



Week 29: July 15 – July 21, 2012



Summary

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) monitors multiple surveillance systems such as the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE), the Florida Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Surveillance System (FPIMSS), notifiable disease reports (Merlin), EpiCom, and Florida ILINet in order to track influenza activity in the state.

State:

Influenza and Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity in Florida is low in most FDOH surveillance systems. ESSENCE emergency department data show elevated percent ILI in some regions compared to previous years at this time. Three counties report moderate influenza activity.

- In week 29, six specimens tested PCR-positive for influenza at the state lab. Five specimens tested positive for influenza A H3. One specimen tested positive for influenza B. In recent weeks, influenza B has been the most common strain identified by the state lab. Other viruses known to be currently circulating, potentially causing ILI, include adenovirus, rhinovirus, parainfluenza, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

July 25, 2012

Posted on the Bureau of Epidemiology website: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/floridaflu/>

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TABLE 1: Summary of Florida Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity for Week 29

Measure	Difference from previous week	Current week 29	Previous week 28	Page of Report
Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI	▲ 0.1	1.1%	1.0%	2
Number of ILI outbreaks reported in EpiCom	▼ 2	0	2	2
Percent of emergency department visits (from ESSENCE) due to ILI	▼ 0.2	1.3%	1.5%	3
Number of laboratory specimens that were positive for influenza out of total submissions	▼ 6	6/18	12/26	5
Number of counties reporting moderate influenza activity	▲ 3	0	0	6
Number of counties reporting widespread influenza activity	No Change	0	0	6

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NREVSS Respiratory Virus Surveillance

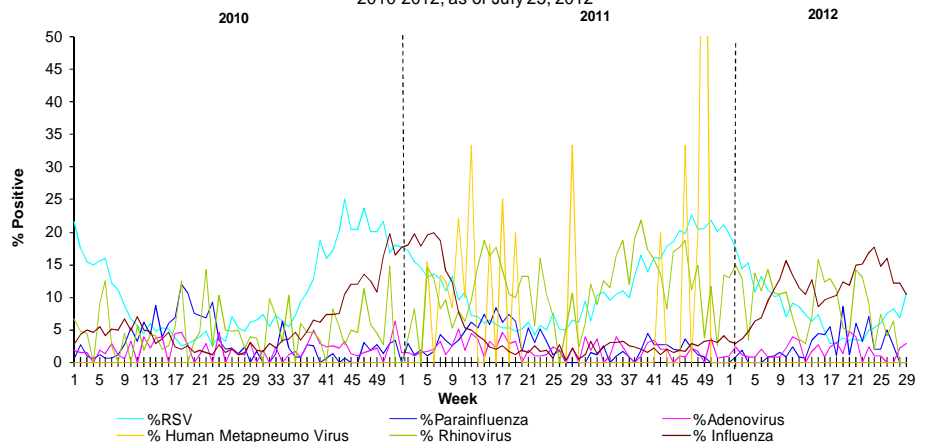
The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collects data from laboratory facilities around the country on a weekly basis. NREVSS monitors temporal and geographic patterns of RSV, human parainfluenza viruses, human metapneumo virus (HMPV), respiratory and enteric adenoviruses, and rotavirus. Twenty-eight facilities reported in week 29.

FIGURE 1 shows the percentage of positive tests for multiple respiratory viruses reported by NREVSS-participating laboratories in Florida

The 6 respiratory viruses summarized in Figure 1 are:

- RSV
- Parainfluenza 1-3
- Adenovirus
- HMPV
- Rhinovirus
- Influenza

FIGURE 1: Percentage of Positive Respiratory Virus Tests as Collected by NREVSS, Florida, 2010-2012, as of July 25, 2012



ILINet is a nationwide surveillance system composed of sentinel providers. Florida has 110 providers enrolled in ILINet who submit weekly ILI and total visit counts, as well as submitting ILI specimens to the BOL for confirmatory testing.

