



California Department of Public Health Influenza Surveillance Program

California Influenza and Other Respiratory Disease Surveillance for Week 14 (April 5, 2015 to April 11, 2015)

Note: This report includes data from many sources of influenza surveillance and it should be viewed as a preliminary “snapshot” of influenza activity for each surveillance week. Because data are preliminary, the information may be updated in later reports as additional data are received. These data should not be considered population-based or representative of all California public health jurisdictions.

Overall geographic influenza activity in California was downgraded to “sporadic*” during Week 14.

Influenza Report Highlights

- Outpatient influenza-like illness (ILI)
 - 2.6% of patient visits during Week 14 were for ILI, which is similar compared to Week 13 (2.7%); the percentage of outpatient visits for ILI does not exceed the epidemic threshold for this time of year
- Hospitalization data
 - 5.2% of Kaiser patients hospitalized during Week 14 were admitted with a pneumonia and/or influenza (P&I) diagnosis, which is lower compared to Week 13 (5.5%); the percentage of P&I admissions is below the epidemic threshold for this time of year
- Influenza virus detections by Respiratory Laboratory Network and Sentinel Laboratories
 - 79 (6.0%) of 1314 specimens tested positive for influenza during Week 14, which is higher compared to Week 13 (5.5%)
 - Influenza A (H3) laboratory detections continue to decrease while influenza B viruses continue to circulate at low levels
 - Nationally, 22.1% of influenza A (H3) viruses strain characterized match the 2014–2015 influenza vaccine component as of Week 14
- Influenza-associated deaths among patients 0–64 years of age
 - Three new laboratory-confirmed influenza deaths were reported during Week 14
- Influenza-associated outbreaks
 - 8 laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreaks were reported during Week 14
- For the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm) definitions of influenza geographic distribution, please go to <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm>.

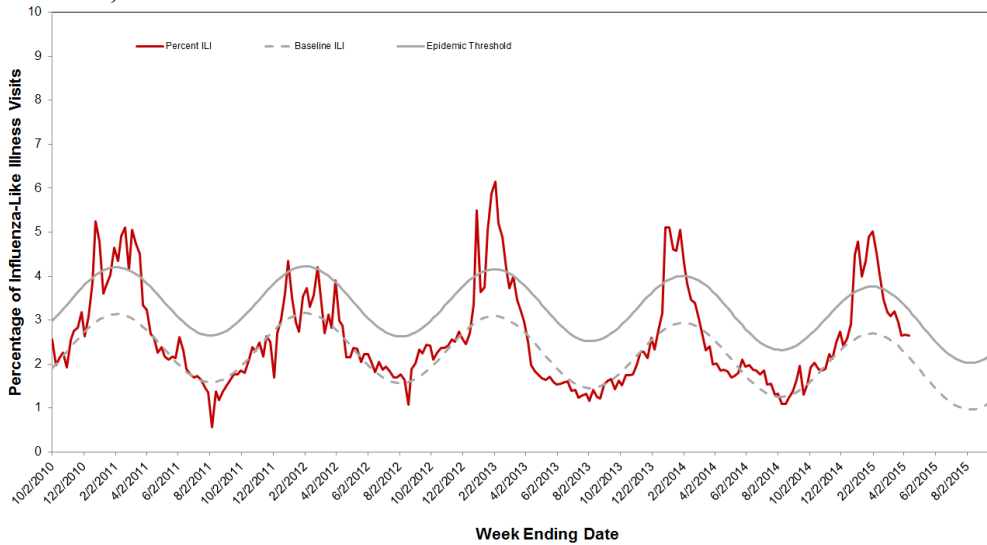
A. Outpatient and Inpatient Data

1. Influenza Sentinel Providers

Sentinel providers (physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants) situated throughout California report on a weekly basis the number of patients seen with influenza-like illness (ILI) and the total number of patients seen for any reason. ILI is defined as any illness with fever ($\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 37.8°C) AND cough and/or sore throat (in the absence of a known cause other than influenza).

