

# FLORIDA INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

Week 41: October 11th-October 17th, 2009

Produced on: October 21, 2009

Posted on the Bureau of Epidemiology website:

[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/swineflu/Reports/reports.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/swineflu/Reports/reports.htm)

Produced by: Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health (FDOH)

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Weekly state influenza activity:



## I. SUMMARY

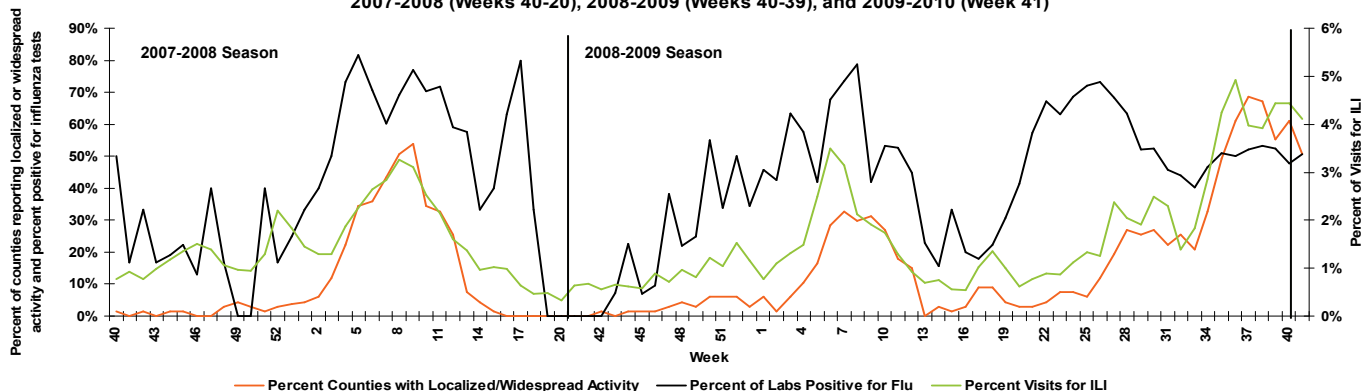
The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) monitors influenza activity through multiple surveillance systems. This report is produced weekly in order to assist FDOH monitor the current influenza and novel H1N1 influenza situation. Data summarized in this report includes multiple sources: 1) emergency department syndromic surveillance as monitored through Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE); 2) laboratory data from the Bureau of Laboratories; 3) county influenza activity levels as reported by county health department epidemiologists; 4) the Florida Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Surveillance System (FPIMSS); 5) Florida Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) providers; 6) novel H1N1 influenza notifiable disease data for special surveillance populations (deaths, hospitalized pregnant women, and those with life threatening illness) and pediatric influenza-associated mortality as reported in the Merlin system for notifiable disease surveillance; and 7) outbreaks or clusters of influenza-like illness (ILI) as reported through EpiCom. The criteria for influenza-like illness differ somewhat across the data systems.

These data sources indicate influenza-like illness activity has been well above the expected levels for this time of year and is comparable to the peaks seen during “normal” influenza seasons. ESSENCE data appear to be at a plateau over the last few weeks, but are still very high when compared to previous years at this time and previous peak influenza seasons. ILINet data showed a slight decrease from the previous week at 4.12%. The number of counties reporting widespread activity also decreased for week 41. The majority (95%) of the influenza viruses detected were novel H1N1 influenza viruses. Virtually all infections due to the new virus are caused by strains that are sensitive to Tamiflu and Relenza.

Each week an activity code for the state as a whole is reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). There are five possible categories: No Activity, Sporadic, Local, Regional, or Widespread. For week 41, Florida meets the CDC widespread activity definition: outbreaks of influenza or increases in ILI cases in more than half the regions of the state with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in those regions. The CDC report can be viewed at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/usmap.htm>.

Figure 1 shows the progression of the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 Florida influenza seasons as monitored by three of the seven surveillance systems: ILINet, Bureau of Laboratories viral surveillance, and county activity levels.

FIGURE 1: Percent Visits for ILI to ILINet Sites, Percent of Counties with Localized or Widespread Activity, and Percent of Labs Tested by Florida Bureau of Laboratories Positive for Influenza 2007-2008 (Weeks 40-20), 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), and 2009-2010 (Week 41)



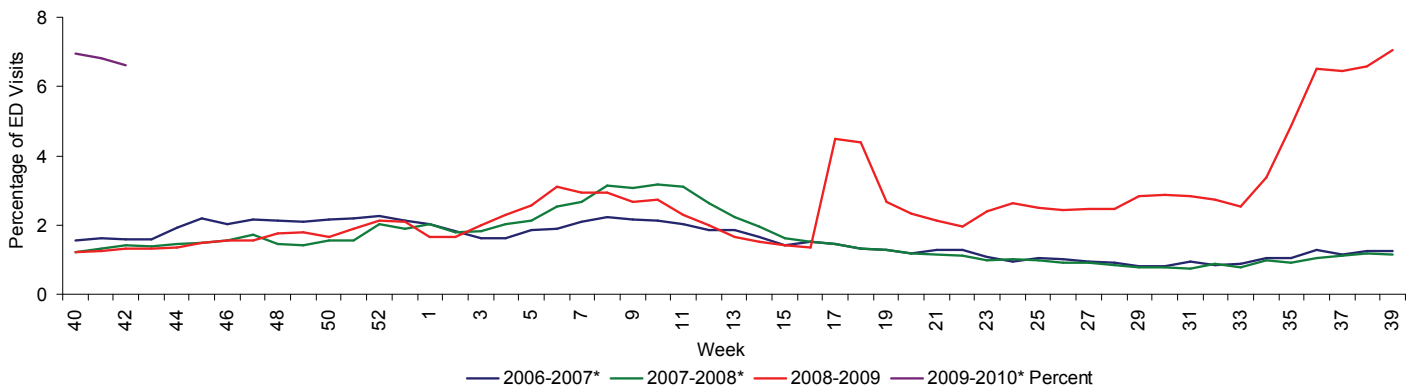
Find more information at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/index.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/index.htm)

Florida uses the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE) for syndromic surveillance, which currently collects data from 125 hospitals. These data are processed into 11 different syndrome categories based on the patient's chief complaint. One of the categories is influenza-like illness (ILI), which is composed of chief complaints that include the words "influenza" or "flu", or either fever and cough or sore throat. The data are collected on a daily basis from participating hospital emergency departments (ED) across the state.

Overall activity for influenza-like illness remains well above expected levels for this time of year. In most areas it exceeds levels seen at the peak of normal influenza season, and exceeds the initial surge of worried well at week 17, 2009. The majority of the increase is occurring in younger age groups. These data are based on the patient's chief complaint and may not reflect the actual diagnosis.

Hospital admissions due to ILI as a percentage of all hospital admissions are shown in the bottom graph (Figure 4). Twenty-six facilities participating in ESSENCE have been able to provide historical admissions data and are included here. The percentage of admissions for ILI is highest in those less than 20 years old, but the small numerators and denominators in this age group result in high variability. The percentages in the older age groups is less variable and shows a distinct increase starting around week 32. Overall, the percentage of admissions due to ILI is very low. These data are based on the patient's chief complaint when presenting to the emergency department and may not reflect the actual diagnosis.

FIGURE 2: Influenza-like Illness Visits (by Chief Complaint) to Emergency Departments (ED) as a Percentage of All ED Visits, Florida ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=125), Week 40, 2006 through October 20, 2009



\*There is no week 53 for the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, or 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

FIGURE 3: Percentage of Influenza-like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints by Age, Florida ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=125), Week 40, 2008 through October 20, 2009

