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Weekly Acute Respiratory Infection Report

Public Health Wales

Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre

Report week: 37 (ending 14 September 2025)

Headline

- Influenza circulation remains at baseline levels. GP consultations for influenza-like illness and confirmed case numbers have increased in the current week, while test positivity decreased.
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is at baseline levels, although activity is expected to increase in coming weeks, in line with historical patterns.
- COVID-19 case numbers have remained broadly stable in recent weeks.
- GP consultations for acute respiratory infections increased compared to the previous week.
- According to EuroMoMo method, 'no excess' of all-cause mortality has been reported in the most recent week.

Foreword

This report replaces the previously separate weekly reports on COVID-19, influenza and other respiratory infections. It is published on a weekly basis between week 40 (October) and 20 (May) of the following year, and on a fortnightly basis during the summer period.

This report summarises the latest available information from several Public Health Wales surveillance schemes, reports on Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and information from other sources.

Additional information is available from the links below.

- [Weekly ARI Hospital Admissions Dashboard](#)
- [EuroMOMO European mortality monitoring](#)
- [Public Health Wales Respiratory Infection Mortality updates](#)
- [COVID-19 variant summary](#)

The structure of this report is based on the surveillance pyramid (from mild to severe infection outcomes), illustrated below. Icons alongside chapter headings indicate the types of information included in the chapter.

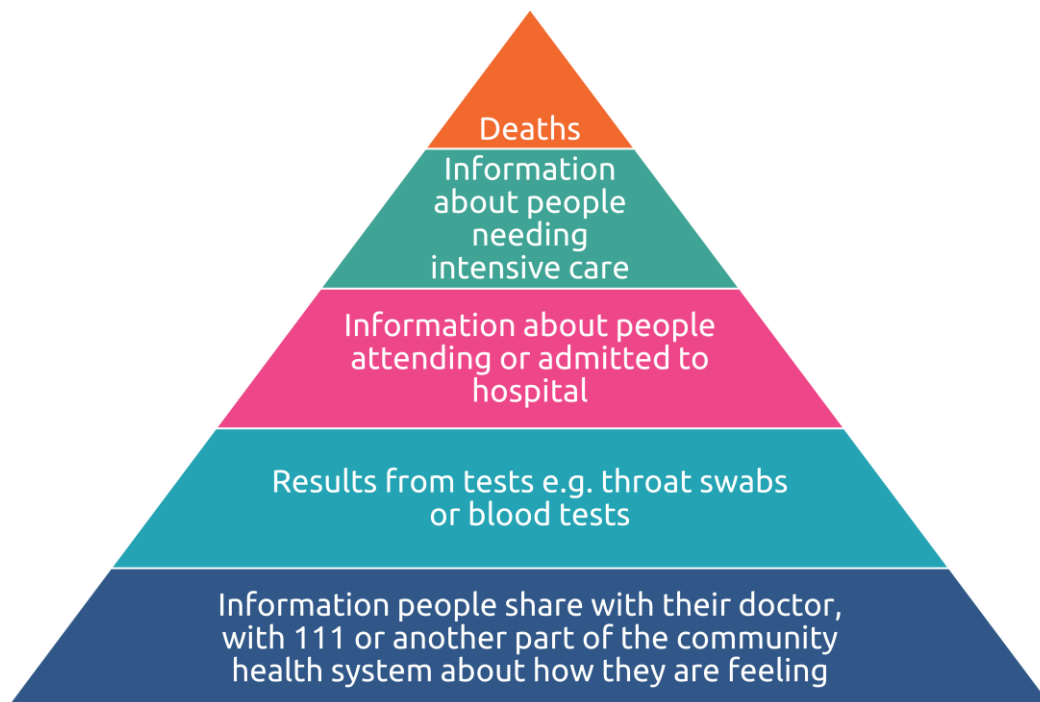


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High Level Summary Points

	Community infection indicators	Severe infection indicators
Overall Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	<p>The 3-week trend in consultation rate per 100,000 for broader acute respiratory infection (ARI) is variable.</p> <p>Consultations with Sentinel GPs for acute respiratory infection (ARI) increased compared to last week (including in children).</p>	<p>Admissions in patients testing positive for influenza, COVID-19 or RSV decreased in Week 37 (1% of total admissions).</p>
Influenza	<p>Influenza activity is at <u>baseline</u> levels and case numbers remain broadly stable.</p> <p>The overall proportion of samples testing positive decreased in the most recent week at 0.1%.</p> <p>Consultations for influenza-like illness (ILI) with sentinel GPs increased but remained at baseline intensity. No cases of influenza were confirmed from symptomatic sentinel GP network patients across Wales last week.</p>	<p>The number of confirmed cases of community acquired influenza admitted to hospital decreased to zero during Week 37.</p> <p>During Week 37, there was one in-patient case of confirmed influenza, and none in critical care.</p>
Influenza type breakdown	<p>Since 2024 Week 40: 8,736 total influenza cases confirmed (518 influenza A(H3N2), 1,668 influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, 5,119 influenza A untyped and 1,431 influenza B).</p> <p>In the most recent week: Zero influenza A(H3), zero influenza A(H1N1), 1 influenza A untyped and zero influenza B.</p>	
COVID-19	<p>The overall proportion of samples testing positive remained stable at 10.2 % in hospital and non-sentinel GP practices.</p> <p>Consultations with Sentinel and Non sentinel GPs for COVID-19 decreased in the most recent week.</p>	<p>The number of confirmed cases of community acquired COVID-19 admitted to hospital increased to 41 during Week 37.</p> <p>During Week 37 there were 189 in-patient cases of confirmed COVID-19, two of whom were in critical care.</p>
RSV	<p>RSV incidence in children aged up to 5y is increasing but remains at baseline levels.</p> <p>Incidence per 100,000 population in children aged up to 5y increased to 2.5 in the most recent week. RSV incidence is expected to increase in coming weeks, in line with historical patterns.</p>	<p>The number of confirmed cases of community acquired RSV admitted to hospital decreased to one during Week 37.</p> <p>During Week 37 there were four in-patient cases of confirmed RSV, and none in critical care.</p>
Other respiratory pathogens	<p>Rhinovirus remained the most prevalent pathogen in sentinel surveillance, though positivity decreased compared to the previous week. In sentinel GP practices, test positivity increased for adenovirus, enterovirus, seasonal coronaviruses, C. pneumoniae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, and human metapneumovirus, while COVID-19, parainfluenza, influenza, RSV, and bocavirus decreased or remained stable. In non-sentinel testing, rhinovirus showed an increase, while other pathogens were stable or decreasing.</p>	



1. Community surveillance indicators

GP Consultations

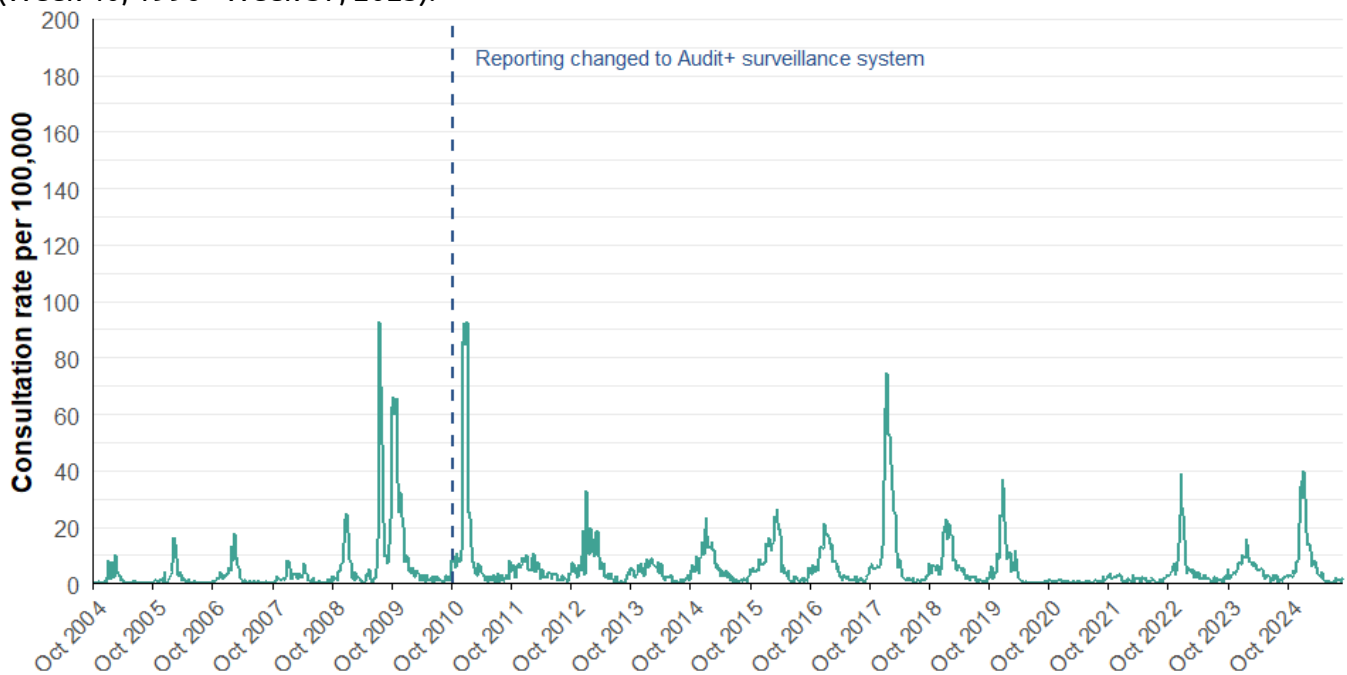
- The sentinel GP consultation rate for influenza-like illness (ILI) is at baseline and the three-week trend is increasing (Figures 1.1, 1.2).
- There were 2.3 ILI consultations per 100,000 practice population in the most recent week, an increase compared to the previous week (1.9 consultations per 100,000).
- In the most recent week, using all available data from general practices, there were 11 ARI consultations per 100,000 practice population, an increase from 9.1 in the previous week (Table 1.2). The highest rates were found in people aged under one year (386.9) followed by people aged one to four (324.4) and people aged 75+ (106.1) (Figure 1.4).
- Surveillance indicators for acute respiratory infections in GP consultation data in Wales are increasing in people aged under five years (Figure 1.4).

Ambulance Calls

- The number of ambulance calls recorded referring to syndromic indicators increased from 1,713 in the previous week to 1,801 in the latest reporting week (Figure 1.5, Table 1.3).
- Calls for difficulty breathing increased compared to the previous week. Calls for cardiac or respiratory arrest, chest pain were stable or decreased compared to the previous week (Figure 1.5, Table 1.3).

