

FluCov-Bulletin – January 2025

FluCov project: combining data from around the world to better understand the co-circulation of influenza and COVID-19

Commentary

Contents

The FluCov Bulletin offers a summary starting from January 2019, detailing the count of confirmed **influenza** and **SARS-CoV-2** detections, along with positivity rates of tested specimens, across 25 countries globally (see page 3).

Results

On a global level, **influenza** activity peaked in January, primarily due to rising activity in the Northern Hemisphere (see Figure 1). The following country patterns were observed for **influenza**:

- In the Northern Hemisphere, **influenza** activity continued to increase in North America with **influenza** A (not subtyped) as the predominant virus type in the **United States** and **Canada**, and **influenza** A(H3N2) in **Mexico**.
- Increased **influenza** activity was also reported in the European countries covered by the bulletin: **United Kingdom**, the **Netherlands**, **Poland**, **France** (driven by **influenza** A (not subtyped), followed by **influenza** B in **France**), **Italy** (driven by a mix of **influenza** A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2), and B/Victoria), **Germany** (**influenza** B/Victoria), and **Spain** (**influenza** B, lineage not determined).
- In **China** and **South Korea**, **influenza** activity increased, although a peak in cases and percentage positive seems to have been reached in late January. The predominantly circulating viruses were **influenza** A(H1N1)pdm09 in **China** and a mix of A(H1N1)pdm09 and A(H3N2) in **South Korea**.
- **Influenza** activity remained stable in **India** and **Vietnam** and increased slightly in **Thailand**.
- **Influenza** activity increased in **Israel** (mainly **influenza** B, lineage not determined) and **Egypt** (mainly **influenza** A(H3N2)).
- In the Southern Hemisphere, **influenza** activity decreased or remained stable at low levels in **Argentina**, **Brazil**, **Chile**, **South Africa**, the **Philippines**, and **Australia**.
- No update on **influenza** activity was available for **New Zealand** in January.

Globally, **SARS-CoV-2** detections were low during January. The following country patterns were observed for **SARS-CoV-2**:

- An increase in **SARS-CoV-2** activity was observed in **Thailand**. A slight increase was also observed in the **United States** [1].
- **SARS-CoV-2** activity decreased in **Argentina**, **Chile**, the **Netherlands**, **Poland**, and the **United Kingdom**. Activity also decreased in **Canada** (week 50) [2].
- In **Brazil**, **SARS-CoV-2** activity stabilized at intermediate levels [3].
- **SARS-CoV-2** activity remained stable at low levels in **China**, **India**, **Italy**, **Mexico**, **New Zealand**, and **South Africa**. **SARS-CoV-2** activity also remained at low levels in **France**, **Germany** and **Spain** [4].
- No update on **SARS-CoV-2** was available for **Australia**, **Egypt**, **Israel**, **Japan**, the **Philippines**, **South Korea**, and **Vietnam**.

Implications

Global **influenza** activity continued to increase in nearly all Northern Hemisphere countries covered by the Bulletin, and the 2024-25 influenza season is ongoing. In most countries, the timing of the start of the season is similar to the pre-COVID-19 years. This is in line with ECDC reporting that ‘trends from the last two years suggest a return to a more regular timing of seasonal **influenza**’ [5].

Hospital admissions in the EU due to influenza are currently at levels observed during previous epidemic peaks, placing pressure on healthcare systems, while **SARS-CoV-2** remains at low levels. EuroMOMO shows increased levels of all-cause mortality, primarily driven by high mortality in the 85 years and above age group in some European countries [4].

Globally, **influenza** A(H1N1)pdm09 remains the predominant virus type, cocirculating with A(H3N2) in **North America** and A(H3N2) and **influenza** B (Victoria if lineage determined) in **Europe**. **Influenza** B was the predominant virus type in a number of countries, including **Spain, Germany, and Israel**.

The United States and United Kingdom report a good vaccine match for influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and B/Victoria, and a partial match for A(H3N2) [6,7]. Although the WHO 2024-2025 Northern Hemisphere Vaccine Composition Report recommends a trivalent vaccine to protect against **influenza** A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2), and B/Victoria lineage viruses [8], excluding B/Yamagata, the single detection of **influenza** B/Yamagata RNA in week 42 in the **Netherlands** [4] underlines the importance to continue monitoring and determining the lineages of **influenza** B specimens to assess whether **influenza** B/Yamagata has truly ceased circulating [9].

In January 2025, **SARS-CoV-2** activity was low in most countries covered by the Bulletin, although according to WHO, activity remained elevated in some countries in South-West Europe, South America, Eastern and Southern Africa, and South Asia [10]. The WHO declared the end of the pandemic in May 2023 [11], countries have adopted diverse monitoring strategies for **SARS-CoV-2**, leading to reduced surveillance and instances of unshared data with the WHO. This variation in approaches impact the completeness of data reported in the FluCov Bulletin.

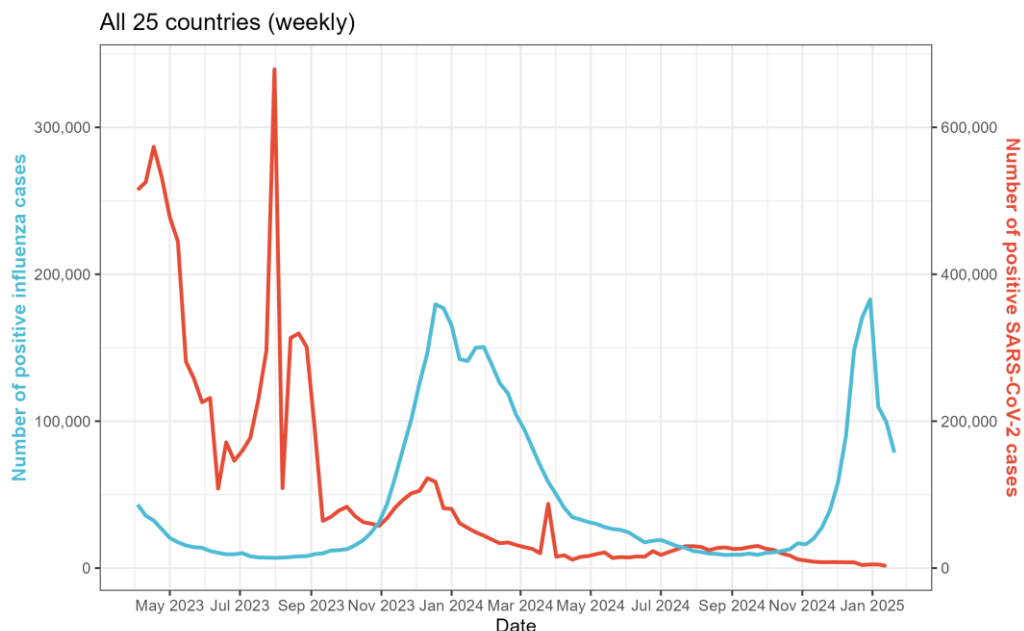


Figure 1: SARS-CoV-2 and influenza detections in the 25 countries covered by the Bulletin (period: from week 14/2023 to week 4/2025).

Disclaimer: Comparisons between countries and seasons of influenza and SARS-CoV-2 detections should be made with care, as national surveillance systems may differ (e.g. surveillance structures and testing intensity) and change over time.

Monthly plots by country

The plots per country show weekly data for **influenza** and of **SARS-CoV-2** infections from 1 January, 2023 up to 26 January, 2025. For real time figures starting from 1 January 2019, please visit the **FluCov Dashboard**. This FluCov-Bulletin includes the countries Canada, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Poland, South Africa, Egypt, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Israel, Australia and New Zealand.

Per country, the first plot displays the number of positive **influenza** (in blue) and **SARS-CoV-2** (in red) detections. An overview of the absolute number of **influenza** and **SARS-CoV-2** detections per country can be found on [pages 29-32 of this FluCov-Bulletin \(click here\)](#). The second plot shows the **influenza** detections by subtypes/lineages reported to FluNet. The third plot displays the percentage of specimens testing positive for **influenza** during the current season (in red), the last two seasons, and the average of the two pre-COVID-19 seasons (2017-18 and 2018-19).

The FluCov Dashboard is live!

All Figures and Tables in the FluCov-Bulletin can be accessed (real-time) at:

<https://www.nivel.nl/en/dossier-epidemiology-respiratory-viruses/fluconv-dashboard>

Countries (click to view plot)

