



2018-2019 Influenza Surveillance Report

Week 05

Jan. 27 – Feb. 2, 2019

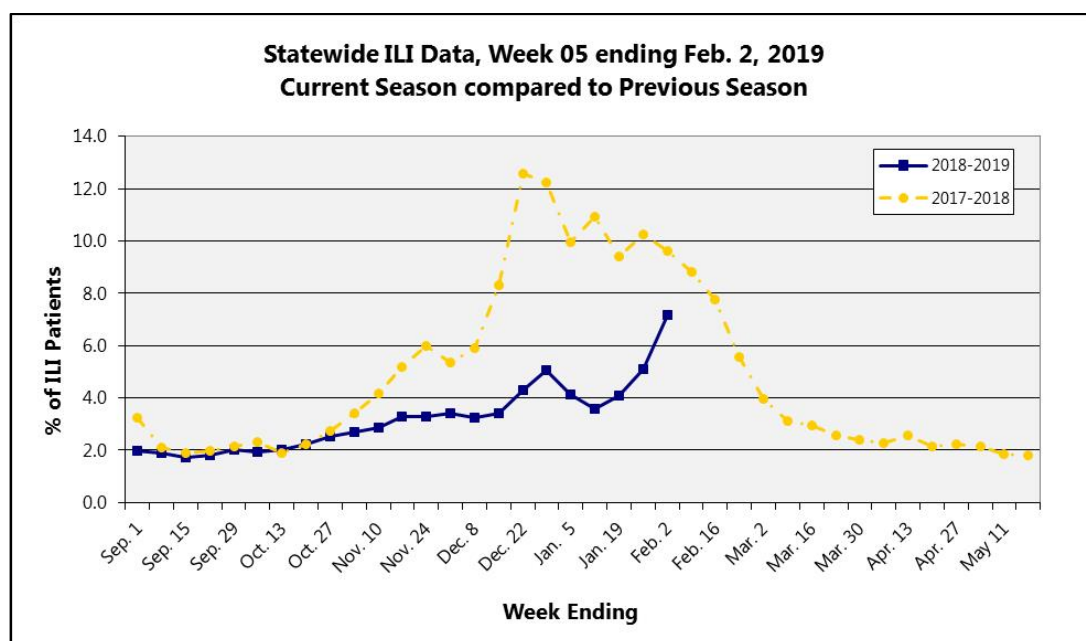
About our flu activity reporting

MSDH relies upon selected sentinel health practitioners across the state to report the percentage of total patient visits consistent with an influenza-like illness (ILI: fever of 100°F or higher AND cough and/or sore throat). Also, providers are supplied with specimen collection kits. Samples are submitted to the Mississippi Public Health Laboratory for influenza PCR testing. Reports are used to estimate the state's ILI rate and the magnitude of the state's influenza activity. Reports represent only the distribution of flu in the state, not an actual count of all flu cases statewide. **Information is provisional only and may change depending on additional reporting from sentinel providers.**

Content

- ❖ [State ILI Surveillance](#)
- ❖ [Influenza Outbreaks](#)
- ❖ [Flu Testing Reports](#)
- ❖ [National and Mississippi Pediatric Mortality Surveillance](#)
- ❖ [National ILI Surveillance](#)
- ❖ [Appendix](#)
 - [Figure 1](#) (Statewide ILI Data, Current Season compared to Previous Season)
 - [Figure 2](#) (Percentage of ILI Cases by Age Group, Mississippi)
 - [Figure 3](#) (Mississippi ILI Rates, 2018-2019 and Previous Seasons)
 - [Figure 4](#) (State ILI Rates 2014-2018 (YTD))
 - [Figure 5](#) (Comparison of the BioSense and Statewide ILI Rates)
 - [Figure 6](#) (Comparison of Statewide ILI Rate to Positive Influenza Isolates by Type and Subtype, Mississippi)
 - [Figure 7](#) (Number of Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths by Week of Death and Influenza Type, Nationwide)
 - [Figure 8](#) (Percentage of Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths by Influenza Type, Nationwide)
 - [Figure 9](#) (Comparison of Nationwide and Region 4 ILI Rates to Mississippi ILI Rates)
 - [Figure 10](#) (CDC FluView Weekly Influenza Activity Map)

State ILI Surveillance



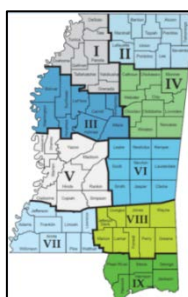
During week **05** (01/27/19-02/02/19), the overall state ILI rate (**7.2%**) **increased** from the previous week (**5.1%**), but was lower than this time last year (**9.6%**).

| [Figure 1](#)

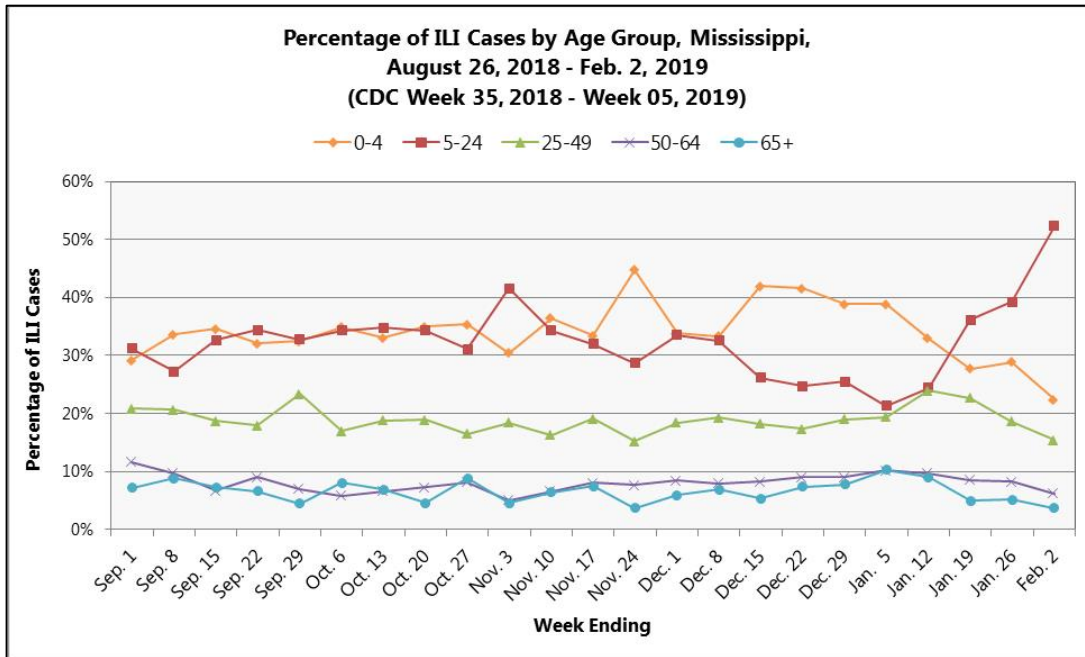
Total number of patients treated by sentinel providers in the last three weeks. | **Table 1**

2018-2019 Influenza Season					
CDC Week	Week Ending	Number of reports received from Sentinel Providers	Total patients	ILI symptoms	ILI Rate (%)
05	Feb. 2	144	18042	1292	7.2
04	Jan. 26	153	16891	862	5.1
03	Jan. 19	164	16646	683	4.1

During week **05**, seven districts (1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9) had an increase in ILI activity, while two districts (3 and 5) had a decrease. *Information is provisional only and may change depending on additional reporting from sentinel providers.* | **Table 2**



