October 13, 2010
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Produced by: Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health (FDOH)

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Week 40: October 3 – 8, 2010

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.

National:
• CDC will begin reporting national data for week 40 later this week.

State:
• Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity is low in many of our monitoring systems. This week no counties reported widespread activity, and two counties reported moderate activity. ESSENCE ILI data remain close to previous years at this time.
• There have been no influenza outbreaks reported in Florida in week 40.
• Current influenza strains seen throughout the western hemisphere, and most of the rest of the world, are influenza A H3, with some 2009 H1N1 and influenza B. Other viruses known to be currently circulating, potentially causing influenza-like illness, include adenovirus, rhinovirus, parainfluenza and RSV.

Weekly state influenza activity: Sporadic
Florida is currently reporting Sporadic influenza activity statewide, due to low levels of influenza reflected in many of our surveillance systems as well as a handful of influenza and ILI outbreaks across the state in previous weeks. Influenza activity in the state is typical for this time of year.

Pediatric influenza Mortality
Influenza-associated deaths among those less than 18 years old are reportable in Florida. There have been NO pediatric influenza deaths reported in the 2010-2011 influenza season. The case definition is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/casedef/Influenza-Associated_current.htm

### TABLE 1: Summary of Florida Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity for Week 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Difference from previous week</th>
<th>Current week 40</th>
<th>Previous week 39</th>
<th>Page of Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall statewide activity code reported to CDC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Sporadic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of emergency department visits (ESSENCE) due to ILI</td>
<td>▲ 0.1</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of hospital admissions (ESSENCE) due to ILI</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of laboratory specimens that were positive for influenza</td>
<td>▼15.0</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of positive influenza specimens that were identified as 2009 H1N1</td>
<td>▼8.3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting moderate influenza activity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting widespread influenza activity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting increasing influenza activity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting decreasing influenza activity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ILI outbreaks reported in Epi Com</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 1 shows the percentage of positive tests for multiple respiratory viruses reported by NREVSS-participating laboratories in Florida. The six respiratory viruses summarized in Figure 1 are:
- RSV
- Parainfluenza 1-3 (HPIV)
- Adenovirus
- Human Metapneumo Virus
- Rhinovirus
- Influenza

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 respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), human parainfluenza viruses (HPIV), respiratory and enteric adenoviruses and rotavirus. Florida has over 45 participating laboratory facilities.

FIGURE 2 shows the percentage of visits for influenza-like illness* reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers statewide. Influenza activity is similar to previous influenza seasons at this time.

*ILI = Influenza-like illness, fever >100°F AND sore throat and/or cough in the absence of another known cause.
**The 2009—2010 threshold for moderate activity is calculated from ILINet data. The threshold for moderate activity is the mean percentage of patient visits for ILI during influenza weeks for the previous three seasons plus two standard deviations. Only weeks with 10% or greater of laboratory specimens testing positive are included in the calculation. Due to wide variability in regional level data, it is not appropriate to apply the state baseline to regional data.
^There is no week 53 during the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

FIGURE 3 shows influenza-like illness (ILI) visit counts reported by ILINet sentinel providers statewide by age group.

*ILI = Influenza-like illness, fever >100°F AND sore throat and/or cough in the absence of another known cause.
†Data presented here are counts, not proportions as included in Figure 2. This is because age group denominator data is not available through ILINet.
TABLE 2 shows the ILI activity by Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) as reported by Florida ILINet physicians for week 40 (ending October 13, 2010).

FIGURE 4 - FIGURE 10 include ILI activity as reported by sentinel physicians for the 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011 seasons.

This week all regions are reporting a percentage of visits due to ILI similar to what has been seen in previous years. Please refer to the table above for the number of providers reporting for each region. Data should be interpreted with caution due to the low number of providers reporting in some regions. Numbers will change as more data are received.

Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness Reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers by RDSTF Region, 2007-2008 (Weeks 40-20), 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), and 2009-10 (Weeks 40-39) and 2010-2011 (Week 40) as Reported by 5:00 p.m. October 12, 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Participating Providers</th>
<th>Providers that Reported</th>
<th>Percent Visits for ILI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1-Northwest</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.00% 0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2-Northcentral</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.33% 0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3-Northeast</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52.00% 0.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4-Centralwest</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27.50% 0.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5-Centraleast</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70.00% 1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6-Southwest</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.00% 1.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 7-Southeast</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34.62% 0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>172</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>39.53% 0.94%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There is no week 53 during the 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2009-10 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.
Florida uses the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE) for syndromic surveillance, which currently collects data daily from 137 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 influenza-like illness (ILI), which is composed of chief complaints that include the words “influenza” or “flu,” or either fever and cough or sore throat. Thirty facilities participating in ESSENCE have been able to provide historical admissions data and are included here.

Overall activity for influenza-like illness reported in ESSENCE is slightly elevated for this time of year. Florida has now passed the point at which normal winter influenza activity begins to decline.

The majority of the increase in ED visits is occurring in younger age groups. After a steep decline in late 2009 and small increases beginning in week 6, 2010, ILI visits have stabilized at a level less than most normal seasonal influenza peaks, but greater than normal lows between influenza seasons.

