

Data at a Glance: Nov. 30 – Dec 6th, 2014 (Week 49)

	Current Week (49)	Previous Week (48)
Oregon Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level¹	Minimal	Minimal
Oregon Influenza Activity Geographic Spread²	Local	Local
Percent of outpatient visits for ILI	1.18%	0.53%
Percent of emergency department visits for ILI³	1.85%	1.62%
Positive influenza tests⁴	5	4
Influenza-associated hospitalizations⁵	9	11
Reported ILI/Influenza outbreaks	3	0
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	0	0
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) activity⁶	9%	13%

¹Levels are determined by CDC. Based on proportion of outpatient visits—levels include minimal, low, moderate, and high.

²Levels for geographic spread include no activity, sporadic, local, regional, and widespread.

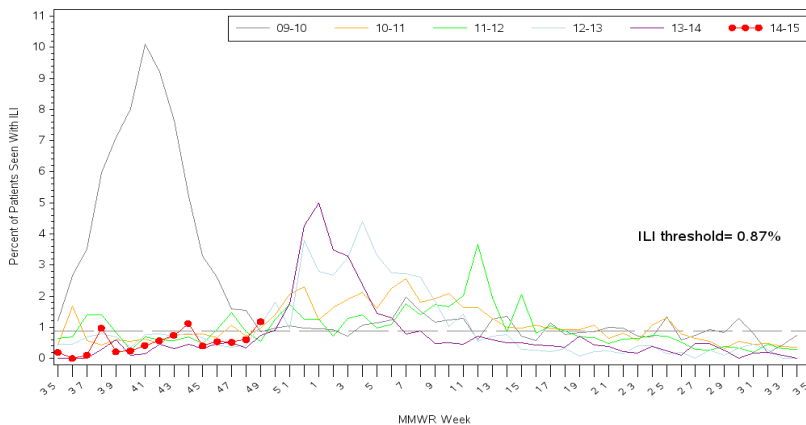
³Based on Oregon ESSENCE Syndromic Surveillance. Data represent statewide aggregate percent.

⁴Reported by state public health lab (OSPHL) from outbreaks, tri-county hospitalizations, and sentinel ILI surveillance; includes only current week positive tests.

⁵Based on hospitalization surveillance in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties only.

⁶Percent positivity based on data from Oregon's RSV Laboratory Surveillance System.

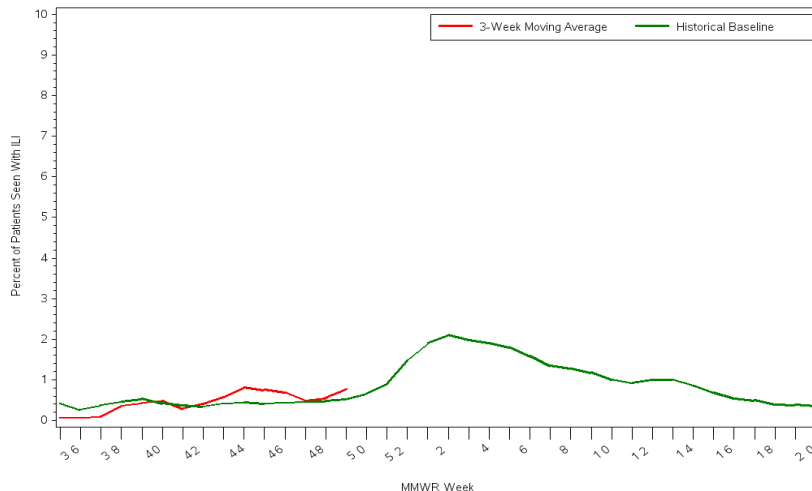
Oregon Outpatient Influenza-Like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) 11DEC14
Percent of Outpatients with Influenza-like Illness (ILI)
2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015



Surveillance weeks run from Sunday through Saturday

Sentinel providers report the number of patients seen with influenza-like illness as well as total patients seen each week.

