**Week 33: August 12 – 18, 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.

**National:**

Since July, 2012, over 200 people in eight states have been infected with a variant strain of influenza A H3N2, also known as H3N2v. The H3N2v strain originates from influenza that circulates in pigs. All persons infected with H3N2v have reported direct or indirect contact with swine. Most cases have occurred in children; no deaths have been reported. **No cases of H3N2v infection have been reported in Florida.** More information can be found at: [http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/influenza-variant-viruses-h3n2v.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/influenza-variant-viruses-h3n2v.htm)

**State:**

FDOH influenza and influenza-like illness (ILI) surveillance systems are showing an unusual amount of activity for this time of year. Although flu activity remains sporadic, it has not yet declined to summer baseline levels. ESSENCE emergency department data show elevated percent ILI in some regions compared to previous years at this time. No counties report moderate influenza activity.

- In week 33, one specimen tested PCR-positive for influenza B at the state lab. In recent weeks, influenza B has been the most common influenza subtype identified by the state lab.

**TABLE 1: Summary of Florida Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity for Week 33**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Difference from previous week</th>
<th>Current week 33</th>
<th>Previous week 32</th>
<th>Page of report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI</td>
<td>▲ 0.3</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ILI outbreaks reported in EpiCom</td>
<td>▼ 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of emergency department visits (from ESSENCE) due to ILI</td>
<td>▲ 0.2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of laboratory specimens that were positive for influenza out of total submissions</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting moderate or widespread influenza activity</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NREVSS Respiratory Virus Surveillance**

The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collects data from laboratories around the country on a weekly basis. NREVSS monitors temporal and geographic patterns of six common respiratory viruses. Twenty-seven facilities reported in week 33.

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

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

**August 22, 2012**

Posted on the Bureau of Epidemiology website: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/floridaflu/](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/floridaflu/)

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

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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 Bureau of Public Health laboratories (BPHL) 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.

59 of 110 ILINet Sentinels have reported visit counts as of 11:00 a.m., August 22, 2012.

11 of 16 ILINet Super-Sentinels have reported visit counts as of 11:00 a.m., August 22, 2012.

**Note:** In response to several states’ identifying recent infections due to H3N2v, FDOH is enhancing its virologic surveillance. ILI sentinel physicians have been advised to submit more specimens to the BPHL from children under age 18. BPHL is able to detect presumptive positives for both seasonal and novel influenza viruses through routine testing. **No cases of variant H3N2 influenza A have been reported in Florida.** Detailed guidance documents have been sent to sentinel sites and county health departments.

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

ILI visit counts are flat or declining in all age groups.

**Influenza and ILI Outbreaks**

In week 33 there were no influenza or ILI outbreaks reported via EpiCom.

**Eight** influenza or ILI outbreaks have been reported via EpiCom in summer 2012.
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 ILI reported in ESSENCE is elevated compared to levels seen in previous non-pandemic seasons at this time.

*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 is increasing and that the percent ILI in the 20-55+ age group is flat in week 33.

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.
ILI activity in ESSENCE is elevated over previous years at this time in Regions 2, and 5.

Map 1: Hospitals Reporting Emergency Department (ED) Data to Florida ESSENCE, August 22, 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.
Table 2 shows the number of specimens tested by the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL), how many are influenza positive, and how many are H1N1 or other influenza subtypes.

Small numbers of influenza specimens submitted to BPHL tested positive for influenza A H3, 2009 H1N1, and influenza B. Influenza B has been the most common strain detected by BPHL in recent weeks.

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

Table 2: Bureau of Public Health Laboratories Viral Surveillance for Week 32 by Lab Event Date* as reported by 10:00 a.m. August 22, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current Week 33</th>
<th>Previous Week 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Specimens Tested</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza Positive Specimens (% of total)</td>
<td>1 (10.0%)</td>
<td>1 (10.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1N1 Positive Specimens (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3 Influenza A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A Unspecified</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B Unspecified</td>
<td>1 (100.0%)</td>
<td>1 (100.0%)</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.

As of 11:00 a.m. August 22, 2012 a total of 26 (39%) 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 33 (ending August 18, 2012) as Reported by 11:00 a.m. August 22, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Level</th>
<th>Week 32 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 33 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 33 Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Activity</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Charlotte, Clay, Flagler, Hamilton, Hernando, Highlands, Holmes, Jackson, Lee, Leon, Okaloosa, Polk, Wakulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Alachua, Collier, Dade, Duval, Lake, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Okeechobee, Orange, Palm Beach, Seminole, St. Lucie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map 2: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 33 as Reported by 11:00 a.m. August 22, 2012

A total of 26 counties report influenza activity in week 33. Most reporting counties reported no or mild activity. No counties report moderate activity.