

# Flu Watch

# Week Ending January 5, 2013 (MMWR Week 1)

All data are provisional and may change as more reports are received.

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#### MMWR Week 1 at a Glance:

**Influenza Activity Level: WIDESPREAD**Note: Activity level definitions are found on page 15

ILI Activity Status (South Carolina baseline is 2.05%\*): Below baseline in the Upstate (1.75%) and in the Midlands (1.89%). Above baseline along the Coast (4.16%). The state ILI percentage was 2.12%. These data reflect reports from 15 (46.9%) providers.

**SC Viral Isolate and RT-PCR Activity:** 77 positive specimens were reported. Since 9/30/12, 620 positive specimens have been reported.

**Positive Rapid Flu Test Activity:** 3009 positive rapid tests were reported. Since 9/30/12, 35,830 positive rapid tests have been reported.

**Hospitalizations:** 198 lab confirmed hospitalizations were reported. Since 9/30/12, 1084 hospitalizations have been reported.

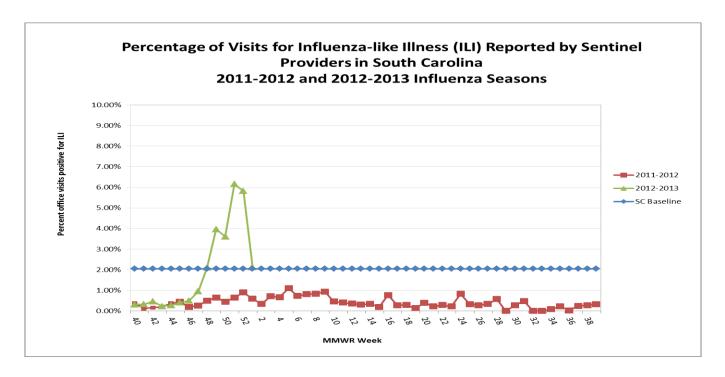
**Deaths:** Three lab confirmed deaths were reported. Since 9/30/12, 22 deaths have been reported.

Summary of ILI Activity, Positive Confirmatory Tests, and Influenza Associated Hospitalizations and Deaths

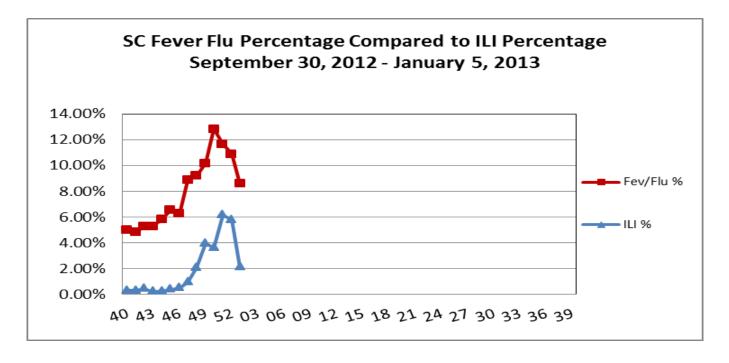
	Current week	Previous week	Change from previous week
Percent of ILI visits reported by ILINet providers	2.12%	5.82%	▼ 3.7
Number of positive confirmatory tests	77	70	<b>A</b> 7
Number of lab confirmed flu hospitalizations	198	229	▼ 31
Number of lab confirmed flu deaths	3	3	0

## I. ILINet Influenza-Like Illness Surveillance

**During the most recent MMWR week**, 2.12% of patient visits to SC ILINet providers were due to ILI. This is above the state baseline **(2.05%)**. This ILI percentage compares to .59 % this time last year. Reports were received from providers in 12 counties, representing 7 of the 8 regions.



\*The SC baseline is the mean percentage of patient visits for ILI during non-influenza weeks (weeks when percent of positive lab tests was below 20%) for the previous three seasons plus two standard deviations.