Oregon Health Authority, Acute and Communicable Disease Prevention 11DEC14
Oregon Outpatient Influenza-Like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet)
3-Week Moving Average of Percent of Outpatients with Influenza-like Illness (ILI)



ILINet: Oregon's Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network: Oregon's outpatient influenza-like illness (ILI) network comprises 24 voluntary healthcare providers from across Oregon who report the number of patients with influenza-like illness as well as total number of patient visits for each week during the surveillance season. **The percent of outpatients seen with ILI for week 49 of 2014 was 1.18% which is above Oregon's seasonal threshold of 0.87%.***

Note: ILI is defined as fever ($\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$) and cough or sore throat. *The ILI baseline (threshold) is calculated as the mean percentage of visits for ILI during non-influenza weeks (weeks 21-39) with two standard deviations, and is based on the three previous years of data.

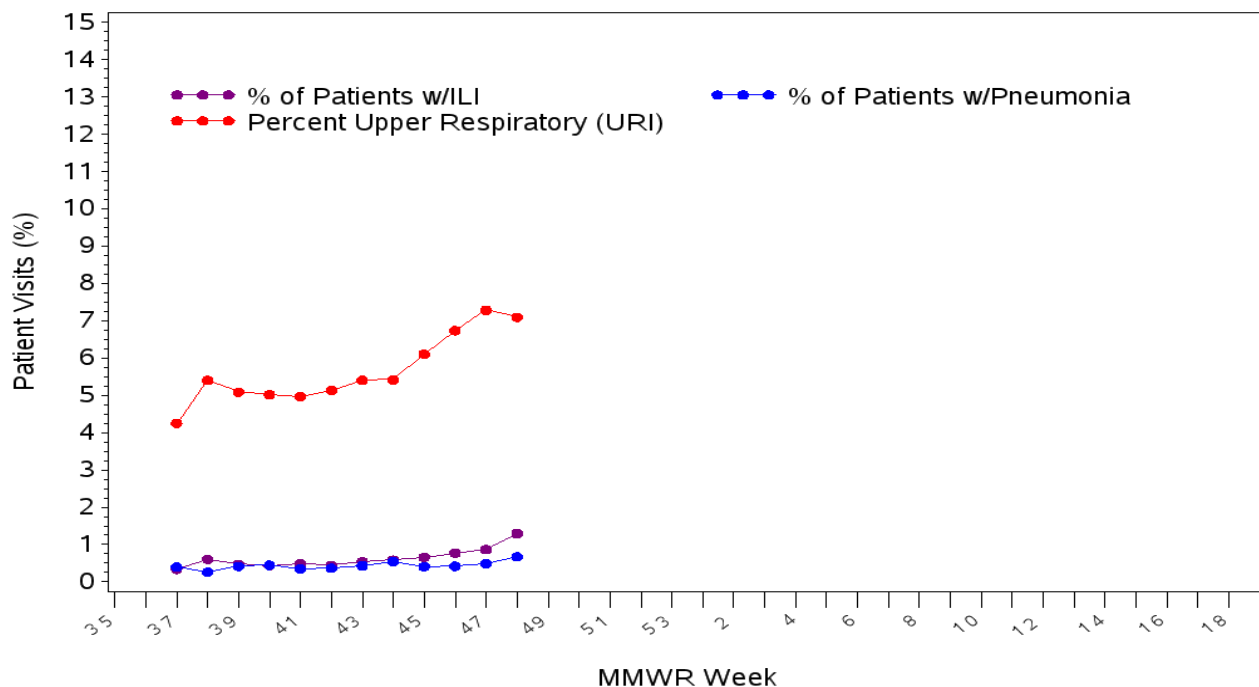
The 3-week moving average for percent of outpatients seen with ILI in week 49 was 0.77%, which is above the historical moving average baseline for this week.

The 3-week moving average does not show actual weekly % ILI, but an average that includes the current week and preceding 2 weeks, and is used to smooth out fluctuations in the data. The historical baseline is the average 3-week moving averages over the preceding four flu seasons.

All FluBites data provided are preliminary, and may change as additional reports are received.

