



Missouri Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report 2016-2017 Influenza Season¹

Week 49: December 4 – December 10, 2016

All data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received.

Summary:

- The estimated influenza activity in Missouri is Sporadic².
- A season-to-date total of 606 laboratory-positive³ influenza cases (349 influenza A, 235 influenza B, and 22 untyped) have been reported in Missouri as of Week 49. The influenza type for reported cases season-to-date includes 57% influenza A, 39% influenza B, and 4% untyped. Eighty-six laboratory-positive³ influenza cases (62 influenza A, 23 influenza B, and one untyped) were reported during Week 49. No laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza were reported by the Missouri State Public Health Laboratory (MSPHL) during Week 49.
- Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity is below baseline for both the Missouri Outpatient ILI Surveillance Network (ILINet) and the hospital emergency room visit chief complaint data reported through ESSENCE. The reported percentage of visits for ILI was 1.63% and 1.06% through ILINet and ESSENCE respectively.⁴ The percentage of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza in clinical laboratories remained low.
- No influenza-associated deaths have been reported in Missouri, to date, this influenza season. During Week 48, 67 deaths involving Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) were reported to the Bureau of Vital Records, resulting in a season-to-date total of 487 P&I associated deaths in Missouri.⁵
- No influenza or ILI-associated outbreaks or school closures have been reported in Missouri, to date, this influenza season.
- Influenza activity increased slightly, but remained low in the U.S. during Week 48. National influenza surveillance information is prepared by CDC and is included in the weekly FluView report, which is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>.

¹The 2016-2017 influenza season begins CDC Week 40 (week ending October 8, 2016) and ends CDC Week 39 (week ending September 30, 2017).

²Sporadic is defined as: Small numbers of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases or a single laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreak has been reported, but there is no increase in cases of ILI.

³Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

⁴Influenza-like illness (ILI) is defined by ILINet as fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) and a cough and/or a sore throat without a known cause other than influenza. Influenza-like illness (ILI) is defined by ESSENCE as Emergency Department chief complaints that contain keywords such as “flu”, “flulike”, “influenza” or “fever” plus “cough” or “fever” plus “sore throat”.

⁵The P&I data are available one week later. The P&I data for the CDC Week provided is the most current data available.

Surveillance Data:

Interactive Maps

The county specific influenza data are provided through interactive maps available at <http://arcg.is/2htZ4oi>. Click on the county to view the influenza data specific to that county.

- **Reported Laboratory-positive Influenza Cases by Influenza Type by County, CDC Week 49**
- **Reported Laboratory-positive Influenza Cases by Influenza Type by County, Season-to-Date**
- **Reported Rate per 100,000 Population, CDC Week 49**

Data Figures

Figure 1. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases by Influenza Type, Missouri, CDC Week 49 (December 4 – December 10, 2016)

Influenza Type	Week 47	Week 48	Week 49	2016-2017* Season-to-Date
Influenza A	39	72	62	349
Influenza B	38	27	23	235
Influenza Unknown Or Untyped	1	1	1	22
Total	78	100	86	606

[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

*Influenza season begins week ending October 8, 2016 (CDC Week 40) Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv).

Figure 2. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases and Case Rates by Age Group, Missouri, CDC Week 49 (December 4 – December 10, 2016)

Age Group	Week 49 Cases	Week 49 Rate [‡]	2016-2017* Season-to-Date	2016-2017* Season-to-Date Rate [‡]
00-04	9	2	90	24
05-14	15	2	89	11
15-64	44	1	333	8
65+	18	2	94	10
Total	86	1	606	10

[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

*Influenza season begins week ending October 8, 2016 (CDC Week 40) Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv)

[‡]Incidence Rate per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases and Case Rates by Region, Missouri, CDC Week 49 (December 4 – December 10, 2016)