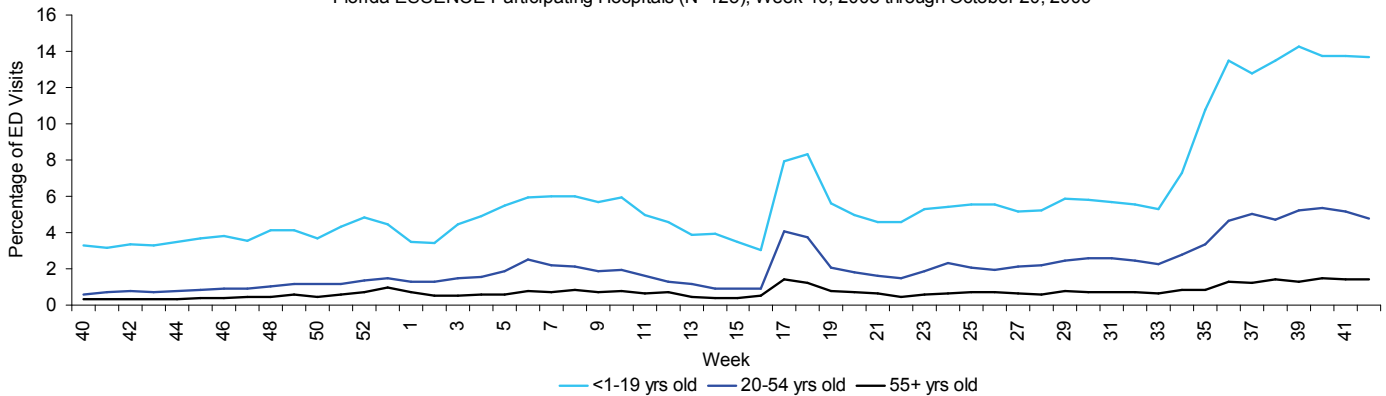
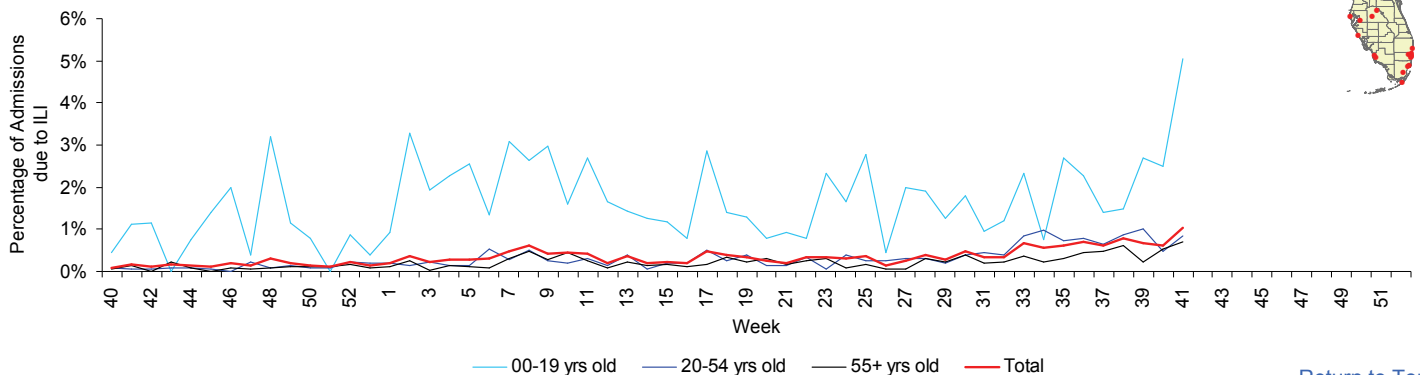
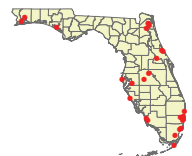


FIGURE 4: Percentage Admitted to Hospital for Pneumonia/Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Among All Persons Admitted in the Hospital through the ED Based on ED Chief Complaint, Hospitals Reporting Admissions Data (N=26) for Week 40, 2008 to Week 41, 2009

MAP 1: Hospitals Reporting



The figures below describe emergency department chief complaint data from ESSENCE by Domestic Security Task Force Region (Region 2 does not have any participating facilities in ESSENCE and therefore is not displayed). All regions with reporting hospitals show very large increases in flu activity in the weeks coinciding with school opening (week 34). At this time it appears that most regions are at a plateau or are showing decreases in ED visits categorized as ILI. At the time novel H1N1 influenza was first identified (week 17, 2009), data from 5 of the 7 regions indicated large increases in patients presenting for care of influenza-like illness. Our interpretation of this peak is that it includes many individuals who we may classify as “worried well,” others may be truly ill with a respiratory illness but in the absence of swine flu news may have stayed home to get better, and then of course some of these probably had some strain of influenza. The increase in ILI activity after week 21 are more likely to be associated with actual 2009 H1N1 influenza infection.

MAP 2: Hospitals Reporting Emergency Department (ED) Data to Florida ESSENCE, October 20, 2009 (N=125)

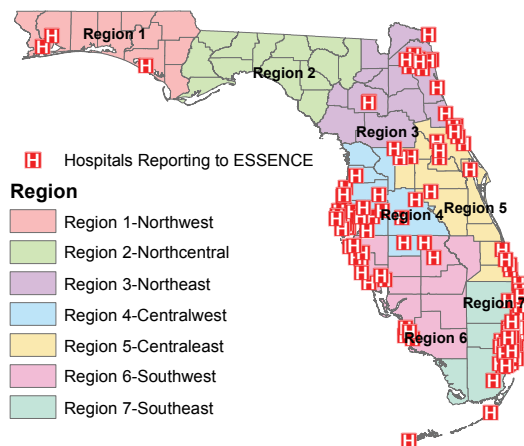


FIGURE 6: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 3 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=15), Week 40, 2007 through October 20, 2009

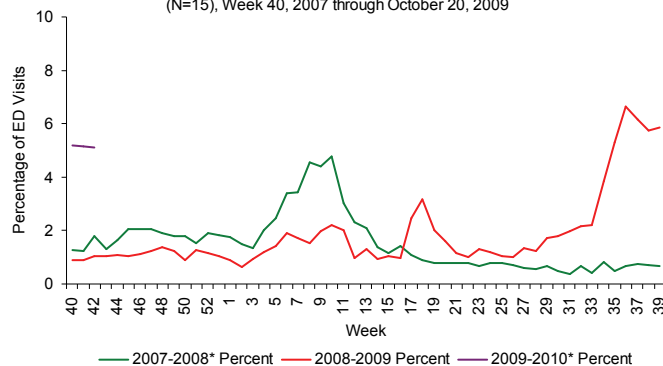


FIGURE 8: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 5 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=17), Week 40, 2007 through October 20, 2009

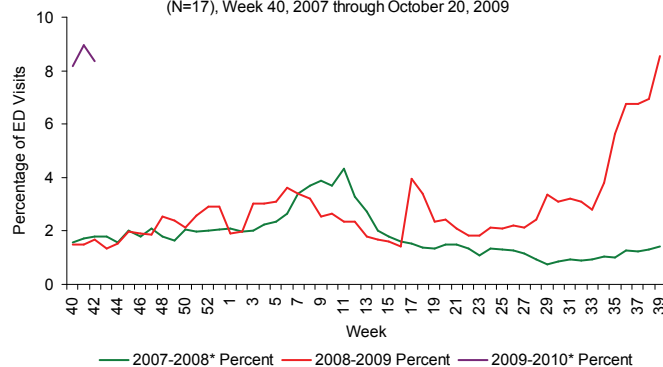


FIGURE 5: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 1 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=3), Week 40, 2007 through October 20, 2009

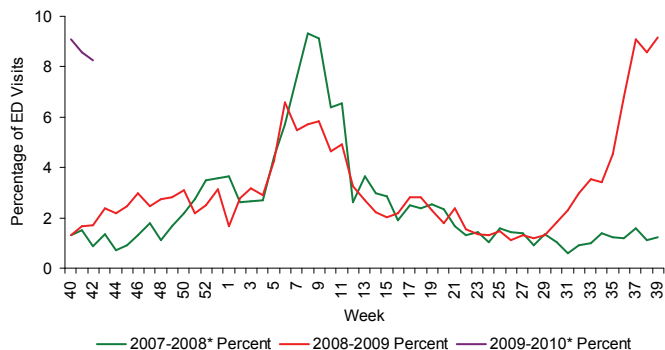


FIGURE 7: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 4 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=29), Week 40, 2006 through October 20, 2009

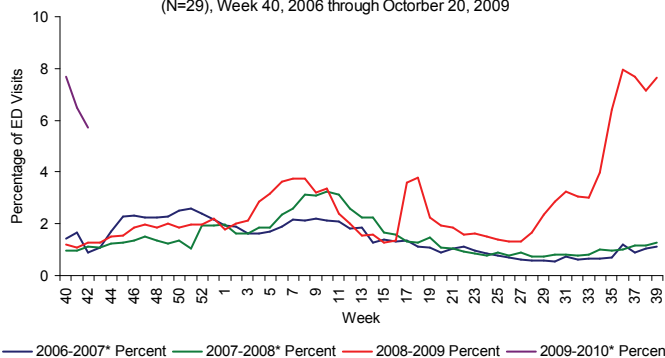


FIGURE 9: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 6 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=15), Week 40, 2007 through October 13, 2009

