



Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report CDC Week 33 August 12th-August 18th, 2012

In Brief:

Mortality

Confirmed deaths from Pneumonia/Influenza Week 33: **2**

Percent of deaths due to Pneumonia/Influenza Week 33: **4.0%**

Influenza-Like Illness Surveillance

Sentinel Site ILI rate -Week 33 ending August 18th: **.30%**

Pneumonia Hospital Admissions

Week 33 Ending August 18th: **23**

Previous Week 32 Ending August 11th: **11**

Note: Numbers include 2 hospitals and are one week behind due to reporting methods.

School Attendance Week 33 Ending August 18th: **Not reported (school out for summer)**

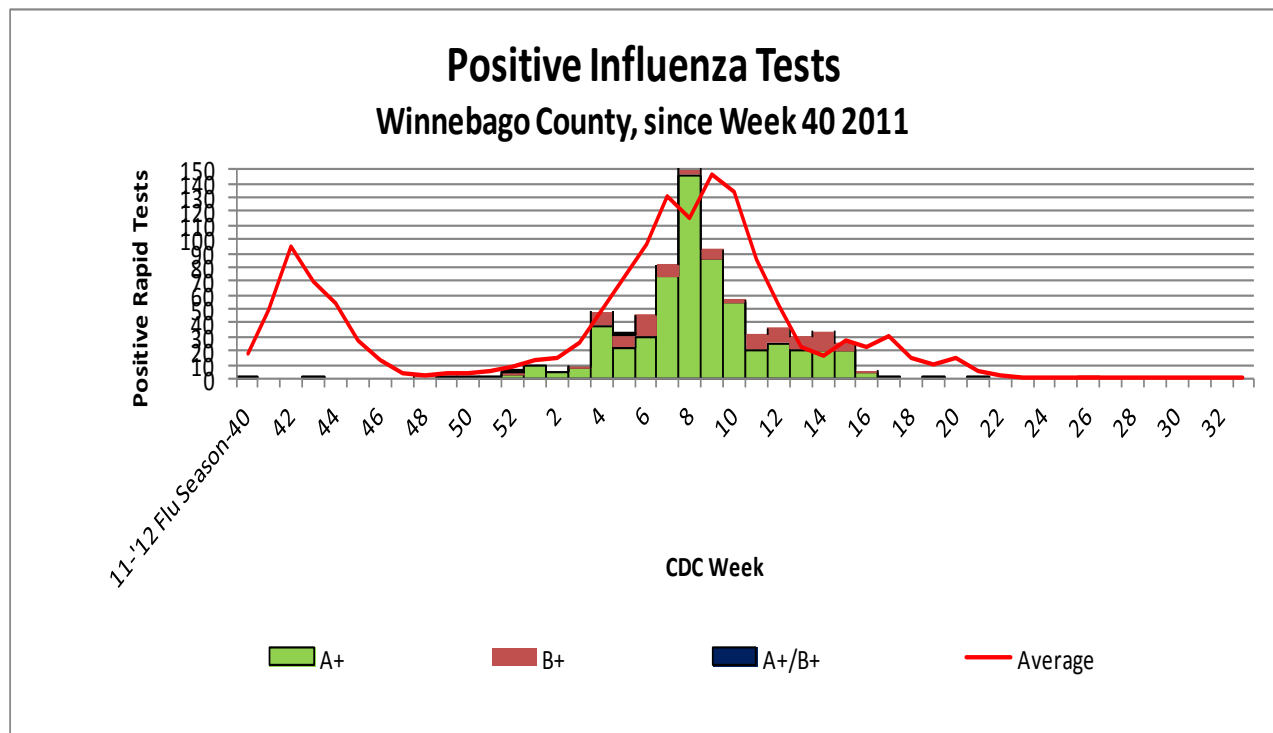


Figure 1 displays the current number of rapid flu cases reported to our department and broken down by influenza sub-typing compared to a 4-year historical average (the red line). 719 total positive rapid flu cases have been reported for the 2011-12 flu season. No cases of influenza have been reported for week 33.

