



Week 2: January 6-12, 2013



Summary

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) uses many different surveillance systems to measure influenza activity. A summary of all these systems can be found on page 11.

National:

- According to CDC, influenza activity is increasing nationwide and is most elevated in the eastern half of the country. Nationwide, influenza A H3N2 is the most commonly detected influenza subtype.
- There were no new cases of variant H3N2 influenza A (H3N2v) reported in week 2, 2013. **No cases of H3N2v have been reported in Florida.** More information on H3N2v is at: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/influenza-variant-viruses-h3n2v.htm>

State:

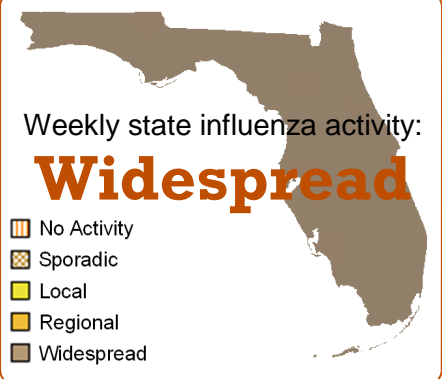
- **Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity is elevated statewide.**
 - Currently, influenza and ILI activity is elevated in all regions of Florida.
 - Central, and South Florida regions are showing higher than expected ILI activity in emergency department (ED) visits for ILI, as monitored through ESSENCE-FL. ED visits for ILI declined in the Panhandle counties in week 2.
 - Twenty-four counties across all regions of Florida report moderate influenza activity in week 2, 2013. Forty-five counties report increasing influenza activity
 - **Because of the statewide reports of elevated influenza and ILI activity, FDOH is reporting Widespread influenza activity to CDC for week 2, 2013.**
 - The activity level refers to the geographic spread of influenza, not its severity or intensity.
- **Influenza A is now the most common flu type in Florida this season; this is a change from previous weeks, when influenza B was more common.**
 - The Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) tests select influenza surveillance specimens, such as those from outbreak investigations and sentinel healthcare providers.
 - Of the tests that have been influenza positive in the past five weeks, most have been positive for influenza A H3; the rest have been influenza B, with the exception of five 2009 H1N1 influenza A specimens. All three of these are seasonal subtypes of influenza.
 - This is a change from previous weeks, when influenza B was more common.
 - In week 2, BPHL tested 107 specimens. Sixty-eight tested positive: seven for influenza B, 50 for influenza A H3, nine for influenza A (not yet subtyped) and two influenza A 2009 H1N1.
 - Of the 31 ILI outbreaks reported this season, nineteen had confirmed influenza A infections, four had confirmed influenza B infections, and two had both influenza A and B infections.
- **There were eleven influenza and ILI outbreaks reported in week 2, 2013.**
 - In week 2, influenza and ILI outbreaks were reported in Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Monroe and Orange counties. More information can be found on page 10.
- **One pediatric influenza-associated mortality was reported in week 2, 2013.**
 - This is the third pediatric influenza-associated mortality reported in the 2012-2013 season.

January 16, 2013

Posted on the Bureau of Epidemiology website: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/floridaflu/>

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

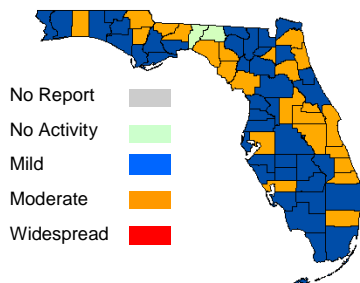
Contributors: Heather Rubino, MS; Colin Malone, MPH; Laura Coleman, BS; Leah Eisenstein, MPH; Lea Heberlein-Larson, MPH; Valerie Mock; Janet Hamilton, MPH



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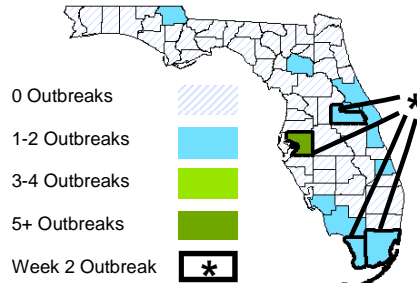
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County Influenza Activity Week 2, 2013



Most counties report mild or moderate influenza activity. 24 report moderate activity in week 2. For more information, see page 6.

Influenza Outbreaks Weeks 40-2, 2012



Thirty-one outbreaks of influenza or ILI have been reported since October, 2012 (10 in week 2, 2013). For more information, see page 10.

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 2

Measure	Difference from previous week	Current week 2	Previous week 1	Page of Report
Overall statewide activity code reported to CDC	No Change	Widespread	Widespread	1
Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI	▼ 0.4	2.8%	3.2%	2
Percent of emergency department visits (from ESSENCE-FL) due to ILI	No Change	5.3%	5.3%	3
Percent of laboratory specimens that were positive for influenza	▲ 4.4	63.6%	59.2%	5
Number of counties reporting moderate influenza activity	▲ 4	24	20	6
Number of counties reporting widespread influenza activity	No Change	0	0	6
Number of counties reporting increasing influenza activity	▲ 5	45	40	7
Number of counties reporting decreasing influenza activity	▲ 1	1	0	7
Number of ILI outbreaks reported in EpiCom	▲ 11	11	0	10

ILINet Influenza-like Illness-Statewide

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. For this season, the Bureau of Epidemiology (BOE) has designated 14 of these ILINet physicians' offices as Super-Sentinels. These Super-Sentinels will receive more active follow-up from BOE and participating county health departments, with the goal of increasing data quality and surveillance specimen submission. Complete laboratory and visit data from Florida ILINet Super-Sentinels will be presented in the Florida Flu Review in future weeks.

FIGURE 1 shows the percentage of visits for ILI* reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers statewide.

Percent of visits for ILI has declined in the last three weeks .
 68 of 110 ILINet Sentinels reported visit counts as of 12:30 p.m., January 16, 2013.
 10 of 14 ILINet Super-Sentinels reported visit counts as of 12:30 p.m., January 16, 2013.

