



PANDEMIC INFLUENZA A, H1N1

SOUTH AFRICA

15 JUNE TO NOVEMBER 2009

This is a situation report issued by the NDOH, Epidemiology and Surveillance Directorate in order to report on cases of pandemic influenza A (H1N1) as on 18 November 2009.

1. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES

A total of 12 620 H1N1 cases were recorded in South Africa. Gauteng Province recorded greatest number of cases (44%), followed by KwaZulu Natal and Western Cape Provinces with 18% and 17% respectively, Table 1. The national case fatality rate (CFR) was 0.7, with a provincial range of 0 to 2.2 (Figure 1).

Table 1: Number of pandemic H1N1 by province, South Africa, 2009

Province of residence*	Laboratory-Confirmed Cases	Percentage of laboratory confirmed Cases	Number of Deaths	CFR (%)
Eastern Cape	682	5.4	10	1.5
Free State	312	2.5	2	0.6
Gauteng	5,574	44.2	13	0.2
KwaZulu Natal	2,258	17.9	21	0.9
Limpopo	545	4.3	0	0
Mpumalanga	500	4.0	1	0.2
Northern Cape	134	1.1	3	2.2
Northwest	465	3.7	2	0.4
Western Cape	2,108	16.7	39	1.9
Unknown	42	0.3		
South Africa	12 620	100	91	0.7