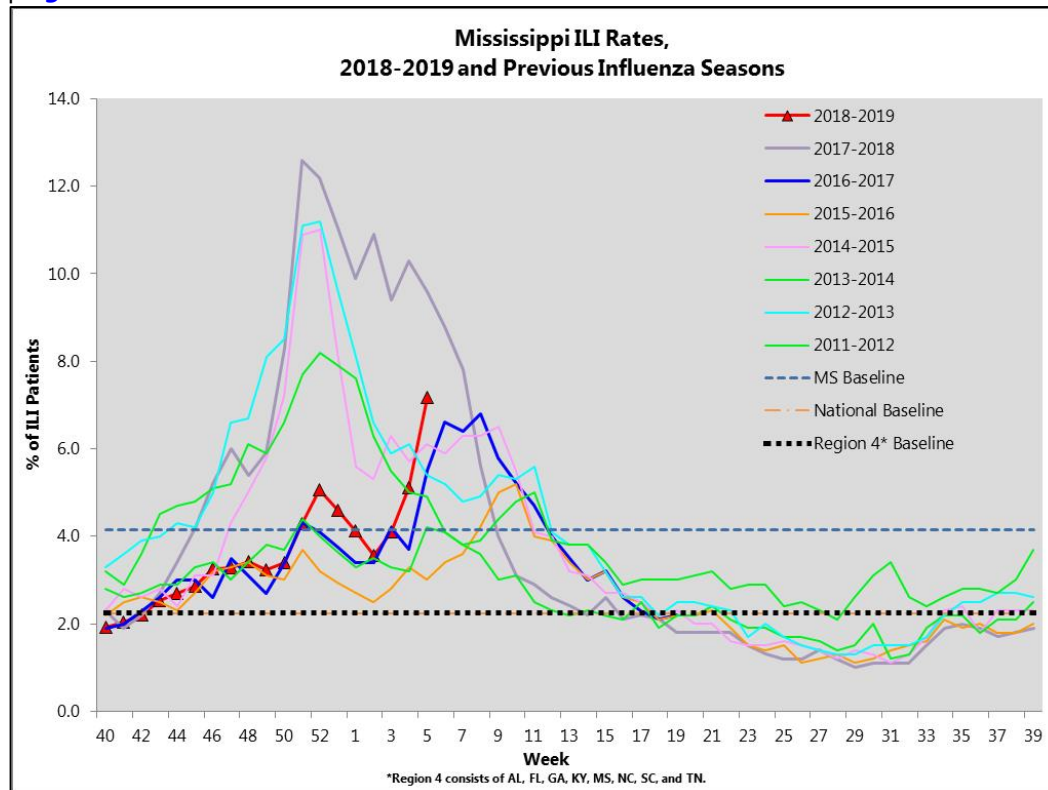
MSDH District ILI Rates (%) 2018-2019		
District	Week 04	Week 05
State	5.1	7.2
I	5.7	6.7
II	2.7	8.8
III	12.1	8.5
IV	3.1	5.6
V	5.3	3.5
VI	5.8	6.8
VII	8.1	15.5
VIII	2.5	4.9
IX	5.4	6.9



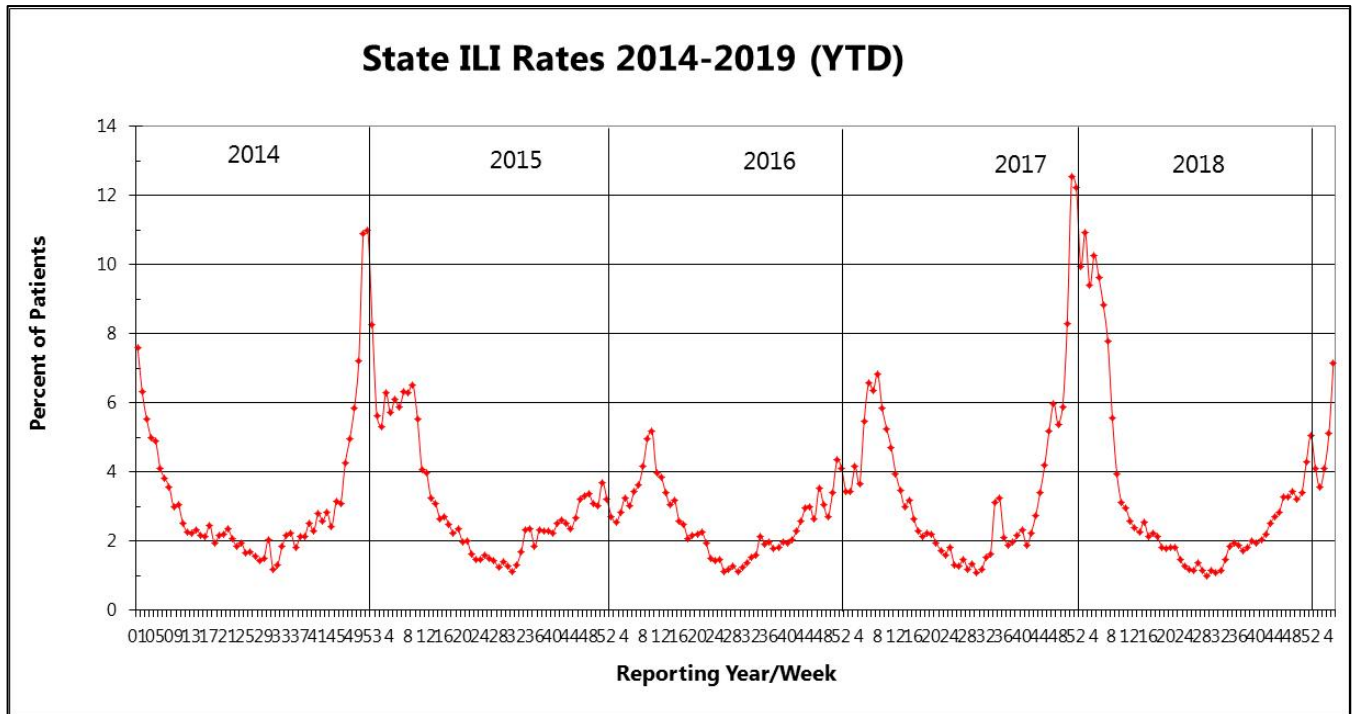
Overall, the percentage of reported ILI cases has been highest among those in the 0-4 and 5-24 years of age groups. The percentage of ILI cases **increased** in the 5-24 years of

age group during week **05**, but decreased in the remaining age groups when compared to the previous week. | [Figure 2](#)

The 2018-19 state ILI rate was **above** the national, Region 4, and Mississippi baselines during week **05**. | [Figure 3](#)

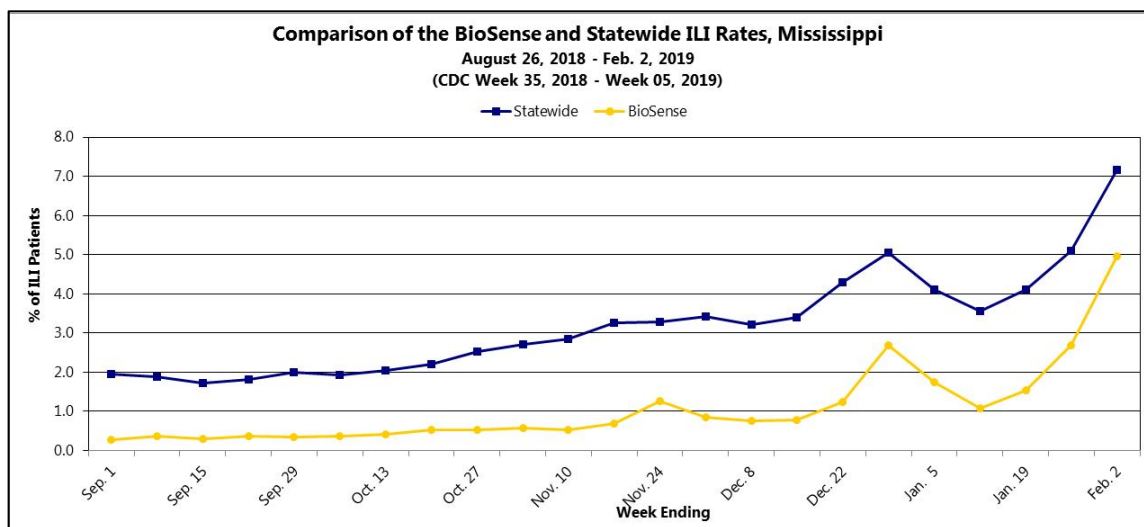


Mississippi ILI Rates 2014-2019 | [Figure 4](#)



Syndromic ILI Surveillance

The Mississippi State Department of Health also collects influenza syndromic surveillance data through the CDC BioSense Platform. This data is comprised of chief complaints and diagnosis codes and is submitted electronically by participating hospitals and clinics throughout the state in near real-time. The BioSense data is an additional tool to monitor influenza activity in Mississippi.



The percentage of patients with a chief complaint or diagnosis of influenza-like illness

during week **05 increased** from the previous week, as did the statewide ILI rate. The BioSense ILI rate appears to be following the same trend as the statewide ILI rate. | [Figure 5](#)

Influenza Outbreaks

Outbreaks are reportable in Mississippi as a Class 1A event and must be reported by telephone within **24 hours** of first knowledge or suspicion to the Mississippi State Department of Health. For more information on reportable diseases and conditions, please refer to the [MSDH List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions](#).

Between week 40 (week ending October 6th) and week **05** (week ending February 2nd), 10 outbreaks were reported to MSDH. MSDH investigates all reported outbreaks, and of the 10 reported outbreaks, complete information was available for five of them. Three of the outbreaks were attributed to influenza A (H3), one was due an influenza A virus, unknown subtype, and one was due to an unknown influenza type.

