



# Chicago Flu Update



Lori E. Lightfoot, Mayor

January 10, 2020

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## News & Updates

The CDC has issued a [Health Advisory](#)<sup>1</sup> reminding clinicians on the importance of prompt antiviral treatment in patients with influenza and to continue influenza vaccination efforts. 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. To locate the closest City of Chicago clinic or retail pharmacy, go to [www.chicagoflushots.org](http://www.chicagoflushots.org). Uninsured or underinsured adults and children 0-18 years old who are uninsured, underinsured, or Medicaid (Title XIX) insured can visit any [CDPH Walk-in Immunization Clinic](#)<sup>2</sup> to receive the flu vaccine.



## What is the risk?

Currently, the risk of influenza infection is high.

## Are severe cases of influenza occurring?

For the week of December 29, 2019-January 4, 2020, 24 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations were reported (Figure 1).

Since September 29, 2019, 63 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations have been reported; 34 (54%) were positive for influenza A (5 H3N2, 8 H1N1pdm09, 21 unknown subtype [subtyping not performed or not all subtypes tested]) and 29 (46%) were positive for influenza B. The media age of reported cases is 54 years (range of 1 month-87years); one pediatric death was reported and three cases were admitted from long-term care facilities; selected attributes are summarized in Table 1.

Figure 1. Number of influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents, for the current season (2019-2020) and previous season (2018-2019), October-May.

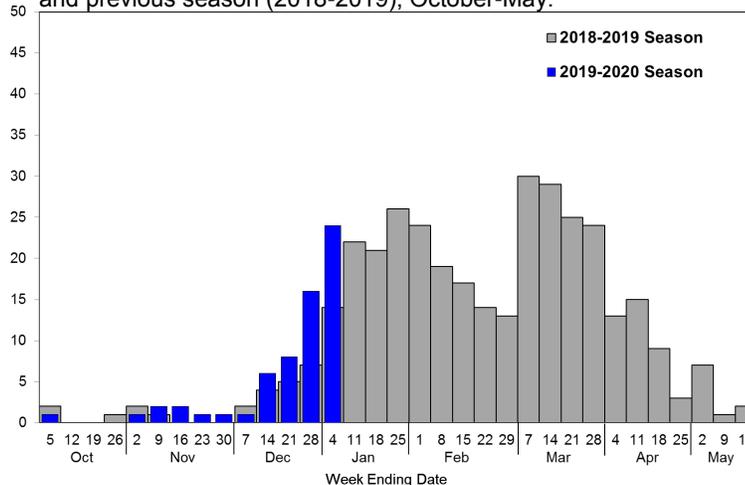
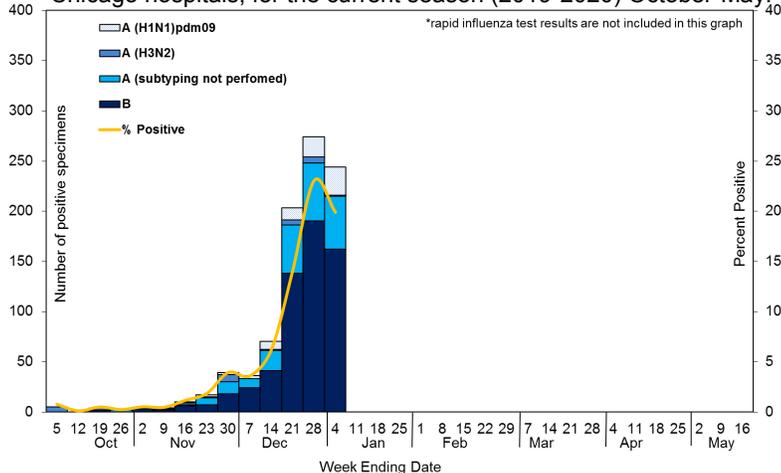


Table 1. Selected attributes of influenza-associated intensive care unit hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents during the 2019-2020 season, October-May.