<sup>\*</sup>Only includes hospitals participating in SC syndromic surveillance

# Influenza-Like Illness Reported by Sentinel Providers December 30, 2012 – January 5, 2013

County	ILI %	County	ILI %
Abbeville		Greenwood	NR
Aiken	2.36%	Hampton	1.60%
Allendale		Horry	NR
Anderson	NR	Jasper	NR
Bamberg		Kershaw	.99%
Barnwell		Lancaster	
Beaufort	NR	Laurens	NR
Berkeley	NR	Lee	
Calhoun		Lexington	9.00%
Charleston	NR	Marion	
Cherokee		Marlboro	
Chester		McCormick	NR
Chesterfield		Newberry	
Clarendon		Oconee	
Colleton		Orangeburg	
Darlington		Pickens	0%
Dillon	NR	Richland	1.03%
Dorchester	NR	Saluda	0%
Edgefield		Spartanburg	.35%
Fairfield		Sumter	NR
Florence	1.41%	Union	
Georgetown	5.67%	Williamsburg	
Greenville	1.98%	York	0%

NR: No reports received ---: No enrolled providers

Geographic Region	ILI %	# of Reporters
Upstate-Regions 1 -2	1.75	6
Midlands-Regions 3-5	1.89	7
Coastal-Regions 6-8	4.16	2



<sup>\*</sup>County ILI percentages are affected by the number of reporting providers within that county.

Positive confirmatory influenza test results* Current MMWR Week (12/30/12 – 1/5/13)						
	BOL	Other clinical labs				
Number of specimens tested	40	NA				
Number of positive specimens	24	53				
Influenza A unsubtyped		6				
Influenza A H1N1						
Influenza A H3N2	23	45				
Influenza B	1	2				
Other						

Includes culture, RT-PCR, DFA, and IFA

**During the previous MMWR week,** 77 positive specimens were reported.

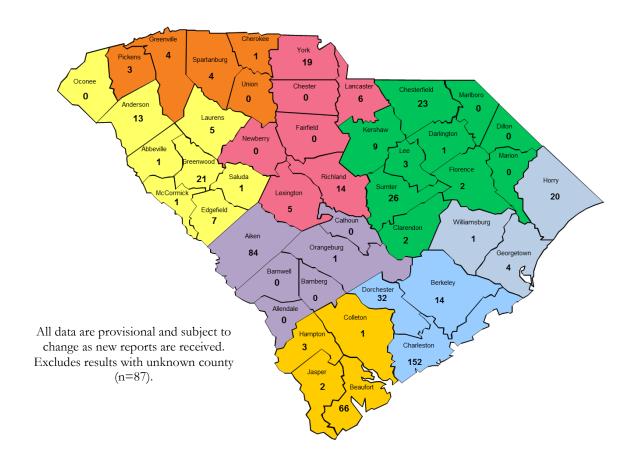
Positive confirmatory influenza test results* Cumulative (09/30/12 – 1/5/13)						
	BOL Other clinical lab					
Number of specimens tested	285	NA				
Number of positive specimens	190 (77.6%)	430				
Influenza A unsubtyped		203 (47.2%)				
Influenza A H1N1	13 (6.8%)	5 (1.2%)				
Influenza A H3N2	166 (87.4%)	211 (49.1%)				
Influenza B	11 (5.8%)	11 (2.6%)				
Other						

Includes culture, RT-PCR, DFA, and IFA

# Positive Confirmatory Tests by County Current Week 12/30/12 – 1/5/13

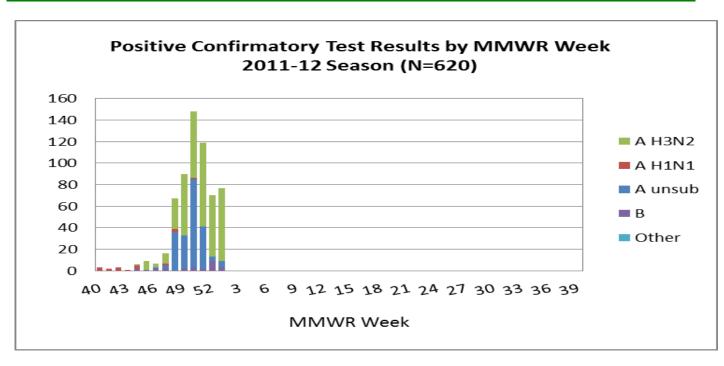
County	Positive Tests	County	Positive Tests	County	Positive Tests
Abbeville		Dillon		Marion	
Aiken		Dorchester	5	Marlboro	
Allendale		Edgefield		McCormick	
Anderson	2	Fairfield		Newberry	
Bamberg		Florence	1	Oconee	
Barnwell		Georgetown	1	Orangeburg	
Beaufort	17	Greenville	2	Pickens	1
Berkeley	1	Greenwood	1	Richland	
Calhoun		Hampton		Saluda	
Charleston	37	Horry	1	Spartanburg	1
Cherokee		Jasper		Sumter	2
Chester		Kershaw	5	Union	
Chesterfield		Lancaster		Williamsburg	
Clarendon		Laurens		York	
Colleton		Lee		Unknown	
Darlington		Lexington			

