



Flu Watch

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Division of Acute Disease Epidemiology

Week Ending November 5, 2011 (MMWR Week 44)

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

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MMWR Week 44 at a Glance:

Influenza Activity Level: No activity

Note: Activity level definitions are found on page 11

ILI Activity Status (South Carolina baseline is 2.05%*): Below baseline in the Upstate (.06%), Midlands (.30%), and along the Coast (1.13%). The state ILI percentage is .37%. These data reflect reports from 13 (40.6%) providers.

Note: See map of counties on page 3 for regional descriptions

SC Viral Isolate and RT-PCR Activity: No positive specimens were reported by any lab.

Positive Rapid Flu Test Activity: Seventeen positive rapid tests were reported. Seventy-eight positive rapid tests have been reported this season.

Hospitalizations: Three lab confirmed hospitalizations were reported. Eight lab confirmed hospitalizations have been reported this season. *Lab confirmation includes positive rapid tests, culture, PCR, DFA, or IFA.*

Deaths: No lab confirmed deaths were reported. *Lab confirmation includes positive rapid tests, culture, PCR, DFA, or IFA.*

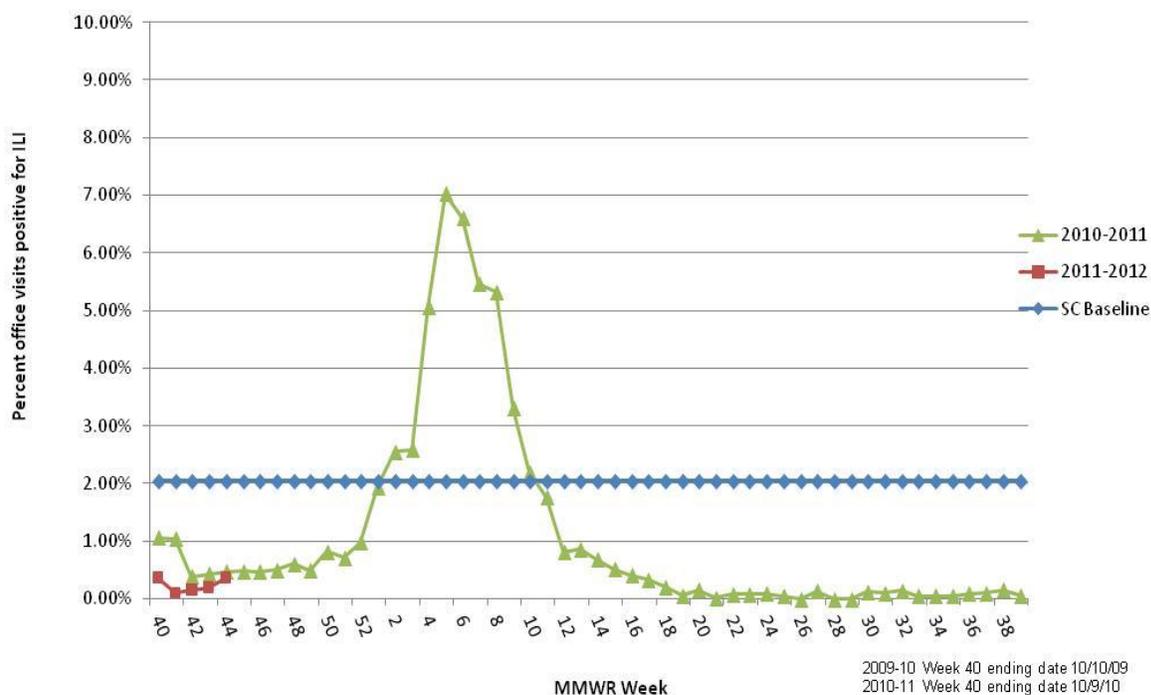
Summary of ILI Activity, Positive Confirmatory Tests, and Influenza Associated Hospitalizations and Deaths

	<i>Current week</i>	<i>Previous week</i>	<i>Change From previous week</i>
Percent of visits to ILINet providers for ILI	.37	.20%	▲.17
Number of positive confirmatory tests	0	0	0
Number of lab confirmed flu hospitalizations	3	2	▲ 1
Number of lab confirmed flu deaths	0	0	0

I. ILINet Influenza-Like Illness Surveillance

During MMWR week 44, .37% of patient visits to SC ILINet providers were due to ILI. This is below the state baseline (2.05%). This ILI percentage compares to .47% this time last year. Reports were received from providers in 13 counties, representing 6 of the 8 regions.

