

## 2012-2013 Influenza Season Week 44 ending November 3, 2012

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

**Synopsis:** During week 44 (October 28-November 3, 2012), influenza activity increased in some areas, but overall was similar to activity last week in the United States.

- **Viral Surveillance:** Of 3,277 specimens tested and reported by U.S. World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories during week 44, 227 (6.9%) were positive for influenza.
- **Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality:** The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was slightly above the epidemic threshold.
- **Influenza-associated Pediatric Deaths:** No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.
- **Outpatient Illness Surveillance:** The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 1.3%, which is below the national baseline of 2.2%. All 10 regions reported ILI below region-specific baseline levels. One state experienced low ILI activity; New York City and 49 states experienced minimal ILI activity, and the District of Columbia had insufficient data.
- **Geographic Spread of Influenza:** The geographic spread of influenza in 1 state was reported as regional; 8 states reported local activity; the District of Columbia and 33 states reported sporadic activity; Guam and 8 states reported no influenza activity, and Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands did not report.

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

### National and Regional Summary of Select Surveillance Components

HHS Surveillance Regions*	Data for current week			Data cumulative since September 30, 2012 (Week 40)				
	Out-patient ILI†	% positive for flu‡	Number of jurisdictions reporting regional or widespread activity§	2009 H1N1	A (H3)	A (Subtyping not performed)	B	Pediatric Deaths
<b>Nation</b>	Normal	6.9%	1 of 54	17	434	207	504	1
<b>Region 1</b>	Normal	1.3%	1 of 6	0	10	0	0	0
<b>Region 2</b>	Normal	8.0%	0 of 4	2	27	17	31	0
<b>Region 3</b>	Normal	1.5%	0 of 6	2	20	2	3	0
<b>Region 4</b>	Normal	9.3%	0 of 8	7	53	146	234	1
<b>Region 5</b>	Normal	4.8%	0 of 6	3	22	6	17	0
<b>Region 6</b>	Normal	5.3%	0 of 5	2	23	10	88	0
<b>Region 7</b>	Normal	11.2%	0 of 4	0	100	3	57	0
<b>Region 8</b>	Normal	5.5%	0 of 6	1	37	8	58	0
<b>Region 9</b>	Normal	4.3%	0 of 5	0	60	13	10	0
<b>Region 10</b>	Normal	9.1%	0 of 4	0	82	2	6	0

\*HHS regions (Region 1 CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT; Region 2: NJ, NY, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands; Region 3: DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV; Region 4: AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN; Region 5: IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI; Region 6: AR, LA, NM, OK, TX; Region 7: IA, KS, MO, NE; Region 8: CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY; Region 9: AZ, CA, Guam, HI, NV; and Region 10: AK, ID, OR, WA).

† Elevated means the % of visits for ILI is at or above the national or region-specific baseline.

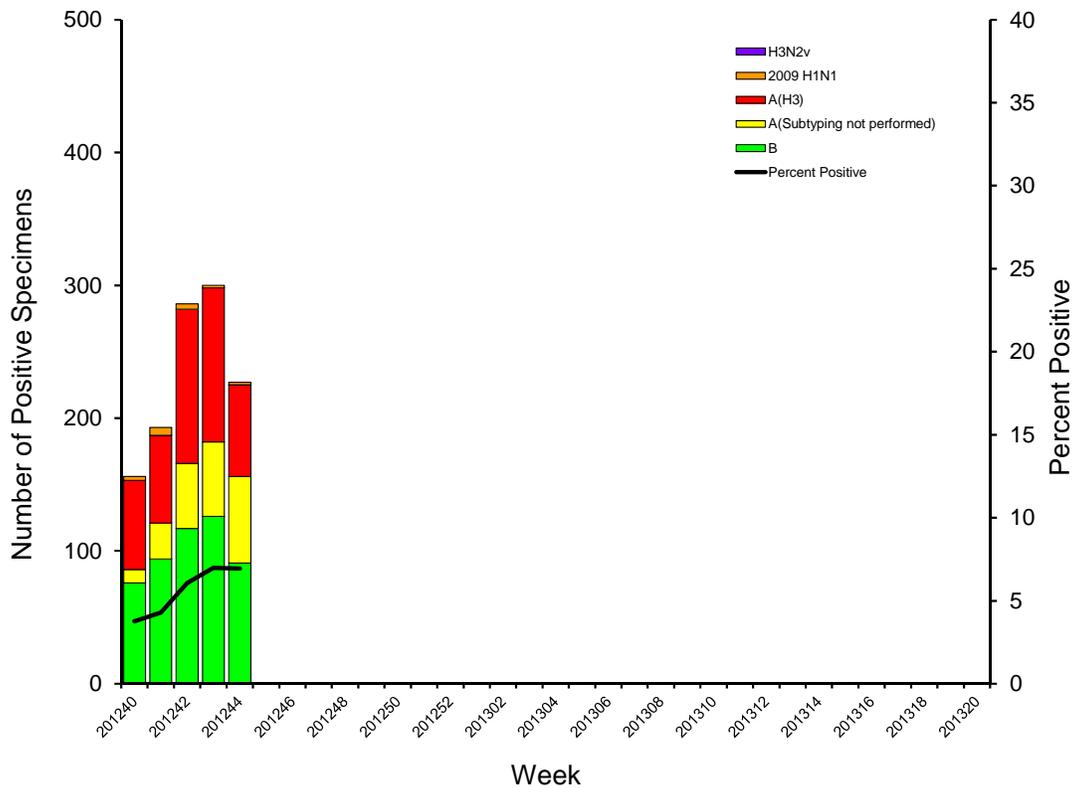
‡ National data are for current week; regional data are for the most recent three weeks.

