

دکتر بهروز نقیلی استاد بیماریهای عفونی مرکز تحقیقات بیماریهای عفونی و گرمسیری پاییز 88

FLU.. How often can you escape?



Three viral types are distinguished by their matrix and nucleoproteins

Type	Host	Clinical Importance	Pattern of Occurrence	Subtypes
A	Humans, birds, horses, other mammals	Moderate to severe disease	Sporadic, epidemics, pandemics	Yes H1-H16 [†] N1-N9 [‡]
В	Humans	Moderate to severe disease	Sporadic, epidemics	No 2 lineages co-circulate
С	Humans and swine	Mild disease	Sporadic, localized outbreaks	No

Influenza A is further classified according to its H and N subtypes, e.g. A/H3N2, A/H1N1

Antigenic drift can lead to more severe and earlier outbreaks of disease

- A/Sydney/5/97(H3N2)-like drift variant
 - **Europe and United States**
 - Severe outbreaks of influenza^{1,2} •

- A/Fujian(H3N2)-like drift variant
 - **Europe** •
- Medium-high incidence of influenza like illness (19 of 21 countries)³

1997/ 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008

Year

- A/Sydney/5/97(H3N2)-like drift variant
 - South Africa •
 - Major epidemic⁴ •

1. Aymard et al. 1999; 2. Klimov et al. 1999; 3. Paget et al. 2005; 4. Besselaar et al. 1999.

What is Pandemic Influenza

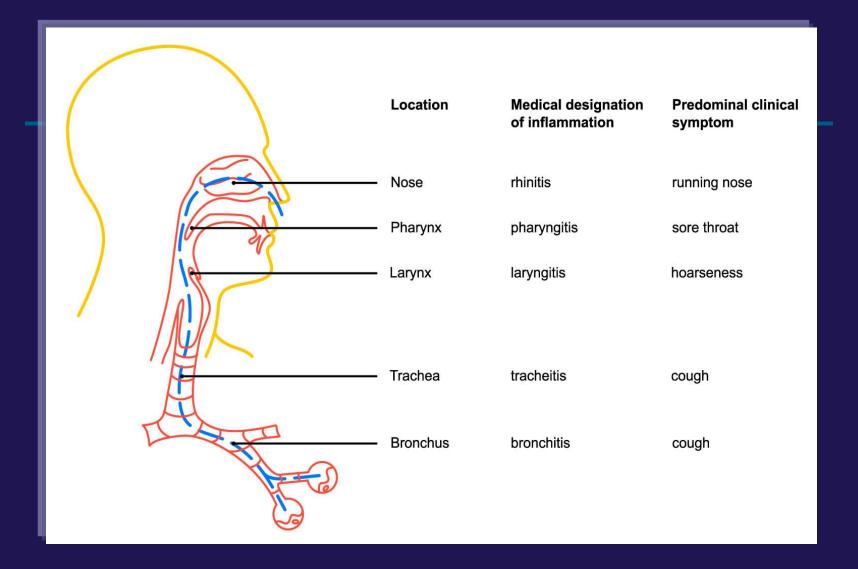
- It occurs only when a new (or novel) influenza A virus emerges and spreads globally
- By definition, most people have never been exposed to these viruses and therefore are susceptible to infection by them

Background Contd.

- Two types of influenza:
 - Seasonal- caused by modified versions of Influenza that are already in circulation
 - Pandemic- caused by novel virus strains

Pandemic Phases

Interpandemic phase	Low risk for humans	
"Animal influenza outbreaks"	High risk for humans	
Pandemic Alert	No or only inefficient h2h transmission	3
		4
"New influenza subtype in humans"	Evidence for increased h2h transmission	
		5
	Significant increase in h2h transmission	
<u>Pandemic</u>		6



Local & Systemic symptoms

- what are the local symptoms of ILI?
- what are the systemic symptoms of ILI and what causes them?
- what are the complications of influenza?
- for which risk-groups is influenzal vaccination indicated?

