

Queensland Government

State
Health
Emergency
Coordination
Centre

SITUATION REPORT No. 91
Pandemic (H1N1) 2009
As at 16:00 AEST
27 July 2009

This report is based on the most recent and accurate available information at the time of preparation. Given the rapidly changing nature of the incident, readers should be aware of the potential requirement for later confirmation or clarification.

Note: New or updated information is **bolded**. Non-critical information will be deleted one week after first insertion.

QUEENSLAND SPOTLIGHT

QLD Phase	PROTECT
¹QLD Confirmed Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Hospitalisations	86 (including 23 in ICU)
²QLD Suspect ICU Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Hospitalisations	4
QLD Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Related Deaths (total)	6

Source:

1. Confirmed Hospitalisation data sourced from EpiLog (as at 1300 AEST) and NetEpi, as well as separate data sources including Population Health Units and hospitals not inputting cases to EpiLog.
2. Suspect Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 ICU Hospitalisation data sourced from EpiLog (as at 1300 AEST).

AUSTRALIAN SPOTLIGHT

Australian Phase	PROTECT
Australian Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Cases	17,061
Australian Current Hospitalisations	378
Australian Cumulative Hospitalisations	2,014
Australian Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Related Deaths	50

Source:

1. National Incident Room Situation Report (NIR SitRep) #219, 1200 AEST 27/07/09

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CURRENT SITUATION – QUEENSLAND

Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula

- [22 Jul 09] The strategy to remain in a CONTAIN AND PROTECT Phase for an extended period of time has allowed the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula district to limit the spread of the Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus, however, as community transmission is now apparent on a number of islands within the area, the district moved from the CONTAIN AND PROTECT Phase to PROTECT at close of business Wednesday, 22 July 2009.
- [22 Jul 09] The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade have advised the border between the Torres Strait and Papua New Guinea will remain closed pending a further visit and review by Papua New Guinea government officials. The next review is expected to take place on Monday, 27 July 2009.

Cape York

- [27 Jul 09] The Cape York HSD are reporting 68 confirmed Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases across eight communities. To mitigate the impact of the virus on the communities, Queensland Health are undertaking media activities across the region, and letterbox drops in Weipa and Cooktown communities.
- [22 Jul 09] The discrete Indigenous community of Pormpuraaw in Cape York has moved to the PROTECT Phase. Due to an increase of confirmed Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases in the community, nursing and Indigenous Health staff are being re-deployed to Pormpuraaw from the wider district.
- [22 Jul 09] All other communities within the Cape York HSD remain in the CONTAIN Phase, with sentinel swabbing and ongoing surveillance.

Mount Isa

- [23 Jul 09] Effective Thursday, 23 July 2009, Mount Isa, Cloncurry and Doomadgee moved from the CONTAIN phase to the PROTECT phase due to increased community transmission of the Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus. Other outlying areas of the Mount Isa region remain at the CONTAIN phase.
- [23 Jul 09] The first case of Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 has been identified in Mornington Island. Contact tracing is being conducted.

Palm Island

- [27 Jul 09] There is currently one suspect Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 case hospitalised in Palm Island Hospital.

Recent Queensland Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Related Deaths

- [26 Jul 09] Queensland has reported its sixth Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related death in a 33 year old Brisbane male who was in a vulnerable group and had multiple underlying medical conditions. The man was admitted to hospital on Friday, 17 July 2009, and after spending four days in Intensive Care, died away on Saturday, 25 July 2009.
- [24 July 09] On Friday, 24 July 2009, Queensland reported its fifth Pandemic (H1N1) related death. A man in his 20s died in a Brisbane south-side hospital today. He was in a vulnerable group. No other details will be released.
- [23 Jul 09] On Thursday, 23 July 2009, Queensland reported its fourth Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related death. The patient was an 84 year old male with underlying medical conditions. The man died in Brisbane on Wednesday, 22 July 2009.
- [22 Jul 09] A teenager with multiple underlying medical conditions died in Nambour Hospital. The patient tested positive to Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 after being admitted on Sunday, 12 July 2009 with respiratory difficulties.
- [22 Jul 09] A 70 year old male with multiple co-morbidities who died, Wednesday, 22 July 2009. The patient had been admitted to Townsville Hospital as a cardiology inpatient in the Critical Care Unit and had tested positive to Pandemic (H1N1) 2009.

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Flu Clinics

- [27 Jul 09] Due to a decreased number of presentations, the Darling Downs – West Moreton Health Service District has decided to cease operations of the Cherbourg Flu Clinic as of Close of Business Monday, 27 July 2009.