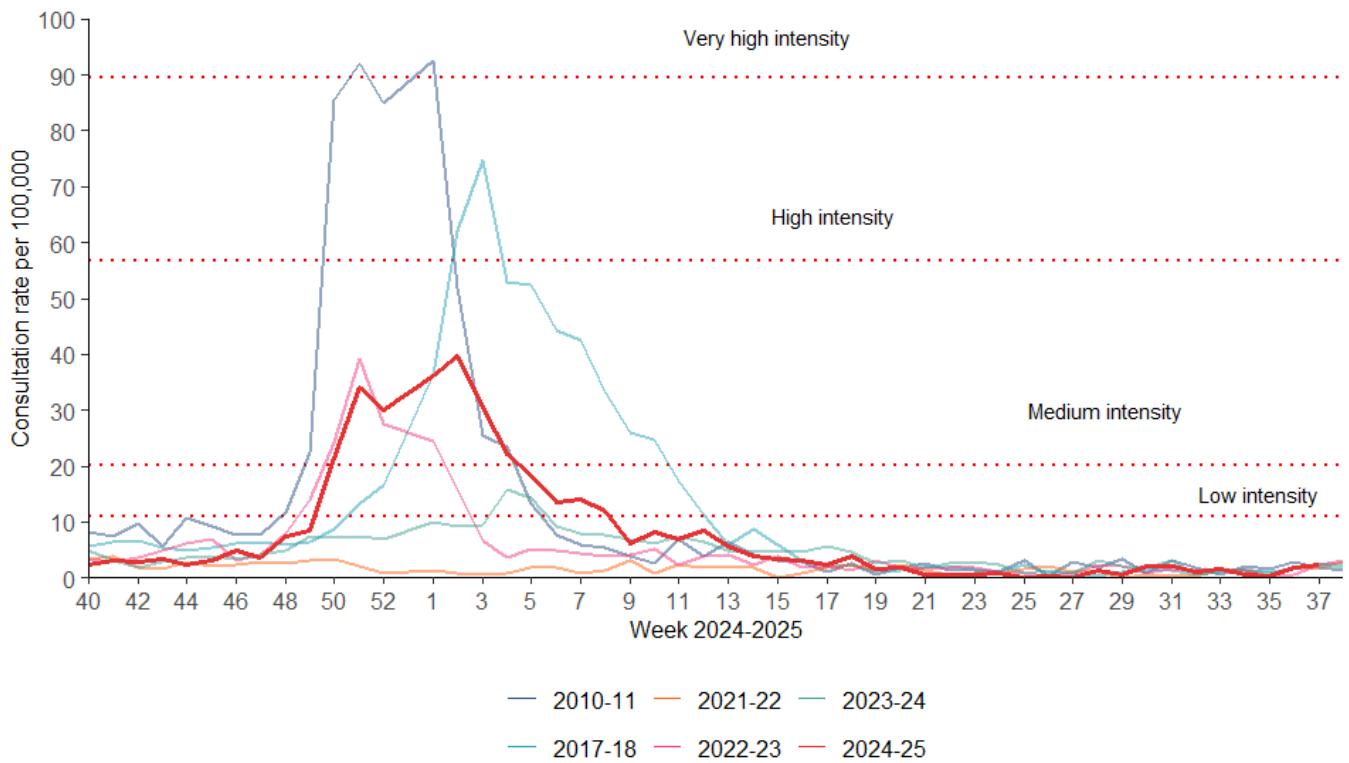
GP consultations – Sentinel Network

Figure 1.1. Sentinel GP network clinical consultation rate for ILI per 100,000 practice population (Week 40, 1996 - Week 37, 2025).



Data correct as of 16/09/2025

Figure 1.2. Sentinel GP network clinical consultation rate for ILI per 100,000 practice population.



Data correct as of 16/09/2025

GP Consultations - All Wales

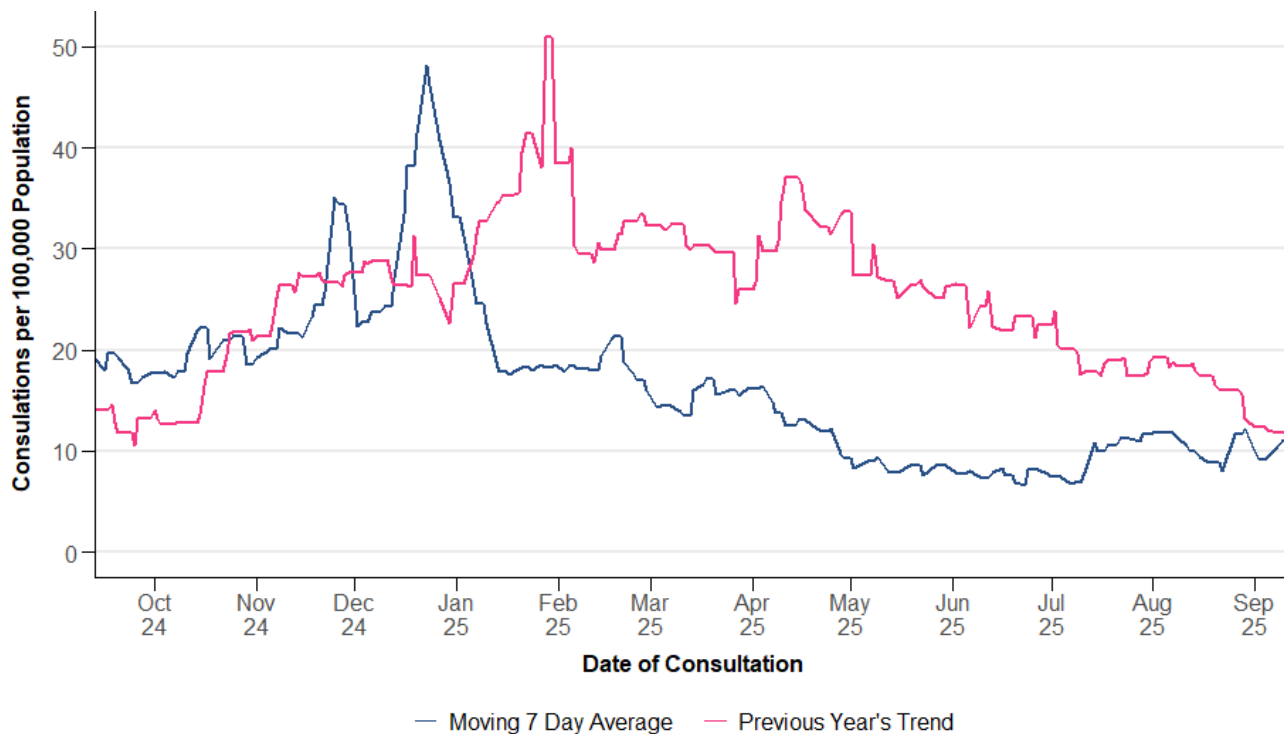
Table 1.2. Summary of GP consultations per 100,000 practice population in Wales, by indicator, for Week 37, 2025. This table uses all available GP surveillance data (from sentinel and non-sentinel practices).

Indicator	Current Reporting Week	Preceding Week	Equivalent Period Last Year
ARI	11.03	9.11	12.31
COVID-19	0.50	0.62	0.61
LRTI	4.13	3.41	4.49
Pneumonia	0.04	0.06	0.07
Severe asthma	0.62	0.73	0.57
URTI	6.95	5.74	7.99
Total	23.27	19.67	26.04

NB: "Current reporting week" refers to the average daily rate in the current reporting week. "Preceding week" refers to the average daily rate in the preceding week. "Equivalent period last year" refers to the average daily rate in the equivalent period last year.

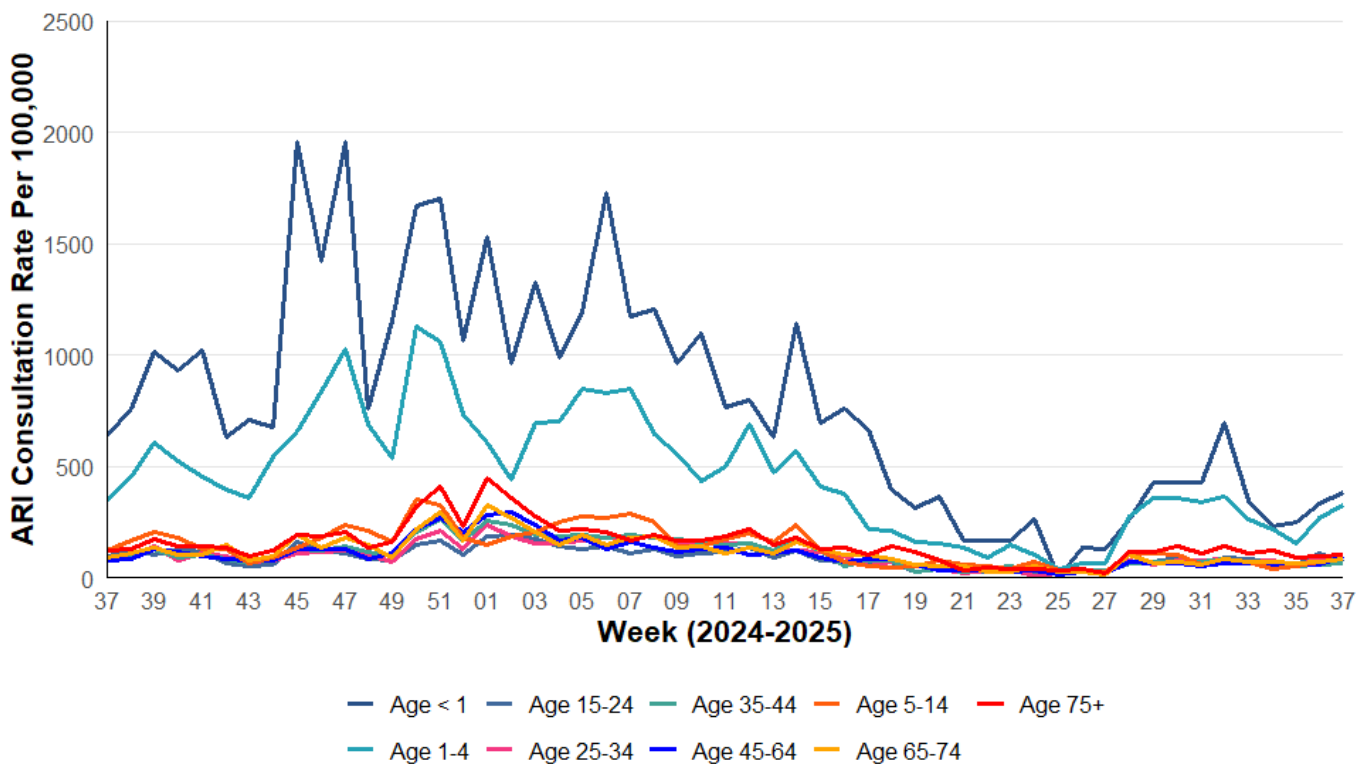


Figure 1.3. All Wales GP consultation rates per 100,000 practice population for Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI).



Data correct as of 16/09/2025

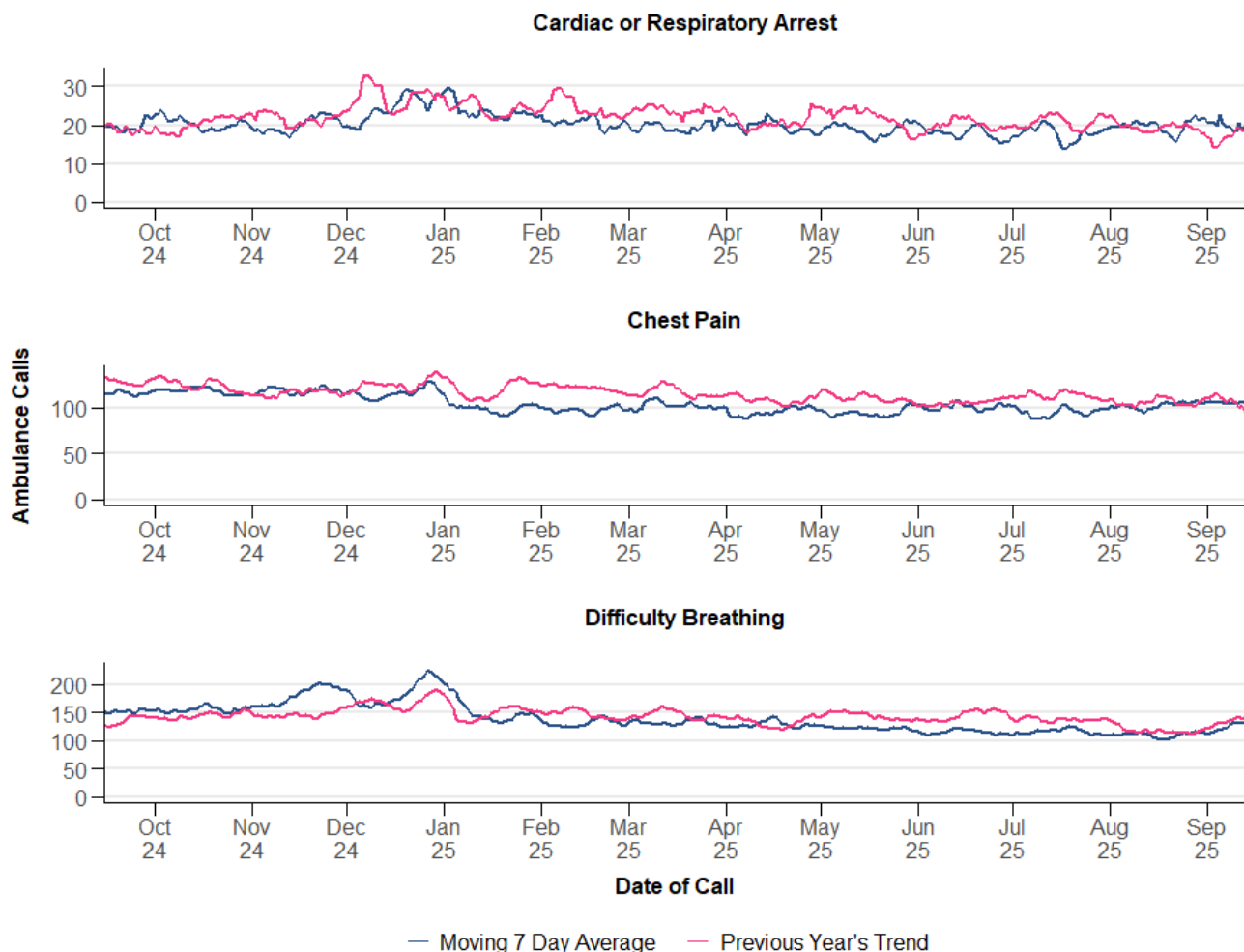
Figure 1.4. All Wales clinical consultation rates for Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) per 100,000 practice population, by age bands.



