



Chicago Flu Update



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News & Updates

Vaccination is the best way to protect against influenza infection and all Chicagoans six months and older are encouraged to get vaccinated. Chicagoans should ask their healthcare provider or pharmacist about vaccine availability. For those without a healthcare provider or whose healthcare providers do not have the influenza vaccine, a list of City of Chicago [Walk-In Immunization Clinics](#)¹ is available on the city website and by calling 311. To locate the closest City of Chicago clinic or retail pharmacy, go to www.chicagoflushots.org.

What is the risk?

Currently, the risk of influenza infection continues to increase.

Are severe cases of influenza occurring?

For the week of January 13-19, 2019, 13 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations were reported (Figure 1).

Since September 30, 2018, 67 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations have been reported; 61 were positive for influenza A (35 H1N1pdm09 and 26 unknown subtype [subtyping not attempted or not all subtypes tested]) and six were positive for influenza B. The median age of reported cases is 57 years (range 6 months-92 years); five cases were admitted from long-term care facilities; selected attributes are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Selected attributes of influenza-associated intensive care unit hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents during the 2018-2019 season, October-May.

Age Group	#	%	Sex	#	%
0-4	9	13	Male	32	48
5-17	4	6	Female	35	52
18-24	2	3	Med. Cond./Complication [†]		
25-49	12	18	Lung Disease	27	40
50-64	16	24	Cardiac Disease	17	25
≥65	24	36	Diabetes	19	28
Race/Ethnicity			Ventilator Support	18	27
NH-White	17	25	Reported Deaths [‡]	5	7
NH-Black	39	58	Treatment/Vaccination [†]		
Hispanic	11	16	Reported Antiviral Tx	57	85
Asian/Other	0	0	Reported Flu Shot	17	25

* Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding; † As reported in INEDSS (Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System); ‡ Date of death occurring within one week of positive influenza test among reported influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations.

Which influenza strains are circulating?

Data on influenza virus test results are reported by Chicago laboratories performing influenza RT-PCR. For the week of January 13-19, 2019, with 5 laboratories reporting, 112 of the 1,054 (10.6%) specimens tested for influenza were positive; 112 typed as influenza A (30 H1N1pdm09, 1 H3N2, and 81 unknown subtype) and one typed as influenza B (Figure 3).

Since September 30, 2018, 491 of 12,144 (4.0%) specimens tested for influenza have been positive; 486 typed as influenza A (169 H1N1pdm09, 10 H3N2, and 307 unknown subtype [subtyping not performed or not all subtypes tested]) and five typed as influenza B.

Figure 1. Number of influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents, for the current season (2018-2019) and previous season, October-May.

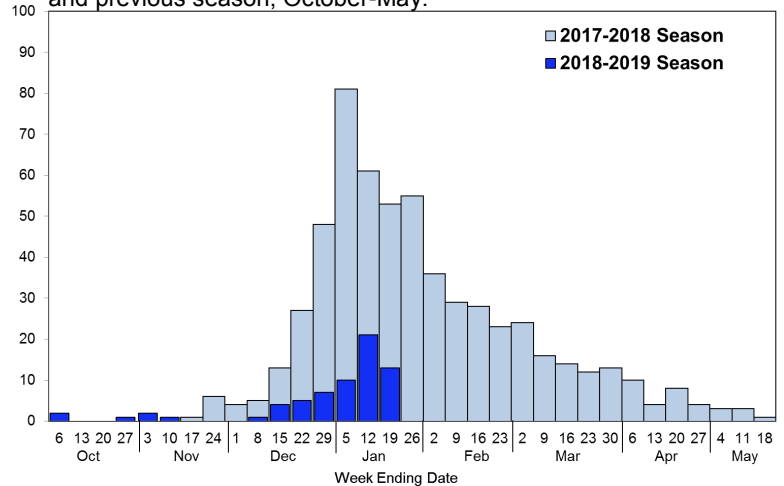
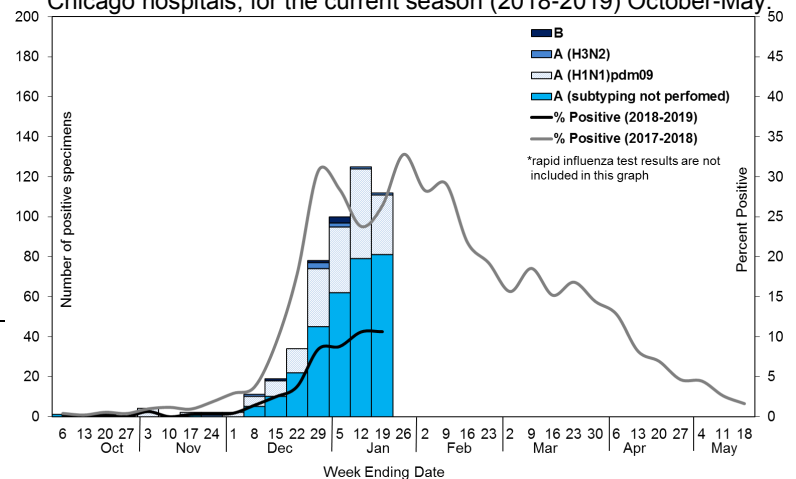


