ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Illinois Influenza Surveillance Report

Week 48: Week Ending Saturday, November 29

Division of Infectious Diseases, Communicable Disease Section 12/5/2014

Week 48: November 23, 2014 – November 29, 2014

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Summary

- For this reporting week, the proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI)¹ was **3.62%**, which is **above** the regional baseline of **1.70%**.
- Based on CDC criteria, Illinois influenza activity is classified as Widespread (see CDC FluView Section) for this reporting week.
- For this reporting week there were **698** influenza specimens tested by WHO/NREVSS collaborating Illinois laboratories and **26** tested by Illinois Department of Public Health Laboratories for a total of **724** specimens tested. **215** specimens tested positive for Influenza.
- **Twenty-nine** influenza-associated Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admissions³ were reported for this reporting week.
- **No** influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported for this reporting week.
- For this reporting week, 2 influenza outbreaks were reported.

¹ ILI "Influenza like Illness" is defined as fever ≥ 100°F and cough and/or sore throat.

² FRI surveillance is ongoing at 8 U.S. military basic training centers, representing all service branches. FRI Rate Status is classified into one of 3 categories:

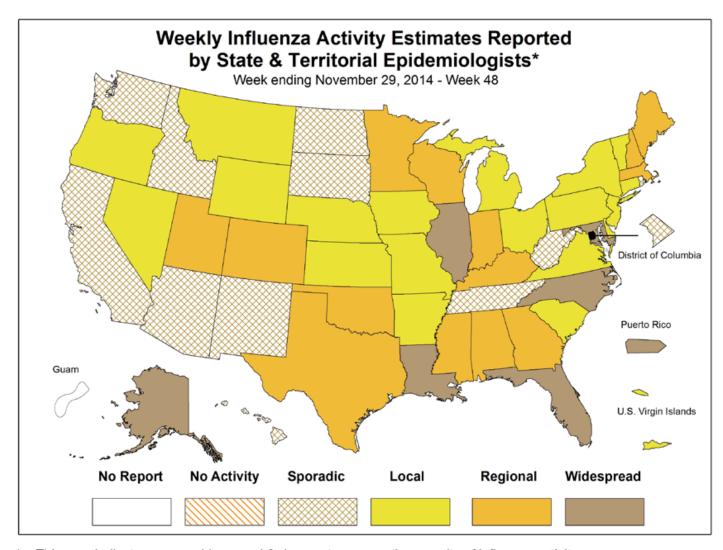
At or below expected value

Moderately elevated

Substantially elevated

³ For the purpose of diagnosis, influenza can be diagnosed by using the following test: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction RT-PCR], viral culture, Immunofluorescence [Direct Fluorescent Antibody (DFA) or Indirect Fluorescent Antibody (IFA) Staining], Enzyme Immuno Assay (EIA) or any rapid diagnostic test. Sensitivities of rapid diagnostic tests are approximately 50-70% when compared with viral culture or reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), and specificities of rapid diagnostic tests for influenza are approximately 90-95%. False-positive (and true-negative) results are more likely to occur when disease prevalence in the community is low, which is generally at the beginning and end of the influenza seasons. False-negative (and true-positive) results are more likely to occur when disease prevalence is high in the community, which is typically at the height of the influenza season.

CDC FluView



^{*} This map indicates geographic spread & does not measure the severity of influenza activity

No activity: No laboratory confirmed cases of influenza and no reported increase in cases of influenza like illness (ILI).