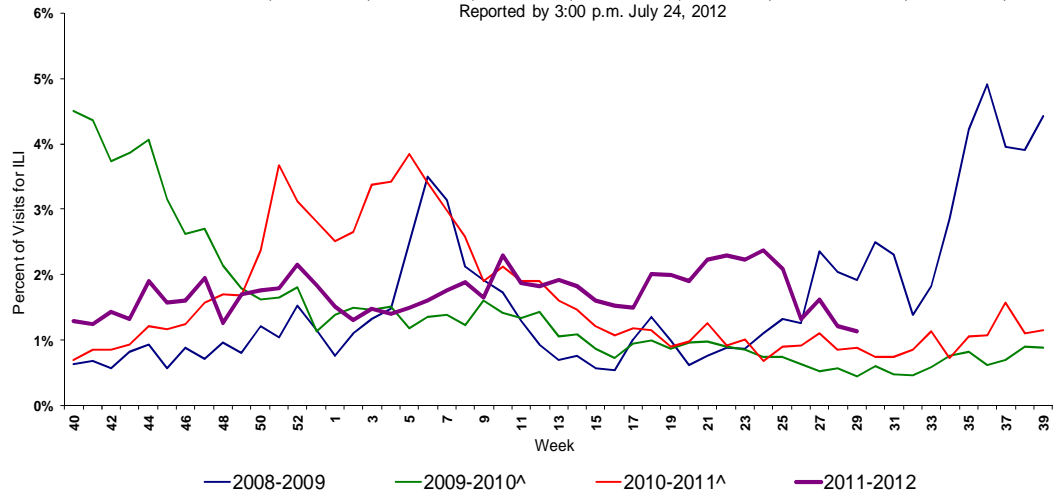
FIGURE 2 shows the percentage of visits for ILI* reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers statewide.

ILI percent positive remains low and similar to other non-pandemic seasons at this time. **ILINet Provider reporting declines in the summer months. Figures will be updated as new data are received.**

54 of 110 ILINet Sentinels have reported visit counts as of 11:00 a.m., July 25, 2012.

11 of 16 ILINet Super-Sentinels have reported visit counts as of 11:00 a.m., July 25, 2012.

FIGURE 2: Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness (ILI)* Reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers Statewide, 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), 2009-2010 (Weeks 40-39), 2010-2011 (Week 40-39), and 2011-2012 (Weeks 40-29) Reported by 3:00 p.m. July 24, 2012

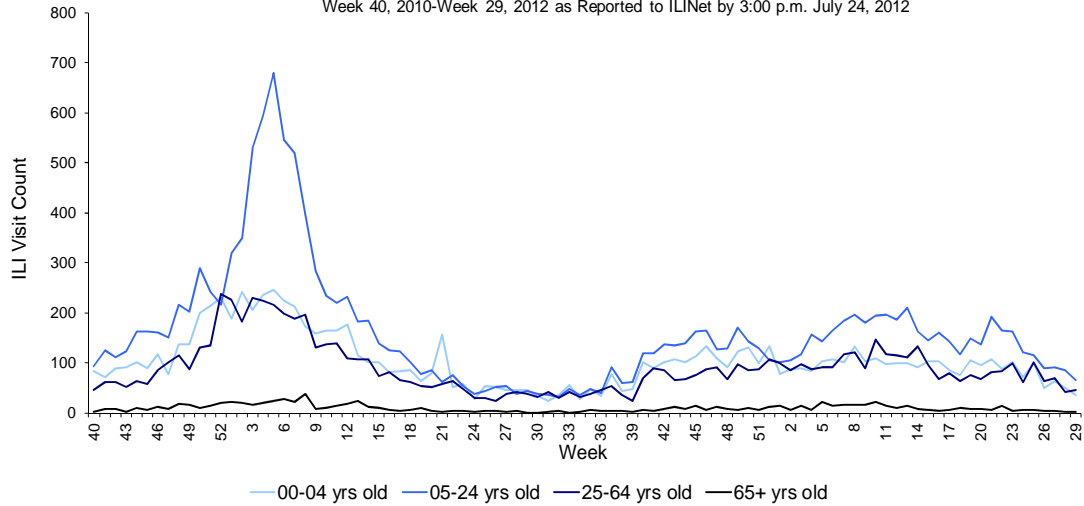


*ILI = Influenza-like illness, fever >100°F AND sore throat and/or cough *in the absence of another known cause.*
 ^There is no week 53 during the 2009-2010, 2010-2011, and 2011-12 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

FIGURE 3 shows ILI visit counts reported by ILINet sentinel providers statewide by age group.

