S44-1 Introduction: A review of a novel influenza(H1N1) pandemic in Japan in 2009 ()Fumio AMANO¹

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The novel Influenza A(H1N1) was raised first in Mexico in April, 2009, then spread rapidly worldwide through the US and Canada. In Japan, the government has reinforced check at the quarantine and found the cases of the infected people returned from Canada. However, appearance of a new patient of this flu among high school students in Kobe who had no history of oversea travels compelled to change the strategy of the government toward the novel influenza. In June, the number of the infected and the patients increased rapidly, spreading widely in Japan, and the government coordinated and cooperated with local authorities, medical institutions, businesses and relevant organizations, requesting cooperation from the general public. However, daily news reports through the mass media on the flu might have caused accumulation of the anxiety of the public, leading to the shortage of such medical care goods as facial masks, rubbing alcohol or antiseptic solution. Confusion was also observed in the hospitals which then newly opened specialized center for the feverish outpatients or preventive medical treatment of Tamiful to the person who had contacted with patients. On July 3, the mutated virus of A(H1N1), resistant to Tamiflu was found in Osaka from a patient, and the first death case in this novel influenza A(H1N1) pandemic was reported on August 15, in Okinawa, followed by number of the death as much as 57 by November 10, including the high-risk patients with basic symptoms. At present, new vaccines have arrived and been started to be used, showing that preventive measures against the flu have entered into the next stage. In this symposium, extensive review of the outbreak and pandemic of the novel influenza A(H1N1) will be performed to learn how to manage it and also to know how we educate students in our classes in University/ College of Pharmaceutical Sciences or Pharmacists.