State:

- In recent weeks the FDOH has received reports of severe influenza illness, including hospitalizations requiring intensive care unit (ICU) care, among pregnant women.
- None of these women had received the 2013-2014 influenza vaccine.
- Most Florida counties reported mild influenza activity. In week 4, 21 counties reported increasing influenza activity.
- Emergency department (ED) and urgent care center (UCC) ILI visits have increased slightly in recent weeks and the statewide percent of ED visits for ILI is at typical levels for this time of year.
  - While activity statewide is at expected levels, in recent weeks there has been an increase in the number of pregnant women presenting to EDs for care.

In Florida, the most common influenza subtype detected at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) in recent weeks has been influenza A (2009 H1N1).
- In week 4, 22 of 110 specimens submitted for influenza testing at BPHL tested PCR positive for influenza. Fourteen were PCR positive for influenza A (2009 H1N1), 7 were PCR positive for influenza A unspecified, and one was PCR positive for influenza B. All of these are seasonal strains of influenza. Nationally (including Florida), almost all circulating influenza is a good match for the vaccine.
- One influenza or ILL outbreaks (epidemiologically-linked cases of influenza in a single setting) was reported in week 4, in a Marion County correctional facility.
- Two pediatric influenza-associated deaths were reported in week 4. Three pediatric influenza-associated deaths have been reported in the 2013-2014 season.
- The preliminary estimated number of Florida deaths due to pneumonia or influenza in week 3 is lower than the seasonal baseline, based on previous years' data. Estimated deaths due to pneumonia and influenza are identified using preliminary death certificate data.
- Because of moderate influenza activity in some regions of the state, Florida reported regional influenza activity to CDC in week 4. This activity level represents the geographic spread of influenza in Florida.

In the Americas was confirmed in a Canadian traveler who later died. The H5N1 strain originates from influenza that circulates in birds. No sustained human to human transmission has been identified. More information can be found here: http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/h5n1\_people.htm.

No cases of influenza A (H5N1) have been detected in the United States or Florida.

For current information on novel or pandemic strains of influenza (including avian or swine origin influenza A) visit http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-from-animals/novel-influenza-viruses.html.
Descriptions of Florida influenza and ILI surveillance systems can be found on page 11.

TABLE 1: Summary of Florida Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity for Week 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Difference from Previous Week</th>
<th>Current Week</th>
<th>Previous Week</th>
<th>Page of Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall statewide activity code reported to CDC</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI</td>
<td>▲ 0.1</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of ED and UCC visits (from ESSENCE-FL) due to ILI</td>
<td>▲ 0.4</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of laboratory specimens that were positive for influenza</td>
<td>▼ 28.9</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting moderate influenza activity</td>
<td>▼ 4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</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>▼ 2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of counties reporting decreasing influenza activity</td>
<td>▼ 1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ILI outbreaks reported in EpiCom</td>
<td>▼ 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ILINet Influenza-Like Illness-Statewide

ILINet is a nationwide surveillance system composed of sentinel providers. Florida has 106 providers enrolled in ILINet who submit weekly ILI and total visit counts, as well as submit ILI specimens to the BPHL for confirmatory testing. For this season, the Bureau of Epidemiology (DCBE) has designated 13 of these ILINet physicians’ offices as Super-Sentinels. These Super-Sentinels receive more active follow-up from DCBE and participating county health departments (CHDs), with the goal of increasing data quality and surveillance specimen submission.

The percent of visits to ILINet sentinel outpatient physicians for ILI is at or near levels seen at this time in previous years:
- Fifty-nine of 106 ILINet sentinel providers reported visit counts as of 5:30 p.m., January 28, 2014.
- Ten of 13 ILINet Super-Sentinels reported visit counts as of 5:30 p.m., January 28, 2014.

In week 4, the number of visits to ILINet sentinel providers for ILI decreased in all age groups.

†Data presented here are counts, not proportions as included in Figure 1. This is because age group denominator data is not available through ILINet.
ESSENCE-FL collects data daily from 195 EDs and UCCs. 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 or sore throat.

**FIGURE 3** shows ESSENCE-FL data on ILI visits to EDs and UCCs as a percentage of all visits.

The percent of visits to EDs and UCCs for ILI are lower than previous years at this time.

**FIGURE 4** shows percentage of ILI among all ED and UCC visits by age

The percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI is similar to previous years at this time for the 0-4, 5-24 and 25-64 age groups.
FIGURE 5 - FIGURE 11 describe ED and UCC chief complaint data from ESSENCE-FL by Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) regions.

