



Missouri Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report 2019-2020 Influenza Season¹

Week 42: October 13, 2019 – October 19, 2019

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

Summary:

- The estimated influenza activity in Missouri is Sporadic².
- During Week 42, a total of 90 laboratory-positive³ influenza cases (45 influenza A, 43 influenza B and two untyped) were reported. A season-to-date total of 276 laboratory-positive influenza cases (141 influenza A, 132 influenza B, and three untyped) have been reported in Missouri as of Week 42. The influenza type for reported season-to-date cases includes 51% influenza A, 48% influenza B, and 1% untyped. No laboratory-positive cases of influenza were reported by the Missouri State Public Health Laboratory (MSPHL) during Week 42. The percentage of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza in Missouri laboratories reporting to the National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) remained low during Week 42 (Figure 6).
- Influenza-like illness (ILI) activity was above baseline the Missouri Outpatient ILI Surveillance Network (ILINet) and at baseline for the hospital emergency room visit chief complaint data reported through ESSENCE. The reported percentage of visits for ILI was 2.42% (Figure 5) and 2.07% (Figure 7) through ILINet and ESSENCE respectively.⁴ The ILI data from a small number of sites located in the Northwest Region of the state is currently unavailable in ESSENCE. Therefore, the ILI data for the Northwest Region should be interpreted with caution.
- No influenza-associated deaths have been reported in Missouri as of Week 42.⁵ During Week 41, 39 deaths involving Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) were reported to the Bureau of Vital Records.
- No influenza or ILI-associated outbreaks or school closures have been reported in Missouri as of Week 42.
- Seasonal influenza activity remains low in the United States. National influenza surveillance information is prepared by CDC and is included in the weekly FluView report, which is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>.

¹The 2019-2020 influenza season begins CDC Week 40 (week ending October 5, 2019) and ends CDC Week 39 (week ending September 26, 2020).

²Sporadic is defined as: Small numbers of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases or a single laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreak has been reported, but there is no increase in cases of ILI.

³Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

⁴Influenza-like illness (ILI) is defined by ILINet as fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) and a cough and/or a sore throat without a known cause other than influenza. ILI is defined by ESSENCE as Emergency Department chief complaints for Influenza or (FeverPlus and (Cough or SoreThroat) and not NonILIFevers).

⁵All influenza-associated deaths became reportable in Missouri in 2016.

Surveillance Data:

Interactive Maps

The jurisdiction-specific influenza data are provided through interactive maps available at <http://bit.ly/moflu19>. Click on the jurisdiction to view the influenza data specific to that jurisdiction.

- Reported Laboratory-positive Influenza Cases by Influenza Type by Jurisdiction, CDC Week 42
- Reported Week-specific Rate per 100,000 Population, CDC Week 42
- Reported Laboratory-positive Influenza Cases by Influenza Type by Jurisdiction, Season-to-Date
- Reported Rate per 100,000 Population, Season-to-Date

Data Figures

Figure 1. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases by Influenza Type, Missouri, CDC Week 42 (October 13, 2019 - October 19, 2019)^{*}

Influenza Type	Week 40	Week 41	Week 42	2019-2020* Season-to-Date
Influenza A	47	49	45	141
Influenza B	41	48	43	132
Influenza Unknown Or Untyped	0	1	2	3
Total	88	98	90	276

[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

^{*}Influenza season begins week ending October 5, 2019 (CDC Week 40) Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv).

Figure 2. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases and Case Rates by Age Group, Missouri, CDC Week 42 (October 13, 2019 - October 19, 2019)^{*}

Age Group	Week 42 Cases	Week 42 Rate [‡]	2019-2020* Season-to-Date	2019-2020* Season-to-Date Rate [‡]
00-04	17	4.54	52	13.89
05-24	28	1.75	88	5.48
25-49	18	0.94	58	3.03
50-64	19	1.54	39	3.15
65+	8	0.84	39	4.08
Total	90	1.48	276	4.54

[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

^{*}Influenza season begins week ending October 5, 2019 (CDC Week 40) Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv)