The influenza outbreaks occurred in the following counties: Greene (1), Hinds (1), Jones (2), Lafayette (1), Lincoln (1), Madison (1), Marion (1), Smith (1) and Tate (1).

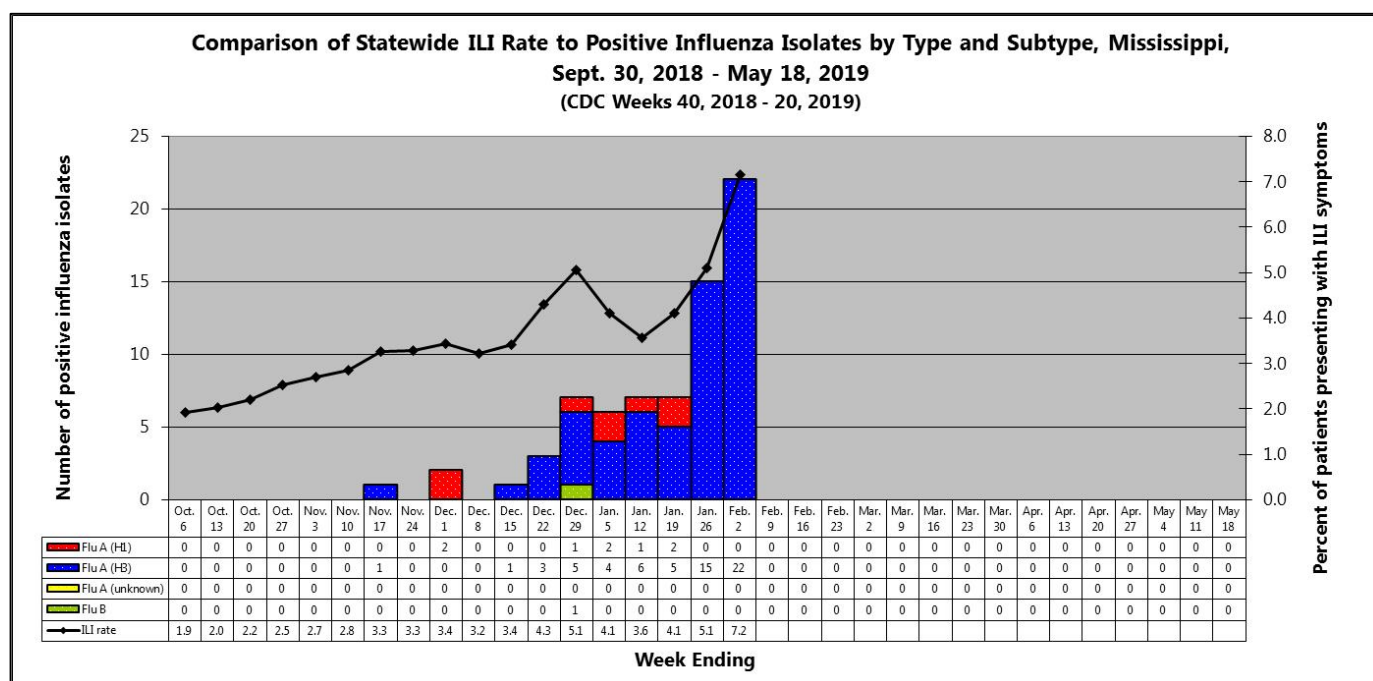
For additional information on infection control measures in health care facilities and managing influenza outbreaks in long-term care facilities, please refer to the CDC's webpages:

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/index.htm> and

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/ltc-facility-guidance.htm>, respectively.

Flu Testing Reports

Since week 40 (week ending October 6th), **71** laboratory confirmed influenza samples have been identified by the MSDH Public Health Laboratory. Eight (11%) were identified as influenza A (H1), 62 (87%) were identified as influenza A, H3, and one (1%) was identified as an influenza B. | [Figure 6](#)



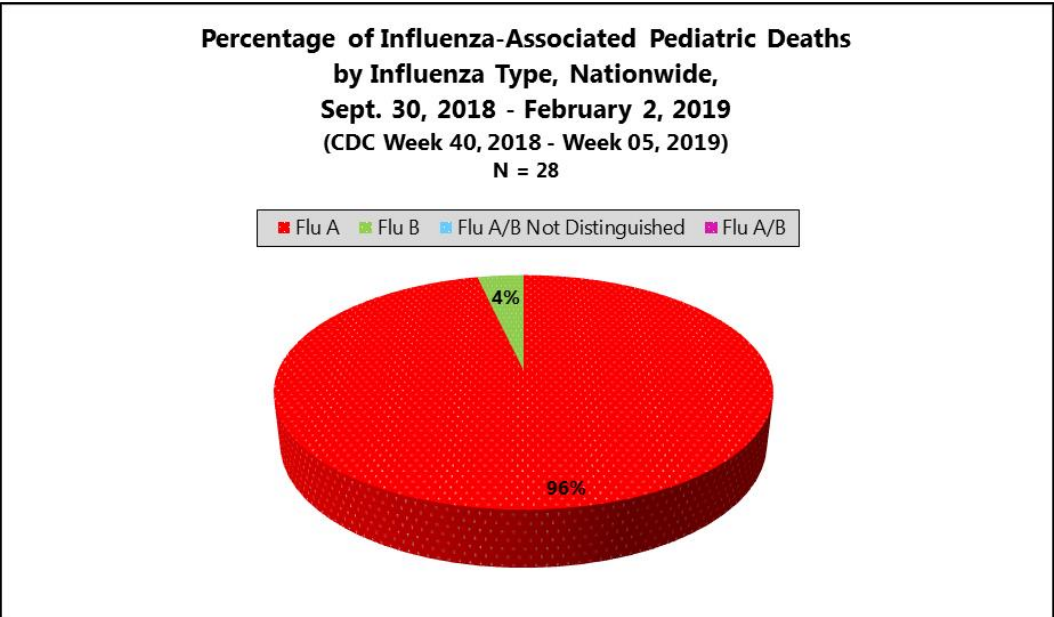
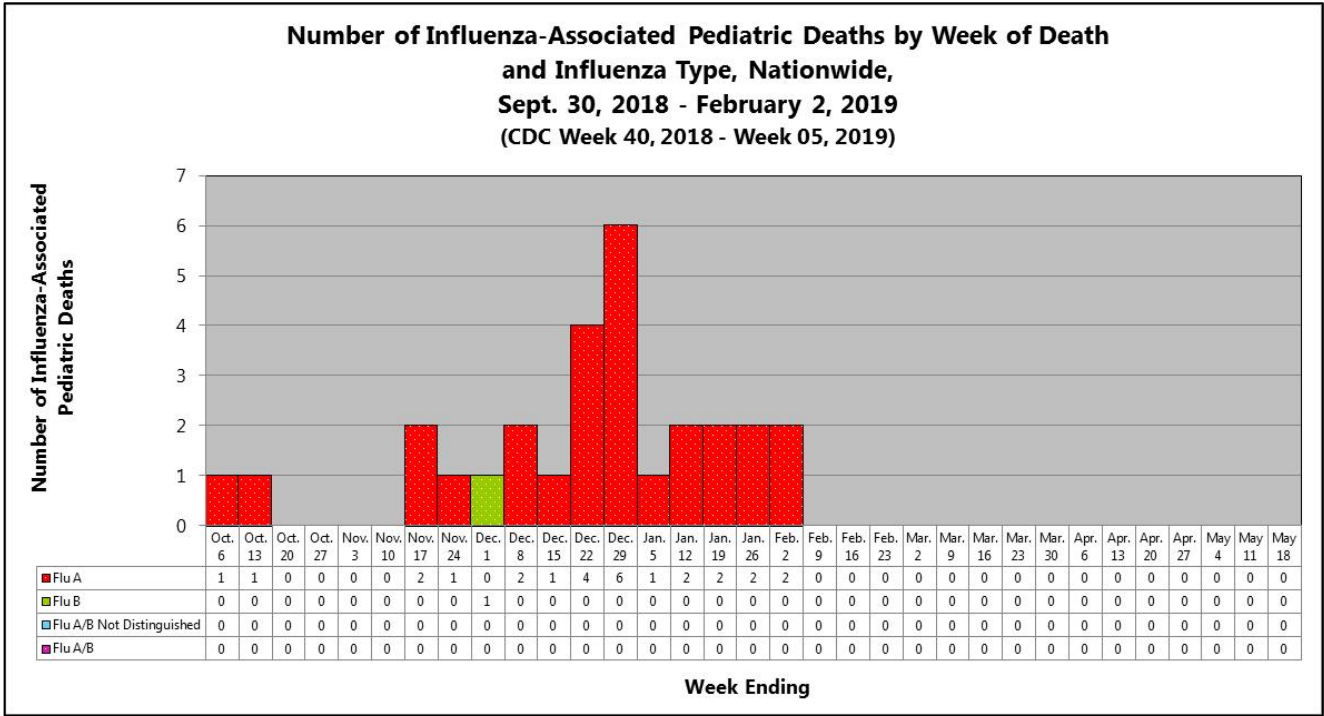
The influenza cases were identified from the following counties: Attala (6), Carroll (1), Choctaw (1), Copiah (2), Covington (1), DeSoto (1), Forrest (3), George (1), Greene (2), Hancock (3), Harrison (7), Hinds (12), Jones (3), Lamar (1), Leake (1), Leflore (1), Madison (1), Marion (4), Neshoba (1), Newton (2),

2018 – 2019 Influenza Season | Week 05 Influenza Surveillance Report| Jan. 27 – Feb. 02, 2019
Pearl River (3), Pike (2), Rankin (6), Tate (1), and Winston (3). The county of residence for two of the cases was unknown.