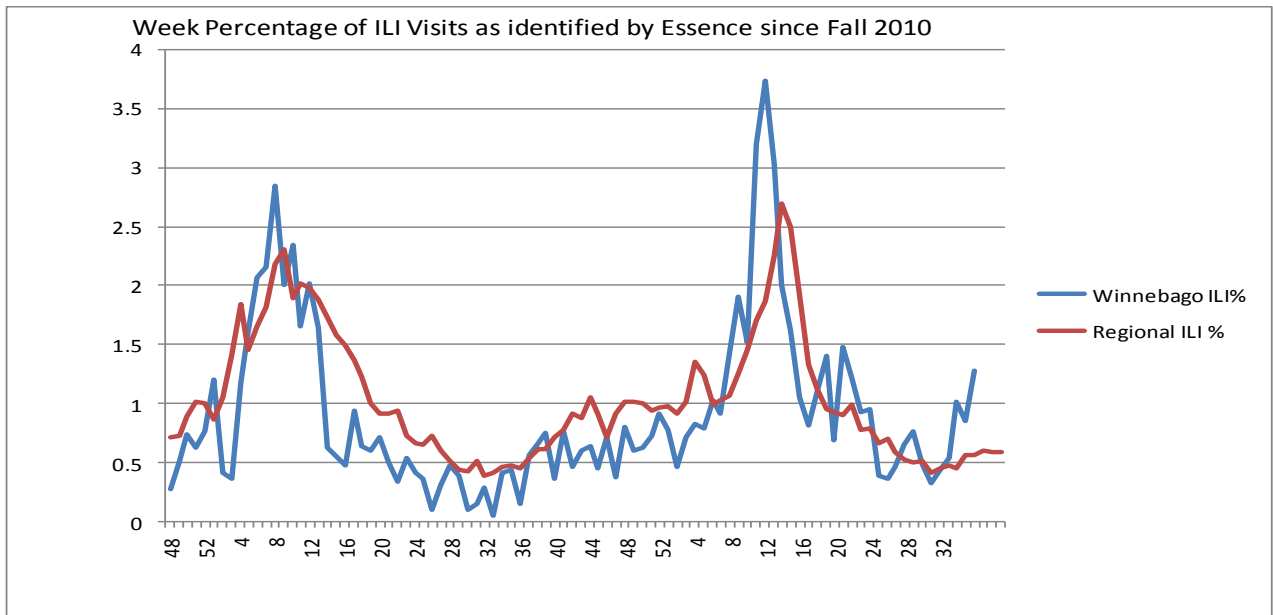


Figure 2 displays the weekly percentage of Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) as identified by the Essence Syndromic Surveillance System. The blue line shows the percentage of ILI Emergency Department visits in Winnebago County from our two participating hospitals and the red line shows the regional ILI percentage for counties participating in Essence. This graph displays the most current Essence data, which is through CDC Week 35. ILI for CDC Week 35 for Winnebago County is **1.28%** , compared with regional ILI at **.59%**.

