



FluCov-Bulletin – August 2024

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 has further decreased in August, due to low activity in the Northern Hemisphere and decreasing activity in most Southern Hemisphere countries (see Figure 1). The following country patterns were observed for **influenza**:

- In the Southern Hemisphere, **influenza** activity decreased in **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Australia, and New Zealand**.
- **Influenza** B (Victoria if lineage was determined) became the predominant virus type in **Argentina, Brazil and Chile** during August, while **influenza** A (not subtyped) remained dominant in **Australia and New Zealand**.
- A slight increase in detections and the percentage of specimens testing positive, driven by **influenza** B/Victoria, was reported in **South Africa** in August compared to July. Detections started to decrease again in late August.
- In the Northern Hemisphere, **influenza** A(H1N1)pdm09 activity remained elevated in **India and Thailand**, at levels comparable to July. A small increase in **influenza** activity was also reported in the **Philippines and Vietnam** (**influenza** A(H1N1)pdm09 if subtyped).
- **Influenza** activity was stable at low levels in **Canada, Mexico** and most European countries covered by the bulletin (**Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and the United Kingdom**).
- Continued low **influenza** activity was reported in **China, Egypt, Japan, and South Korea**.
- No update on **influenza** activity was available for **France, Israel, Italy** and the **United States** in August.

Globally, **SARS-CoV-2** detections were slightly elevated in some countries, while decreasing in others. The following country patterns were observed for **SARS-CoV-2**:

- A slight increase in **SARS-CoV-2** activity was reported in **Brazil** in week 34 [1].
- Increasing **SARS-CoV-2** activity was also reported in part of the **EU**, and **Canada** in week 35 [2,3].
- **SARS-CoV-2** activity was decreasing in **Australia** (week 33-34), **South Africa** (week 35), **England** (week 34), **United States** (week 35), and **China** (week 32) [4-8].

Implications

Influenza activity decreased in most Southern Hemisphere countries covered by the Bulletin: **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Australia** and **New Zealand**. **South Africa** saw a second, smaller peak in influenza activity in August, driven by **influenza B/Victoria**. **Influenza B** also replaced **influenza A(H3N2)** as the predominant virus type in the South American countries covered by the Bulletin (**Argentina, Brazil** and **Chile**). This bimodal curve of **influenza A** and **B** is not uncommon and was already regularly seen before the COVID-19 pandemic [9]. It is of importance that the lineage of **influenza B** specimens continues to be determined, to understand whether **influenza B/Yamagata** has ceased circulating globally [10]. In the Northern Hemisphere, **influenza** activity remained low at interseasonal levels, except in South East and Southern Asia where there was a small increase in **influenza** detections.

When looking at the 2023/24 **influenza** season in the **United States** and **Canada**, it seems that the peak timing in the percentage of **influenza**-positive cases was more comparable to the pre-pandemic average than the 2022/23 season [11]. In **Argentina**, however, the 2024 peak was reached earlier than in 2023, a year that was more comparable to pre-pandemic timing. A comparative analysis of peak timing between seasons is necessary to identify when there is a return to pre-pandemic **influenza** patterns after the disruption caused by COVID-19, and caution is needed when drawing conclusions at this moment.

In August 2024, **SARS-CoV-2** activity was elevated in many Northern Hemisphere countries. Increasing activity was reported in countries in Eastern Europe, Central America and South America. Similar or declining activity was reported in South West and Northern Europe, and Eastern Asia [12].

One year following the WHO's declaration of the pandemic's end [13], countries have implemented varied approaches to monitoring **SARS-CoV-2**. These strategies presently encompass the reduction of surveillance activities and instances where surveillance data is not shared with the WHO. This variation in approaches and a delay in data updates (as of 12 September 2024, **SARS-CoV-2** data were only updated until 4 August) impact the completeness of data reported in the FluCov Bulletin.

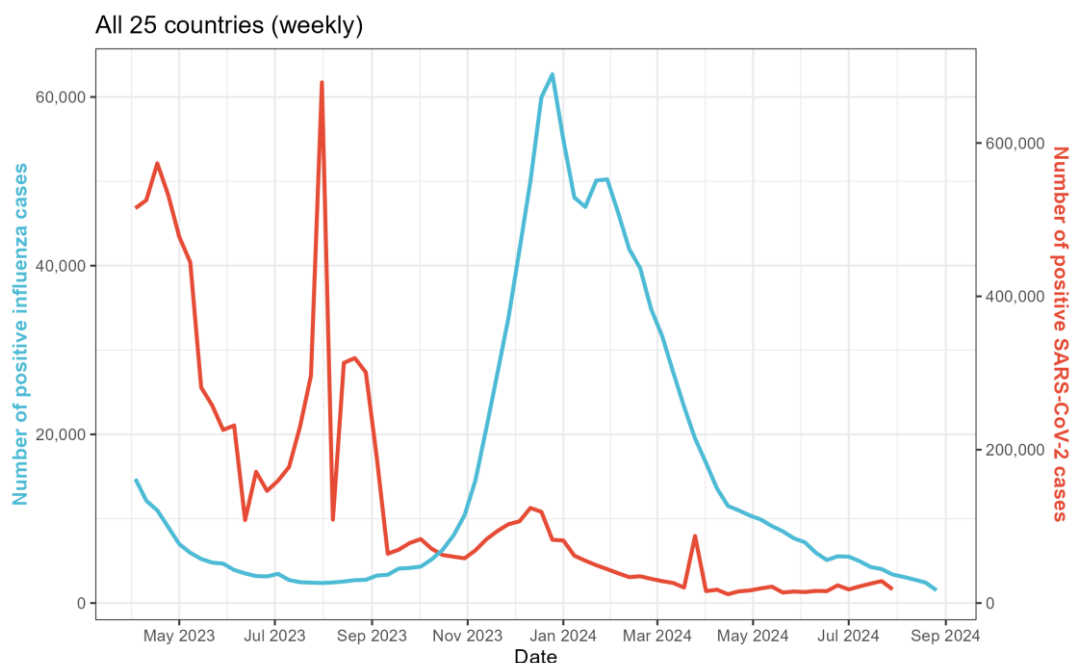


Figure 1: SARS-CoV-2 and influenza detections in the 25 countries covered by the Bulletin (period: from week 14/2023 to week 35/2024).

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 1 September, 2024. 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, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Poland, South Africa, Egypt, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Israel and Australia.

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 of **SARS-CoV-2** detections per country can be found on [pages 26-28 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 season, 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/flu-cov-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

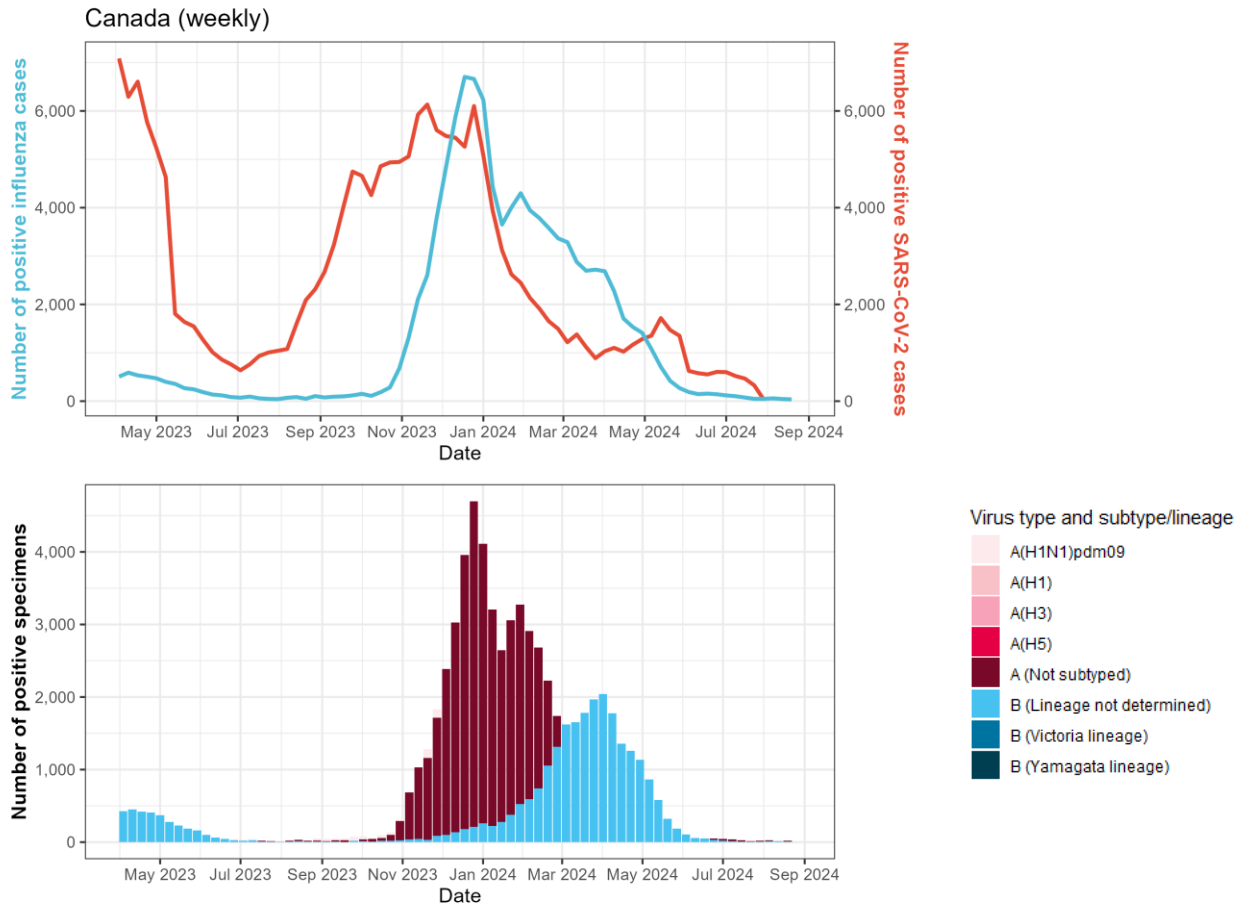
Oceania

Australia

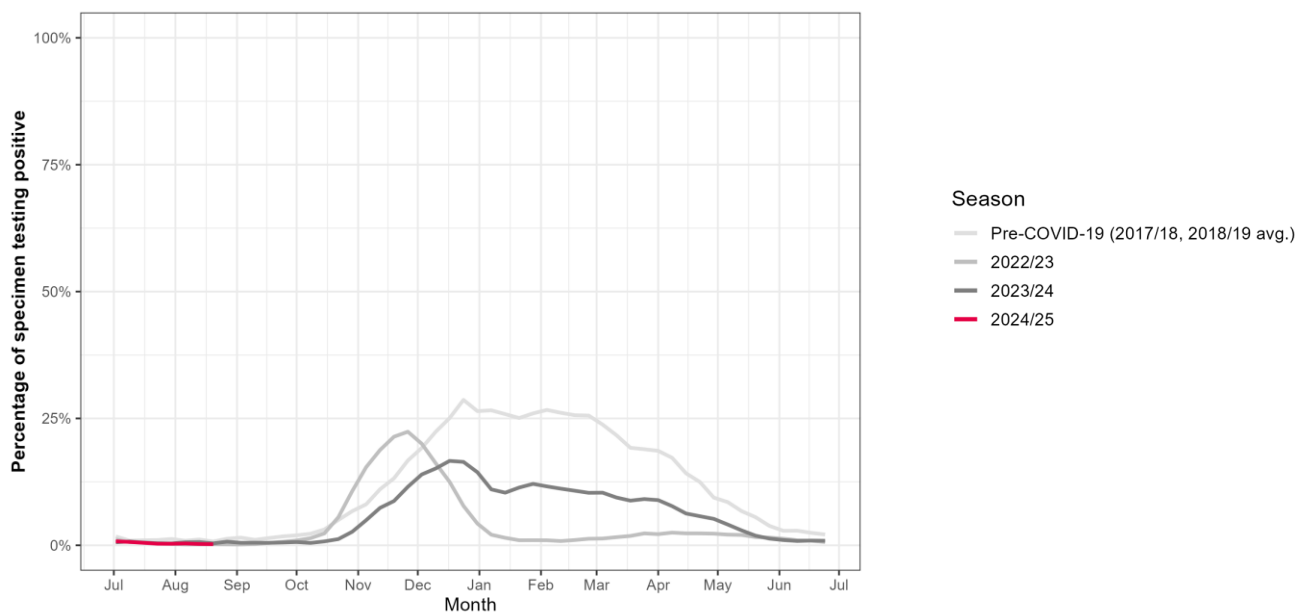
New Zealand

North America

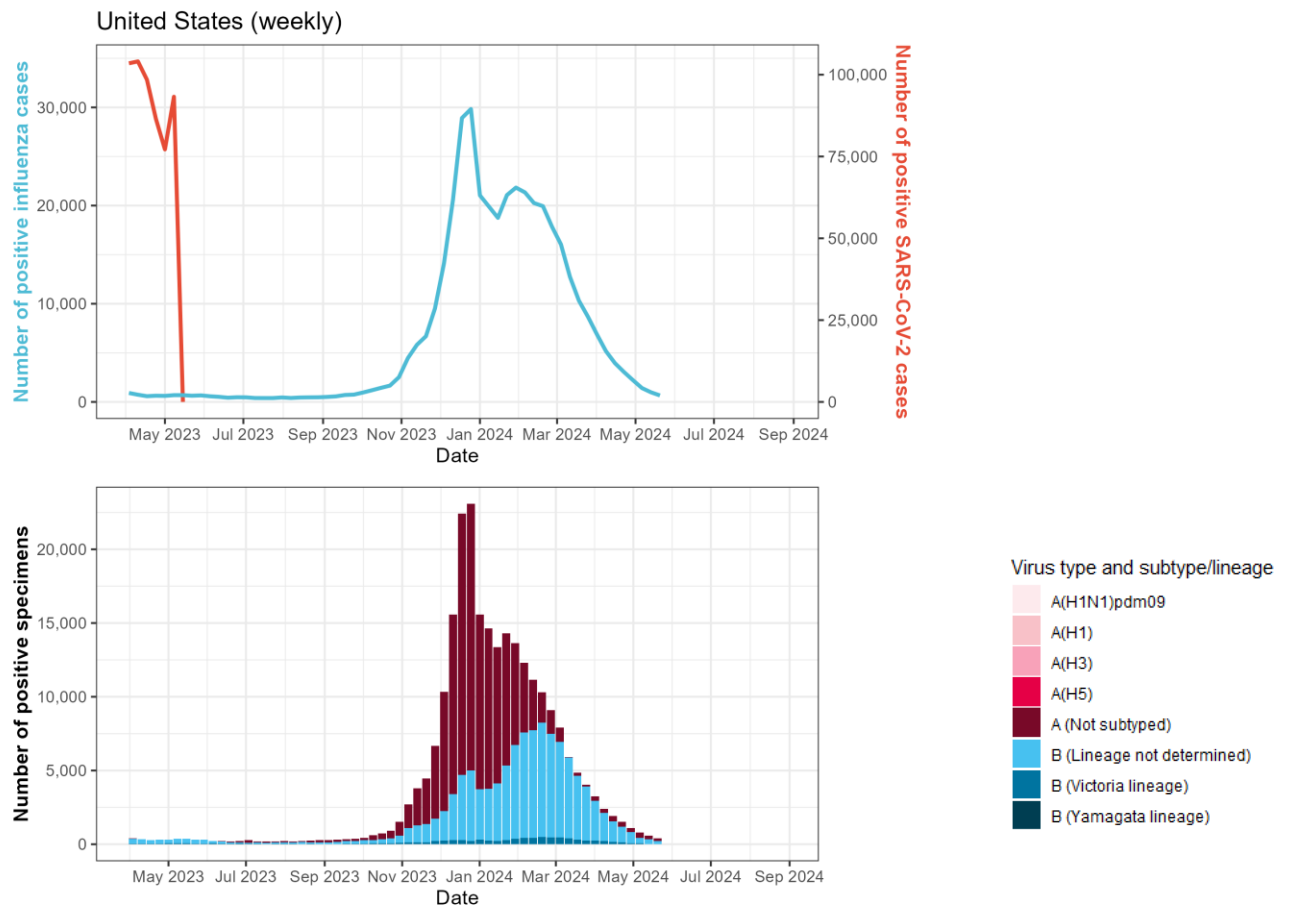
Canada



Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

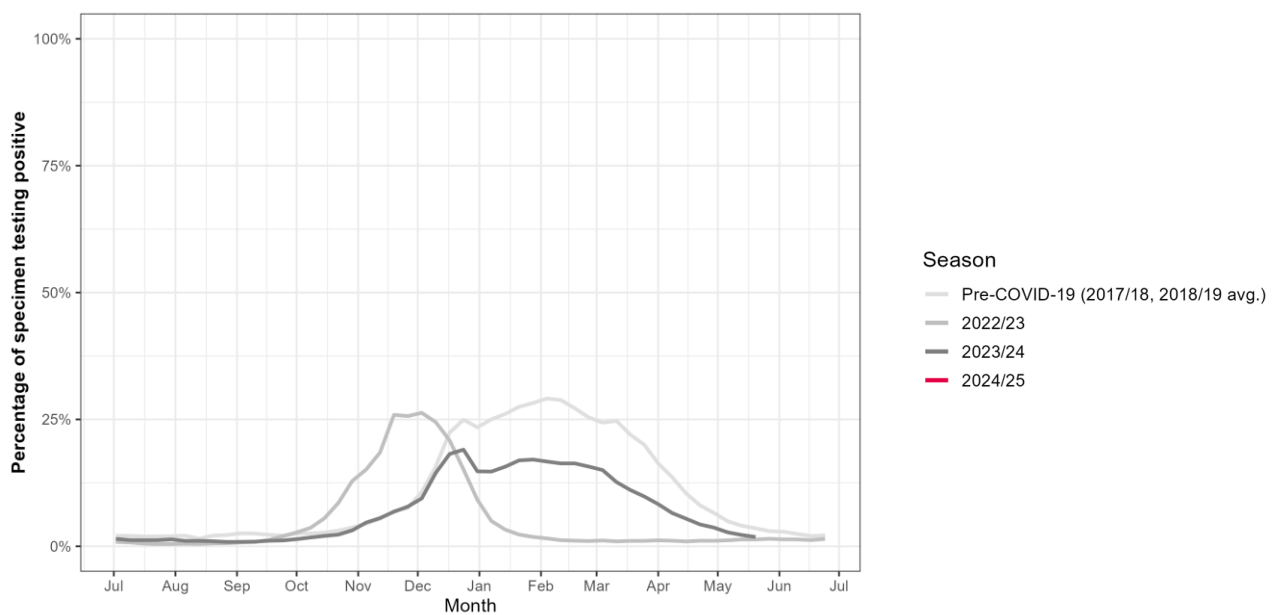


United States



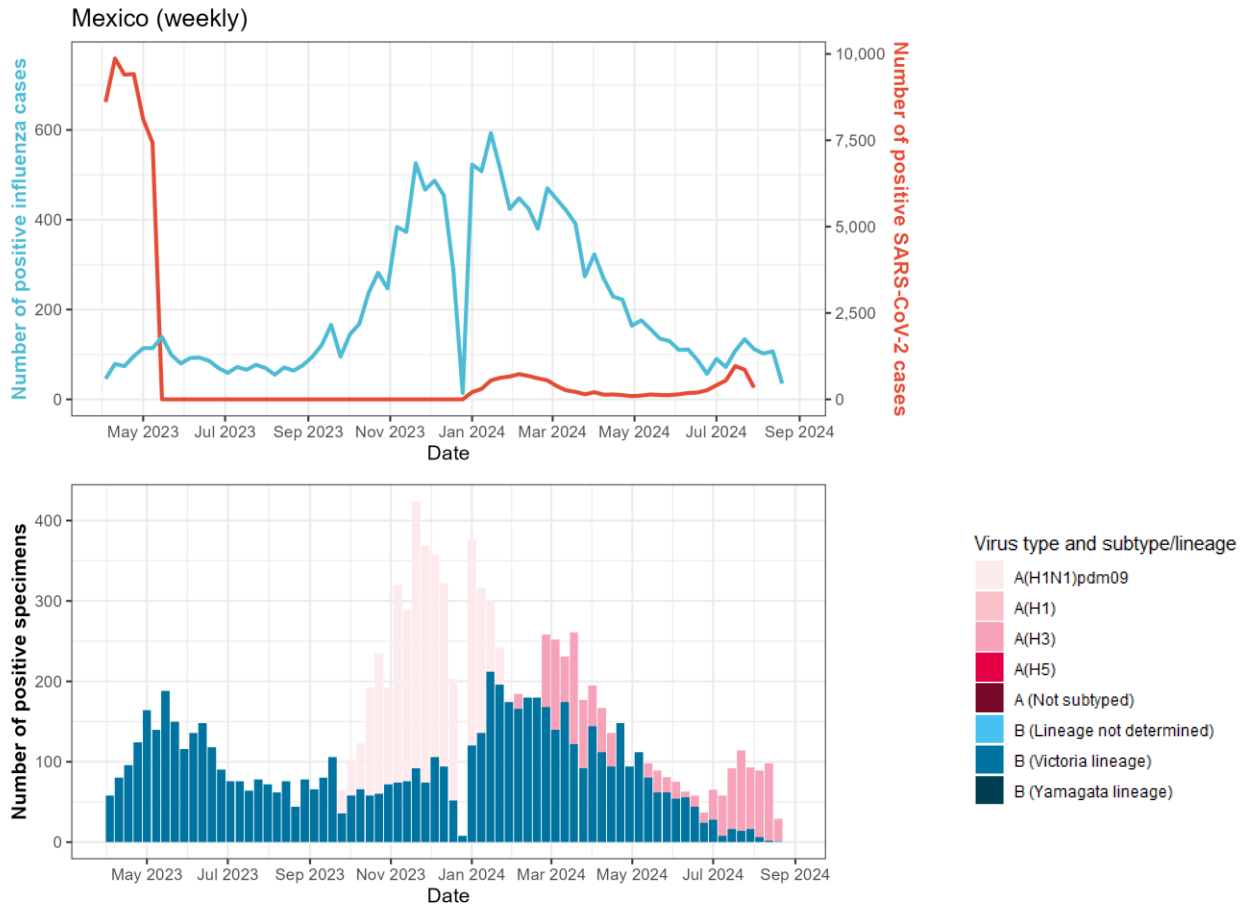
Note: The United States stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W20/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

