

2010 CDC Week 3 (1/17/10–1/23/10)

Please note that all data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received.

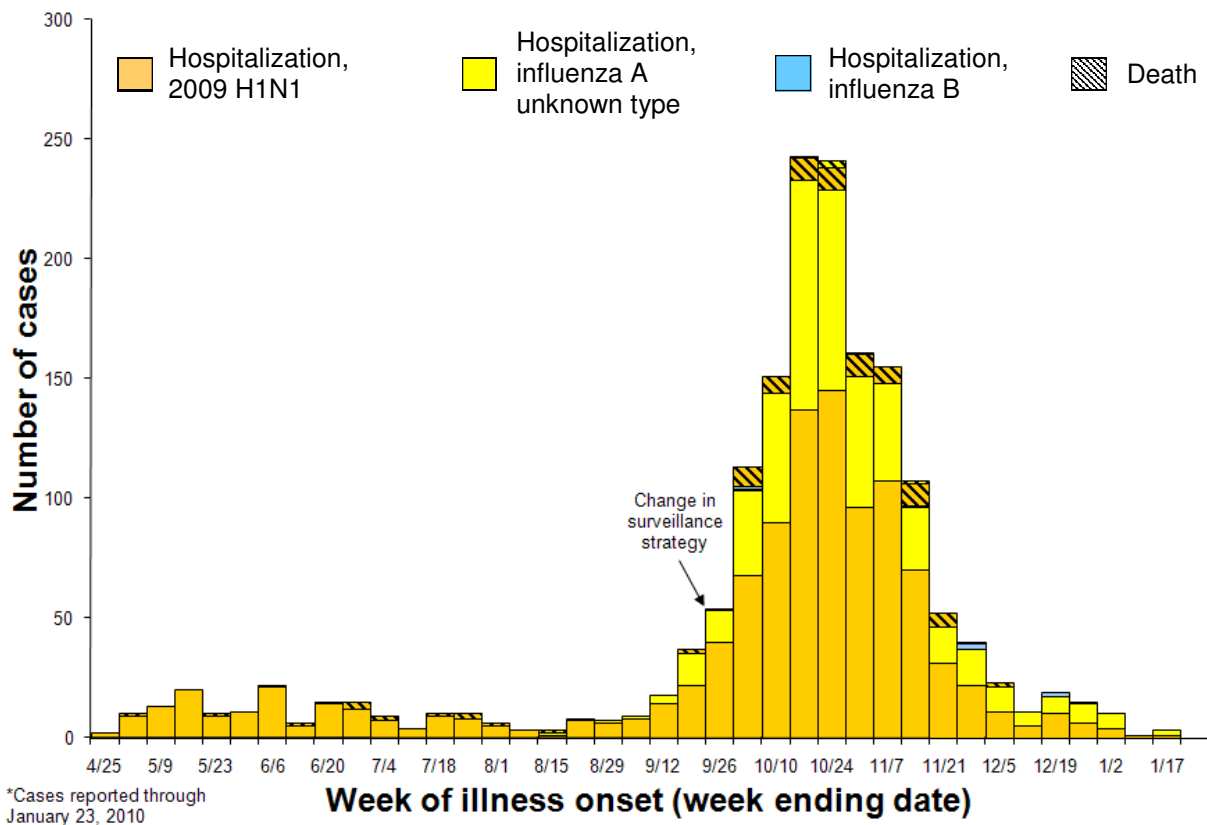
Summary:

- Influenza virus continues to circulate in Washington at a very low level.
- During January 17–23 (week 3), 0 fatal and 3 hospitalized laboratory-confirmed influenza cases were reported to the Department of Health (DOH). All 3 cases reside west of the Cascade Mountains. Since September 19th, 1383 hospitalized and 76 fatal cases have been reported to DOH.
- During January 3–16 (week 1–2), less than 5% of the specimens tested by the World Health Organization/National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (WHO/NREVSS) collaborating laboratories in Washington were positive for influenza. All subtyped influenza A viruses from this time period were 2009 influenza A (H1N1) viruses.
- The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) is below the regional baseline.

Laboratory-confirmed Influenza Hospitalizations and Deaths

On September 18, 2009, the Department of Health (DOH) adopted an emergency rule requiring healthcare providers and hospitals to report hospitalized and deceased persons with any type of influenza to their local health jurisdictions. From September 19, 2009–January 23, 2010, DOH received reports of 1383 hospitalized and 76 deceased patients with laboratory-confirmed influenza. Influenza hospitalizations and deaths are plotted by week of onset and influenza subtype in the graph below. The tables that follow provide additional information about the residence and age of hospitalized and deceased patients with lab-confirmed influenza.