North America

Canada

United States

Central America Caribbean

Mexico

Tropical South America

Brazil

Temperate South America

Argentina

Chile

Northern Europe

United Kingdom

Eastern Europe

Poland

South West Europe

France

Germany

Italy

Netherlands

Spain

Northern Africa

Egypt

Southern Africa

South Africa

Eastern Asia

China

Japan

South Korea

Southern Asia

India

South East Asia

Philippines

Thailand

Vietnam

Western Asia

Israel

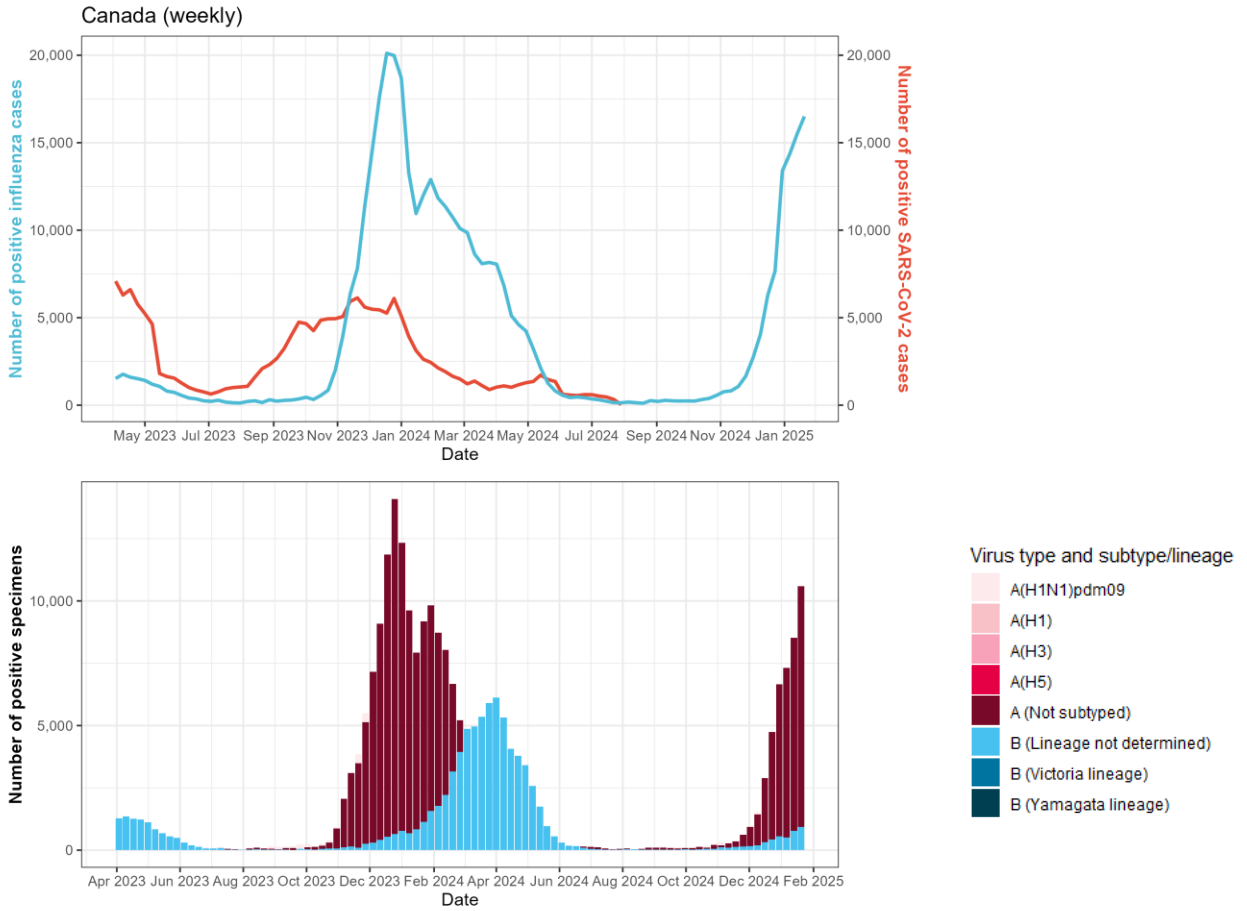
Oceania

Australia

New Zealand

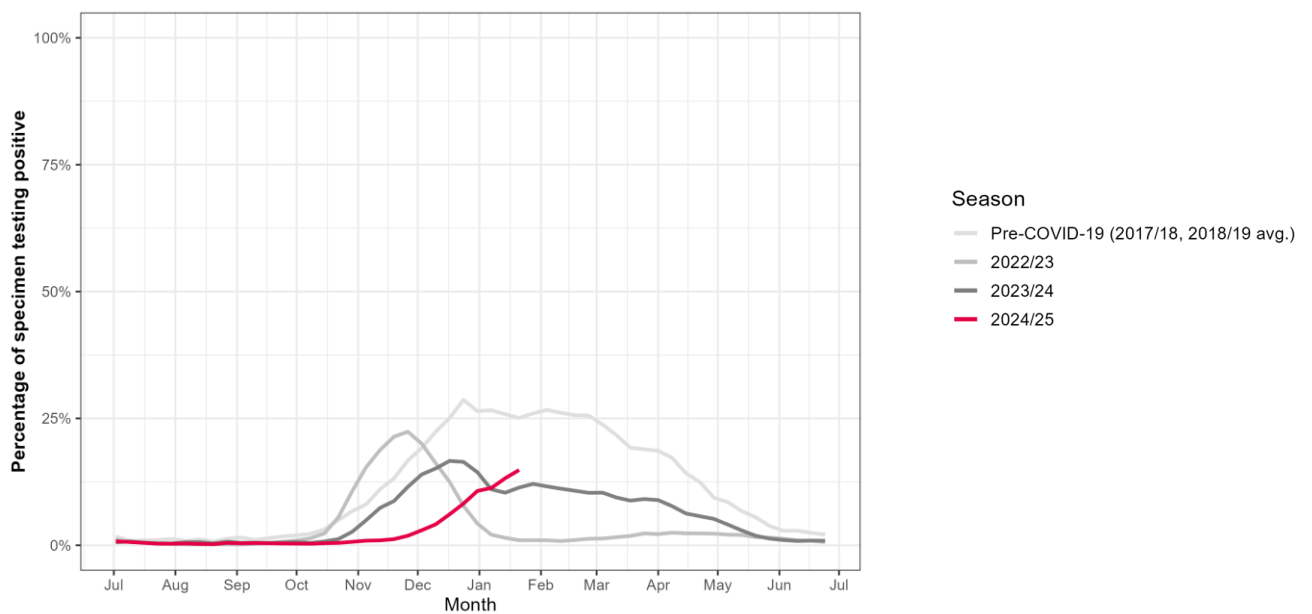
North America

Canada

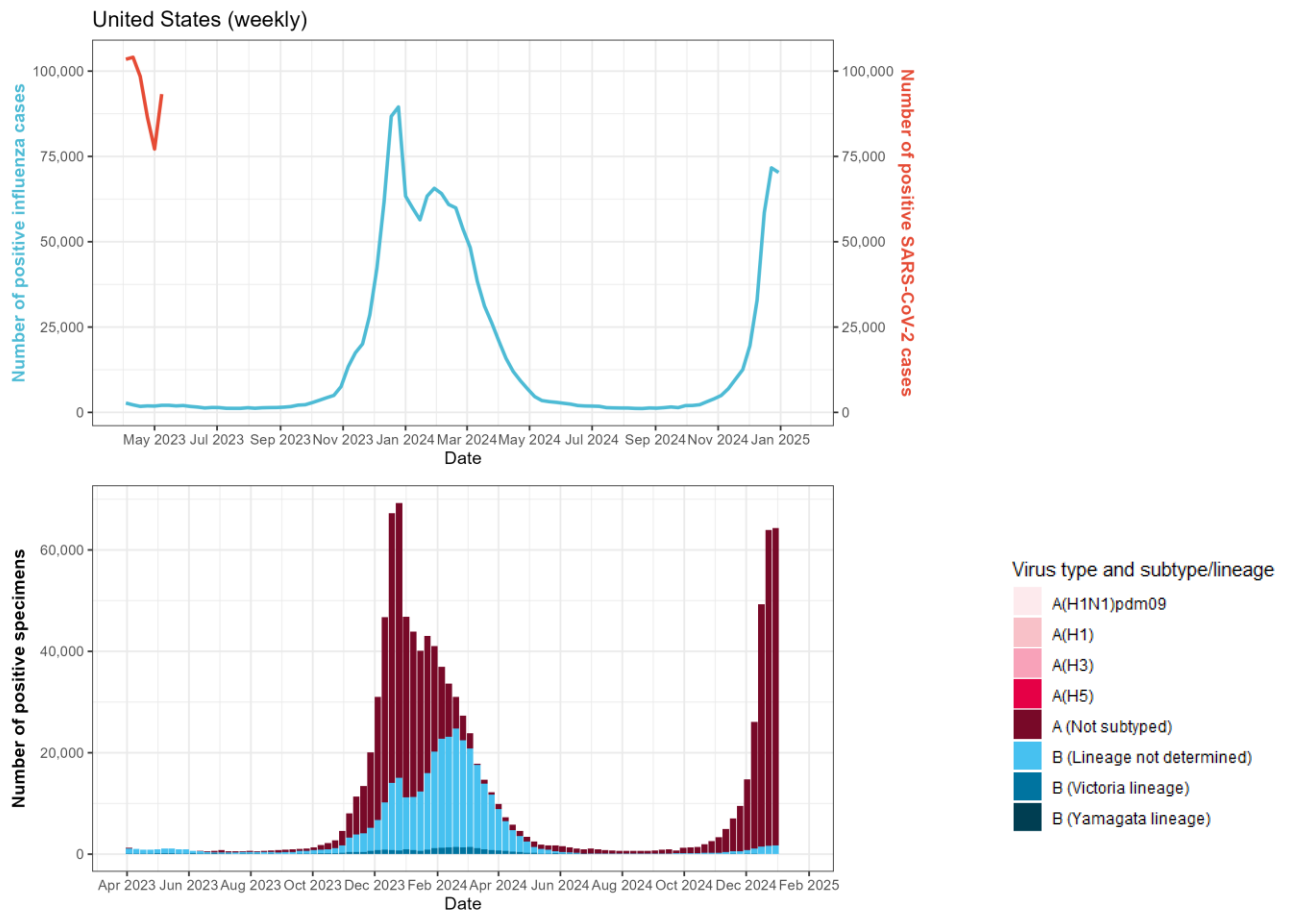


Note: Canada stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W31/2024

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

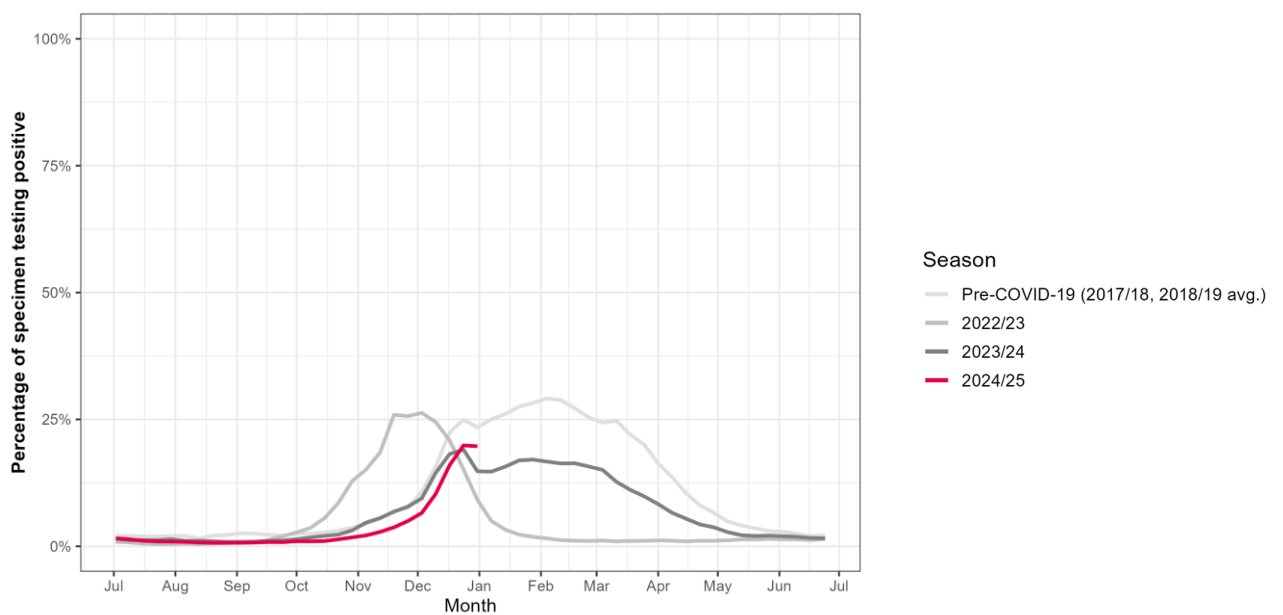


United States



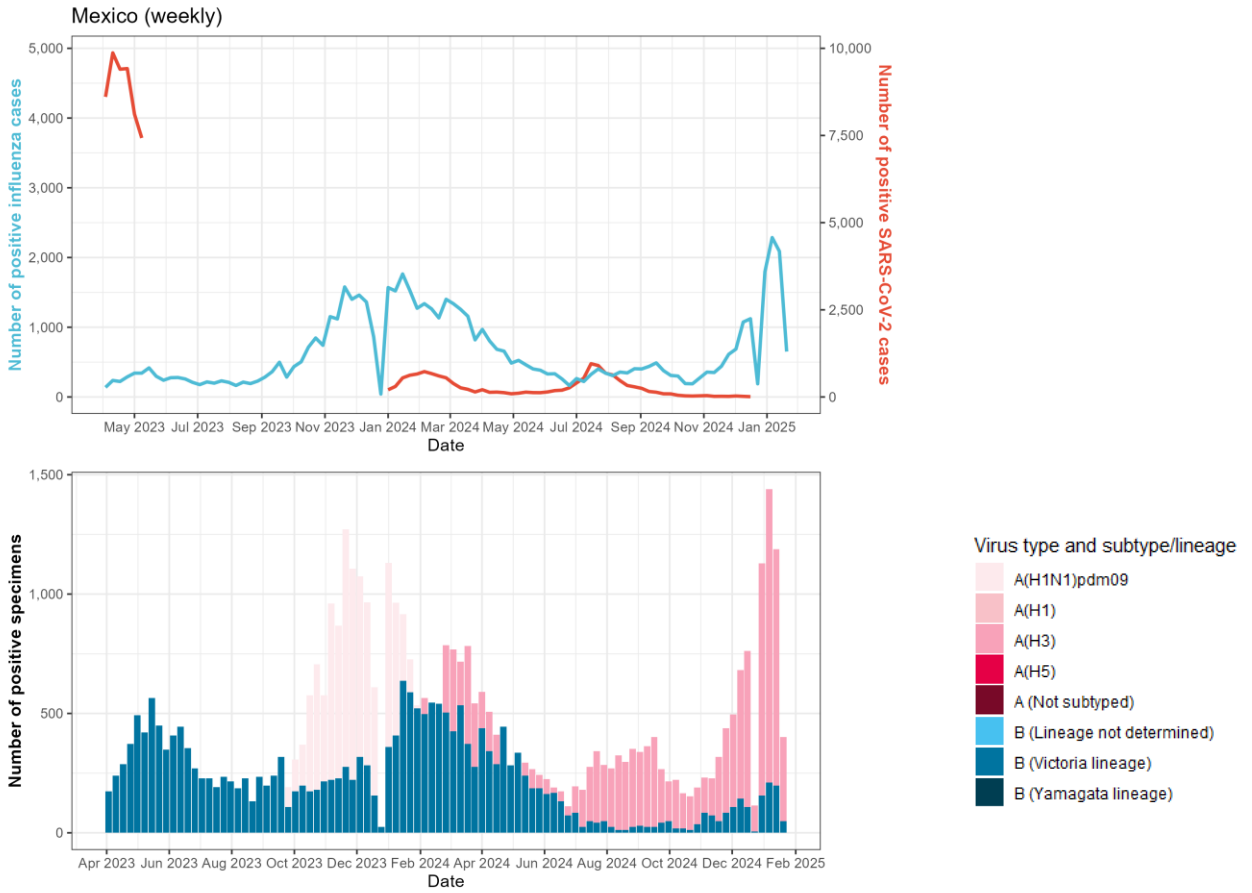
Note: The United States stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W20/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



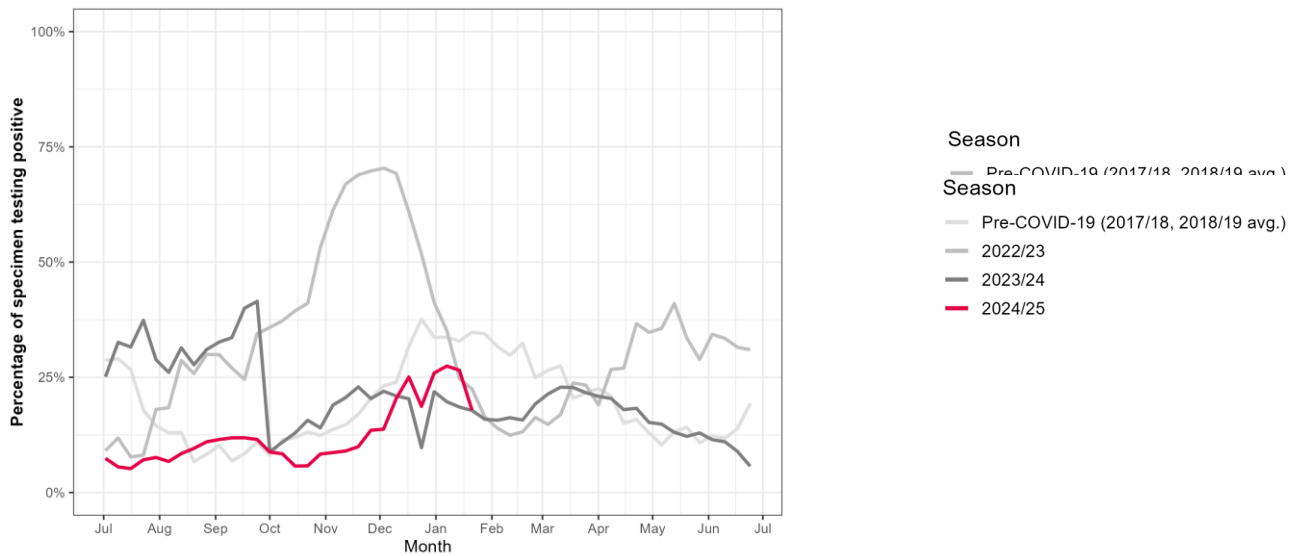
Central America Caribbean

Mexico



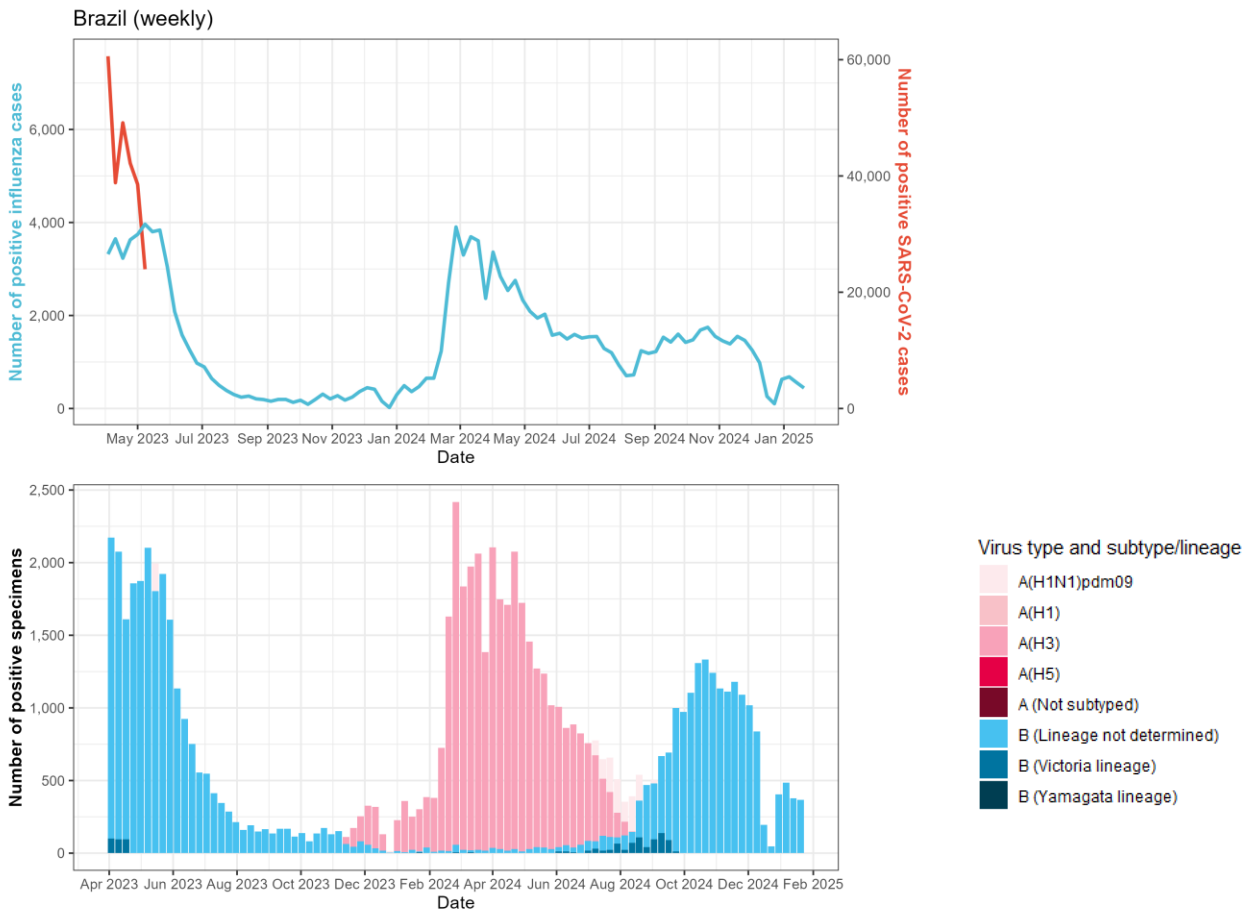
Note: the displayed decrease in influenza cases in week 52 may be due to reduced or delayed testing and reporting during the holiday period.

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



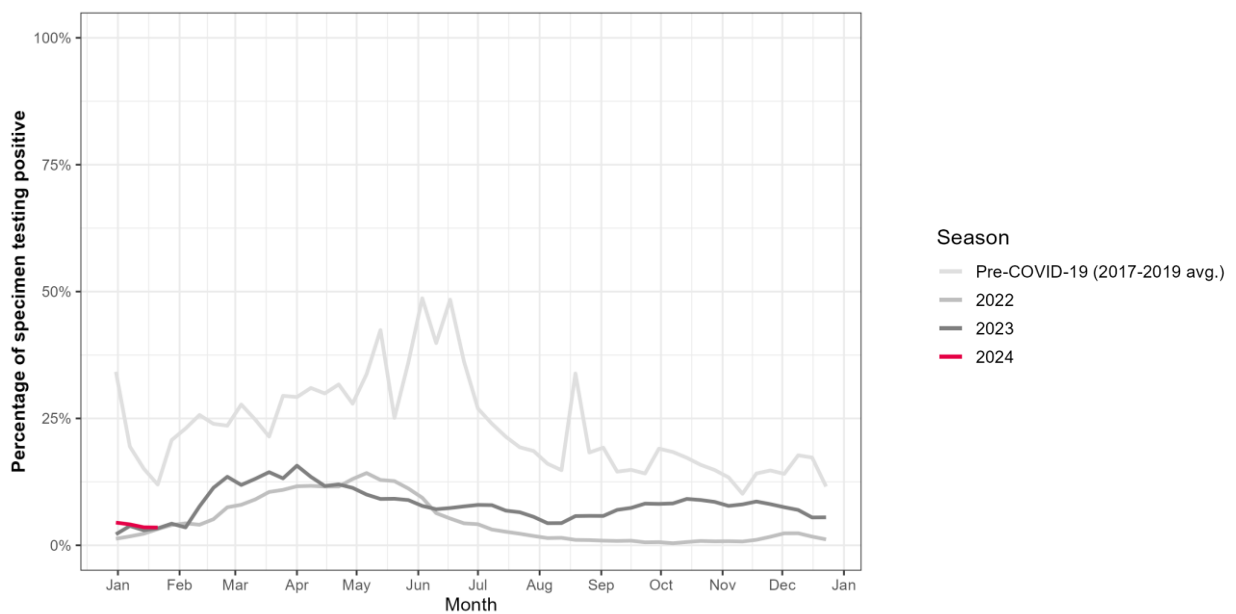
Tropical South America

Brazil



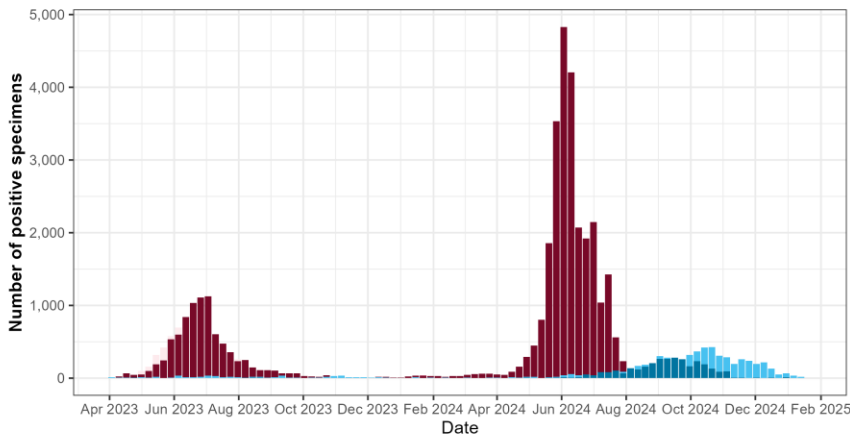
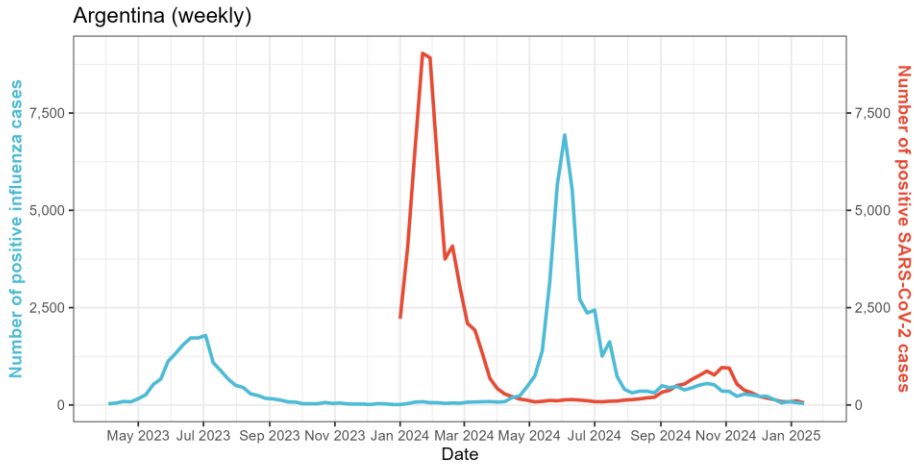
Note: Brazil stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W19/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Temperate South America

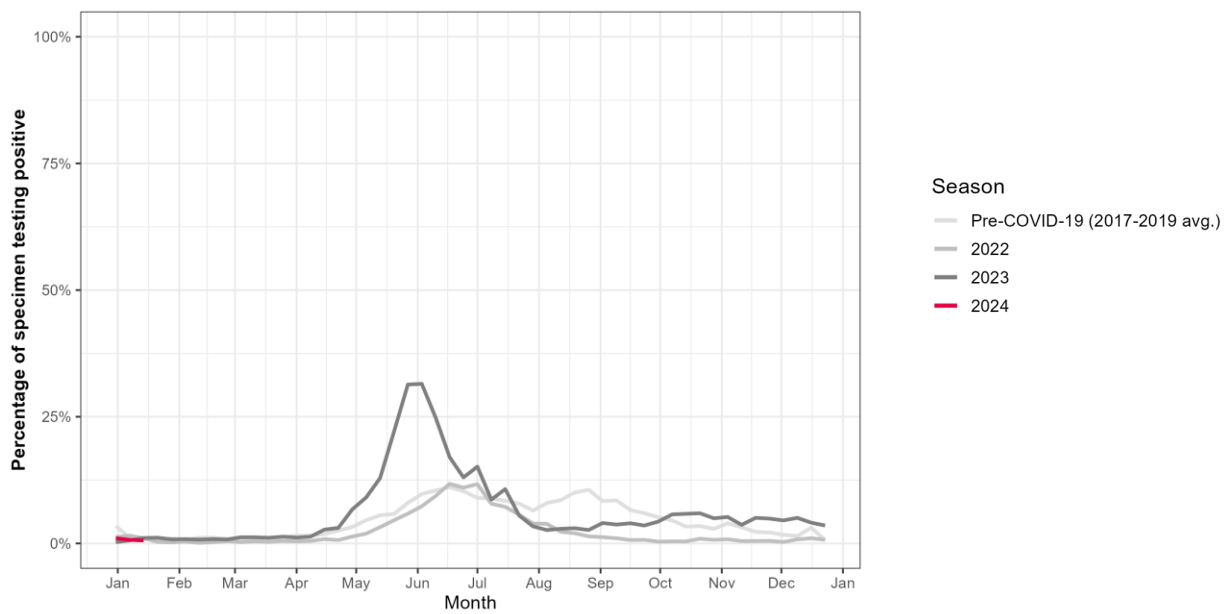
Argentina



Virus type and subtype/lineage

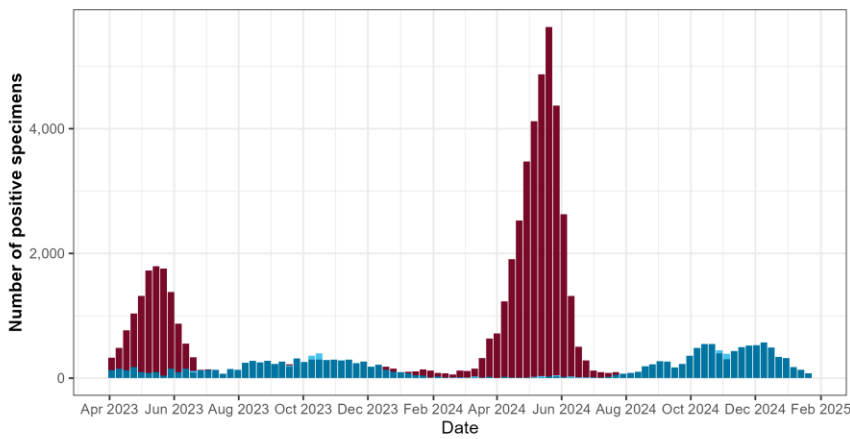
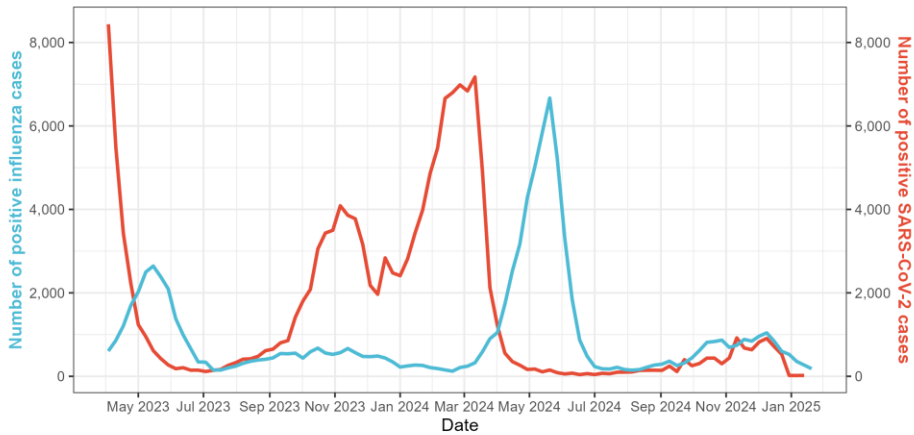
- A(H1N1)pdm09
- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Chile

