

Influenza Situation Report

2/3/13-2/9/13 (Week 6)

Marion County Public Health Department, IN 2013-02-15, 1PM DR1883

Please send comments or suggestions about content to epidemiology@hhcorp.org.

[Links to Immunization Clinics](#)

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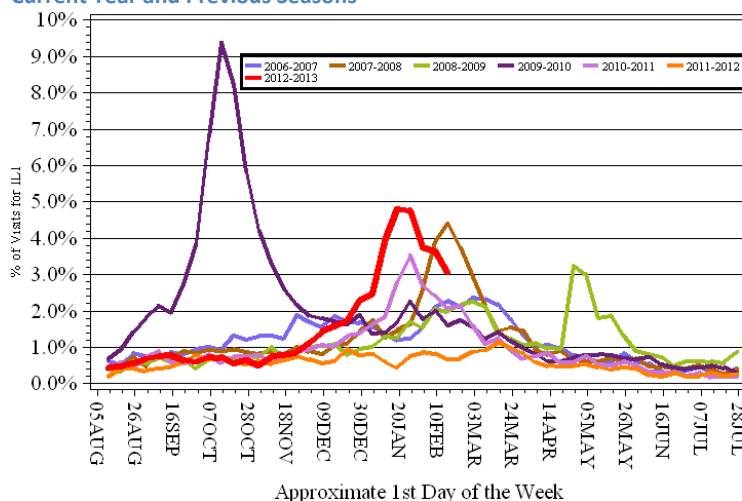
[Private Pharmacy Clinics](#)

Current Local Trends

- So far this week (2/10-2/14/13) there have been 231 ILI visits (a daily average of 46 visits).
- There were 379 ILI ED visits (3.84% of 9,875 ED visits) during Week 6 compared to 401 visits in Week 5 (4.06% ILI). This is a 5.5% decrease in ILI visits from Week 5 (401 visits) to Week 6 (362 visits).
- ILI visits remain elevated, but there have now been three weeks of declining ILI ED visits.

Emergency Department Visits for Influenza-Like Illness

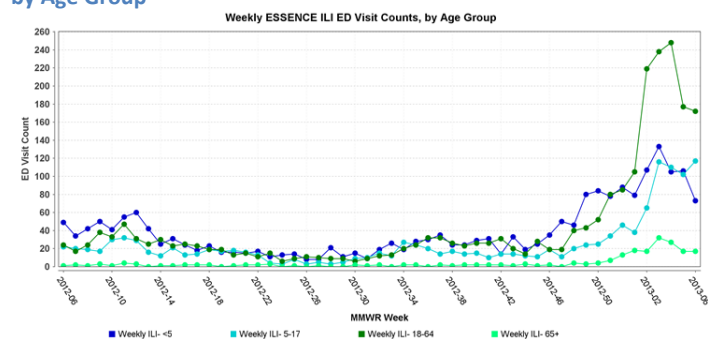
Figure 1. Percent Influenza-like Illness of all Marion County Hospital ED Visits, Current Year and Previous Seasons



Last updated 14FEB2013 08:00

Data Source: ISDH Public Health Surveillance System, MCHD Epidemiology DR1202

Figure 2. Weekly Count of ILI ED Visits for Marion County Hospitals, by Age Group



Data Source: ISDH Public Health Surveillance System, MCHD Epidemiology

Table 1. Count and Percent of ILI ED Visits at Marion County Hospitals, by Age Group

Age Group (years)	Current Week		Previous 4 Week Average	
	Count of ILI	% ILI	Count of ILI (Avg)	% ILI (Avg)
<5	73	6.8%	112	9.5%
5-17	117	9.2%	98	8.2%
18-64	172	2.8%	220	3.5%
65+	17	1.2%	23	1.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	379	3.84%		

Figure 1 represents the percent of all ED visits that were categorized as influenza-like illness. As described in the graph, the percent of ILI has decreased from a peak in Week 3 and 4.

Most age-specific percent ILI for Week 6 have dropped below the average of the previous 4 weeks. Children 5-17 years old are not yet seeing a significant decrease in ILI visits.

ILI visit means that the patient reported fever with cough or sore throat, or used the word "flu" to describe either their symptoms or their reason for the ED visit.

Marion County

- Percent ILI remains significantly higher at Marion County Hospitals compared to the same week last year (96 ILI visits or 0.83% of 11,524 ED visits for Week 6 2012).
- There were 2 additional influenza related deaths reported in Marion County, raising the season total to 9 deaths.

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Indiana

http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/Weekly_Influenza_Report_Week_06_2012_2013.pdf

- Indiana continues to report widespread influenza. From 2/7-2/13/13, ISDH reports 2.86% ILI in ED surveillance and 3.06% from sentinel provider sites. Both of those measures area decrease from the previous week.
- Nine influenza deaths were reported for Week 6 bringing the total officially reported deaths to 56 (4 of those are pediatric deaths).
- The predominant circulating virus is A/H3, 50% (10/20) of samples positive for influenza were of the A/H3 seasonal variant.

National

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>

- During Week 6 (Feb 3-Feb 9, 2013), CDC reports that influenza remains elevated but decreasing in most areas. 31 states (including Indiana) are reporting widespread influenza activity by state and territorial epidemiologists (down from 38 last week). In addition, during week 6, 3.2% of patient visits reported through the U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) were due to influenza-like illness (ILI). The average annual national baseline is 2.2%. The 3.2% reported this week is lower than the 3.6% reported last week and showing a several week decline.
- The seasonal vaccine remains to be a good match to circulating virus. With 99.4% of H3N2 strains matching the vaccine component. The B vaccine component is less of a match (70.8%), but is also circulating much less.
- Although the total number of influenza tests has decreased by about 2,500 from Week 5 to Week 6, the proportion of positive Influenza B tests has increased from 26% to 34%.
- CDC reports 5 additional pediatric deaths in Week 6 bringing the season total to 64 confirmed influenza pediatric deaths. CDC does not report adult influenza deaths, however, the percent of all mortality associated with pneumonia and influenza is at 9.1%, still above the epidemic threshold of 7.5% for week 6.

Treatment/Prevention

- Early vaccine effectiveness has been estimated by the CDC to reduce influenza associated medical visits by 60%. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm62e0111a1.htm?s_cid=mm62e0111a1_w
- No resistance has been found to anti-viral medications (Oseltamivir and Zanamivir). Current CDC guidelines for both treatment and prophylaxis can be found here: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/pdf/professionals/antivirals/antiviral-summary-clinicians.pdf>. Treatment with Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) is approved for use in patients 2 weeks old and older and is most effective when given within 48 hours of symptom onset.
- IVATS distributors and available vaccine products: http://preventinfluenza.org/ivats/ivats_12_13.pdf