A total of 92 enrolled sentinel providers have reported data for Week 14. Based on available data, the percentage of visits for ILI in Week 14 (2.6%) does not exceed the epidemic threshold for this time of year (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percentage of Influenza-like Illness Visits Among Patients Seen by California Sentinel Providers, 2010–2015



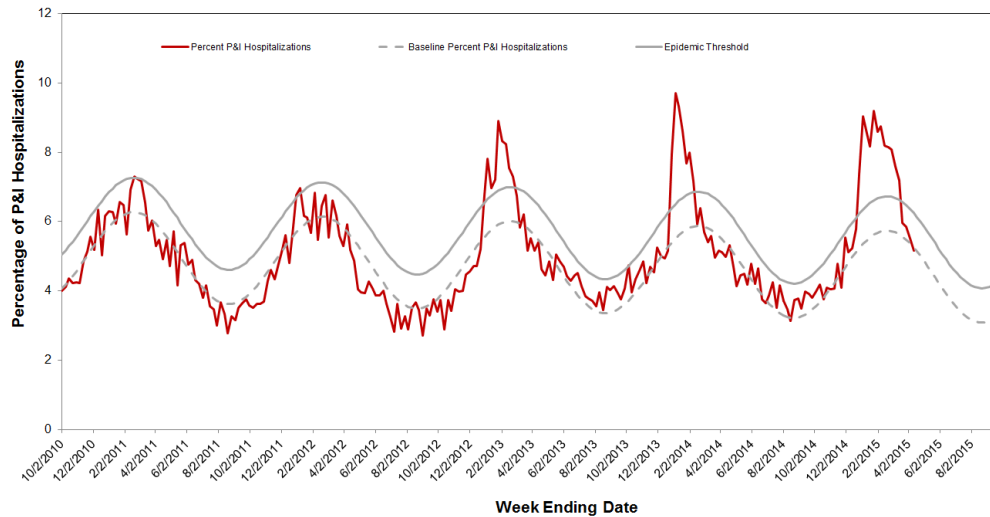
The seasonal baseline was calculated using a regression model applied to data from the previous eight years. The epidemic threshold is two standard deviations above the seasonal baseline and is the point at which the observed percentage of ILI is significantly higher than would be expected at that time of the year.

2. Kaiser Permanente Hospitalization Data

Inpatients at Kaiser Permanente facilities with an admission diagnosis including the keywords “flu,” “influenza,” “pneumonia,” or variants of the keywords are defined as pneumonia and influenza (P&I)-related admissions. The number of P&I admissions is divided by the total number of hospital admissions occurring in the same time period to estimate the percentage of P&I admissions. Admissions for pregnancy, labor and delivery, birth, and outpatient procedures are excluded from the denominator.

The percentage of hospitalizations for pneumonia and influenza (P&I) in Kaiser Permanente facilities in northern and southern California during Week 14 was 5.2% and does not exceed the epidemic threshold (6.3%) for this time of the year (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percentage of P&I Hospitalizations in Kaiser Permanente Northern and Southern California Hospitals, 2010–2015



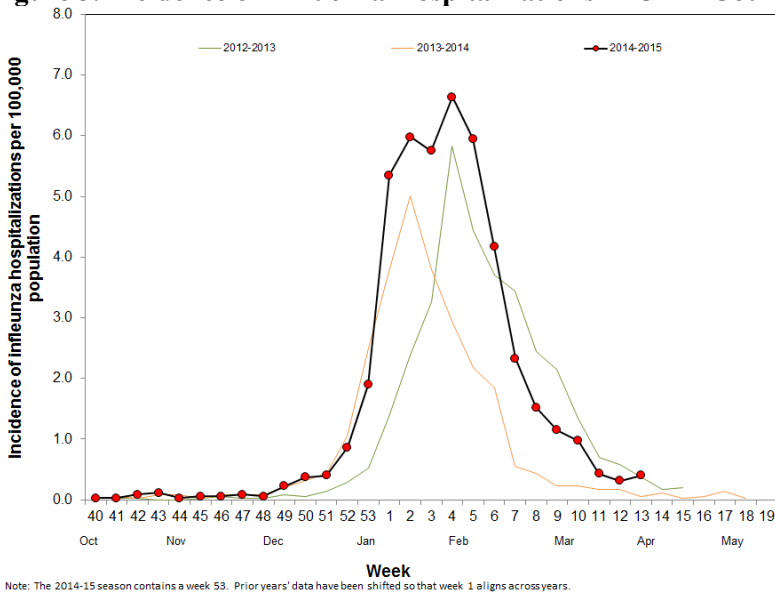
The seasonal baseline was calculated using a regression model applied to data from the previous six years. The epidemic threshold is two standard deviations above the seasonal baseline and is the point at which the observed percentage of pneumonia and influenza hospitalizations in Kaiser Permanente hospitals in northern California is significantly higher than would be expected at that time of the year.

3. Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations, California Emerging Infections Program

The California Emerging Infections Program (CEIP), Influenza Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET) conducts population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations among patients of all ages in Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco counties.

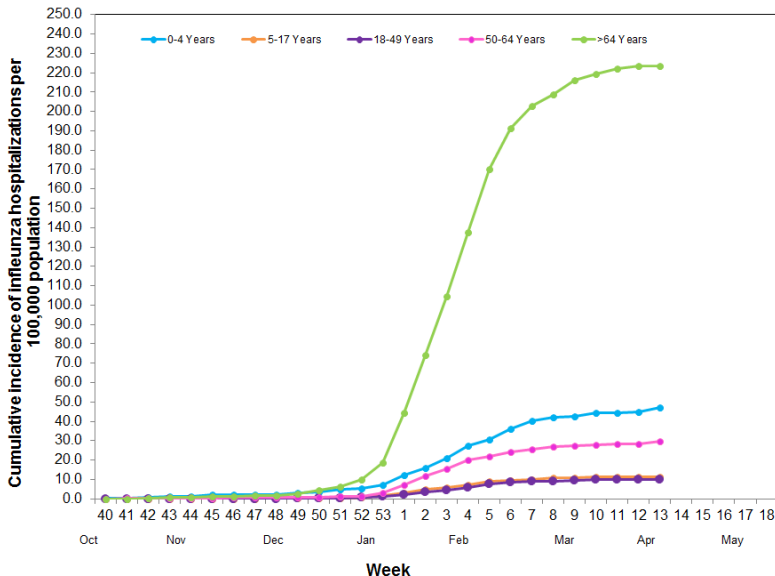
The incidence of influenza-associated hospitalizations per 100,000 population in Week 13 (0.4) is similar compared to Week 12 (0.3) (Figure 3). Data for Week 14 is not presented because results are still being collected and are likely to change. To date this season, the highest rate of hospitalization is among older adults age 64 and over, followed by children age 0-4 years (Figure 4). Adults age 64 and over have accounted for more than 65% of reported hospitalized cases.

Figure 3. Incidence of Influenza Hospitalizations in CEIP Counties, 2012–2015



Note: The 2014-15 season contains a week 53. Prior years' data have been shifted so that week 1 aligns across years.

Figure 4. Cumulative Incidence of Influenza Hospitalizations in CEIP Counties by Age Group, 2014-2015



Note: The 2014-15 season contains a week 53. Prior years' data have been shifted so that week 1 aligns across years.

