

WHO South-East Asia Region Epidemiological Bulletin

WHO Health Emergencies Programme

WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia

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This epidemiological bulletin aims to provide the situation of key infectious diseases in the WHO South-East Asia Region to inform risk assessments and responses. The bulletin uses information from publicly available sources and will be published every two weeks. For feedback or suggestions, please write to seoutbreak@who.int.

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Key events and updates

India: Chandipura virus infection

Situation overview (as of 1 August 2024) ¹

- Since early June 2024, cases of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) have been reported in children under 15 years of age in Gujarat.
- On 1 August 2024, an official press release stated that there have been **148 AES cases including 59 deaths** as of 31 July.
- Of 148 AES cases:
 - 140 were reported in 24 districts in Gujarat, 4 in Madhya Pradesh, 3 in Rajasthan, and 1 in Maharashtra.
- **Chandipura virus infection has been confirmed in 51 cases.**
 - Of these, 48 were reported in Gujarat, 2 in Rajasthan, and 1 in Maharashtra.

Public health response

- Gujarat state has implemented several public health measures including insecticidal spray for vector control, information, education, and communication activities, sensitization of medical personnel and timely referral of cases to designated facilities.
- A National Joint Outbreak Response Team (NJORT) has been deployed to assist the Gujarat State Government.
- A joint advisory from National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) and National Center for Vector-borne Disease Control (NCVBDC) is being issued to guide the neighboring States reporting AES cases.

India: Zika virus disease

Situation overview (as of 6 August 2024)

- According to an official Union Health Ministry press release published on 1 August, 13 cases of Zika virus disease have been reported nationwide as of 22 July. Cases are in Maharashtra (10 cases) and Karnataka (3 cases) ².
- In Pune district (Maharashtra), the District Health Department reported 72 cases of Zika as of 5 August ³.
- An informal media article indicated that Zika virus has been detected in mosquito pools and larvae samples in Pashan, Erandwane, and Mundhwa. Authorities are working to contain mosquito breeding within a 5-kilometer radius of the affected area ⁴.
- The Government of India has formulated an 'Action Plan for managing Zika Virus Disease'. The plan provides detailed guidance on various public health actions that need to be taken in response to the disease outbreak².

¹ [Union Health Ministry - Press release 1 August 2024](#)

² [Union Health Ministry - Press release 30 July 2024](#)

³ [News on Air, Government of India](#)

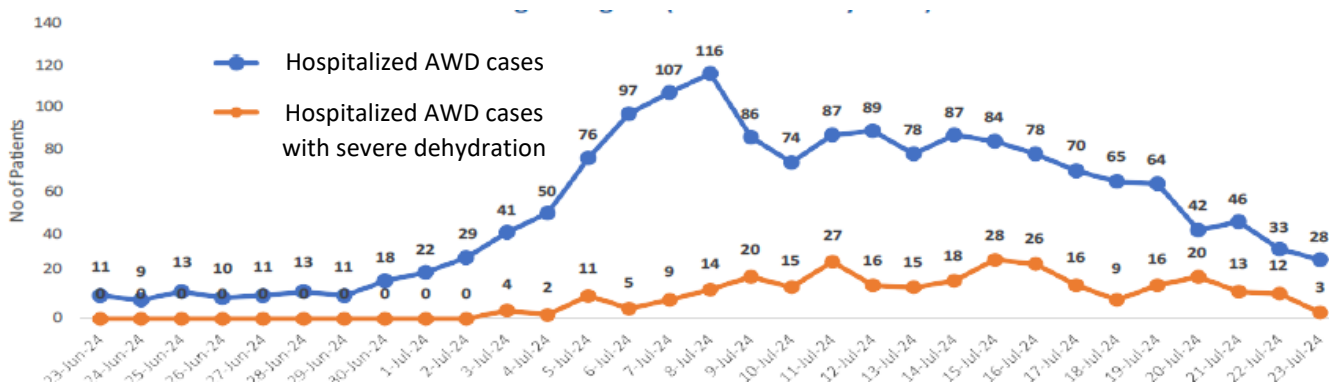
⁴ Media article: <https://tinyurl.com/5heny36v>

Myanmar: Acute Watery Diarrhea

Situation overview (as of 4 August 2024)

- On 7 July, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar reported through its press release outbreak of acute watery diarrhea had started in Yangon region in early June ⁵.
 - Since late June, severe diarrhea cases have been admitted to hospitals in some townships in the eastern district of Yangon, including Thaketa Township.
- As of 23 July 2024, a total of 1 645 cases were hospitalized with AWD, of which 269 had severe dehydration ⁶.
- WHO is supporting the response to the outbreak in collaboration with partners.

Figure 1. Trend of hospitalized AWD cases in Yangon, Myanmar, from 23 June to 23 July 2024



Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar): Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera

Situation overview (as of 4 August 2024) ⁷

- From 23 June to 4 August 2024, 94 rapid diagnostic test-positive acute watery diarrhea (AWD) / suspected cholera cases were detected and reported in Cox's Bazar, of which 76 were culture-positive for cholera.
 - No confirmed cholera fatalities have been reported since the upsurge began in epidemiological week 26.
 - Majority of culture-confirmed cholera cases have been reported from Rohingya Refugee Camps, while a few cases are from the surrounding host Bangladesh population.
- The multi-sectoral health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response team is investigating and responding to the outbreaks in all affected camps.

India: Cholera

Situation overview (as of 6 August 2024)

- According to official data from the **Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP)**, from 1 January to 19 May 2024, a total of 2 145 suspected cholera cases, including 81 confirmed cases and 6 deaths (CFR: 0.3%) were reported from 11 states: Assam, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat ⁸.

⁵ [Press release 1](#); [Press release 2](#) | Ministry of Health, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

⁶ Ministry of Health, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

⁷ Cox's Bazar sub-office, World Health Organization Bangladesh Country Office

⁸ [Weekly Outbreak Report, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme](#)

Nepal: Cholera

Situation overview (as of 5 August 2024) ⁹

- According to an official situation report from the Nepal Ministry of Health and Population, clusters of cholera cases have been reported in several districts across the country since 19 July 2024.
- ***Vibrio cholerae* O1 Ogawa** serotype has been confirmed stool samples. All confirmed cholera cases have been confirmed by culture.
- As of 5 August 2024, there are **30 cases** in 4 districts: **Kathmandu (1)**, **Lalitpur (19)**, **Kailali (8)**, and **Pyuthan (2)**. No epidemiological link has been established between the districts. No deaths have been reported.
 - In Kathmandu: 1 case in Thoka municipality. Active case search has been completed.
 - In Lalitpur: 10 cases linked to a cluster in a rehab center in Godawari municipality. There have been 9 additional cases, not linked to the rehab center, reported from Mahalaxmi municipality.
 - In Kailali: 2 from Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan and 6 cases in a congregated family area.
 - In Pyuthan: 2 cases of cholera have been reported from Gaumukhi Rural Municipality. Two family members have travel history to India in the last seven days.
- Children below 15 years old represent the majority of cases (27%), followed by those aged 15-26 years old (20%).
- Several factors may have contributed to the spread of cholera in Nepal:
 - Untreated community supply water used for drinking—fecal coliform detected in multiple samples
 - Heavy rainfall and drainage overflow causing contamination of water sources
 - Food washed with contaminated water
 - Endemic area for cholera: Cholera has been reported in the last three years in the affected districts
 - Locality with non-indigenous population (Rapid in-and-out migration)
- Of note, according to informal media reports, floods have been reported in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur ¹⁰.

