The 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza and indigenous populations of the Americas and the Pacific

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This article was published on 22 October 2009.

There are few structured data available to assess the risks associated with pandemic influenza A (H1N1) infection according to ethnic groups. In countries of the Americas and the Pacific where these data are available, the attack rates are higher in indigenous populations, who also appear to be at approximately three to six-fold higher risk of developing severe disease and of dying. These observations may be associated with documented risk factors for severe disease and death associated with pandemic H1N1 influenza infection (especially the generally higher prevalence of diabetes, obesity, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pregnancy in indigenous populations). More speculative factors include those associated with the risk of infection (e.g. family size, crowding and poverty), differences in access to health services and, perhaps, genetic factors. Whatever the causes, this increased vulnerability of indigenous populations justify specific immediate actions in the control of the current pandemic including primary prevention (intensified hygiene promotion, chemoprophylaxis and vaccination) and secondary prevention (improved access to services and early treatment following symptoms onset) of severe pandemic H1N1 influenza infection.

Method

We use the term “indigenous populations” to refer to the ethnic groups related to the first recorded settlers in the various territories examined. In some countries such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the term “indigenous populations” has pertained to several, sometimes major, ethnic groups. Belonging to an indigenous population has been, in most data sources, self-declared.

Constant monitoring of international and national sources on public health alerts worldwide is ongoing at the Institut de Veille Sanitaire (InVS) [11]. Data on severe pandemic H1N1 influenza cases (hospitalised) and deaths by ethnicity were collected from countries or territories which published them on their official websites (institutes of public health and ministries of health). Data were also communicated by public health institutes in French territories of the Pacific during collaborative missions by InVS epidemiologists. The most recent population data, as available from official sources (governments, census organisations or indigenous populations health bureaus), were used as denominators to compute rates. Recent data on the prevalence for risk factors and relative risks in indigenous populations were obtained from official websites and scientific literature. Our search centred on diabetes, obesity (defined by the World Health Organization as a body mass index equal or more than 30 kg/m²) and pregnancy. When available, the birth rate in indigenous populations was used to estimate the relative proportion of pregnant women.

In Canada, the ethnic distribution of cases was only available as percentages. The number of cases by ethnic group was obtained by multiplying this percentage by the total number of cases. The same was done for deaths.
Rates of pandemic H1N1 influenza hospitalised cases and deaths per 100,000 inhabitants were computed in indigenous populations and in the rest of the population using official case figures and population denominator data. Relative risks between indigenous and non-indigenous groups for severe disease and death associated with pandemic H1N1 influenza were estimated using rate ratios. Prevalences for various risk factors were compared between these groups using risk ratios.

Results
Pandemic H1N1 influenza data
The most structured and easily accessible nationwide data were available from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Pandemic H1N1 influenza data collected from official sources and data which we calculated from available sources are shown in Table 1.

In the Americas
In Canada [12] and the United States (US) [13], indigenous populations represent less than 5% of the general population. They account, however, for a much bigger proportion of hospitalised cases of pandemic H1N1 influenza: 17.6% in Canada [4] and 17.5% in Arizona, US [5] (Table 1). These indigenous populations, especially Amerindians and Inuit, also seem at higher risk of death due to pandemic H1N1 influenza as compared to non-indigenous populations.

Computed rate ratios for hospitalisation between indigenous and non-indigenous populations varied from 4.1 (Arizona) to 5.4 (Canada) (Table 1). Computed rate ratios for death varied from 3.5 (Canada) to 4.3 (Arizona). The risk of severe disease and death, however, may be unevenly distributed among ethnic groups in given country. For example, Inuit are estimated to have a sevenfold higher rate of hospital admissions and deaths associated with pandemic H1N1 influenza as compared to First Nations people (rates for hospitalisation and death being 158.5 versus 22.5 per 100,000 and 4.0 versus 0.7 per 100,000, respectively) [4]. According to Canadian sources, Inuit cases tend to be younger, on average, 32.8 years old versus 43.4 years old for the overall population [4].

Almost all indigenous populations considered in this paper have greater prevalence of diabetes, obesity and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [19-29] (Table 2).

Available data also show that fertility rates are higher in indigenous populations than in the rest of the population. In Canada, the 1996-2001 birth rate in Inuit women was 3.4, while the rates in First Nations people, Mètis and all women in Canada were 2.9, 2.2 and 1.5, respectively [30]. In Australia, the average number of live births in indigenous women and all Australian women in 2003 was estimated to be 2.2 and 1.8, respectively [31]. In New Zealand, birth rates were also higher in Māori (2.59) and Pacific peoples (2.94) as compared to population of European descent (1.74) [32]. Indicators of fertility, however, seemed comparable between Native Americans and the rest of the population in Arizona.