Age Group	#	%*	Sex	#	%
0-4	7	11	Male	27	43
5-17	6	10	Female	36	57
18-24	2	3			
25-49	14	22	<b>Med. Cond./Complication</b> <sup>†</sup>	28	44
50-64	16	25	Lung Disease	14	22
≥65	18	29	Cardiac Disease	16	25
			Diabetes	11	17
			Ventilator Support	3	5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			Reported Deaths <sup>‡</sup>	5	
NH-White	15	24			
NH-Black	29	46	<b>Treatment/Vaccination</b> <sup>†</sup>	54	86
Hispanic	17	27	Reported Antiviral Tx	23	37
Asian/Other	2	3	Reported Flu Shot		

\* 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.

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 (2019-2020) October-May.



## Which influenza strains are circulating?

Data on influenza virus test results are reported by Chicago laboratories performing influenza RT-PCR. For the week of December 29, 2019-January 4, 2020, 244 of the 1,226 (20%) specimens tested for influenza were positive; 82 typed as influenza A (1 H3N2, 28 H1N1pdm09, and 53 unknown subtype [subtyping not performed or not all subtypes tested]) and 162 typed as influenza B (Figure 2).

Since September 29, 2019, 913 of 13,380 (6.8%) specimens tested for influenza have been positive; 317 typed as influenza A (29 H3N2, 77 H1N1pdm09, and 211 unknown subtype [subtyping not performed or not all subtypes tested]) and 596 typed as influenza B. The cumulative number of specimens testing positive for influenza is higher than last season (2.6%) but lower than 2017-2018 (11.4%) for the same time period.

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

## 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 December 29, 2019-January 4, 2020, 145 of the 3,691 (3.9%) reported outpatient clinic visits were due to influenza-like illness, which is lower than Illinois at 5.1% (**Figure 3**).

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 nearly every emergency department visit in the city on a daily basis. For the week of December 29, 2019-January 4, 2020, 1,599 of the 26,371 (6.1%) total emergency department 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 December 29, 2019-January 4, 2020, 45 of 59 (76%) zip codes had moderate to high ILI activity levels; this is higher than last season where 68% of zip codes were at moderate to high levels for the same time period and the fifth consecutive week where over half of zip codes had moderate to high ILI activity levels.

## Where can I get more information?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [FluView](#)<sup>3</sup> 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 [Illinois](#)<sup>4</sup> and [Suburban Cook County](#)<sup>5</sup> 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 Chicago](#)<sup>6</sup>.

## Reporting Information

Illinois Department of Public Health recently issued [Influenza Testing and Reporting Guidance](#)<sup>7</sup>. The Chicago Department of Public Health has previously issued guidance on [reporting influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations](#)<sup>8</sup>. Healthcare facilities can report cases to the Chicago Department of Public Health via the Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (INEDSS)<sup>9</sup>. For more information contact: [SyndromicSurveillance@cityofchicago.org](mailto:SyndromicSurveillance@cityofchicago.org)

Figure 3. Percent of medically-attended **outpatient** visits attributed to influenza-like illness as reported by **ILINet** facilities, Chicago, by week for the current season (2019-2020) and previous season, October-May.

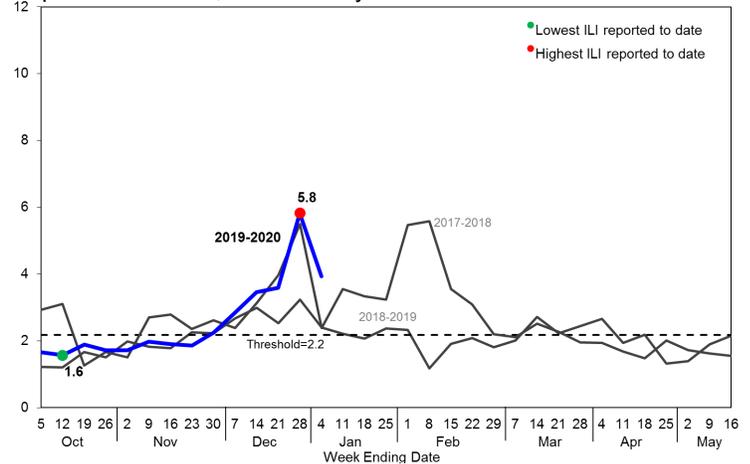


Figure 4. Percent of **emergency department** visits attributed to influenza-like illness for Chicago zip codes based on chief complaint data submitted to **ESSENCE**, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2019-2020) and previous two seasons, October-May.