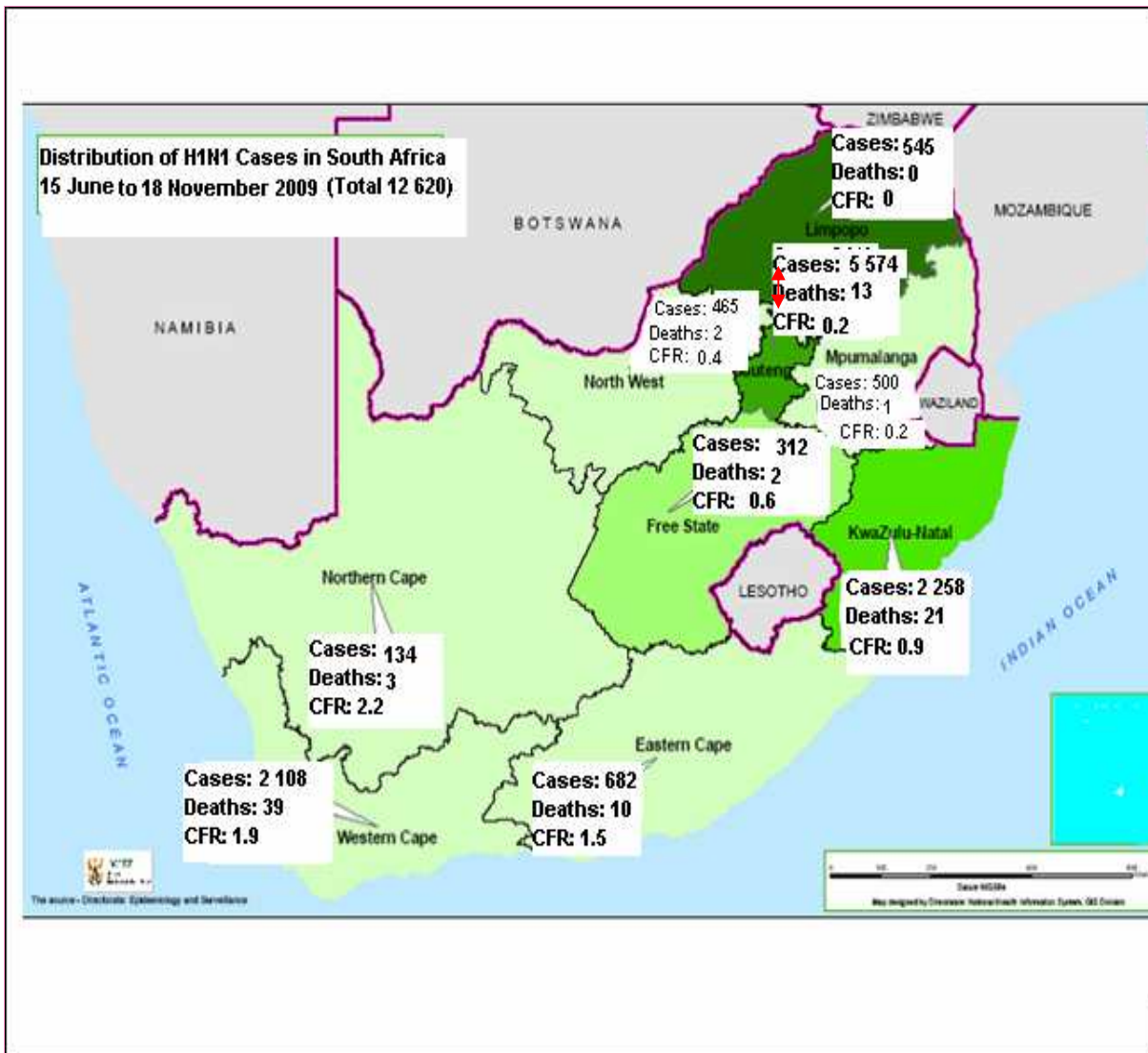


Figure 1: Distribution of H1N1 cases in South Africa, 2009.

1.1 Distribution of cases by various epidemiological characteristics

Cases mainly peaked in the age group 10-14 years with 19% (Figure 2) while deaths cases peaked in the age group 25-29 years (Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of H1N1 cases and deaths by age group, South Africa, 2009.

Age Group	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Deaths
<1	238	1.9	2
1-4	990	7.8	1
5-9	2082	16.5	3
10-14	2412	19.1	2
15-19	2187	17.3	7
20-24	1280	10.1	7
25-29	775	6.1	14
30-34	555	4.4	10
35-39	595	4.7	10
40-44	448	3.6	9
45-49	358	2.8	7
50-54	315	2.5	10
55-59	130	1.0	3
60-64	58	0.5	2
65+	62	0.5	3
Unspecified	135	1.1	1
Total	12 620	100	91

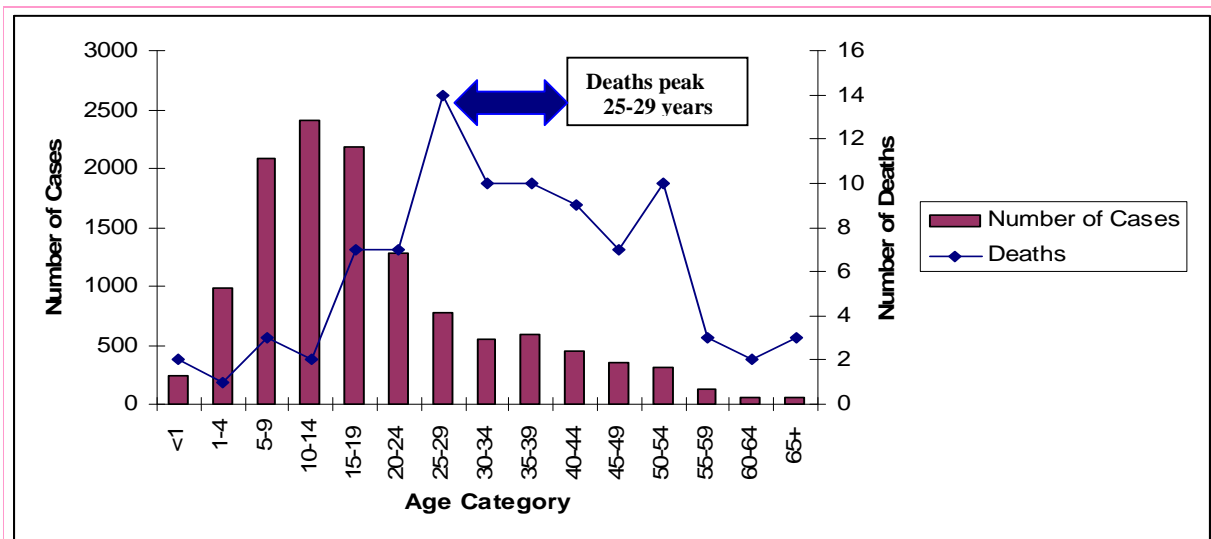


Figure 2: Distribution of H1N1 cases and deaths by age category, South Africa, 2009.

Figure 3; support the substantial decrease of cases nationwide on day 23 September from a peak of above 500 cases on 11 August 2009. A sporadic range of 1-2 cases was seen on daily basis in subsequent days. The last case was recorded on 01 November 2009.