B. Laboratory Update - Influenza

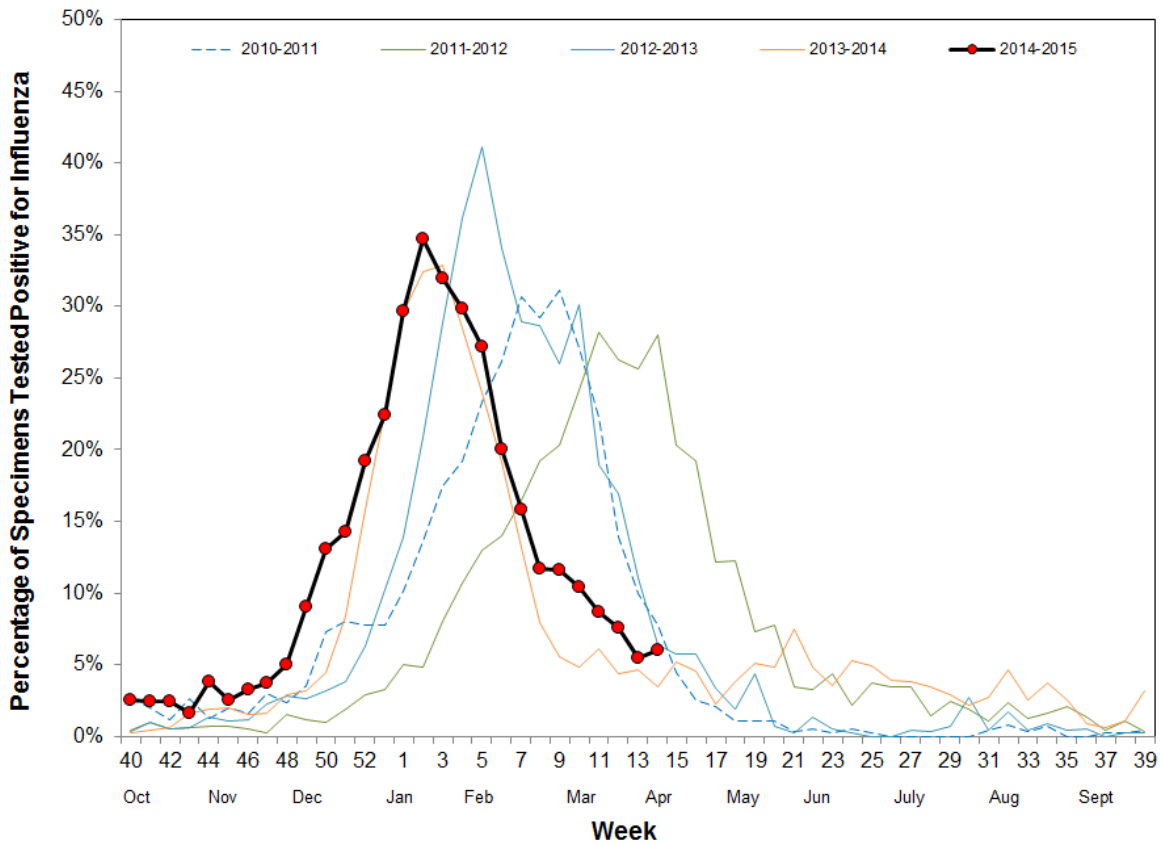
1. Respiratory Laboratory Network (RLN) and Sentinel Laboratory Surveillance Results

Laboratory surveillance for influenza and other respiratory viruses involves the use of data from hospital, academic, private and public health laboratories located throughout California. These laboratories report the number of laboratory-confirmed influenza and other respiratory virus detections and isolations on a weekly basis.

The percentage of influenza detections in the RLN and sentinel laboratories in Week 14 was 6.0%, which is higher compared to Week 13 (5.5%) (Figure 5). Additional details can be found in Figure 6 and Table 1 below.

Neither the RLN nor CDPH-VRDL have identified any influenza viruses by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) typing or subtyping that are suggestive of a novel influenza virus.

Figure 5. Percentage of Influenza Detections in Respiratory Laboratory Network and Sentinel Laboratories, 2010–2015



Note: The 2014–15 season contains a week 53. Prior years' data have been shifted so that week 1 aligns across years.

Figure 6. Number of Influenza Detections by Type and Subtype Detected in Respiratory Laboratory Network and Sentinel Laboratories, 2014–2015

