

Influenza-like illness

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS

Low activity

Sentinel physicians monitor the number of ILI seen in consultations (defined by sudden fever > 39°C (>102°F) with myalgia and respiratory signs).

Clinical monitoring: in metropolitan France, last week (2017w12), the incidence rate of influenza-like illness seen in general practice was estimated at 17 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (95% CI [9 ; 25]), **below** the epidemic threshold (114 cases per 100,000) [1].

At the regional level, the highest incidence rates were reported in: Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (52 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 95% CI [0 ; 104]), Nouvelle-Aquitaine (20, 95% CI [0 ; 55]), Hauts-de-France (20, 95% CI [0 ; 41]) and Normandie (13, 95% CI [0 ; 28]) (the regional data are presented at the end of this newsletter).

Virological monitoring: since week 2016s40, date of start of monitoring, 2,952 samples were collected by the Sentinelles network practitioners (2,064 by general practitioners and 888 by pediatricians).

Among the 2,947 samples tested, 1,435 (48.9%) were positive for at least one influenza virus. The virus of type A(H3N2) was predominant, accounting for 98.0% (1,406 / 1,435) of the positive samples. Last week 5 samples were tested, among them, 0 (0.0%) was positive for at least one influenza virus.

The influenza viruses since the beginning of their monitoring were distributed as follows:

- 10 (0.3%) A(H1N1)pdm09 virus,
- 1406 (47.9%) A(H3N2) virus,
- 14 (0.5%) A untyped virus,
- 2 (0.1%) B/Victoria lineage virus,
- 2 (0.1%) B/Yamagata lineage virus,
- 2 (0.1%) B unknown lineage virus.

A single influenza A and B viruses co-infections has been observed.

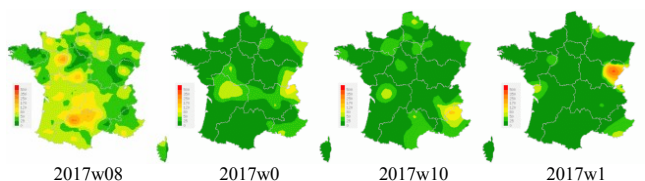
Among the samples tested for three other respiratory viruses, the Rhinovirus and the Respiratory syncytial virus were dominant with 272 (9.3%) and 258 (8.8%) positive samples, respectively.

The samples were analyzed by the CNR (National Reference Centers) of *influenzae* viruses (coordinating center Institut Pasteur Paris, associated center Hospices civils de Lyon), and the laboratory of Virology at the University of Corsica.

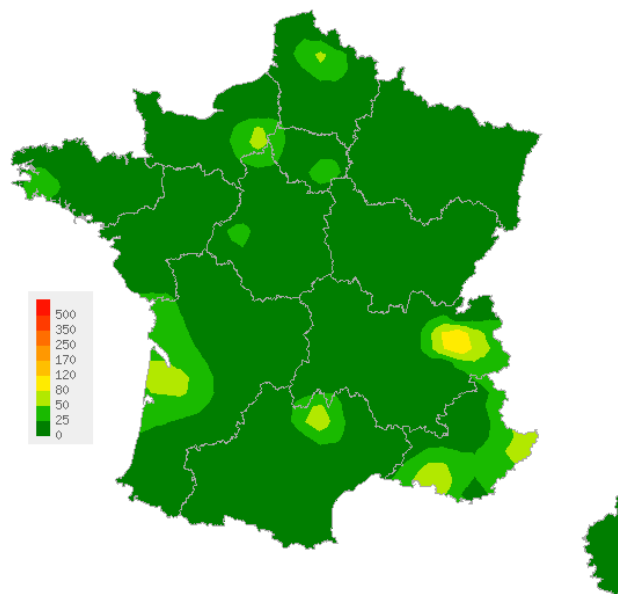
[More information about this surveillance](#)

[Information about the statistical methods](#)

[1] Costagliola D, et al. A routine tool for detection and assessment of epidemics of influenza-like syndromes in France. *Am J Public Health*. 1991;81(1):97-9.

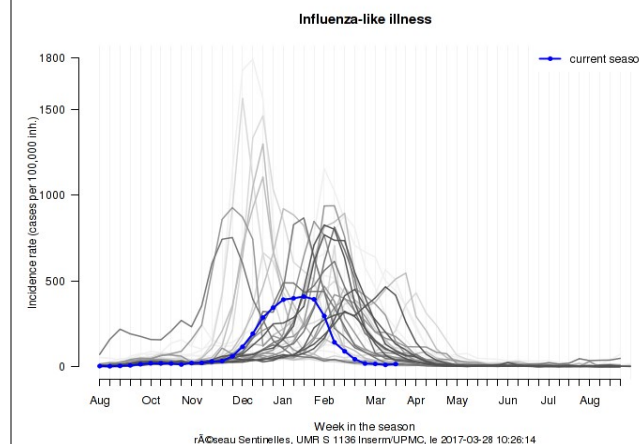


Consolidated data for the last 4 weeks

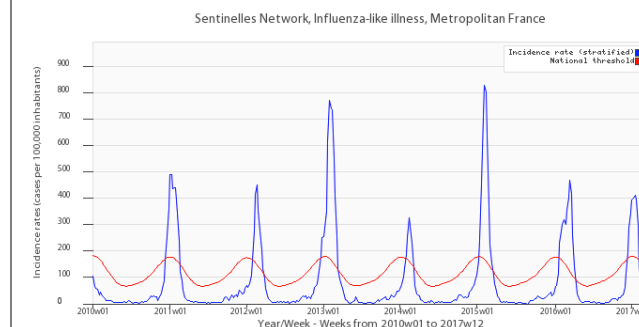


Map of spatial data interpolation based on Influenza-like illness incidence rates at the « département » (NUTS 3) level (per 100 000 inhabitants),

