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Recommendations for Influenza and Other Respiratory Virus Testing and Reporting — 2019–2020

The official start of the 2019–2020 influenza season is September 29, 2019. This California Department of Public Health (CDPH) guidance for local health jurisdictions (LHJs) summarizes diagnostic testing guidelines and influenza reporting requirements for the 2019–2020 influenza season (September 29, 2019–September 26, 2020).

I. HIGHLIGHTS

- Continue mandatory reporting of laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated fatal pediatric cases age 0–17 years by using CalREDIE or faxing the [Severe Influenza Case History Form](#) to **510-620-3949**.
- Continue mandatory reporting of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-associated fatal cases age 0–4 years by using CalREDIE or faxing the [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Death Form](#) to **510-620-3949**.
- Report acute respiratory outbreaks as soon as possible by using CalREDIE or faxing the [Acute Respiratory Illness Outbreak Form](#) to **510-620-3949**, prioritizing the following situations:
 - Outbreaks in institutions/congregate settings (e.g. long-term care facilities, prisons, overnight camps) with at least **one** case of laboratory-confirmed influenza in the setting of a cluster (≥ 2 cases) of influenza like illness (ILI) within a 72-hour period.
 - Outbreaks assessed as having public health importance (e.g., case(s) that have recent exposure to swine, recent travel to an area where novel influenza is circulating, or contact with a confirmed case of variant or novel influenza; or outbreaks associated with hospitalizations or fatalities).
- Laboratory testing with real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) is the preferred testing method when there is strong clinical suspicion of influenza, even if the rapid test is negative. Rapid influenza tests may vary in terms of sensitivity and specificity, when compared with rRT-PCR, with sensitivities ranging from approximately 50-70%; false positives are common when influenza prevalence is low and false negatives can occur when influenza prevalence is high. Encourage influenza testing, by rRT-PCR, in the situations listed below:
 - Hospitalized, intensive care unit (ICU) and/or fatal cases with ILI
 - Acute respiratory outbreaks
 - ILI in any person where history of travel, or recent close contacts or exposures within 10 days of symptom onset, suggest concern for variant or novel influenza infection (e.g.,

variant influenza A (H3N2)v, (H1N2)v, or (H1N1)v, or avian influenza H5N1 or H7N9). For additional information see:

- [Variant Influenza Virus Information \(CDC\)](#)
- [Avian Influenza A \(H7N9\) Virus in the United States \(CDC\)](#)
- [Highly Pathogenic Asian Avian Influenza A \(H5N1\) Virus \(CDC\)](#)
- [Novel Influenza Quicksheet \(CDPH\)](#)
- [Laboratory Testing for Novel Influenza A \(CDPH\)](#)

**Influenza-like illness = fever (>100°F or 37.8°C) and cough and/or sore throat, in the absence of a known cause*

- Collect respiratory specimens for confirmation and further subtyping by rRT-PCR at a Respiratory Laboratory Network (RLN) public health laboratory (PHL) or the CDPH Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory (CDPH-VRDL).
- Work with community partners (e.g., hospital clinicians and clinical laboratories) to remind them of the importance of saving specimens so that further subtyping and characterization can be performed at a public health laboratory.

II. **DIAGNOSTIC TESTING**

- Influenza rRT-PCR testing is available at CDPH-VRDL and at 24 RLN public health laboratories.
- Upper respiratory samples suitable for rRT-PCR include: nasopharyngeal (NP) swabs, nasal swabs, throat swabs, nasal aspirate, nasal washes, NP wash, and NP aspirate. For patients hospitalized with pneumonia, specimens from the lower respiratory tract should also be obtained. Lower respiratory tract samples suitable for rRT-PCR include: bronchoalveolar lavage, bronchial wash, tracheal aspirate, and lung tissue.
- Swab specimens should be collected using swabs with a synthetic tip (e.g., polyester or Dacron®) and an aluminum or plastic shaft. Swabs with cotton tips and wooden shafts are NOT recommended. Specimens collected with swabs made of calcium alginate are NOT acceptable.
- Place appropriate swab specimen in a standard container with 2–3 ml of viral transport media (VTM) or universal transport media (UTM).
- Specimens should be collected within the first 24–72 hours of onset of symptoms and no later than 5 days after onset of symptoms. The specimens should be kept refrigerated at 4°C and sent on cold packs if they can be received by the laboratory within 3 days of the date collected. If samples cannot be received by the laboratory within 3 days, they should be frozen at -70°C or below and shipped on dry ice. The CDPH-VRDL is able to receive specimens Monday through Friday.

