

临床进展

流行性感胃

Clinical updates

Influenza

来源:BMJ 2016;355:i6258 doi: 10.1136/bmj.i6258

世界卫生组织(WHO)估算,每年约有1亿人感染流行性感胃(简称流感),超过50 000人因流感死亡¹。最重的疾病负担多出现于儿童,而最重的严重疾病负担则出现在有基础疾病的患者、婴儿、少儿以及老年人²。目前在人类中流行的流感病毒株为甲型H1N1流感、甲型H3N2流感,以及两种乙型流感——Victoria系和Yamagata系^{3,4}。此文旨在向非专业人士提供诊断、管理、预防流感的相关信息。

什么是流感病毒?

流感病毒有4种类型,即甲型、乙型、丙型和丁型流感病毒^{3,6},但仅有甲型和乙型流感病毒会引起人类的临床疾病,并造成季节性流行(表1)¹。甲型流感病毒可引起极其严重的临床疾病,也是最常导致人群中季节性流行和大流行的病毒¹。

来源和选择标准

我们在PubMed和Cochrane Library databases进行了搜索(搜索词为“influenza”“flu”“influenza-like illness”等)。我们从权威机构和组织如英格兰公共健康中心(PHE)、传染病预防和控制中心(Centers for Communicable Disease Prevention and Control, CDC)和世界卫生组织(WHO)每年发布的报告获取流行性感胃(简称流感)的流行病信息。我们参阅了PHE、Cochrane Reviews、英国国家健康和临床优选研究所(NICE)等发布的最新流感指南和综述。

你需要知道

- 流行性感胃(简称流感)是呼吸道急性病毒性感染,很容易在人际传播。
- 流感在健康个体常具有自限性,3~7日恢复。
- 老年人、6月龄以内婴幼儿、孕妇,以及有慢性基础病或免疫抑制的人群出现并发症的风险增高。
- 发生并发症风险较高的人群以及暴露于流感较多的人群应给予流感疫苗,因儿童易成为流感的播散者,亦应给予流感疫苗。
- 抗病毒治疗、住院治疗、重症监护对高风险组人群有益。

流感的症状有哪些?

流感以突然出现的发热、肌痛、头痛、乏力、干咳、咽痛及鼻塞等症状为特点(图1)¹³⁻¹⁵。胃肠症状中以恶心、呕吐及腹泻较为常见¹⁶。潜伏期(从感染到出现症状的时间)1~4天¹⁷。病毒播散通常出现在症状发作前1天至发作后5~7天¹⁸⁻²⁰。

流感可导致严重并发症或死亡,特别是在高危人群中(框图1)²³。在所有年龄组中,有流感并发症的个体(急需住院的患者或慢性基础病急性加重)其病死率较高,在6月龄及以内的婴儿中病死率最高²。

流感的流行和大流行是如何出现的?

流感病毒蛋白在流行季之间出现的轻微

Sam Ghebrehewet
consultant in
communicable disease
control and head of
health protection¹,
Peter MacPherson
academic clinical
lecturer^{1,2,3},
Antonia Ho
specialty registrar in
infectious diseases^{3,5}

¹Cheshire and
Merseyside Health
Protection Team,
Public Health
England North West,
Liverpool, UK;
²Department of Public
Health and Policy,
The Farr
Institute@HeRC,
University of
Liverpool, UK;
³Department of
Clinical Research,
Liverpool School of
Tropical Medicine,
Liverpool, UK;
⁴Department of
Infectious Diseases,
Queen Elizabeth
University Hospital,
Glasgow,
UK; ⁵Institute of
Infection and Global
Health, University of
Liverpool, Liverpool,
UK

Corresponding author:
S Ghebrehewet
sam.ghebrehewet
@phe.gov.uk

于东豪 译
曹彬 校
中日友好医院
呼吸与危重症
医学科

表1 流行性感冒(简称流感)病毒

流感类型	分类	传染源	高危人群
甲型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 可根据病毒包膜表面的血凝素抗原(haemagglutinin, H)和神经氨酸酶抗原(neuraminidase, N)细分为不同亚型 截至目前,已经确认了18种血凝素亚型和11种神经氨酸酶亚型 仅确认到3种血凝素亚型(H1、H2、H3)能引起人类流行疾病 系统命名包含病毒型和亚型、自然宿主的物种、起源地、分离年份,以及毒株编码(如H1N1/A/duck/Alberta/35/76)⁷ 	主要传染源是水禽,但也在许多其他物种间流行,如猪、马、海洋哺乳生物 ⁸	可感染所有年龄组,但在老年和有慢性基础疾病的个体中常常导致严重并发症
乙型	根据血凝素糖蛋白可分为不同系	主要感染人类	儿童受到乙型流感影响的比率显著高于其他人群 ⁹⁻¹⁰
丙型	不同于具有2种糖蛋白的甲型和乙型流感(HA和NA),丙型流感仅具有1种糖蛋白(HEF)	主要感染人类	影响所有年龄组,但多引起轻症疾病 ¹¹
丁型	了解甚少,被认为和丙型流感相关	主要感染猪和牛	未见引起人类疾病 ⁵

