

## Improving influenza surveillance in sub-Saharan Africa

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**Problem** Little is known about the burden of influenza in sub-Saharan Africa. Routine influenza surveillance is key to getting a better understanding of the impact of acute respiratory infections on sub-Saharan African populations.

**Approach** A project known as Strengthening Influenza Sentinel Surveillance in Africa (SISA) was launched in Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zambia to help improve influenza sentinel surveillance, including both epidemiological and virological data collection, and to develop routine national, regional and international reporting mechanisms. These countries received technical support through remote supervision and onsite visits. Consultants worked closely with health ministries, the World Health Organization, national influenza laboratories and other stakeholders involved in influenza surveillance

**Local setting** Influenza surveillance systems in the target countries were in different stages of development when SISA was launched. Senegal, for instance, had conducted virological surveillance for years, whereas Sierra Leone had no surveillance activity at all.

**Relevant changes** Working documents such as national surveillance protocols and procedures were developed or updated and training for sentinel site staff and data managers was organized.

**Lessons learnt** Targeted support to countries can help them strengthen national influenza surveillance, but long-term sustainability can only be achieved with external funding and strong national government leadership.

Abstracts in [عربي](#), [中文](#), [Français](#), [Русский](#) and [Español](#) at the end of each article.

### Introduction

Acute respiratory infections are major contributors to morbidity and mortality in Africa,<sup>1</sup> yet the burden of influenza in African countries is still poorly understood.<sup>2,3</sup> In the Afriflu meeting that was held in June 2010 in Marrakesh, Morocco, influenza specialists and public health experts pledged to follow concrete measures to bridge the knowledge gap on the burden of influenza in Africa.<sup>4</sup> One of the key measures recommended was the reinforcement of routine influenza surveillance capacity both from an epidemiological and a virological standpoint. Surveillance data from the African continent has increased substantially in the past five years, but they are still too sparse and inconsistent to allow for a thorough understanding of influenza virus circulation patterns on the continent and their associated morbidity and mortality, or to inform influenza control strategies.

Generating robust seasonal influenza surveillance data is a concern both regionally and globally. The 2009 influenza pandemic had highlighted the importance of using a standardized approach and terminology in conducting influenza surveillance activities. In March 2011, the World Health Organization (WHO) held an expert consultation in Geneva, Switzerland, to develop global standards for influenza surveillance.<sup>5</sup> The specific aims of the meeting were to update case definitions for influenza-like illness (ILI) and severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) and to provide guidance on creating and maintaining influenza sentinel surveillance systems.

To improve regional capacity for surveillance, WHO's Regional Office for Africa developed a regional strategy whereby ILI and SARI were included as priority diseases in the technical guidelines for integrated disease surveillance and response in the African Region,<sup>6</sup> as well as in specific guidelines for influenza sentinel surveillance. WHO selected eight target countries in sub-Saharan Africa – Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zambia – to receive support in starting or strengthening influenza sentinel surveillance and in improving data sharing nationally, regionally and globally via WHO's FluNet and FluID databases (Box 1).<sup>7,8</sup> This endeavour, known as the Strengthening Influenza Sentinel Surveillance in Africa (SISA) project, was implemented by the Agence de Médecine Préventive in close collaboration with WHO.

### Project objectives and methods

The primary objective of the SISA project was to develop or strengthen influenza sentinel surveillance systems in line with WHO standards in selected sub-Saharan African countries. Countries were chosen in a way intended to synergistically enhance the surveillance capacity development activities being supported in the region by other organizations. The ultimate goal was to generate a representative network of functional surveillance systems that would provide a reasonably accurate picture of influenza activity on the African continent. Countries were given support in the development of routine influenza data collection, analysis and reporting mechanisms

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**Box 1. World Health Organization (WHO) global influenza surveillance databases FluNet and FluID**

**FluNet – a global tool for influenza virological surveillance**

FluNet is a global tool for influenza virological surveillance. The virological data entered into FluNet (e.g. number of influenza viruses detected by subtype) are important for tracking the movement of viruses globally and interpreting global epidemiological patterns. FluNet data are publicly available and provided in realtime. Results are presented in various formats including tables, maps and graphs.

Data are provided remotely by National Influenza Centers (NICs) of the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) and other national influenza reference laboratories collaborating actively with GISRS, or are uploaded from WHO regional databases.

