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識別番号・報告回数 該当なし 般的名称 人ハプトグロビン 公表国 研究報告の 販売名 アメリカ CDC/MANWR 2009; 58 (19): 521-524 ハプトグロビン静注 2000 単位「ベネシス」 公表状况 (企業名) (ペネシス) 研 使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等 究

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CDC は過去のワクチン研究で集めた保存血清サンブルを用いて、2005~06 年、2006~07 年、2007~08 年あるいは 2008~09
年の季節性インフルエンザワクチンの接種前後の小児および成入コホートにおける新型インフルエンザ A ウイルスと交差反応を起こす抗体量をマイクロ中和 (MN) 法及び赤血球凝集抑制 (HI) 法により評価した。
その結果、ワクチン接種前では、新型インフルエンザ A ウイルスとの交差反応を起こす抗体が出された。
ワクチン接種前の成人では、18-64 歳で 6-9%、60 歳以上で 33%の人に交差反応を起こす抗体が強出された。
過去にどの4種類の 3 価の季節性不活化インフルエンザワクチン又は弱毒化生インフルエンザワクチンの小児への接種において、新型インフルエンザ A との交差反応を起こす抗体産生反応を引き出せなかった。成人では、季節性不活化ワクチンの接種は新型インフクエンザ A(H1N1)と交差反応を起こす抗体産生反応は 18-64 歳では 2倍に増加させた (季節性の H1N1)に対しての交差反応性抗体産生反応は 12-19 倍増加)。60 歳以上では新型インフルエンザ A と交差反応を起こす抗体産生反応の増加は 告 の の交差反応性抗体産生反応は 12-19 倍増加)。60 歳以上では新型インフルエンザ A と交差反応を起こす抗体産生反応の増加は 概 見られなかった。これらのデータは、最近(2005 年~2009 年)の季節性インフルエンザワクチンは新型インフルエンザムに対す 龟 る感染防御抗体反応を起こしそうもないことを示唆する。

報告企業の意見

60 歳以上の人の 33xで新型インフルエンザ A に対する抗体が検出されたこと及び季節性インフルエンザワクチンの接種では小児及び 60 歳以上の人では抗体産生が得られず、成人においても抗体産生が 2 倍の増 加にとどまったとする報告である。

インフルエンザ A (HINI) はオルソミクソウイルス科に属するビリオンは球形で、直径 80~120m の脂質エ ンペロープを有する比較的大きな RNA ウイルスである。万一、インフルエンザ A (EINI) が原料血漿に混入 したとしても BVD をモデルウイルスとしたウイルスパリデーション試験成績から、製造工程にて十分に不 活化・除去されると考えている。

今後の対応

本報告は本剤の安全性 に影響を与えないと考 えるので、特段の措置は とらない。

重要な基本的注意 (1) 本剤の原材料となる献血者の血液については、HBs 抗 原、抗 HCV 抗体、抗 HIV-1 抗体、抗 HIV-2 抗体、抗 HTLV-I 抗体陰性で、かつ ALT (GPT) 値でスクリーニングを実 施している。更に、ブールした試験血漿については、 HIV-1、HBV 及び HCV について核酸増幅検査 (NAT) を実施 し、適合した血漿を本剤の製造に使用しているが、当 該 NAT の検出限界以下のウイルスが混入している可能 性が常に存在する。本剤は、以上の検査に適合した血 漿を原料として、Cohn の低温エタノール分画で得た画 分から人ハプトグロビンを濃縮・精製した製剤であり、 ウイルス不活化・除去を目的として、製造工程におい て60℃、10時間の液状加熱処理及びウイルス除去膜に よるろ過膜処理を施しているが、投与に際しては、次 の点に十分注意すること。

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Serum Cross-Reactive Antibody Response to a Novel Influenza A (H1N1) Virus After Vaccination with Seasonal Influenza Vaccine

As of May 19, 2009, a total of 5,469 confirmed or probable cases* of human infection with a novel influenza A (H1N1) virus had been documented in 47 states and the District of Columbia (1,2). In addition, the virus had spread to 41 countries (3), with a total of 4,774 cases reported in countries outside the United States. Because producing a novel influenza A (H1N1) virus vaccine will take several months (4), determining whether receipt of seasonal influenza vaccine might offer any protection against the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus is important. Therefore, using stored serum specimens collected during previous vaccine studies, CDC assessed the level of cross-reactive antibody to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus in cohorts of children and adults before and after they had been vaccinated with the 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, or 2008-09 influenza season vaccines. The results indicated that before vaccination, no cross-reactive antibody to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus existed among children. Among adults, before vaccination, cross-reactive antibody was detected in 6%-9% of those aged 18-64 years and in 33% of those aged >60 years. Previous vaccination of children with any of four seasonal trivalent, inactivated influenza vaccines (TTV) or with live, attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) did not elicit a crossreactive antibody response to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus. Among adults, vaccination with seasonal TIV resulted in a twofold increase in cross-reactive antibody response to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus among those aged 18-64 years, compared with a twelvefold to nineteenfold increase in cross-reactive antibody response to the seasonal H1N1 strain; no increase in cross-reactive antibody response to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus was observed among adults aged >60 years. These data suggest that receipt of recent (2005-2009)

* Case definitions available at http://www.cdc.gov/hlnlflu/casedef.htm.

seasonal influenza vaccines is unlikely to elicit a protective antibody response to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus.

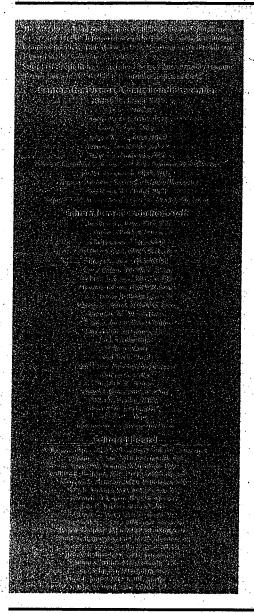
Serum specimens were provided to CDC from academic, government, and industry partners for use as part of the public health response to the emergence of the novel influenza A (HINI) virus. The specimens had been collected from healthy human participants, with written, informed consent. All participants had been vaccinated either 1) intramuscularly with licensed TTV developed for the northern hemisphere 2005–06, 2006–07, 2007–08, or 2008–09 influenza seasons or 2) intranasally with licensed LAIV developed for the northern hemisphere 2005–06 or 2006–07 influenza seasons. The serum specimens were grouped for influenza serology testing by the age of participants and formulation of the vaccines.

