



H1N1 Update

from the Fort Wayne-AlLEN County Department of Health

February 15, 2010

H1N1 National *Info*

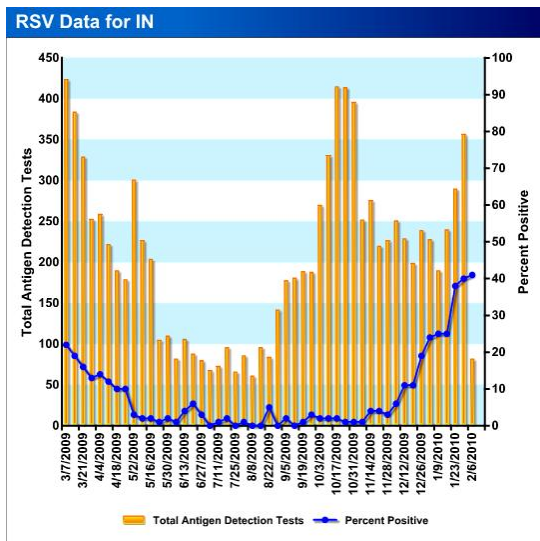
- All subtyped influenza A viruses reported to CDC were 2009 influenza A (H1N1) viruses.
- The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was below the epidemic threshold.
- Three influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported. Two deaths were associated with 2009 influenza A (H1N1) virus infection and one was associated with an influenza A virus for which the subtype was undetermined. This brings the total number of pediatric deaths due to confirmed H1N1 to 272.
- The proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 2.1% which is below the national baseline of 2.3%.

Indiana Data (week ending Feb 6th)

- The percentage of ILI reported by the emergency department (ED) surveillance system increased slightly compared to the previous week (2.3% compared to 2.2%, respectively).
- Younger populations (0-25 years of age) continued to have the highest tendency (71.4% of the patient population) to seek care for ILI at sentinel provider clinics.
- All age groups, except the 0–18 year old age group, remained relatively stable in their rate of ILI and/or pneumonia-related hospitalizations per 100 inpatient beds compared to the weighted moving average from the previous three weeks. The 0–18 year old age group's rate has continued to gradually increase over the past four weeks. This week's rate increased by 17% (0.85 versus 0.71 hospitalizations per 100 inpatient beds) compared to the weighted moving average from the previous three weeks.
- There have been a total of 41 influenza-related deaths since June 1, 2009, of which 38 had confirmed 2009 H1N1. Four in Allen County.
- According to CHIRP data, 28.0% of the estimated number of "high risk" persons in Indiana have received the 2009 H1N1 vaccine, including 51.2% of health care and EMS workers and 28.9% of pregnant women.

RSV

Still seeing high levels of RSV locally and nationally. Remember the elderly are also at risk for RSV.



Questions call Deb McMahan, MD