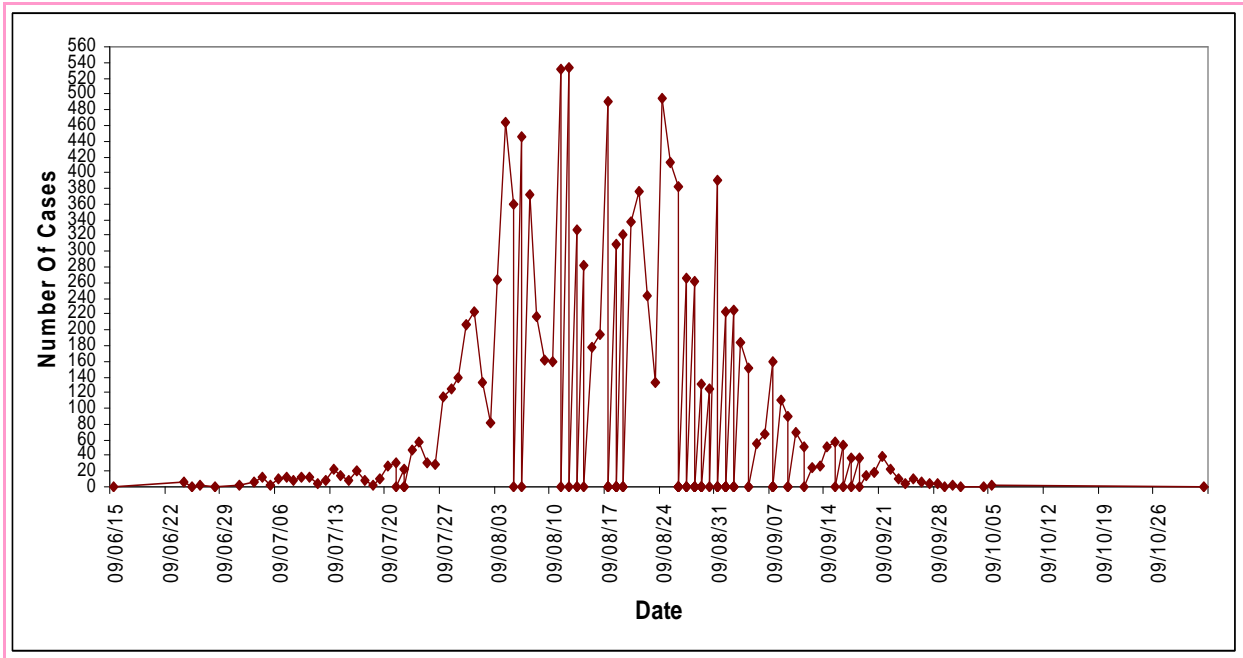


Figure 3: Daily distribution of H1N1cases, South Africa, 2009.

Cases showed a relatively equal distribution in both males and females, Table 4.

Table 3: Distribution of H1N1 cases by gender, South Africa, 2009.

Gender	Number of Cases	Cases Percent
Female	6 298	49.8
Male	6 255	49,6
Unknown	68	0.5
Total	12 620	100

H1N1 cases decreased substantially during week 41 to 44 with a range of 0 to 2 cases, (Table 5). It should however be noted that not all observations had date records, leading to 25 cases underreporting on Figure 4 and Table 5.

Table 4: Distribution of H1N1 cases by week South Africa, 2009.

Week	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Percent
24	1		0
25	1		0
26	10		0.1
27	46		0.4
28	79		0.6
29	75		0.6
30	279		2
31	1045		8
32	2281		18.3
33	2223		17.8
34	2225		17.5
35	2088		16.6
36	1318		10.4
37	537		4.2
38	274		2.2
39	100		0.8
40	9		0.1
41	2		0.1
42	0		0
43	0		0
44	1		0
Unknown	26		0.2
Total	12 620		100