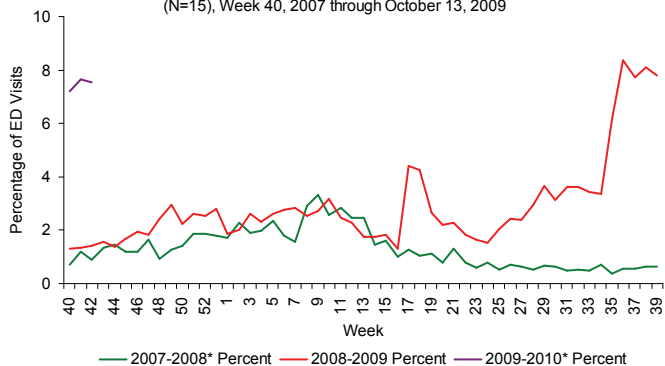
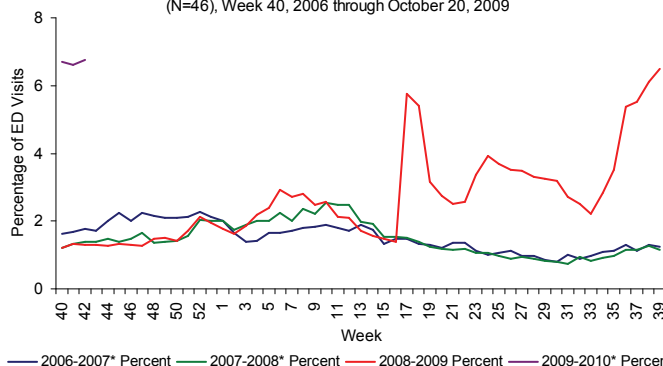


FIGURE 10: Percentage of Influenza-Like Illness from Emergency Department (ED) Chief Complaints, RDSTF Region 7 ESSENCE Participating Hospitals (N=46), Week 40, 2006 through October 20, 2009



\*There is no week 53 for the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, or 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and

As of 9:00 a.m. October 20, 144 specimens with a lab event date\* during week 41 were tested by the Bureau of Laboratories (BOL). Of those, 73 (51%) were positive for influenza. Of the 73 positive for influenza, 69 (95%) were novel H1N1 influenza and 4 (5%) were influenza A unspecified. Recently two specimens tested by BOL have tested positive for influenza B; one of the two has a lab event date of week 39 and one of week 40. Influenza B, unlike influenza A does not cause epidemics.

Enhanced laboratory testing activities in response to novel H1N1 influenza activity was initiated in week 17. Increased testing lead to an increase in the total number of positive influenza isolates identified. *Laboratory information is preliminary and may change as additional results are received. Totals from previous weeks will be adjusted to reflect correct specimen numbers.*

FIGURE 11: Number of Influenza-Positive Specimens Tested by the Florida Bureau of Laboratories by Subtype by Lab Event Date\* Week 40, 2008 to Week 41, 2009 as Reported in Merlin by 9:00 a.m. October 20, 2009

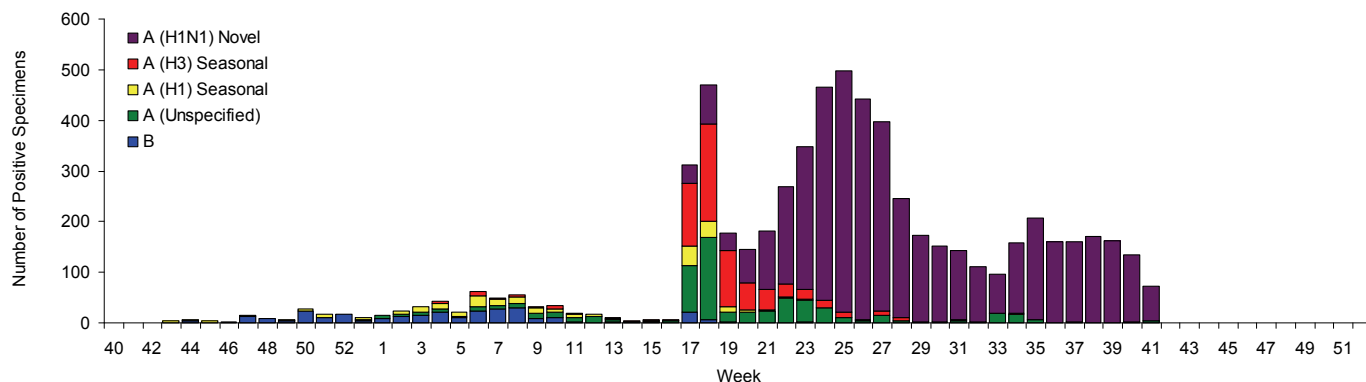


FIGURE 12: Number of Specimens Tested by Florida Bureau of Laboratories and Percent Positive for Influenza by Lab Event Date\* Week 40, 2008 to Week 41, 2009 as Reported in Merlin by 9:00 a.m. October 20, 2009

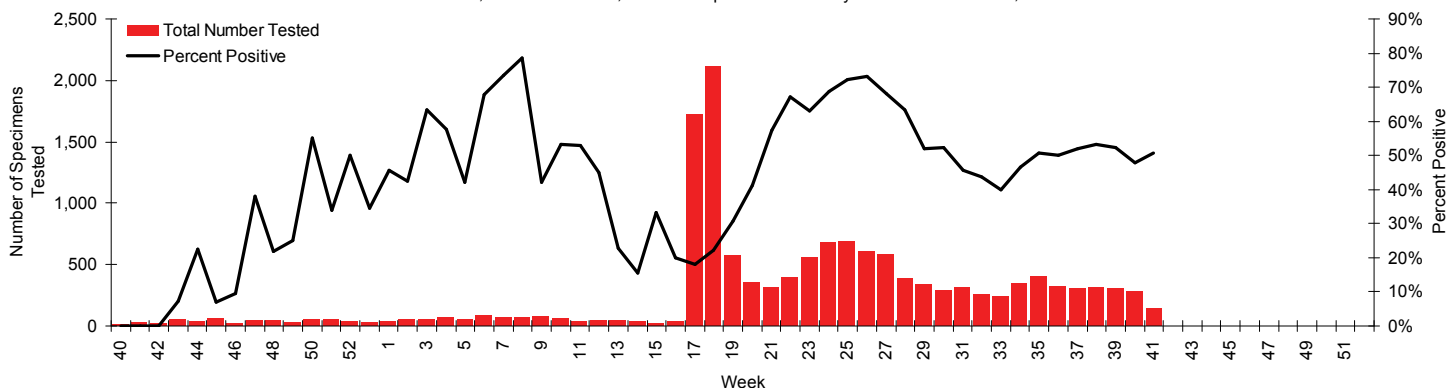
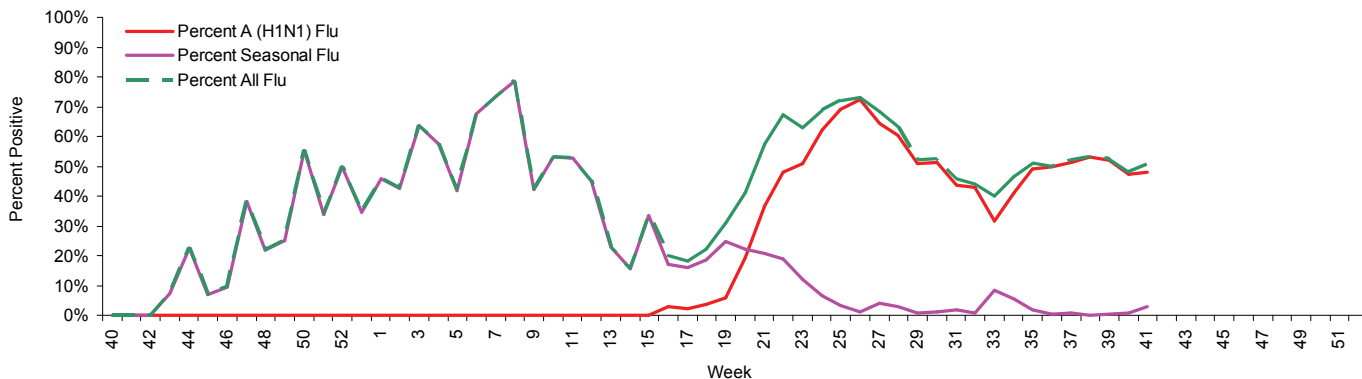


FIGURE 13: Percentage of Specimens Tested by Florida Bureau of Laboratories Positive for Influenza by Subtype by Lab Event Date\* Week 40, 2008 to Week 41, 2009 as Reported in Merlin by 9:00 a.m. October 20, 2009



\*Please note that lab event date is defined as the earliest of the following dates associated with the lab: date collected, date received by the laboratory, date reported, or date inserted.

