



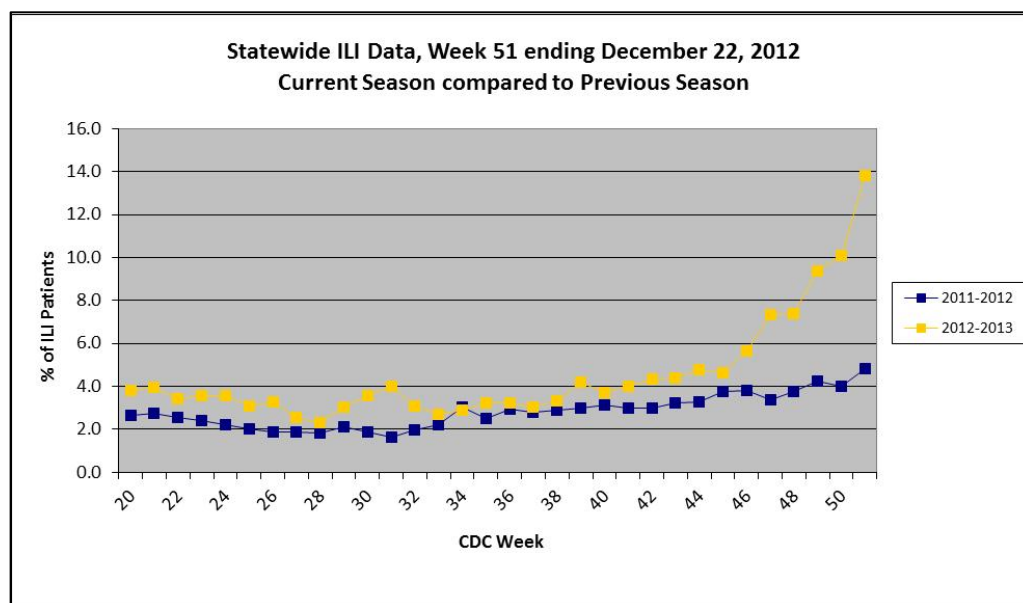
2012-2013 Influenza Report Week 51

December 16 – December 22, 2012

About our flu activity reporting

MSDH relies upon selected sentinel health practitioners across the state to report the percentage of non-trauma visits consistent with an influenza-like illness (ILI: fever of 100°F or higher AND cough and/or sore throat). Also, providers are supplied with specimen collection kits. Samples are submitted to the Mississippi Public Health Laboratory for influenza PCR testing. Reports are used to estimate the state's ILI rate and the magnitude of the state's influenza activity. Reports represent only the distribution of flu in the state, not an actual count of all flu cases statewide. **Information is provisional only and may change depending on additional reporting from sentinel providers.**

State ILI Surveillance



For week **51** (12/16/2012-12/22/2012), the overall state ILI rate (**13.8%**) **increased** from last week (**10.1%**) and was **higher** than this time last year (**4.8%**). |

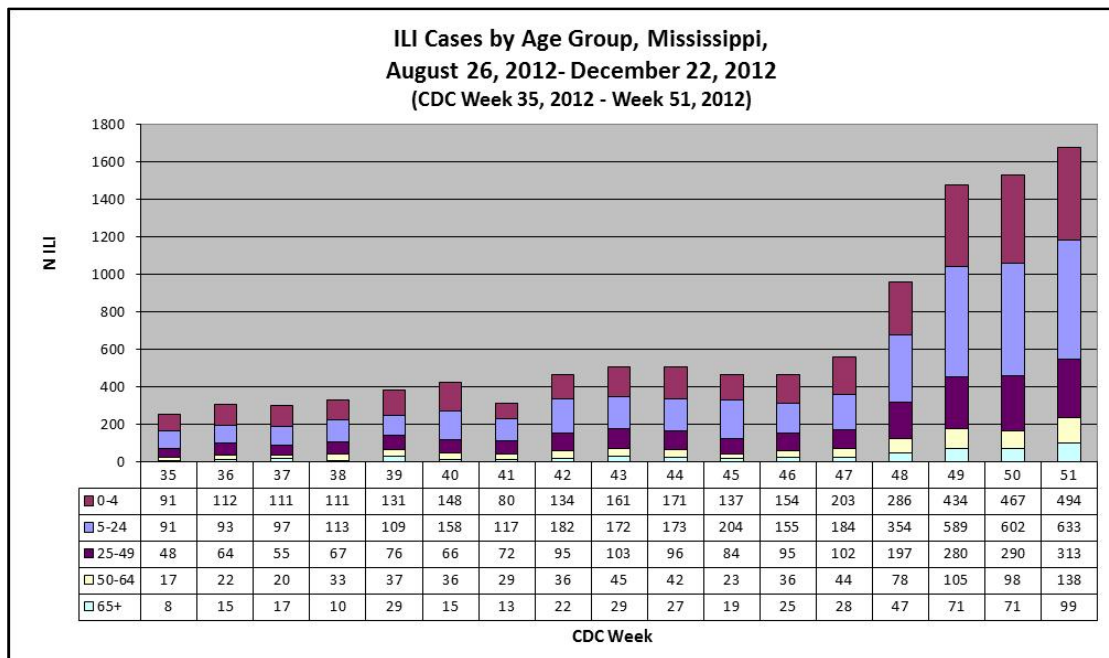
Figure 1

Total number of non-trauma patients treated by sentinel providers in the last three weeks. | **Table 1**

2012-2013 Influenza Season				
CDC Week	Week Ending	Non-trauma patients	ILI symptoms	ILI Rate (%)
51	Dec. 22	12145	1678	13.8%
50	Dec. 15	13725	1388	10.1%
49	Dec. 8	15468	1453	9.4%

During week **51**, **seven** districts (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9) had an increase in ILI activity, while **one** district (5) had a decrease. **One** district (6) remained about the same. *Information is provisional only and may change depending on additional reporting from sentinel providers.* / **Table 2**