[‡]Incidence Rate per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases and Case Rates by Region, Missouri, CDC Week 42 (October 13, 2019 - October 19, 2019)^{*‡}

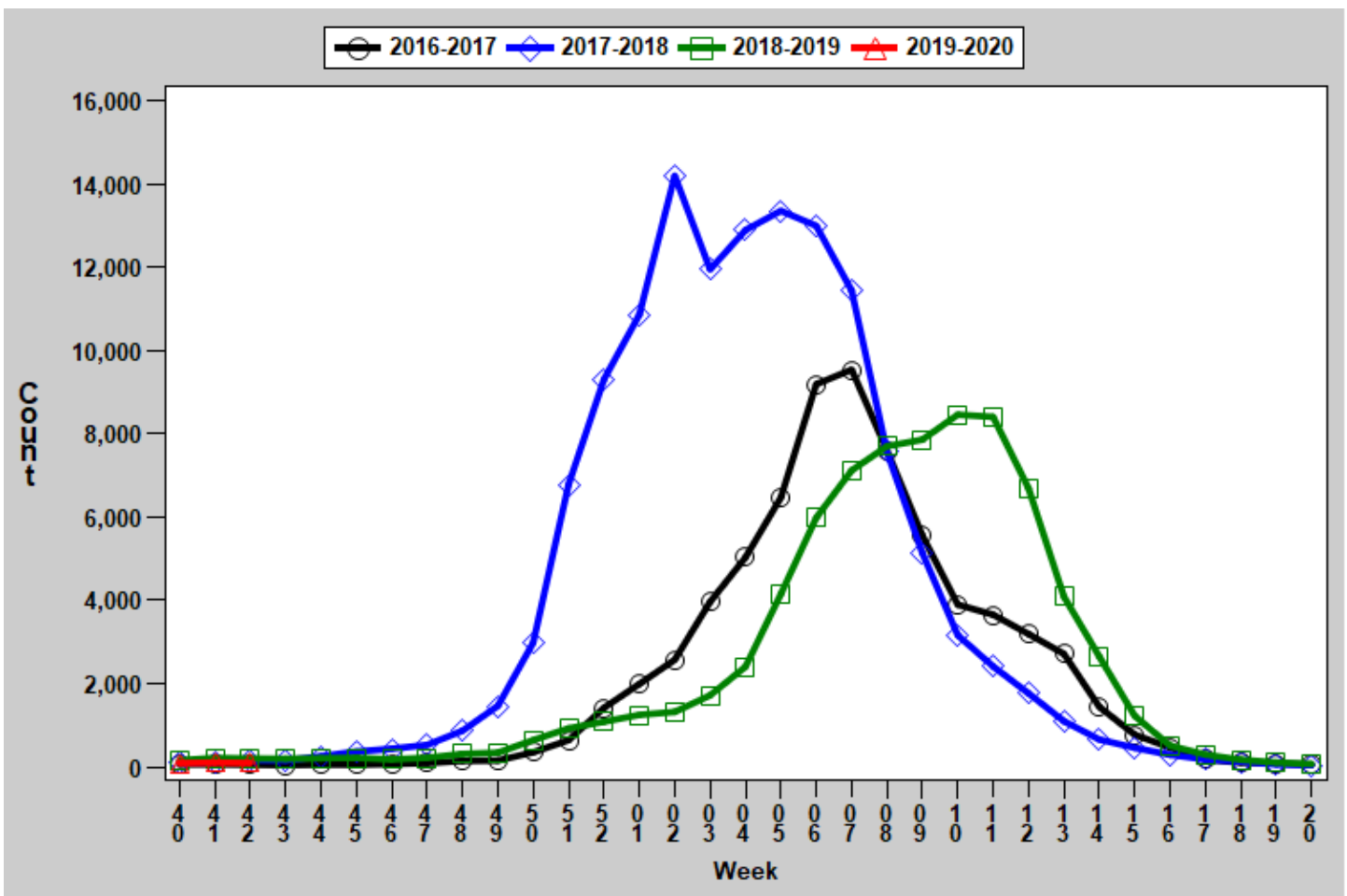
Region	Week 42 Cases	Week 42 Rate [‡]	2019-2020* Season-to-Date	2019-2020* Season-to-Date Rate [‡]
Central	11	1.62	50	7.39
Eastern	27	1.19	80	3.53
Northwest	5	0.31	25	1.56
Southeast	22	4.66	63	13.36
Southwest	25	2.33	58	5.41
Total	90	1.48	276	4.54