For county-specific laboratory data, please refer to the Flu Lab Report in Merlin. For instructions on how to use the Flu Lab Report, please see the Guide to Flu Lab Report on the Bureau of Epidemiology website:

[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/FluLabReportGuide.pdf](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/htopics/flu/FluLabReportGuide.pdf)

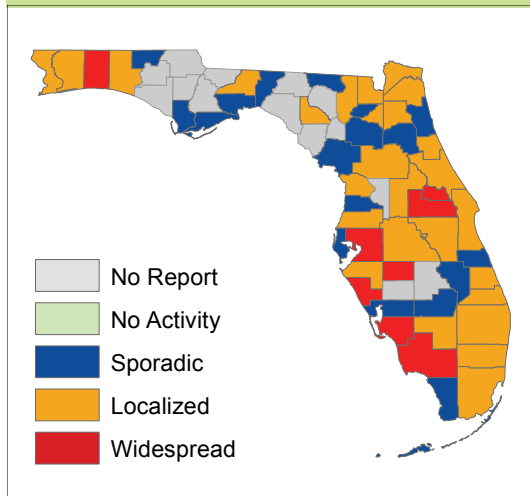
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As of 6:02 p.m. October 20, 2009, a total of 52 (77.6%) counties had reported their weekly level of influenza activity. Please note that data reported by counties after the deadline are recorded but may not be included in the activity map below.

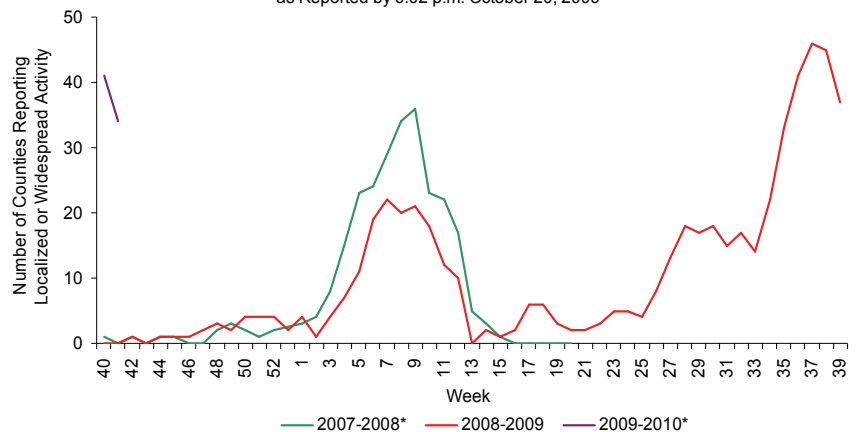
**TABLE 1: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 41 (ending October 17, 2009) as Reported by 6:02 p.m. October 20, 2009**

Activity Level	Week 40 Number of Counties	Week 41 Number of Counties	Week 41 Counties
No Report	15	14	Bay, Calhoun, Desoto, Dixie, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Highlands, Jackson, Liberty, Madison, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Washington
No Activity	0	0	
Sporadic	11	18	Alachua, Charlotte, Franklin, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hernando, Holmes, Indian River, Jefferson, Levy, Monroe, Okeechobee, Pinellas, Putnam, St. Johns, Union, Wakulla
Localized	31	27	Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Hendry, Lafayette, Lake, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Nassau, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Polk, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Volusia, Walton
Widespread	10	8	Collier, Hardee, Hillsborough, Lee, Okaloosa, Orange, Sarasota, Seminole

**MAP 3: Weekly County Influenza Activity for Week 41 (ending October 17, 2009) as Reported by 6:02 p.m. October 20, 2009**



**FIGURE 14: Number of Counties Reporting Localized or Widespread Activity, 2007-2008 (Weeks 40-20), 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), and 2009-2010 (Week 41) as Reported by 6:02 p.m. October 20, 2009**



\*There is no week 53 for the 2007-2008 and 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1. The number of counties reporting localized or widespread influenza activity has decreased over the past week and is now at 34 (51%).

**COUNTY INFLUENZA ACTIVITY LEVEL DEFINITIONS**

**0 = No Activity:**

Overall clinical activity remains low with no laboratory confirmed cases<sup>†</sup> in the county.

**1 = Sporadic:**

- a. Isolated cases of laboratory confirmed influenza<sup>†</sup> in the county.
- And/or b. An ILI<sup>§</sup> outbreak in a single setting<sup>‡</sup> in the county. (No detection of decreased ILI<sup>§</sup> activity by surveillance systems\*)

**2 = Localized:**

- a. ILI<sup>§</sup> activity detected by a *single* surveillance system\* within the county.
- And/or b. Two or more outbreaks (ILI<sup>§</sup> or lab confirmed<sup>†</sup>) detected in a *single* setting<sup>‡</sup> in the county.

**AND**

- c. Recent (within past three weeks) laboratory evidence<sup>†</sup> of influenza activity in the county.

**3 = Widespread:**

- a. An increase in ILI<sup>§</sup> activity detected in ≥2 surveillance systems in the county.
- And/or b. Two or more outbreaks (ILI<sup>§</sup> or laboratory confirmed<sup>†</sup>) detected in *multiple* settings<sup>‡</sup> in the county.

**AND**

- c. Recent (within the past three weeks) laboratory evidence<sup>†</sup> of influenza activity in the county.

**No Report:** (No report was received from the county at the time of publication)

<sup>†</sup> Laboratory confirmed case = case confirmed by rapid diagnostic test, antigen detection, culture, or PCR.

<sup>§</sup> ILI = Influenza-like illness, fever ≥ 100°F AND sore throat and/or cough *in the absence* of another known cause.

\*ILI surveillance system activity can be assessed using a variety of surveillance systems including sentinel providers, school/workplace absenteeism, long-term care facility (LTCF) surveillance, correctional institution surveillance, hospital emergency department surveillance and laboratory surveillance.

<sup>‡</sup> Settings include institutional settings (LTCFs, hospitals, prisons, schools, companies) & the community.

County influenza activity data is reported to the Bureau of Epidemiology through EpiGateway on a weekly basis by the county influenza coordinator. Specific information is requested about laboratory results, outbreak reports, and surveillance system activity. Figures 15-23 displayed below reflect a county's assessment of influenza activity within their county as a whole as well as influenza activity within specific settings. For the week ending October 17th, 12 counties indicated that activity was decreasing, 25 indicated it was about the same, and 12 indicated that activity was increasing, two counties were unable to assess their level.

**Assessment of Overall Influenza Activity Trend in County and Activity Levels in Various Facilities by County as Reported by County Health Department Flu Coordinators for Week 41 as of 8:30 a.m. October 21, 2009**

FIGURE 15: Assessment of Overall Influenza Activity Trend

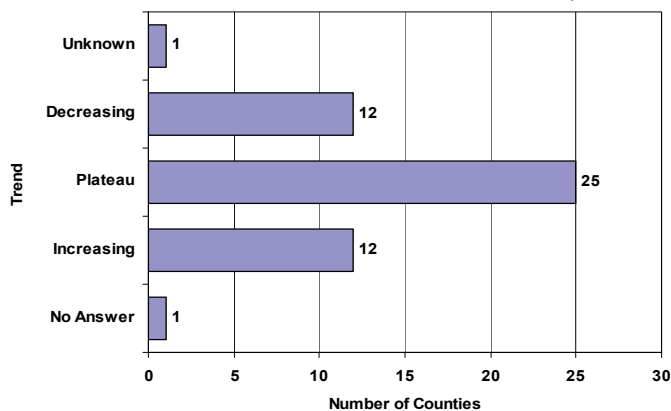


FIGURE 16: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Schools

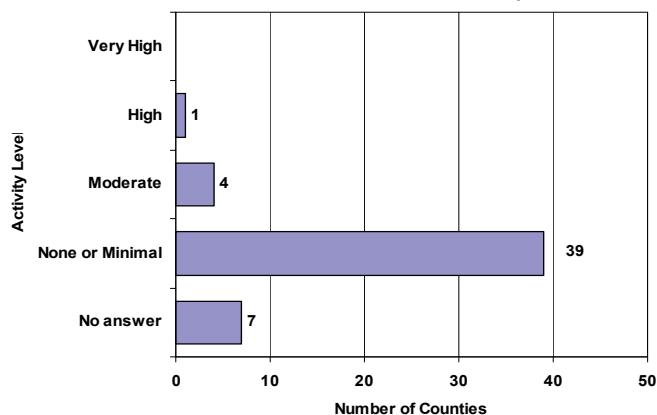


FIGURE 17: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Jails/Prisons

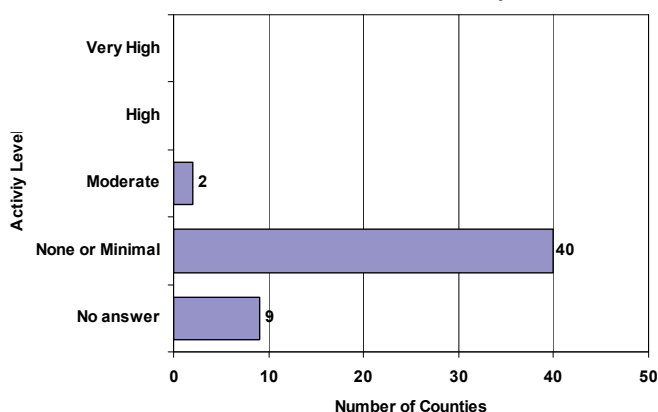


FIGURE 18: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Retirement Facilities