Map of Positive Confirmatory Tests by County Cumulative 09/30/12 – 1/5/13



# Positive Confirmatory Tests by County and Type Cumulative 9/30/12 – 1/5/13

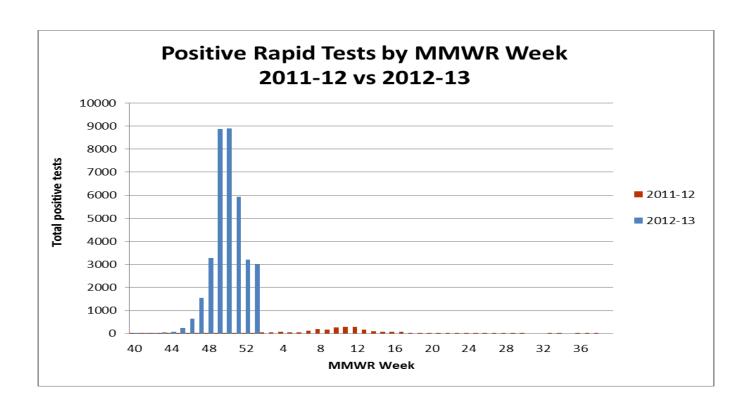
	A	A	В	A	Unk		A	A	В	A	Unk
	H1N1	H3N2		Unsub			H1N1	H3N2		Unsub	
Region 1						Region 2				1	
Abbeville		1				Cherokee					
Anderson		8		5		Greenville		2		3	
Edgefield		1		6		Pickens		3			
Greenwood		19		2		Spartanburg		1		3	
Laurens		2		2 3		Ûnion					
McCormick		1				Region 4					
Oconee						Chesterfield		1	1	1	
Saluda		1				Clarendon		1		1	
Region 3						Darlington		1			
Chester						Dillon					
Fairfield						Florence		1		1	
Lancaster		3		2		Kershaw		7		2	
Lexington		4				Lee		2		1	
Newberry						Marion					
Richland		9	2	3		Marlboro					
York		9	2	8		Sumter		23	1		
Region 5						Region 6					
Aiken	1	3	1	74		Georgetown		4			
Allendale						Horry		16		4	
Bamberg						Williamsburg				1	
Barnwell						Region 8					
Calhoun						Beaufort	15	48	3		
Orangeburg		1				Colleton					
Region 7						Hampton		1		3	
Berkeley		14				Jasper		2			
Charleston		141	7	4							
Dorchester		31	1			Unknown	2	15	2	68	

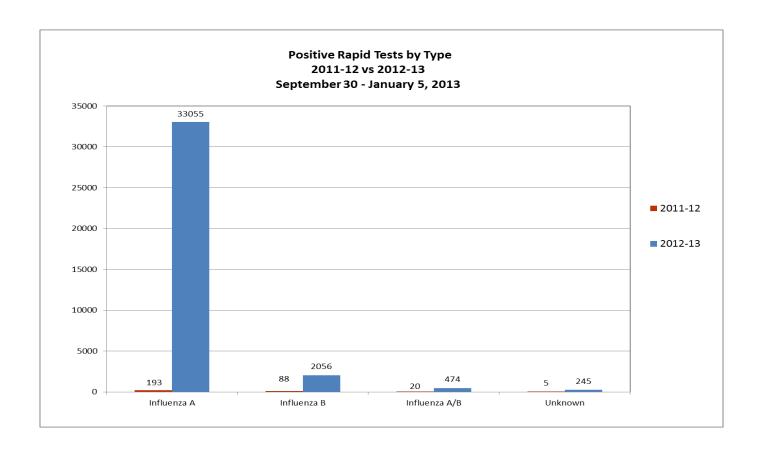


**During the past MMWR week,** 3009 positive rapid antigen tests were reported. Of these, 2687 were influenza A, 263 were influenza B, 39 were influenza A/B, and 20 were unknown. This compares to 37 this time last year. 35,830 positive rapid tests have been reported this year.