Hospitalized and Fatal Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Cases by Week of Illness Onset, Washington 2009–2010



Data in graph include: 7 influenza B hospitalizations and 1 death with onset of illness during week ending 9/26, 10/3, 11/14, 11/28 (2), 12/19 (2), 12/26; 1 seasonal influenza A H1 hospitalization (not in legend) with onset of illness during week ending 10/3

Hospitalized and Fatal Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Cases by Reporting Week and Region of Residence, Washington 2009–2010

Week of Reporting	# Hospitalizations	# Deaths	# Severe Cases from Western WA*	# Severe Cases from Eastern WA*
9/19/09–9/26/09	42	0	14	28
9/27/09–10/3/09	54	0	18	36
10/4/09–10/10/09	67	0	38	29
10/11/09–10/17/09	168	8	74	102
10/18/09–10/24/09	208	5	124	89
10/25/09–10/31/09	196	6	160	42
11/1/09–11/7/09	174	9	123	60
11/8/09–11/14/09	121	16	119	18
11/15/09–11/21/09	169	8	156	21
11/22/09–11/28/09	22	5	21	6
11/29/09–12/5/09	63	7	62	8
12/6/09–12/12/09	27	1	24	4
12/13/09–12/19/09	18	5	19	4
12/20/09–12/26/09	16	1	16	1
12/27/09–1/2/10	16	4	17	3
1/3/10–1/9/10	14	0	13	1
1/10/10–1/16/10	5	1	6	0
1/17/10–1/23/10	3	0	3	0
Total	1383	76	1007	452

*Western Washington and eastern Washington are defined as residing west or east of the Cascade Mountains. Approximately, two thirds of Washington residents reside in western Washington.

Number and Rates of Hospitalized and Fatal Influenza A Cases by Age Group, Washington, September 19, 2009 – January 23, 2010

Age Group (years)	No. Hospitalizations*	Hospitalization Rate (per 100,000 population)	No. Deaths**	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)
0–4	240	54.32	3	0.68
5–24	337	18.50	4	0.22
25–49	383	16.39	25	1.07
50–64	280	21.70	27	2.09
65+	136	17.03	16	2.00
Total	1376	20.57	75	1.12

