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:

• Influenza and ILI are at low levels nationwide according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports. Using Florida ILINet data, CDC calculated minimal ILI intensity for Florida in week 3.
• Since August, 2011, twelve people in five states were infected with a novel H3N2 influenza A containing elements of the 2009 pandemic strain of H1N1 influenza A. Six of the 12 patients had no identified recent exposure to swine. These viruses originate from influenza that circulates in pigs, and are different than the seasonal strains of influenza currently known to be circulating in Florida. Three of the 12 patients were hospitalized, and all have recovered fully. None of these cases have resulted in deaths, and most cases have occurred in school-age children. No cases of novel influenza have been reported in Florida. More information can be found in the CDC MMWR Early Release, Vol. 60 dated December 23, 2011 [http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm60e1223.pdf]

State:

• Influenza and ILI activity in Florida is low in all FDOH surveillance systems. All reporting counties report low to no activity.
• No outbreaks of IILI or influenza were reported in week 3.
• Low numbers of influenza specimens have tested positive for seasonal influenza A H3 by the state lab this flu season. All flu identified has been due to seasonal influenza strains. No specimens have tested positive for novel influenza in Florida.
• In week 3, 4 specimens tested PCR-positive for influenza at the state lab. Two specimens tested positive for H1N1, another for seasonal H3 influenza A and a fourth for influenza B. Other viruses known to be currently circulating, potentially causing ILI, include adenovirus, rhinovirus, parainfluenza, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

Weekly state influenza activity: Sporadic
Florida is currently reporting Sporadic influenza activity statewide, due to low activity levels in all regions of Florida as shown in our influenza surveillance systems. This activity level represents the statewide spread of influenza, and is not a measure of flu intensity.

Pediatric influenza Mortality
No pediatric influenza mortalities were reported in week 3. There have been no influenza-associated pediatric mortalities-associated deaths among those less than 18 years old are reportable in Florida.

TABLE 1: Summary of Florida Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity for Week 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Difference from previous week</th>
<th>Current week 3</th>
<th>Previous week 2</th>
<th>Page of Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall statewide activity code reported to CDC</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Sporadic</td>
<td>Sporadic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI</td>
<td>▼ 0.1</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of emergency department visits (from ESSENCE) due to ILI</td>
<td>▲ 0.1</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of laboratory specimens that were positive for influenza</td>
<td>▼ 7.4</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting moderate influenza activity</td>
<td>▼ 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting widespread influenza activity</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting increasing influenza activity</td>
<td>▲ 8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting decreasing influenza activity</td>
<td>▼ 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ILI outbreaks reported in EpiCom</td>
<td>▼ 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILI percent remains low and close to other non-pandemic seasons at this time.

66 of 110 ILINet Sentinels have reported visit counts as of 10:00 a.m., January 25, 2012.

15 of 16 ILINet Super-Sentinels have reported visit counts as of 10:00 a.m., January 25, 2012.

Note: In response to several states’ recent infections due to the H3N2 and H1N2 strains of novel influenza A, FDOH is enhancing its virologic surveillance. ILI sentinel physicians have been advised to submit more specimens to the BOL from children under age 15. BOL is able to detect presumptive positives for both novel influenza viruses through routine testing. There are no cases of novel influenza A H3N2 or H1N2 have been reported in Florida. Detailed guidance documents were sent to ILINet sites, ILINet super-sentinel sites, and IISP sites. http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/FSPISN/flu_guidance.htm

ILI visit counts declined in all age groups in week 3.

*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 2011-2012 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.
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 3** 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 lower than previous non-pandemic seasons.

*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 4** shows percentage of ILI among all ED visits by age group.

Age-specific trends show ILI increasing in the 0-54 age groups.

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 5** shows the percentage of ED visits for ILI that resulted in hospitalization, by age group.
FIGURE 6 - FIGURE 12 describe ED chief complaint data from ESSENCE by Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF).

