

Indoor Air Monitoring for Pathogens Chicago Public Library

Bureau of Disease Control

Lab-Based Surveillance Program





The Air Monitoring for Pathogens Program began in February 2023 to assess trends of airborne pathogens.

- Serves as a complement to individual case-based testing and wastewater surveillance
- Can detect viruses and emerging variants
- Mobility of devices allows for targeted placebased surveillance
- Done in collaboration with the Regional Innovative Public Health Laboratory (RIPHL) at RUSH







Citywide Air Monitoring Status: 2025

Sampler placement

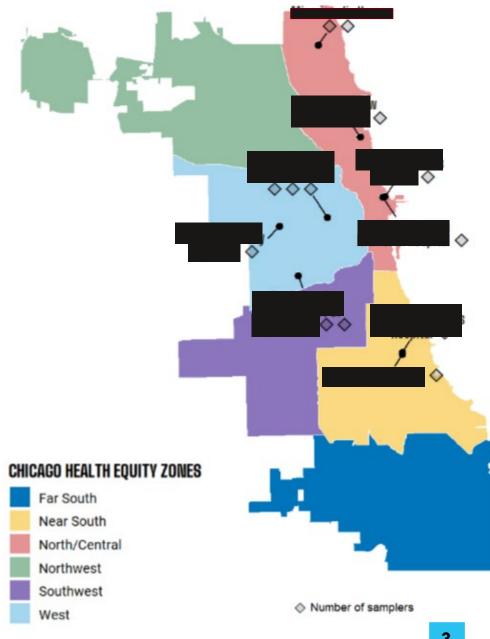
- 13 samplers placed across the City in 9 locations
- Sites include skilled nursing facilities, clinics, hospitals, and congregate settings

Current panel

- SARS-CoV-2
- RSV A/B
- Influenza A
- Influenza B

Positive feedback from sites

- Weekly cartridge exchange manageable for on-site staff
- No issues with noise or placement
- Lab methods improved throughout the program





The Air Monitoring for Pathogens Program has benefits for CDPH and individual facilities.

- CDPH can use the information for:
 - Early detection of viruses and novel variants
 - Citywide trend analysis of virus and variant circulation
- Your facility can use the information for:
 - A comparison to the rest of the city and similar locations
 - Complementing other surveillance methods (cases, wastewater)



Indoor Air Monitoring for Pathogens Process Overview

Partner Facility







Sample collection

• Weekly cartridge exchanges by on-site staff



Nucleic acid quantification

- Concentration and extraction
- PCR quantification

Sequencing of viable samples

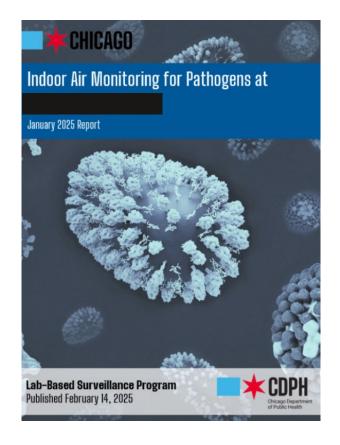
- Emerging variants and trends
- Comparison with clinical specimens

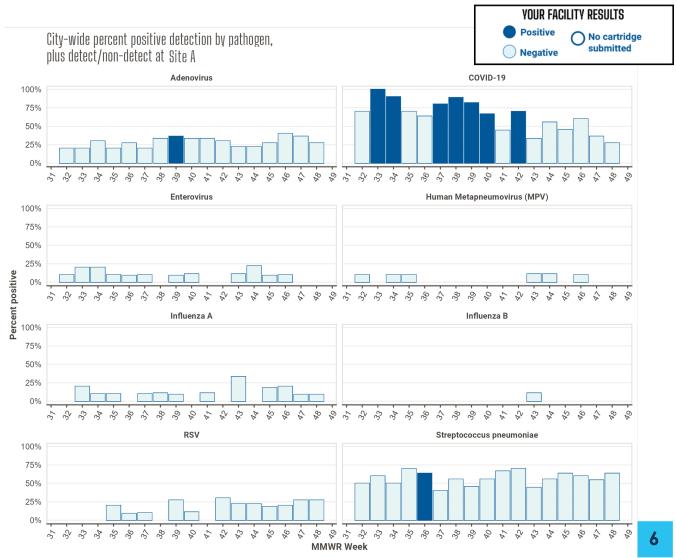
Monthly summary report

- Detections, Ct values, and sequencing results
- Citywide and sitespecific data
- Distributed to sites and CDPH leadership

CDPH reports monthly results to each facility to show current and historical trends of all pathogens .

