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 April 9, 2016

- Influenza activity level was categorized as geographically widespread. This is the 10th consecutive week that widespread activity has been reported.
- There were 2,603 laboratory-confirmed influenza reports, a 30% decrease over last week.
- Of the 2,919 specimens tested by NYS WHO/NREVSS laboratories, 549 (21.19%) were positive for influenza.
- Of the specimens tested at Wadsworth Center, 92 were positive for influenza. 71 were influenza A (H1), 5 were influenza A (H3), 7 were influenza B (Yamagata), and 9 were influenza B (Victoria).
- Reports of percent of patient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) from ILINet providers was 1.28%*, which is below the regional baseline of 2.3%. *Data for the week ending 4/9/16 is incomplete.
- The number of patients hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza was 429, a 27% decrease over last week.
- There was one influenza-associated pediatric death reported this week. There have been three influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported this season.

Note: Hamilton county’s population is less than 5,000, therefore one positive case is equal to 21/100,000.


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

3 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.

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)

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

- 60 counties reported cases this week.
- County incidence ranged from 0–80.07 cases/100,000 population.

Note: Hamilton county’s population is less than 5,000, therefore one positive case is equal to 21/100,000.
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).
World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory & Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) Collaborating Laboratories

Seventeen clinical virology laboratories in NYS and NYC, including the Wadsworth Center, are WHO and/or NREVSS collaborating laboratories for influenza surveillance.

These labs 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 its subtype or lineage identified by the laboratory.

Wadsworth sends a subset of positive influenza specimens to the CDC for further virus testing and characterization.
Emergency Department Visits for ILI-Syndromic Surveillance

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.

*Additional 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/](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/).
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. 172 (93%) of 184 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. Medical chart reviews are completed, and underlying health conditions noted on all identified cases from October 1 through April 30 of the following year.

5Counties include, in the Capital District: Albany, Columbia, Greene, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Schoharie; in the Western Region: Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Wayne, and Yates
Healthcare-associated Influenza Activity (including NYC)

Hospitals and nursing homes in NYS self-report outbreaks of influenza. A healthcare-associated outbreak is defined as one or more confirmed or two or more suspect cases of influenza in persons who were admitted to the facility with no signs or symptoms of influenza infection. Outbreaks are considered confirmed only with positive laboratory testing. This may include a positive rapid antigen test if no other more advanced testing (polymerase chain reaction, viral culture) is performed.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week-to-Date (CDC week - 14)</th>
<th>Capital Region</th>
<th>Central Region</th>
<th>Metro Region</th>
<th>Western Region</th>
<th>Statewide (Total)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/8/16 through 4/14</td>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>LTCP</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>LTCP</td>
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<tr>
<td># Outbreaks* Lab-confirmed influenza (any type)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Outbreaks* viral respiratory illness**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # Outbreaks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<th>Season-to-Date (CDC week - 14)</th>
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<tr>
<td>10/16 through 4/30</td>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>LTCP</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>LTCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Outbreaks* Lab-confirmed influenza (any type)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Outbreaks* viral respiratory illness**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total # Outbreaks</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
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ACF - Article 28 Acute Care Facility
LTCP - 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.