框图1 什么样的患者需要抗病毒药物治疗流行性感冒(简称流感)? *

有出现流感相关并发症风险的个体

- >65岁的成人
- 有慢性基础病的个体(慢性心、肺、肾、肝、神经疾病,以及糖尿病等代谢性疾病)
- 免疫力降低的个体(如化疗、无脾、长期糖皮质激素治疗、脾功能障碍、HIV感染)
- 孕妇,包括分娩后2周的个体
- 任何医师认为出现流感并发症的风险增高的个体
- 病态肥胖个体(体质指数>40)

疑似或确诊的住院个体

*基于英国国家健康与临床优选研究所(NICE)指南²¹⁻²²

HIV:人类免疫缺陷病毒

改变(称为抗原漂移)造成了每年流感的流行,在温带地区冬季(北半球11~4月,南半球3~10月,见图2)达到顶峰³。在热带和亚热带地区的流感流行季则不易定义(图2)²⁴⁻²⁵。

相对的,突然出现的新亚型甲型流感可造成流感的大流行(严重的全球流行),这是由于病毒表面的蛋白质出现了重大转变(抗原转变),大多是由于动物间流行的病毒组合造成的²⁶。因多数人类对新亚型流感病毒无免疫力,因此感染扩散十分迅速(表2)。

如何诊断流感?

迅速诊断出社区流感主要靠获知流感病毒的流行情况。入院的患者会被采集呼吸道标本用于聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)检测、快速抗原检测以及免疫荧光检测。在封闭空间(如护理院、学校、医院)暴发的呼吸疾病中,可采集前几名有症状个体的鼻咽拭子以识别传染源。

治疗流感有哪些方法?

对健康个体而言,流感通常是一种自限性疾病。治疗无并发症疾病的健康个体的方法为支持治疗,包括退热、充分补液、休息、停止工作或离校,直至退热24小时以上,以防传染²¹。

许多关于抗病毒药物在健康个体使用的随机化研究显示出其减少症状持续时间有一定作用(0.7天)²⁷。但对有流感并发症高风险的个体的研究较少。观察性研究和试验数据显示,抗病毒治疗可以降低不良转归²⁸⁻³⁰。例如,对2015年的报道病例进行荟萃分析,相较安慰剂,使用奥司他韦治疗的病例,较少出现需抗菌治疗的下呼吸道感染(风险差异-3.8%),且入院率也较低(风险差异-1.1%)³⁰。英国国家健康与临床优选研究所(NICE)²¹、英格兰公共卫生中心¹²、英国首席医疗官³¹和WHO³²建议,对有流感并发症风险的疑似或确诊的流感个体进行治疗(框图1)。全科医师使用抗病毒药物前应向患者说明可能的益处以及不良反应,如恶心(治疗后出现1名恶心病例的患者数=28)²⁷、呕吐(治疗后出现1名呕吐病例的患者数=22)²⁷。

出现流感并发症的患者通过抗病毒治疗会有帮助²¹⁻²²。治疗如能在症状出现48小时内开始,其效果最佳,治疗不应因等待报告发布而延后^{12,28}。神经氨酸酶抑制剂奥司他韦和扎那米韦可抑制感染细胞释放病毒,并减少病毒的复制率。

对受试者数据的荟萃分析后发现,相较于较晚治疗,对出现并发症的住院个体进行早期治疗(出现症状48小时内)可减少52%的死亡可能²⁸。部分个体可能需要对继发的细菌感染进行抗菌治疗。

如何预防流感?