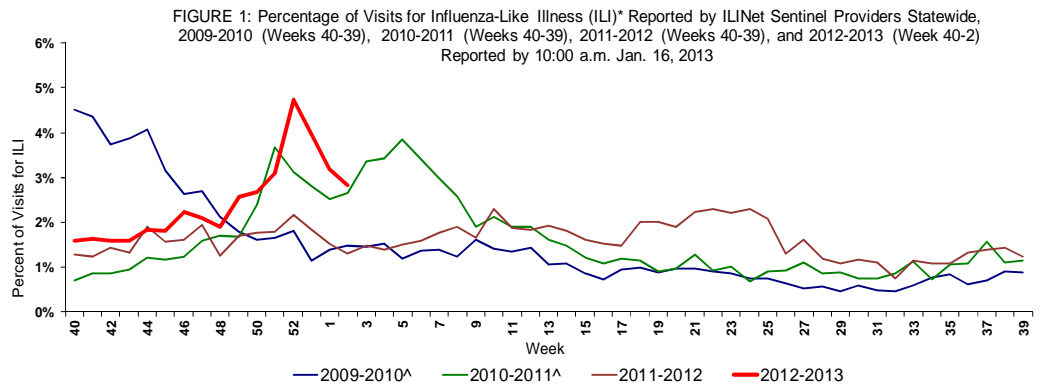


FIGURE 1: Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness (ILI)* Reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers Statewide, 2009-2010 (Weeks 40-39), 2010-2011 (Weeks 40-39), 2011-2012 (Weeks 40-39), and 2012-2013 (Week 40-2). Reported by 10:00 a.m. Jan. 16, 2013.
 *ILI = Influenza-like illness, fever >100°F AND sore throat and/or cough in the absence of another known cause.
 ^There is no week 53 during the 2009-2010, 2010-2011, and 2011-12 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

FIGURE 2 shows ILI visit counts reported by ILINet sentinel providers statewide by age group.

ILI visit counts decreased in the 0-4 and 35-65+ age groups in week 2, 2013. ILI visit counts increased in the 5-24 age group in week 2, 2013. While traditionally most visits are typically in younger age groups, in the last two weeks the most visits have been in the 5-25 year old age group.

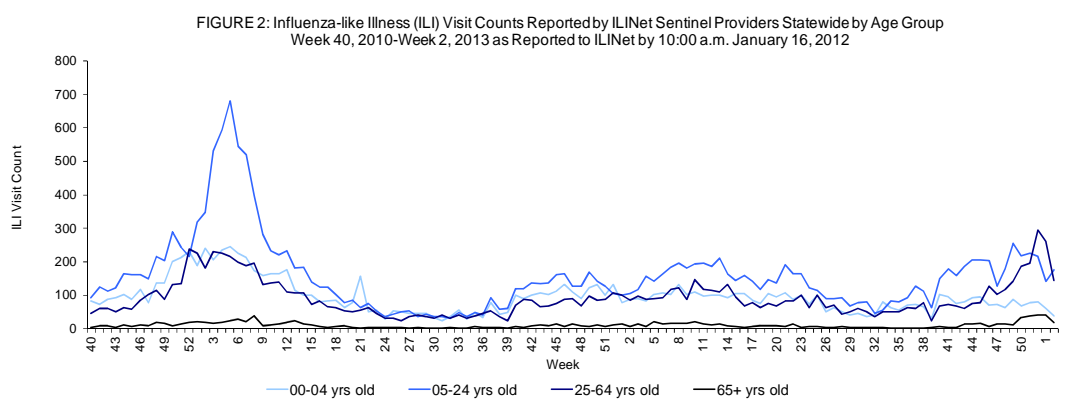


FIGURE 2: Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Visit Counts Reported by ILINet Sentinel Providers Statewide by Age Group Week 40, 2010-Week 2, 2013 as Reported to ILINet by 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2012.
 †Data presented here are counts, not proportions as included in Figure 2. This is because age group denominator data is not available through ILINet.

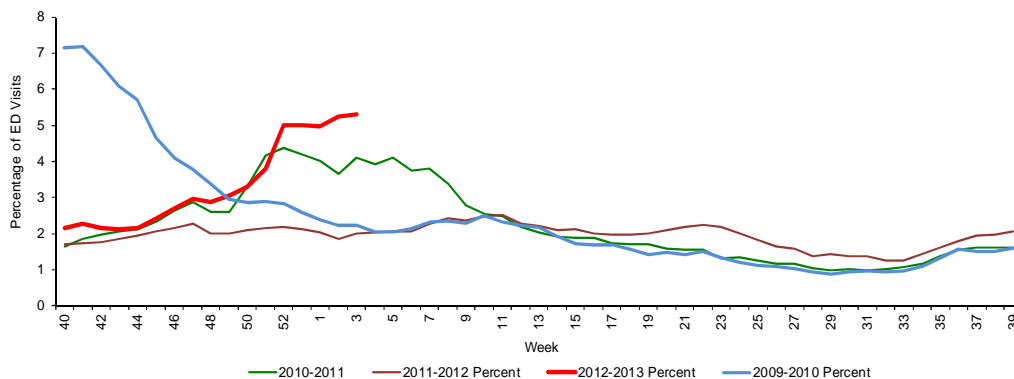
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ESSENCE-FL collects data daily from 174 hospital emergency departments (ED). These data are processed into 11 different syndrome categories based on the patient's chief complaint. One of the categories is ILI, which is composed of chief complaints that include the words "influenza" or "flu," or complaints that contain fever plus cough or sore throat.

FIGURE 3 shows ESSENCE-FL data on ILI visits to EDs as a percentage of all ED Visits.

Percent of ILI visits to emergency departments is elevated.

FIGURE 3: Influenza-Like Illness Visits (by Chief Complaint) to Emergency Departments (ED) as a Percentage of All ED Visits, ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=174), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

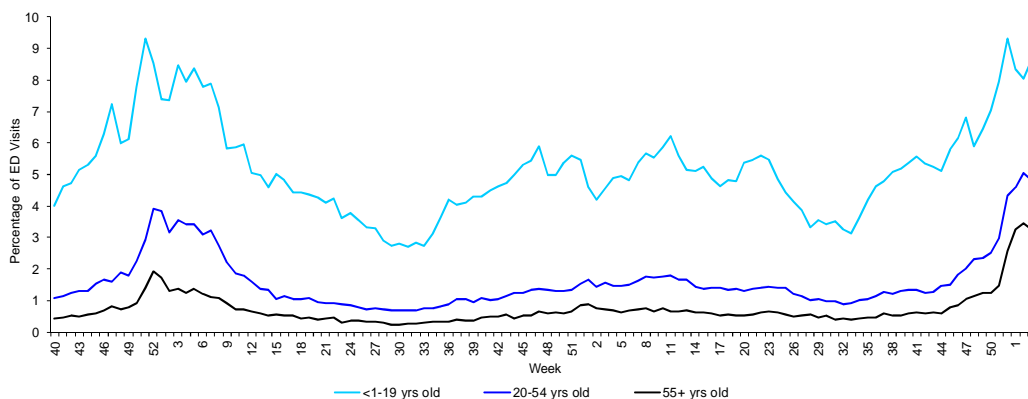


*There is no week 53 for the 2007-2008, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

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

Percent ILI in the 0 to 19 age group increased in week 2. Percent ILI in the 20-54 age group decreased slightly in week 2. Percent ILI was stable in the 55+ age group in week 2.

