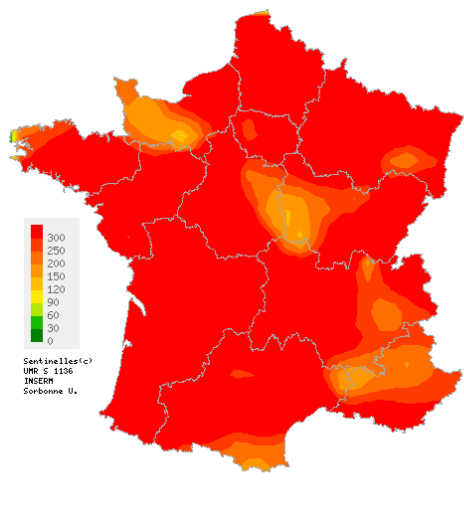


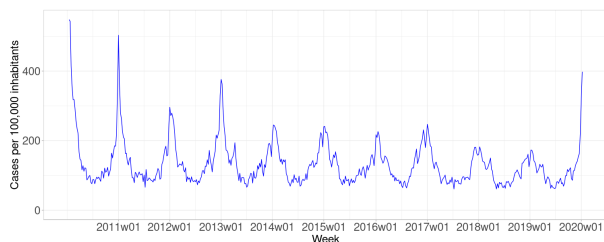
Weekly report on 01/15/2020, 2020w02 (from 01/06/2020 to 01/12/2020)

### Acute diarrhea

High activity increasing  
in general practice



Spatial interpolation map of departemental incidence rates



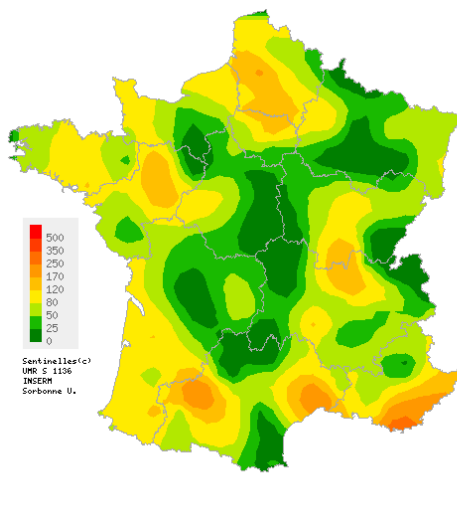
Incidence rates by week

**In metropolitan France**, last week (2020w02), the incidence rate of acute diarrhea seen in general practice was estimated at 398 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (95% CI [375 ; 421]).

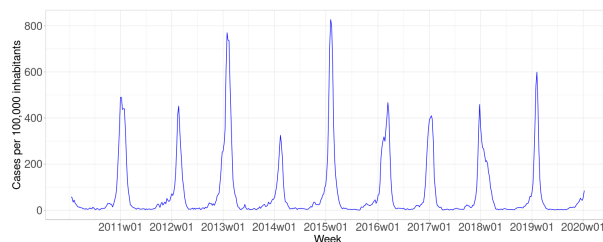
**At the regional level**, the highest incidence rates were noted in : Pays de la Loire (677 [493 ; 861]), Hauts-de-France (568 [462 ; 674]) and Nouvelle-Aquitaine (489 [385 ; 593]).

### Influenza-like illness

Moderate activity increasing  
in general practice



Spatial interpolation map of departemental incidence rates



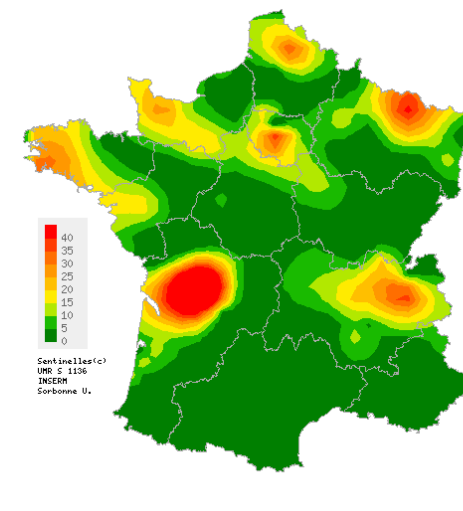
Incidence rates by week

**In metropolitan France**, last week (2020w02), the incidence rate of influenza-like illness seen in general practice was estimated at 85 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (95% CI [74 ; 96]).

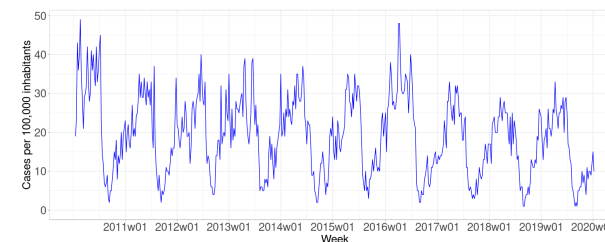
**At the regional level**, the highest incidence rates were reported in : Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (134 [69 ; 199]), Ile-de-France (102 [72 ; 132]) and Occitanie (100 [65 ; 135]).

