

Influenza Surveillance Report

www.infectiousdisease.dhh.louisiana.gov

Week 43: 10/21/12 - 10/27/12

The Influenza Surveillance Summary Report describes the results of the tracking done by the Louisiana Office of Public Health Infectious Disease Epidemiology Section (IDEpi). This report relies on data supplied by sentinel surveillance sites, including hospital emergency department (ED), laboratories and physicians' offices. Sentinel sites provide weekly data on Influenza Like Illness (ILI) and/or laboratory confirmed cases.

Taken together, ILI surveillance and laboratory surveillance provide a clear picture of the influenza activity occurring in Louisiana each week. If you have any questions about our surveillance system or would like more information, please contact Julie Hand at 504-568-8298 or julie.hand@la.gov.

ILI is defined as an illness characterized by cough and/or cold symptoms and a fever of 100° F or greater in the absence of a known cause. While not every case of ILI is a case of influenza, the CDC has found that trends in ILI from sentinel sites are a good proxy measure of the amount of influenza activity in an area. For this reason, all states and territories participating in the national surveillance program monitor weekly ILI ratios from their sentinel surveillance sites.



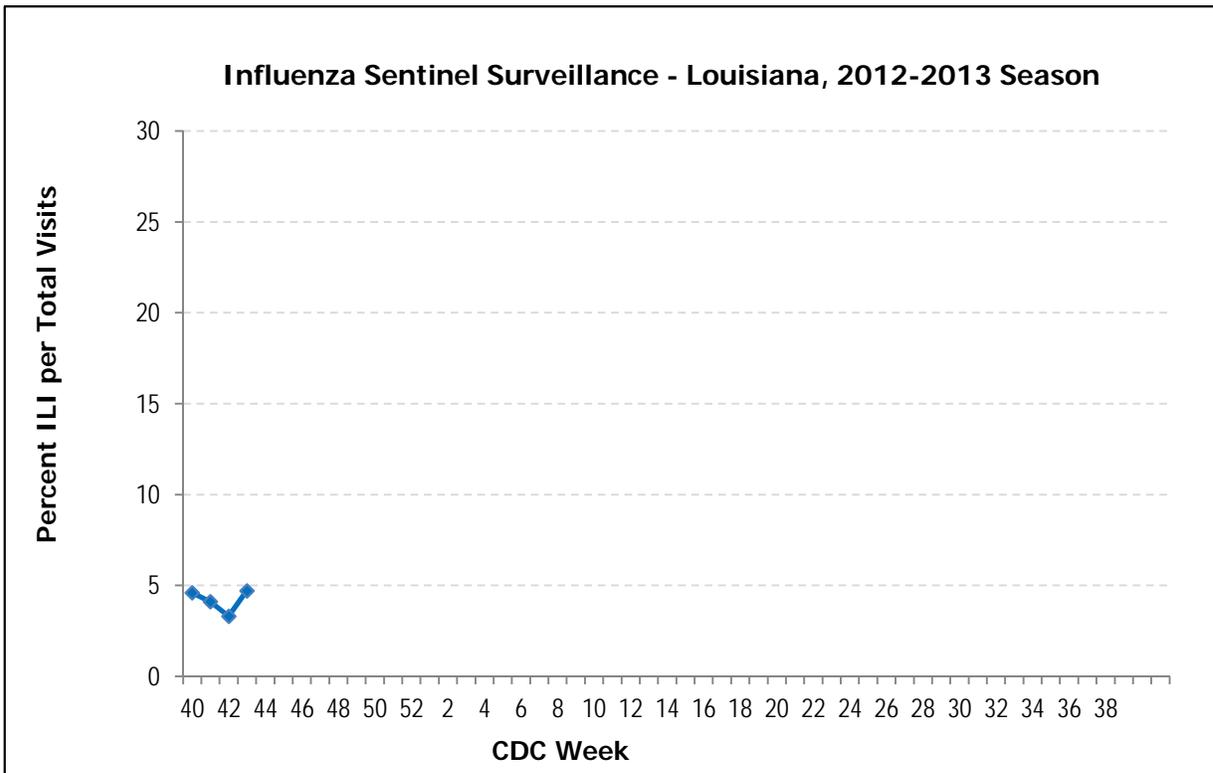
Laboratory testing: Not all sentinel sites have access to laboratory testing. However, many hospitals and physicians' offices do perform some influenza testing. Sites that test for influenza report the number of positive tests each week and the total number of tests performed each week. This information is included on page 3 of this report.