Percentage of Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Reported by Sentinel Providers in South Carolina
2010-2011 and 2011-2012 Influenza Seasons



*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.

**Reported Influenza-Like Illness by Sentinel Providers
October 30, 2011 – November 5, 2011**

County	ILI %	County	ILI %
Abbeville	---	Greenwood	NR
Aiken	0%	Hampton	NR
Allendale	---	Horry	NR
Anderson	0%	Jasper	NR
Bamberg	---	Kershaw	0%
Barnwell	---	Lancaster	---
Beaufort	NR	Laurens	NR
Berkeley	1.40%	Lee	---
Calhoun	---	Lexington	NR
Charleston	NR	Marion	---
Cherokee	---	Marlboro	---
Chester	---	McCormick	NR
Chesterfield	---	Newberry	---
Clarendon	---	Oconee	---
Colleton	---	Orangeburg	---
Darlington	---	Pickens	3.70%
Dillon	NR	Richland	.08%
Dorchester	NR	Saluda	0%
Edgefield	---	Spartanburg	0%
Fairfield	3.17%	Sumter	NR
Florence	.22%	Union	---
Georgetown	.98%	Williamsburg	---
Greenville	0%	York	0%

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



Geographic Region	ILI %	# of Reporters
Upstate-Regions 1 -2	.06	5
Midlands-Regions 3-5	.30	5
Coastal-Regions 6-8	1.13	3

*County ILI percentages are affected by the number of reporting providers within that county.

II. Virologic Surveillance

Positive confirmatory influenza test results Current MMWR Week (10/30/11 - 11/5/11)*

	BOL	Other clinical labs
Number of specimens tested	2	NA
Number of positive specimens	0	0
Influenza A unsubtype		
Influenza A H1N1		
Influenza A H3N2		
Influenza B		
Other		

Includes culture, RT-PCR, DFA, and IFA

During MMWR week 44, no positive specimens were reported.

Positive confirmatory influenza test results Cumulative (10/2/11 - 11/5/11)*

	BOL	Other clinical labs
Number of specimens tested	9	NA
Number of positive specimens	0	0
Influenza A unsubtype		
Influenza A H1N1		
Influenza A H3N2		
Influenza B		
Other		