*Excluded 7 influenza B cases

**Excluded 1 influenza B death

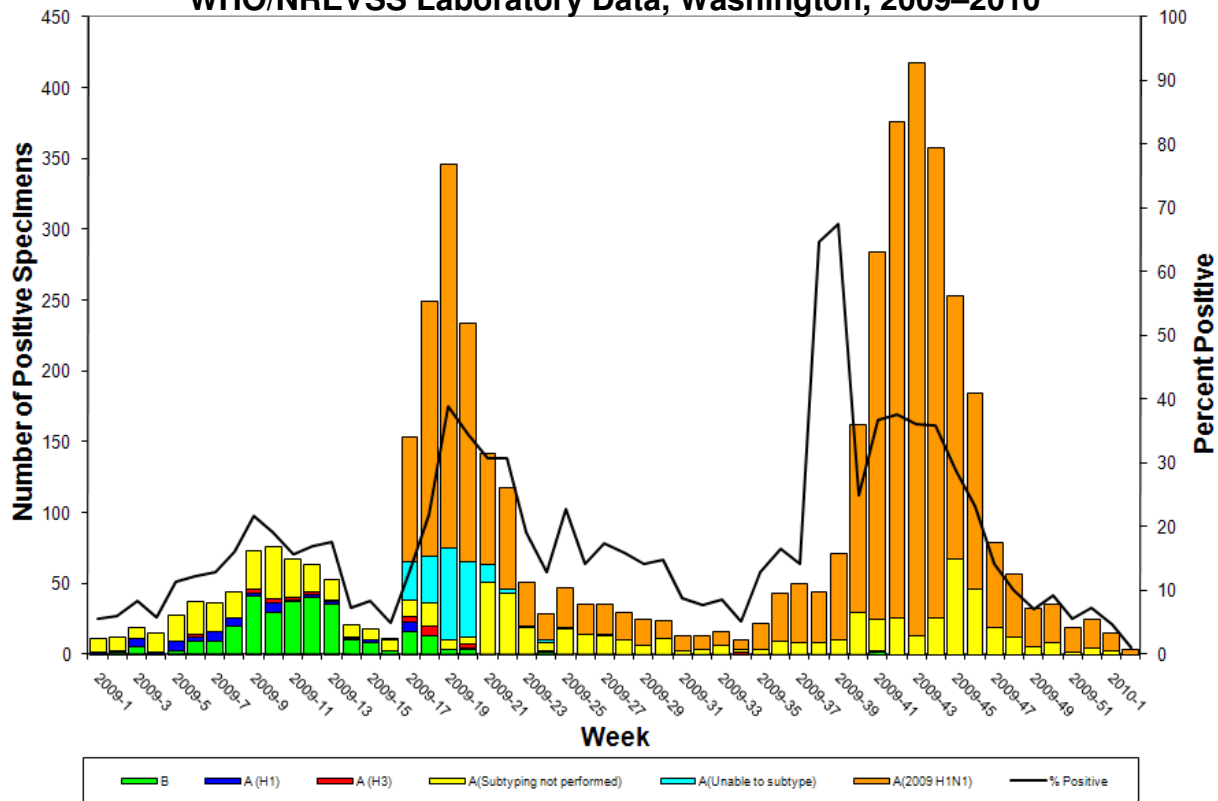
Laboratory Data

Three laboratories in Washington, the Washington State Public Health Laboratories, the Seattle & King County Public Health Laboratory and the University of Washington/Children's Hospital Laboratory, participate in the World Health Organization/National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (WHO/NREVSS). WHO/NREVSS laboratory data from Washington for week 50 to week 2 are shown in the following table and figure.

Washington Influenza Specimens — Weekly

Time Period	No. Labs Reporting	A(H1)	A (2009 H1N1)	A (H3)	A (Unable to sub-type)	A (Subtyping not performed)	B	Total Influenza	Total # Tested	% Influenza Positive
Week 50	3	0	27	0	0	8	0	35	379	9.2
Week 51	3	0	18	0	0	1	0	19	337	5.6
Week 52	3	0	21	0	0	4	0	25	341	7.3
Week 1	2	0	13	0	0	2	0	15	318	4.7
Week 2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	280	1.1

WHO/NREVSS Laboratory Data, Washington, 2009–2010



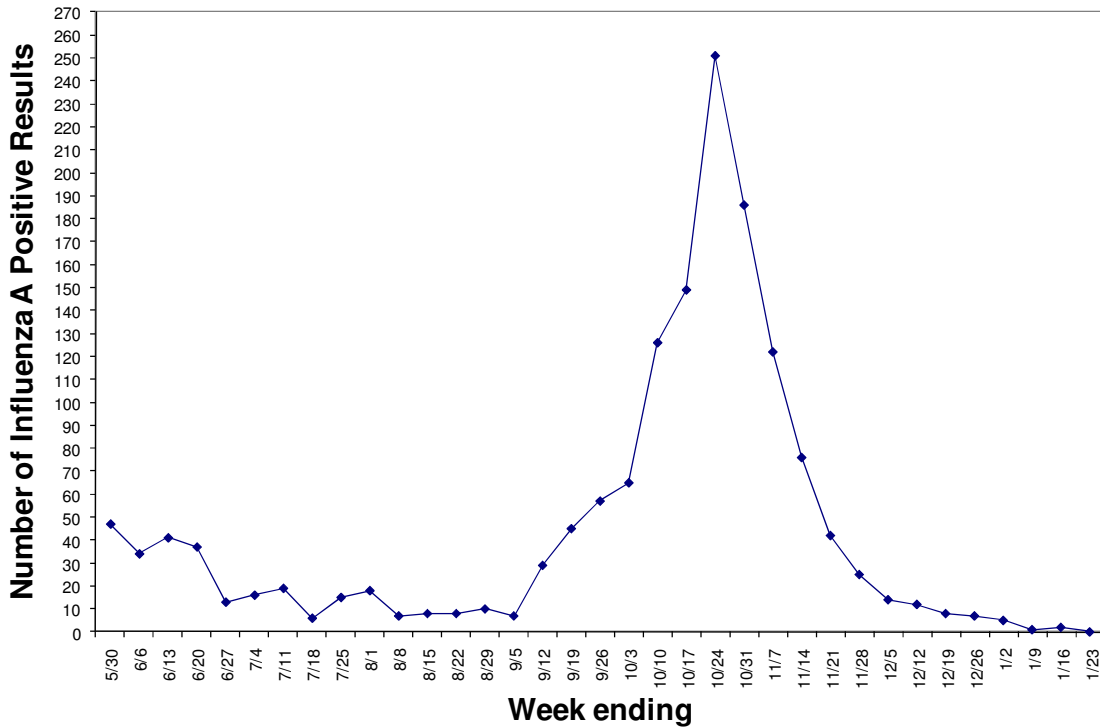
Of 280 specimens tested at two HHS Region 10 WHO/NREVSS collaborating laboratories during CDC Week 2, 3 (1.1%) were positive for influenza A virus. These data are in the following table.