During week 43 (October 21 - October 27, 2012) influenza activity increased slightly in Louisiana.

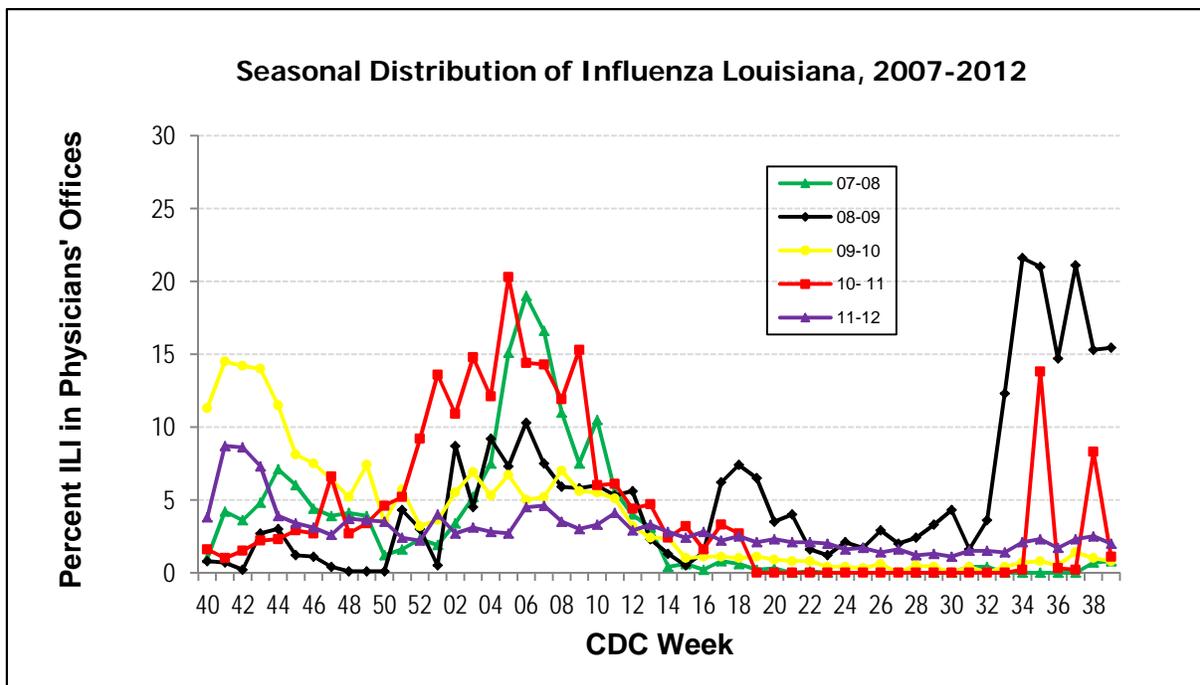
Page 2 : ILI Activity
Page 3: Louisiana Activity
Page 4: US Activity
Page 5: US Activity Maps

2012-2013 Season

This graph shows the percentage of visits for ILI over the total number of visits for sentinel surveillance sites. This is the best approach to estimate the magnitude of influenza transmission. ILI counts do include some viral infections other than influenza, but experience over the last 50 years has shown that this approach is a reliable method to estimate influenza transmission. It does not show which strain of influenza virus is responsible. The page on lab surveillance does show the proportion of specimens attributable to each virus strain.

