

Philadelphia Department of Public Health Seasonal Influenza Surveillance Report

January 11 – January 17, 2015 (Week 2)

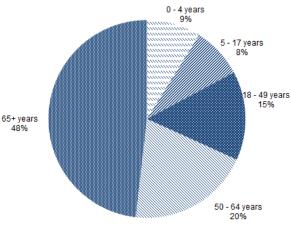
Philadelphia Influenza Activity

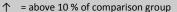
Please note these data are provisional and subject to change.

Influenza activity in Philadelphia appears to be declining, as 93 influenza-associated hospitalizations from local hospitals were reported for the week of January 11 –January 17, 2015 (down slightly from 96 from the previous week). During the same week, 170 reports of laboratory-confirmed influenza A were detected at our 6 participating clinical laboratories. Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity at emergency departments and pediatric ambulatory clinics remained unchanged compared to the previous week, but ED ILI activity was elevated when compared to the week-specific 3 year historical average. Twenty-two outbreaks of influenza have been reported in long term care facilities. *PDPH requests that any influenza cases presenting with parotitis be specifically reported. Due to low vaccine effectiveness this season, providers are reminded to treat all hospitalized and high-risk patients suspected to have influenza with antiviral medicine.*

Surveillance type	Compared to week of 1/4– 1/10	Compared to 3-yr seasonal* mean
Hospital ED Fever/flu visits	_	1
Pediatric Clinics ILI	_	_
Laboratory Influenza Surveillance	_	1







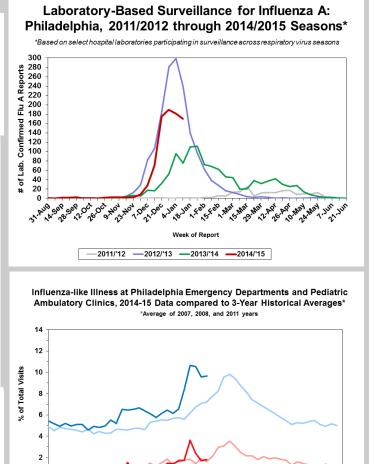
- = equivalent to comparison group (-10% to +10%)
- ↓ = below 10 % of comparison group
- * mean of 2007-'08, 2008-'09, and 2010-'11 flu seasons

<u>Pennsylvania</u>

Influenza activity was categorized as widespread during week 2 in Pennsylvania. A total of 30,868 cases of influenza (positive by any test type) have been reported as of January 17, 2015. A majority (89.72%) of the cases sub-typed at the state public health lab thus far this season have been associated with influenza A/H3, 5.65% associated with influenza A, and 4.64% have been classified as other sub-types. A total of 104 influenza-associated deaths have occurred in Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia), of which one was among the ages of 10-18, three were among the ages of 25-49, ten were among the ages of 50-64, and 90 were among people greater than 65 years of age.

United States

During week 2, influenza activity continued at elevated levels in the U.S. Nationwide, 4.5% of outpatient visits were due to ILI, which is above the national baseline (2.0%). Widespread activity was reported by 44 states, including New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Five states reported regional influenza activity. Local activity was reported by the District of Columbia and one state. Of the 26,205 specimens tested and reported by WHO/NREVSS collaborating laboratories during week 2, 5,104 (19.5%) were positive for influenza, of which 4,800 (94.0%) were influenza A and 304(6.0%) were influenza B. Of the 4,800 positive influenza A specimens, 3 (0.1%) were categorized as 2009 H1N1, while 1,821 (37.9%) were H3. Subtyping was not performed on the other 2,976 (62.0%) specimens. All recently circulating influenza viruses have been susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitor antiviral medications; however, rare sporadic instances of oseltamivir-resistant A(H1N1)pdm09 and A (H3N2) viruses have been detected worldwide. Of all deaths reported during week 2, 9.3% were due to pneumonia and influenza, which is above the epidemic threshold for week 2 7.1%. A total of 56 pediatric deaths have been reported for the 2014-2015 season from 24 states.



All institutional outbreaks and hospitalized and fatal cases of influenza are to be reported to PDPH.

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