APACI
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Asia Pacific Alliance for the Control of Influenza (APACI) Ltd
Overview

- APACI
  - Structure
  - Governance
  - Origin

- Objectives

- Activities: Past, present, and future

- Web-based Resources

- Why APACI is important to you
About APACI

- Incorporated in 2011 in HK as a company limited by guarantee
- Income tax exempt charity
- It is Governed by a Board of Directors, but is reportable to its members

Vision

To be a lead organisation on influenza in the Asia-Pacific region
-A trusted and independent source of information
In the beginning....

Used an existing model

Influenza Specialist Group (ISG) [Australia]

- Objectives:
  - Increase the understanding of influenza
  - Reduce the public health impact of influenza
  - Foster best practice in prevention and treatment of influenza
ISG’s objectives are realized through…

- Annual Scientific Meeting
- Annual awareness program
- Provision of independent expert opinion
  - 2009 pandemic, ISG was seen as an independent voice between government & industry
- Develop educational tools & information
The situation with the ISG today

- ISG is recognised as the pre-eminent independent authority on influenza in Australia

- Flu vaccine doses have increased from 500,000 (1991) to over 7.0m (2014)

- Influenza vaccination is now funded for all at-risk groups (NIP)

- The AMA and RACGP recommend influenza vaccination
Mission

To reduce the burden of influenza in the Asia-Pacific region
Objectives

- Raise awareness of influenza, its impact, and the mechanisms for controlling influenza
- Establish and provide ongoing support to national influenza foundations or similar groups
- Identify the burden of disease in the Asia-Pacific region
- Ensure best practice in prevention and treatment of influenza
- Remain consistent with the objectives of WHO and their global agenda on influenza surveillance and control
In the beginning

- Commenced in 2002 as a working committee
- Focus on:
  - Educating KOLs
  - Newsletters and other publications
  - Organising meetings within the region
Influenza Foundations

- Influenza Foundation of India
- Indonesian Influenza Foundation
- Influenza Foundation of Thailand
Associated Organisations

- Influenza Specialist Group (ISG) - Australia
- National Influenza Specialist Group (NISG) – New Zealand
- Philippine Foundation for Vaccination
- Transgovernmental Enterprise for Pandemic Influenza in Korea (TEPIK)
APACI Membership - today
2012

- 1st Asia-Pacific Influenza Summit
- Bangkok 2012
- Over 200 registrations, from over 30 countries

Sessions:
- Policy discussion
- Priority groups
- Strategies on the way forward
Bangkok, June 2012

- Antiviral Forum
  - Chaired by Prof Paul Chan, HK
  - Improve pandemic planning in the region
  - Better understanding of therapeutic use
  - Analyse official pandemic control policies in the region
  - Establish collaborative relationships
2013

Meetings

- July 2013: International Influenza Symposium – Seoul, Korea
- October 2013: Influenza workshop for HCPs – Hanoi, Vietnam
2013

Projects

- Influenza Risk Perception and Communication (Dr Cornelia Betsch, Erfurt University).
- Effectiveness of prior vaccination, antibody responses and duration of protection in adults in old age (Dr Madhu Khanna and VP Chest Clinic, Delhi University)
- Signed MoU with DCVMN
2013 APACI e-Publications

- Increased newsletter editions to 4 p.a.
- Created a media bulletin – issued 2 x pw
- Developed an Influenza Literature Alert (monthly)
  - Last month’s journal articles
  - Review articles published in that month
  - Update on influenza topics (QIV, H7N9, Burden of disease etc)
- Subscription is free
Resources available to you now

http://www.apaci.asia/
इन्फ्लूएंजा के बोझ को कम करने
एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र में