systemic symptoms of ILI

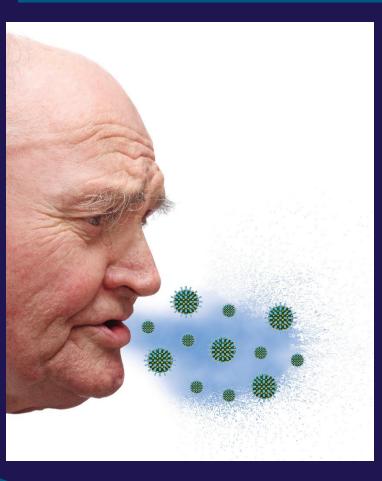
The influenza viruses do not cause these systemic symptoms themselves, because they are restricted to the respiratory tract and do not (usually) circulate through the entire body

The interferons, produced by the body to fight viral replication, are circulating in the blood throughout the body and cause the systemic symptoms





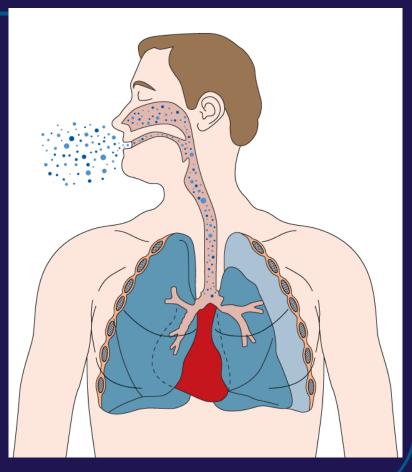
Influenza is a highly infectious disease



- Transmitted primarily by respiratory droplets¹
- Infects people of all ages
 - Children are significant transmitters^{1,2}
- Seasonal influenza epidemics may vary in their severity¹

Influenza virus infects cells of the tracheobronchial epithelium

- Virus transmitted by respiratory droplets^{1,2}
- Attaches to respiratory epithelium and multiplies within cells^{1,3}
- Destroys ciliated cells lining the airways³
- Recovery of respiratory epithelium may take up to 1 month¹

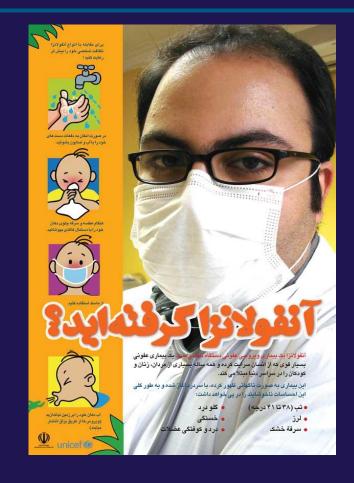


Transmission and Evolution



- The H1N1 virus is transmitted easily from person to person when speaking, by sneezing or coughing and can be confused with other severe Influenza illnesses caused by different viruses.
- The general *incubation* period is 1-4 days, with an average of 2 days.
- Adults may be contagious from one day prior to the commencement of symptoms to up to 7 days after becoming SiCk.

 Children may be contagious for a period of up to 14 days after the appearance of symptoms.



Swine Flu

What is Swine Influenza?

- Swine Influenza (swine flu) is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza virus that regularly causes outbreaks of influenza in pigs.
- Swine flu viruses cause high levels of illness and low death rates in pigs.
- Swine influenza viruses may circulate among swine throughout the year, mostly during the late fall and winter similar to humans.
- The classical swine flu virus (an influenza type A H1N1 virus) was first isolated from a pig in 1930.

How many swine flu viruses are there?

Like all influenza viruses, swine flu viruses *change constantly*.

- Pigs can be infected by avian influenza and human influenza viruses as well as swine influenza viruses.
- When influenza viruses from different species infect pigs, the viruses can *reassort* (i.e. swap gen)
- Over the years, different variations of swine flu viruses have emerged.
- At this time, there are four main influenza type A virus subtypes that have been isolated in pigs: H1N1, H1N2, H3N2, and H3N1.
- However, most of the recently isolated influenza viruses from pigs have been H1N1 viruses.