FIGURE 4: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints by Age, ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=174), Week 40, 2010 through January 16, 2013



One hundred five ESSENCE-FL 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.

Of persons 55 years and older that visited the emergency department for complaints of ILI, between 20% and 30% were admitted.

FIGURE 5: Percentage of ED Visits for ILI Resulting in Hospital Admission, Hospitals Reporting Discharge Disposition (N=105), Week 40, 2010 to Week 2, 2013

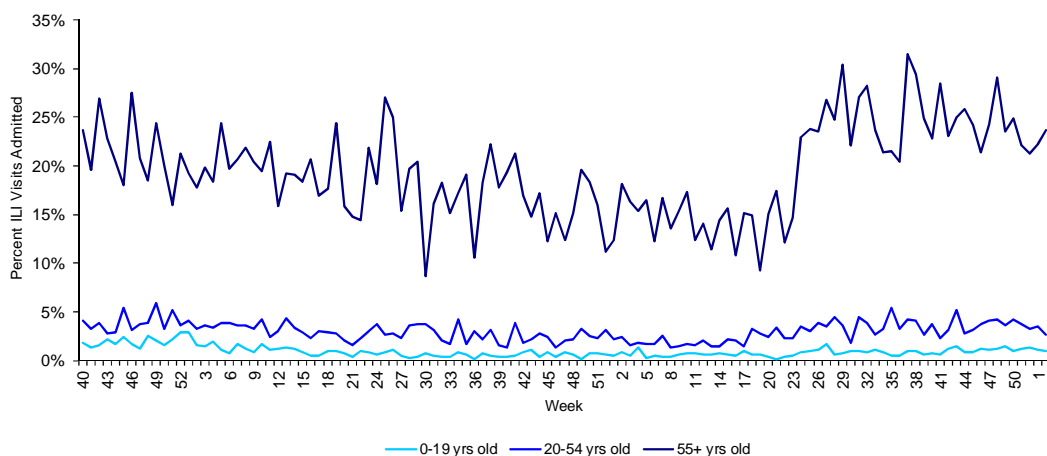


FIGURE 6 - FIGURE 12 describe ED chief complaint data from ESSENCE-FL by Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF).

In week 2, percent ILI of ED visits for ILI declined in regions 1 and 2, stayed flat in regions 4 and 5, and increased in regions 6 and 7.

Map 1: Hospitals Reporting Emergency Department (ED) Data to ESSENCE-FL, January 16, 2013 (N=174)

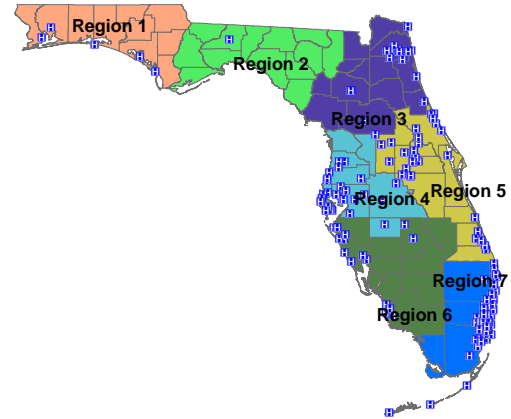


FIGURE 7: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 1 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=5), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

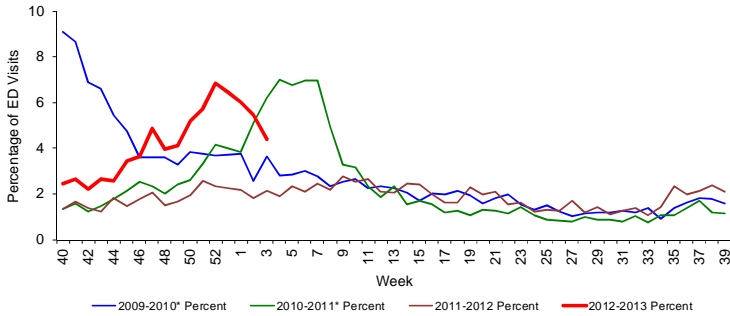


FIGURE 8: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 2 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=2), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

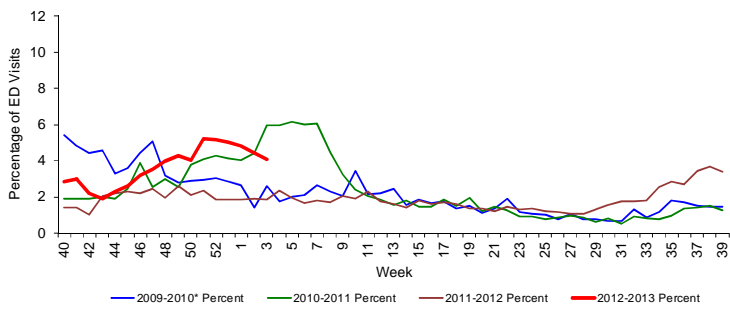


FIGURE 9: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 3 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=14), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

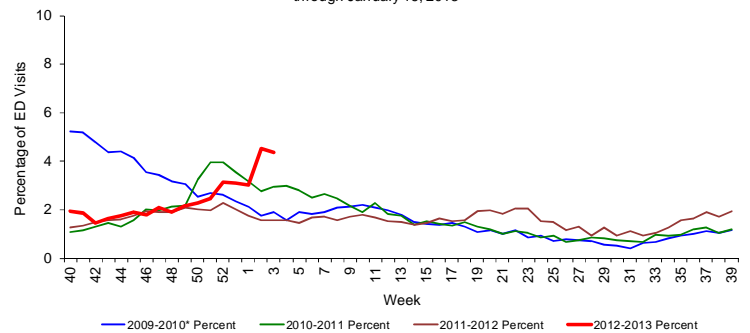


FIGURE 10: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 4 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=31), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

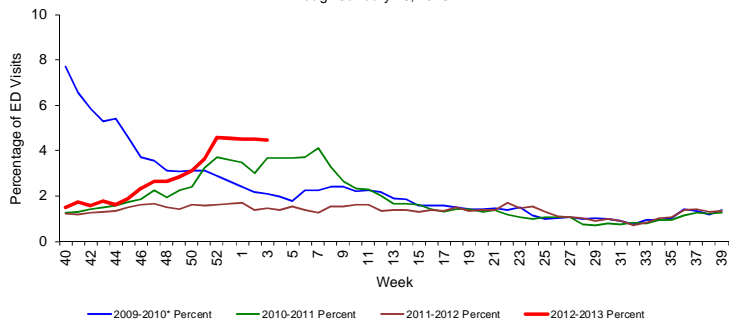


FIGURE 11: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 5 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=49), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

