

### S44-3 Effectiveness and problem of medicines for influenza-treatment

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It is the best measure against the novel influenza A(H1N1) in 2009 to perform the medical treatment for influenza established in Japan which includes rapid diagnosis of the influenza to the individuals of the suspected infection, and subsequent administration of such anti-viral drugs as oseltamivir or zanamivir if infection is proved to be positive. Besides, the doctors are requested to actively take into account the course of treatment of such individuals as pregnant women, babies and infants, who should have been avoided from this treatment. It is also important to start the treatment early, judging from the status of spreading of the influenza A(H1N1) and the medical conditions of the patient, even if the result of the diagnosis might be negative, because the sensitivity of the influenza A(H1N1) to the diagnosis has been shown to be lower than that of seasonal influenza. Hereafter, it seems necessary to review guideline for securement of medical services, as we may use in Japan novel inhibitors of neuraminidase, peramivir of intravenous injection, and CS-8958 which is effective in both treatment and protection of the influenza by a single inhalation.