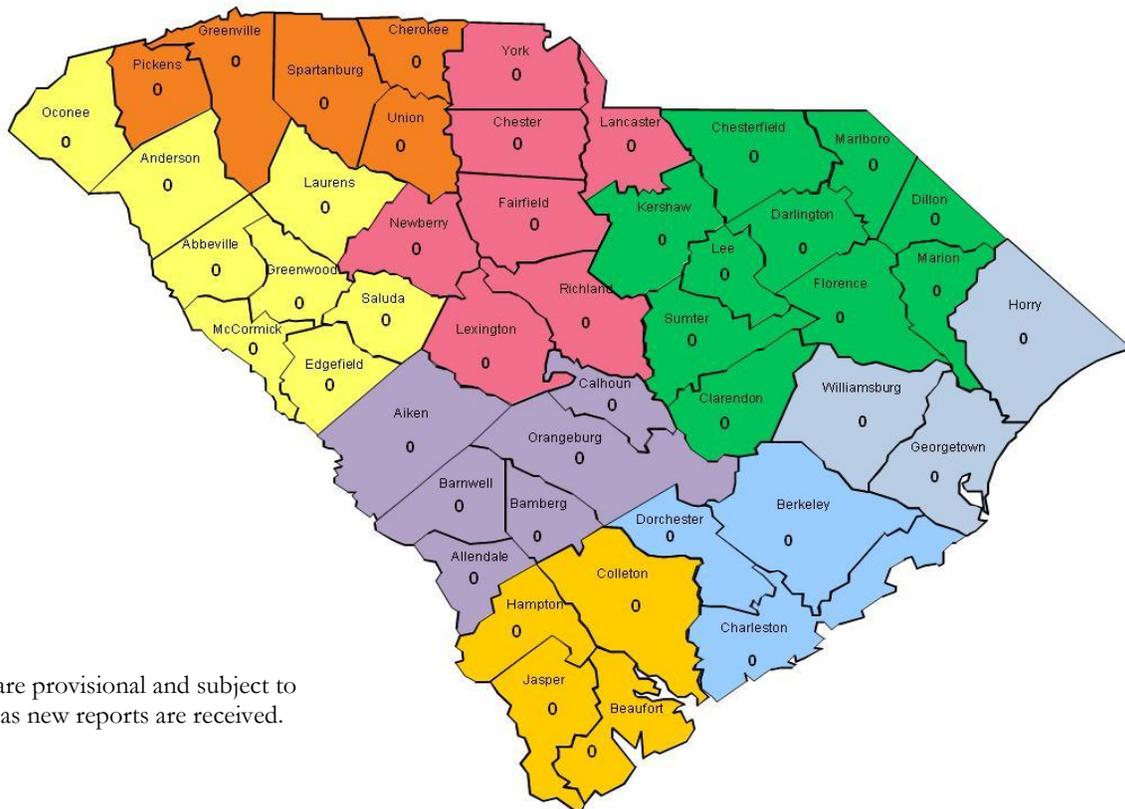
Includes culture, RT-PCR, DFA, and IFA

*All data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received.

Positive Confirmatory Tests by County
Current Week 10/30/11 - 11/5/11

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

Map of Positive Confirmatory Tests by County
Cumulative 10/2/11 - 11/5/11



All data are provisional and subject to change as new reports are received.

**Positive Confirmatory Tests by County and Type
Cumulative 10/2/11 - 11/5/11**

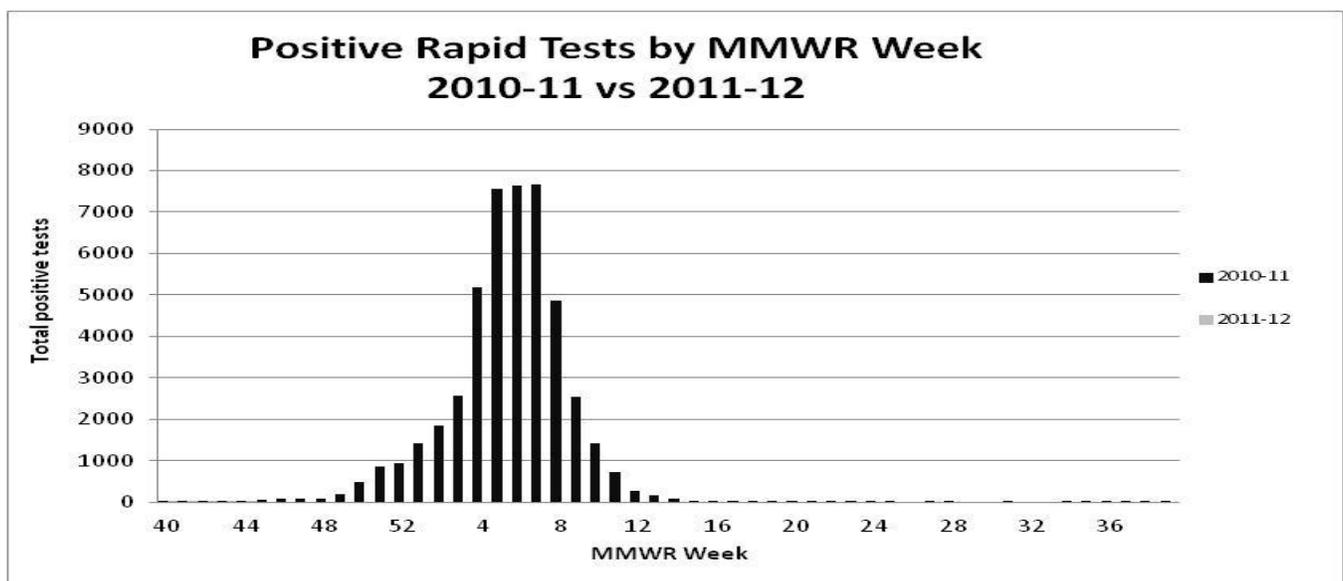
	A H1N1	A H3N2	B	A Unsub	Unk		A H1N1	A H3N2	B	A Unsub	Unk
Region 1						Region 2					
Abbeville						Cherokee					
Anderson						Greenville					
Edgefield						Pickens					
Greenwood						Spartanburg					
Laurens						Union					
McCormick						Region 4					
Oconee						Chesterfield					
Saluda						Clarendon					
Region 3						Darlington					
Chester						Dillon					
Fairfield						Florence					
Lancaster						Kershaw					
Lexington						Lee					
Newberry						Marion					
Richland						Marlboro					
York						Sumter					
Region 5						Region 6					
Aiken						Georgetown					
Allendale						Horry					
Bamberg						Williamsburg					
Barnwell						Region 8					
Calhoun						Beaufort					
Orangeburg						Colleton					
Region 7						Hampton					
Berkeley						Jasper					
Charleston											
Dorchester											

