

Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) collects, compiles, and analyzes information on influenza activity year round in New York State (NYS) and produces this weekly report during the influenza season (October through the following May).¹

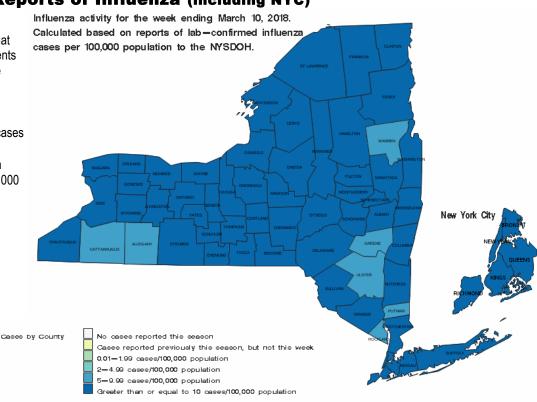
During the week ending March 10, 2018

- Influenza activity level was categorized as geographically widespread². This is the 14th consecutive week that widespread
 activity has been reported.
- There were 3,692 laboratory-confirmed influenza reports, a 42% decrease over last week.
- Of the 3,065 specimens submitted to WHO/NREVSS laboratories, 586 (19.12%) were positive for influenza.
- Of the 147 specimens tested at Wadsworth Center, 129 were positive for influenza. 8 were Influenza A (H1), 86 were influenza A (H3), 33 were influenza B (Yamagata), and 2 were influenza B (Victoria).
- Reports of percent of patient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI³) from ILINet providers was 4.00%, which is above the regional baseline of 3.10%.
- The number of patients hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza was 694 a 35% decrease over last week.
- There were **no** influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported this week. There have been **five** influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported this season.
- Preliminary results for influenza vaccine effectiveness (VE) are published on CDC's website at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6706a2.htm?s cid=mm6706a2 w.

Laboratory Reports of Influenza (including NYC)

All clinical laboratories that perform testing on residents of NYS report all positive influenza test results to NYSDOH.

- 62 counties reported cases this week.
- Incidence ranged from 6.44-67.91 cases/100,000 population.



¹ Information about influenza monitoring in New York City (NYC) is available from the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene website at: http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/. National influenza surveillance data is available on CDC's FluView website at http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/.

Sporadic: Small numbers of lab-confirmed cases of influenza reported.

Local: Increased or sustained numbers of lab-confirmed cases of influenza reported in a single region of New York State; sporadic in rest of state.

Regional: Increased or sustained numbers of lab-confirmed cases of influenza reported in at least two regions but in fewer than 31 of 62 counties.

Widespread: Increased or sustained numbers of lab-confirmed cases of influenza reported in greater than 31 of the 62 counties.

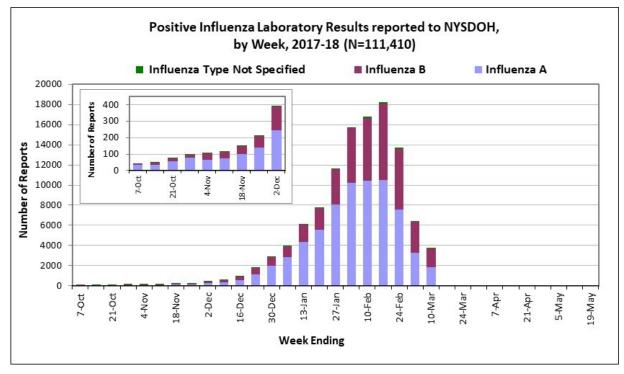
Increased or sustained is defined as 2 or more cases of laboratory-confirmed influenza per 100,000 population.

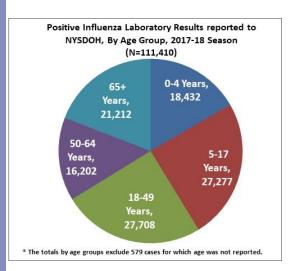
² No Activity: No laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported to the NYSDOH.