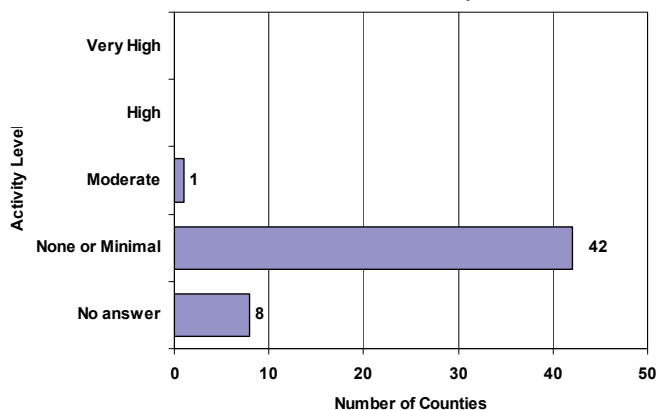


FIGURE 19: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Nursing Homes

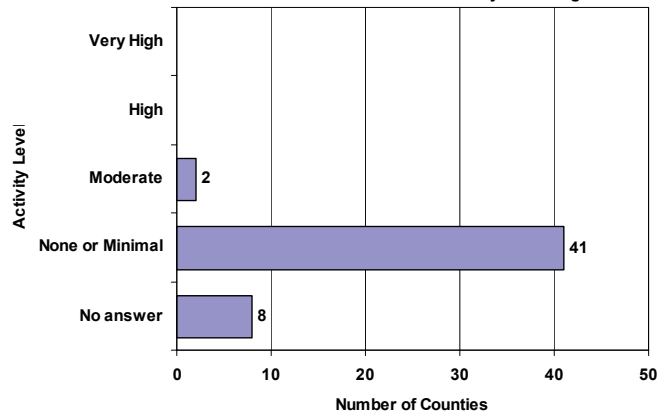
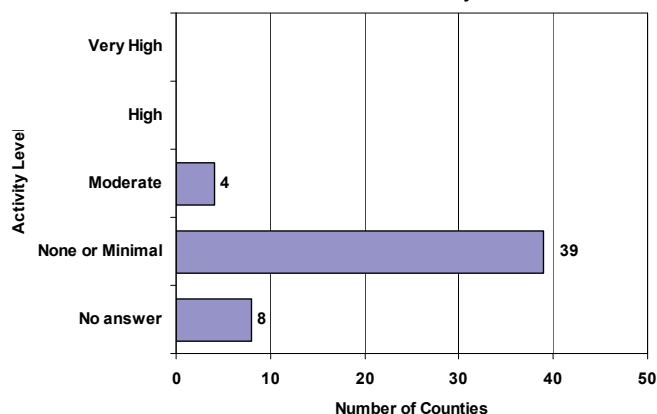


FIGURE 20: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Health Care Facilities



Assessment of Overall Influenza Activity Trend in County and Activity Levels in Various Facilities by County as Reported by County Health Department Flu Coordinators for Week 41 as of 8:30 a.m. October 21, 2009

FIGURE 21: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Daycare Centers

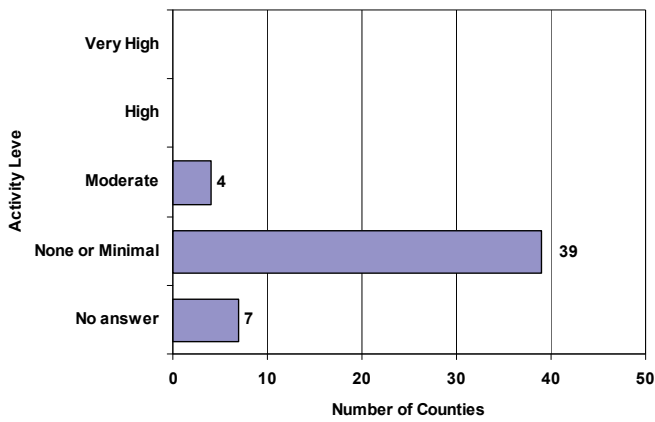


FIGURE 22: Assessment of Influenza Activity in Businesses

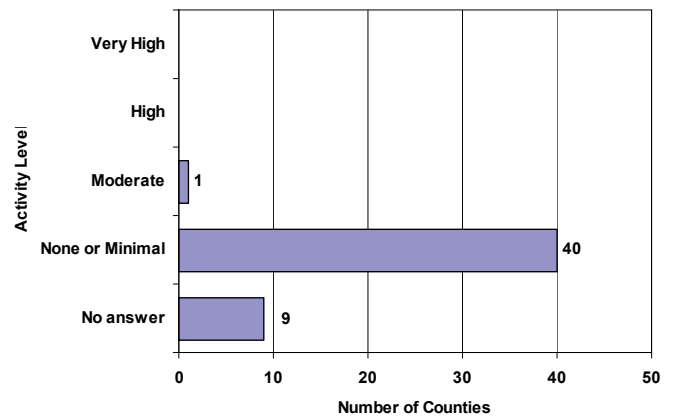
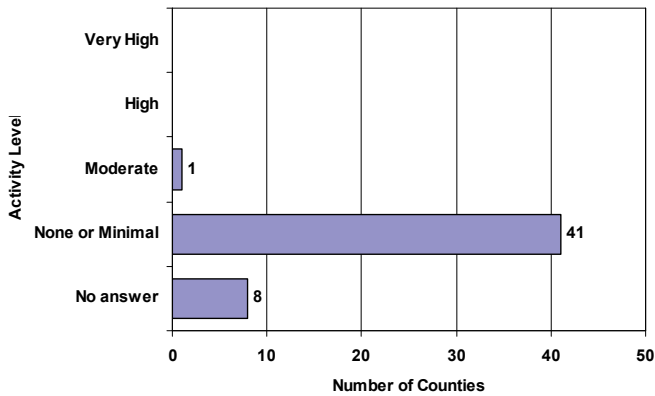


FIGURE 23: Assessment of Influenza Activity in State or Local Government Offices



The Florida Department of Health started the Florida Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Surveillance System (FPIMSS) in 2006 in order to more timely assess the number of pneumonia and influenza deaths occurring in the state. This system was modeled on the CDC’s 122 cities surveillance system. Each week, the vital statistics office in the 24 most populous counties in Florida manually reviews the death certificates received for the previous week. Any mention of pneumonia or influenza on the death certificate, with certain prescribed exceptions, is counted as a pneumonia or influenza death. These counts, by age group, are then reported to the state via the EpiGateway web-interface.

Only 23 of the 24 participating counties reported data to FPIMSS for week 41 (ending October 17, 2009) as of 12:50 p.m. October 21, 2009. There was no report from Hillsborough county. Ninety-nine deaths were reported; 110 deaths were expected for week 41 indicating that there were no excess deaths. The majority of the deaths are in those aged 45 years and older.