Microneutralization (MN), and hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assays were performed at CDC, according to standard MN and HI procedures (5,6). As with vaccine production, the seasonal influenza A (HIN1) viruses used in this study (A/New Caledonia/20/1999 [2005-06 and

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2006-07], A/Solomon Islands/3/2006 [2007-08], and A/Brisbane/59/2007 [2008-09]) were propagated in embryonated chicken eggs. The novel influenza A (H1N1) virus used in the study was A/California/04/2009, which was grown in Madin-Darby canine kidney cells. All procedures were performed in a biosafety level 2 laboratory using biosafety level 3 practices.† The HI assay was performed using 0.5% turkey red blood cells. Serum specimens were treated with receptor destroying enzymes. Sera containing nonspecific applutining were heme-adsorbed and tested at an initial dilution of 1:10. For the MN assay, serum specimens were heat inactivated (as 133°F [56°C], for 30 minutes) and tested at an initial dilution of 1:10. For calculation of geometric mean titer (GMT) estimates, a titer of <10 was assigned a value of 5, and a titer of ≥1280 was assigned a value of 1280. Statistical significance was determined using a paired t-test.

An initial comparison between the HI and MN assays was made for panels of sera from children aged 6 months to 9 years (n = 28), adults aged 18-59 years (n = 30), and adults aged >60 years (n = 42). Although the estimated correlation between HI and MN titers was high (r = 0.82) for the seasonal vaccine strains, the MN assay generally yielded higher titers and detected more seroconversions (i.e., fourfold or greater increases in antibody titers) to A/California/04/2009 than the HI assay. Therefore, the MN assay was used to assess the level of cross-reactive antibody to A/California/04/2009 in populations before and after vaccination with seasonal influenza vaccines. Although serum HI antibody titers of 40 are associated with at least a 50% reduction in risk for influenza infection or disease in populations (7), no such correlate of protection exists for MN antibody titers. Therefore, a linear regression model was used to predict the MN titer for seasonal influenza A (HIN1) viruses that corresponded to an HI titer of 40 and to measure titer achievement against the seasonal vaccine strain and the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus. In the pediatric population, an HI titer of 40 corresponded to an MN titer of 40, whereas in the adult population the corresponding MN titer was ≥160.

Among 79 children ranging in age from 6 months to 9 years, little evidence was found of prevaccination cross-reactive antibodies to A/California/04/2009 (Table 1). In addition, after vaccination with seasonal TIV, no seroconversions to A/California/04/2009 yirus were detected, whereas seroconversions to the seasonal vaccine strains were detected in 67%–100% of children. Children vaccinated with LAIV also had no seroconversions to the A/California/04/2009 virus.

[†] Biosafety level information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

TABLE 1. Cross-reactive microneutralization (MN) antibody response to novel influenza A (H1N1) virus* in pediatric recipients (aged 6 months-9 years) of seasonal influenza vaccines

			Age group	No,	% with fourfold or greater increase in antibody titer [†]	% with MN titer of ≥401		Geometric mean titer (GMT) ¹				
											Postvac-	
Vaccine	Influenza season	influenza virus				Prevac- cination	Postvac- cination		ccination		vaccination 95% CI)	cination to prevaccina- tion ratio
TIVIT	2005-2007**	A/New Caledonia/20/1999	6 mos-9 yrs	33	67	42	94	31		255		uon rado
		A/Cailfornia/04/2009			0	0	0	. 5	(4-6)	- 6	(6-7)	8
	2007-08	A/Solomon Is/3/2006 A/California/04/2009	5-9 yrs	13	85	54	100	42		575	(303–1093)	14
		~ California/04/2009 .			0	8	8	10	(7-15)	12	(8-17)	1.
	200809	A/Brisbane/59/2007 A/California/04/2009	6 mos-3 yrs	9	100	. 0	100	5	(47)	285	(202-402)	57
		7 Canoria 042009			,	0	0	5	()	5	()	- 1
LAIV¶	2005-20075	A/New Caledonia/20/1999 A/California/04/2009	6 mos−9 yrs	24	25	46	79	33	(17-63)	73	(38-139)	2
		- 1 GG#1011#20 G#2008			0	O .	4'	5	(4-6)	6	(5-7)	1

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A linear regression model was used to predict the MN titer for seasonal HTNT viruses that corresponded to a hernagolutination inhibition (HI) antibody ster of 40. (Serum HI antibody titers of 40 are associated with at least a 50% decrease in risk for influenza infection or disease [7]). In pediatric populations, an HI ster of 40 corresponds with an MN

ther or 40.

At ther of 1220 was used for all samples with a ster of 21280. The dilution of sera in the first well is based on the combination of a 1:10 serum dilution with an equal volume of diluted virus for a final serum dilution referred to as 1:10. In the statistical models, study participants were treated as random effects sampled from a larger population of study participant, and duplicate samples were treated as random effects nested within each study participant.

th Trivalent, inactivated influenza vaccine, # 2005-06 and 2006-07 influenza seasons. The Live, attenuated influenza vaccine.

Consistent with previous reports (4), vaccination of adults with seasonal TIV resulted in seroconversion to the seasonal influenza A (HIN1) vaccine strain in 74% of adults aged 18-64 years, 78% of adults aged 18-40 years, and 54% of adults aged >60 years (Table 2). In contrast, seroconversion to the A/California/04/2009 virus was detected in 19% of adults aged 18-64 years and 3% of adults aged >60 years who received the 2007-08 vaccine and in 12% of adults aged 18-40 years who received the 2008-09 vaccine. Compared with responses to the seasonal influenza A (H1N1) vaccine virus, postvaccination to prevaccination GMT ratios for the response to A/California/04/2009 virus were fivefold to tenfold lower among all adults. However, 6% of adults aged 18-40 years, 9% of adults 18-64 years, and 33% of adults aged >60 years had prevaccination MN titers of ≥160. After vaccination with seasonal vaccine, 7% of adults aged 18-40 years, 25% of adults aged 18-64 years, and 43% of adults aged >60 years had postvaccination titers of ≥160 to A/California/04/2009. The prevaccination GMT of adults aged >60 years against the novel 2009 H1NI strain was significantly higher than against the seasonal 2007-08 HIN1 vaccine component (p<0.001). Reported by: J Katz, PhD, K Hancock, PhD, V Veguilla, MPH, W Zhong, PhD, XH Lu, MD, H Sun, MD, E Butler, MPH, L Dong, MD, PhD, F Liu, MD, PhD, ZN Li, MD, PhD, J DeVos, MPH, P Gargiullo, PhD, N Cox, PhD, Influenza Div, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: The results in this report suggest that vaccination with recent (2005-2009) seasonal influenza vaccines is unlikely to provide protection against the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus. Although vaccination of adults with seasonal TIV generally resulted in a small increase in antibodies against the novel influenza A (HIN1) virus, whether such levels of cross-reactive antibody provide any protection against infection with novel influenza A (H1N1) virus is unknown. These results are consistent with the substantial degree of genetic divergence of the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus of swine origin from recent seasonal human H1N1 viruses; A/California/04/09 shares only 72%-73% amino acid identity in the HA1 portion of the hemagglutinin molecule with the seasonal viruses used in this study. For comparison, the amino acid sequence identity in the HA1 portion among seasonal vaccine strains used in this study is 97%-98%.