**FluID – a global influenza epidemiological data-sharing platform**

FluID is a global platform for data sharing that links regional influenza epidemiological data into a single global database. The platform provides connections between existing databases and can also be used to directly enter data through a web-based interface. FluID complements virological data collected through FluNet.

The platform accommodates both qualitative and quantitative data on influenza-like illness, severe acute respiratory disease, pneumonia and deaths due to respiratory infections. This facilitates the tracking of global trends including viral spread, intensity and impact. These data are available to health policy-makers to assist them in making informed decisions regarding the management of influenza.

Global summary maps and charts are made available online and will become increasingly valuable as more countries and regions come online and submit data.

**Summary**

These two databases, hosted on WHO servers, are key tools to monitor influenza disease trend worldwide in real time and to provide this information to health professionals and the general public. WHO encourages countries globally to feed these databases as they aim to monitor in real time the virus circulation and the disease burden at national, regional and global levels.

**Box 2. Summary of main lessons learnt**

- Limited targeted external funding can help to effectively start or improve existing influenza surveillance activities.
- Influenza sentinel surveillance is best started in a reduced number of sites, to ensure adequate monitoring and to obtain high quality data. In expanding the system the capacity to sustain activities over the long run needs to be considered.
- The sustainability of any surveillance system is closely related to the active involvement and buy-in of the national health authority throughout the process, from the very beginning.

at the national and international level, the latter via global databases.

During the field implementation of the project, three epidemiologists were deployed to the capitals of Angola, Cameroon and Sierra Leone to assist in the organizational, technical and managerial aspects of strengthening influenza surveillance and to provide support in developing influenza sentinel surveillance protocols and operating procedures. Five additional countries – Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Zambia – received technical support through remote supervision and onsite visits by two other epidemiologists. Consultants worked in close collaboration with health ministries, WHO, national influenza laboratories and other partners involved in influenza surveillance (such as the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] in Atlanta, United

States Naval Medical Research Unit No.3 [NAMRU-3] in Cairo, and the Institut Pasteur International Network, headquartered in Paris).

The first step of the project was to assess ongoing influenza activities, identify shortcomings and challenges, and recommend improvements with regard to epidemiological and virological data collection, analysis, reporting and sharing. Subsequently, the work focused on providing technical support to surveillance staff in sentinel sites and in the health ministries in implementing the recommended improvements through the development of country-specific protocols and standard operating procedures.

**Results**

The SISA project targeted countries whose influenza surveillance systems

were in different stages of development. For example, when the project started, Sierra Leone had no influenza surveillance activity, whereas Senegal had a long history of virological surveillance. The project had to adapt to different country contexts and find the most appropriate ways to support existing partners and strengthen surveillance systems. Much of the activity focused on developing or supporting the epidemiological component of surveillance, which was generally identified as the weakest element of the existing systems. In-country support to influenza surveillance activities lasted approximately eight months, from May to December 2011.

Practical protocols and operating procedures were developed to obtain a core set of epidemiological surveillance data of good quality despite the limited human and financial resources. Emphasis also was placed on discussing with national partners the usefulness of sharing influenza surveillance data with the international community via WHO's global influenza surveillance databases. Training on the use of these databases was provided to data managers in health ministries, to national public health laboratories and to other relevant partners.

The case definitions used for ILI and SARI followed – with some minor country variations – the ones given in WHO's regional guidelines.<sup>4</sup>

Several valuable lessons emerged from implementing the SISA project (Box 2). The active involvement of the health authorities in the SISA project was one of the key elements in its success. From the beginning of the project, responsibility for sustainably improving the functioning of the surveillance system remained with health ministry staff, who built on existing national surveillance mechanisms. Public health professionals showed keen interest in obtaining an accurate estimate of the health impact of influenza, especially within the overall burden of respiratory disease.

The approaches used to improve influenza surveillance varied between countries. In general, SISA worked through a step-by-step process, with initial efforts focused on a small number of sentinel sites. The purpose of this was to obtain a core set of high-quality data rather than to try to immediately implement a multi-site, comprehensive national system that would be difficult to support and to routinely supervise.

**Box 3. Influenza surveillance strengthening in Sierra Leone**

When the World Health Organization (WHO) initiated the SISA project in January 2011, Sierra Leone had no influenza surveillance capacity in place. The project was implemented by deploying a SISA epidemiologist to the capital, Freetown.