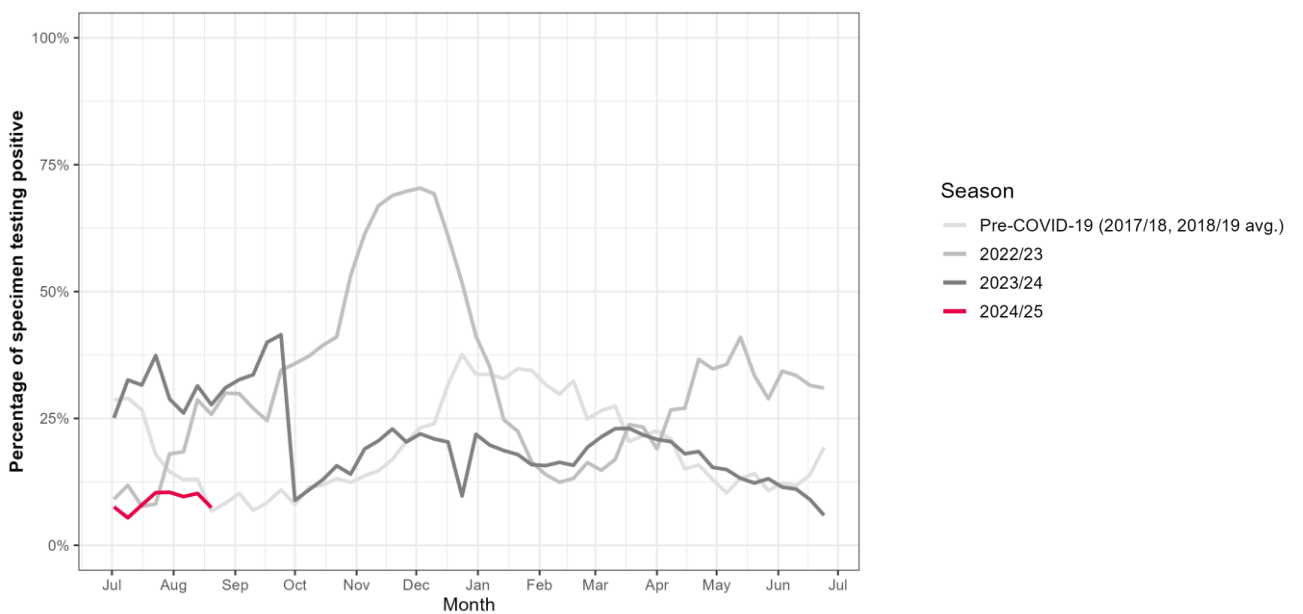


Central America Caribbean

Mexico

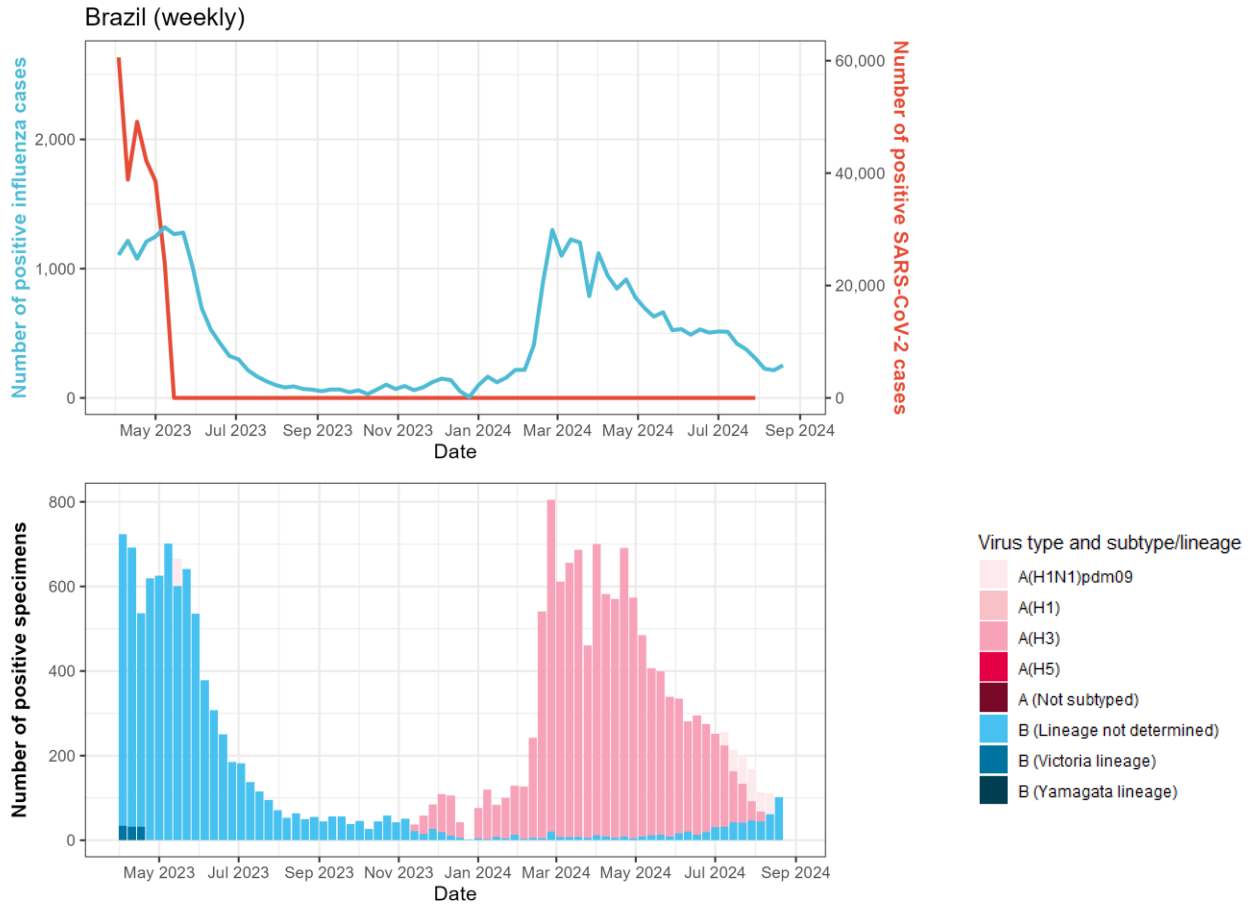


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



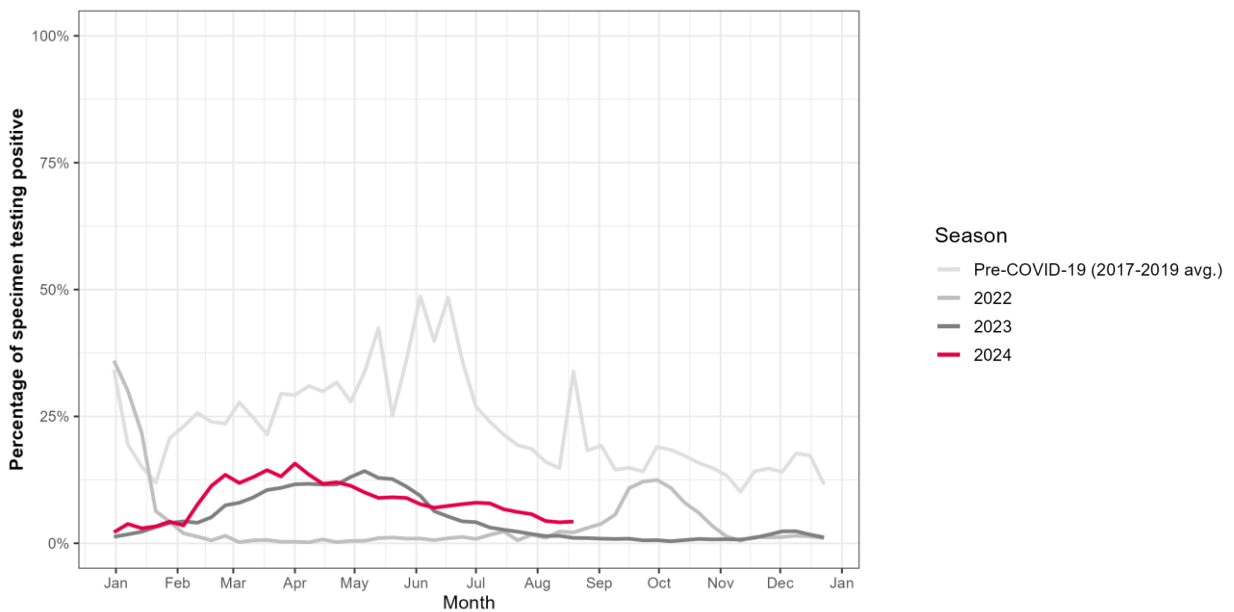
Tropical South America

Brazil



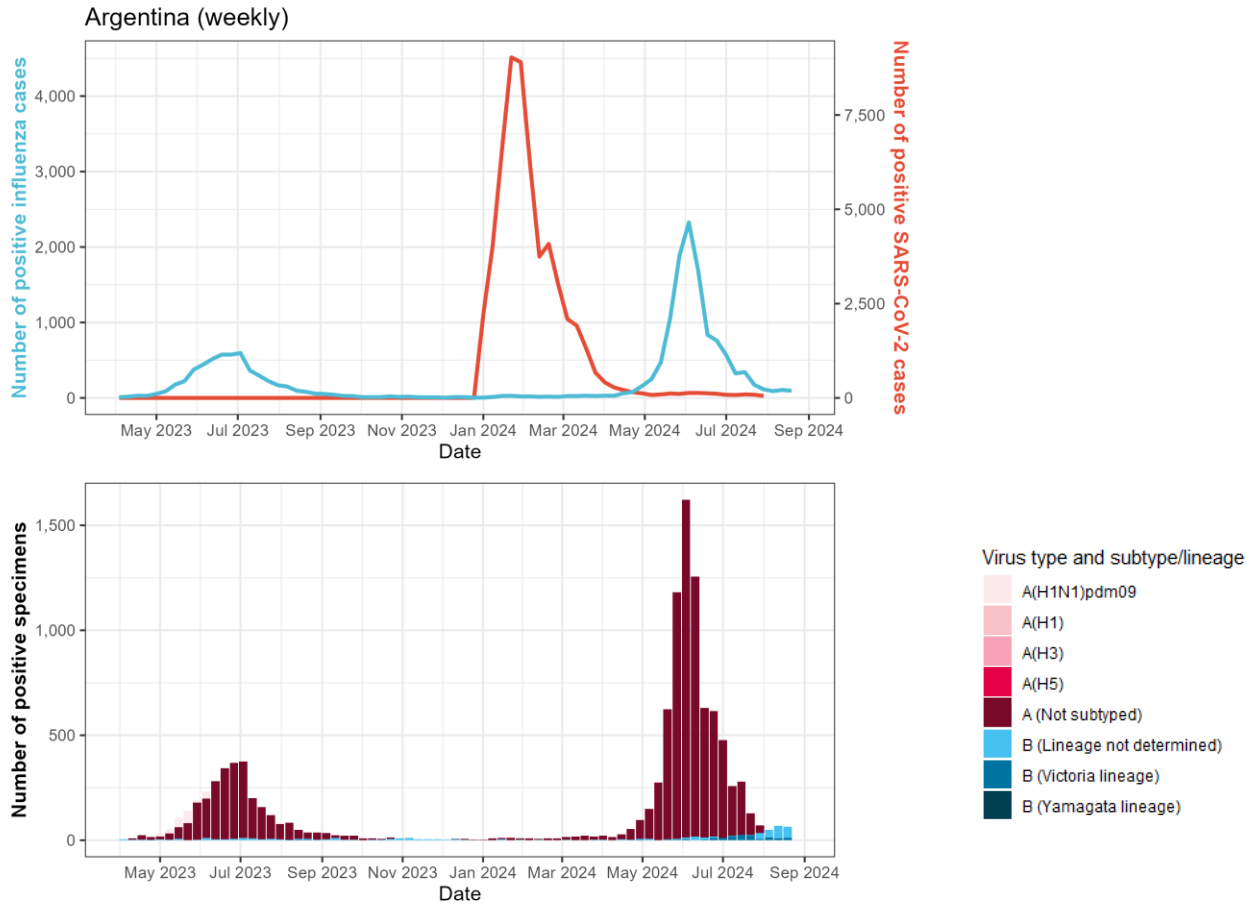
Note: Brazil has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W2/2024

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

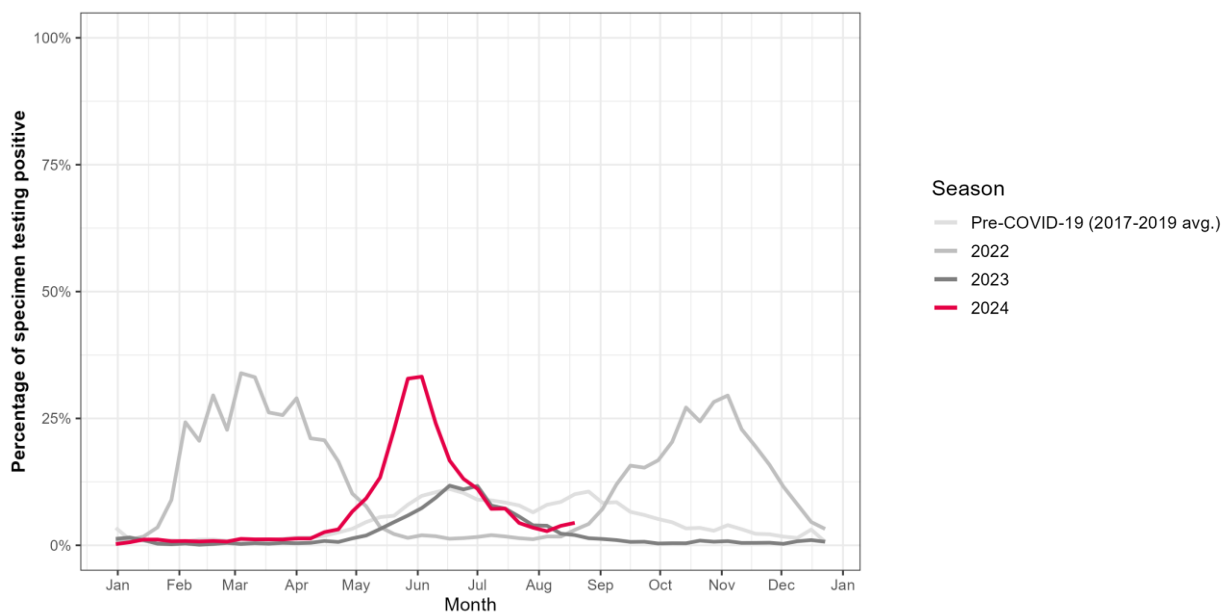


Temperate South America

Argentina

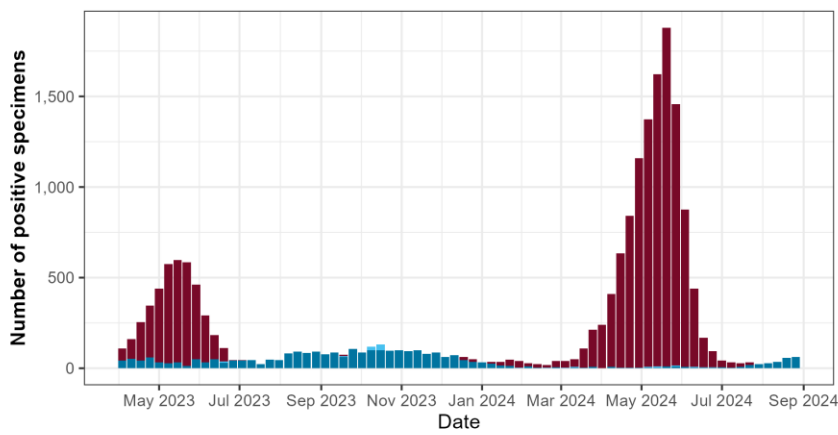
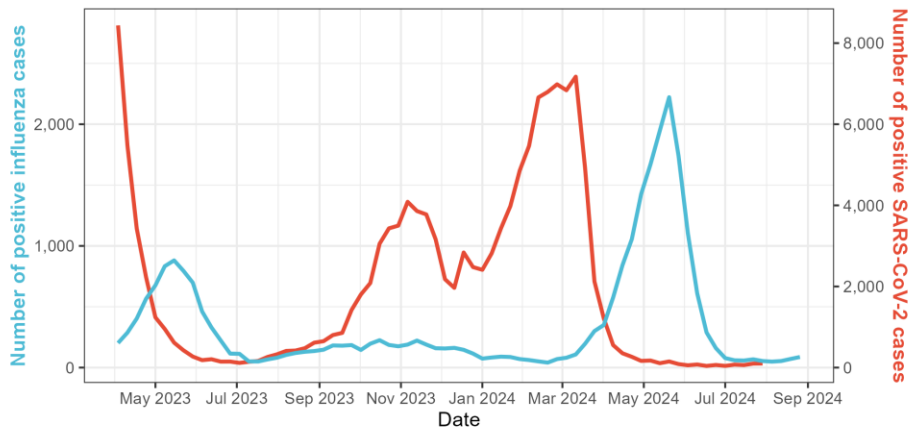