Although the number of sera from children tested in this analysis was small, results indicate that U.S. children are largely serologically naïve to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus and that vaccination with seasonal TIV or LAIV does not elicit any measurable level of cross-reactive antibody to the novel virus. Results among adults suggest that some degree of preexisting immunity to the novel H1N1 strains exists, especially among adults aged >60 years. One possible explanation is that some adults in this age group have had previous exposure, either through infection or vaccination, to an influenza A (H1N1) virus that is genetically and antigenically more closely related

TABLE 2. Cross-reactive microneutralization (MN) antibody response to novel influenza A (H1N1) virus* in adult recipients of

			•			% with fourfold			Geometric mean titer (GMT) ¹			
				Age		or greater increase in		NN titer of 160 ⁹			Postvac- cination to	
	Vaccine	influenza season	Influenza virus	group (yrs)	No.	antibody titer [†]	Prevac- cination	Postvac- cination	Prevaccination (95% CI**)	Postvaccination (95% Ci)		
ř	TIV"	2007-08	A/Solomon Is/3/2006 A/California/04/2009	18-64	134	74 19	28 9	92 25	48 (40-59) 28 (23-34)	561 (462–682) 53 (43–66)	12 2	
		2008-09	A/Brisbane/59/2007 A/California/04/2009	18-40	83	78 12	20 6	88 7	29 (22~38) 11 (9~14)	546 (418–713) 21 (16–26)	19 2	
		2007-08	A/Solomon la/3/2006 A/California/04/2009	>60	63	54 3	14 33	54 43	31 (22-42) 92 (71-121)	143 (105–194) 97 (74–127)	5 1	

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*A/Californis/04/2009.

A burifold or greater increase in antibody titer indicates seroconvention (a response to the veccine).

A fourfold or greater increase in antibody titer indicates seroconvention (a response to the veccine).

A linear regression model was used to predict the MN titer for seasonal H1N1 viruses that corresponded to a hemagglutination inhibition (Hi) antibody titer of 40. (Serum HI antibody titers of 40 are associated with at least a 50% decrease in risk for influenza infection or disease [7]). In adult populations, an H1 titer of 40 corresponds with an MN titer

anicory uses or one association and a samples with a titer of ≥1280. The dilution of sera in the first well is based on the combination of a 1:10 serum dilution with an equal volume of dilution fivus for a final serum dilution reterred to as 1:10. In the statistical models, study participants were treated as random effects sampled from a larger population of study participant, and duplicate samples were treated as random effects nested within each study participant.

Trivalent, inactivated Influenza vaccine

to the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus than are contemporary seasonal H1N1 strains. Ongoing assessment of the crossreactive antibody response among persons in different age groups might identify a particular age group that would allow further clarification of the cross-reactive serologic response. Development of a strain-specific vaccine against the novel influenza A (H1N1) virus is needed for optimal protection against the virus among persons of all ages.

Acknowledgments

This report is based, in part, on contributions by Z Ye, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Admin; L Lambert, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health; A Monto, University of Michigan; H Greenberg, D Lewis, Stanford Univ; R Belshe, Saint Louis Univ; R Couch, Baylor College of Medicine; K Coelingh, MedImmune; and Ventzislav Vassilev, GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals.

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Federal and State Cigarette Excise Taxes — United States, 1995-2009

On April 1, 2009, the largest federal cigarette excise tax increase in history went into effect, bringing the combined federal and average state excise tax for cigarettes to \$2.21 per pack and achieving the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective (27-21a) to increase the combined federal and average state cigarette excise tax to at least \$2 per pack (1). This report summarizes changes in the federal excise tax, as well as state excise taxes for all 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) from December 31, 1995 to April 1, 2009.* The findings indicate that the federal excise tax increased from 24 cents. per pack in 1995 to \$1.01 per pack in 2009, and the average state excise tax increased from 32.7 cents per pack to \$1.20 per pack during the same period. These increases represent a 321% increase in the federal excise tax and a 267% increase in the average state excise tax since 1995. Price increases should be combined with other evidence-based policy and clinical

For this report, DC is included among results for states.

[†] The federal tax of \$50.33 for cigarettes is levied per 1,000 cigarettes. When calculated per pack of 20 cigarettes, this is \$1.0066 per pack. For this study, this fractional tax is referred to as \$1.01 per pack.

