

2012-2013 Influenza Season Week 3 ending January 19, 2013

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

Synopsis: During week 3 (January 13-19), influenza activity remained elevated in the United States, but decreased in some areas.

- **Viral Surveillance:** Of 11,984 specimens tested and reported by collaborating laboratories, 3,129 (26.1%) were positive for influenza.
- **Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality:** The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was above the epidemic threshold.
- **Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths:** Eight influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.
- **Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations:** A cumulative rate for the season of 22.2 laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations per 100,000 population was reported. Of all hospitalizations, 50% were among adults 65 years and older.
- **Outpatient Illness Surveillance:** The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 4.3%; this is above the national baseline of 2.2%. All 10 regions reported ILI above region-specific baseline levels. Twenty-six states and New York City experienced high ILI activity; 14 states experienced moderate activity; 9 states experienced low activity; 1 state experienced minimal activity, and the District of Columbia had insufficient data.
- **Geographic Spread of Influenza:** Forty-seven states reported widespread geographic influenza activity; 2 states reported regional activity; the District of Columbia and one state reported local activity; Guam reported sporadic 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
Nation	Elevated	26.1%	49 of 54	438	21,950	10,406	8,168	37
Region 1	Elevated	36.2%	6 of 6	34	1,846	470	117	2
Region 2	Elevated	31.1%	2 of 4	69	1,677	1,435	312	6
Region 3	Elevated	38.3%	5 of 6	95	4,759	469	498	0
Region 4	Elevated	25.3%	8 of 8	35	2,095	4,660	1,447	6
Region 5	Elevated	48.6%	6 of 6	40	3,717	310	618	8
Region 6	Elevated	30.7%	5 of 5	20	1,276	1,585	2,200	8
Region 7	Elevated	30.6%	4 of 4	11	1,575	125	613	2
Region 8	Elevated	29.2%	6 of 6	59	2,030	1,063	1,885	4
Region 9	Elevated	28.1%	3 of 5	59	1,271	166	252	0
Region 10	Elevated	29.4%	4 of 4	16	1,704	123	226	1

* <http://www.hhs.gov/about/regionmap.html>.

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

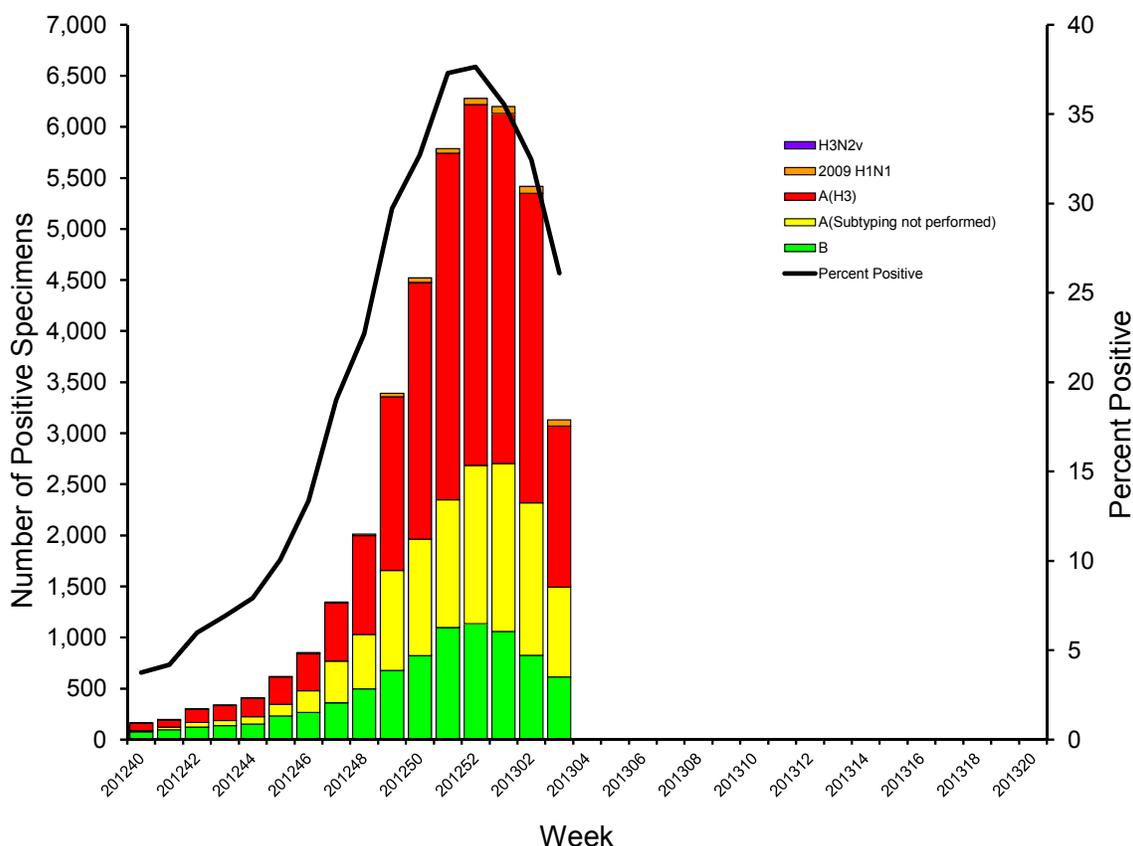
‡ National data are for current week; regional data are for the most recent three weeks.

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

U.S. Virologic Surveillance: U.S. World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (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.