एशिया प्रशांत प्लायांस
इन्फ्लूएंजा के नियंत्रण के लिए

एशिया प्रशांत के भीतर, इन्फ्लूएंजा के नियंत्रण के लिए एशिया प्रशांत गठबंधन (APACI), इन्फ्लूएंजा के क्षेत्र में अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों अपनी सेवाएं नियंत्रण प्राप्त कर एशिया में आपका स्वागत है. APACI के उद्देश्य शीलिक जनकारी और गतिविधियों के प्राप्तवय के माध्यम से, नियंत्रण के उपायों को बढ़ाने और क्षेत्र में महामारी की रीतियाँ नई बढ़ाने के लिए, इन्फ्लूएंजा प्रशांत क्षेत्र में इन्फ्लूएंजा के बोझ को कम करने है. इसके पूर्व एशिया में वैक्सीन विकल्प APACI पोषक की भी कि बहुत लागू है यह होटेल अकोल, नई दिल्ली में वैक्सीन पूर्व एशिया की बैठक में वैक्सीन विकास के भारत में भारत है रहता है। 6 पर - 7 नवम्बर 2014, 8 नवम्बर की वीची मेन्ट संस्थान में विकासी कार्यकारी की तुलना में बैठक एक इन्फ्लूएंजा कार्यकारी में जीत है, और एक नवम्बर 6 बैठक पर इन्फ्लूएंजा नियंत्रण रणनीतियों पर विशेष वैक्सीन बैठक भारत के बुद्धि सोशैल की दो ओपी धर्म, भारत की इन्फ्लूएंजा फाउंडेशन के क्रोधवश अन्नसात, और भारतीय वात मिलिया, अकादमी के वैज्ञानिक और वैज्ञानिक वैज्ञानिक जी इन्फ्लूएंजा सदस्यों के नए APACI अवधारण, आज ज्यादा सहित वैक्सीन बैठक ने पेश किया जाएगा, अधिक जनकारी
worldwide causing up to one million deaths each year.\textsuperscript{1} Another estimate suggests the total annual cost of influenza is between US$40 billion and US$100 billion.\textsuperscript{5} The economic burden of the flu in the United States is US$87.1 billion. During seasonal influenza, influenza is estimated to cause 49% of low productivity days among working adults aged 50 years and older in the United States.\textsuperscript{6} The economic cost of influenza and its severe outcomes. Recent studies show that the cost of an influenza season is approximately US$16.3 billion annually.\textsuperscript{7} The most characterized circulating influenza viruses are like the viruses influenza vaccines offer approximately 70-90% protection against the flu.\textsuperscript{6} Studies have shown universal vaccination coverage is associated with reduced

These include: the elderly (over 65 years of age), people with underlying health conditions and healthcare professionals.
Burden of Influenza & Benefit of Vaccination

Seasonal influenza is a major burden on public health worldwide causing up to one million deaths each year. ¹ Annually it is estimated that it attacks 5-10% of adults and 20-30% of children globally and causes significant levels of illness, hospitalization and death.²

Seasonal influenza is a major economic burden. It can result in increased healthcare costs and workplace absences and reduced productivity. The World Health Organization cites studies from developed countries that suggest the total annual cost of influenza is between US$1 million to US$6 million per 100,000 population.³ Another report⁴ investigating the cost of flu in 2003 calculated US$10.4 billion annually in direct medical costs and US$16.3 billion in indirect costs associated with lost earnings and loss of life. From a societal perspective, the total economic burden of the flu in the United States is $87.1 billion. During influenza season it is estimated that influenza-like-illness is responsible for 45% of workdays lost and for 49% of low productivity days among working adults aged 50–64 years.⁵

Vaccination is the most effective measure at preventing influenza and its severe outcomes. Recent studies show vaccine can reduce the risk of influenza by about 60% among the overall population during seasons when most characterized circulating influenza viruses are like the viruses included in the vaccine.⁶ When there is a good match between the vaccine antigens and the circulating viruses influenza vaccines offer approximately 70-90% protection against clinical disease in healthy adults.²

Vaccination can reduce the economic burden caused by the disease. Studies have shown universal vaccination can produced substantial cost savings from individual and societal perspectives.⁷

Seasonal influenza risk groups

A growing number of countries and international bodies recognize particular groups at higher risk from influenza ²,⁶ These include: the elderly (over 65), children, pregnant women, those with chronic disease and underlying health conditions and healthcare professionals.