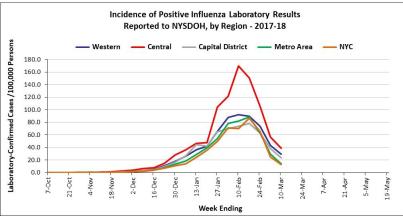
³ ILI = influenza-like illness, defined as temperature 100° F with cough and/or sore throat in the absence of a known cause other than influenza

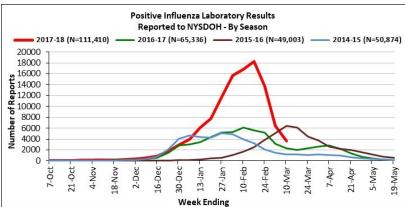
Laboratory Reports of Influenza (including NYC)

Test results may identify influenza Type A, influenza Type B, or influenza without specifying Type A or B. Some tests only give a positive or negative result and cannot identify influenza type (not specified).











Laboratory Reports of Influenza (including NYC)

Data shown in the table represents the number of laboratory-confirmed cases by county for the current week, previous two weeks, and season-to-date totals.

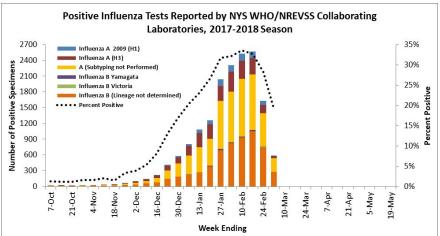
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County	17-Feb	24-Feb	3-Mar	Season-To-Date						
Albany	159	102	44	1444						
Allegany	33	9	4	154						
Broome	144	90	47	1927						
Cattaraugus	53	30	5	426						
Cayuga	65	42	28	920						
Chautauqua	158	83	62	1132						
Chemung	41	32	25	383						
Chenango	32	31	21	507						
Clinton	52	41	52	542						
Columbia	35	9	9	303						
Cortland	65	40	16	520						
	28	10	18	262						
Delaware Dutchess	119	54	33	1						
				1438						
Erie	561	336	216	4357						
Essex	24	14	12	142						
Franklin	20	30	15	190						
Fulton	32	23	9	286						
Genesee	46	27	21	632						
Greene	15	5	4	198						
Hamilton	0	0	1	21						
Herkimer	121	50	35	665						
Jefferson	135	134	60	1077						
Lewis	53	40	17	352						
Livingston	66	34	27	518						
Madison	59	20	33	511						
Monroe	604	393	277	5471						
Montgomery	67	26	20	395						
Nassau	942	410	177	7011						
Niagara	108	59	34	758						
Oneida	377	188	157	3032						
Onondaga	291	100	69	2722						
Ontario	109	54	34	1198						
Orange	230	135	63	1882						
Orleans	39	34	20	319						
Oswego	150	55	46	1120						
Otsego	45	20	18	360						
Putnam	95	34	7	593						
Rensselaer	69	51	20	713						
Rockland	123	50	22	1028						
Saratoga	189	114	68	1814						
Schenectady	190	122	71	1708						
Schoharie	25	14	6	144						
Schuyler	10	5	3	42						
Seneca	20	14	18	262						
St. Lawrence	109	93	66	874						
Steuben	44	38	24	430						
Suffolk	807	361	180	6820						
Sullivan	74	45	24	464						
	64	33	19	520						
Tompkins	90	i								
Tompkins		31	12	987						
Ulster	38	22	12	595						
Warren	24	9	5	210						
Washington	26	18	8	252						
Wayne	121	47	35	1126						
Westchester	833	410	227	7697						
Wyoming	39	13	6	237						
Yates	20	9	9	181						
Upstate Total	8088	4293	2593	69872						
Bronx	1236	525	276	10857						
Kings	2000	572	283	10687						
New York	603	257	165	5627						
Queens	1555	661	326	12351						
Richmond	220	102	49	2016						
NYC Total	5614	2117	1099	41538						
Total	13702	6410	3692	111410						
. Jtai	13/02	0710	3032	111410						



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World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory & Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) Collaborating Laboratories

Clinical virology laboratories, including the Wadsworth Center, that are WHO and/or NREVSS collaborating laboratories for influenza surveillance report weekly the number of respiratory specimens tested and the number positive for influenza types A and B to CDC. Some labs also report the influenza A subtype (H1 or H3) and influenza B lineage (Victoria or Yamagata). Because denominator data is provided, the weekly percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza is calculated.