	Week 3
No. of specimens tested	11,984
No. of positive specimens (%)	3,129 (26.1%)
Positive specimens by type/subtype	
Influenza A	2,515 (80.4%)
2009 H1N1	57 (2.3%)
Subtyping not performed	879 (35.0%)
H3	1,579 (62.8%)
Influenza B	614 (19.6%)

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



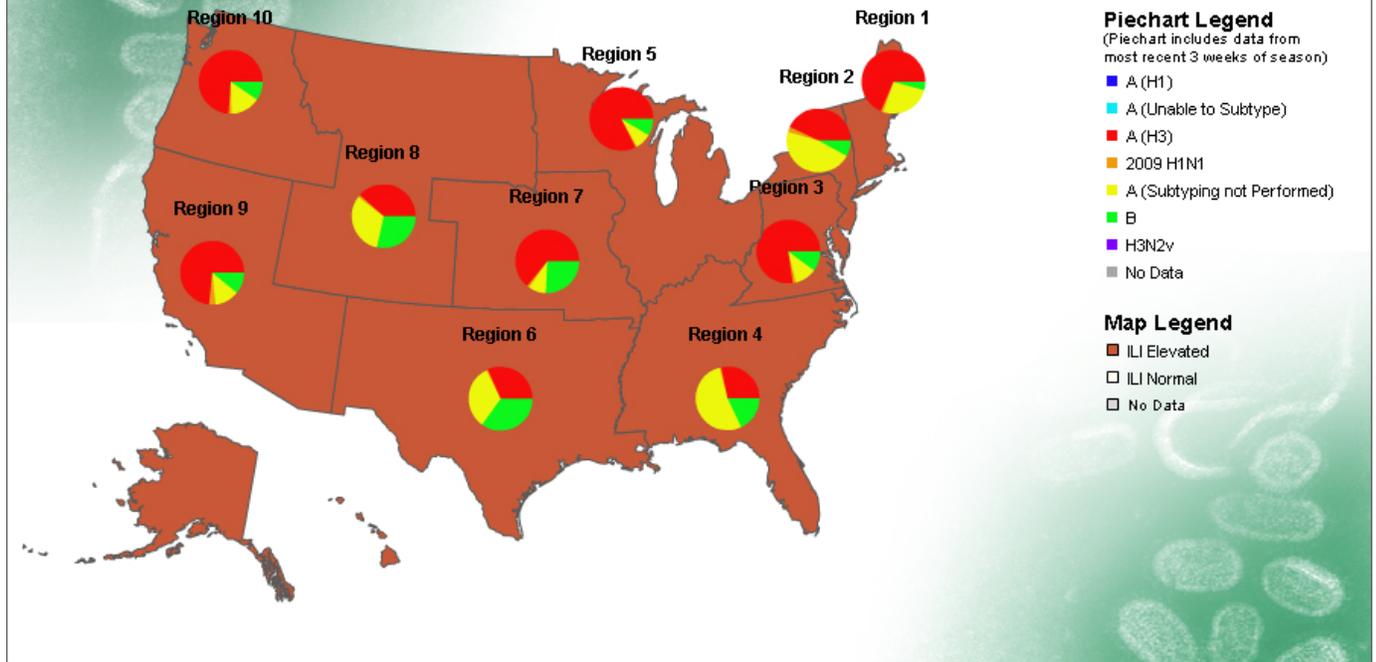
Since the start of the season, influenza A (H3N2) viruses have predominated nationally, followed by influenza B viruses, while 2009 H1N1 viruses have been identified less frequently. Over the course of the season the predominant circulating virus has varied by state and by region.

The image below shows the proportion of influenza-positive respiratory samples by type and subtype for the most recent three weeks in each region. Regions with ILI above region-specific baseline levels are highlighted.

FLUVIEW



Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC and ILI Activity, by HHS Region, 2012-13 Season, week ending Jan 19, 2013
 Reported by: U.S. WHO/NREVSS Collaborating Laboratories and ILINet



Antigenic Characterization: CDC has antigenically characterized 751 influenza viruses [Fifty-four 2009 H1N1 viruses, 465 influenza A (H3N2) viruses, and 232 influenza B viruses] collected by U.S. laboratories since October 1, 2012.

2009 H1N1 [54]

- All fifty-four 2009 H1N1 viruses tested were characterized as A/California/7/2009-like, the influenza A (H1N1) component of the 2012-2013 influenza vaccine for the Northern Hemisphere.

Influenza A (H3N2) [465]:

- 463 (99.6%) of the 465 H3N2 influenza viruses tested have been characterized as A/Victoria/361/2011-like, the influenza A (H3N2) component of the 2012-2013 Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccine.
- 2 (0.4%) of the 465 H3N2 viruses tested showed reduced titers with antiserum produced against A/Victoria/361/2011.

Influenza B (B/Yamagata/16/88 and B/Victoria/02/87 lineages) [232]:

- Yamagata Lineage [160]:** 160 (69.0%) of the 232 influenza B viruses tested so far this season have been characterized as B/Wisconsin/1/2010-like, the influenza B component of the 2012-2013 Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccine.
- Victoria Lineage [72]:** 72 (31.0%) of 232 influenza B viruses tested have been from the B/Victoria lineage of viruses.

Antiviral Resistance: Testing of 2009 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, data from adamantane resistance testing are not presented 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 (%)
Influenza A (H3N2)	762*	0 (0.0)	762*	0 (0.0)
Influenza B	274	0 (0.0)	274	0 (0.0)
2009 H1N1	119*	1 (0.8)	58	0 (0.0)

*Includes specimens tested in national surveillance and additional specimens tested at public health laboratories in six states (AZ, ME, MD, MI, NY, and PA) who share testing results with CDC.

