What is the risk?
Currently, the risk of influenza infection is increasing.

Are severe cases of influenza occurring?
For the week of December 9-15, 2018, four influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations were reported.
Since September 30, 2018, 11 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations have been reported; seven were positive for influenza A (4 H1N1pdm09 and 3 unknown subtype [subtyping not attempted or not all subtypes tested]) and four were positive for influenza B (Figure 1).

Since 2010-2011, there have been four influenza A (H3N2) predominant seasons and two influenza A (H1N1pdm09) predominant seasons. The cumulative average number of influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations for H3N2 predominant seasons has been higher than H1N1pdm09 seasons, with 26 more cases reported weekly during H3N2 seasons than in H1N1pdm09 seasons (Figure 2).

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 9-15, 2018, with 6 laboratories reporting, 19 of the 762 (2.5%) specimens tested for influenza were positive; 18 typed as influenza A (8 H1N1pdm09 and 10 unknown subtype) and 1 typed as influenza B (Figure 3).
Since September 30, 2018, 42 of 6,948 (<1%) specimens tested for influenza have been positive; 41 typed as influenza A (20 H1N1pdm09, 3 H3N2, and 18 unknown subtype [subtyping not performed or not all subtypes tested]) and one typed as influenza B.

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 9-15, 2018, 167 of the 5,592 (3.0%) reported outpatient clinic visits were due to influenza-like illness, which is higher than Illinois (1.7%) and Region 5 (1.7%) but similar to the U.S. (2.7%) (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 December 9-15, 2018, 628 of the 24,268 (2.6%) 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 same time period, 33 of 59 (56%) zip codes had ILI activity levels in the moderate to high categories; this is slightly lower than last season where 63% of zip codes were at moderate to high levels for the same time period (Figure 7).

**Where can I get more information?** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s FluView 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 and Suburban Cook County 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.

**Reporting Information**

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

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5. dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ohp-annual-flu-testing-guidance-09182018.pdf
6. https://www.chicagohan.org/documents/14171/39823/Reporting+Influenza+Associated+ICU+Hospitalizations/bc2849b2-cd74-487c-9441-0b9a930e4b41
7. https://dph.partner.illinois.gov/surveillance#publications