Subtypes of influenza A hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N)

1.3 Host range of influenza viruses

Hemagglutinin (H)		Neuraminidase (N)	
Subtype	Predominant hosts	Subtype	Predominant hosts
H1	human, pig, birds	N1	human, pig, birds
H2	human, pig, birds	N2	human, pig, birds
H3	human, pig, horse, birds	N3	birds
H4	birds	N4	birds
H5	birds	N5	birds
H6	birds	N6	birds
H7	horse, birds	N7	horse, birds
H8	birds	N8	horse, birds
H9	birds	N9	birds
H10	birds		
H11	birds		
H12	birds		
H13	birds		
H14	birds		
H15	birds		
H16	birds		



Clinical Criteria for suspicion of Influenza A (H1N1)

- Fever higher than 38oC
- Rhinorrhea
- Cough
- Sore throat

Other possible symptoms:

headache, dyspnoea, myalgia, joint pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Suspected case:

 Include the clinical criteria and at least one epidemiologic criterion.

Epidemiologic Criteria

 Any person who resides in or has travelled in the last seven (7) days from a locality where there has been one or more confirmed cases of H1N1 Influenza;

 Any person who has been in close contact to in the last seven (7) days with a person who is a confirmed case of H1N1 Influenza infection.

Probable case:

 Include the clinical criteria, at least one epidemiologic criterion and a positive test for *Influenza A that is unsubtypable* by real-time PCR

Confirmed case:

There is a confirmed laboratory test.

real-time RT-PCR

viral culture

- Most of the identified persons who have contracted the H1N1 Influenza show improvement in one to two weeks.
- Some cases evolve with clinical deterioration, involving lower respiratory tract infections (pneumonias), with severe and occasionally fatal outcomes, which have occurred more frequently in persons who have underlying chronic diseases, are pregnant or immunosuppressed

IDENTIFICATION OF CASES

Clinical findings: Patients with confirmed novel influenza A (H1N1) virus infection present with acute febrile respiratory illness (fever >38°C) with the spectrum of disease from influenza-like illness to pneumonia. Virus may be shed from a day before onset of clinical symptoms to up to 7 days after onset.

Mild disease: Patients with uncomplicated disease due to confirmed novel influenza A (H1N1) virus infection have experienced fever, chills, headache, upper respiratory tract symptoms (cough, sore throat, rhinorrhea, shortness of breath), myalgias, arthralgias, fatigue, vomiting, or diarrhea. In New York City, 95% of patients with novel influenza A (H1N1) met the case definition for influenza-like illness (subjective fever plus cough and/or sore throat). A mild case of Influenza A H1N1 is defined as a person with sudden onset of fever of >38 °C and cough or sore throat in the absence of other diagnoses (ILI).

Severe disease: There is insufficient information to date about clinical complications of this novel influenza A (H1N1) virus infection. Among persons infected with previous variants of swine influenza viruses, clinical syndromes have ranged from mild respiratory illness, to lower respiratory tract illness, dehydration, or pneumonia. Severe outcomes, including respiratory failure and death similar to that seen in previous variants of swine influenza viruses have occasionally occurred.

Although data on the spectrum of illness are not yet available for this novel influenza A (H1N1), clinicians should expect complications to be similar to seasonal influenza: exacerbation of underlying chronic medical conditions, upper respiratory tract disease (sinusitis, otitis media, croup) lower respiratory tract disease (pneumonia, bronchiolitis, status asthmaticus), cardiac (myocarditis, pericarditis), musculoskeletal (myositis, rhabdomyolysis), neurologic (acute and post-infectious encephalopathy, encephalitis, febrile seizures, status epilepticus), toxic shock syndrome, and secondary bacterial pneumonia with or without sepsis.