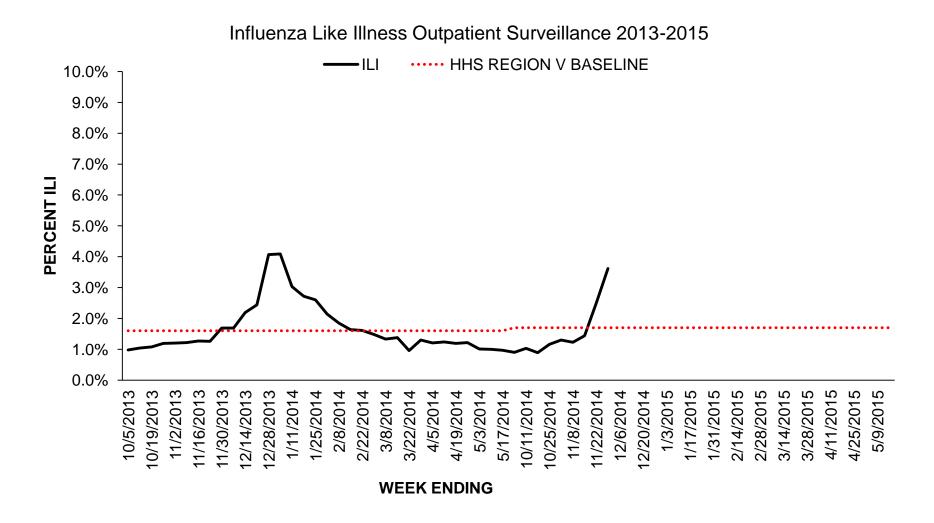
Sporadic: Small numbers of laboratory confirmed influenza cases or a single laboratory confirmed influenza in a single region of the state.

Local: Outbreaks of influenza or increases in ILI and recent laboratory confirmed influenza in a single region of the state.

Regional: Outbreaks of influenza or increases in ILI and recent laboratory confirmed influenza in at least two but less than half the regions of the state.

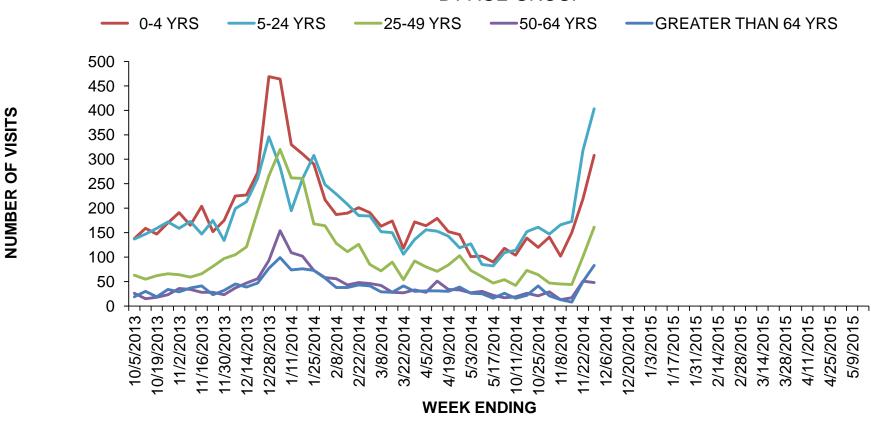
Widespread: Outbreaks of influenza or increases in ILI cases and recent laboratory confirmed influenza in at least half the regions in the state.

ILINet Provider Surveillance



ILI Visits by Age Group

2013-2015 INFLUENZA SEASON PROPORTION OF ILI OFFICE VISITS BY AGE GROUP

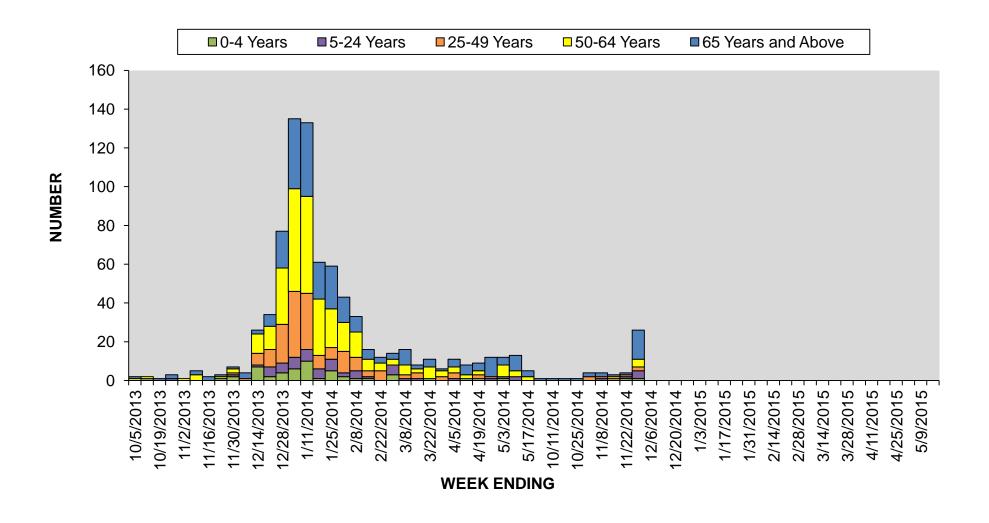


Influenza Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Admissions and Deaths

There were 29 influenza related ICU admissions and 0 pediatric death for this reporting week.

