An increased relative risk of infection with the 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza virus associated with pregnancy and Indigenous status has been a common finding in many countries. Using publicly available data from May to October 2009 in Australia, we estimated the relative risk of hospitalisation, admission to intensive care unit and death as 5.2, 6.5 and 1.4 respectively for pregnant women, and as 6.6, 6.2 and 5.2, respectively for Indigenous Australians. Pregnancy and Indigenous status were associated with severe influenza. More complete analyses of risks in these groups are required to understand and prevent influenza morbidity and mortality.

Introduction

The 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic in Australia corresponded with the expected influenza season, although pandemic virus circulation began relatively early. In the populous states of New South Wales and Victoria, pandemic influenza virus circulated for about 10-13 weeks [1,2]. The death rate due to pandemic H1N1 influenza was reported as approximately 9 per million for Australia, in the middle of the range of 5-15 per million that was reported for other populous countries in the southern hemisphere [3]. Groups most at risk in the pandemic were recognised to be Indigenous people, pregnant women, the morbidly obese and people with recognised comorbidities [4]. Before the end of the 2009 pandemic in Australia, we used publicly available data to estimate the increased risk of hospitalisation for pregnant women as 3.2 (95% confidence interval (CI): 2.6 to 4.1) [5]. We now use the same data sources to provide estimates of the relative risk of hospitalisation, intensive care unit (ICU) admission and death for pregnant and Indigenous Australians throughout the entire pandemic period.

Methods

We estimated the number of at-risk pregnant women as previously calculated using the method outlined in Bland and Altman [8]. Before the end of the 2009 pandemic in Australia, we used publicly available data to estimate the cumulative incidence of each outcome in the risk group with the same outcome in the entire population minus the estimated population in the risk group. Confidence intervals for RR were calculated using the method outlined in Bland and Altman [8]. We estimated the number of at-risk pregnant women as previously described by using the fertility and abortion rates in women aged 15-44 years [5] and compared this number with the estimated number of live births in 2009. We used the estimate of the proportion of Indigenous Australians in 2009 from the projected Australian census data.

Results

Our previous estimate of at-risk pregnant women in Australia was 237,215 and equivalent to about 1.1% of the Australian population [5]. The minimum prevalence of pregnancy should be almost 200 deaths due to pandemic H1N1 influenza from reports published by the Australian Department of Health and Ageing [7].

We estimated the cumulative incidence of all outcomes for the entire pandemic period, from May to October 2009. To estimate the relative risk (RR) for the two nominated risk groups, we compared the cumulative incidence of each outcome in the risk group with the same outcome in the entire population minus the estimated population in the risk group. Confidence intervals for RR were calculated using the method outlined in Bland and Altman [8]. We estimated the number of at-risk pregnant women as previously described by using the fertility and abortion rates in women aged 15-44 years [5] and compared this number with the estimated number of live births in 2009. We used the estimate of the proportion of Indigenous Australians in 2009 from the projected Australian census data.

More than 4,800 hospitalisations, 650 admissions to ICU and almost 200 deaths due to pandemic H1N1 influenza were reported in Australia between May and October 2009. Estimations of the RR of hospitalisation, ICU admission and death for pregnant and Indigenous Australians ranged between 5.2 and 6.6, with the exception of the RR for death in pregnant women, which was only 1.4 (95% CI: 0.3 to 4.3). This imprecise estimate was based on only three deaths (see Table). We also calculated the RR of
hospitalisation in pregnant women compared with not pregnant women of reproductive age (15-44 years). Of an estimated 4,492,701 women of reproductive age, 1,030 were hospitalised. This gave an RR of 5.1 (95% CI: 4.5 to 5.8), similar to the comparison with the general population.

Our estimate of pregnant women at risk was 3.8% higher than the minimum number of pregnant women estimated from the number of live births. Using the minimum estimate of pregnancy did not change RR estimates for pregnancy to any appreciable degree (data not shown).

Discussion

Before the end of the 2009 pandemic in Australia, we had estimated the RR for hospitalisation of pregnant women due to pandemic H1N1 influenza as approximately 3.2 [5], comparable to an early estimate from the United States of 4.3 [11]. At the end of the 2009 pandemic in Australia, this risk appeared to be higher, of the order of 5.2. We had not previously estimated the increased risks associated with Indigenous status. These risks appear to be at least as high as the risk associated with pregnancy, with a much higher risk for death in Indigenous Australians (RR=5.2) compared with pregnant women (RR=1.4).