Severity criteria include: Fever >38c; Dyspnoea; Tachypnoea; Hypotension; Hypoxia; Chest X-ray abnormality

Case definitions

A Suspected Case

A suspected case of the new A H1N1 virus infection is defined as a person with acute febrile respiratory illness (reported or documented fever, and one of the following: cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, difficulty in breathing or chest pains) with onset:

- -within 7 days of close contact with a person who is a probable or confirmed case of the new influenza A (H1N1) virus infection, or
- -within 7 days of travel to a community internationally where there has been one or more confirmed novel influenza A (H1N1) cases, or
- -resides in a community where there are one or more confirmed new influenza cases

A **Probable case** of new influenza A(H1N1) virus infection is defined as an individual with an influenza test that is positive for influenza A, but is unsubtypable by reagents used to detect seasonal influenza virus infection

OR

An individual with a clinically compatible illness or who died of an unexplained acute respiratory illness who is considered to be epidemiologically linked to a probable or confirmed case.

A **Confirmed case** of new influenza A(H1N1) virus infection is defined as an individual with laboratory confirmed new influenza A(H1N1) virus infection by one or more of the following *:

- real-time RT-PCR,
- viral culture
- four-fold rise in new influenza A(H1N1) virus-specific neutralizing antibodies.

* Note: The test(s) should be performed according to the most currently available guidance on testing (http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html).

GROUPS AT HIGH RISK FOR COMPLICATIONS

Currently, insufficient data are available to determine who is at higher risk for complications of novel influenza A (H1N1) virus infection. Thus, at this time, the same age and risk groups who are at higher risk for seasonal influenza complications should also be considered at higher risk for novel influenza A (H1N1) complications.

Data seems to show that the populations affected most by A(H1N1) are different fromthose affected by seasonal flu.

These risk groups include:

- Children younger than 5 years old. The risk for severe complications from seasonal influenza is highest among children younger than 2 years old.
- Adults 65 years of age and older.
- Persons with the following conditions:
 - Chronic pulmonary (including asthma), cardiovascular (except hypertension), renal, hepatic, hematological (including sickle cell disease), neurologic, neuromuscular, or metabolic disorders (including diabetes mellitus);
 - Immunosuppression, including that caused by medications or by HIV;
 - Pregnant women;
 - Persons younger than 19 years of age who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy;
 - Residents of nursing homes and other chronic-care facilities.



مقایسه پیش بینی ها و واقعیت های مرتبط با پاندمی جدید آنفلوآنزا

واقعیتهای سال ۲۰۰۹	پیش بینیهای سال ۲۰۰۳ (۳)
ویروس (H1N1) جدید موسوم به ویروس أنفلوأنزای	ويروس پاندمي جديد نيز همچون پاندميهاي قبلي
خوکی، در قاره آمریکا ظهور نمود (۱، ۲)	ممكن است در منطقه جنوب شرقى أسيا ظهور كند
ژنوم ویروس جدید، ترکیبی از ویروس آنفلوآنزای پرندگان،	ویرولانس خود را از ویروس (H5N1) پرندگان،
أنفلوأنزای خوکی و أنفلوأنزای انسانی است (۱۸)	كسب خواهند نمود.
همانگونه که پیش بینی کردهاند پاندمی جدید در سایه	با وقوع تغییرات ژنتیک و بازترتیبی لازم، و دریافت
شهرنشینی و افزایش میزان و سرعت جابجایی انسانها و	قابلیت سرایت از انسان به انسان از یکی از
سایر نمودهای جهانی شدن، با سرعتی بیش از	ویروسهای انسانی، به سرعت در سراسر جهان،
پاندمیهای مشابه، منتشر شده است (۶)	منتشر و چندین موج همه گیری حادث میگردد
با گذشت حدود چهار ماه فقط حدود یکصدهزار نفر دچار	عده کثیری از مردم جهان در سنین مختلف دچار
این بیماری شدهاند که رقم بسیار پایینی است و هنوز	بیماری خواهند شد
موجهای بعدی نیز به وقوع نپیوسته است (۱۹)	
با توجه به حدت پایین ویروس H1N1 و در دسترس	شالوده فعالیتهای اجتماعی و اقتصادی در
بودن دارو و تجهیزات لازم مشکلات اجتماعی _ اقتصادی	بسیاری از کشورها از هم خواهد گسیخت
مهمی برای هیچیک از کشورها به وجود نیامده است	
تاکنون کمترین میزان مرگ ممکن (کمتر از نیم درصد)	بعضی از گروههای سنی، متحمل میزان مرگ
در گروههای سنی مختلف رخ داده است (۱۹)	بالایی خواهند شد