HHS Region 10 Influenza Specimens — Weekly

Time Period	No. Labs Reporting	A(H1)	A (2009 H1N1)	A (H3)	A (Unable to sub-type)	A (Subtyping not performed)	B	Total Influenza	Total # Tested	% Influenza Positive
Week 50	6	0	40	0	1	8	0	49	474	10.3
Week 51	6	0	26	0	0	1	0	27	414	6.5
Week 52	6	0	31	0	0	4	0	35	430	8.1
Week 1	3	0	16	0	0	2	0	18	369	4.9
Week 2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	280	1.1

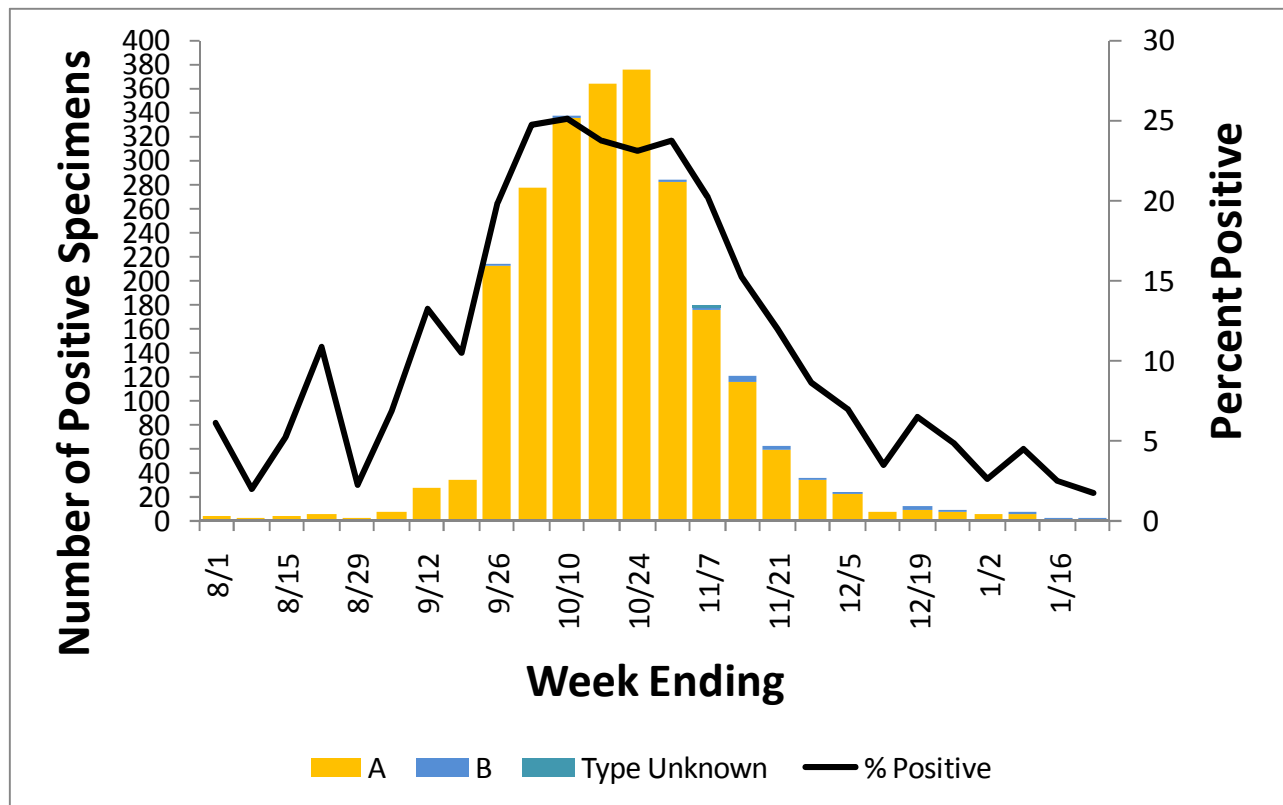
Public Health Reporting of Electronic Data (PHRED): Five large commercial laboratories in Washington report the number of influenza A positive results obtained each week to the Department of Health through PHRED. During CDC week 3 (1/17–1/23), these five labs reported 0 positive influenza A specimens. Last week, these labs reported 2 positive influenza A specimen.

Positive Influenza A Specimens Reported by Five Commercial Labs, Washington, 2009–2010



Public Health Reporting of Aggregate Influenza Data (PHRAID): Fourteen laboratories and clinics located in 6 counties in Washington report the total number of influenza tests performed and the total number positive for influenza A and B each week through PHRAID. During CDC Week 3 (1/17–1/23), four facilities reported 1 (1.7%) influenza B positive specimen.