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①人血清アルブミン、②人血清アルブミン、③人血清アルブミン*、④人免役グロブリン、⑤乾燥ペプシン処理人免疫グロブリン、⑥乾 燥スルホ化人免疫グロブリン、①乾燥スルホ化人免疫グロブリン*、®乾燥濃縮人活性化ブロテインC、⑨乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第嗰因子、 ⑩乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第IX因子、⑪乾燥抗破傷風人免疫グロブリン、⑫抗 HBs 人免疫グロブリン、⑬トロンビン、⑭フィブリノゲン加 第XII因子、『9乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンピンII、『8セスタミン加人免疫グロブリン製剤、『0人血清アルブミン*、®人血清アルブミン*、 ⑩乾燥ペプシン処理人免役グロブリン*、⑳乾燥人血液凝固第IX因子複合体*、㉑乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンビンⅢ ①献血アルブミン 20 "化血研"、②献血アルブミン 25 "化血研"、③人血清アルブミン "化血研" *、④ "化血研" ガンマーグロブリン、 ⑤献血静注グロブリン"化血研"、⑥献血ベニロンー I 、⑦ベニロン*、⑧注射用アナクト C 2,500 単位、⑨コンファクト F 、⑩ノパクト 販売名(企業名) M、⑪テタノセーラ筋注用 250 単位、⑫ヘパトセーラ、⑬トロンピン"化血研"、⑭ボルヒール、⑮アンスロピンP、⑯ヒスタグロピン、 ⑪アルブミン 20%化血研*、⑱アルブミン 5%化血研*、⑲静注グロブリン*、⑳ノバクトF*、㉑アンスロビン P 1500 注射用 インフルエンザウイルス粒子は 70~120nm の球形または多形性で、8 本の分節状マイナス―本鎖 RNA を核酸として有する。エンベ ロープの表面に赤血球凝集素(HA)とノイラミダーゼ(NA)のスパイクを持ち、その抗原性により 16 種類の HA 亜型および 9 種類の NA **亜型に分類される。** 今回の新型インフルエンザの原因ウイルスは、1930 年代以降に発見された米国由来のブタインフルエンザウイルス、ヒトインフルエ ンザウイルス(H3N2)、鳥インフルエンザウイルスの 3 つのウイルスの遺伝子がブタインフルエンザとして再集合してできたウイルス に、さらにユーラシア大陸由来のブタインフルエンザウイルスの遺伝子の一部の分節が再集合して加わったものであると推察されてい る。新型インフルエンザは、これまでのところ限られた知見しか得られていないが、そのヒトからヒトへの感染伝播経路は従来の季節性 インフルエンザに準ずると考えられている。すなわち、感染・発病者の咳やくしゃみとともに口から発せられる飛沫による飛沫感染が主 な感染経路であり、患者との直接、間接の接触による接触感染も感染経路としての可能性がある。臨床症状であるが、これまでのところ、 この新型インフルエンザのヒトへの病原性は、高病原性鳥インフルエンザウイルス A/H5N1 のヒト感染例とは異なって、ヒトに対する

報告企業の意見

弊所の血漿分画製剤の製造工程には、冷エタノール分画工程、ウイルス除去膜ろ過工程あるいは加熱工程等の原理の異なるウイルス除 去及び不活化工程が存在しているので、ウイルスクリアランスが期待される。各製造工程のウイルス除去・不活化効果は、「血漿分画製 剤のウイルスに対する安全性確保に関するガイドライン(医薬発第 1047 号、平成 11 年 8 月 30 日)」に従い、ウシウイルス性下痢ウイ ルス (BVDV)、仮性狂犬病ウイルス (PRV)、ブタパルポウイルス (PPV)、A 型肝炎ウイルス (HAV) または脳心筋炎ウイルス (EMCV) をモデルウィルスとして、ウイルスプロセスバリデーションを実施し、評価を行っている。今回報告したインフルエンザウイルスは、エ ンベローブの有無、核酸の種類等からモデルウイルスとしては BVDV が該当すると考えられるが、上記バリデーションの結果から、弊 所の血漿分画製剤の製造工程が BVDV の除去・不活化効果を有することを確認している。また、これまでに当該製剤によるインフルエ ンザウイルス感染の報告例は無い。

以上の点から、当該製剤はインフルエンザウイルスに対する安全性を確保していると考える。

病原性はそれほど高くはないと考えられている。(http://idsc.nih.go.jp/idwr/douko/2009d/17douko.html)



CDC Home Search Health Topics A-Z



April 21, 2009 / 58 (Dispatch); 1-3

Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Infection in Two Children ---Southern California, March--April 2009

On April 17, 2009, CDC determined that two cases of febrile respiratory illness occurring in children who resided in adjacent counties in southern California were caused by infection with a swine influenza A (H1N1) virus. The viruses from the two cases are closely related genetically, resistant to amantadine and rimantadine, and contain a unique combination of gene segments that previously has not been reported among swine or human influenza viruses in the United States or elsewhere. Neither child had contact with pigs; the source of the infection is unknown. Investigations to identify the source of infection and to determine whether additional persons have been ill from infection with similar swine influenza viruses are ongoing. This report briefly describes the two cases and the investigations currently under way. Although this is not a new subtype of influenza A in humans, concern exists that this new strain of swine Influenza A (H1N1) is substantially different from human influenza A (H1N1) viruses, that a large proportion of the population might be susceptible to infection, and that the seasonal influenza vaccine H1N1 strain might not provide protection. The lack of known exposure to pigs in the two cases increases the possibility that human-to-human transmission of this new influenza virus has occurred. Clinicians should consider animal as well as seasonal influenza virus infections in their differential diagnosis of patients who have febrile respiratory illness and who 1) live in San Diego and Imperial counties or 2) traveled to these counties or were in contact with ill persons from these counties in the 7 days preceding their illness onset, or 3) had recent exposure to pigs. Clinicians who suspect swine influenza virus infections in a patient should obtain a respiratory specimen and contact their state or local health department to facilitate testing at a state public health laboratory.

Case Reports

Patient A. On April 13, 2009, CDC was notified of a case of respiratory illness in a boy aged 10 years who lives in San Diego County, California. The patient had onset of fever, cough, and vomiting on March 30, 2009. He was taken to an outpatient clinic, and a nasopharyngeal swab was collected for testing as part of a clinical study. The boy received symptomatic treatment, and all his symptoms resolved uneventfully within approximately 1 week. The child had not received influenza vaccine during this influenza season. Initial testing at the clinic using an investigational diagnostic device identified an influenza A virus, but the test was negative for human influenza subtypes H1N1, H3N2, and H5N1. The San Diego County Health Department was notified, and per protocol, the specimen was sent for further confirmatory testing to reference laboratories, where the sample was verified to be an unsubtypable influenza A strain. On April 14, 2009, CDC received clinical specimens and determined that the virus was swine influenza A (H1N1). The boy and his family reported that the child had had no exposure to pigs. Investigation of potential animal exposures among the boy's contacts is continuing. The patient's mother had respiratory symptoms without fever in the first few days of April 2009, and a brother aged 8 years had a respiratory illness 2 weeks before illness onset in the patient and had a second illness with cough, fever, and rhinorrhea on April 11, 2009. However, no respiratory specimens were collected from either the mother or brother during their acute illnesses. Public health officials are conducting case and contact investigations to determine whether illness has occurred among other relatives and contacts in California, and during the family's travel to Texas on April 3, 2009.