Data correct as of 16/09/2025

Ambulance Calls

Figure 1.5. Rolling seven-day average for ambulance calls for both current and the previous year, by symptom. This summary analysis uses data provided by the Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust.



Data correct as of 16/09/2025

Table 1.3. Summary of weekly number of Ambulance calls, by symptom in Wales, for Week 37, 2025. This summary analysis uses data provided by the Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust.

Indicator	Current Reporting Week	Preceding Week	Equivalent Period Last Year
Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest	143	139	110
Chest Pain	741	746	782
Difficulty Breathing	917	828	899
Total	1,801	1,713	1,791

NB: "Current reporting week" refers to the total number of calls in the current reporting week. "Preceding week" refers to the total number of calls in the preceding week. "Equivalent period last year" refers to the total number of calls in the equivalent period last year.



2. Virological Surveillance

Wales Sentinel GP and Sentinel Community Pharmacy Network

- There were 86 surveillance samples from patients with ILI symptoms collected by sentinel GPs and community pharmacies during Week 37, 2025, as at 17/09/2025 (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1).
- The most commonly detected pathogens were rhinovirus (11) followed by sars-cov2 (COVID-19) (8) and adenovirus (3). Of the 86 tests, 64.0% were negative for all respiratory pathogens (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1).

All Wales Datastore Respiratory Infection Testing

- There were 729 samples receiving multiplex respiratory panel testing, collected from patients attending hospitals and non-sentinel GPs during Week 37 (Table 2.2, Figure 2.2).
- The most commonly detected pathogens were rhinovirus (85) followed by SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19) (74) and enterovirus (19). Of the 729 tests, 72.2% were negative for all respiratory pathogens (Table 2.2, Figure 2.2).

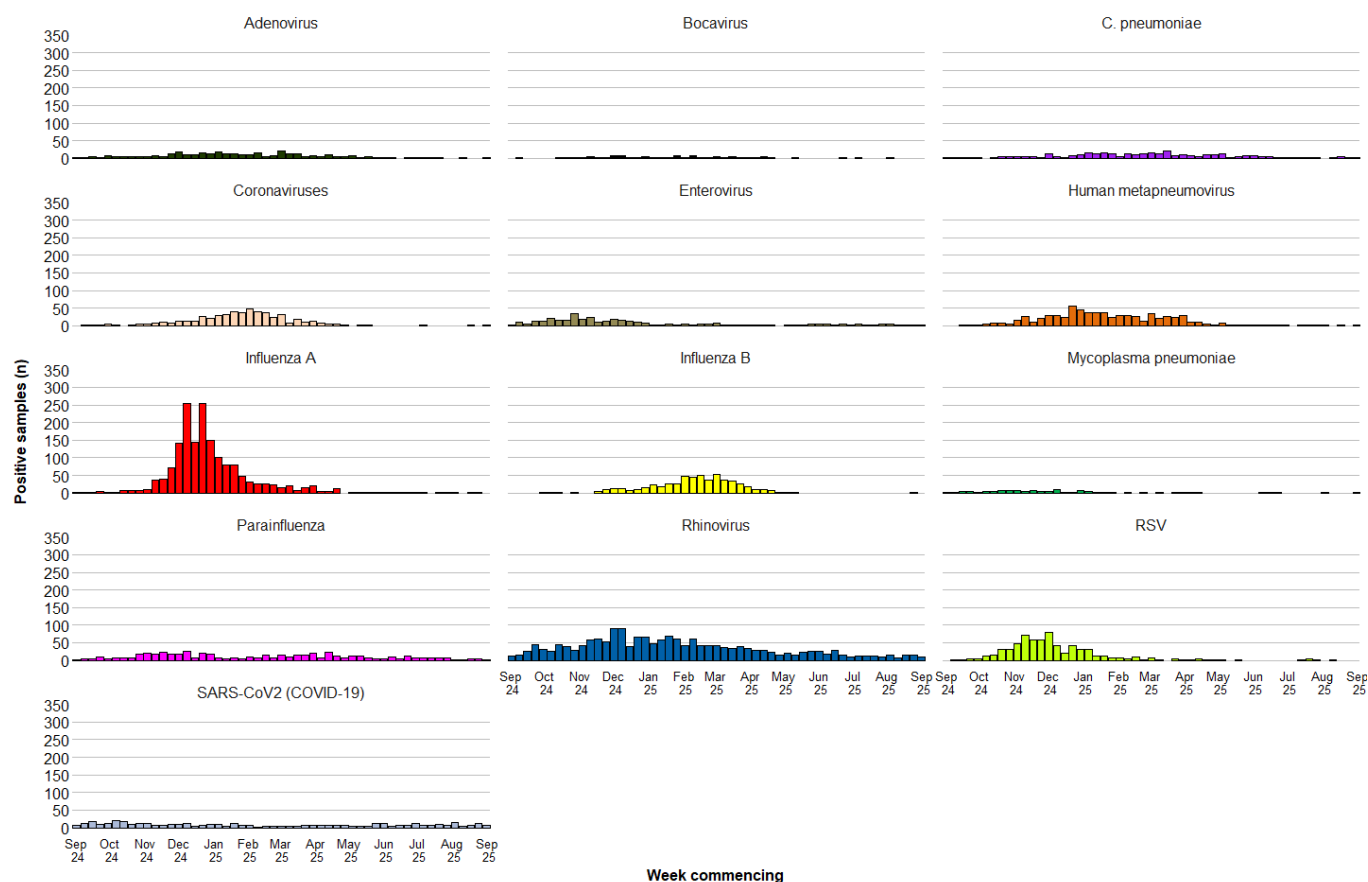
Additionally, during Week 37, 299 samples from patients were tested for influenza, RSV and SARS-CoV-2 only (Figure 2.3). Of these the following tested positive:

- 0 for influenza (zero for influenza A, zero for influenza B)
- 46 for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)
- 0 for RSV

Table 2.1: Pathogens detected, and sample positivity for samples from symptomatic patients from the Wales Sentinel GP and Sentinel Pharmacy networks, Week 37, 2025.

Pathogens Detected	Count (n)	Positivity (current week)	Positivity (previous week)	Trend
Rhinovirus	11	12.8%	17.4%	Decreasing
SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19)	8	9.3%	12.8%	Decreasing
Adenovirus	3	3.5%	0.0%	Increasing
Enterovirus	3	3.5%	2.3%	Increasing
Parainfluenza	2	2.3%	5.8%	Decreasing
Coronaviruses	2	2.3%	0.0%	Increasing
C. pneumoniae	2	2.3%	1.2%	Increasing
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	1	1.2%	0.0%	Increasing
Human metapneumovirus	1	1.2%	0.0%	Increasing
Influenza A	0	0.0%	1.2%	Decreasing
Influenza B	0	0.0%	1.2%	Decreasing
RSV	0	0.0%	0.0%	Stable
Bocavirus	0	0.0%	0.0%	Stable

Figure 2.1. Pathogens detected in samples from symptomatic patients from the Wales Sentinel GP and Sentinel Pharmacy networks, by week of sample collection, Week 37, 2024 to Week 37, 2025.



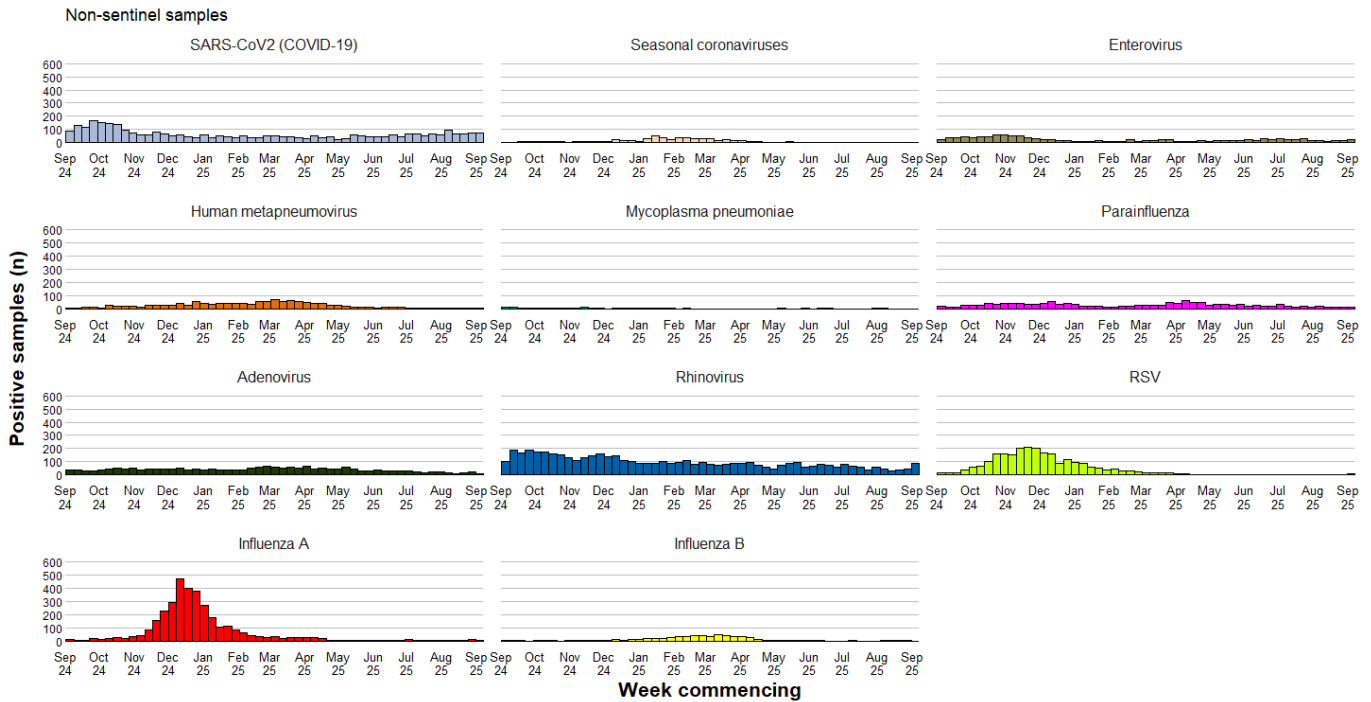
Data correct as of 17/09/2025

All Wales Datastore Respiratory Infection Testing

Table 2.2: Pathogens detected and sample positivity for samples collected from hospital and non-Sentinel GP patients, Week 37, 2025.