Sentinelles general practitioners, 2017w12
Maps available at <http://www.sentiweb.fr>



Incidence rate of influenza-like illness since 1984 (per 100 000 inhabitants),
Sentinelles general practitioners.
In Blue: season 2016-2017 / In gray: seasons from 1984 to 2016
(the clearer the curve the older the data)



Incidence rate in blue,
epidemic threshold in red calculated by a periodic regression model [1]
(per 100 000 inhabitants), ILI, Sentinelles general practitioners

CHICKENPOX

Moderate activity

In metropolitan France, last week (2017w12), the incidence rate of Chickenpox seen in general practice was estimated at 28 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (95% CI [20 ; 36]).

Six regional clusters were reported, **high** in Hauts-de-France (51 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 95% CI [18 ; 84]), Grand Est (47, 95% CI [0 ; 98]) and Pays de la Loire (40, 95% CI [0 ; 97]) and **moderate** in Ile-de-France (37, 95% CI [3 ; 71]), Centre-Val de Loire (35, 95% CI [12 ; 58]) and Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (27, 95% CI [7 ; 47]). *

[More information about this surveillance](#)

ACUTE DIARRHEA

Moderate activity

In metropolitan France, last week (2017w12), the incidence rate of Acute diarrhea seen in general practice was estimated at 137 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (95% CI [119 ; 155]), **below** the epidemic threshold (160 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) [1].

At the regional level, the highest incidence rates were noted in: Pays de la Loire (313 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 95% CI [153 ; 473]), Hauts-de-France (167, 95% CI [107 ; 227]) and Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (162, 95% CI [106 ; 218]). *

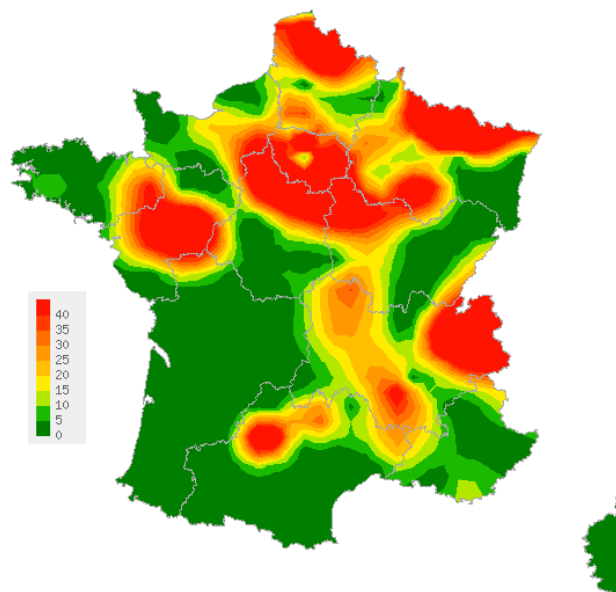
[More information about this surveillance](#)

[Information about the statistical methods](#)

* The regional data are presented at the end of this report.

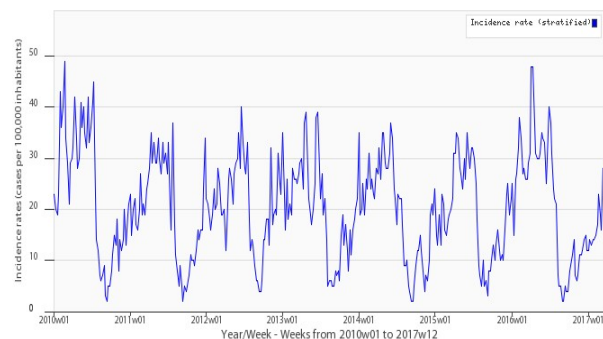
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CHICKENPOX