In the Pacific
Computed rate ratios for hospitalisation in indigenous versus non indigenous populations varied from 3.0 (New Zealand) [9] to 7.7 (Australia) [8]. Computed rate ratios for death varied from 5.1 (Australia [8]) to 5.3 (New Caledonia [10]; JP Grangeon, personal communication, 27 September 2009) (Table 1). No medical data are routinely collected by ethnicity in all French territories. There are however indirect indications of greater vulnerability to pandemic H1N1 influenza in indigenous populations in the three French territories of the Pacific, where attack rates of influenza-like illness (ILI) were particularly high.

The percentage of Polynesians in French Polynesia (population: 270,000) is estimated at approximately 83% [16]. During the austral winter epidemic of 2009, the ILI attack rate was estimated by French Polynesia health authorities at approximately 13%, with some variation between the archipelagos (up to 20% in Moorea Island and Austral Islands).

In Wallis (pop. 9,200) and Futuna (pop. 4,200), where most (95%) inhabitants are of Polynesian origin [17], the attack rate for ILI was estimated by local public health authorities at 28% in Wallis and 38% in Futuna.

In New Caledonia (pop. 249,000), the percentage of indigenous Oceanians is estimated at approximately 57% (including Melanesians 44.1%, Wallisians 9.0%, Tahitians 2.6% and ni-Vanuatu 1.1%) [18]. Public health authorities in New Caledonia have estimated the attack rate for ILI during the austral winter wave of pandemic H1N1 influenza at about 18%. According to these authorities, higher attack rates were observed among Oceanian populations. In Nouméa, New Caledonia, among children hospitalised with pandemic H1N1 influenza between 27 July and 13 September 2009 with available data on ethnicity (n=62), 74% were of Melanesian origin, 10% of Wallisian origin and 8% of European origin (A Facchin, personal communication, 19 September 2009). According to local practitioners, the percentage of children of Oceanian origin seemed high as compared to foreseeable bed occupancy (JP Grangeon, personal communication, 27 September 2009).

Health status of indigenous populations
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Discussion
Indigenous populations were hard hit by the 1918-19 influenza pandemic; between 1 October 1918 and 30 June 1919, a total of 78,177 influenza cases and 6,632 deaths were reported in indigenous people of North America (computed case-fatality rate (CFR) of 8.5% versus 2.5% in the general population) [36]. The highest CFR was reported in Utah indigenous peoples (15.9%).
Table 1
Pandemic H1N1 influenza-confirmed cases, deaths and rates per 100,000 inhabitants, by ethnic group, Americas and the Pacific Region, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or area</th>
<th>Population in million inhabitants (% of total population)</th>
<th>Data until</th>
<th>Hospitalisation</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number (%) 1</td>
<td>Rate ratios (a/b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indigenous (a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-indigenous (b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada [4]</td>
<td>31.60</td>
<td>26/09/2009</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>22.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations, Inuit and Métis [1,2]</td>
<td>1.15 (3.64%)</td>
<td>20/09/2009</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona (United States) [5]</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>16/09/2009</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>0.32 (4.90%)</td>
<td>22/09/2009</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil [6,7]</td>
<td>191.80</td>
<td>15/07 – 15/08/09</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>20.70</td>
<td>09/09/2009</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aborigines and Torres Straits Islanders [8]</td>
<td>0.52 (2.50%)</td>
<td>16/09/2009</td>
<td>4,048</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori [10]</td>
<td>0.63 (14.60%)</td>
<td>16/09/2009</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific peoples</td>
<td>0.64 (3.70%)</td>
<td>23/09/2009</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia [10]</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>07/09/2009</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Percentage of total cases for the country or area.
2 Acute severe respiratory illness in Amerindians and others used as proxy for pandemic H1N1 influenza.
3 Includes Melanesians, Polynesians, Wallisians and ni-Vanuatu.
NA: not available.

Table 2
Estimated risk ratios of main risk factors for severe pandemic H1N1 influenza cases in Indigenous populations as compared to non-Indigenous populations in some countries in the Americas and the Pacific Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or area</th>
<th>Risk ratio for DM</th>
<th>Risk ratio for obesity (BMI of at least 30)</th>
<th>Risk ratio for asthma</th>
<th>Risk ratio for COPD or emphysema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians and Alaska Natives</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similarly in New Zealand, the mortality rate in Māori was seven times greater than in Europeans [37]. At present, indigenous populations in Canada and the US [19,38] are also more severely affected by seasonal influenza than the rest of the population.

Although information available to date does not permit to identify all determinants and causative mechanisms, these data show that indigenous populations seem to be at higher risk of severe pandemic H1N1 influenza infection in several countries of the Americas and the Pacific. The occurrence of more severe forms of the infection could be explained by the following hypotheses: much higher prevalence of identified risk factors for severe disease and death, differences in approaches to health, difficulties in accessing health care and increased genetic susceptibility. The impact of a close-knit community lifestyle on viral transmission dynamics is a plausible risk factor for infection, as well. High attack rates during a short period (around three weeks), especially in Wallis and Futuna and in some islands of French Polynesia deserve notice. In these cases, the small size of these islands may have played a role.