ILI activity in ESSENCE is at low levels in all RDSTF regions, and ILI is at or below levels similar to levels seen in previous non-pandemic influenza seasons at this time.

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

*There is no week 53 for the 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 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
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.

This season, small numbers of influenza specimens submitted to BOL tested positive for influenza A H3, 2009 H1N1, and influenza B. No one strain of influenza is currently predominant in Florida.

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 13 - FIGURE 14** 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.

This season, small numbers of influenza specimens submitted to BOL tested positive for influenza A H3, 2009 H1N1, and influenza B. No one strain of influenza is currently predominant in Florida.

Table 2: Bureau of Laboratories Viral Surveillance for Week 3 by Lab Event Date* as reported by 1:30 p.m. January 25, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current Week 3</th>
<th>Previous Week 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Specimens Tested</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influenza Positive Specimens (% of total)</strong></td>
<td>4 (10.5%)</td>
<td>5 (17.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H1N1 Positive Specimens (% of influenza positives)</strong></td>
<td>2 (50.0%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H3 Influenza A</strong></td>
<td>1 (25.0%)</td>
<td>5 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influenza A Unspecified</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influenza B Unspecified</strong></td>
<td>1 (25.0%)</td>
<td>-</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 10:00 a.m. January 25, 2012 a total of 67 (100%) counties had reported their weekly level of 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 3 (ending January 21, 2012) as Reported by 10:00 a.m. January 25, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Level</th>
<th>Week 2 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 3 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 3 Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Activity</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Calhoun, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Widespread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All counties reported no or mild activity. No counties report moderate or widespread activity.

**FIGURE 15** shows the number of counties reporting localized or widespread activity, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011.

* There is no Week 53 during 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.

† As of Week 40 2010, the influenza activity code categorizations have changed. Please see [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctr/epi/FluActivityDef.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctr/epi/FluActivityDef.htm) for explanations of previous year activity code interpretations.
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 16-25 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 week 3, four counties indicated that activity was decreasing, 48 indicated it was about the same as previous weeks, and ten indicated that activity was increasing.

Definitions for the County Influenza Activity Trends are available at: 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

**FIGURE 16** shows the assessment of the overall influenza activity trend in each county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 3 as of 10:00 a.m. January 25, 2011.
FIGURE 19 - FIGURE 25 show the activity levels in various facilities by county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 3 as of 10:00 a.m. January 25, 2011.
Florida Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Surveillance

FDOH 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 Mortality Reporting 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 through EpiGateway.


For week 3 (ending January 21, 2012) there were:
- 163 deaths reported
- Upper bound of 95% confidence interval for prediction: 198 deaths
- No excess deaths

24 of 24 participating counties reported for week 3.

Note: One county has begun piloting an electronic vital records system. Numbers may change as new data from this system are received.

**FIGURE 27** shows Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths for 24 Florida Counties, week 40, 2009 - week 3, 2012 as reported to FPIMSS by 5:00 p.m. January 25, 2012.

**Influenza and ILI Outbreaks**

In week 3 there were no influenza or ILI outbreaks reported into EpiCom.

**One** influenza or ILI outbreak has been reported into EpiCom in the 2011-12 influenza season.

**Pediatric Influenza-Associated Mortality**

In week 3 there were no influenza associated pediatric deaths reported in Florida.

No influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported in Florida so far in the 2011-12 season.
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 metapneumovirus (HMPV), respiratory and enteric adenoviruses, and rotavirus. Florida has over 30 participating laboratory facilities.

**FIGURE 28** shows the percentage of positive tests for multiple respiratory viruses reported by NREVSSA participating laboratories in Florida. The six respiratory viruses summarized in Figure 1 are:
- RSV
- Parainfluenza 1-3
- Adenovirus
- HMPV
- Rhinovirus
- Influenza

Recent spikes in HMPV and Rhinovirus are due to low numbers of tests for these viruses. Data will change as more data are received.