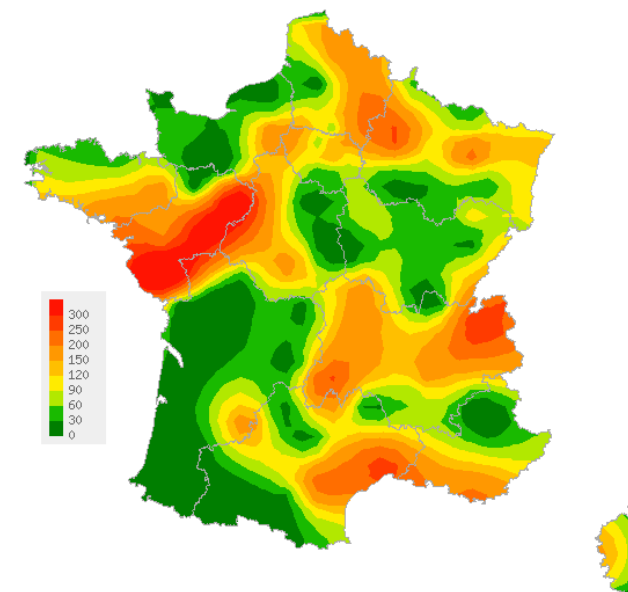
Map of spatial data interpolation based on incidence rates at the « département » (NUTS 3) level, (per 100 000 inhabitants), Chickenpox, Sentinelles general practitioners, 2017w12
[Maps available at http://www.sentiweb.fr](http://www.sentiweb.fr)

Sentinelles Network, Chickenpox, Metropolitan France



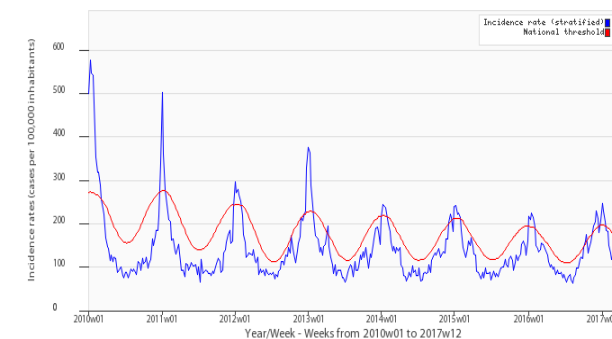
Incidence rate in blue,
(per 100 000 inhabitants), Chickenpox, Sentinelles general practitioners

ACUTE DIARRHEA



Map of spatial data interpolation based on incidence rates at the « département » (NUTS 3) level, (per 100 000 inhabitants), Acute diarrhea, Sentinelles general practitioners, 2017w12
[Maps available at http://www.sentiweb.fr](http://www.sentiweb.fr)

Sentinelles Network, Acute diarrhea, Metropolitan France



Incidence rate in blue,
epidemic threshold in red calculated by a periodic regression model [1]
(per 100 000 inhabitants), Acute diarrhea, Sentinelles general practitioners

National incidence rates (per 100 000 inhabitants) over the past 3 weeks	2017w12 (non consolidated)	2017w11	2017w10
	Incidence rate estimation [95% confidence interval]	Incidence rate estimation [95% confidence interval]	Incidence rate estimation [95% confidence interval]
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS	17 [9 ; 25]	12 [7 ; 17]	18 [12 ; 24]
ACUTE DIARRHEA	137 [119 ; 155]	127 [112 ; 142]	138 [122 ; 154]
CHICKENPOX	28 [20 ; 36]	28 [19 ; 37]	16 [11 ; 21]

Table 1 : Incidence rates* estimation with 95% confidence interval, for each indicator, in France, over the past 3 weeks .

Regional incidence rates for week 2017w12 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS	ACUTE DIARRHEA	CHICKENPOX
	Incidence rate estimation [95% confidence interval]	Incidence rate estimation [95% confidence interval]	Incidence rate estimation [95% confidence interval]
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	11 [2 ; 20]	162 [106 ; 218]	27 [7 ; 47]
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	0 [0 ; 0]	44 [0 ; 88]	9 [0 ; 26]
Bretagne	8 [0 ; 23]	130 [46 ; 214]	16 [0 ; 43]
Centre-Val de Loire	12 [0 ; 31]	106 [24 ; 188]	35 [12 ; 58]
Corse	4 [0 ; 18]	96 [25 ; 167]	0 [0 ; 0]
Grand Est	0 [0 ; 0]	119 [67 ; 171]	47 [0 ; 98]
Hauts-de-France	20 [0 ; 41]	167 [107 ; 227]	51 [18 ; 84]
Ile-de-France	7 [0 ; 14]	140 [75 ; 205]	37 [3 ; 71]
Normandie	13 [0 ; 28]	68 [25 ; 111]	12 [0 ; 28]
Nouvelle-Aquitaine	20 [0 ; 55]	24 [0 ; 52]	0 [0 ; 0]
Occitanie	4 [0 ; 10]	141 [84 ; 198]	12 [0 ; 25]
Pays de la Loire	0 [0 ; 0]	313 [153 ; 473]	40 [0 ; 97]
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	52 [0 ; 104]	140 [50 ; 230]	5 [0 ; 21]

Table 2 : Incidence rates* estimation with 95% confidence interval, for each indicator, for each French region, for week 2017w12.

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*The " Réseau Sentinelles" or Sentinelles Network
(a.k.a. French Communicable Diseases Computer Network)
is a network of 1,400 physicians working throughout the metropolitan regions
of France including 555 involved in the clinical surveillance activity
(440 general practitioners and 115 pediatricians)
enabling the achievement of weekly newsletters.
This network is developed in cooperation between Inserm, Université Pierre
et Marie Curie (UPMC) and the Agence Santé publique France.*

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* Incidence rates estimate are calculated on the activity of general practitioners.