III. Positive Rapid Antigen Tests

During MMWR week 44, 17 positive rapid antigen tests were reported. Of these, there were 8 influenza A, 8 influenza B, and 1 unknown type. During this MMWR week last year, 50 positive rapid tests were reported.

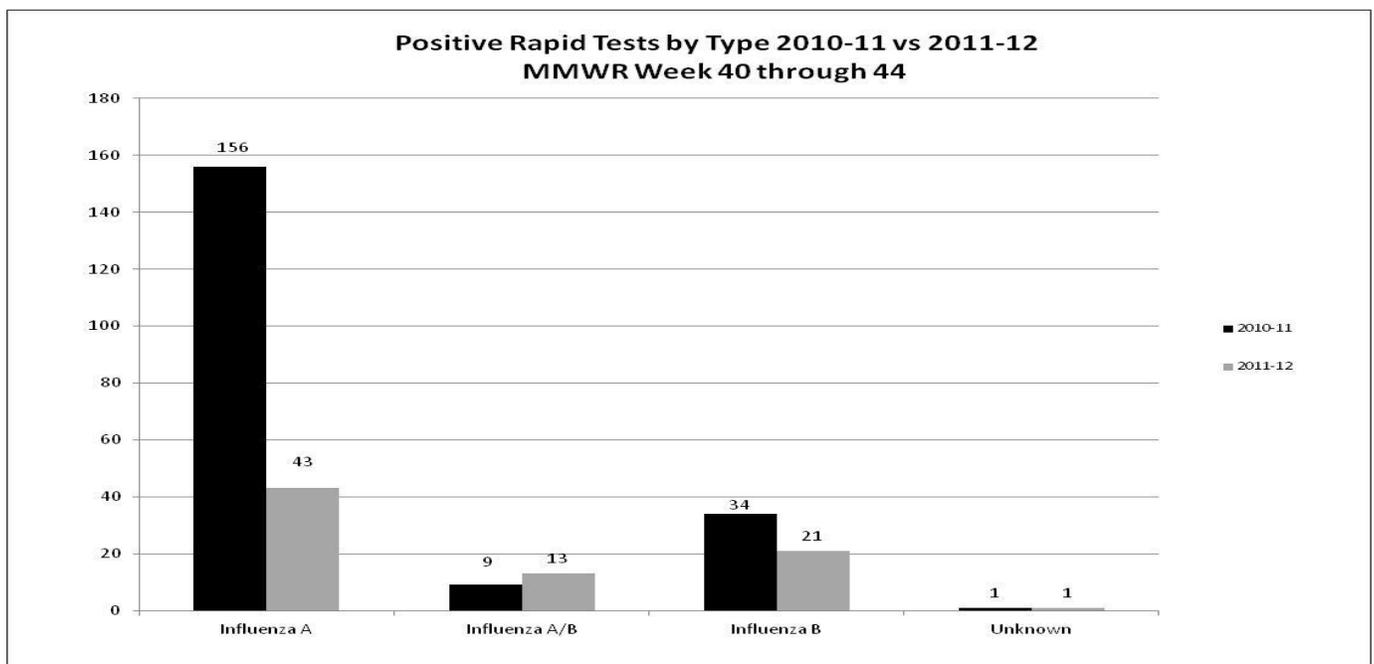
Positive Rapid Flu Tests by County Current Week 10/30/11 – 11/5/11