Patient B. CDC received an influenza specimen on April 17, 2009, that had been forwarded as an unsubtypable influenza A virus from the Naval Health Research Center in San Diego, California. CDC identified this specimen as a swine influenza A (H1N1) virus on April 17, 2009, and notified the California Department of Public Health. The source of the specimen, patient B. is a girl aged 9 years who resides in Imperial County, California, adjacent to San Diego County. On March 28, 2009, she had onset of cough and fever (104.3°F [40.2°C]). She was taken to an outpatient facility that was participating in an influenza surveillance project, treated with amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium and an antihistamine, and has since recovered uneventfully. The child had not received influenza vaccine during this influenza season. The patient and her parents reported no exposure to pigs, although the girl did attend an agricultural fair where pigs were exhibited approximately 4 weeks before illness onset. She reported that she did not see pigs at the fair and went only to the amusement section of the fair. The Imperial County Public Health Department and the California Department of Public Health are now conducting an investigation to determine possible sources of infection and to identify any additional human cases. The patient's brother aged 13 years had influenza-like symptoms on April 1, 2009, and a male cousin aged 13 years living in the home had influenza-like symptoms on March 25, 2009, 3 days before onset of the patient's symptoms. The brother and cousin were not tested for influenza at the time of their illnesses.

Epidemiologic and Laboratory Investigations

As of April 21, 2009, no epidemiologic link between patients A and B had been identified, and no additional cases of infection with the identified strain of swine influenza A (H1N1) had been identified. Surveillance data from imperial and San Diego

countries, and noncontries over all showed declining inhideriza activity at the time of the two patients' linesses. Case and contact investigations by the county and state departments of health in California and Texas are ongoing. Enhanced surveillance for possible additional cases is being implemented in the area.

Preliminary genetic characterization of the influenza viruses has identified them as swine influenza A (H1N1) viruses. The viruses are similar to each other, and the majority of their genes, including the hemagglutinin (HA) gene, are similar to those of swine influenza viruses that have circulated among U.S. pigs since approximately 1999; however, two genes coding for the neuraminidase (NA) and matrix (M) proteins are similar to corresponding genes of swine influenza viruses of the Eurasian lineage (1). This particular genetic combination of swine influenza virus segments has not been recognized previously among swine or human isolates in the United States, or elsewhere based on analyses of influenza genomic sequences available on GenBank.* Viruses with this combination of genes are not known to be circulating among swine in the United States; however, no formal national surveillance system exists to determine what viruses are prevalent in the U.S. swine population. Recent collaboration between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and CDC has led to development of a pilot swine influenza virus surveillance program to better understand the epidemiology and ecology of swine influenza virus infections in swine and

The viruses in these two patients demonstrate antiviral resistance to amantadine and rimantadine, and testing to determine susceptibility to the neuraminidase inhibitor drugs oseltamivir and zanamivir is under way. Because these viruses carry a unique combination of genes, no information currently is available regarding the efficiency of transmission in swine or in humans. Investigations to understand transmission of this virus are ongoing.

Reported by: M Ginsberg, MD, J Hopkins, MPH, A Maroufi, MPH, G Dunne, DVM, DR Sunega, J Glessick, P McVay, MD, San Diego County Health and Human Svcs, K Lopez, MD, P Kriner, MPH, K Lopez, S Munday, MD, Imperial County Public Health Dept, K. Harriman, PhD, B Sun, DVM, G Chavez, MD, D Hatch, MD, R Schechter, MD, D Vugia, MD, J Louie, MD, California Dept of Public Health, W Chung, MD, Dallas County Health and Human Group, N. Zoretic, MD, V Fonseca, MD, Texas Dept of State Health Svcs. P Blair, PhD, D Faix, PhD, Naval Health Research Center, J Zoretic, MD, V Fonseca, MD, Texas Dept of State Health Svcs. P Blair, PhD, D Faix, PhD, Naval Health Inspection Svc, US Dept of Agriculture, F Averhoff, MD, F Alavrado-Ramy, MD, S Waterman, MD, J Neatherlin, MPH, Div of Global Migration. and Quarantine; L Finelli, DrPH, S Jain, MD, L Brammer, MPH, J Bresee, MD, C Bridges, MD, S Doshi, MD, R Donis, PhD, R Garten, PhD, J Katz, PhD, S Klimov, PhD, D Jemigan, MD, S Lindstrom, PhD, B Shu, MD, T Uyeki, MD, X Xu, MD, N Cox, PhD, Influenza Div, National Center for Infectious and Respiratory Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note:

In the past, CDC has received reports of approximately one human swine influenza virus infection every 1-2 years in the United States (2,3). However, during December 2005-January 2009, 12 cases of human infection with swine influenza were reported, five of these 12 cases occurred in patients who had direct exposure to pigs, six in patients reported being near pigs, and the exposure in one case was unknown (1,4,5). In the United States, novel influenza A virus infections in humans, including swine influenza infections, have been nationally notifiable conditions since 2007. The recent increased reporting might be, in part, a result of increased influenza testing capabilities in public health laboratories, but genetic changes in swine influenza viruses and other factors also might be a factor (1,4,5). Although the vast majority of human infections with animal influenza viruses do not result in human-to-human transmission (2,3), each case should be fully investigated to be certain that such viruses are not spreading among humans and to limit further exposure of humans to infected animals, if infected animals are identified. Such investigations should include close collaboration between state and local public health officials with animal health officials.

The lack of known exposure to pigs in the two cases described in this report increases the possibility that human-to-human transmission of this new influenza virus has occurred. Clinicians should consider animal as well as seasonal influenza virus infections in the differential diagnosis of patients with febrile respiratory illness who live in San Diego and Imperial counties or have traveled to these areas or been in contact with ill persons from these areas in the 7 days before their liness onset. In addition, clinicians should consider animal influenza infections among persons with febrile respiratory illness who have been near pigs, such as attending fairs or other places where pigs might be displayed. Clinicians who suspect swine influenza virus infections in humans should obtain a nasopharyngeal swab from the patient, place the swab in a viral transport medium, and contact their state or local health department to facilitate transport and timely diagnosis at a state public health laboratory. CDC requests that state public health laboratories send all influenza A specimens that cannot be subtyped to the CDC, Influenza Division, Virus Surveillance and Diagnostics Branch Laboratory.

Interim guidance on infection control, treatment, and chemoprophylaxis for swine influenza is available at http://www.cdc.gov /flu/swine/recommendations.htm. Additional information about swine influenza is available at http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swine /index.htm.