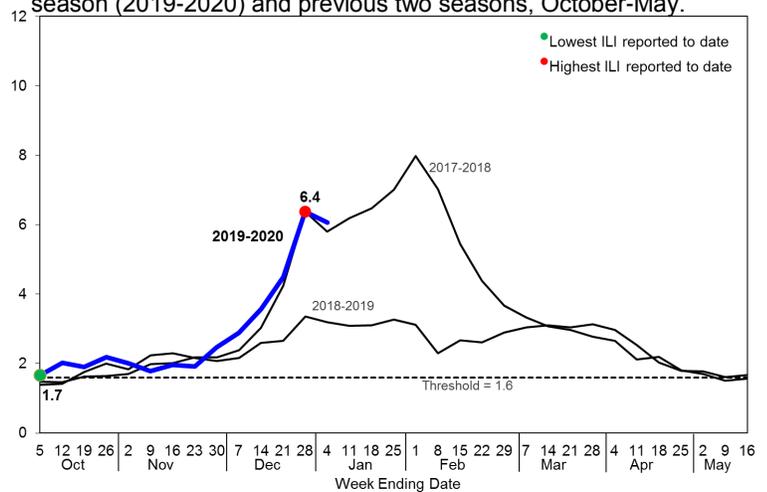
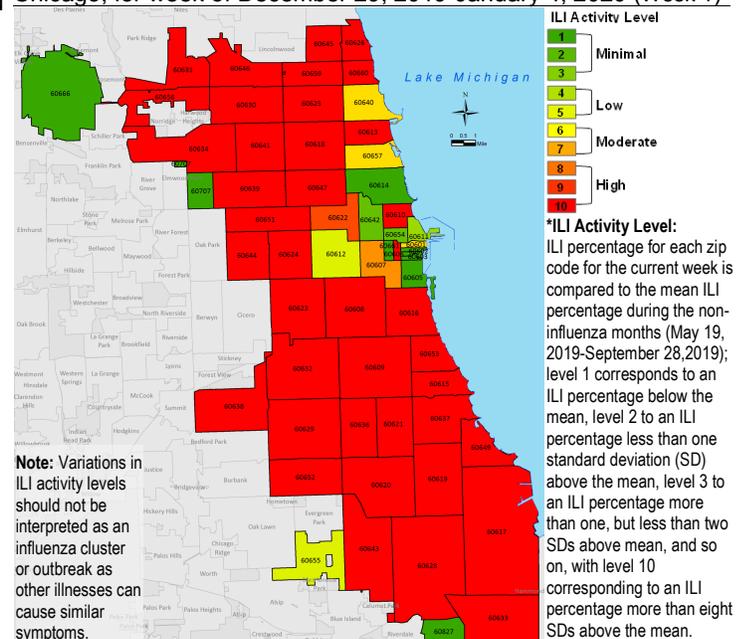


Figure 5. Influenza-like Illness (ILI) activity level by patient zip code determined by chief complaint data submitted to **ESSENCE**, Chicago, for week of December 29, 2019-January 4, 2020 (Week 1)



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

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm>, <sup>4</sup> <http://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/influenza/influenza-surveillance>, <sup>5</sup> <https://ccdphcd.shinyapps.io/influenza/>;

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/supp\\_info/health-protection/current\\_flu\\_situationinchicago.html](https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/health-protection/current_flu_situationinchicago.html);

<sup>7</sup> [www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/20190916idphohp-annual-flu-testing.pdf](http://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/20190916idphohp-annual-flu-testing.pdf) ;

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.chicagohan.org/documents/14171/39923/Reporting+Influenza-Associated+ICU+Hospitalizations/bc2f49b2-cf74-487c-9441-0b0a930e4b41> ; <sup>9</sup> <httpsdph.partner.illinois.gov/>