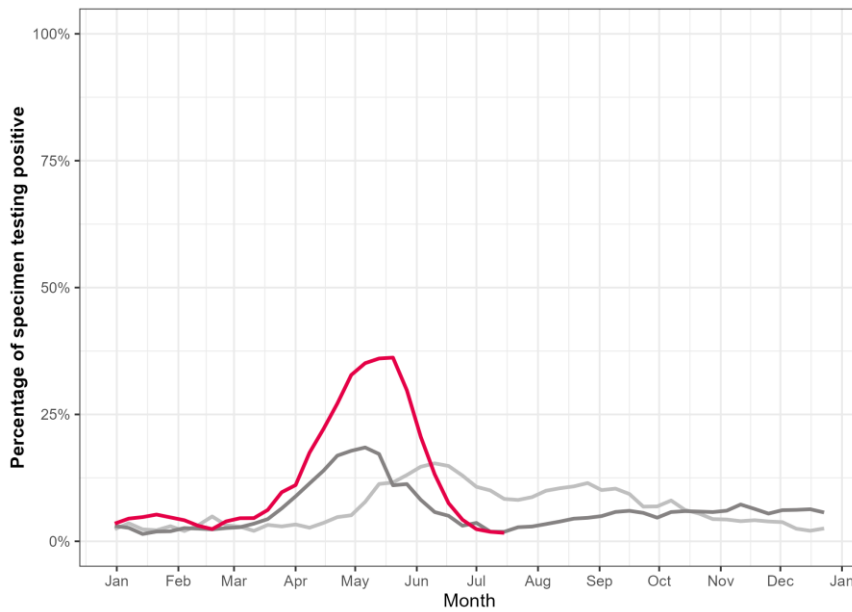
Chile (weekly)



Virus type and subtype/lineage

- A(H1N1)pdm09
- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

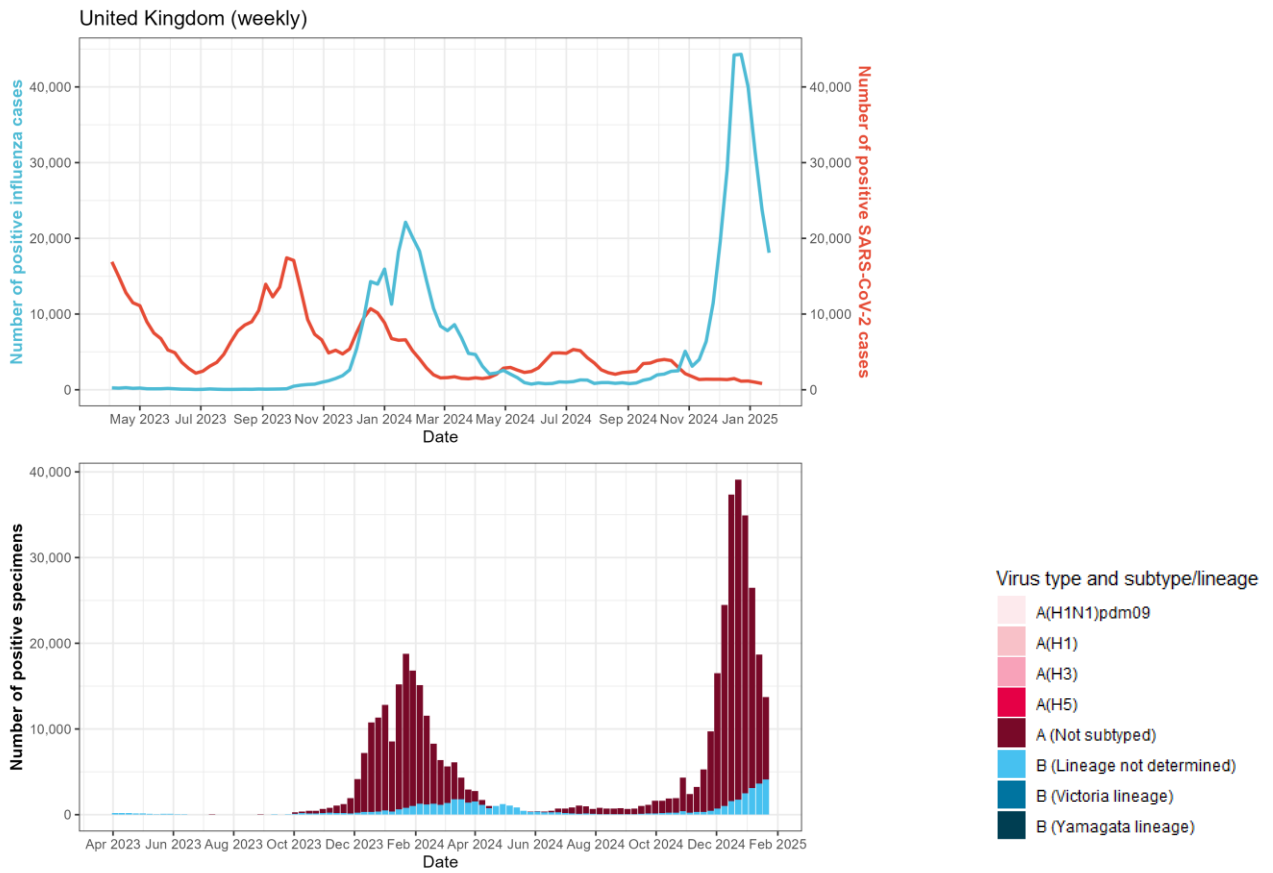


Season

- Pre-COVID-19 (2017-2019 avg.)
- 2022
- 2023
- 2024

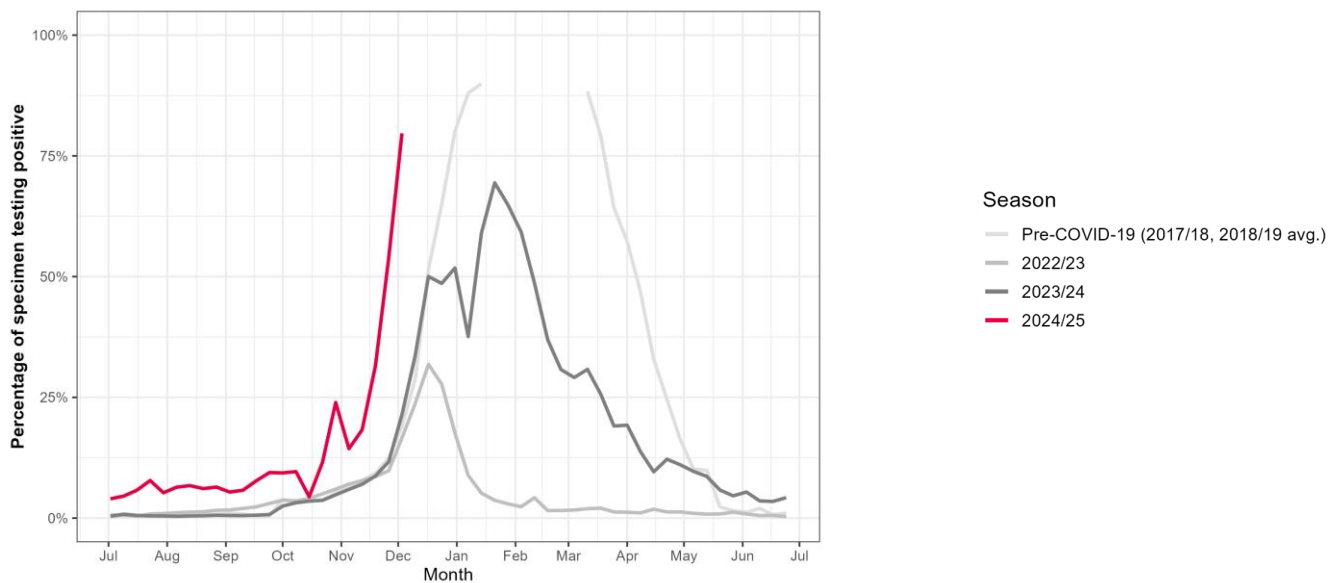
Northern Europe

United Kingdom



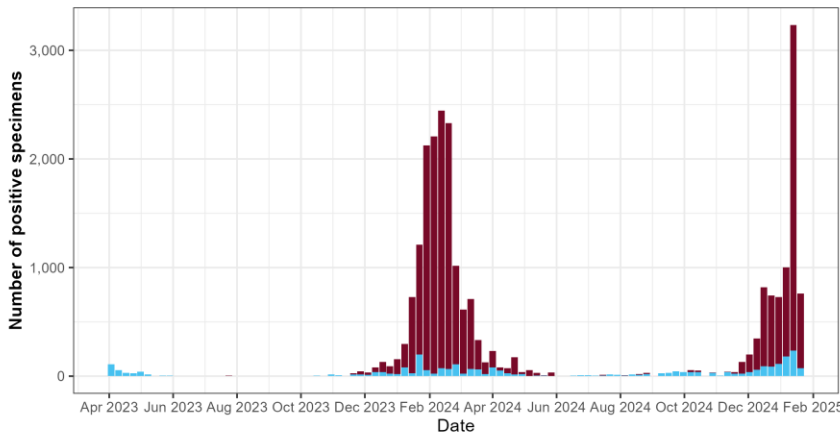
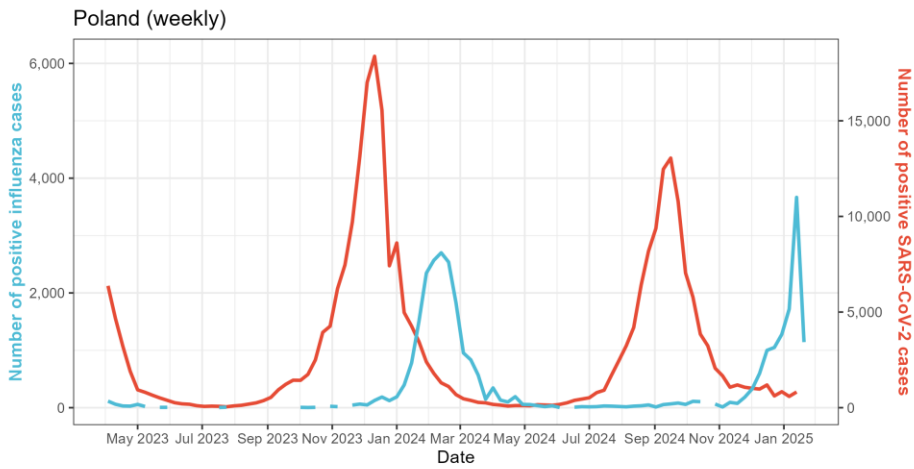
Note: the displayed decrease in influenza cases in week 51 may be due to reduced or delayed testing and reporting during the holiday period.

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Eastern Europe

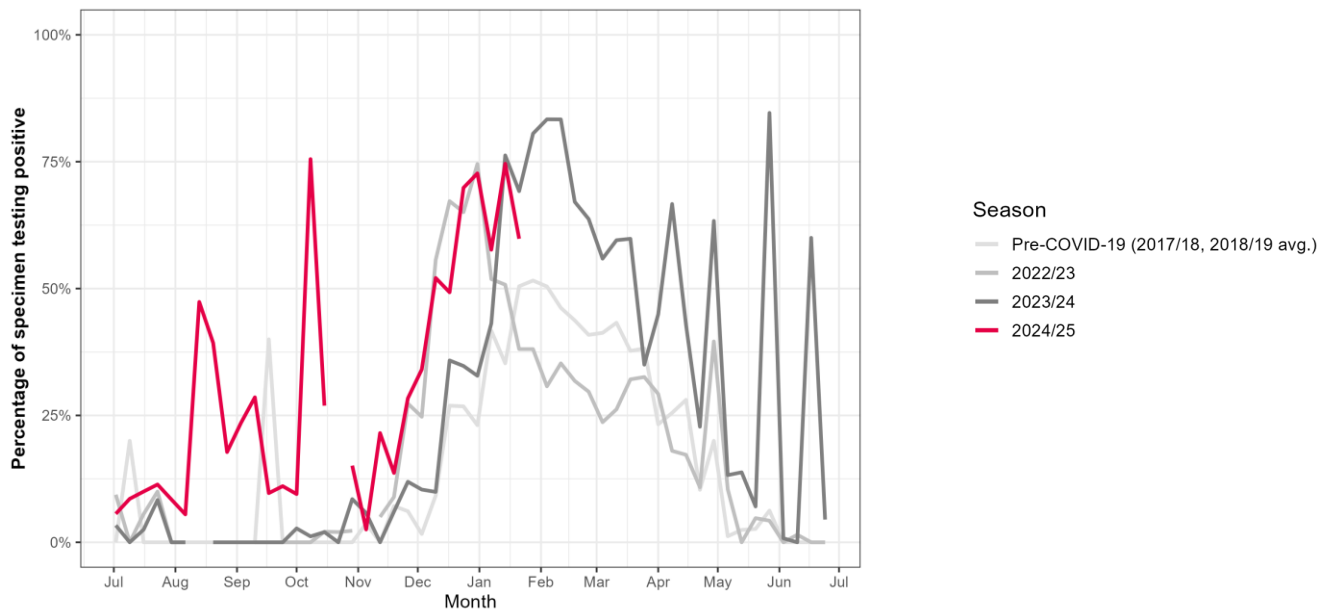
Poland



Virus type and subtype/lineage

- A(H1N1)pdm09
- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

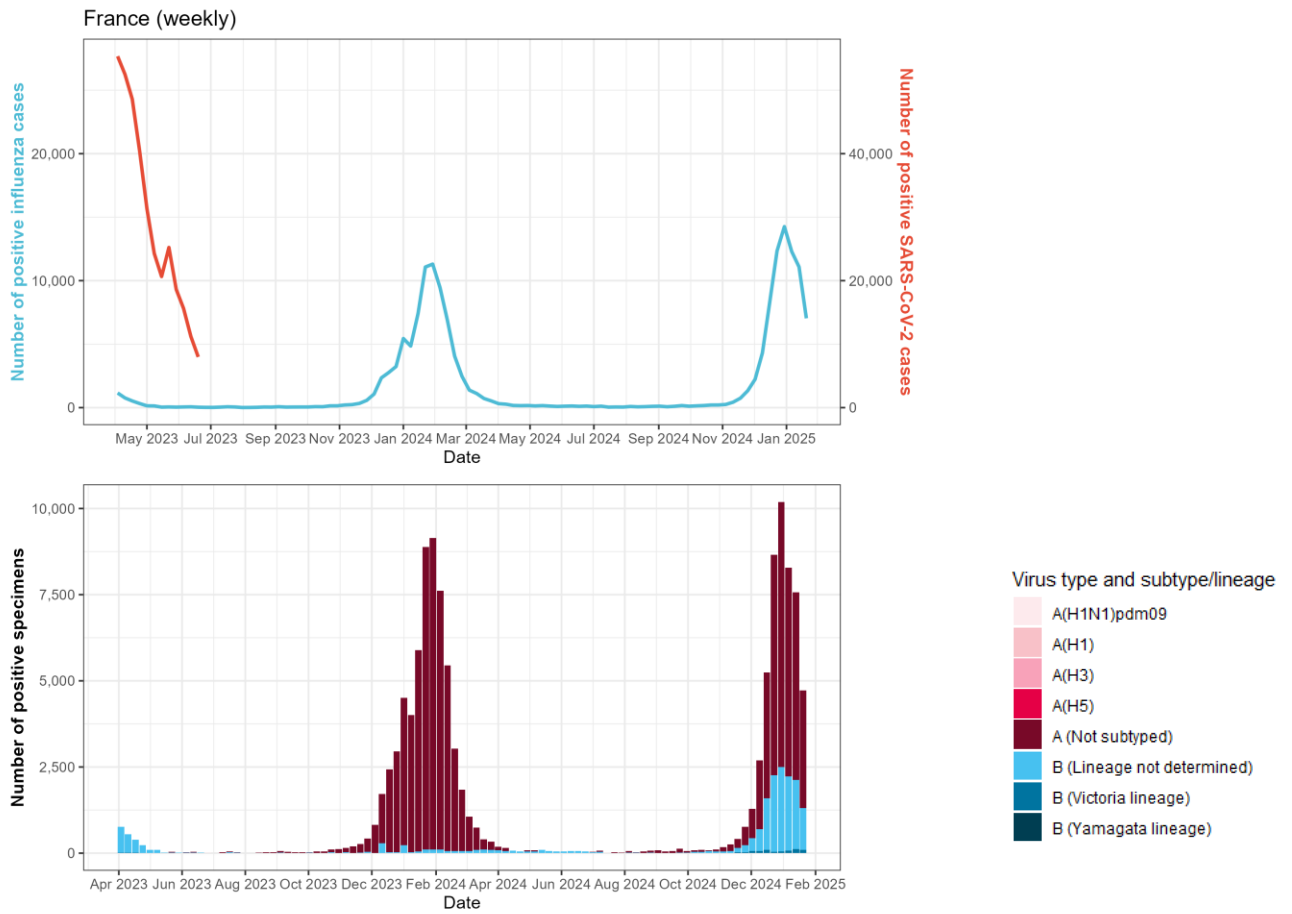
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Note: the high variety in percentage positive since April 2024 is likely caused by a low number of tested specimens