Table 1 Queensland Flu Clinics – Showing presentations at Flu Clinics, number of patients swabbed, antivirals given, further treatments given, date opened and closed

Location	Presentations	No. Swabbed	Antivirals	Further Treatment	Date Opened	Date Closed
Gold Coast – Robina	182	1	0	1	27 May 09	03 Jun 09
Warwick – Old Oaks	124	12	25	1	04 Jun 09	07 Jun 09
Palm Island	30	3	1	0	09 Jun 09	12 Jun 09
Toowoomba	64	7	6	0	16 Jun 09	19 Jun 09
Kingaroy	62	16	2	0	18 Jun 09	20 Jun 09
Mackay	162	54	16	0	15 Jun 09	22 Jun 09
Maroochydore	257	95	17	0	15 Jun 09	26 Jun 09
Cairns – Lakeside	1,166	269	114	85	01 Jun 09	26 Jun 09
Gold Coast – Southport	792	289	58	4	03 Jun 09	03 Jul 09
Cairns – Lotus Glen	1,236	8	7	0	03 Jul 09	06 Jul 06
Torres Strait - Outreach Clinic Hammond Island	33	11	2	0	12 Jul 09	12 Jul 09
Torres Strait - Thursday Island	334	274	108	2	06 Jul 09	
Cherbourg	243	112	81	N/A	18 Jul 09	
Mount Isa	331	N/A	N/A	N/A	18 Jul 09	
Palm Island	107	N/A	N/A	N/A	20 Jul 09	
Total	4,970	1,122	397	93		

CURRENT SITUATION – AUSTRALIA

[27 Jul 09] The number of Australian confirmed Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases reported by the National Incident Room is 17,061. This is an increase of 293 cases since the last SHECC SitRep.

[26 Jul 09] The New South Wales Department of Health released a statement on Friday, 24 July 2009 advising that as schools in the state were reopening on Monday, 27 July 2009, parents and schools should follow simple measures to reduce the transmission of Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 in the school community. The NSW Chief Health Officer stated that in the past two weeks they had seen a decrease in the number of children aged 5 – 16 years presenting to emergency departments with Influenza-Like Illness. School holidays slowed the spread of infection, however, it is inevitable that the case number will rise again in this age group with the return to school. [NSW Health Media Release, 24/07/09]

[24 July 09] On Friday, 24 July 2009 South Australian Health reported the State's fifth Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related death. The patient was a 12 year old girl admitted to the Women's and Children's Hospital with severe underlying medical conditions on Sunday, 19 July 2009 and died on Friday, 24 July 2009. [SA Health Media Release, 24/07/09]

[24 July 09] On Friday, 24 July 2009, South Australian Health authorities announced the states fourth Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related death. The 25 year old man was admitted to the Royal Adelaide Hospital with underlying medical conditions on Sunday, 19 July 2009, and died late Wednesday, 22 July 2009. [SA Health Media Release, 23/07/09]

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[23 Jul 09] On Thursday, 23 July 2009, the Tasmanian Government announced that a 77 year old woman suffering from a number of chronic conditions became the second Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related death in the state. The woman had been admitted to hospital and died Wednesday, 22 July 2009. [Tasmanian Govt. Media Release, 23/07/09]

[23 Jul 09] On Wednesday, 22 July 2009, South Australian Health advised a 56 year old woman had become the third person to die in South Australia after being diagnosed with Pandemic (H1N1) 2009. The woman had underlying medical conditions and was admitted to hospital on Sunday, 12 July 2009. Her condition worsened and she died late Tuesday, 21 July 2009. South Australian Health also stated the number of confirmed Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases in South Australia had reached 1,467. [South Australian Govt. Media Release, 22/07/09]

Table 2 Australian Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Related Deaths, including those known to be Indigenous

Jurisdiction	Known Indigenous Deaths	Total Deaths
ACT	0	0
NSW	0	17
NT	2	3
QLD	1	6
SA	1	5
TAS	0	2
VIC	0	16
WA	0	1
TOTAL	4	50

Source: National Incident Room Situation Report (NIR SitRep) No. #219 1200 AEST 27/07/09

Notes:

1. Known Indigenous Deaths are a subset of Total Deaths.
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Table 3 Current Australian hospitalisations, including Indigenous and ICU admissions (as a subset of hospitalisations) related to Pandemic (H1N1) 2009.

