

## Respiratory infections

0027

### Detection of influenza in the epidemic season 2016/2017 based on I-MOVE+ Project.

*Ewelina Hallmann-Szelińska<sup>1</sup>, Katarzyna Cieślak<sup>1</sup>, Karol Szymański<sup>1</sup>, Dorota Kowalczyk<sup>1</sup>, Monika Roberta Korczyńska<sup>2</sup>, Iwona Paradowska-Stankiewicz<sup>2</sup>, Lidia Bernadeta Brydak<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene, Department of Influenza Centre, Warsaw, Poland*

*<sup>2</sup>National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene, Department of Epidemiology, Surveillance for Vaccine Preventable Diseases Unit, Warsaw, Poland*

In the 2016/2017 influenza season in Europe the predominant virus was A/H3N2/. In Poland, the percentage of people vaccinated against influenza was 3.33%. The European I-MOVE+ Project shows how important monitoring the efficacy and effectiveness of the influenza vaccine is. The I-MOVE+ Project shows that the match between the circulating vaccine strains and the ones that are included in the vaccine for Northern hemisphere was low to moderate. As part of I-MOVE+, in Poland 379 patients and 296 patients as controls were examined in a hospital study. Using a molecular biology method (real time RT-PCR) influenza subtype A/H3N2/ - 62% and type B virus - 2.1%, 1 coinfection subtype A/H3N2/ with subtype A/H1N1/ and 8 coinfections type B with subtype A/H3N2/ were detected. In the control group no influenza viruses were detected. The data were collected from patients of seven age groups recruited by 46 doctors voluntarily participating from 15 Polish provinces. In Poland in the epidemic season 2016/2017 3.33% of the population was vaccinated. Only 19 patients in the study group and 22 in the control group were vaccinated during the discussed period. In Poland the proportion of vaccinated people is still low as is the number of trials compared to other European countries.