Thirty facilities participating in ESSENCE have been able to provide historical admissions data and are included here. The percentage of admissions for ILI is highest in those less than 20 years old, but the small numerators and denominators in this age group result in high variability. Overall, the percentage of admissions due to ILI is very low. These data are based on the patient’s chief complaint when presenting to the emergency department and may not reflect the actual diagnosis.
All regions’ percentage of ILI among emergency department (ED) visits have stabilized and are at levels similar to normal influenza seasons.

FIGURE 14: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 1 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=5), Week 40, 2007 through October 13, 2010

FIGURE 15: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 2 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=11), Week 1, 2009 through October 13, 2010

FIGURE 16: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 3 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=14), Week 40, 2007 through October 13, 2010

FIGURE 17: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 4 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=31), Week 40, 2007 through October 13, 2010

FIGURE 18: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 5 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=31), Week 40, 2007 through October 13, 2010

FIGURE 19: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 6 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=15), Week 40, 2007 through October 13, 2010

FIGURE 20: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 7 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=48), Week 40, 2006 through October 13, 2010

*There is no week 53 for the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, or 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

**Historical data for region 2 is only available beginning week 1, 2009
Table 3 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 21 - Figure 22 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.

In recent weeks the Bureau of Laboratories has had specimens test positive for 2009 H1N1 influenza A, H3 seasonal influenza A, and influenza B unspecified.

Although H3 influenza A has been identified in all recent outbreaks of influenza A, there is no strain of influenza currently dominating in Florida.

Table 3: Bureau of Laboratories Viral Surveillance for Week 40 by Lab Event Date* as reported by 12:00 p.m. October 13, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current Week 40</th>
<th>Previous Week 39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Specimens Tested</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza Positive Specimens (% of total)</td>
<td>2 (5.3%)</td>
<td>12 (20.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1N1 Positive Specimens (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3 Influenza A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9 (75.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

As of 5:00 p.m. October 13, 2010 a total of 67 (100%) counties had reported their weekly level of influenza activity. We have achieved 100% reporting, thanks to enhanced follow-up with counties. 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 4: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 40 (ending October 9, 2010) as Reported by 5:00 p.m. October 13, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Level</th>
<th>Week 39 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 40 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 40 Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marion, St. Lucie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*there is no week 53 in 2009 or 2010.
† As of Week 40 2010, the influenza activity code categorizations have changed. Please see [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/FluActivityDef.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/FluActivityDef.htm) for explanations of previous year activity code interpretations.
New County Influenza Activity

County influenza activity data is reported to the Bureau of Epidemiology through EpiGateway on a weekly basis by the county influenza coordinator. Specific information is requested about laboratory results, outbreak reports, and surveillance system activity. Figures 24-33 displayed below reflect a county's assessment of influenza activity within their county as a whole as well as influenza activity within specific settings. For the week ending October 13th, 2 counties indicated that activity was decreasing, 41 indicated it was about the same, and 7 indicated that activity was increasing.

**FIGURE 24** shows the assessment of Overall Influenza Activity Trend in County as Reported by County Health Department Flu Coordinators for week 40 as of 5:00 p.m. October 13, 2010.

Definitions for the County Influenza Activity Trends are available at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/CountyInfluenzaTrendGuide.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/CountyInfluenzaTrendGuide.html)

Counties are asked to evaluate influenza activity in certain settings within their county. Each setting has a scale for activity that ranges from none or minimal activity to very high activity. What defines each of the values varies by facility type, but the example of the assessment in elementary, middle, and high schools is included below. More detailed information on the meanings of the levels for each setting can be found on the webpage also included below.

No or very minimal activity -- Scattered cases of ILI with no increase in absenteeism or disruption of school activities.

Moderate activity -- Absenteeism elevated above baseline (in range of 10 to 25%) in some but fewer than half of schools where it is known; occasional children sent home because of ILI.

High activity -- Absenteeism elevated above baseline (in range of 10 to 25%) in more than half of schools; most schools sending several or many children home each day because of ILI.

Very high activity -- Absenteeism high enough to force curtailment of some or all school activities.

County influenza settings assessment guides are available at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/FluAssessment.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/FluAssessment.htm)

**FIGURE 25 - FIGURE 26** show the activity levels in various facilities by county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 40 as of 5:00 p.m. October 13, 2010.

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**FIGURE 27 - FIGURE 32** show the activity levels in Various Facilities by county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 40 as of 5:00 p.m. October 13, 2010.
The Florida Department of Health started the Florida Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Surveillance System (FPIMSS) in 2006 in order to more timely assess the number of pneumonia and influenza deaths occurring in the state. This system was modeled on the CDC’s 122 cities surveillance system. Each week, the vital statistics office in the 24 most populous counties in Florida manually reviews the death certificates received for the previous week. Any mention of pneumonia or influenza on the death certificate, with certain prescribed exceptions, is counted as a pneumonia or influenza death. These counts, by age group, are then reported to the state via the EpiGateway web-interface.

For week 40 (ending October 9, 2010) there were:
- 93 deaths reported
- Upper bound of 95% confidence interval for prediction: 153 deaths
- NO excess deaths

The majority of the deaths are in those aged 45 years and older.

All 24 participating counties reported their data for week 40.