























Antiviral Resistance Surveillance						
Drug	2009 H1N1	Seasonal H3	Inf B			
	% Resistant	% Resistant	% Resistant			
Oseltamivir	1.2	0	0			
<u>Wiscon</u>	sin: A total of 81	Influenza viruses w	ere tested for			
neurami	nidase inhibition a	and only 1 (2009H1)	V1) was			

























		Dathogon Tosts							
ratiogen rests									
Name	Manufacturer	# Targets	Targets 510(k) Cleared	Sample >Result	YR				
FilmArray Respiratory Panel	BioFire	20	Viral & Bacterial	Yes	2012				
eSensor Respiratory Virus Panel	GenMark Diagnostics	14	Viral only	No	2012				
xTAG Respiratory Virus Panel	Luminex	12	Viral Only	No	2008				
xTAG Respiratory Virus Panel FAST	Luminex	8	Viral Only	No	2011				
Verigne Respiratory Virus Plus	Nanosphere	7	Viral Only	Yes	2011				
Prodesse ProFlu+	Hologic Genprobe	3	Viral Only	No	2008				
Simplexa FluA/B + RSV	Focus Diagnostics	3	Viral only	No	2012				
Quidel Molecular RSV + hMPV	Quidel	2	Viral Only	No	2013				



















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Influenza Virologic Surveillance Goals

- Provide situational awareness
- Detect novel or reassortant viruses
- Inform vaccine strain selection
- Detect and monitor antiviral resistance

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Right Size Influenza Virologic Surveillance Requirements

- Sampling (sample size and representativeness)
- Laboratory Testing
- Data Management
- Partnerships and Communications
- Quality Systems (performance metrics, benchmarks)

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- Surge (outbreaks, novel events, pandemics)
- Financial Resources

Requirements developed based on multiple engagements over 2 years of stakeholder (epi and lab) input.

Using Alternative Data for Influenza Virologic Surveillance

What is Alternative Data ?

Alternative data is existing virologic data from non-public health laboratory sources that can be used to supplement public health laboratory testing data for improved situational awareness.

- