

Faulty Surveillance - Influenza

What is the issue?

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- \bullet India's surveillance system on the influenza cases seems to be flawed.
- \bullet Given the mortality rate, it is essential to make corrections to take the right policy decisions. $\mbox{\sc h}$

What is the anomaly?

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- Ever since the first occurrence of H1N1 influenza in India during the 2009 pandemic, annual outbreaks are usual.
- This year the virus has been particularly active.
- The recent number on mortality is at 1,873.
- However, the official figures show it to be a relatively better year in terms of low death toll.

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What are the flaws in surveillance?

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• **Number Data** - The problem is that the official figures capture only the H1N1 numbers.

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• But influenza was present in India even before 2009 in the form of H3N2 and Influenza B virus types.

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- Notably, H3N2 is capable of causing outbreaks as big as H1N1.
- And yet India does not track H3N2 cases as extensively as it does H1N1. \n
- Data from other sources have established that influenza accounts for a considerable percentage of fever cases.
- These are often undiagnosed and classified as "mystery fevers".
- **Sequence data** India submits a small number of H1N1 genetic sequences to global open-access databases given its size and population.
- Sequencing is important because it can detect mutations in genetic material.
- \bullet As mutations help the virus evade human immune systems, it is essential for understanding the lethality of the virus. $\mbox{\sc h}$

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What is the impact?

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- These flaws consequently translate to the vaccination decisions.
- e.g India falls out in vaccinating even high-risk groups such as pregnant women and diabetics.

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- The antiviral medicine, Oseltamivir, is of doubtful efficacy unless administered early enough.
- So vaccination is a crucial instrument for India to handle the influenza menace.

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• A better surveillance of influenza will possibly reveal the true scale of this public health issue and aid in right policy decisions.

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Source: The Hindu