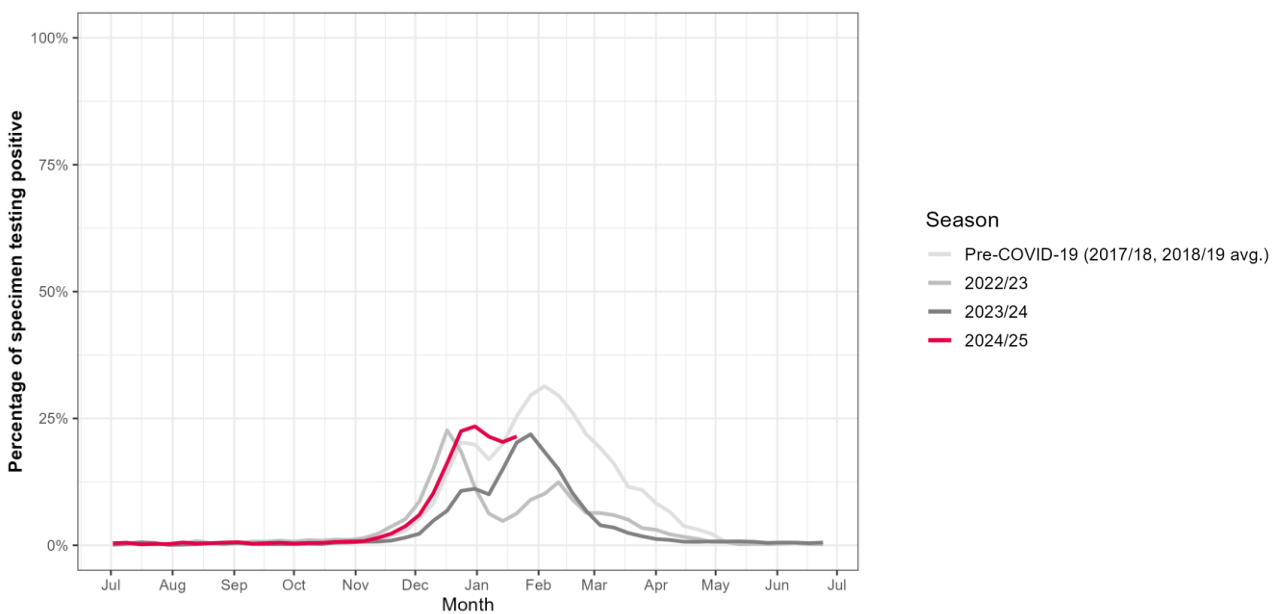
South West Europe

France

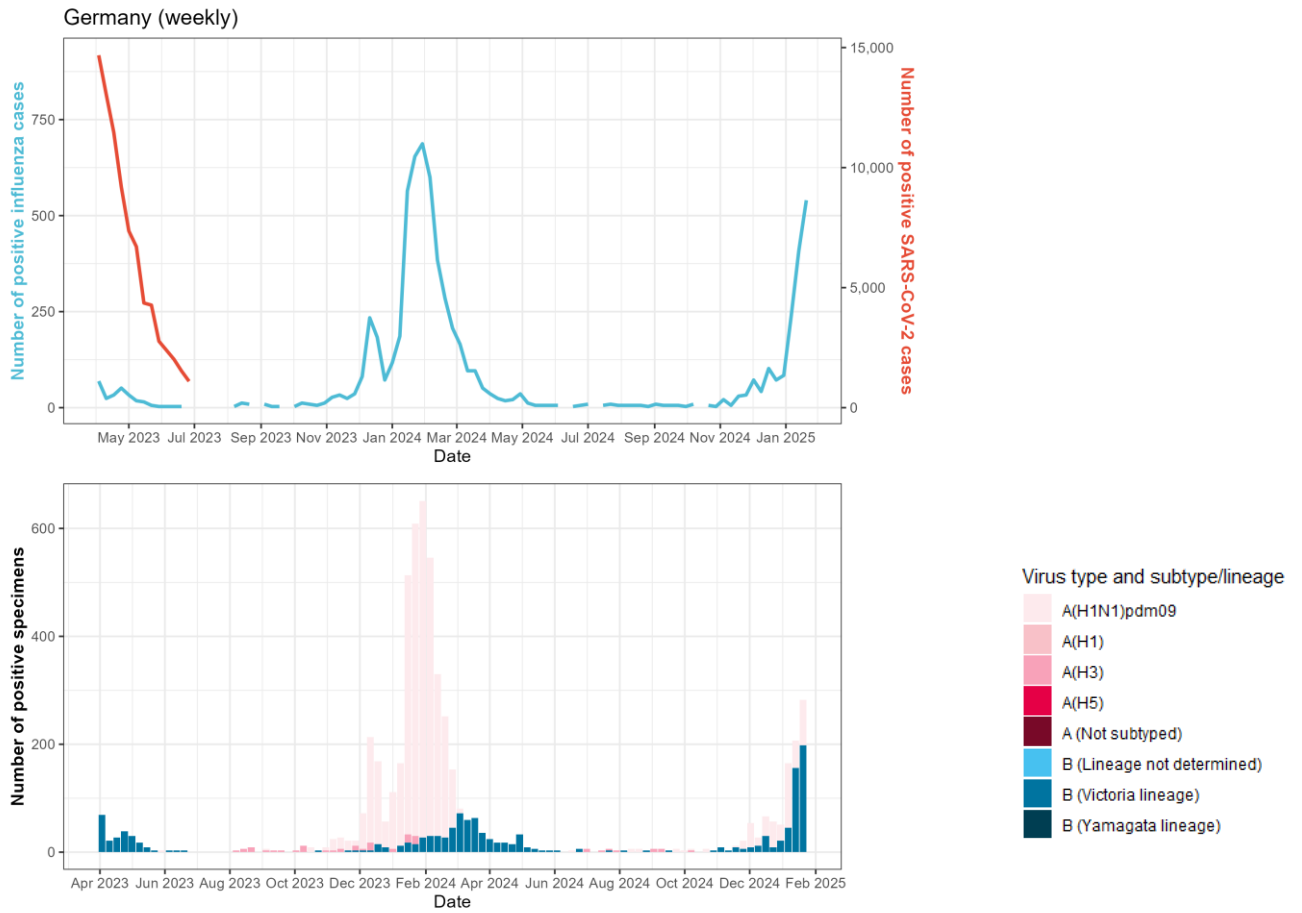


Note: France stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W26/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

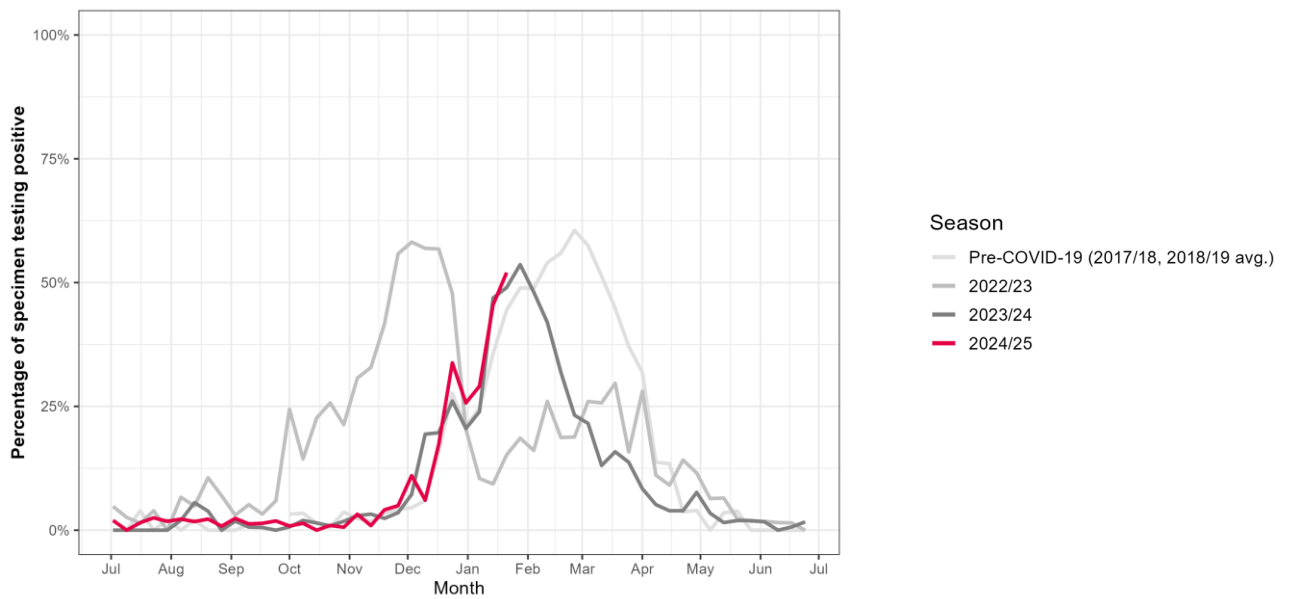


Germany

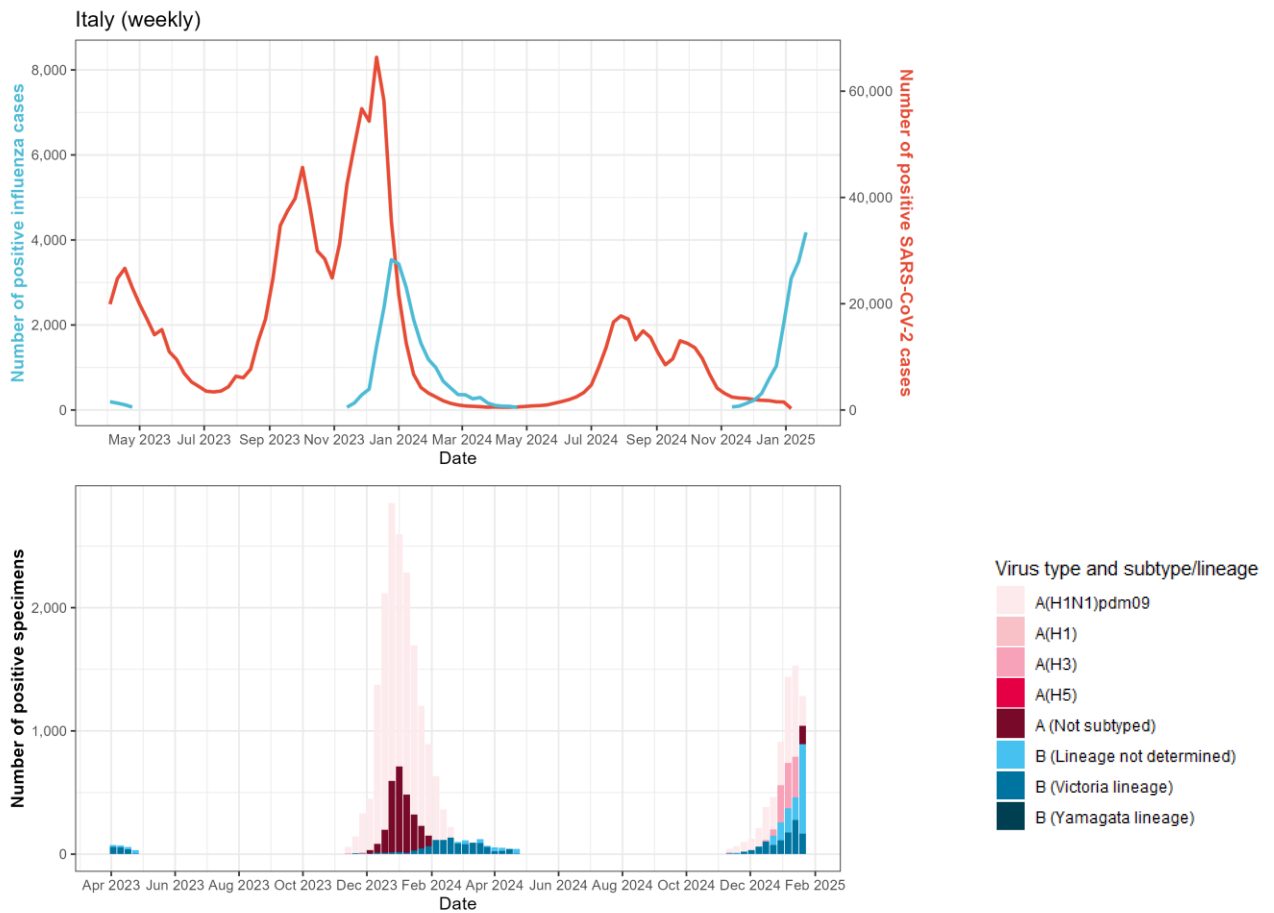


Note: Germany stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W27/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



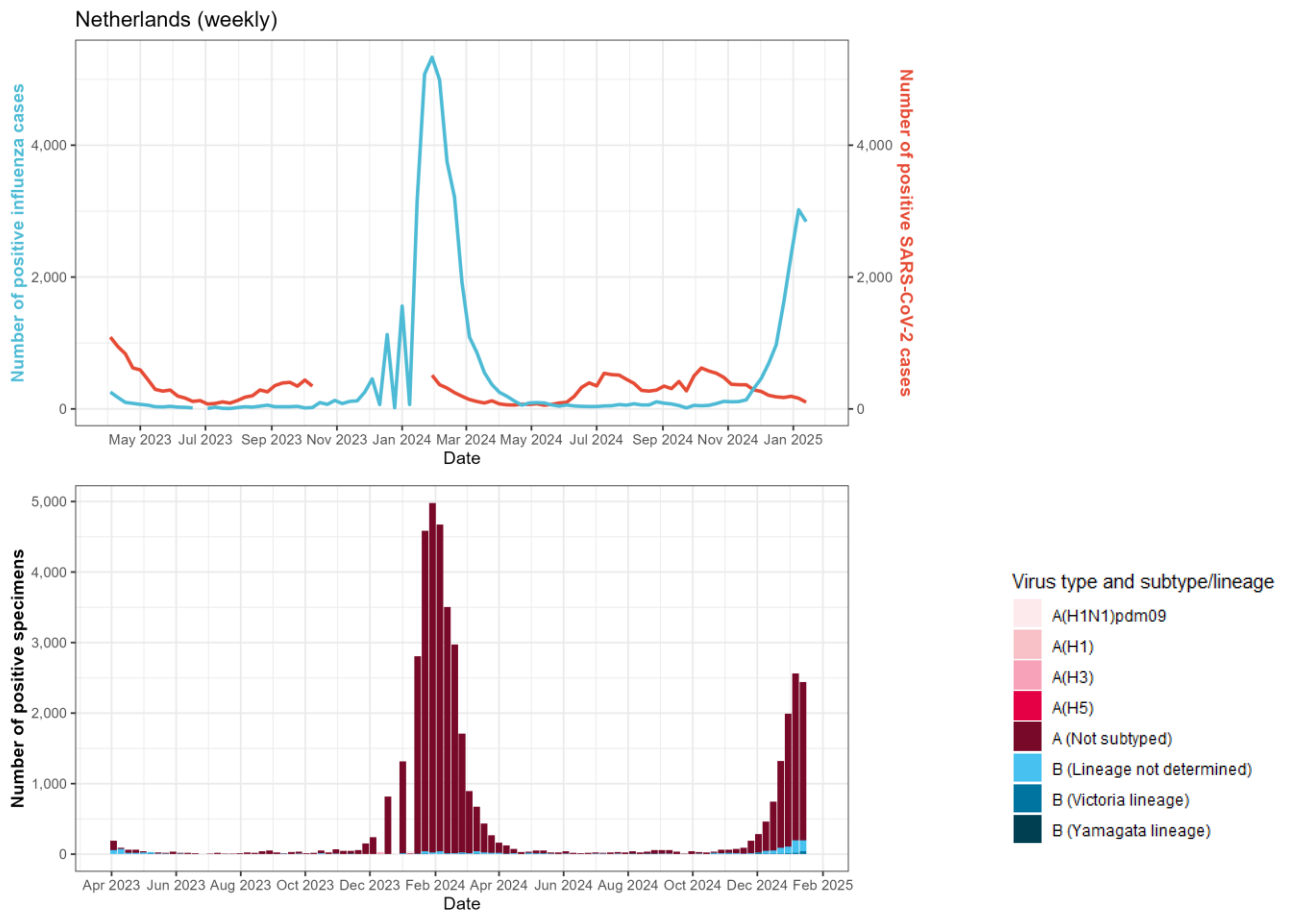
Italy



Note: Italy stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W34/2024

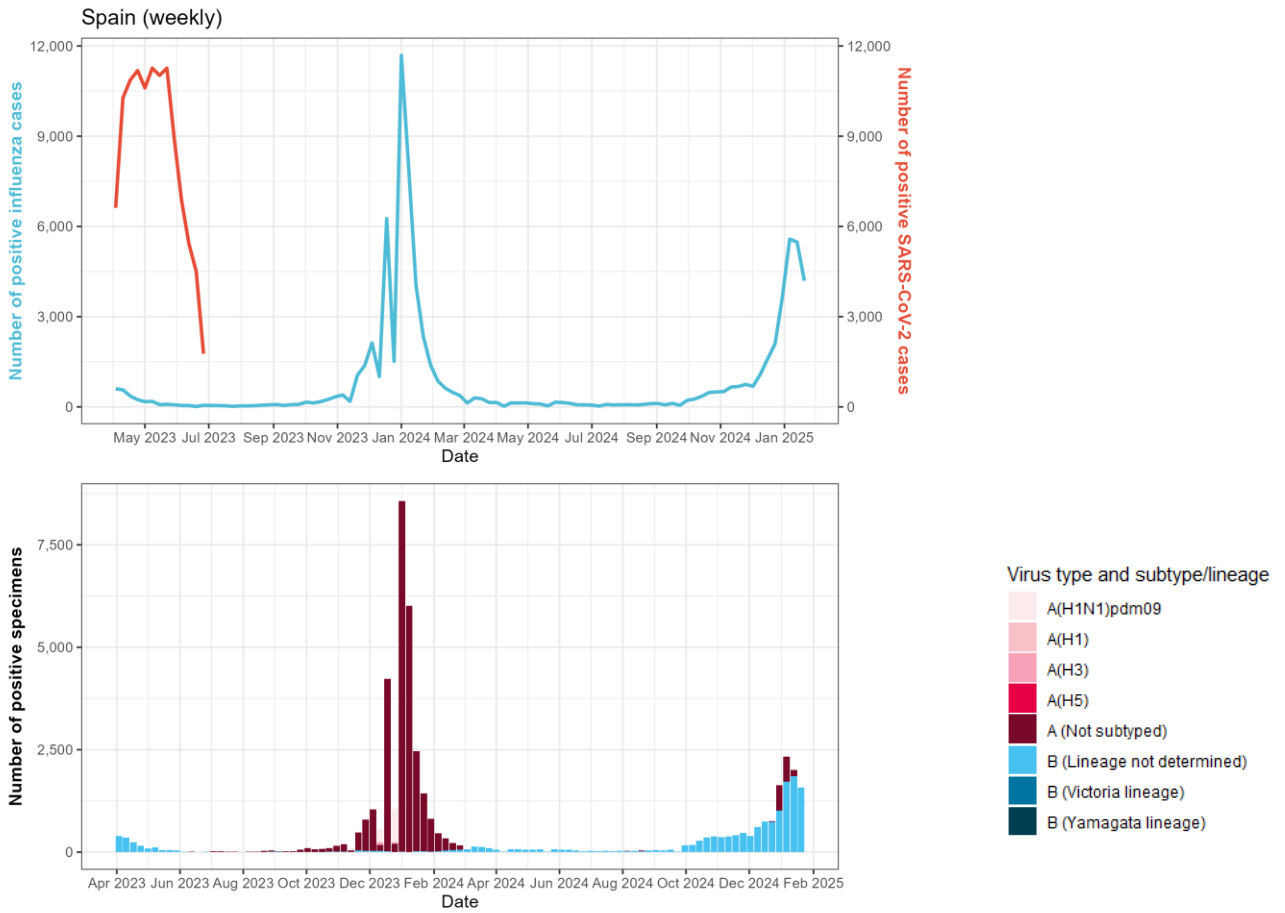
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