National and Mississippi Pediatric Mortality Surveillance

Nationally, **four** influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported to CDC during week **05**. Two deaths were associated with an influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus and occurred during weeks 4 and 5 (weeks ending January 26 and February 2, 2019, respectively). Two deaths were associated with an influenza A virus for which no subtyping was performed and occurred during weeks 4 and. **Twenty-eight** influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported to CDC for the 2018-2019 season. | [Figure 7](#)

Mississippi has had **one** influenza-associated pediatric death reported during this influenza season.

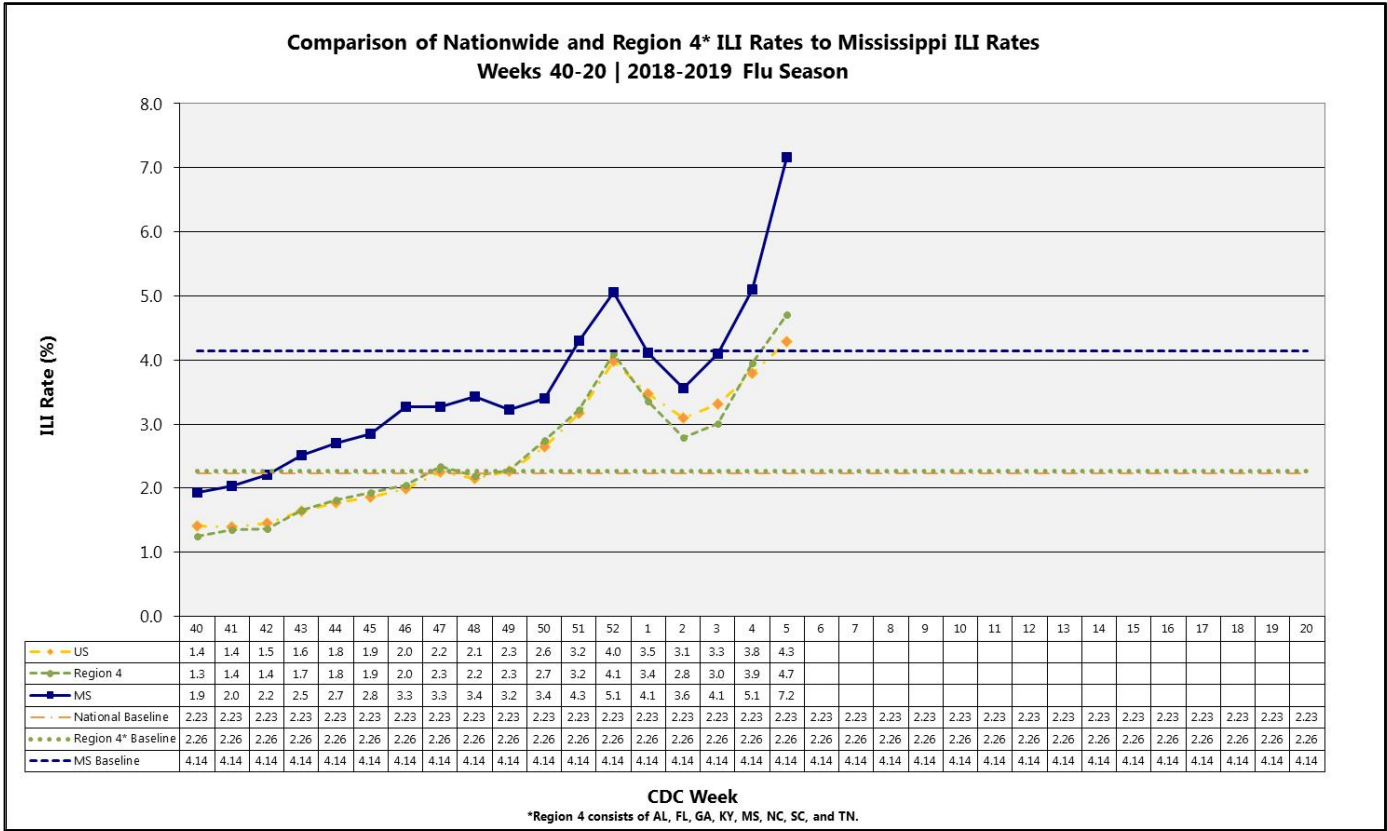


Of the **28** influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported nationally during the 2018-2019 season, 27 (96%) have been attributed to influenza A viruses and one (4%) to an

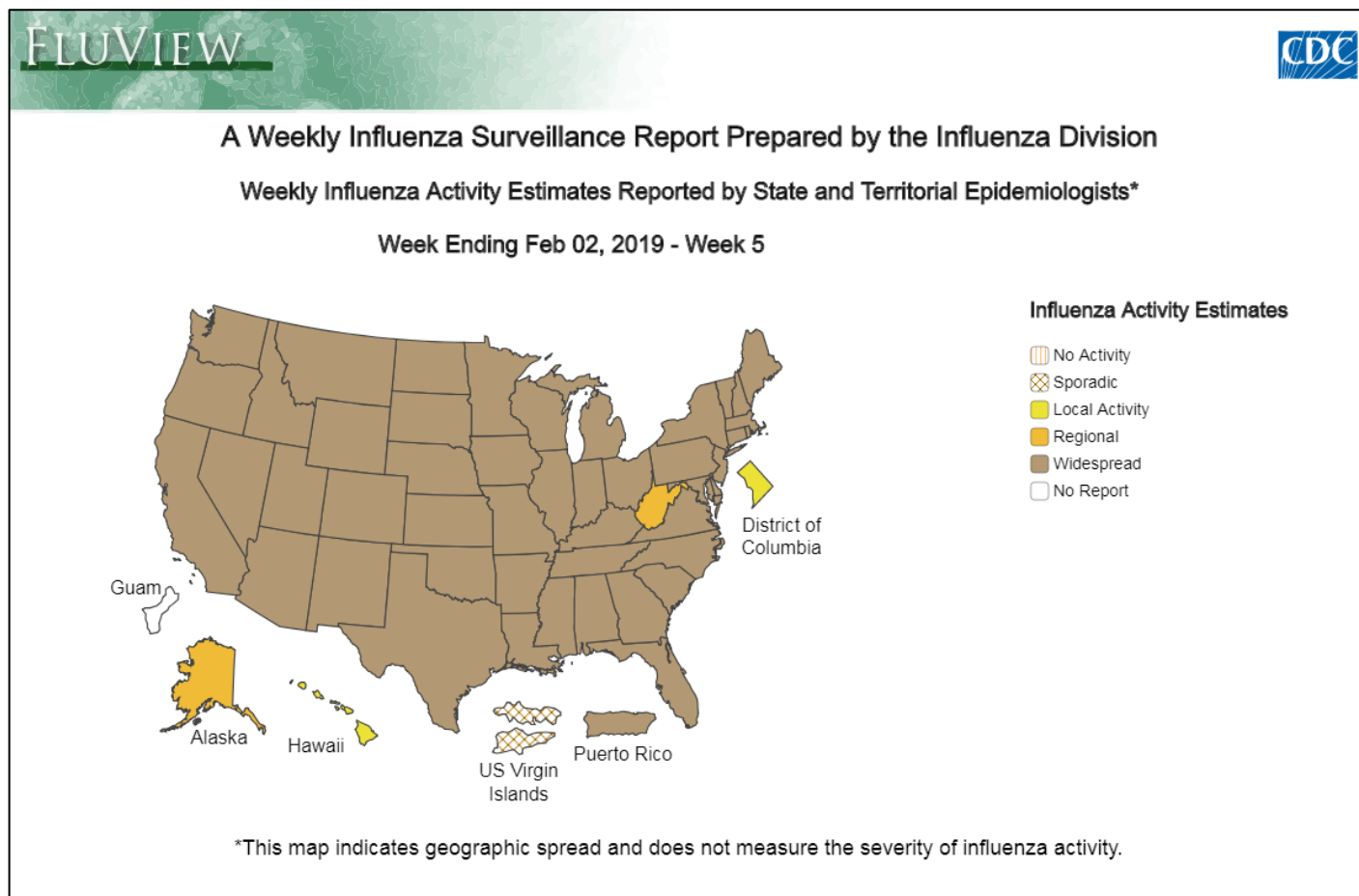
For additional information on influenza-associated pediatric deaths, please refer to the [CDC's FluView](#).