- The percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI is near expected levels.
- RDSTF Regions 1 and 4-7 report increasing visits for ILI to EDs and UCCs in week 4, 2013.
- RDSTF Regions 2 and 3 report decreasing visits for ILI to EDs and UCCs in week 4, 2013.
- New facilities were recently added to RDSTF Region 6. Historical data for figure 10 will be revised to reflect these new facilities as it becomes available.

*There is no week 53 for the 2010-2011, 2011-2012, and 2013-2014 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.
Bureau of Public Health Laboratories Viral Surveillance

**FIGURE 12** - **FIGURE 13** 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 identified.

- Influenza A (2009 H1N1) and influenza B and influenza A (H3) have all been identified by BPHL this season.
- In recent weeks, influenza specimens submitted to BPHL tested positive for influenza A 2009 H1N1 and influenza A (H3).
- Influenza A (2009 H1N1) has been the most common strain of influenza detected by BPHL so far in the 2013-2014 influenza season.

**TABLE 2** shows the number of specimens tested by BPHL, how many are influenza positive and their subtypes.

**Table 2: Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) Viral Surveillance for Week 4 by Lab Event Date* as reported by 10:00 a.m. January 29, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Specimens Tested</th>
<th>Current Week 4</th>
<th>Previous Week 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza positive specimens (% of total)</td>
<td>22 (16.7%)</td>
<td>47 (45.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A (2009 H1N1) (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>14 (31.8%)</td>
<td>40 (85.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A (H3) (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (4.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A not yet subtyped (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>7 (63.6%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B unspecified (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>1 (4.6%)</td>
<td>4 (8.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note that lab event date is defined as the earliest of the following dates associated with the lab: date specimen 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 10:30 a.m. January 29, 2014 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 4 (ending January 25, 2014) as Reported by 10:30 a.m. January 29, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Level</th>
<th>Week 4 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 3 Number of Counties</th>
<th>Week 4 Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Activity</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bay, Franklin, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Sumter, Taylor, Union, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Alachua, Bradford, Brevard, Charlotte, Flagler, Glades, Hardee, Lee, Marion, Orange, Suwannee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map 4: Weekly County Influenza Activity Level for Week 4 as Reported by 10:30 a.m. January 29, 2013

Eleven counties report moderate activity.

Map 5: Weekly County Influenza Activity Trend for Week 4 as Reported by 10:30 a.m. January 29, 2013

Twenty-one counties report increasing influenza and ILI activity.

County influenza activity data are reported to DCBE through EpiGateway on a weekly basis by each county influenza coordinator. Specific information is requested about laboratory results, outbreak reports and surveillance system activity. Figures 14-23 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 4, seven counties indicated that activity was decreasing, 38 indicated activity was about the same as previous weeks and 21 indicated that activity was increasing.

**FIGURE 14** shows the assessment of the overall influenza activity trend in each county as reported by CHD influenza coordinators for week 4 as of 10:30 a.m. January 29, 2014.
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.

**FIGURE 15 - FIGURE 18** show the activity levels in various facilities by county as reported by CHD influenza coordinators for week 4 as of 10:30 a.m., January 29, 2014.
FIGURE 19 - FIGURE 23 show the activity levels in various facilities by county as reported by CHD influenza coordinators for week 4 as of 10:30 a.m., January 29, 2014.

In week 4, 2014, two influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported; one in an unvaccinated Orange County resident with underlying health conditions and one in an unvaccinated Miami-Dade County resident with underlying health conditions.

Three influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported so far in the 2013-2014 influenza season.
Over the past year, the FDOH Bureau of Vital Statistics and CHDs have been rolling out an electronic death record system for Florida. ESSENCE-FL now displays electronic vital statistics death record data from all 67 Florida counties. For pneumonia and influenza surveillance, death record literals are queried in ESSENCE-FL using a free-text query that searches for references to pneumonia and influenza on death certificates. Any mention of pneumonia or influenza in the death certificate literals, with certain exceptions, is counted as a pneumonia and influenza death. Current season pneumonia and influenza death numbers are preliminary estimates, and may change as more data are received. The most recent data available are displayed here. ESSENCE-FL vital statistics death records data are currently considered to be complete through week 3, 2014.

**FIGURE 24** shows the count of preliminary estimated pneumonia and influenza deaths for all Florida counties, the number of deaths predicted using a multi-year regression model and the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for this prediction.

For week 3 (ending January 18, 2013):
- 223 preliminary estimated pneumonia and influenza deaths were reported.
- Upper bound of 95% confidence interval for prediction: 257 deaths.
- No excess deaths.