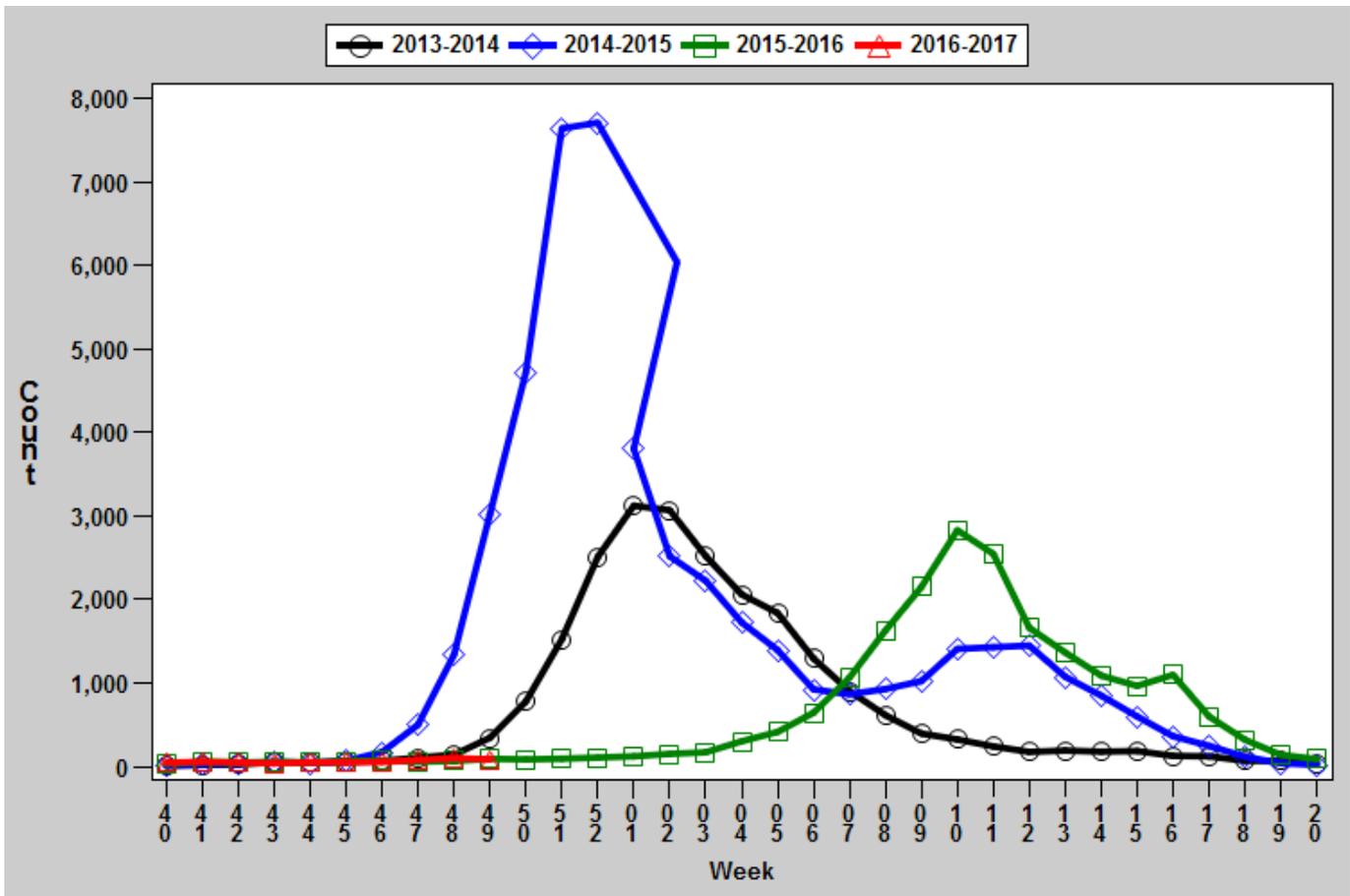
District	Week 49 Cases	Week 49 Rate [‡]	2016-2017* Season-to-Date	2016-2017* Season-to-Date Rate [‡]
CE	10	2	74	11
EA	23	1	117	5
NW	17	1	199	13
SE	8	2	79	17
SW	28	3	137	13
Total	86	1	606	10

[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

*Influenza season begins week ending October 8, 2016 (CDC Week 40) Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv)

