

December 1, 2009

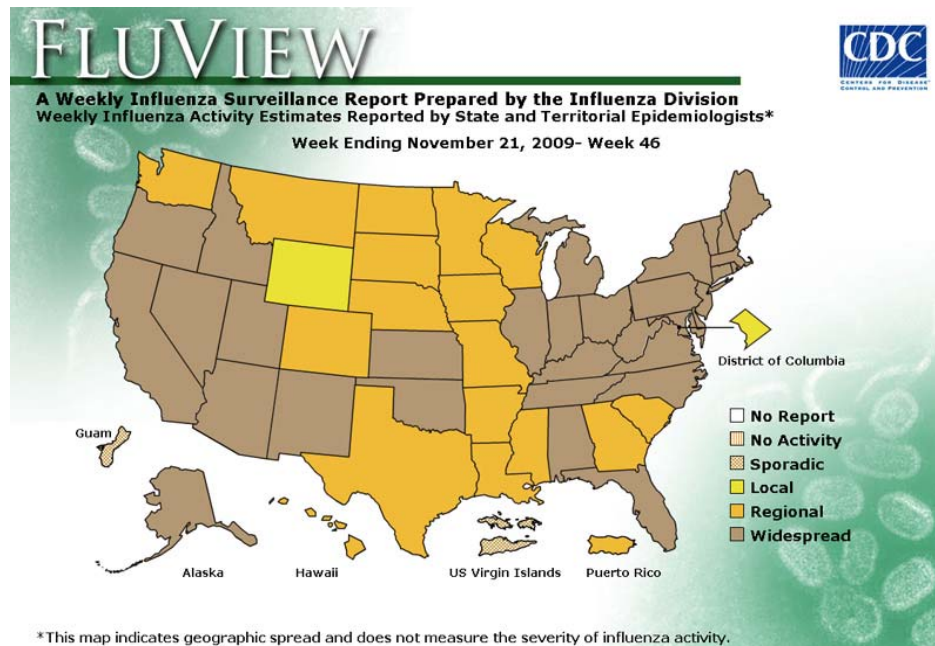
H1N1 Influenza A Update

New York Statewide School Health Services Center

Key Flu Indicators for the Week of November 15 – 21, 2009 from the CDC

From the Centers for Disease Control (CDC): During the week of November 15-21, 2009, influenza activity decreased in some key indicators and increased in others. Overall influenza activity remains high for this time of year. Below is a summary of the most recent key indicators:

- Visits to doctors for influenza-like illness (ILI) nationally decreased sharply this week over last week with all regions showing declines in ILI. This is the fourth consecutive week of national decreases in ILI after four consecutive weeks of sharp increases. While ILI has declined, visits to doctors for influenza-like illness remain high.
- Influenza hospitalization rates remain higher than expected for this time of year. Hospitalization rates continue to be highest in younger populations with the highest hospitalization rate reported in children 0-4 years old.
- The proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) based on the 122 Cities Report continues to be higher than expected for this time of year. This proportion has remained elevated for eight weeks now. In addition, 35 flu-related pediatric deaths were reported this week: 27 of these deaths were associated with laboratory confirmed 2009 H1N1; 7 were influenza A viruses, but were not subtyped and one death was associated with a seasonal influenza A (H1) virus.
- Thirty-two states are reporting widespread influenza activity at this time; a decline of 11 states from last week. They are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Almost all of the influenza viruses identified so far continue to be 2009 H1N1 influenza A viruses. These viruses remain similar to the virus chosen for the 2009 H1N1 vaccine, and remain susceptible to the antiviral drugs oseltamivir and zanamivir with rare exception.



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U.S. Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality

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Posted November 30, 2009				
Data reported to CDC by November 21, 2009				
Date Reported	Laboratory-Confirmed 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pediatric Deaths	Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza A Subtype Unknown Pediatric Deaths	Laboratory-Confirmed Seasonal Influenza	Total
This Week (Week 46, November 15-21, 2009)	27	7	1	35
Since August 30, 2009	140	32	0	172
Cumulative since April 26, 2009	198	35	1	234

This table is based on data reported to CDC through the [Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality Surveillance System](#). Influenza-associated deaths in children (persons less than 18 years) was added as nationally notifiable condition in 2004.

For more information about influenza-associated pediatric mortality, see [FluView](#).

Recently Released Resources for Schools

Question and Answer Document: Infection Control Measures, N95 Respirators and 2009 H1N1 Influenza

- <http://www.schoolhealthservicesny.com/uploads/N%2095%20Q%20A%20final.pdf>

CDC - General Procedures for Properly Putting On and Taking Off a Disposable Respirator

- <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/eua/pdf/n95instructions.pdf>

2009 H1N1 & Children: Is My Child at High Risk for Complications from the Flu?

- <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/ChildrenH1N1/>

Revised Memorandum - Updated Information Regarding Alcohol Based Hand Sanitizers - 11/09

- <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/sss/schoolhealth/schoolhealthservices/handsanitizerfieldmemo.pdf>

Alcohol Based Hand Sanitizers Fact Sheet

- <http://www.schoolhealthservicesny.com/uploads/ABHS%20Fact%20Sheet%201109.pdf>