Public health response

- EDCD is coordinating with all three provincial health directorates, PHEOCs, District Administrative offices, provincial public health labs, National reference laboratory (NPHL) and health facilities daily for enhanced responses.
- Weekly coordination meeting is held to discuss and strategize the cholera response.
- EDCD is coordinating with the Rapid Response focal person from districts and local municipalities for active case finding and testing for laboratory confirmation of cases. Alerts were investigated within 48 hours by rapid response teams.
- All health facilities have been alerted by the provincial and district offices to prepare for case management and referral services.
- Cases are managed at Sukraraj Tropical & Infectious Disease Hospital and Seti Hospital.
- Orientation on cholera prevention and control for the ward elected members and the community disaster management committee of Kathmandu.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response: Decontamination of probable sources. Handwash activities being carried out. Chlorination of drinking water sources. Dissemination of WASH and cholera-related messages through social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram.
- Risk communication: Risks to be explained by the investigating team, information, education and communication activities distributed by epidemiology and disease control department (EDCD), public service announcements (PSA) developed.

⁹ [EDCD Nepal – Cholera and dengue situation update 5 August 2024](#)

¹⁰ Media articles: <https://tinyurl.com/44hnuczv>; <https://tinyurl.com/3xtuaate>

Bangladesh: Civil unrest

Situation overview ¹¹

- During the week starting on 15 July 2024, several protests took place within the capital of Bangladesh resulting in deaths and thousands of injured individuals. Additionally, protests took place nationwide as civil unrest escalated throughout the week.
- According to informal media reports:
 - On Sunday 4 August 2024, violent clashes took place across more than a dozen districts, including Chattogram, Bogura, Magura, Rangpur, Kishoreganj, and Sirajganj.
 - Since the demonstrations resumed on 4 August, 98 people were killed on Sunday and 135 on Monday. Hundreds of others were injured. there have been approximately 440 cumulative deaths as of 5 August 2024.
 - Most deaths are in Dhaka. Deaths have also been reported in at least three districts: Sirajganj, Cumilla, and Feni.
 - The major public hospital in Dhaka's Shahbagh area was attacked during the violent clashes.
 - The government announced a public holiday from 5 to 7 August. Mobile internet services were cut off temporarily.
 - No violent clashes were reported on 6 August 2024.

¹¹ Media articles: <https://tinyurl.com/pwv3r26m>; <https://tinyurl.com/2m2ck2xw>; <https://tinyurl.com/42zrt88m>; <https://tinyurl.com/hn5aewew>; <https://tinyurl.com/2hpbrb26>; <https://tinyurl.com/5n7sz3ta>

COVID-19

Situation overview as of 4 August 2024

- In the WHO South-East Asia Region, from 22 July to 4 August 2024, 2 257 new COVID-19 cases, a decrease of 19.7% and 4 deaths, a decrease of 60.0%, were reported, compared to the previous 14 days (Table 1).
 - From 22 July to 4 August 2024, India (556 new cases, +26.4%) and Indonesia (94 new cases, +9.3%) reported an increase in the number of new cases, while Thailand (1 488 new cases, -28.2%), Bangladesh (66 new cases, -56.6%) and Myanmar (46 new cases, -24.6%) reported a decrease in the number of new cases, compared to the previous 14 days.
 - Data were not available from Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Timor-Leste for this period.
- The Region has recorded a cumulative total of 61 313 659 COVID-19 cases, including 808 803 deaths (Table 1).
- During week 30 in 2024, the proportion of respiratory samples collected at influenza sentinel surveillance sites in the selected countries that tested positive for COVID-19 ranged from 8.0% (Indonesia) to 23.9% (Bhutan) (Figure 3).
- Please refer to the [WHO SEARO COVID-19 dashboard](#) for further information of COVID-19 in WHO South-East Asia Region.
- Globally, 775 731 698 COVID-19 cases, including 7 054 891 deaths have been cumulatively reported, as of 21 July 2024¹². Please visit the [WHO COVID-19 dashboard](#) for the global situation of COVID-19.

Table 1. COVID-19 cases, deaths, and the weekly change in countries in the WHO South-East Asia Region in the week from 22 July to 4 August 2024.

Country		Cumulative cases	New cases (last 14 days)	% change in new cases	New cases per 1M pop	Cumulative deaths	New deaths (last 14 days)	% change in new deaths	New deaths per 1M pop
Thailand		4,799,180	1,488	-28.2	20.8	34,715	3	-62.5	0.0
India		45,041,748	556	26.4	0.4	533,623	0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh		2,051,348	66	-56.6	0.4	29,499	1	100.0	0.0
Myanmar		642,885	46	-24.6	0.8	19,494	0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia		6,829,399	94	9.3	0.3	162,059	0	-100.0	0.0
Sri Lanka		672,798	7	NA	0.3	16,907	0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan		62,697	NA	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	NA
Maldives		186,694	NA	NA	NA	316	NA	NA	NA
Nepal		1,003,450	NA	NA	NA	12,031	NA	NA	NA
Timor-Leste		23,460	NA	NA	NA	138	NA	NA	NA
SEAR Total		61,313,659	2,257	-19.7	NA	808,803	4	-60.0	NA

Notes:

Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past 14 days, compared to the previous 14 days.

NA = data not available.

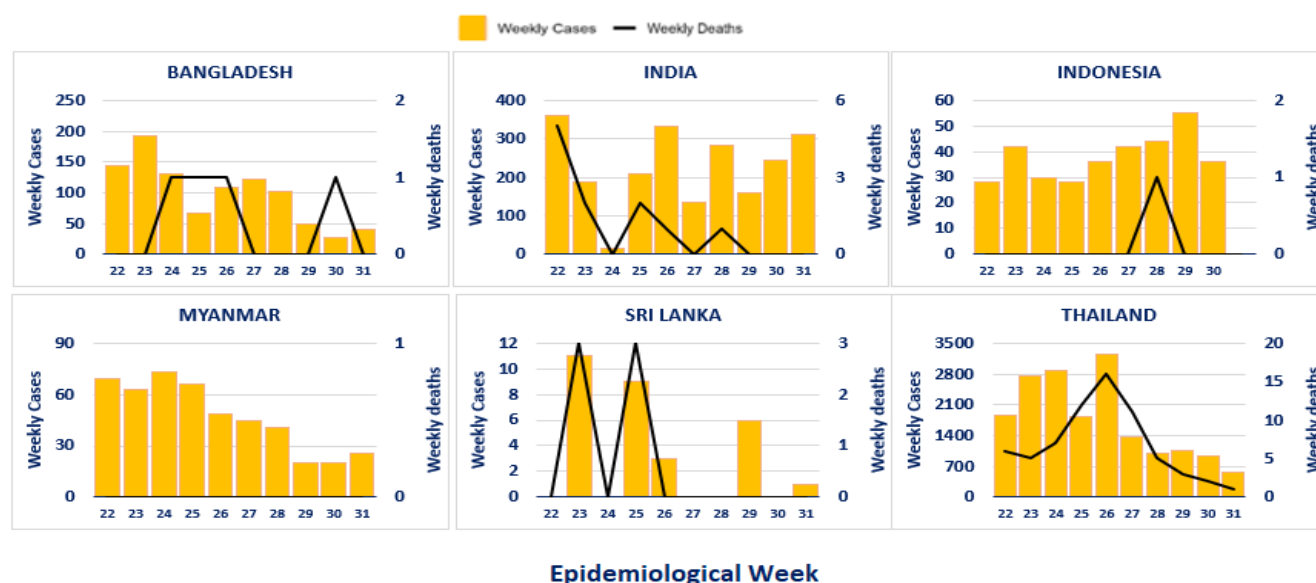
DPR Korea has not reported confirmed COVID-19 cases.