疫苗

疫苗是预防流感及其并发症最有效的方法。在一个流感流行季中产生的免疫力并不能在未来几年中提供保护,

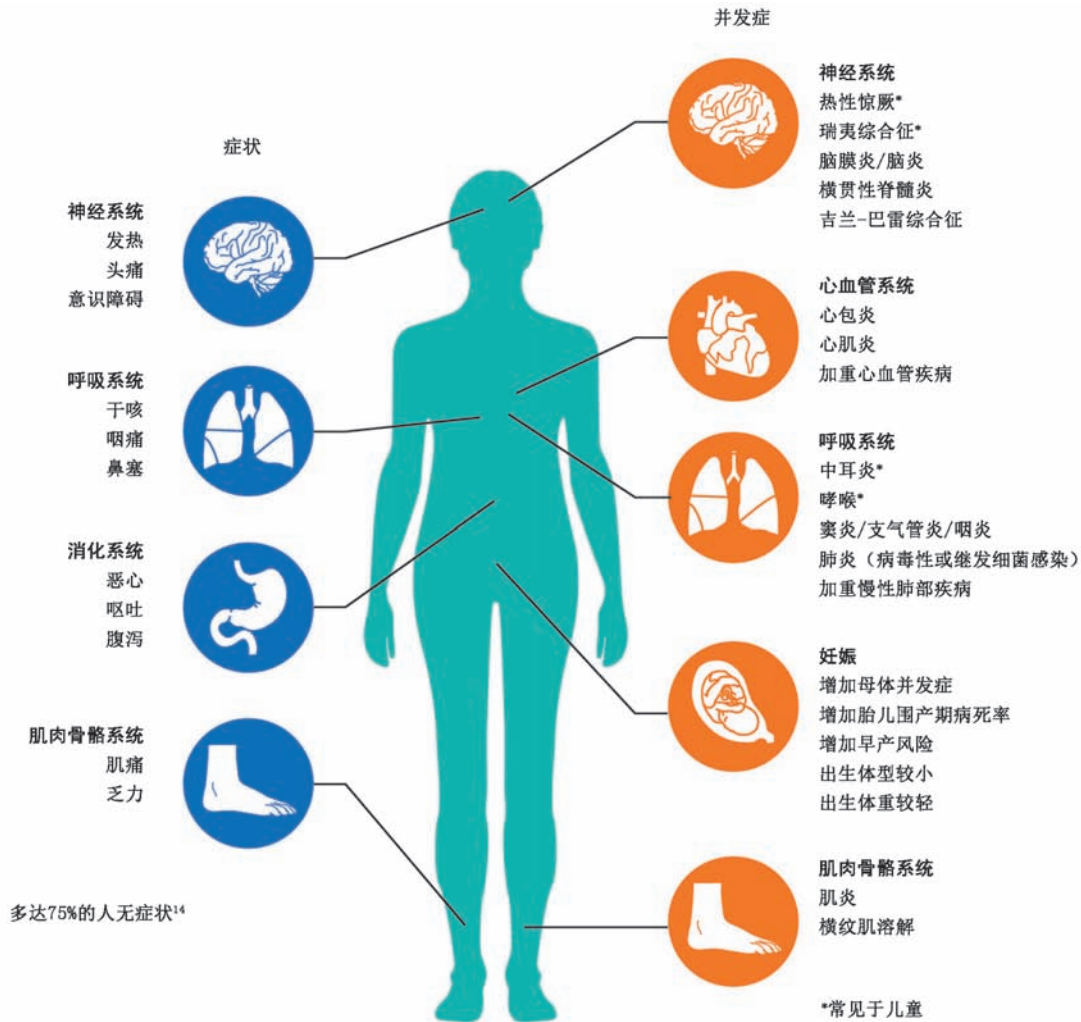


图1 流行性感冒(简称流感)的症状和并发症。有并发症的流感定义为需要住院治疗的感染¹²

表2 抗原漂移和抗原转变:流行性感冒(简称流感)流行和大流行的起点

抗原漂移	抗原转变
加速编码病毒抗体结合位点的基因改变,产生新毒株	病毒抗原性的突然、重大改变
仅产生一种病毒株(加速点突变)	产生一至多种毒株(基因重排)
经常发生	偶然发生
多导致季节性流感流行,并影响流感疫苗的效果	因人类缺乏对新毒株的免疫力,可引起无规律性、难以预测的大流行,
甲型、乙型、丙型流感均可发生	仅发生于甲型流感

主要是因为流行株的改变、抗原漂移和免疫衰减。流感疫苗每年都需更新,以涵盖可能将在冬季流行的毒株³⁴。框图2列出了英国的疫苗免疫建议²³。

免疫计划在不同国家可能有所不同,因此参考当地政策十分重要。在健康成人中,三价灭活疫苗的总疫苗有效性为60%³³⁻³⁴。较新的四价疫苗可额外提供对乙型流感的保护,因此使用逐渐广泛³⁵⁻³⁸。