ILI visit counts are decreasing in the 0-24 age group in week 29. ILI visit counts in the 24-64 age group are increasing. ILI visit counts are flat in the 65+ age group in week 29.

FIGURE 3: Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Visit Counts Reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers Statewide by Age Group Week 40, 2010-Week 29, 2012 as Reported to ILINet by 3:00 p.m. July 24, 2012



†Data presented here are counts, not proportions as included in Figure 2. This is because age group denominator data is not available through ILINet.

Influenza and ILI Outbreaks

In week 29 there were **no** influenza or ILI outbreaks reported via EpiCom.

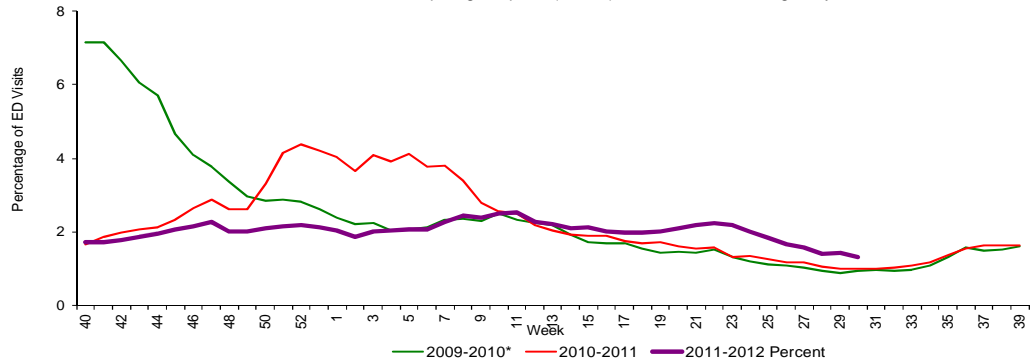
Seven influenza or ILI outbreaks were reported via EpiCom in summer 2011-12.

Florida uses ESSENCE for syndromic surveillance, which currently collects data daily from 174 hospital emergency departments (ED). These data are processed into 11 different syndrome categories based on the patient's chief complaint. One of the categories is ILI, which is composed of chief complaints that include the words "influenza" or "flu," or complaints that contain fever plus cough and/or sore throat.

FIGURE 4 shows ESSENCE data on ILI visits to EDs as a percentage of all ED Visits.

Overall activity for influenza-like illness reported in ESSENCE is elevated compared to levels seen in previous non-pandemic seasons at this time.

FIGURE 4: Influenza-like Illness Visits (by Chief Complaint) to Emergency Departments (ED) as a Percentage of All ED Visits, Florida ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=174), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

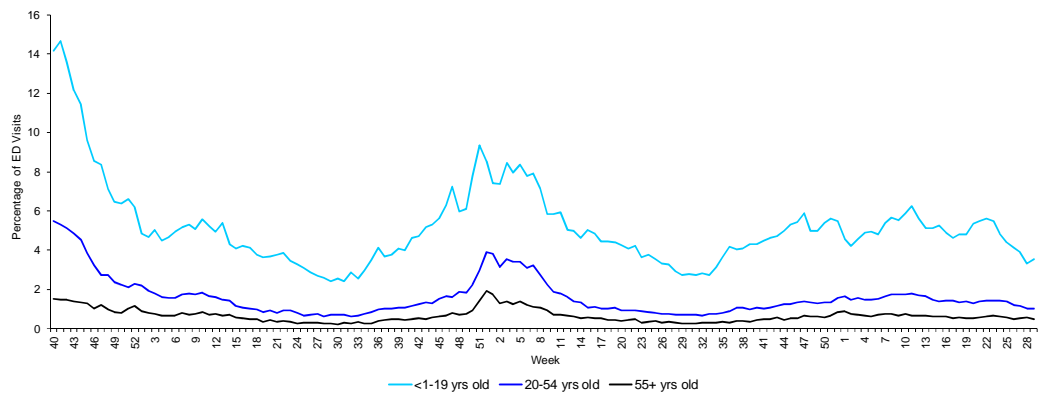


*There is no week 53 for the 2007-2008, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

FIGURE 5 shows percentage of ILI among all ED visits by age group.