Indonesia data were for the period from 14 to 27 July, Thailand data were for the period from 21 July to 3 August 2024 in comparison to the preceding 14 days.

As for cumulative numbers, Maldives data are as of 5 August 2023, Timor-Leste data as of 11 August 2023, Bhutan data as of 8 October 2023 and Nepal data as of 20 October 2023.

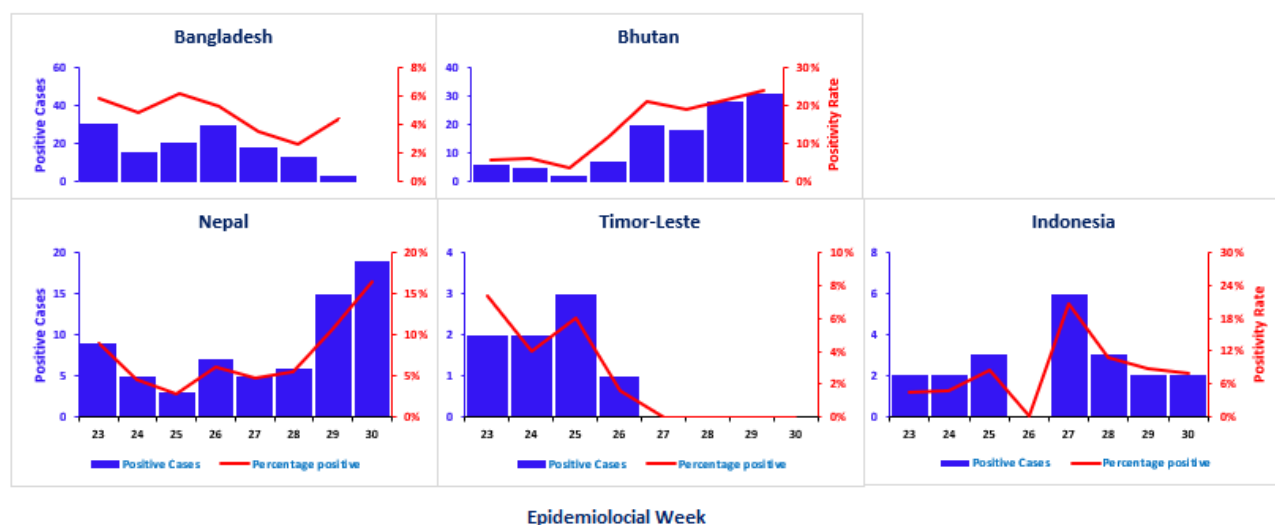
¹² [Global Dashboard](#). Data as 21 July 2024

Figure 2. Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases reported during the previous ten weeks (as of 4 August 2024) in the WHO South-East Asia Region*.



* Data for Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, and Timor-Leste are not available. Sri Lanka data were as of 31 July and Indonesia data were as of 27 July 2024.

Figure 3. Weekly number of SARS-CoV-2 positive samples and test positivity from integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance systems in the previous eight weeks in selected countries* (as of 4 August 2024).



* Countries routinely conducting SARS-CoV-2 testing of the samples collected through influenza sentinel surveillance sites (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Nepal, and Timor-Leste). Bangladesh data is as of 21 July 2024.



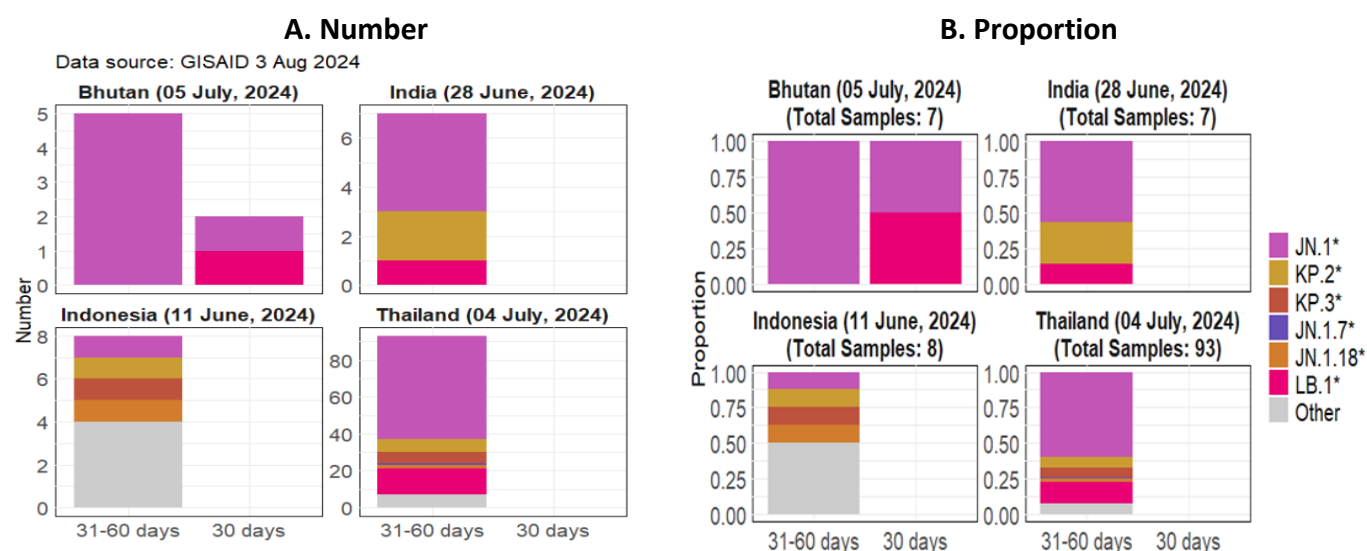
Global circulation of SARS-CoV-2 variants

- WHO is currently tracking several SARS-CoV-2 variants and their sub-lineages including ¹³:
 - Two variants of interest (VOIs): BA.2.86 and JN.1
 - Five variants under monitoring (VUMs): JN.1.7; KP.2; KP.3, JN.1.18 and LB.1
- Information on the current status of the global SARS-CoV-2 variants can be found from [the WHO COVID-19 dashboard](https://covid19.who.int/).