Year	Week No	Admissions	Pediatric Deaths
2014	40	1	0
2014	41	1	0
2014	42	1	0
2014	43	1	0
2014	44	4	0
2014	45	4	0
2014	46	3	0
2014	47	5	0
2014	48	29	0
1	isional) for Season	49	0

Influenza Related ICU Admissions by Age Group, 2013-2015



Laboratory Surveillance

 For this reporting week there were 698 influenza specimens tested by WHO/NREVSS collaborating Illinois laboratories and 26 influenza specimens tested by Illinois Department of Public Health Laboratories for a total of 724. 215 specimens tested positive for Influenza.

Year	Week	A (H1)	2009(A) H1N1	A (H3)	A (Unable to subtype)	A (Sub typing not performed)	В	Total # Tested	Total # Positive	% Positive
2014	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	134	1	0.7%
2014	41	0	0	0	0	7	0	162	7	4.3%
2014	42	0	0	1	0	2	1	197	4	2.0%
2014	43	0	0	0	0	12	0	199	12	6.0%
2014	44	0	1	0	0	19	2	279	22	8.0%
2014	45	0	0	2	0	56	2	335	60	17.9%
2014	46	0	0	7	0	81	2	475	90	19.0%
2014	47	0	0	7	0	147	0	595	154	25.9%
2014	48	0	0	14	0	199	2	724	215	29.7%
Seasoi	n Totals	0	1	31	0	524	9	3100	565	18.2%

<u>Influenza Outbreaks Reported in Long-Term Facilities (LTC) and Correctional Facilities</u> There were **2** outbreak reported for this reporting week.

Region	2014-2015 Influenza Season - Number of outbreaks (%)
Rockford (1)	1
Peoria (2),	0
Edwardsville (4),	2
Marion (5),	0
Champaign (6),	0
West Chicago (7)	1
Chicago/Cook (8)	2
Total	6

Viral Resistance:

Antiviral Resistance: Testing of 2009 H1N1, influenza A (H3N2), and influenza B virus isolates for resistance to neuraminidase inhibitors (oseltamivir and zanamivir) is performed at CDC using a functional assay. Additional 2009 H1N1 and influenza A (H3N2) clinical samples are tested for mutations of the virus known to confer oseltamivir resistance. The data summarized below combine the results of both testing methods. These samples are routinely obtained for surveillance purposes rather than for diagnostic testing of patients suspected to be infected with antiviral-resistant virus.

High levels of resistance to the adamantanes (amantadine and rimantadine) persist among 2009 influenza A (H1N1) and A (H3N2) viruses (the adamantanes are not effective against influenza B viruses). Therefore, data from adamantane resistance testing are not presented below.

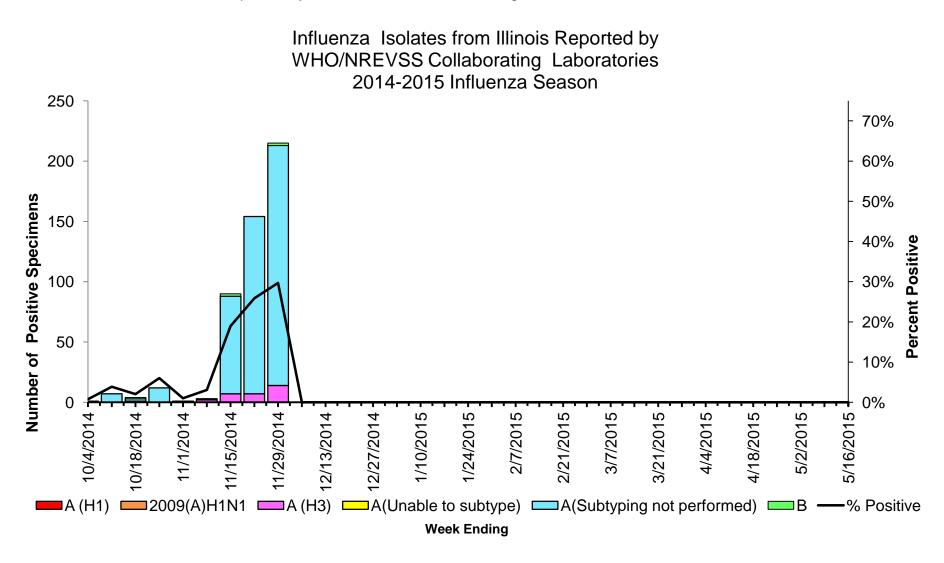
Neuraminidase Inhibitor Resistance Testing Results on Samples Collected Since October 1, 2014