Positive Rapid Flu Tests by County December 30, 2012 – January 5, 2013

County	Positive Tests	County	Positive Tests	County	Positive Tests
Abbeville	8	Dillon		Lexington	166
Aiken	20	Dorchester	94	Marion	49
Allendale	3	Edgefield	10	Marlboro	14
Anderson	67	Fairfield	12	McCormick	
Bamberg		Florence	166	Newberry	36
Barnwell	3	Georgetown	159	Oconee	14
Beaufort	86	Greenville	270	Orangeburg	
Berkeley	31	Greenwood	56	Pickens	54
Calhoun		Hampton	10	Richland	262
Charleston	552	Horry	211	Saluda	
Cherokee	18	Jasper	4	Spartanburg	145
Chester	20	Kershaw	47	Sumter	80
Chesterfield		Lancaster	40	Union	4
Clarendon	19	Laurens	20	Williamsburg	4
Colleton	19	Lee		York	159
Darlington	77				



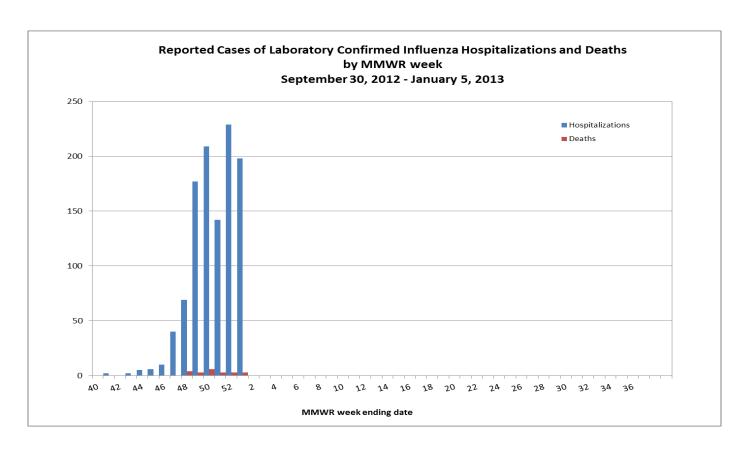


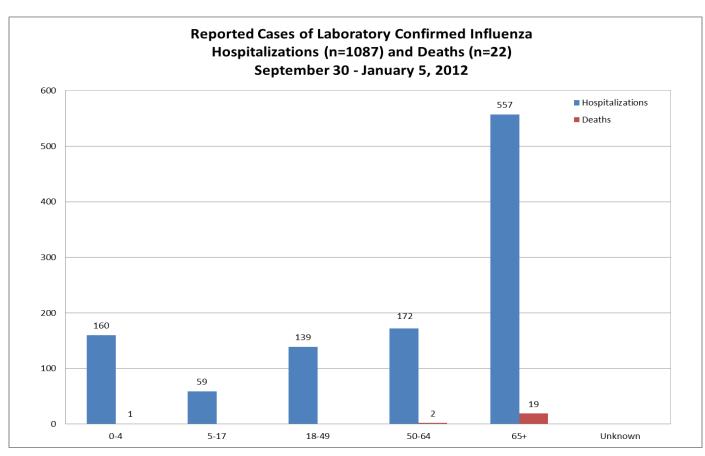
# IV. Influenza hospitalizations and deaths