[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

^{*}Influenza season begins week ending October 5, 2019 (CDC Week 40) Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv)

[‡]Incidence Rate per 100,000 population

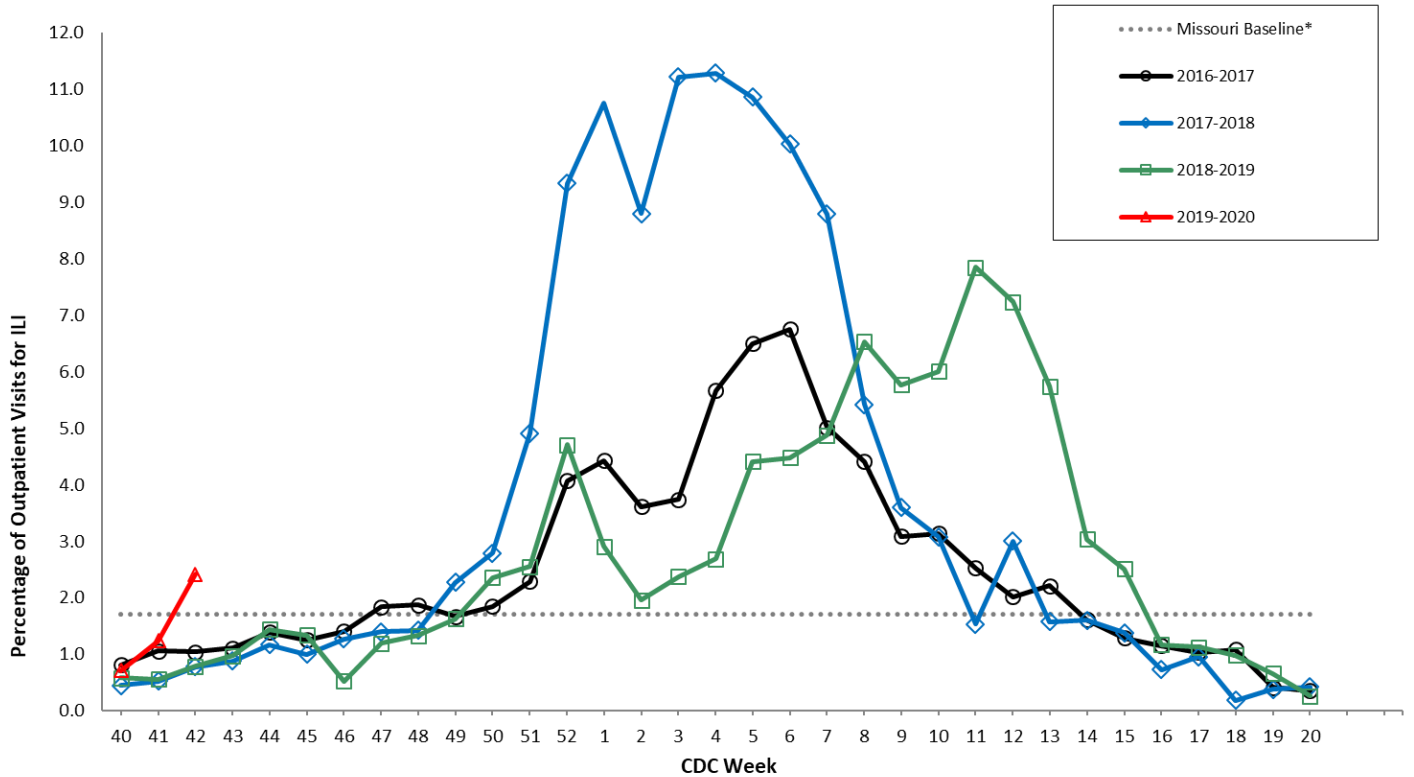
Figure 4. Number of Laboratory-positive[†] Influenza Cases by CDC Week, Missouri, 2016-2020*



[†]Laboratory-positive influenza includes the following test methods: rapid influenza diagnostic tests (antigen), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and other molecular assays, immunofluorescence antibody staining (Direct (DFA) or Indirect (IFA)), or viral culture.