Different working groups were formed with personnel from the National Public Health Laboratory, the Ministry of Health, the WHO country office and the identified sentinel surveillance sites.

The project progressed smoothly thanks to the strong leadership of the health ministry and WHO's country office. Management structures, clear roles and responsibilities and a data flowchart were developed to put in place the epidemiological and virological components of the influenza surveillance system.

To implement the surveillance system the necessary influenza surveillance protocols and procedures were developed and adopted, and training activities for clinical staff and data managers were organized.

Laboratory capacity was assessed and medium-term plans for building national influenza testing capacity through the use of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were developed. To rapidly set up the virological component of the system, collaboration with the Institut Pasteur in Dakar, Senegal, was begun. The existing Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response infrastructure allows specimens to be shipped to Dakar weekly for PCR testing.

Influenza surveillance activities started in August 2011. ILI and SARI were being monitored in four sentinel sites in Freetown that covered both children and adults. All epidemiological data are collated and analysed at the Ministry of Health and reported through WHO's FluID database.

From August to December 2011, 1235 ILI cases (12.9% of all consultations) and 282 SARI cases (4.6% of all hospitalizations) were identified. Samples were collected from 268 ILI and 238 SARI patients ranging in age from 1 month to 62 years. Laboratory results were available for 473 samples, of which 12.7% tested positive for influenza virus ribonucleic acid (RNA). Among the positive samples, 55 (91.7%) had subtype A(H3N2); 4 (6.7%) had subtype A(H1N1)pdm09 and 1 (1.7%) had H1N1pdm and A(H3). None of the samples tested positive for influenza type B viral RNA.

Nevertheless, some countries, in keeping with SISA's country-driven approach, chose to implement surveillance in a larger number of sites.

Many target countries were receiving external support from international partners, including the CDC, NAMRU-3, the US Department of Health and Human Services and the Institut Pasteur International Network or independent Institut Pasteur laboratories. Assistance focused on technical and financial support for virological specimen and data collection. Since substantial laboratory activities existed at the start of the SISA project, a key SISA objective was to enlist the support of virology laboratory staff for improving epidemiological surveillance.

In some countries data collection proved more difficult or time-consuming than anticipated. This was especially true for age-specific counts of ILI and SARI cases using WHO case definitions

and for counts of total consultations/hospitalizations (necessary to estimate incidence and temporal trends). A key SISA activity was to assist countries in developing processes to minimize the extra workload required of site personnel and thus improve the likelihood of project sustainability.

Despite these challenges, the project yielded tangible results. Epidemiological influenza data collection started in all of the target countries. The results obtained in Sierra Leone are given in **Box 3** by way of an example.

**Conclusion**

The establishment and strengthening of national surveillance capacity supports the long-term goal of generating improved data for national decision-making. While much work remains to be done, SISA achieved many of its objectives in connection with improved

influenza surveillance. Data collection began where none existed; national influenza plans were developed, and countries were re-oriented towards a vision of more accurate and limited data collection, privileging data quality over quantity. Additionally, the project catalysed national interest in influenza and more generally in respiratory disease surveillance and in implementing more rigorous surveillance methods. Overall, SISA has demonstrated that targeted external field support can successfully help countries to start new influenza surveillance systems or reinvigorate existing ones.

SISA's sustainability will depend on several factors. In the short term additional external funding will probably be needed to sustain gains and further improve influenza surveillance systems. The long-term sustainability of externally-funded national influenza surveillance in Africa will depend on convincing health authorities of the usefulness of surveillance data for national and regional preventive and clinical management programmes, national economic growth, and successful intervention for other pressing health care priorities. ■

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**Competing interests:** S Steffen, F Debellut and BD Gessner work for Agence de Médecine Préventive, which receives unrestricted funding from Sanofi Pasteur and grant-specific support from Sanofi Pasteur, Pfizer, Merck and GlaxoSmith-Kline. However, the current study was funded entirely through a grant from the World Health Organization.