FIGURE 24: Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths for 24 Florida Counties, 2006-2007 (Weeks 40-39), 2007-2008 (Weeks 40-39), 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), and 2009-2010 (Weeks 40-41) as Reported to FPIMSS by 12:50 p.m. October 21, 2009

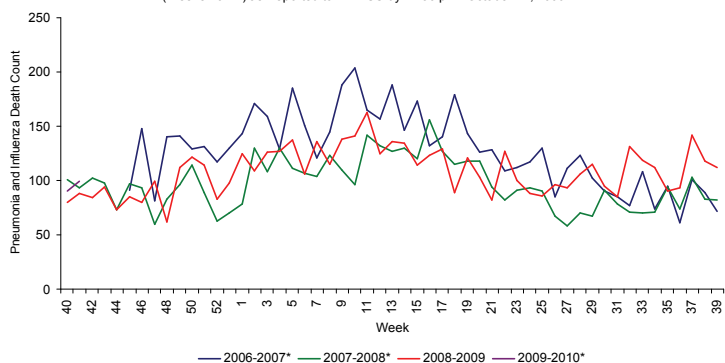
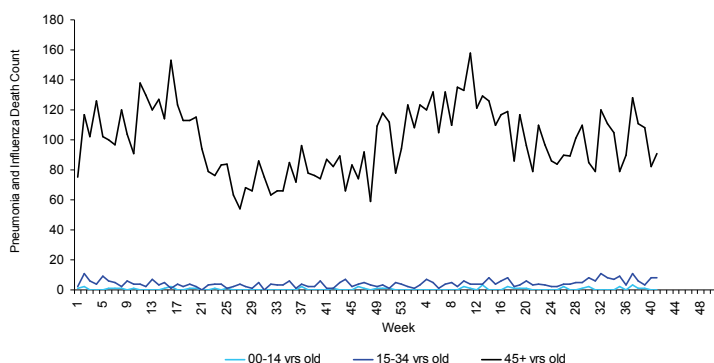


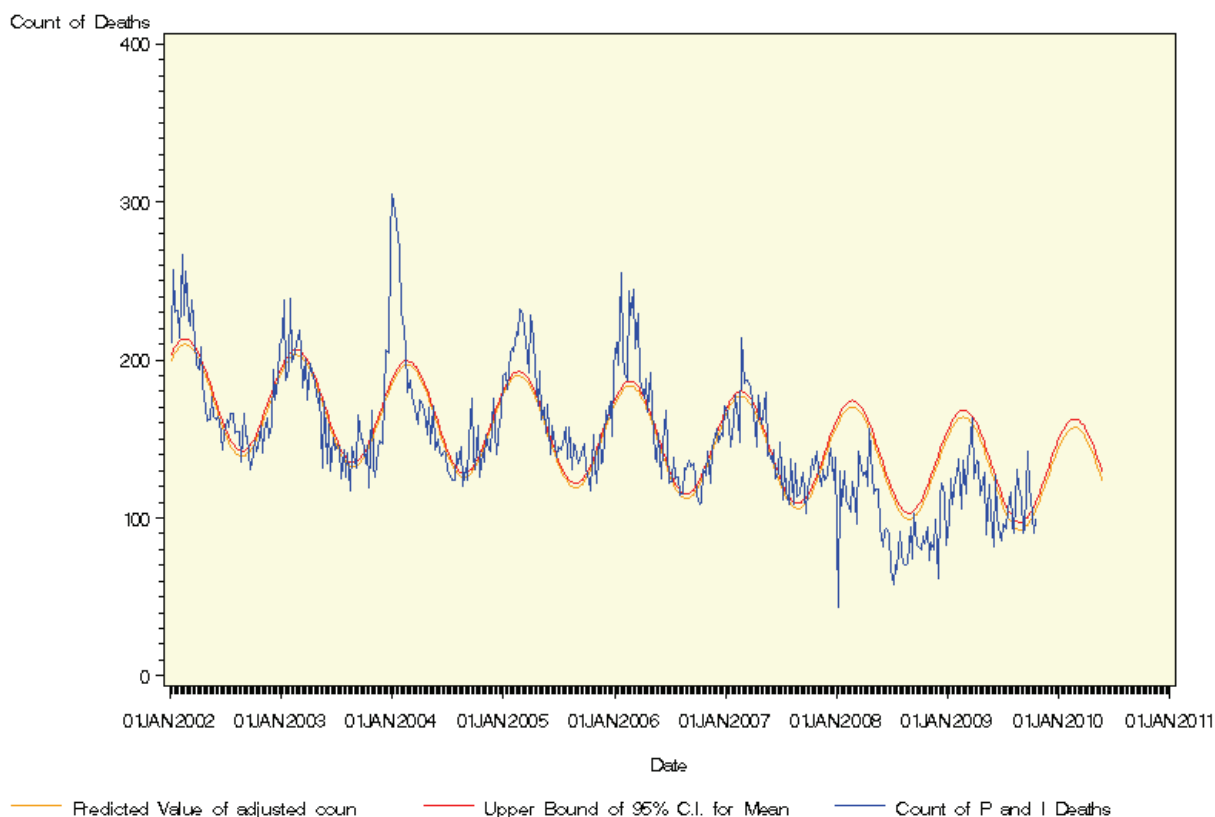
FIGURE 25: Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths in 3 Age Groups for 24 Florida Counties, Week 1, 2008-Week 40, 2009 as Reported to FPIMSS by 12:50 p.m. October 21, 2009



\*There is no week 53 for the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, or 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1. Only 23 of the 24 participating counties reported their data for week 41. There were no excess deaths.

Only 23 of the 24 participating counties reported their data for week 41 as of 12:50 p.m. October 21, 2009. The highest number of pneumonia and influenza deaths has occurred in those over 45.

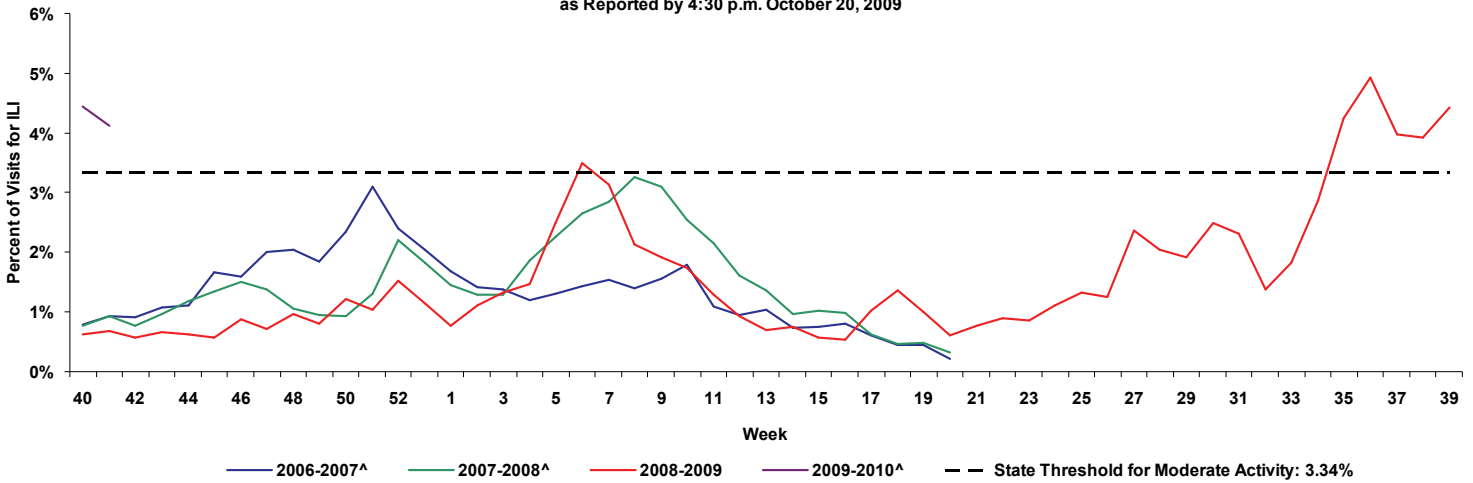
FIGURE 26: Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths for 24 Florida Counties, Counts Model January 1, 2002-October 17, 2009 as Reported to FPIMSS as of 12:50 p.m. October 21, 2009





During week 41, 4.12% of patient visits to Florida ILineNet sentinel providers were due to ILI\*. This percentage is above the statewide threshold for moderate activity of 3.32%\*\*. The percentage of visits ranged from 0.44% in the Southeast to 7.11% in the Northeast region. As of 4:30 p.m. October 20, 2009, only 40% of ILineNet sentinel providers across the state had reported. Numbers will change as more reports are received. Data from previous weeks are updated as additional reports are received.

FIGURE 27: Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness Reported by ILineNet Sentinel Providers by Region, 2006-2007 (Weeks 40-20), 2007-2008 (Weeks 40-20), 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), and 2009-2010 (Weeks 40-41) as Reported by 4:30 p.m. October 20, 2009



\*ILI = Influenza-like illness, fever >100°F AND sore throat and/or cough *in the absence* of another known cause.

\*\*The 2009—2010 threshold for moderate activity is calculated from ILineNet data. The threshold for moderate activity is the mean percentage of patient visits for ILI during influenza weeks for the previous three seasons plus two standard deviations. Only weeks with 10% or greater of laboratory specimens testing positive are included in the calculation. Due to wide variability in regional level data, it is not appropriate to apply the state baseline to regional data.

^There is no week 53 during the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2009-2010 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

The table below shows the weighted ILI activity by Domestic Security Task Force Region (RSTDF) as reported by Florida ILineNet physicians for week 41 (ending October 17, 2009). The graphs below include ILI activity as reported by sentinel physicians for the 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009 seasons through week 40.