[‡]Incidence Rate per 100,000 population

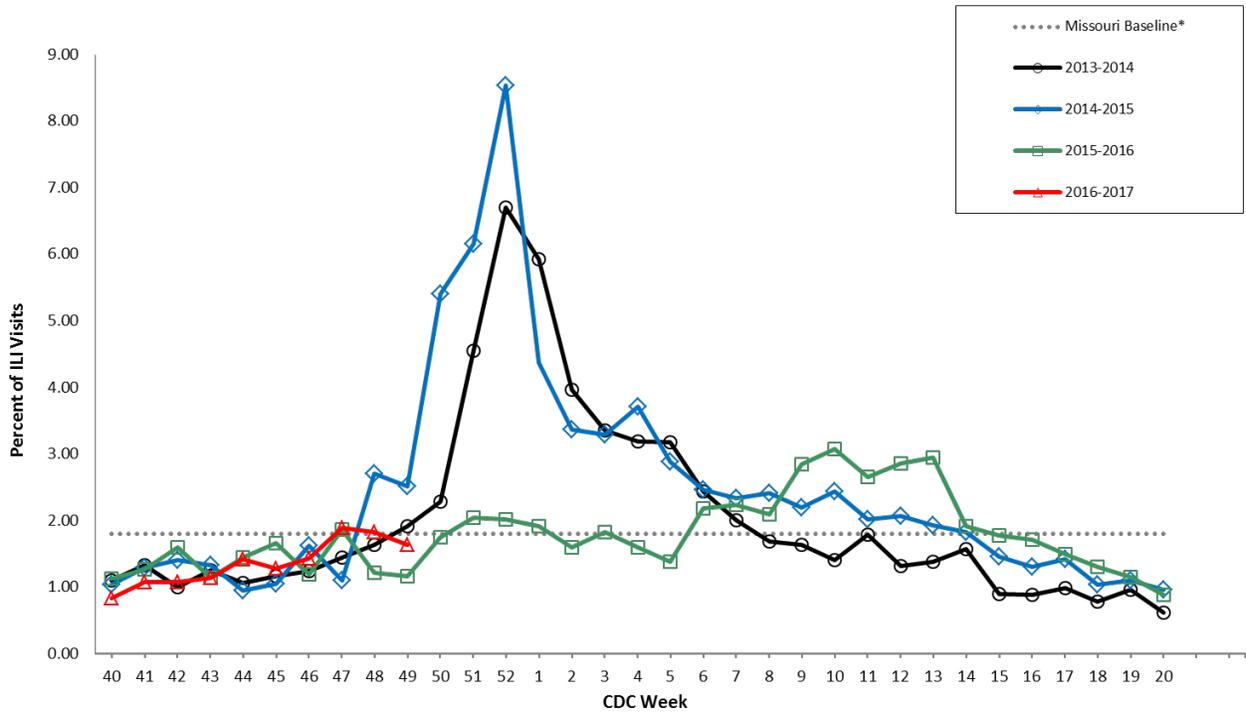
Figure 4. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases by CDC Week, Missouri, 2013-2017*



[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

*2016-2017 season-to-date through the week ending May 20, 2017 (Week 20). The 2014-2015 season had 53 weeks rather than the usual 52. Week 53, 2014-2015 flu season has 3,082 reported confirmed cases. Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv).

Figure 5. Percentage of Outpatient Visits for Influenza-like-Illness (ILI), Missouri Outpatient ILI Surveillance Network (ILINet) 2013-2017[†]