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

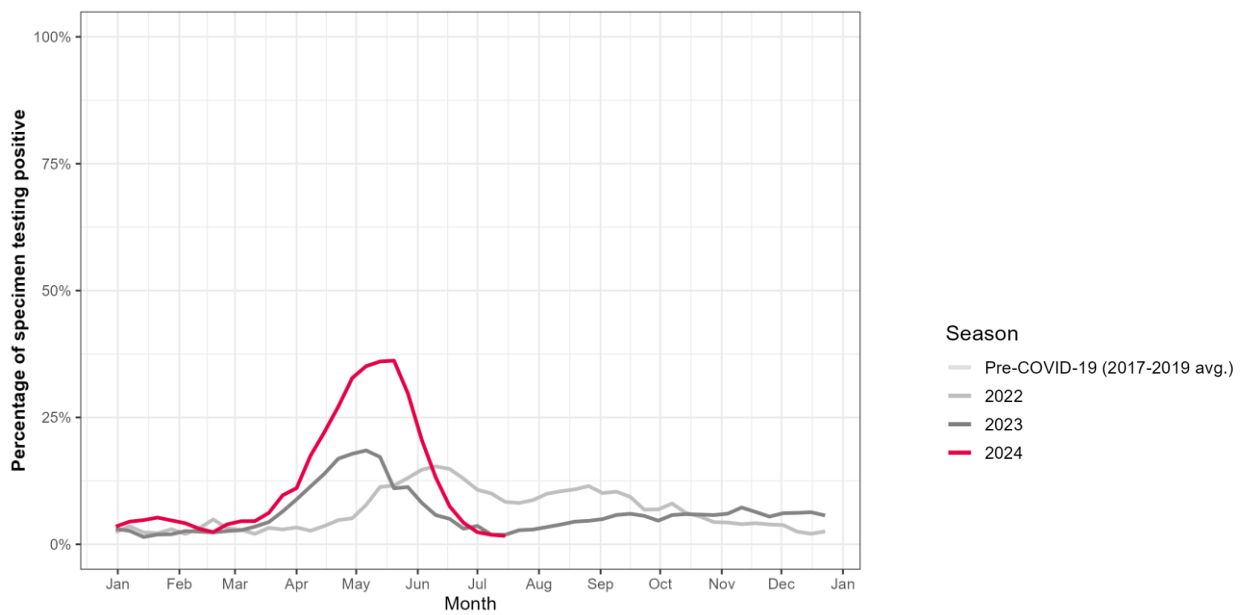


Chile

Chile (weekly)

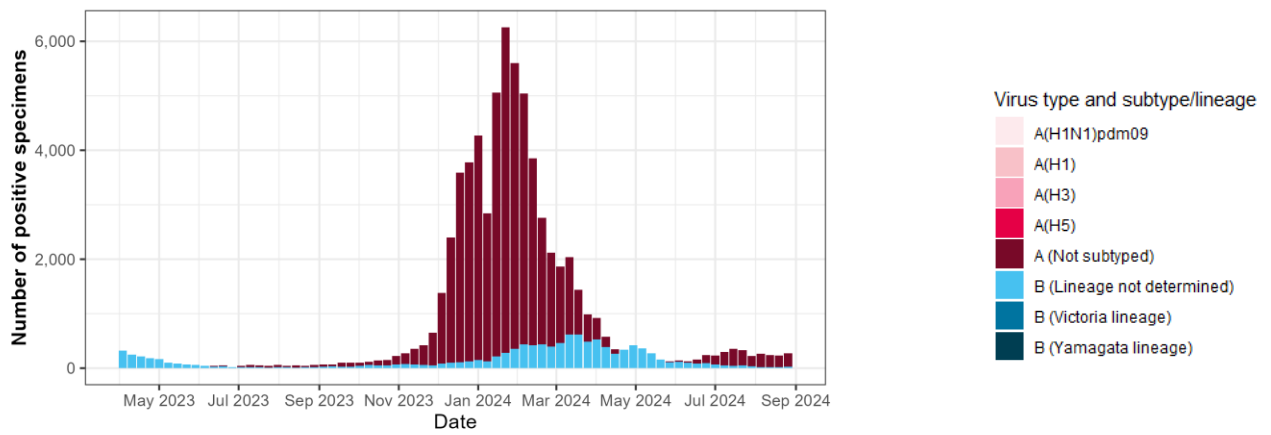
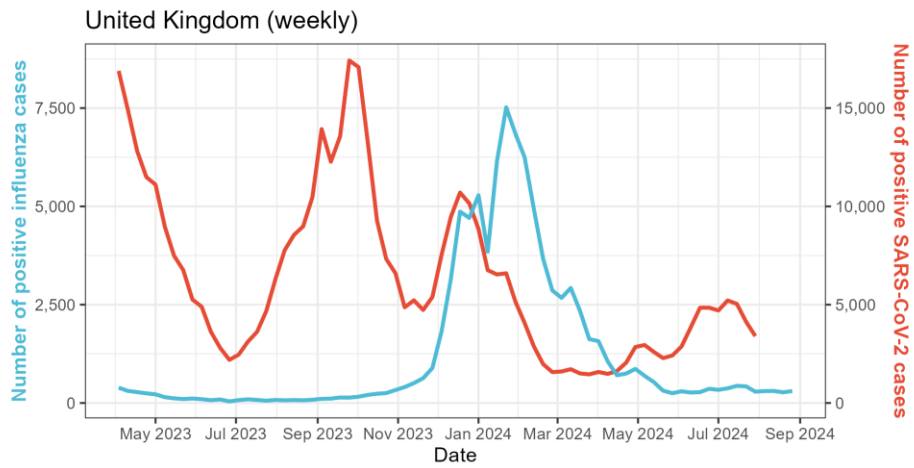


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

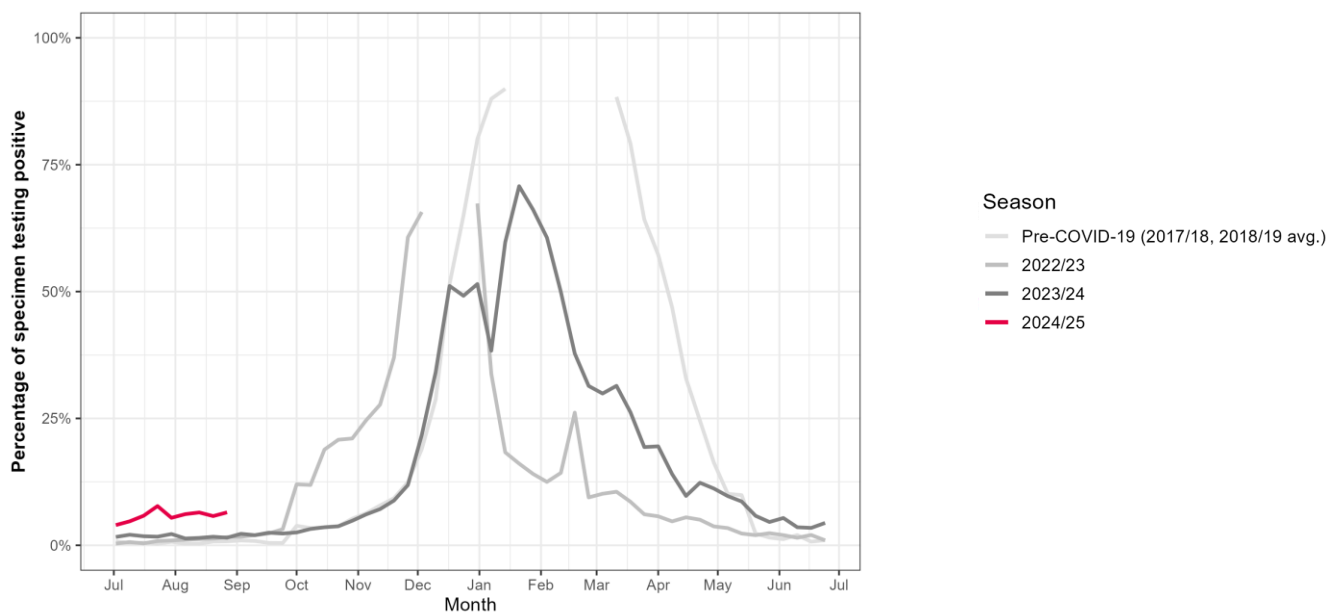


Northern Europe

United Kingdom

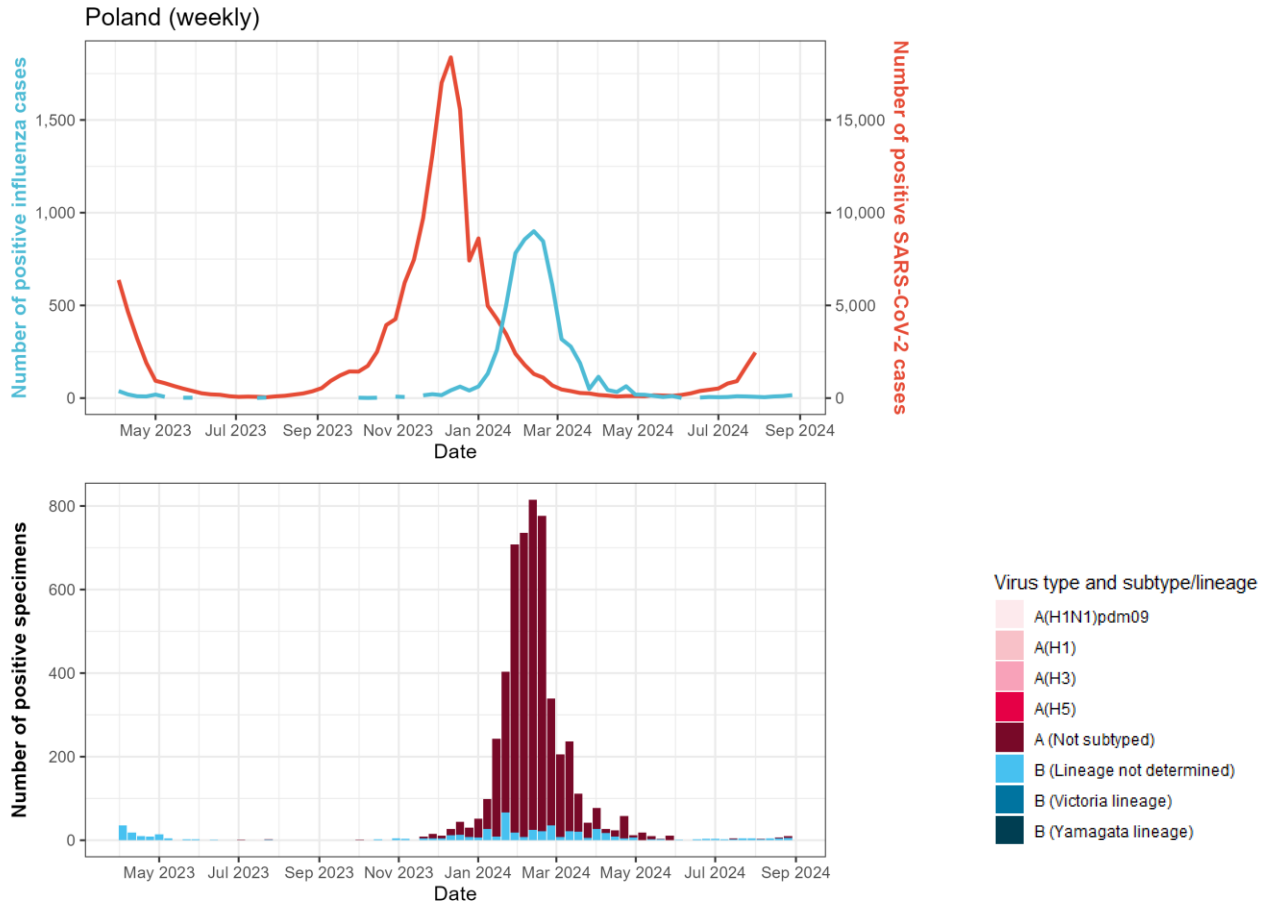


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

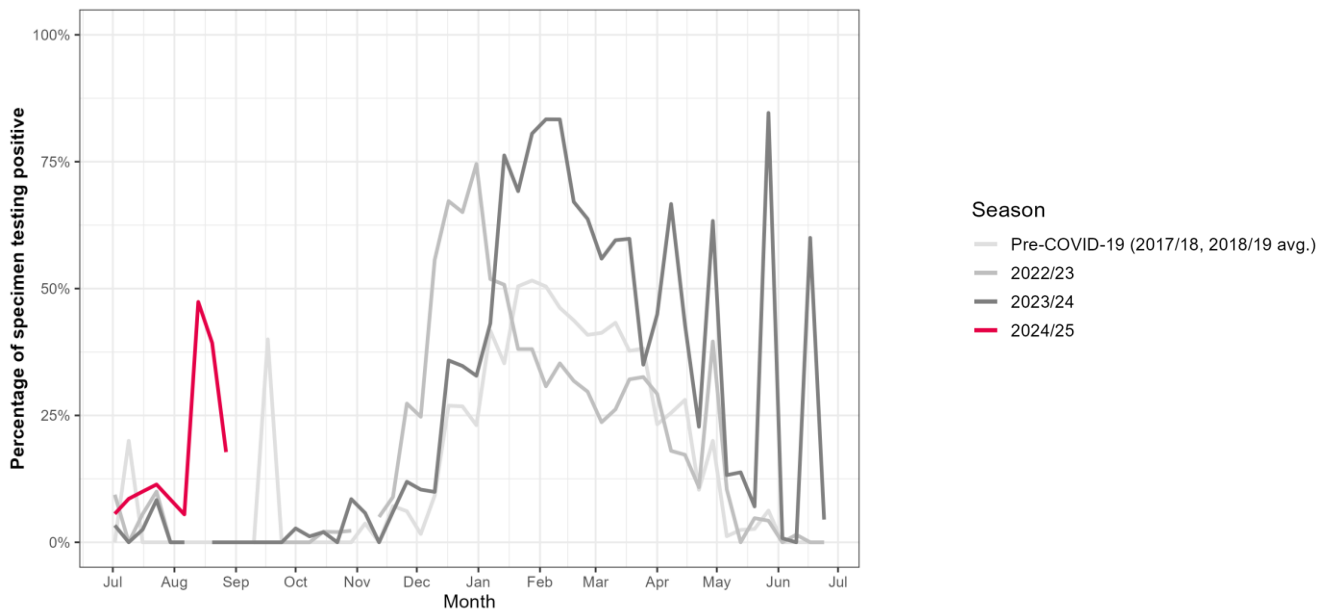


Eastern Europe

Poland



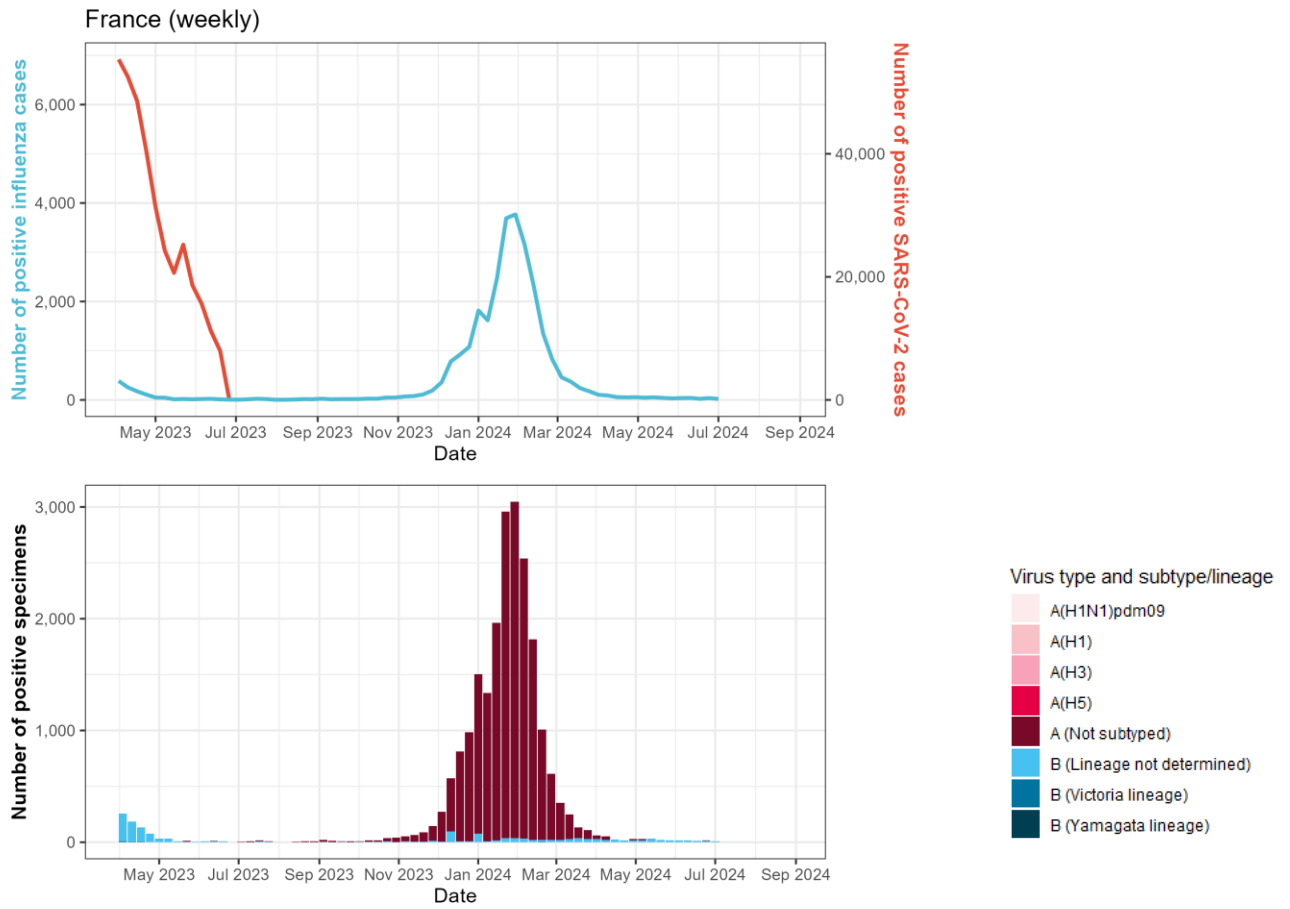
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



