2010-11 Influenza Summary

Reported Influenza Cases*

WEEK | 2009 H1N1 | Inf AH1 | Inf AH3 | Inf A Untyped | Inf B | Inf Unk | Total
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 54
4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 48 | 5 | 0 | 60
5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 65 | 9 | 0 | 82
6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 98 | 12 | 0 | 119
YTD | 15 | 0 | 25 | 353 | 36 | 0 | 429

*Includes positive rapid, IFA, DFA, PCR tests and Culture

Influenza by Subtype

United States

North Dakota

Influenza by Age Group

WEEK | <1 | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | TOTAL
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
3 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 77
4 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 80
5 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 102
6 | 2 | 18 | 27 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 137
YTD | 18 | 78 | 70 | 50 | 45 | 61 | 25 | 33 | 17 | 32 | 429

Sentinel Laboratory Influenza & RSV Testing

Influenza

RSV

www.ndflu.com
ILI Sentinel Provider Surveillance
Select ND providers participate in the ILINet surveillance program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEK</th>
<th>% ILI</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-24</th>
<th>25-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.57%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Influenza-like illness is defined as fever ≥ 100°F with cough and/or sore throat.

Nation-wide: 4.0% of patient visits reported via ILINet were ILI.

School Absenteeism Surveillance
Percent of Students Absent Due to Illness

Number of Schools Reporting Absenteeism >10%

National Influenza Activity

Please note:
This map uses the proportion of outpatient visits to health care providers for influenza-like illness to measure the ILI activity level within a state. It does not, however, measure the extent of geographic spread of flu within a state. Therefore, outbreaks occurring in a single city could cause the state to display high activity levels. Data collected in ILINet may disproportionally represent certain populations within a state, and therefore, may not accurately depict the full picture of influenza activity for the whole state.

Please note:
This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.