Influenza Testing Results from PHRAID, Washington, 2009–2010



Influenza-like Illness Data

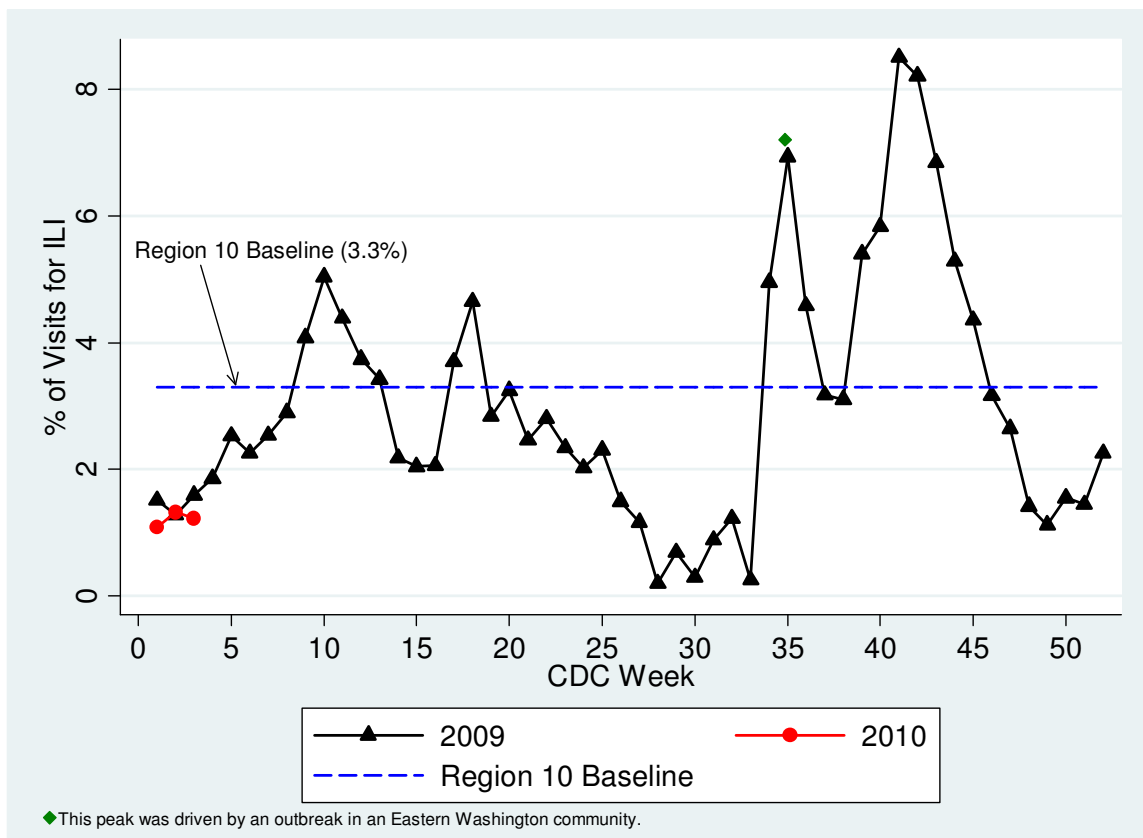
Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) Data

During CDC Week 3, 9 sentinel providers in Washington reported data to CDC. Of 2027 patient visits, 25 patients (1.2%) met the case definition for influenza-like illness (ILI; defined as fever $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 37.8°C [oral or equivalent] AND cough and/or sore throat [in the absence of a known cause other than influenza]).

Washington Sentinel Provider ILI Net Data

CDC Week	No. of Sentinel Providers	Age					Total ILI	Total Patients	% ILI
		0–4	5–24	25–49	50–64	Over 64			
1 (2010)	12	14	6	3	2	1	26	2384	1.09
2 (2010)	12	15	15	7	0	0	37	2784	1.33
3 (2010)	9	14	8	1	0	2	25	2027	1.23

Percentage of Patient Visits for Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Reported by Sentinel Providers in Washington, 2009–2010



For this reporting week, providers from the Health and Human Services (HHS) Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) as a whole reported 2.2% of visits for ILI. (See table below.)