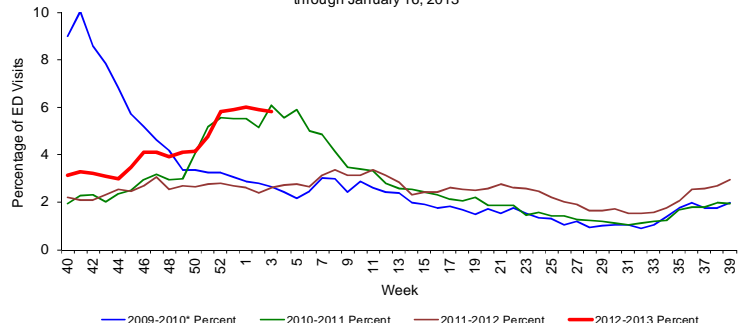


FIGURE 12: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 6 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=15), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

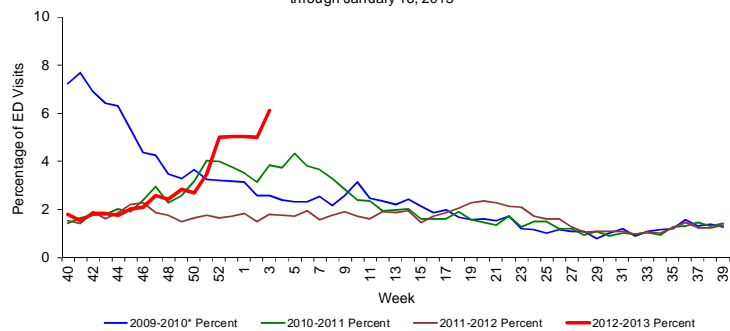


FIGURE 13: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 7 ESSENCE-FL Participating Hospitals (N=48), Week 40, 2009 through January 16, 2013

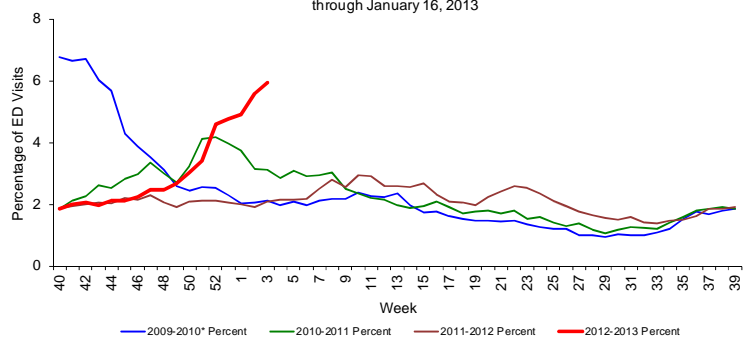


TABLE 2 shows the number of specimens tested by BPHL, how many are influenza positive, and their subtypes.

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.

Recent influenza specimens submitted to BPHL tested positive for influenza A H3, 2009 H1N1, and influenza B.

In recent weeks, influenza A H3 has been the most common strain detected by BPHL. Influenza B was the most common strain type in the early weeks of the 2012-2013 influenza season.

In addition to PCR testing, BPHL also uses culture testing for influenza specimens, including those positive for influenza B.

There are two distinct antigenic lineages of influenza B, known as Victoria and Yamagata. Both have circulated in Florida in the past year.

At BPHL this season, 12 specimens have tested positive for Victoria lineage influenza B and one specimen has tested positive for Yamagata lineage influenza B. Last year's 2011-12 vaccine included a Victoria lineage virus, while this year's 2012-2013 vaccine includes a Yamagata lineage virus. Influenza viruses that circulate at the beginning of the flu season may be different than those that circulate later in the year, and these specimens represent a very small sample of statewide influenza activity. Not all flu positive specimens receive culture testing. FDOH will continue to monitor subtype and lineage for influenza viruses.

Table 2: Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) Viral Surveillance for Week 2 by Lab Event Date* as reported by 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013

	Current Week 2	Previous Week 1
Total Specimens Tested	107	76
Influenza Positive Specimens (% of total)	68 (63.6%)	90 (59.2%)
H1N1 Positive Specimens (% of influenza positives)	2 (2.9%)	2 (4.4%)
H3 Influenza A	50 (73.5%)	35 (77.8%)
Influenza A Unspecified	9 (13.2%)	-
Influenza B Unspecified	7 (10.4%)	8 (17.8%)

FIGURE 14: Number of Influenza-Positive Specimens Tested by the Florida Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) by Subtype by Lab Event Date* Week 1, 2011 to Week 2, 2013 as Reported in Merlin by 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013

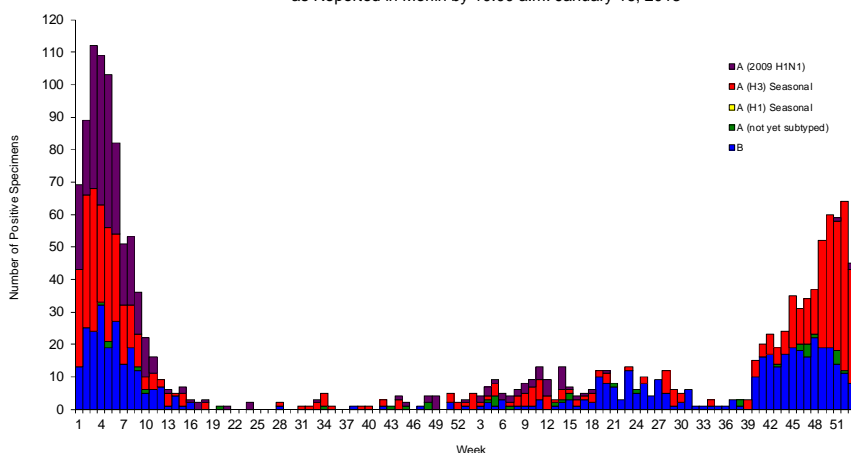
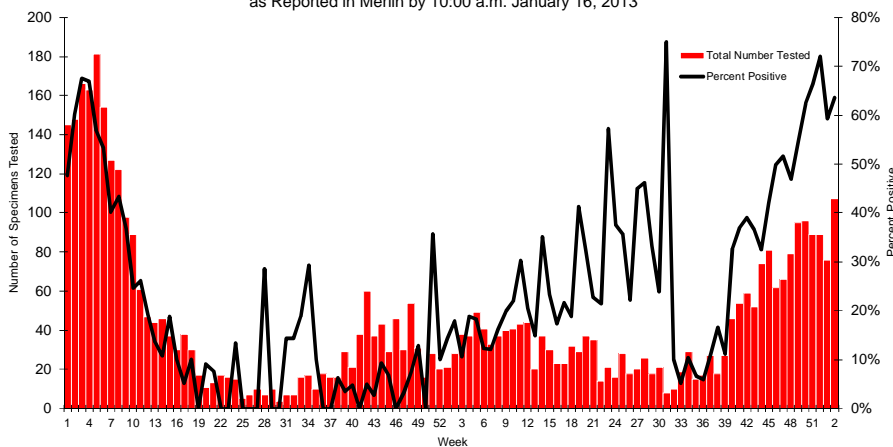