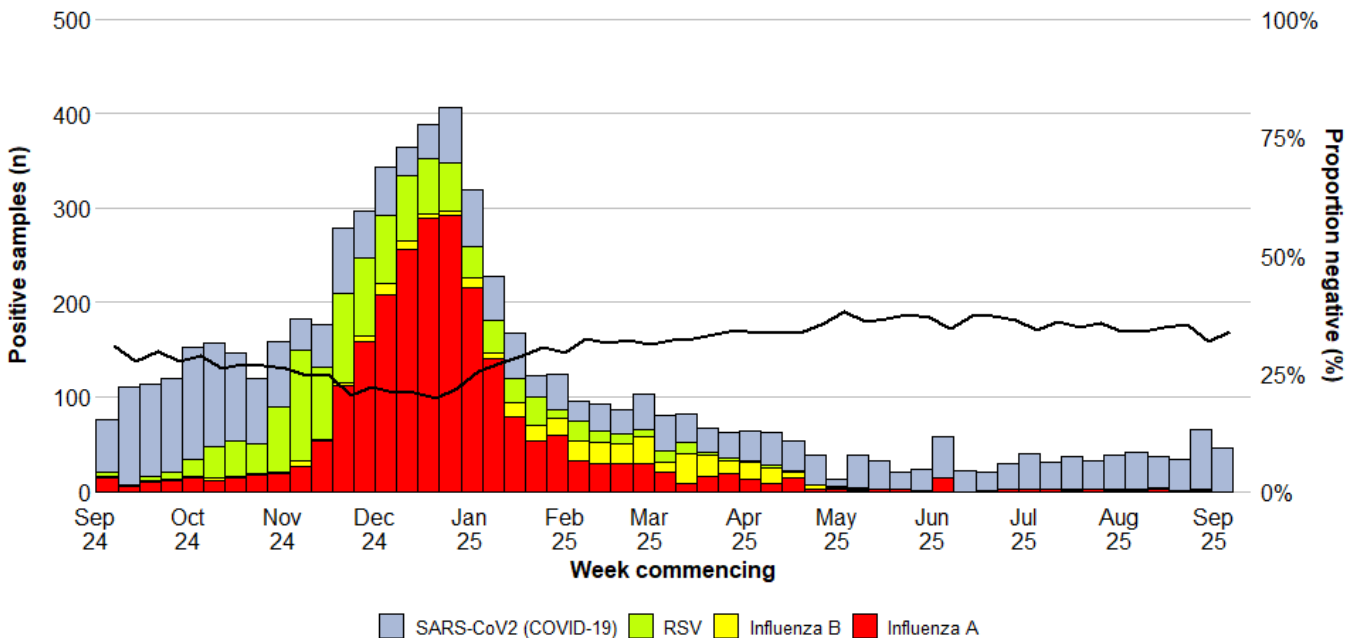
Pathogens Detected	Count (n)	Positivity (current week)	Positivity (previous week)	Trend
Rhinovirus	85	11.7%	6.2%	Increasing
SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19)	74	10.2%	10.5%	Stable
Enterovirus	19	2.6%	2.1%	Stable
Parainfluenza	14	1.9%	1.9%	Stable
Adenovirus	9	1.2%	2.8%	Decreasing
RSV	5	0.7%	0.0%	Stable
Human metapneumovirus	2	0.3%	0.4%	Stable
Influenza A	1	0.1%	1.8%	Decreasing
Seasonal coronaviruses	1	0.1%	0.0%	Stable
Influenza B	0	0.0%	0.3%	Stable
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	0	0.0%	0.0%	Stable
Bocavirus	0	0.0%	0.0%	Stable
Chlamydia	0	0.0%	0.0%	Stable

Figure 2.2. Pathogens detected in samples collected from hospital and non-Sentinel GP patients, by week of sample collection, Week 37, 2024 to Week 37, 2025.



Data correct as of 15/09/2025

Figure 2.3. Samples from hospital patients submitted for RSV, Influenza and SARS-CoV2 testing only, by week of sample collection, Week 37, 2024 to Week 37, 2025.



Data correct as of 15/09/2025



3. Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) and surveillance in hospitals

Sentinel SARI in emergency departments

- During the previous four weeks there were 31 surveillance samples taken from SARI surveillance sentinel emergency departments. The most common pathogen identified from these samples was SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19) (2) followed by rhinovirus/enterovirus (1) and adenovirus (0). Of the 31 samples collected, 90.3% were negative for all respiratory pathogens (Table 3.1).
- During this time, the proportions of symptomatic patients attending sentinel emergency departments due to acute respiratory symptoms testing positive were 0% for influenza, 6% for SARS-CoV-2 and 0% for RSV.

Hospital in-patients

- During week ending 14/09/2025 there were 42 patients admitted to hospital with confirmed COVID-19, RSV or influenza, (four less than the previous week), equating to 1% of all hospital admissions in that reporting week.
- At 23:59 on 14/09/2025, there were 194 patients in hospital with confirmed COVID-19, RSV or influenza, one less than the previous Sunday. This equates to 2% of all hospital in-patients (IPs) at that time. Of whom 71% (138) were hospital acquired (HA).

Critical-care

- During week ending 14/09/2025 there were no ARI critical care (CC) admissions (four less than the previous week), equating to 0% of all CC admissions in that reporting week.
- At 23:59 on 14/09/2025, there were two patients in CC with confirmed COVID-19, RSV or influenza, three less than the previous Sunday. This equates to 1% of all CC in-patients at that time, of which 50% (1) were hospital acquired (HA).

Virological surveillance in ICU

- During week 37, 2025, 51 respiratory samples were tested from patients in intensive care units (ICU). Of these: zero tested positive for Influenza, zero tested positive for RSV and zero tested positive for SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19) (Figure 3.4).

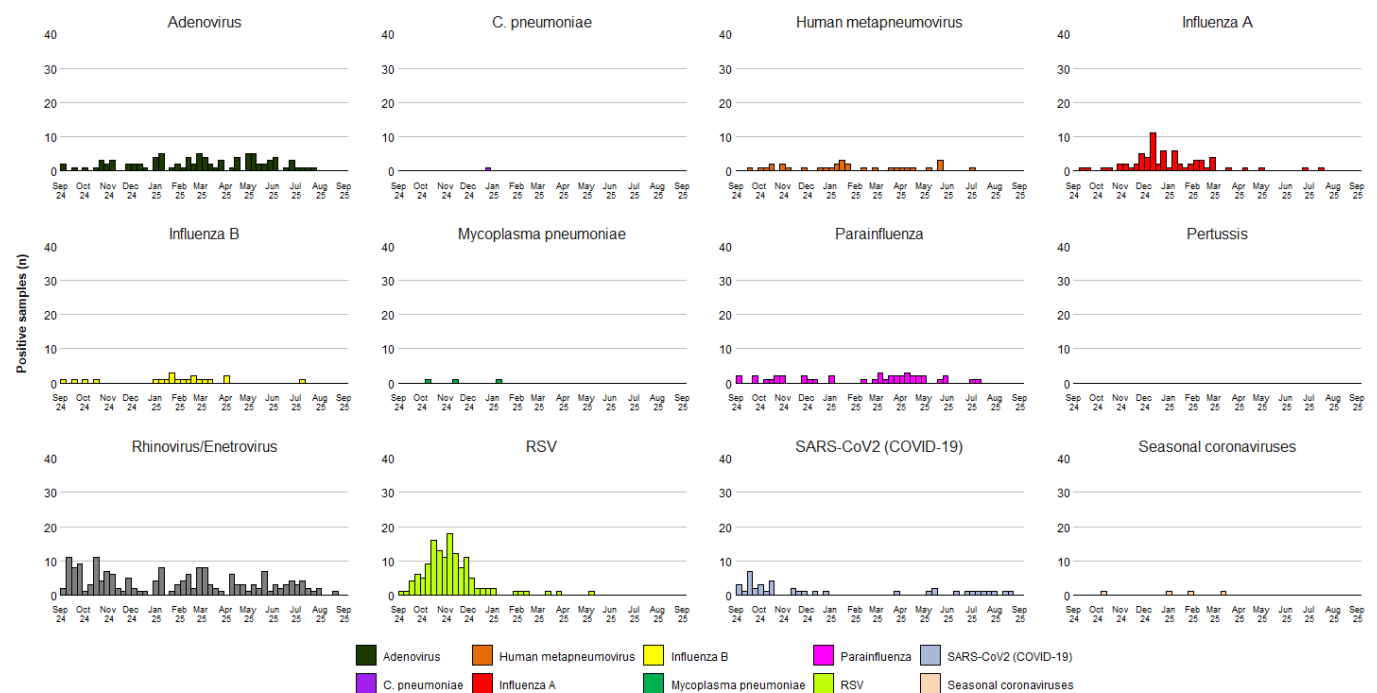
For detailed reports on surveillance of ARI in hospitals, including breakdowns by health board and age-group see: [Hospital admissions dashboard](#)

Wales Sentinel SARI Emergency Department Network

Table 3.1 Pathogens detected and sample positivity for samples collected from symptomatic patients presenting at participating SARI surveillance sentinel emergency departments, for Week 35, 2025.

Pathogens Detected	Meeting SARI case definition in the last 4 weeks		Meeting SARI case definition in the last 12 months	
	n	%	n	%
Adenovirus	0	0.0%	88	8.7%
C. pneumoniae	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Human metapneumovirus	0	0.0%	31	3.1%
Influenza A	0	0.0%	73	7.2%
Influenza B	0	0.0%	21	2.1%
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Parainfluenza	0	0.0%	42	4.2%
Pertussis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RSV	0	0.0%	134	13.3%
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	1	3.2%	175	17.3%
SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19)	2	6.5%	40	4.0%
Seasonal coronaviruses	0	0.0%	4	0.4%
Negative	28	90.3%	481	47.6%
Total	31	100%	1,028	100%

Figure 3.1 Pathogens detected in samples collected from symptomatic patients presenting at participating SARI surveillance sentinel emergency departments, for Week 35, 2025 and previous 12 months.



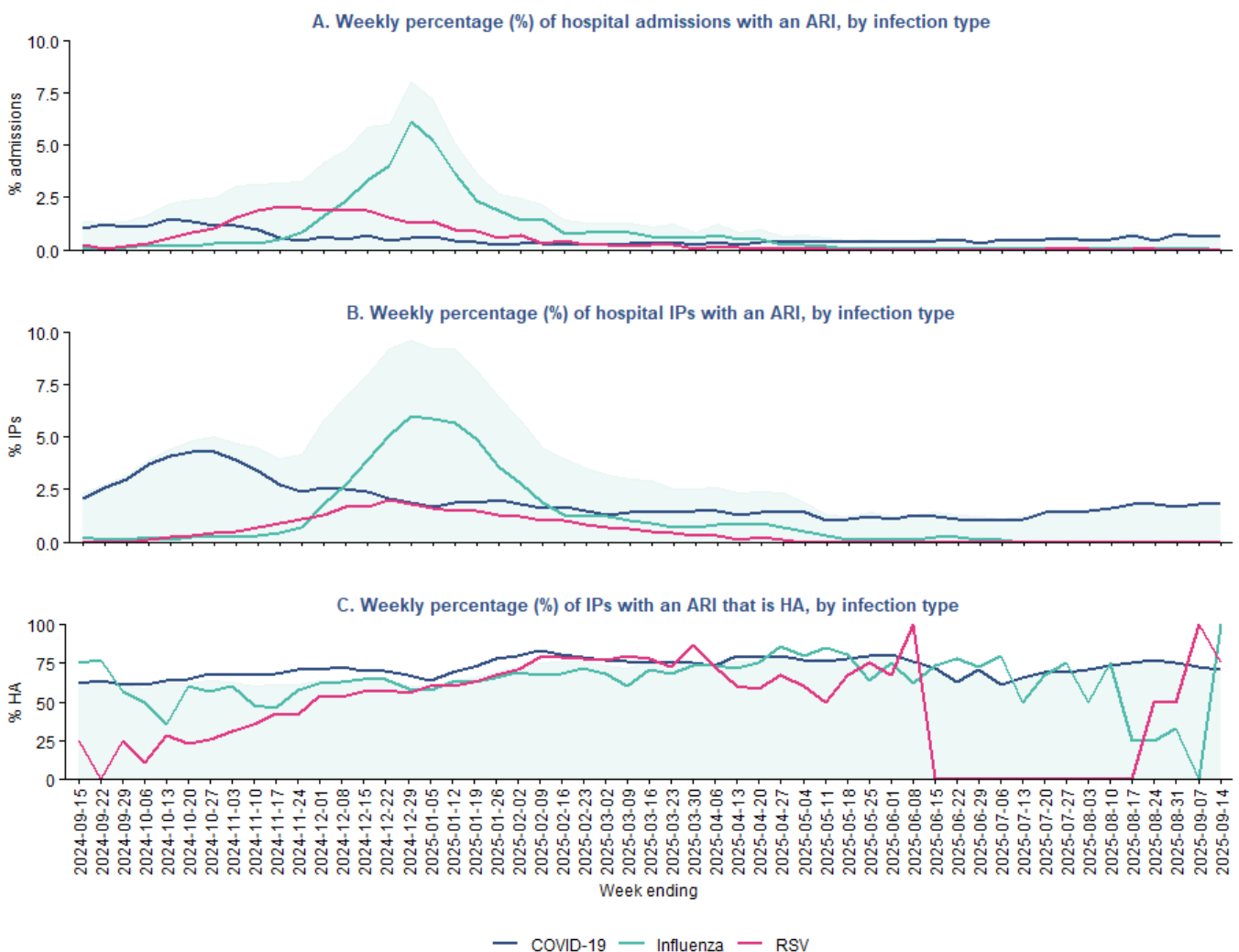
Data correct as of 11/09/2025

Acute Respiratory Infection Surveillance in Hospital In-Patients

Table 3.2. Hospital admissions in patients confirmed **with** COVID-19, influenza and RSV (acute respiratory infection may not necessarily be the primary cause of admission).