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

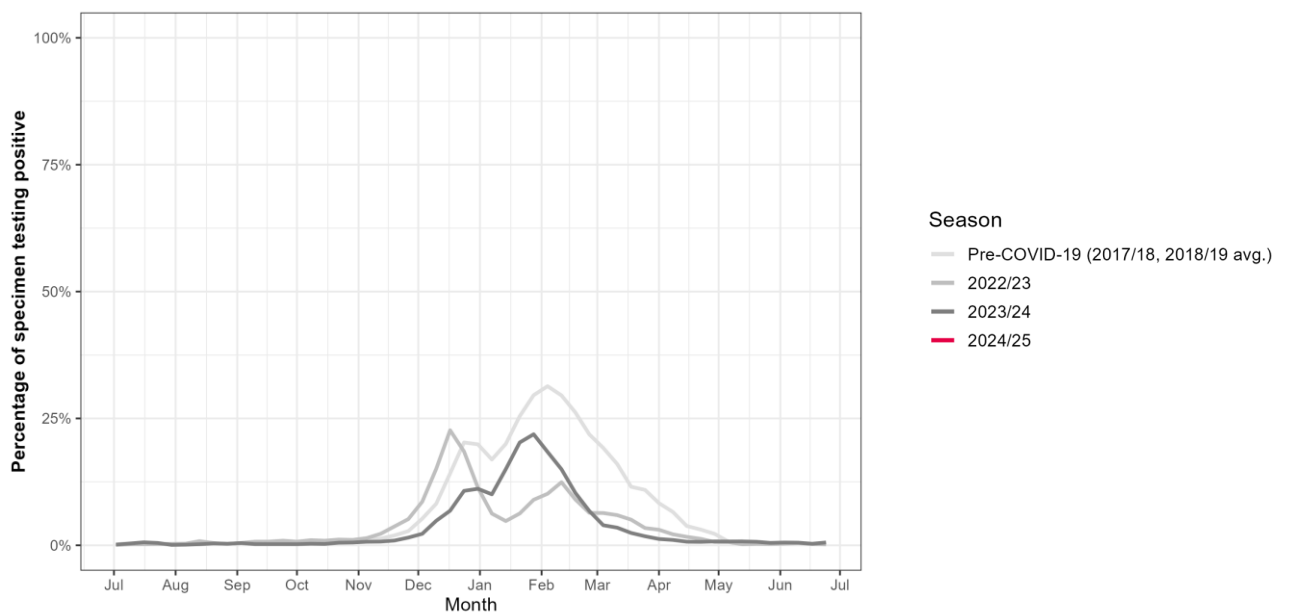
South West Europe

France

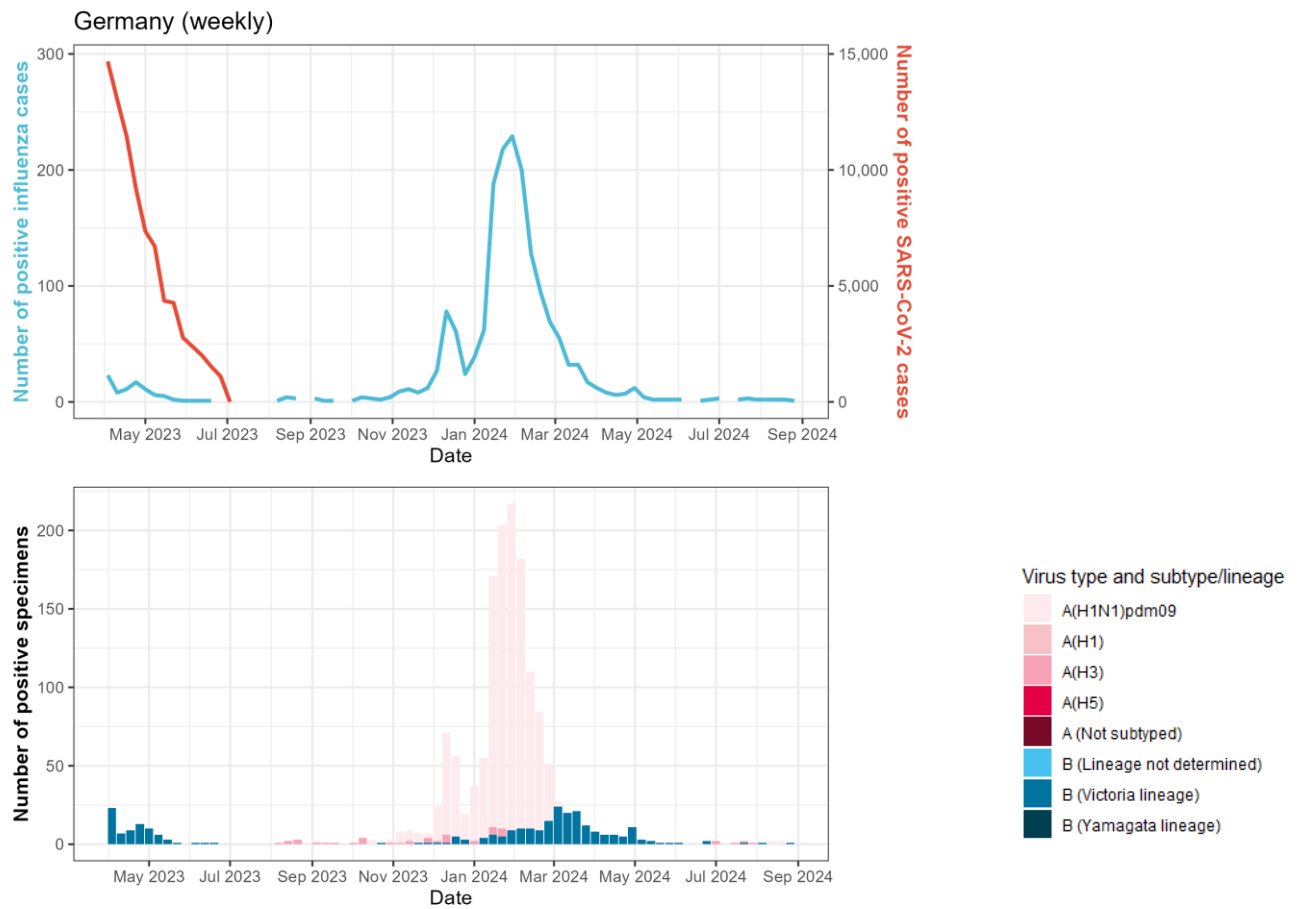


Note: France stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W26/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

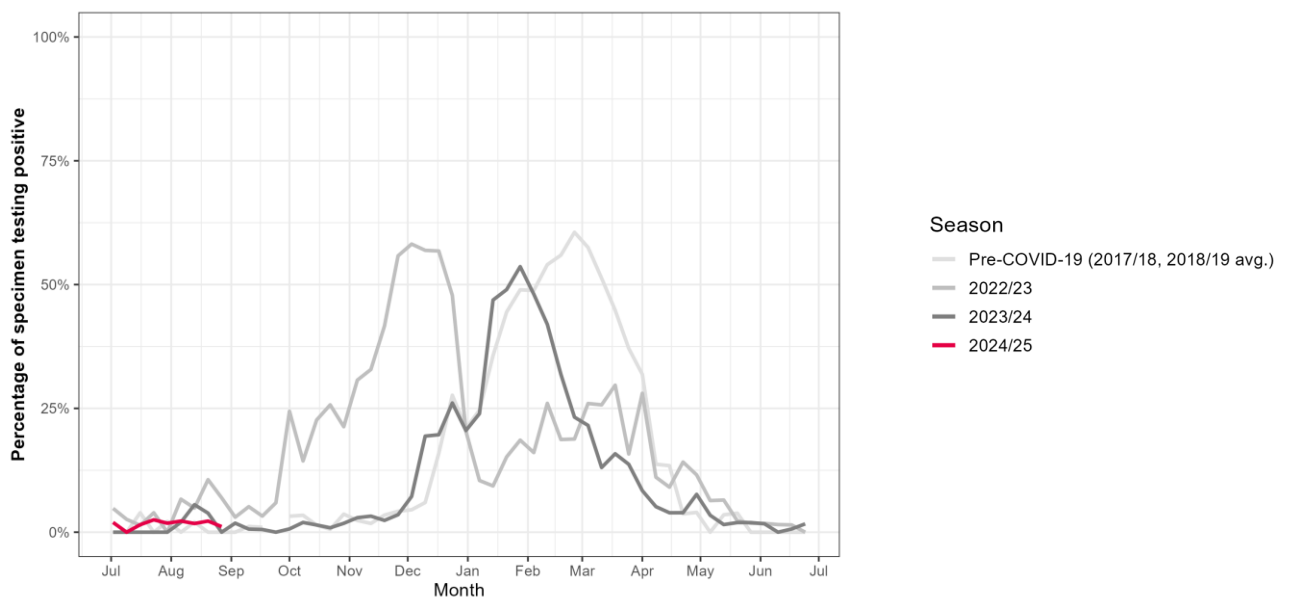


Germany

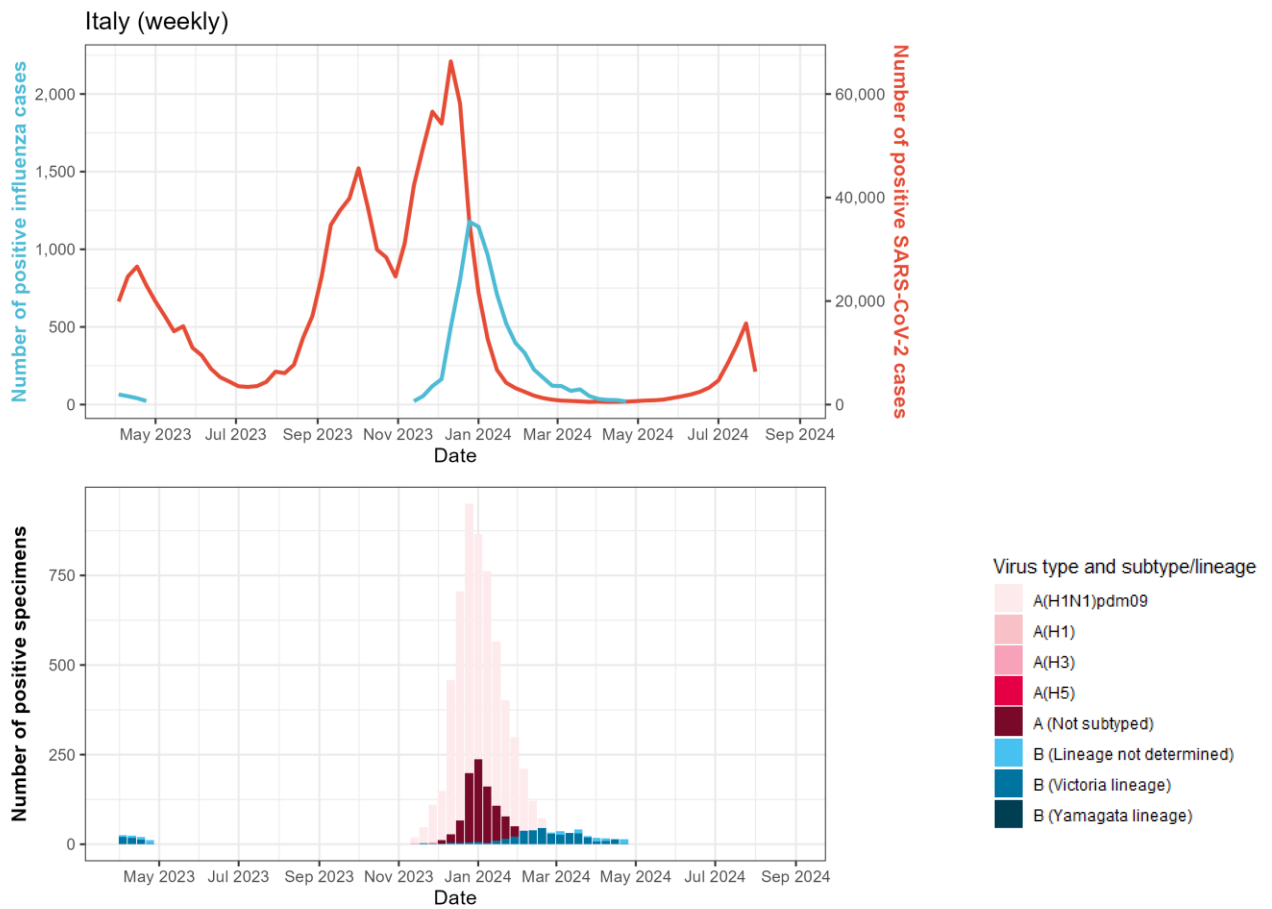


Note: Germany stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W27/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

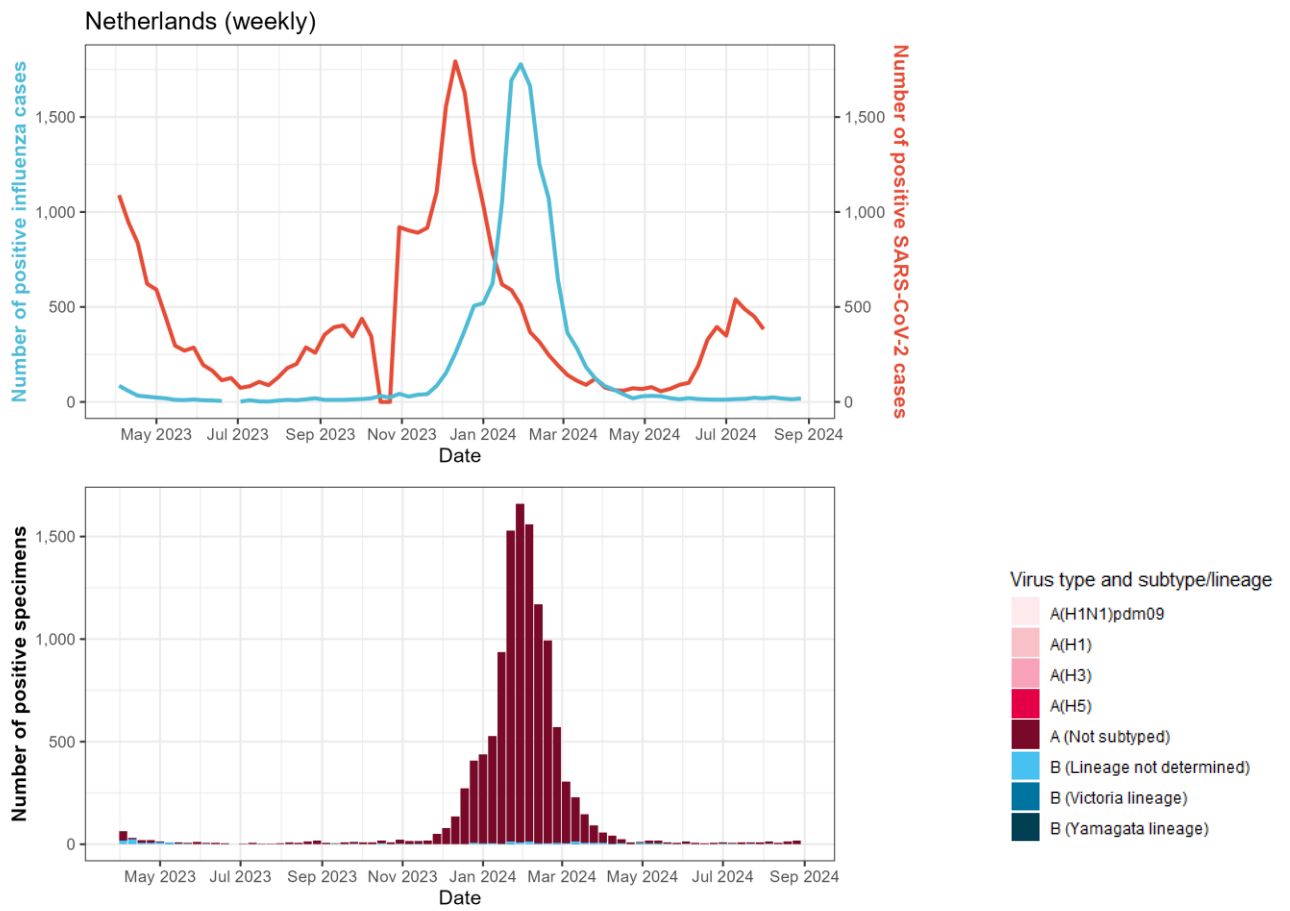


Italy



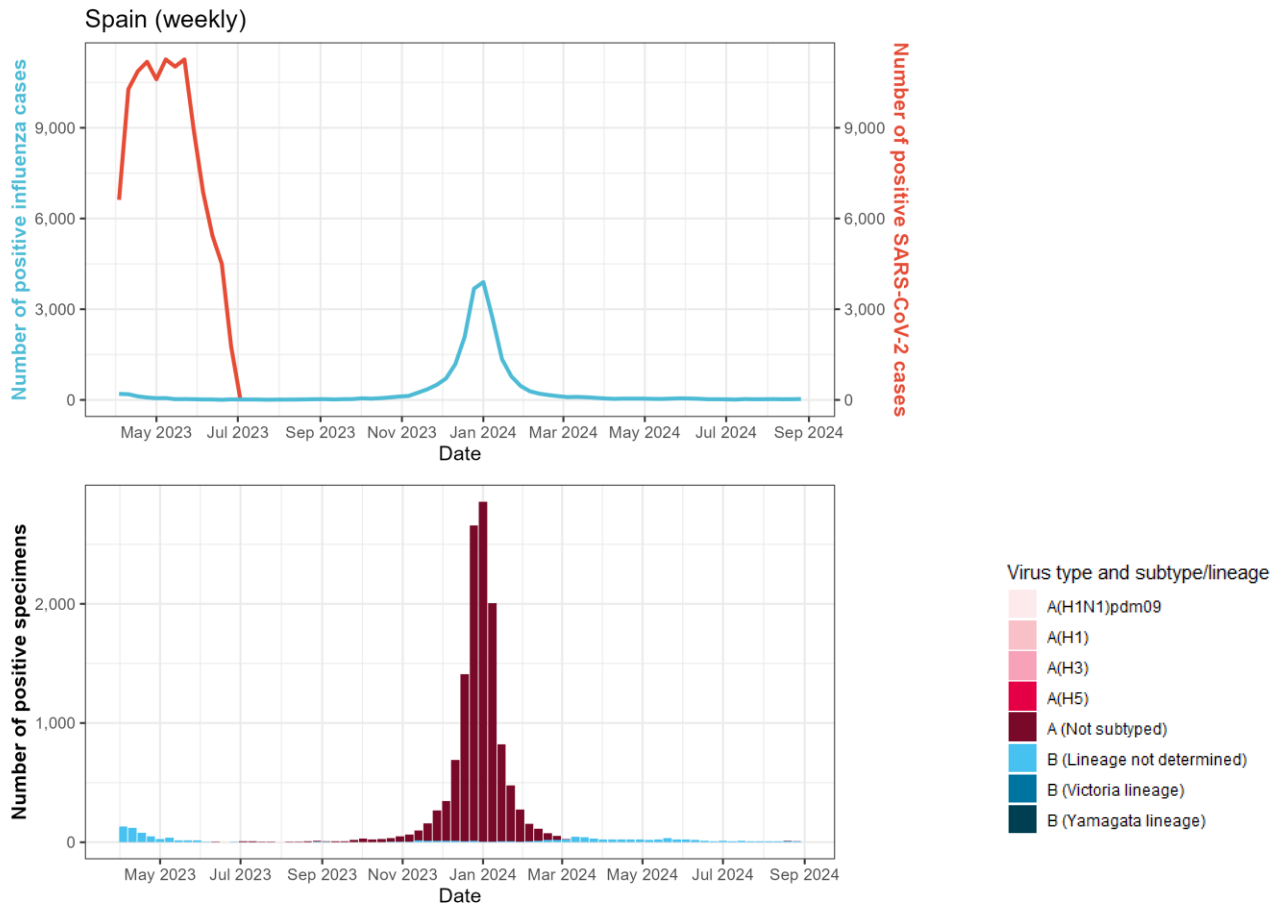
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

Netherlands



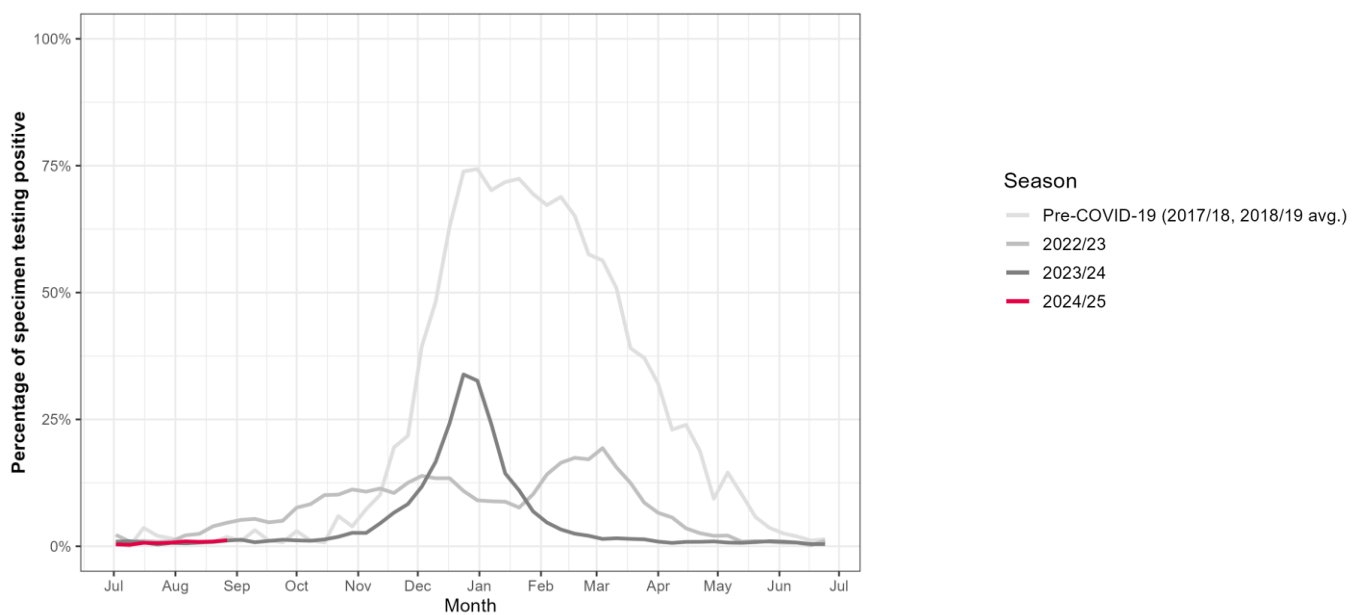
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