### Chickenpox

Low activity  
in general practice



Spatial interpolation map of departemental incidence rates



Incidence rates by week

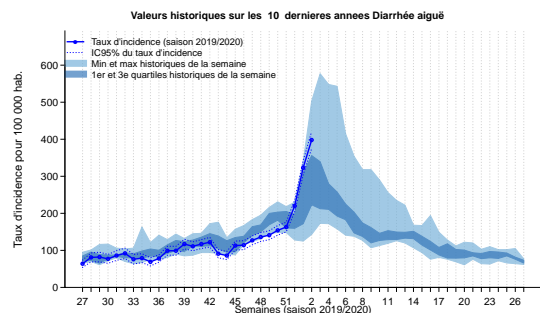
**In metropolitan France**, last week (2020w02), the incidence rate of Chickenpox seen in general practice was estimated at 10 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (95% CI [6 ; 14]).

**At the regional level**, the highest incidence rates were observed in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (17 [5 ; 29]), Grand Est (15 [0 ; 30]), Hauts-de-France (14 [0 ; 32]) et Ile-de-France (14 [4 ; 24]).

Weekly report on 01/15/2020, 2020w02 (from 01/06/2020 to 01/12/2020)

## Acute diarrhea - Additional Data

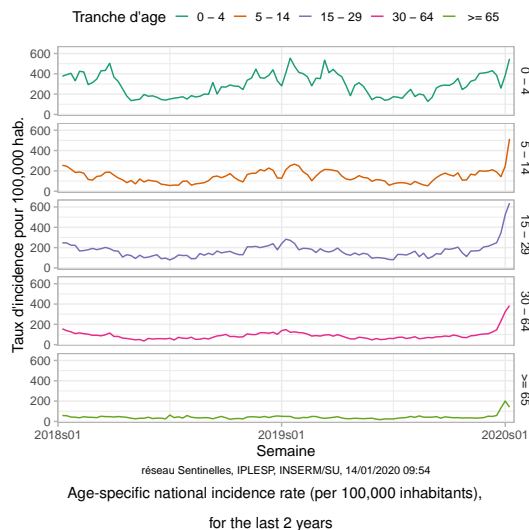
### Comparison with historical data High activity level



National incidence rate for acute diarrheas and comparison with historical data for the last 10 years, for 100,000 inhabitants

Incidence continues to rise last week, but at a more moderate level. This level of activity is still high compared to the data observed for the same week over the past 10 seasons. Compared to the data available since 1991, this level of incidence has nevertheless been regularly observed in general practice during winter epidemics.

### Description of reported cases



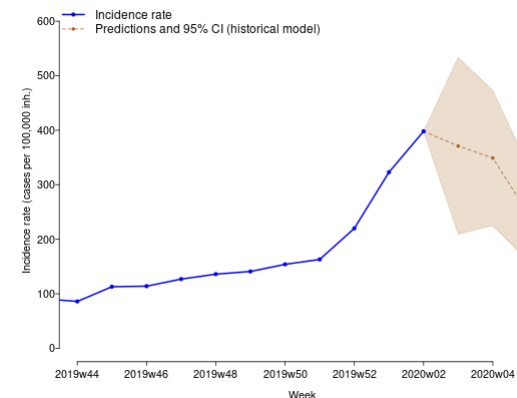
Age-specific national incidence rate (per 100,000 inhabitants),  
for the last 2 years

Regarding the cases reported last week, the median age was 30 years old (3 months to 95 years). Males accounted for 47% of the cases.

These cases showed no particular sign of severity : the percentage of hospitalization was estimated at 0.2% (IC95% [0.0 ; 0.5]).

The increase in incidence rates observed last week continues to rise in all age groups, with the exception of those aged 65 and older for whom a slight decrease can be noted (to be confirmed next week).

### Incidence rates and forecast Activity decrease in sight



Predicted acute diarrhea incidence rate for the next three weeks based on a forecast model on historical data

The level of activity for acute diarrheas have continue to increase.

According to the forecast model based on historical data, the epidemic peak appears to have been reached last week. The level of acute diarrhoea activity may decrease this week.

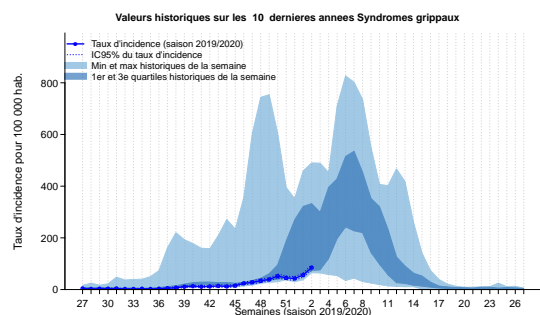
However, there is a high degree of uncertainty in this forecast.