^{*}2019-2020 season-to-date through the week ending May 16, 2020 (Week 20).Data Source: Missouri Health Information Surveillance System (WebSurv).

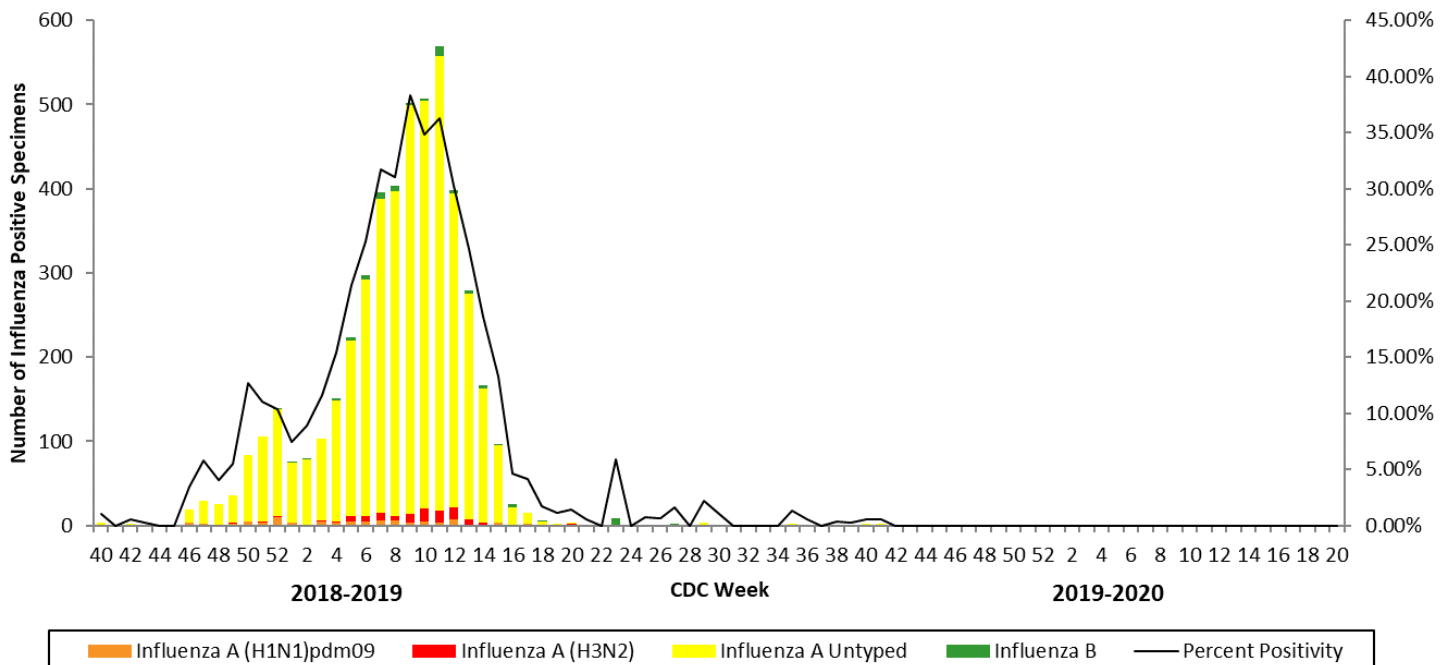
Figure 5. Percentage of Outpatient Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI), Missouri Outpatient ILI Surveillance Network (ILINet) 2016-2020*†



