



Chicago Flu Update



City of Chicago
Rahm Emanuel, Mayor

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Chicago Department of Public Health
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What is the risk?

Currently, the risk of influenza infection is high, but appears to be decreasing. Vaccination is the best way to protect against influenza infection and all Chicagoans aged six months and older are encouraged to get vaccinated. Chicagoans should ask their healthcare provider or pharmacist about vaccine availability. It is not too late to give or get an influenza vaccine. For those without a healthcare provider or whose healthcare providers do not have the influenza vaccine, a list of [City of Chicago Fast-Track Immunization Clinics](#)¹ is available on the City website and by calling 311. To locate the closest City of Chicago clinic or retail pharmacy, go to www.chicagoflushots.org.

Are severe cases of influenza occurring?

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has issued [influenza testing and reporting guidelines](#)³. Suspected novel and variant influenza, pediatric influenza-associated deaths, influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations and outbreaks of influenza-like illness in a congregate setting should all be reported to CDPH via [INEDSS](#)⁴.

For the week of December 28, 2014-January 3, 2015, 16 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations were reported; 15 were positive for influenza A (7 H3N2 and 8 unknown subtype [subtyping not attempted or not all subtypes tested]) and 1 was positive for influenza B.

Since September 28, 2014, 174 influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations have been reported (**Figure 1**). Among the total ICU hospitalizations reported, 167 were positive for influenza A (91 H3N2 and 76 unknown subtype) and 7 were positive for influenza B. Eighty (46%) were non-Hispanic Black, 90 (52%) were female, and 103 (59%) were 50 years of age or older (median age of 61 years with a range of 1 month-101 years). Fifty-two (30%) had reported lung disease (including asthma) and 33 (19%) required ventilator support. Eight deaths have been reported.

Although the total number of influenza-associated ICU hospitalizations reported so far this season is higher than the number reported during the same time period last season (72 cases), influenza seasons with H3N2 strains predominating are associated with more hospitalizations and deaths, particularly among senior citizens and young children.

How much influenza-like illness is occurring?

CDPH receives data from over 60 surveillance sites across Chicago, which report the total number of patient visits seen weekly, and of those visits, the number with influenza-like illness (ILI) (i.e., fever of 100°F or greater, with cough or sore throat). All hospitals in Chicago that provide emergent care are required to report on a weekly basis the total number of emergency department visits, and of those visits, the number with ILI. For the week of December 28, 2014-January 3, 2015 (week 53), with 14 hospitals reporting, 6.1% of emergency department visits were due to ILI (**Figure 2**).

Figure 1. Number of influenza-associated intensive care unit hospitalizations reported for Chicago residents, for current season (2014-2015) and previous season (2013-2014), October-May.

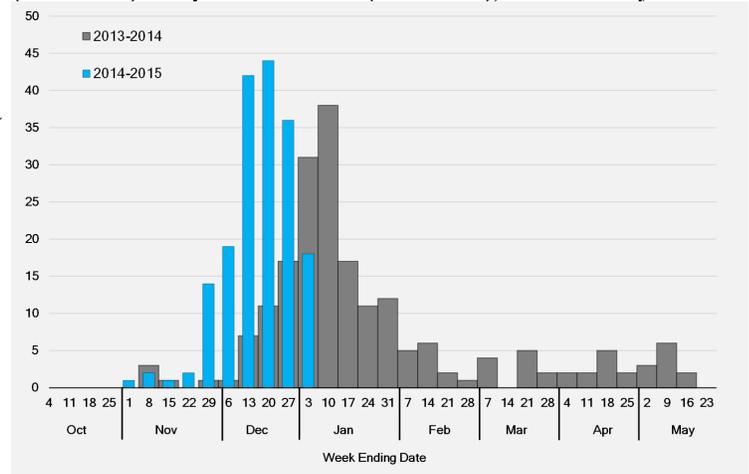
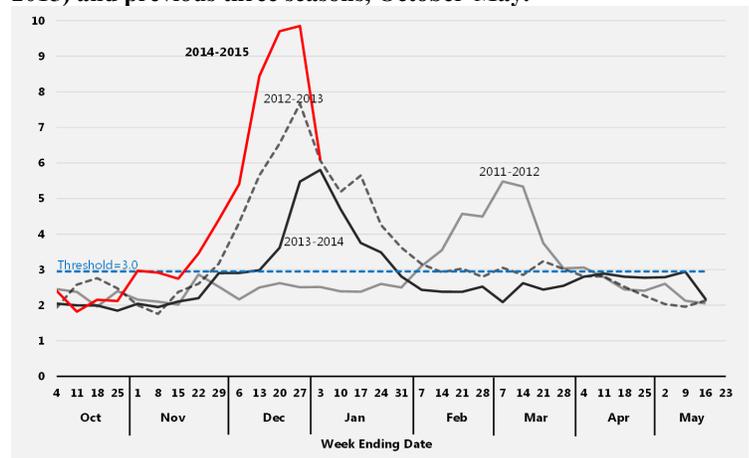