Netherlands



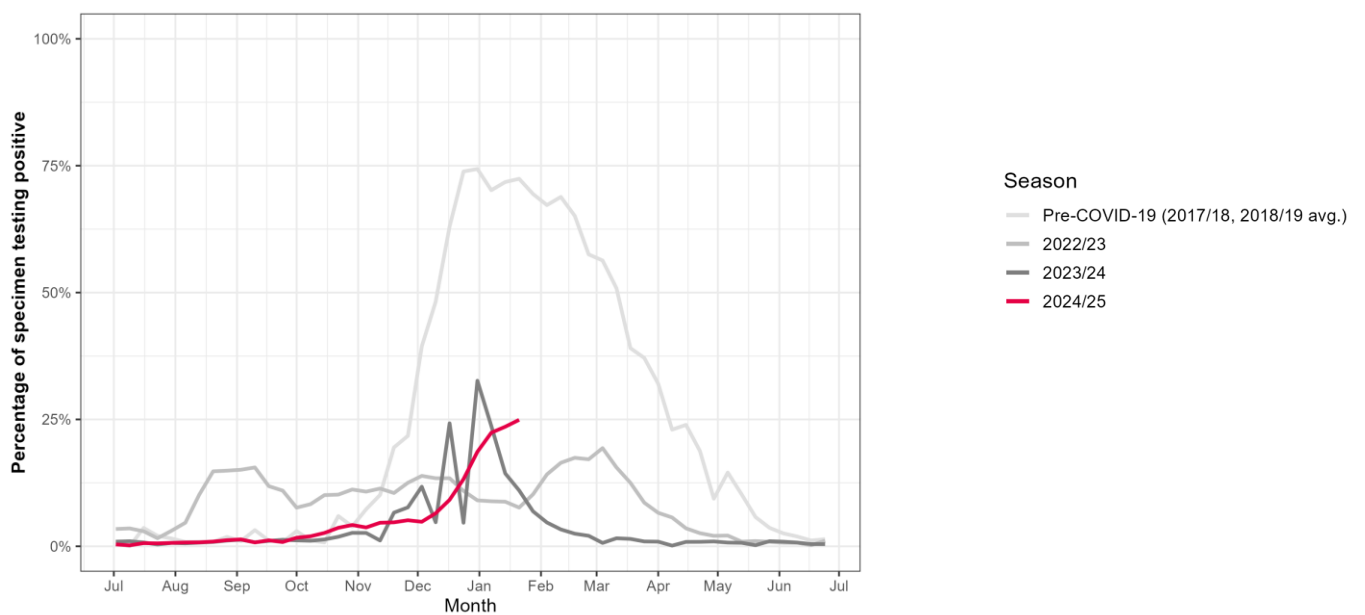
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

Spain



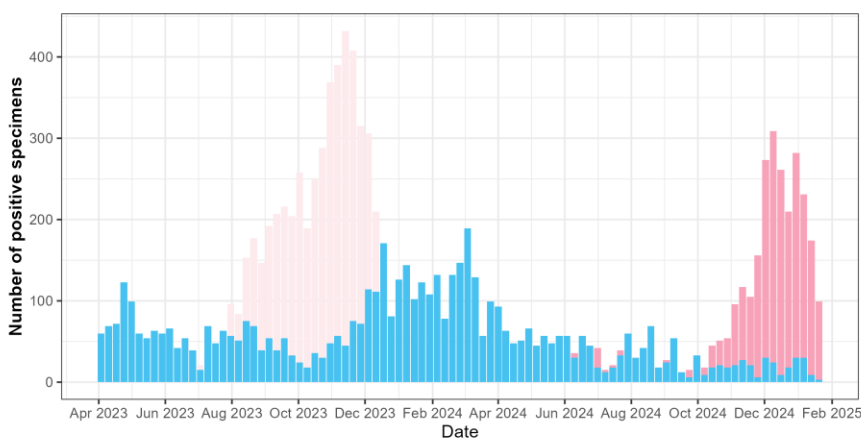
Note: Spain stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W27/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Northern Africa

Egypt

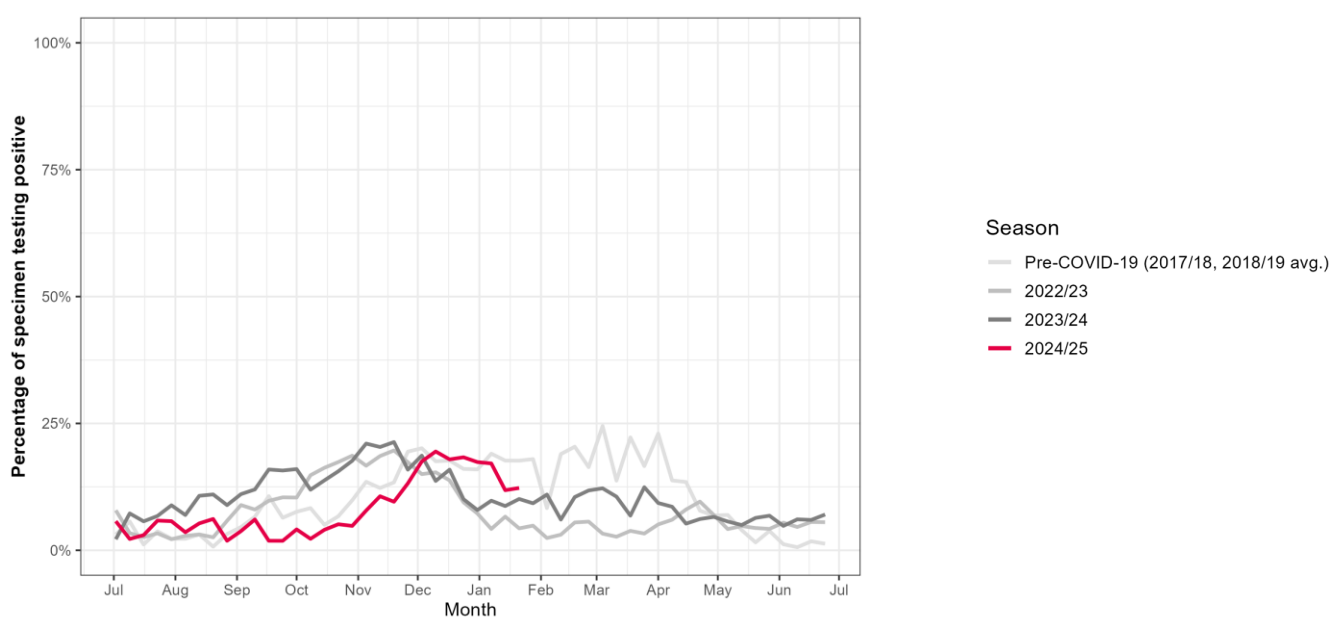


Virus type and subtype/lineage

- A(H1N1)pdm09
- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

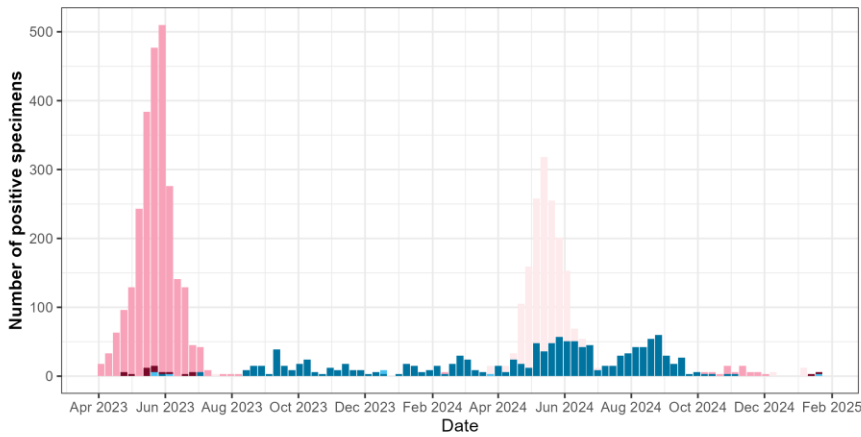
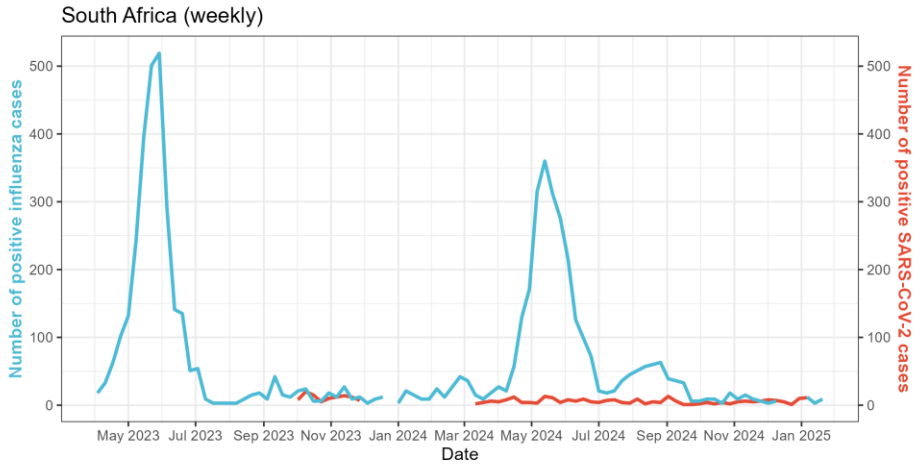
Note: Egypt stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W18/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Southern Africa

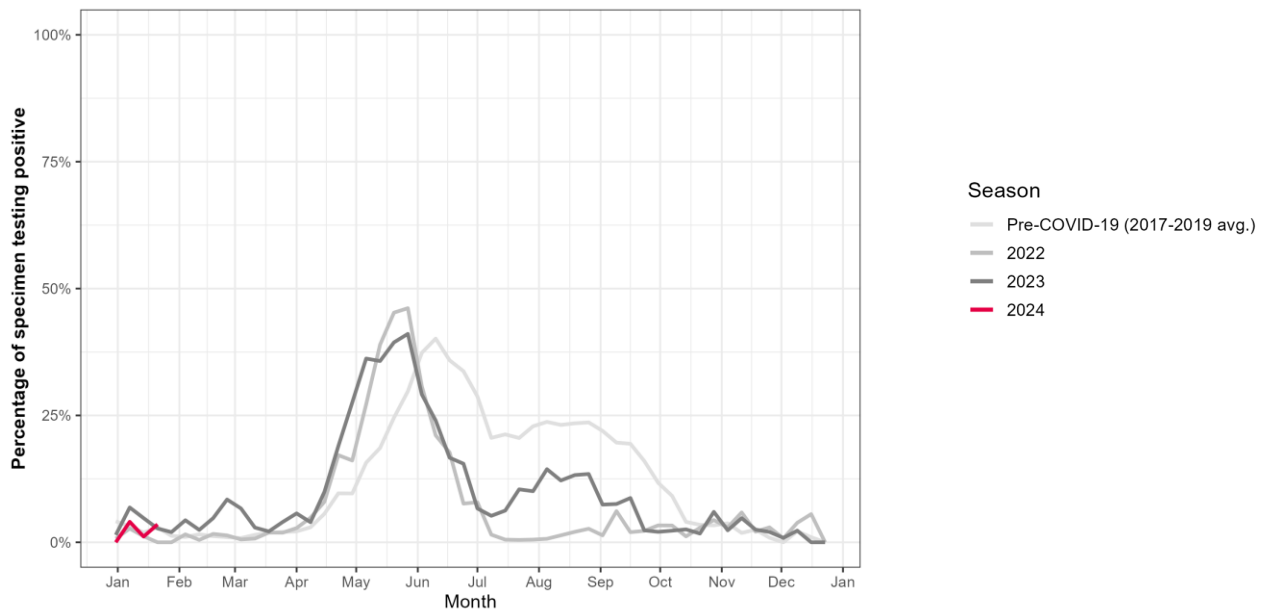
South Africa



Virus type and subtype/lineage

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- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

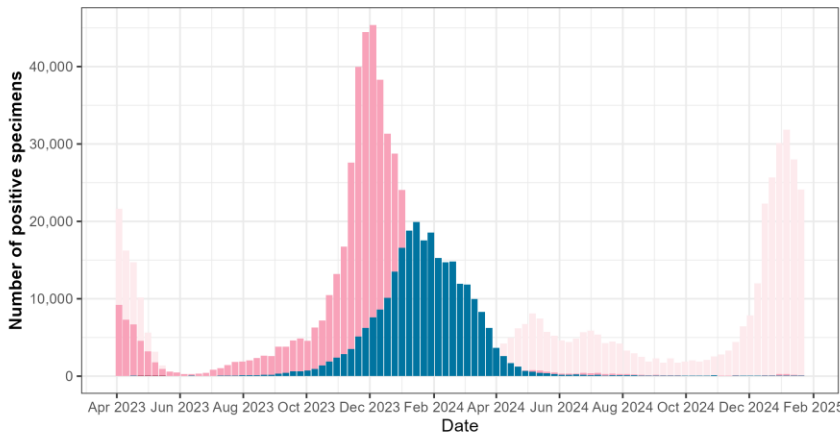
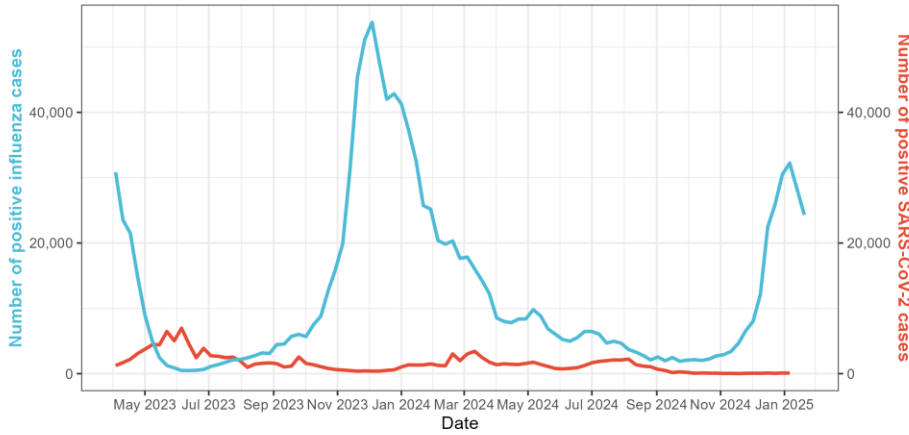
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Eastern Asia

China

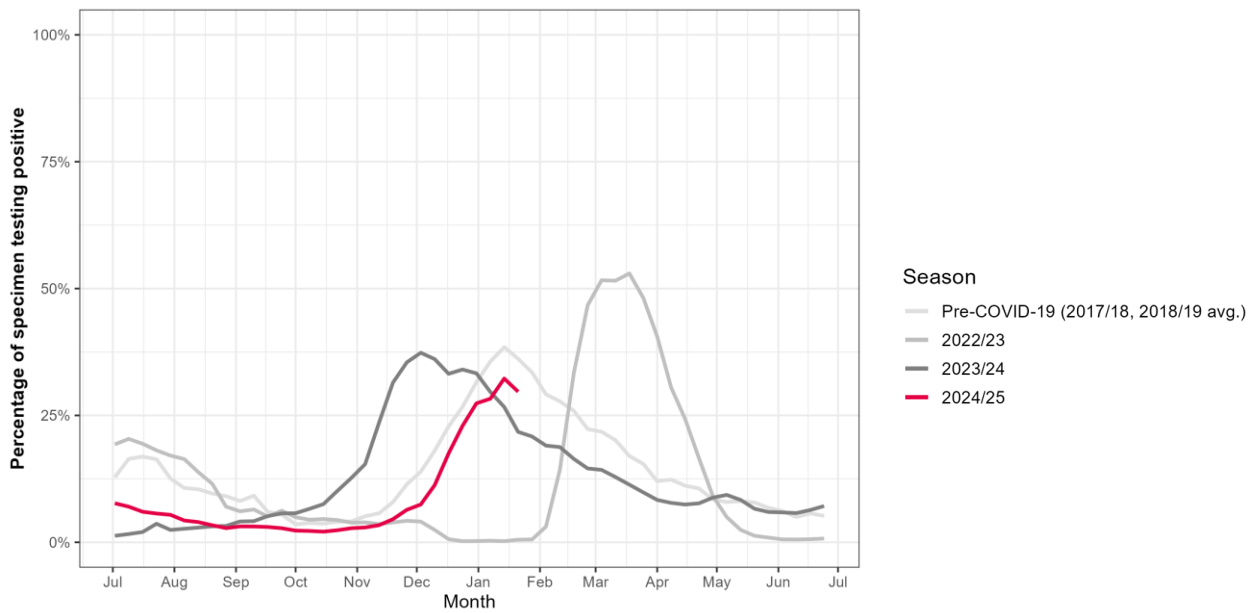
China (weekly)



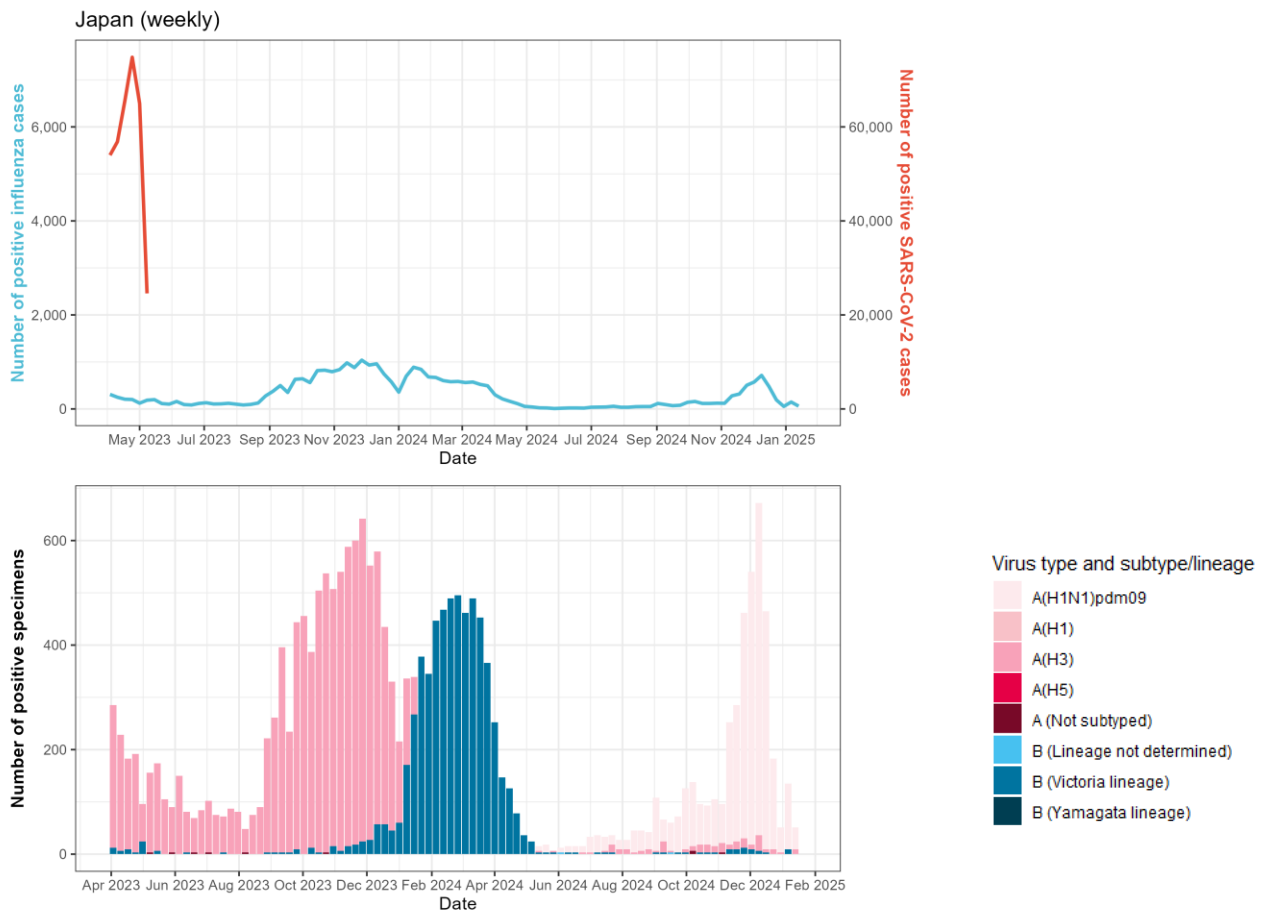
Virus type and subtype/lineage

- A(H1N1)pdm09
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- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