Recommendations for RLN laboratories

- During the 2019–2020 influenza season, RLN laboratories are advised to continue broadened surveillance testing for:
 - ILI cases, especially for ICU and fatal cases
 - Outbreaks of acute respiratory illness

- Cases where history of travel or recent close contacts or exposures within 10 days of symptom onset suggests concern for variant or novel influenza infection (e.g., variant influenza A (H3N2)v, (H1N2)v, or (H1N1)v, or avian influenza H5N1 or H7N9), as indicated above.
- Hospitalized cases with ILI, as resources permit and at the discretion of the LHJ and as recommended by CDPH and CDC.
- To detect novel and possible reassorted viruses, it is important that PHLs **NOT** batch test influenza specimens and that a full rRT-PCR subtyping panel (Inf A, H3, pdm Inf A, and pdm H1) is used to determine the subtype. Typical seasonal influenza testing results are shown below:

Influenza real-time RT-PCR results for seasonal influenza viruses

Influenza rRT-PCR Targets:	Inf A	H3	pdm Inf A	pdm H1
A/H1 2009 pdm virus*	POS	NEG	POS	POS
A/H3 seasonal virus	POS	POS	NEG	NEG

* Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus

- Batching of specimens for influenza A subtyping is NOT recommended because this may delay the detection of a novel virus and is counter to the aim of having PHLs performing influenza subtyping testing.
- **INCONCLUSIVE** specimens with rRT-PCR test results that meet any of the following criteria should be reported and submitted to CDPH-VRDL for further characterization **AS SOON AS POSSIBLE** (contact **Hugo Guevara at 510-248-9855**):
 - **Unsubtypable results:** with cycle threshold (Ct) value for Flu A ≤ 35
 - **Inconclusive results:** for Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus with Flu A Ct ≤ 35
 - **Co-Infections:** specimens with results suggesting the presence of more than one influenza virus (co-infections)
 - **Suspect variant (swine origin) results:** specimens with results suggestive of variant influenza

Influenza real-time RT-PCR results suggestive of variant (swine origin) influenza virus

Influenza rRT-PCR Targets:	Inf A	H3	pdm Inf A	pdm H1
A/H1 variant virus	POS	NEG	POS	NEG
A/H3 variant virus	POS	POS	POS	NEG

- RLN laboratories should refer to the [VRDL General Purpose Specimen Submittal form](#) and [Influenza Reference Examination Form](#) for instructions on submission of specimens for further characterization at CDPH-VRDL.

- For ILI cases that test influenza NEGATIVE by rRT-PCR, VRDL will accept specimens for further non-influenza respiratory virus testing from cases that have severe or fatal respiratory illness or are part of an outbreak. Please use the [VRDL General Purpose Specimen Submittal form](#). Please be sure to complete this form online (one form per specimen) and then print out the filled-in form(s) to include with specimen(s). If you have questions, please call VRDL at **510-307-8585**.
- Each week please email influenza test results to CDPH at Influenzasurveillance@cdph.ca.gov. A template worksheet will be distributed to all RLN labs in a separate email prior to the start of the influenza season. If possible, please note if test results originate from outpatient, hospitalized, ICU or fatal cases.
- For fatal cases, refer available fresh frozen autopsy tissues to CDPH-VRDL for further testing and histopathologic analysis at CDC. On a case-by-case basis, refer to CDPH-VRDL specimens for antiviral resistance testing (e.g., a patient on treatment with persistently positive influenza PCR results). For consultation on these cases, please contact **Hugo Guevara at 510-248-9855**.
- Submit samples to CDPH-VRDL for antiviral viral resistance (AVR) surveillance and strain-typing according to the Influenza RightSize Roadmap sample sizes for your jurisdiction. The sample sizes will be distributed to all RLN labs in a separate document.
- Generally, the CDPH requests the submission of at least one specimen each of laboratory-confirmed positive influenza A subtypes (i.e., H1pdm09 and H3) and one specimen each of laboratory-confirmed positive B-lineage samples (i.e., Victoria B-lineage and Yamagata B-lineage) as described below:
 - Submit laboratory-confirmed influenza positive specimens to CDPH-VRDL as follows:
 - At the beginning of the influenza season*
 - During the peak of the influenza season
 - At the end of the influenza season

***At beginning of the season:** submit specimens to VRDL as they are detected in your laboratory; please do NOT batch specimens for a single shipment.

NOTE 1: Ideally, specimens should have a CT of <30 by rRT-PCR and at least 1.0mL of clinical material.

NOTE 2: Please submit two influenza B positive specimens if B-lineage data is not available.

NOTE 3: During the season, the VRDL may contact PHL's requesting the submission of additional influenza (+) specimens from specific jurisdictions.

Laboratory Testing provided by CDPH-VRDL

- Testing by CDPH-VRDL will include outpatient ILI specimens submitted by sentinel providers and reference/confirmatory testing as requested by RLN and/or local PHLs.
- CDPH-VRDL and CDC will perform surveillance testing for antiviral resistance and strain-typing on the majority of specimens submitted that have been subtyped by RLN laboratories.

- Questions regarding respiratory virus testing at CDPH-VRDL may be directed to **Hugo Guevara** [Hugo.Guevara@cdph.ca.gov or **510-307-8565** or **510-248-9855 (cell)**].

III. **REPORTING OF FATAL INFLUENZA CASES**

- During the 2019–2020 influenza season, LHJs should continue mandatory reporting of influenza-associated fatal pediatric cases age 0–17 years.
- LHJs should report laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated fatal pediatric cases to CDPH by using CalREDIE or faxing the [Severe Influenza Case History Form](#) to **510-620-3949**. Please upload medical records, laboratory results, and any other relevant materials to the electronic filing cabinet in CalREDIE when available. Please do NOT upload death certificates to the electronic filing cabinet in CalREDIE.
 - Please report suspect influenza-associated pediatric deaths as soon as you are notified in order to help CDPH meet national reporting requirements. The CDC requires state health departments to report suspect influenza-associated pediatric deaths within two weeks of the date of death, and to close cases within two months of the date of death. We understand that there will be times when reporting deadlines cannot be met.
 - Once the resolution status of an influenza-associated death is set as “confirmed” in CalREDIE, it will be included in the state weekly report, and pediatric deaths will be reported as confirmed to CDC.
 - If you plan to issue a press release regarding your jurisdiction’s influenza-associated pediatric death(s), please ensure the case(s) has been reported to the CDPH influenza staff at the CDPH Immunization Branch (i.e., “confirmed” in CalREDIE or paper case report form has been faxed). Please also notify the State Press Office (**Office of Public Affairs, 916-440-7259**) prior to the press release.
 - The resolution status should be set to “confirmed” in CalREDIE once the death meets the case definition. If fatal cases reported by your jurisdiction meeting the case definition have a “suspect” status, please confirm them as soon as your investigation permits. This will help us minimize the lag in reporting of fatal cases and allow our official counts in the state weekly report to be consistent with what is also being reported by LHJs.
- The CDPH Immunization Branch is collecting additional seasonal influenza vaccine information for influenza-associated fatal pediatric cases that either did not receive seasonal influenza vaccine or who have unknown vaccine status. Two supplemental forms were created for this purpose, one for pediatric cases ≥ 6 months and another to be used for pediatric cases less than 6 months. These forms are provider questionnaires, to be completed by LHJs, that are designed to determine influenza vaccine status and/or reasons vaccine was not administered. This form is requested for all fatal pediatric cases who were not vaccinated or with unknown vaccination

status. If your jurisdiction reports a case meeting the aforementioned criteria, you will receive a supplemental form request.

IV. REPORTING OF FATAL RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS CASES

- During the 2019–2020 influenza season, LHJs should report laboratory-confirmed RSV-associated fatal cases age 0–4 years.
- LHJs should report laboratory-confirmed RSV-associated fatal cases to CDPH by using CalREDIE or faxing the [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Death Form](#) to **510-620-3949**. Please upload medical records, laboratory results, and any other relevant materials to the electronic filing cabinet in CalREDIE when available. Please do NOT upload death certificates to the electronic filing cabinet in CalREDIE.
 - Once the resolution status of an RSV-associated death is set as “confirmed” in CalREDIE, it will be included in the state weekly report.
 - If you plan on issuing a press release regarding your jurisdiction’s RSV-associated death(s), please ensure the case(s) has been reported to the CDPH influenza staff at the CDPH Immunization Branch (i.e., “confirmed” in CalREDIE or paper case report form has been faxed) and also notify the State Press Office (**Office of Public Affairs, 916-440-7259**) prior to the press release.
 - The resolution status should be set to “confirmed” in CalREDIE once the death meets the case definition. If fatal cases reported by your jurisdiction meeting the case definition have a “suspect” status, please confirm them as soon as your investigation permits. This will help us minimize the lag in reporting of fatal cases and allow our official counts in the state weekly report to be consistent with what is also being reported by LHJs.

V. REPORTING OF NON-TB RESPIRATORY OUTBREAKS

- During the 2019–2020 influenza season, LHJs should continue mandatory reporting of any acute respiratory outbreak by using CalREDIE or faxing the [Acute Respiratory Illness Outbreak Form](#) to **510-620-3949**, prioritizing the following situations:
 - Outbreaks in institutions/congregate settings (e.g. long-term care facilities, prisons, sleepover camps) with at least **one** case of laboratory-confirmed influenza in the setting of a cluster (≥ 2 cases) of ILI within a 72-hour period.
 - Even if it is not influenza season, influenza testing should occur when any resident has signs and symptoms that could be due to influenza, and especially when two or more residents develop respiratory illness within 72 hours of each other.
 - Outbreaks in a community assessed by the LHJ as having public health importance (e.g., case(s) that have recent exposure to swine, recent travel to an area where novel influenza is circulating, or contact with a confirmed case of variant or novel influenza; or outbreaks associated with hospitalizations or fatalities).

- Once the resolution status of an outbreak is set as “confirmed” in CalREDIE, it will be included in the state weekly report.
- Laboratory confirmation in outbreak cases can include any positive test performed by any clinical, commercial or local public health laboratory, including positive rapid antigen test, positive direct fluorescence assay, positive viral culture or positive PCR test.
 - As rapid antigen tests may yield a relatively high proportion of false positive results when influenza prevalence is low and false negative results when influenza prevalence is high, it is recommended that rapid antigen test results be followed up with confirmatory rRT-PCR testing.
- For cases of severe influenza, specimens should be sent for further subtyping/characterization to the local public health laboratory or CDPH-VRDL, to enable CDPH to closely monitor influenza viruses that may be novel or resistant to antiviral medication.

VI. **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS OR ASSISTANCE**

Reporting or Surveillance Questions

- Contact the CDPH Immunization Branch at **510-620-3737** or the Influenza Surveillance Program by email at influenzasurveillance@cdph.ca.gov

Laboratory Testing Information or Questions

- For general specimen submission questions:
 - Contact the CDPH-VRDL at **510-307-8585**
- For specific laboratory testing inquiries:
 - Contact Hugo Guevara of the CDPH-VRDL for routine lab questions by email at Hugo.Guevara@cdph.ca.gov or by phone at **510-307-8565 (desk)**
 - For **urgent** situations, contact Hugo Guevara by cell phone at **510-248-9855**