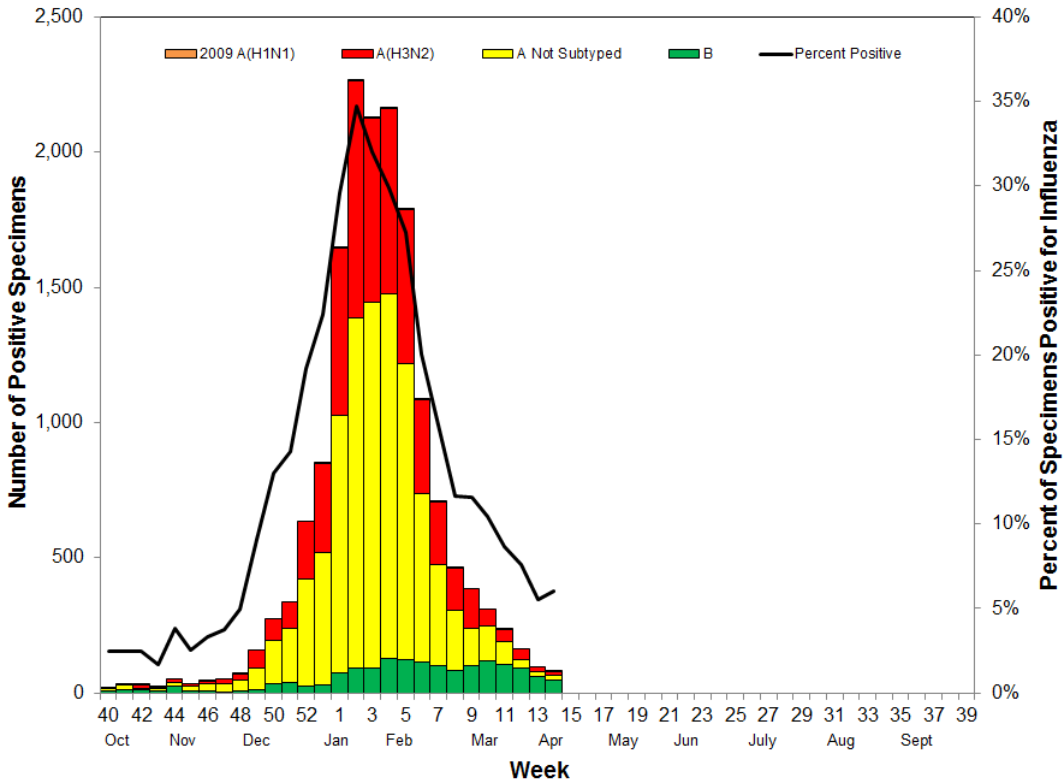


Table 1. Respiratory Specimens Testing Positive for Influenza by Influenza Type and Subtype — Respiratory Laboratory Network and Sentinel Laboratories, Current Week and Season to Date

	Week 14		Season to Date	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Specimens Tested	1314		85,660	
Number of Specimens Positive for Influenza	79	6.0*	16,135	18.8*
Influenza Type/Subtype of Positive Specimens				
A	33	41.8 [†]	14,565	90.3 [†]
2009 A (H1)	1	3.0 [‡]	25	0.2 [‡]
A (H3)	12	36.4 [‡]	5369	36.9 [‡]
A, not subtyped	20	60.6 [‡]	9171	63.0 [‡]
B	46	58.2 [†]	1570	9.7 [†]

* Percent of total specimens tested for influenza

[†] Percent of specimens positive for influenza

[‡] Percent of influenza A positives

2. Antiviral Resistance Testing

Of the influenza specimens tested by the CDPH-VRDL to date this season, no specimens have been found to be resistant to Oseltamivir (Table 2).

Table 2. Number of specimens tested for antiviral resistance, 2014–2015

	Neuraminidase Inhibitors Resistance
Influenza A (H3)	0/96
Influenza 2009A (H1)	0/3
Influenza B	0/35

3. Influenza Virus Strain Characterization

To date in California, not all influenza A (H3) antigenically characterized viruses have matched the influenza A (H3) component included in the trivalent and quadrivalent influenza vaccines (Table 3). The drifted influenza A (H3) virus, A/Switzerland/9715293/2013-Like (H3N2), is circulating in California.

Table 3. Influenza virus antigenic characterization data — California and the United States, 2014–2015

Influenza Subtype/Lineage	Vaccine Strain	Match Vaccine Strain	
		California	United States
Influenza A (H3)	A/Texas/50/2012-like (H3N2)	7/17	243/1102
Influenza B Victoria*	B/Brisbane/60/2008-like	6/6	122/127
Influenza B Yamagata†	B/Massachusetts/02/2012-like	9/9	283/294

* The influenza B Victoria lineage virus is included in only the 2014–2015 quadrivalent influenza vaccine

† The influenza B Yamagata lineage virus is included in both the 2014–2015 trivalent and quadrivalent influenza vaccines

C. Laboratory-Confirmed Severe Influenza Case Reports

Currently, as mandated under Section 2500 of the California Code of Regulations, deaths among patients aged 0–64 years with laboratory-confirmed influenza are reportable to CDPH.