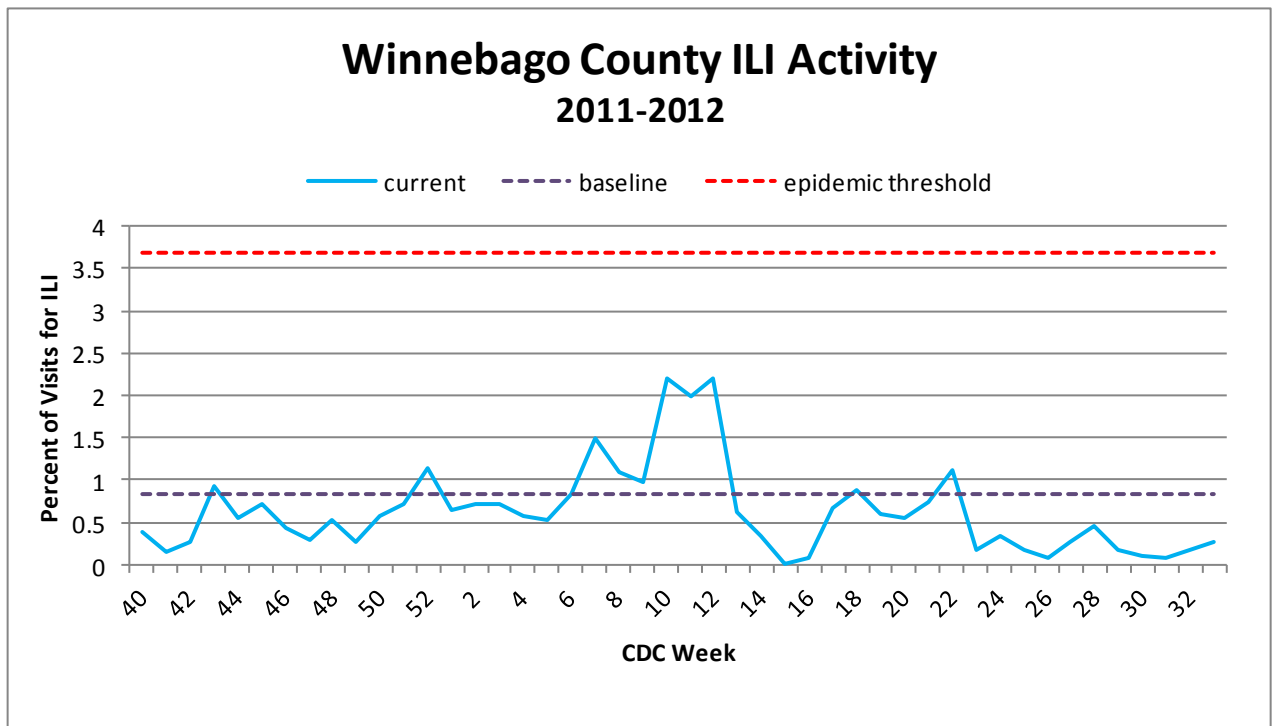


Figure 3 is the representation of visits from our sentinel sites not participating in Essence for ILI. ILI activity among the three sites for CDC Week 33 was: **.30%**

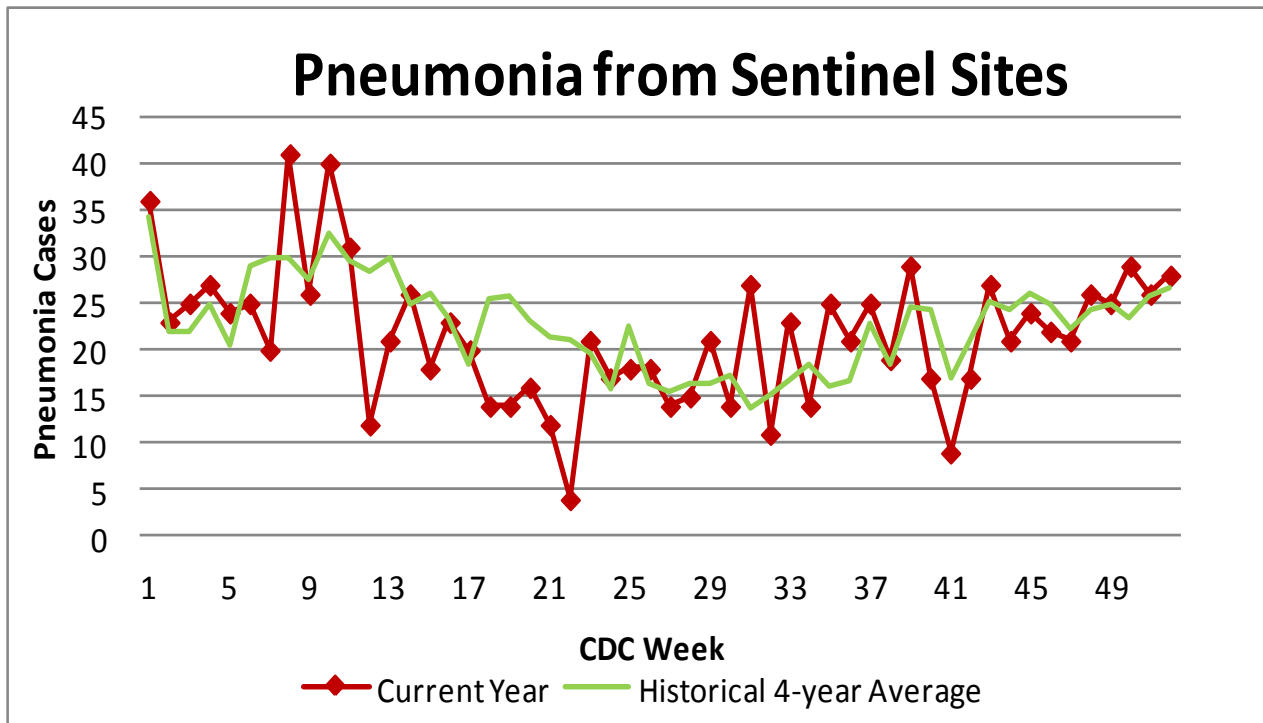


Figure 4 compares the current number of pneumonia hospital admissions (red line) against the 4-year historical average (the green line). For CDC Week 33, we have 23 total hospital admittances reported. Note that all data are preliminary and numbers for weeks 31, 32, and 33 are still arriving.

On August 3rd, 2012, CDC reported multiple cases of Influenza A (H3N2) variant virus infection in humans being seen in the United States. Most cases of H3N2v infection have occurred in children, who have little to no pre-existing immunity to the virus.

Most infections have occurred following contact with swine, with no evidence the virus is being continuously passed from person to person. So far, the severity of illnesses associated with this virus in people has been similar to the severity of illnesses associated with seasonal flu virus infections.

In order to reduce risk of infection and spread of influenza viruses, CDC recommends:

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze
- Wash your hands often with soap and water
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people
- Get your seasonal influenza vaccine



**Questions/
Comments?**

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