The Elderly (over 65)

Burden – Studies indicate that nearly all influenza vaccination recommendations target older adults who are generally over 65 but can range from as low as 50. The elderly are known to suffer more frequently from serious morbidity and mortality due to influenza and it is suggested that low- and middle-income countries may have a higher mortality than in higher income countries.⁸ In addition, people aged ≥85 years were 16 times more likely to die from an influenza-related illness compared with persons aged 65 to 69 years.⁹

Benefits – Influenza vaccination is known to reduce severe illness and complications. Influenza vaccination of the elderly not living in care may reduce the number of hospitalisations by 25-39% and overall mortality by 39-57% during influenza seasons³ Among nursing home residents, influenza vaccination can reduce hospitalizations (all causes) by about 50%, the risk of pneumonia by about 60% and the risk of death (all causes) by 65%.²,⁶ It should be noted however that vaccine effectiveness decreases with age. Among residents of long-term care facilities, influenza vaccination reduces the risk of influenza and complications. The evidence indicates that influenza vaccination provides substantial protection from influenza-related illnesses in the elderly.

In addition to reducing the risk of influenza, influenza vaccination can also reduce the risk of exacerbations of chronic respiratory conditions, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and congestive heart failure (CHF). This is particularly important for elderly people who are at highest risk for complications from influenza.
इन्फ्लुएंजा और टीकाकरण के लाभ का बोझ

बीच में रोग लेख का बोझ जाओ

मौसमी पहुंच सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य पर एक बड़ा बोझ हुआ तक में हर साल बस लाख लोगों की मृत्यु तक का कारण है। ¹ सालाना यह बमस्कों के 5-10% और विश्व स्तर पर बच्चों के 20-30% हमलाओं और बीमारी, अत्याचार में भरी बाल बच्चे स्तर और कारण बनता है कि अनुमान है मौत ²।

मौसमी पहुंच एक मुख्य आर्थिक बोझ है, यह वृष्टि की स्वास्थ्य बीमारी की लागत और आर्थिक अनुपात्यता और कम उपलब्धता में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, इन्फ्लुएंजा की कुल बाधक लागत के बीच $ 1,000,000 पूर्ण 10,00,000 वायुस्फुट प्रति $ 6,000,000 के $ सुझाव है कि विकसित देशों से प्राप्त का हवाला बने ³ एक अन्य रिपोर्ट में ⁴ गणना 2003 में पहुंच की लागत की आंक यूँ प्रचलित भिंतिरो लागत में सालाना $ 10400000000 और खो आय और जीवन की हानि के साथ दुर्ग्रस्त लागत में $ 163000000000, एक सामाजिक धृष्टिकोण से, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका में पहुंच के कुल आर्थिक बोझ $ 8710000000 है।

इन्फ्लुएंजा के मौसम के बीच में यह इन्फ्लुएंजा की तरह बीमारी जो विदेश और 50-64 वर्ष आयु भर के बच्चों के काम के बीच में कम उपलब्धता रिन के 49% के लिए कारण्याधिक है के 45% के लिए जिम्मेदार है कि अनुमान है ⁵।

दीक्षकरण इन्फ्लुएंजा और इन्फ्लुएंजा बीमारी के आवरणों को रोकने में सबसे कारगर उपाय है। हाल के अध्ययनों के सबसे इन्फ्लुएंजा वायरस वैश्विक में नामात वायरस की तरह है पुरुष स्वास्थ्य जब दीक्षा सीमा के बीच का कुल निलापक आवरण के बीच समान लागत 60% द्वारा इन्फ्लुएंजा के जोड़ों को कम कर सकते हैं रिखा। ⁶ दीक्षा प्रदान और पुरुष वायरस के बीच एक अच्छा गैर है जब इन्फ्लुएंजा टीकों वायरस वायरस में नैविक रोग के खिलाफ लागभग 70-90% संक्रामन प्रभाव करते है। ²

दीक्षकरण बीमारी की बजह से आर्थिक बोझ कम कर सकते हैं। अध्ययन सार्वजनिक दीक्षकरण कर सकते हैं व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक धृष्टिकोण से काफी लागत बचत का उत्पाद दिखाया है। ⁷

गौरवी पहुंच जोखिम वाले लोगों

वेबस्टों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निर्णयों की बजाय संगठन इन्फ्लुएंजा से उच्च जोखिम में विशेष लोगों को पहचानने है, ⁸ इसमें शामिल हैं: डुर्रा (६५ से अधिक), बच्चों, गर्मियों महिलाओं, पुरुष बीमारी और अंदर विश्व स्वास्थ्य की सिद्धि और स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों के साथ.