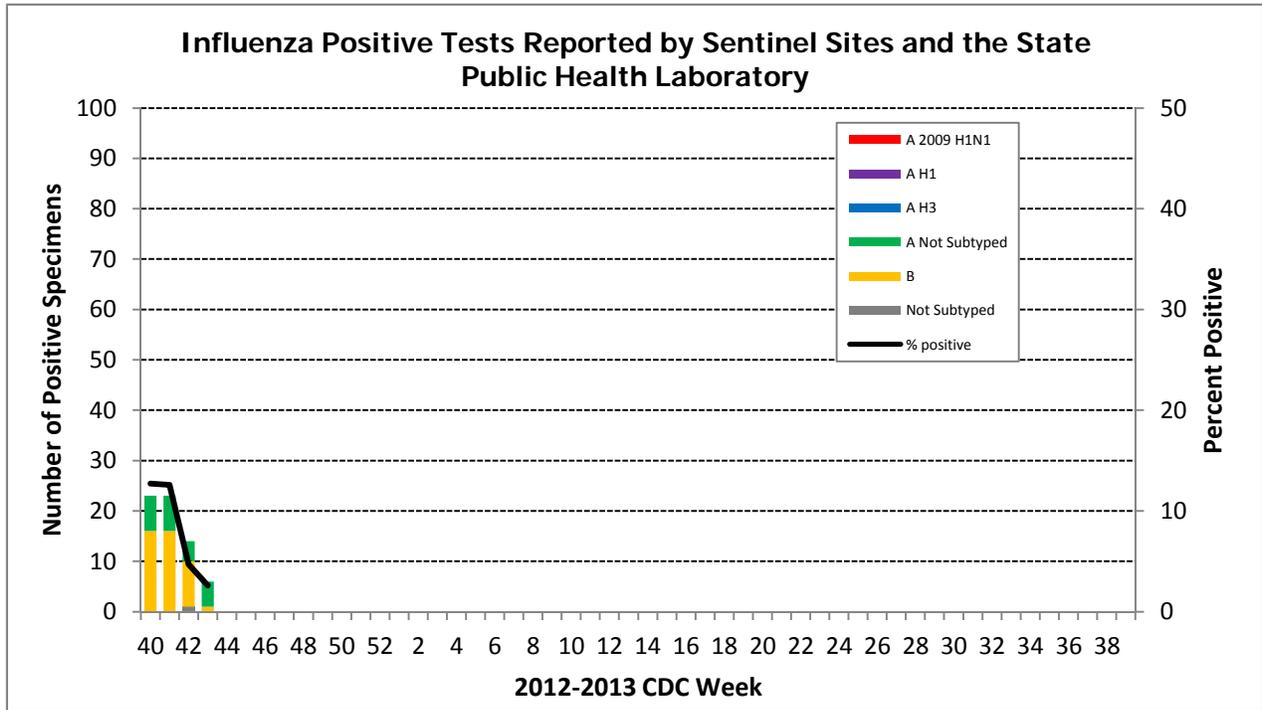


This graph shows the data on ILI surveillance among sentinel physicians' over the past 5 seasons to enable comparisons with previous years and better estimate the amplitude of this season's influenza transmission.



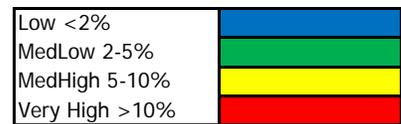
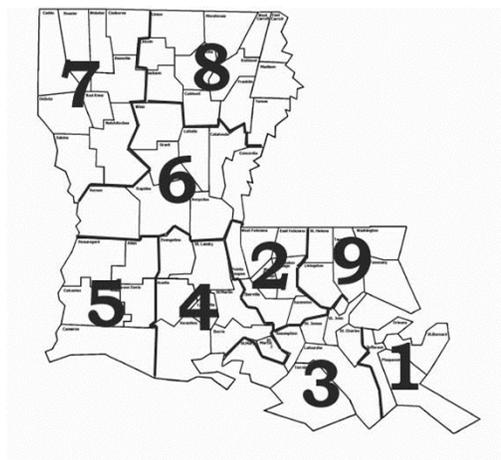
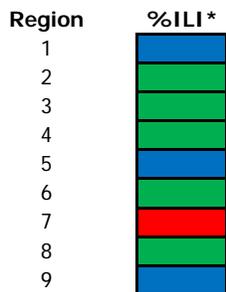
2012-2013 Season

Virologic Surveillance



Sentinel site testing is based on rapid test results. All subtyping is done by PCR at the State Lab.

Geographical Distribution of ILI



* %ILI over the last 4 weeks based on sentinel surveillance data

2012-2013 Season

During week 43, influenza activity remained low in the United States.

Proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was above the epidemic threshold.

No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.

Proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 1.1%, which is below the national baseline of 2.2%.

