IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

Influenza Surveillance 2014-2015 Season Update
Week ending: 1/3/2015 CDC MMWR week: 53

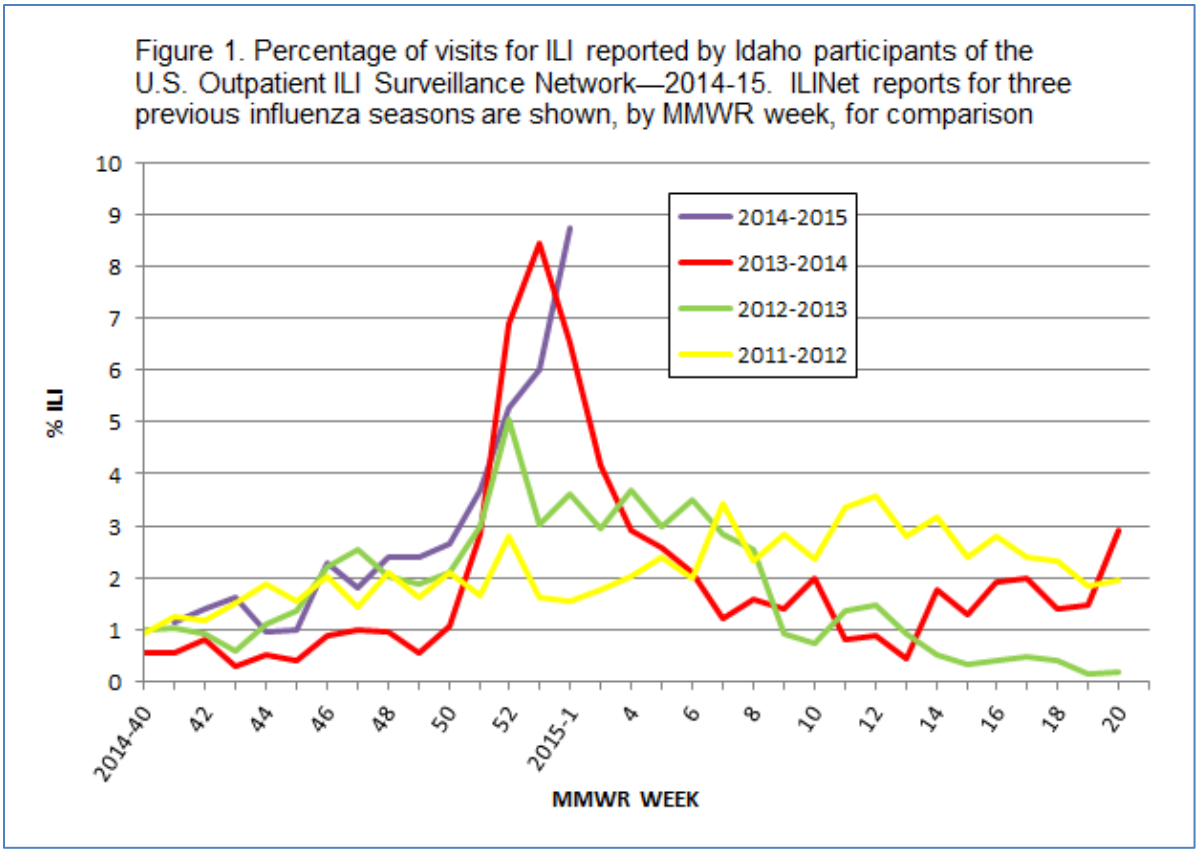
Synopsis

- Influenza-like illness (ILI) is high across the state and several clusters in long term care facilities and nursing homes have been detected.
- 55 specimens were tested by the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories (IBL) this week, 53 were positive for Influenza A(H3) and 1 was positive for influenza B.
- 0 influenza-associated deaths were reported this week. Three (3) influenza-associated deaths have been reported so far this season.
- State activity code: Widespread

Outpatient Surveillance Data

Data on outpatient visits to health care providers for ILI are collected through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet). ILI is defined as fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) and a cough and/or a sore throat without a KNOWN cause other than influenza. A small number of healthcare sites from every state, including Idaho, provide weekly situational awareness on the geographic distribution and current level of influenza activity. Data collected include the total number of patients seen for any reason, and the number of those patients specifically seen for ILI. Information is reported by age group (0–4 years, 5–24 years, 25–49 years, 50–64 years, and ≥ 65 years). The percentage of weekly visits to Idaho ILINet providers for ILI during the 2014–2015 influenza season (all ages) are compared with weekly visits during the 2011-2012, 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 influenza seasons in Figure 1.

