



Epidemiology and Response Division

NEW MEXICO INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE UPDATE Summer 2009

Week Ending	Activity Level
6/27/09 (MMWR Week 25)	Regional

“**Regional**” activity is defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as increased ILI activity in ≥ 2 but less than half of the regions AND recent (within the past 3 weeks) lab-confirmed influenza in the affected regions.

Summary of State-wide viral cultures submitted to the Scientific Lab Division from late April—June 23, 2009 (current period of influenza surveillance activity):

Total Tests Done: 756	306 (40.5%) positive	
Type A	287 (93.8%)	H1(seasonal): 14 H3 (seasonal): 35 H1(swine): 234 Not subtyped: 4
Type B	19 (6.2%)	

Summary of Influenza Outpatient Surveillance in NM for Week Ending 6/27/09¹:

Twenty of the 21 sites reporting:

- total 5,728 patient visits seen for any reason,
- 67(1.2%) were positive for influenza-like illness (ILI)², and
- previous week (ending June 20th) reported 0.8% influenza-like illness.

Summary of Sentinel Laboratory Influenza Testing in NM:

Period of 2008-2009 Influenza Season	Number of Tests Performed**	Positive Type A (n,%)	Positive Type B (n,%)	Positive Type Unknown ³ (n,%)	Total Positive All Types (n,%)
Week ending 6/27/09 (30 of 32 labs reporting)	352	31 (8.8%)	8 (2.3%)	3 (0.9%)	43 (12.2%)
Cumulative as of 9/28/08	22,236	1,359 (6.1%)	597 (2.7%)	71 (0.3%)	2026 (9.1%)

**Includes rapid antigen and immunofluorescence testing (i.e., direct fluorescent antibody staining)

Note: The sensitivity and specificity of point of care rapid diagnostic tests vary during times when influenza is not circulating widely. The NM Influenza Surveillance Program expects some false positive rapid diagnostic results outside the time of peak influenza activity (i.e., beginning and end of season). The first NM laboratory confirmed case of the influenza season is based on a positive **viral culture** result.

¹ Weekly ILI and lab data may change as additional reports are compiled.

² Influenza-like Activity (ILI) is defined as Fever ($\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$ [37.8°C]), oral or equivalent) AND cough and/or sore throat in absence of a KNOWN cause other than influenza.

³ Some rapid influenza tests cannot differentiate between types A and B.

Pediatric Influenza-Related Mortality:

Since the end of April to present, there have been no pediatric influenza-related deaths reported to CDC in New Mexico.

ALERT: Update on Lab-Confirmed H1N1 (Swine) Flu Cases in New Mexico

The most recent information on case reporting:

As June 23, 2009, New Mexico had 234 lab-confirmed cases.

Please direct any questions to the New Mexico Department of Health Epidemiology Division 24/7/365 response line at **505-827-0006**.

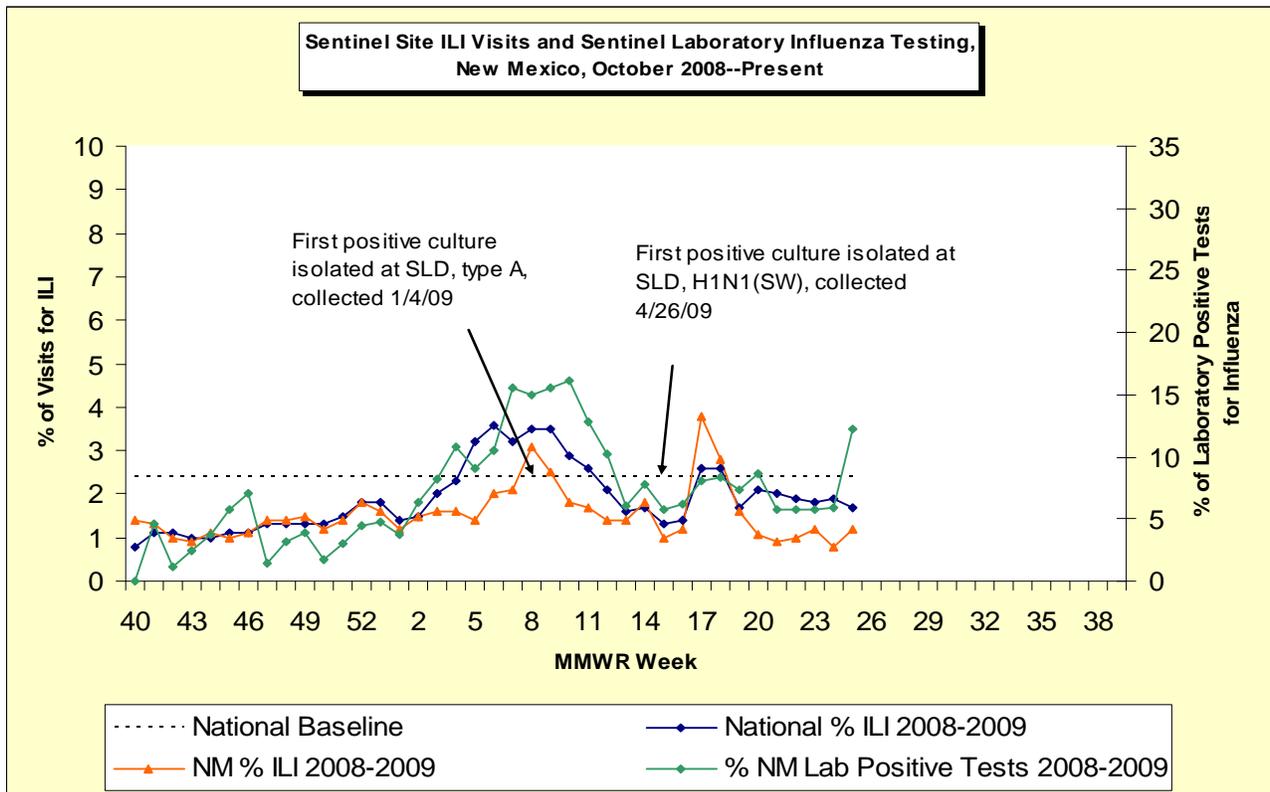
Additional information is available at the NMDOH Swine Flu Webpage:

http://www.health.state.nm.us/FLU/seasonal/swine_flu.html

This information is collected by the Influenza Sentinel Surveillance Program, Infectious Disease Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology Response Division, NMDOH.

For more information on influenza go to the NMDOH web page: <http://www.health.state.nm.us/flu/> or the CDC web page: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/flu/fluvirus.htm>

Influenza Surveillance Graphs— October 2008--Present:



Temporal Patterns of Influenza Rapid Diagnostic Testing, New Mexico Sentinel Laboratories, October 2008--Present