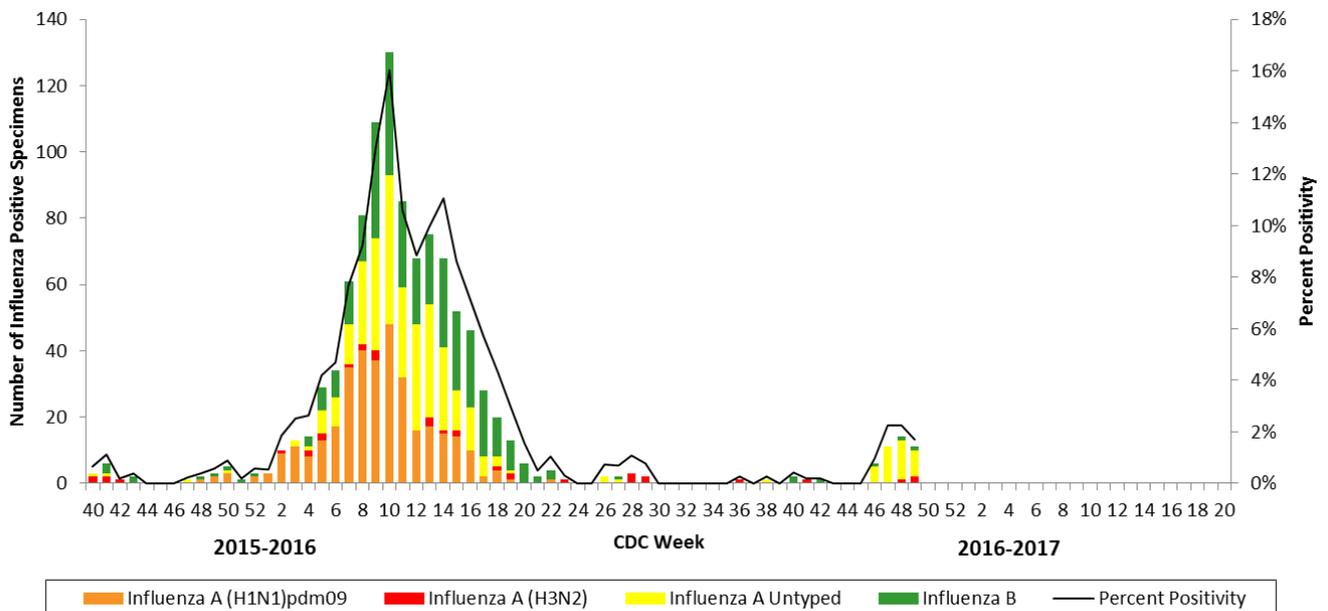


*The ILINet Region 7 (MO, IA, KS, NE) baseline is the mean percentage of patient visits for ILI during non-influenza weeks for the previous three seasons, plus two standard deviations. A non-influenza week is defined as periods of two or more consecutive weeks in which each week accounted for less than 2% of the season's total number of specimens that tested positive for influenza.

Data Source: U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

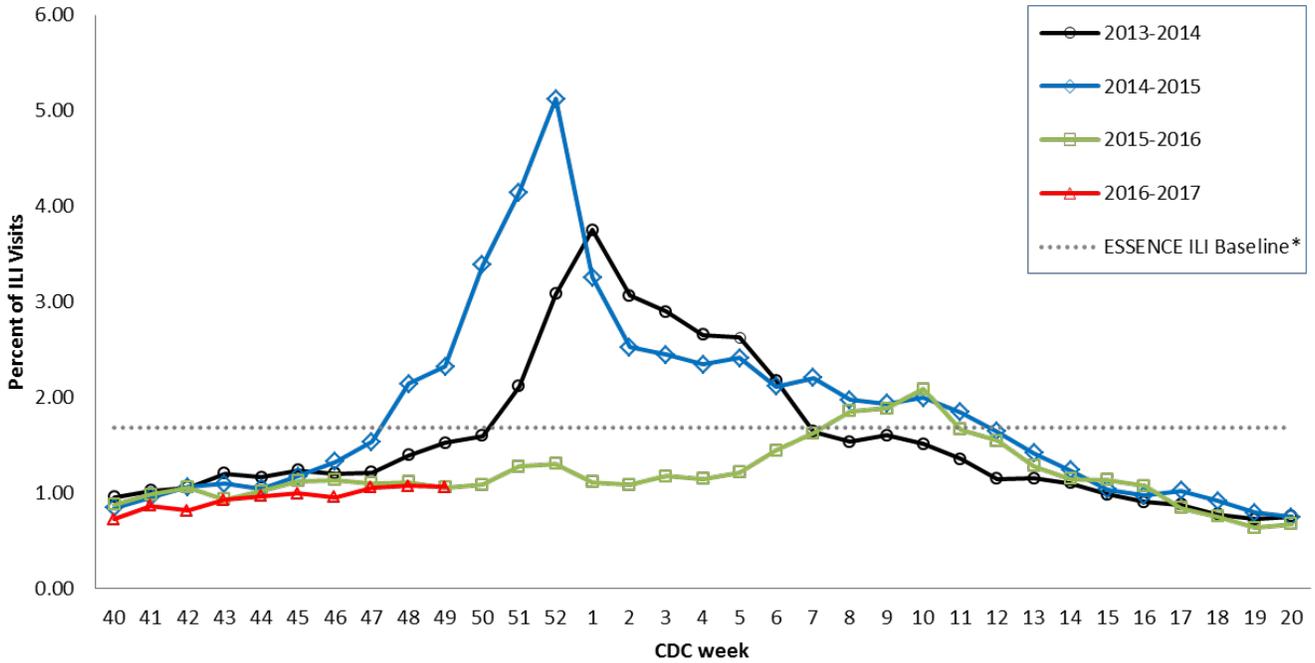
[†]2016-2017 season-to-date through the week ending May 20, 2017 (Week 20). The 2014-2015 season had 53 weeks rather than the usual 52. The percentage of outpatient visits for ILI during Week 53 was 7.63.

