Table 1. Detection of antiviral drug-resistant viruses in Japan during the 2020/2021 influenza season

as of February 4, 2021

|                            |           | A(H1N1)pdm09 |           |           |             |            |           | A(H3N2)     |           |           |             |            |           | В           |           |           |             |  |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|
|                            | Baloxavir | Oseltamivir  | Peramivir | Zanamivir | Laninamivir | Amantadine | Baloxavir | Oseltamivir | Peramivir | Zanamivir | Laninamivir | Amantadine | Baloxavir | Oseltamivir | Peramivir | Zanamivir | Laninamivir |  |
| Resistant (%)              | 0         | 0            | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0          | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0          | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0           |  |
| Number of viruses tested   | 0         | 1            | 1         | 1         | 1           | 0          | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0          | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0           |  |
| Number of viruses reported |           |              |           | 2         |             |            |           |             |           | 0         |             |            |           |             | 0         |           |             |  |

Baloxavir was examined by focus reduction assay and/or PA sequencing.

NA inhibitors were examined by fluorescence-based NA-Fluor assay, chemiluminescence-based NA-XTD assay, real time RT-PCR allelic discrimination and/or NA sequencing.

Amantadine was examined by M2 sequencing.