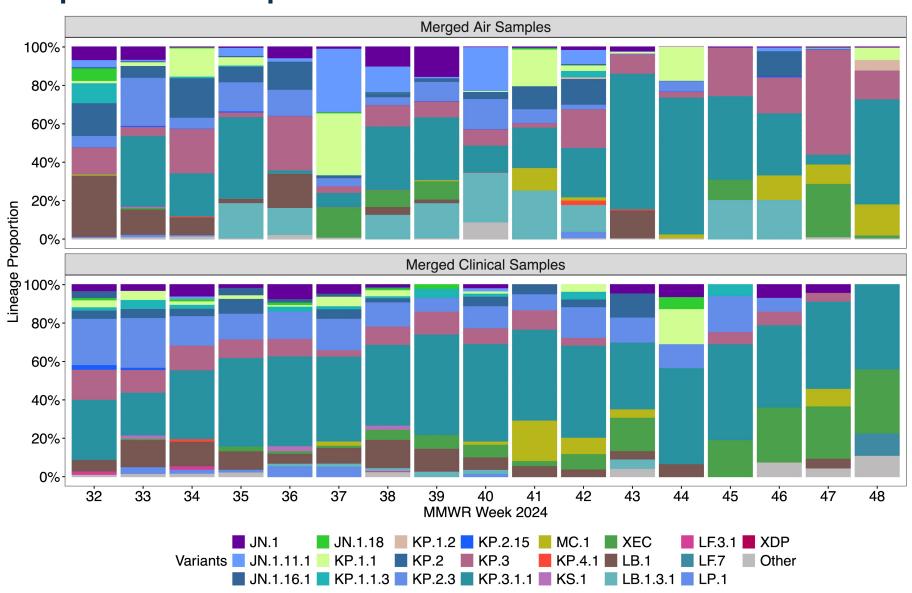
 Facility results are shared only with that facility and with CDPH leadership





SARS-CoV-2 sequencing is performed in viable samples and COVID-19 variants are reported and compared to other surveillance data.







Medium and Long-term Goals and Data Use

- Increase partner engagement and placement of samplers at diverse sites throughout the city
- Expand coverage across Healthy Chicago Equity Zones and demographic subgroups for trend analysis
- Integrate air monitoring data with other surveillance data
- Standardize data uses in different settings

Data Use Case	Current and Future Sites	Considerations
Trend Analysis	Clinical Settings, Emergency Departments, Public Gathering Spaces	Source of public summary data across geographies and populations
Early Detection	O'Hare, other transit hubs	Overlap with wastewater Metagenomic sequencing
Outbreak Prevention	Acute Care, Congregate Settings	Special deployments



Logistical Considerations for Sampler Placement

- Should be placed in a setting where people congregate, but out of the way to avoid tampering
- Place on a table at waist height or above
- Requires an electrical outlet
- Staff needed for weekly cartridge exchanges and shipments using a provided courier service





CDPH provides in-person training and step-by-step instructions for cartridge exchange and shipping.



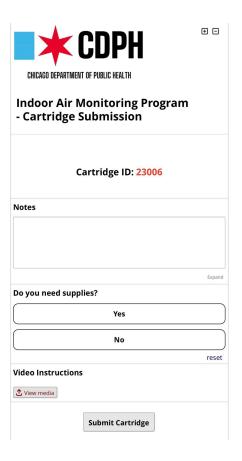
Chicago Department of Public Health: Indoor Air Monitoring for Pathogens AirPrep Cub Sampler™ Procedures

Cartridge Exchange:











We are looking to partner with Chicago Public Libraries for this program.

CDPH will:

- Provide the sampler and cartridges
- Set-up the sampler and provide inperson training
- Provide courier service for weekly cartridge pick-up
- Provide monthly reports



Your sites will:

- Identify a primary point of contact and
 1-2 individuals for cartridge exchanges
- Exchange and send cartridges once a week
- Give us any feedback about your participation and the program