§ Includes all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

**U.S. Virologic Surveillance:** WHO and NREVSS collaborating laboratories located in all 50 states and Puerto Rico report to CDC the number of respiratory specimens tested for influenza and the number positive by influenza virus type and influenza A virus subtype. The results of tests performed during the current week are summarized in the table below.

	<b>Week 44</b>
<b>No. of specimens tested</b>	3,277
<b>No. of positive specimens (%)</b>	227 (6.9%)
<b>Positive specimens by type/subtype</b>	
<b>Influenza A</b>	136 (59.9%)
<b>2009 H1N1</b>	2 (1.5%)
<b>Subtyping not performed</b>	65 (47.8%)
<b>H3</b>	69 (50.7%)
<b>Influenza B</b>	91 (40.1%)

**Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by U.S. WHO/NREVSS Collaborating Laboratories, National Summary, 2012-13 Season**



**Novel Influenza A Virus:** No novel influenza A virus infections have been reported to CDC. A total of 310 infections with variant influenza viruses (306 H3N2v viruses, 3 H1N2v viruses, and one H1N1v virus) have been reported from 10 states since July 2012, with September 7, 2012 being the most recent date of illness onset in a confirmed case. The vast majority of cases have occurred after exposure to swine, though instances of likely human-to-human transmission have been identified. At this time no ongoing human-to-human transmission has been identified.

More information about the H3N2v outbreaks can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/h3n2v-outbreak.htm>. Additional information on influenza in swine, variant influenza infection in humans, and precautionary measures recommended during interactions with swine can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/index.htm>.

**Antigenic Characterization:** CDC has antigenically characterized 45 influenza viruses [1 2009 H1N1 virus, 9 influenza A (H3N2) viruses, and 35 influenza B virus collected by U.S. laboratories since October 1, 2012.

**2009 H1N1 [1]**

- The 2009 H1N1 virus tested was characterized as A/California/7/2009-like, the influenza A (H1N1) component of the 2012-13 influenza vaccine for the Northern Hemisphere.

**Influenza A (H3N2) [9]:**

- All 9 influenza viruses tested were characterized as A/Victoria/361/2011-like, the influenza A (H3N2) component of the 2012-13 Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccine.

**Influenza B (B/Victoria/02/87 and B/Yamagata/16/88 lineages) [35]:**

- **Yamagata Lineage [24]:** Twenty-four (68.6%) of the 35 influenza B viruses tested were characterized as B/Wisconsin/1/2010-like, the influenza B component of the 2012-13 Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccine.
- **Victoria Lineage [11]:** Eleven (31.4%) of 35 influenza B viruses tested belong to the B/Victoria lineage of viruses

**Antiviral Resistance:** Testing of 2009 influenza A (H1N1), influenza A (H3N2), and influenza B virus isolates for resistance to neuraminidase inhibitors (oseltamivir and zanamivir) is performed at CDC using a functional assay. Additional 2009 influenza A (H1N1) clinical samples are tested for a single mutation in the neuraminidase of the virus known to confer oseltamivir resistance (H275Y). The data summarized below combine the results of both testing methods. These samples are routinely obtained for surveillance purposes rather than for diagnostic testing of patients suspected to be infected with antiviral resistant virus.

High levels of resistance to the adamantanes (amantadine and rimantadine) persist among 2009 influenza A (H1N1) and A (H3N2) viruses (the adamantanes are not effective against influenza B viruses). As a result of the sustained high levels of resistance, data from adamantane resistance testing are not presented in the table below.