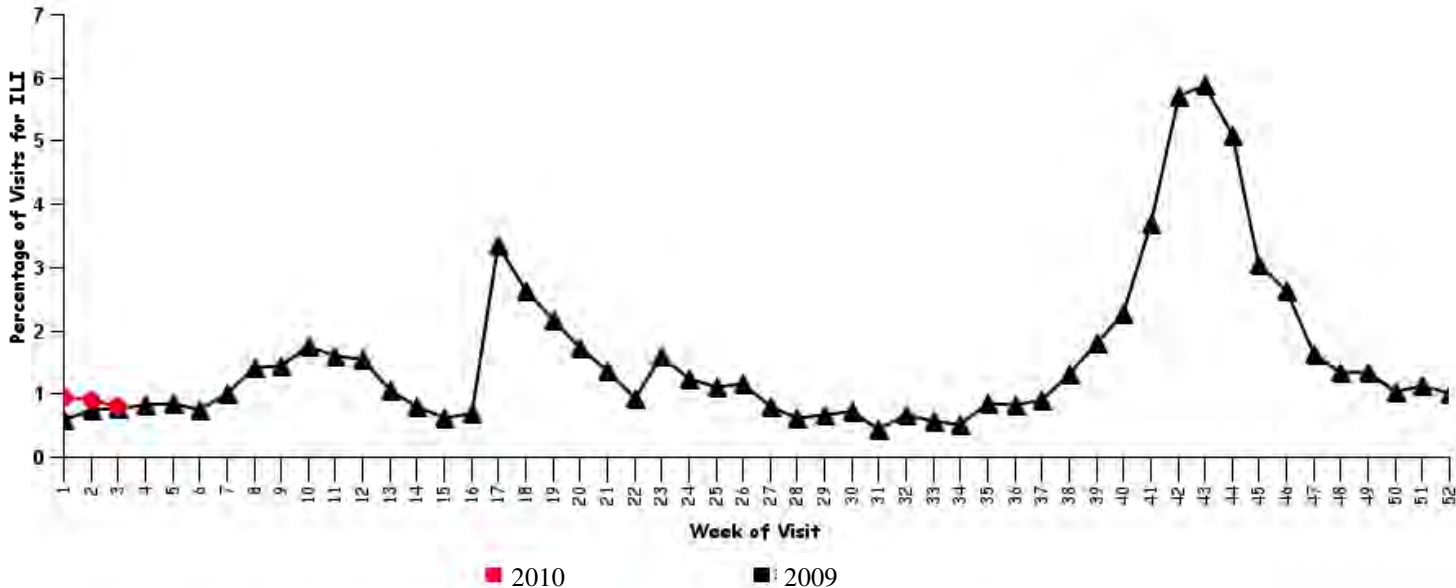
HHS Region 10 Sentinel Provider ILI Data

CDC Week	No. of Sentinel Providers	Age					Total ILI	Total Patients	% ILI
		0–4	5–24	25–49	50–64	Over 64			
1 (2010)	52	47	58	36	11	7	159	12836	1.2
2 (2010)	40	52	50	31	5	2	140	10126	1.4
3 (2010)	29	57	47	21	5	5	135	7436	1.8

Syndromic Surveillance Data

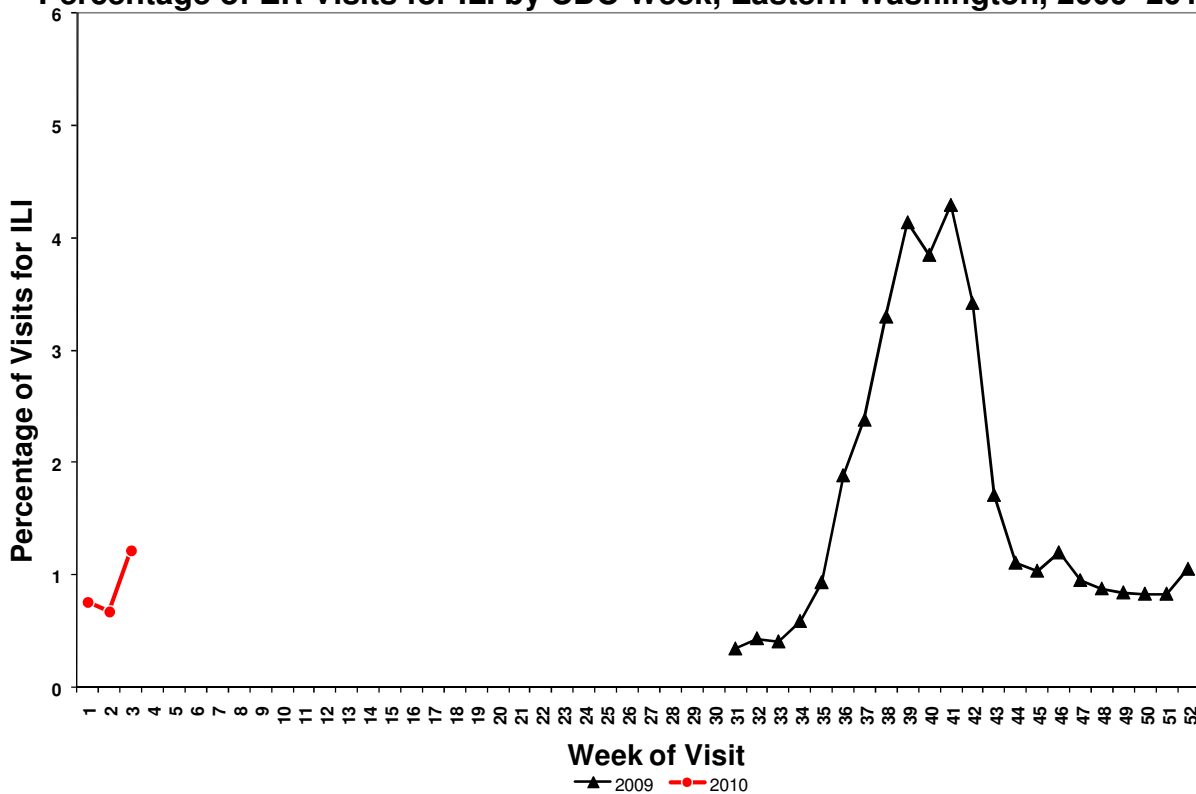
ESSENCE (Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics) WA: Currently, this syndromic surveillance system collects data from 10 emergency departments in western Washington. The following graph shows the proportion of emergency department visits in 2009 and 2010, by CDC week, that had a syndrome of influenza-like-illness (ILI). A syndrome of ILI is derived from the chief complaint and is defined as “influenza” OR fever with cough or sore throat. For week 3, emergency departments reported 62 ILI visits (0.81%) out of 7620 total patient visits.