Infection	Hospital admissions		Hospital In-patients		
	Count	% of all admissions	Count	% of all IPs	% HA (n)
COVID-19	41	1%	189	2%	71% (134)
Influenza	0	0%	1	<1%	100% (1)
RSV	1	<1%	4	<1%	75% (3)
ARI total	42	1%	194	2%	71% (138)

Figure 3.2. (A) Weekly percentage of hospital admissions where influenza, COVID-19 or RSV was confirmed. (B) Weekly percentage of total in-patients where influenza, COVID-19 or RSV was confirmed. (C) Weekly percentage of total number of in-patients with confirmed COVID-19, influenza or RSV where the infection was healthcare acquired.



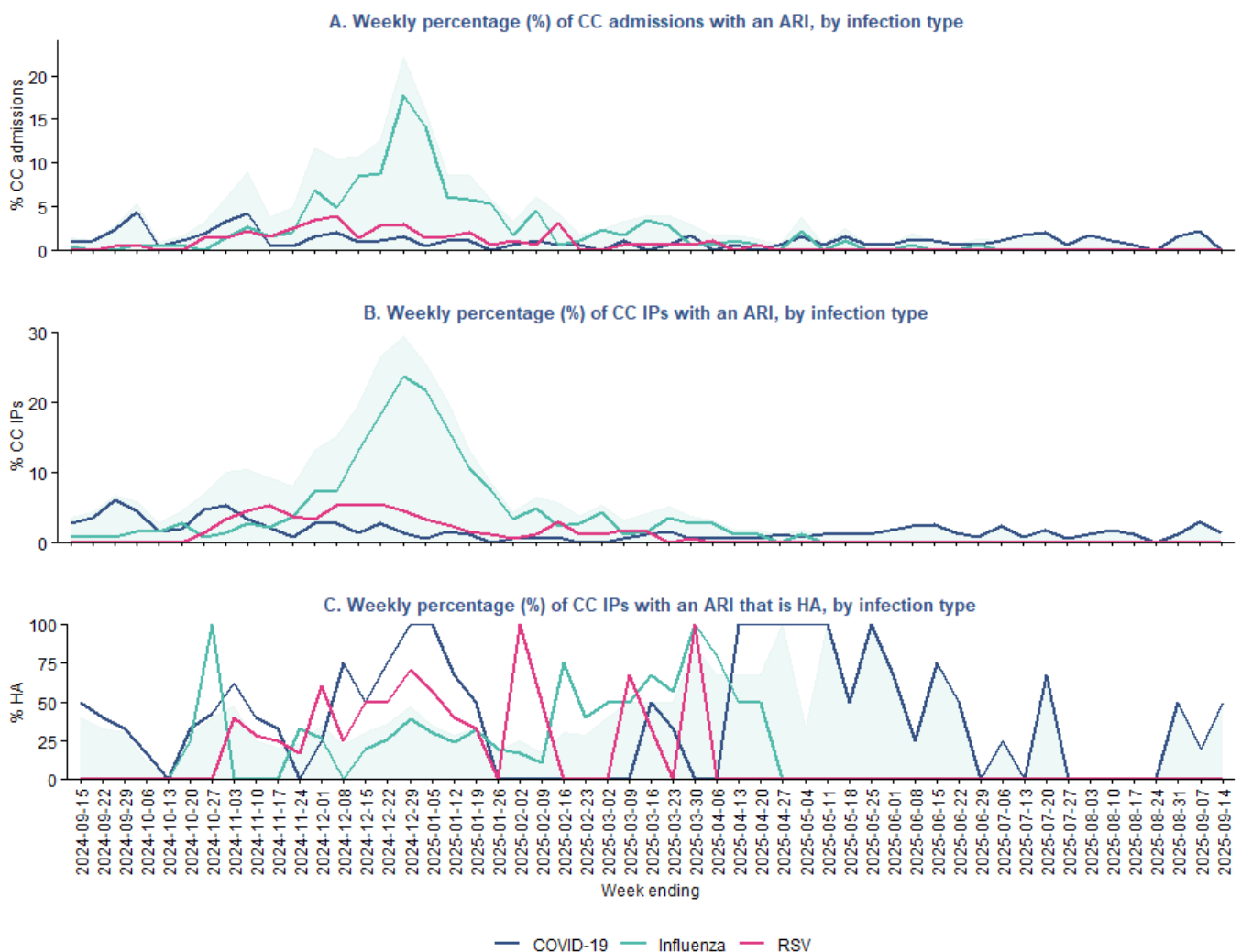
Data as of: 17-09-2025

Acute Respiratory Infection Surveillance in Critical-Care In-Patients

Table 3.3. Critical care (CC) admissions in patients confirmed with COVID-19, influenza and RSV (acute respiratory infection may not necessarily be the primary cause of admission).

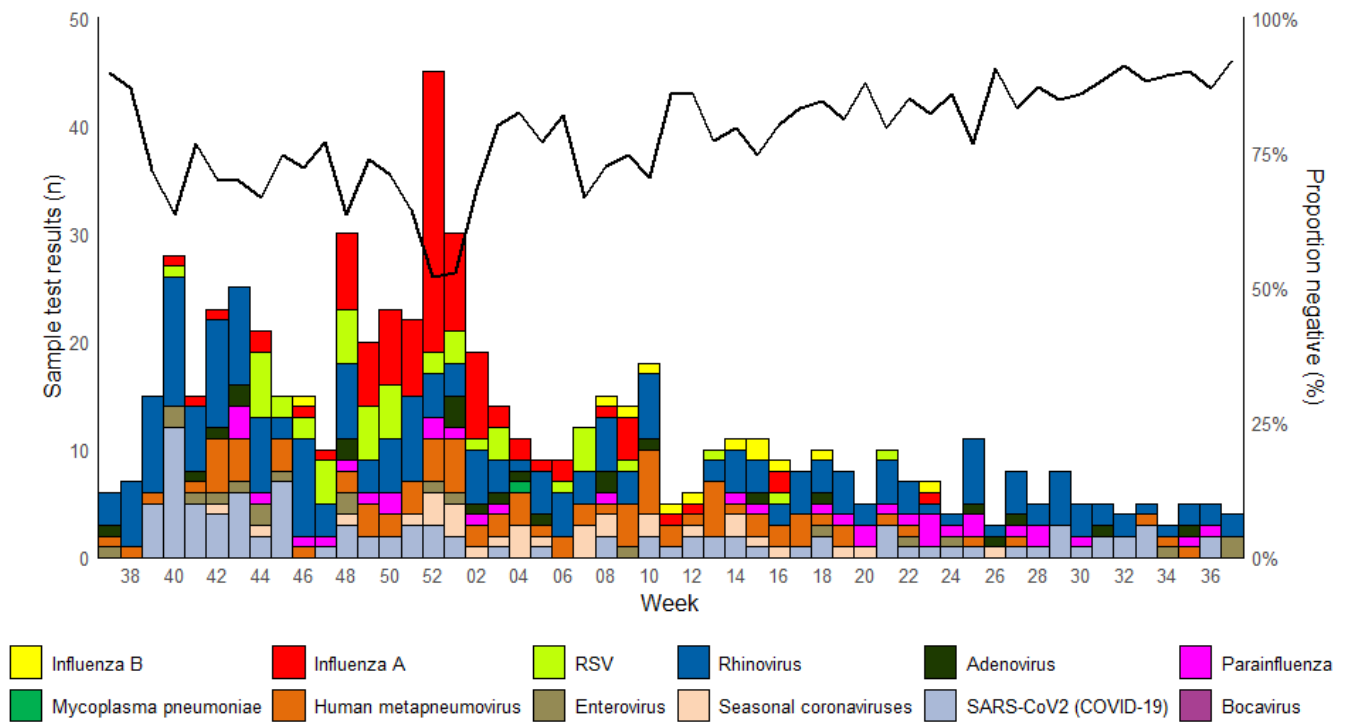
Infection	CC admissions		CC In-patients		
	Count	% of all CC admissions	Count	% of all CC In-patients	% HA (n)
COVID-19	0	0%	2	1%	50% (1)
Influenza	0	0%	0	0%	0% (0)
RSV	0	0%	0	0%	0% (0)
ARI total	0	0%	2	1%	50% (1)

Figure 3.3. (A) Weekly percentage of critical-care admissions where influenza, COVID-19 or RSV was confirmed. (B) Weekly percentage of total critical-care inpatients where influenza, COVID-19 or RSV was confirmed. (C) Weekly percentage of total number of critical-care inpatients with confirmed COVID-19, influenza or RSV where the infection was healthcare acquired.



Data as of: 17-09-2025

Figure 3.4. Samples submitted for virological testing from ICU patients, by week of sample collection, Week 37, 2024 to Week 37, 2025. The black line indicates the percentage of samples which tested negative for any of the pathogens listed.



Data correct as of 15/09/2025

4. Settings-based surveillance and outbreaks

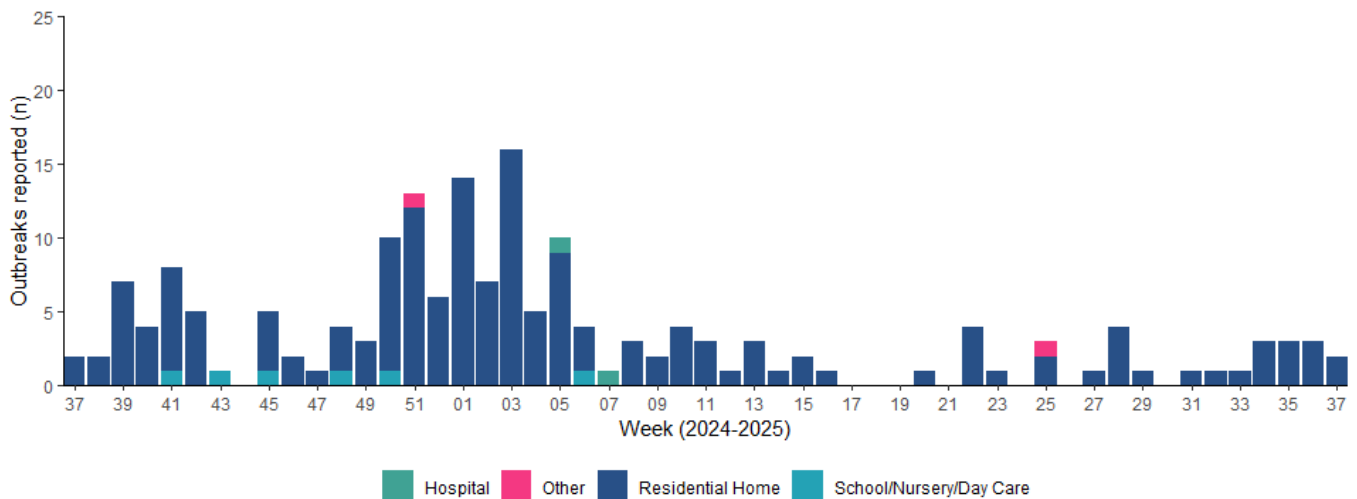
Acute Respiratory Infection Outbreaks Reported to Public Health Wales Health Protection Team

During Week 37, 2025, two ARI outbreaks were reported to the Public Health Wales Health Protection Team.