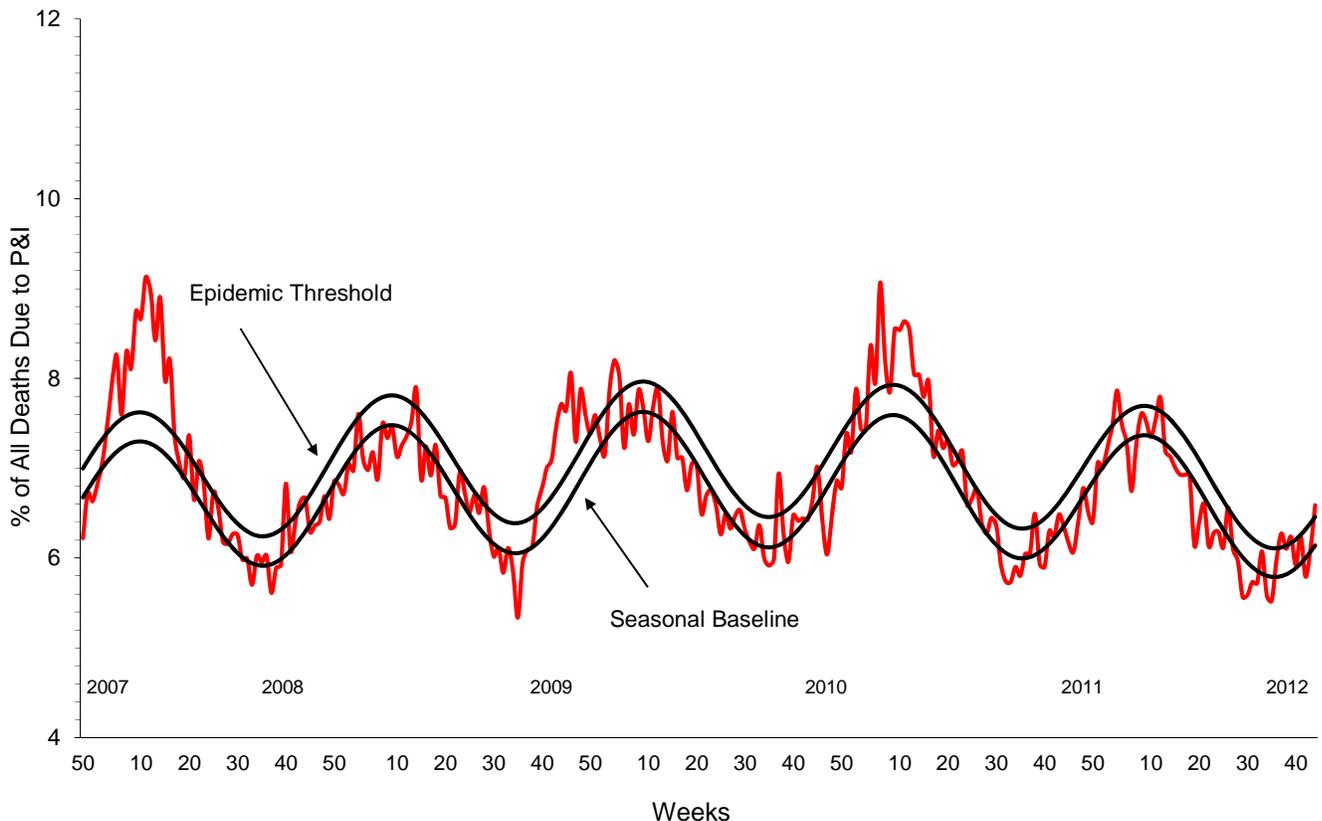
**Neuraminidase Inhibitor Resistance Testing Results on Samples Collected Since October 1, 2012.**

	Oseltamivir		Zanamivir	
	Virus Samples tested (n)	Resistant Viruses, Number (%)	Virus Samples tested (n)	Resistant Viruses, Number (%)
<b>Influenza A (H3N2)</b>	29	0 (0.0)	29	0 (0.0)
<b>Influenza B</b>	37	0 (0.0)	37	0 (0.0)
<b>2009 H1N1</b>	1	0 (0.0)	1	0 (0.0)

The majority of currently circulating influenza viruses are susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitor antiviral medications oseltamivir and zanamivir; however, rare sporadic cases of oseltamivir resistant 2009 influenza A (H1N1) and A (H3N2) viruses have been detected worldwide. Antiviral treatment with oseltamivir or zanamivir is recommended as early as possible for patients with confirmed or suspected influenza who have severe, complicated, or progressive illness; who require hospitalization; or who are at greater risk for influenza-related complications. Additional information on recommendations for treatment and chemoprophylaxis of influenza virus infection with antiviral agents is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/antivirals/index.htm>.