(६५) दूर्त

बोझ - अथवा आयु के लिए मृत्यु रहे सबसे इन्फ्लुएंजा दीक्षकरण सिकायत ६५ अधिक अवसर है और पर रहे है, लेकिन डुर्रा होने के कारण इन्फ्लुएंजा के कारण संगठन और मृत्यु रहे से अधिक बार से प्रायिक करने के लिए जाना जाता है के रूप में कम 50 रूप से लेकर कर सकते हैं, जो अन्य वेबस्टों को बताते और यह कम सुझाव दिया है कि विशेष गोष्ट है कि यह अथवा आयु वाले अन्य वेबस्टों में ६५ रन दूर्रा वाले वेबस्टों में एक उच्च मृत्यु रहे से कम हो सकती है। ⁸ इसके अलावा, >६५ रन आयु वाले अन्य वेबस्टों को ६५-६० साल आयु वाले बीमारी के साथ समान लागभग १६ साल में ९.
Influenza Surveillance

Listed here are influenza surveillance reports from across the Asia Pacific region.

**World Health Organisation**
WHO. *Influenza Updates*
WHO. *Number of confirmed human cases of avian influenza A(H7N9) reported to WHO*
WHO. *FluNet*

**Australia**
Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. *National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System*
Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. *Australian Influenza Report*

**China**
Chinese National Influenza Center. *Weekly Reports*
China. *influenza map surveillance*

**Hong Kong**
Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health. *Flu Express*

**Indonesia**

**Japan**
Infectious Disease Surveillance Center. *Infectious Diseases Weekly Report*
National Institute of Infectious Diseases. *Infectious Agents Surveillance Report*

**Korea**
Transgovernmental Enterprise for Pandemic Influenza in Korea (TEPIK). *Weekly Influenza Report*

**New Zealand**
Public Health Surveillance. *Influenza Weekly Report*

**Philippines**
National Epidemiology Center. *Influenza-Like Illness Morbidity*
Research Institute of Tropical Medicine. *Influenza Virus Surveillance*

**Singapore**
Ministry of Health. *Weekly Infectious Diseases Bulletin*
Non-communicable Diseases/Conditions and Influenza

Non-communicable diseases like cardiac and respiratory disease, neurological and immunocompromising conditions, diabetes and other metabolic disorders, renal disease and haematological disorders combined with influenza can increase a person’s risk of serious illness from influenza. In addition, influenza can also make chronic health conditions worse. For example, people with asthma may be more likely to experience asthma attacks while they have the flu, and if people with chronic congestive heart failure get sick with the flu, they could experience a worsening of this condition.

Common medical non-communicable diseases that may increase the risk of problems with influenza.

Click on the heading to find recent articles on the topic. This list is updated monthly.

Non-communicable diseases – general articles
Cardiovascular diseases
Chronic gastrointestinal diseases
Chronic musculoskeletal diseases
Chronic respiratory diseases
Haematologic diseases
Immunocompromised diseases
Kidney diseases
Metabolic disorders
Neoplasms
Neurodevelopmental and Neurological Conditions

Non-communicable diseases

Abstract

Abstract

Full text

Cardiovascular Diseases

Abstract
H5N1 Avian Influenza

Avian influenza (AI), commonly called bird flu, is an infectious viral disease of birds.

Most avian influenza viruses do not infect humans; however some, such as H5N1, have caused serious infections in people.

Outbreaks of AI in poultry may raise global public health concerns due to their effect on poultry populations, their potential to cause serious disease in people, and their pandemic potential.

Reports of highly pathogenic AI epidemics in poultry can seriously impact local and global economies and international trade.

The majority of human cases of H5N1 infection have been associated with direct or indirect contact with infected live or dead poultry. There is no evidence that the disease can be spread to people through properly cooked food.

Controlling the disease in animals is the first step in decreasing risks to humans.