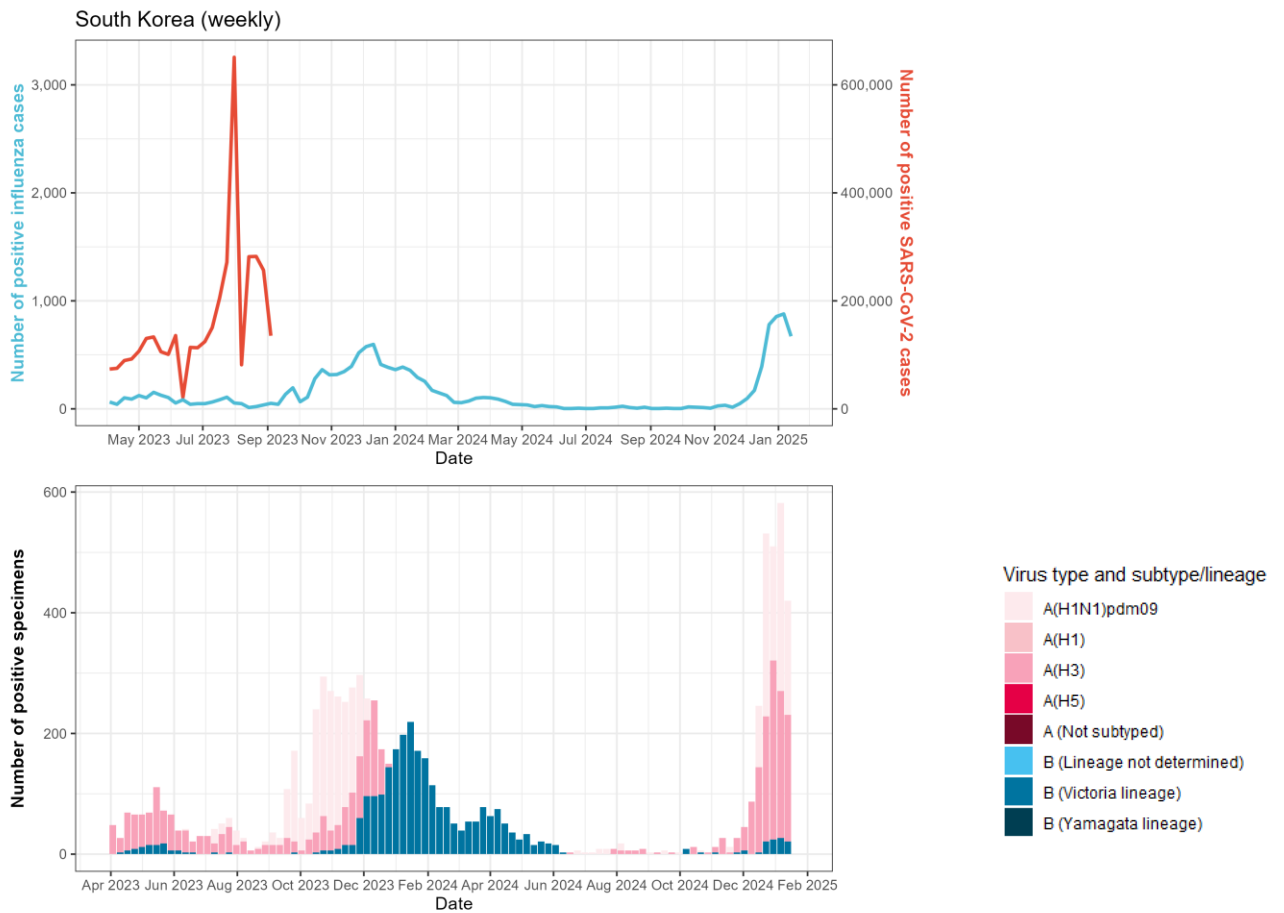
Japan



Note: Japan stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W21/2023

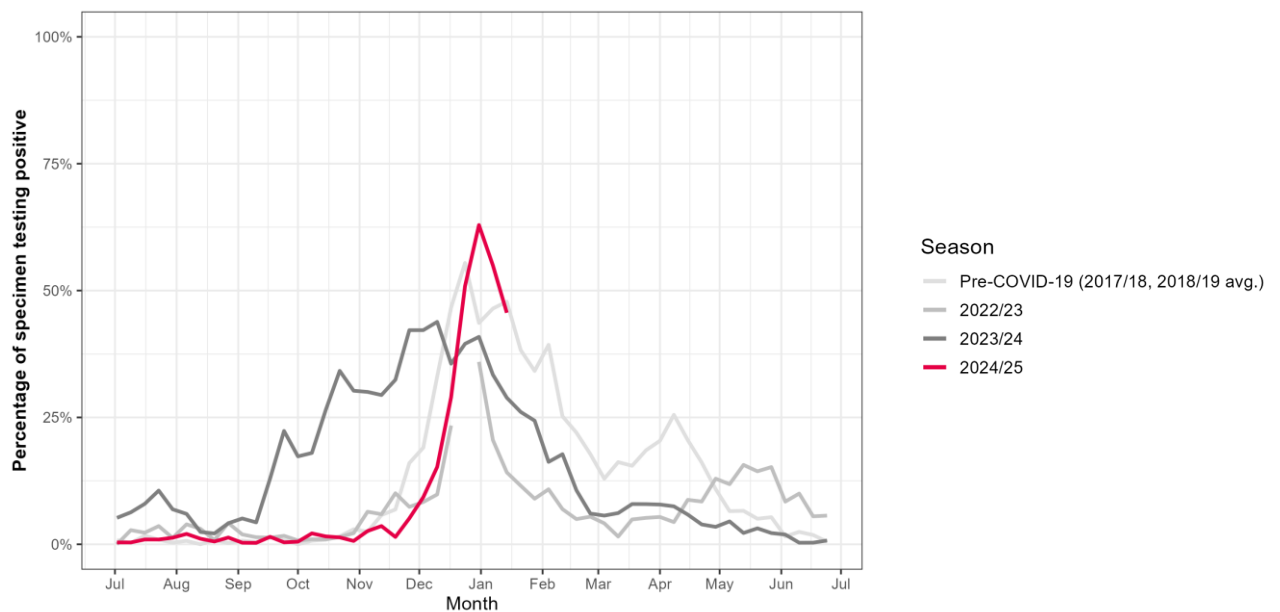
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

South Korea



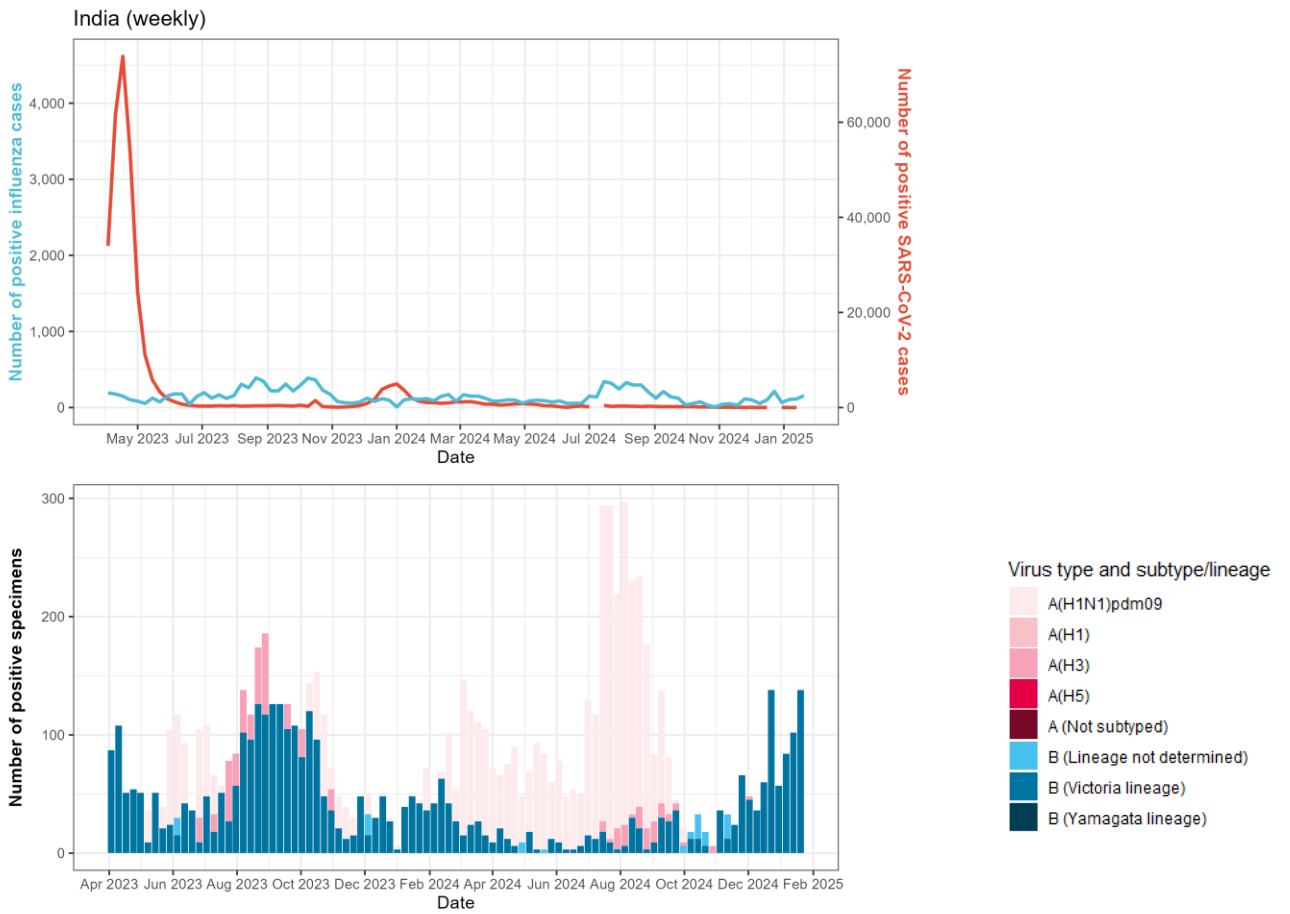
Note: South Korea stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W37/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