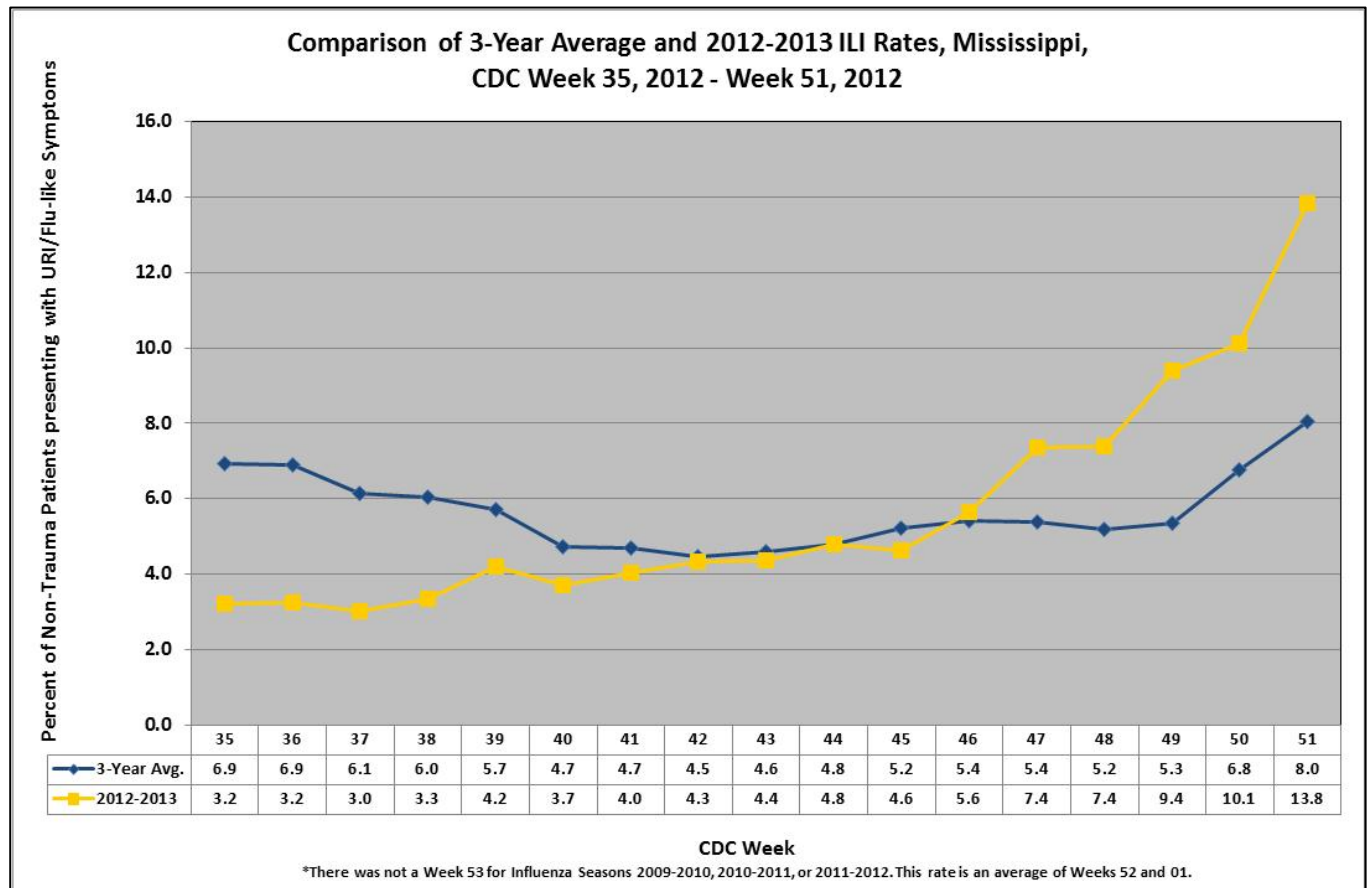
MSDH District ILI Rates (%) 2012-2013		
District	Week 50	Week 51
State	10.1	13.8
1	2.8	4.9
2	6.9	16.6
3	2.2	5.8
4	14.8	25.5
5	7.2	6.6
6	20.5	20.5
7	10.3	12.3
8	8.1	17.9
9	8.9	11.2



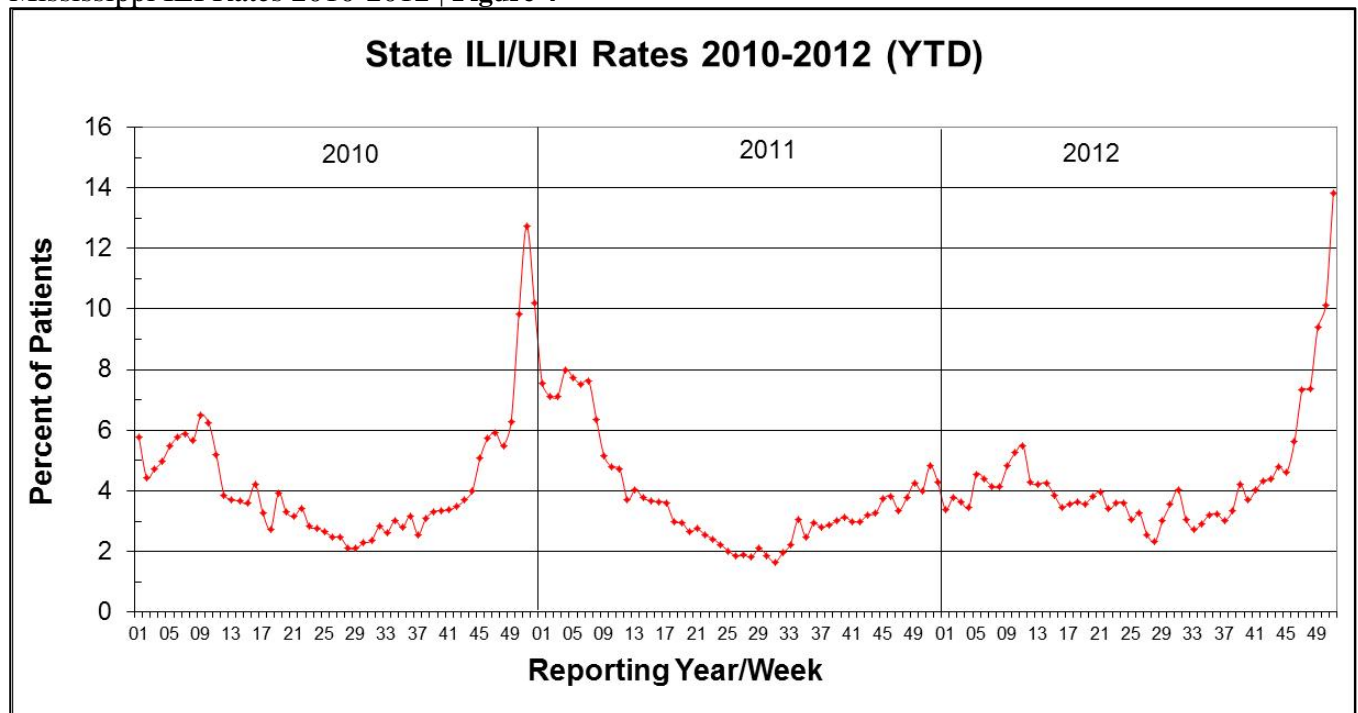
Since week 35, the number of reported ILI cases has been highest among people in the **5 to 24 years** of age group, followed by those in the 0

to 4 years of age group. During Week **51**, the number of reported ILI cases was highest among individuals in the **5 to 24 years** of age group. | **Figure 2**

The 2012-13 state ILI rate was **above** baseline for week **51**. | **Figure 3**