2013年起,英国流感接种计划覆盖至2~4岁的儿童,并计划分阶段覆盖学龄儿童²³,因为接种可通过对儿童形成的直接保护,以及通过减少社区传播,从而形成对易感人群(如祖父母)的间接保护,降低病死率³⁹⁻⁴⁰。2~17岁以下的

儿童推荐使用经鼻喷入的减毒活疫苗,因其相比灭活疫苗效果优异,且对非匹配株免疫效果更好⁴¹⁻⁴³。

研究发现灭活疫苗不会引起流感疾病,对孕妇安全⁴⁴⁻⁴⁷。

疫苗常见的不良反应有局部注射部位反应和类感冒症状。发热、乏力、肌痛相对少见³³。禁忌证包括明确的曾经对流感疫苗或对疫苗成分的严重过敏反应²³。对严重免疫缺陷的儿童及青少年,不应给予减毒活流感疫苗(live attenuated influenza vaccine, LAIV);正在接受水杨酸治疗的儿童及青少年,因存在出现瑞夷综合征的风险,亦不应给予²³。同时不建议孕妇以及免疫抑制的成人接受LAIV免疫²³。

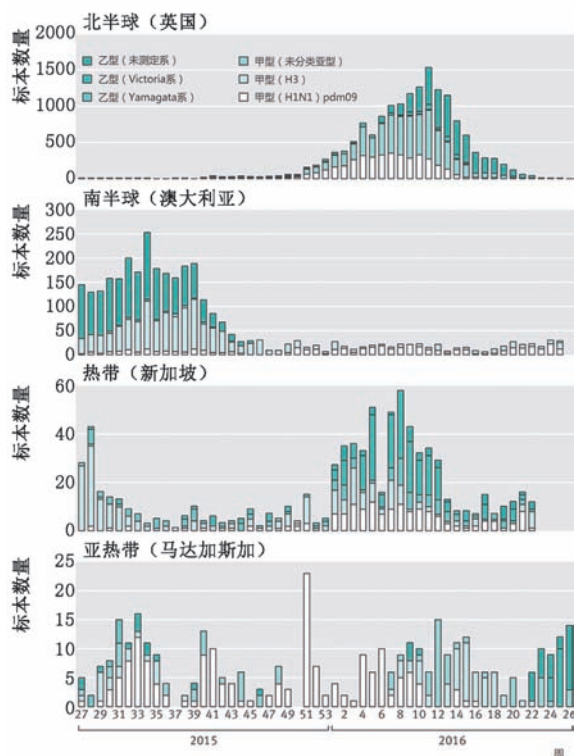


图2 通过全球实验室检测系统报告给世界卫生组织 (WHO)的部分国家的流行性感冒 (简称流感)病毒:2015—2016。数据来自 WHO 交互流感网络 https://pmacp.shinyapps.io/Influenza_isolates/

抗病毒药物预防

流感可以通过使用抗病毒药物 (奥司他韦和扎那米韦) 进行暴露后预防 (post-exposure prophylaxis, PEP), 以预防疾病或减轻严重程度^{27,48}。NICE²¹和英格兰公共健康中心¹²建议, 当流感流行时, 以下人群应使用抗病毒药物:

- 高危人群 (框图2) 及
- 近距离接触过疑似或确诊的流感患者 (指家庭成员或同

框图2 在英国, 什么样的人需要流行性感冒 (简称流感) 疫苗?²³

有出现流感相关并发症风险的人群*

- 65岁以上的成人
- 有慢性基础病的个体 (慢性心、肺、肾、肝、神经疾病, 以及糖尿病等代谢性疾病)
- 免疫力降低的个体 (如化疗、无脾或脾功能障碍、HIV 感染)
- 孕妇
- 病态肥胖的个体 (体质指数 >40)

流感暴露或将流感传播给易感人群的风险较高者

- 医疗和社会护理人员
 - 与易感人群一同生活或负责照料的个体
- 生活在一旦出现感染, 可能快速播散, 导致高发病率和病死率的环境人群

- 居住在长期护理设施的个体

高效流感播散者

- 2~<17岁的儿童

* <6月龄的婴幼儿不适于接种流感疫苗, 可以通过母亲在孕期接种疫苗获得保护。

HIV: 人类免疫缺陷病毒。

一居住环境) 及

- 预防治疗能在接触后 48 小时内开始 (奥司他韦) 或 36 小时内开始 (扎那米韦) 及
- 未在当前的流感季中接受免疫, 或接触出现在免疫后 14 天之内, 或疫苗和流行株显著不匹配, 或无论有免疫史, 在处于封闭环境中暴发的疫情。