SARS-CoV-2 variants in the South-East Asia Region

- The genomic sequence data submitted to GISAID ¹⁴ by countries in the South-East Asia region in the past 60 days by date of collection are shown in Figure 4 (as of 3 August 2024). Only a small number of genomic sequences have been submitted from countries and therefore the data should be interpreted with caution.
- In the last 60 days:
 - In **Bhutan**, 7 genomic sequences were submitted with JN.1* accounting for 85.7% (n=6). One genomic sequence with LB.1* were also submitted.
 - In **Indonesia**, 8 genomic sequences were submitted, one each with JN.1*, JN.1.18*, KP.2* and KP.3*.
 - In **India**, 7 genomic sequences were submitted with JN.1* accounting for 57.1% (n=4) followed by two genomic sequences with KP.2* and one genomic sequence with LB.1*.
 - In **Thailand**, 93 genomic sequences were submitted with JN.1* accounting for 60.2% (n=56) followed by LB.1* (15.1%, n=14), KP.2* (7.5%, n=7), KP.3* (6.5%, n=6) and JN.1.18* (2.2%, n=2). One genomic sequence with JN.1.7* were also submitted.
 - Other countries have not submitted genomic sequences recently to GISAID.

Figure 4. Number (A) and proportion (B) of SARS-CoV-2 VOI and VUM sequences submitted to GISAID within the past 30 days and 31-60 days as of 3 August by date of collection (countries in South-East Asia Region, with recent submissions) [†]:



Other countries in the region have not submitted genomic sequences to GISAID in the past 60 days.

* indicates the sub-lineage of each variant.

[†] The date next to the country name indicates the latest date of sample collection for sequence submission to GISAID.

XBB* excludes XBB.1.16*, XBB.1.5*, XBB.1.9.1*, and XBB.2.3*.

Source: GISAID (<https://gisaid.org/>), as of 3 August 2024.

¹³ <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/covid-19-epidemiological-update-edition-169>

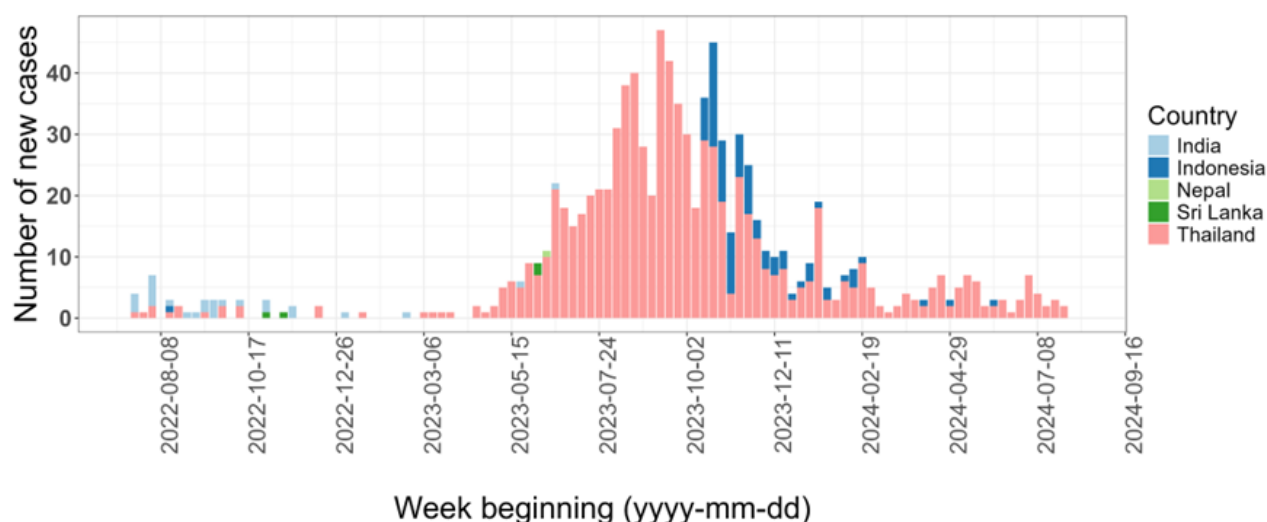
¹⁴ <https://gisaid.org/>

mpox

Situation overview as of 4 August 2024

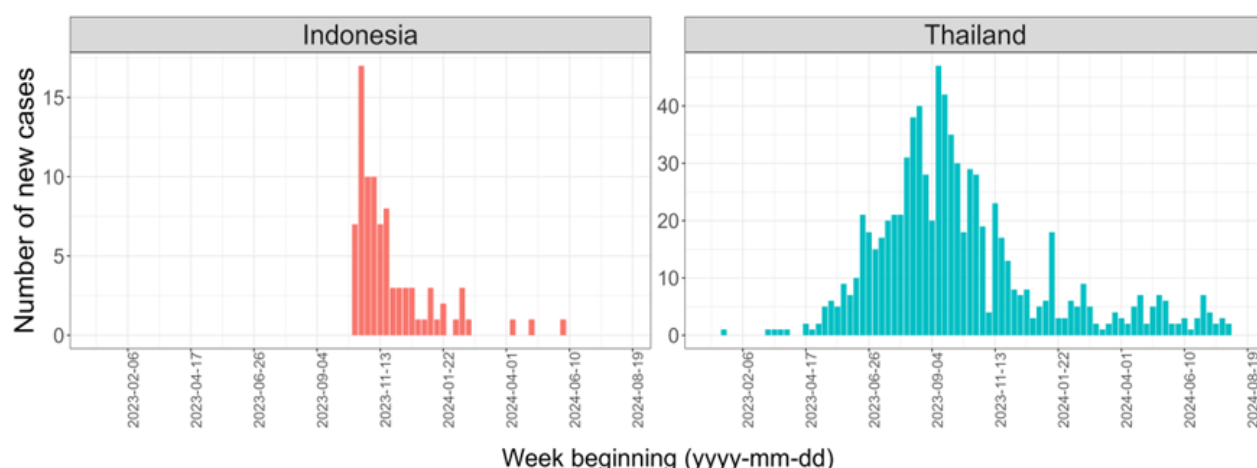
- In the WHO South-East Asia Region, a total of 942 laboratory-confirmed mpox cases, including 11 deaths, have been reported since 14 July 2022 (Figure 5).
- In epidemiological weeks 30 (22 July 2024 to 28 July 2024) and 31 (29 July 2024 to 04 August 2024), 5 new mpox cases were reported from Thailand¹⁵ (Figure 6).
- In epidemiological weeks 30 and 31, no mpox cases were reported from Indonesia¹⁶ (Figure 6).
- For more information on the global situation of mpox outbreak, please visit the [global dashboard](#).