Figure 3. Percent of specimens testing positive (by RT-PCR*) for influenza by subtype as reported by local laboratories serving Chicago hospitals, for the current season (2018-2019) October-May.



¹ https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/health-protection/immunizations_walk-inclinics.html; ² <http://chicagoflushots.org/>

How much influenza-like illness is occurring?

Several outpatient clinics throughout Chicago participate in CDC's Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) by reporting on a weekly basis the total number of outpatient clinic visits, and of those visits, the number with influenza-like illness (ILI). For the week of January 13-19, 2019, 116 of the 5,617 (2.1%) reported outpatient clinic visits were due to influenza-like illness, which is similar to both Illinois (2.2%) and Region 5 (2.3%) but lower than the U.S. (3.3%) (Figure 4).

In addition to ILINet, ESSENCE is an electronic syndromic surveillance system that utilizes the chief complaints of patients visiting emergency departments to monitor for influenza-like illness. Currently, ESSENCE captures every emergency department visit in the city on a daily basis. For the week of January 13-19, 2019, 750 of the 24,158 (3.1%) total emergency department visits were due to influenza-like illness (Figure 5).

Figure 6 represents the percentage of emergency department visits due to influenza-like illness aggregated by patient zip code. For the week of January 13-19, 2019, 38 of 59 (64%) zip codes had ILI activity levels in the moderate to high categories; this is lower than last season where 92% of zip codes were at moderate to high levels for the same time period (Figure 7).

Figure 4. Percent of medically-attended outpatient visits attributed to influenza-like illness as reported by ILINet facilities, Chicago, by week for the current season (2018-2019) and for Illinois, Region 5, and U.S., October-May.

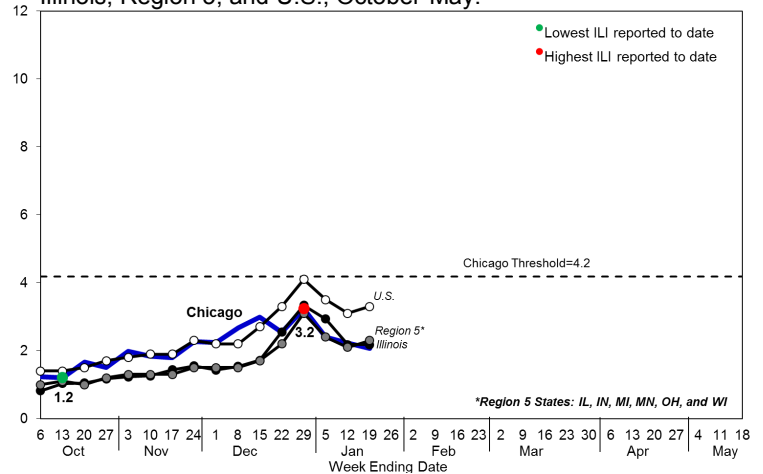


Figure 5. Percent of emergency department visits attributed to influenza-like illness for Chicago zip codes based on chief complaint data submitted to ESSENCE, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2018-2019) and previous two seasons, October-May.