感染控制和隔离

尽管证据有限, 但手卫生和咳嗽礼仪可能是减少流感在社区以及封闭环境中传播的重要干预措施 (表3)。

表3 根据不同地点对流行性感冒 (简称流感) 病例出现、集簇出现或暴发的处理

处理	社区		家庭护理地点	急症临床地点
	高风险患者	低风险患者		
隔离患者 ⁴⁹⁻⁵⁰	避免接触其他高危人群, 症状消失前离开工作场所、学校, 停止照看儿童	避免接触其他高危人群, 症状消失前离开工作场所、学校, 停止照看儿童	需要*	需要
使用外科面罩等个人防护用品 ⁵¹⁻⁵²	不推荐	不推荐	需要	需要
严格执行感染控制流程 (手卫生、咳嗽礼仪、环境卫生和垃圾处理) ^{49,51,53}	给予手卫生指导并明确咳嗽礼仪	给予手卫生指导, 并明确咳嗽礼仪	需要	需要
对症治疗 ²¹	需要	需要	需要	需要
对流感患者进行抗病毒治疗 ^{12,54}	推荐	不推荐	推荐 [‡]	推荐 [‡]
定期复诊评估临床情况 ¹²	需要	不推荐	需要 [‡]	需要

注: *如实施困难, 可考虑尽可能将患者集中管理。†可考虑为其他高危的患者、医院和护理院的住院人员提供暴露后预防。‡二级护理的门诊较低

在疫情暴发时,应考虑隔离在封闭环境中的居民,持续至整个传染期(出现症状后5天),以减少传播。集中安置患者(指在医院独立区域或民宅的单独楼层)很重要。在暴发得到控制之前,出现新患者的民宅需封闭。当一名患者从有流感暴发的病房转入护理院时,须提高警惕,反之亦然。

教育用于实践

- 为促进员工和适合的患者进行流行性感(简称流感)疫苗接种,您都使用了什么措施?
- 您是否参阅了您所在机构的应对流感样疾病暴发的感染控制条例?
- 您是否了解过开具给适合的患者及其密切接触者的抗病毒药物(治疗或预防)?

患者参与本文发表

此文发表无患者涉及其中。

预防和治疗流感的新进展

近期已经开发出能对多种流感病毒株产生抗体的新疫苗,可取代需每年注射的疫苗⁵⁵⁻⁵⁷。治疗流感的新型抗病毒药物目前也在研制进程中,如法匹拉韦⁵⁸、硝唑尼特⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰、阿比朵尔等⁶¹⁻⁶²。

贡献者(Contributors): SG and PM conceived of the review. SG is the guarantor of the manuscript. SG, PM, and AH undertook the literature review, and were supported by Dr Bethan Roberts, foundation year 2 trainee in health protection, Cheshire and Merseyside Health Protection Team, Public Health England North West. SG, PM, and AH contributed to writing drafts of the manuscript. PM designed and wrote code for the interactive application. All authors have seen and approved the final manuscript version.

利益竞争(Competing interests): We have read and understood BMJ policy on declaration of interests and declare that we have no competing interests.

来源与同行评议(Provenance and peer review): Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

参考文献

- 1 World Health Organization. Influenza (seasonal)—Fact sheet No 211. 2014. www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs211/en/.
- 2 Cromer D, van Hoek AJ, Jit M, Edmunds WJ, Fleming D, Miller E. The burden of influenza in England by age and clinical risk group: a statistical analysis to inform vaccine policy. *J Infect* 2014; 68:363-71. doi:10.1016/j.jinf.2013.11.013 pmid:24291062.
- 3 World Health Organization. Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS). 2016. www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/en/.
- 4 World Health Organization. Influenza vaccine viruses and reagents. 2016. www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/en/.
- 5 Ferguson L, Eckard L, Epperson WB, et al. Influenza D virus

