



INFLUENZA WATCH LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles County (LAC): Seasonal Surveillance RSV activity has decreased in the past 2 weeks and parainfluenza 3 has become the predominant respiratory virus identified in many labs (data not shown). Four new ILI (influenza-like illness) outbreaks occurred in schools during weeks 19 and 20. One severe pediatric influenza case occurred in week 18. Overall, ILI and influenza laboratory tests are decreasing but are not back to seasonally expected lows.

Surveillance System Overview

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM*	Week 20	2008-2009 YTD
Percent Positive Influenza Tests [±]	4.7	5.4
Percent Positive RSV Tests [‡]	0.0	14.9
Percent Flu A / Flu B [±]	80 / 20	72 / 28
Severe Pediatric Influenza Cases [†]	0	10 (0)
Respiratory Outbreaks	2	23

*See <http://lapublichealth.org/acd/flu.htm> for a description of surveillance methods.

± Sentinel sites (7 participating facilities).

‡ Sentinel sites (3 participating facilities).

†The number of deaths is indicated by the parenthesis.

California Influenza activity in California remained **widespread** in week 19 (May 17-May 23) due to an increase in lab reports of influenza A (seasonal H1, seasonal H3, and novel H1N1) throughout the state.

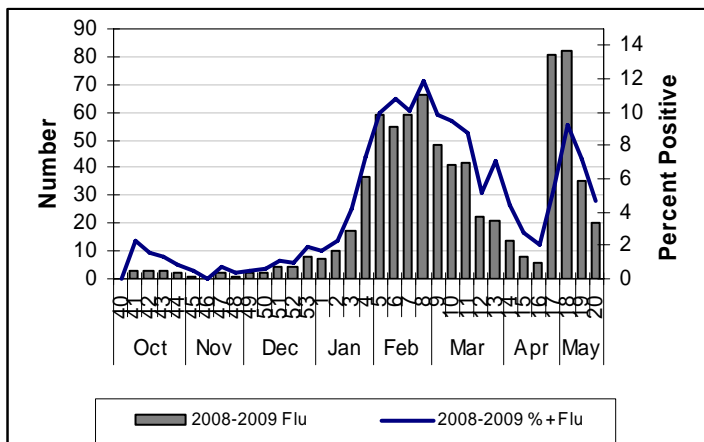
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/PROGRAMS/VRDL/Pages/CaliforniaInfluenzaSurveillanceProject.aspx>

United States Influenza activity decreased across the United States in week 19 with 5 states reporting widespread activity, 13 states reporting regional activity, 15 states reporting local activity, 16 states reporting sporadic activity, and 1 state reporting no activity.

<http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu>

LAC: H1N1 Surveillance and Outbreaks

Figure 1: Total Positive Flu and % Positive Flu by Week



Influenza data represent testing completed in nine facilities.

A total of 22 schools have been followed for reports of ILI outbreaks (N=18) or a single student with novel H1N1 (N=4) since 4/15/2009. Of the 18 schools with outbreaks of ILI, 10 had a confirmed etiology (2+ laboratory tests of the same respiratory virus): 6 were confirmed to be caused by novel H1N1, 2 were confirmed to be caused by seasonal flu A, 1 was confirmed to be caused by seasonal flu B, 1 was a mixed seasonal flu A and B outbreak. Four school outbreaks of ILI had a probable etiology (defined as a single + laboratory test): 2 with novel H1N1, and 1 each of seasonal flu A and seasonal flu B. In addition, 3 outbreaks were negative on testing for influenza A and B and 1 outbreak is pending laboratory testing. Four schools were followed that had a single student with a positive laboratory test for H1N1 and none of those showed an increase in absenteeism due to illness.

Figure 2: Percent of ED Visits for ILI by Week

