Abstract

Objective. To determine the effect of altitude of residence on influenza A (H1N1). Materials and methods. We analyzed 207,135 officially notified of influenza-like illness (ILI) cases, 23,048 hospitalizations and 573 deaths during the first months of the novel pandemic influenza A H1N1 virus to examine if residents of high altitude had more frequently these adverse outcomes. Results. Adjusted rates for hospitalization and hospital mortality rates increased with altitude, probably due to hypoxemia.

Keywords

Altitude, influenza, mortality, Mexico.