- infection in Mississippi beef cattle. *Virology* 2015;486:28-34. doi:10.1016/j.virol.2015.08.030 pmid:26386554.
- 6 Hause BM, Collin EA, Liu R, et al. Characterization of a novel influenza virus in cattle and Swine: proposal for a new genus in the Orthomyxoviridae family. *MBio* 2014;5:e00031-14. doi:10.1128/mBio.00031-14 pmid:24595369.
- 7 A revision of the system of nomenclature for influenza viruses: a WHO memorandum. *Bull World Health Organ* 1980;58:585-91. pmid:6969132.
- 8 Webster RG, Bean WJ, Gorman OT, Chambers TM, Kawaoka Y. Evolution and ecology of influenza A viruses. *Microbiol Rev* 1992; 56:152-79. pmid:1579108.
- 9 Olson DR, Heffernan RT, Paladini M, Konty K, Weiss D, Mostashari F. Monitoring the impact of influenza by age: emergency department fever and respiratory complaint surveillance in New York City. *PLoS Med* 2007;4:e247. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0040247 pmid:17683196.
- 10 Kawai S, Nanri S, Ban E, et al. Influenza vaccination of schoolchildren and influenza outbreaks in a school. *Clin Infect Dis* 2011;53:130-6. doi:10.1093/cid/cir336 pmid: 21690619.
- 11 Matsuzaki Y, Sugawara K, Furuse Y, et al. Genetic Lineage and Reassortment of Influenza C Viruses Circulating between 1947 and 2014. *J Virol* 2016;90:8251-65. doi:10.1128/JVI. 00969-16 pmid:27384661.
- 12 Public Health England. PHE guidance on use of antiviral agents for the treatment and prophylaxis of seasonal influenza. Version 7.0. PHE, 2016.
- 13 Lam PP, Coleman BL, Green K, et al. Predictors of influenza among older adults in the emergency department. *BMC Infect Dis* 2016;16:615. doi:10.1186/s12879-016-1966-4 pmid:27793117.
- 14 Monto AS, Gravenstein S, Elliott M, Colopy M, Schweinle J. Clinical signs and symptoms predicting influenza infection. *Arch Intern Med* 2000;160:3243-7. doi:10.1001/archinte. 160.21.3243 pmid:11088084.
- 15 Ohmit SE, Monto AS. Symptomatic predictors of influenza virus positivity in children during the influenza season. *Clin Infect Dis* 2006;43:564-8. doi:10.1086/506352 pmid:16886147.
- 16 Minodier L, Charrel RN, Ceccaldi PE, et al. Prevalence of gastrointestinal symptoms in patients with influenza, clinical significance, and pathophysiology of human influenza viruses in faecal samples: what do we know? *Virol J* 2015;12:215. doi:10.1186/s12985-015-0448-4 pmid:26651485.
- 17 Lessler J, Reich NG, Brookmeyer R, Perl TM, Nelson KE, Cummings DA. Incubation periods of acute respiratory viral infections: a systematic review. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2009;9:291-300. doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(09)70069-6 pmid:19393959.
- 18 Department of Health. Routes of transmission of the influenza virus: scientific evidence base review. DoH, 2011.
- 19 Killingley B, Grotorex J, Digard P, et al. The environmental deposition of influenza virus from patients infected with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09: Implications for infection prevention and control. *J Infect Public Health* 2016;9:278-88. doi:10.1016/j.jiph.2015.10.009 pmid: 26653976.
- 20 Lau LLH, Cowling BJ, Fang VJ, et al. Viral shedding and clinical illness in naturally acquired influenza virus infections. *J Infect Dis* 2010;201:1509-16. doi:10.1086/652241 pmid: 20377412.
- 21 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Clinical Knowledge Summaries: Influenza-seasonal. 2015. <https://cks.nice.org.uk/influenza-seasonal>.
- 22 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Amantadine,