National ILI Surveillance

During week **05**, the Mississippi (7.2%), national (4.3%) and Region 4 (4.7%) ILI rates increased and all were above their respective baselines. | [Figure 9](#)



During week **05**, influenza activity **increased** in the United States.¹ | [Figure 10](#)



¹For up-to-date information on flu activity nationwide, please refer to the CDC's website:

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

Mississippi reported **"Widespread"** for the influenza activity during week **05**. | **Table 3**

Level of Flu Activity	Definition
No Activity	Overall clinical activity remains low and there are no lab confirmed cases.
Sporadic	Isolated cases of lab confirmed influenza in the state; ILI activity is not increased <u>OR</u> A lab-confirmed outbreak in a single institution in the state; ILI activity is not increased.
Local	Increased ILI within a single region AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) laboratory evidence of influenza in that region. ILI activity in other regions is not increased <u>OR</u> two of more institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) within a single region AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in that region. Other regions do not have increased ILI and virus activity is no greater than sporadic in those regions
Regional	Increased ILI in at least 2 regions but fewer than half of the regions AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions <u>OR</u> Institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in at least 2 regions but fewer than half of the regions AND recent lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions.
Widespread	Increased ILI and/or institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in at least half of the regions AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the state.

Additional influenza information:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	http://cdc.gov/flu/
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention FluView	http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/
MSDH Flu and Pneumonia	http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/14,0,199.html
World Health Organization FluNet	http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/flunet/en/