Weekly report on 01/15/2020, 2020w02 (from 01/06/2020 to 01/12/2020)

## Influenza-like illness Additional Data

### Comparison to historical data

#### Low range activity level

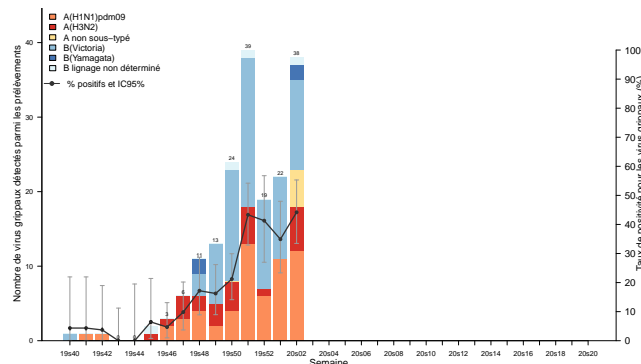


Incidence rate for Influenza-like illness and comparison with historical data for the last 10 years, for 100 000 inhabitants

**The current activity of influenza-like illness is equal to the first quartile of incidences measured in the ten past seasons at the same time period.**

### Virological monitoring of influenza viruses

#### Increased circulation of influenza viruses



Positive samples and positive rate for influenza viruses from influenza-like illness cases swabbed by the Sentinelles network practitioners (general practitioners and pediatricians) since week 2019s40

### Focus on circulating respiratory viruses

Among the cases of influenza-like illness observed by the Sentinelles practitioners since week 2019s40, date of start of the virological monitoring, 819 nasopharyngeal samples were tested.

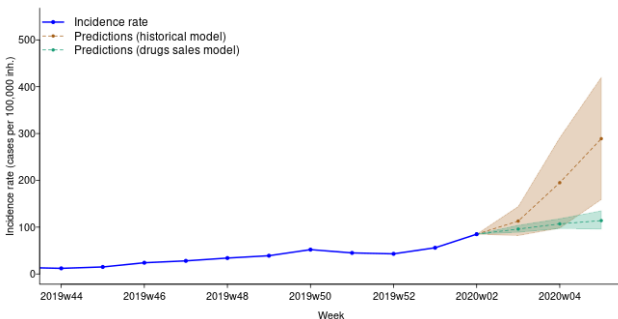
Among them, 180 (22 %) were positive for an influenza virus : **90 virus of type A ( 59 (7.2%) A(H1N1)pdm09, 26 (3.2%) A(H3N2) and 5 (0.6%) A viruses not subtyped) and 90 virus of type B ( 82 (10 %) lineage Victoria, 4 (0.5%) lineage Yamagata and 4 (0.5%) undetermined lineage).**

Among samples tested for other respiratory virus, 162 (19.7%) were positive for the rhinovirus (hRV) ; 96 (11.7%) for the respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and 48 (5.8%) for the metapneumovirus (hMPV).

**In week 2020w02, among the 86 swabs tested, 38 (44.2%) were positive for influenza virus (23 for type A viruses and 15 for type B viruses) and 7 (8 %) were positive for the metapneumovirus.**

### Forecasting

#### Evolution of Influenza-like illness

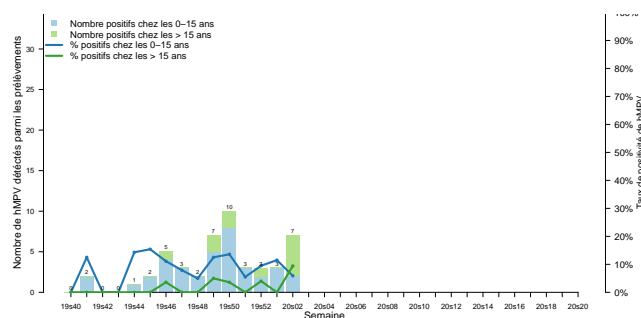


Influenza-like illness forecasting in the upcoming weeks

According to the forecast model based on historical data, and on medication deliveries (IQVIA research partnership), **the ILI activity will increase in the upcoming weeks.**

### Other respiratory viruses monitoring

#### Low circulation of other respiratory viruses



Positive samples and positive rate for metapneumovirus from influenza-like illness cases swabbed by the Sentinelles network practitioners (general practitioners and pediatricians) since week 2019w40

### General conclusion

Influenza surveillance is carried out at different levels (general population, primary care, hospitals, deaths) by different actors, in order to have a global vision on the influenza situation in mainland France. All available data on winter respiratory infections are jointly analysed by Public Health France, the National Reference Centre for Respiratory Viruses (including influenza) and the Sentinel Network.