- oseltamivir and zanamivir for the treatment of influenza (technology appraisal guidance 168). 2009. www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/ta168.
- 23 Public Health England. Chapter 19: Influenza. In: Immunisation Against Infectious Disease. 2013, updated 2015. www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/456568/2904394_Green_Book_Chapter_19_v10_0.pdf
 - 24 Viboud C, Alonso WJ, Simonsen L. Influenza in tropical regions. *PLoS Med* 2006;3:e89. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0030089 pmid:16509764.
 - 25 Moura FE. Influenza in the tropics. *Curr Opin Infect Dis* 2010;23:415-20. doi:10.1097/QCO.0b013e32833cc955 pmid:20644472.
 - 26 World Health Organization. Pandemic influenza preparedness and response. WHO, 2010.
 - 27 Jefferson T, Jones MA, Doshi P, et al. Neuraminidase inhibitors for preventing and treating influenza in healthy adults and children. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2014;4:CD008965.pmid:24718923.
 - 28 Muthuri SG, Venkatesan S, Myles PR, et al. PRIDE Consortium Investigators. Effectiveness of neuraminidase inhibitors in reducing mortality in patients admitted to hospital with influenza A H1N1pdm09 virus infection: a meta-analysis of individual participant data. *Lancet Respir Med* 2014;2:395-404. doi:10.1016/S2213-2600(14)70041-4 pmid:24815805.
 - 29 Zambon M. Developments in the treatment of severe influenza: lessons from the pandemic of 2009 and new prospects for therapy. *Curr Opin Infect Dis* 2014;27:560-5. doi:10.1097/QCO.000000000000113 pmid:25333476.
 - 30 Dobson J, Whitley RJ, Pocock S, Monto AS. Oseltamivir treatment for influenza in adults: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Lancet* 2015;385:1729-37. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(14)62449-1 pmid:25640810.
 - 31 Department of Health. Chief Medical Officer and Chief Pharmaceutical Officer: advice on using antiviral medicines: influenza season 2015 to 2016. DoH, 2016.
 - 32 World Health Organization. WHO Guidelines for pharmacological management of pandemic influenza A(H1N1) 2009 and other influenza viruses. WHO, 2010.
 - 33 Demicheli V, Jefferson T, Al-Ansary LA, Ferroni E, Rivetti A, Di Pietrantonj C. Vaccines for preventing influenza in healthy adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2014;3:CD001269.pmid:24623315.
 - 34 Kliner M, Keenan A, Sinclair D, Ghebrehewet S, Garner P. Influenza vaccination for healthcare workers in the UK: appraisal of systematic reviews and policy options. *BMJ Open* 2016;6:e012149. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012149 pmid:27625062.
 - 35 Beran J, Peeters M, Dewé W, Raupachová J, Hobzová L, Devaster JM. Immunogenicity and safety of quadrivalent versus trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine: a randomized, controlled trial in adults. *BMC Infect Dis* 2013;13:224. doi:10.1186/1471-2334-13-224 pmid:23688546.
 - 36 Kieninger D, Sheldon E, Lin WY, et al. Immunogenicity, reactogenicity and safety of an inactivated quadrivalent influenza vaccine candidate versus inactivated trivalent influenza vaccine: a phase III, randomized trial in adults aged ≥ 18 years. *BMC Infect Dis* 2013;13:343. doi:10.1186/1471-2334-13-343 pmid:23883186.
 - 37 Pépin S, Donazzolo Y, Jambreca A, Salamand C, Saville M. Safety and immunogenicity of a quadrivalent inactivated influenza vaccine in adults. *Vaccine* 2013;31:5572-8. doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2013.08.069 pmid:24016810.
 - 38 Tinoco JC, Pavia-Ruz N, Cruz-V aldez A, et al. Immunogenicity, reactogenicity, and safety of inactivated quadrivalent influenza vaccine candidate versus inactivated trivalent influenza vaccine in healthy adults aged ≥ 18 years: a phase III, randomized trial. *Vaccine* 2014;32:1480-7. doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2014.01.022 pmid:24486352.
 - 39 Baguelin M, Flasche S, Camacho A, Demiris N, Miller E, Edmunds WJ. Assessing optimal target populations for influenza vaccination programmes: an evidence synthesis and modelling study. *PLoS Med* 2013;10:e1001527. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001527 pmid:24115913.
 - 40 Loeb M, Russell ML, Moss L, et al. Effect of influenza vaccination of children on infection rates in Hutterite communities: a randomized trial. *JAMA* 2010;303:943-50. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.250 pmid:20215608.
 - 41 Belshe RB, Edwards KM, Vesikari T, et al. CAIV-T Comparative Efficacy Study Group. Live attenuated versus inactivated influenza vaccine in infants and young children. *N Engl J Med* 2007;356:685-96. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa065368 pmid:17301299.
 - 42 Fleming DM, Crovari P, Wahn U, et al. CAIV-T Asthma Study Group. Comparison of the efficacy and safety of live attenuated cold-adapted influenza vaccine, trivalent, with trivalent inactivated influenza virus vaccine in children and adolescents with asthma. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2006;25:860-9. doi:10.1097/01.inf.0000237797.14283.cf pmid:17006278.
 - 43 Ambrose CS, Luke C, Coelingh K. Current status of live attenuated influenza vaccine in the United States for seasonal and pandemic influenza. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2008;2:193-202. doi:10.1111/j.1750-2659.2008.00056.x pmid:19453395.
 - 44 Englund JA, Mbawuiké IN, Hammill H, Holleman MC, Baxter BD, Glezen WP. Maternal immunization with influenza or tetanus toxoid vaccine for passive antibody protection in young infants. *J Infect Dis* 1993;168:647-56. doi:10.1093/infdis/168.3.647 pmid:8354906.
 - 45 Zaman K, Roy E, Arifeen SE, et al. Effectiveness of maternal influenza immunization in mothers and infants. *N Engl J Med* 2008;359:1555-64. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa0708630 pmid:18799552.
 - 46 Naleway AL, Irving SA, Henninger ML, et al. Vaccine Safety Datalink and Pregnancy and Influenza Project. Safety of influenza vaccination during pregnancy: a review of subsequent maternal obstetric events and findings from two recent cohort studies. *Vaccine* 2014;32:3122-7. doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2014.04.021 pmid:24742490.
 - 47 Tamma PD, Ault KA, del Rio C, Steinhoff MC, Halsey NA, Omer SB. Safety of influenza vaccination during pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2009;201:547-52. doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2009.09.034 pmid:19850275.
 - 48 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Oseltamivir, amantadine and zanamivir for the prophylaxis of influenza (technology appraisal guidance 158). 2008. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta158.
 - 49 Public Health England. Infection control precautions to minimise transmission of respiratory tract infections (RTIs) in the healthcare setting. PHE, 2014.
 - 50 Siegel J, Rhinehart E, Jackson M, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guideline for isolation precautions: preventing transmission of infectious agents in healthcare settings. CDC, 2007.
 - 51 Health and Safety Executive. Pandemic flu—workplace guidance. HSE, 2016.