During MMWR week 53 the percentage of visits for ILI in Idaho was on the rise, averaging 8.7% of visits from reporting ILINet providers, compared to 6% of visits the prior week.



Visit http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm to learn more about ILINet

Laboratory Data

- During MMWR week 53 (From 12/28/2014 to 01/03/2015), IBL reported results for 55 samples; 53 (96.3%) were positive for influenza A(H3), 1 was positive for influenza B (Victoria lineage)
- For the 2014-2015 influenza season IBL tested 177 samples for influenza; 135 (76.3%) were positive for influenza A; 1 was determined to be Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and 134 (99.2%%) were influenza A(H3). One (1) was positive for influenza B (Victoria).
    - **H3 strain typing:** Strain typing by CDC has been completed on 3 Influenza A(H3) Idaho samples The Influenza A/TEXAS/50/2012-LIKE (H3N2) virus was detected in all 3; this represents a match to the influenza A(H3) component of the 2014-2015 Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccine. Results are still pending for additional samples submitted to CDC for strain typing.

- **H1 strain typing:** Strain typing by CDC has also been completed on 1 Influenza A(H1) Idaho sample. The influenza A/CALIFORNIA/07/2009-LIKE(H1N1)pdm09virus was detected; this represents a match to the influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 component of the 2014-2015 Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccine.

Mortality Data

Data regarding influenza-associated deaths are reviewed weekly during the influenza season. The number and age groups affected provide information on populations most severely affected. Only deaths occurring in Idaho are reported in Table 1; data include deaths in Idaho residents and non-residents, by public health district of residence. Deaths in Idaho residents occurring while out-of-state are not shown here. Data shown in Table 1 may differ from statistics based on Idaho resident records, data based on underlying cause of death only, and data based on calendar year. Deaths are considered influenza-related based on ICD coding for Influenza in Part I or Part II on the Death Certificate. Influenza may have been the underlying cause of death or contributed to death. Table 2 lists the number of Idaho deaths recorded during recent past influenza seasons; with an average of 20 deaths recorded annually over the previous five years.

0 new influenza-associated deaths were reported during MMWR week 53; 3 influenza-related deaths have been reported so far for the 2014-2015 season.

Table 1. Total influenza-related deaths occurring in Idaho during the 2014-2015 influenza season, by age group, and public health district of residence (as of week ending 10/18/2014)

Residence	Total	Age		
		<18 yrs	18-49 yrs	50+ yrs
Panhandle Health District (PHD-1)	1	-	-	1
North Central Health District (PHD-2)	-	-	-	-
Southwest District Health (PHD-3)	1	-	-	1
Central District Health Department (PHD-4)	1	-	-	1
South Central Public Health (PHD-5)	-	-	-	-
Southeastern Idaho Public Health (PHD-6)	-	-	-	-
Eastern Idaho Public Health District (PHD-7)	-	-	-	-
Non-resident	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	3

Source: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Link to Idaho Public Health Districts: http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/?TabId=97

Table 2. Influenza-associated deaths—Idaho, 2009 through 2014 influenza seasons	
Influenza season	Influenza-associated deaths
2013-2014	19
2012–2013	35
2011−2012	5
2010−2011	21
2009−2010	22

State Activity Code

For week 53: Widespread

State health departments report estimated levels of geographic spread of influenza weekly to CDC, based on surveillance findings. In Idaho regions are public health district boundaries.

- **No Activity:** No lab-confirmed cases, no reported increase in ILI activity.
- **Sporadic:** Small numbers of lab-confirmed cases or a single laboratory-confirmed outbreak. No reported increase in ILI activity.
- **Local:** Outbreaks or increases in ILI activity, lab-confirmed influenza in a single region of the state.
- **Regional:** Outbreaks of influenza or increases in ILI activity and recent lab-confirmed influenza in at least two but less than half the regions of the state.
- **Widespread:** Outbreaks or increases in ILI activity and recent lab-confirmed influenza in at least half the regions of the state with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in the state.

This page, generated by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Prevention, is updated regularly during the traditional influenza season. Additional postings occur during an early, late, or prolonged season.