In Week 14, three laboratory-confirmed influenza deaths were reported to CDPH. The deaths occurred in the following regions: northern, Bay area, and upper southern California. To date, 53 laboratory-confirmed influenza deaths have been reported for the 2014–2015 influenza season. Of the fatal cases to date this season, 3 (6%) occurred among children less than 18 years of age, 23 cases (43%) occurred among adults 18–49 years of age, and 27 cases (51%) occurred among adults 50–64 years of age.

D. Influenza-Associated Outbreaks

CDPH received reports of 8 laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreaks during Week 14. The outbreaks occurred in all regions of the state except Central and Northern California. Of the 8 newly reported outbreaks, all had a first date of onset during Week 12 or earlier. To date for the 2014–2015 season, there have been 236 laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreaks reported to CDPH. Additional details can be found in Table 4.

Table 4. Characteristics of Influenza-Associated Outbreaks

Influenza Type/Subtype	Week 14 (n=8)		Season to Date (n=236)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A	6	75.0*	196	83.1*
2009 A (H1)	0	0.0 [†]	0	0.0 [†]
A (H3)	5	83.3 [†]	59	30.1 [†]
A, not subtyped	1	16.7 [†]	137	69.9 [†]
B	1	12.5*	9	3.8*
A and B co-infection	0	0.0*	7	3.0*
Type unknown	1	12.5*	24	10.2*
Location of Outbreak				
Acute care healthcare facility	0	0.0	2	0.8
Correctional facility	0	0.0	5	2.1
Military facility	0	0.0	0	0.0
Residential healthcare facility	8	100.0	142	60.2
Independent living facility	0	0.0	71	30.1
School	0	0.0	16	6.8

* Percent of specimens positive for influenza

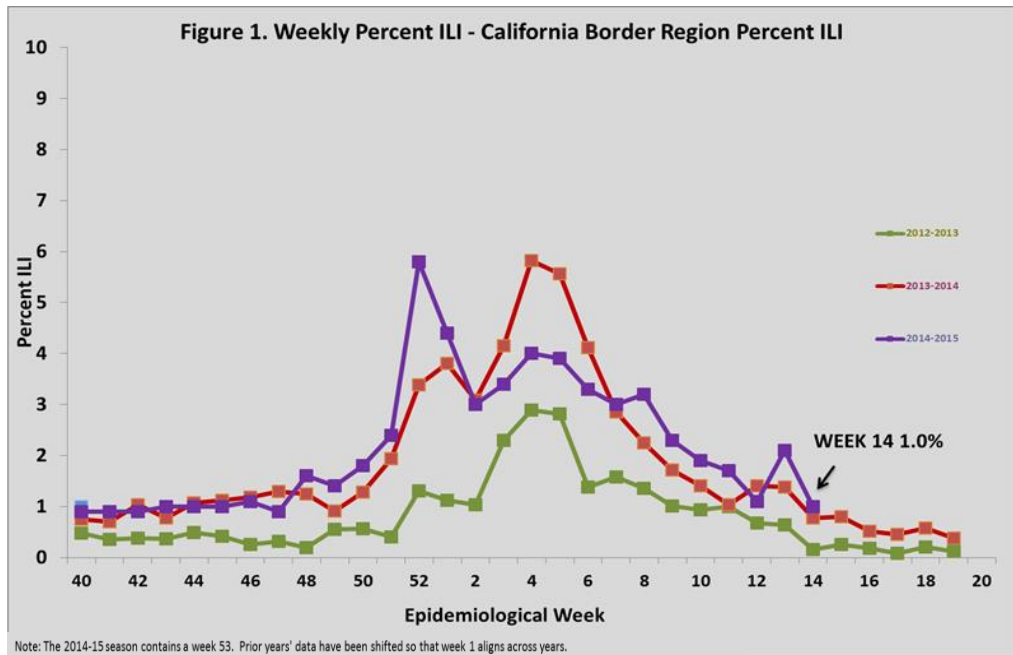
[†] Percent of influenza A positives

E. California Border Region Influenza Surveillance Network Data

The border influenza surveillance network is comprised of outpatient provider sentinel sites whose geographical coverage extends approximately 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the California-Baja California border and includes Imperial and San Diego Counties, as well as some parts of Riverside County.