Figure 2. Percent of emergency department visits attributed to influenza-like illness based on manual reporting as determined by individual hospitals, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2014-2015) and previous three seasons, October-May.



¹http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/clinical_health/immunizations_walk-inclinics.html; ²<http://www.idph.state.il.us/flu/OHPLabs->

[Influenza annual Testing and Reporting Memo 01_10-2-2014.pdf](#); ³<https://dph.partner.illinois.gov/>

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

ESSENCE is an electronic syndromic surveillance system that utilizes emergency department chief complaint data submitted daily by participating Chicago hospitals. ILI activity is determined solely based on the patient's chief complaint and does not take into account the entire medical record, as the ILI activity reported in Figure 2 does. Currently, 10 Chicago hospitals submit data to ESSENCE. For the week of December 28, 2014-January 3, 2015, 3.4% of emergency department visits were due to ILI (Figure 3).

Several outpatient clinics and two large outpatient clinic networks located in Chicago participate in CDC's Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) by reporting on the number of patients with ILI seen weekly. From December 28, 2014-January 3, 2015 with 30 facilities reporting, 4.9% of visits were due to influenza-like illness (Figure 4).

Which influenza strains are circulating?

Data on influenza virus test results are reported by Chicago laboratories performing influenza subtyping. For the week of December 28, 2014-January 3, 2015, with 6 laboratories reporting, 169 of the 925 (18%) specimens tested for influenza were positive. Among this week's positive specimens, 165 were typed as influenza A (149 H3N2 and 16 unknown subtype) and 4 were typed as influenza B (Figure 5).

Since September 28, 2014, 1,657 of 8,004 (21%) specimens tested for influenza have been positive; 1,615 typed as influenza A (1 H1N1, 1,319 H3N2 and 295 unknown subtype) and 42 were typed as influenza B.

Where can I get more information?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [FluView](#)⁵ 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](#)⁶ and [Suburban Cook County](#)⁷ 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](#)⁸. In 2013, the Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council (MCHC) and CDPH released "[Stop the Spread: A Health Care Guide to Influenza Preparedness](#)"⁹. This report provides an overview of influenza, its impact on public health and how hospitals can prepare for, mitigate the impact of and respond to influenza infections and outbreaks.

Figure 3. Percent of **emergency department** visits attributed to influenza-like illness based on chief complaint data submitted to **ESSENCE**, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2014-2015) and the previous three seasons, October-May.

