

Rahm Emanuel, Mayor

February 16, 2018

Julie Morita, MD, Commissioner

News & Updates

The highest number of influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations so far this season was reported in the first week of 2018 at 79 cases; 25 cases have been reported for the current surveillance week, a 68% decrease. However, there are still many more weeks in the influenza season remaining and influenza B activity tends to increase towards the end of the season. Vaccination is the best way to protect against influenza infection and all Chicagoans aged six months and older are encouraged to get vaccinated. In partnership with Walgreens pharmacy, CDPH has made additional influenza vaccine available for no out-of-pocket cost to individuals who are uninsured or unable to pay; see the January 23rd press release 1 for specific pharmacy locations. Also available is the City's easy-to-use interactive map 2 to find a location near you to get a flu shot and more information about how to stay healthy is available on CDPH's website 3.

What is the risk?

Currently, the risk of influenza infection is high.

Are severe cases of influenza occurring?

For the week of February 4-10, 2018, 25 influenzaassociated ICU hospitalizations were reported (**Figure 1**).

Since October 1, 2017, 392 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations have been reported; 351 were positive for influenza A (110 H3N2, 15 H1N1, and 226 unknown subtype [subtyping not attempted or not all subtypes tested]) and 41 were positive for influenza B. The median age of reported cases is 62 years (range of 5 days-102 years); 36 (9.0%) cases were admitted from long-term care facilities (LTCF) and 13 outbreaks have been reported in LTCF; two pediatric deaths were reported including one ICU hospitalization; selected attributes are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Selected attributes of influenza-associated intensive care unit hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents during the 2017-2018 season, October-May.

Age Group	#	% [*]	Sex	#	%	
0-4	31	8	Male	175	45	30
5-17	27	7	Female	217	55	5
18-24	13	3	Med. Cond./Complic	ation ¹		50
25-49	47	12	Lung Disease	116	30	4
50-64	100	26	Cardiac Disease	103	26	40
≥65	174	44	Diabetes	94	24	3
Race/Ethnicity			Ventilator Support	103	26	
NH-White	103	26	Reported Deaths [‡]	24	6	30
NH-Black	205	52	Treatment/Vaccination [†]			2
Hispanic	74	19	Reported Antiviral Tx	283	72	20
Asian/Other	10	3	Reported Flu Shot	113	29	18
* Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding: † As reported in INEDSS (Illinois						

^{*} 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

Figure 1. Number of influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents, for the current season (2017-2018) and previous season, October-May.

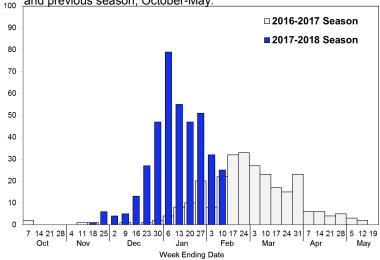
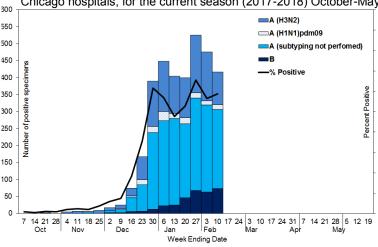


Figure 2. Percent of specimens testing positive (by RT-PCR) for influenza by subtype as reported by local laboratories serving Chicago hospitals, for the current season (2017-2018) October-May.



the week of February 4-10, 2018, with 6 laboratories reporting, 417 of the 1,419 (29.4%) specimens tested for influenza were positive [96 A (H3N2), 15 A (H1N1)pdm09, 232 A unknown subtype and 74 influenza B] (**Figure 2**). Since October 1, 2017, 3,379 of 18,076 (18.7%) specimens tested for influenza have been positive; 3,043 typed as influenza A (1,047 H3N2, 143 (H1N1)pdm09, 1,853 unknown subtype [subtyping not performed or not all subtypes tested]) and 336 typed as influenza B.

How much influenza-like illness is occurring?

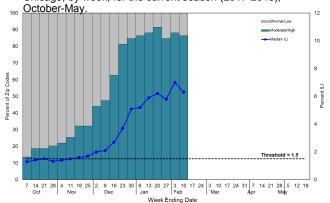
ESSENCE is an electronic syndromic surveillance system used to monitor influenza-like illness by utilizing the chief complaints of patients visiting emergency departments. Currently, all Chicago hospitals submit data to ESSENCE on a

daily basis, covering every emergency department visit in the city. For the week of February 4-10, 2018, 1,756 of the 24,946 (7.0%) total emergency department visits were due to influenza-like illness (ILI) (**Figure 3**). Children less than five years of age had the highest percentage of visits due to ILI at 17.3%.

In addition to emergency departments, several outpatient clinics throughout Chicago participate in CDC's Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (**ILINet**) by also 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 February 4-10, 2018, with 22 facilities reporting, 5.5% of outpatient clinic visits were due to influenza-like illness (**Figure 4**).

Figure 5 represents the percentage of emergency department visits due to influenza-like illness aggregated by patient zip code. For the week of February 4-10, 2018, 51 of 59 (86.4%) zip codes had ILI activity levels in the moderate to high categories and 8 (13.4%) had ILI activity levels in the minimal to low categories; the median percent ILI was 6.3% with a range from <1% to 14.6% (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percent of zip codes with minimal/low and moderate/high ILI activity levels and overall median ILI, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2017-2018),



Where can I get more information?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's FluView⁴ 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 Illinois⁵ and Suburban Cook County⁶ 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 Chicago⁷.

Reporting Information

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has issued influenza testing and reporting recommendations⁸ healthcare facilities can report cases to the Chicago Department of Public Health via the Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (INEDSS)⁹

e Figure 3. 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 (2017-2018) and previous season, October-May.

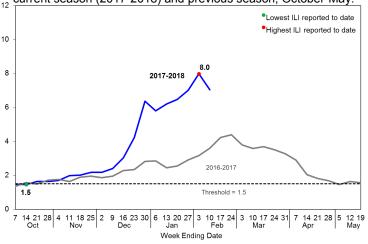


Figure 4. Percent of medically-attended **outpatient** visits attributed to influenza-like illness as reported by **ILINet** facilities, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2017-2018) and previous three seasons, October-May.

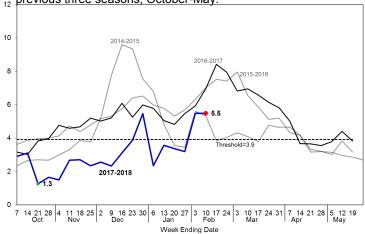
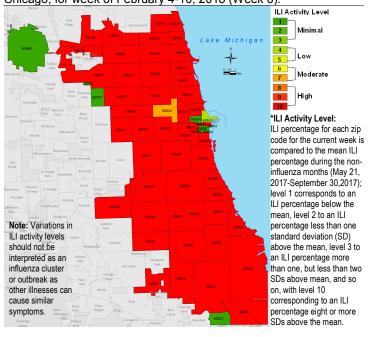


Figure 5. Influenza-like Illness (ILI) activity level by patient zip code determined by chief complaint data submitted to **ESSENCE**, Chicago, for week of February 4-10, 2018 (Week 6).



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

⁴ http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm;5 http://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/influenza/surveillance;6 http://cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports/communicable-diseases;7 https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/health-protection/current_flu_situationinchicago2011.html; Page 2 of 2

⁸ http://dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/publications-ohp-annual-flu-testing-quidance-10132017.pdf;9 https://dph.partner.illinois.gov/