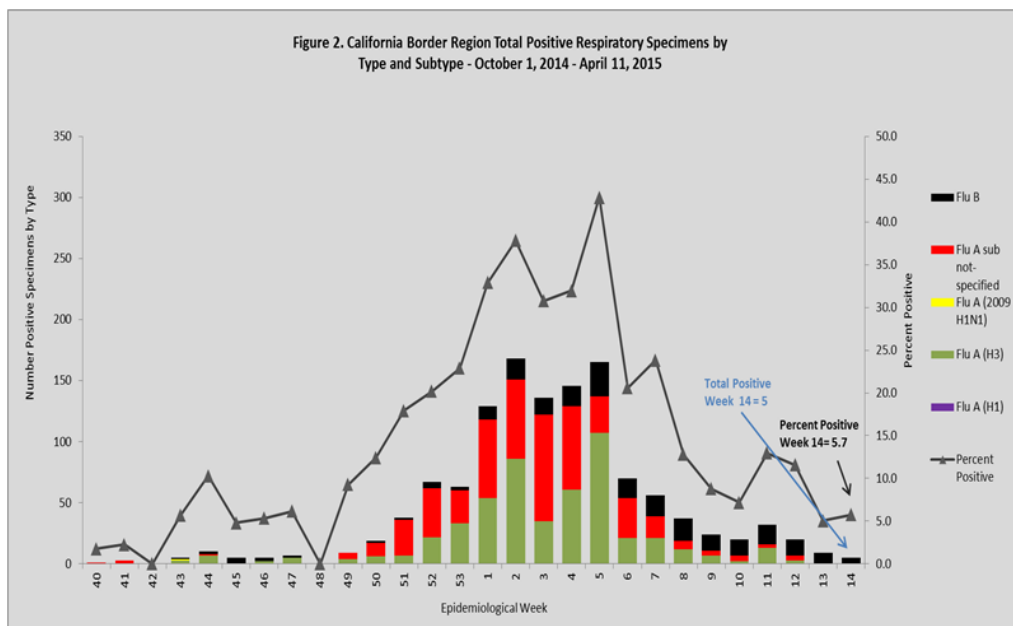
1. Syndromic Surveillance Update

A total of 7 border region sentinel providers reported data during Week 14 compared to 10 during Week 13 of 2015. The total number of patients screened by all sentinel sites for ILI during Week 14 was 3,669. Outpatient ILI activity decreased by 1.1% from Week 13 (2.1% ILI) to Week 14 (1.0% ILI). ILI activity for the California border region during Week 14 was higher when compared to activity for the same weeks during the 2012–2013 and 2013-2014 influenza seasons (Figure 1). All influenza syndromic data summarized for the border region represents a subset of CDC influenza sentinel providers in California.



2. Virologic Surveillance Update

Cumulatively this season, a total of 6,136 respiratory specimens have been tested from border region clinics; of these, 1,249 (20.4%) tested positive for influenza. Of the 1,249 specimens that have tested positive, 1,017 (81.4%) were influenza A and 232 (18.6%) were influenza B. Of the 1,017 specimens that tested positive for influenza A, 511 (50.2%) were A (H3), 1 (0.1%) was 2009 A (H1), and 505 (49.7%) had no further subtyping performed. For Week 14, a total of 87 respiratory specimens were submitted for testing; 5 (5.7%) were positive for influenza virus. Of the positive specimens, all were positive for influenza B. Laboratory data summarized in Figure 2 includes data from influenza sentinel sites as well as laboratory data from other border region laboratories.



F. Laboratory Update – Other Respiratory Viruses

During Week 14, there were 1062 specimens tested for RSV and 40 (3.8%) were positive, which is lower compared to Week 13 (6.1%) (Figure 7). Information on other respiratory viruses can be found in Figure 8.