Figure 6. Season-to-Date PCR (+) Tests for Influenza in Missouri



Data Source: National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2016-2017 season-to-date through the week ending May 20, 2017 (Week 20).

Figure 7. Weekly Percentage of Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in ESSENCE Participating Hospitals, for 2013-2017 Influenza Seasons

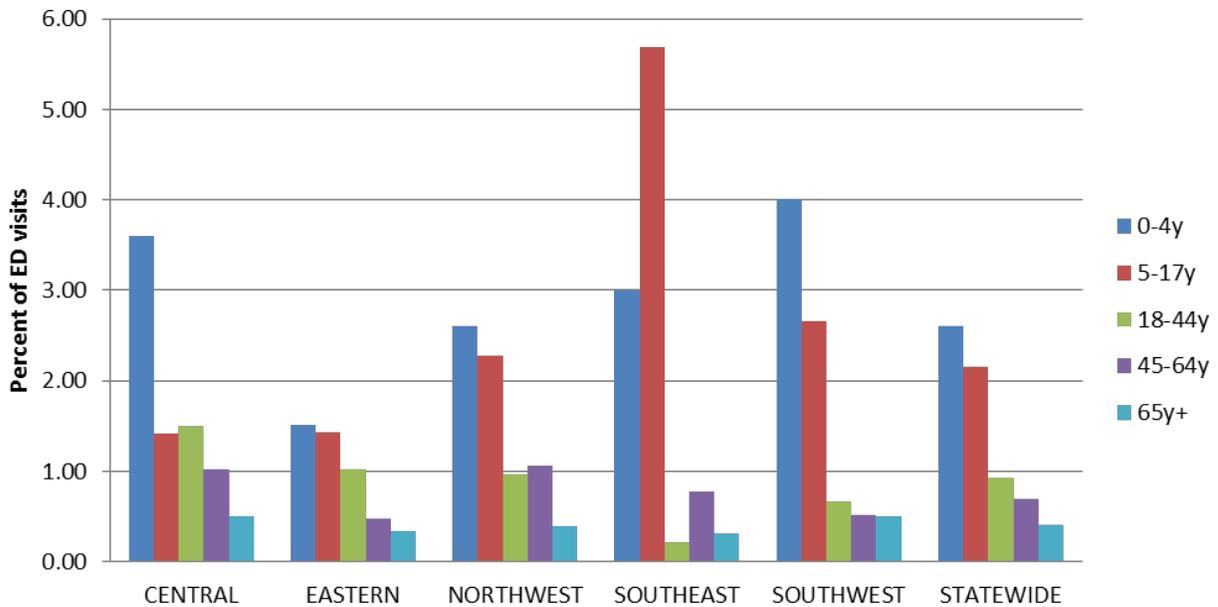


*The ESSENCE ILI Baseline is the mean percent of ILI visits for each week during the previous three years (2013-15) when percentage of ILI visits were less than 2% of total visits, plus two standard deviations.

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE.