Percentage of ER Visits for ILI by CDC Week, Western Washington, 2009–2010



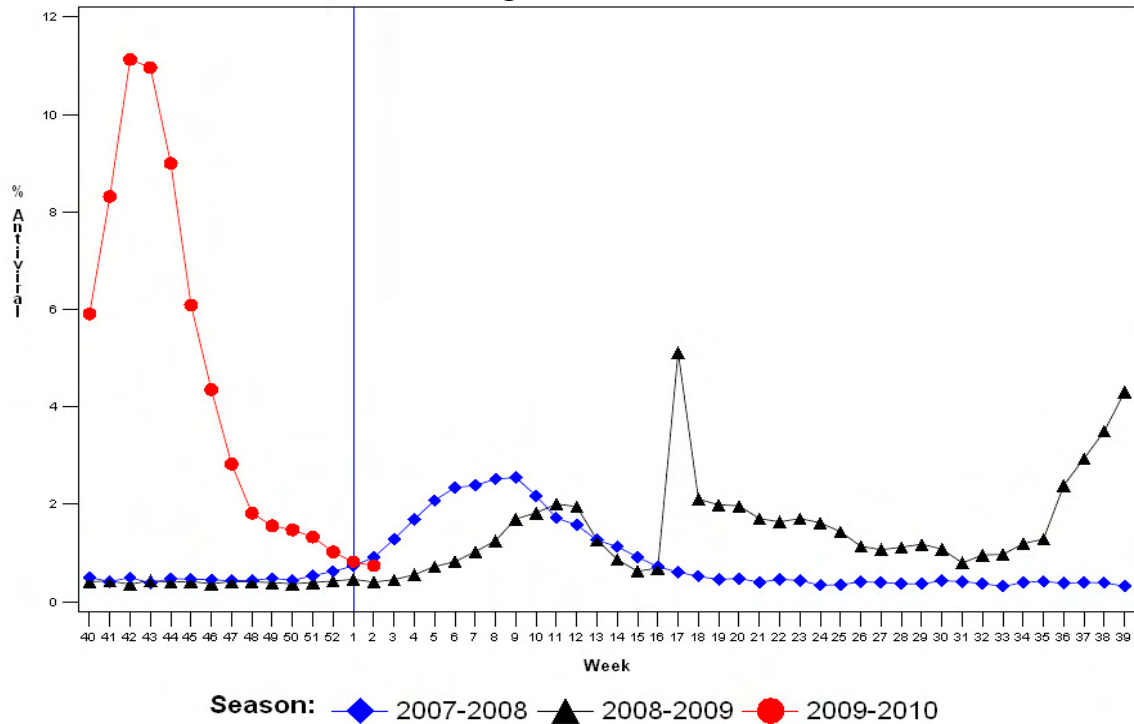
Health Information Exchange Data: This syndromic surveillance system collects data from 12 emergency departments in Washington east of the Cascade Mountains. The following graph shows the proportion of emergency department visits that had a syndrome of influenza-like-illness (ILI) in 2009 and 2010. A syndrome of ILI is derived from the chief complaint and is defined as “influenza” OR fever with cough or upper respiratory infection. For week 3, emergency departments reported 73 ILI visits (1.2%) out of 6009 total patient visits.

