

2018-2019 Community Influenza Surveillance Report Update of Current Status November 14th, 2018

Overall Assessment

The current level of influenza activity in Middlesex-London is low. To date, there have been no laboratory-confirmed influenza cases identified in the Middlesex-London region, however 13 other public health regions of Ontario are reporting sporadic or localized activity.

Analysis and Action

The influenza season in Ontario has begun. If they haven't done so already, local residents are encouraged to receive their seasonal influenza vaccine as soon as possible, well in advance of peak influenza activity, as it takes about two weeks for the vaccine to provide optimal protection against the flu.

Regardless of the level of influenza activity in the community, local residents can take a number of steps to avoid becoming sick all through the year. While washing your hands with soap and warm water, or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, remains an effective way to prevent 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 November 4th and 10th there were no laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported to the Health Unit. There have also been no laboratory-confirmed influenza cases reported to the Health Unit since the beginning of the influenza surveillance season on September 1st.

Appendix A provides more detail about laboratory-based influenza activity indicators, as well as other local indicators of respiratory illness.

Provincial and National Comparison

According to Public Health Ontario's Ontario Respiratory Pathogen Bulletin, influenza A and influenza B activity across the province is currently described as low, with activity levels similar to those reported the previous week. The Public Health Agency of Canada's FluWatch reports that influenza activity is continuing to increase across Canada. The majority of circulating influenza viruses are influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, which are similar to the strain used in the vaccine.

- The latest Ontario Respiratory Pathogen Bulletin, issued by Public Health Ontario (PHO), is available at <u>http://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/ServicesAndTools/SurveillanceServices/Pages/Ontario-Respiratory-Virus-Bulletin.aspx</u>
- 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 November 4th to November 10th, 2018

Table 1: Summary of laboratory-based influenza activity in	indicators, Middlesex-London and Ontario, 2018-2019 influenza surveillance season
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Indicator	Reporting Period	Number Reported: Current Reporting Period	Number Reported: Year to Date (from September 1, 2018)	Recent Trends
Laboratory-confirmed cases ^{1, 4}	Nov. 4-10 (week 45) ²	Influenza A – 0 cases Influenza B – 0 cases	Influenza A – 0 cases Influenza B – 0 cases	Influenza A: Same as the previous week (Oct. 28- Nov. 3) when no cases were reported. Influenza B: Same as the previous week (Oct. 28- Nov. 3) when no cases were reported.
Influenza sub-types ¹	Nov. 4-10	0	0	No local cases reported to date.
Hospitalizations ^{1, 5}	Nov. 4-10	0	0	No local cases reported to date.
Deaths ^{1, 5}	Nov. 4-10	0	0	No local cases reported to date.
Influenza outbreaks in long- term care homes/retirement homes/acute care	Nov. 4-10	Influenza A – 0 outbreaks Influenza B – 0 outbreaks	Influenza A – 0 outbreaks Influenza B – 0 outbreaks	No local institutional outbreaks declared to date.
Percentage of samples that are positive for influenza (Ontario) ³	Oct. 28-Nov. 3 (week 44) ²	Influenza A – 1.3% positivity Influenza B – 0.2% positivity	N/A	Influenza A: Higher than 1.1% positivity reported the previous week (Oct. 21-27). Influenza B: Higher than 0.1% positivity reported the
				previous week (Oct. 21-27).

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.

Indicator	Reporting	Number Reported:	Recent Trends
	Period	Current Reporting Period	
Hospital emergency room	Nov. 4-10	An average of 6.5% of patients presented with fever and	Higher than 5.9% reported the previous week (Oct. 28-Nov.
reports regarding the percentage of patients with		respiratory symptoms.	3).
fever and respiratory illness		The proportion was highest at the pediatric emergency	
		department, where 21.6% of patients presented with a fever and respiratory symptoms.	Higher than 19.7% reported the previous week (Oct. 28-Nov. 3).
Absence reports from elementary schools (i.e., absenteeism > 10%)	Nov. 5-9	Ten elementary schools from one school board reported average absenteeism (due to all causes) exceeding 10%.	Lower than the previous week (Oct. 29-Nov. 2) when 13 elementary schools reported increased 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

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