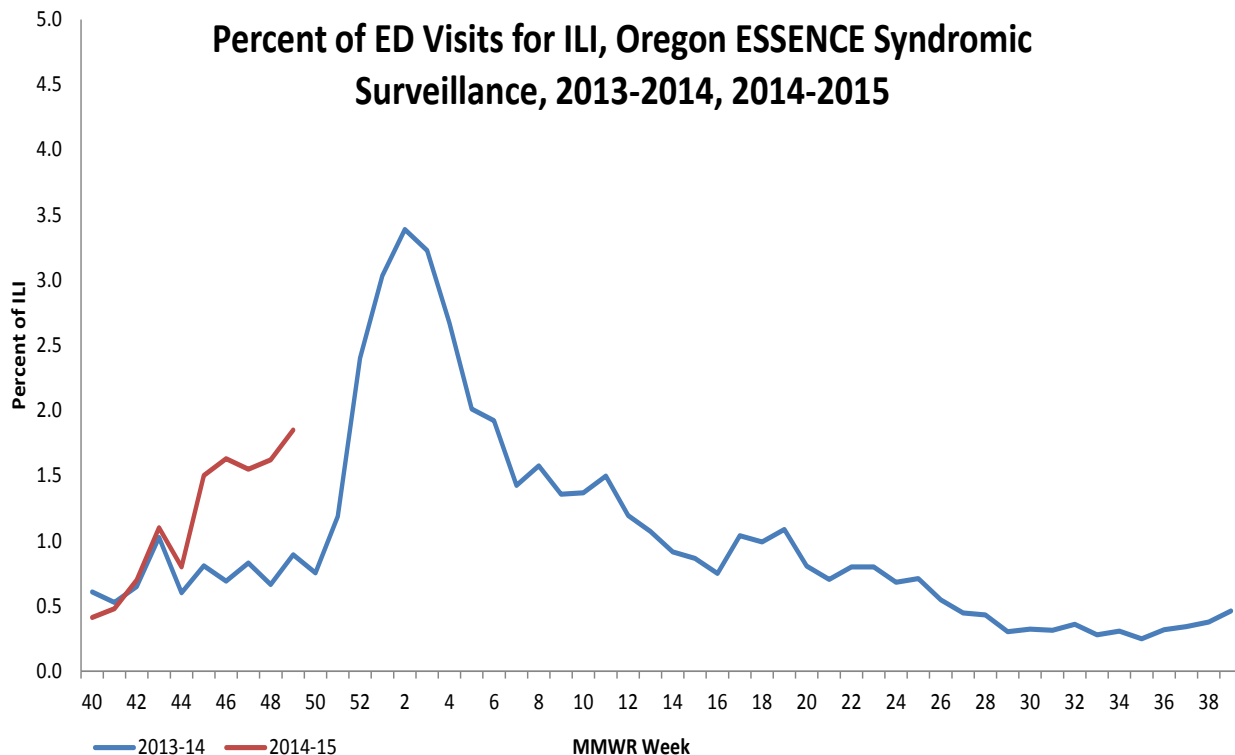
OCHIN Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Surveillance: The Oregon Public Health receives discharge diagnoses data from OCHIN Inc., a collaborative comprising 22 member organizations of federally qualified health centers (FQHC) and rural health centers in Oregon, representing 103 outpatient clinics throughout the state. OCHIN data are one week behind other ILI outpatient surveillance data. **The percent of outpatient visits for ILI was 1.30% during week 48, 2014.**

Oregon Outpatient ILI/URI/Pneumonia Surveillance, OCHIN 2014-2015



Categories are based on ICD-9 diagnosis codes, combinations of codes, and reason for visit.