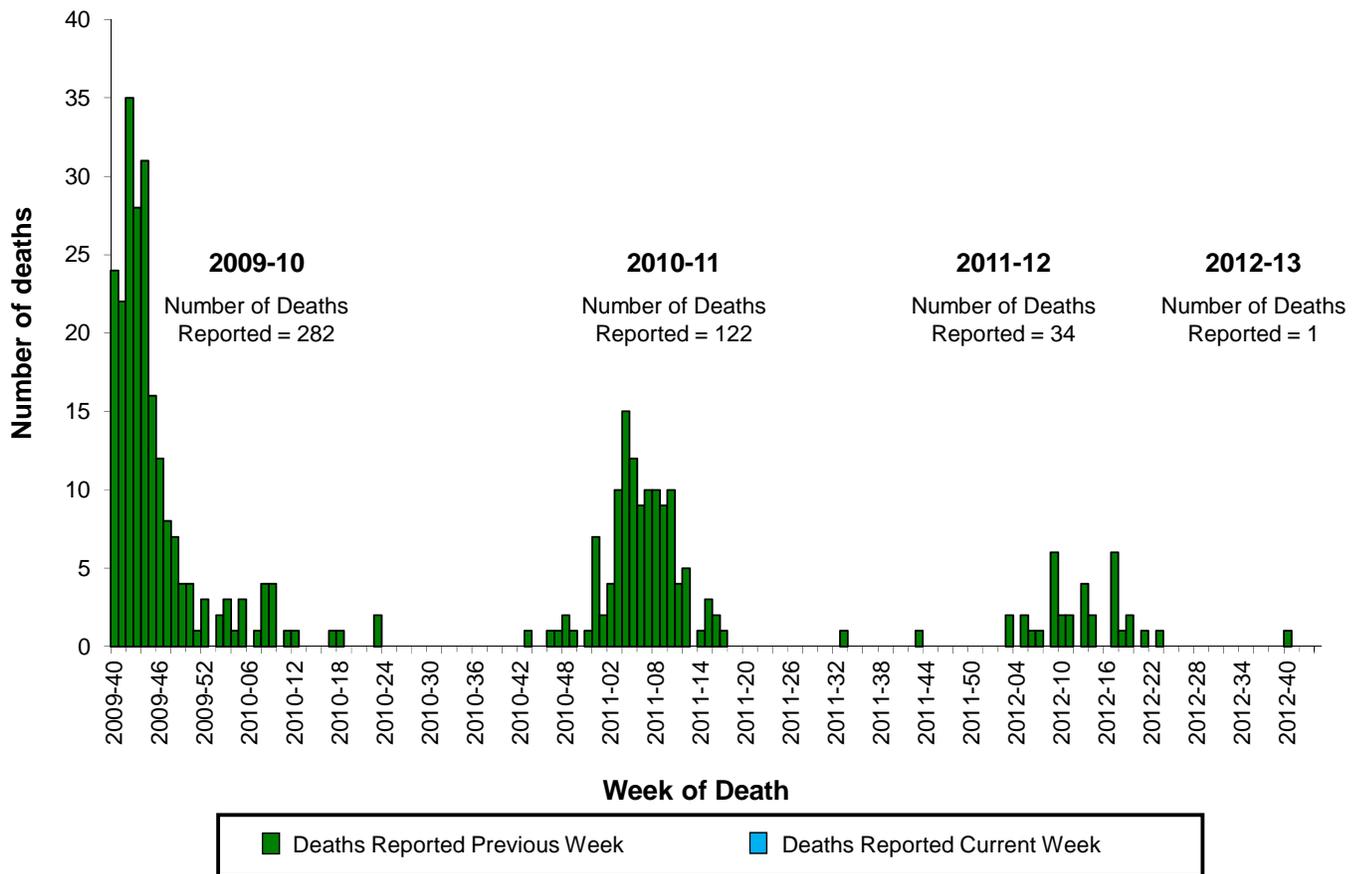
**Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality Surveillance:** During week 44, 6.6% of all deaths reported through the 122-Cities Mortality Reporting System were due to P&I. This percentage was slightly above the epidemic threshold of 6.5% for week 44.

### Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality for 122 U.S. Cities Week ending November 3, 2012



**Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality:** No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported to CDC during week 44. One influenza-associated pediatric death has been reported during the 2012-13 season. Additional data can be found at: <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/PedFluDeath.html>

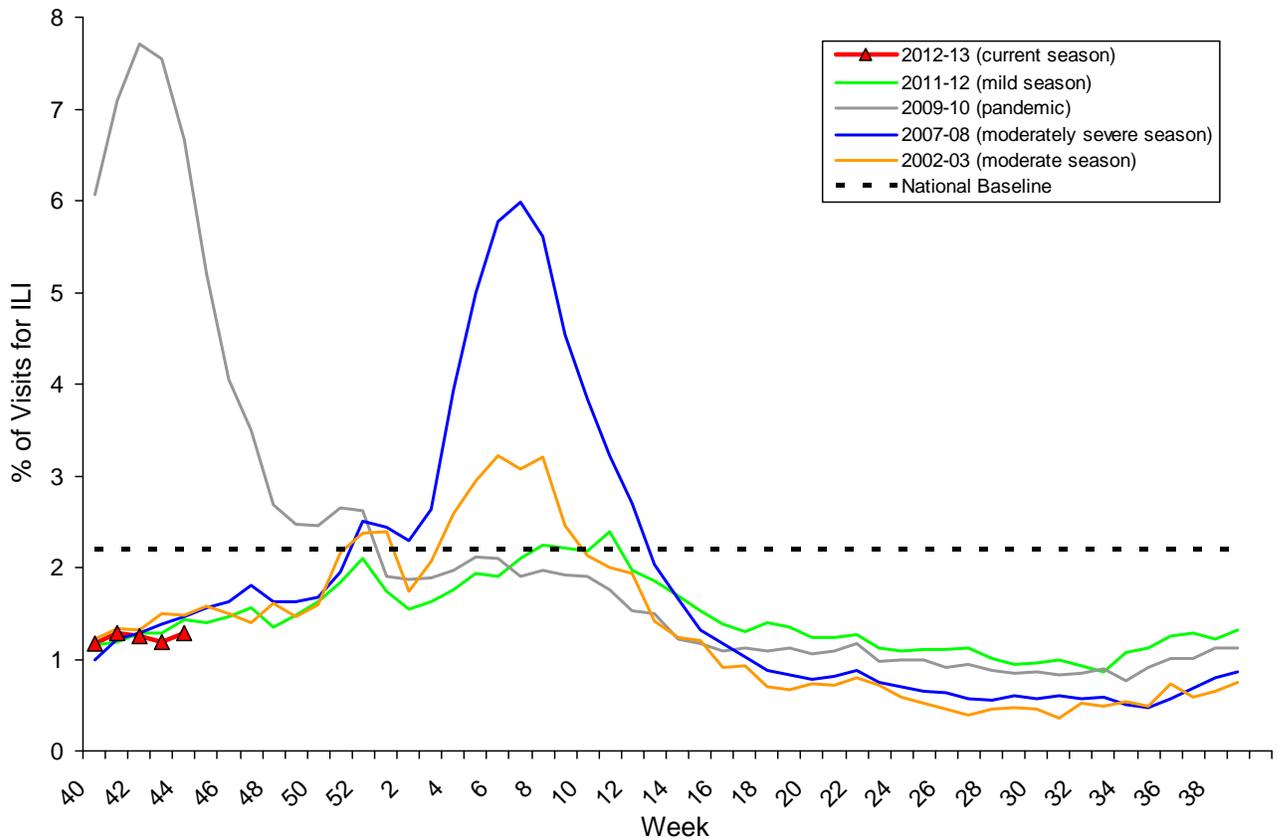
Number of Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths by Week of Death:  
2009-10 season to present