Figure 5. Number of mpox cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by date of notification* (14 July 2022 – 4 August 2024).



* Cases are plotted as per the week of notification (based on the date on which the case was notified to the public health authority). For 87 cases in Indonesia for which the date of notification is missing, the date of diagnosis was used.

Figure 6. Weekly number of mpox cases reported in Indonesia (n=87) and Thailand (n=808) since 1 January 2023 by date of notification* (as of 4 August 2024).



* Cases are plotted as per the week of notification (based on the date on which the case was notified to the public health authority). Where the date of notification is missing for cases in Indonesia, this was replaced with the date of diagnosis.

¹⁵ [Thailand Mpox](#)

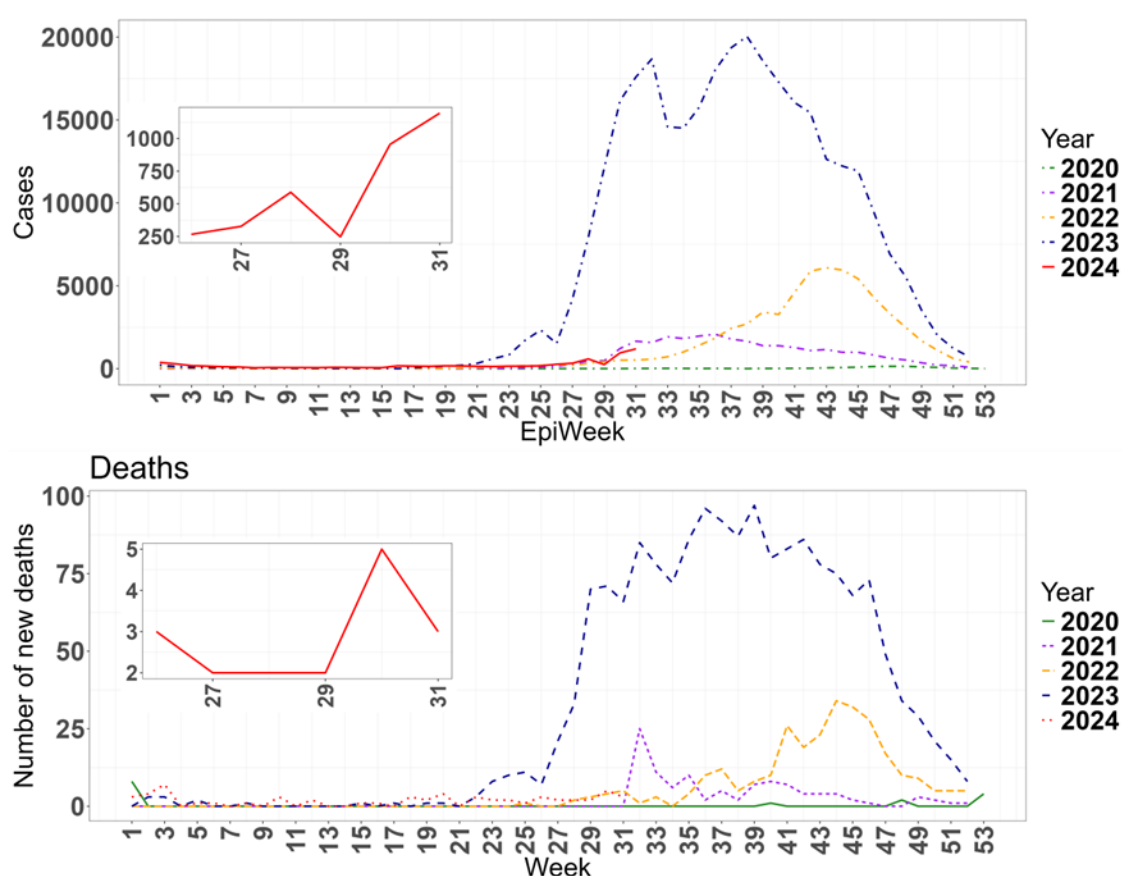
¹⁶ [Indonesia Mpox](#)

Dengue

Bangladesh^{1,2}

- During week 31 2024 (29 July to 04 August 2024), a total of 1 194 new dengue cases were reported in Bangladesh, a 25% increase compared to 955 cases reported during week 30 (22 July to 28 July 2024).
- During week 31, a total of 3 new dengue deaths were reported in Bangladesh, a 40% decrease compared to 5 deaths reported during week 30.
- During 2024 (as of 4 August 2024), a total of 6 973 dengue cases and 58 dengue related deaths have been reported. This is 10% compared to the number of cases (n=66 691) and 19% compared to the number of deaths (n=313) reported during the same period in 2023.

Figure 7. Number of new cases and deaths from dengue by week in Bangladesh from week 1 of 2020 to week 31 of 2024.



Source: Health Emergency Operation Center and Control Room, DGHS Reported Monthly Dengue cases & Dengue Deaths in Bangladesh.
Available at: <https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/home/5200-daily-dengue-status-report>

¹ [Bangladesh Dengue press releases](#)

² [Bangladesh daily Dengue press release 4 August 2024](#)

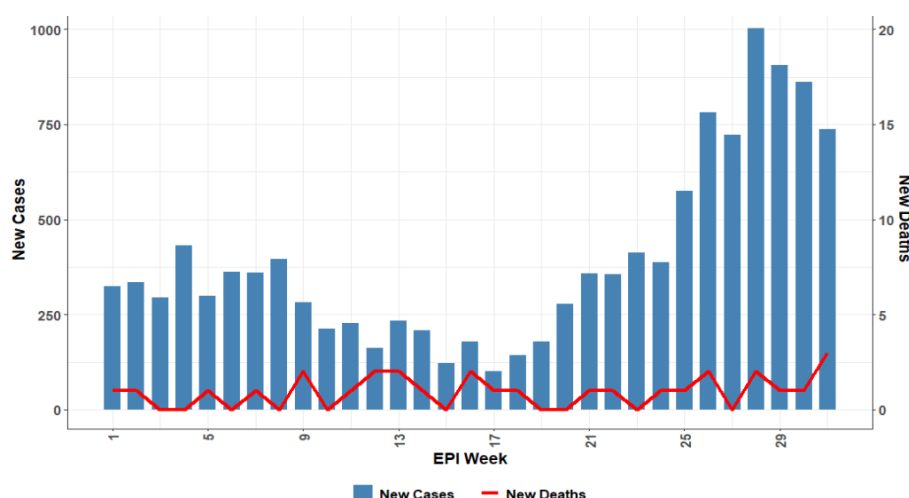
India ³

- On 5 August 2024, National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, released dengue update as of 30 June 2024.
- As of 30 June 2024, a total of 32 091 dengue cases and 32 deaths were reported.
- Kerala reported a total of 8 115 cases and 22 deaths, Karnataka reported a total of 5 976 cases and 5 deaths, Tamil Nadu reported a total of 4 778 cases and 2 deaths while Maharashtra reported a total of 3 173 cases and one death.