Age-specific trends show that percent ILI in the 0-19 age group increased in week 29. Percent ILI is flat in the 20-55+ age group.

FIGURE 5: Percentage of Influenza-like Illness from Emergency Departments (ED) Chief Complaints by Age, Florida ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=174), Week 40, 2009 through July 25, 2012



One hundred five ESSENCE participating facilities are able to provide discharge disposition data for their ED visits going back to week 40, 2010. Using this information, the percent of ED visits for ILI that result in hospitalization can be calculated. The highest percentage of admissions is in the 55+ years old age group. The low number of visits in the 55+ age group causes variability in the ILI admission percentage from week to week.

FIGURE 6 shows the percentage of ED visits for ILI that resulted in hospitalization, by age group.

FIGURE 6: Percentage of ED Visits Resulting for ILI Resulting in Hospital Admission, Hospitals Reporting Discharge Disposition (N=105), Week 40, 2010 to Week 29, 2012

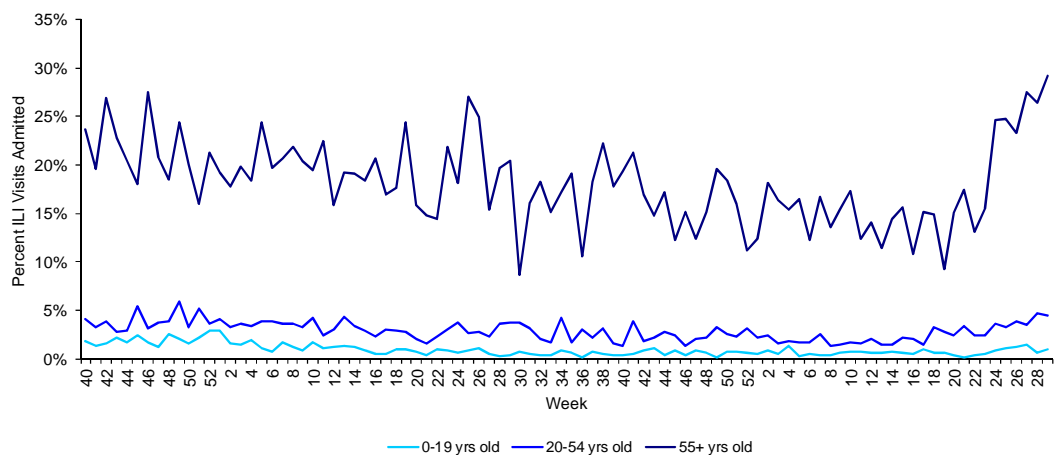


FIGURE 7 - FIGURE 13 describe ED chief complaint data from ESSENCE by Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF).

ILI activity in ESSENCE is elevated over previous years at this time in Regions 5 and 7.

Map 1: Hospitals Reporting Emergency Department (ED) Data to Florida ESSENCE, July 25, 2012 (N=174)

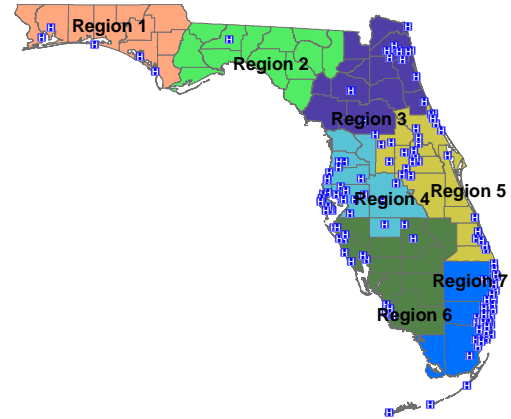


FIGURE 7: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 1 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=5), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