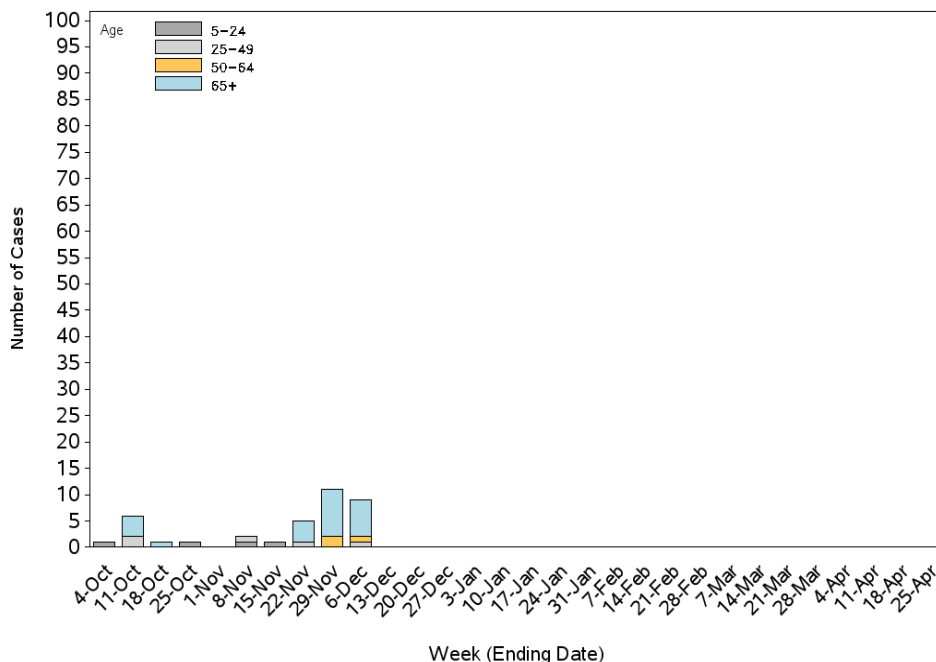
Oregon ESSENCE Syndromic Surveillance: Oregon Public Health tracks hospital emergency department (ED) visits throughout the state using the Oregon ESSENCE syndromic surveillance system. ESSENCE categorizes chief complaints into syndrome categories, which include ILI. **The percent of ED visits for ILI was 1.85% during week 49, 2014.**



Hospitalizations: In Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties, 37 total reported hospitalizations occurred up through MMWR week 49, with 9 reported for week 49. 65% of all hospitalized cases were among persons aged \geq 65 years. All reported hospitalizations thus far were associated with influenza A.

Outbreaks: In Oregon 4 influenza/ILI outbreaks occurred up through week 49, with 3 reported for week 49.

Portland Metro Area Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations by Week and Age Group, 2014-2015



Laboratory Surveillance. The Oregon State Public Health Laboratory (OSPHL) is performing influenza typing and sub-typing by PCR on specimens from the following groups of patients:

- Patients seen by Oregon Sentinel providers from ILINet.
- Patients hospitalized with influenza-like illness in the Portland Tri-County area (Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties) as part of the CDC-funded study, The Influenza Hospitalization Network (FluSurv-NET).
- Patients identified as part of an outbreak of respiratory illness. Please report clusters of respiratory illness to the on-call ACDP epidemiologist at (971-673-1111), who will then make decisions about the need for testing at the OSPHL.

Tables 1 and 2 show the current week and cumulative totals (since Oct. 1, 2014) for influenza and other respiratory virus specimens tested at OSPHL.