- 52 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Technical document. Safe use of personal protective equipment in the treatment of infectious diseases of high consequence: A tutorial for trainers in healthcare settings. Version 2, 2014.
- 53 Public Health England. PHE guidelines on the management of outbreaks of influenza-like illness in care homes. 2016. www.gov.uk/government/publications/acute-respiratorydisease-managing-outbreaks-in-care-homes.
- 54 Public Health England. Managing outbreaks of acute respiratory disease in care homes. 2012 (and supplement 2014). www.gov.uk/government/publications/acute-respiratorydisease-managing-outbreaks-in-care-homes.
- 55 Impagliazzo A, Milder F, Kuipers H, et al. A stable trimeric influenza hemagglutinin stem as a broadly protective immunogen. *Science* 2015;349:1301-6. doi:10.1126/science.aac7263 pmid:26303961.
- 56 Yassine HM, Boyington JC, McTamney PM, et al. Hemagglutinin-stem nanoparticles generate heterosubtypic influenza protection. *Nat Med* 2015;21:1065-70. doi:10.1038/nm.3927 pmid:26301691.
- 57 Joyce MG, Wheatley AK, Thomas PV, et al. NISC Comparative Sequencing Program. Vaccine-induced antibodies that neutralize group 1 and group 2 influenza A viruses. *Cell* 2016;166:609-23. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2016.06.043 pmid:27453470.
- 58 Furuta Y, Gowen BB, Takahashi K, Shiraki K, Smee DF, Barnard DL. Favipiravir (F-705), a novel viral RNA polymerase inhibitor. *Antiviral Res* 2013;100:446-54. doi:10.1016/j.antiviral.2013.09.015 pmid:24084488.
- 59 Rossignol JF, La Frazia S, Chiappa L, Ciucci A, Santoro MG. Thiazolides, a new class of anti-influenza molecules targeting viral hemagglutinin at the post-translational level. *J Biol Chem* 2009;284:29798-808. doi:10.1074/jbc.M109.029470 pmid:19638339.
- 60 Haffizulla J, Hartman A, Hoppers M, et al. US Nitazoxanide Influenza Clinical Study Group. Effect of nitazoxanide in adults and adolescents with acute uncomplicated influenza: a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 2b/3 trial. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2014;14:609-18. doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(14)70717-0 pmid:24852376.
- 61 Leneva IA, Russell RJ, Boriskin YS, Hay AJ. Characteristics of arbidol-resistant mutants of influenza virus: implications for the mechanism of anti-influenza action of arbidol. *Antiviral Res* 2009;81:132-40. doi:10.1016/j.antiviral.2008.10.009 pmid:19028526.
- 62 Pécheur EI, Borisevich V, Halfmann P, et al. The synthetic antiviral drug arbidol inhibits globally prevalent pathogenic viruses. *J Virol* 2016;90:3086-92. doi:10.1128/JVI.02077-15 pmid:26739045.

BMJ takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the translation from the published English language original and is not liable for any errors that may occur.

BMJ