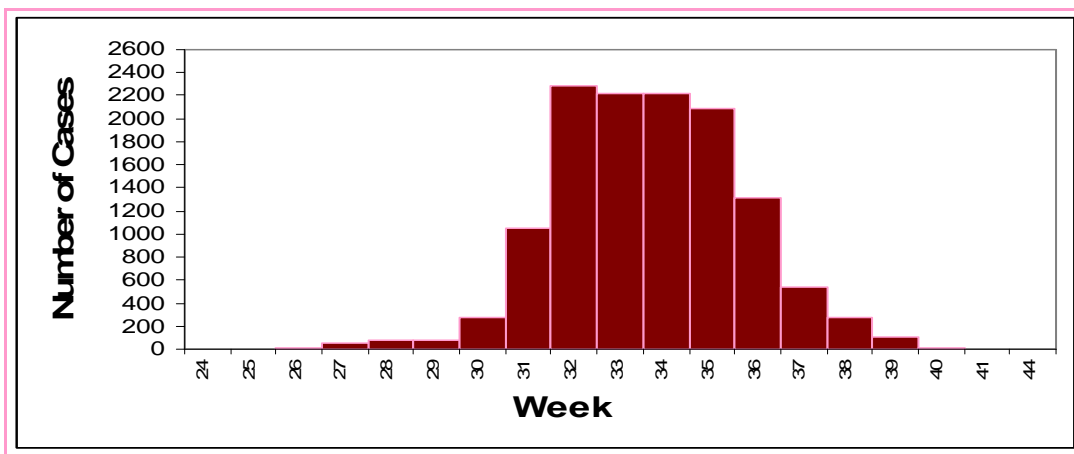


Figure 4: Weekly distribution of H1N1 cases in South Africa, 2009.

Most Provinces recorded no cases on the week 41 to 44 exceptions were noted in Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal with 1 case.

Table 5: Weekly distribution of H1N1 cases by province, South Africa, 2009.

WEEK	EC	NC	WC	NW	MP	LP	GP	KZN	FS
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
27	6	1	6	2	1	0	24	3	3
28	8	0	9	4	2	0	50	4	2
29	1	0	7	0	1	1	60	4	0
30	2	2	47	2	3	1	208	14	0
31	16	6	360	8	12	26	555	48	6
32	91	5	482	48	53	92	1,265	204	36
33	169	14	289	77	75	99	952	477	68
34	161	19	362	113	85	113	801	508	55
35	120	31	276	130	97	103	845	411	72
36	65	32	162	45	91	59	460	361	36
37	25	17	61	28	46	31	197	113	15
38	11	6	24	5	20	18	96	78	15
39	2	1	6	3	10	1	46	27	4
40	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	677 (5 records Unspecified)	134	2 040 (68 records Unspecified)	465	496 (4 records Unspecified)	545	5 573	2 255	312

In general, 15 % of cases were recorded by the general practitioners while 85% were in private and public facilities.

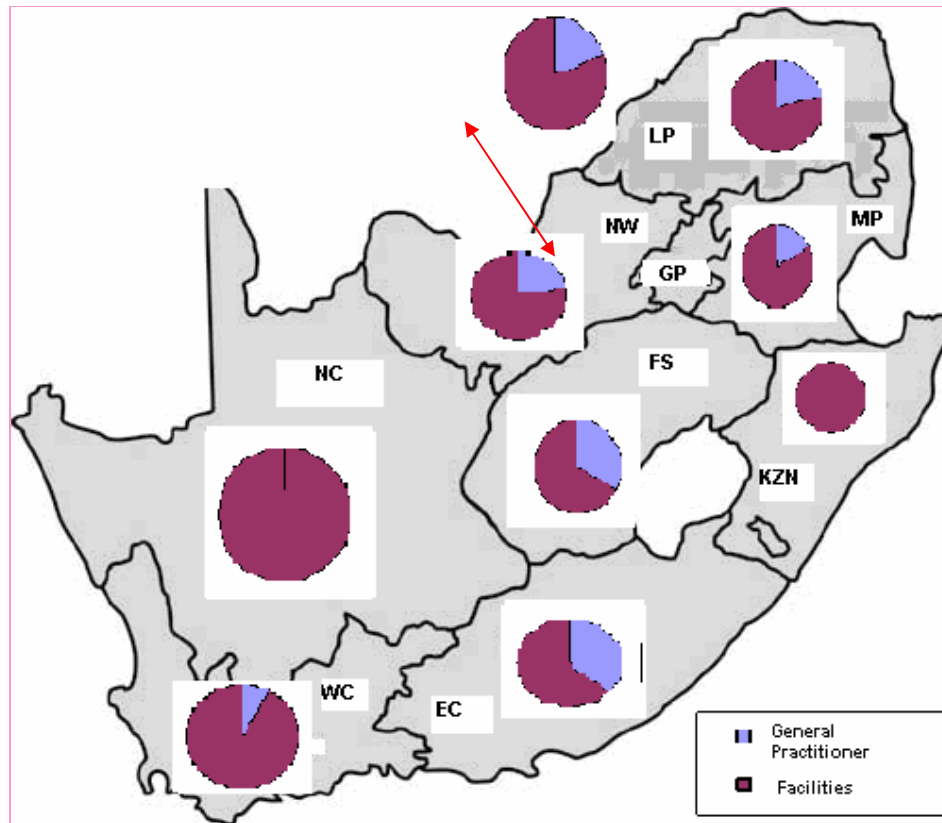


Figure 5: Distribution of H1N1 cases by Health Facility, South Africa 2009.