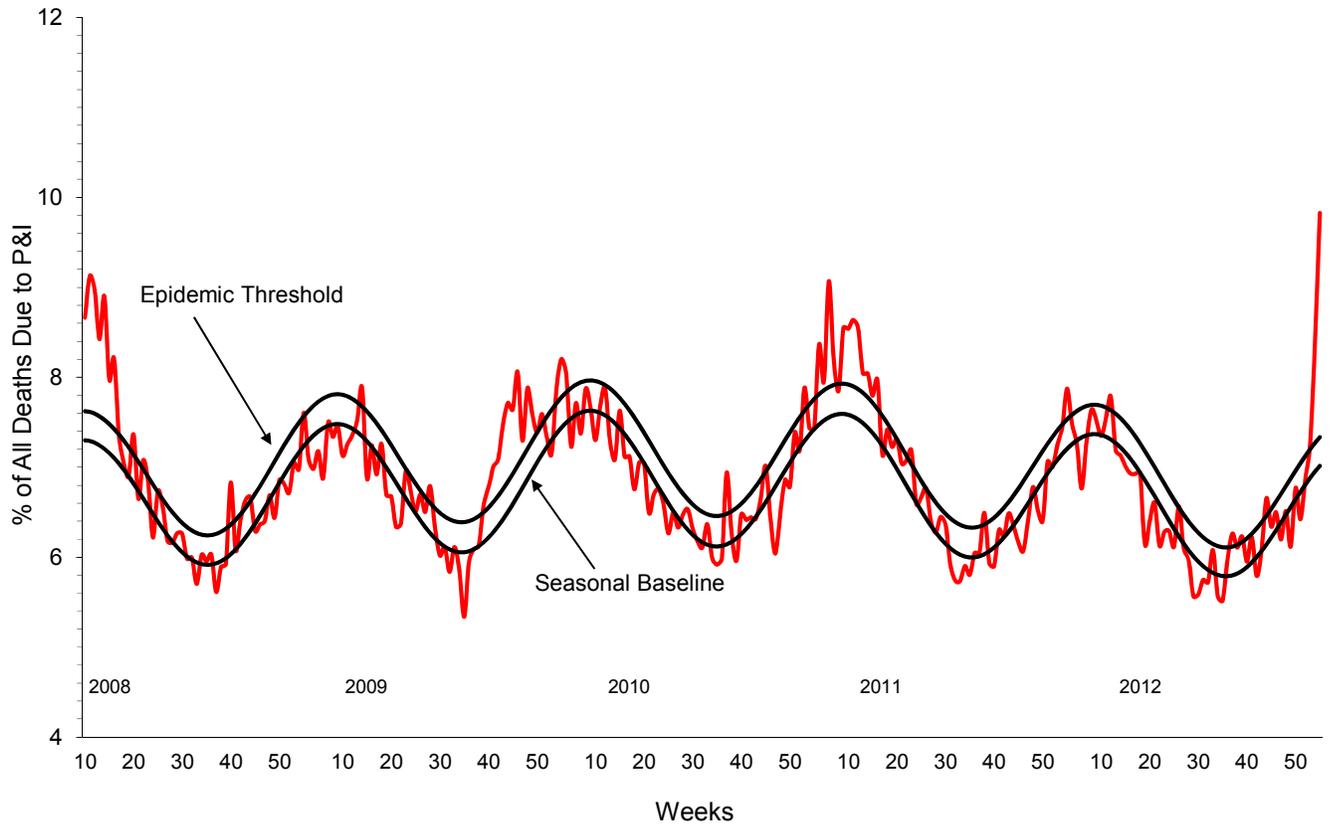
The first oseltamivir-resistant 2009 H1N1 virus detected in the U.S. during the 2012-2013 influenza season is being reported this week. The majority of currently circulating influenza viruses are susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitor antiviral medications oseltamivir and zanamivir; however, rare sporadic cases of oseltamivir-resistant 2009 H1N1 and A (H3N2) viruses have been detected worldwide. Antiviral treatment with oseltamivir or zanamivir as early as possible is recommended for patients with confirmed or suspected influenza who have severe, complicated, or progressive illness; who require hospitalization; or who are at greater risk for serious 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>.

Novel Influenza A Virus: No new human infections with novel influenza A viruses were reported to CDC during week 3.

A total of 312 infections with variant influenza viruses (308 H3N2v viruses, 3 H1N2v viruses, and 1 H1N1v virus) have been reported from 11 states since July 2012. More information about H3N2v infections can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/h3n2v-cases.htm>.

Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality Surveillance: During week 3, 9.8% of all deaths reported through the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System were due to P&I. This percentage was above the epidemic threshold of 7.3% for week 3.

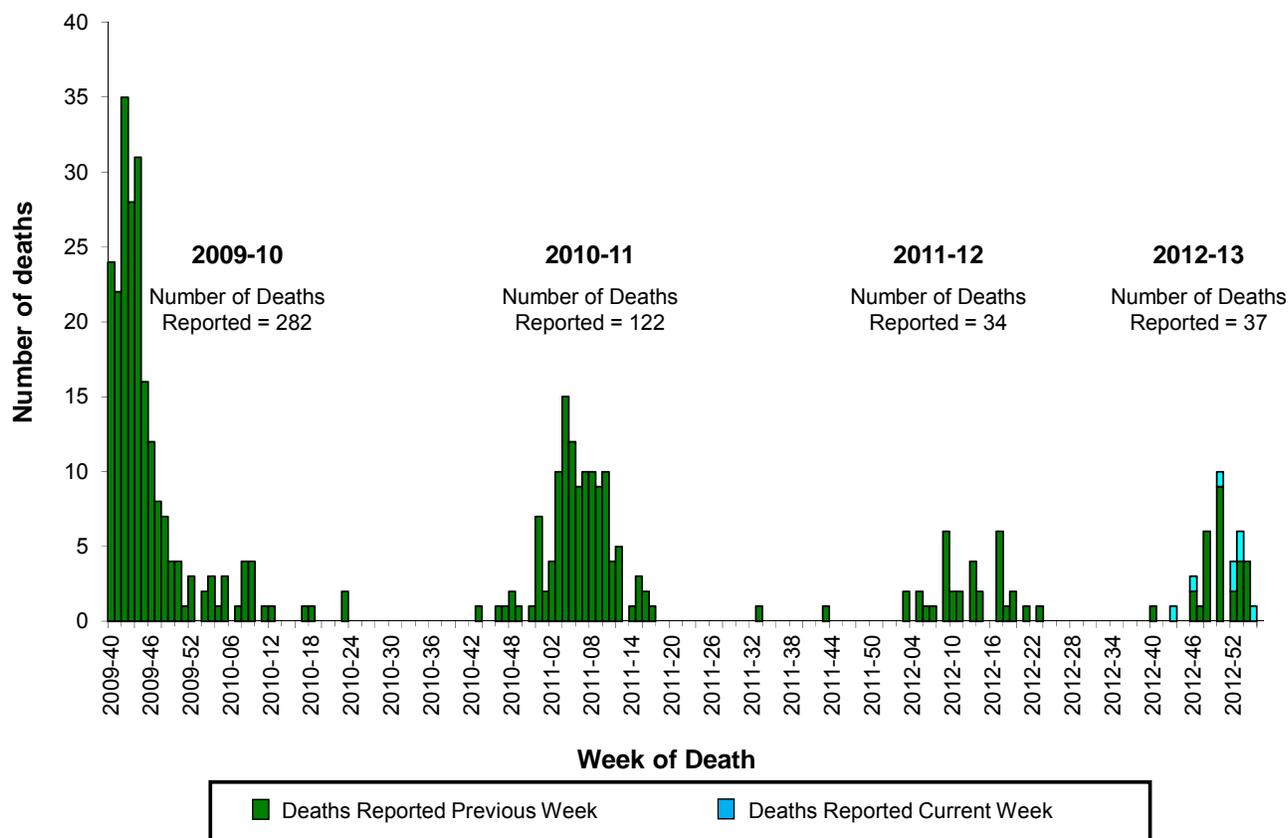
Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality for 122 U.S. Cities Week ending January 19, 2013



Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality: Eight influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported to CDC during week 3. Two were associated with influenza A viruses for which the subtype was not determined and occurred during week 1 (week ending January 5, 2013), and six were associated with influenza B viruses and occurred during weeks 43, 46, 50, 52, and 3 (weeks ending October 27, November 17, December 15 and 29, 2012 and January 19, 2013).

A total of 37 influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported during the 2012-2013 season from New York City [1] and 18 states (Arkansas [1], Colorado [4], Florida [4], Indiana [1], Kansas [1], Maine [1], Massachusetts [1], Michigan [4], Minnesota [1], Nebraska [1], New Jersey [2], New York [3], Ohio [1], South Carolina [1], Tennessee [1], Texas [7], Washington [1], and Wisconsin [1]). 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



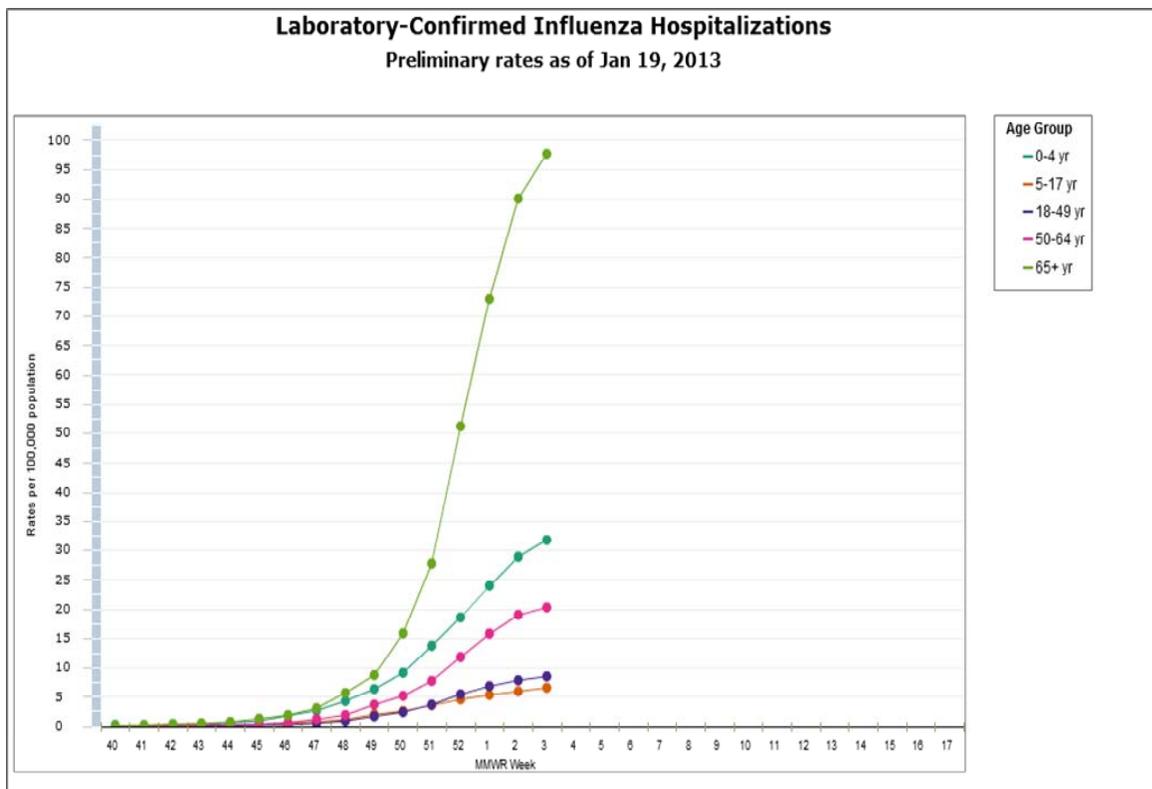
Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations: The Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET) conducts population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed influenza-related hospitalizations in children younger than 18 years of age (since the 2003-2004 influenza season) and adults (since the 2005-2006 influenza season).

The FluSurv-NET covers more than 80 counties in the 10 Emerging Infections Program (EIP) states (CA, CO, CT, GA, MD, MN, NM, NY, OR, TN) and additional Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance

Project (IHSP) states. The IHSP began during the 2009-2010 season to enhance surveillance during the 2009 H1N1 pandemic. IHSP sites included IA, ID, MI, OK and SD during the 2009-2010 season; ID, MI, OH, OK, RI, and UT during the 2010-2011 season; MI, OH, RI, and UT during the 2011-2012 season; and IA, MI, OH, RI, and UT during the 2012-2013 season.