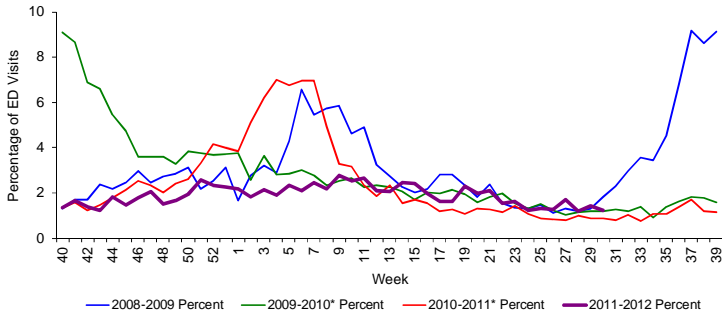


FIGURE 8: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 2 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=2), Week 1, 2009 through July 25, 2012

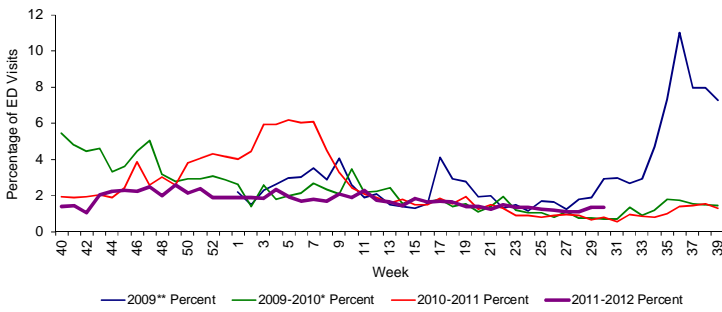


FIGURE 9: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 3 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=14), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

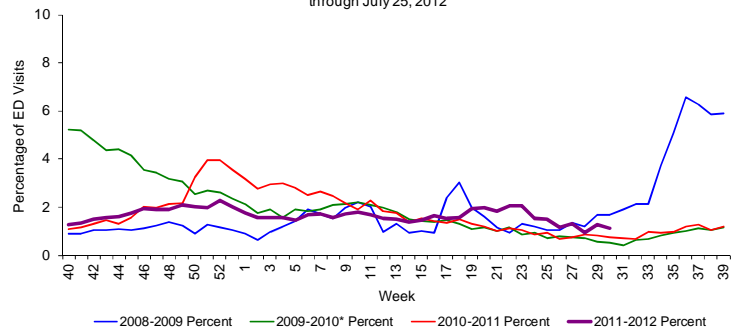


FIGURE 10: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 4 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=31), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

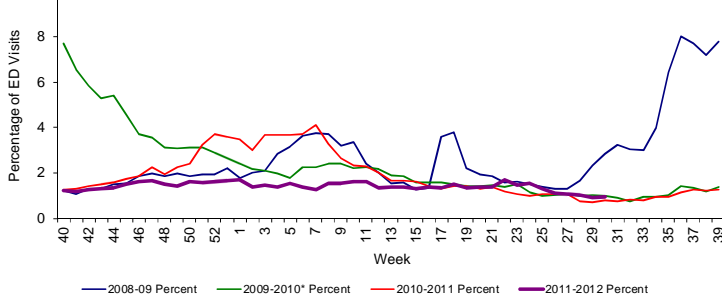


FIGURE 11: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 5 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=49), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

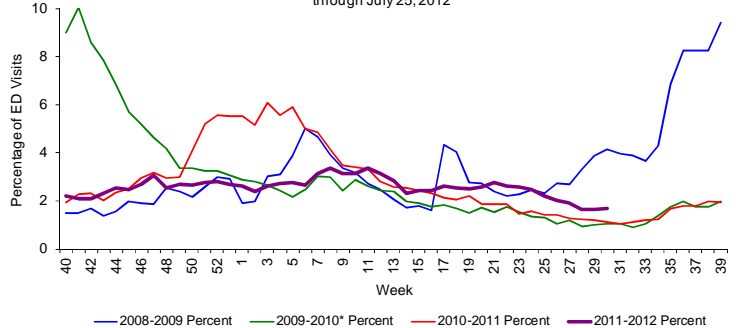


FIGURE 12: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 6 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=15), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