Jurisdiction	Current Hospitalisations			Cumulative Hospitalisations	
	Hospitalised	Indigenous	ICU	Hospitalised	Indigenous %
ACT	5	0	1	25	0.0
NSW	189	3	46	761	5.3
NT	22	16	8	156	84.6
QLD	78	8	21	396	7.9
SA	29	0	5	156	1.9
TAS	8	0	1	37	0.0
VIC	31	2	11	409	0.7
WA	16	1	10	74	6.8
TOTAL	378	30	103	2,014	10.6

Source: National Incident Room Situation Report (NIR SitRep) No. #219 1200 AEST 27/07/09

Notes:

1. For comparative purposes the figures for Qld are those reported and represented in the NIR sitrep – accordingly this will be different from the current figure presented elsewhere in this report.
2. Indigenous and ICU hospitalisations are a subset of current hospitalisations.
3. Since the implementation of the PROTECT Phase, laboratory testing has been targeted to moderate to severe cases and to those most likely to experience adverse health outcomes from Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 infection. Hence the number of confirmed cases is a reflection of cases tested and is not a reflection of the number of cases in the community.

CURRENT SITUATION - INTERNATIONAL

[26 Jul 09] The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) stated in the Situation Report on Saturday, 24 July 2009, that Ministers from several Middle Eastern countries had agreed to prevent the children, the elderly and people with chronic health conditions from attending the Hajj in November, 2009, due to the Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 situation. [ECDC SitRep, 24/07/09]

[26 Jul 09] The WHO South East Asian region are reporting Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 in eight countries, with 7,559 laboratory confirmed cases. Thailand has had 44 Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related deaths, but no other deaths have been reported in the region. [WHO SEAR, 23/07/09]

[26 Jul 09] The WHO African Region have reported 12 countries combined have 175 laboratory confirmed Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases, and no deaths in the region. [WHO AFRO, 22/07/09]

[26 Jul 09] The Public Health Agency of Canada has reported they will partner their National Microbiology Laboratory with Intensive Care units across the country in a study to determine how and why severe illness affects some people after they become infected with Pandemic (H1N1) 2009. It will examine risk factors for severe infection, and probe reasons why some people become severely ill very quickly, and also to determine how long a seriously ill person is infectious. The study aims to help physicians, intensivists and emergency care specialists prepare for the anticipated surge of Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 in the Northern Fall. [PHAC, 23/07/09]

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[26 Jul 09] On Thursday, 23 July 2009, the United Kingdom Health Protection Agency (HPA) released its Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 update. Key Points from the update are:

- GP consultation rates have risen sharply over the last week in England.
- Under-5s and 5-14 year olds are the age groups predominately affected, with the over 65s continuing to show much lower rates.
- The majority of cases continue to be mild. The provisional number of deaths related to swine flu is 26.
- HPA estimates that there were 100,000 new cases of swine flu in England last week (range 60,000 – 140,000).

The Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 update can be found at:

http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1247816558780

[26 Jul 09] On Friday, 24 July 2009, the New Zealand Ministry of Health had confirmed 2,585 Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases, and stated the level of illness would be much higher than the number of laboratory confirmed cases reported. Testing is now done only in the management of severe cases. Also, many people with Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 are able to look after themselves at home and do not need to see their GP. The total number of Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 related deaths in the country remains at eleven. On Friday, 24 July 2009, they had 72 people in hospital, with 23 in Intensive Care. [NZ Government Media Release, 24/07/09]

[24 JULY 2009] WHO reports that the number of human cases of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 is still increasing substantially in many countries, even in countries that have already been affected for some time. In most countries the majority of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 cases are still occurring in younger people, with the median age reported to be 12 to 17 years (based on data from Canada, Chile, Japan, UK and the United States of America). Some reports suggest that persons requiring hospitalization and patients with fatal illness may be slightly older.

[24 July 09] The US CDC have reported on four children aged between 7 and 17 years who were hospitalised with neurologic complications associated with pandemic (H1N1) 2009. All cases have since fully recovered. The CDC report notes that the complications were less severe than those recently described in cases related to seasonal influenza [US CDC MMWR, 24 July 2009].