For more information

WHO Avian Influenza (English)
WHO Avian Influenza (Chinese)

Review Articles on Avian Influenza
Influenza

Influenza is a viral respiratory illness that can cause mild to severe illness and can even be life-threatening for some people. The symptoms may include fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, headache, muscle pain, and fatigue. Influenza can be transmitted by airborne droplets from coughs and sneezes of infected individuals.

Influenza Vaccines

Influenza Antivirals

Healthcare Professionals

Influenza In Infants, Children And Adolescents

Pregnancy & Influenza

Influenza In The Elderly

Pandemic Influenza

Avian Influenza

Review Articles

Recent Journal Articles

APACI Publications

Influenza Literature

Translated Influenza Resources

Influenza Foundations

Useful Links

Influenza can affect people of any age and can have serious consequences, such as pneumonia, hospitalization, and even death. The disease can also have a significant impact on society, including economic losses due to lost productivity.

Influenza can cause serious illness and death in some people, especially those with chronic health conditions, young children, and older adults. Influenza is highly contagious and can easily spread from person to person through close contact and contact with contaminated surfaces or objects.

Influenza can spread through respiratory droplets, which are produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can then be inhaled by others or land on surfaces, such as door handles or countertops, and then be picked up by other people and transmitted to others.

Influenza is a disease that is both a local and an international issue. Influenza epidemics can have significant impacts on the health care systems of countries and can contribute to increased healthcare costs and decreased productivity.

Influenza can also have serious economic consequences, as it can lead to decreased productivity in the workplace and increased healthcare costs. Influenza is a disease that can have a significant impact on individuals and society as a whole.
Recent Journal Articles

August 2014

Abstract

Full text

Abstract

Abstract

Abstract

Full text

Abstract

Abstract

Abstract

Abstract
Translated Influenza Resources

Translated information about influenza for health professionals and their patients
The information provided does not imply medical recommendation or endorsement and should not be used as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. All medical information needs to be carefully reviewed with your health care professional.

The material is in a range of languages from the Asia Pacific region. The selected documents are developed and maintained by the following authoritative sources:

- New South Wales Health, Australia (NSW Health)
- Department of Health, Hong Kong
- Immunize Action Coalition, USA (IAC)
- Department of Health - Washington State, USA
- Health Information Translations, USA

Please note: The information provided does not imply medical recommendation or endorsement and should not be used as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. All medical information needs to be carefully reviewed with your health care professional.

Click on the language you want to find that language’s influenza resources

- Bengali
- Cambodian
- Chinese - Traditional
  Chinese - Simplified
- Hindi
- Hmong
- Ilokano (Philippines)
- Indonesian
- Japanese
- Karen
- Khmer
- Korean
- Laotian
- Nepali
- Punjabi
- Tagalog (Philippines)
The Asia Pacific Influenza Newsletter of APACI is now published 4 times a year. It features articles on new developments and recent events relating to the disease and its control and prevention, as part of APACI's commitment to contribute to the regional and global response to influenza.

Subscribe

Issue 3 (July 2014)

Issue 2 (April 2014)

Issue 1 (Jan 2014)
not be used as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. All information presented on this website has been developed and maintained by APACI, and is provided for educational purposes only. It should not be used as a substitute for consultation with a health care professional.
2014

APACI Workshop
on
Epidemiology and Control of Influenza

7-8th November, 2014

Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute,
University of Delhi
Delhi, India
Back to the future

- Vietnam
  - 2nd Asia-Pacific Influenza Summit (2015)
  - A Train the Trainer program
  - An Influenza Foundation in Vietnam,

- Influenza Foundations in Singapore, Malaysia, China & Japan
Where we plan to be

- All major nations in the Asia-Pacific region represented by membership to APACI
- Active Influenza Foundations (or equivalent) in each of the nations represented
- An established pool of APACI affiliated KOLs within the region.
- Strong relationship with the WHO in each of the regions where they are present
- Well developed educational tools for healthcare workers, available through the APACI website.
Why is APACI important to you?

1. Unique: Specialising in influenza in the A/P region
2. The information is tailored for healthcare professionals, policy makers and industry throughout the A/P region.
3. The information is up to date.
4. Subscription to our resources is **FREE!**
5. A pool of experts within the region
6. A growing subscriber base
7. An independent voice in the region
If you have any questions, please write to me:

kim@apaci.asia
Thank you!