U.S. Virologic Surveillance:

Week 43	
Specimens tested	3,036
Positive specimens	188 (6.2%)
<i>Positive specimens by type/subtype</i>	
Influenza A	119 (63.3%)
A (2009 H1N1)	1 (0.8%)
A (subtyping not performed)	59 (49.6%)
A (H3)	59 (49.6%)
Influenza B	69 (36.7%)

Antiviral Resistance:

Neuraminidase Inhibitor Resistance Testing Results on Samples Collected Since October 1, 2012

	Viruses tested (n)	Resistant Viruses, Number (%)	Viruses tested (n)	Resistant Viruses, Number (%)
		Oseltamivir		Zanamivir
Influenza A (H3N2)	23	0 (0.0%)	23	0 (0.0%)
Influenza B	29	0 (0.0%)	29	0 (0.0%)
2009 Influenza A (H1N1)	1	0 (0.0%)	1	0 (0.0%)

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). As a result of the sustained high levels of resistance, data from adamantane resistance testing are not presented in the table above.

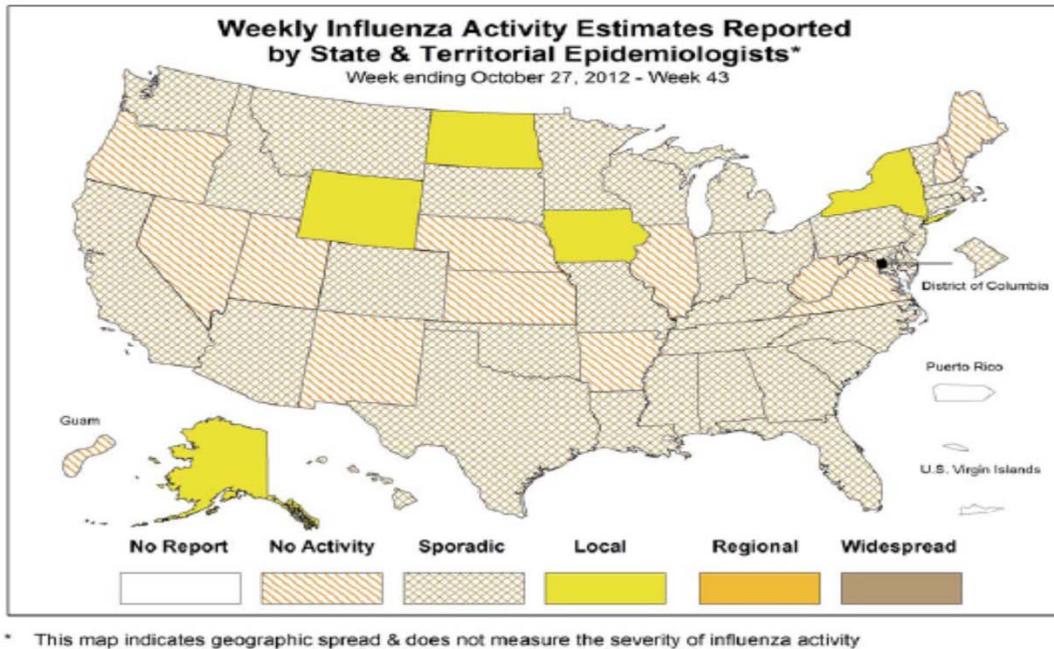
Novel Influenza A Virus:

No novel influenza A virus infections were reported to CDC during week 43. A total of 310 infections with variant influenza viruses (306 H3N2v viruses, 3 H1N2v viruses, and one H1N1v virus) have been reported from 10 states since July 2012. The vast majority of cases have occurred after prolonged swine exposure, though instances of likely human-to-human transmission have been identified. At this time no ongoing human-to-human transmission has been identified.

Additional information on influenza in swine, variant influenza infection in humans, and strategies to interact safely with swine can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/h3n2v-outbreak.htm>.

2012-2013 Season

Graph 1: Geographic Spread of Influenza as Assessed by State and Territorial Epidemiologists: The influenza activity reported by state and territorial epidemiologists indicates geographic spread of influenza viruses, but does not measure the severity of influenza activity.



Graph 2: ILINet Activity Indicator Map: Data collected in ILINet are used to produce a measure of ILI activity by state. Activity levels are based on the percent of outpatient visits in a state due to ILI and are compared to the average percent of ILI visits that occur during spring and fall weeks with little or no influenza virus circulation.

Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet
2012-13 Influenza Season Week 43 ending Oct 27, 2012