**In the light of all this information, the conclusions for last week (2020w02) are :**

- Increase in indicators of influenza activity in mainland France
- Transition to an epidemic in Ile-de-France and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
- Pre-epidemic phase for the 11 other metropolitan regions

More information on [Bulletin grippe Santé publique France](#)

Weekly report on 01/15/2020, 2020w02 (from 01/06/2020 to 01/12/2020)

| National incidence rates over the last 3 weeks<br>(per 100,000 inhabitants) | 2020w02 (unconsolidated)<br>Incidence rate estimations<br>[95% confidence interval] | 2020w01<br>Incidence rate estimations<br>[95% confidence interval] | 2019w52<br>Incidence rate estimations<br>[95% confidence interval] |
|---|---|--|--|
| Influenza-like Illness  | 85 [74 ; 96]  | 56 [48 ; 64]   | 43 [36 ; 50]   |
| Acute diarrhea  | 398 [375 ; 421]   | 323 [304 ; 342]  | 220 [204 ; 236]  |
| Chickenpox  | 10 [6 ; 14]   | 15 [11 ; 19]   | 12 [8 ; 16]  |

| Regional incidence rates for the week 2020w02<br>(per 100,000 inhabitants) | Influenza-like Illness<br>Incidence rate estimations<br>[95% confidence interval] | Acute diarrhea<br>Incidence rate estimations<br>[95% confidence interval] | Chickenpox<br>Incidence rate estimations<br>[95% confidence interval] |
|--|---|---|---|
| Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes   | 72 [43 ; 101]   | 324 [254 ; 394]   | 17 [5 ; 29]   |
| Bourgogne-Franche-Comté  | 87 [24 ; 150]   | 353 [236 ; 470]   | 2 [0 ; 7]   |
| Bretagne   | 78 [46 ; 110]   | 405 [331 ; 479]   | 12 [0 ; 26]   |
| Centre-Val de Loire  | 52 [28 ; 76]  | 374 [304 ; 444]   | 6 [0 ; 14]  |
| Corse  | 86 [23 ; 149]   | 321 [206 ; 436]   | 0 [0 ; 0]   |
| Grand Est  | 55 [25 ; 85]  | 444 [361 ; 527]   | 15 [0 ; 30]   |
| Hauts-de-France  | 87 [49 ; 125]   | 568 [462 ; 674]   | 14 [0 ; 32]   |
| Ile-de-France  | 102 [72 ; 132]  | 273 [226 ; 320]   | 14 [4 ; 24]   |
| Normandie  | 71 [18 ; 124]   | 359 [238 ; 480]   | 8 [0 ; 19]  |
| Nouvelle-Aquitaine   | 73 [37 ; 109]   | 489 [385 ; 593]   | 10 [0 ; 31]   |
| Occitanie  | 100 [65 ; 135]  | 402 [327 ; 477]   | 0 [0 ; 0]   |
| Pays de la Loire   | 76 [3 ; 149]  | 677 [493 ; 861]   | 8 [0 ; 18]  |
| Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur   | 134 [69 ; 199]  | 318 [218 ; 418]   | 0 [0 ; 0]   |

## French Sentinel network

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Since 1984, the "réseau Sentinelles" or Sentinelles network has been a research and health monitoring network in primary care (general medicine and paediatrics) in metropolitan France. The participation of physicians is voluntary. Currently, 634 physicians participate in the continuous surveillance activity (557 general practitioners and 77 paediatricians), allowing the production of weekly epidemiological reports.

**Heads of Sentinel Network** : Thomas Hanslik, Thierry Blanchon

**Publication** : Yves Dorléans

**Information systems & biostatistics** : Corentin Hervé, Titouan Launay, Cécile Souty, Clément Turbelin, Ana Vilcu

**Monitoring manager** : Louise Rossignol, Caroline Guerrisi

| Regional branch                                       | Heads & Epidemiologists/Animators                               |
|---|---|
| Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes,<br>Bourgogne-Franche-Comté      | <b>Marianne Sarazin</b><br>Caroline Liotard                     |
| Centre-Val de Loire,<br>Pays de la Loire,<br>Bretagne | <b>Thierry Prazuck</b><br>Charly Kengne-Kuetche, Romain Pons    |
| Corse, PACA   | <b>Alessandra Falchi</b><br>Shirley Masse, Natacha Villechenaud |
| Grand Est   | Daouda Niaré  |
| Ile-de-France,<br>Hauts-de-France                     | <b>Mathilde François</b><br>Camille Bonnet, Jennifer Morice     |
| Normandie   | Laetitia Vaillant   |
| Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie                         | Marion Debin  |

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