# Proportion of influenza cases in severe acute respiratory illnes in Indonesia during 2008-2009



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Abstrak

Tujuan: Mengetahui proporsi kasus SARI yang disebabkan oleh virus infl uenza. Metode yang digunakan untuk mendeteksi keberadaan virus infl uenza adalah metode Reverse Transkriptase - Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).
Metode: Usap tenggorok yang diambil dari pasien yang memiliki simptom mengarah ke SARI di ekstrak untuk memperoleh RNA, kemudian diamplifi kasi menggunakan 5 pasang primer dan probe (infl uenza A, Infl uenza B, A/H1N1, A/H3N2 dan A/H5N1) dengan metode real-time RT-PCR.
Hasil: Dari 549 sampel diketahui bahwa 6% pasien SARI disebabkan oleh virus Infl uenza, dan 4% disebabkan oleh virus Infl uenza A, 2% disebabkan oleh virus Infl uenza B. Virus infl uenza A yang paling banyak menyebabkan SARI adalah virus A/H3N2. Sedangkan 94% dari keseluruhan sampel SARI yang diterima menunjukan hasil negatif terhadap Infl uenza.
Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar kasus SARI tidak disebabkan oleh virus infl uenza. Virus infl uenza A yang paling sering menyebabkan SARI adalah A/H3N2. Kondisi bahwa Kasus fl u burung A/H5N1 sudah pernah diidentifi kasi di Indonesia serta penyebaran virus baru infl uenza A/H1N1 pada tahun 2009 meningkatkan kembali pentingnya survelians SARI.
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Aim: To access the proportion of Infl uenza which caused SARI cases Methods: From April 2008 until March 2009, 549 samples of nasal and throat swabs were collected from SARI patients from eight hospitals in eight provinces in Indonesia.
Methods: The samples were analyzed for Infl uenza by real-time RT-PCR method using several specifi c primers for infl uenza A (A/H1N1, A/H3N2 and A/H5N1) and Infl uenza B. The sequence of these primers was provided by CDC, Atlanta.
Results: We found 516 (94%) of the specimens testing results were not infl uenza A or B viruses. There was 21 (4%) cases caused by infl uenza A and 12 (2%) caused by infl uenza B. From the infl uenza A cases, one case of SARI was caused by A/H1N1, two cases were A/H5N1, 17 cases were A/H3N2 and one case was unsubtypeable Infl uenza A.
Conclusion: The majority of SARI cases were not caused by infl uenza viruses. From this surveillance the most common infl uenza A related to SARI is A/H3N2. Facts of the avian infl uenza virus A/H5N1 cases have been found in Indonesia and the spread of novel virus infl uenza A/H1N1 in 2009 raised our concern about the importance of SARI surveillance.