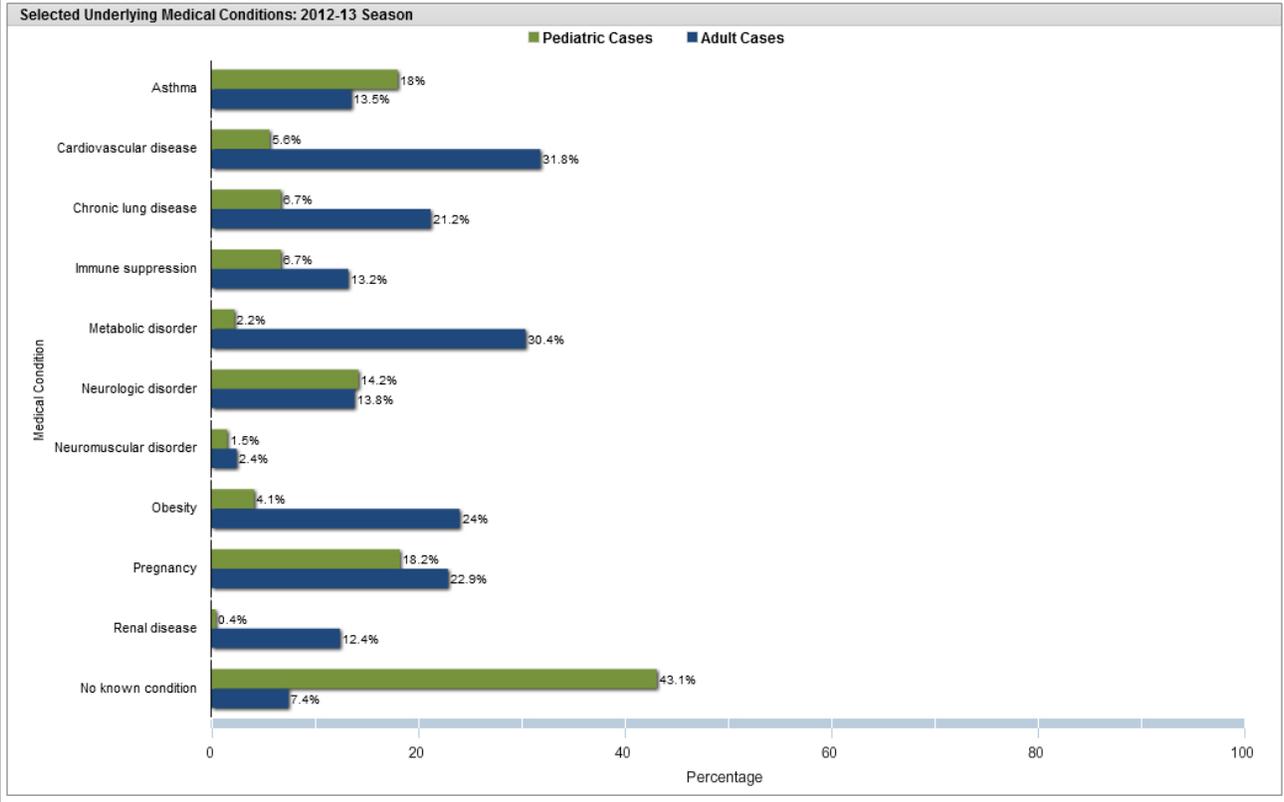
Data gathered are used to estimate age-specific hospitalization rates on a weekly basis, and describe characteristics of persons hospitalized with severe influenza illness. The rates provided are likely to be an underestimate as influenza-related hospitalizations can be missed, either because testing is not performed, or because cases may be attributed to other causes of pneumonia or other common influenza-related complications.

Between October 1, 2012 and January 19, 2013, 6,191 laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations were reported. This is a rate of 22.2 per 100,000 population. The most affected group is those ≥ 65 years, accounting for 50% of reported cases. Among all hospitalizations, 5,403 (87.3%) were associated with influenza A and 739 (11.9%) with influenza B. There was no virus type information for 37 (0.6%) hospitalizations. Among hospitalizations with influenza A subtype information, 1,255 (97.8%) were attributed to H3 and 28 (2.2%) were attributed to 2009 H1N1. The most commonly reported underlying medical conditions among hospitalized adults were cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, obesity, and chronic lung disease (excluding asthma). Among 120 hospitalized women of childbearing age (15-44 years), 27 were pregnant. The most commonly reported underlying medical conditions in hospitalized children were asthma, neurologic disorders, chronic lung disease and immune suppression. Forty-three percent of hospitalized children had no identified underlying medical conditions. Additional FluSurv-NET data can be found at: <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/FluHospRates.html> and <http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/FluHospChars.html>.



Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Hospitalizations

Preliminary data as of Jan 19, 2013



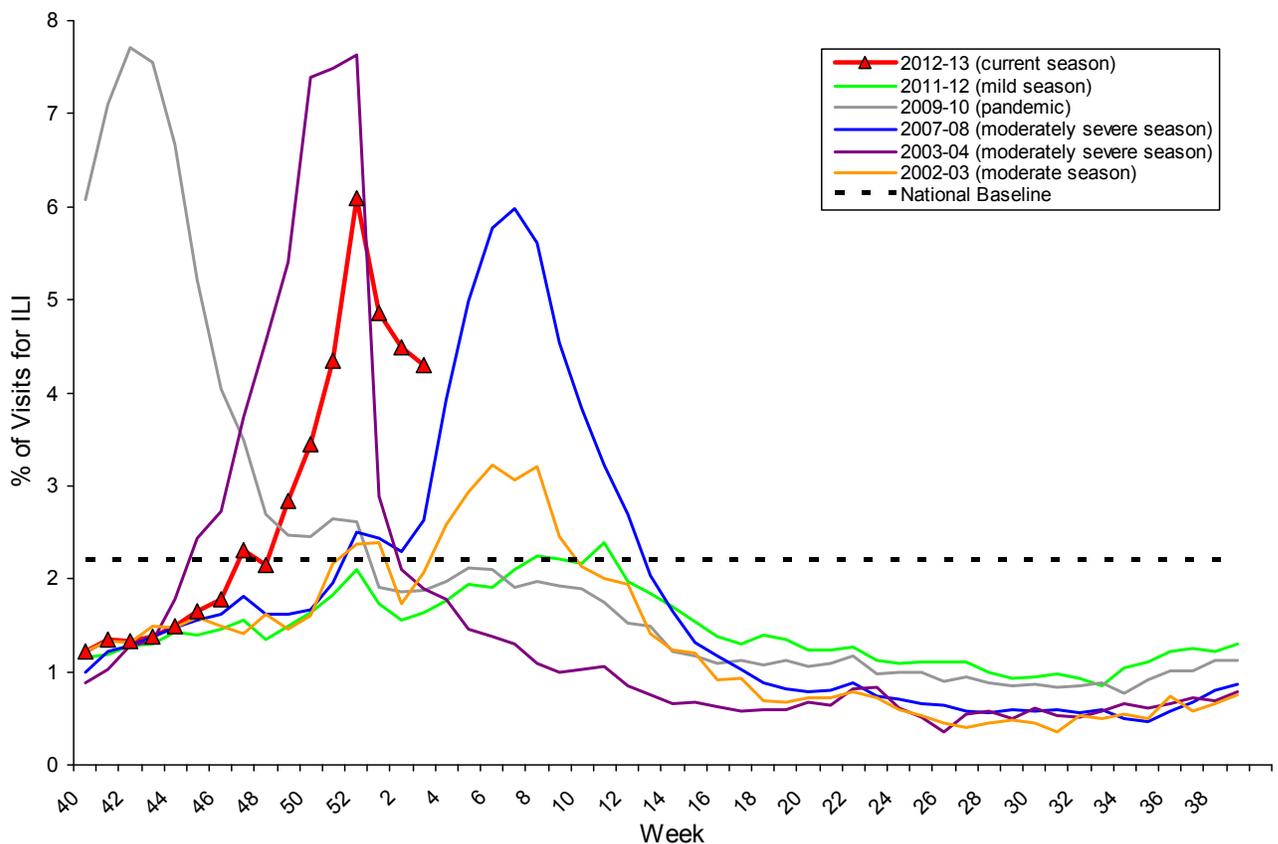
Asthma includes a medical diagnosis of asthma or reactive airway disease; Cardiovascular diseases include conditions such as coronary heart disease, cardiac valve disorders, congestive heart failure, and pulmonary hypertension (does not include isolated hypertension); Chronic lung diseases include conditions such as bronchiolitis obliterans, chronic aspiration pneumonia, and interstitial lung disease; Immune suppression includes conditions such as immunoglobulin deficiency, leukemia, lymphoma, HIV/AIDS, and individuals taking immunosuppressive medications; Metabolic disorders include conditions such as diabetes mellitus, thyroid dysfunction, adrenal insufficiency, and liver disease; Neurologic diseases include conditions such as seizure disorders, cerebral palsy, and cognitive dysfunction; Neuromuscular diseases include conditions such as multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy; Obesity was assigned if indicated in patient's medical chart or if body mass index (BMI) >30 kg/m²; Pregnancy percentage calculated using number of female cases aged between 15 and 44 years of age as the denominator; Renal diseases include conditions such as acute or chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, glomerulonephritis, and impaired creatinine clearance; No known condition indicates that the case did not have any known underlying medical condition indicated in medical chart at the time of hospitalization.

Only includes cases for which data collection has been completed through the medical chart review stage.