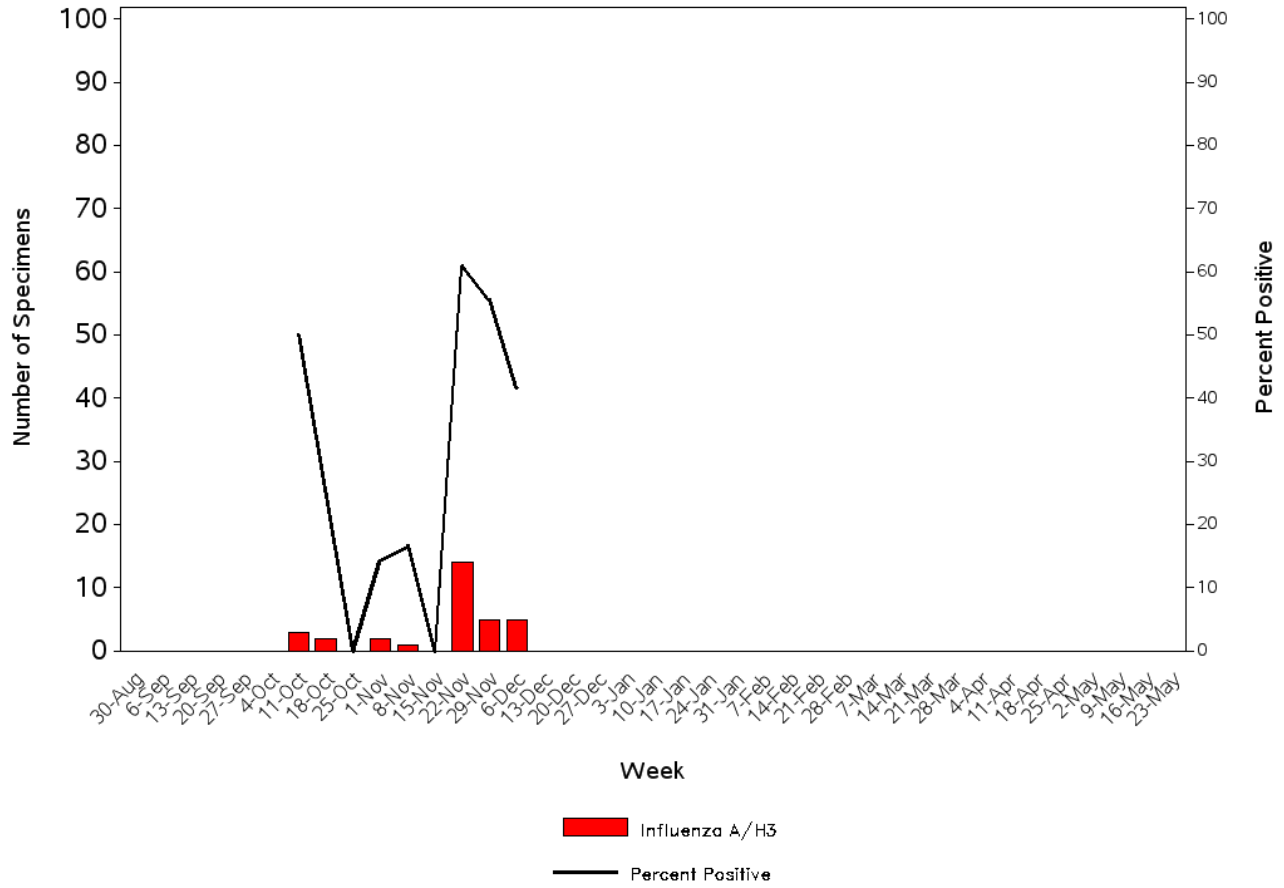
Table 1. Oregon State Public Health Laboratory Influenza Specimen Type and Subtype, 2014-15.

	Current Week	Cumulative
Influenza A	5 (41.7%)	32 (34.4%)
2009 pH1N1	0	0
Seasonal A H3	5 (41.7%)	32 (34.4%)
Not subtyped	0	0
Influenza B	0	0
Undetected	7 (58.3%)	61 (65.6%)
Total Tested	12	93