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研究報告 調査報告書

報告日 新医薬品等の区分 一報入手日 微別番号・報告回数 厚生労働省処理欄 2009年5月12日 該当なし 公表国 般的名称 人ハプトグロビン 研究報告の サイエンス(電子版) 2009; メキシコ 販売名 公表状况 10. 1126/SCIENCE. 1176062 ハプトグロピン静注 2000 単位「ベネシス」 (ペネシス) (企業名) 新型インフルエンザ A (HIN1) の致死率は、1957年のアジア風邪並みの約 0.4%で、感染力も季節性のインフルエンザより高いとする分析結果を、 使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事 英ロンドン大等からなる国際チームがまとめた。 新型インフルエンザ A (HINI) ウイルスは世界的に急速に広がっている。パンデミックになる可能性の判断は限られたデータでは難しいが、適 項等 切な保健対応を伝達するためには不可欠である。メキシコでの大流行、国際的な広がりの早期情報およびウイルス遺伝的変異について分析す 2. 重要な基本的注意 報 ることにより、感染力と重症度の早期の評価を実施した。4月後半までにメキシコで23,000人(範囲:6,000~32,000)が感染し、その時報告 (1) 本剤の原材料となる献血者の血液につ された死亡例から致死率 (CFR) は 0.4% (範囲: 0.3~1.5%) と我々は推測する。不確定ではあるが、臨床的重症度は 1918 年の世界的に流行 いては、HBs 抗原、抗 HCV 抗体、抗 HIV-I したインフルエンザより低いが、1957年のインフルエンザと同等であると思われる。感染力を示す R は遺伝的分析で中央値 1.2 人であった 抗体、抗HIV-2抗体、抗HTLV-I抗体陰性 O のに対して、3 つの異なる疫学的分析では、1.4~1.6人であった。この推定値の範囲は4月後半にメキシコで起こったヒトーヒト感染が14 で、かつ ALT (GPT) 値でスクリーニングを ~73 回繰り返されたことと一致する。感染力は、季節性インフルエンザより実際は高く、過去の世界的に流行したインフルエンザの低い方 概 実施している。 更に、プールした試験血 oの R。値に匹敵する。 漿については、HIV-1、HBV 及びHCV につ 要 いて核酸増幅検査 (NAT) を実施し、適合し た血漿を本剤の製造に使用しているが、 報告企業の意見 今後の対応 当該 NAT の検出限界以下のウイルスが混 新型インフルエンザ A (HiNi) の致死率は 1957 年のアジア風邪並みの約 0.4%で、感染力も季節性のインフルエン 入している可能性が常に存在する。本剤 本報告は本剤の安全性に影響 ザより高いとする報告である。 を与えないと考えるので、特段 は、以上の検査に適合した血漿を原料と インフルエンザ A (HINI) はオルソミクソウイルス科に属し、ビリオンは球形で、直径 80~120mm の脂質エンベロ の措置はとらない。 して、Cohn の低温エタノール分画で得た ープを有する比較的大きな RNA ウイルスである。万一、インフルエンザ A (HINI) が原料血漿に混入したとしても BVD をモデルウイルスとしたウイルスパリデーション試験成績から、製造工程にて十分に不活化・除去されると 画分から人ハプトグロビンを濃縮・精製 した製剤であり、ウイルス不活化・除去 考えている。 を目的として、製造工程において60℃、

10時間の液状加熱処理及びウイルス除去 膜によるろ過膜処理を施しているが、投 与に際しては、次の点に十分注意するこ

Pandemic Potential of a Strain of Influenza A (H1N1): Early Findings -- Fraser et al., 10.1126/scien... 1/2 ペーシ





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REPORTS

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Pandemic Potential of a Strain of Influenza A (H1N1): Early Findings

Christophe Fraser 1[†], Christl A. Donnelly 1[†], Simon Cauchemez 1, William P. Hanage 1, Maria D. Van Kerkhove 1, T. Déirdre Hollingsworth 1, Jamie Griffin 1, Rebecca F. Baggaley 1, Helen E. Jenkins 1, Emily J. Lyons 1, Thibaut Jombart 1, Wes R. Hinsley 1, Nicholas C. Grassly 1, Francois Balloux 1, Azra C. Ghani 1, Neil M. Ferguson 11, Andrew Rambaut 2, Oliver G. Pybus 3, Hugo Lopez-Gatell 4, Celia M Apluche-Aranda 5, letza Bojorquez Chapela ⁴, Ethel Palacios Zavala ⁴, Dulce Ma. Espejo Guevara ⁵, Francesco Checchi 7, Erika Garcia 7, Stephane Hugonnet 7, Cathy Roth 7, The WHO Rapid Pandemic Assessment Collaboration ‡

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These authors contributed equally to this work.

‡All authors are members of this collaboration.

A novel influenza A (H1N1) virus has spread rapidly across the globe. Judging its pandemic potential is difficult with limited data, but nevertheless essential to inform appropriate health responses. By analyzing the outbreak in Mexico, early data on international spread, and viral genetic diversity, we make an early assessment of transmissibility and severity. Our estimates suggest that 23,000 (range 6,000-32,000) Individuals had been infected in Mexico by late April, giving an estimated case fatality ratio (CFR) of 0.4% (range 0.3% to 1.5%) based on confirmed and suspect deaths reported to that time. In a community outbreak in the small community of La Gloria, Veracruz no deaths were attributed to infection, giving an upper 95% bound on CFR of 0.6%. Thus while substantial uncertainty remains, clinical severity appears less than that seen in 1918 but comparable with that seen in 1957. Clinical attack rates in children in La Gloria were twice that in adults (<15 years-of-age 61%, ≥15: 29%). Three different epidemiological analyses gave R₀ estimates in the range 1.4-1.6,

while a genetic analysis gave a central estimate of 1.2. This range of values is, consistent with 14 to 73 generations of human-to-human transmission having occurred in Mexico to late April.

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Transmissibility is therefore substantially higher than seasonal flu, and comparable with lower estimates of R_n obtained from previous influenza pandemics.