Percentage of ER Visits for ILI by CDC Week, Eastern Washington, 2009–2010



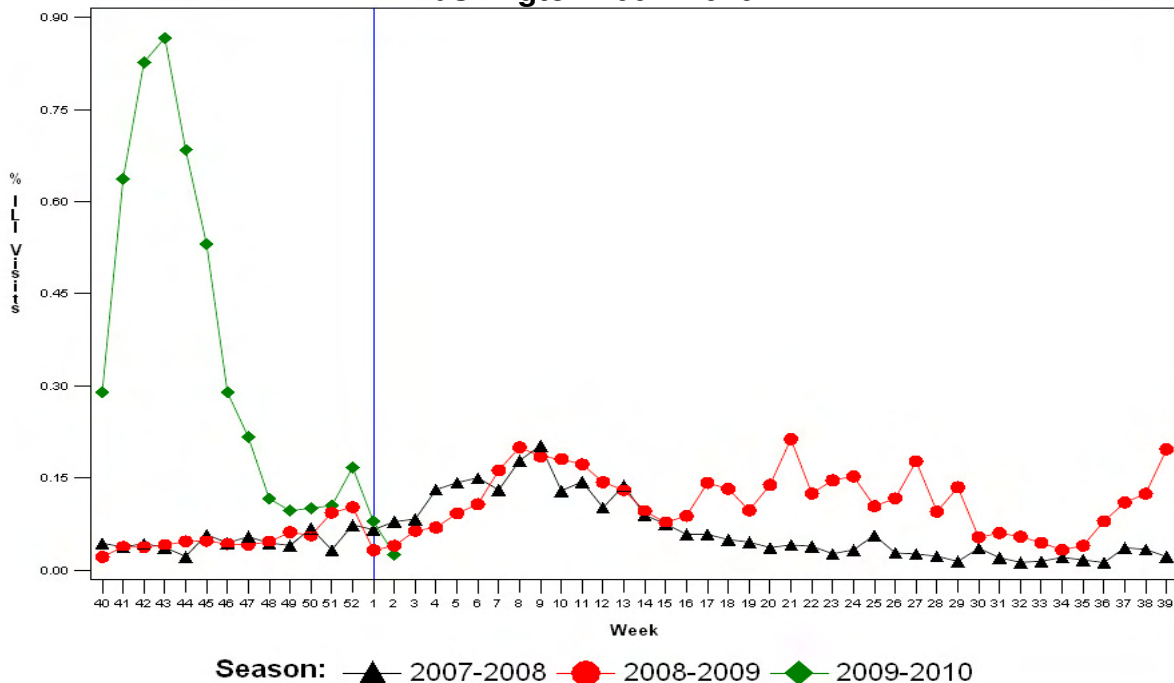
BioSense Antiviral Prescriptions Data: Data about anti-infective prescriptions from over 500 pharmacies in Washington are collected by BioSense (a CDC maintained syndromic surveillance system) and plotted over time. The graph below reflects the ratio of influenza antiviral drug prescriptions (amantadine, rimantadine, oseltamivir, and zanamivir) to all anti-infective medication (e.g., antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals, antimycobacterials) prescriptions ordered. For CDC Week 2, 509 pharmacies in Washington reported 339 (0.74%) of 45,736 anti-infective prescriptions to be for influenza-specific antiviral medications.

Ratio of Antiviral Drug Prescriptions to all Anti-infective Medication Prescriptions, Washington 2007–2010



BioSense Department of Defense (DoD)/Veterans Affairs (VA) Influenza Diagnoses: BioSense receives ambulatory care data from DoD outpatient medical treatment facilities and VA outpatient clinics. The influenza measure is based on ICD-9-CM codes for an individual visit using BioSense sub-syndromes in the following combination: influenza or (fever and [cough or URI]). For week 2, there were 24 DoD/VA facilities in Washington reporting 15 ILI visits (0.03%) out of 59,691 total patient visits.

Percentage of DoD/VA Outpatient Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Syndrome, Washington 2007–2010



Mortality Data

Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality

Three cities in Washington take part in the national 122-Cities Mortality Reporting System.

City	P&I Deaths	Total Deaths	% P&I	% P&I – Previous Week
Seattle	10	137	7.3	3.4
Spokane	3	79	3.8	4.8
Tacoma	1	103	1.0	4.6
Total	14	319	4.4	4.1

During CDC Week 2, 14 (4.4%) of 319 deaths in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma were due to pneumonia or influenza (P&I). Nationally, in CDC Week 2, 7.9% of deaths reported through the 122-Cities Mortality Reporting System were due to pneumonia or influenza.

Influenza-associated Pediatric Mortality

No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported in Washington in week 3.

Feedback Requested

In an effort to make the influenza update as useful as possible, we would like to collect your comments. Please email Kathy Lofy (kathy.lofy@doh.wa.gov) with your comments regarding which aspects of the update are most useful to you, and which aspects may benefit from modification.