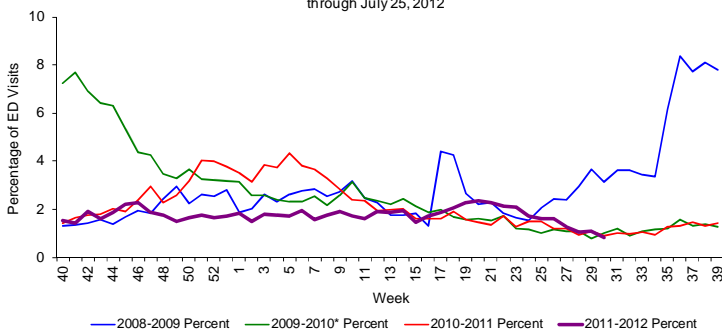


FIGURE 13: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 7 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=48), Week 40, 2008 through July 25, 2012

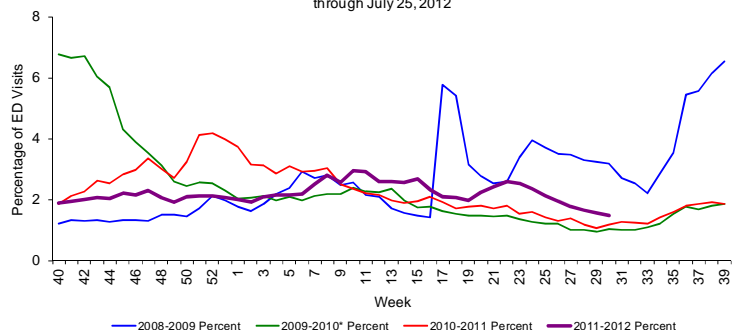


Table 2 shows the number of specimens tested by the Bureau of Laboratories (BOL), how many are influenza positive, and how many are H1N1 or other influenza subtypes.

FIGURE 14 - FIGURE 15 use BOL viral surveillance data to track the progress of influenza infection over time. They include weekly information on how many specimens are tested by the BOL, what proportion of those test positive for influenza, and what subtypes are found for the positive influenza specimens.

Small numbers of influenza specimens submitted to BOL tested positive for influenza A H3, 2009 H1N1, and influenza B.

Influenza B has been the most common strain detected by BOL in recent weeks.

Table 2: Bureau of Laboratories Viral Surveillance for Week 29 by Lab Event Date* as reported by 10:00 a.m. July 25, 2012

	Current Week 29	Previous Week 28
Total Specimens Tested	18	26
Influenza Positive Specimens (% of total)	6 (33.3%)	12 (46.2%)
H1N1 Positive Specimens (% of influenza positives)	-	-
H3 Influenza A	5 (83.3%)	7 (58.3%)
Influenza A Unspecified	-	-
Influenza B Unspecified	1 (16.7%)	5 (41.7%)

FIGURE 14: Number of Influenza-Positive Specimens Tested by the Florida Bureau of Laboratories (BOL) by Subtype by Lab Event Date* Week 1, 2011 to Week 29, 2012 as Reported in Merlin by 10:00 a.m. July 25, 2012