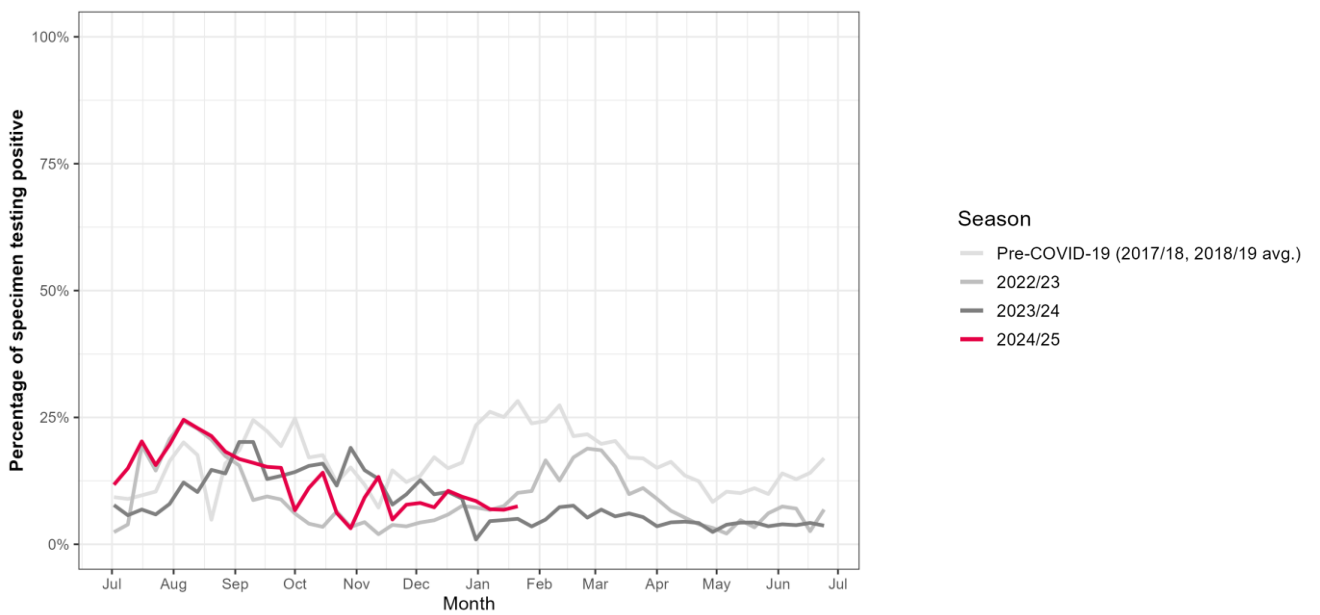


Southern Asia

India

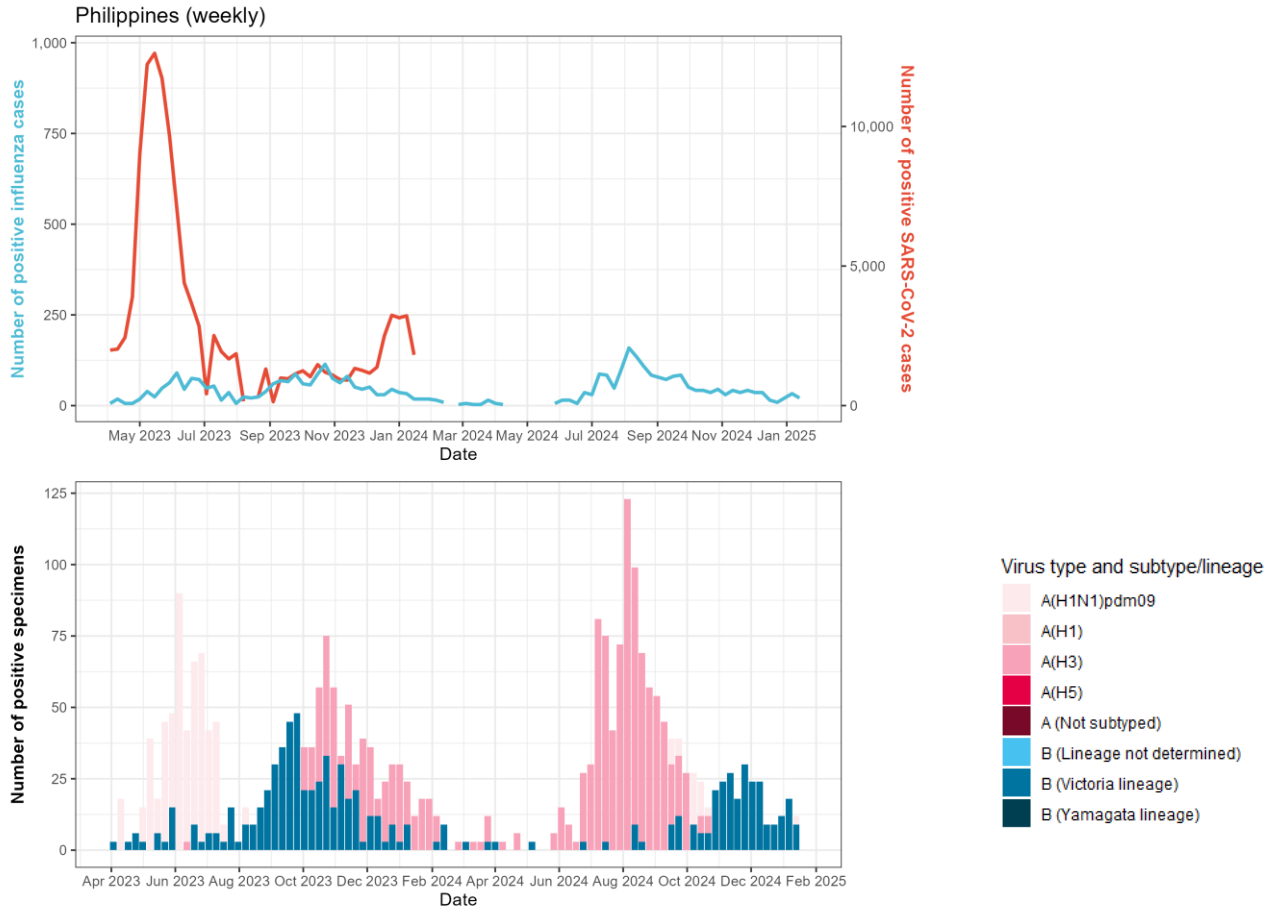


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



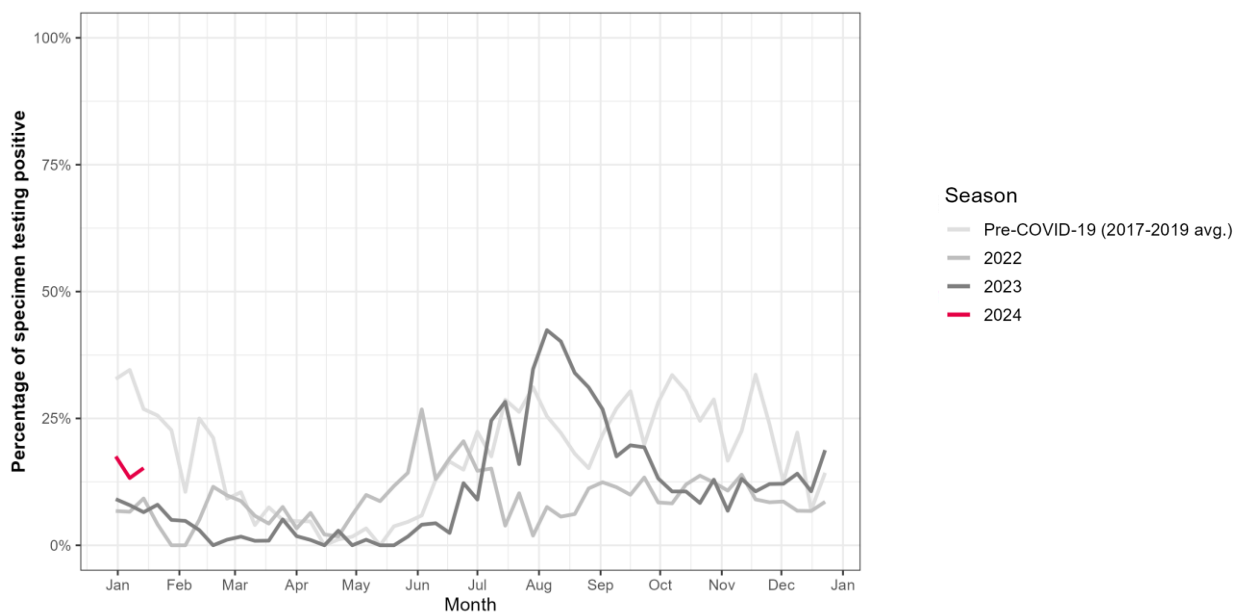
South-East Asia

Philippines

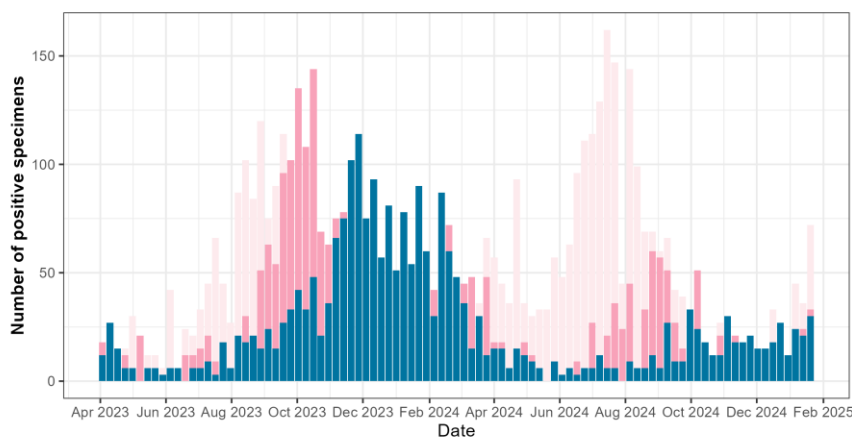
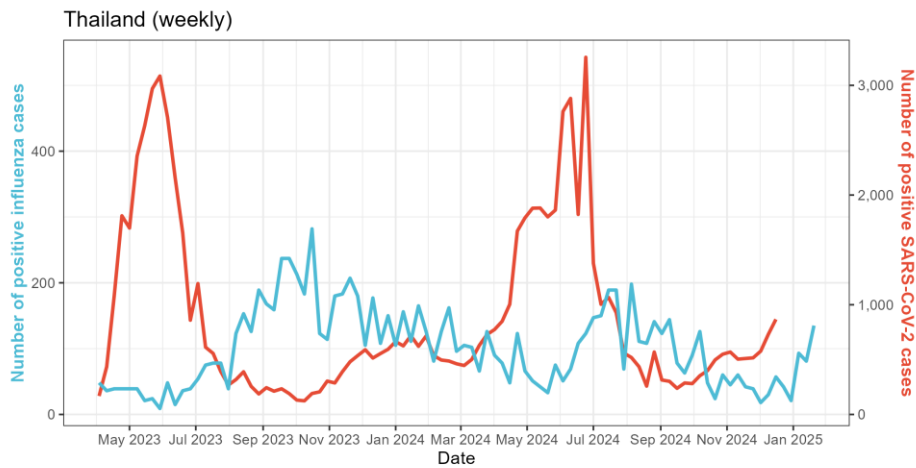


Note: the Philippines stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W04/2024

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



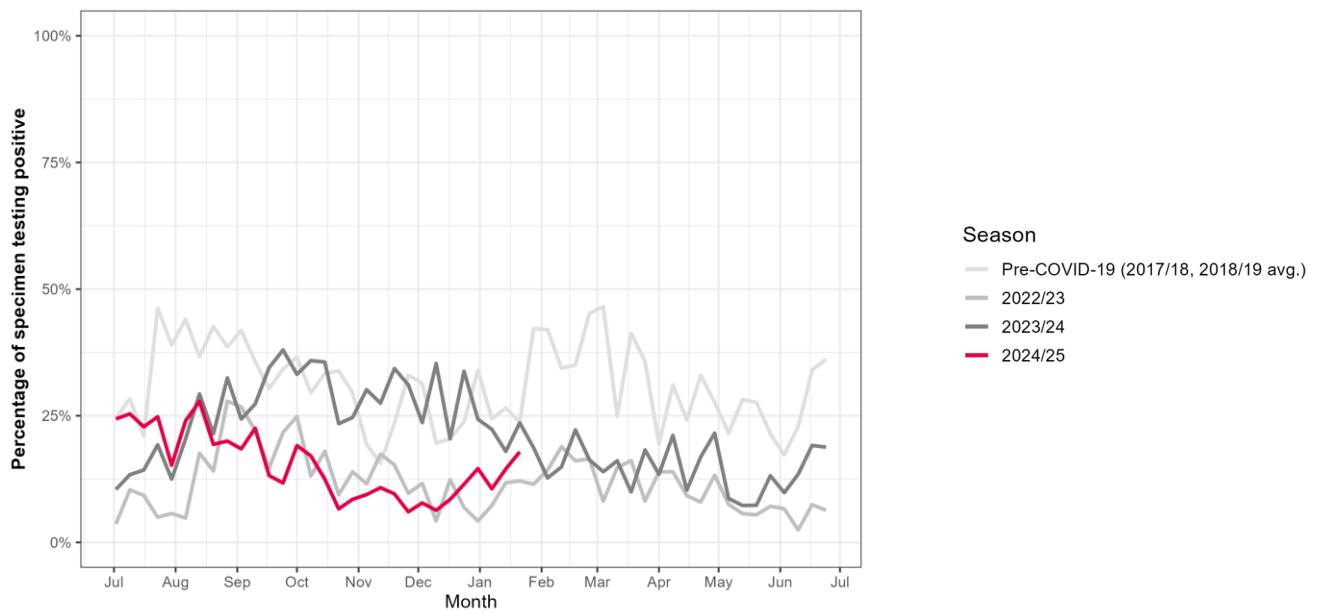
Thailand



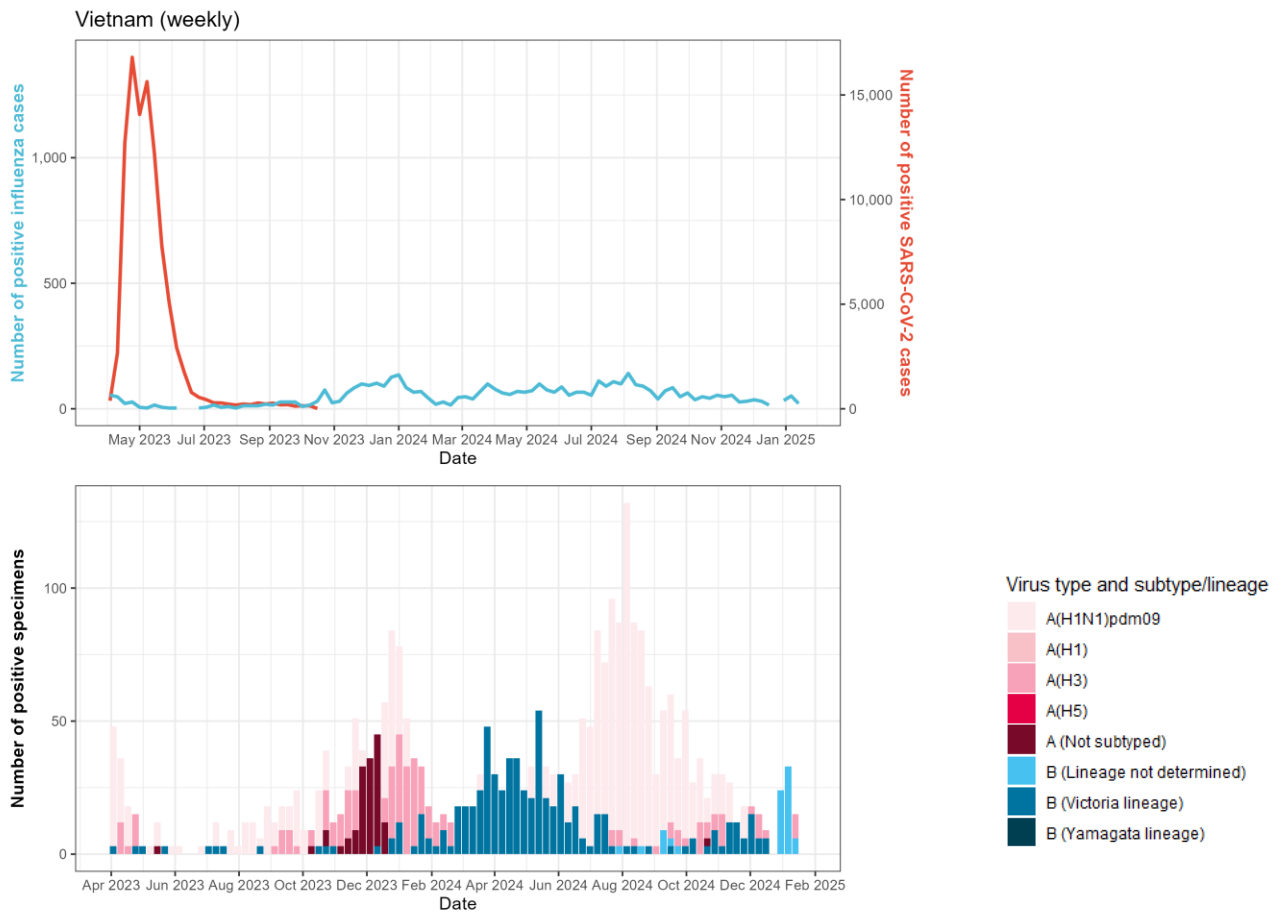
Virus type and subtype/lineage

- A(H1N1)pdm09
- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Vietnam

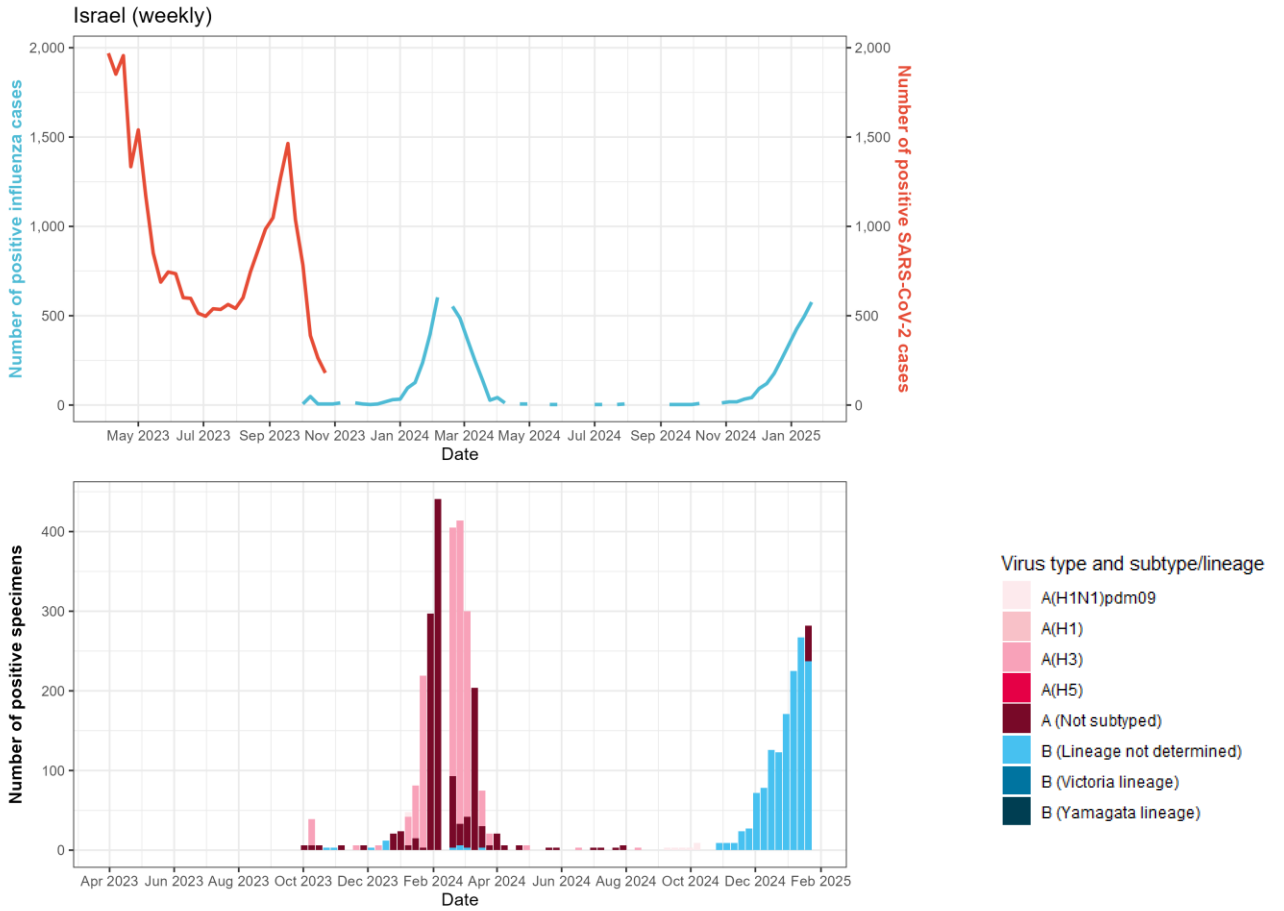


Note: Vietnam stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W44/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

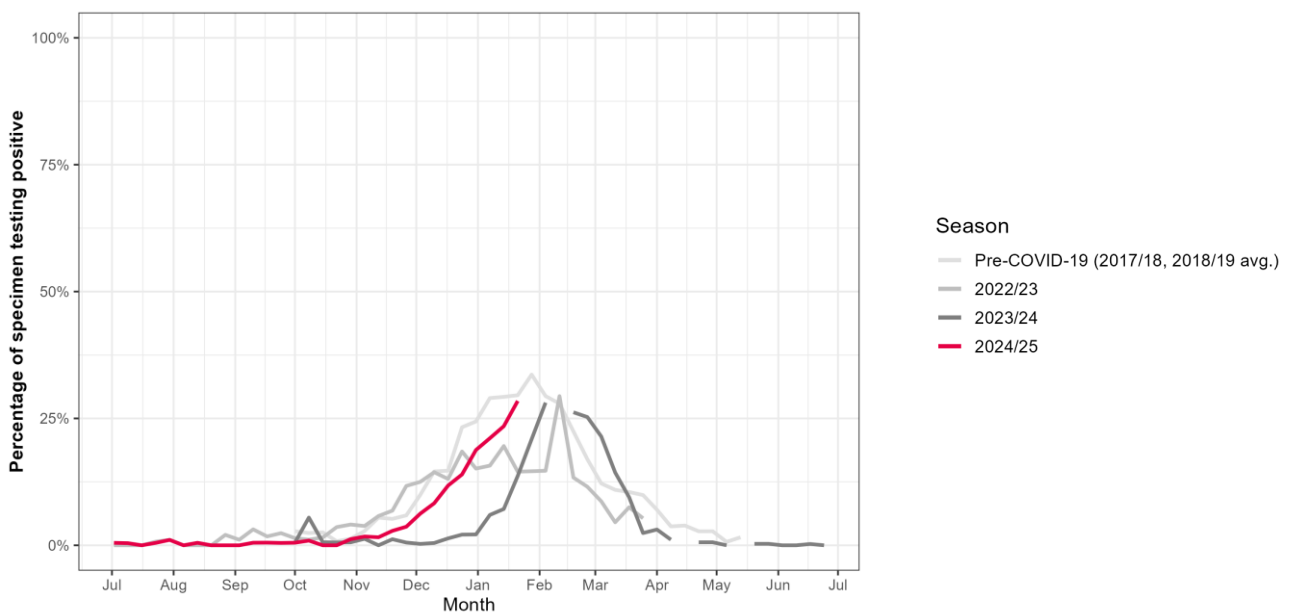
Western Asia

Israel



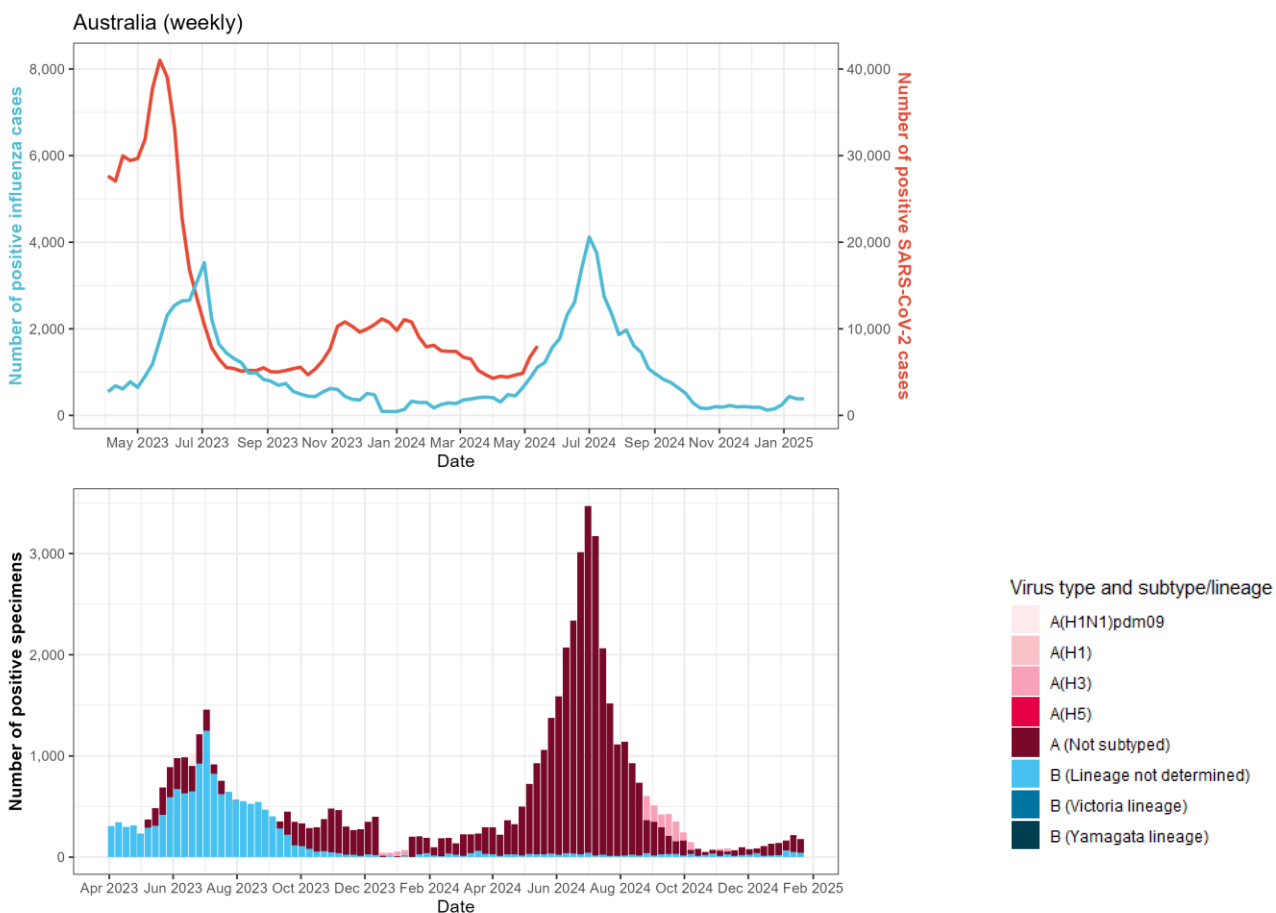
Note: Israel stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W44/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