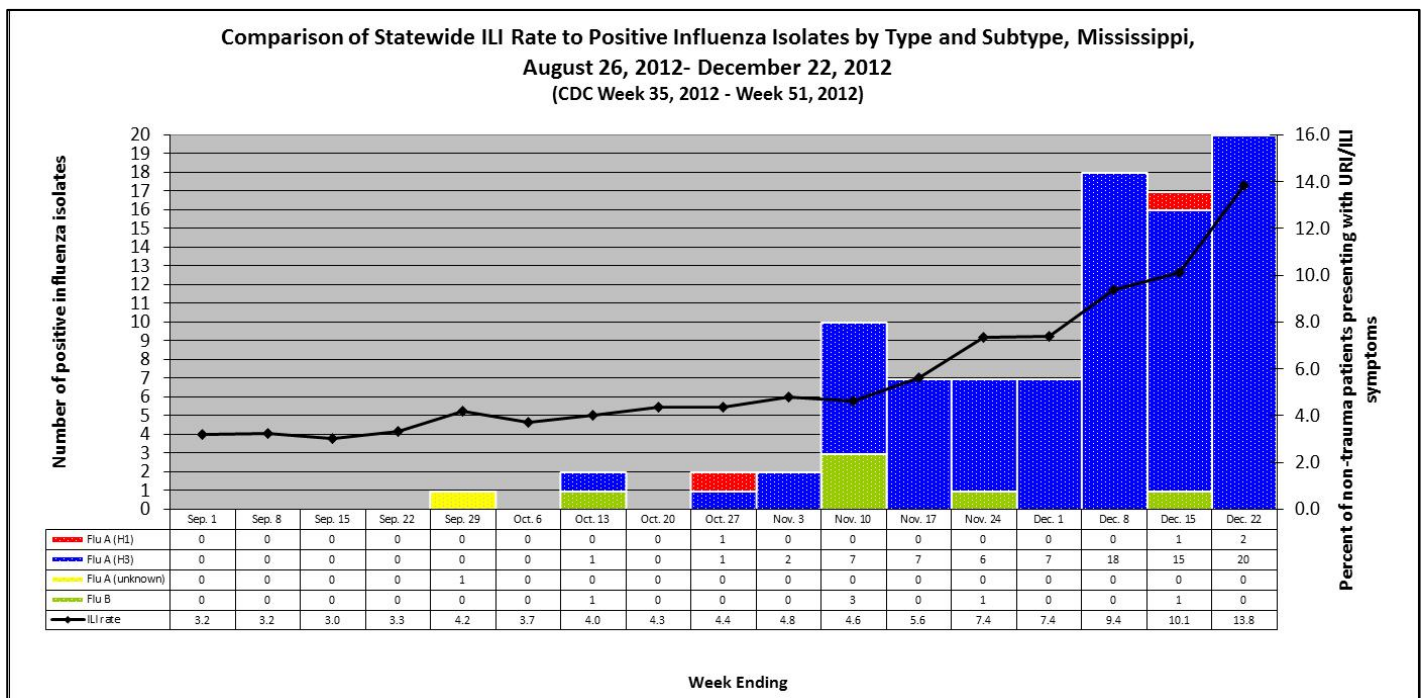
Mississippi ILI Rates 2010-2012 | **Figure 4**



Flu testing Reports

From week **35** (week ending September 1st) through week **51** (week ending December 22nd), ninety-five (**95**) positive influenza samples were identified by MSDH. Eighty-nine were influenza A and six were influenza B. Eighty-four were subtyped as influenza A (H3) and four were subtyped as influenza A (H1). One sample did not have subtyping performed.

The influenza cases were identified from the following counties: Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw (2), Clarke (2), Copiah (2), Covington (4), Harrison (8), Hinds (8), Itawamba, Jefferson Davis (5), Kemper (2), Lamar (5), Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leflore (3), Marion (4), Marshall (11), Monroe (6), Neshoba (2), Oktibbeha (6), Rankin (5), Sharkey, Tate (2), Union (2), Washington (7), and Yazoo (3). | **Figure 5**