Of these:

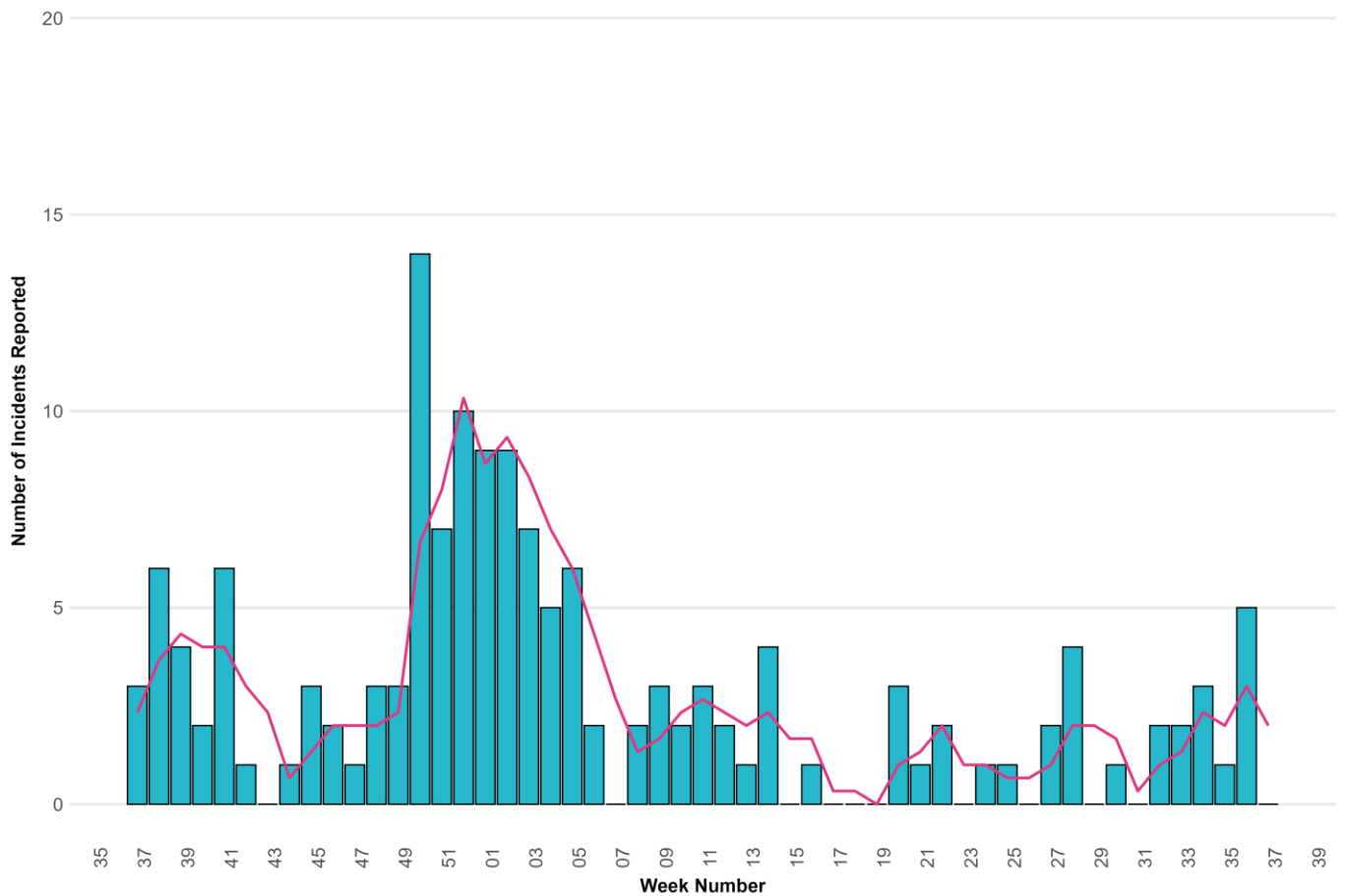
- Both incidents were Covid-19
- Both incidents were in a Residential Home

Figure 4.1. ARI outbreaks and incidents reported to Public Health Wales Health Protection Team, by setting and week of report. Completeness of reporting for outbreaks and incidents from schools/nurseries and other community settings is unknown.



Data correct as of 15/09/2025

Figure 4.2. ARI outbreaks and incidents reported to Public Health Wales Health Protection Team, from residential care home settings, by week of onset of first case. The three-week rolling average is shown in pink.



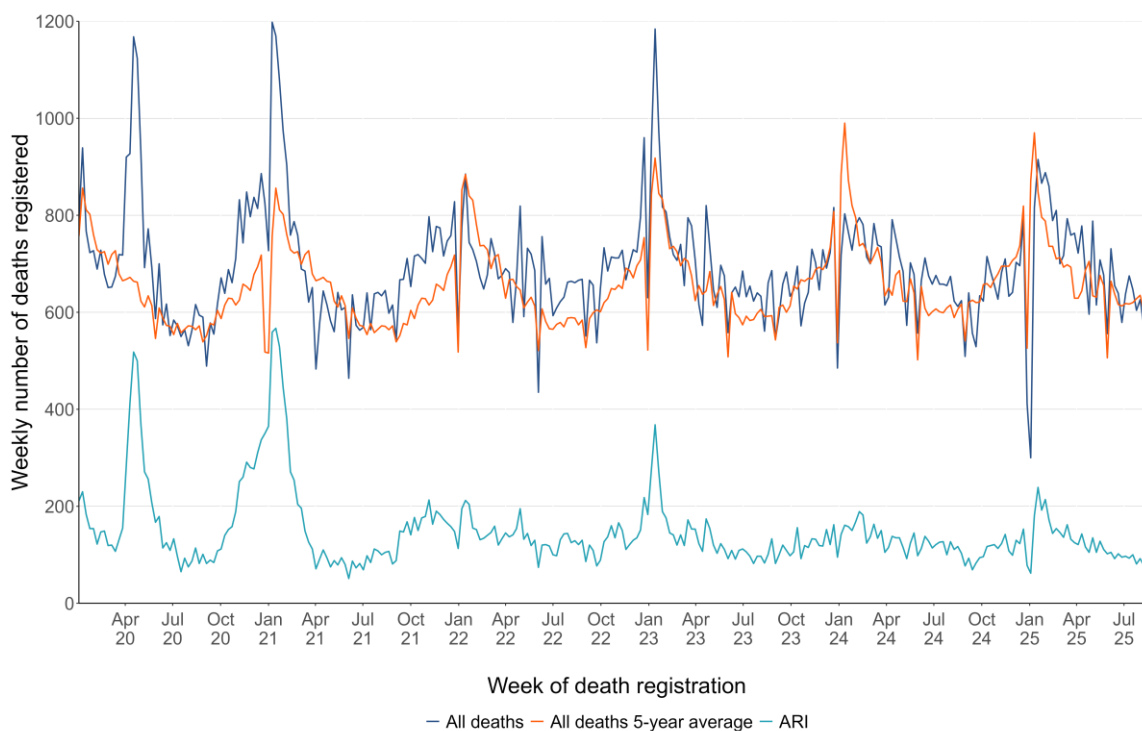
Data as at 2025-09-15



5. Mortality surveillance

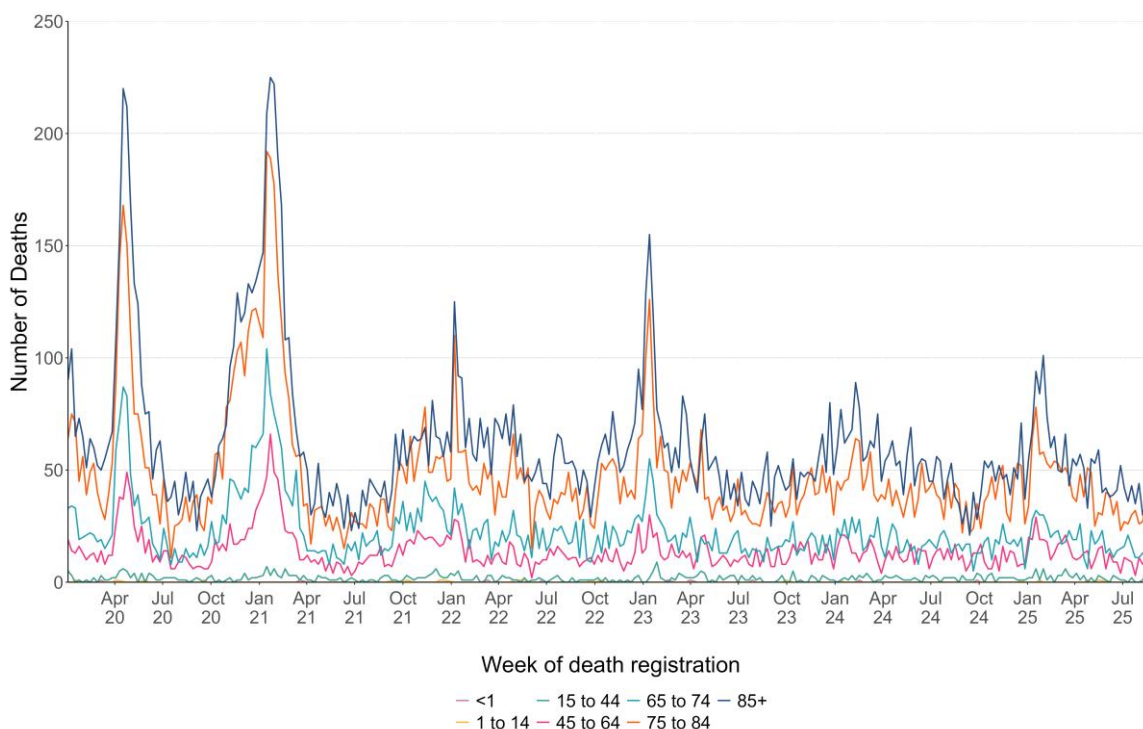
- According to European Mortality Monitoring (EuroMoMo) methods, no excess has been reported in the weekly number of deaths from all causes in Wales. During week 35, estimated weekly mortality briefly exceeded the 2-Z-score threshold for low-level excess, however this is thought to be the result of a temporary over-correction in the method which accounts for reporting delay.
- Breakdowns of all-cause and ARI specific mortality, according to data from deaths registrations provided by the Office for National Statistics are summarised by week, age-group, setting of death and deprivation quintile of residence in Figures 5.2 to 5.4. Data for the most recent weeks in these summaries should be interpreted with caution due to potential reporting delays.
- Deaths relating to ARI have been defined using the following ICD10 codes: (J09-J22, J80, U07.1, U07.2 and J04)

Figure 5.1. Number of deaths registered (any cause), 5-year average (any cause) and deaths relating to ARI, by week of death registration.



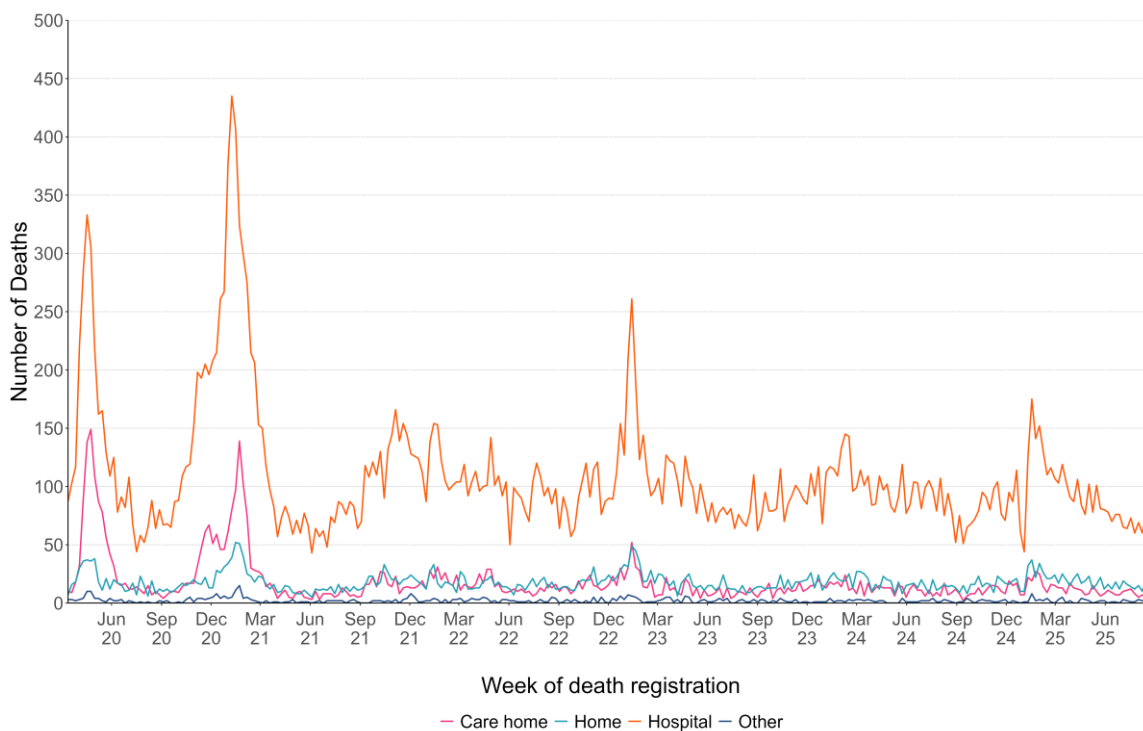
Data as of 16/09/2025

Figure 5.2 Numbers of ARI related deaths by age-group and week of death registration.