Spain



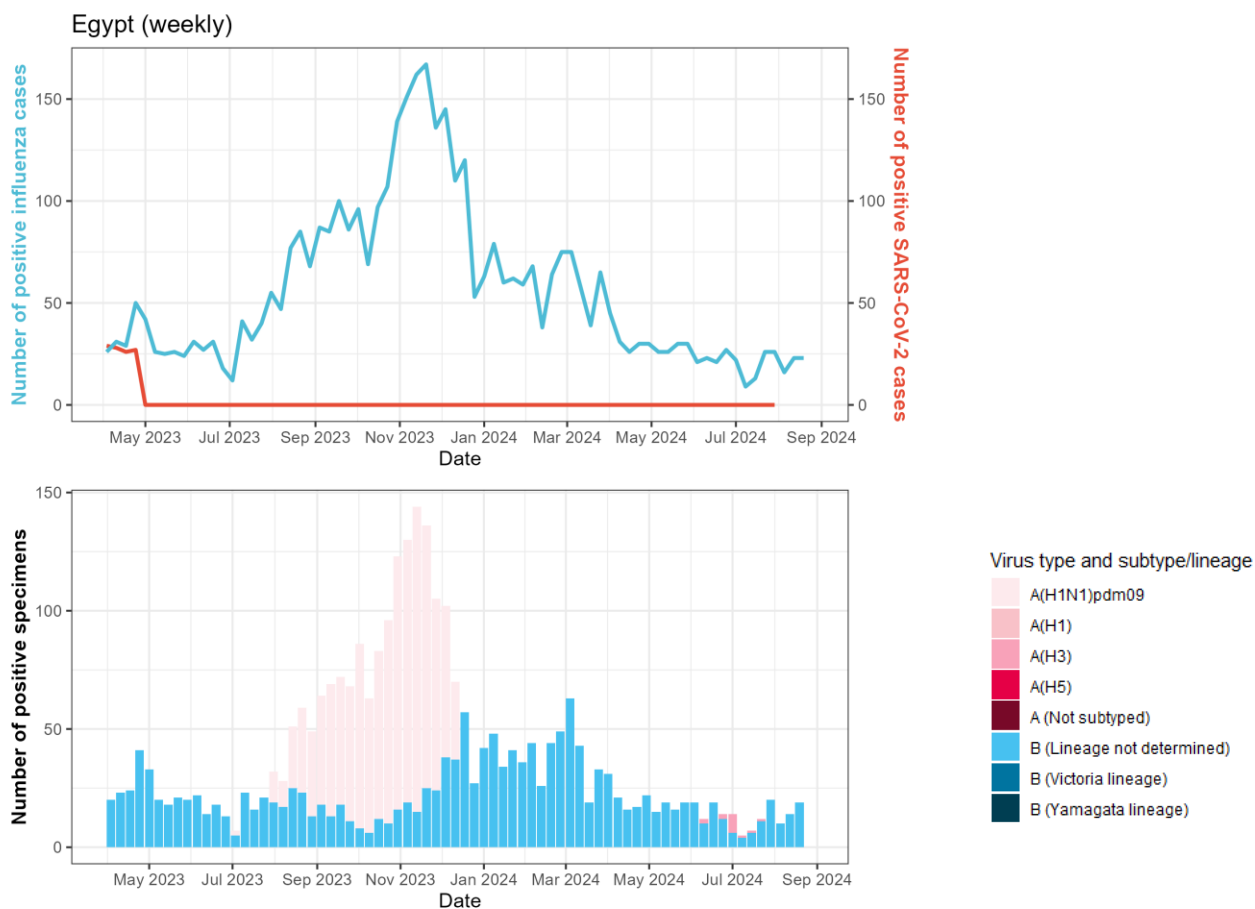
Note: Spain stopped reporting SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W27/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



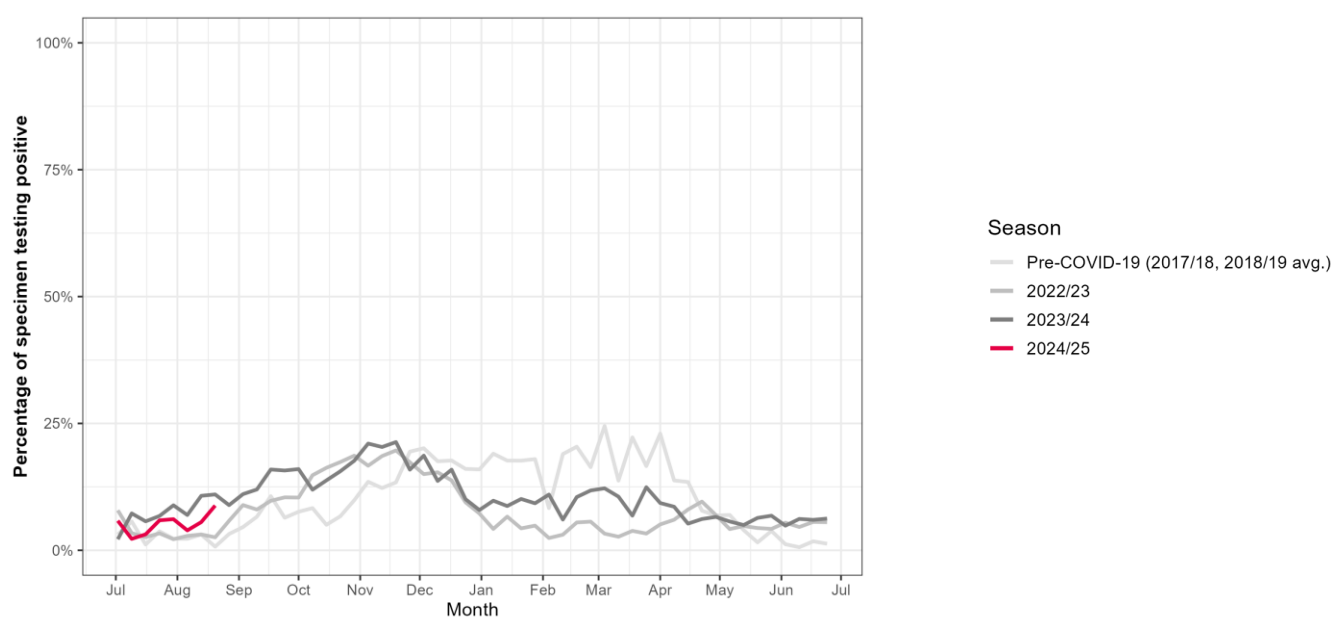
Northern Africa

Egypt



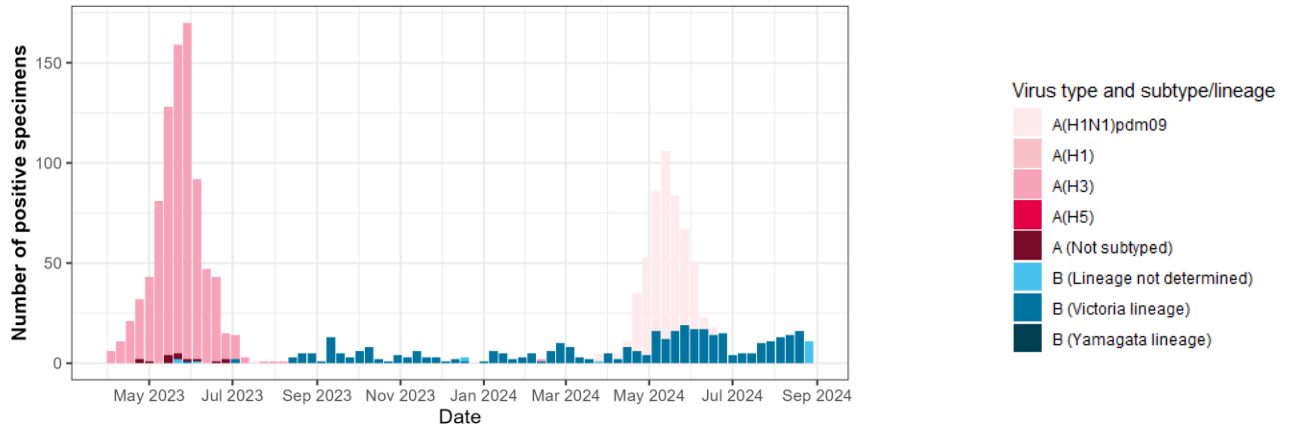
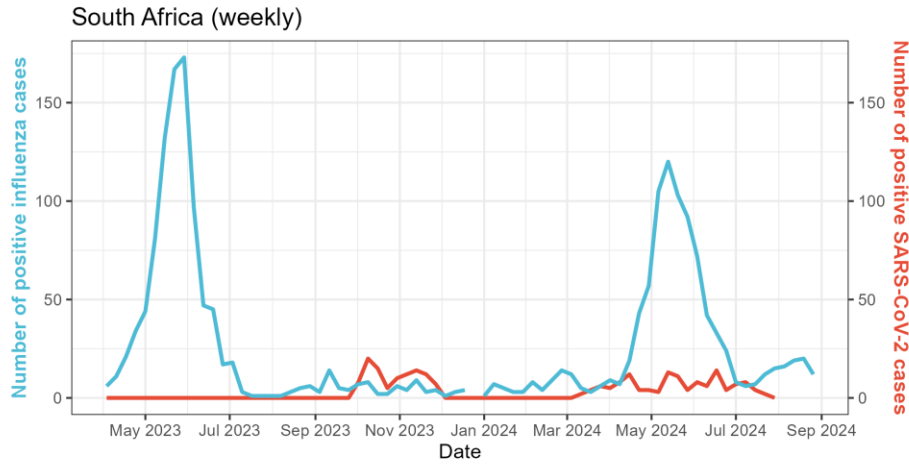
Note: Egypt has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W18/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