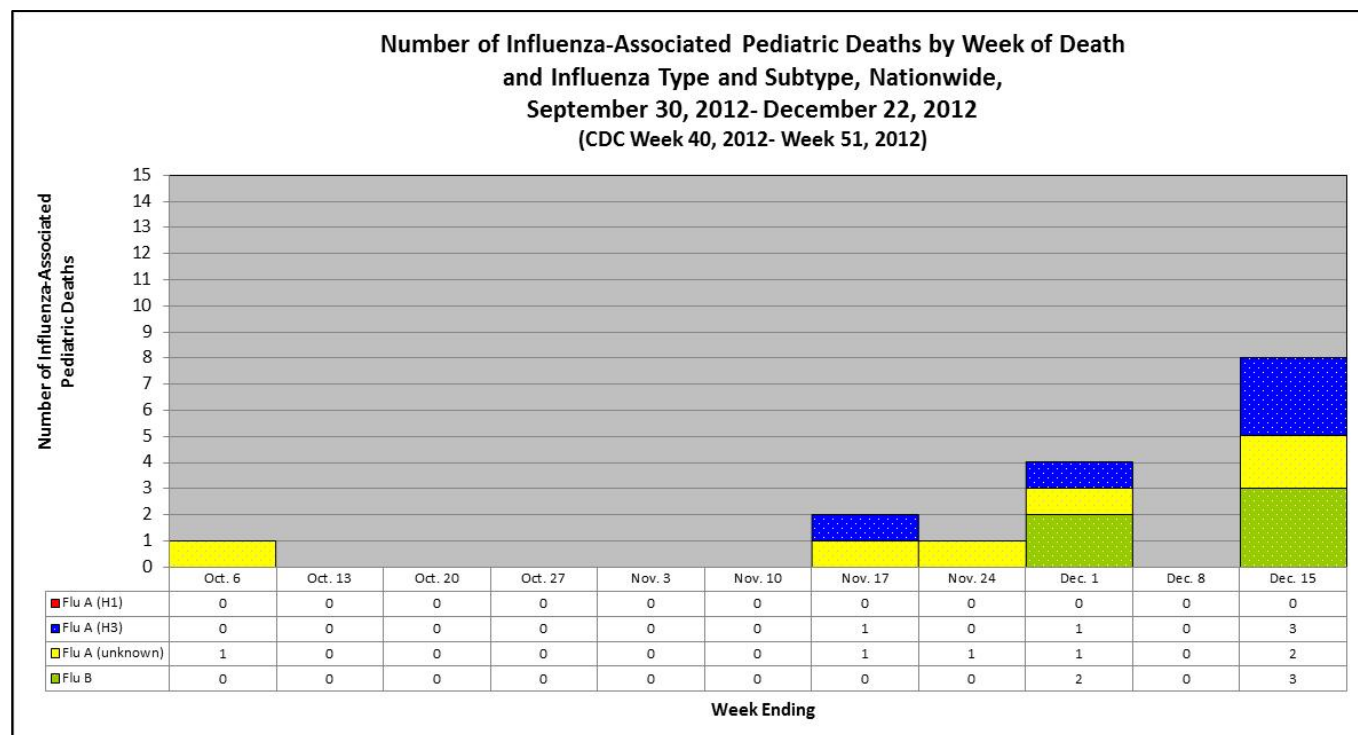


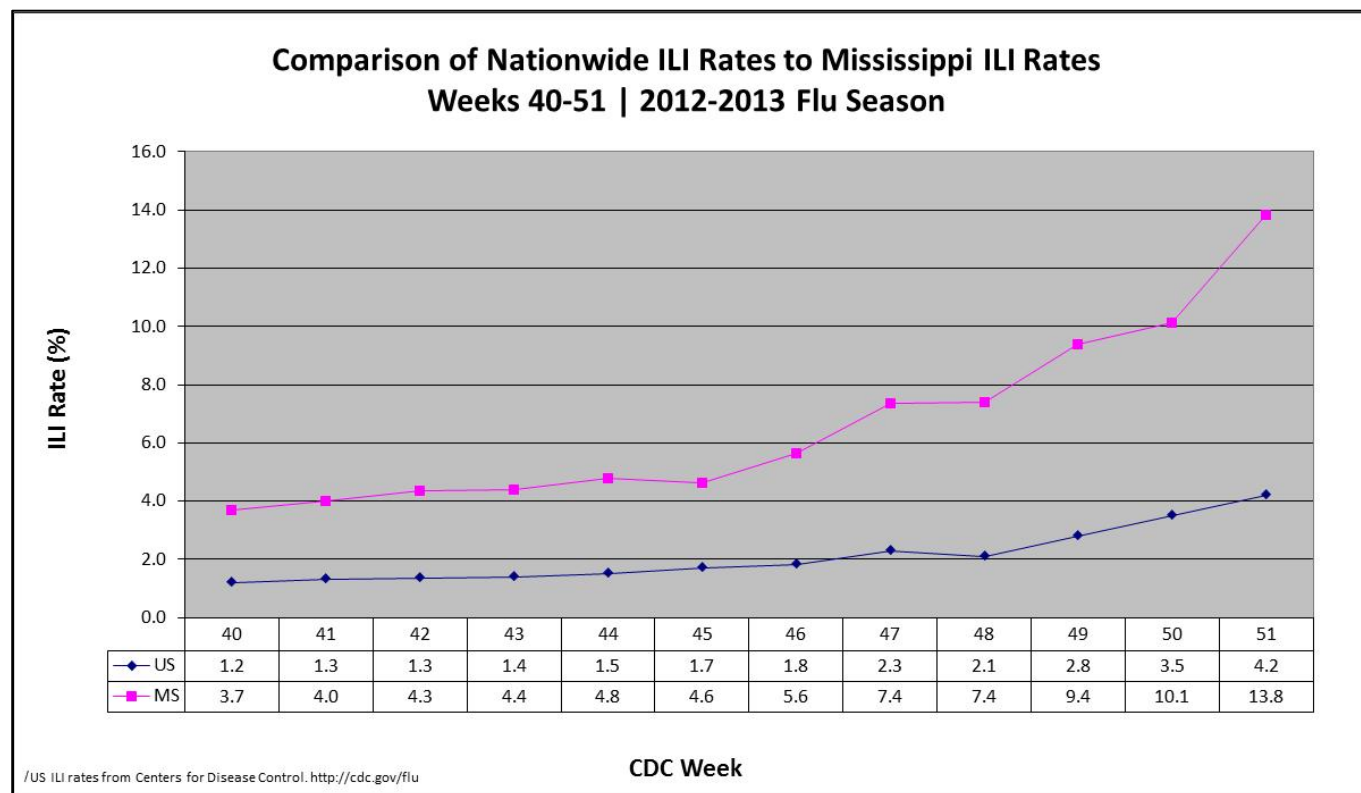
National ILI Surveillance

Nationally, there were **eight** influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported to CDC during week **51**. Three deaths were associated with an influenza A (H3) virus, two deaths were associated with an influenza A virus for which the subtype was not determined, and three deaths were associated with an influenza B virus. All eight deaths occurred during week 50 (week ending December 15th). The total number of influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported during the 2012-2013 season is **16**.

Additional data can be found at: <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/PedFluDeath.html>. | **Figure 6**

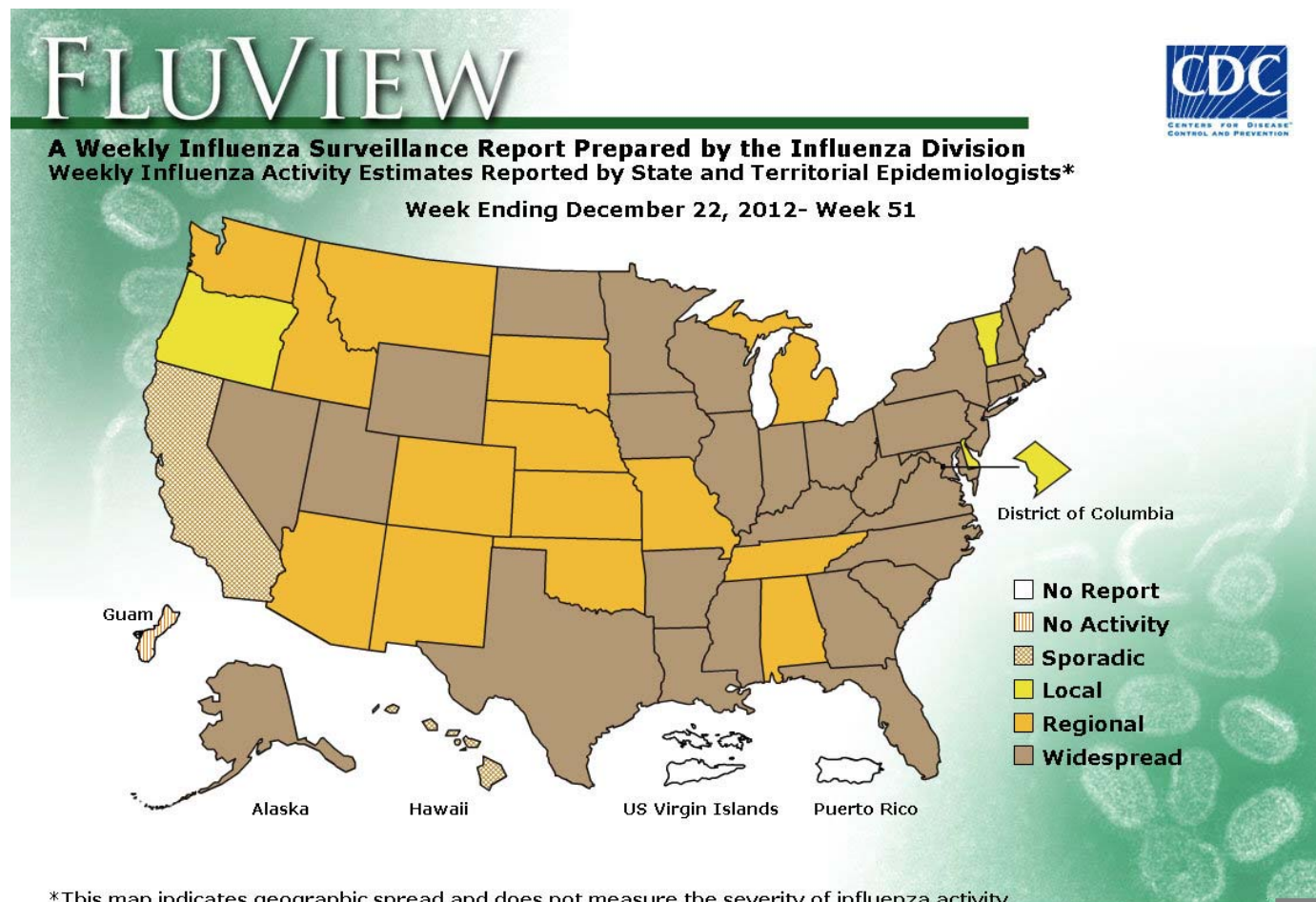
Mississippi has had no reported influenza-associated pediatric deaths during this influenza season.





