

INTRODUCTION

The 2009 flu pandemic is a global outbreak of a new strain of influenza A virus subtype H1N1, first identified in April 2009, which is officially termed novel H1N1 and colloquially called swine flu (*Donald, and McNeil, 2009*) .

The virus is a mixing (reassortment) of four known strains of influenza A virus: one endemic in humans, one endemic in birds, and two endemic in pigs (swine) (*Trifonov, et al., 2009*).

Like other influenza viruses, novel H1N1 influenza is spread by coughing, sneezing, or touching contaminated surfaces and then touching the nose or mouth. Symptoms, which last up to a week, are similar to those of seasonal flu, and can include fever, sneezing, sore throat, cough, headache, and muscle or joint pains (*Roan, and Shari, 2009*).

The overwhelming majority of patients experience mild symptoms", but some persons are in higher risk groups, such as those with asthma, diabetes, [*National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Diabetes Translation, (2009)*] obesity, heart disease, or who are pregnant or have a weakened immune system. (*Anemona, and Hartocollis, 2009*).

AIM OF THE WORK

To evaluate cases admitted to hospitals present in Qalubia diagnosed as confirmed cases of A H1N1 (Swine flu).