**ملخص**

الأسلوب تم إطلاق مشروع عُرِف باسم تعزيز ترصد المواقع الخافرة للأنفلونزا في أفريقيا (SISA) في أنغولا والكاميرون وغانا ونيجيريا ورواندا والسنغال وسيراليون وزامبيا للمساعدة في تحسين ترصد الأنفلونزا بها في ذلك جمع كل من البيانات الوبائية

تحسين ترصد الأنفلونزا في أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى المشكلة لا يُعرف سوى القليل عن عبء الأنفلونزا في أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى. ويمثل ترصد الأنفلونزا الروتيني عاملاً أساسياً لزيادة فهم تأثير الأمراض التنفسية الحادة على سكان أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى.

ترصدًا فيروسيًا لعدة أعوام، بينما لم يكن لدى سيراليون أي نشاط ترصد على الإطلاق. التغيرات ذات الصلة تم تطوير أو تحديث وثائق العمل الرسمية مثل بروتوكولات وإجراءات الترصد الوطنية، وتم تنظيم تدريب للعاملين في النقاط الخافرة ومديري البيانات. الدروس المستفادة من الممكن أن يساعد الدعم المستهدف للبلدان في تعزيز الترصد الوطني للأنفلونزا، غير أنه لا يمكن تحقيق الاستفادة طويلة الأجل إلا بالتمويل الخارجي وقيادة حكومية وطنية قوية.

والفيروسية ولتطوير آليات الإبلاغ الوطنية والإقليمية والدولية الروتينية. وتلقت هذه البلدان دعماً فنياً من خلال الإشراف عن بعد والزيارات الميدانية. وقد عمل المستشارون عن كثب مع وزارات الصحة ومنظمة الصحة العالمية ومختبرات الأنفلونزا الوطنية وأصحاب المصالح الآخرين المعنيين بترصد الأنفلونزا. المواقع المحلية مرت أنظمة ترصد الأنفلونزا في البلدان المستهدفة بمراحل تطور مختلفة عند إطلاق مشروع ترصد المواقع الخافرة للأنفلونزا في أفريقيا. فقد، أجرت السنغال، على سبيل المثال،

## 摘要

### 改善撒哈拉以南非洲的流感监测

**问题** 撒哈拉以南非洲的流感负担情况所知甚少。日常流感监测是否是更好理解急性呼吸道感染对撒哈拉以南非洲人口影响的关？

**方法** 在安哥拉、喀麦隆、加纳、尼日利亚、卢旺达、塞内加尔、塞拉利昂和赞比亚启动被称为“加强非洲流感哨点”监测(SISA)的项目，帮助改进包括流行病和病毒数据收集在内的流感哨点监测，发展日常的国家、地区和国报告机制。这些国家通过远程监控和现场访问获得技术支持。顾问人员和卫生部门、世界卫生组织、国家流行病学实验室和其他流

行病监测牵涉的利益相关方密切合作。

**当地状况** 在启动 SISA 项目时，目标国家处于流感监测系统不同的发展阶段。例如，塞内加尔已经行了多年的病毒监测，而塞拉利昂则根本没有监测活动。

**相关变化** 制定或更新了国家监测方案和流程等工作文档，组针对哨点工作人员和数据管理员的培训。

**经验教训** 有针对性的支持可以帮助各个国家加强国家流感监测，但是长期的可持续性只能通过外部资金和强大的国家政府领导才能实现。

## Résumé

### Amélioration de la surveillance de la grippe en Afrique sub-saharienne

**Problème** On sait peu de chose des conséquences de la grippe en Afrique sub-saharienne. Une surveillance régulière de la grippe est la clé d'une meilleure compréhension de l'impact des infections respiratoires aiguës sur les populations d'Afrique sub-saharienne.

**Approche** Un projet connu sous le nom de Renforcement de la surveillance sentinelle de la grippe en Afrique (SISA) a été lancé en Angola, au Cameroun, au Ghana, au Nigeria, au Rwanda, au Sénégal, en Sierra Leone et en Zambie pour aider à améliorer la surveillance sentinelle de la grippe, y compris la collecte des données épidémiologiques et virologiques, et développer des mécanismes réguliers de rapports nationaux, régionaux et internationaux. Ces pays ont reçu un appui technique combinant une supervision à distance et des visites sur place. Des consultants ont travaillé en étroite collaboration avec les ministères de la santé, l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, les laboratoires nationaux de

la grippe et d'autres intervenants impliqués dans la surveillance de la grippe.

**Environnement local** Les systèmes de surveillance de la grippe dans les pays cibles étaient à différents stades de développement quand SISA a été lancé. Le Sénégal, par exemple, effectuait une surveillance virologique depuis des années, tandis que la Sierra Leone n'avait aucune activité de surveillance.