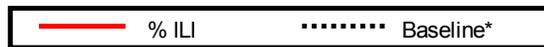
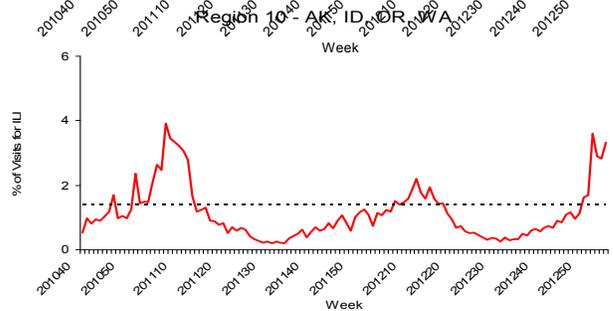
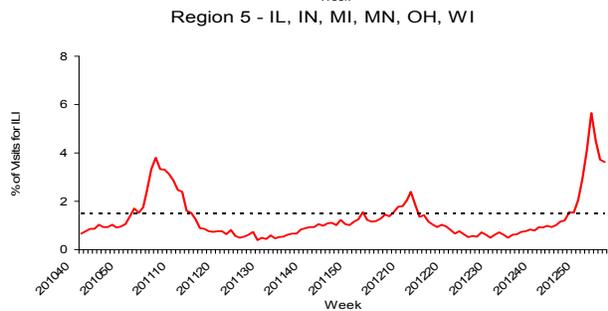
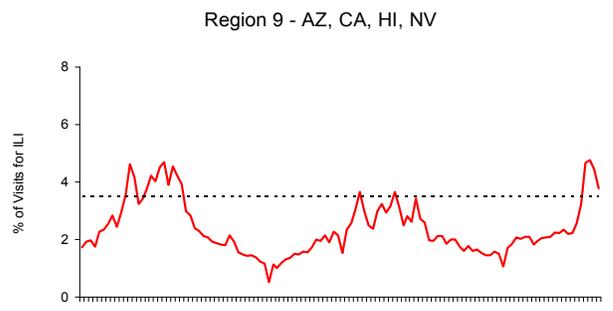
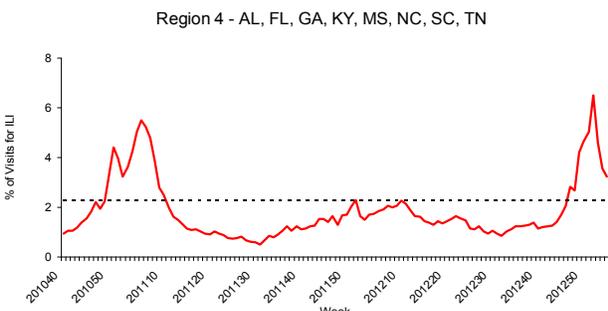
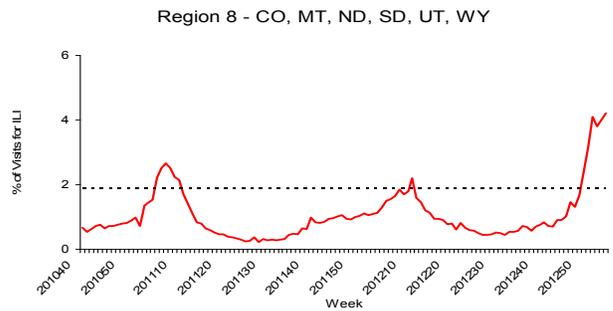
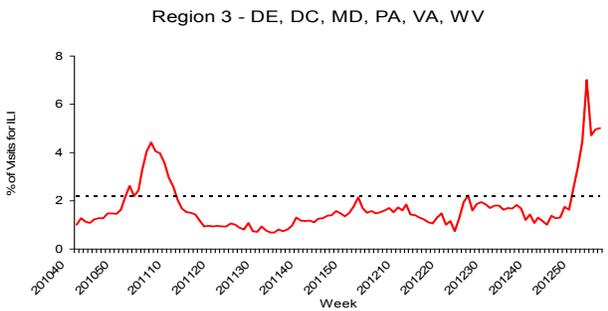
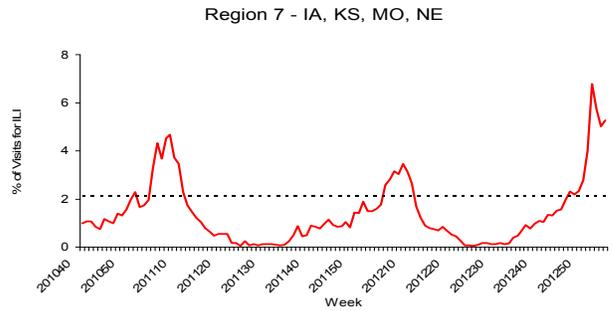
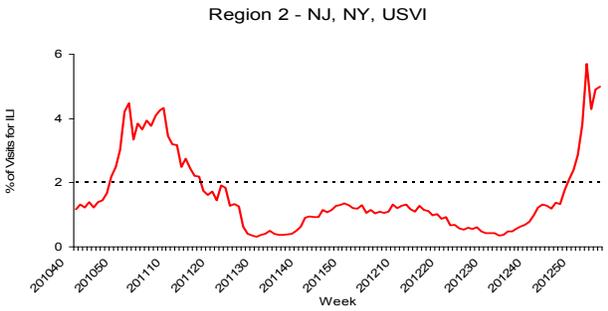
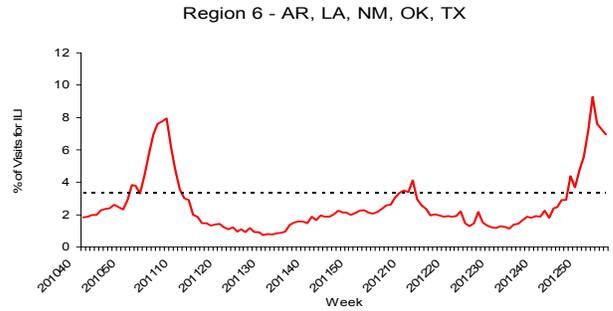
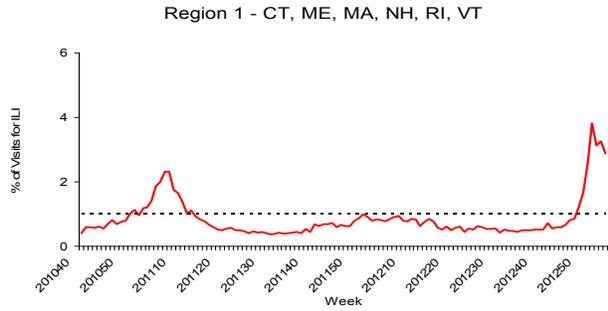
Outpatient Illness Surveillance: Nationwide during week 3, 4.3% of patient visits reported through the U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) were due to influenza-like illness (ILI). This percentage is above the national baseline of 2.2%. Similar to what has been observed in previous seasons, the increase observed in week 52 may be attributed in part to a reduced number of routine health care visits during the end of year holidays.

(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 2.9% to 7.0% during week 3. All 10 regions reported a proportion of outpatient visits for ILI above their region-specific baseline levels.



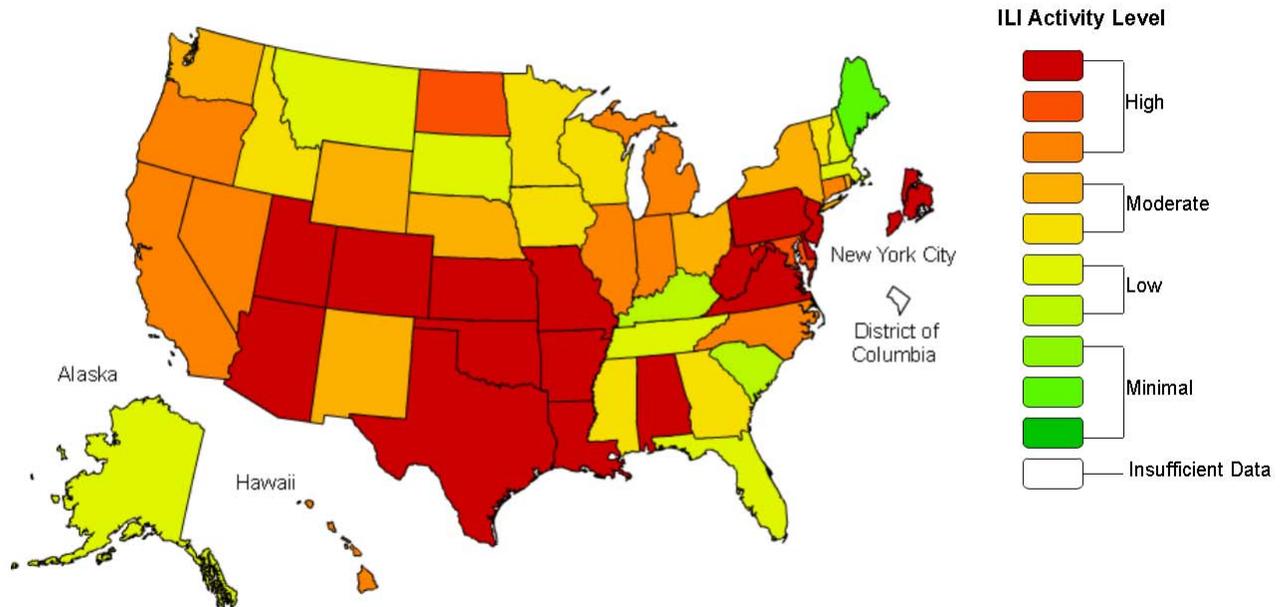
NOTE: Scales differ between regions
 *Use of the regional baselines for state data is not appropriate.

