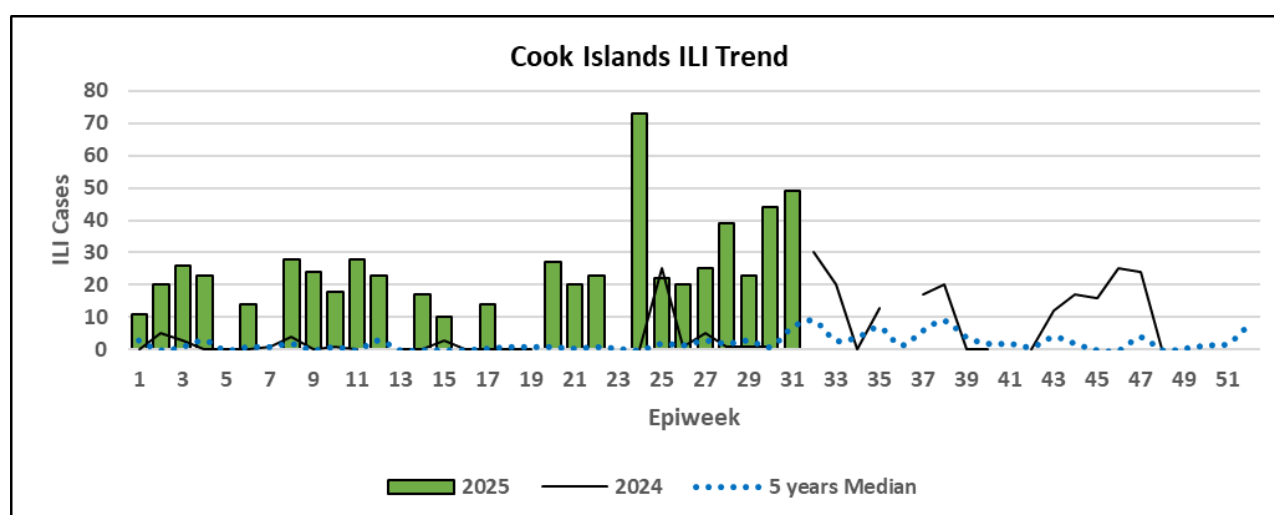


**Figure 14: Weekly Healthline ILI call rate per 100,000 people in New Zealand in 2015-2025**

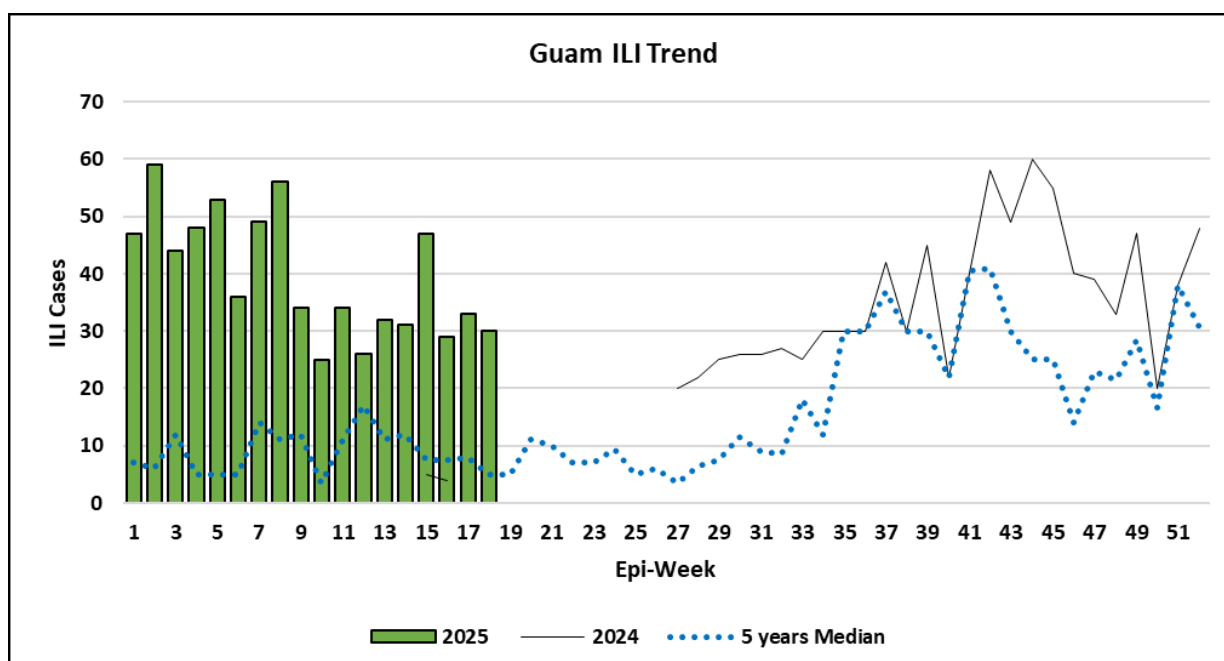
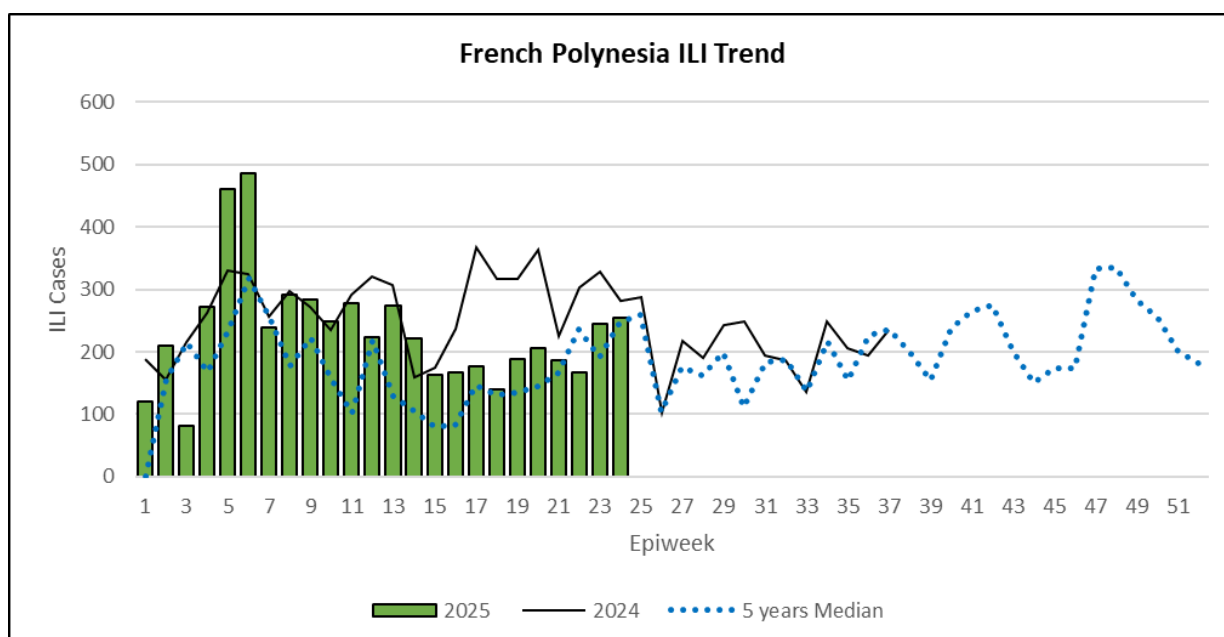
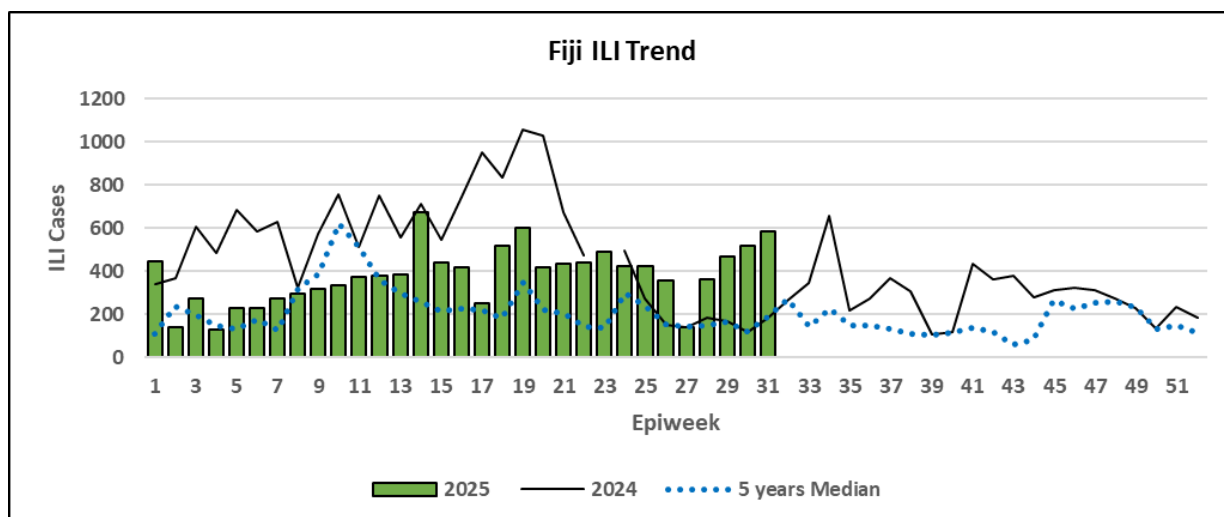
(Source: New Zealand Institute of Environmental Science and Research)

