



The incidence of medically attended respiratory virus infections in North West England,

[Link to publication record in Manchester Research Explorer](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Goka, E. A., Vallely, P. J., Mutton, K. J., & Klapper, P. E. (2013). *The incidence of medically attended respiratory virus infections in North West England*. Poster session presented at Society for General Microbiology Spring Conference 2013, Manchester Central Convention Complex.

Citing this paper

Please note that where the full-text provided on Manchester Research Explorer is the Author Accepted Manuscript or Proof version this may differ from the final Published version. If citing, it is advised that you check and use the publisher's definitive version.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the Research Explorer are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Takedown policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please refer to the University of Manchester's Takedown Procedures [<http://man.ac.uk/04Y6Bo>] or contact uml.scholarlycommunications@manchester.ac.uk providing relevant details, so we can investigate your claim.



Society for General Microbiology Spring Conference 2013

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Title: The incidence of medically attended respiratory virus infections in North West England, 2007 - 2012

Abstract No. 0306

Title The incidence of medically attended respiratory virus infections in North West England, 2007 - 2012

Abstract

Introduction: The incidence of respiratory viruses varies considerably yet estimation of incidence is important to determine effectiveness of health interventions, costs of disease management, and early indication of epidemics.

Methodology: The expected number of cases was used to calculate incidence using the age specific mid-year population figures for North West England as a denominator in a Poisson model.

Results: Respiratory viruses peaked in summer of 2009, ILI 321 per 100,000 and 2010/2011 winter 56 per 100,000. People ≥ 85 years and children ≤ 5 years had higher incidence than 24-39 year olds, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 358 per 100,000 vs. 22.92 per 100,000 among 25-39 year olds (IRR: 15.62, 95% CI: 10.24 - 23.83, $p = <0.0001$). RSV (39.03 and 64.64 per 100,000 among the ≥ 85 and ≤ 5 years old vs. 1.40 among ≤ 5 year olds, IRR: 27.88, 95% CI: 5.17 - 150.47, $p = <0.0001$ and IRR: 46.34, 95% CI: 8.68 - 247.19, $p = <0.0001$). Similar results were observed for seasonal influenza A viruses, rhinoviruses, parainfluenza viruses 1-3, metapneumovirus and adenoviruses but not for influenza B viruses.

Conclusion: Laboratory surveillance of respiratory viruses is a useful tool for prediction of incidence of respiratory virus infections and assessment of effectiveness of public health intervention.

Permission Yes

Approval Confirm

Affiliations (1) University of Manchester, Institute of Inflammation and Repair, Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences, Manchester, UK
(2) Department of Clinical Virology, Central Manchester University Hospitals - NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK

Authors Edward A. GOKA (1) Presenting
Pamela J. VALLELY (1)
Kenneth J. MUTTON (1) (2)
Paul E. KLAPPER (1) (2)

Registration Confirm

Presenter SGM no Non - member

Categories (MA16) Virology workshop: Clinical Virology

Presentation Poster

Competition Entry Yes

Contact us if you have a problem or wish to withdraw a submission: meetings@sgm.ac.uk