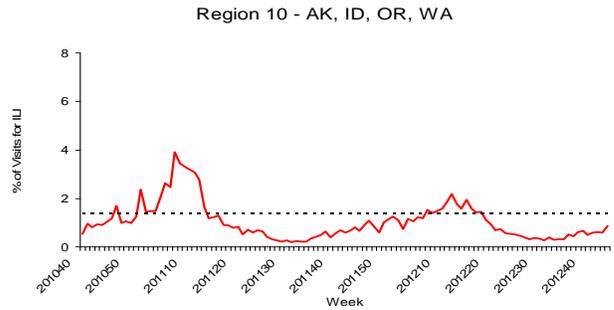
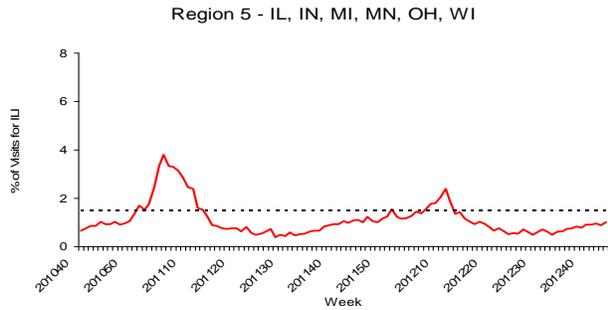
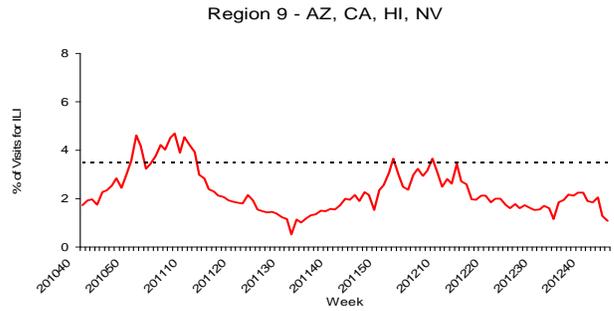
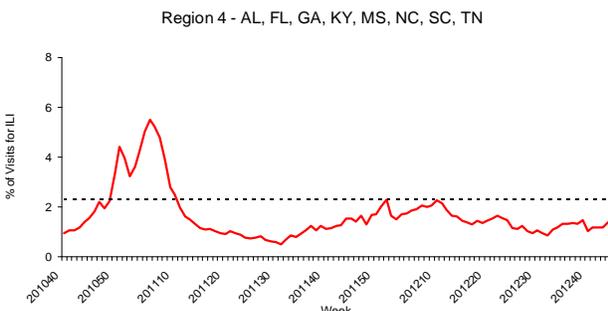
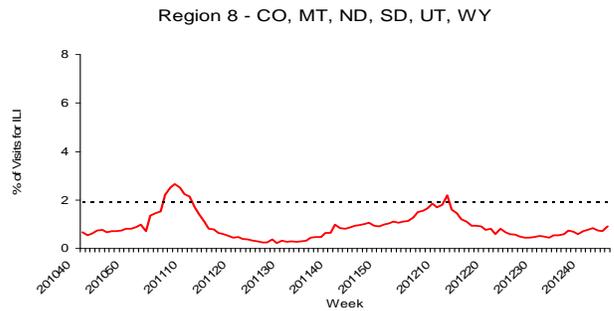
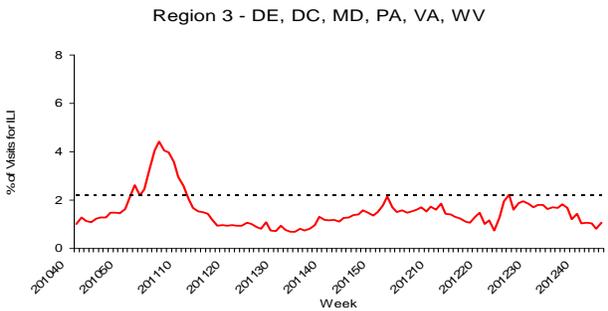
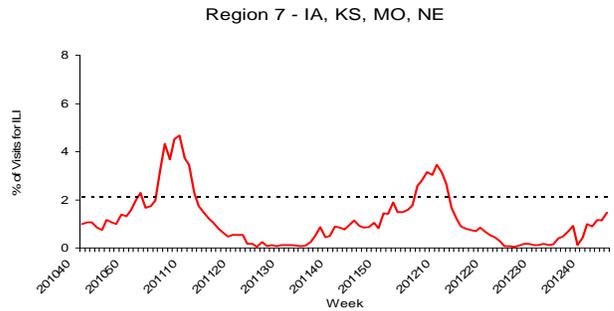
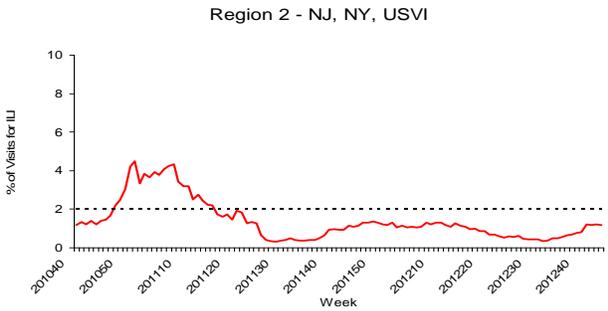
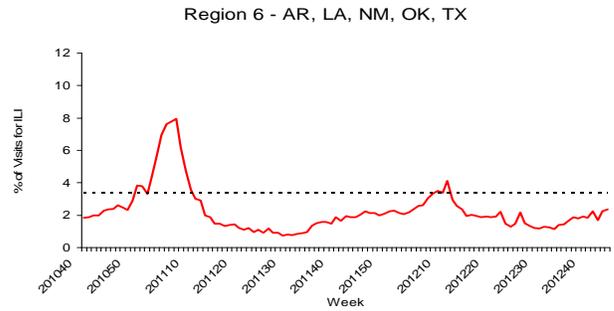
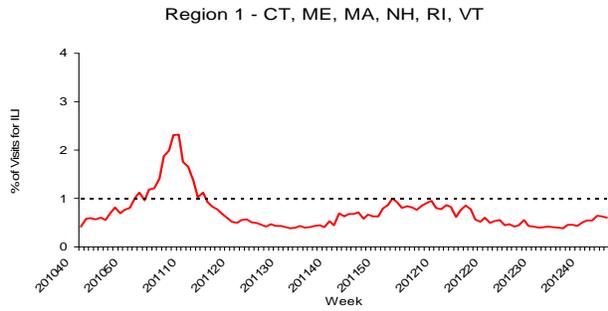
**Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations:** The Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET) conducts all age population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed influenza-related hospitalizations in select counties in the Emerging Infections Program (EIP) states and Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Project (IHSP) states. FluSurv-NET estimated hospitalization rates will be updated weekly starting later this season. Additional FluSurv-NET data can be found at: <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/FluHospRates.html>.