Limitations of these results include the potential under-ascertainment of cases, but this is more likely for those perceived not at increased risk (the denominator) than those at increased risk, pregnant and Indigenous Australians (the numerator). For the entire pandemic period, efforts were concentrated in identifying pandemic H1N1 influenza in vulnerable population groups, and testing was also prioritised for hospitalised patients. Increased ascertainment of the group perceived not to be at risk would result in lower estimates of RR than we have reported. We therefore think it is unlikely that our estimates of RR for any of the outcomes are spuriously low. A further limitation of the reported RR estimates results from necessarily imprecise estimates of the at-risk populations. Moreover, with access only to data in the public domain, we could not report age-stratified or age-adjusted rates or adjust for the presence of co-morbidities. A more thorough analysis of risk is warranted, with risk during pregnancy stratified by gestational age.

In a 2008 review of influenza vaccination in pregnancy, Mak and colleagues concluded that during severe influenza seasons and the pandemics of 1918-19 and 1957-58, pregnant women were at increased risk of influenza-related hospital admission compared with not pregnant women or women post-partum [12]. They also noted that the risk rose with increasing gestation and the presence of co-morbidities. A study from Tennessee between 1974 and 1993 found the excess rates of hospitalisation of pregnant women for an acute cardio-respiratory illness in the second trimester to be 6.3 and in the third trimester 10.8 per 10,000 healthy woman-months. Much lower estimates of excess hospitalisation rates, in the range of 0.4-2.0 per 10,000 healthy woman-months, were reported for influenza-attributable hospital admissions 1990-2002 in Nova Scotia [12]. Reflecting the non-systematic approach to risk quantification in the influenza literature, none of the reported risks were due to laboratory-confirmed disease. In a more recent systematic review of influenza immunisation in pregnancy, Skowronski and De Serres confirmed that studies using laboratory-confirmed outcomes are scarce [13]. This lack of quality data continues to frustrate our understanding of the burden of influenza and prevents direct comparison with the data presented here [5].

Point estimates for RR, defined as the incidence rate ratio, of up to 3.8 for hospital admission coded as influenza in Aboriginal children in Western Australia between 1996-2005 have recently been made (personal communication, Hannah Moore, Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Perth, Western Australia). This outcome is more specific than the outcomes studied in pregnant women but again is not strictly comparable to the data presented here.

While it is generally accepted that both pregnancy and Indigenous status increase the risk of adverse outcomes due to

<p>| Table |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated relative risk of the cumulative incidence of hospitalisation, admission to an intensive care unit or death from pandemic H1N1 influenza in pregnant and Indigenous Australians, May-October 2009 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Population at risk</th>
<th>Rate/100,000</th>
<th>Relative risk</th>
<th>95% confidence interval</th>
<th>Comparator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalisation, all</td>
<td>4,833</td>
<td>21,373,998</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Comparison of at-risk population derived from total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU admission, all</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>21,373,998</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Pregnant women versus all non-pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, all</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>21,373,998</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Indigenous versus non-Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalisation, pregnant women</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>237,215</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.6 to 5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU admission, pregnant women</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>237,215</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.8 to 8.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, pregnant women</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>237,215</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4 to 4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalisation, Indigenous status</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>534,350</td>
<td>150.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.2 to 7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU admission, Indigenous status</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>534,350</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.0 to 7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, Indigenous status</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>534,350</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.4 to 7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICU: intensive care unit; n.a.: not applicable
laboratory-confirmed influenza, quantification of these risks is surprisingly scarce. We have provided estimates of RR from data available in the public domain from the Australian pandemic of 2009, but acknowledge the need for more complete analyses.

**Acknowledgements**

We thank the surveillance and epidemiology staff from the Australian Department of Health and Ageing who have been responsible for the production of the quality pandemic influenza surveillance reports published online.

GN Mercer was partially funded by an Australian Government National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Capacity Building Grant (3651073). AC Cheng is supported by a NHMRC Health Professionals Training Fellowship (400481).

**References**