County	Positive Tests	County	Positive Tests	County	Positive Tests
Abbeville		Dillon		Lexington	1
Aiken		Dorchester	4	Marion	
Allendale		Edgefield		Marlboro	
Anderson		Fairfield		McCormick	
Bamberg		Florence	2	Newberry	
Barnwell		Georgetown		Oconee	
Beaufort		Greenville		Orangeburg	
Berkeley		Greenwood	1	Pickens	3
Calhoun		Hampton		Richland	
Charleston	2	Horry	2	Saluda	
Cherokee		Jasper		Spartanburg	
Chester		Kershaw		Sumter	
Chesterfield		Lancaster		Union	
Clarendon		Laurens		Williamsburg	
Colleton	1	Lee		York	
Darlington	1				



**Positive Rapid Tests by County and Type
Cumulative 10/2/11 - 11/5/11**

	A	B	A/B	Unk		A	B	A /B	Unk
Region 1					Region 2				
Abbeville	1				Cherokee	1			
Anderson					Greenville	5	5		
Edgefield					Pickens	6	4	1	
Greenwood	1				Spartanburg	1			
Laurens	2				Union				
McCormick					Region 4				
Oconee	1				Chesterfield		1		
Saluda					Clarendon				
Region 3					Darlington				1
Chester					Dillon				
Fairfield					Florence	1	1	2	
Lancaster	1				Kershaw				
Lexington	2				Lee				
Newberry	1				Marion				
Richland	3	1			Marlboro				
York	1	1			Sumter	2			
Region 5					Region 6				
Aiken					Georgetown	2			
Allendale					Horry	2	6	2	
Bamberg					Williamsburg				
Barnwell					Region 8				
Calhoun					Beaufort				
Orangeburg					Colleton	1			
Region 7					Hampton				
Berkeley	2		1		Jasper				
Charleston	8								
Dorchester	5	3							