**Outpatient Illness Surveillance:** Nationwide during week 44, 1.3% of patient visits reported through the U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) were due to influenza-like illness (ILI). This percentage is below the national baseline of 2.2%. (ILI is defined as fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) and cough and/or sore throat.)

Percentage of Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Reported by the U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), Weekly National Summary, 2012-13 and Selected Previous Seasons



On a regional level, the percentage of outpatient visits for ILI ranged from 0.6% to 2.4% during week 44. All 10 regions reported a proportion of outpatient visits for ILI below their region-specific baseline levels.



NOTE: Scales differ between regions

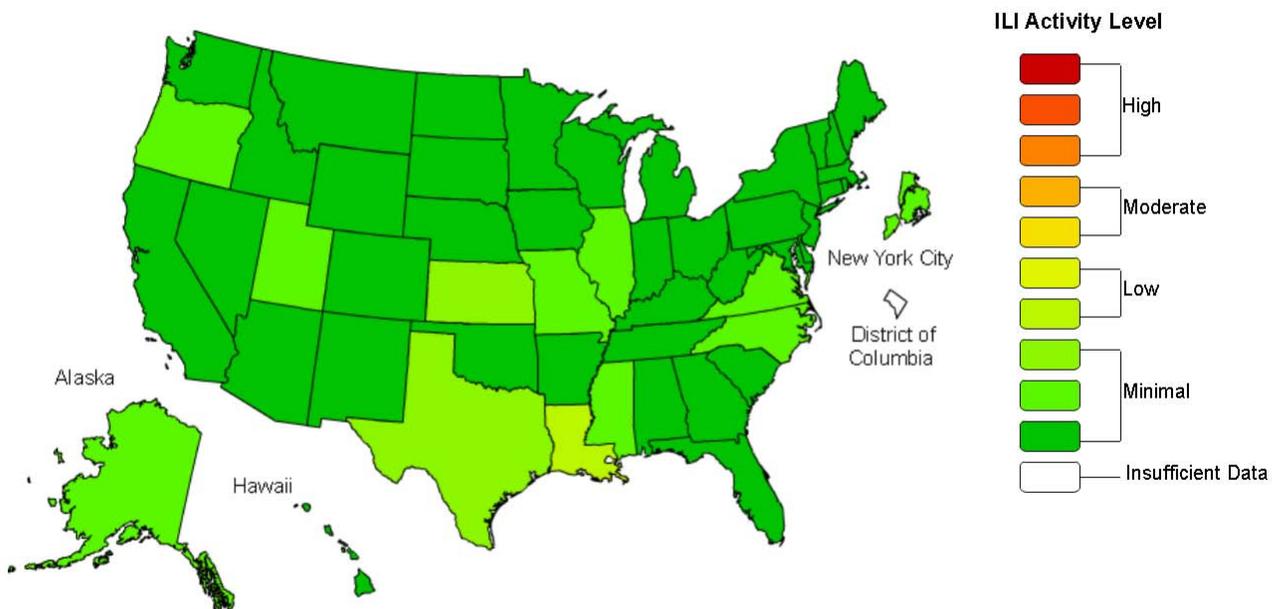
\*Use of the regional baselines for state data is not appropriate.

**ILINet Activity Indicator Map:** Data collected in ILINet are used to produce a measure of ILI activity\* by state. Activity levels are based on the percent of outpatient visits in a state due to ILI and are compared to the average percent of ILI visits that occur during spring and fall weeks with little or no influenza virus circulation. Activity levels range from minimal, which would correspond to ILI activity from outpatient clinics being below the average, to intense, which would correspond to ILI activity from outpatient clinics being much higher than average.

During week 44, the following ILI activity levels were experienced:

- One state experienced low ILI activity (Louisiana).
- New York City and 49 states experienced minimal ILI activity (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).
- Data were insufficient to calculate an ILI activity level from the District of Columbia.

**Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet  
2012-13 Influenza Season Week 44 ending Nov 03, 2012**



\*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.

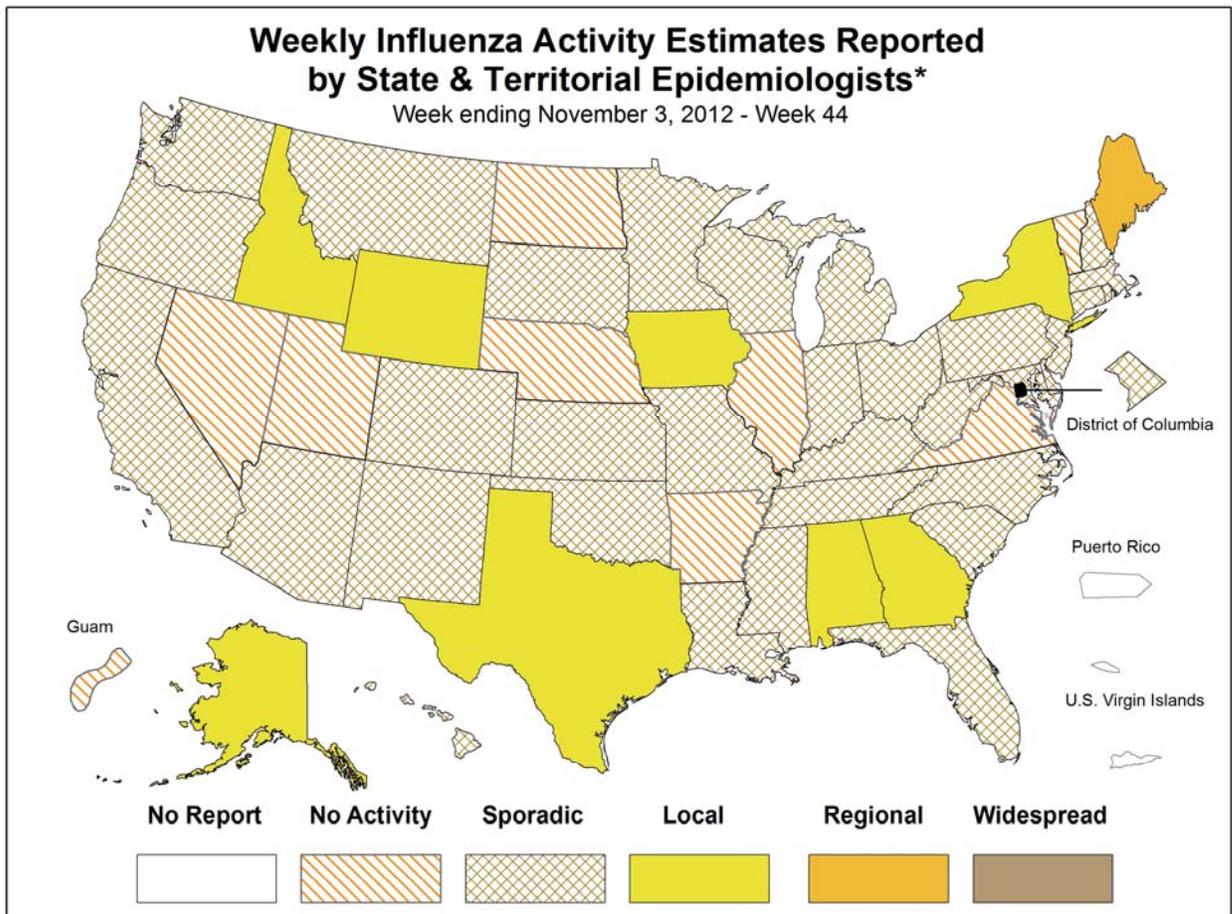
Data displayed in this map are based on data collected in ILINet, whereas the State and Territorial flu activity map is based on reports from state and territorial epidemiologists. The data presented in this map is preliminary and may change as more data is received.