Kerala ⁴

- During week 31 of 2024 (29 July to 04 August 2024), a total of 737 new dengue cases were reported in Kerala, a 14.4% decrease compared to 861 cases reported during week 30 (22 July to 28 July 2024).
- During week 31, a total of 3 new dengue deaths were reported in Kerala, a 200% increase compared to one death reported during week 30.
- From the week one to week 31 in 2024, a total of 12 232 cases were reported including 29 deaths.
- In 2023, a total of 17 426 dengue cases were reported.

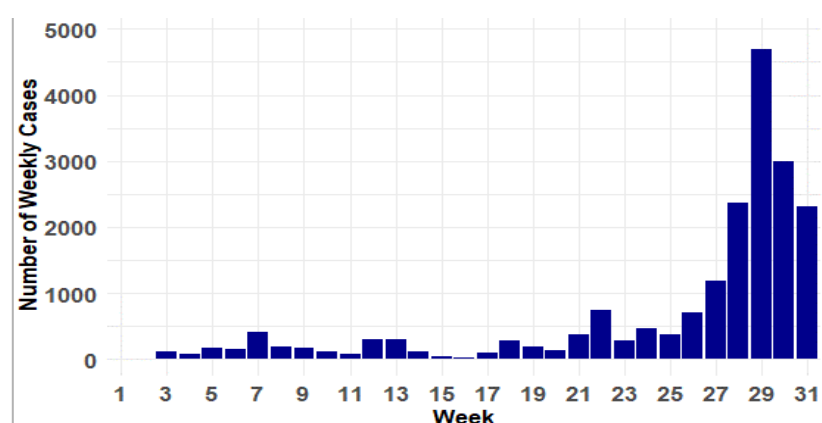
Figure 8. Number of new dengue cases by week in Kerala from week 1 to week 31 of 2024.



Karnataka ⁵

- During week 31 2024 (29 July to 04 August 2024), a total of 2 316 new dengue cases were reported in Karnataka, a 22.9% decrease compared to 3 004 cases reported during week 30 (22 July to 28 July 2024).
- From the week one to week 31 in 2024, a total of 19 543 cases were reported.
- In 2023, a total of 19 300 dengue cases were reported.

Figure 9. Number of new dengue cases by week in Karnataka from week 1 to week 31 of 2024.



³ [NCVBDC](#)

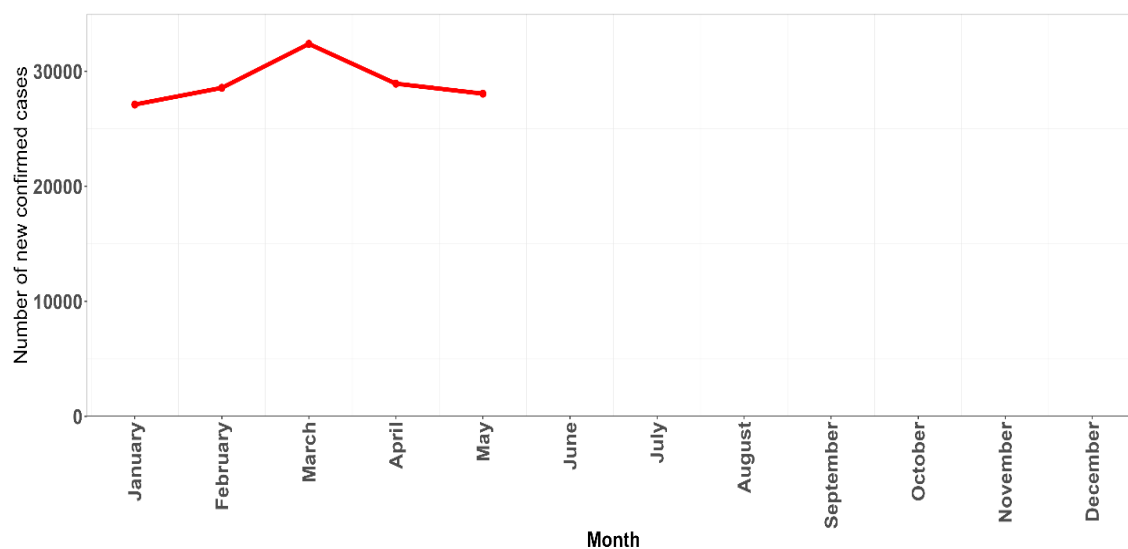
⁴ [Kerala](#)

⁵ [Karnataka](#)

Indonesia^{6 7}

- Between January and May 2024, total of 322 274 confirmed cases were reported in Indonesia.
- According to Ministry of Health, the total number of suspected dengue cases that were reported in the Early Warning, Alert, and Response System (EWARS) reached 373 528, as of week 22 in 2024.

Figure 10. Number of new confirmed cases of dengue by month submitted to WHO Global Dengue Surveillance from January to May 2024.



Maldives⁸

- No new data is available. Please refer to previous versions of the [South-East Asia Epidemiological Bulletin](#) for past epidemiological trend.

⁶ [WHO Global Dengue Surveillance](#)

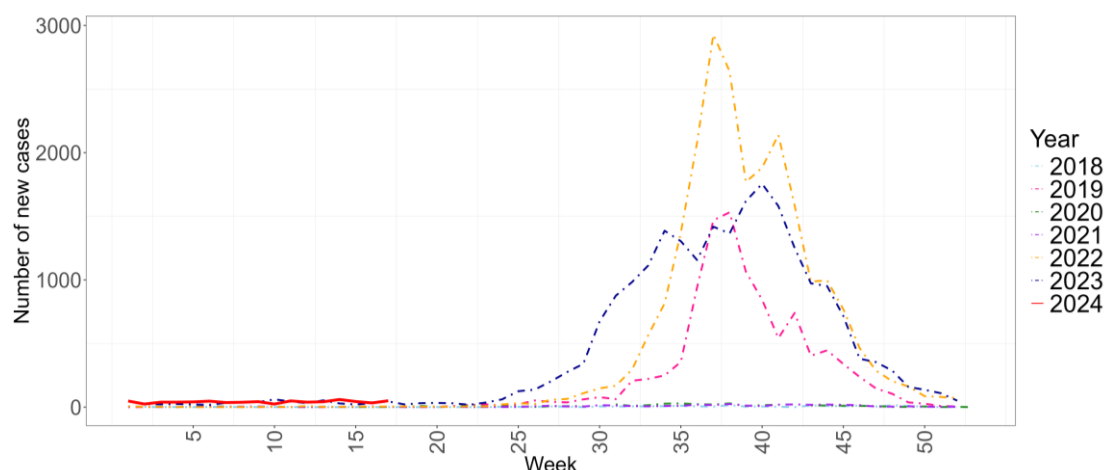
⁷ [202405 - WHE Monthly Report - Eng 2 \(who.int\)](#)

⁸ [Maldives Monthly Communicable Diseases Report \(June 2024\)](#)

Nepal⁹

- During week 30 (22 July to 28 July 2024), a total of 221 new dengue cases were reported via the Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS) in Nepal, a 64.9% increase compared to 134 cases reported during week 29 (15 to 21 July 2024).
- In 2024, a total of 1 858 dengue cases have been reported via EWARS compared to 2 561 and 519 during the same period in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