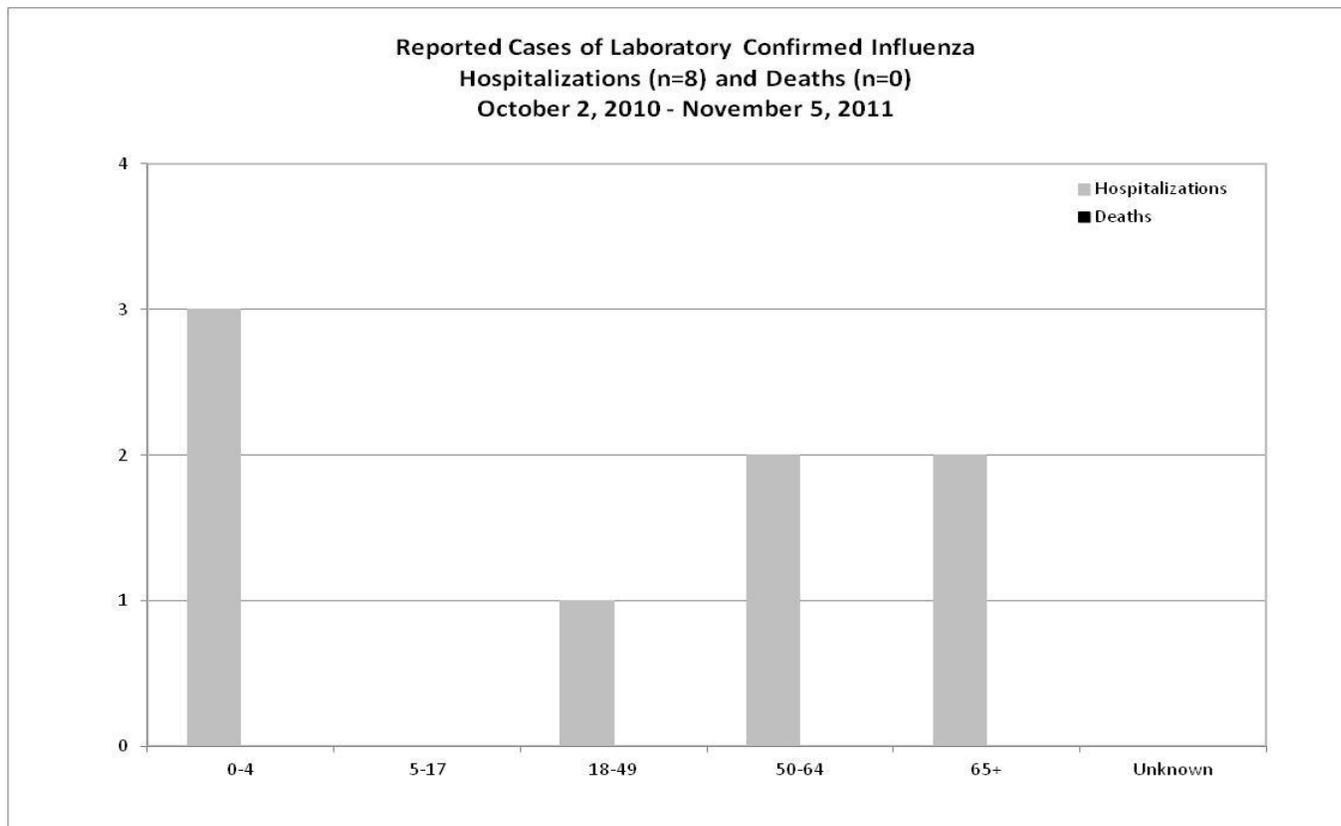


IV. Influenza hospitalizations and deaths

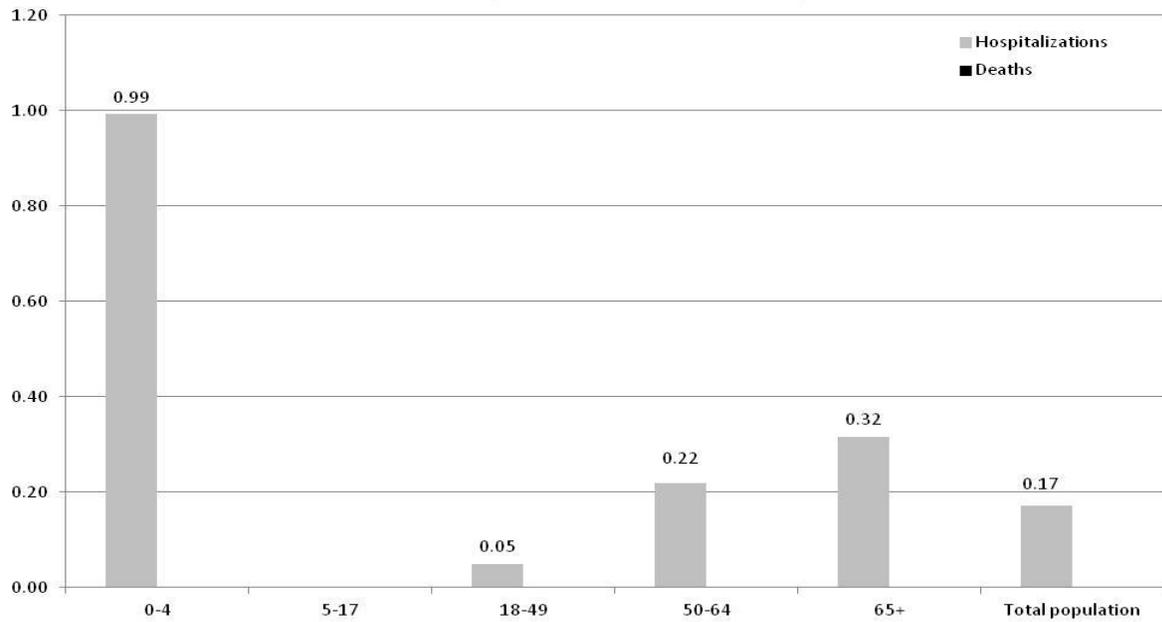
During MMWR week 44 three lab confirmed* influenza hospitalizations were reported. No lab confirmed deaths were reported.