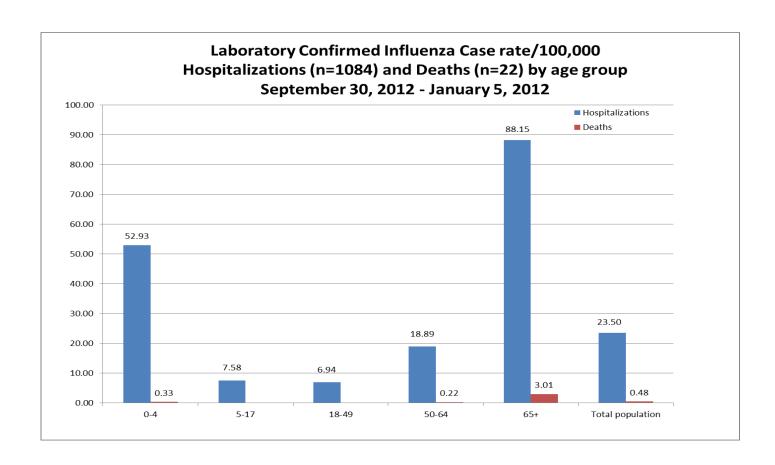
**During the past MMWR week**, 198 lab confirmed\* influenza hospitalizations were reported. Three lab confirmed deaths were reported.

	Total number*				
Number of Reporting	50				
Hospitals (Current week)					
	Current MMWR Week (12/30-1/5/13)	Cumulative (since 09/30/12)			
Hospitalizations	198	1087			
Deaths	3	22			

<sup>\*</sup>These data are provisional. Lab confirmation for hospitalizations and deaths includes culture, PCR, DFA, IFA, and rapid test.

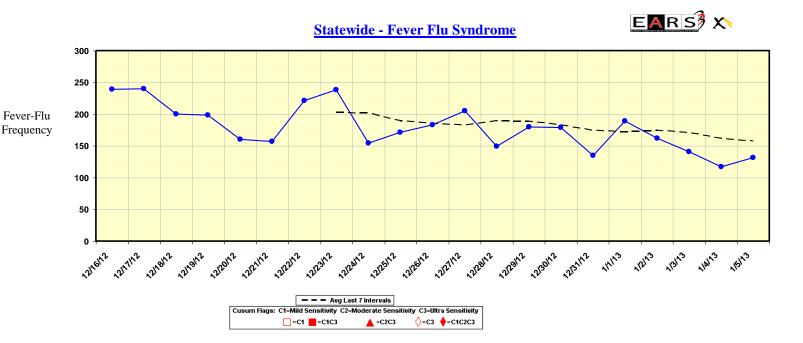






Lab Confirmed Influenza Deaths by County September 30, 2012 – January 5, 2013					
County	Number of Deaths				
Aiken	2				
Barnwell	1				
Beaufort	1				
Charleston	1				
Clarendon	1				
Greenville	3				
Jasper	1				
Lexington	3				
McCormick	1				
Oconee	2				
Pickens	2				
Richland	2				
York	2				
Total	22				

# V. South Carolina Disease Alerting, Reporting & Tracking System (SC-DARTS)



#### **Cumulative Sums Analysis (CUSUM):**

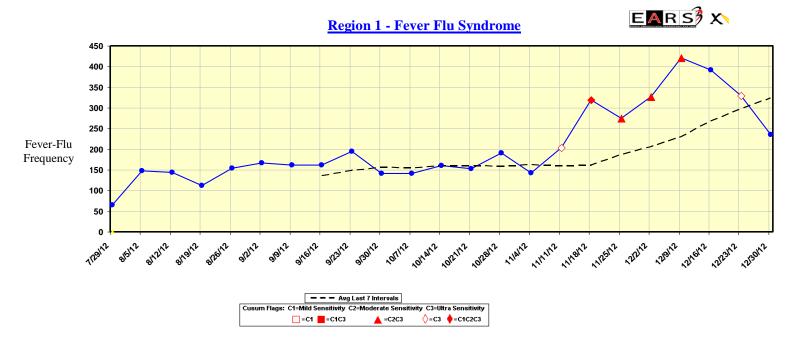
- C1 = Flags because of sharp rise in counts from 1 day to the next
- C2 = Flags because of aberrant, initial, rapid rise in counts and peak in counts
- C3 = Flags because of a gradual rise in counts over a short time