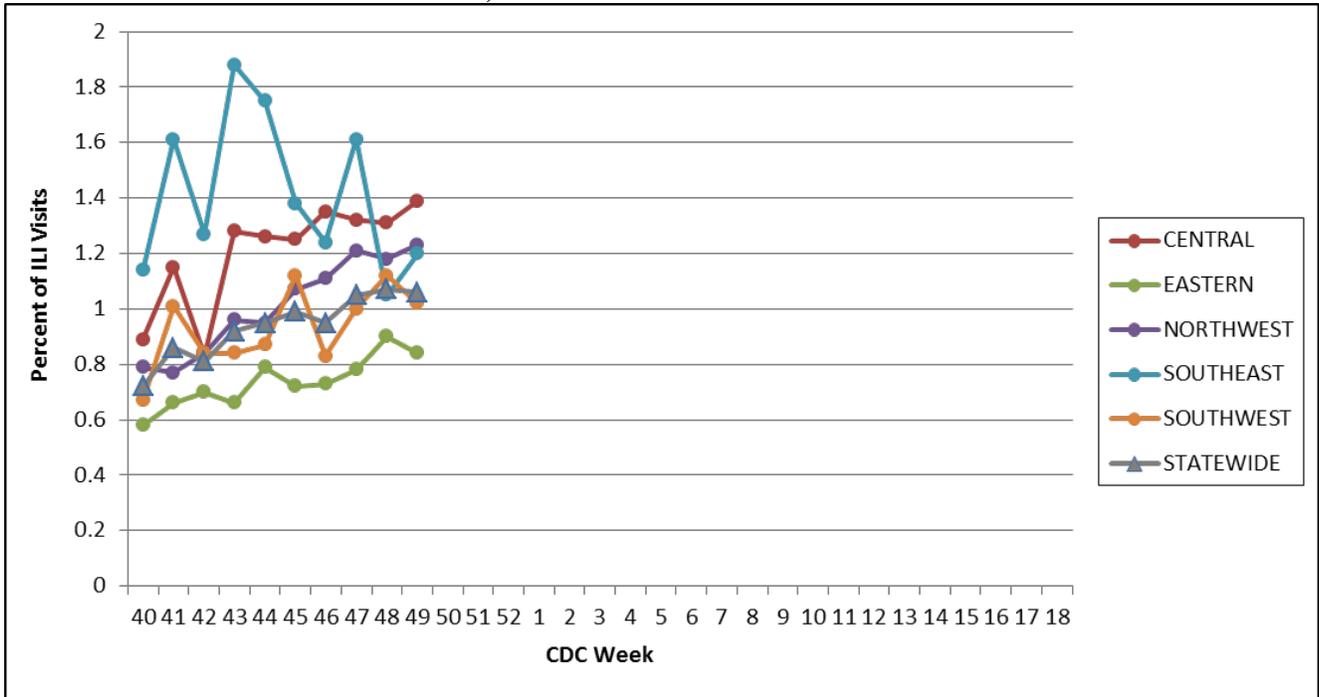
†The 2014-2015 season had 53 weeks rather than the usual 52. The percentage of visits for ILI in ESSENCE participating hospitals during Week 53 was 4.3.

Figure 8. Percentage of Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in ESSENCE Participating Hospitals, by Age-group, District and Statewide, CDC Week 49, 2016



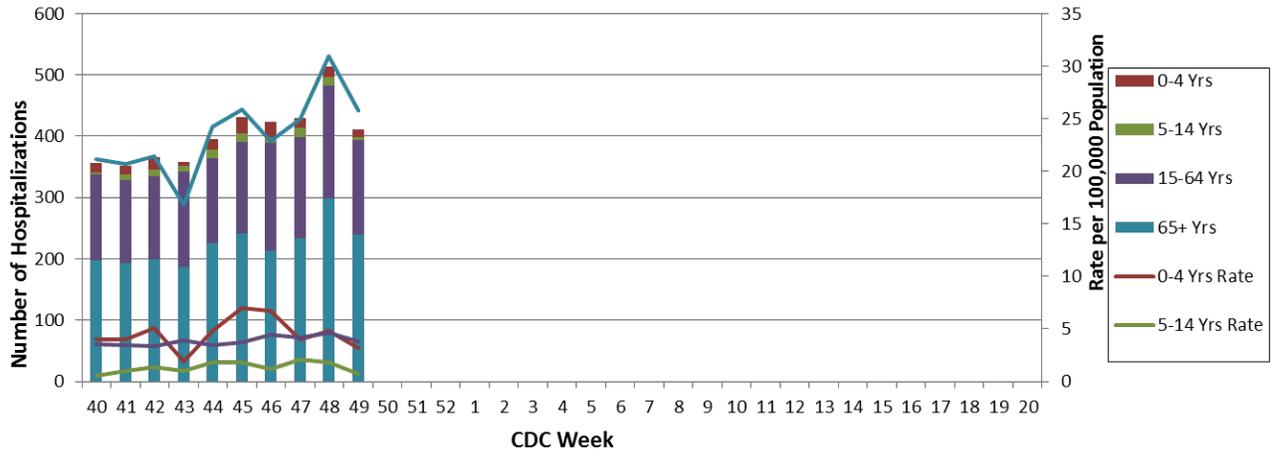
Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE.

Figure 9. Percentage of Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in ESSENCE Participating Hospitals, by District and Statewide, for the 2016-2017 Influenza Season



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE.

Figure 10. Patients Hospitalized with Influenza and/or Pneumonia Syndromes from Participating Missouri Hospitals, by Age Group, CDC Week 49, 2016



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE. Population data from DHSS Population MICA 2014 (<http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/mica/population.php>).

Additional Influenza Data Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Influenza Surveillance (FluView)
<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>

The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS):
<https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/>

World Health Organization: International Influenza Surveillance:
http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/en/