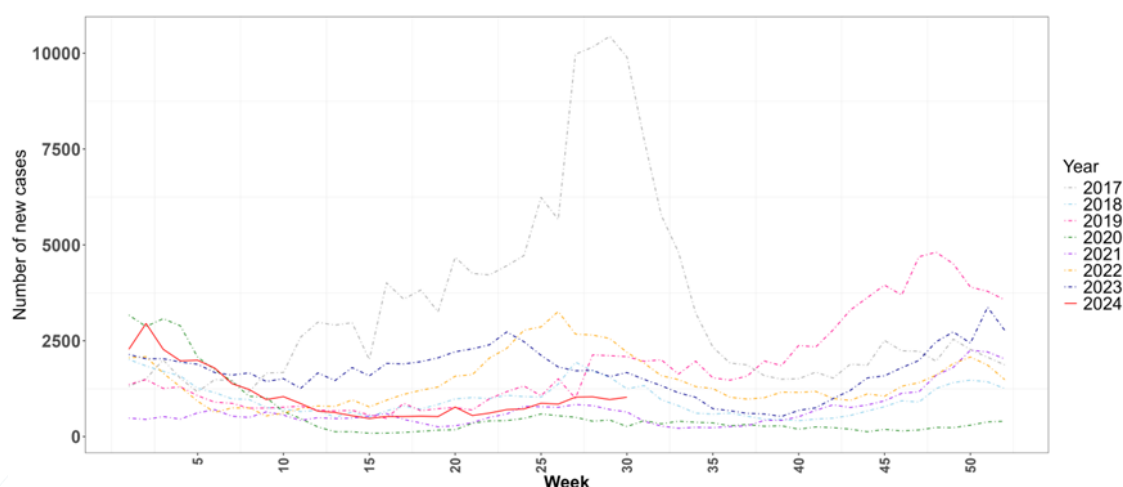
Figure 11. Number of new cases of dengue by week reported by the Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS) in Nepal from week 1 to week 30 of 2024.



Sri Lanka¹⁰

- During week 30 (22 July to 28 July 2024), a total of 1 028 new dengue cases were reported in Sri Lanka, a 6.4% increase compared to 966 cases reported during week 29 (15 July to 21 July 2024).
- From the week one to the week 30 in 2024, a total of 32 304 cases were reported compared to 56 227 and 46 436 during the same period in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Figure 12. Number of new dengue cases by week in Sri Lanka from week 1 of 2017 to week 30 of 2024.



Sources: Epidemiology Unit and National Dengue Control Unit, Ministry of Health - [2017 to 2020](#); [2021 to 2024](#)

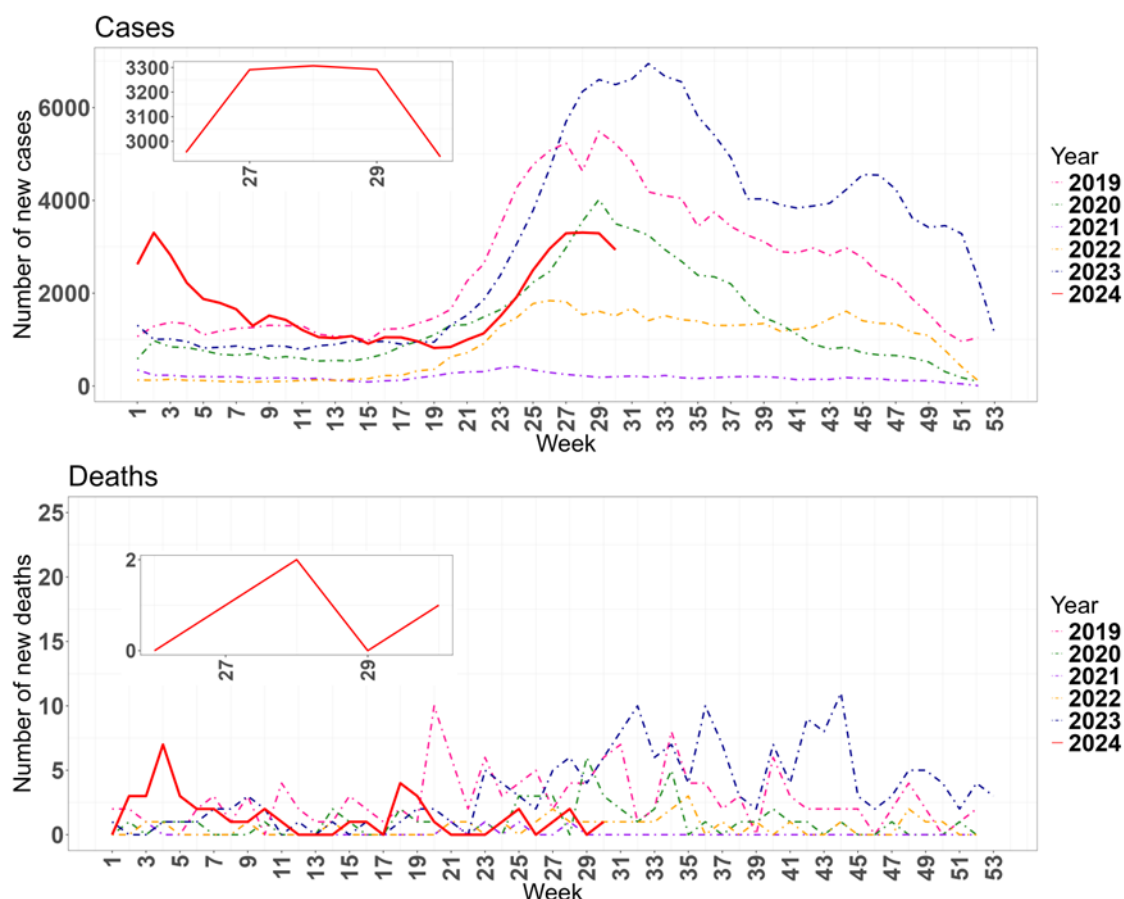
⁹ [EWARS Weekly Bulletin](#)

¹⁰ [Sri Lanka National Dengue Control Unit](#)

Thailand^{11 12 13}

- During week 30 (22 July to 28 July 2024), a total of 2 937 new dengue cases were reported in Thailand, a 10.8% decrease compared to 3 292 cases reported during week 29 (15 July to 21 July 2024).
- During week 30, one new dengue death was reported in Thailand.
- In 2024, (as of week 30) a total of 54 378 cases including 42 deaths (CFR=0.08%) have been reported. This compares to 61 287 cases reported between week 1 and week 30 of 2023 including 57 deaths (CFR=0.09%).

Figure 13. Number of new dengue cases and deaths by week in Thailand from 2019 to week 30 of 2024.