Mississippi reported “**Widespread**” for week **51**. | **Table 4**

Level of Flu Activity	Definition
No Activity	Overall clinical activity remains low and there are no lab confirmed cases.
Sporadic	Isolated cases of lab confirmed influenza in the state; ILI activity is not increased <u>OR</u> A lab-confirmed outbreak in a single institution in the state; ILI activity is not increased.
Local	Increased ILI within a single region AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) laboratory evidence of influenza in that region. ILI activity in other regions is not increased <u>OR</u> two of more institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) within a single region AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in that region. Other regions do not have increased ILI and virus activity is no greater than sporadic in those regions
Regional	Increased ILI in at least 2 regions but fewer than half of the regions AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions <u>OR</u> Institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in at least 2 regions but fewer than half of the regions AND recent lab confirmed influenza in the affected regions.
Widespread	Increased ILI and/or institutional outbreaks (ILI or lab confirmed) in at least half of the regions AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab confirmed influenza in the state.



*This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.

¹For up-to-date information on flu activity nationwide, please refer to the CDC's website:
<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>.

Additional information:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	http://cdc.gov/flu/
Flu.gov	http://www.flu.gov/
MSDH Flu and Pneumonia	http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/14,0,199.html
Google Flu Trends	http://www.google.org/flutrends/
World Health Organization FluNet	http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/flunet/en/