*The ILINet Region 7 (MO, IA, KS, NE) baseline is the mean percentage of patient visits for ILI during non-influenza weeks for the previous three seasons, plus two standard deviations. A non-influenza week is defined as periods of two or more consecutive weeks in which each week accounted for less than 2% of the season's total number of specimens that tested positive for influenza. Data Source: U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

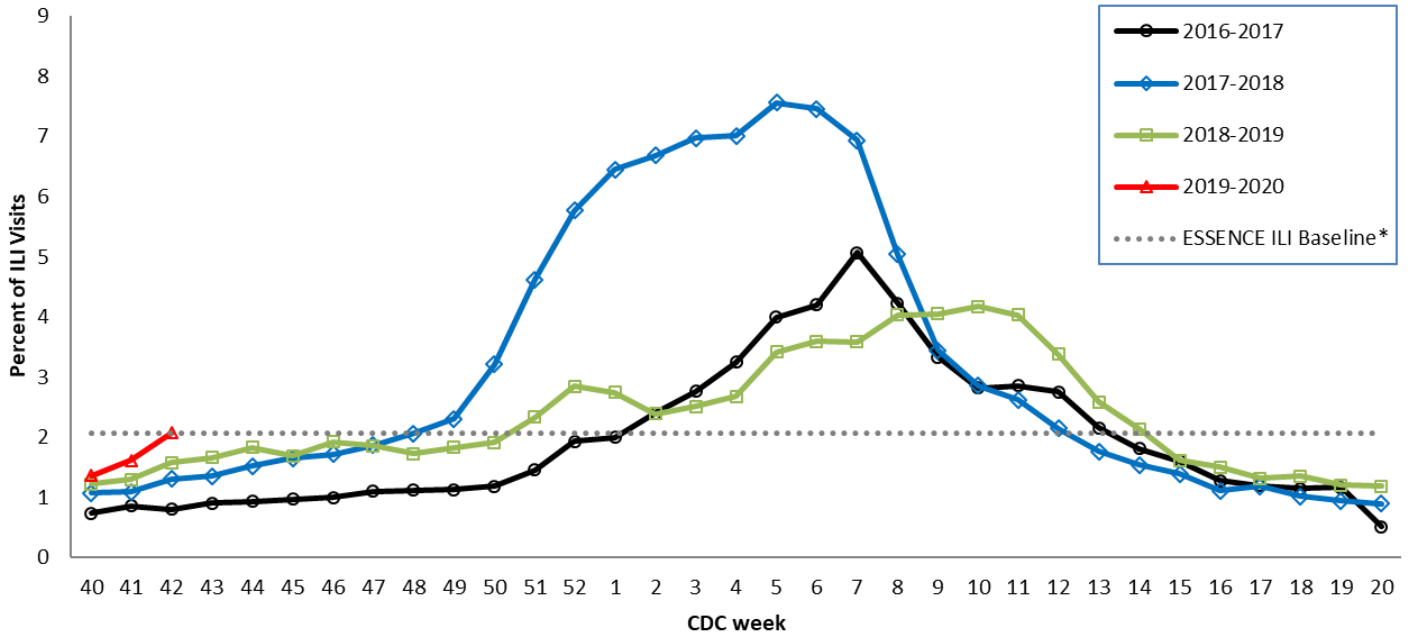
†2019-2020 season-to-date through the week ending May 16, 2020 (Week 20).

Figure 6. Season-to-Date PCR (+) Tests for Influenza in Missouri



Data Source: National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2019-2020 season-to-date through the week ending May 16, 2020 (Week 20).