FIGURE 15: Number of Specimens Tested by Florida Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) and Percent Positive for Influenza by Lab Event Date* Week 1, 2011 to Week 2, 2013 as Reported in Merlin by 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013



*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. For instructions on how to use the Flu Lab Report, please see the Guide to Flu Lab Report on the Bureau of Epidemiology website: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/FluLabReportGuide.pdf

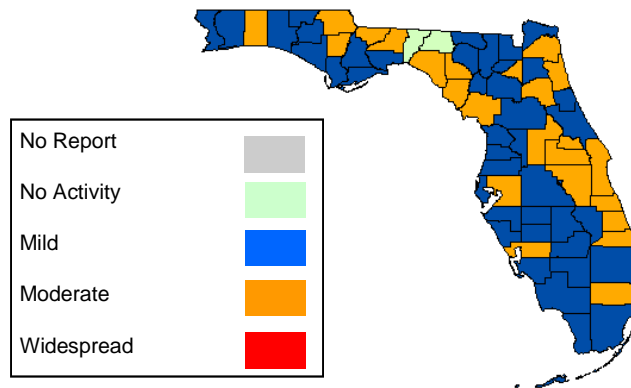
As of 9:00 a.m. January 9, 2013 a total of 67 (100%) counties had reported their weekly level of influenza activity. *Please note that data reported by counties after the deadline Tuesday at 5 p.m. are recorded but may not be included in the activity map for previous weeks.*

TABLE 3: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 2 (ending January 12, 2013) as Reported by 9:00 a.m. January 16, 2013

Activity Level	Week 1 Number of Counties	Week 2 Number of Counties	Week 2 Counties
No Report	-	-	-
No Activity	9	2	Jefferson, Madison
Mild	38	41	Alachua, Baker, Bay, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, Desoto, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Holmes, Lee, Liberty, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Sumter, Suwannee, Union, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, Washington
Moderate	20	24	Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Calhoun, Charlotte, Dixie, Duval, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jackson, Lafayette, Lake, Leon, Levy, Martin, Okaloosa, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, Seminole, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Taylor
Widespread	-	-	-

Map 2: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 2 as Reported by 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013

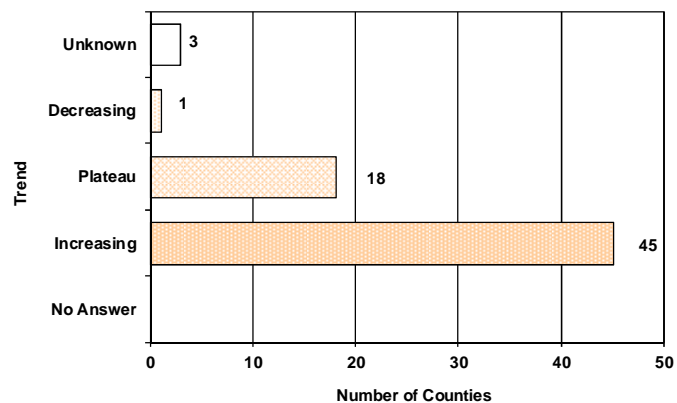
Most counties report mild or moderate activity. Twenty-four counties report moderate activity.



County influenza activity data is reported to the BOE 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 2, 2013 one county indicated that activity was decreasing, 18 indicated it was about the same as previous weeks, and 46 indicated that activity was increasing.

FIGURE 16: Assessment of Overall Influenza Activity Trend

FIGURE 16 shows the assessment of the overall influenza activity trend in each county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 2 as of 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013.



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 17 - FIGURE 20 show the activity levels in various facilities by county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 2 as of 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013.

FIGURE 17: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Elementary, Middle, and High Schools

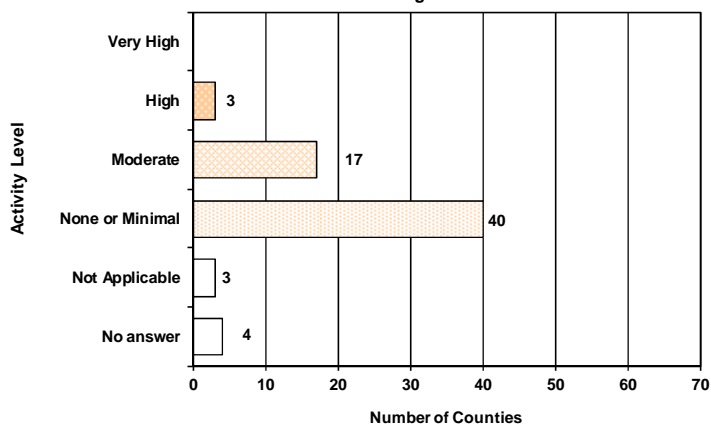


FIGURE 18: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Colleges and Universities

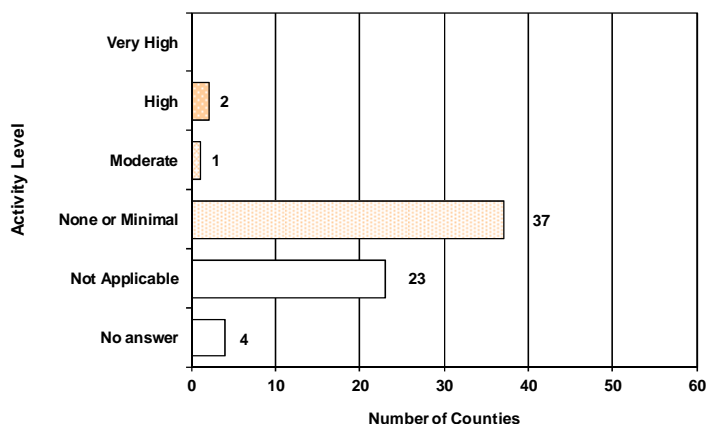


FIGURE 19: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Jails/Prisons

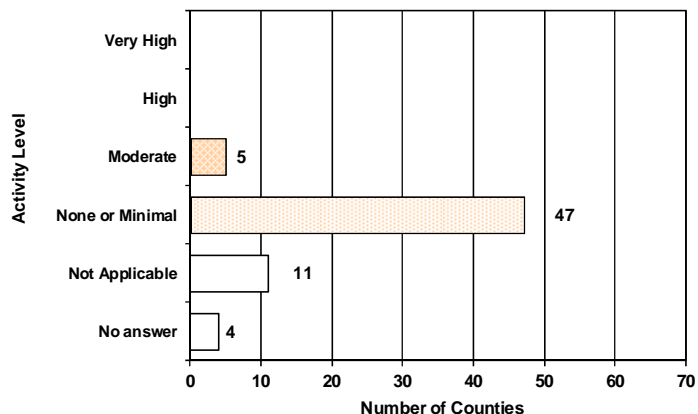


FIGURE 20: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Retirement Facilities