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Appendix

Figure 1

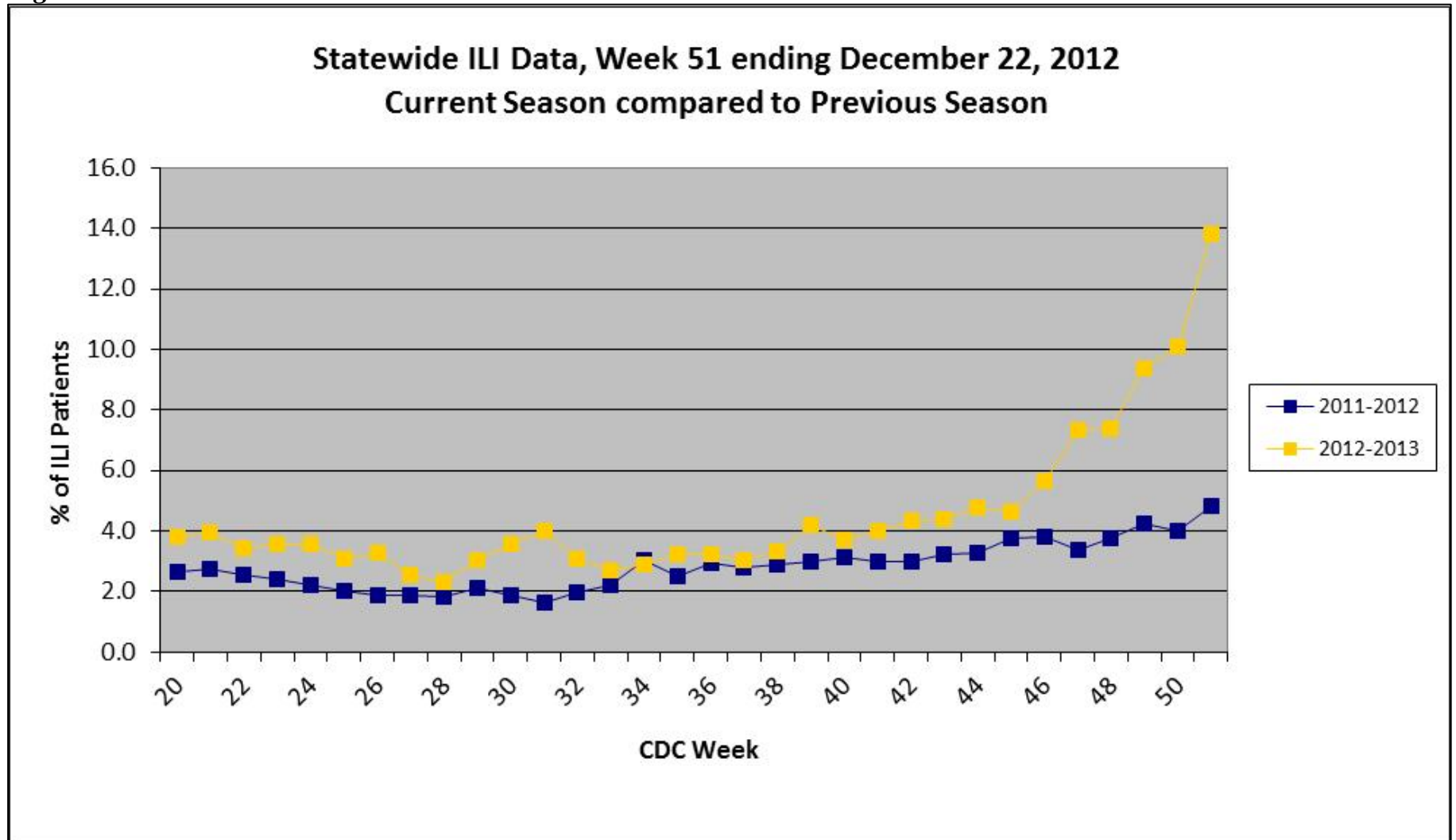


Figure 2

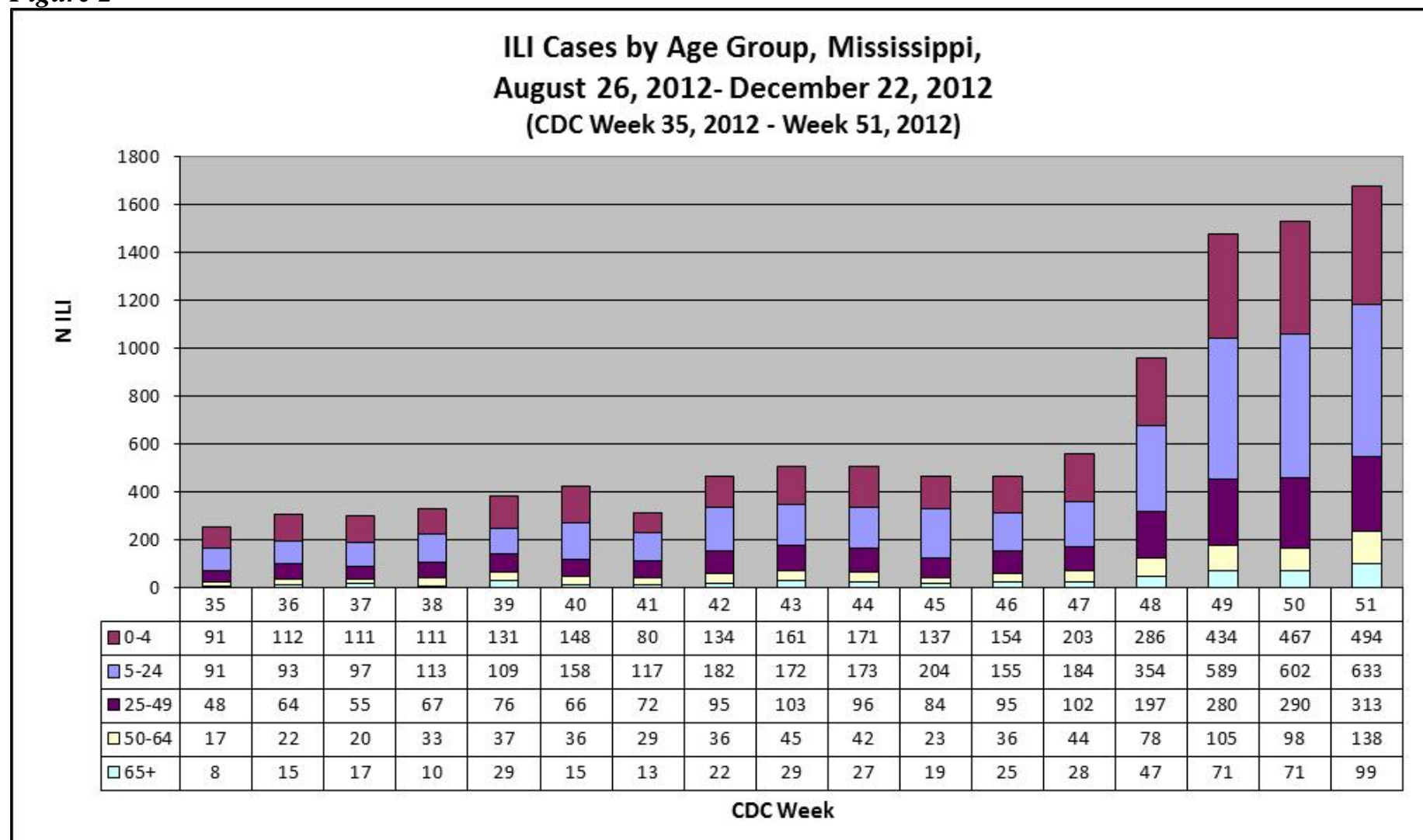