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.

**Geographic Spread of Influenza as Assessed by State and Territorial Epidemiologists:** The influenza activity reported by state and territorial epidemiologists indicates geographic spread of influenza viruses, but does not measure the severity of influenza activity.

During week 44, the following influenza activity was reported:

- Regional influenza activity was reported by 1 state (Maine).
- Local influenza activity was reported by 8 states (Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, New York, Texas, and Wyoming).
- Sporadic influenza activity was reported by the District of Columbia and 33 states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin).
- No influenza activity was reported by Guam and 8 states (Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia).
- Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands did not report.



\* This map indicates geographic spread & does not measure the severity of influenza activity

## Additional National and International Influenza Surveillance Information

FluView Interactive: This season, FluView includes enhanced web-based interactive applications which can provide dynamic visuals of the influenza data collected and analyzed by CDC. These FluView Interactive applications, allow people to create customized, visual interpretations of influenza data, as well as comparisons across flu seasons, regions, age groups, and a variety of other demographics. To access these tools visit [www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm)

U.S. State and local influenza surveillance: Click on a jurisdiction below to access the latest local influenza information.

<a href="#">Alabama</a>	<a href="#">Alaska</a>	<a href="#">Arizona</a>	<a href="#">Arkansas</a>	<a href="#">California</a>
<a href="#">Colorado</a>	<a href="#">Connecticut</a>	<a href="#">Delaware</a>	<a href="#">District of Columbia</a>	<a href="#">Florida</a>
<a href="#">Georgia</a>	<a href="#">Hawaii</a>	<a href="#">Idaho</a>	<a href="#">Illinois</a>	<a href="#">Indiana</a>
<a href="#">Iowa</a>	<a href="#">Kansas</a>	<a href="#">Kentucky</a>	<a href="#">Louisiana</a>	<a href="#">Maine</a>
<a href="#">Maryland</a>	<a href="#">Massachusetts</a>	<a href="#">Michigan</a>	<a href="#">Minnesota</a>	<a href="#">Mississippi</a>
<a href="#">Missouri</a>	<a href="#">Montana</a>	<a href="#">Nebraska</a>	<a href="#">Nevada</a>	<a href="#">New Hampshire</a>
<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	<a href="#">New York</a>	<a href="#">North Carolina</a>	<a href="#">North Dakota</a>
<a href="#">Ohio</a>	<a href="#">Oklahoma</a>	<a href="#">Oregon</a>	<a href="#">Pennsylvania</a>	<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>
<a href="#">South Carolina</a>	<a href="#">South Dakota</a>	<a href="#">Tennessee</a>	<a href="#">Texas</a>	<a href="#">Utah</a>
<a href="#">Vermont</a>	<a href="#">Virginia</a>	<a href="#">Washington</a>	<a href="#">West Virginia</a>	<a href="#">Wisconsin</a>
<a href="#">Wyoming</a>	<a href="#">New York City</a>	<a href="#">Virgin Islands</a>		

Google Flu Trends: Google Flu Trends uses aggregated Google search data in a model created in collaboration with CDC to estimate influenza activity in the United States. For more information and activity estimates from the U.S. and worldwide, see <http://www.google.org/flutrends/>.

Europe: For the most recent influenza surveillance information from Europe, please see WHO/Europe at <http://www.euroflu.org/index.php> and visit the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control at [http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/surveillance\\_reports/influenza/Pages/weekly\\_influenza\\_surveillance\\_overview.aspx](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/surveillance_reports/influenza/Pages/weekly_influenza_surveillance_overview.aspx).

Public Health Agency of Canada: The most up-to-date influenza information from Canada is available at <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>.

World Health Organization FluNet: Additional influenza surveillance information from participating WHO member nations is available through [FluNet](#) and the [Global Epidemiology Reports](#).

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