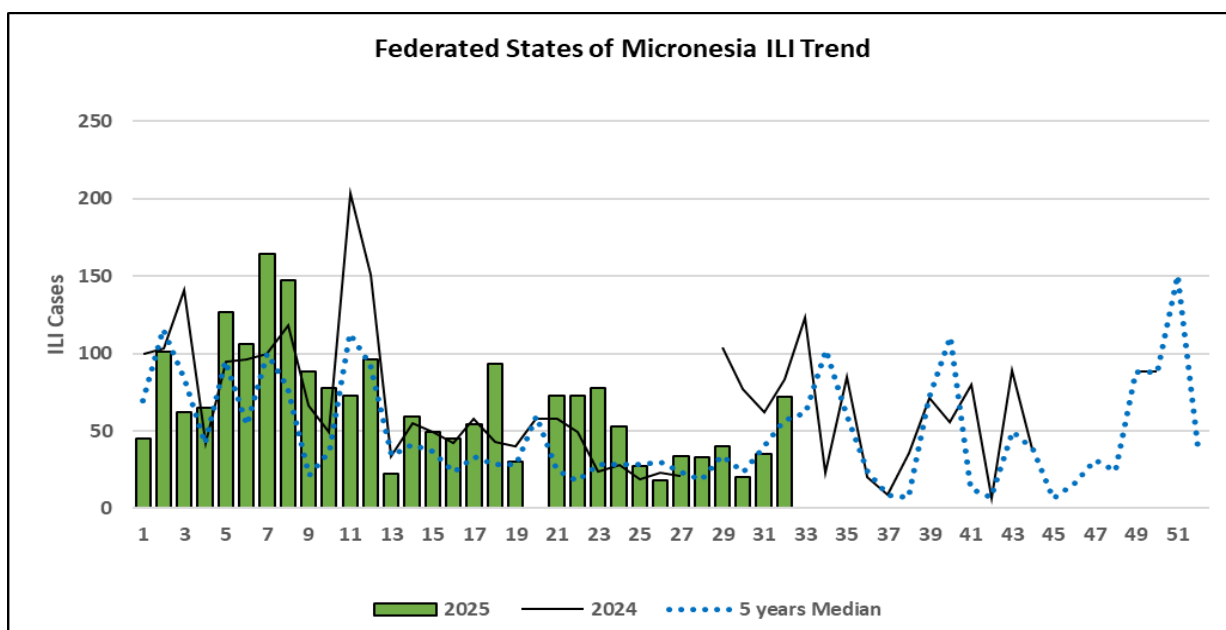
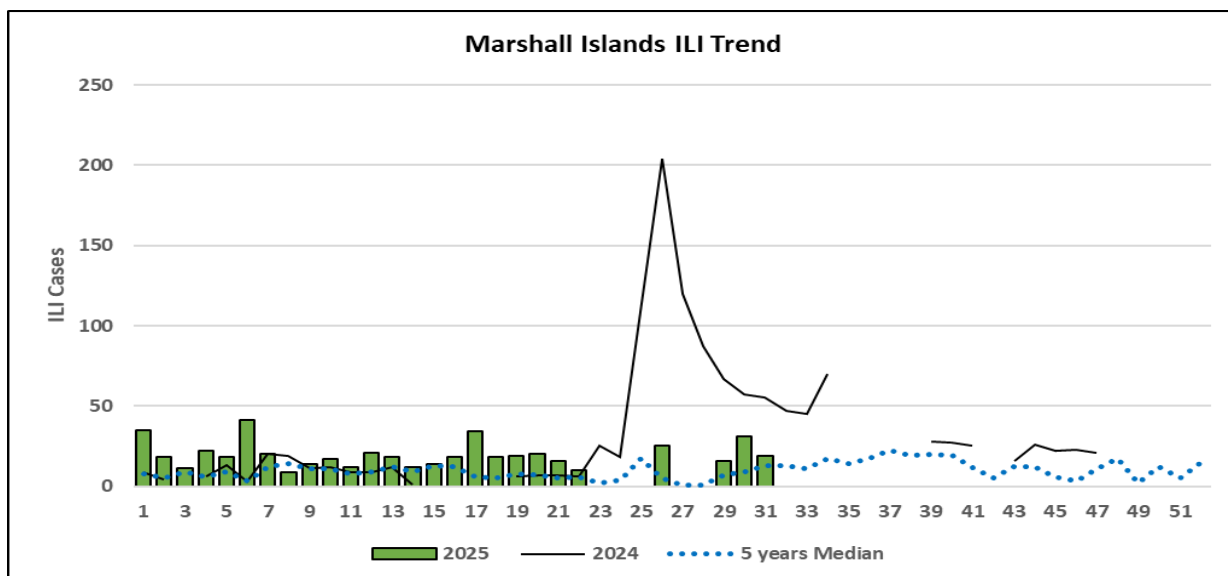
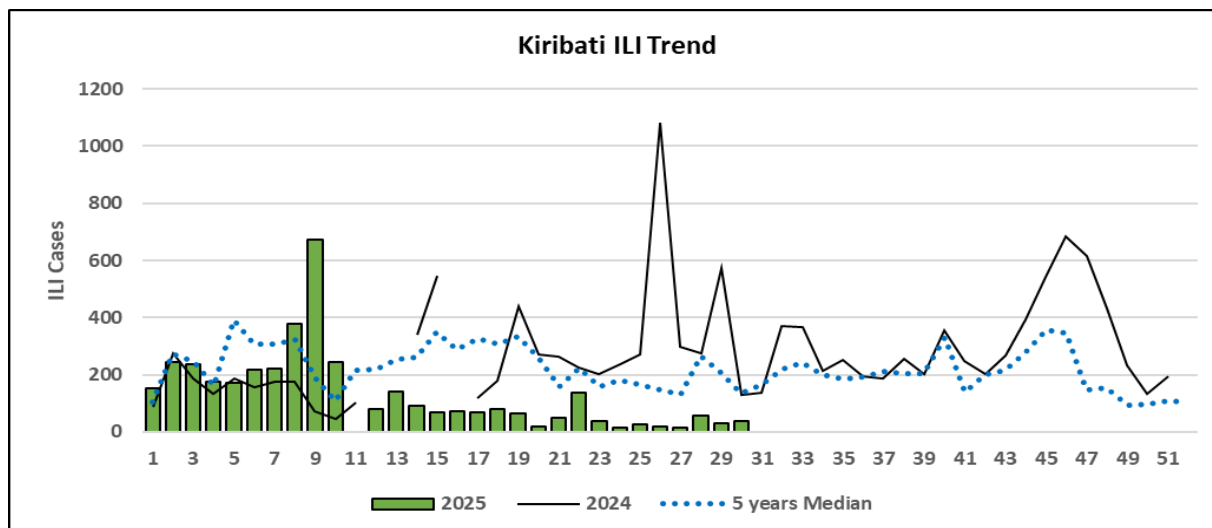
## Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) - ILI Surveillance

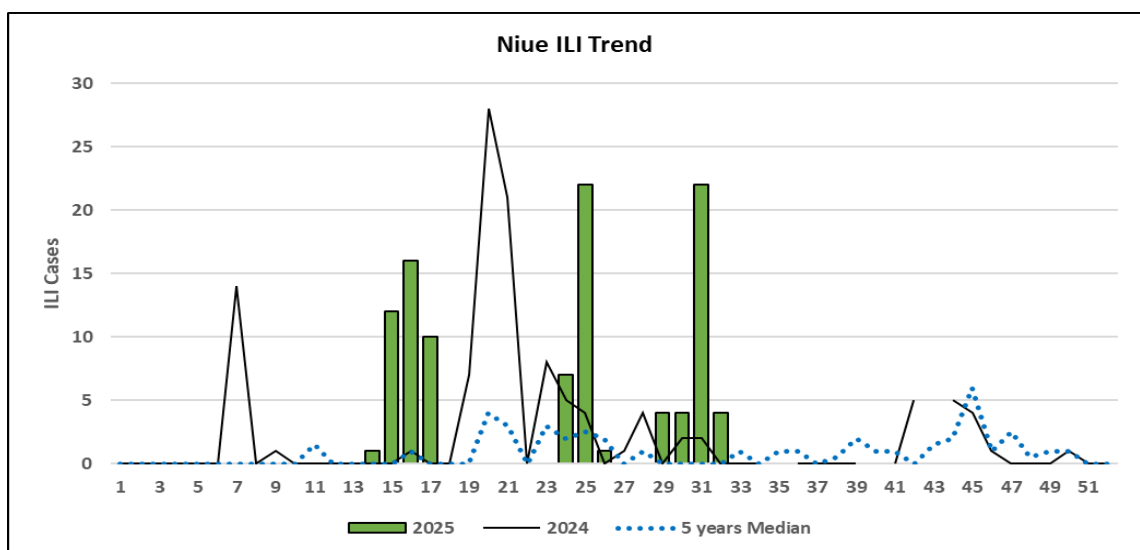
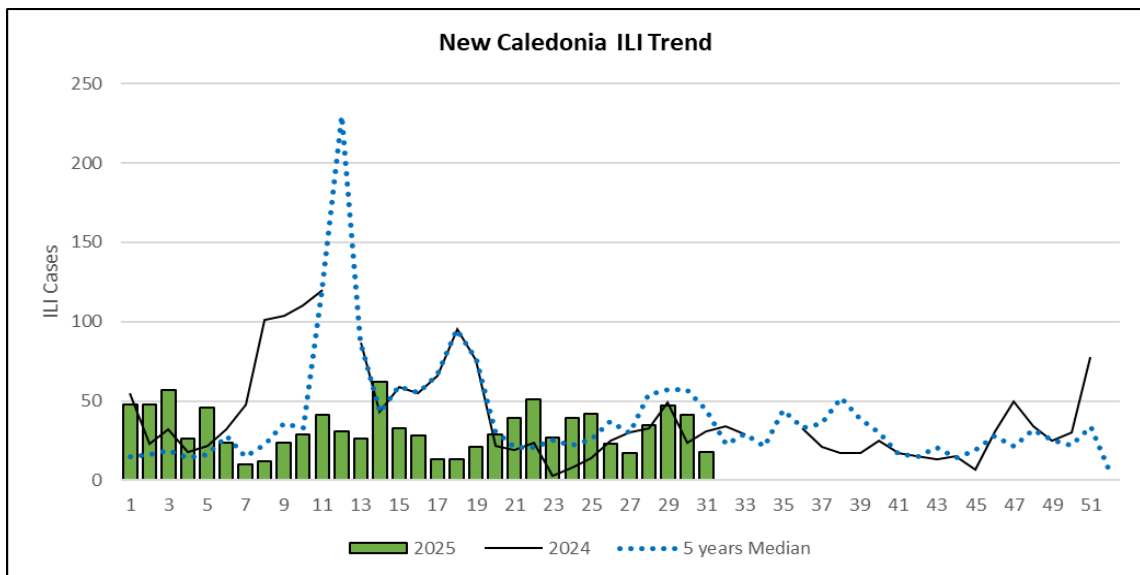
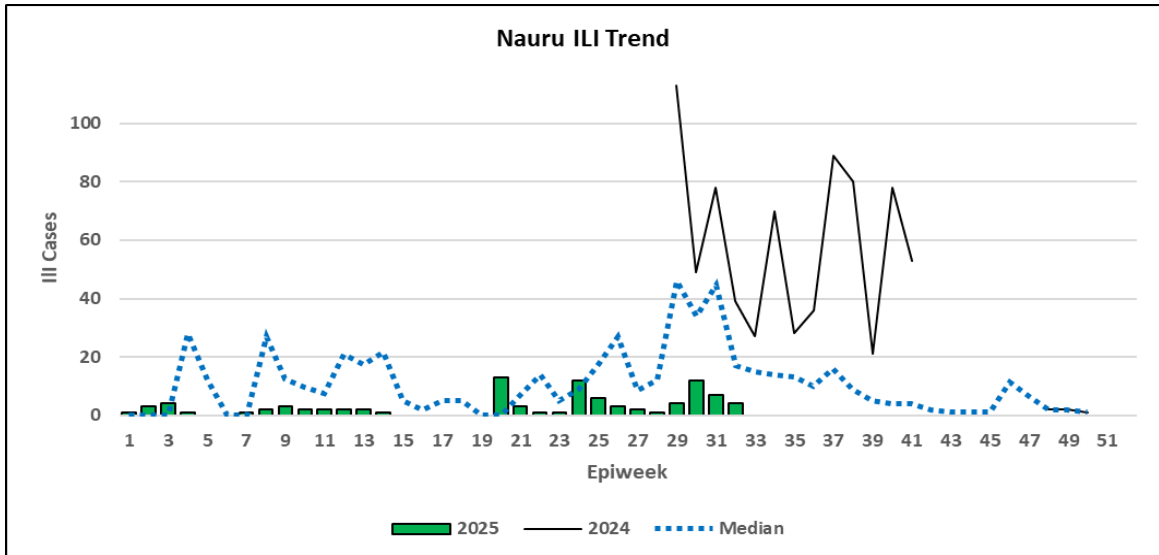
In week 31 of 2025, 20 out of 21 PICs reported ILI surveillance data. No report is available for American Samoa. In this reporting period, Cooks Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Micronesia (Federated States of), and Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of), Palau and Tonga reported an increase in ILI cases, compared to the previous week. Kiribati, Marshal Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Wallis and Futuna reported similar or a decrease in ILI cases, compared to the previous week. French Polynesia, Guam, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu did not report any cases. (**Figure 15**).