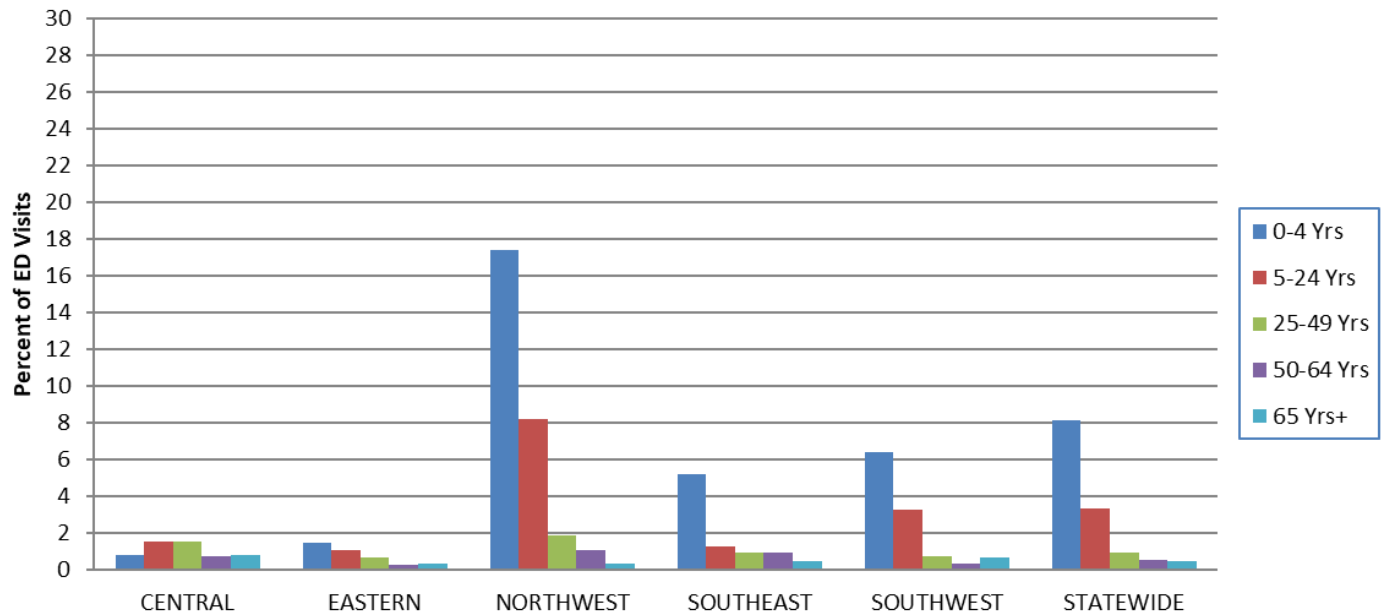
Figure 7. Percentage of Emergency Department (ED) Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in ESSENCE Participating Hospitals, 2016-2020 Influenza Seasons**



*The ESSENCE ILI Baseline is the mean percent of ILI visits for each week during the previous three years (2016-18) when percentage of ILI visits were less than 2% of total visits, plus two standard deviations. Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE version 1.20.

†The ILI data from a small number of sites located in the Northwest Region of the state is temporarily unavailable in ESSENCE. Therefore, the ILI data for the Northwest Region should be interpreted with caution.