Appendix

Figure 1

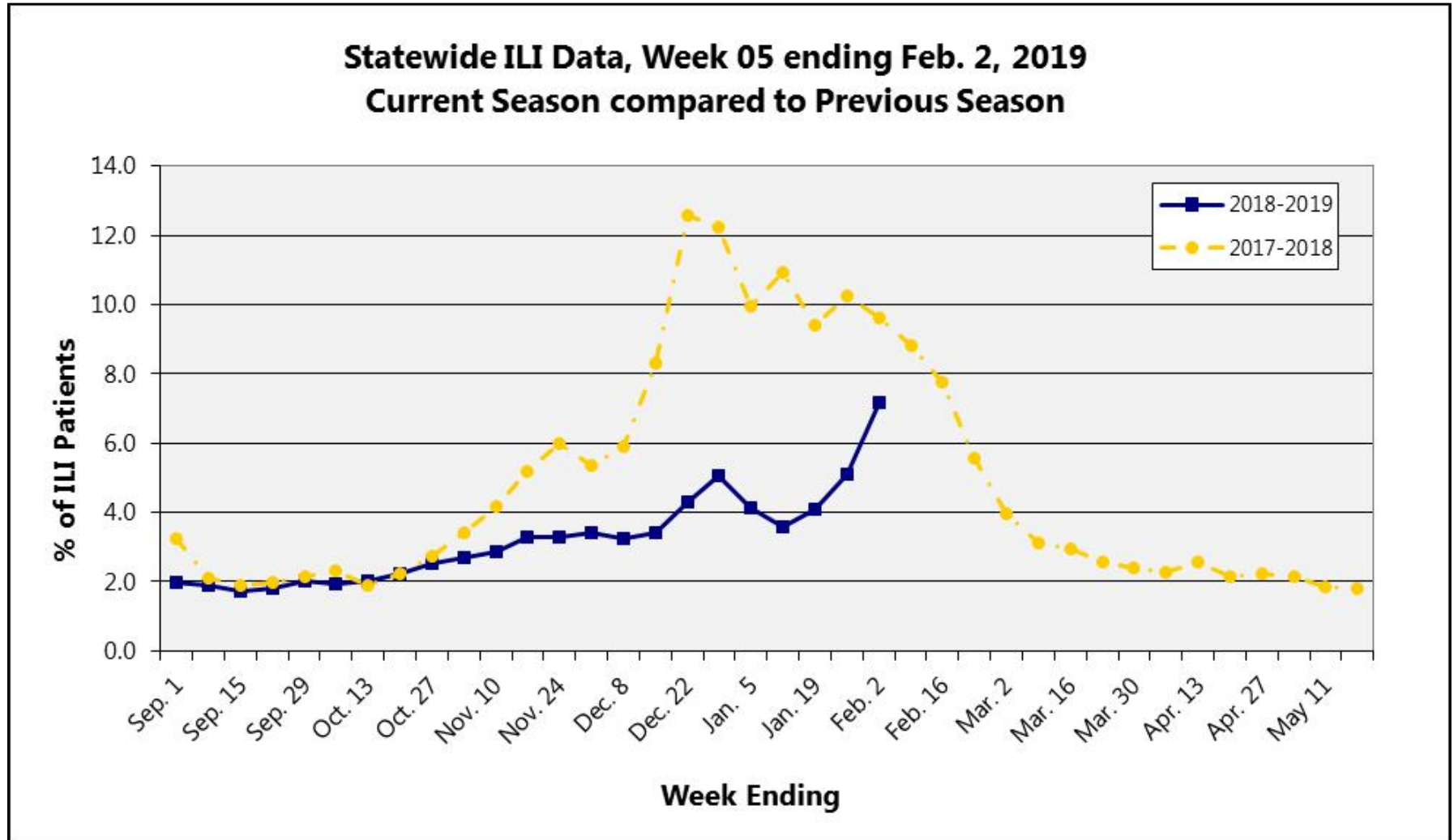


Figure 2

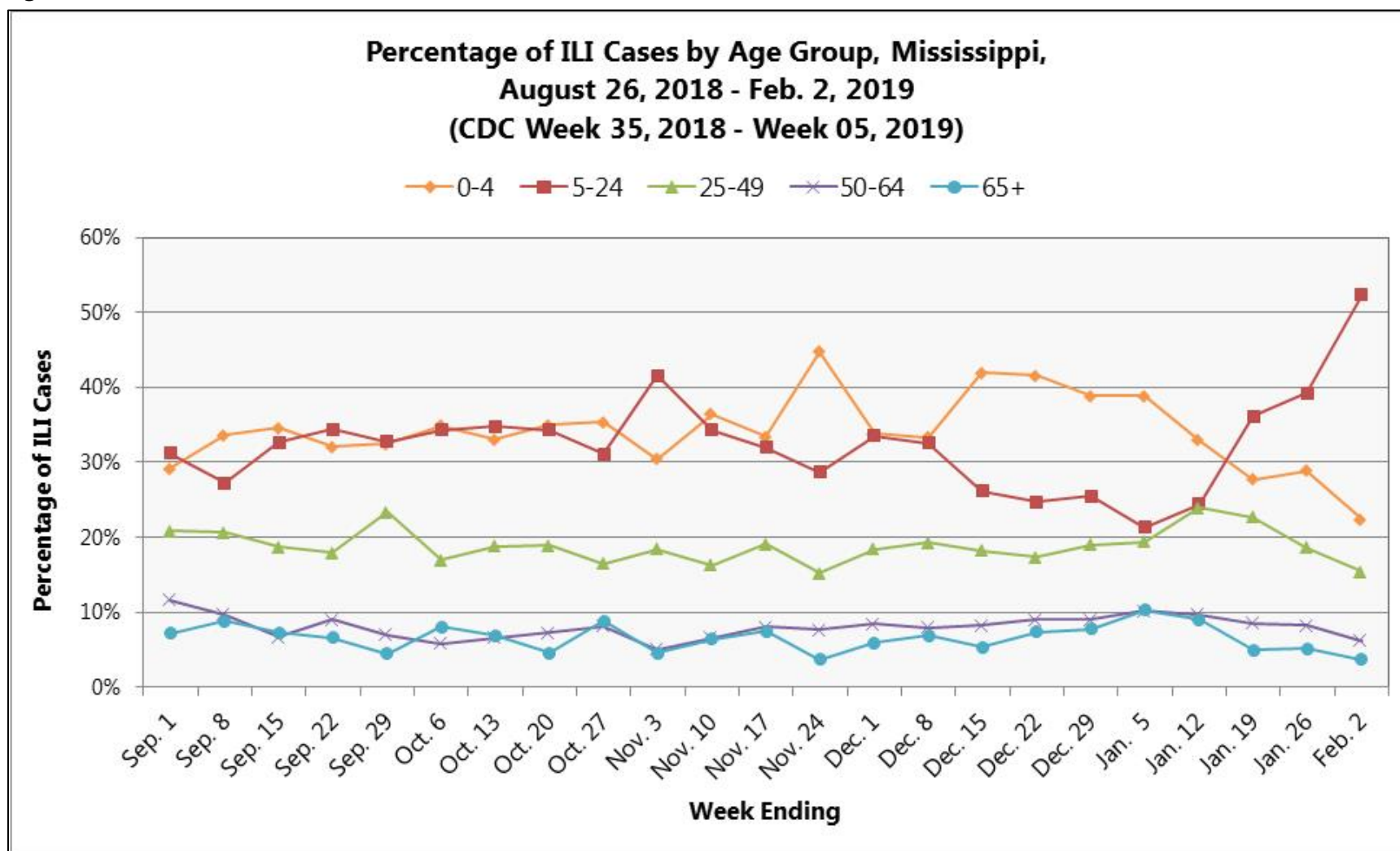


Figure 3

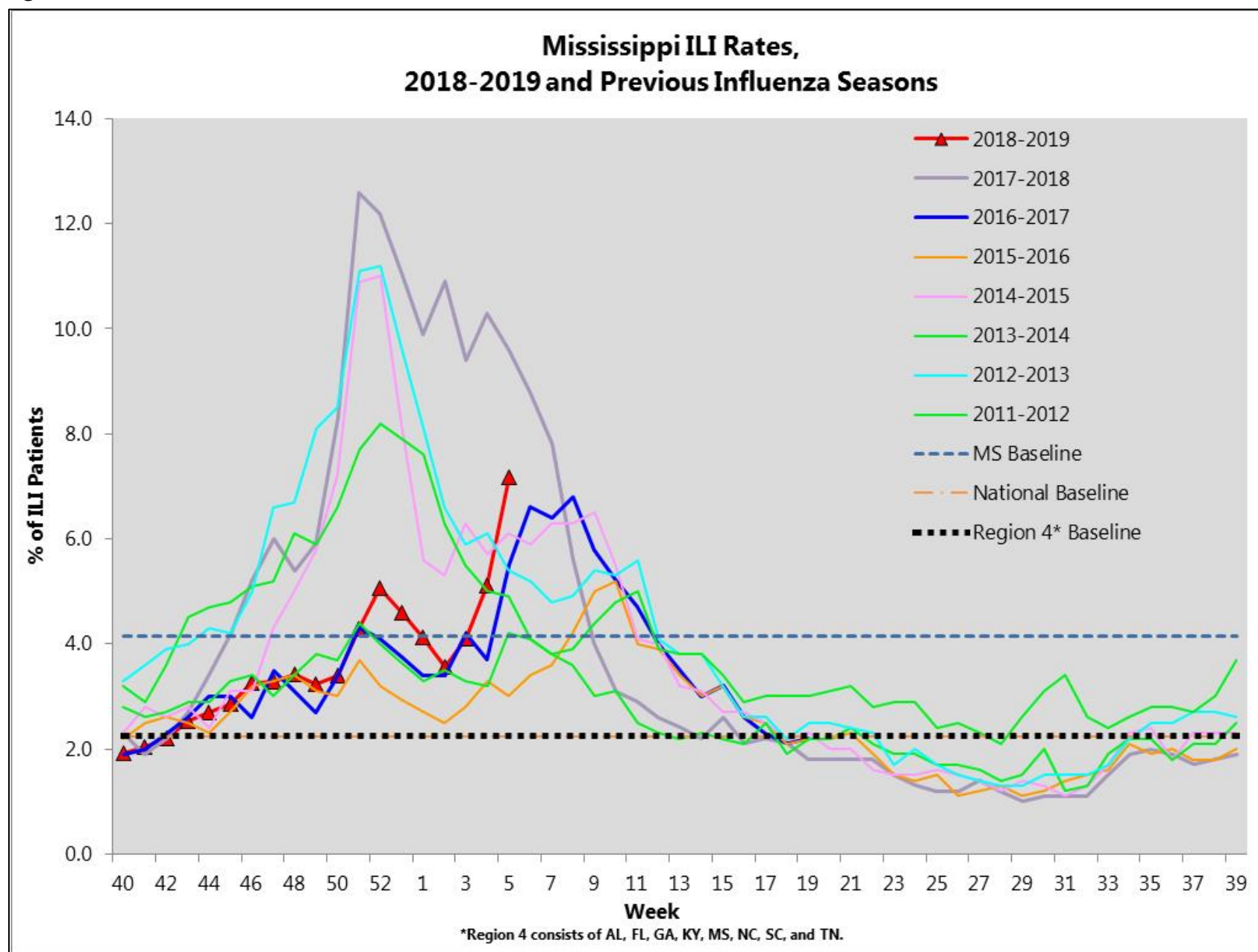


Figure 4

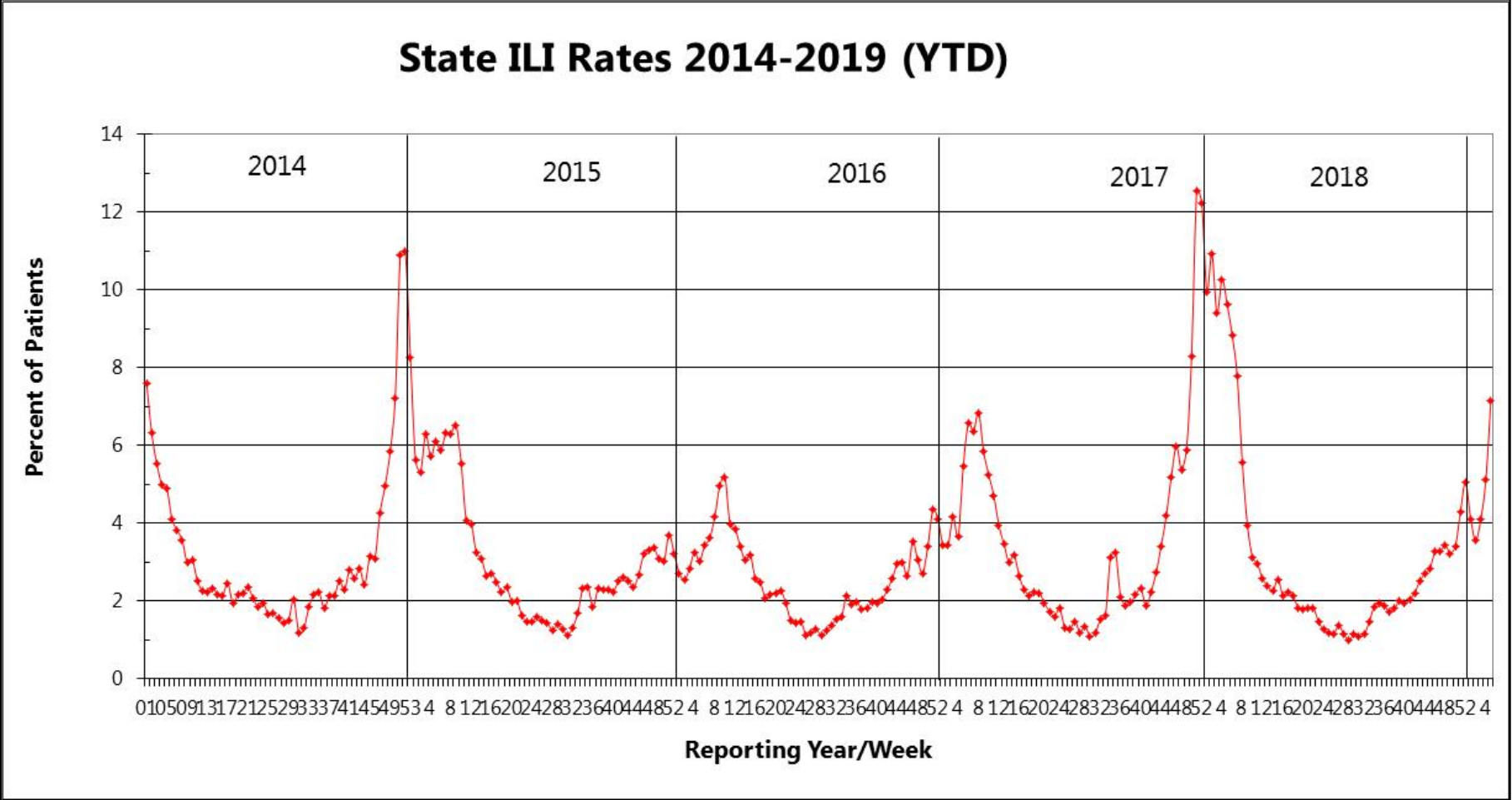