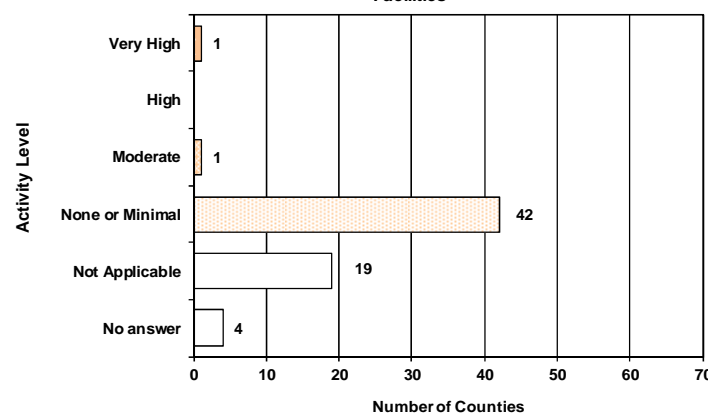
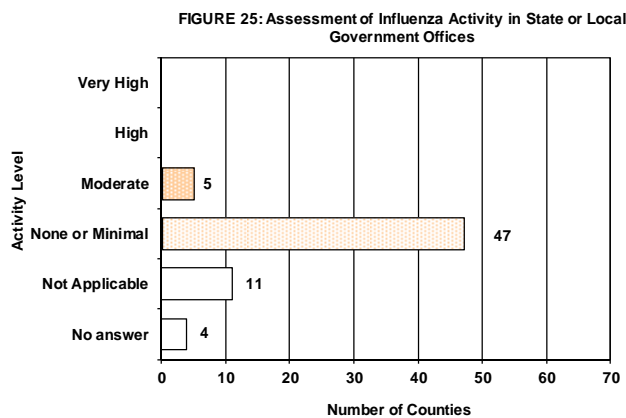
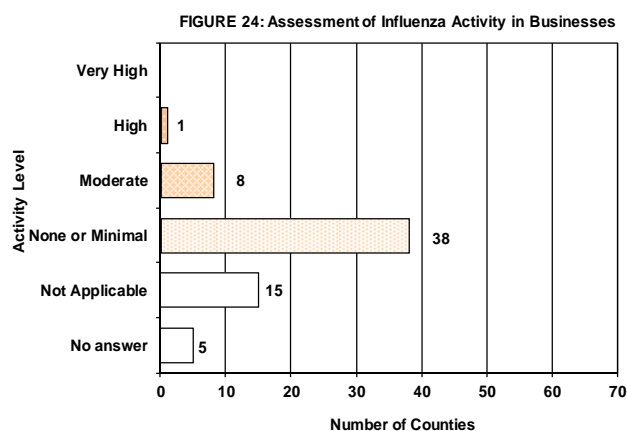
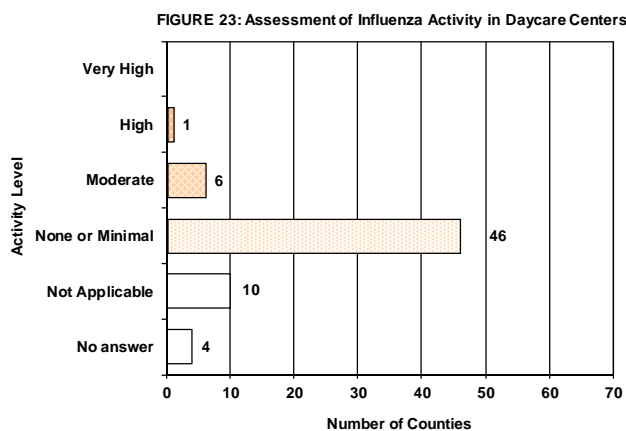
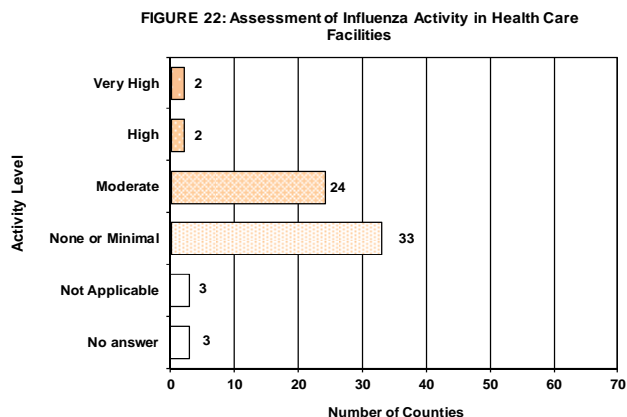
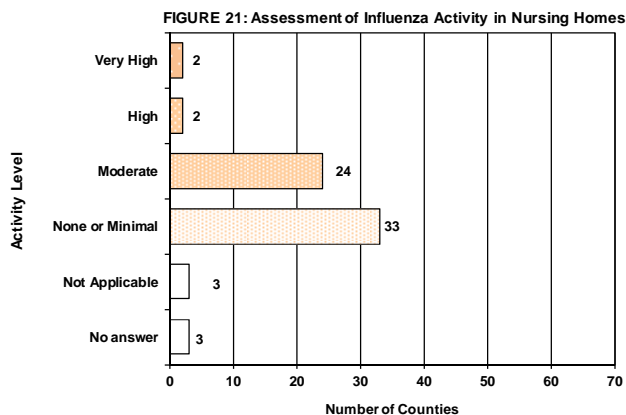


FIGURE 21 - FIGURE 25 show the activity levels in various facilities by county as reported by county health department flu coordinators for week 2 as of 10:00 a.m. January 16, 2013.