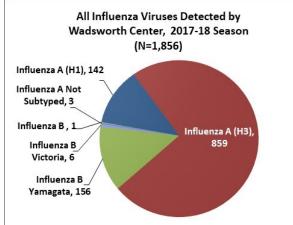


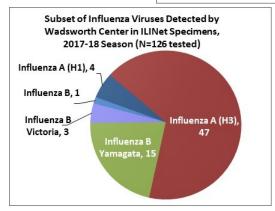
Influenza Virus Types and Subtypes Identified at Wadsworth Center (excluding NYC)

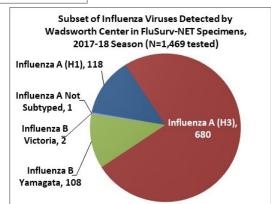
Wadsworth Center, the NYSDOH public health laboratory, tests specimens from sources including, outpatient healthcare providers (ILINet) and hospitals (FluSurv-NET).

There are 2 common subtypes of influenza A viruses – H1 and H3. Each subtype has a slightly different genetic makeup. Wadsworth also identifies the lineage of influenza B specimens –Yamagata or Victoria. Rarely, an influenza virus is unable to have it's subtype or lineage identified by the laboratory.

Wadsworth sends a subset of positive influenza specimens to the CDC for further virus testing and characterization.









Influenza Antiviral Resistance Testing

The Wadsworth Center Virology Laboratory performs surveillance testing for antiviral drug resistance. 4

NYS Antiviral Resistance Testing Results on Samples Collected Season to date, 2017-18

	Samples tested	Oseltamivir Resistant Viruses, Number (%)	Zanamivir Resistant Viruses, Number (%)				
Influenza A (H1N1pdm09) i	94	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)				
Influenza A (H3N2) ⁱⁱ	164	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)				
Influenza B ⁱⁱⁱ	0	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)				

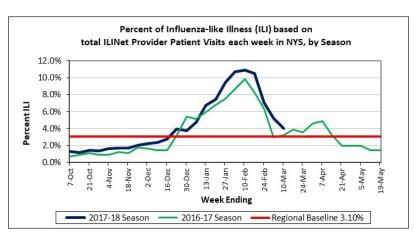
All samples tested by pyrosequencing for the H275Y variant in the neuraminidase gene which confers resistance to oseltamivir, and a subset tested by NA dideoxy sequencing for other variations known to cause, or suspected of causing, resistance to neuraminidase inhibitor drugs including zanamivir and oseltamivir.

Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) (excluding NYC)

The NYSDOH works with ILINet healthcare providers who report the total number of patients seen and the total number of those with complaints of influenza-like illness (ILI) every week in an outpatient setting.

The CDC uses trends from past years to determine a regional baseline rate of doctors' office visits for ILI. For NYS, the regional baseline is currently 3%. Numbers above this regional baseline suggest high levels of illness consistent with influenza in the state.

Note that surrounding holiday weeks, it is not uncommon to notice a fluctuation in the ILI rate. This is a result of the different pattern of patient visits for non-urgent needs.

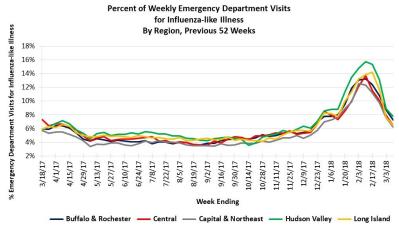


Emergency Department Visits for ILI-Syndromic Surveillance (excluding NYC)

Hospitals around NYS report the number of patients seen in their emergency departments with complaints of ILI. This is called syndromic surveillance.

An increase in visits to hospital emergency departments for ILI can be one sign that influenza has arrived in that part of NYS.

Syndromic surveillance does not reveal the actual cause of illness, but is thought to correlate with emergency department visits for influenza.



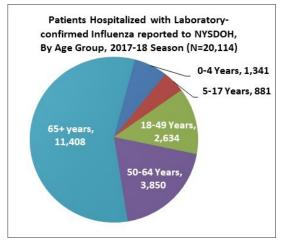
⁴Additional information regarding national antiviral resistance testing, as well as recommendations for antiviral treatment and chemoprophylaxis of influenza virus infection, can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/.

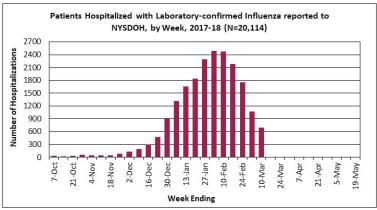
II. All samples tested for oseltamivir resistance by pyrosequencing for E119V, R292K, and N294S in the neuraminidase gene (NA), and a subset tested by NA dideoxy sequencing for other variations known to cause, or suspected of causing, resistance to neuraminidase inhibitor drugs including zanamivir and oseltamivir.

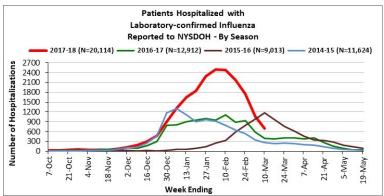
III. Samples tested by whole gene dideoxysequencing of the neuraminidase gene. Sequence data reviewed for variations known to cause, or suspected of causing, resistance to neuraminidase inhibitor drugs including zanamivir and oseltamivir.

Patients Hospitalized with Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza (including NYC)

Hospitals in NYS and NYC report the number of hospitalized patients with laboratory-confirmed Influenza to NYSDOH. 178 (97%) of 183 hospitals reported this week.

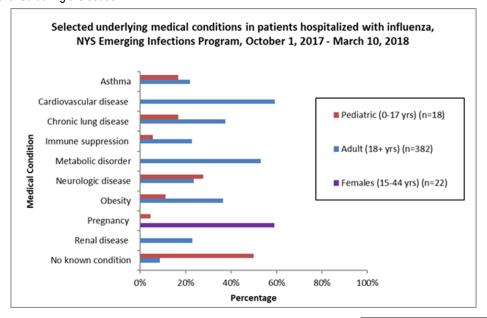






Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET)

As part of the CDC's FluSurv-Net, the NYS Emerging Infections Program (EIP) conducts enhanced surveillance for hospitalized cases of laboratory-confirmed influenza among residents of 15 counties.⁵ Underlying health conditions are assessed through medical chart reviews for cases identified during the season.⁶





Healthcare-associated Influenza Activity (including NYC)

Hospitals and nursing homes in NYS report outbreaks of influenza to the State. An outbreak in these settings is defined as one or more healthcare facility-associated case(s) of confirmed influenza in a patient or resident or two or more cases of influenza-like illness among healthcare workers and patients/residents of a facility on the same unit within 7 days. Outbreaks are considered confirmed only with positive laboratory testing.⁷

Week-to-Date (CDC week - 10)		Capital Region			Central Region			tro Reg	ion	Western Region			Statewide (Total)		
3/4/18 through 3/10/18		LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total
# Outbreaks* Lab-confirmed Influenza (any type)		3	3	2	5	7	10	11	21	2	4	6	14	23	37
# Outbreaks* viral respiratory illness**			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Total # Outbreaks	0	3	3	2	5	7	10	11	21	2	4	6	14	23	37

Season-to-Date (CDC week - 10)		Capital Region			Central Region			Metro Region			Western Region			Statewide (Total)		
9/29/17 through 3/10/18		LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	ACF	LTCF	Total	
# Outbreaks* Lab-confirmed Influenza (any type)	29	70	99	24	102	126	377	346	723	31	131	162	461	649	1110	
# Outbreaks* viral respiratory illness**		6	6		12	12		23	23		6	6	0	47	47	
Total # Outbreaks	29	76	105	24	114	138	377	369	746	31	137	168	461	696	1157	

ACF - Article 28 Acute Care Facility

LTCF - Article 28 Long Term Care Facility

- *Outbreaks are reported based on the onset date of symptoms in the first case
- ** Includes outbreaks of suspect influenza and/or other viral upper respiratory pathogens

For information about the flu mask regulation and the current status of the Commissioner's declaration, please visit www.health.ny.gov/FluMaskReg

Pediatric influenza-associated deaths reported (including NYC)

Local health departments report pediatric influenza-associated deaths to NYSDOH.

Flu-associated deaths in children younger than 18 years old are nationally notifiable. Influenza-associated deaths in persons 18 years and older are not notifiable.

All pediatric flu-associated deaths included in this report are laboratory-confirmed.