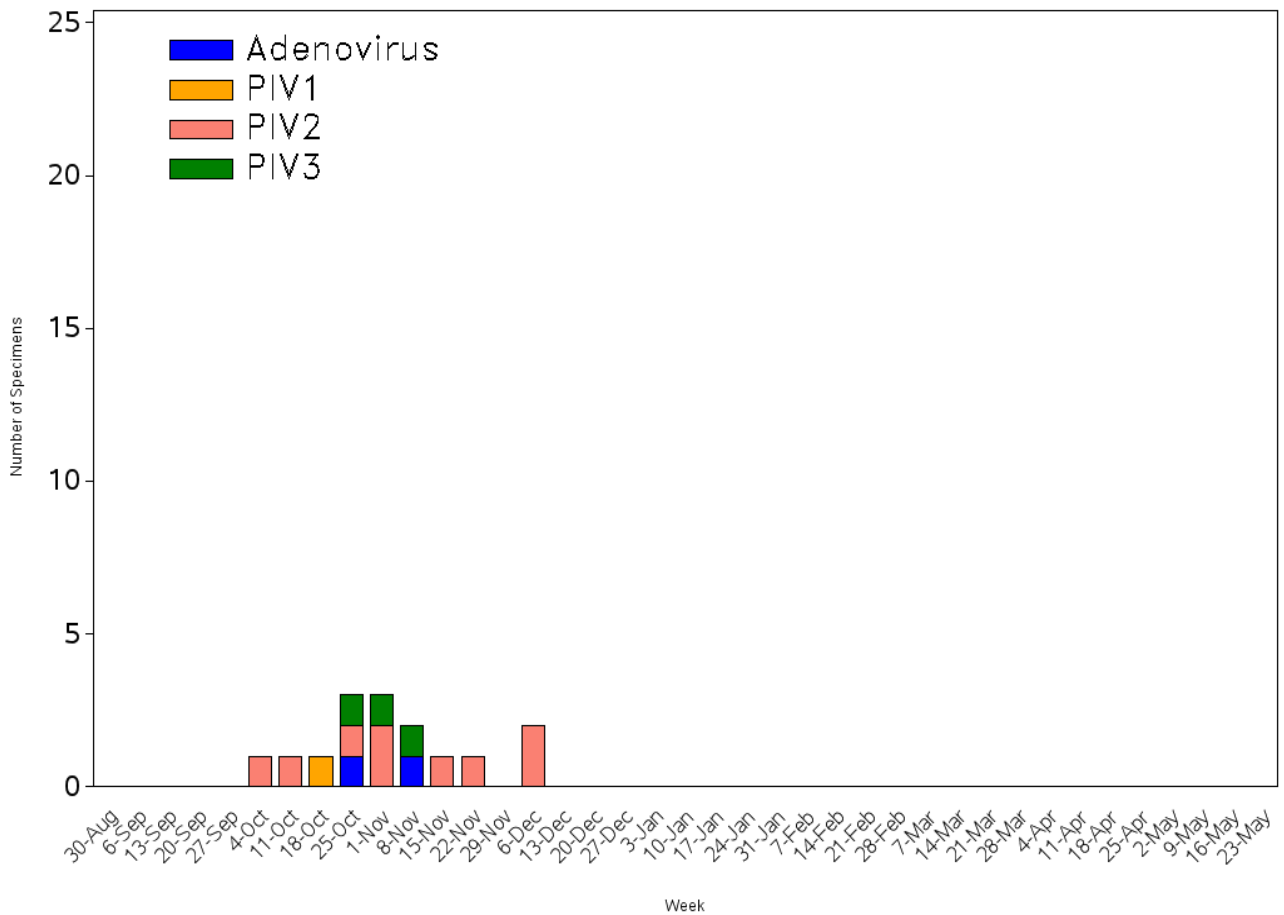
Table 2. Oregon State Public Health Laboratory Non-Influenza Respiratory Viruses, 2014-15.

	Current Week	Cumulative
Adenovirus	0	2 (3.1%)
Parainfluenza type 1	0	1 (1.5%)
Parainfluenza type 2	2 (22.2%)	9 (13.8%)
Parainfluenza type 3	0	3 (4.6%)
Human Metapneumovirus	0	0
RSV	0	0
Total Tested	9	65