Source: [Ministry of Public Health, Thailand](https://www.moph.go.th/)

¹¹ [Thailand Ministry of Public Health](https://www.moph.go.th/)

¹² [Thailand Ministry of Public Health](https://www.moph.go.th/)

¹³ [Thailand Ministry of Public Health](https://www.moph.go.th/)

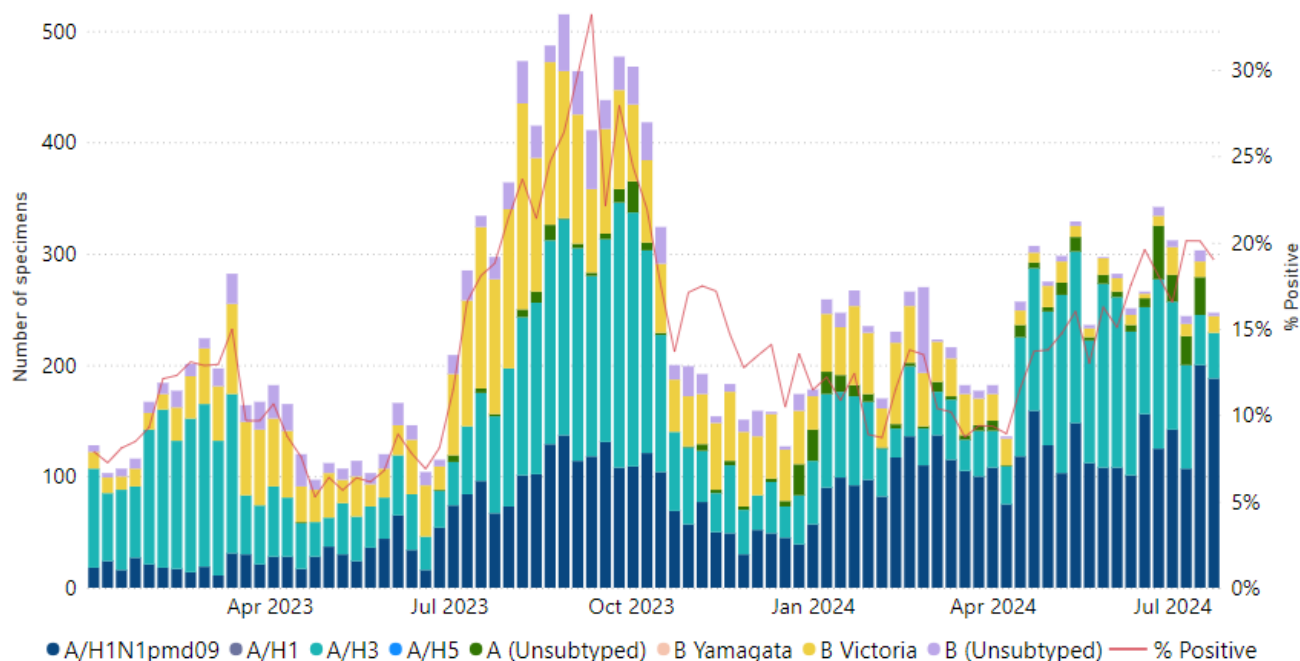
Influenza

WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 4 August 2024

- According to the data submitted to the FluMart of the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response system (GISRS), in the WHO South-East Asia Region, in epidemiological week 30 in 2024 (22 to 28 July), the weekly test positivity was at 19% and the most frequently reported strains were influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, influenza A(H3) and influenza B Victoria (Figure 14).
- Data sources and information on influenza, including updates of integrated surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 using influenza sentinel surveillance systems, are available at [WHO SEARO Influenza dashboard](#) and [WHO SEARO monthly updates](#).

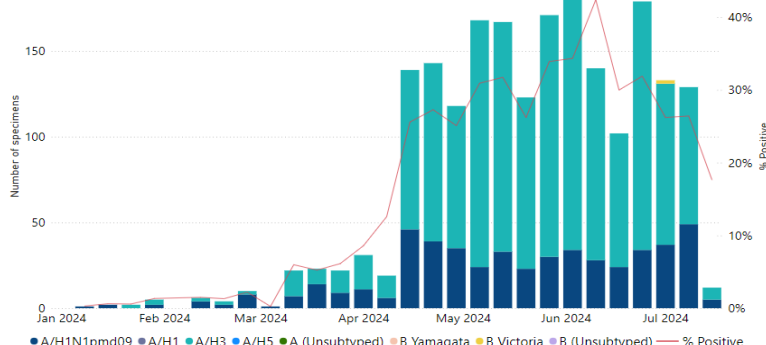
Figure 14. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in WHO South-East Asia Region during 2023 and 2024 (as of week 30 2024):



Bangladesh

- As of 14 July 2024, 488 samples were tested on the integrated SARS-CoV-2 & influenza surveillance platform in week 28 (8 to 14 July 2024).
- 129 samples (26.43%) were tested positive for influenza.
- Of samples tested positive for influenza (n=129), 62% (n=80) were A(H3) and 38% (n=49) were A(H1N1)pdm09.

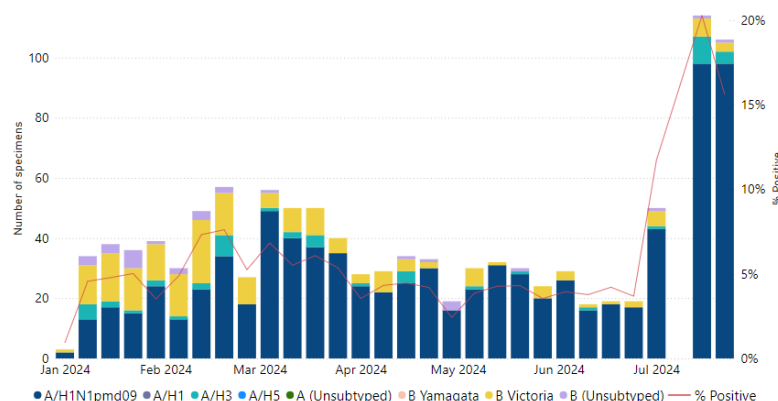
Figure 15. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in Bangladesh in 2024 (as of week 28, 2024).



India

- As of 29 July 2024, 679 samples were tested on the integrated SARS-CoV-2 & influenza surveillance platform in week 30 (22 to 29 July 2024).
- 106 samples (15.6%) were tested positive for influenza.
- Of the samples tested positive for influenza (n=106), 92.5% (n=98) were positive for A(H1N1)pdm09 and 3.8% (n=4) for A(H3). Three samples were found to be influenza B Victoria and one sample was found to be Influenza B (unsubtyped).

Figure 16. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in India in 2024 (as of week 30, 2024).



Thailand

- As of 28 July 2024, 254 samples were tested on the integrated SARS-CoV-2 & influenza surveillance platform in week 30 (22 to 28 July 2024).
- 63 samples (24.8%) were tested positive for influenza.
- Of the samples tested positive for influenza (n=63), 77.8% (n=49) were positive for A(H1N1)pdm09 and 19% (n=12) for A(H3). Two samples were tested positive for influenza B Victoria.

Figure 17. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in Thailand in 2024 (as of week 30 of 2024).