Pediatric Influenza-Associated Mortality

In week 2, 2013 there was **one** reported influenza-associated pediatric death in a Duval County resident. The patient tested PCR positive for influenza B at the state lab, and was not vaccinated against influenza.

This is the **third** Influenza-associated pediatric death reported in Florida since October, 2012.

Over the past year, the FDOH Bureau of Vital Statistics and County Health Departments 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 P&I 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 P&I death. Numbers 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 1, 2013.*

FIGURE 26 shows the reported count of 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 1 (ending January 5, 2013) there were:

- 203 deaths reported**
- Upper bound of 95% confidence interval for prediction: 237 deaths**
- NO excess deaths.**

The majority of the deaths are in those aged 75 years and older.

Figure 26: Vital Statistics Statewide Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths, Multi-Year Regression Model Week 17, 2000-Week 1, 2013, as reported into ESSENCE-FL

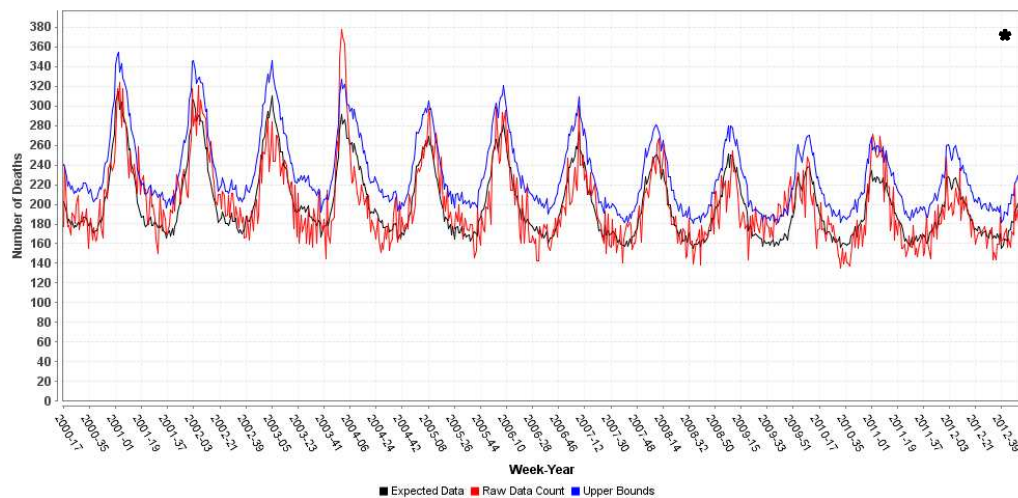


FIGURE 27 shows pneumonia and influenza deaths for all Florida counties, Week 40, 2010 - Week 3, 2013, as reported into ESSENCE-FL

FIGURE 27: Vital Statistics Statewide Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths, as reported into ESSENCE-FL, Week 40, 2009-Week 3, 2013

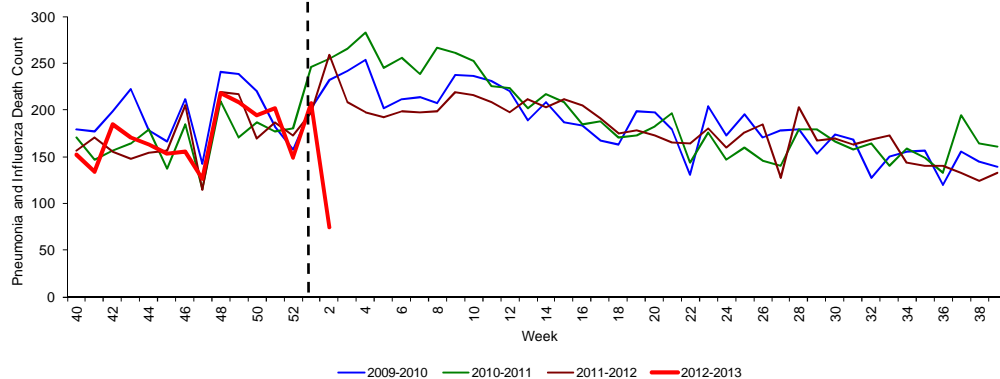
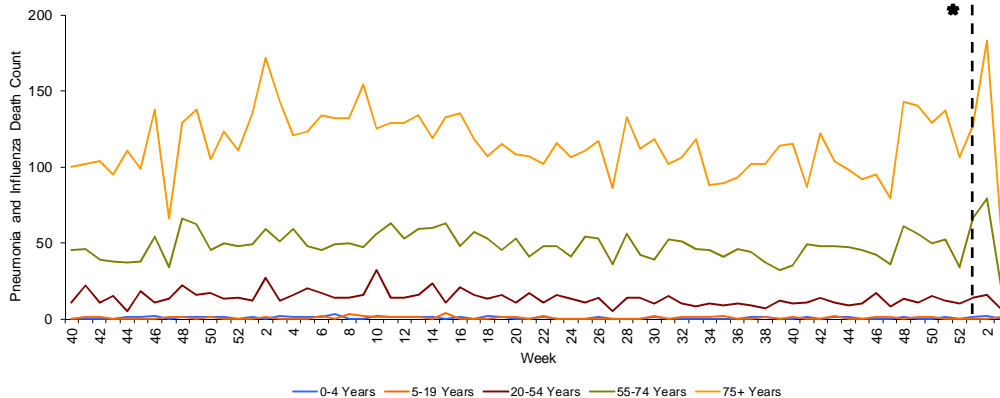


FIGURE 28 shows pneumonia and influenza deaths for all Florida counties by age group, Week 40, 2010 - Week 3, 2013, as reported into ESSENCE-FL

FIGURE 28: Vital Statistics Florida Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths by Age Group, as reported into ESSENCE-FL, Week 40, 2010-Week 3, 2013



* Death records data reported into ESSENCE-FL are currently considered to be complete through week 1, 2013.

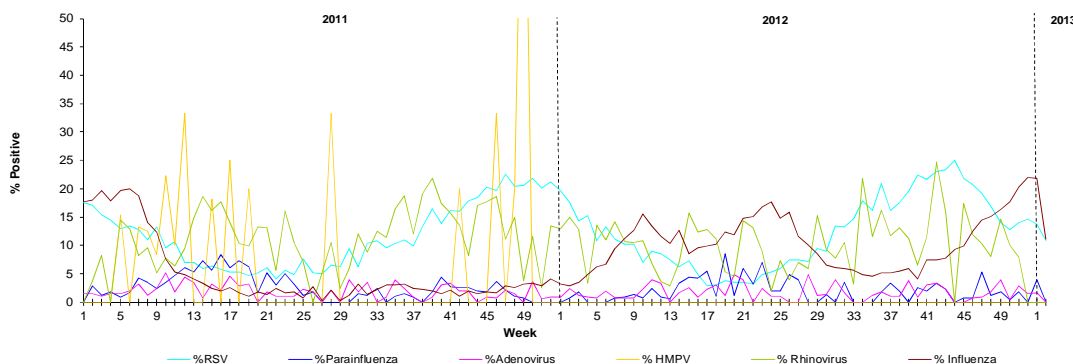
The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collects data from laboratories around the country on a weekly basis. NREVSS monitors temporal and geographic patterns of six common respiratory viruses. Twenty facilities reported in week 1.