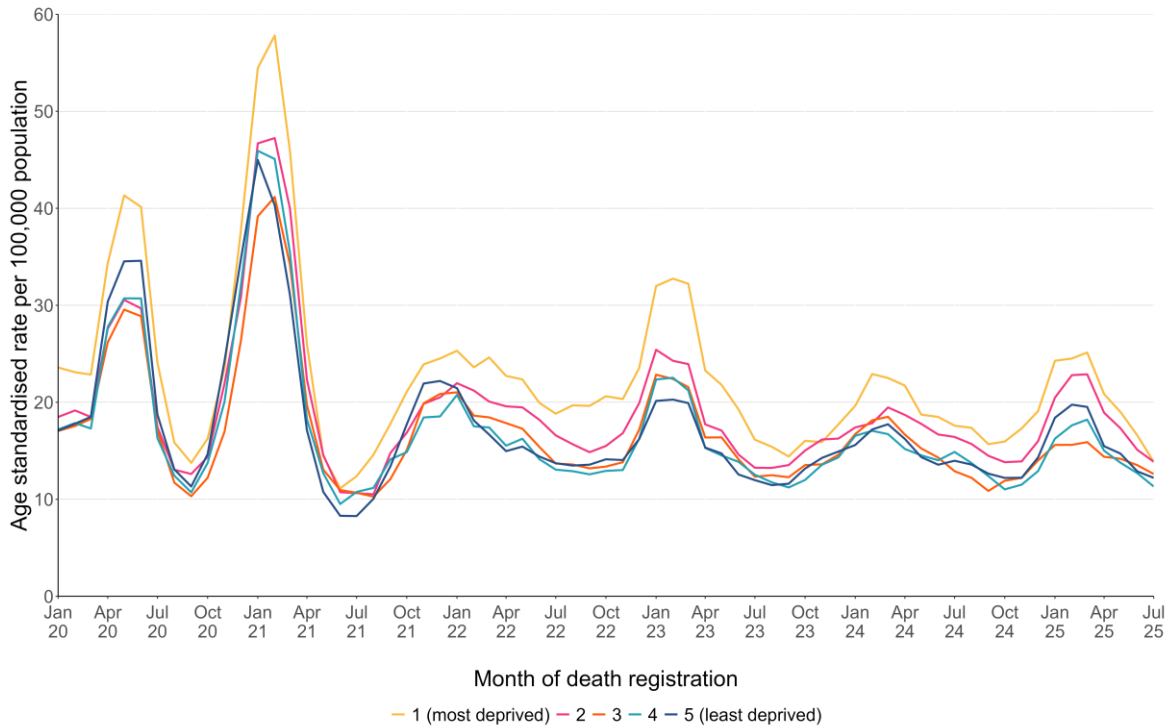
Data as of 16/09/2025

Figure 5.3. Numbers of deaths due to ARI, by place of death and week of death registration.



Data as of 16/09/2025

Figure 5.4. Numbers of ARI deaths, by quintile of deprivation of area of residence (based on the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation rankings of Lower Super Output Areas) and week of death registration.



Data as of 16/09/2025

For interactive versions of these data, including health board specific breakdowns, see: [ONS mortality dashboard](#)

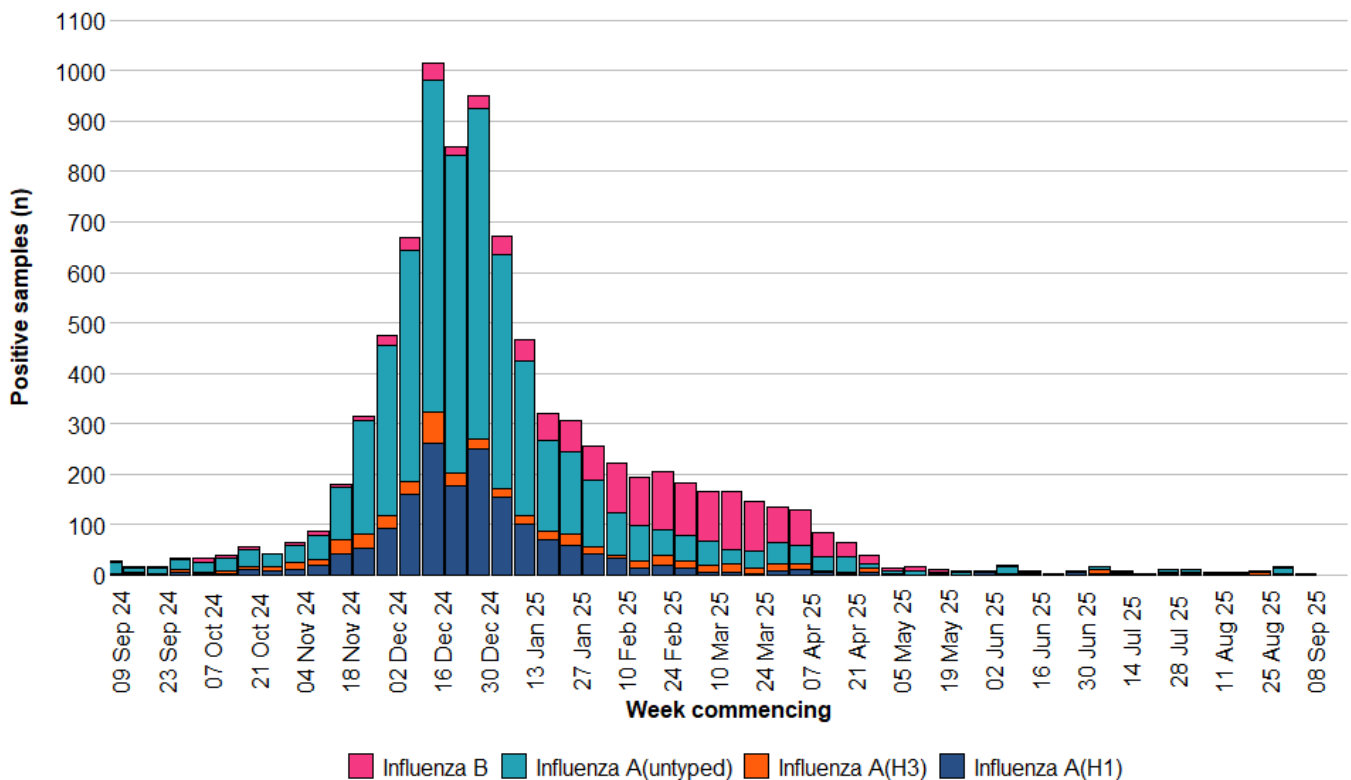


6. Pathogen-specific surveillance

Influenza

- Influenza A(H1N1) is the most commonly detected influenza subtype in Wales since week 40 2024 (1,668 confirmed cases), followed by influenza B (1,431 confirmed cases) and influenza A(H3N2) (518 confirmed cases). Additionally, there have been 5,119 untyped Influenza A cases.

Figure 6.1. Influenza subtypes based on samples submitted for virological testing by Sentinel GPs and community pharmacies, hospital patients, and non-Sentinel GPs, by week of sample collection, Week 37, 2024 to Week 37, 2025.

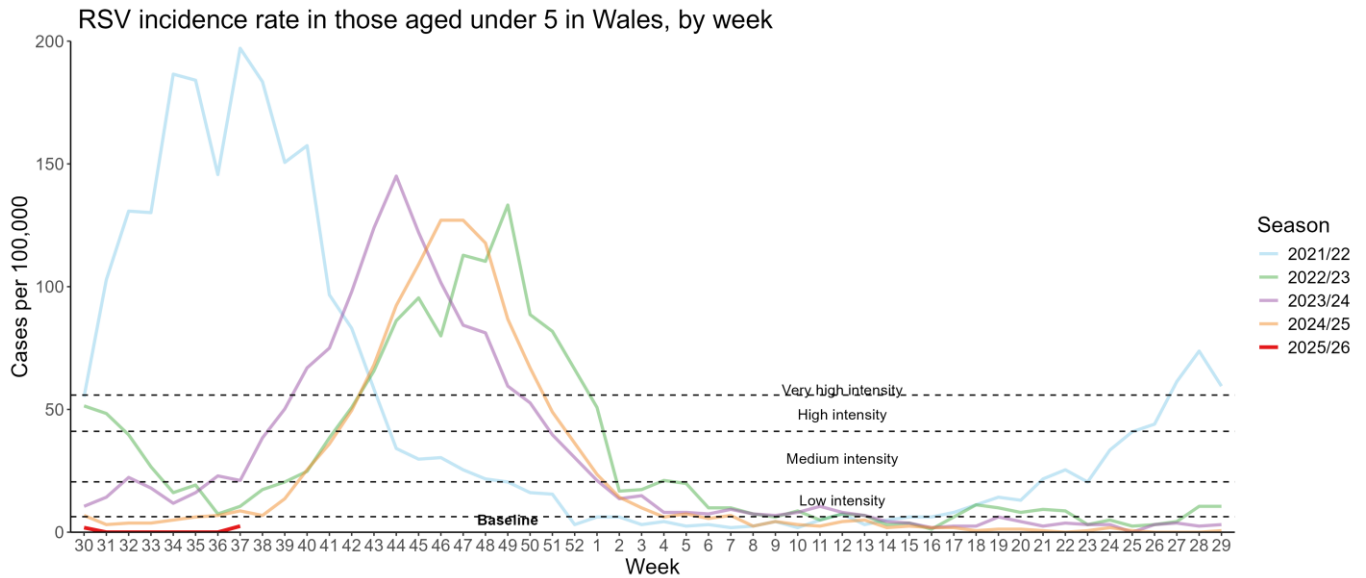


Data correct as of 15/09/2025

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

- RSV incidence per 100,000 population in children aged under five years is currently at baseline (2.5) intensity levels per 100,000 population during Week 37 2025.

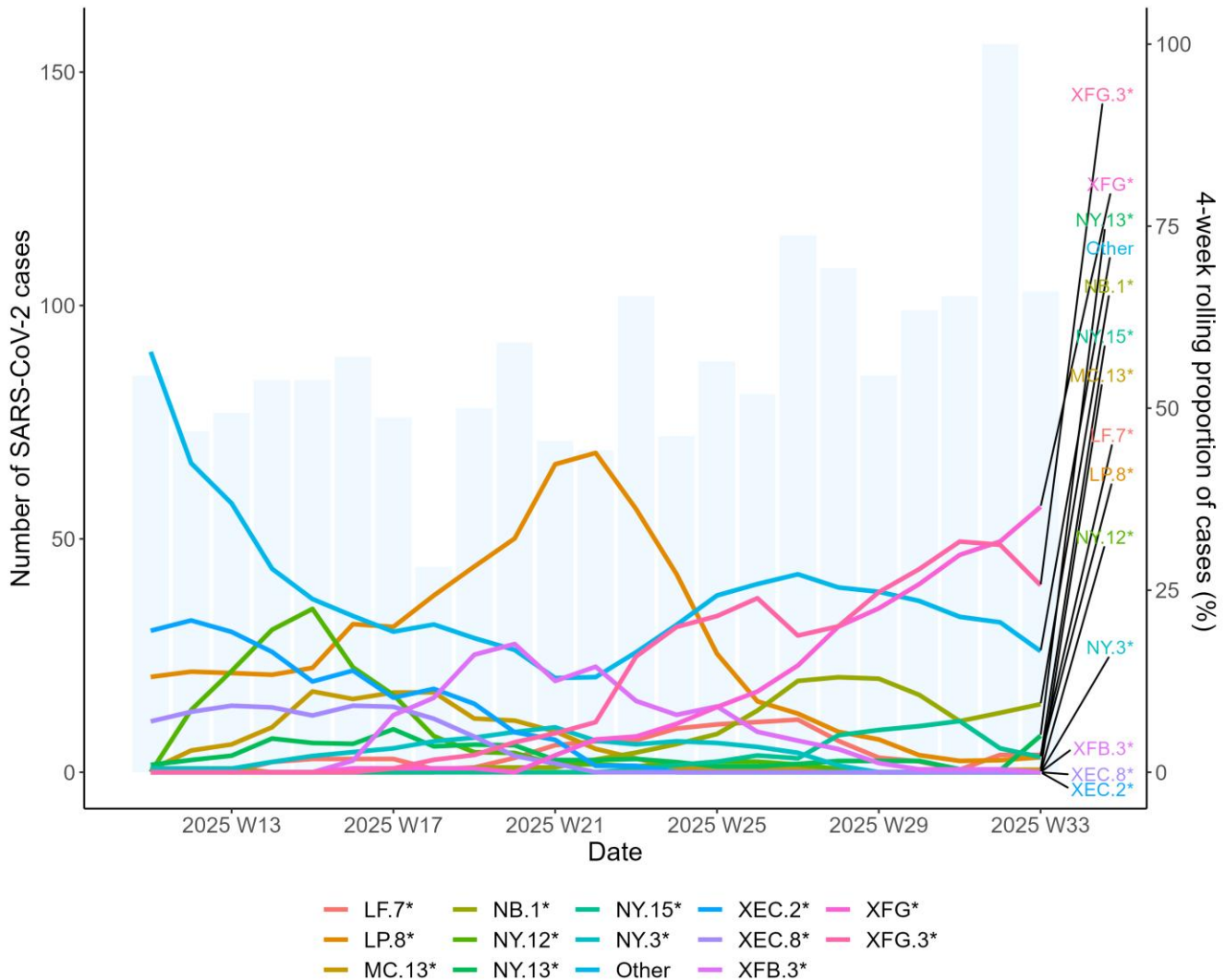
Figure 6.2. RSV incidence rate per 100,000 population aged under five years, Week 30 2020 to Week 37 2025.



