

Table 1. Detection of antiviral drug-resistant viruses in Japan during the 2025/2026 influenza season

as of February 6, 2026

| | A(H1N1)pdm09 | | | | | | A(H3N2) | | | | | | B | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Baloxavir | Oseltamivir | Peramivir | Zanamivir | Laninamivir | Amantadine | Baloxavir | Oseltamivir | Peramivir | Zanamivir | Laninamivir | Amantadine | Baloxavir | Oseltamivir | Peramivir | Zanamivir | Laninamivir |
| Resistant (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 (100%) | 9 (1.5%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 (100%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of viruses tested | 40 | 52 | 52 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 604 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 176 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Number of viruses reported | 140 | | | | | | 3,639 | | | | | | 241 | | | | |

Baloxavir was examined by focus reduction assay, rhPCR allelic discrimination 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.