FIGURE 29 shows the percentage of positive tests for multiple respiratory viruses reported by NREVSS-participating laboratories in Florida

The 6 respiratory viruses summarized in Figure 29 are:

- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- Parainfluenza 1-3
- Adenovirus
- Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV)
- Rhinovirus
- Influenza

FIGURE 29: Percentage of Positive Respiratory Virus Tests as Collected by NREVSS, Florida, 2010-2012, as of January 15, 2013



Influenza and ILI Outbreaks

In week 2, 2013 there were **eleven** influenza and ILI outbreaks reported in EpiCom.

Monroe County:

- A long term care facility reported 12 residents with ILI. One resident tested PCR positive for influenza A H3. Vaccination status of the resident is unknown. Infection control measures were implemented.

Orange County:

- A nursing facility reported seven residents and four staff with ILI. Two residents tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A. Vaccination status for affected residents and staff is unknown. Infection control measures were implemented.

Miami-Dade County:

- A nursing home reported 40 residents and six staff with ILI. One resident tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A. Five specimens were collected and sent to the state lab for testing. Results are pending. Vaccination status for residents and staff with ILI is unknown. Infection control measures were implemented.
- An assisted living facility reported eight residents and four staff with ILI. Two specimens tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A by rapid test. Four specimens tested PCR positive for influenza A H3 at the state lab.

Hillsborough County:

- A long term care unit reported 21 residents and 3 staff with ILI. One specimen tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A and one specimen tested PCR positive for influenza A H3 at the state lab. Four residents were hospitalized. Fourteen of the 21 residents were vaccinated.
- A nursing home reported 28 residents and 25 staff with ILI. One specimen tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A. Thirteen of the 28 residents and 4 of the 25 staff were vaccinated. One resident and one staff were hospitalized. Infection control measures were implemented.
- A nursing home reported 22 residents and 3 staff with ILI. Five specimens tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A and one specimen tested rapid antigen positive for influenza B. Infection control measures were implemented.
- An assisted living facility reported 29 residents and five staff with ILI. Six residents were hospitalized. One specimen tested rapid antigen test positive for influenza A. Another specimen was collected and sent to the state lab for analysis. Results are pending. Nineteen of the 29 residents had been vaccinated. Infection control measures were implemented.
- An assisted living facility reported twelve residents and four staff with ILI. No specimens were available for analysis. Eight of the 12 affected residents were vaccinated. Infection control measures were implemented.
- A nursing home reported 17 residents with ILI. Three specimens tested rapid antigen positive for influenza A. One resident was hospitalized. Fifteen of the affected residents had been vaccinated. Infection control measures were implemented.
- An assisted living facility reported nine residents with ILI. Five residents were hospitalized. No specimens were available for analysis. Eight of the affected residents had been vaccinated. Infection control measures were implemented.

Map 3: Weekly County Influenza Outbreak Activity for Week 2 as Reported by 11:00 a.m. January 16, 2013

Thirty-one influenza or ILI outbreaks have been reported into EpiCom in the 2012-2013 season.

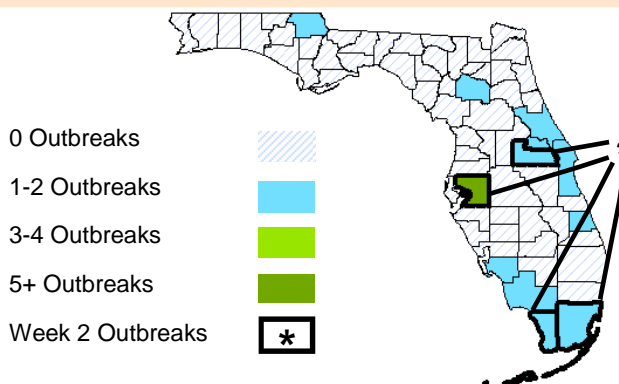


TABLE 29 : Summary of Florida ILI Outbreaks by facility status, Week 40, 2012-Week 2, 2013

Setting	Number of outbreaks	Implicated Viruses
Correctional facility	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One outbreak due to influenza A H3 One outbreak was due to influenza B One outbreak was due to influenza A (subtype not identified)
Domestic violence shelter	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One outbreak was due to influenza that was not typed as influenza A or B
Facility for persons with disability	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One outbreak was due to influenza A H3
Nursing home	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two outbreaks were due to influenza that was not typed as influenza A or B Three outbreaks were due to influenza A (subtype not identified) One outbreak was due to influenza A (subtype not identified) and influenza B
Long-term care facility	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One outbreak was due to influenza A H3 One outbreak was due to influenza B Two outbreaks were due to influenza A (subtype not identified)
Assisted living facility	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four outbreaks were due to influenza A (subtype not identified) One outbreaks was due to influenza that was not typed as influenza A or B
School	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five outbreaks were due to influenza A (subtype not identified) Two outbreaks were due to influenza B One outbreak was due to influenza A (subtype not identified) and influenza B Three outbreaks were due to influenza that was not typed as influenza A or B
Total	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixteen outbreaks were due to influenza A (subtype not identified) Four outbreaks were due to influenza B Three outbreaks were due to influenza A H3 Six outbreaks were due to influenza that was not typed as influenza A or B Two outbreaks were due to influenza A (subtype not identified) and influenza B

Florida Surveillance System Summary

Florida ILINet

- Network of volunteer healthcare providers who:
 - Report ILI and total visit counts every week
 - Submit specimens for confirmatory testing

ESSENCE-FL Syndromic Surveillance

- Emergency departments and urgent care clinics 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

- Death certificate data from the Bureau of Vital Statistics can be accessed through ESSENCE-FL
- Vital statistics data in ESSENCE-FL are used for pneumonia and influenza mortality surveillance

County Influenza Activity in EpiGateway

- 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

- CHD epidemiologists report outbreaks of influenza or ILI into EpiCom, Florida's online disease communication system

BPHL Viral Surveillance

- BPHL performs confirmatory testing and subtyping on surveillance specimens
 - Surveillance specimens come 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

NREVSS

- 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/>