County Influenza Activity: 
- During the first week (week 40) of the 2016-17 influenza season, influenza activity increased slightly but remains at low levels across the state.
- Emergency department (ED) and urgent care center (UCC) visits for ILI remained low, which is typical for this time in the influenza season.
- In recent weeks, the preliminary estimated number of deaths due to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) increased slightly and is above levels seen in previous seasons at this time. We are working to better understand this trend in P&I mortality.
- In week 40, the majority of counties reported “mild” or no influenza activity.
- No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported in week 40.
- In week 40, no outbreaks of influenza or ILI were reported.
- In the last four weeks, the most common influenza subtype detected at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) has been influenza B Yamagata lineage. Throughout the summer months, influenza B Yamagata lineage viruses predominated in Florida, where influenza A (H3) has been the predominantly circulating strain nationally. As Florida transitions into the winter months, we often see a change to influenza A as the most commonly circulating strain. In recent weeks, influenza A (H3) viruses have also been detected at BPHL.

National influenza activity:
- Influenza activity continues to circulate at low levels nationally. In recent weeks, influenza and ILI activity increased but remains below the national baseline.
- In recent weeks, influenza A (H3) has been the most common subtype reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by public health laboratories across the nation. It is not uncommon for the national predominantly circulating strain to be different from the predominantly circulating strain in Florida.
- On August 25, 2016, the 2016-17 influenza vaccine recommendations were published in a CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.
  - For the 2016-17 season, CDC recommends use of inactivated influenza vaccines (IIV) or recombinant influenza vaccines (RIV). Live attenuated influenza vaccines (LAIV) should not be used during the 2016-17 influenza season. This recommendation follows poor or relatively lower effectiveness of LAIV between 2013 and 2016.
  - To learn more, please visit: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/rr/rr6505a1.htm?s_cid=rr6505a1_w.
  - There is increased risk for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 virus identification in birds as we enter the fall migratory season. HPAI H5 has not been identified in Florida birds and would be expected to be seen in more northerly states first, but identifications are possible. To date, only one wild duck in Alaska has tested positive for HPAI H5 since November 2015. No human HPAI infections have been identified in Florida or other states.
  - To learn more about HPAI, please visit: www.floridahealth.gov/novelflu.

Weekly State Influenza Activity

Sporadic
- For more information see page 2 ▶

Predominantly Circulating Strain

B Yamagata
- For more information see page 6 ▶

Influenza and ILI Outbreaks Reported as of 10/8/2016

For more information see page 5 ▶

County Influenza Activity

For more information see page 4 ▶

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Posted October 12, 2016 on the Bureau of Epidemiology (BOE) website: www.floridahealth.gov/floridaflu
Produced by the BOE, Florida Department of Health
Contributors: Heather Rubino, PhD; Julia Munroe, MS; Brandon Ramsey, MS; Leah Eisenstein, MPH; Lea Heberlein-Larson, MPH; Valerie Mock, BS; Marshall Cone, MS; Pam Colarusso, MSH; Janet Hamilton, MPH.
Influenza surveillance goals:

- Influenza surveillance is conducted to detect changes in the influenza virus. These data are used to help determine the annual national vaccine composition and to prepare for potential epidemics or pandemics.
- Surveillance is also conducted to identify unusually severe presentations of influenza infection, detect outbreaks, and determine seasonal influenza trends in order to guide influenza prevention, particularly in high-risk populations like children, adults ≥65 years old, and pregnant women.
- See the back page of this report for more information on influenza surveillance systems used in Florida: Page 13

Statewide ILI Visits

Influenza-like illness (ILI) is defined as a fever ≥100°F AND sore throat and/or cough in the absence of another known cause.

**Figure 1** shows the percent of visits for ILI from ED and UCC chief complaint data for ESSENCE-FL participating facilities (n=274), week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016. In week 40 (the first week of the 2016-17 season), the percent of visits to EDs and UCCs for ILI increased but remains similar to levels seen in previous seasons at this time.
Statewide ILI Outpatient Visits and P&I Deaths

### Visits for ILI to Outpatient Providers by Flu Season

ILI = influenza-like illness

**Figure 2** shows the percent of visits for ILI reported by ILINet outpatient providers statewide (n=41), week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016.

In week 40 (the first week of the 2016-17 season), the percent of visits for ILI reported by ILINet outpatient providers decreased and is below levels seen in previous seasons at this time.

### P&I Deaths* from Vital Statistics by Flu Season

P&I = pneumonia and influenza

**Figure 3** shows P&I deaths* for all Florida counties from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as reported into ESSENCE-FL, week 40, 2013 to week 39, 2016.