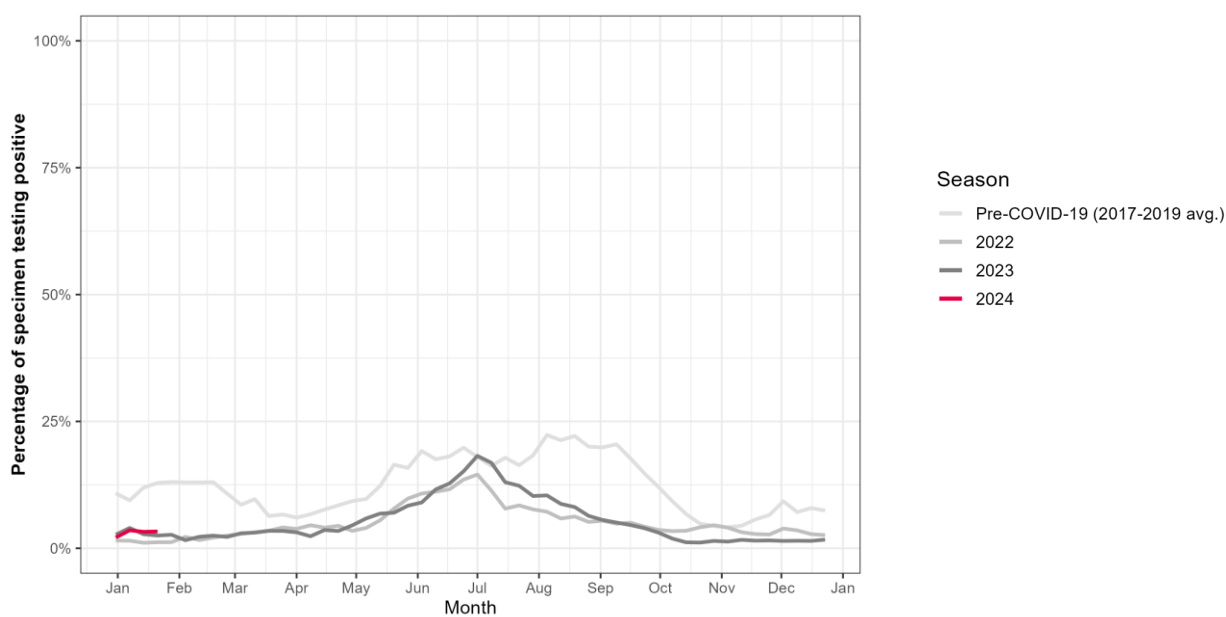
Oceania

Australia



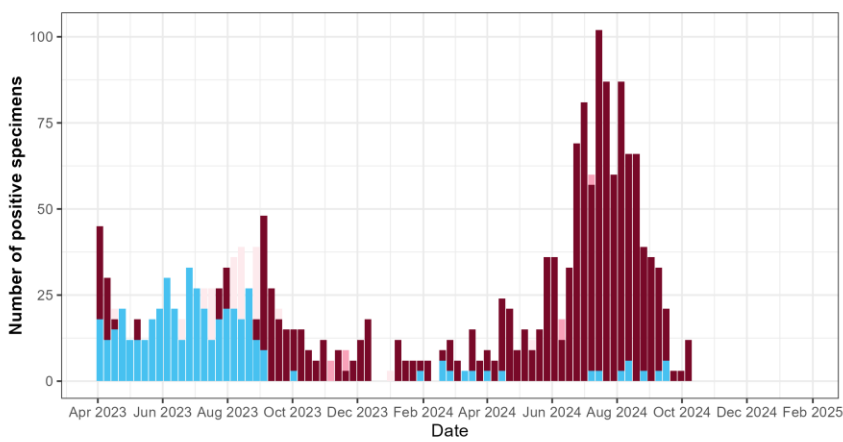
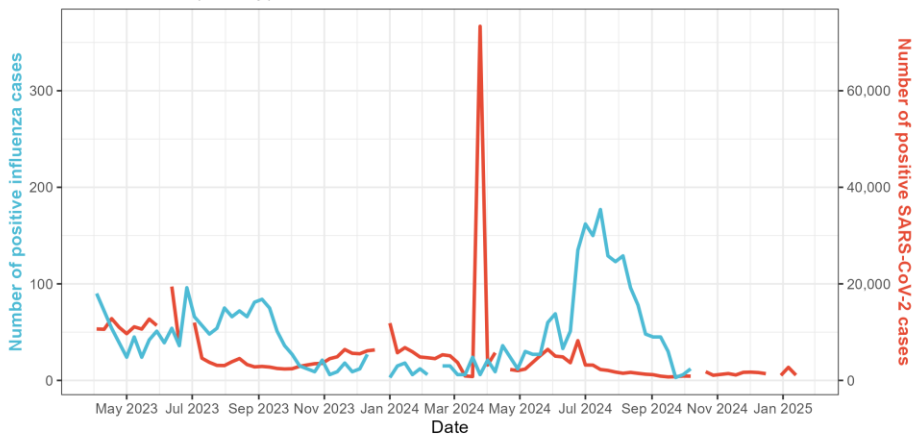
Note: Australia stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W20/2024

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



New Zealand

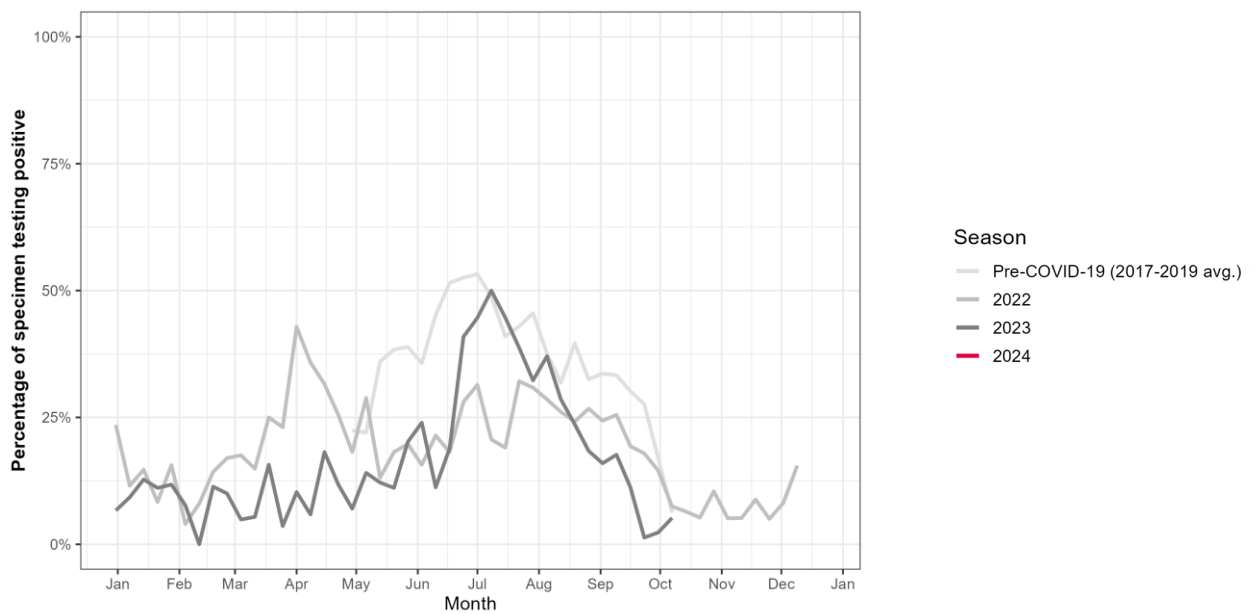
New Zealand (weekly)



Virus type and subtype/lineage

- A(H1N1)pdm09
- A(H1)
- A(H3)
- A(H5)
- A (Not subtyped)
- B (Lineage not determined)
- B (Victoria lineage)
- B (Yamagata lineage)

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Absolute numbers per country

Country	Year	Cases ^{a,b} of SARS-CoV-2*	+/- since last month ^c	Cases ^a of influenza	+/- since last month ^c	Week of last influenza update
Argentina	2019			19,431		
Argentina	2020	1,674,319		1,395		
Argentina	2021	4,106,203		87		
Argentina	2022	4,110,617		79,755		
Argentina	2023	153,818		16,854		
Argentina	2024	65,800		44,055		
Argentina	2025	163	163	183	183	2025-03
Australia	2019			42,006		
Australia	2020	28,381		2,847		
Australia	2021	338,226		24		
Australia	2022	10,418,952		43,962		
Australia	2023	935,976		46,281		
Australia	2024	139,626		47,832		
Australia	2025	0	0	1,449	1,449	2025-04
Brazil	2019			10,377		
Brazil	2020	7,563,551		4,173		
Brazil	2021	14,700,856		3,720		
Brazil	2022	14,038,581		10,944		
Brazil	2023	1,209,506		65,817		
Brazil	2024	0		83,907		
Brazil	2025	0	0	2,307	2,307	2025-04
Canada	2019			129,588		
Canada	2020	565,508		134,868		
Canada	2021	1,536,966		1,011		
Canada	2022	2,390,310		213,942		
Canada	2023	281,456		141,498		
Canada	2024	44,819		214,362		
Canada	2025	0	0	59,733	59,733	2025-04
Chile	2019			19,617		
Chile	2020	605,950		816		
Chile	2021	1,198,732		231		
Chile	2022	3,227,670		39,417		
Chile	2023	300,625		32,778		
Chile	2024	76,988		59,124		
Chile	2025	41	41	1,335	1,335	2025-04
China	2019			368,271		
China	2020	96,673		93,711		
China	2021	35,398		78,453		
China	2022	84,792,971		169,365		
China	2023	14,397,685		782,298		
China	2024	58,852		540,276		
China	2025	182	182	115,296	115,296	2025-04

Country	Year	Cases ^{a,b} of SARS-CoV-2*	+/- since last month ^c	Cases ^a of influenza	+/- since last month ^c	Week of last influenza update
Egypt	2019			5,997		
Egypt	2020	136,644		1,977		
Egypt	2021	248,084		699		
Egypt	2022	130,805		8,127		
Egypt	2023	490		9,222		
Egypt	2024	0		6,489		
Egypt	2025	0	0	987	987	2025-04
France	2019			76,215		
France	2020	2,338,258		49,767		
France	2021	6,371,668		9,213		
France	2022	29,279,621		120,444		
France	2023	1,007,943		68,070		
France	2024	0		100,623		
France	2025	0	1,201	44,667	44,667	2025-04
Germany	2019			3,645		
Germany	2020	1,660,178		2,874		
Germany	2021	5,353,865		87		
Germany	2022	30,227,893		5,769		
Germany	2023	1,195,820		2,388		
Germany	2024	0		4,749		
Germany	2025	0	0	1,272	1,272	2025-04
India	2019			31,284		
India	2020	10,266,679		1,965		
India	2021	24,572,130		15,384		
India	2022	9,840,329		5,844		
India	2023	334,788		10,077		
India	2024	31,401		6,372		
India	2025	13	13	441	441	2025-04
Israel	2019			5,388		
Israel	2020	419,661		4,272		
Israel	2021	962,275		1,368		
Israel	2022	3,381,658		2,322		
Israel	2023	77,964		3,039		
Israel	2024	0		4,197		
Israel	2025	0	0	1,839	1,839	2025-04
Italy	2019			19,083		
Italy	2020	2,083,689		22,455		
Italy	2021	3,897,739		93		
Italy	2022	19,187,010		17,451		
Italy	2023	1,494,001		15,768		
Italy	2024	296,427		17,901		
Italy	2025	281	281	12,810	12,810	2025-04
Japan	2019			31,029		
Japan	2020	230,304		8,745		
Japan	2021	1,503,484		27		
Japan	2022	27,371,282		819		
Japan	2023	4,698,502		23,256		
Japan	2024	0		13,650		
Japan	2025	0	0	261	261	2025-03

Country	Year	Cases ^{a,b} of SARS-CoV-2*	+/- since last month ^c	Cases ^a of influenza	+/- since last month ^c	Week of last influenza update
Mexico	2019			20,889		
Mexico	2020	1,496,067		14,397		
Mexico	2021	2,538,755		2,880		
Mexico	2022	3,236,805		30,942		
Mexico	2023	336,789		22,998		
Mexico	2024	14,097		34,590		
Mexico	2025	0	0	6,822	6,822	2025-04
Netherlands	2019			15,498		
Netherlands	2020	773,198		9,705		
Netherlands	2021	2,312,304		1,413		
Netherlands	2022	5,480,565		44,592		
Netherlands	2023	53,984		30,525		
Netherlands	2024	13,810		38,643		
Netherlands	2025	264	264	8,199	8,199	2025-03
New Zealand	2019			3,033		
New Zealand	2020	1,807		0		
New Zealand	2021	11,939		0		
New Zealand	2022	2,043,704		0		
New Zealand	2023	382,925		1,893		
New Zealand	2024	224,052		1,899		
New Zealand	2025	3,809	3,809	0	0	2024-41
Philippines	2019			1,836		
Philippines	2020	472,523		156		
Philippines	2021	2,371,346		315		
Philippines	2022	1,218,790		780		
Philippines	2023	134,620		2,064		
Philippines	2024	8,183		1,890		
Philippines	2025	0	0	75	75	2025-03
Poland	2019			5,358		
Poland	2020	1,297,400		3,846		
Poland	2021	2,811,801		6		
Poland	2022	2,259,187		4,812		
Poland	2023	263,677		6,255		
Poland	2024	138,044		22,470		
Poland	2025	1,410	1,410	7,806	7,806	2025-04
South Africa	2019			3,492		
South Africa	2020	1,039,161		471		
South Africa	2021	2,407,371		1,239		
South Africa	2022	602,048		3,513		
South Africa	2023	24,056		3,072		
South Africa	2024	238		3,000		
South Africa	2025	11	11	24	24	2025-04
South Korea	2019			5,106		
South Korea	2020	60,722		1,515		
South Korea	2021	574,528		0		
South Korea	2022	28,424,023		885		
South Korea	2023	5,512,600		7,758		
South Korea	2024	0		4,695		
South Korea	2025	0	0	2,406	2,406	2025-03

Country	Year	Cases ^{a,b} of SARS-CoV-2*	+/- since last month ^c	Cases ^a of influenza	+/- since last month ^c	Week of last influenza update
Spain	2019			49,074		
Spain	2020	1,919,549		26,466		
Spain	2021	4,180,589		252		
Spain	2022	7,654,824		32,241		
Spain	2023	225,378		41,844		
Spain	2024	0		42,741		
Spain	2025	0	0	18,909	18,909	2025-04
Thailand	2019			4,704		
Thailand	2020	6,919		891		
Thailand	2021	2,216,551		69		
Thailand	2022	2,500,484		1,725		
Thailand	2023	38,456		5,151		
Thailand	2024	46,079		4,875		
Thailand	2025	0	0	330	330	2025-04
United Kingdom	2019			127,341		
United Kingdom	2020	2,563,561		43,119		
United Kingdom	2021	10,878,146		8,256		
United Kingdom	2022	10,752,848		80,157		
United Kingdom	2023	670,729		72,210		
United Kingdom	2024	160,266		380,955		
United Kingdom	2025	1,823	1,823	113,250	113,250	2025-04
United States	2019			805,572		
United States	2020	19,577,585		689,298		
United States	2021	33,956,701		118,521		
United States	2022	45,877,410		1,409,904		
United States	2023	4,025,133		530,727		
United States	2024	0		1,027,446		
United States	2025	0	0	70,305	70,305	2025-01
Vietnam	2019			1,065		
Vietnam	2020	1,456		438		
Vietnam	2021	1,729,801		117		
Vietnam	2022	9,793,887		1,197		
Vietnam	2023	98,880		1,788		
Vietnam	2024	0		3,261		
Vietnam	2025	0	0	105	105	2025-03

^a Laboratory-confirmed cases.

^b As of the 24th bulletin, the data source, used by Our World In Data, for SARS-CoV-2 cases has been changed retrospectively. As a result, yearly totals displayed in this table may differ from those in previous bulletins.

^c Influenza cases are reported by FluNet on a weekly basis. To convert these data to months, weekly data are assigned to the month most days in that week belong to. SARS-CoV-2 cases are reported per day and assigned to each month by date. +/- since last month includes all cases over the last full calendar month.

Methodology

Background

After assessment of alarming levels of spread and severity of SARS-CoV-2 virus, on March 11, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic [12]. The emergence of this new virus has had a major impact on the global circulation of respiratory viruses, including influenza and RSV [13]. The FluCov project aims to understand and communicate the impact of COVID-19 on: i) influenza activity and ii) prevention and control measures (e.g. vaccination) in the coming years.

Scope

The countries included in this FluCov-Bulletin are distributed over the Americas (North, Central and Tropical South), Europe (Northern, South West and Eastern), Africa (Northern and Southern), Asia (Eastern, Southern, South East and Western) and Oceania. These data were compared to the prevention and control measures applied in each country using the Stringency Index from the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT), when this indicator was available (until 31 December 2022) [14].

Data sources

- **Influenza:** FluNet [15] is a global web-based tool for influenza virological surveillance first launched in 1997. The virological data entered into FluNet, e.g. number of influenza viruses detected by subtype, are critical for tracking the movement of viruses globally and interpreting the epidemiological data. The data are provided remotely by National Influenza Centres (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.
- **SARS-CoV-2:** Our World in Data systematically collects COVID-19 data which is presented in their online tool [16]. We used this platform to extract data on the number of cases, as well as tests performed per country. As of 8 March 2023, Our World in Data changed their primary data source from the John Hopkins repository on daily confirmed COVID-19 cases to the WHO [17].
- **Government response tracker:** The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) [14] systematically collects information on several different common policy responses that governments have taken to respond to the pandemic on 20 indicators such as school closures and travel restrictions. It now has data from more than 180 countries. OxCGRT data is downloaded directly from the Our World in Data platform.

Extraction details

Data were extracted on 3 February 2025 and cover the period 1 January 2019 to 26 January (influenza) and 19 January 2025 (SARS-CoV-2). Data from both platforms are regularly updated and **sometimes retrospectively corrected**. This might explain any discrepancies between our reported figures and the data published online, even when referring to the exact same period. In case of any unclear details or perceived irregularities, feel free to contact us at flu cov@nivel.nl.

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Project Website: <https://www.nivel.nl/en/fluov>

FluCoV Dashboard: <https://www.nivel.nl/en/dossier-epidemiology-respiratory-viruses/fluov-dashboard>

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