**Changements significatifs** Des documents de travail tels que des procédures et des protocoles nationaux de surveillance ont été élaborés ou mis à jour, et la formation du personnel de site sentinelle et des questionnaires de données a été organisée.

**Leçons tirées** Un appui ciblé aux pays peut les aider à renforcer la surveillance nationale de la grippe mais la viabilité à long terme n'est possible qu'avec un financement externe et un solide leadership du gouvernement national.

## Резюме

### Повышение качества эпиднадзора за гриппом в странах Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары

**Проблема** Об времени гриппа в странах Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары, известно очень мало. Ключом к пониманию влияния острых респираторных инфекций на население стран Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары, является осуществление регулярного эпиднадзора за распространением вирусом гриппа.

**Подход** Проект, известный как «Повышение качества контрольно-выборочного эпиднадзора за гриппом в Африке» (SISA), был запущен в Анголе, Камеруне, Гане, Нигерии, Руанде, Сенегале, Сьерра-Леоне и Замбии. Его целью является оказание помощи в повышении качества эпиднадзора для сбора эпидемиологических и вирусологических данных, а также в разработке механизмов составления регулярных национальных, региональных и международных отчетов. Упомянутые страны получили техническую поддержку путем дистанционного надзора

и посещения объектов. Консультанты тесно сотрудничали с министерствами здравоохранения, Всемирной организацией здравоохранения, национальными лабораториями по гриппу и другими заинтересованными сторонами, принимающими участие в осуществлении эпиднадзора за гриппом.

**Местные условия** Во время запуска проекта SISA системы эпиднадзора за гриппом в целевых странах находились на различных этапах развития. Например, в Сенегале вирусологический эпиднадзор осуществлялся уже на протяжении ряда лет, в то время как в Сьерра-Леоне эпиднадзор не осуществлялся вообще.

**Осуществленные перемены** Была разработана или обновлена рабочая документация, такая как протоколы национального эпиднадзора. Также было организовано обучение персонала

дозорных постов эпиднадзора и руководителей отделов обработки данных.

**Выводы** Целенаправленная поддержка стран может помочь им повысить качество национального эпиднадзора за гриппом,

но долгосрочные стабильные результаты могут быть достигнуты только при наличии внешнего финансирования и при поддержке правительств целевых стран.

## Resumen

### Mejorar la vigilancia de la gripe en el África subsahariana

**Situación** Existe poca información sobre la carga de morbilidad de la gripe en el África subsahariana. La vigilancia rutinaria de la gripe es clave para poder entender mejor el impacto de las infecciones respiratorias agudas en las poblaciones del África subsahariana.

**Enfoque** Se inició un proyecto conocido como SISA, *Strengthening influenza sentinel surveillance in Africa*, (Refuerzo de la vigilancia centinela de la gripe en África) en Angola, Camerún, Ghana, Nigeria, Ruanda, Senegal, Sierra Leona y Zambia para ayudar a mejorar la vigilancia centinela de la gripe, incluida la recopilación de datos epidemiológicos y virológicos, y para desarrollar mecanismos de información rutinarios a nivel nacional, regional e internacional. Estos países recibieron asistencia técnica por medio de supervisión remota y visitas directas. Los consultores trabajaron estrechamente con los ministerios de sanidad, la Organización Mundial de la Salud, los laboratorios nacionales de gripe y otros interesados relacionados con la vigilancia de la gripe.

**Marco regional** Los sistemas de vigilancia de la gripe en los países objetivo se encontraban en diferentes fases de desarrollo cuando se implementó el proyecto SISA. Por ejemplo, en Senegal se había llevado a cabo la vigilancia virológica durante años, mientras que en Sierra Leona no se había realizado ninguna actividad de vigilancia.

**Cambios importantes** Se desarrollaron o actualizaron los documentos de trabajo, como protocolos y procedimientos de vigilancia nacional, y se organizaron cursos para el personal centinela in situ y para los administradores de datos.

**Lecciones aprendidas** La asistencia específica para los países puede ayudar a los mismos a reforzar la vigilancia de la gripe a nivel nacional, pero solo se puede conseguir una sostenibilidad a largo plazo con financiación externa y con un fuerte liderazgo gubernamental nacional.

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