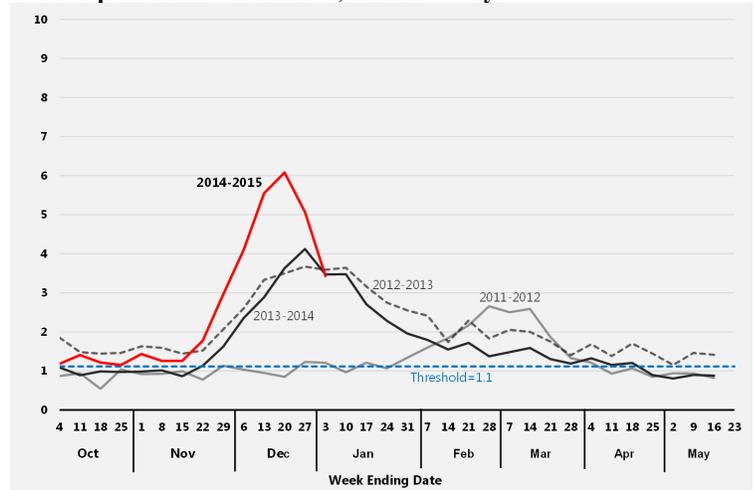


Figure 4. Percent of medically attended **outpatient** visits attributed to influenza-like illness as reported by ILINet facilities, Chicago, by week, for the current season (2014-2015) and the previous three seasons, October-May.

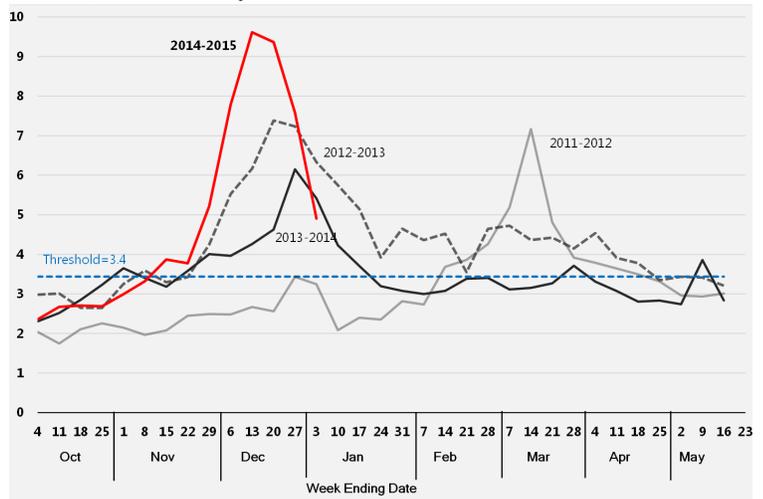
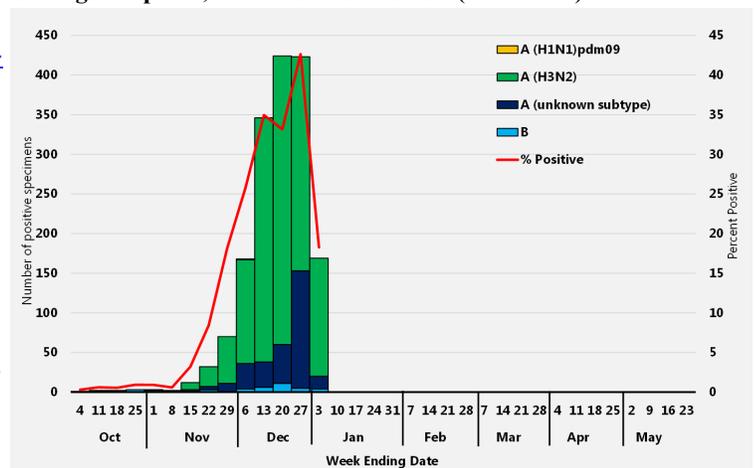


Figure 5. Percent of specimens testing positive (by RT-PCR) for influenza by subtype as reported by local laboratories serving Chicago hospitals, for the current season (2014-2015).



⁴<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm>; ⁵<http://www.idph.state.il.us/flu/surveillance.htm>; ⁶<http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports#Influenza>; ⁷http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/influenza/current_flu_situationinchicago2011.html; ⁸https://www.mchc.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/MCHC_Influenza_2013.pdf All data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received.