

# 42 cases of A H1N1 Flu during 2011 In Algiers.

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## BACKGROUND

The A H1N1 FLU is a contagious acute respiratory disease caused by the virus of subtype AH1N1 different of the subtype from seasonal influenza. This virus reappeared in 2009 as a new genetic form with an important virulence, man to man transmissible. The resultant epidemic was stated (called) pandemic by the WHO in 2009. In Algiers, the last assessment of 31 December 2009 was 47 deaths on state of 746 confirmed cases.

## OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to show that the A H1N1 FLU keeps on going and it prevails as compared to the seasonal Flu from which the importance to be watchful and vigilant

## MATERIALS & METHODS

It is a retrospective study based on 95 local patients to be consulted in emergency for the flu syndromes over a period of 2 months from 16.02.2011 to 22.04.2011 at the duty unit of EL KETTAR HOSPITAL (Infectious disease hospital). Before having any antiviral treatment, the 95 patients were given a nasal pharynx swabbing out. The confirmation of the disease was proved by the detection of the virus according to the Real-time-PCR method at the PASTEUR INSTITUTE of ALGIERS ALGERIA

## RESULTS

sex	female	male	total
number	30	12	42
frequency	71.4%	28.6%	100%

We notice a female predominance: 30 women (71,4%) and 12 men (28,6%) sex ratio = 0,4 the average age is 32 years old.

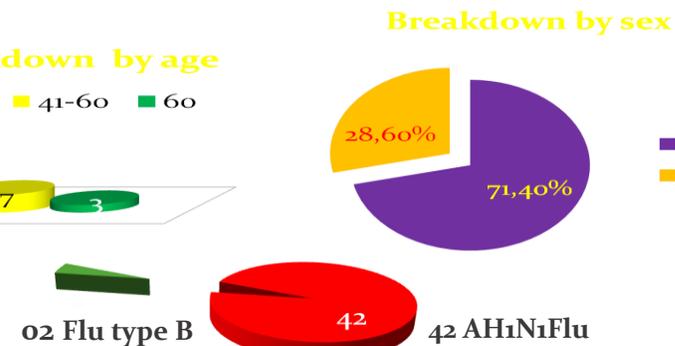
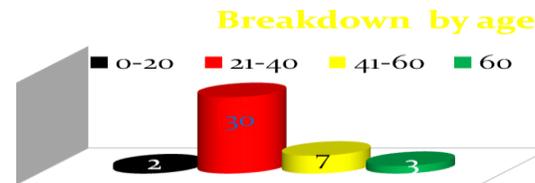
## Results of rRT-PCR Test

Nb of patients	Negatives cases	Positives cases	
		AH1N1 Flu	Flu type B
95	51	42	2

On the 95 patients, 42 were positive in favour of the 2009 pandemic A H1N1 Flu

## Conclusion

The 2009 A H1N1 FLU is on decline but the virus keeps on going in small epidemics. This disease is mainly concerned with the young adults and it remains a serious disease even and mortal for pregnant women.



On the therapeutic side, all the patients were given an anti-virus treatment based on : Oseltamivir, three patients were admitted to hospital and put in isolation (one HIV patient, Pregnant women 17 weeks deads following respiratory distress and her husband with mild dyspnea)

We note that the frequency of clinical signs are similar to the seasonal flu

The evolution was satisfactory for 41 patients with a death (pregnancy) caused to breathing distress