مقایسه پیش بینی ها و واقعیت های مرتبط با پاندمی جدید آنفلوآنزا

پیش بینی کاملا واقع بینانه ای است و لذا با توجه به تماس	وسعت گرفتاری سالمندان، بستگی به تماس قبلی
قبلی سالمندان با ویروسهای پاندمی ۱۹۱۸، ۱۹۷۶ و	آنان با ویروسهای آنفلوآنزای مشابه ویروس
میزان موارد و مخاطرات ناشی از بیماری جدید در	پاندمی دارد.
سالمندان، به مراتب کمتر از سایر سنین است	
با توجه به حدت پایین ویروس H1N1 و دارو و تجهیزات	عمق فاجعه به قدری زیاد خواهد بود که حتی
لازم نه تنها کشورهای صنعتی پیشرفته بلکه سایر	کشورهای توسعه یافته، قادر به رفع نیازهای فوری
کشورها نیز به خوبی از عهده ساماندهی آن برآمدهاند	سیستم بهداشتی ـ درمانی نخواهند بود
خوشبختانه تا کنون چنین اتفاق شومی رخ نداده است	یکسوم کلیه نیروها کارایی خود را از دست میدهند
این واقعی ترین پیش گویی است. و لذا با توجه به پایین	أنچه كه تعيين كننده واقعى خواهد بود عبارت است
بودن ویرولانس و مقاومت نسبی بعضی از گروههای سنی	از: ویرولانس و قابلیت سرایت ویروس پاندمی و
و بویژه افراد ۶۰ ساله و بالاتر، پاندمی فعلی به سبکترین و	میزان حساسیت جامعه جهانی در مقابل ویروس
خفیف ترین شکل ممکن، حادث گردیده است	جديد

در مجموع، نگرانی محافل بهداشتی در سطح جهان، صرفاً ناشی از تلف شدن میلیونها پرنده یا ابتلاء قطعی کمتر از ۴۰۰ نفر انسان طی چند سال گذشته و حتی ادامه طولانی مدت این روند، نمیباشد! بلکه نگرانی اصلی این است که ممکن است به علّت تبادلات ژنتیک ویروس شدیداً بیماریزای پرندگان (H5N1) با ویروس آنفلوآنزای تایپ A انسانی، شیفت آنتیژنی به مفهومی که توضیح داده شد، رخ دهد و در سایه آن صفت بیماریزایی و کشندگی شدید از ویروس پرندگان و صفت قابلیت سرایت شدید انسان به انسان از ویروس انسانی به ویروس نوپدید، منتقل شود و ویروس جدید با ویژگیهای بیماریزایی و کشندگی شدید و در عین حال، قابلیت سرایت بسیار زیاد، جایگزین ویروس انسانی فعلی شود و با ایجاد جهانگیری بیسابقهای در عرض کمتر از سه ماه در کلیه نقاط جهان، منتشر و عده کثیری را به هلاکت رساند.

و مبادا با وقوع همه گیری أنفلوأنزای A(H1N1) سال ۲۰۰۹ نگرانی ناشی از پیشرفت یاندمی أنفلوأنزای A(H5N1) برطرف شود



Protection

Is there a way to protect ourselves and our beloved people .. ?