*As of week 39 (ending October 1, 2016), 10,759 P&I deaths have been reported in the 2015-16 influenza season.

The number of P&I deaths increased slightly and is above levels seen in previous seasons at this time.

### P&I Deaths*, Multi-Year Regression Model

P&I = pneumonia and influenza

**Figure 4** shows the number of preliminary estimated P&I 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 39 (ending October 1, 2016):

143 preliminary estimated P&I deaths were reported.

The upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for prediction is 191 deaths, with no excess deaths.

* Current season P&I death counts are preliminary estimates, and may change as more data are received. The most recent data available are displayed here. Vital statistics death records received in ESSENCE-FL are considered to be complete through week 39, 2016.
Figures 5-7 show the number of pediatric deaths associated with influenza infection, week 40, 2012 to week 40, 2016. No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported in week 40. No influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported so far this season. While rare, Florida receives reports of influenza-associated pediatric deaths each season. Most deaths occurred in unvaccinated children with underlying health conditions.

Children, especially those with underlying health conditions, are at higher risk of severe outcomes from influenza infection. Annual vaccination remains the best way to protect against the flu. Now is the perfect time to get vaccinated. CDC recommends vaccination as long as influenza viruses are circulating. To learn more, please visit: [www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whosouldvax.htm#annual-vaccination](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whosouldvax.htm#annual-vaccination).

County Influenza Activity

As of 9:30 a.m. October 12, 2016, a total of 67 (100%) counties reported their weekly level of influenza activity. Please note that data reported after the deadline Tuesday at 5 p.m. are recorded but may not be included in the activity maps for this week.

Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths

Figures 5-7 show the number of pediatric deaths associated with influenza infection, week 40, 2012 to week 40, 2016. No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported in week 40. No influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported so far this season.

While rare, Florida receives reports of influenza-associated pediatric deaths each season. Most deaths occurred in unvaccinated children with underlying health conditions.

Children, especially those with underlying health conditions, are at higher risk of severe outcomes from influenza infection. Annual vaccination remains the best way to protect against the flu. Now is the perfect time to get vaccinated. CDC recommends vaccination as long as influenza viruses are circulating. To learn more, please visit: [www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whosouldvax.htm#annual-vaccination](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whosouldvax.htm#annual-vaccination).
The map to the right shows influenza and ILI outbreaks by county for week 40, 2016. **No outbreaks of ILI were reported during the first week of the 2016-17 influenza season (week 40).** No outbreaks of influenza and ILI have been reported into EpiCom or Merlin so far in the 2016-17 season.

### TABLE 1: Summary of Florida Influenza and ILI Outbreaks by Setting, Week 40 through Week 40, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>A (H3)</th>
<th>A 2009 (H1N1)</th>
<th>A &amp; B Unsubtyped</th>
<th>B Yamagata</th>
<th>B Victoria</th>
<th>B Unsubtyped</th>
<th>Influenza Unspecified</th>
<th>Other respiratory viruses</th>
<th>Currently unknown pathogen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daycares</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jails &amp; prisons</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health facilities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing homes &amp; long term care facilities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care facilities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8 shows the distribution of outbreaks by facility type and season.

**No outbreaks of influenza or ILI have been reported during the first week of the 2016-17 season.**

In Florida, influenza activity often increases in children and then moves through other age groups. As such, it is expected that early season outbreaks will occur in facilities serving children, such as schools and daycares.
Laboratory Surveillance

Figures 9 and 10 use BPHL viral surveillance data. Figure 9 shows the number of influenza-positive specimens, tested by subtype and lab event date*. Influenza B Yamagata lineage has been the most commonly identified influenza subtype by BPHL in the last four weeks. Throughout the summer months, influenza B Yamagata lineage was the most commonly identified strain of influenza at BPHL. Nationally, influenza A (H3) has been identified as the predominantly circulating strain of influenza. It is not uncommon for the national predominantly circulating strain to be different from the predominantly circulating strain in Florida. As Florida transitions into the winter months, an increase in the proportion of specimens testing positive for influenza A is expected.

Figure 10 shows the number of specimens tested by BPHL and the percent that were positive for influenza by lab event date*. In recent weeks, the number of specimens tested for influenza and the percent of laboratory results testing positive for influenza has decreased. Both indicators are below levels seen in previous seasons at this time.

*“Lab event date” is defined as the earliest of the following dates associated with influenza testing at the laboratory: date specimen collected, date received by the laboratory, date reported or date inserted.