Pandemic Potential of a Strain of Influenza A (H1N1): Early Findings — Fraser et al., 10.1126/scien... 2/2 <-

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:-	般的	名 称	-			公表国:		
販売	危名 (企業名)	_	研究報告の公表状況	-	日本		
研究報告	新型インフ	いい (3) から, アルエンザ発生を認	豚インフルエンザウイル: 定したことになる。 人へ	の大量感染を受け、世界保健 スが人から人への感染力を十 の感染はメキシコ以外に米E されたが、感染の疑いがあっ	分に得た段階を示す「4」 4.カナダ、さらにスペイン	に初めて引き しげた	使用上の注意記その他参考事項	
の概	-							
要			3 3 					· .
:		報告企業の意	意見		今後の対応			
٠.	を"新規感		感染症情報ではない。 大な感染症情報"と考え,		と努め,当該生物由来製品1 限告を行い安全性の確保に多			

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【共同通信】

27日、メキシコ市でマスクを着け地下鉄の出口に向かう人たち(AP=共同)

新型イソレスエンザ発生 WHO、警戒水準4へ引き上げ

定したことになる。日本を含む各国に感染が広がり、世界的大流行となる恐れがある。 保健機関(WHO)は27日、世界の警戒水準(フェーズ)を現行の「3」から、豚インフルエンザウイルス: 人から人への感染力を十分に得た段階を示す「4」に初めて引き上げた。 新型インフルエンザ発生を認 【ジュネーブ27日共同】メキシコや米国で発生した豚インフルエンザの人への大量感染を受け、世界

影響が懸めされる。 米国やメキシコを中心に、国際的な人の移動が制限されるとみられ、景気低迷にあえぐ世界経済への ウイルスの国内侵入防止と在外邦人支援の対策を進める

これを受け日本政府は、麻生太郎首相を本部長とする対策本部の設置を決めた。検疫強化をはじめ

準引き上げは25日の緊急委員会でも検討したが「さらに情報が必要」と見送っていた。 WHOは28日に開く予定だった緊急委員会を前倒しし、27日に開催、警戒水準引き上げを決めた。7

シコでは27日までに感染が確認されたか、感染の疑いがある死者は149人となった。 人への感染はメキシコ以外に米国、カナダ、さらにスペイン、英国でも確認され、欧州に広がった。メキ

ワクチン開発には半年程度かかるとされる。

約4000万人が死亡した。 20世紀には3回のインフルエンザの世界的流行があり、1918年発生の「スペイン風邪」では世界で



NMP 2009-0002



Confirmed cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus in three countries in the WHO European Region

On 27 April 2009, National Focal Points (NFPs) for the International Health Regulations (IHR) informed WHO/Europe about the detection of four confirmed cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection: two cases each in Spain and the United Kingdom. On 28 April 2009, the NFP of Israel reported an additional confirmed case.

The five people with confirmed cases in the WHO European Region presented with mild illness and had recently returned from travel in Mexico. As of 27 April 2009, 43 additional people in 8 countries in the Region were under investigation for infection.

Situation in the European Region

The reports of confirmed cases from Israel, Spain and the United Kingdom reflect important steps taken by the national authorities to ensure early detection and response in association with the evolving situation in the Americas. National authorities are advised to intensify surveillance efforts for the early detection of people who may be infected with swine influenza A (H1N1) virus and may transmit the infection to others.

On 27 April 2009, the WHO Regional Director for Europe, Dr Marc Danzon, informed the health ministers, chief medical officers and NFPs in the Region of WHO/Europe's response. He acknowledged that cooperation between WHO and national and international counterparts was crucial in preparing for and responding to the potential spread of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus in the European Region.

WHO/Europe is working closely with the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Similarly, WHO is in close consultation with development partners, United Nations agencies and other international organizations (including those involved in trade and travel), and manufacturers of vaccines, drugs, diagnostic equipment and personal protection equipment.

Global situation

The five cases in the WHO European Region are the first confirmed cases identified outside the Americas. The WHO headquarters web pages on swine influenza offer additional information on the global situation, including Canada, Mexico and the United States of America.

Change in pandemic alert level

On 27 April 2009, the second meeting of the Emergency Committee was convened as stipulated under the IHR. Following the Committee's advice, the WHO Director-General, Dr Margaret Chan, decided to change the current phase of pandemic alert from level 3 to level 4.

This decision was based primarily on epidemiological data demonstrating human-to-human transmission and the ability of the virus to cause community-level outbreaks. As further information becomes available, WHO may decide either to revert to phase 3 or to raise the level of alert further.

The outcome of the Emergency Committee's meeting included recommendations to countries not to close borders or to restrict international travel. It is considered prudent for people who are ill to delay international travel and for those developing symptoms following international travel to seek medical attention. In addition, WHO will facilitate the process needed to develop a vaccine effective against the A (H1N1) virus.

WHO published interim guidance for the surveillance of human infection with swine influenza A (H1N1) virus, including case definition and requirements for reporting to WHO, on 27 April 2009.

Back to normal view

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識別番号・報告回数

総合機構処理欄

第一報入手日

2009年5月16日

新医薬品等の区分

該当なし

報告日

MedDRA/J ver.12.0

般的名称

①人血清アルブミン、②人血清アルブミン、③人血清アルブミン*、④人免役グロブリン、⑤乾燥ペプシン処理人免疫グロブリン、⑥乾 燥スルホ化人免疫グロブリン、①乾燥スルホ化人免疫グロブリン*、⑧乾燥濃縮人活性化プロテインC、⑨乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第個因子、 ⑩乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第IX因子、⑪乾燥抗破傷風人免疫グロブリン、⑫抗 HBs 人免疫グロブリン、⑬トロンピン、⑭フィブリノゲン加 第XⅢ因子、��乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンピンⅢ、⑯ヒスタミン加人免疫グロブリン製剤、⑰人血清アルブミン*、⑱人血清アルブミン*、 ・日乾燥ペプシン処理人免役グロブリン*、@乾燥人血液凝固第以因子複合体*、⑪乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンピンⅢ

販売名(企業名)

①献血アルブミン 20 "化血研"、②献血アルブミン 25 "化血研"、③人血清アルブミン "化血研" *、④ "化血研" ガンマーグロブリン、 ⑤献血静注グロブリン "化血研"、⑥献血ベニロンー I 、①ベニロン*、⑧注射用アナクトC2,500 単位、⑨コンファクトF 、⑩ノバクト M、⑪テタノセーラ筋注用 250 単位、⑫ヘパトセーラ、⑬トロンピン"化血研"、⑫ポルヒール、⑮アンスロピンP、⑯ヒスタグロピン、 ⑪アルブミン 20%化血研*、⑱アルブミン 5%化血研*、⑲静注グロブリン*、⑳ノバクトF*、㉑アンスロピン P 1500 注射用

インフルエンザウイルス粒子は 70~120nm の球形または多形性で、8 本の分節状マイナスー本鎖 RNA を核酸として有する。エンベ ロープの表面に赤血球凝集素(HA)とノイラミダーゼ(NA)のスパイクを持ち、その抗原性により 16 種類の HA 亜型および 9 種類の NA 亜型に分類される。

今回の新型インフルエンザの原因ウイルスは、1930 年代以降に発見された米国由来のブタインフルエンザウイルス、ヒトインフルエ ンザウイルス (H3N2)、鳥インフルエンザウイルスの 3 つのウイルスの遺伝子がプタインフルエンザとして再集合してできたウイルス に、さらにユーラシア大陸由来のブタインフルエンザウイルスの遺伝子の一部の分節が再集合して加わったものであると推察されている (http://idsc.nih.go.jp/idwr/douko/2009d/17douko.html)。神戸市における新型インフルエンザの臨床像は、患者の大半は入院を要する **臨床状況ではなかった。5月19日現在、人工換気を行う対象者は無く、また、死亡例も発生していない。臨床的な観点から大半は直ぐ** に退院となり、自宅における健康観察を行う対象となっている。5月19日現在、長期的な予後については不明だが、現時点までの状況 では、季節性のインフルエンザと臨床像において類似しており、全例を入院させる医学的必要性はないことが示唆される (http://www.mhlw.go.jp/kinkyu/kenkou/influenza/090520-01.html).