The SC Statewide Fever-Flu Syndrome graph above illustrates the <u>daily</u> counts of hospital emergency department (ED) visits with an Influenza-like Illness (ILI) for the past 21 days. A total of <u>21 hospital</u> facilities are reporting to the SC-DARTS system. These 21 include: AnMed Health (Region 1); Self Regional (Region 1); Oconee Medical Center (Region 1); Palmetto Health Alliance (Region 2 & 3); Greenville Hospital System (Region 2); Kershaw Health (Region 4); McLeod Health (Region 4); Elgin Urgent Care (Region 4); Medical University of South Carolina (Region 7); Roper (Region 7); St. Francis (Region 7); Trident (Region 7); Colleton (Region 8); and Hampton Regional (Region 8).

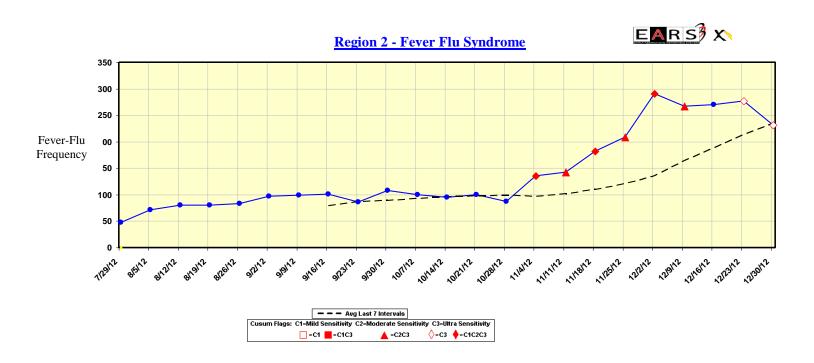
#### **Statewide CUSUM Flag Alerts Description:**

No flags for the past week.

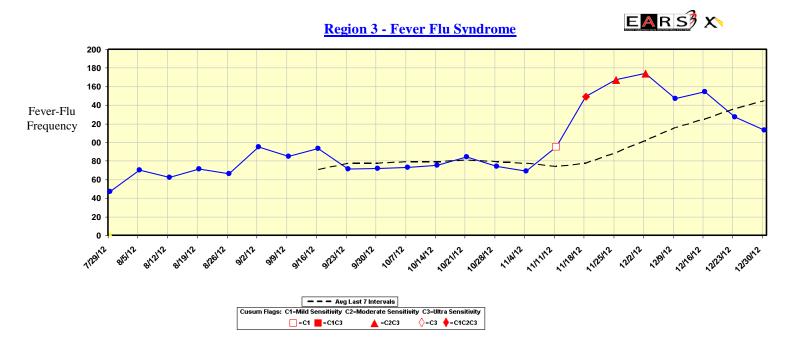
Below are the fever-flu syndrome graphs by Region for the past 180 days (weekly interval).



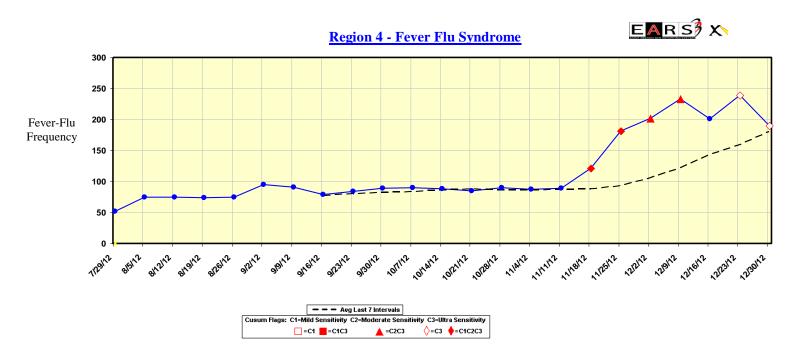
Region1 Hospitals (# of Facilities): AnMed Health (3); Self-Regional (1); Oconee Medical Center (1);