**Influenza A inconclusive test results are due to technical difficulties including an insufficient sample for testing or internal sample control failure and occur occasionally in routine laboratory testing.

Week 40, 2016 is the first week of the 2016-17 influenza season.

Week 39, 2016 is the last week of the 2015-16 influenza season.


TABLE 2: Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) Viral Surveillance by Lab Event Date*
Reported by 10:00 a.m. October 12, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influenza Type</th>
<th>Current Week 40*</th>
<th>Previous Week 39**</th>
<th>Current 2016-17 Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Specimens Tested</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza positive specimens (% of total specimen tested)</td>
<td>1 (100%)</td>
<td>1 (4%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A 2009 (H1N1) (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A (H3) (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A not yet subtyped (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>1 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A inconclusive** (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B Yamagata (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B Victoria (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B not yet subtyped (% of influenza positives)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*BPHL Viral Influenza Specimen Testing
BPHL = Bureau of Public Health Laboratories

FIGURE 9 Shows the number of influenza-positive specimens, tested by subtype and lab event date.*

FIGURE 10 Shows the number of specimens tested by BPHL and the percent that were positive for influenza by lab event date.*

In In recent weeks, the number of specimens tested for influenza and the percent of laboratory results testing positive for influenza has decreased. Both indicators are below levels seen in previous seasons at this time.
There is no week 53 for the 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2015-16 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

**Regional ILI Visits**

**Figure 11:** Region 1 (20 facilities)

**Figure 12:** Region 2 (10 facilities)

**Figure 13:** Region 3 (31 facilities)

**Figure 14:** Region 4 (49 facilities)

**Figure 15:** Region 5 (71 facilities)

**Figure 16:** Region 6 (30 facilities)

**Figure 17:** Region 7 (63 facilities)

**Figures 11-17** show the percent of visits for ILI from ED and UCC chief complaints for ESSENCE-FL participating facilities (n=274), by ESSENCE-FL Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) regions (see map 4) from week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016*. In week 40 (the first week of the 2016-17 flu season), the percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI increased in regions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and decreased in all other regions. The percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI is similar to or below levels seen in previous seasons in all regions at this time.

*There is no week 53 for the 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2015-16 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.
Figure 19 shows the number of visits for ILI reported by ILINet outpatient providers statewide (n=41) by age group, week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016. In week 40, the number of visits for ILI decreased in all age groups. Levels are similar to those seen in previous seasons in all age groups at this time.

Figure 18 shows the percent of visits for ILI from ED and UCC chief complaints by age group for ESSENCE-FL participating facilities (n=274), week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016. In week 40, ED and UCC visits for ILI increased in all age groups. Levels are similar to those seen in previous seasons in all age groups at this time.

*Data presented here are counts, not proportions. This is because age group denominator data is not available through ILINet.

Figure 20 shows P&I deaths* for all Florida counties by age group, as reported into ESSENCE-FL, week 40, 2013 to week 39, 2016. As of week 39 (ending October 39, 2016), the number of P&I deaths decreased in the 0-4 age group, remained the same in the 5-24 age group and increased in all other age groups. Levels are above those seen in previous seasons in the 65+ age group and similar to those seen in previous seasons in all other age groups at this time.

*Current season P&I death numbers are preliminary estimates, and may change as more data are received. The most recent data available are displayed here. Vital statistics death records received in ESSENCE-FL are currently considered to be complete through week 39, 2016.
At-Risk Populations: ILI Visits

ESSENCE-FL collects data daily from 274 EDs and UCCs. 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,” “cough,” and/or “sore throat.” The Florida Department of Health uses ED and UCC chief complaint data to monitor influenza and ILI activity in a timely manner in groups at higher risk of severe health outcomes (such as hospitalization and death) from influenza infection. These at-risk groups include pregnant women, children ≤18 years old, and adults ≥65 years old.

### ED and UCC Visits for ILI by Pregnant Women

Pregnant women are at high risk for severe complications due to influenza infection.

Figure 21 shows the number of visits* to EDs and UCCs with chief complaints of influenza infection and pregnancy, as reported into ESSSENCE-FL, week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016.

In week 40, the number of visits to EDs and UCCs by pregnant women with mention of influenza decreased and is similar to levels seen in previous seasons at this time.

*This count under-represents the true number of pregnant women presenting for care to EDs and UCCs with influenza. The overall trend has been validated through review of hospital discharge data collected by the Agency for Health Care Administration.