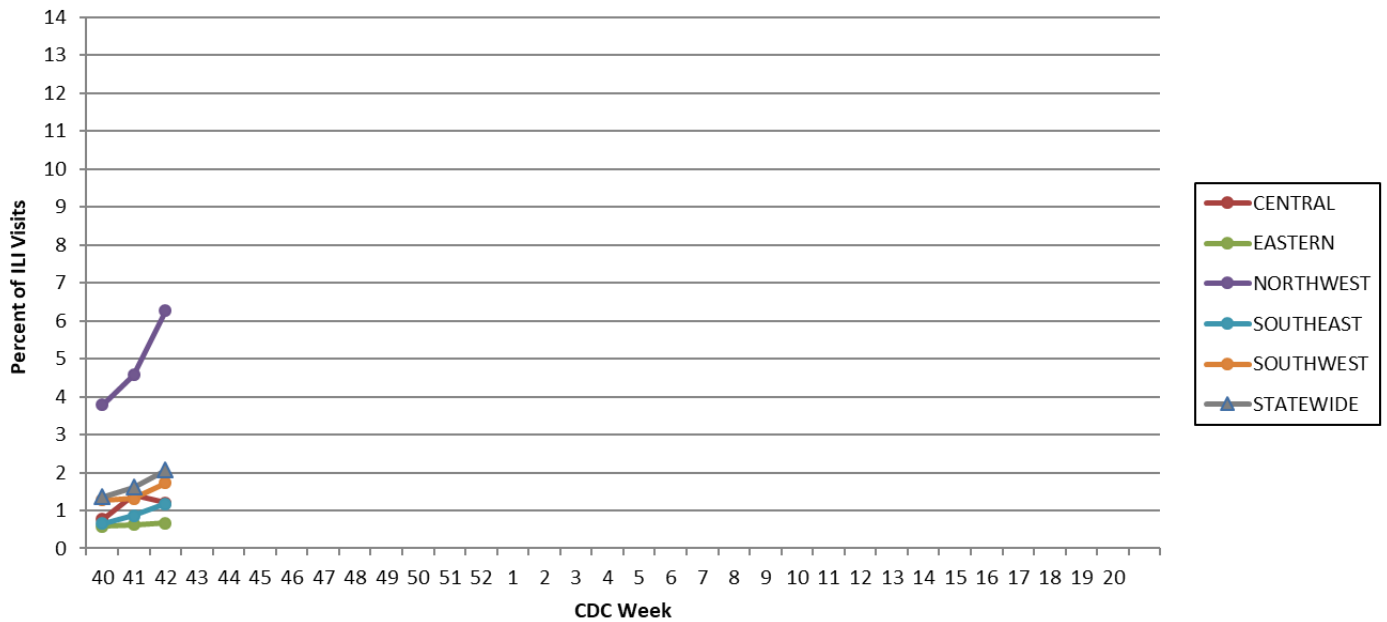
Figure 8. Percentage of Emergency Department (ED) Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in ESSENCE Participating Hospitals, by Age Group, Region and Statewide, Week 42, 2019*



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE version 1.20.

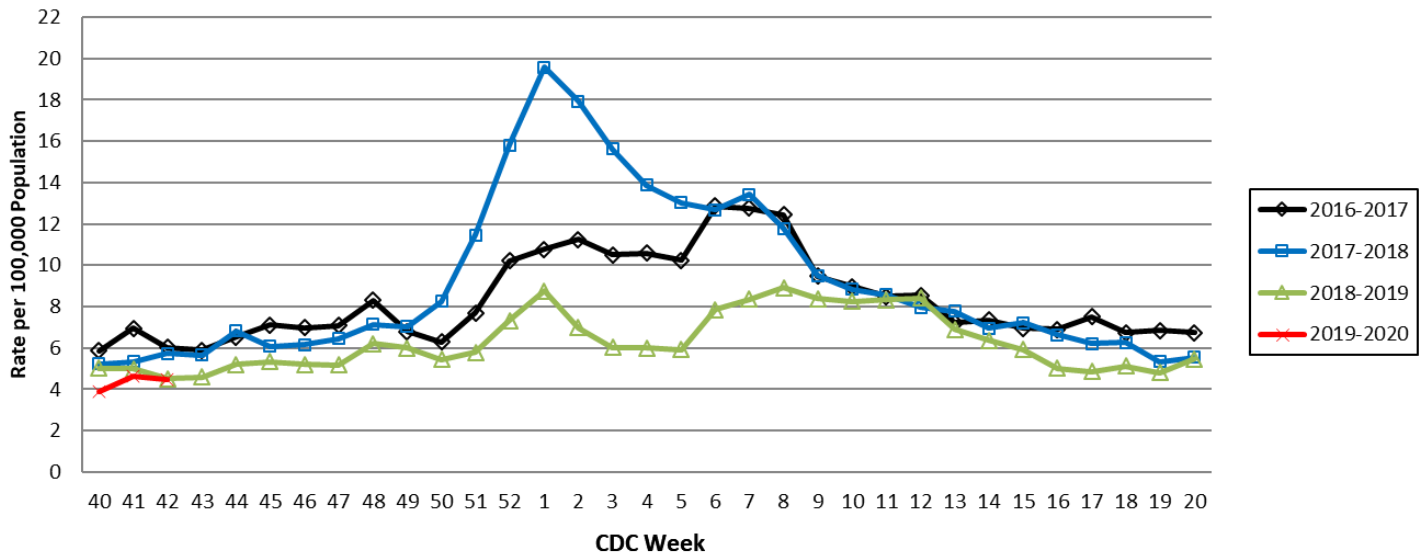
*The ILI data from a small number of sites located in the Northwest Region of the state is temporarily unavailable in ESSENCE. Therefore, the ILI data for the Northwest Region should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 9. Percentage of Emergency Department (ED) Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in ESSENCE Participating Hospitals, by Region and Statewide, 2019-2020 Influenza Season*



