



2009 H1N1 LESSONS LEARNED JOURNAL ARTICLES

ADVERSE DRUG EFFECTS FOLLOWING OSELTAMIVIR MASS TREATMENT AND PROPHYLAXIS

In the May 13 issue of [Eurosurveillance](#) researchers report on antiviral use in a school outbreak last June in the United Kingdom. When pandemic H1N1 struck 17% of students and staff at the elementary school, 92% of students and 91% of staff received oseltamivir (Tamiflu) for treatment and prevention. Of those, 41% (113/273) of students and 47% (25/53) of staff reported adverse effects. Overall, 14% of students and 20% of staff did not complete the course of oseltamivir, primarily due to adverse effects. The authors say potential benefits of mass treatment must outweigh possible side effects.

INFLEUNZA NEWS

METHODS TO KEEP VACCINATING:

[Surplus H1N1 flu vaccine available](#)

California's health department has renewed its push for pandemic flu vaccination, advising the public that flu outbreaks in the Southern Hemisphere over the summer months combined with summer travel spread globally, the Los Angeles Daily News reported.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS ARTICLES

[WHO panel to review H1N1 pandemic status in coming weeks](#). The 15-member independent panel is waiting for the onset of winter in the southern hemisphere before deciding whether the H1N1 flu pandemic is over.

[More than 100 million Chinese vaccinated against A/H1N1 flu](#)

[India Approves H1N1 Vaccine](#)

[GSK agrees to cut Dutch H1N1 vaccine order](#)

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ADDITIONAL INFLUENZA NEWS JOURNAL ARTICLES

PRE-PANDEMIC VACCINATION

In a recent issue of *Nature*, Dr. Klaus Stohr, former head of the WHO's global influenza program, [recommends pre-vaccination](#) against virus strains that could become pandemics in the future. The article acknowledges that this strategy would be inexpensive, but it could solve the problem of trying to develop and manufacture enough doses of vaccine in the midst of a pandemic. However, Dr. Michael Osterholm of the University of Minnesota's [Center for Infectious Diseases Research and Policy](#) says it would be difficult to vaccinate billions of people against viruses they might never encounter, given that many countries found it difficult to persuade people to obtain the H1N1 vaccine during the recent pandemic. Insufficient global production capacity and the absence of public health infrastructure in many countries also pose challenges, and Osterholm adds that pre-vaccination might not offer any protection even if a similar subtype becomes a pandemic strain.

RECOMBINANT VACCINE PRODUCTION METHOD SHOWS PROMISE

A recombinant pandemic H1N1 virus-like-particle flu vaccine made by Novavax protected ferrets against the disease in a study published in [Vaccine](#). The vaccine induced a good antibody response and inhibited viral replication in the upper and lower respiratory tract. A single 15-microgram dose resulted in complete clearance of the virus from the lungs.

FLU RESOURCES & WEBSITES

MDCH: www.michigan.gov/flu

CDC: www.cdc.gov/flu

HHS: www.flu.gov