[23 Jul 09] Media are reporting an additional two instances of the Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus showing Tamiflu resistance. The first instance was in a 60 year old Canadian male who had been given the antiviral after a family member was confirmed to have Pandemic (H1N1) 2009. Media reported there was no evidence the man transmitted the resistant strain to anyone else. The second case of resistance was identified in the city of Yamaguchi, Japan. This case had been given the antiviral as post-exposure prophylaxis. The person has since recovered, and there appears to have been no transmission. The virus was sensitive to Relenza. There have now been five cases of Tamiflu resistance reported globally. [Canadian Press, 23/07/09]

PANDEMIC PHASE

1. International – WHO Pandemic Phase 6 (declared 11 June 2009). (Community level outbreaks with the same virus in two or more countries in one WHO region).
2. Australia – Australian Pandemic Phase – PROTECT (announced 22 June 2009)

[27 Jun 09] As of Friday 26 June 2009, all States and Territories of Australia are in the PROTECT Phase. For further information on the PROTECT Phase, see:

<http://www.healthemergency.gov.au/internet/healthemergency/publishing.nsf/Content/resources>

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NEXT SHECC SITUATION REPORT will be issued on **Tuesday, 28 July 2009**.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information for health practitioners and the public is regularly updated on the Queensland Health internet website: <http://www.health.qld.gov.au/swineflu/>
Queensland Health Intranet site is regularly updated: http://qheps.health.qld.gov.au/swine_flu/



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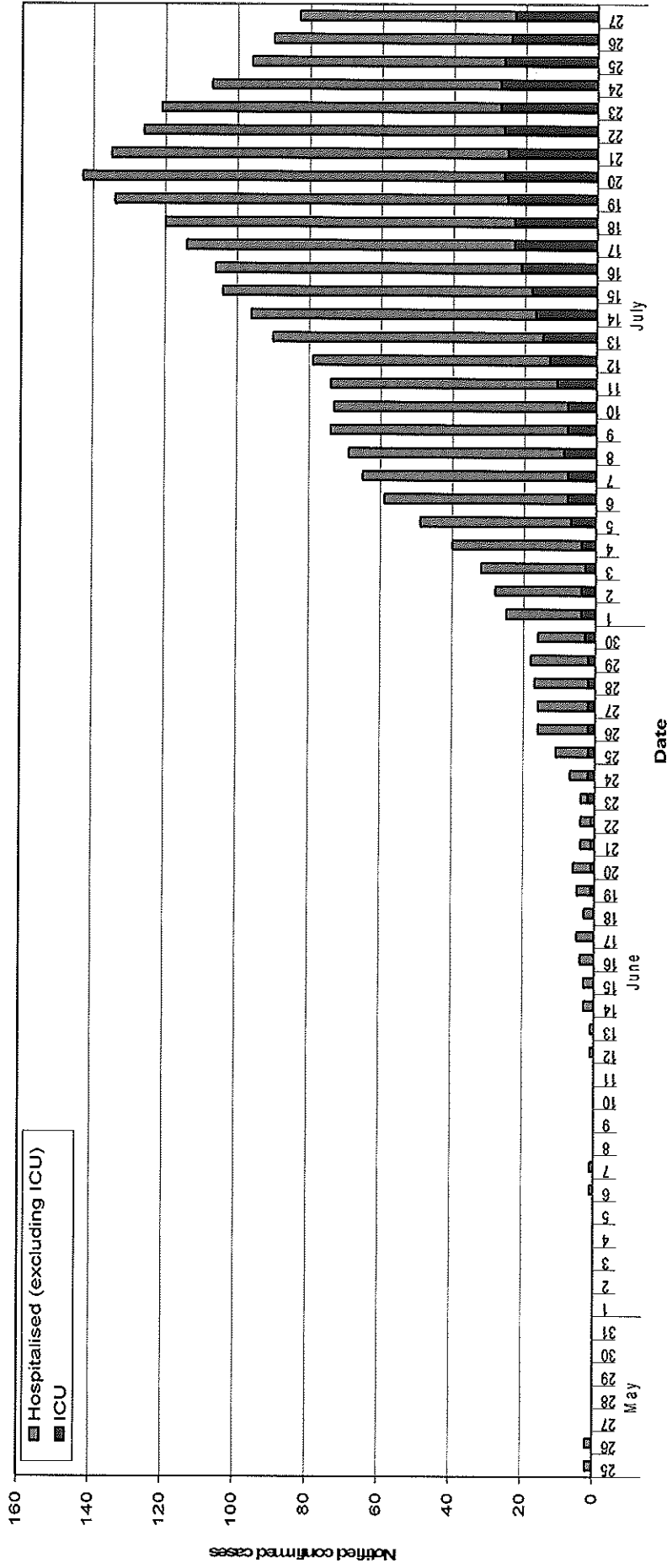
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**APPENDIX
SITUATION REPORT No. 91
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Chart 1 Queensland Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 notified confirmed cases known to be in hospital (excluding ICU), and known to be in ICU, by date