### ED and UCC Visits for ILI by Children ≤18 Years Old

Figure 22 shows the percent of ILI visits among all ED and UCC visits for children ≤18 years old, as reported into ESSSENCE-FL, week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016.

In week 40, the percent of ILI visits among all ED and UCC visits for children ≤18 years old is similar to levels seen in previous seasons at this time.

### ED and UCC Visits for ILI by Adults ≥65 Years Old

Figure 23 shows the percent of ILI visits among all ED and UCC visits for adults ≥65 years old, as reported into ESSSENCE-FL, week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016.

In week 40, the percent of ILI visits among all ED and UCC visits for adults ≥65 years old is similar to levels seen in previous seasons at this time.
County health departments are asked to evaluate influenza activity in certain settings within their county. The assessment scale for activity ranges from no or minimal activity to very high activity.

Figure 24 shows the results of the influenza activity assessment for week 20, 2016. Counties that reported “not applicable” for the listed settings are excluded from the denominator in the calculations below.

ILI Activity Levels:
- No or very minimal activity
- Moderate activity
- High activity
- Very high activity

**Settings for Children under 18**

In elementary schools, 57 counties (89%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

In daycare settings, 49 counties (83%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

**Settings for Adults over 65**

In nursing homes, 53 counties (87%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

In retirement homes, 42 counties (82%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

**Settings for Adults ages 18 to 65**

In colleges, 37 of 46 counties (80%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

In businesses, 42 counties (82%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

In government offices, 47 counties (83%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

**Other Unique Settings**

In jails and prisons, 53 counties (86%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.

In health care settings, including rehabilitation facilities and mental health facilities, 54 counties (86%) reported no or minimal influenza or ILI activity.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus Surveillance

RSV Activity Summary and Seasonality

State respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity:

- In week 40, the percent of children under the age of five diagnosed with RSV at EDs and UCCs continued to increase and remains notably above levels observed in previous seasons at this time.
- To learn more about RSV in Florida, please visit: http://www.floridahealth.gov/rsv.

RSV Seasonality:

- RSV activity in Florida typically peaks in the months of November through January, though activity can vary dramatically by region. According to CDC, the start of RSV season is marked by the first two consecutive weeks during which the average percentage of specimens testing positive for RSV is at or above ten percent.
- Florida has established regular RSV seasons based on these thresholds.
- Currently all regions are considered to be in RSV season (see map 4).
- Florida’s RSV season is longer than the rest of the nation and has distinct regional seasonality. For more information on RSV seasonality in Florida, see the American Academy of Pediatrics’ 2015 Red Book.

RSV surveillance goals:

- A statewide RSV surveillance system was implemented in Florida to support clinical decision-making for prophylaxis of premature infants. The determination of unique seasonal and geographic trends of RSV activity has important implications as it relates to prescribing patterns for initiating prophylaxis to children at high-risk for RSV infection.
- See the back page of this report for more information on RSV surveillance systems used in Florida: Page 13

ED and UCC Visits for RSV by Children <5

ED = emergency department, UCC = urgent care center, RSV = respiratory syncytial virus

Figure 25 shows the percent of visits to EDs and UCCs with discharge diagnoses that include RSV or RSV-associated illness, as reported by participating ESSSENCE-FL facilities (n=274), week 30, 2013 to week 40, 2016.

In week 40, the percent of children diagnosed with RSV increased and remains notably above levels seen in previous seasons at this time.

Laboratory RSV Surveillance

RSV = respiratory syncytial virus

Figure 26 shows the percent of laboratory results testing positive for RSV, as reported by hospital laboratories (n=11), week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016.

In week 40, the percent of specimens testing positive for RSV increased, and is above levels observed in previous two seasons at this time.

*This overall trend has been validated through review of hospital discharge data collected by the Agency for Health Care Administration.*
**Other Respiratory Virus Surveillance**

**Statewide activity:**
- In week 40, the percent of specimens testing positive for rhinovirus decreased, but remains elevated and above levels observed in previous seasons at this time.
- In week 40, the percent of specimens testing positive for human metapneumovirus (MPV) continued to increase, and is above levels observed in previous seasons at this time.
- In week 40, the percent of specimens testing positive for RSV continued to increase and is above levels observed in the last two seasons.

**Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68) activity:**
- In week 40, no new cases of EV-D68 were identified in Florida.
- Eight cases of EV-D68 have been identified in Florida since February 2016. These eight cases were identified in different regions of the state and represent the full spectrum of disease. These are the first identifications of EV-D68 in the United States since the fall of 2014.
- Six of these cases were identified as a result of Florida’s participation in the Influenza Incidence Surveillance Project (IISP).