Figure 5

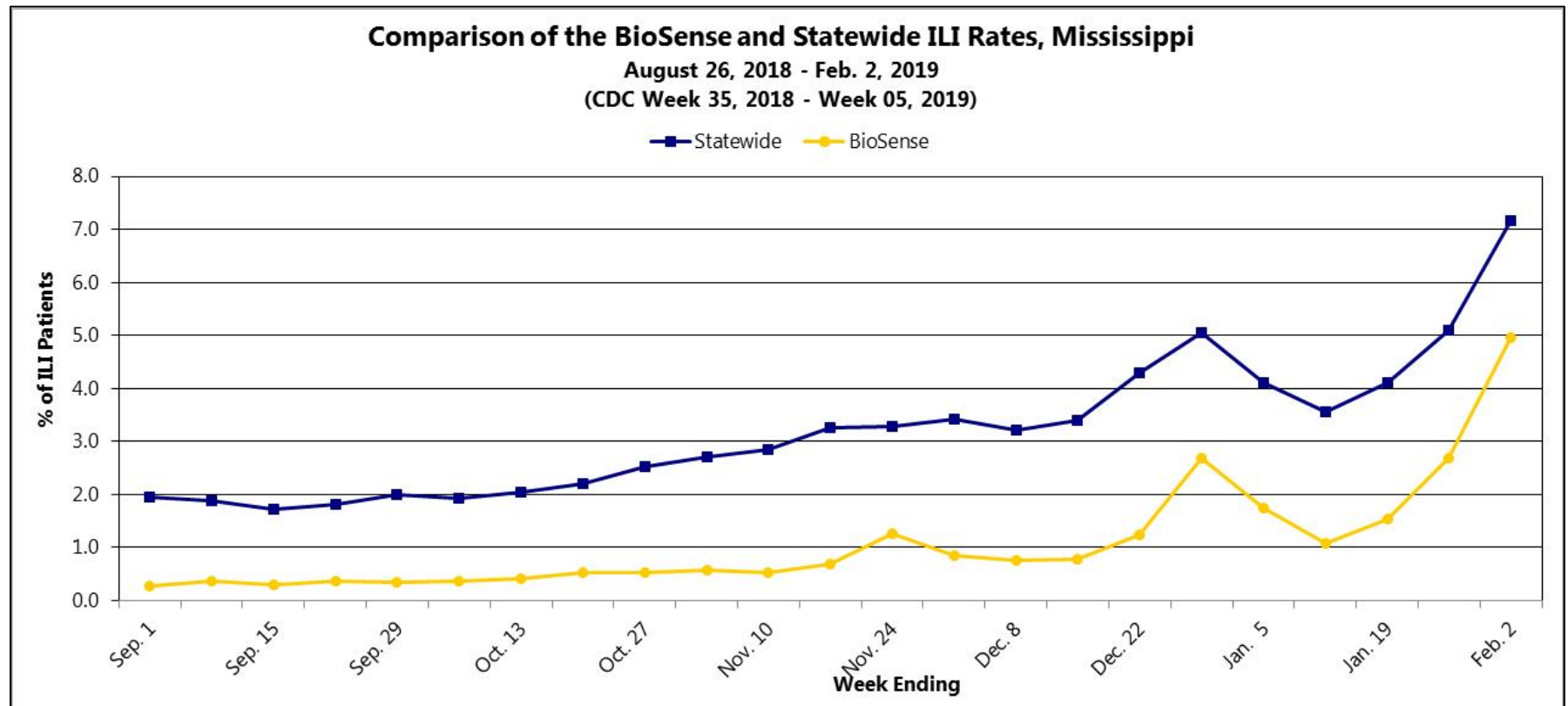


Figure 6

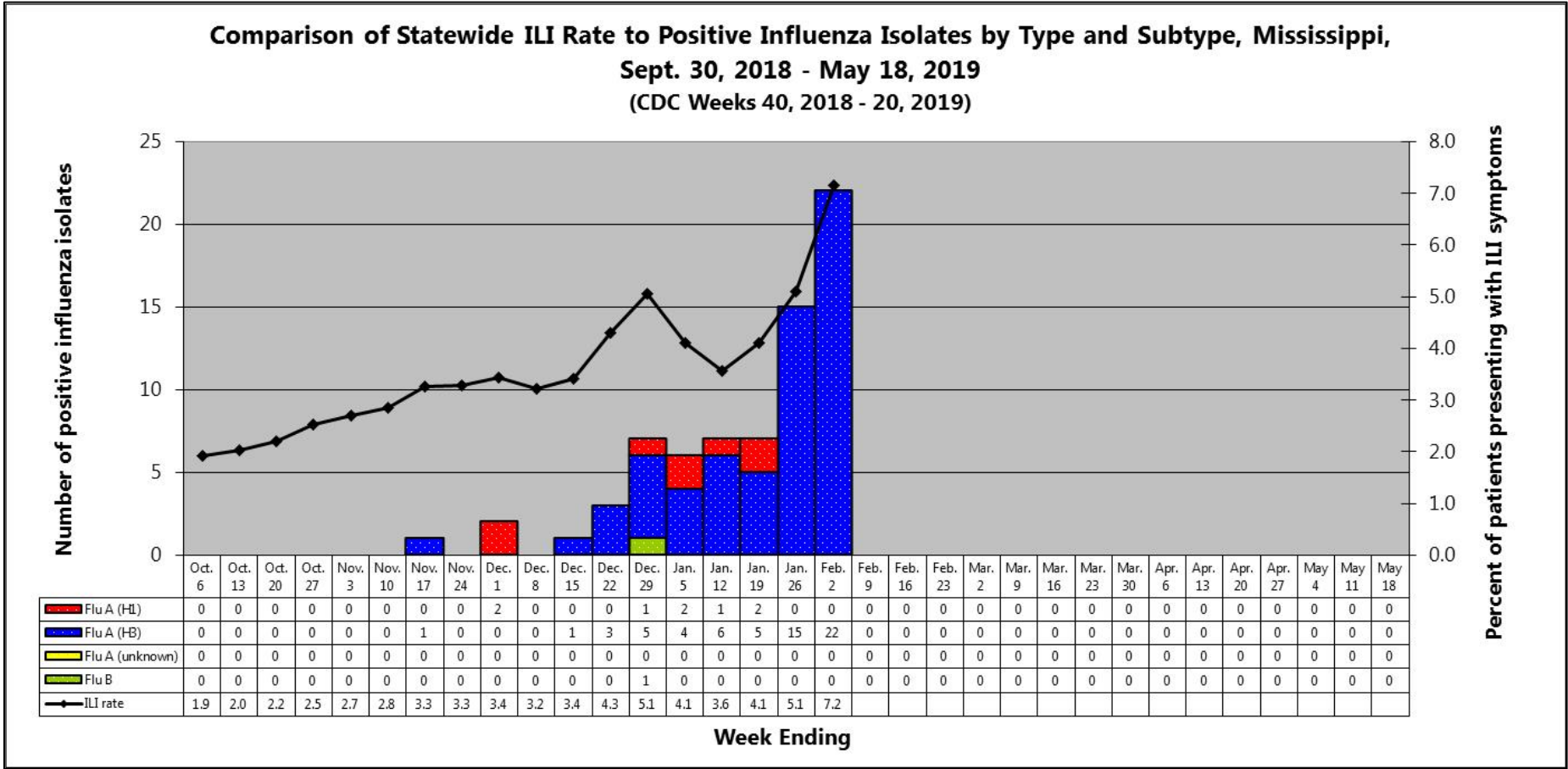


Figure 7

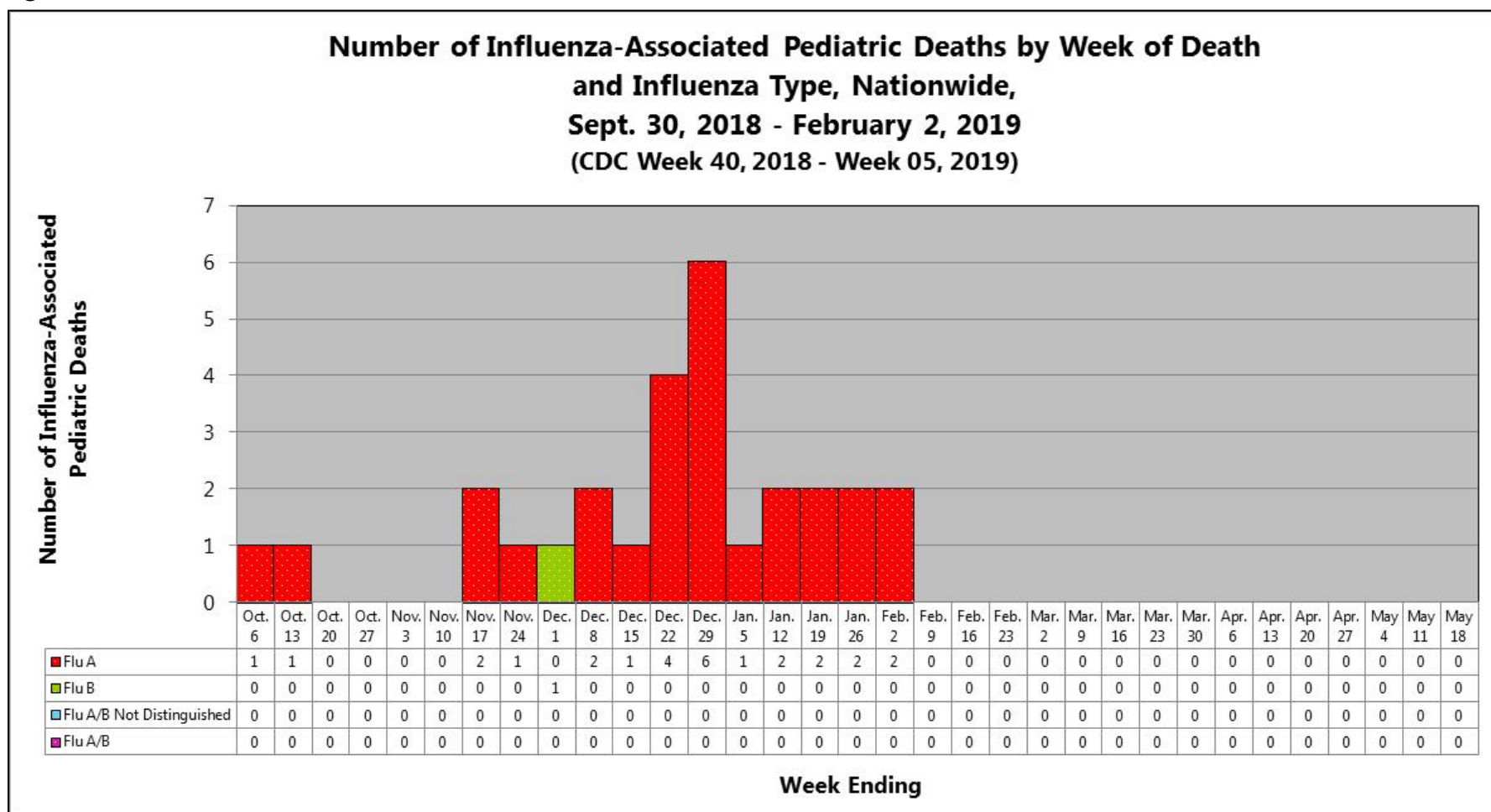


Figure 8

**Percentage of Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths
by Influenza Type, Nationwide,
Sept. 30, 2018 - February 2, 2019
(CDC Week 40, 2018 - Week 05, 2019)
N = 28**

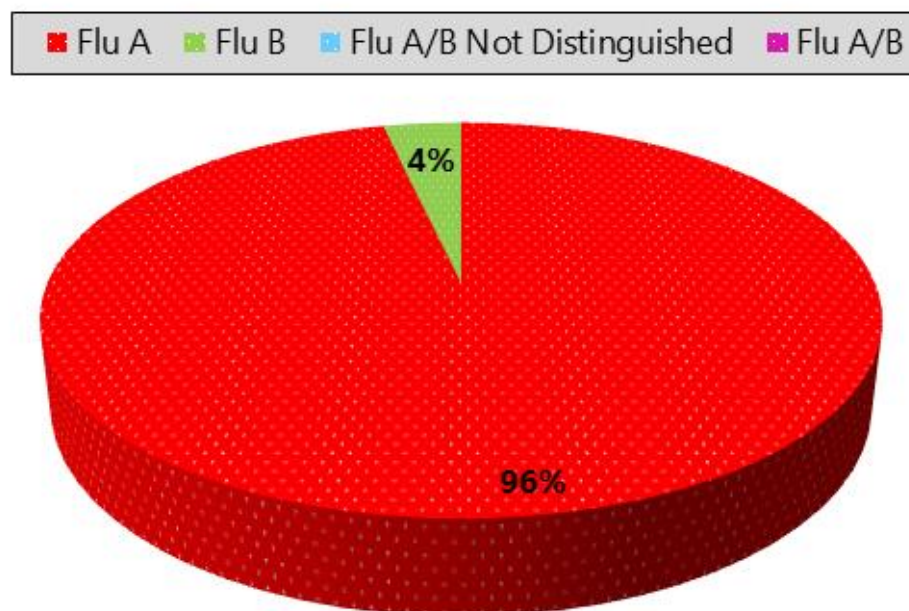


Figure 9

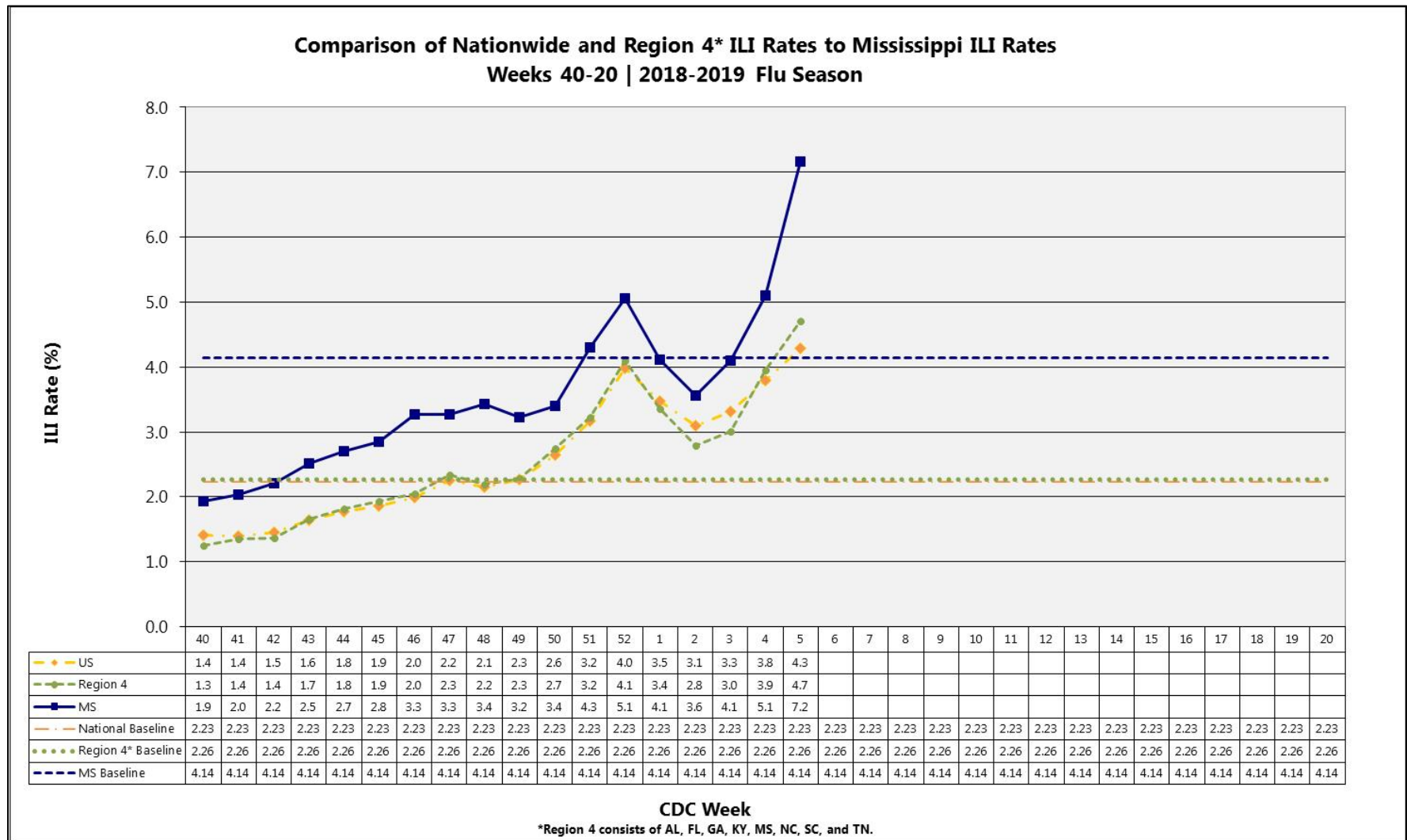


Figure 10