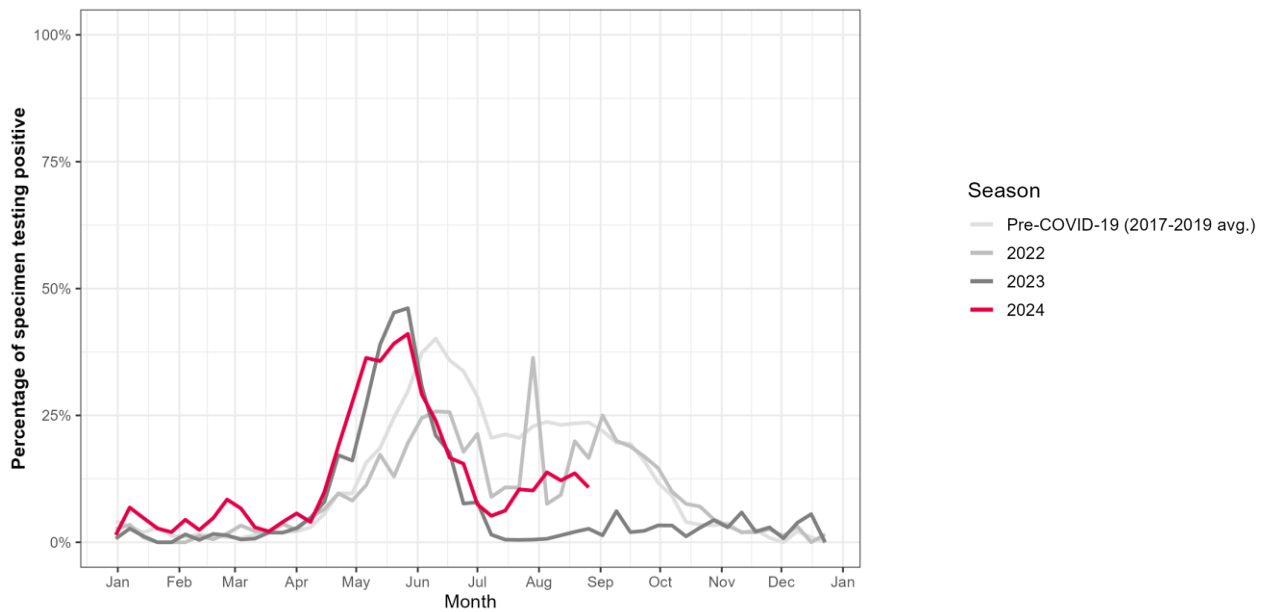


Southern Africa

South Africa

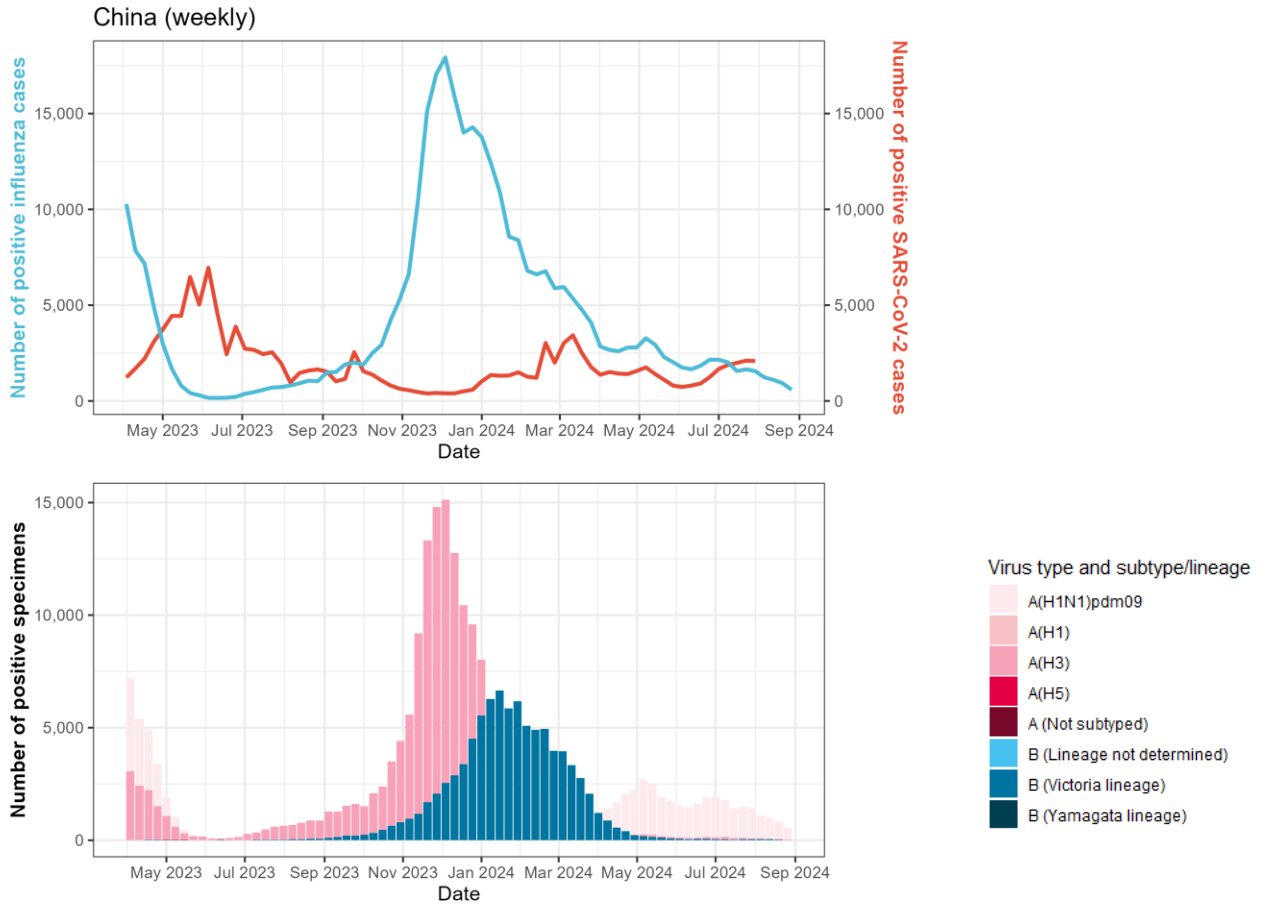


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

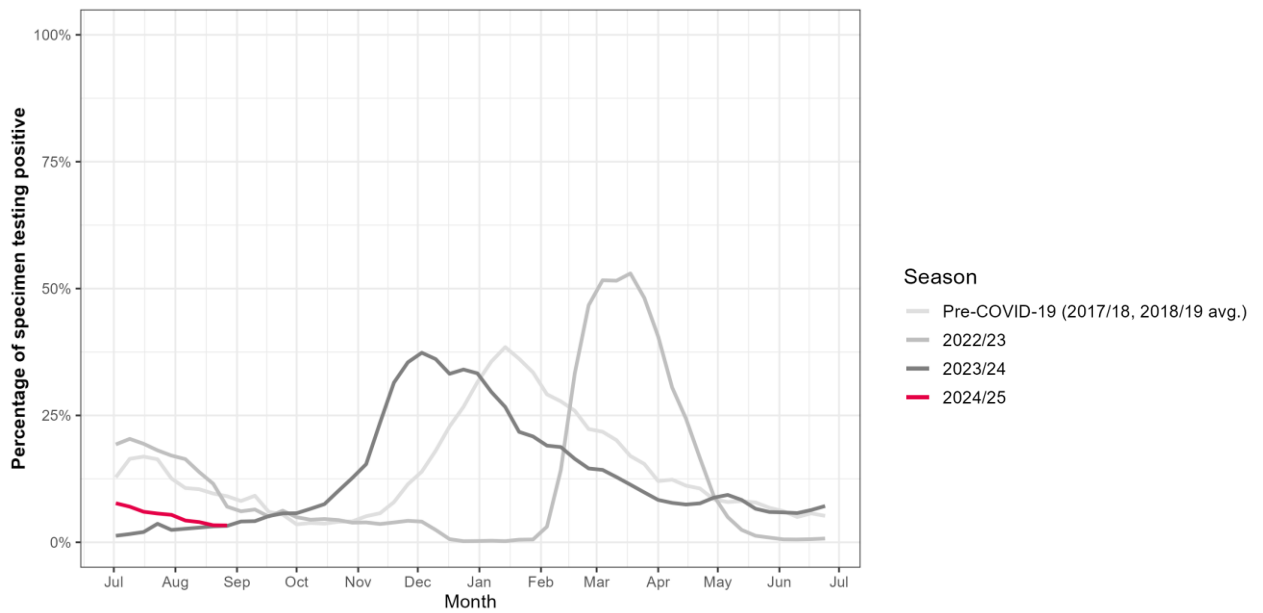


Eastern Asia

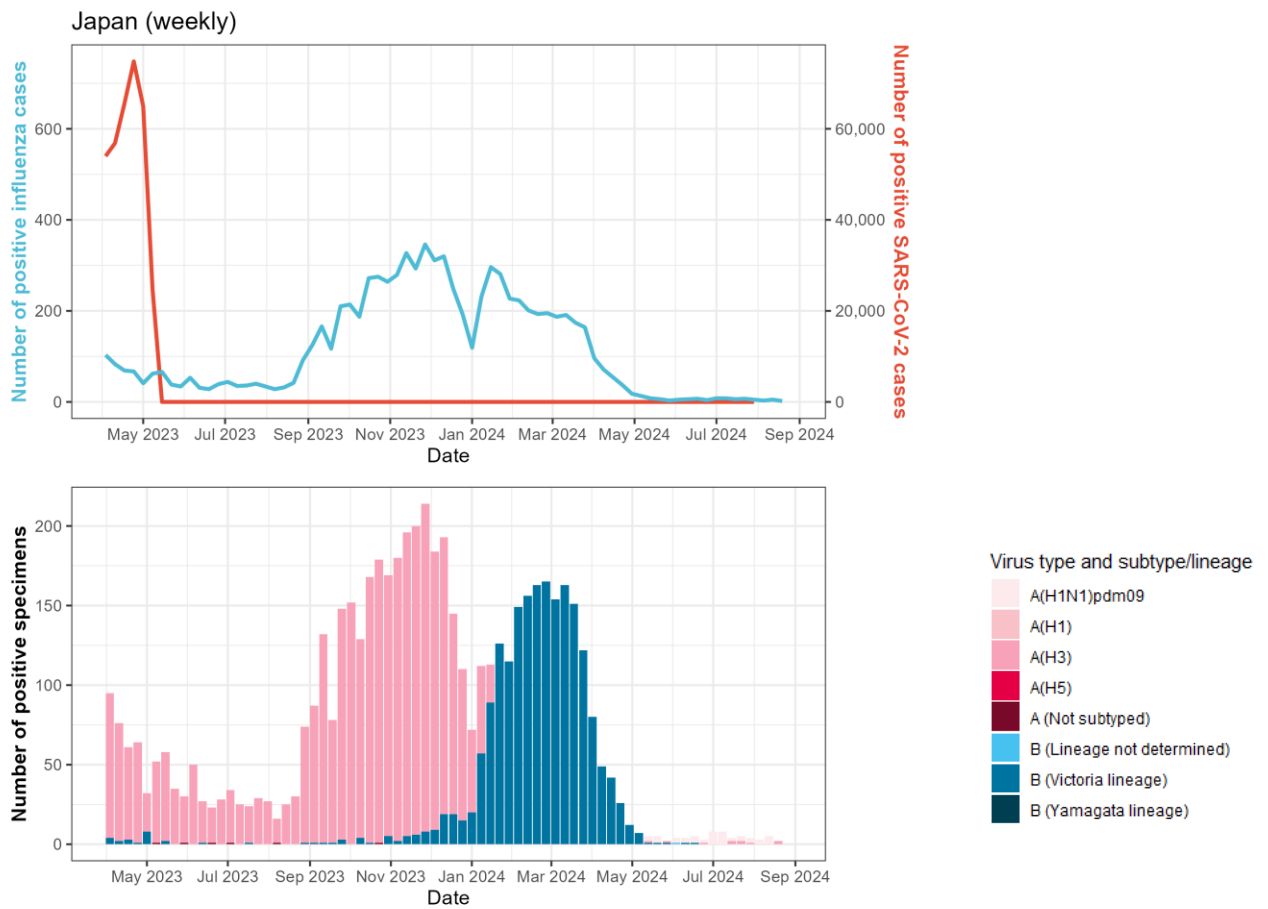
China



Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



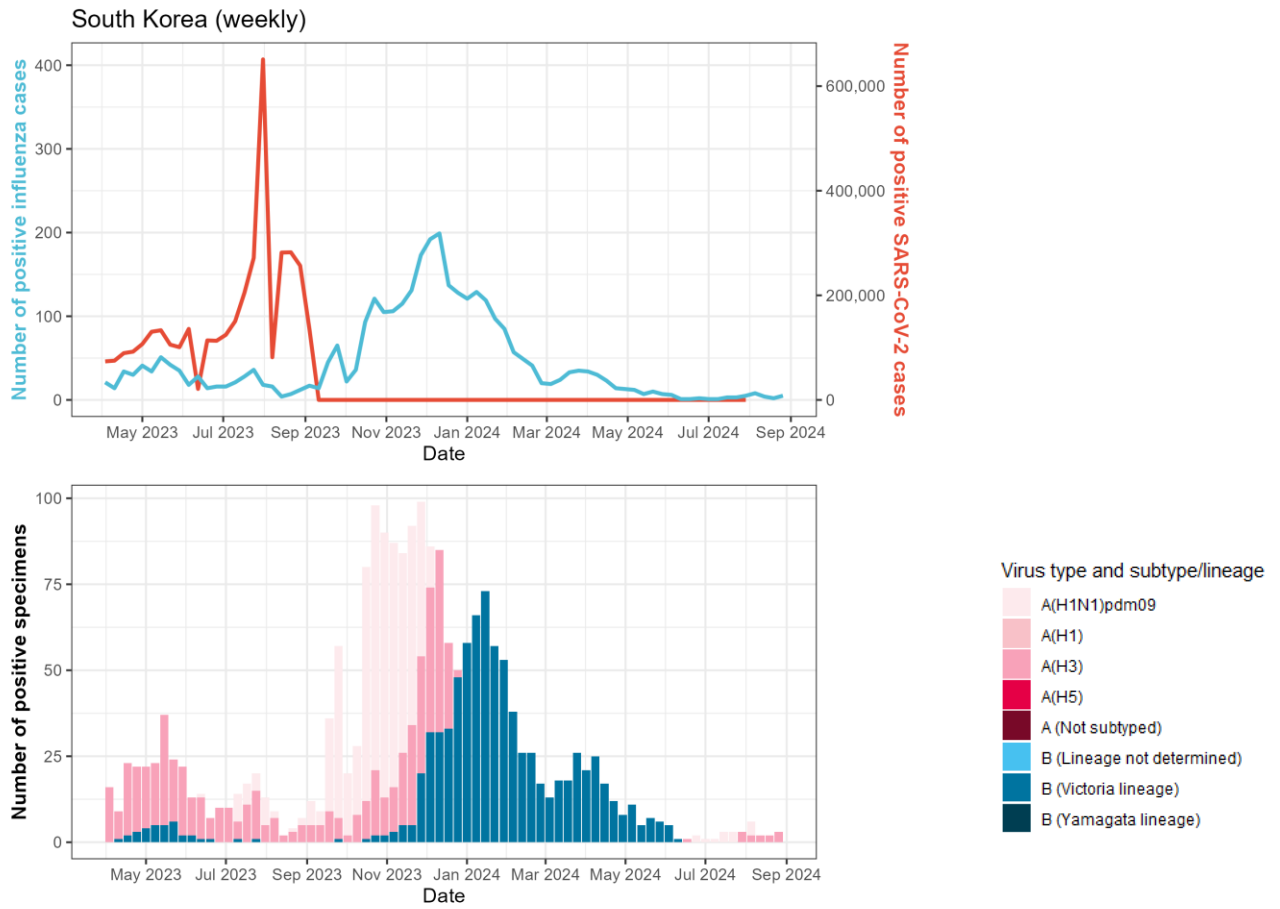
Japan



Note: Japan has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W21/2023

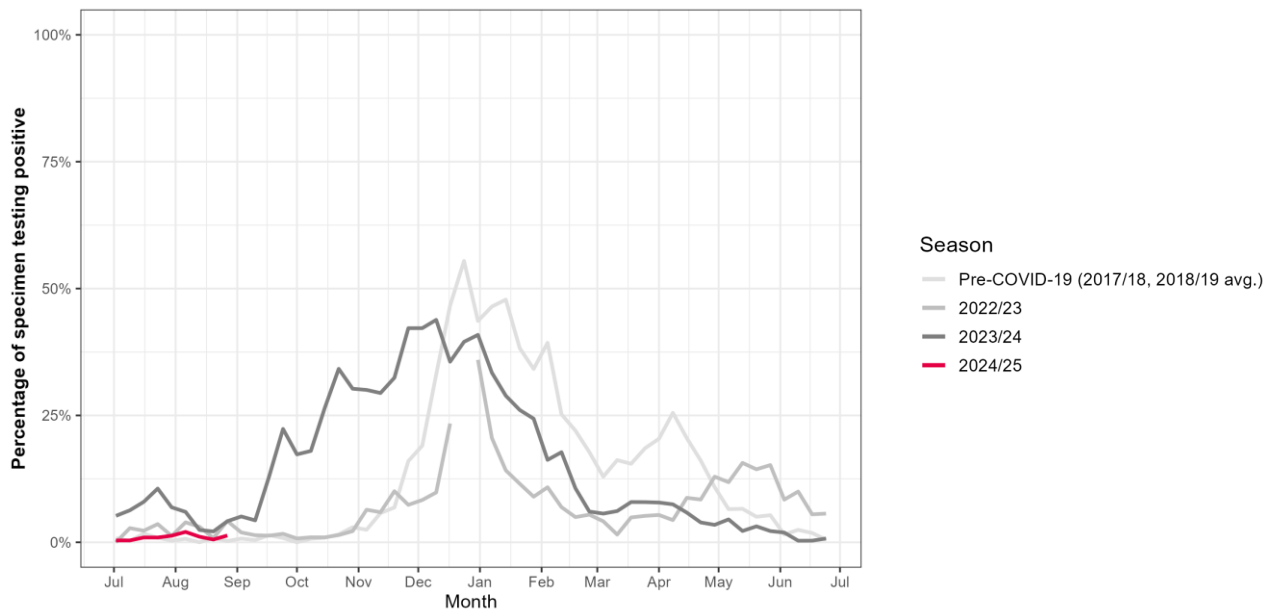
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons: data not available

South Korea



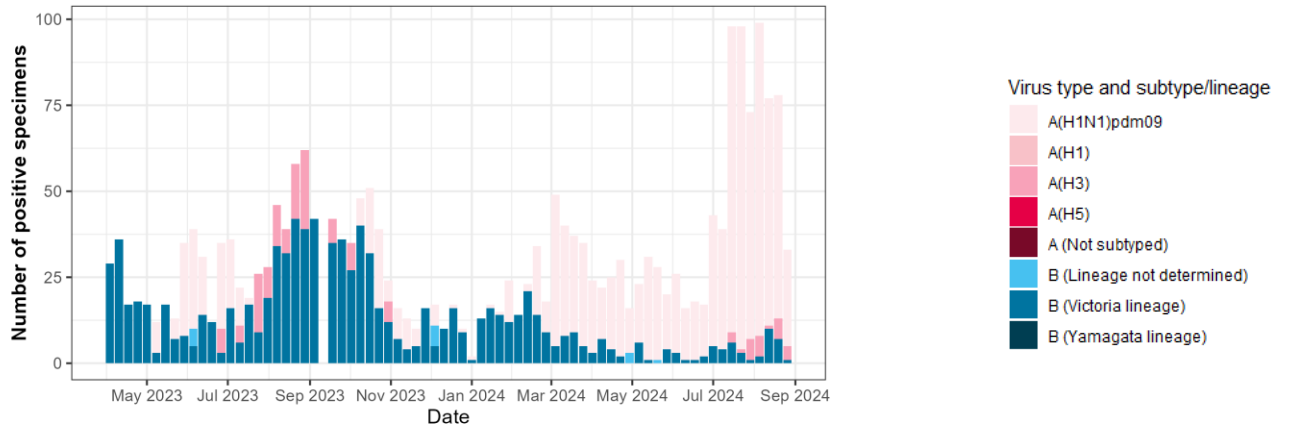
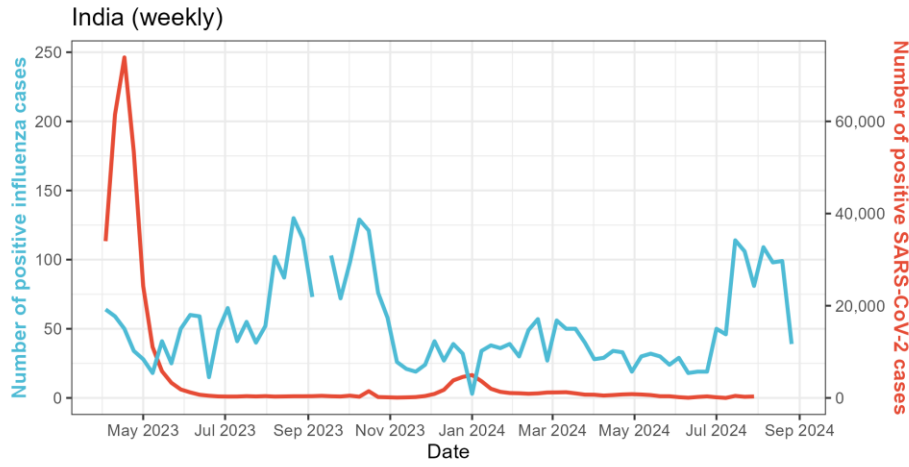
Note: South Korea has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W37/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons

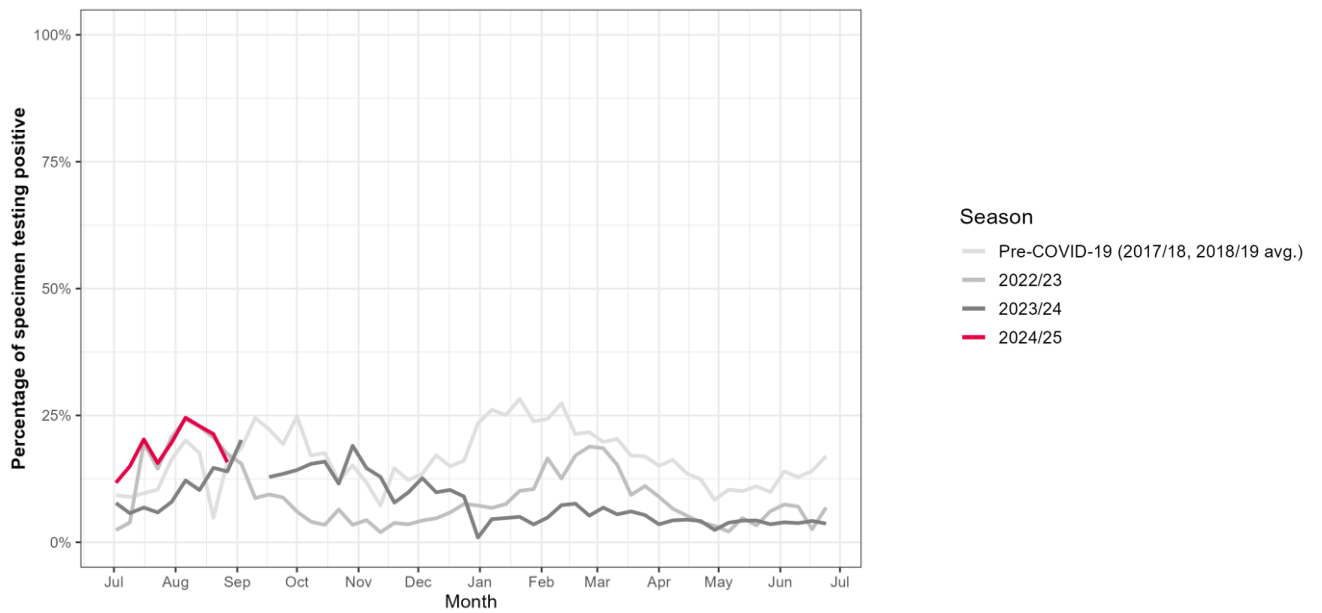


Southern Asia

India

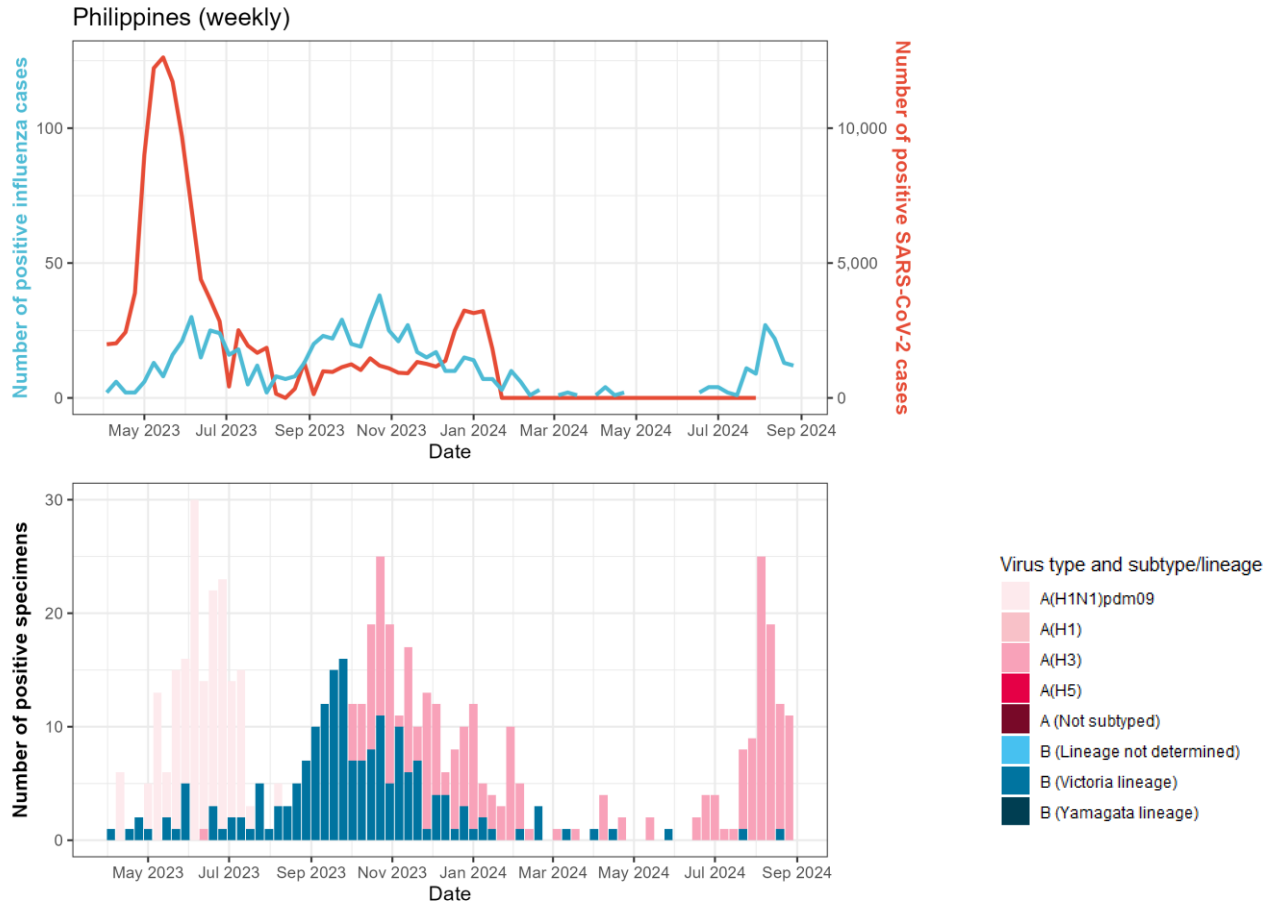


Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



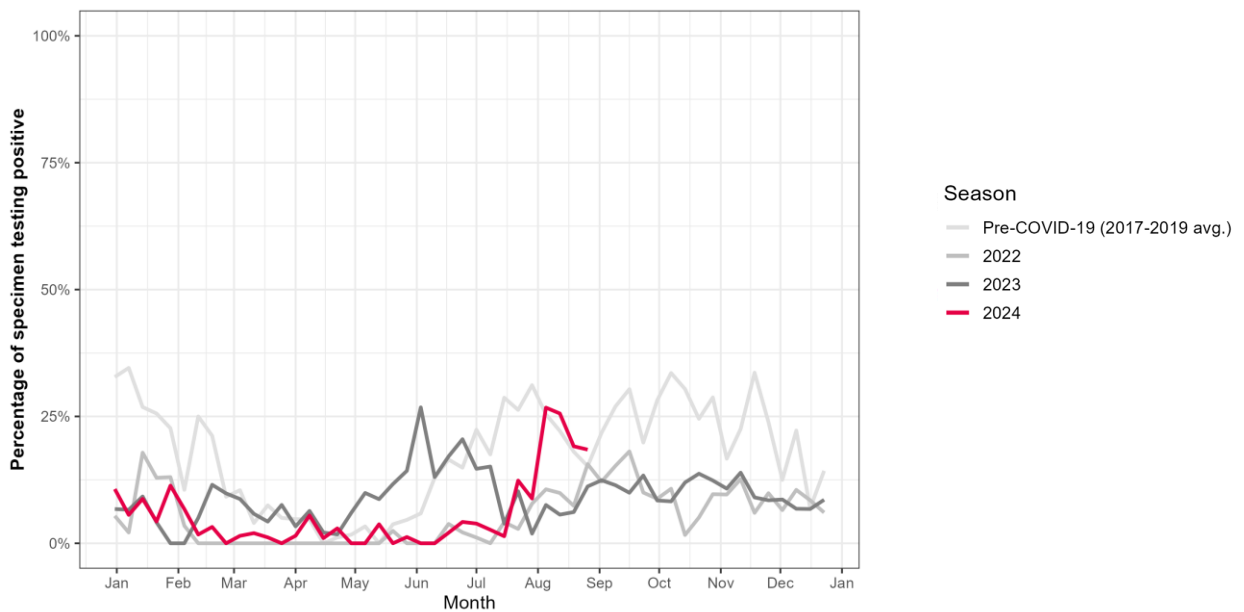
South-East Asia

Philippines

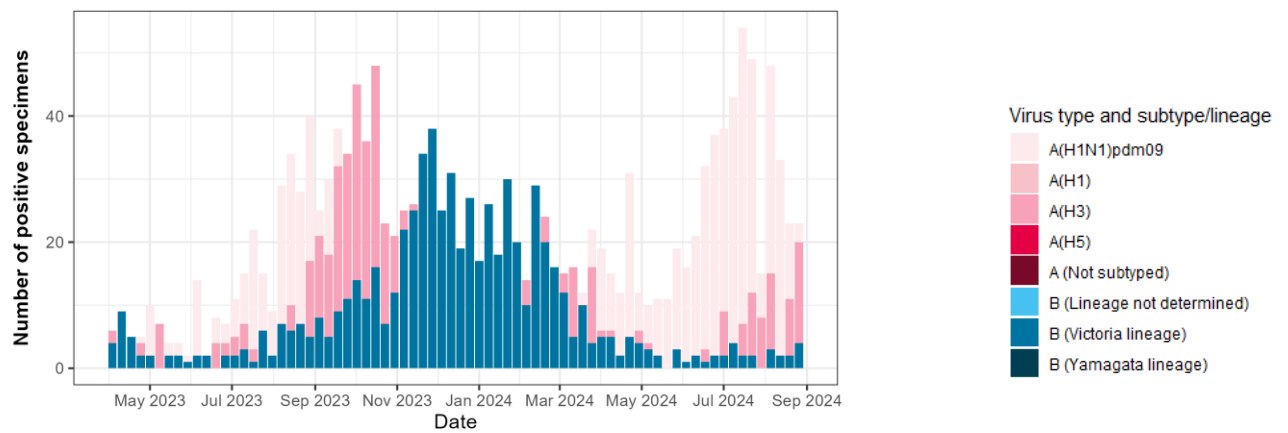
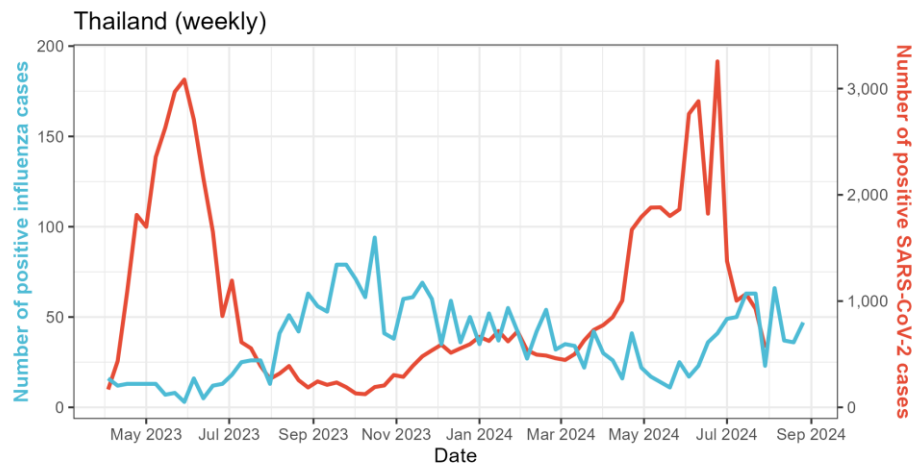


Note: the Philippines has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W04/2024

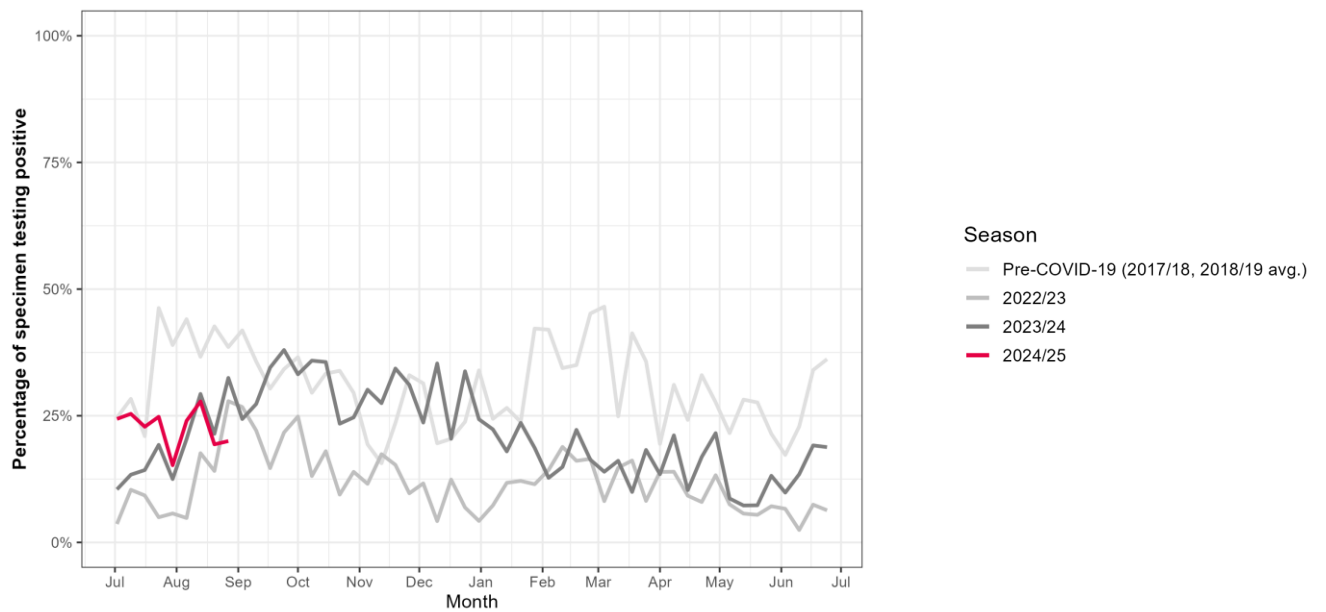
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



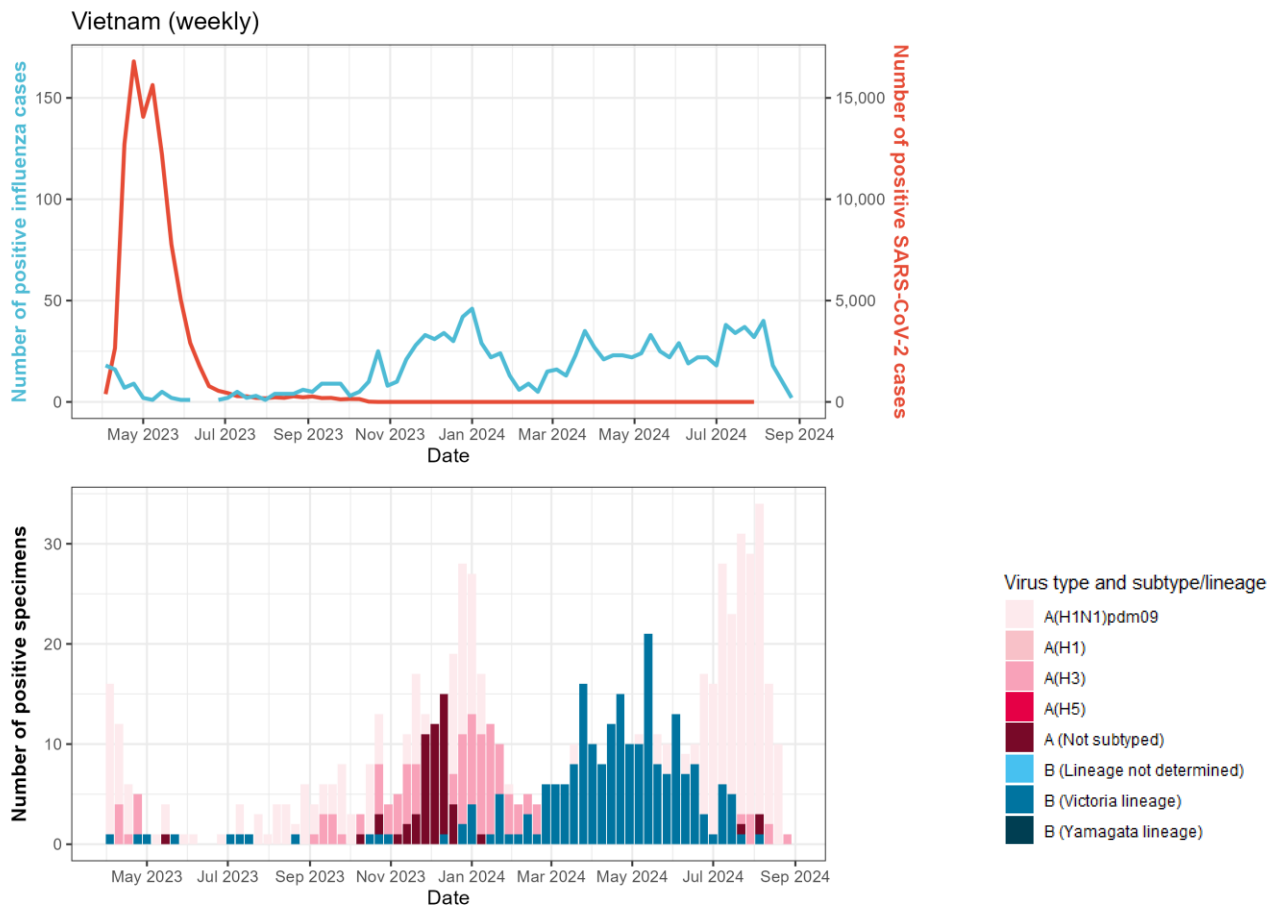
Thailand



Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Vietnam

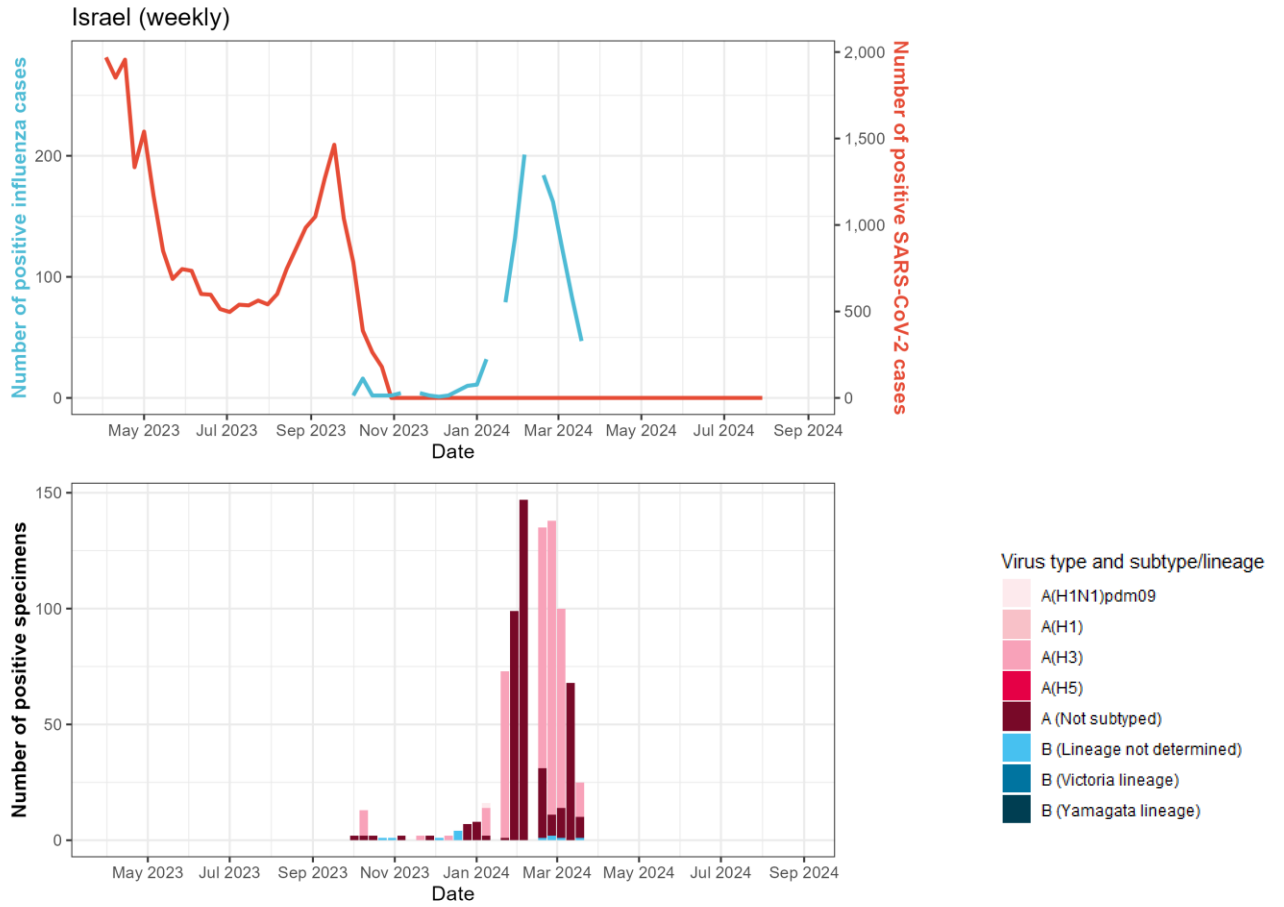


Note: Vietnam has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W44/2023

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

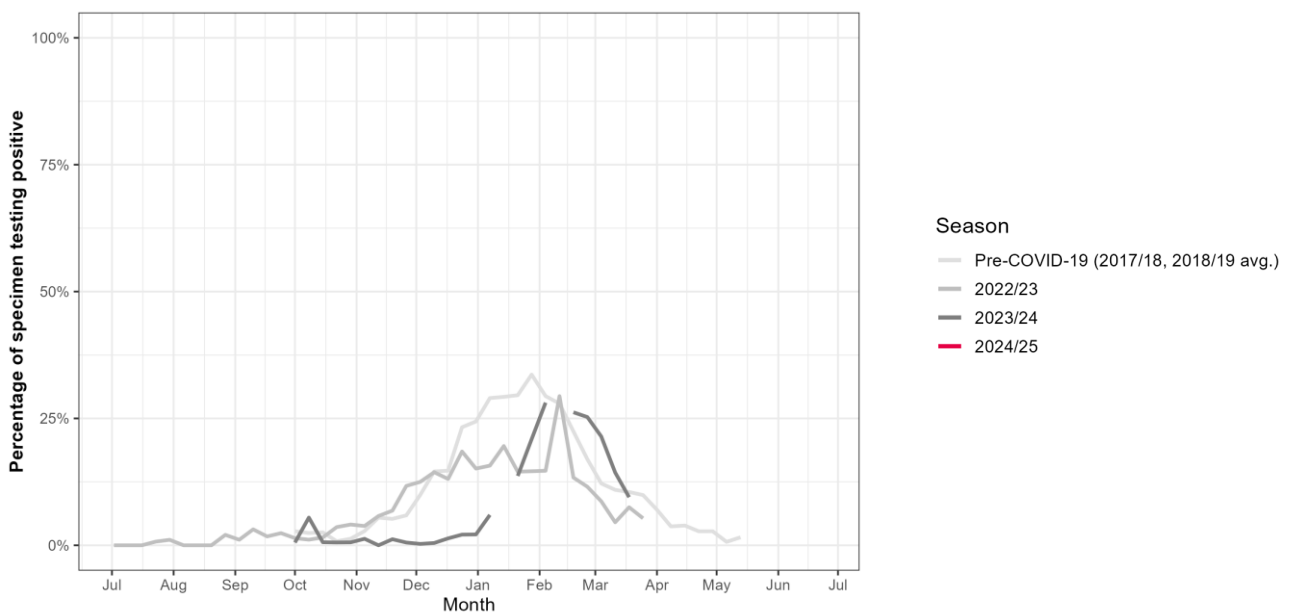
Western Asia

Israel



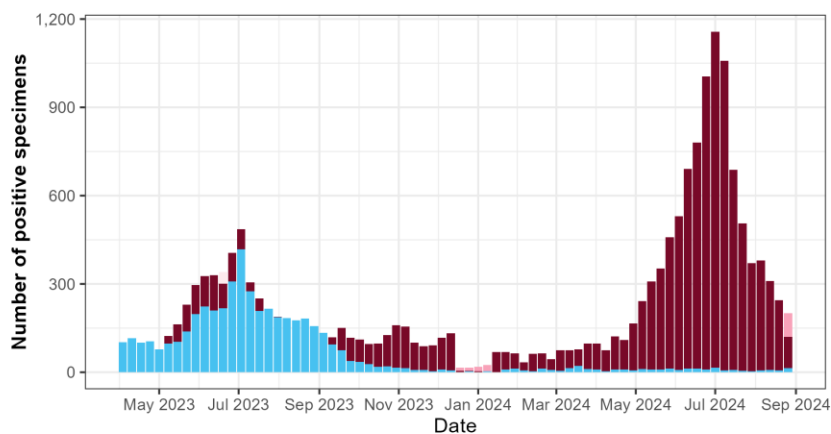
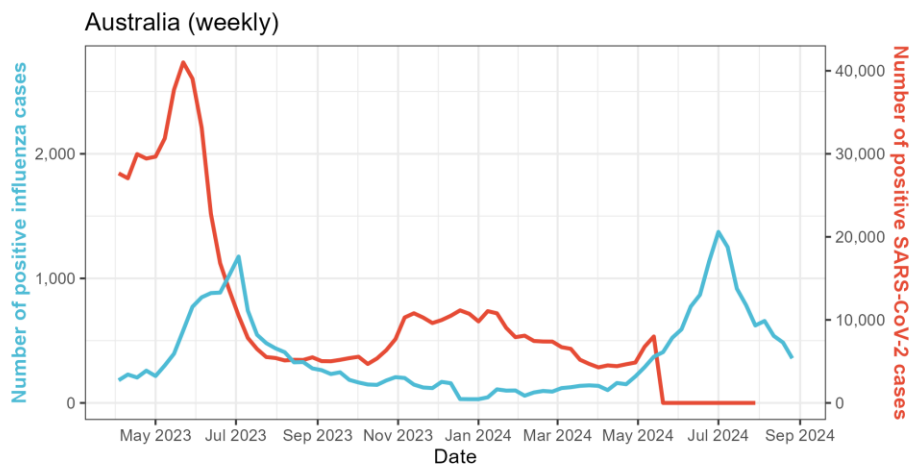
Note: Israel has reported zero SARS-CoV-2 activity to the WHO since W44/2023

Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



Oceania

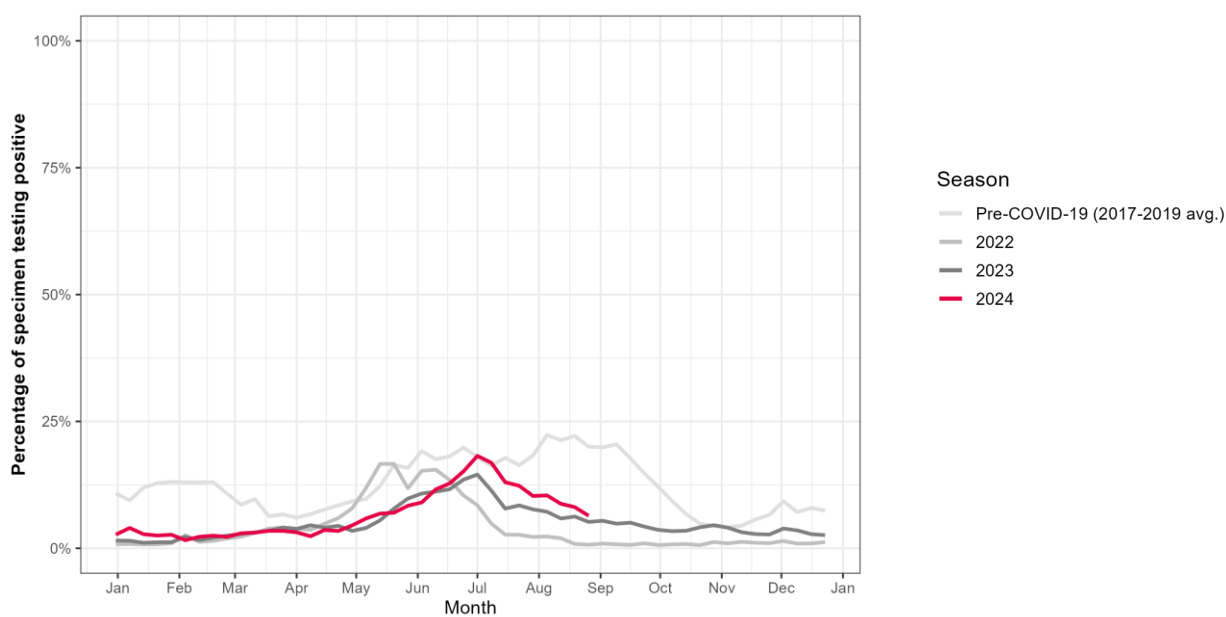
Australia



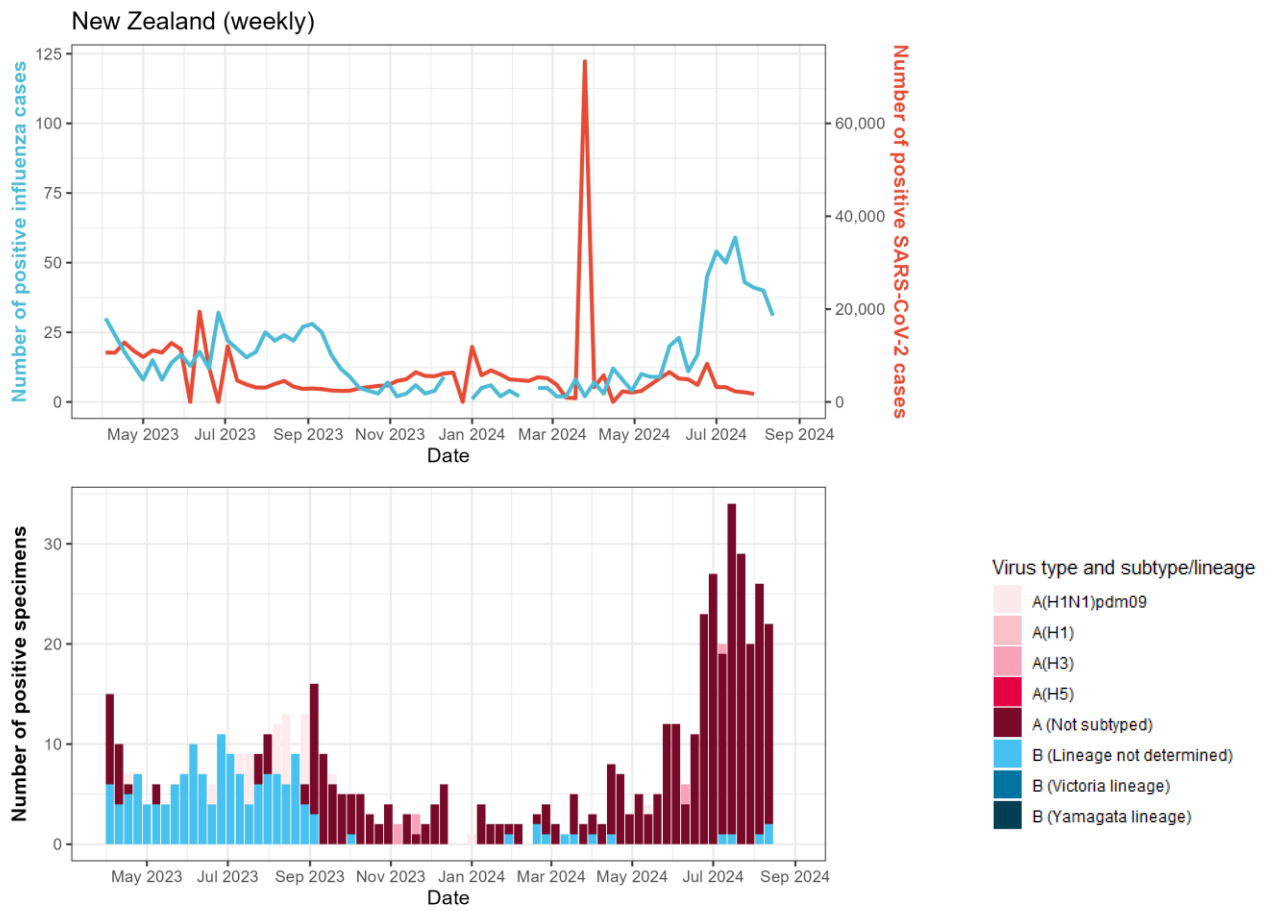
Virus type and subtype/lineage

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

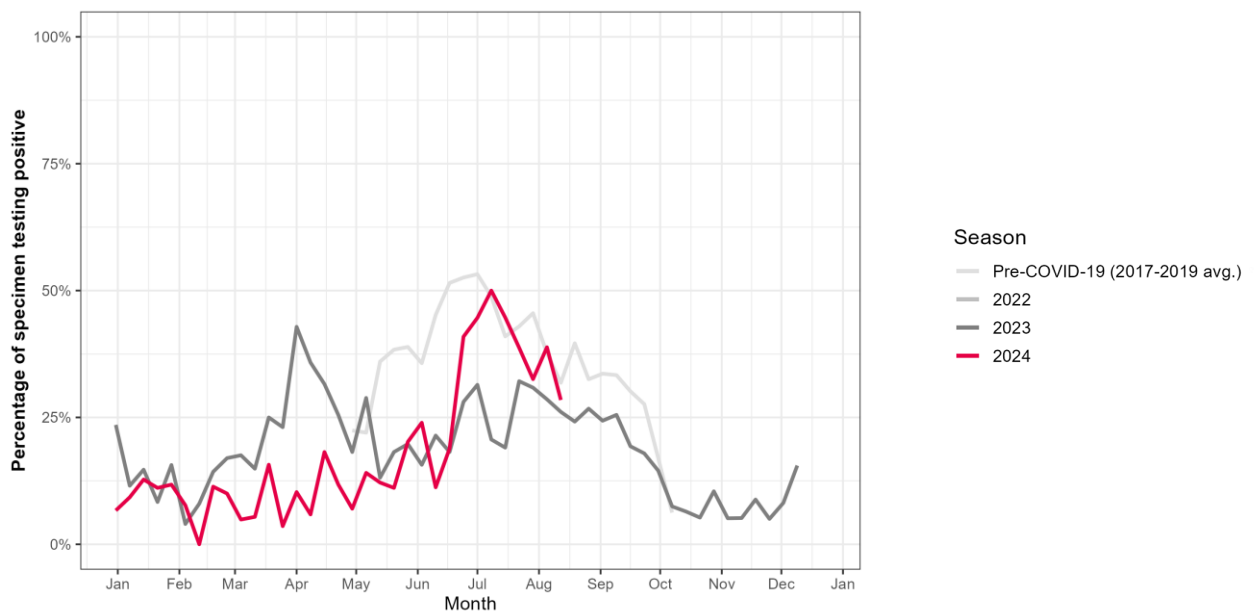
Percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza in different seasons



New Zealand



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			6,477		
Argentina	2020	1,629,908		465		
Argentina	2021	3,930,008		29		
Argentina	2022	4,331,223		26,585		
Argentina	2023	153,818		5,618		
Argentina	2024	56,261	54	11,703	405	2024-35
Australia	2019			14,002		
Australia	2020	28,296		949		
Australia	2021	338,311		8		
Australia	2022	10,327,434		14,654		
Australia	2023	1,027,494		15,427		
Australia	2024	139,626	0	13,587	2,303	2024-35
Brazil	2019			3,459		
Brazil	2020	7,448,560		1,391		
Brazil	2021	14,782,177		1,240		
Brazil	2022	13,893,600		3,648		
Brazil	2023	1,387,584		21,939		
Brazil	2024	0	0	19,895	999	2024-35
Canada	2019			43,196		
Canada	2020	539,241		44,956		
Canada	2021	1,422,482		337		
Canada	2022	2,514,662		71,314		
Canada	2023	297,851		47,166		
Canada	2024	44,819	38	62,116	185	2024-34
Chile	2019			6,539		
Chile	2020	598,394		272		
Chile	2021	1,200,731		77		
Chile	2022	3,207,034		13,139		
Chile	2023	326,818		10,926		
Chile	2024	68,149	100	15,799	228	2024-35
China	2019			122,757		
China	2020	96,324		31,237		
China	2021	34,534		26,151		
China	2022	62,314,792		56,455		
China	2023	36,877,077		260,766		
China	2024	50,492	2,087	144,014	4,817	2024-35
Egypt	2019			1,999		
Egypt	2020	131,315		659		
Egypt	2021	249,205		233		
Egypt	2022	134,994		2,709		
Egypt	2023	509		3,074		
Egypt	2024	0	0	1,328	88	2024-34

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
France	2019			25,405		
France	2020	2,338,258		16,589		
France	2021	6,371,668		3,071		
France	2022	29,279,621		40,148		
France	2023	1,007,943		22,690		
France	2024	0	0	22,914	0	2024-27
Germany	2019			1,215		
Germany	2020	1,660,178		958		
Germany	2021	5,353,865		29		
Germany	2022	30,227,893		1,923		
Germany	2023	1,195,820		796		
Germany	2024	0	0	1,440	8	2024-35
India	2019			10,428		
India	2020	10,187,850		655		
India	2021	24,598,952		5,128		
India	2022	9,890,304		1,948		
India	2023	336,066		3,282		
India	2024	28,576	313	1,556	387	2024-35
Israel	2019			1,796		
Israel	2020	399,105		1,424		
Israel	2021	965,663		456		
Israel	2022	3,391,936		774		
Israel	2023	84,854		1,013		
Israel	2024	0	0	1,053	0	2024-12
Italy	2019			6,361		
Italy	2020	2,039,182		7,485		
Italy	2021	3,583,249		31		
Italy	2022	19,438,072		5,817		
Italy	2023	1,601,116		5,256		
Italy	2024	119,459	6,350	5,064	0	2024-17
Japan	2019			10,343		
Japan	2020	217,312		2,915		
Japan	2021	1,514,477		9		
Japan	2022	26,534,616		273		
Japan	2023	5,537,167		7,752		
Japan	2024	0	0	3,055	15	2024-34
Mexico	2019			6,963		
Mexico	2020	1,453,414		4,799		
Mexico	2021	2,548,565		960		
Mexico	2022	3,243,611		10,314		
Mexico	2023	362,826		7,666		
Mexico	2024	11,042	340	8,744	356	2024-35

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
Netherlands	2019			5,156		
Netherlands	2020	773,198		3,235		
Netherlands	2021	2,312,304		466		
Netherlands	2022	5,480,565		14,838		
Netherlands	2023	64,963		10,932		
Netherlands	2024	8,978	383	11,779	75	2024-35
New Zealand	2019			1,011		
New Zealand	2020	1,789		0		
New Zealand	2021	11,740		0		
New Zealand	2022	2,014,452		0		
New Zealand	2023	412,394		631		
New Zealand	2024	198,673	1,730	540	112	2024-33
Philippines	2019			612		
Philippines	2020	469,003		52		
Philippines	2021	2,369,471		105		
Philippines	2022	1,220,895		260		
Philippines	2023	137,910		688		
Philippines	2024	8,183	0	162	71	2024-36
Poland	2019			1,786		
Poland	2020	1,259,923		1,282		
Poland	2021	2,790,909		2		
Poland	2022	2,314,550		1,604		
Poland	2023	266,683		2,085		
Poland	2024	38,734	2,463	6,179	32	2024-35
South Africa	2019			1,164		
South Africa	2020	994,911		157		
South Africa	2021	2,413,026		413		
South Africa	2022	640,295		1,171		
South Africa	2023	24,404		1,024		
South Africa	2024	129	0	909	70	2024-35
South Korea	2019			1,702		
South Korea	2020	56,855		505		
South Korea	2021	554,812		0		
South Korea	2022	28,047,388		295		
South Korea	2023	5,912,818		2,586		
South Korea	2024	0	0	1,016	19	2024-35
Spain	2019			16,358		
Spain	2020	1,919,549		8,827		
Spain	2021	4,180,589		2,206		
Spain	2022	7,654,824		18,089		
Spain	2023	225,378		18,189		
Spain	2024	0	0	10,981	96	2024-35

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
Thailand	2019			1,568		
Thailand	2020	6,142		297		
Thailand	2021	2,203,829		23		
Thailand	2022	2,511,838		575		
Thailand	2023	40,567		1,717		
Thailand	2024	36,805	560	1,215	162	2024-35
United Kingdom	2019			42,447		
United Kingdom	2020	2,344,433		14,373		
United Kingdom	2021	10,230,346		2,755		
United Kingdom	2022	11,584,258		79,679		
United Kingdom	2023	706,222		44,145		
United Kingdom	2024	109,370	3,400	67,588	1,165	2024-35
United States	2019			268,524		
United States	2020	18,890,446		229,766		
United States	2021	32,988,414		39,507		
United States	2022	47,140,633		469,968		
United States	2023	4,417,336		176,909		
United States	2024	0	0	254,069	0	2024-21
Vietnam	2019			355		
Vietnam	2020	1,440		146		
Vietnam	2021	1,650,233		39		
Vietnam	2022	9,872,529		399		
Vietnam	2023	99,798		596		
Vietnam	2024	0	0	795	100	2024-35

^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 [14]. The emergence of this new virus has had a major impact on the global circulation of respiratory viruses, including influenza and RSV [15]. 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) [16].

Data sources

- **Influenza:** FluNet [17] 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 [18]. 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 [19].
- **Government response tracker:** The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) [16] 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 9 September 2024 and cover the period 1 January 2019 to 1 September 2024 (influenza) and 4 August 2024 (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 flucov@nivel.nl.

References

- [1] PAHO. Respiratory Viruses weekly report. [Influenza, SARS-CoV-2, RSV and other Respiratory Viruses Regional Situation - PAHO/WHO | Pan American Health Organization](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [2] ECDC. European Respiratory Virus Surveillance Summary (ERVISS). [erviss.org](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [3] Government of Canada. COVID-19 epidemiology update: summary. [COVID-19 epidemiology update: Summary — Canada.ca](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [4] Australian Government – Department of Health and Aged Care. Australian Respiratory Surveillance Reports – 2024. [Australian Respiratory Surveillance Reports – 2024 | Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [5] National Institute for Communicable Diseases. Weekly respiratory pathogens surveillance report. [WEEKLY RESPIRATORY PATHOGENS SURVEILLANCE REPORT WEEK - NICD](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [6] UK Health Security Agency. National flu and COVID-19 surveillance report. [National flu and COVID-19 surveillance reports: 2024 to 2025 season - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [7] CDC. COVID Data Tracker. [CDC COVID Data Tracker: Home](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [8] WHO Western Pacific Region. COVID-19 situation reports. [COVID-19 situation reports | WHO Western Pacific](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [9] Del Riccio M, et al. Global analysis of respiratory viral circulation and timing of epidemics in the pre–COVID-19 and COVID-19 pandemic eras, based on data from the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS). *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*. 2024, 144:107052.
- [10] Caini S, et al. Global Influenza B Study. Temporal Patterns of Influenza A and B in Tropical and Temperate Countries: What Are the Lessons for Influenza Vaccination? *PLoS One*. 2016 Mar 31;11(3):e0152310. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0152310.
- [11] Paget J, Caini S, Del Riccio M, van Waarden W, Meijer A. Has influenza B/Yamagata become extinct and what implications might this have for quadrivalent influenza vaccines? *Euro Surveill*. 2022 Sep;27(39):2200753. doi: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2022.27.39.2200753
- [12] WHO. Global Influenza Update N° 429. [Global Influenza Programme \(who.int\)](#) [accessed 10 September 2024]
- [13] WHO. Statement on the fifteenth meeting of the IHR (2005) Emergency Committee on the COVID-19 pandemic. [Statement on the fifteenth meeting of the IHR \(2005\) Emergency Committee on the COVID-19 pandemic \(who.int\)](#) [accessed 20 March 2024]
- [14] WHO. Listing of WHO’s response to COVID-19. <https://bit.ly/3mIMtRi> [accessed 1 July 2022]
- [15] WHO. FluNet. <https://www.who.int/tools/flunet> [accessed 8 August 2024]
- [16] Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. <http://bit.ly/41WqmqX> [accessed 16 June 2021]
- [17] WHO. Influenza Update N° 416. <http://bit.ly/3T5SvHV> [accessed 7 April 2022]
- [18] Ritchie, H., Ortiz-Ospina, E., Beltekian, D., Mathieu, E., Hasell J., Macdonald B. et al. Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19). <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus> [accessed 15 June 2021]
- [19] Mathieu E, Rodés-Guirao L. Our World in Data will rely on data from the WHO to track confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths. <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-jhu-who> [accessed 5 April 2023]

Project Team

Nivel, Netherlands: Bronke Boudewijns, Susanne Heemskerk, Marco Del Riccio, Lotte van Heuvel, Daan van Kooten, Saverio Caini, Caroline Schneeberger

Global Influenza Initiative:

Ben Cowling, School of Public Health, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Ann Falsey, Rochester General Hospital, University of Rochester School of Medicine, Rochester, NY

Angela Gentile, Ricardo Gutiérrez Children's Hospital, Buenos Aires

Jan Kyncl, Department of Infectious Diseases Epidemiology, National Institute of Public Health, Prague

Bruno Lina: Virpath Laboratory, University of Lyon, Lyon

Raina McIntyre: The Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney



Global **Influenza** Initiative

Sanofi, France: Erica Dueger, Clotilde El Guerche-Séblain, Meral Akçay, Cecile Eymin

Websites

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

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

Funding

The FluCoV Project is funded by Sanofi, France.