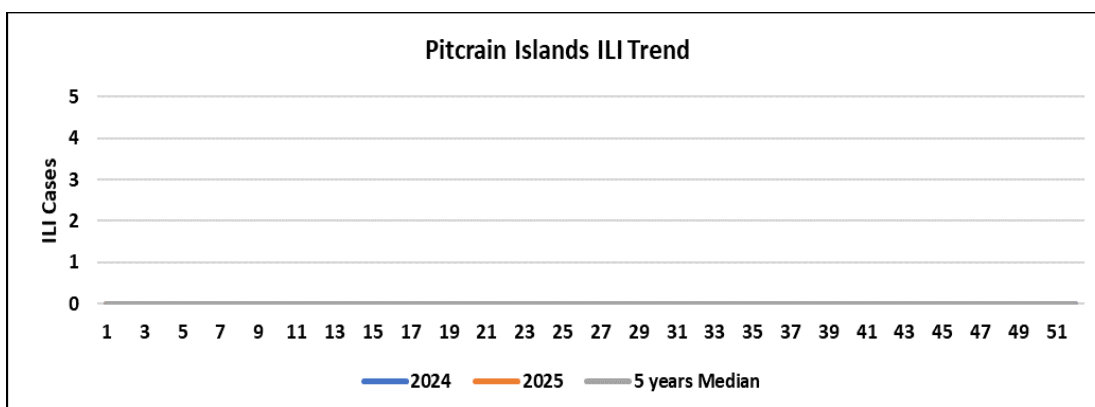
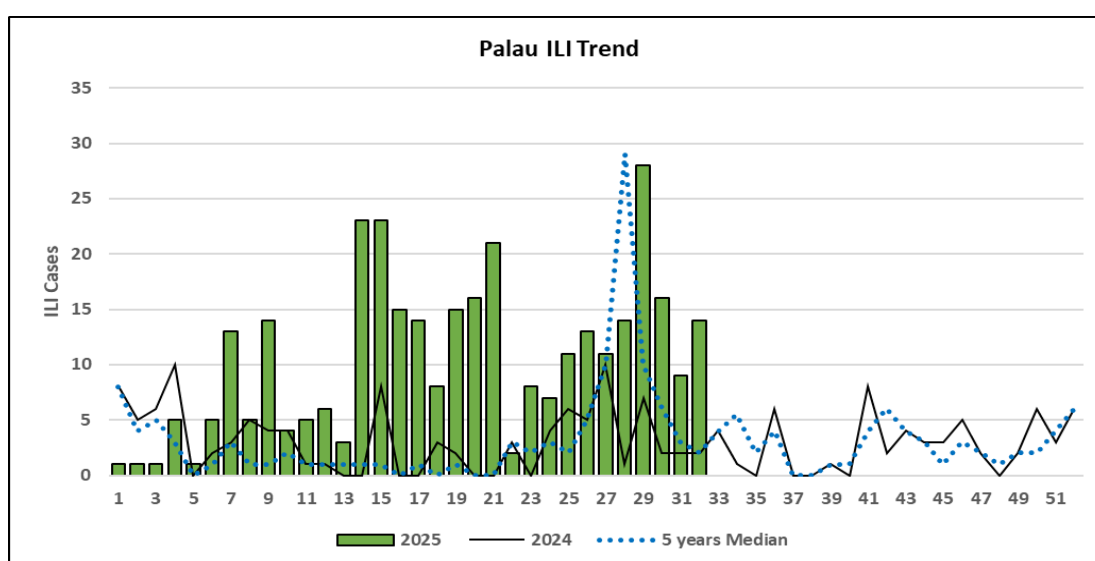
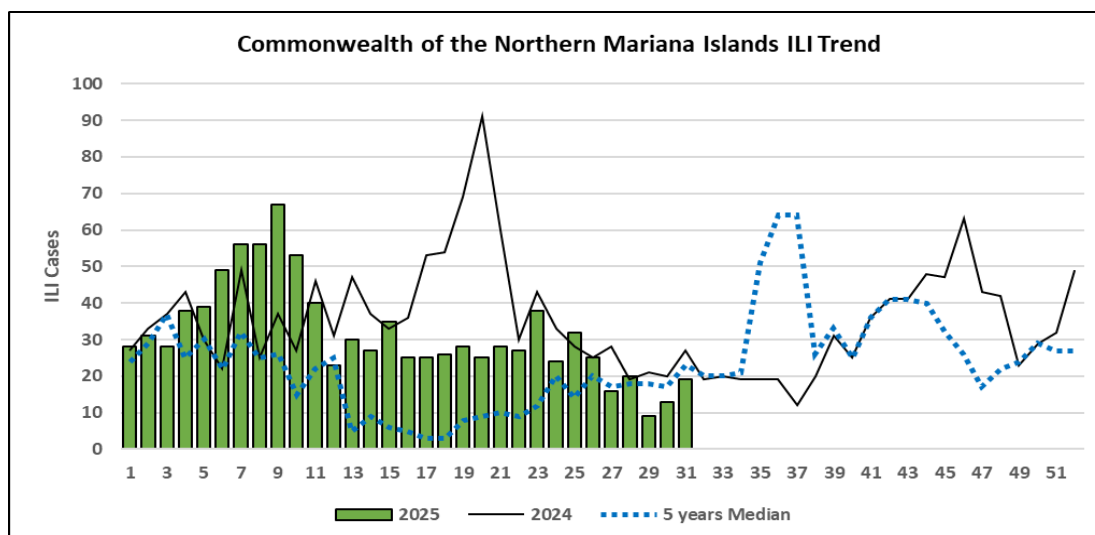


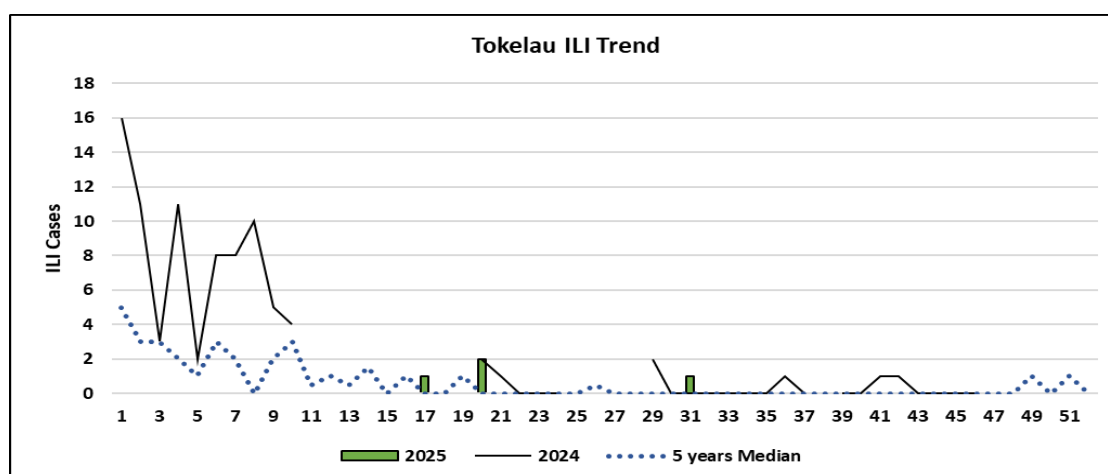
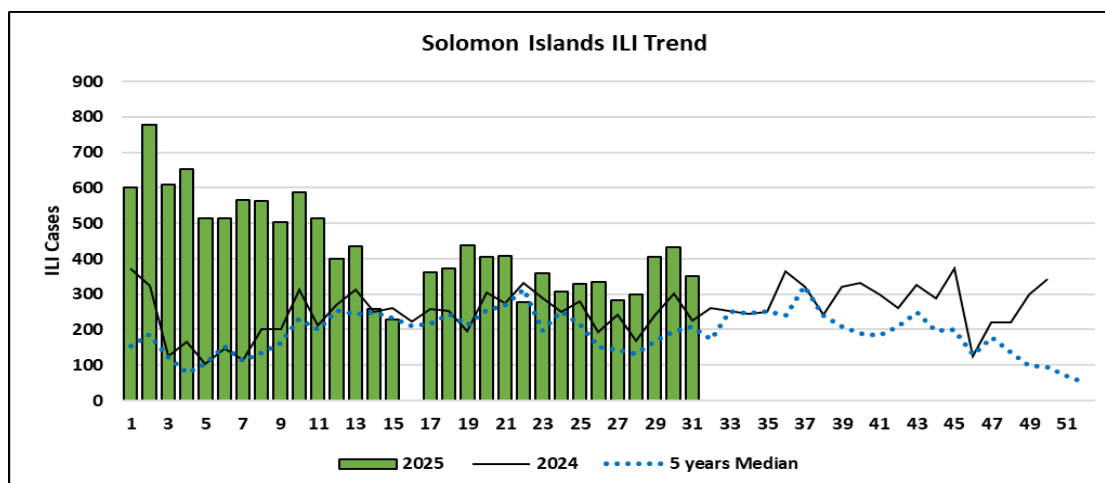