SARS-CoV-2 Variant surveillance

- Pango group XFG* is the most frequently detected variant in Wales currently, accounting for 33.1% of sequenced cases in the previous six weeks.

Figure 6.3. Weekly number of SARS-CoV-2 cases (bars) and the 4-week rolling average proportion of sequenced cases attributed to each Pango lineage group (lines) from residents in Wales for the past six months (2025 W12 to 2025 W36).



For detailed information on genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in Wales, please see: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/public.health.wales.health.protection/viz/COVID-19genomicsurveillance/Summary>

7. International Summary

Influenza activity – UK and international summary

- GP ILI consultations increased to 1.9 per 100,000 in Northern Ireland in Week 36 and increased to 1.8 per 100,000 in Scotland in Week 36.
- During Week 34 (latest data available), 2,371 samples tested for influenza were reported in England of which 38 were positive for influenza (22 influenza A (not subtyped), five influenza A (H3N2), 10 influenza A (H1N1)pdm09, and one influenza B). Overall influenza was 1.6% in England in Week 34, and increased to 1.8% in Northern Ireland and decreased to 0.9% in Scotland during Week 36.
UK summary data are available from the [UKHSA Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Report, Respiratory surveillance report | HSC Public Health Agency](#) and [COVID-19 & Respiratory Surveillance \(shinyapps.io\)](#)
- The WHO and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) reported during Week 36, that influenza positivity remained below the 10% positivity epidemic threshold. Of the 20 countries and areas reporting on influenza intensity, none reported medium intensity or higher. Of the 20 countries and areas reporting on geographic spread of influenza viruses within a country or area, none reported widespread or regional distribution. There were 19 confirmed influenza virus infection detections reported from sentinel primary care. **Source:** European Respiratory Virus Surveillance Summary (ERVISS): <https://erviss.org/>
- Influenza activity remained low worldwide, with influenza A viruses continuing to predominate. Patterns of transmission varied across hemispheres and regions.
- Influenza activity remained stable across most reporting countries. However, an increase in activity was observed in Western Africa, as well as in Southern and South-East Asia. Influenza test positivity rates remained elevated, exceeding 10%, in Eastern Africa, South-East Asia and Oceania.
- Over the past few weeks, influenza activity remained low and stable across most transmission zones. Elevated positivity rates were reported in Central America and the Caribbean, Western and Middle Africa, Northern Europe, and Western, Southern, and South-East Asia. In some countries, positivity rates exceeded 30%. An increase in activity was observed in Western Africa, as well as in Southern and South-East Asia.
- In transmission zones with elevated positivity, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 was the predominant strain in Central America and the Caribbean, Western Africa, Northern Europe, and Oceania. Influenza A(H3N2) was the main circulating virus in Southern and South-East Asia. Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza A(H3N2) were codominant in Eastern Africa and Western Asia. **Source:** WHO influenza update: <https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-updates/current-influenza-update>
- Based on FluNet reporting (as of 17/09/2025) during Week 36, globally there were 534 A(H1N1), 939 A(H3), 509 A(not subtyped), 170 influenza B (Victoria) and 176 influenza B(lineage not determined) **Source:** Flu Net: flunetchart

Update on influenza activity in Australia and New Zealand

- In New Zealand, during the week ending 07/09/2025, influenza-like illness activity (ILI) activity in the community remained stable. Through seasonal sentinel community influenza surveillance, 11 influenza cases were identified at sentinel practices during the week ending 07/09/2025. **Source:** Institute of Environmental Science & Research, New Zealand <https://www.phfscience.nz/digital-library/respiratory-illness-dashboard/>

- In Australia, according to the latest available update (fortnight ending 07/09/2025), influenza-like illness (ILI) activity in the community decreased but remained higher than the trends observed at the same time last year. To date, the majority of nationally reported laboratory-confirmed influenza cases were influenza A.

Source: Institute of Environmental Science & Research, New Zealand

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/australian-respiratory-surveillance-reports-2025?language=en>

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in North America

The USA CDC reported that the RSV positivity rate remained stable in Week 36.

Source: CDC RSV national trends: [National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System | CDC](#)

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) – latest update from WHO and ECDC

- As of 12 May 2025, Saudi Arabia reported nine MERS-CoV cases from 01 March 2025 to 21 April 2025, including 2 deaths. WHO Global Alert and Response website: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news>
- Rapid risk assessments of the situation from ECDC, which contain epidemiological updates and advice for travellers and healthcare workers, are available from: <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/middle-east-respiratory-syndrome-coronavirus>
- Further updates and advice for healthcare workers and travellers are available from WHO: <http://www.who.int/emergencies/mers-cov/en/> and from NaTHNaC: <https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/news/237/mers-cov-update-travelhealthpro-country-pages>

Human infection with avian influenza A

- The WHO has published an updated assessment of recent influenza A(H5N1) virus events in animals and people. Currently, the global public health risk of influenza A(H5N1) viruses to be low, while the risk of infection for occupationally exposed persons is low to moderate, depending on the risk mitigation measures in place. Transmission between animals continues to occur and, to date, a growing yet still limited number of human infections are being reported. 05 July 2025: Other updates on zoonotic influenza infections and risks to humans are available from the WHO Global Alert & Response website: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news>

8. Notes on interpretation

Hospital/critical care (CC) admission: A hospital/CC admission that involves a minimum of 1 overnight stay. N.B. Transfers to another hospitals within the same health board (HB) are counted as the same continuous inpatient stay.

ARI hospital/CC admission: A hospital/CC admission where the patient tested positive for an ARI infection in the community within 28 days prior to the admission date or in hospital up to 2 days after admission (where the date of admission is day 1).

Hospital/CC inpatient (IP): A patient admitted to hospital/CC on or before the specified date, with a minimum of 1 overnight stay who had not been discharged from hospital/CC by 23:59 of the specified date.

ARI hospital/CC IP: A hospital/CC IP who tested positive for an ARI in hospital or in the community within the previous 28 days. Hospital acquired (HA): An IP whose first positive ARI test was taken in hospital more than 7 days after admission for COVID-19 or more than 3 days after admission for Influenza and RSV.

ARI outbreaks and incidents in a care home setting (fig 4.2): Information about incidents and outbreaks is taken from the case management system used by Public Health Wales. An incident in this context refers to the way that information is recorded and organised on the case management system. Not all acute respiratory infections affecting two or more care home residents with a common exposure (an outbreak*) will be recorded as incidents and captured in this graph. This may be because there was not a need for ongoing public health advice and therefore a different type of record was created. As a result, certain infections (e.g. influenza) may be captured more than others and the actual number of ARI outbreaks is likely to be underestimated. Figure 4.2 is therefore most useful for telling us about trends in the number of incidents over time, although trends may be affected both by changes in testing policy and by changes in how the incident management system is used. We will continue to review the impact of such changes and update our methodology or caveats as appropriate. Note that this definition is one of the traditional or epidemiological definitions of an outbreak, not all outbreaks will result in formally activating The Communicable Disease Outbreak Plan for Wales <https://phw.nhs.wales/topics/the-communicable-disease-outbreak-plan-for-wales>

9. Statement of voluntary application of the Code of Practice for Statistics

The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre in Public Health Wales publishes a weekly integrated respiratory infection summary. This report highlights the latest available information from a number of Public Health Wales surveillance schemes, reports and other sources on Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in Wales.

Our publications are categorised as management information and this statement outlines the steps taken towards voluntary adoption of the Code of Practice for Statistics to ensure that our publications are high quality, useful for supporting decisions and well-respected. The code is built around 3 pillars:

- **Trustworthiness:** confidence in the people and organisations that produce statistics and data
- **Quality:** data and methods that produce assured statistics
- **Value:** publishing statistics that support society's needs for information

Trustworthiness

This report (and the underlying analysis) has been developed by a team of epidemiologists and analysts under the guidance of senior scientists and consultants. We work as part of a wider integrated respiratory surveillance group, which brings together expertise in virology, epidemiology, genomics and surveillance. Key information summarised in this surveillance report is routinely shared with UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), World Health Organisation (WHO) and other international networks to enable international surveillance and epidemiological studies. Appropriate disclosure control methods have been considered and applied.

The report is published on a weekly basis during winter period between week 40 (October) and 20 (May) of the following year and on a fortnightly basis during the summer period. Where there are interruptions to data flows, or other technical issues affecting the production of elements of the report, we highlight in the text as appropriate. Where there are unplanned delays to publication we inform our stakeholders. We highlight key changes in the report when necessary.

Quality

We are continuously seeking to improve the quality of our surveillance. Where possible, ARI surveillance schemes in Wales follow, or are working towards following, good practice recommendations and international guidance (e.g. the [WHO MOSAIC framework](#), using professional judgement. The surveillance team routinely consults with other UK teams and international specialists. Where there are limitations in data or interpreting data, we try to specify and continue work to address them.

Value

This information contributes to many areas, including response to health threats, public health interventions, healthcare planning and research. There are also society benefits from making this information available, supporting transparency and providing timely access for the scientific community, public health specialists and the public. This in turn reduces the onus on our stakeholders to request information, releasing capacity or further development of our outputs. We aim to present epidemiological and virological data in meaningful and accessible ways to help meet the needs of different audiences. However, we aspire to improve in this, with improved understanding of user-needs. We have also included links to other related reports and resources to avoid duplication of data presentation.

10. Links to surveillance reports from other countries

Public Health Wales influenza surveillance webpage: <https://phw.nhs.wales/topics/immunisation-and-vaccines/flu vaccine/weekly-influenza-and-acute-respiratory-infection-report/>

Public Health Wales COVID-19 data dashboard: <https://phw.nhs.wales/topics/latest-information-on-novel-coronavirus-covid-19/>

Public Health Wales interactive report on hospitalisations in influenza and RSV cases: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/public.health.wales.health.protection/viz/ARI-Hospitaladmissionsdashboard/ARIHospitaladmissionsdashboard?publish=yes>

NICE influenza antiviral usage guidance: <http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/TA158>

England influenza and COVID-19 surveillance: National flu and COVID-19 surveillance reports: 2024 to 2025 season - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Scotland seasonal respiratory surveillance: Publications - Public Health Scotland

Northern Ireland influenza surveillance: <https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection/seasonal-influenza>

European Centre for Communicable Disease: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/>

European influenza information: <http://flunewseurope.org/>

Advice on influenza immunisation <https://phw.nhs.wales/topics/immunisation-and-vaccines/flu vaccine/>

Advice on influenza immunisation (for intranet users) Influenza (sharepoint.com)

For further information on this report, please email Public Health Wales using: surveillance.requests@wales.nhs.uk