	Total number*	
	<i>Current MMWR (10/30- 11/5/11)</i>	<i>Cumulative (since 10/2/10)</i>
Number of Hospitals Reporting (current week)	50	
Hospitalizations	3	8
Deaths	0	0

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



**Laboratory Confirmed Influenza Case rate/100,000
Hospitalizations (n=8) and Deaths (n=0) by age group
October 2, 2010 - November 5, 2011**



V. Influenza activity levels

Activity Level	ILI activity/Outbreaks		Laboratory data
No activity	Low	And	No lab confirmed cases
Sporadic	Not increased	And	Isolated lab-confirmed cases
	OR		
Local	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		
	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
Regional	Increased ILI in 2-3 regions	And	Recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions
	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.

VI. 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 CHESSE 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 regional 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 regional 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 springcb@dhec.sc.gov.

Voluntary Networks

Laboratory Viral Isolate Network

Viral isolate surveillance is essential for identifying circulating influenza strain subtype information, and the identification of new strains that may need to be included in the next year's influenza vaccine. Participating providers receive culture media, packaging, processing and shipping labels in order to submit a subset of specimens to the Bureau of Labs (BOL).

Influenza-Like Illness (ILINet) Sentinel Providers 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 $U \geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$) 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.

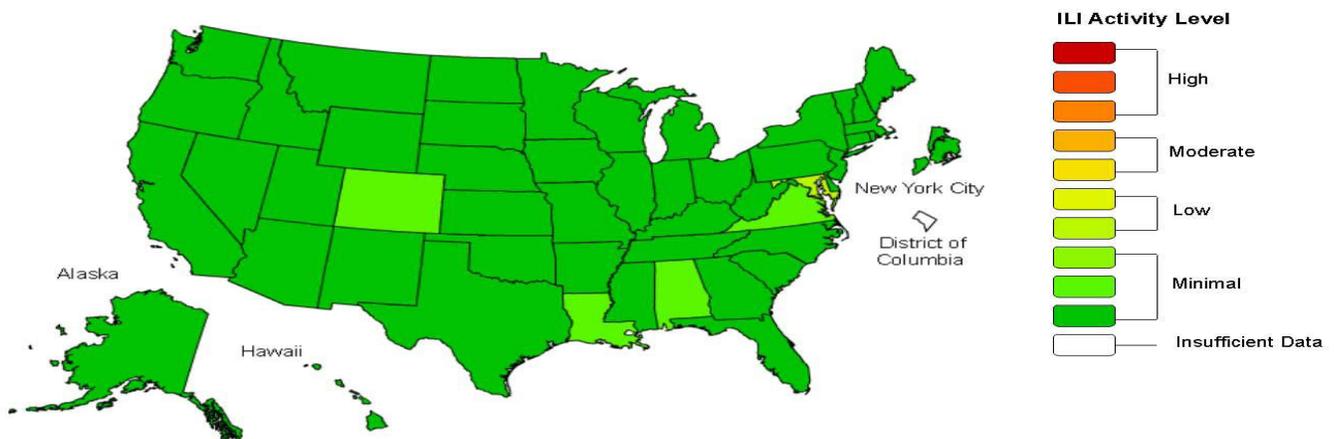
VII. National Surveillance MMWR Week 43 (10/23-10/29)

During week 43 (October 23-29, 2011), influenza activity remained low in the United States.

- **U.S. Virologic Surveillance:** Of the 1,804 specimens tested by U.S. World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories and reported to CDC/Influenza Division, 17 (0.9%) were positive for influenza.
- **Novel influenza A Virus:** Two human infections with a novel influenza A virus were identified.
- **Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality Surveillance:** The proportion of deaths attributed to P&I was below the epidemic threshold.
- **Influenza-associated Pediatric Mortality:** No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.
- **Outpatient Illness Surveillance:** The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 1.2%, which is below the national baseline of 2.4%. All 10 regions reported ILI below region-specific baseline levels. Forty-nine states and New York City experienced minimal ILI activity, one state experienced ILI low activity and the District of Columbia had insufficient data.
- **Geographic Spread of Influenza:** The geographic spread of influenza in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 19 states was reported as sporadic and Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 31 states reported no influenza activity.

For more information, please visit <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>.

**Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet
2011-12 Influenza Season Week 43 ending Oct 29, 2011**



*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.