報告企業の意見

当所の血漿分画製剤の製造工程には、冷エタノール分画工程、ウイルス除去膜ろ過工程あるいは加熱工程等の原理の異なるウイルス除 去及び不活化工程が存在しているので、ウイルスクリアランスが期待される。各製造工程のウイルス除去・不活化効果は、「血漿分画製 剤のウイルスに対する安全性確保に関するガイドライン(医薬発第 1047 号、平成 11 年 8 月 30 日)」に従い、ウシウイルス性下痢ウイ ルス (BVDV)、仮性狂犬病ウイルス (PRV)、ブタバルボウイルス (PPV)、A 型肝炎ウイルス (HAV) または脳心筋炎ウイルス (EMCV) をモデルウイルスとして、ウイルスプロセスパリデーションを実施し、評価を行っている。今回報告したインフルエンザウイルスは、エ ンベロープの有無、核酸の種類等からモデルウイルスとしては BVDV が該当すると考えられるが、上記パリデーションの結果から、当 所の血漿分面製剤の製造工程が BVDV の除去・不活化効果を有することを確認している。また、これまでに当該製剤によるインフルエ

以上の点から、当該製剤はインフルエンザウイルスに対する安全性を確保していると考える。

現在製造を行っていない



Press Release

報道関係者 各位

平成21年5月16日 新型インフルエンザ対策推進本部 照会先:メディア班 (電話) 03(3595)3040 内線(8778、8779、8780)

【第五報】

兵庫県神戸市における新型インフルエンザ(インフルエンザA/H1N1)が 疑われる患者の発生について

5月15日夜10時頃、兵庫県神戸市から連絡のあった新型インフルエンザ(インフルエンザA/H1N1)が疑われる患者(患者A)について、国立感染症研究所からの検査結果の報告がございましたので、お知らせします。

〇_検査結果(国立感染症研究所)

A型	(+)
EHH.	1 (+)
ヒトド	3 ()
新型⊦	l1 (+)

このことから、当該疑われる患者Aは、新型インフルエンザの患者であることが確定しました。

患者Aに関する情報、その他の患者に関する情報、今後の対応は、以下のとおりです。

1. 患者Aに関する情報

(1) 概要

患者Aは、兵庫県神戸市在住の 10 代後半の男性。本人には海外渡航歴はない。5月 11 日に悪寒を訴え、5月12日に 37.4℃の発熱があり、医師の診察を受け、インフルエンザ簡易検査でA型陽性、B型陰性であった。医師がソ連型と香港型を区別するため、検体を神戸市環境保健研究所に提出した。検体は5月12日に神戸市環境保健研究所に到着し5月15日に検査が行われた。結果がA型(+)、ヒトH1(-)、ヒトH3(-)、新型H1(+)であったため、新型インフルエンザ(インフルエンザA/H1N1)が否定できない可能性のある事例として、厚生労働省新型インフルエンザ対策推進本部に連絡があった。

5月16日午前0時すぎ、感染症の予防及び感染症の患者に対する医療に関する法律 (平成10年法律第114号。以下、「感染症法」という。)に基づき、神戸市内の医療機関から神戸市に対して、新型インフルエンザが疑われる患者としての届出があり、午前3時30分ごろ、患者は、感染症法に基づき、神戸市内の感染症指定医療機関に入院した。

(2) 患者の状況

5月15日の時点において、咽頭痛および咳がある。体温は36℃台。5月12日より抗インフルエンザ薬(リレンザ)を使用している。

2. その他の患者の状況

- 神戸市が行った積極的疫学調査(患者Aの行動及び接触者の状況についての調査) により、患者と同じ学校に通う2名については、現在、神戸市内の感染症指定医療機関 に入院しており、今後、国立感染症研究所において、PCR検査を実施する予定。
 - 患者B: 兵庫県神戸市在住の10代後半の男性。患者Aと同じ高校に通っている。5月 15 日に発熱し、医師の診察を受け、インフルエンザ簡易検査で、A型陽性、B型 陰性であった。その後、神戸市内にある感染症指定医療機関に入院したところ、 同病院から新型インフルエンザが疑われる患者として届出があった。神戸市環 境保健研究所で行われたPCR検査で、A型(+)、新型H1(+)であったため、 新型インフルエンザの可能性がある。

5月15日の時点で、咽頭痛および頭痛がある。体温は、39.7℃。5月15日 より抗インフルエンザ薬(リレンザ)を使用している。

患者C: 兵庫県神戸市在住の10代後半の女性。患者Aと同じ高校に通っている。5月 12 日に発熱し、5月13日に医師の診察を受け、インフルエンザ簡易検査でA型 陽性、B型陰性であった。5月16日に神戸市内にある感染症指定医療機関に 入院したところ、同病院から新型インフルエンザが疑われる患者として届出があった。神戸市環境保健研究所で行われたPCR検査で、A型(+)、新型H1(+) であったため、新型インフルエンザの可能性がある。

5月15日の時点で、鼻汁はあるがほぼ回復している。

3. 今後の対応

- 感染症指定医療機関に入院している患者に対しては、神戸市において、適切な入院 医療が提供されます。
- 神戸市は、3名の患者について、積極的疫学調査を実施し、濃厚接触者を特定し、その行動や状況について、把握に努めています。
- 厚生労働省は、16日朝、神戸市に担当官を派遣し、神戸市と協力しながら、疫学調査や情報収集に当たっております。
- 今回、国内で最初の新型インフルエンザ患者が確認されたことを踏まえ、今後、都道府県等を通じて、感染拡大の防止、発熱外来や入院医療機関など医療体制の確保等に全力を尽くすこととしております。