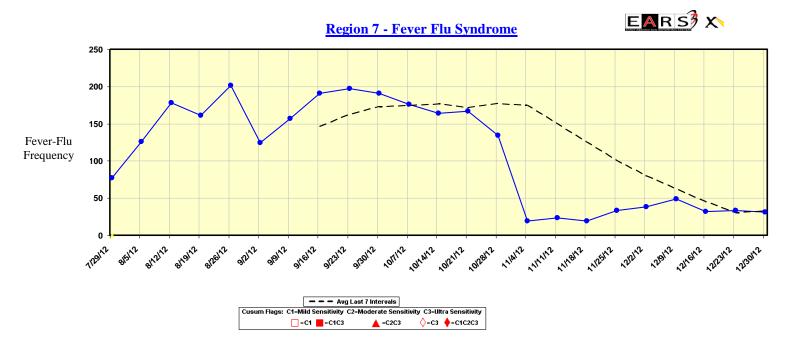
Region 2 Hospitals (# of Facilities): Greenville Hospital System (4); Palmetto Health Easley (1)



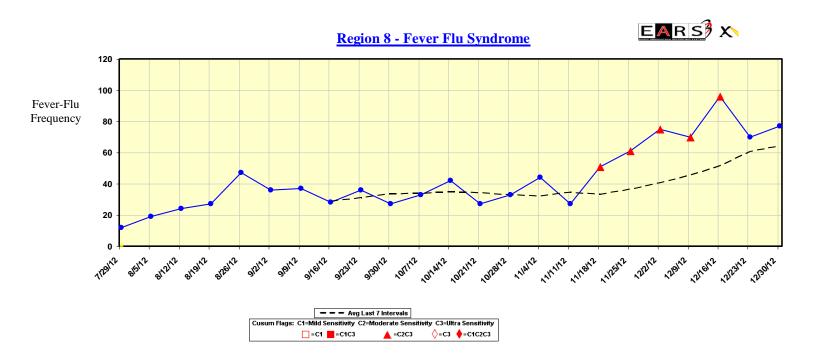
Region 3 Hospitals (# of Facilities): Palmetto Health Baptist (1), Palmetto Health Richland (1)



Region 4 Hospitals (# of Facilities): Kershaw Health (1); McLeod Health (1); Elgin Urgent Care (1)



Region 7 Hospitals (# of Facilities): Medical University of South Carolina (1), Roper (1), St. Francis (1), Trident (1)



Region 8 Hospitals (# of Facilities): Hampton Regional (1), Colleton (1)

# VI. Influenza activity levels

Activity Level	ILI activity/Outbreaks		Laboratory data
No activity	Low	And	No lab confirmed cases
_	Not increased	And	Isolated lab-confirmed cases
Sporadic			OR
	Not increased	And	Lab confirmed outbreak in one institution
	Increased ILI in 1 region; ILI activity in other regions is not increased	And	Recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab evidence of influenza in region with increased ILI
			OR
Local	2 or more institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in 1 region; ILI activity in other regions is not increased	And	Recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab evidence of influenza in region with the outbreaks; virus activity is no greater than sporadic in other regions
	Increased ILI in 2-3 regions	And	Recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions
Regional			OR
	Institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in 2-3 regions	And	Recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions
Widespread	Increased ILI and/or institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in at least 4 of the regions	And	Recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the state.

## VII. South Carolina Influenza Surveillance Components

South Carolina influenza surveillance consists of mandatory and voluntary reporting systems for year-round influenza surveillance. These networks provide information on influenza virus strain and subtype and influenza disease burden.

#### **Mandatory Reporting**

#### Positive confirmatory test reporting

Positive influenza culture, PCR, DFA, and IFA results from commercial laboratories should be reported to DHEC within 7 days electronically via CHESS or using a DHEC 1129 card.

#### Positive rapid antigen test reporting

Summary numbers of positive rapid influenza tests and influenza type identified should be sent to the Uregional U health department by fax or email before noon on Monday for the preceding week.

### Influenza death reporting

Lab confirmed influenza deaths in adults should be reported to DHEC within 7 days. Lab confirmed influenza deaths in children under age 18 should be reported within 24 hours. These include results from viral culture, PCR, rapid flu tests, DFA, IFA or autopsy results consistent with influenza. Hospitals should report deaths to their regional health department by noon on Monday for the preceding week.