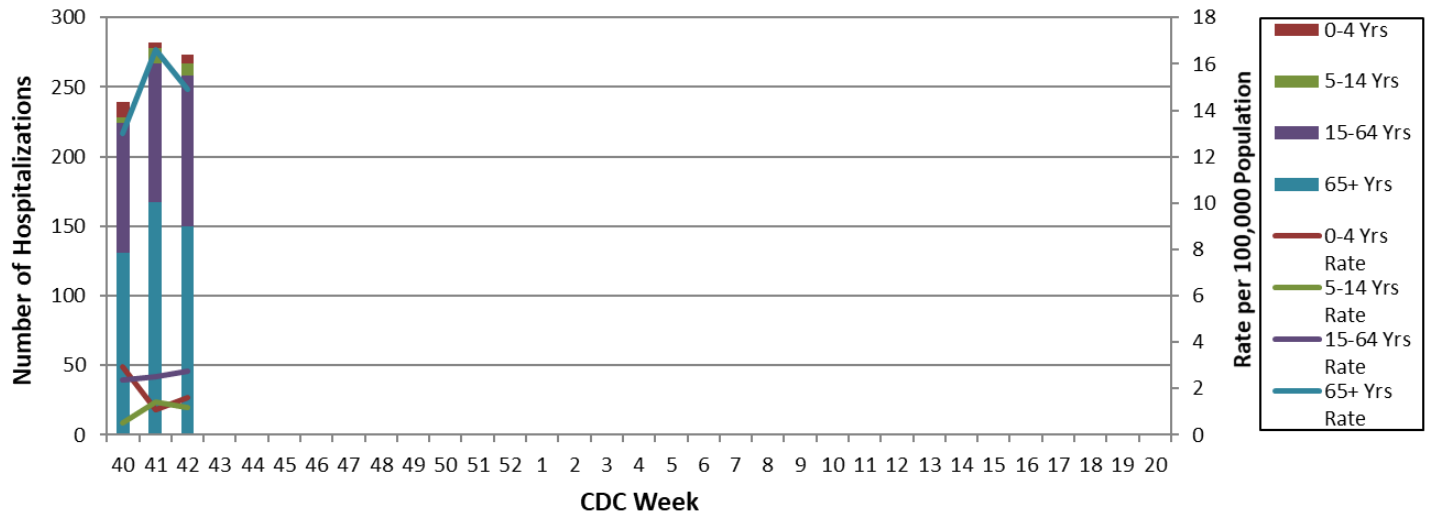
Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, ESSENCE version 1.20.
 *The ILI data from a small number of sites located in the Northwest Region of the state is temporarily unavailable in ESSENCE. Therefore, the ILI data for the Northwest Region should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 10. Weekly Rate of Patients Hospitalized with Influenza and/or Pneumonia Syndromes in Missouri Hospitals, 2016-2020 Influenza Seasons



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, HL7 Messaging Portal.
 Population data from Missouri Census Data Center 2017 (<https://census.missouri.edu>).

Figure 11. Number of Patients Hospitalized with Influenza and/or Pneumonia Syndromes in Participating Missouri Hospitals, by Age Group, Week 42, 2019-2020 Influenza Season



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics, HL7 Messaging Portal.

Additional Influenza Data Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Influenza Surveillance (FluView):
<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>

The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS):
<https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/>

World Health Organization: International Influenza Surveillance:
http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/en/