**FIGURE 25** shows pneumonia and influenza deaths for all Florida counties, week 40, 2010 - week 5, 2014, as reported into ESSENCE-FL.

**FIGURE 26** shows pneumonia and influenza deaths for all Florida counties by age group, week 40, 2010 - week 5, 2014, as reported into ESSENCE-FL.

*Death records data reported into ESSENCE-FL are currently considered to be complete through week 3, 2014.*
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. Ten Florida facilities reported in week 4.

**FIGURE 27** shows the percentage of positive tests for multiple respiratory viruses reported by NREVSS-participating laboratories in Florida.

The 6 respiratory viruses summarized in Figure 27 are:
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- Parainfluenza 1-3
- Adenovirus
- Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV)
- Rhinovirus
- Influenza

**Influenza and ILI Outbreaks**

In week 4 2014, one influenza or ILI outbreaks were reported in EpiCom.

- **Marion County:** A correctional facility reported 25/1300 residents with ILI. Three specimens were collected and tested PCR positive at BPHL for influenza A (2009 H1N1). All ill residents were isolated until 72 hours of symptom resolution. Residents with severe illness were prophylaxed. None of the ill residents had received the 2013-14 influenza vaccine. Infection control measures and guidance were discussed with the facility’s leadership.

**Twelve** influenza or ILI outbreaks have been reported into EpiCom so far in the 2013-2014 season.
Influenza and ILI Outbreaks (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Number of outbreaks</th>
<th>Implicated Viruses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 outbreaks due to influenza A of unknown subtype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges and universities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daycares</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private businesses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local and state government offices</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jails and prisons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 outbreak due to influenza A (2009 H1N1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement homes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 outbreaks, virus information not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing homes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare facilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 household outbreaks due to influenza A (2009 H1N1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 household outbreak due to influenza A of unknown subtype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2 outbreaks, virus information not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 outbreaks due to influenza A of unknown subtype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 outbreaks due to influenza A (2009 H1N1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Florida Surveillance System Summary

Florida ILINet

*Measures trends in ILI visits to outpatient doctor’s offices*
- Network of volunteer healthcare providers who:
  - Report ILI and total visit counts every week
  - Submit specimens for confirmatory testing

ESSENCE-FL Syndromic Surveillance

*Measures trends in ILI visits and hospital admissions from emergency departments and urgent care clinics*
- EDs and UCCs electronically transmit visit data into ESSENCE-FL daily
- Visit data summarized in the Florida Flu Review include:
  - Percent of ED/urgent care visits due to ILI
  - Percent of ED/urgent care visitors with ILI who are admitted to the hospital

ESSENCE-FL Vital Statistics Portal

*Measures influenza mortality by using death certificates with pneumonia or influenza listed as a cause of death.*
- Death certificate data from the Bureau of Vital Statistics can be accessed through ESSENCE-FL and are used for pneumonia and influenza mortality surveillance

County Influenza Activity in EpiGateway

*Uses data provided by CHDs to create a county-by-county breakdown of influenza and ILI activity around the state*
- CHD epidemiologists report their county’s influenza and ILI surveillance data weekly into the EpiGateway website
- Influenza activity is classified as: No Activity, Mild, Moderate or Widespread
- Setting-specific influenza activity and influenza trend is also reported

Outbreak Reporting in EpiCom

*Tracks influenza and ILI outbreak investigations by CHDs and shows what types of influenza are responsible for outbreaks and where outbreaks are occurring*
- CHD epidemiologists report outbreaks of influenza or ILI into EpiCom, Florida’s online disease communication system
- Outbreaks are defined as two or more cases of influenza or ILI in a specific setting

BPHL

- BPHL performs confirmatory testing and subtyping on surveillance specimens from ILINet sentinel providers, outbreak investigations, patients with severe or unusual influenza presentations and medical examiners

Case-Based Influenza Surveillance

*Pediatric Influenza-Associated Mortality*
- Deaths in children with laboratory-confirmed influenza infection are reportable in Florida

*Influenza due to Novel or Pandemic Strains*
- Patients with influenza infection due to novel or pandemic strains are reportable in Florida

National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS)

*Measures trends in different viruses that cause respiratory disease*
- Network of laboratories who report counts of test results for common respiratory viruses, including influenza, RSV, rhinovirus and others

Information on locating influenza vaccination can be found using the flu vaccine locator at: [http://flushot.healthmap.org/](http://flushot.healthmap.org/)