#### Influenza hospitalizations

DHEC requires weekly submission of laboratory confirmed influenza hospitalizations. Hospitals should report these to their <u>regional</u> health department by noon on Monday for the preceding week.

For additional information about ILINet or to become an ILINet provider, contact the Acute Disease Epidemiology influenza surveillance coordinator at <a href="mailto:springcb@dhec.sc.gov">springcb@dhec.sc.gov</a>.

### Voluntary Networks

## <u>Influenza-Like Illness (ILINet) Sentinel Providers</u> Network

ILINet focuses on the number of patients presenting with influenza-like symptoms in the absence of another known cause. ILI is defined as fever (temperature of U≥U100°F) plus a cough and/or a sore throat in the absence of another known cause. Providers submit weekly reports to the CDC of the total number of patients seen in a week and the subset number of those patients with ILI symptoms by age group.

# South Carolina Disease Alerting, Reporting & Tracking System (SC-DARTS)

SC-DARTS is a collaborative network of syndromic surveillance systems within South Carolina. Currently our network contains the following data sources: SC Hospital Emergency Department (ED) chief-complaint data, Poison Control Center call data, Over-the-Counter (OTC) pharmaceutical sales surveillance, and CDC's BioSense Biosurveillance system. The hospital ED syndromic surveillance system classifies ED chief complaint data into appropriate syndrome categories (ex: Respiratory, GI, Fever, etc.). These syndrome categories are then analyzed using the cumulative sum (CUSUM) methodology to detect any significant increases. Syndromic reports are distributed back to the hospital on a daily basis.

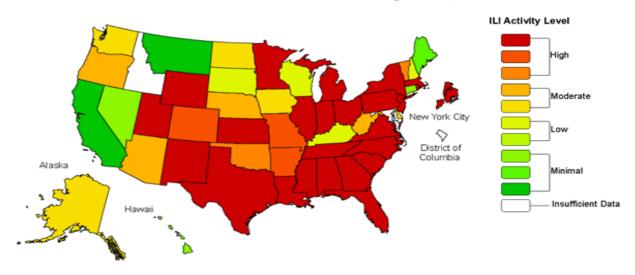
To join the SC-DARTS system or for more information, please contact: Alecia Alianell at 803-898-0269 or alianeat@dhec.sc.gov.

# VIII. National Surveillance MMWR Week 52 (12/23-12/29)

During week 52 (December 23-29), influenza activity increased in the U.S.

- <u>Viral Surveillance:</u> Of 9,363 specimens tested and reported by U.S. World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories, 2,961 (31.6%) were positive for influenza.
- o <u>Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality:</u> The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was below the epidemic threshold.
- o <u>Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths:</u> Two influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported and were associated with influenza B viruses.
- Outpatient Illness Surveillance: The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 5.6%; above the national baseline of 2.2%. Nine of 10 regions reported ILI above region-specific baseline levels. New York City and 29 states experienced high ILI activity; 9 states experienced moderate ILI activity; 4 states experienced low ILI activity; 6 states experienced minimal ILI activity, and the District of Columbia and 2 states had insufficient data.
- Geographic Spread of Influenza: Forty-one states reported widespread geographic influenza activity; 7 states reported regional activity; the District of Columbia reported local activity; 1 state reported sporadic activity; Guam reported no influenza activity, and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 1 state did not report.

A description of surveillance methods is available at: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm</a>



Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet 2012-13 Influenza Season Week 52 ending Dec 29, 2012

<sup>\*</sup>This map uses the proportion of outpatient visits to health care providers for influenza-like illness to measure the ILI activity level within a state. It does not, however, measure the extent of geographic spread of flu within a state. Therefore, outbreaks occurring in a single city could cause the state to display high activity levels.

Data collected in ILINet may disproportionately represent certain populations within a state, and therefore, may not accurately depict the full picture of influenza activity for the whole state.

Data displayed in this map are based on data collected in ILINet, whereas the State and Territorial flu activity map are based on reports from state and territorial epidemiologists. The data presented in this map is preliminary and may change as more data is received.

Differences in the data presented here by CDC and independently by some state health departments likely represent differing levels of data completeness with data presented by the state likely being the more complete.