**Outbreaks:**
- In week 40, no outbreaks of RSV, parainfluenza, MPV, adenovirus, or rhinovirus were reported.

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**Laboratory Viral Respiratory Surveillance**

*Figure 27 shows the percent of laboratory results testing positive for eight common respiratory viruses, as reported by hospital laboratories (n=11), week 40, 2013 to week 40, 2016.*

In recent weeks, the percent of specimens testing positive for rhinovirus and RSV remained higher than other viruses under surveillance.

*RSV  Parainfluenza 1-3  Adenovirus  Human metapneumovirus (MPV)  Rhinovirus  Influenza*

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**Non-Influenza IISP Laboratory Outpatient Surveillance***

*IISP = Influenza Incidence Surveillance Project*

*Figure 28 shows the number of specimens testing positive for 12 common respiratory viruses, as reported by BPHL and IISP outpatient providers statewide (n=6), week 40, 2015 to week 39, 2016.*

In recent weeks, the most commonly identified viruses among IISP specimens were RSV and enterovirus.

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*Data presented here are counts, not proportions. The most recent data available are displayed here. IISP laboratory data are currently considered to be complete through week 39, 2016.*
Florida ILINet • Data source for figures: 2 and 19
- ILINet is a nationwide surveillance system composed of sentinel providers, predominately outpatient health care providers. Florida has 88 sentinel providers enrolled in ILINet who submit weekly ILI and total visit counts, as well as submit ILI specimens to the Bureau of Public Health Labs (BPHL) for confirmatory testing.

ESSENCE-FL Syndromic Surveillance and Vital Statistics Portal • Data source for figures 1, 3-7, 11-18, 20-23, 25; map 4
- Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE-FL) measures trends in ILI visits from emergency departments (ED) and urgent care clinics (UCC) and influenza mortality by using death certificates from the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Participating EDs and UCCs (n=273) electronically transmit visit data into ESSENCE-FL daily or hourly.
- For statewide and regional data on influenza-like illness, visits are counted as ED or UCC visits to participating facilities that include influenza-like illness in patient chief complaints.
- For pneumonia and influenza (P&I) surveillance, death record literals are queried using a free-text query that searches for references to P&I on death certificates. Any mention of P&I in the death certificate literals, with certain exceptions, is counted as a P&I death.
- For respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) surveillance, visits are counted as ED or UCC visits to participating facilities for which RSV or RSV-associated illness is included in the discharge diagnosis.

County Influenza Activity in EpiGateway • Data source for figures 19, 24, and maps 1 and 2
- County health department (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 Elevated. Setting-specific influenza activity and influenza trend information is also reported. EpiGateway data provided by CHDs creates a county-by-county breakdown of influenza and ILI activity around the state.

Outbreak Reporting in EpiCom • Data source for figure 8, map 3, and table 1
- EpiCom tracks influenza and ILI outbreak investigations by county health departments (CHDs). Reports by CHDs include the type of respiratory disease causing the outbreak and settings where outbreaks are occurring. CHD epidemiologists report outbreaks of influenza and ILI into EpiCom, Florida’s online communication setting.
- Outbreaks are defined as two or more cases of influenza or ILI in a specific setting.

Outbreak Reporting in Merlin • Data source for figure 8, map 3, and table 1
- Merlin tracks influenza and ILI outbreak investigations by CHDs. Reports by CHDs include the type of respiratory disease causing the outbreak and settings where outbreaks are occurring. CHD epidemiologists report outbreaks of influenza or ILI into Merlin, Florida’s reportable disease surveillance system.
- Outbreaks are defined as two or more cases of influenza or ILI in a specific setting.

Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) • Data source for figures 9, 10 and table 2
- 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.

Laboratory Viral Respiratory Surveillance• Data sources for figures 26-28
- The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) and Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) collect data from laboratories in Florida on a weekly basis and monitor temporal and geographic patterns of eight commonly circulating respiratory viruses. NREVSS data is collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and electronic laboratory report (ELR) data is collected by the Florida Department of Health (DOH).

Case-Based Influenza Surveillance
- Influenza-associated pediatric deaths (reported into Merlin, DOH’s reportable disease surveillance system).
- Influenza due to novel or pandemic strains (reported into Merlin)
- Deaths in children with laboratory-confirmed influenza infection and patients with influenza infection due to novel or pandemic strains are reportable in Florida. For more information about reportable diseases please visit www.Floridahealth.gov/diseasereporting.