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## 2018-2019 Community Influenza Surveillance Report Update of Current Status February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019

### Overall Assessment

Influenza activity is widespread in the Middlesex-London region, with cases being reported across the City of London and Middlesex County.

### Analysis and Action

The Middlesex-London region, and Ontario in general, are now several weeks into the influenza season. The Health Unit encourages local residents who have not yet received their seasonal influenza vaccine to do so as soon as possible, as it takes about two weeks for the vaccine to provide optimal protection against the flu.

Regardless of the level of local influenza activity, there are a number of easy-to-follow steps that residents can take to avoid becoming sick throughout the year. While washing your hands with soap and warm water, or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, remain effective ways of preventing many illnesses, including influenza, local residents should also cover their coughs and sneezes, clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces frequently, and stay home when they feel sick.

### Details of Current Local Activity

Between February 3<sup>rd</sup> and February 9<sup>th</sup>, there were 41 laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza A reported to the Health Unit, 24 of whom were hospitalized. As well, the Health Unit was notified last week of the death of a case who had been reported previously.

Appendix A provides additional details about laboratory-based influenza activity indicators for the current reporting week, as well as other local indicators of respiratory illness. A graph showing all 189 laboratory-confirmed cases by week of illness onset is provided at the end of this report in Appendix B.

### Provincial and National Comparison

In this week's *Ontario Respiratory Pathogen Bulletin*, Public Health Ontario states that influenza activity across the province was comparable to what had been reported the previous week. Influenza A activity across Ontario is moderate, while influenza B activity remains low. Among the influenza A specimens that have been subtyped this season, 77.7% have been the A(H1N1)pdm09 strain.

This week's *FluWatch*, from the Public Health Agency of Canada, reports that to date this season, the most common influenza virus identified is influenza A, with 92% of subtyped specimens being the A(H1N1)pdm09 strain. The majority (86%) of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 cases have been among those under the age of 65 years, while 62% of all influenza A(H3N2) cases have been among those 65 years of age and over.

- The latest *Ontario Respiratory Pathogen Bulletin*, issued by Public Health Ontario (PHO), is available at <http://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/ServicesAndTools/SurveillanceServices/Pages/Ontario-Respiratory-Virus-Bulletin.aspx>
- The latest *FluWatch* report, issued by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), is available at <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>

## Appendix A

### Summary of Community Influenza Surveillance Indicators for Middlesex-London February 3<sup>rd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019

**Table 1: Summary of laboratory-based influenza activity indicators, Middlesex-London and Ontario, 2018-2019 influenza surveillance season**

Indicator	Reporting Period	Number Reported: <i>Current Reporting Period</i>	Number Reported: <i>Year to Date (from September 1, 2018)</i>	Recent Trends
Laboratory-confirmed cases <sup>1,4</sup>	Feb. 3-9 (week 6) <sup>2</sup>	Influenza A – 41 cases Influenza B – 0 cases	Influenza A – 189 cases Influenza B – 0 cases	Influenza A: <b>Higher</b> than the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2) when 29 cases were reported.  Influenza B: <b>Same</b> as the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2) when no cases were reported.
Influenza sub-types <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 3-9	Influenza A (H3) – 1 case Influenza A (H1N1)pdm09 – 3 cases Influenza A not yet subtyped – 37 cases	Influenza A (H3) – 7 cases Influenza A (H1N1)pdm09 – 35 cases Influenza A not yet subtyped – 147 cases	
Hospitalizations <sup>1,5</sup>	Feb. 3-9	24	105	<b>Higher</b> than the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2) when 14 hospitalizations were reported.
Deaths <sup>1,5</sup>	Feb. 3-9	1	5	<b>Same</b> as the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2) when one death was reported.
Influenza outbreaks in long-term care homes/retirement homes/acute care	Feb. 3-9	Influenza A – 3 outbreaks Influenza B – 0 outbreaks	Influenza A – 9 outbreaks Influenza B – 0 outbreaks	Influenza A: <b>Higher</b> than the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2) when no outbreaks were reported.  Influenza B: <b>Same</b> as the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2) when no outbreaks were reported.
Percentage of samples that are positive for influenza (Ontario) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 27-Feb. 2 (week 5) <sup>2</sup>	Influenza A – 18.7% positivity Influenza B – 0.1% positivity	N/A	Influenza A: <b>Higher</b> than 16.4% positivity reported the previous week (Jan. 20-26).  Influenza B: <b>Similar</b> to 0.3% positivity reported the previous week (Jan. 20-26).

**Notes:**

1 Numbers are subject to change week by week due to the retrospective nature of reporting.

2 Weekly influenza monitoring often uses numbered weeks from 1 to 52 weeks per year. A reference week calendar can be found at <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/flu-influenza/influenza-surveillance/fluwatch-weeks-calendar.html>

3 Public Health Ontario, Ontario Respiratory Pathogen Bulletin 2018-2019

4 The week cases are reported to the Health Unit may not be the same as week of illness onset.

5 The week hospitalizations and deaths are reported to the Health Unit may not be the same as the week in which they occurred, or the same as the week of illness onset.