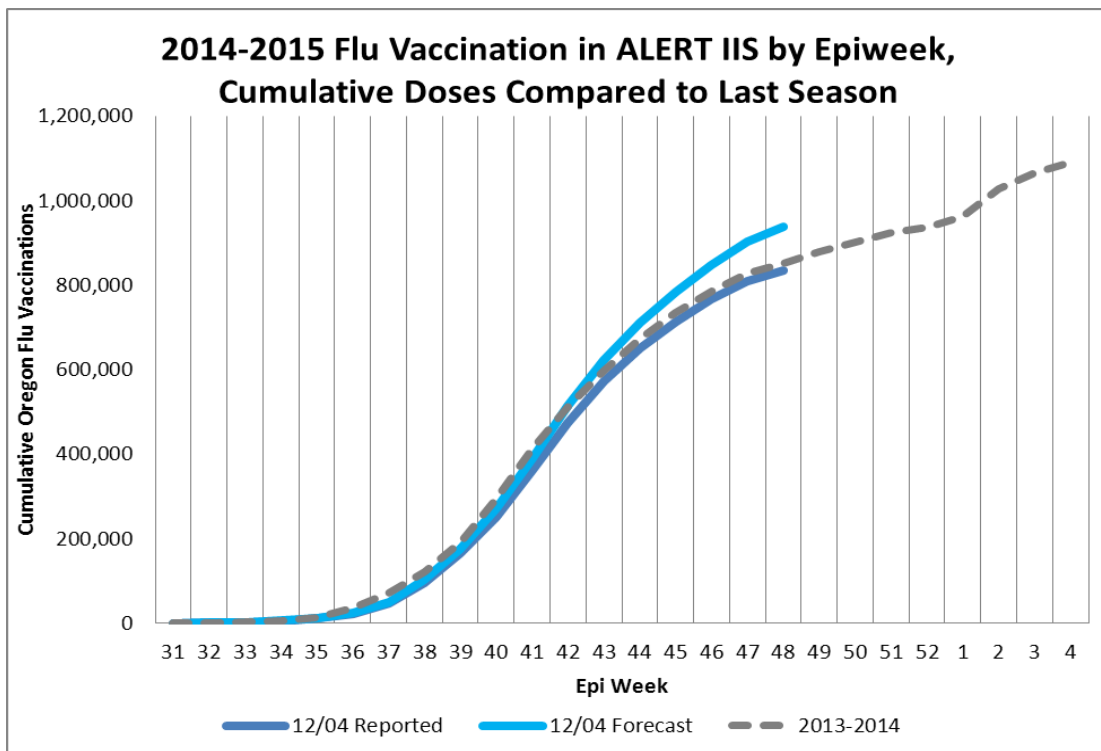
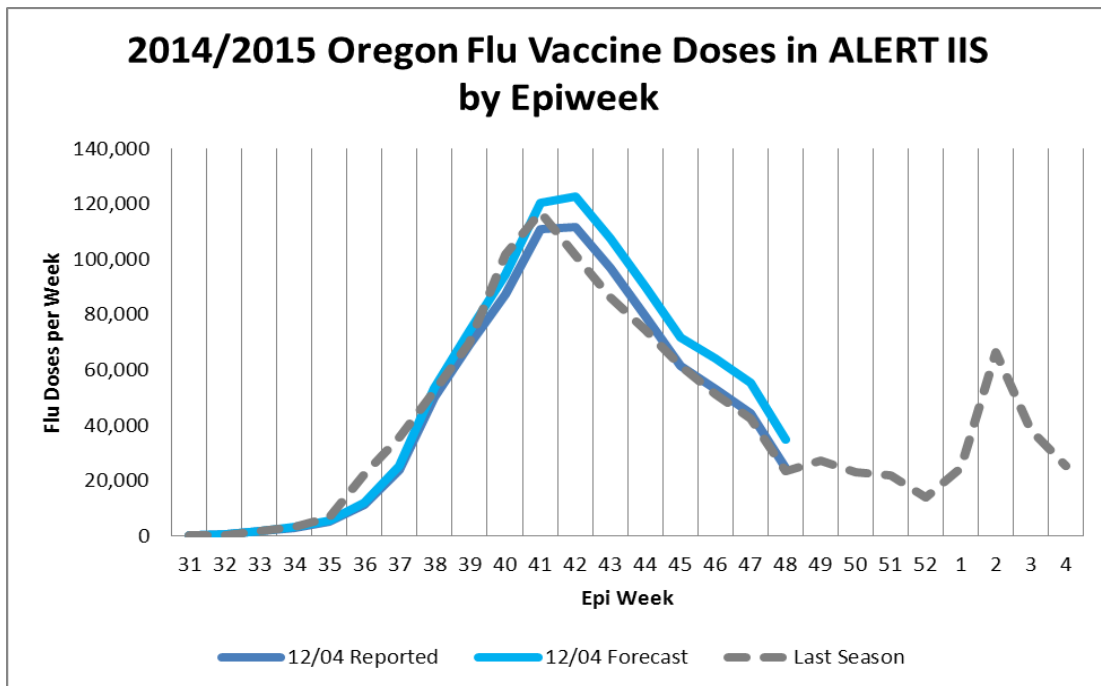
Number and Percent Positive for Influenza by PCR, OSPHL 2014-2015