Figure 3

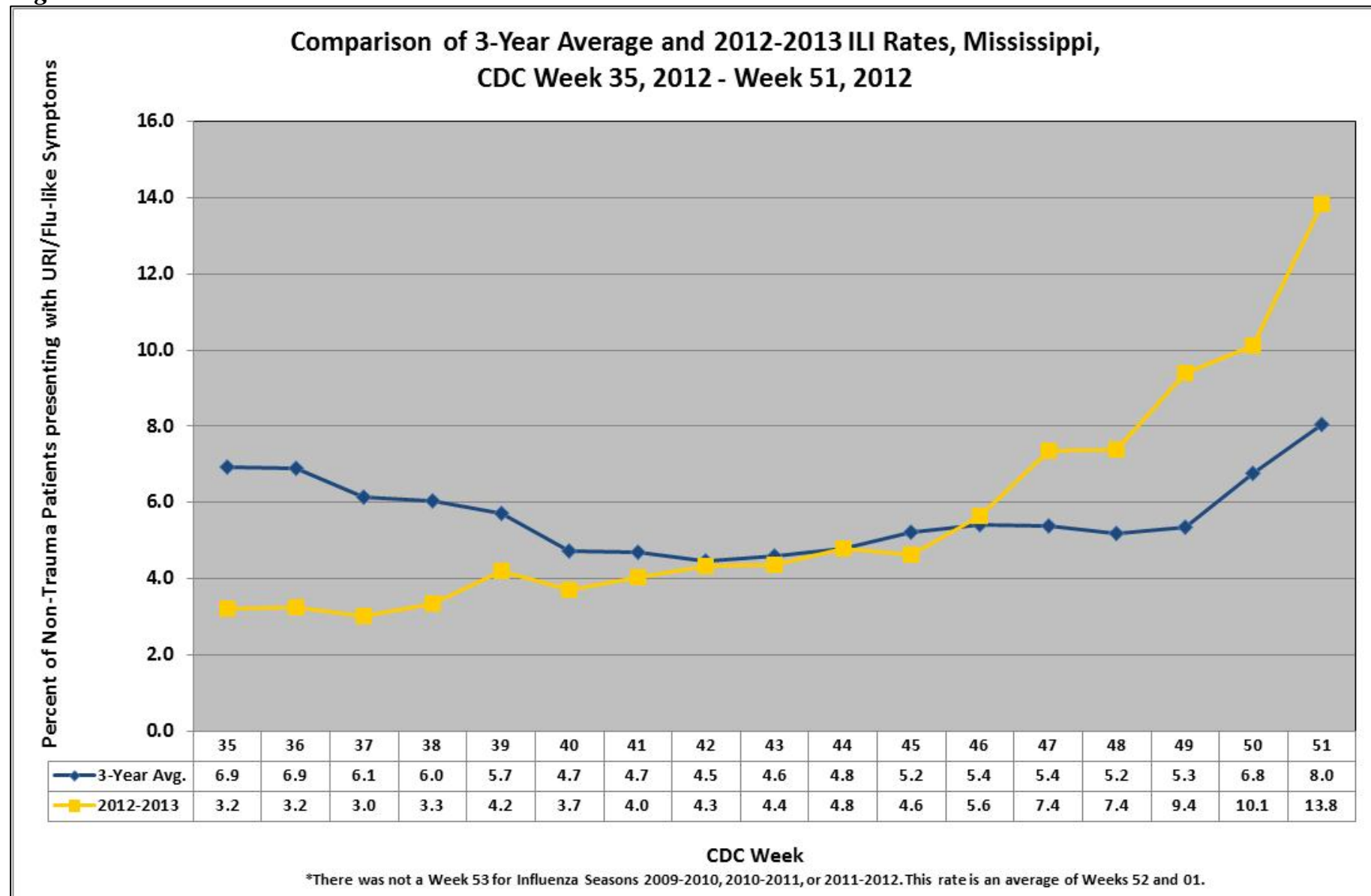


Figure 4

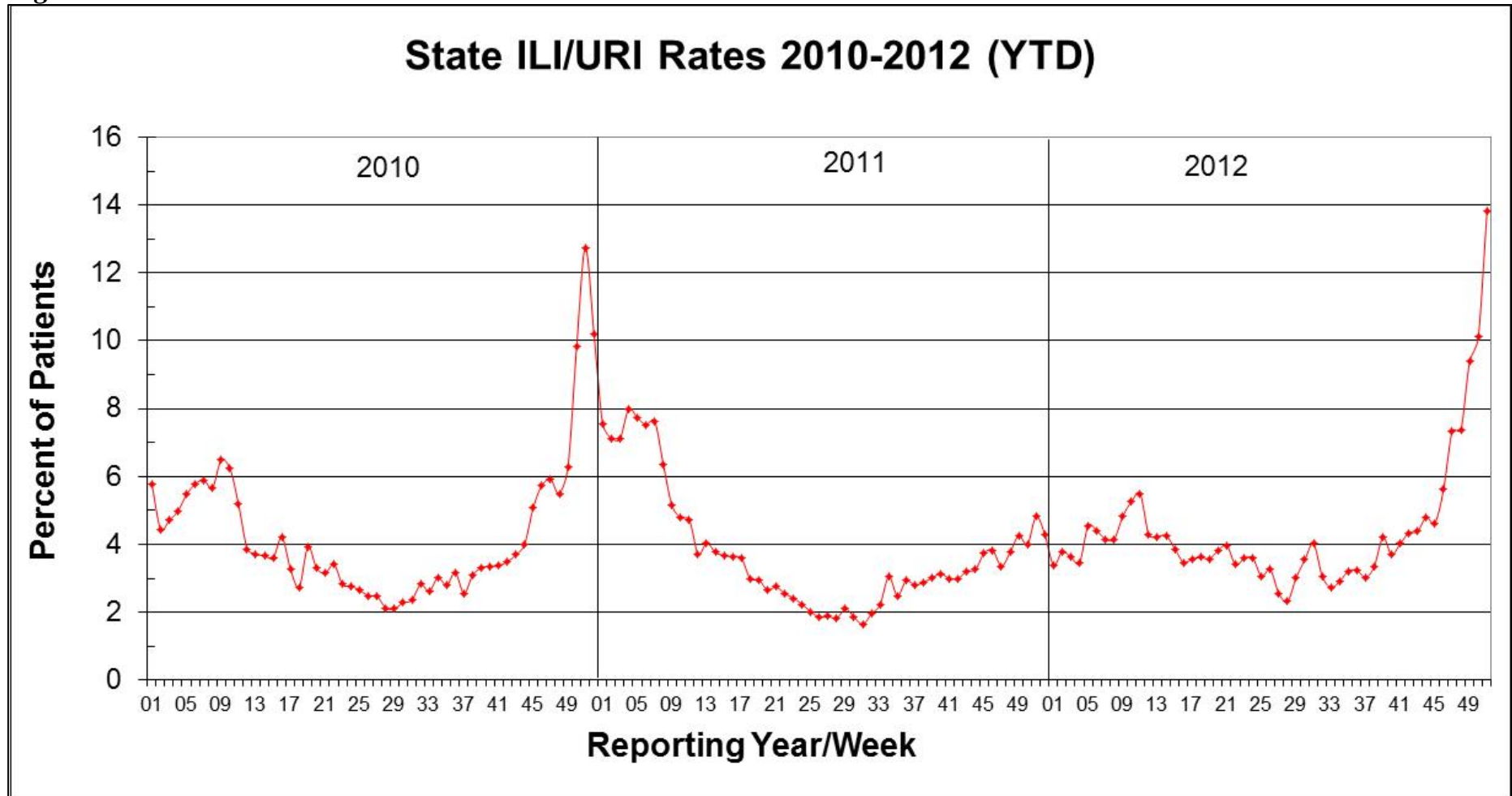


Figure 5