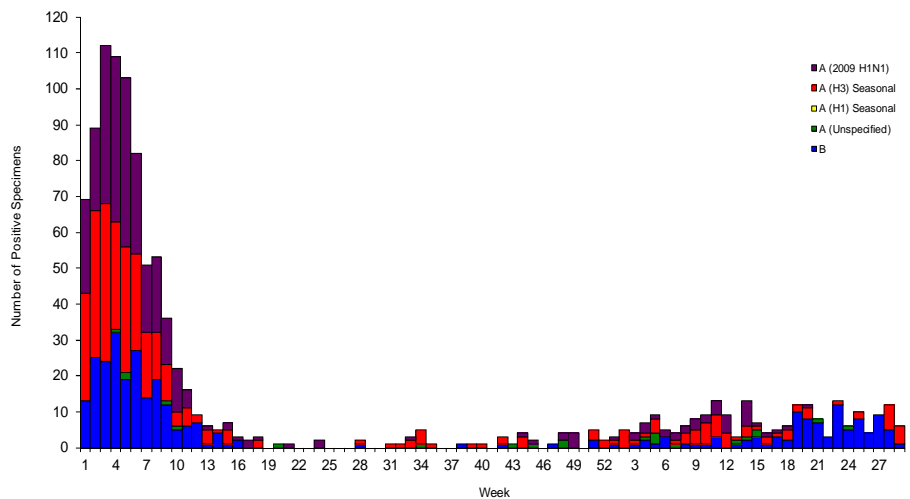
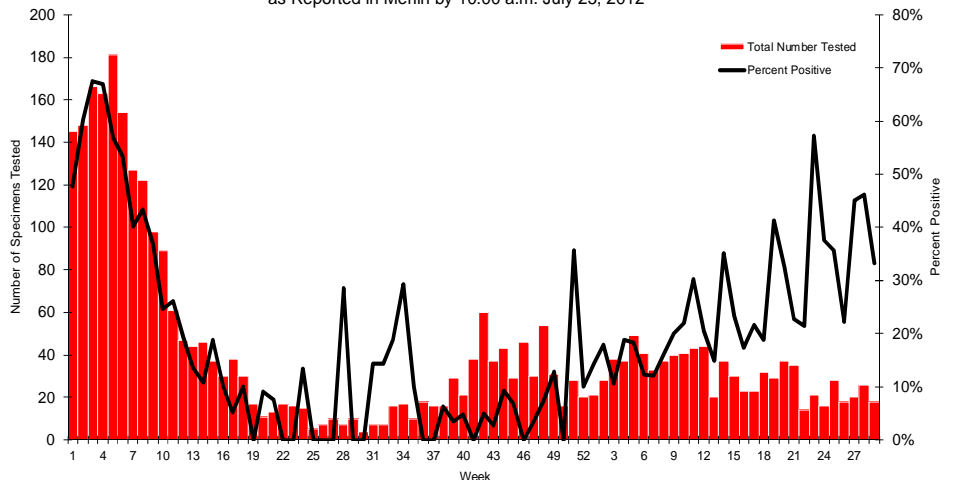


FIGURE 15: Number of Specimens Tested by Florida Bureau of Laboratories (BOL) and Percent Positive for Influenza by Lab Event Date* Week 1, 2011 to Week 29, 2012 as Reported in Merlin by 10:00 a.m. July 25, 2012



*Please note that lab event date is defined as the earliest of the following dates associated with the lab: date collected, date received by the laboratory, date reported, or date inserted.

For county-specific laboratory data, please refer to the Flu Lab Report in Merlin.
 For instructions on how to use the Flu Lab Report, please see the Guide to Flu Lab Report on the Bureau of Epidemiology website:
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/FluLabReportGuide.pdf

As of 11:00 a.m. July 25, 2012 a total of 29 (43%) counties had reported their weekly level of influenza activity. During the summer months, counties have the option of continuing to report influenza activity. *Please note that data reported by counties after the deadline Tuesday at 5 p.m. are recorded but may not be included in the activity map for previous weeks.*

**TABLE 3: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 29 (ending July 21, 2012)
as Reported by 11:00 a.m. July 25, 2012**

Activity Level	Week 28 Number of Counties	Week 29 Number of Counties	Week 29 Counties
No Report	37	39	Baker, Bay, Brevard, Citrus, Columbia, Desoto, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Leon, Madison, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Volusia, Walton, Washington
No Activity	14	11	Bradford, Calhoun, Charlotte, Flagler, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Manatee, Okeechobee, Wakulla
Mild	17	15	Alachua, Broward, Clay, Collier, Dade, Duval, Highlands, Lake, Marion, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Seminole, St. Johns, St. Lucie
Moderate	0	3	Levy, Orange, Union
Widespread	-	-	-

**Map 2: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 29
as Reported by 11:00 a.m. July 25, 2012**

A total of 29 counties report influenza activity in week 29. Most reporting counties reported no or mild activity. Three counties report moderate activity.