Viral Respiratory Pathogens PCR-Positive at OSPHL by Week, 2014-2015



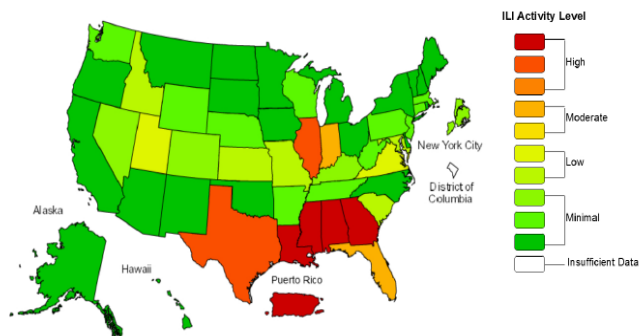
Vaccine Uptake. For the week ending on Nov. 29th, (epiweek 48), the number of influenza immunizations administered continues to decline. This decline matches closely to the pattern from prior years. The total number of influenza immunizations given in the present season also continues to match or slightly exceed last year's totals. As of Nov. 29th, the Oregon Immunization Program estimates that, overall, 33% of Oregonians have received an influenza immunization for this season. This is comparable to the rate observed last year at the same time: for the 2013-2014 season, the CDC estimated that as of Nov 30th, 32% of Oregonians had received a seasonal influenza immunization. On a technical note, for the remainder of the current influenza season, OIP will be making forecasts based on a two week or shorter lag period in ALERT IIS reporting rather than a 3 week period.



US Data (from CDC FluView): During week 49 (November 30-December 6, 2014), influenza activity continued to increase in the United States.

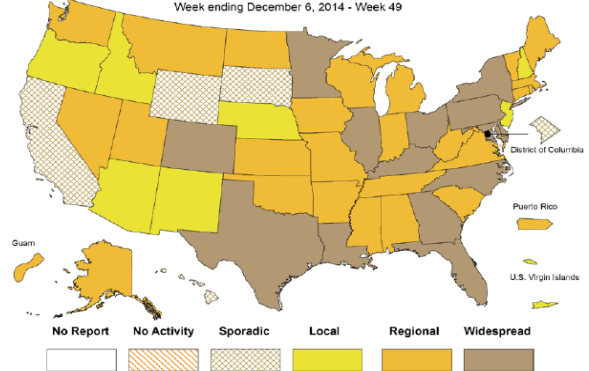
- **Viral Surveillance:** Of 16,093 specimens tested and reported by U.S. World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories during week 49, 3,415 (21.2%) were positive for influenza.
- **Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality:** The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was below the epidemic threshold.
- **Influenza-associated Pediatric Deaths:** Two influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.
- **Influenza-associated Hospitalizations:** A cumulative rate for the season of 3.8 laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations per 100,000 population was reported.
- **Outpatient Illness Surveillance:** The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 2.5%, above the national baseline of 2.0%. Eight of 10 regions reported ILI at or above region-specific baseline levels. Puerto Rico and six states experienced high ILI activity; two states experienced moderate ILI activity; seven states experienced low ILI activity; New York City and 35 states experienced minimal ILI activity; and the District of Columbia had insufficient data.
- **Geographic Spread of Influenza:** The geographic spread of influenza in 14 states was reported as widespread; Guam, Puerto Rico and 25 states reported regional activity; the U.S. Virgin Islands and seven states reported local activity; and the District of Columbia and four states reported sporadic activity.

Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet
2014-15 Influenza Season Week 49 ending Dec 06, 2014



Map above left: This map uses the proportion of outpatient visits to ILINet sentinel 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.

Weekly Influenza Activity Estimates Reported by State & Territorial Epidemiologists*
Week ending December 6, 2014 - Week 49



Map above Right: This map measures the geographic spread of influenza viruses, but does not measure the intensity of influenza activity.

Additional resources:

- CDC Weekly Surveillance Report: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly>