

From: CDC [mailto:cdc@service.govdelivery.com]
Sent: Friday, October 09, 2009 10:13 PM
Subject: CDC H1N1 Flu Website Situation Update, October 9, 2009

You are subscribed to updates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Key Flu Indicators

Each week CDC analyzes information about influenza disease activity in the United States and publishes findings of key flu indicators in a report called [FluView](#). During the week of September 27 - October 3, 2009, a review of the key indicators found that influenza activity increased in the United States. Below is a summary of the most recent key indicators:

- [Visits to doctors](#) for influenza-like illness (ILI) continued to increase in the United States, and overall, are higher than levels expected for this time of the year.
- Total influenza [hospitalization](#) rates for laboratory-confirmed influenza are higher than expected for this time of year for adults and children. And for children 5-17 and adults 18-49 years of age, hospitalization rates from April – October 2009 exceed average flu season rates (for October through April).
- The proportion of [deaths](#) attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) based on the 122 Cities Report has increased and now exceeds what is normally expected at this time of year. In addition, 19 flu-related pediatric deaths were reported this week; 16 of these deaths were confirmed 2009 H1N1 and 3 were untyped influenza A and likely to be 2009 H1N1. A total of 76 laboratory confirmed 2009 H1N1 pediatric deaths have been reported to CDC since April.
- Thirty-seven states are reporting [widespread influenza activity](#) at this time. They are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Any reports of widespread influenza activity in September and October are very unusual.
- Almost all of the influenza [viruses](#) identified so far are 2009 H1N1 influenza A viruses. These viruses remain similar to the virus chosen for the 2009 H1N1 vaccine, and remain susceptible to the antiviral drugs oseltamivir and zanamivir with rare exception.

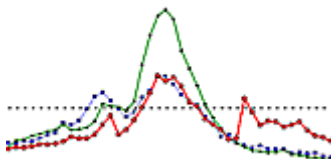
[Learn more >>](#)

U.S. Situation Update

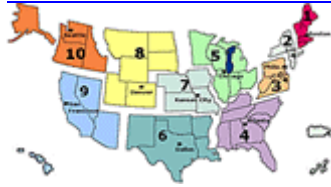
[Weekly Flu Activity Estimates](#)



[U.S. Patient Visits Reported for Influenza-like Illness \(ILI\)](#)



[U.S. Influenza-like Illness \(ILI\) Reported by Regions](#)



U.S. Influenza and Pneumonia-Associated Hospitalizations and Deaths from August 30 – October 3, 2009 Posted October 9, 2009, 11:00 AM ET Data reported to CDC by October 6, 2009, 12:00 AM ET		
Cases Defined by	Hospitalizations	Deaths
Influenza and Pneumonia Syndrome*	12,384	1,544
Influenza Laboratory-Tests**	3,874	240

*Reports can be based on syndromic, admission or discharge data, or a combination of data elements that could include laboratory-confirmed and [influenza-like illness](#) hospitalizations.

**Laboratory confirmation includes any positive influenza test (rapid influenza tests, RT-PCR, DFA, IFA, or culture), whether or not typing was done.

This table is based on data reported to CDC by U.S. states and territories from a new influenza and pneumonia hospitalizations and deaths web-based reporting system. This system will be used to monitor trends in activity for the 2009-10 influenza season. This is a cumulative count beginning August 30, 2009. The table shows aggregate reports of all influenza and pneumonia-associated hospitalizations and deaths (including 2009 H1N1 and seasonal flu) since August 30, 2009 received by CDC from U.S. states and territories. This table will be updated weekly each Friday at 11 a.m. For the 2009-2010 influenza season, states are reporting based on new case definitions for hospitalizations and deaths effective August 30, 2009.

CDC will continue to use its traditional surveillance systems to track the progress of the 2009-2010 influenza season. For more information about influenza surveillance, including reporting of influenza-associated hospitalizations and deaths, see [Questions and Answers: Monitoring Influenza Activity, Including 2009 H1N1](#).

The number of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations and deaths reported to CDC from April – August 2009 is available on the [Past Situation Updates page](#).

For state level information, refer to [state health departments](#).

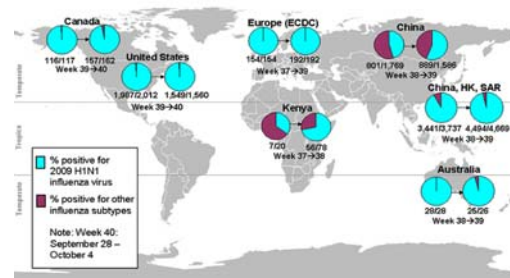
International Human Cases of 2009 H1N1 Flu Infection
See: [World Health Organization](#).

For more information about the U.S. situation, see the [CDC H1N1 Flu U.S. Situation Update page](#).

International Situation Update

This report provides an update to the international situation as of October 9, 2009. The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to report [updated 2009 H1N1 flu-associated laboratory-confirmed cases and deaths](#) on its Web page. These laboratory-confirmed cases represent a substantial underestimation of total cases in the world, as many countries focus surveillance and laboratory testing only on people with severe illness. The 2009 H1N1 influenza virus continues to be the dominant influenza virus in

circulation in the world. Over half of influenza specimens reported to WHO worldwide since April 19, 2009, are 2009 H1N1 viruses. In temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere, disease due to 2009 H1N1 is declining or has returned to baseline. In tropical regions of the Americas and Asia, influenza activity due to 2009 H1N1 remains variable. In temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, there is increased influenza-like illness (ILI) activity due to 2009 H1N1 in many areas, including in most of the United States, and parts of Mexico and Canada. In Europe and Central and Western Asia, overall influenza activity remains low, but an increase in activity has been noted in a number of countries and continues to intensify in others.



For more information about the international situation, see the [CDC H1N1 Flu International Situation Update page](#).

Recent Updates of Interest

- [2009 H1N1 and Seasonal Flu: What You Should Know and Do this Flu Season If You Are 65 Years and Older](#)
It has been recognized for many years that older people are at greater risk of serious complications from the flu compared with young, healthy adults. It's estimated that 90 percent of seasonal flu-related deaths and more than 60 percent of seasonal flu-related hospitalizations in the United States each year occur in people 65 years and older.
- [2009 H1N1 Flu: International Situation Update](#)
This report provides an update to the international situation as of October 9, 2009. The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to report updated 2009 H1N1 flu-associated laboratory-confirmed cases and deaths on its Web page.
- [Interim Guidance for Influenza Surveillance: Prioritizing RT-PCR Testing in Laboratories](#)
This document provides interim guidance for state and local health departments, hospitals, and clinicians participating in surveillance activities regarding which patients to prioritize for testing by RT-PCR for influenza surveillance. Based on the continuing spread of 2009 H1N1 virus since the spring and continuing into the fall and increased demand for influenza testing, these guidelines have been developed in an effort to prioritize patients for testing by RT-PCR for influenza for surveillance purposes.
- [U.S. Influenza and Pneumonia-Associated Hospitalizations and Deaths from September 27 - October 3, 2009](#)
During the week of September 27 - October 3, 2009, influenza activity continued to increase in the United States. Flu activity is now widespread in 37 states. Nationwide, visits to doctors for influenza-like-illness increased over last week and are higher than expected for this time of year. In addition, flu-related hospitalizations and deaths are increasing as well, and are higher than expected.
- [MMWR: Update on Influenza A \(H1N1\) 2009 Monovalent Vaccines](#)
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) October 9, 2009 / 58(39):1100-1101
- [Updated: H1N1 Clinicians Questions and Answers](#)
New questions answered: What should a 2009 H1N1 vaccination provider do if there are

- people requesting 2009 H1N1 vaccine who are not in the initial target groups? When will vaccine be available for those who aren't in the 5 initial target groups?
- [Simplified Chinese translation of "Vaccine Information Statement \(VIS\) for Live, Intranasal 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine" \(PDF\)](#)
Explains to vaccine recipients, their parents, or their legal representatives both the benefits and risks of the vaccine.
 - [Simplified Chinese translation of "Vaccine Information Statement \(VIS\) for Inactivated 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine" \(PDF\)](#)
Explains to vaccine recipients, their parents, or their legal representatives both the benefits and risks of the vaccine.
 - [2009 H1N1 and Seasonal Flu: What You Should Know About Flu Antiviral Drugs](#)
What are antiviral drugs? What antiviral drugs are recommended this flu season? Who should take antiviral drugs? What are the benefits of antiviral drugs? When should antiviral drugs be taken for treatment? How long should antiviral drugs be taken? Can children take antiviral drugs? More...
 - [Podcast: Take 3 Actions to Fight Flu](#)
This podcast explains how vaccination, everyday preventive actions, and the correct use of antiviral drugs can help you fight both seasonal flu and 2009 H1N1 flu.
 - [People at High Risk of Developing Flu-Related Complications](#)
Most people who get the flu (either seasonal or 2009 H1N1) will have mild illness, will not need medical care or antiviral drugs, and will recover in less than two weeks. Some people, however, are more likely to get flu complications that result in being hospitalized and occasionally result in death.
 - [Key Facts About 2009 H1N1 Flu Vaccine](#)
Information about the 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine
 - [Questions & Answers: 2009 H1N1 Nasal Spray Vaccine](#)
Information about the 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine
 - [UPDATED: Questions and Answers on 2009 H1N1 Vaccine Financing](#)
Updates to information about funding for public health departments
 - [Spanish translation of "Vaccine Information Statement \(VIS\) for Live, Intranasal 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine" \(PDF\)](#)
Explains to vaccine recipients, their parents, or their legal representatives both the benefits and risks of the vaccine.
 - [Spanish translation of "Vaccine Information Statement \(VIS\) for Inactivated 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine" \(PDF\)](#)
Explains to vaccine recipients, their parents, or their legal representatives both the benefits and risks of the vaccine.
 - [Audio and Transcript for October 6 CDC Press Briefing](#)
Weekly 2009 H1N1 Flu Media Briefing
 - [Updated: H1N1 Clinicians Questions and Answers](#)
New questions answered: What should a 2009 H1N1 vaccination provider do if there are people requesting 2009 H1N1 vaccine who are not in the initial target groups? When will vaccine be available for those who aren't in the 5 initial target groups?
 - [What Should Pregnant Women Know About 2009 H1N1 Flu \(Swine Flu\)?](#)
What if I am pregnant and I get 2009 H1N1? What can I do to protect myself, my baby and my family? Is it safe for pregnant women to get a flu shot? More...
 - [Template Letter for Healthcare Providers about the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\)](#)
CDC created the following template for you to use as an email or standard mail letter to encourage healthcare providers in your area to report adverse events following vaccination to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). You may use the letter in part or in full.
 - [BROCHURE: Seasonal and 2009 H1N1 Flu: A Guide for Parents](#)
 - [FLYER: Seasonal and 2009 H1N1 Flu: A Guide for Parents](#)

- [Updated: H1N1 Clinicians Questions and Answers](#)
The age for two doses is different for seasonal (6 months through 8 years) and 2009 H1N1 monovalent vaccine (6 months through 9 years) in the package inserts. Does CDC recommend that clinicians follow the recommendation in the package inserts? Can a person who has received LAIV test positive on a rapid influenza diagnostic test? and more...
- [Updated: 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine](#)
Updated question and answer for "Should I get vaccinated against 2009 H1N1 if I have had flu-like illness since the Spring of 2009?"
- [Healthcare Providers and Facilities - Decision Tree for 2009 H1N1 Vaccination](#)
To provide a decision tool for providers and healthcare facilities.

Additional Updates on the CDC H1N1 Flu Website

To learn about other recent updates made to the CDC H1N1 Flu Website, please check the "What's New" page on the [CDC H1N1 Flu website](#).

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