This study and data comparisons have several limitations. The first is that the analysis bore on data collected from multiple sources. Some rates were computed by the authors using approximate population numbers, in other cases the situation was well-documented but only for a limited part of a territory (such as Arizona instead of the entire US). Despite the fact that several countries have a sizeable indigenous population, only few have made surveillance data by ethnicity available on the web. This may be due, to a large extent, to the fact that many countries do not collect statistical data by ethnicity.

Furthermore, data pertain to small numbers of cases and must therefore be viewed with great caution, especially when using them for comparison between ethnic groups. There may also be underreporting of pandemic H1N1 influenza cases because of low testing rates during intense epidemic. Underreporting, however, is probably lower for hospitalised cases, especially in intensive care units [39], and deaths which are the focus of this analysis.

Differences in accessing health care may lead to various reporting biases. Special programmes and attention directed toward indigenous minorities may lead to differences in clinical management such as more systematic hospitalisation. Usually, however, difficulty in access to health care has the opposite effect resulting in an underestimation of severe forms.

There are no published data by both ethnicity and age group. The fact that there are more cases among indigenous populations in the countries examined could be partly explained by higher birth rates in indigenous compared to non-indigenous populations. Although the pandemic influenza A(H1N1)v virus targets younger age groups, severe cases, however, are found mainly among adults [2]. As older populations seem somewhat protected [40,41], a younger population age structure may overestimate the populations’ intrinsic susceptibility to this virus, but probably not to severe or lethal forms, which are the object of this article.

Data on incidences by socio-economic groups were also lacking. It is known, however, that First Nations people in Canada, Australian Aborigines and Māori and Pacific peoples in New Zealand, to name a few examples, are overrepresented among the poor.
The absence of fine distinction between ethnic groups in a given country could lead to over- or underestimation for certain ethnic subgroups if well-identified vulnerabilities are documented in larger indigenous populations and extrapolated to all. Data are lacking, for instance, to determine with accuracy the exact risk in Aboriginal Australians and Torres Straits Islanders, respectively. Pacific populations of various origin probably do not share the same level of risk. Finally, self-declaration of "indigenous" ethnic status (e.g. Māori) by persons of mixed ancestry could lead to classification bias and underestimate risks in persons fully descended from these ethnic groups.

Conclusions

Means of prevention and case management for acute and chronic illness have progressed greatly since the influenza pandemic of 1918. Health inequities, however, remain rife between indigenous populations of the Americas and the Pacific and the rest of the populations in the countries considered. The role of access to care and economic status deserves further study. In countries which have data by ethnic group, baseline prevalence is higher for diabetes mellitus, obesity, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and greater numbers of pregnancies at an early age in indigenous populations. These factors are known to be closely associated with cases of severe illness and death due to pandemic H1N1 influenza infection. The available data does not allow for fine distinctions and it is not possible to precisely quantify risks by individual ethnic group within the indigenous populations of most countries. In a short-term perspective, the precise risk implications, however, do not have any practical implications for the response to the pandemic and there is no public health need to distinguish these groups further at this stage. All indigenous populations described here should be considered at greater risk than the rest of the population, for a host of reasons. This observation does not preclude a potentially higher incidence of severe forms in other, non-indigenous population subgroups. It also does not mean that diabetes, obesity, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease should not be controlled in all populations.

Further research is needed to describe the impact of the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic in indigenous populations and document the determinants of severe forms. In the meantime and when feasible, Indigenous populations should be the focus of special, targeted and culturally acceptable interventions against the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic, such as implemented in Australia [42] and US [43]. These need to include primary prevention (intensified hygiene promotion, chemoprophylaxis and vaccination) and secondary prevention (improved access to services and early treatment following symptoms onset) of severe pandemic H1N1 influenza infection.

These conclusions are relevant to European countries for at least two reasons. Firstly, indigenous populations live in territories linked administratively to the European Union. France is the EU country with the largest number of citizens of indigenous origin, in the Americas (around 4,500 Amerindians in French Guiana [44]) and in the Pacific (224,000 Polynesians in Polynesia [16]; 142,000 Melanesians and Polynesians in New Caledonia [18]; 13,000 Wallisians in Wallis and Futuna [17]). There is also a sizeable indigenous (Inuit) population of EU citizens in Greenland (estimated at around 50,000 inhabitants) [45]. Secondly, further research on risk factors in indigenous populations worldwide may help in identifying and understanding mechanisms and risk factors for severe diseases. These could be relevant to other population subgroups, such as those living in poverty or crowded settings, in cities of Europe and elsewhere.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the public health teams at PHAC-ASPC, the Indian Health Service (US), the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, and the public health authorities in Brazil, New Zealand, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna.

The epidemic intelligence team includes (in alphabetical order):

*Editor's note: Weeks in this article are numbered as epidemiological weeks as defined by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO): http://amro.who.int/eng/2009/99calend.htm

References