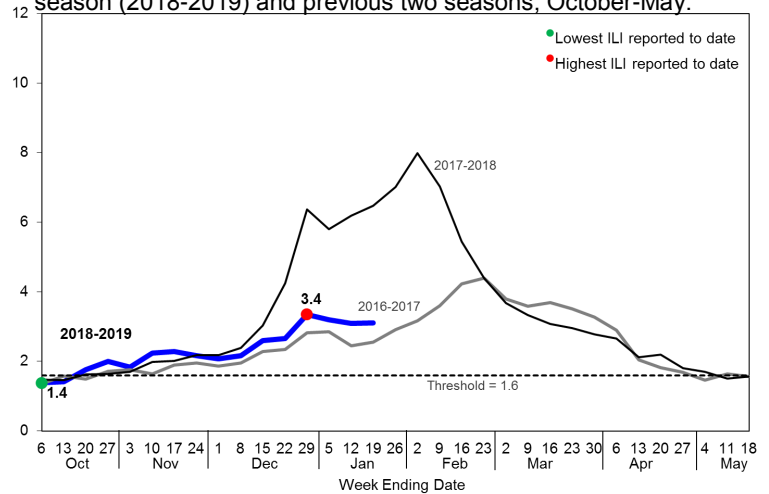
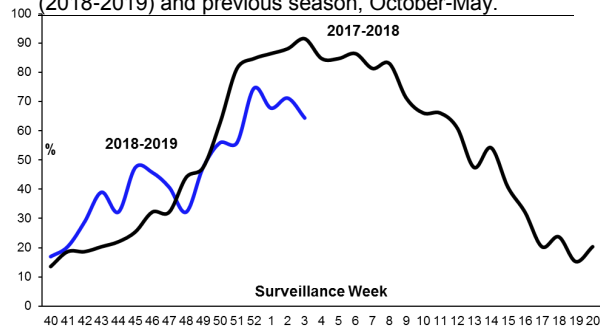


Figure 7. Percent of zip codes in the moderate to high ILI activity levels by week, Chicago, for current season (2018-2019) and previous season, October-May.



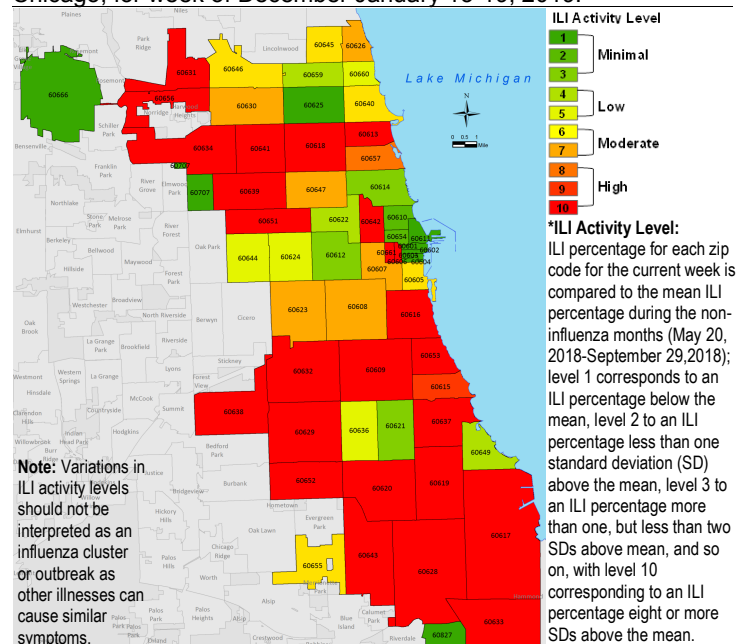
Where can I get more information?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's FluView³ report provides national updates and trends related to the intensity of influenza activity across the United States, as well as detailed information on antiviral resistance, severity of illness, and other topics. Updates specific to Illinois⁴ and Suburban Cook County⁵ are also available online. Current and archived issues of the Chicago Flu Update can be found on the CDPH website section Current Flu Situation in Chicago⁶.

Reporting Information

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has issued influenza testing and reporting recommendations⁷. In addition, The Chicago Department of Public Health recently issued guidance on reporting influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations⁸. Healthcare facilities can report cases to the Chicago Department of Public Health via the Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (INEDSS)⁹.

Figure 6. Influenza-like Illness (ILI) activity level by patient zip code determined by chief complaint data submitted to ESSENCE, Chicago, for week of December January 13-19, 2019.



³ <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm>; ⁴ <http://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/influenza/influenza-surveillance#publications>;

⁵ <http://cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports/communicable-diseases>; ⁶ https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/cdp/supp_info/health-protection/current_flu_situationinchicago2011.html; ⁷ dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ohp-annual-flu-testing-guidance-09182018.pdf; ⁸ <https://www.chicagohan.org/documents/14171/39923/Reporting+Influenza-Associated+ICU+Hospitalizations/bc2f49b2-cf74-487c-9441-0b0a930e4b41>; ⁹ <https://dph.partner.illinois.gov/>