**Table 2: Summary of community-based respiratory illness indicators, Middlesex-London, 2018-2019 influenza surveillance season**

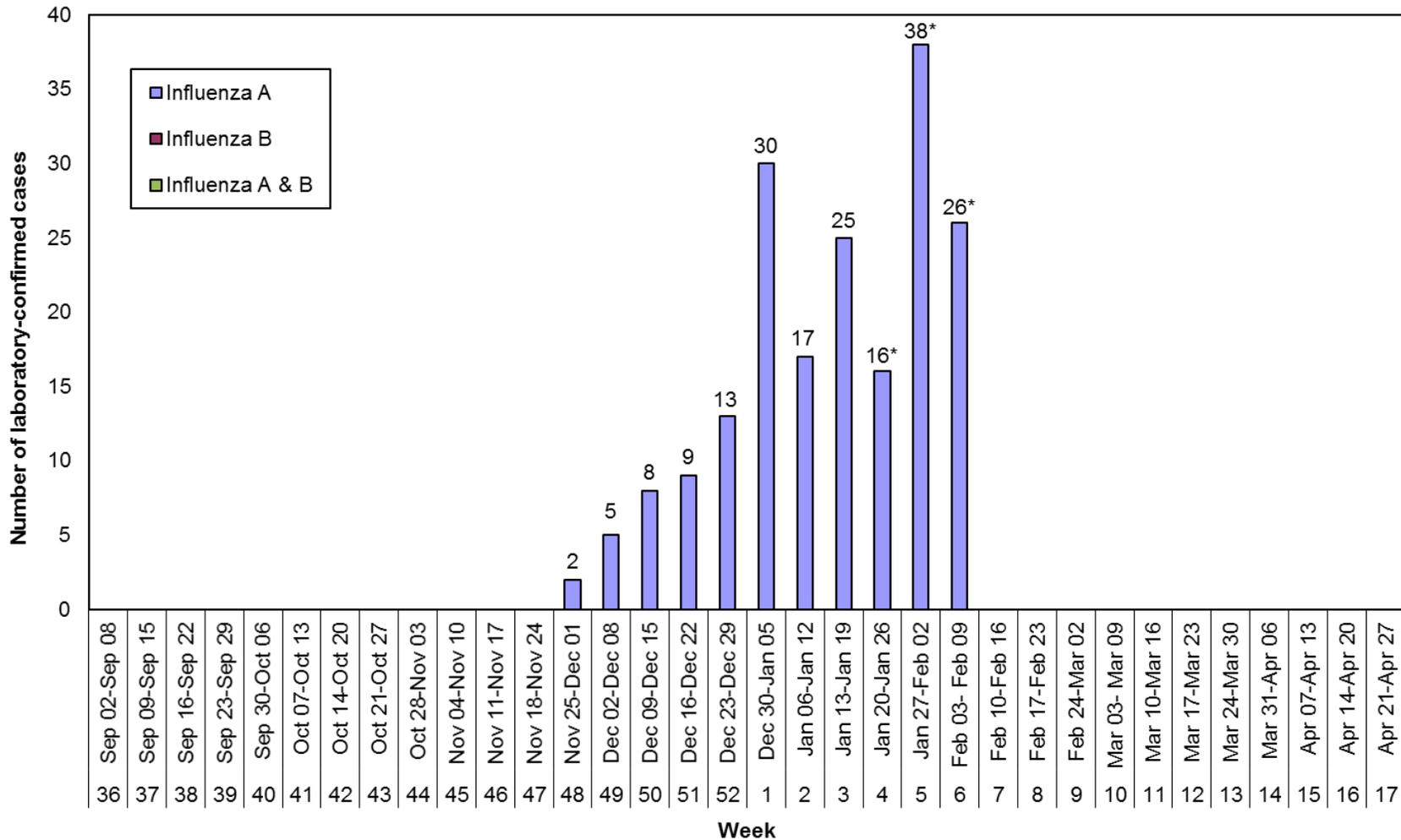
Indicator	Reporting Period	Number Reported: <i>Current Reporting Period</i>	Recent Trends
<b>Hospital emergency room reports regarding the percentage of patients with fever and respiratory illness</b>	Feb. 3-9	An average of 10.0% of patients presented with fever and respiratory symptoms.  The proportion was highest at the pediatric emergency department, where 30.1% of patients presented with a fever and respiratory symptoms.	<b>Lower</b> than 12.9% reported the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2).  <b>Lower</b> than 35.8% reported the previous week (Jan. 27-Feb. 2).
<b>Absence reports from elementary schools (i.e., absenteeism &gt; 10%)</b>	Feb. 4-8	Thirty-five elementary schools from one school board reported average absenteeism (due to all causes) exceeding 10%.	No recent data due to weather-related bus and school cancellations influencing absenteeism.

The Middlesex-London Health Unit gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the following community partners who provide data for this report:

- London Health Sciences Centre
- St. Joseph's Health Care London
- Thames Valley District School Board

## Appendix B

### Laboratory-confirmed influenza cases, by influenza date† Middlesex-London 2018-2019 influenza season (N=189)



Source: Middlesex-London Health Unit internal influenza case tracking database, extracted February 11, 2019.

† 'Influenza date' is the earliest of: symptom onset date, specimen collection date, and reported date. As a result, the weekly counts shown in this section differ from those provided in other sections of this report.

\* Counts may be incomplete and are subject to change due to the retrospective nature of reporting.