2. DEATHS CASES REVIEW

A total of 91 deaths were reported. According to the death records by facility, there was no significant increase of cases in any facility in the period under review. Deaths were recorded in approximately 42 hospitals. Tygerberg hospital recorded greatest number of cases (9), followed by Kalafong Hospital and Eben Donges Hospitals with 6 death cases each.

A higher number of deaths were recorded in females accounting than in males, Table 6.

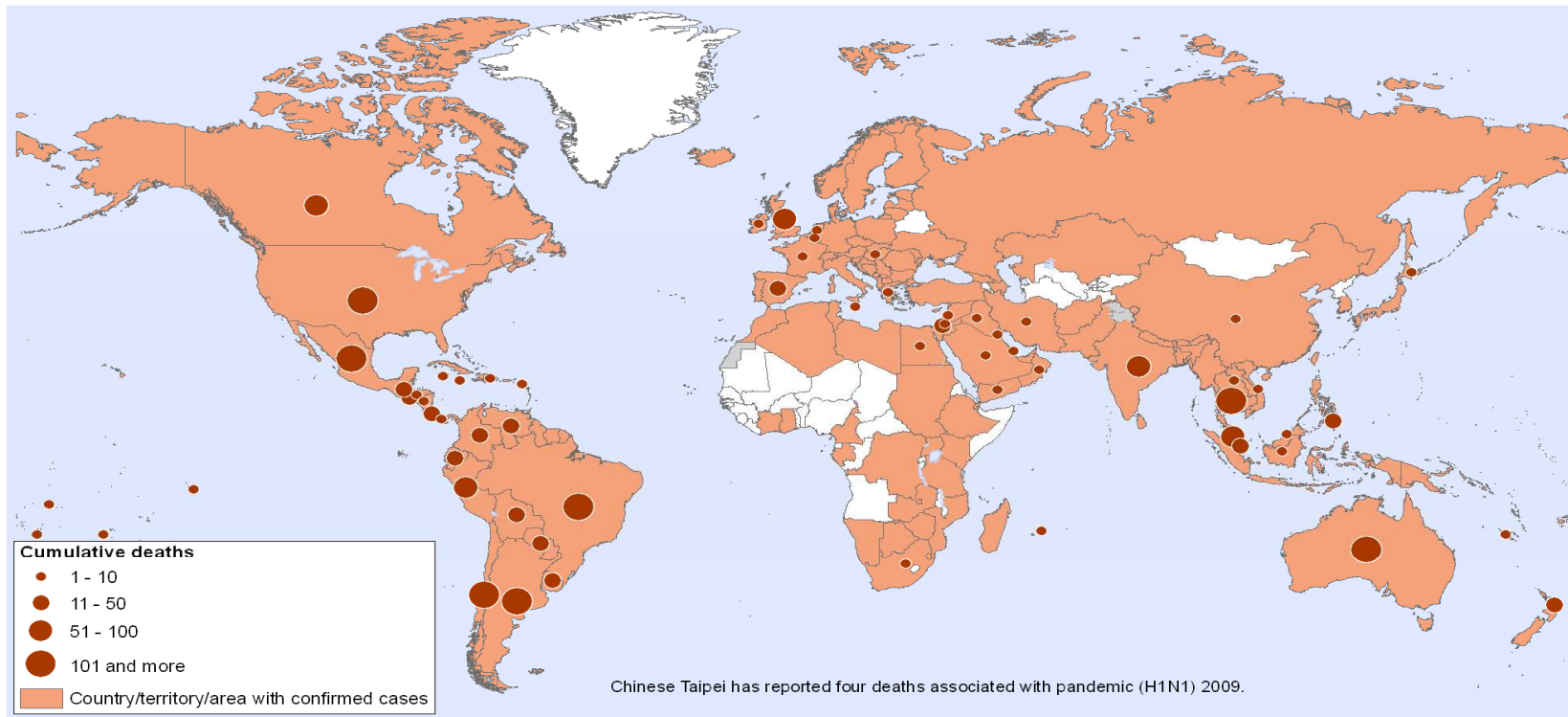
Table 6: Number of H1N1 deaths by sex, South Africa, 2009

Gender	Number of deaths	Percent
Female	54	59
Male	37	41
Total	91	100

Pandemic (H1N1) 2009

Status as of 30 August 2009

Countries, territories and areas with lab confirmed cases and number of deaths as reported to WHO



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Map produced: 03 September 2009 07:20 GMT

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
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