MAP 4: RSTDF Regions for ILineNet Data

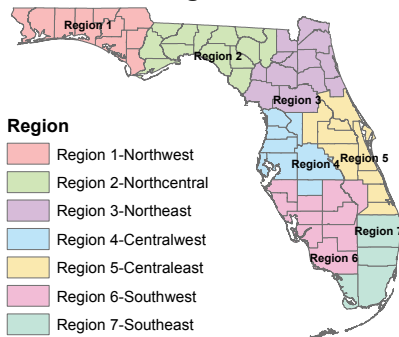
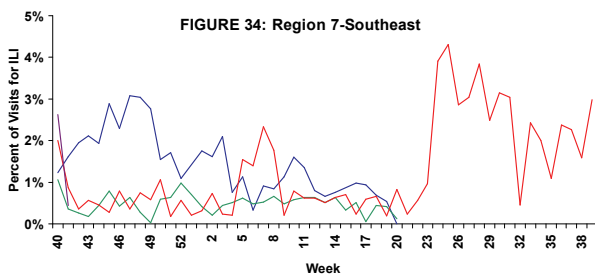
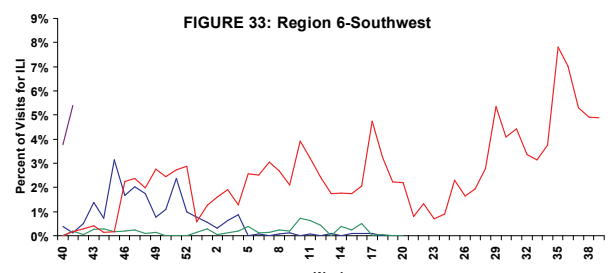
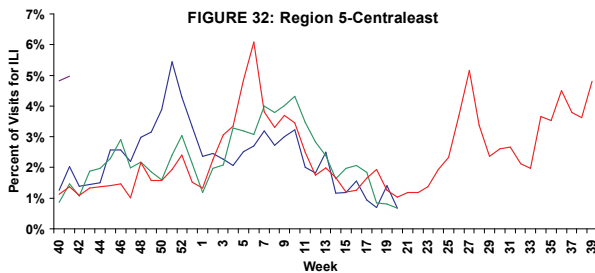
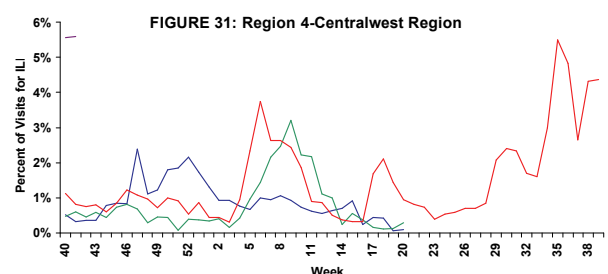
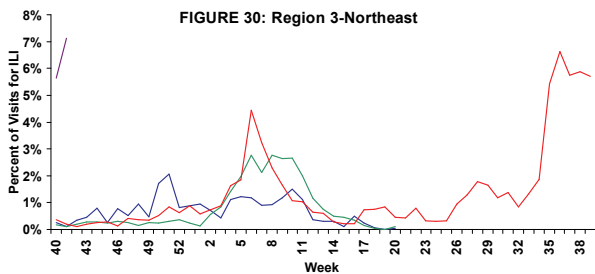
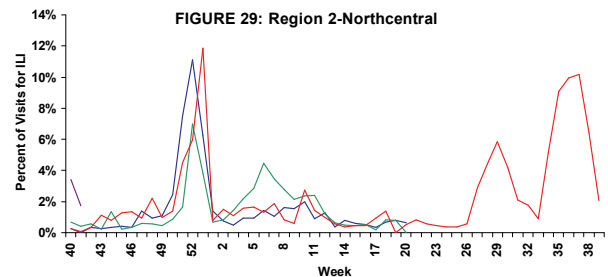
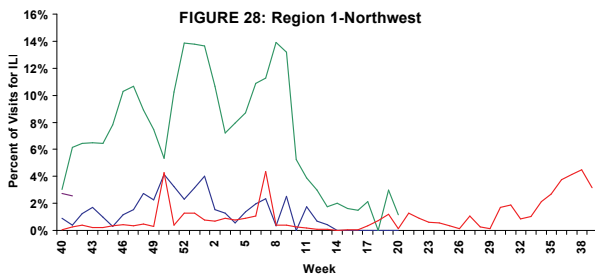


TABLE 2: ILineNet Providers and Percent of Visits for ILI by Region, Week 41, as Reported by 4:30 p.m. October 20, 2009

Region	Number of Participating Providers	Providers that Reported	Percent Visits for ILI
Region 1-Northwest	17	6 (35.29%)	2.57%
Region 2-Northcentral	5	2 (40.00%)	1.72%
Region 3-Northeast	23	10 (43.48%)	7.11%
Region 4-Centralwest	39	11 (28.21%)	5.59%
Region 5-Centraleast	42	31 (73.81%)	4.97%
Region 6-Southwest	21	5 (23.81%)	5.39%
Region 7-Southeast	25	4 (16.00%)	0.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>69 (40.12%)</b>	<b>4.12%</b>

Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness Reported by ILineNet Sentinel Providers by RSTDF Region, 2006-07 (Weeks 40-20), 2007-2008 (Weeks 40-20), 2008-2009 (Weeks 40-39), and 2009-10 (Weeks 40-41) as Reported by 4:30 p.m. October 20, 2009

Please refer to table above for the number of providers reporting for each region. Data should be interpreted with caution, due to the low number of providers reporting in some regions. Numbers will change as more data are received.



Graph Legend

- 2006-2007\*
- 2007-2008\*
- 2008-2009
- 2009-2010\*

\*There is no week 53 during the 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2009-10 seasons; the week 53 data point for those seasons is an average of weeks 52 and 1.

Although the number of cases, hospitalizations\*, and deaths continues to rise, there is no evidence that the virus has changed to a more virulent form, either in Florida, the rest of the U.S., or elsewhere in the world.

\*Please note that under the current surveillance strategy, case reporting is only required for confirmed or probable cases of novel H1N1 influenza in a) patients with life-threatening illness, b) pregnant women who are hospitalized, and c) deaths. Use caution when interpreting hospitalization data, as only hospitalized patients with life-threatening illness are reportable and there is some variability in communities as to how "life-threatening-illness" is interpreted.

**TABLE 3: Hospitalizations\* in all Reported Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by County as of 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

County	Number	Percent	ICU (percent of hospitalized)
Alachua	14	1.54	11 (78.57)
Baker	2	0.22	2 (100.00)
Bay	2	0.22	0 (0.00)
Brevard	11	1.21	8 (72.73)
Broward	74	8.11	21 (28.38)
Calhoun	1	0.11	0 (0.00)
Charlotte	4	0.44	1 (25.00)
Citrus	11	1.21	1 (9.09)
Clay	2	0.22	1 (50.00)
Collier	3	0.33	2 (66.67)
Columbia	1	0.11	0 (0.00)
Dade	350	38.38	103 (29.43)
Duval	48	5.26	25 (52.08)
Escambia	3	0.33	0 (0.00)
Flagler	1	0.11	0 (0.00)
Gadsden	4	0.44	1 (25.00)
Hardee	1	0.11	0 (0.00)
Hendry	1	0.11	0 (0.00)
Hernando	7	0.77	3 (42.86)
Highlands	4	0.44	0 (0.00)
Hillsborough	23	2.52	10 (43.48)
Indian River	2	0.22	0 (0.00)
Lake	6	0.66	0 (0.00)
Lee	29	3.18	19 (65.52)
Levy	2	0.22	0 (0.00)
Manatee	10	1.1	4 (40.00)
Marion	4	0.44	0 (0.00)
Martin	5	0.55	2 (40.00)
Monroe	5	0.55	0 (0.00)
Nassau	3	0.33	3 (100.00)
Okaloosa	6	0.66	4 (66.67)
Okeechobee	1	0.11	0 (0.00)
Orange	79	8.66	27 (34.18)
Osceola	5	0.55	2 (40.00)
Palm Beach	74	8.11	31 (41.89)
Pasco	3	0.33	0 (0.00)
Pinellas	25	2.74	18 (72.00)
Polk	18	1.97	9 (50.00)
Putnam	3	0.33	2 (66.67)
Santa Rosa	6	0.66	1 (16.67)
Sarasota	9	0.99	5 (55.56)
Seminole	18	1.97	5 (27.78)
St. Johns	6	0.66	2 (33.33)
St. Lucie	6	0.66	3 (50.00)
Taylor	1	0.11	1 (100.00)
Volusia	18	1.97	13 (72.22)
Walton	1	0.11	1 (100.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>341 (37.39)</b>

**TABLE 4: Recent Hospitalizations\* in Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by County, 12:00 Noon October 13, 2009 to 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

County	Number	Percent	ICU (percent of hospitalized)
Alachua	2	5.13	1 (50.00)
Brevard	1	2.56	1 (100.00)
Broward	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
Charlotte	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
Dade	11	28.21	4 (36.36)
Duval	3	7.69	1 (33.33)
Lee	2	5.13	2 (100.00)
Marion	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
Martin	2	5.13	1 (50.00)
Monroe	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
Nassau	1	2.56	1 (100.00)
Okaloosa	2	5.13	1 (50.00)
Orange	2	5.13	1 (50.00)
Palm Beach	3	7.69	0 (0.00)
Pasco	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
Pinellas	2	5.13	1 (50.00)
Polk	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
St. Lucie	1	2.56	0 (0.00)
Volusia	1	2.56	1 (100.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15 (38.46)</b>

The number of hospitalizations in cases reported each week since July 26, 2009 has ranged from 13 hospitalizations (week 33) to 54 hospitalizations (week 40) with an average of 27.5 hospitalizations in cases reported per week.

**TABLE 5: Hospitalizations\* in all Reported Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by Age as of 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

Age group	Number	Percent	Rate (per million population)	NO underlying condition^	ICU
0-4	135	14.80	119.38	29 (21.48)	38 (28.15)
5-24	263	28.84	54.84	31 (11.79)	73 (27.76)
25-49	301	33.00	48.55	54 (17.94)	130 (43.19)
50-64	164	17.98	44.71	21 (12.80)	87 (53.05)
65+	49	5.37	14.76	4 (8.16)	13 (26.53)
<b>Total</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.71</b>	<b>139 (15.24)</b>	<b>341 (37.39)</b>

^As of week 41, underlying medical conditions include pregnancy unless otherwise noted.

**TABLE 6: Hospitalizations\* in all Pregnant Women with Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by Status of Underlying Medical Conditions Other than Pregnancy as of 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

Underlying medical condition status	Number	Percent	ICU	Death
No underlying medical condition	60	58.82	21 (35.00)	3 (5.00)
Underlying medical condition	25	24.51	7 (28.00)	3 (12.00)
Unknown	17	16.67	4 (23.53)	0 (0.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>32 (31.37)</b>	<b>6 (5.88)</b>

All deaths in reported laboratory-confirmed novel H1N1 influenza cases are presented in the following tables. Note that novel H1N1 influenza may not necessarily be the attributable cause of death in all cases.

Approximately 25% of deaths are in people with no clear underlying medical condition.

**132 deaths** in those with laboratory-confirmed novel H1N1 influenza reported as of 12:00 noon October 20, 2009

**11 deaths** were newly reported (12:00 noon October 13, 2009 to 12:00 noon October 20, 2009)

**TABLE 7: Deaths in Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by County as of 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

County	Number	Percent
Alachua	5	3.79
Baker	1	0.76
Brevard	3	2.27
Broward	10	7.58
Charlotte	2	1.52
Citrus	1	0.76
Clay	1	0.76
Dade	26	19.7
Desoto	1	0.76
Duval	12	9.09
Hernando	2	1.52
Highlands	1	0.76
Hillsborough	9	6.82
Lake	1	0.76
Lee	4	3.03
Levy	1	0.76
Manatee	2	1.52
Monroe	2	1.52
Okaloosa	1	0.76
Orange	6	4.55
Osceola	1	0.76
Palm Beach	6	4.55
Pasco	2	1.52
Pinellas	8	6.06
Polk	4	3.03
Santa Rosa	1	0.76
Sarasota	4	3.03
Seminole	2	1.52
St. Johns	2	1.52
St. Lucie	4	3.03
Taylor	1	0.76
Volusia	5	3.79
Walton	1	0.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 8: Recent Deaths in Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by County, 12:00 Noon October 13, 2009 to 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

County	Number	Percent
Alachua	1	9.09
Brevard	1	9.09
Charlotte	1	9.09
DeSoto	1	9.09
Hillsborough	1	9.09
Lee	1	9.09
Monroe	1	9.09
Okaloosa	1	9.09
Pasco	1	9.09
Pinellas	1	9.09
St. Johns	1	9.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 9: Deaths in Novel H1N1 Influenza Cases by Age as of 12:00 Noon October 20, 2009**

Age	Number	Percent	Rate (per million population)	NO underlying condition <sup>^</sup>
0-4	4	3.03	3.54	0 (0.00)
5-24	16	12.12	3.34	7 (43.75)
25-49	54	40.91	8.71	15 (27.78)
50-64	50	37.88	13.63	6 (12.00)
65+	8	6.06	2.41	0 (0.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>28 (21.21)</b>

<sup>^</sup>As of week 41, underlying medical conditions include pregnancy unless otherwise noted.

The number of deaths reported each week since July 26, 2009 has ranged from 2 deaths (week 37) to 13 deaths (week 38) with an average of 8.4 deaths reported per week.

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**XII. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE REPORTS: INFLUENZA-ASSOCIATED PEDATRIC MORTALITY**

Influenza-associated deaths among those <18 years of age and/or post-influenza infection encephalitis are reportable; case report forms can be accessed at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctr/epi/topicscrforms.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctr/epi/topicscrforms.htm).

**Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality**

- 0 influenza-associated deaths among those <18 years of age reported in week 41 for a total of 0 cases for the 2009-2010 season
- 11 influenza-associated deaths among those <18 years of age reported for the 2008-2009 influenza season (week 40, 2008 to week 39, 2009)

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**334 confirmed or suspect outbreaks of novel influenza A (H1N1) have been reported as of October 17, 2009**

Schools have been the most heavily impacted setting with 181 (54.2%) of the 334 outbreaks. Summer camps accounted for 50 (15.0%) of the outbreaks, daycares accounted for 21 (6.3%), and correctional facilities accounted for 18 (5.4%).

**42 confirmed or suspect outbreaks of novel influenza A (H1N1) reported during week 41 (ending October 17, 2009)**

During week 41, 42 new confirmed or suspect outbreaks of ILI and novel influenza A H1N1 were reported via EpiCom (please note that outbreaks may not have occurred during the week in which they were posted). These outbreaks occurred in 37 schools, 4 workplaces, and one day care.

County health department epidemiologists should report influenza and ILI outbreaks via the Influenza Forum in EpiCom:

<https://fdens.com/vabtrs/GateStart.aspx>

**TABLE 10: Outbreaks Reported via EpiCom by County as of Week 41 (Ending October 17, 2009)**

County	Number	Percent
Alachua	1	0.3%
Baker	2	0.6%
Bradford	1	0.3%
Brevard	1	0.3%
Clay	4	1.2%
Collier	23	6.9%
Columbia	2	0.6%
Duval	7	2.1%
Escambia	42	12.6%
Glades	1	0.3%
Hamilton	1	0.3%
Hendry	3	0.9%
Hernando	1	0.3%
Hillsborough	54	16.2%
Holmes	1	0.3%
Indian River	2	0.6%
Jackson	2	0.6%
Lake	23	6.9%
Madison	1	0.3%
Marion	2	0.6%
Martin	1	0.3%
Miami-Dade	19	5.7%
Nassau	16	4.8%
Okaloosa	4	1.2%
Orange	42	12.6%
Osceola	10	3.0%
Palm Beach	41	12.3%
Pasco	3	0.9%
Pinellas	3	0.9%
Polk	2	0.6%
Putnam	1	0.3%
Sarasota	7	2.1%
Seminole	5	1.5%
St. Johns	5	1.5%
Volusia	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 11: Outbreaks Reported via EpiCom by Setting as of Week 41 (Ending October 17, 2009)**

Setting	Number	Percent
Athletics	3	0.9%
Church	1	0.3%
College/University	3	0.9%
Community Center	5	1.5%
Correctional Facility	18	5.4%
Day Care	21	6.3%
Group/Foster Home	2	0.6%
Healthcare Facility	7	2.1%
Home	4	1.2%
Home/School	1	0.3%
Long-Term Care Facility	4	1.2%
Military Facility	3	0.9%
Out of State Trip	5	1.5%
School	181	54.2%
Special Needs Facility	10	3.0%
Summer Camps	50	15.0%
Work	13	3.9%
Work/Home	3	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 12: Recent Outbreaks Reported via EpiCom by Setting during Week 41 (Ending October 17, 2009)**

Setting	Number	Percent
School	37	88.1%
Work	4	9.5%
Day Care	1	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0%</b>