Figure 7. Percentage of RSV Detections in Respiratory Laboratory Network and Sentinel Laboratories, 2010–2015

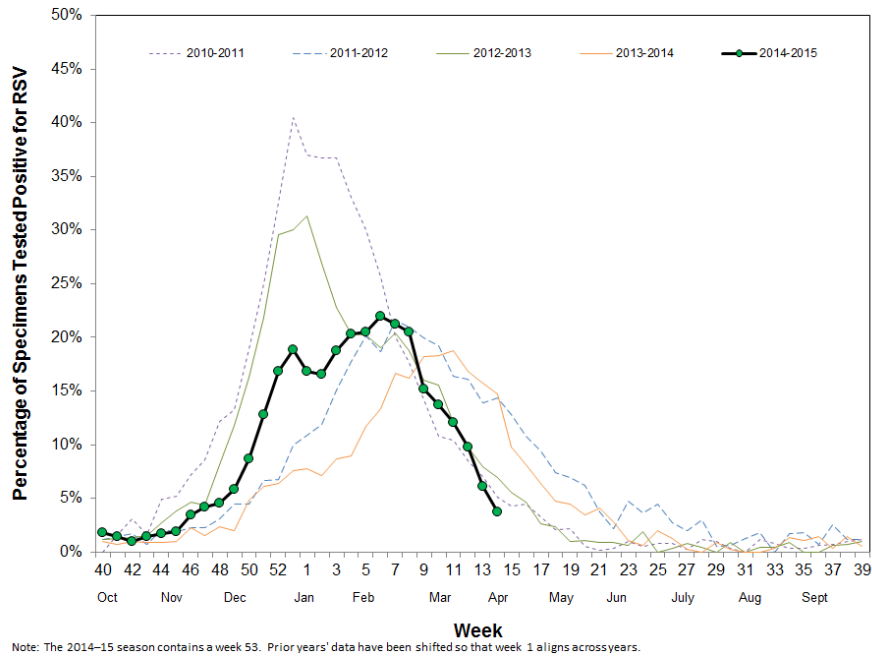
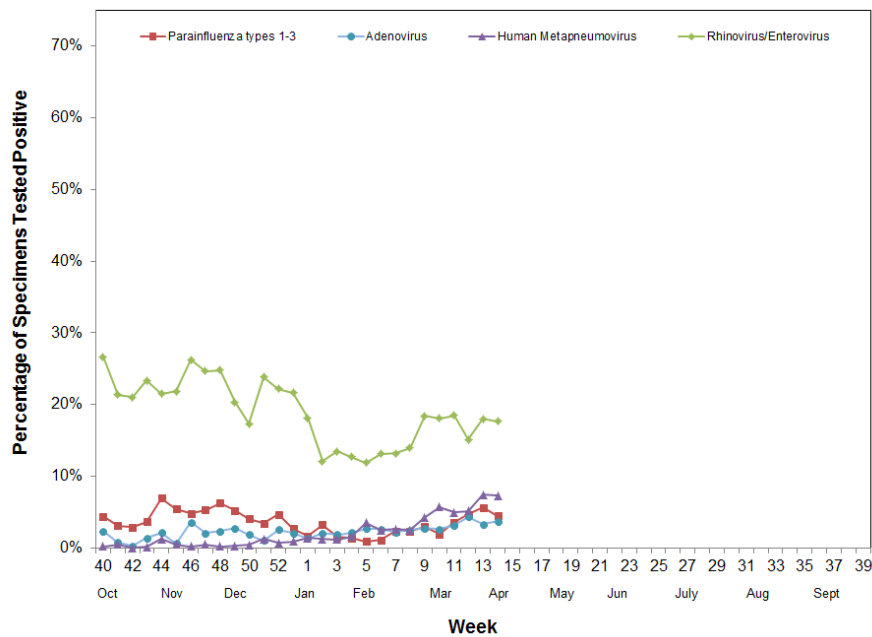


Figure 8. Percentage of Other Respiratory Pathogen Detections in Respiratory Laboratory Network and Sentinel Laboratories, 2014–2015



For questions regarding influenza surveillance and reporting in California, please email InfluenzaSurveillance@cdph.ca.gov. This account is monitored daily by several epidemiologists.

For more information regarding the different influenza surveillance data sources, please visit the [CDPH Influenza Surveillance Program](#).

To obtain additional information regarding influenza, please visit the [CDPH influenza website](#).

Download a copy of the [case report form](#) for reporting any laboratory-confirmed influenza case that was either admitted to the ICU or died