Chart 2 Reported admissions to hospital and ICU of Queensland Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 notified confirmed cases, by date of admission

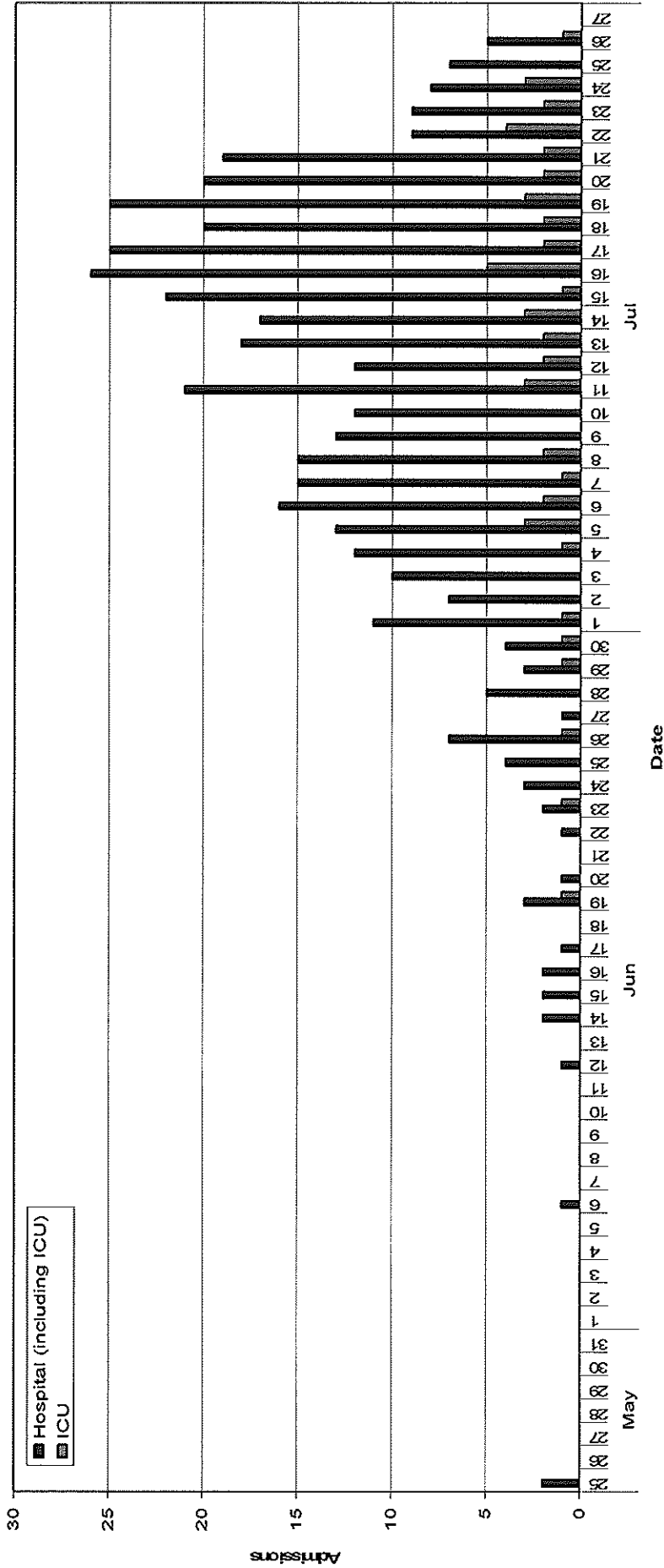
Chart 1 Queensland Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 notified confirmed cases# known to be in hospital (excluding ICU), and known to be in ICU, by date



Source: Data for this graph is sourced from EpiLog between 10.30am and 11.30am on the day of reporting, and supplemented with data from other sources including NetEpi, population health units, and hospitals not inputting data into EpiLog.

Notes: # Data used in this graph is expected to change, due to variations in the timeliness of data collection, and the time between hospital admission and notification of confirmed test results for some cases.
 NB. The admission dates for three cases were not available at the time of reporting, and are not shown. The hospital admission dates for three further cases are being clarified, and are also not shown.

Chart 4 Reported admissions to hospital and ICU of Queensland Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 notified confirmed cases# by date of admission



Source: Data for this graph is sourced from EpiLog between 10.30am and 11.30am on the day of reporting, and supplemented with data from other sources including NetEpi, population health units, and hospitals not inputting data into EpiLog.

Notes: # Data used in this graph is expected to change due to variations in the timeliness of data collection, and the time between hospital admission and notification of confirmed test results for some cases.

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