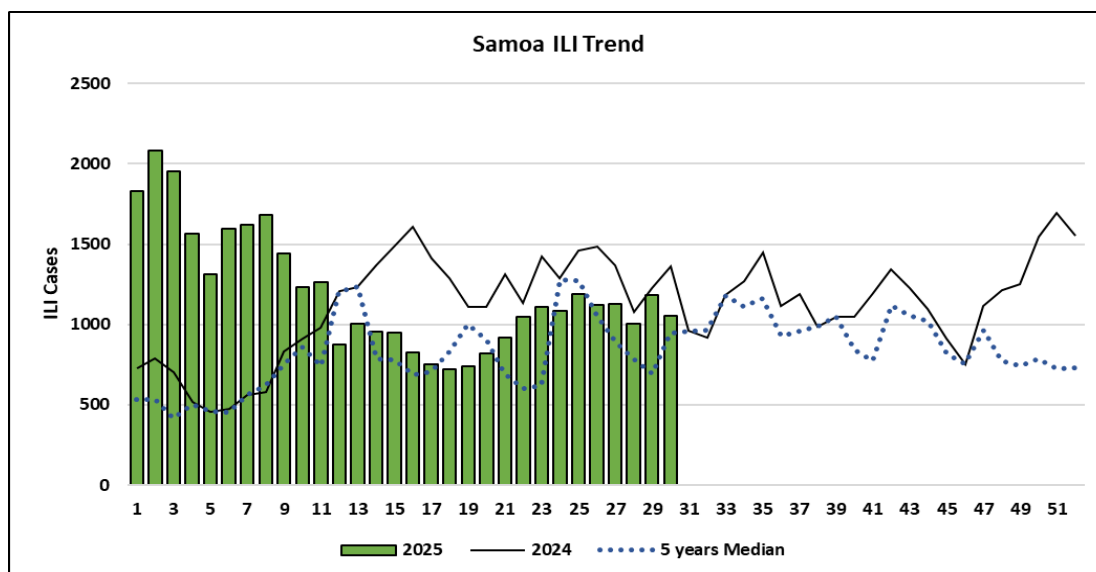


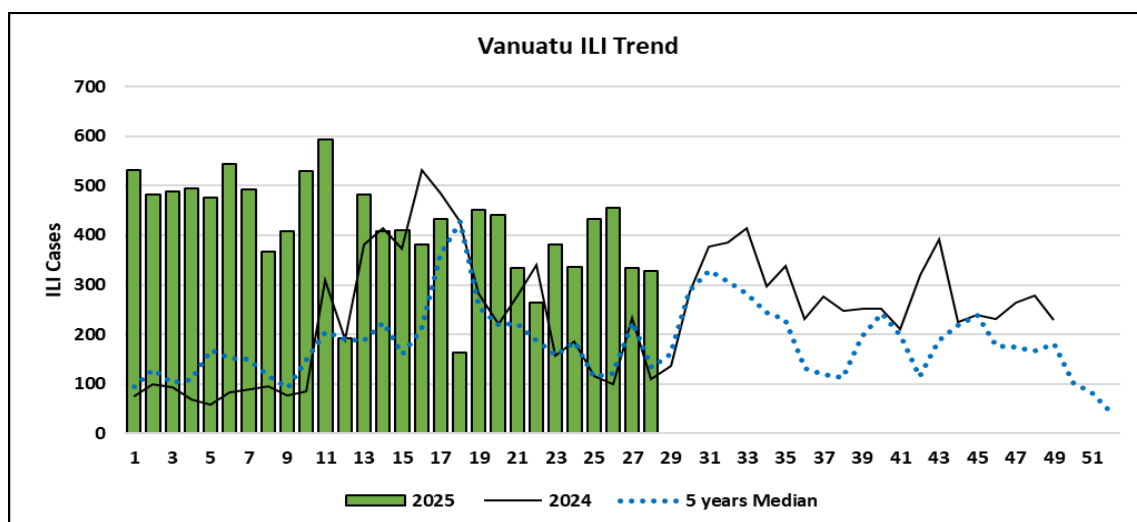
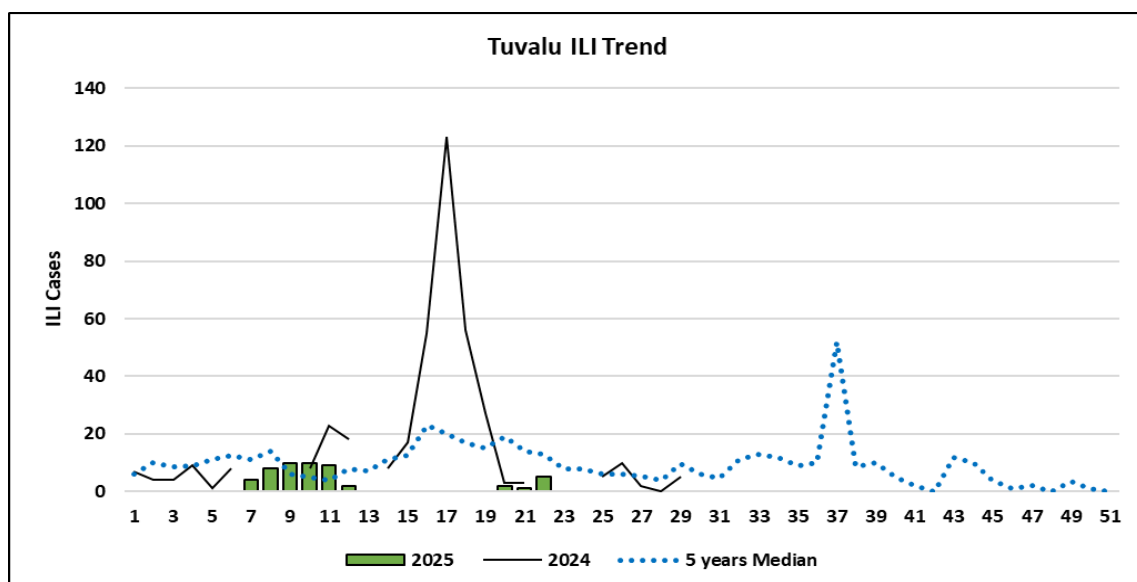
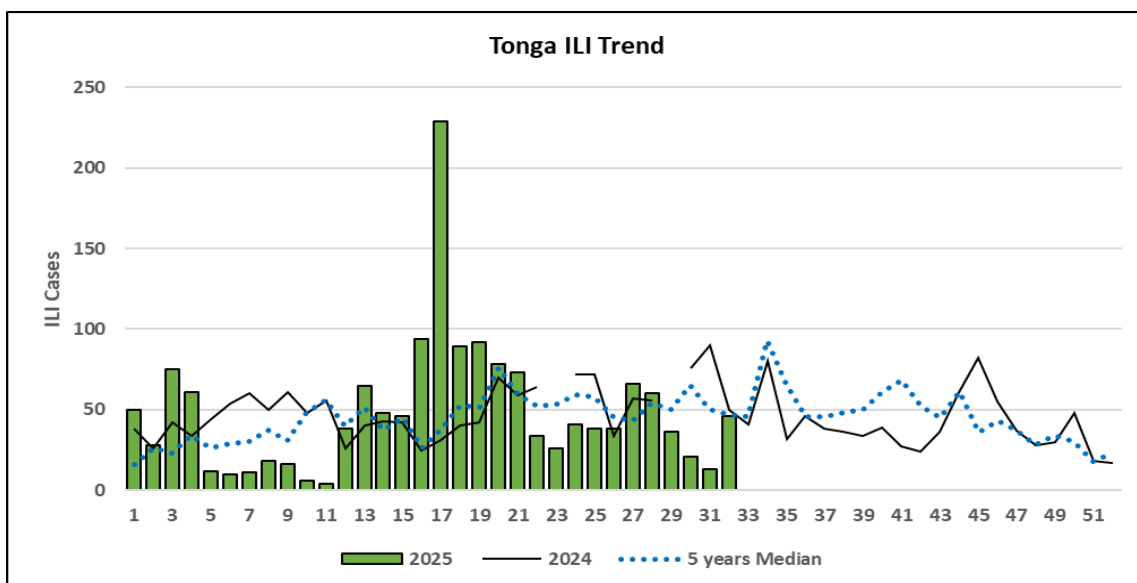




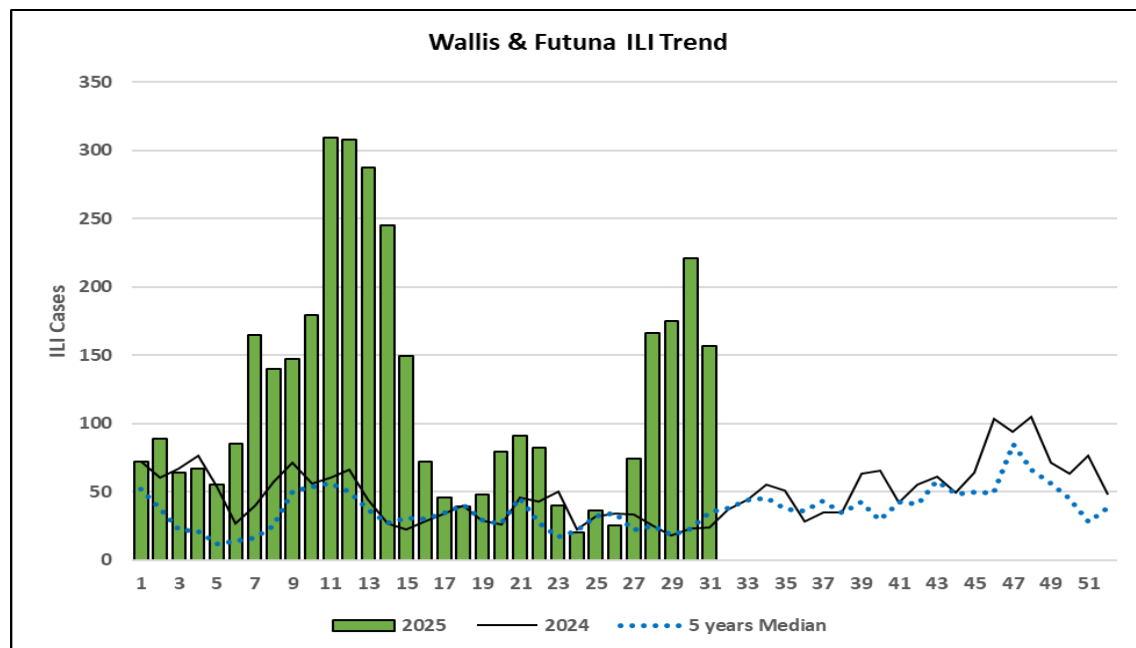












**Figure 14: Weekly number of cases of influenza-like illness in Pacific Island Countries, 2024-2025 and 5-year median**

(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

### [Global update](#)

#### Others:

- Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2025-2026 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 2025-2026 Northern 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](#)