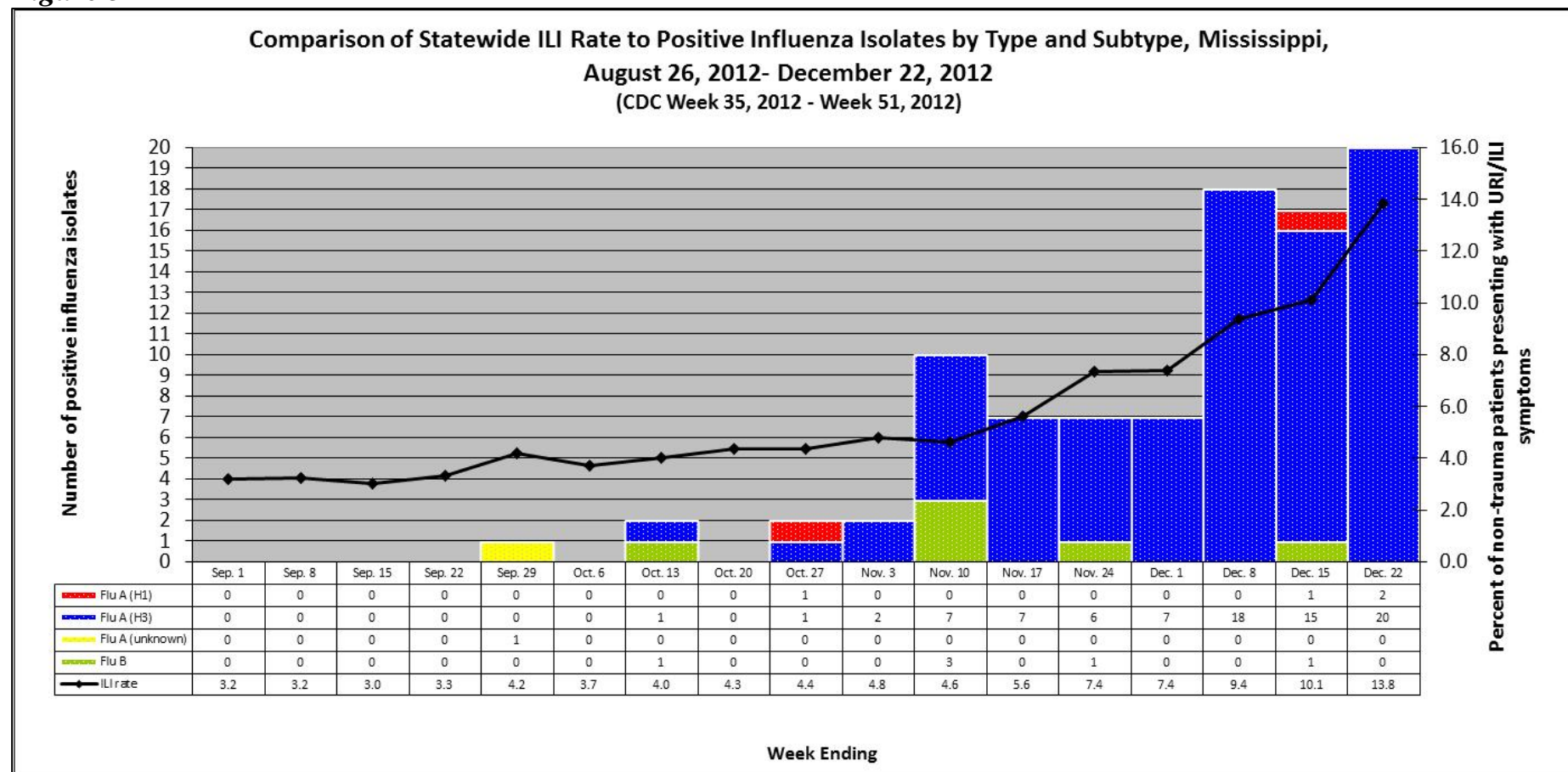


Figure 6

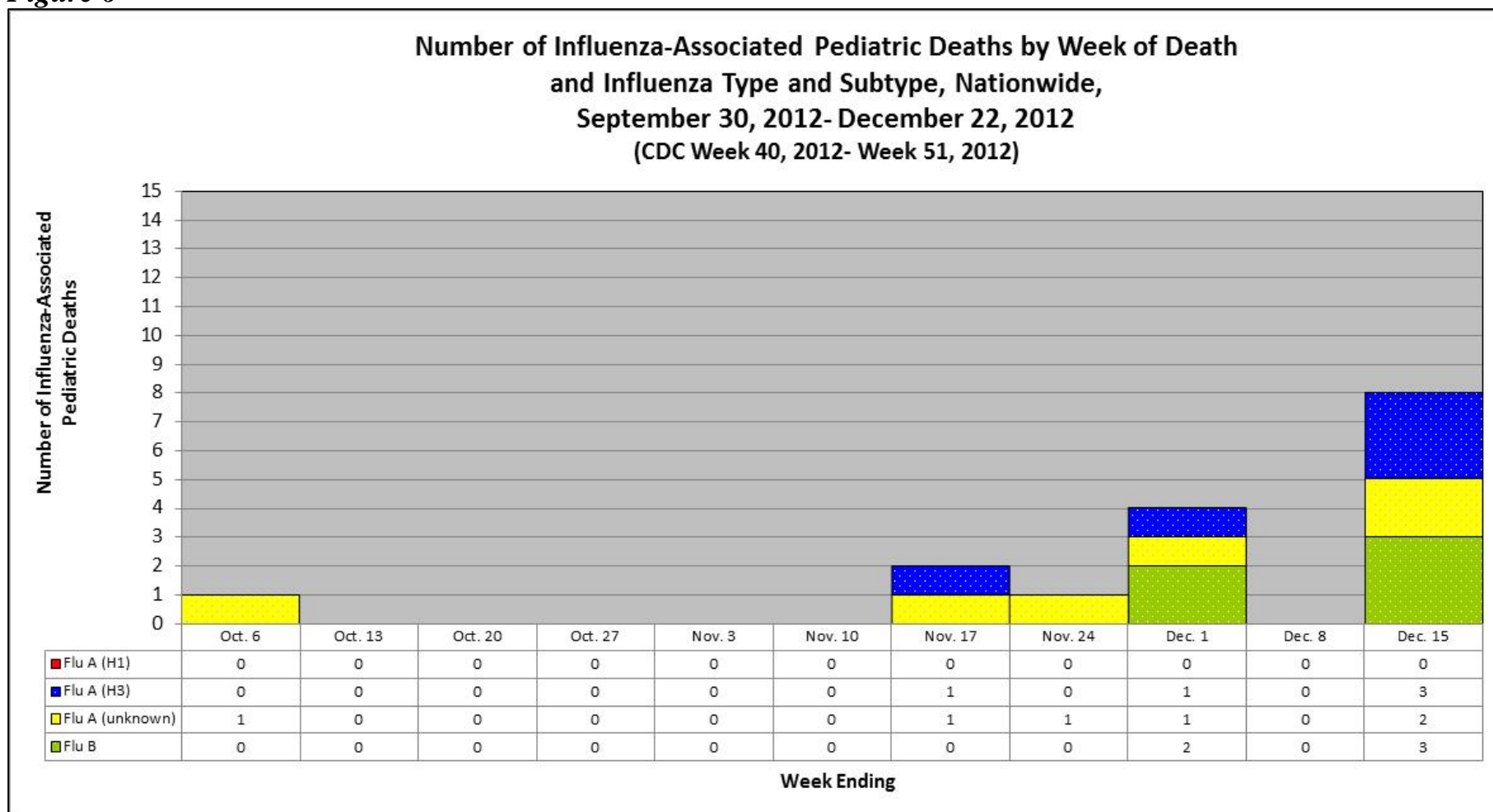


Figure 7

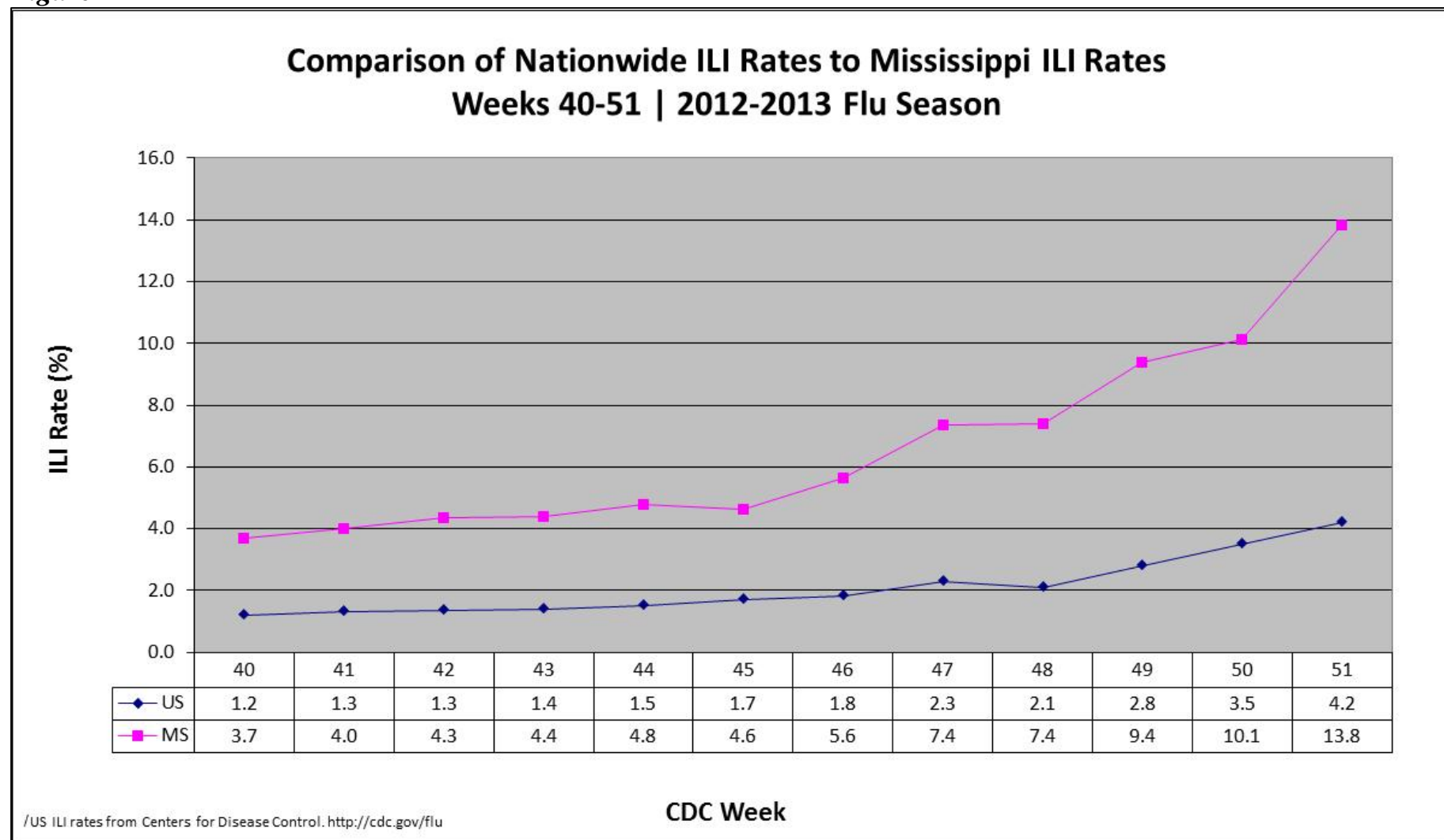


Figure 8