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 high, which would correspond to ILI activity from outpatient clinics being much higher than average.

During week 3, the following ILI activity levels were experienced:

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

**Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet
2012-13 Influenza Season Week 3 ending Jan 19, 2013**



*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.

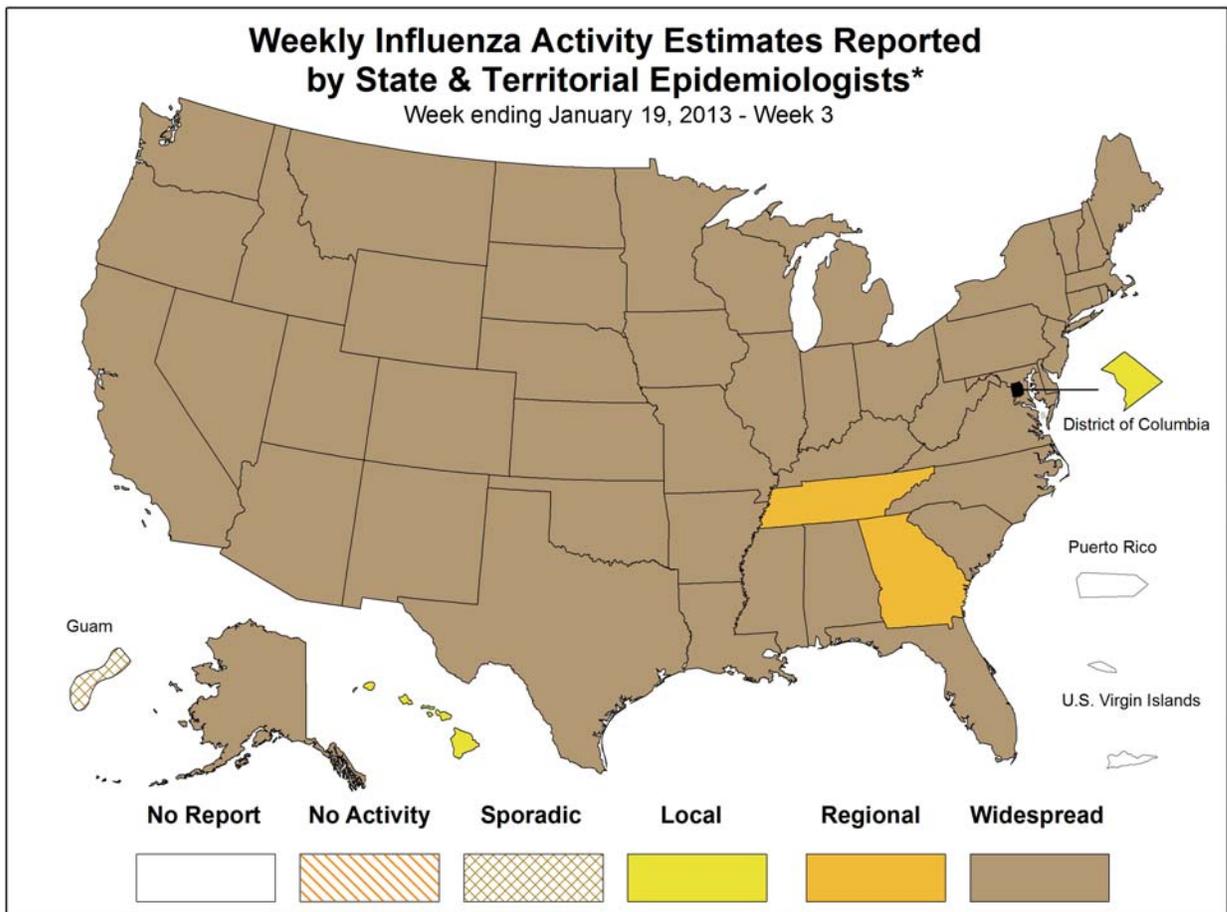
Data collected in ILINet may disproportionately represent certain populations within a state, and therefore, may not accurately depict the full picture of influenza activity for the whole state.

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 3, the following influenza activity was reported:

- Widespread influenza activity was reported by 47 states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, 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, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).
- Regional influenza activity was reported by 2 states (Georgia and Tennessee).
- The District of Columbia and one state (Hawaii) reported local influenza activity.
- Guam reported sporadic influenza activity.
- 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 that 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.

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

Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California
Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida
Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana
Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	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
Wyoming	New York City	Virgin Islands		

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/>.

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

WHO Collaborating Centers for Influenza located in [Australia](#), [China](#), [Japan](#), and the [United Kingdom](#).

Europe: WHO/Europe at <http://www.euroflu.org/index.php> and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control at 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/>.

Health Protection Agency (United Kingdom): The most up-to-date influenza information from the United Kingdom is available at <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/SeasonalInfluenza/>

Any links provided to non-Federal organizations are provided solely as a service to our users. These links do not constitute an endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the Federal Government, and none should be inferred. CDC is not responsible for the content of the individual organization web pages found at these links.