	on campies consisted chies construit, 2014					
	Ose	ltamivir	Zanamivir			
	Virus Samples tested (n)	Resistant Viruses, Number (%)	Virus Samples tested (n)	Resistant Viruses, Number (%)		
Influenza A (H3N2)	71	0 (0.0)	71	0 (0.0)		
Influenza B	24	0 (0.0)	24	0 (0.0)		
Influenza A(H1N1)pmd09	5	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)		

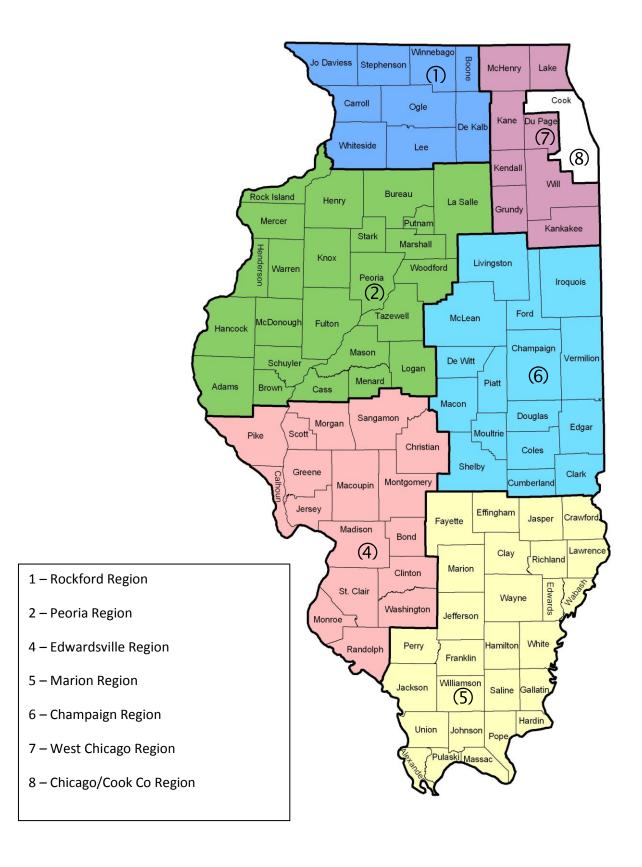
In the United States, all recently circulating influenza viruses have been susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitor antiviral medications, oseltamivir and zanamivir; however, rare sporadic instances of oseltamivir-resistant 2009 H1N1 and A (H3N2) viruses have been detected worldwide. Antiviral treatment with oseltamivir or zanamivir is recommended as early as possible for patients with confirmed or suspected influenza who have severe, complicated, or progressive illness; who require hospitalization; or who are at high risk for serious influenza-related complications. Additional information on recommendations for treatment and chemoprophylaxis of influenza virus infection with antiviral agents is available at http://www.cdc.gov/flu/antivirals/index.htm.

Weekly Viral Subtype

Influenza Isolates from Illinois Reported by WHO/NREVSS Collaborating Laboratories, 2014-2015 Influenza Season.



IDPH Infectious Diseases Regional Map



Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Influenza Website:
 - http://www.cdc.gov/flu/
- Immunization Action Coalition Website: http://immunize.org/
- IDPH Seasonal Influenza Website: http://www.idph.state.il.us/flu/surveillance.htm
- National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS), CDC website: https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nrevss/account/export.aspx
- St Louis Children's Hospital Weekly Virus/Microbiology Update: http://slchlabtestguide.bjc.org/Default.aspx?url=63e0653d-fe31-466f-9228-d4de90fa7424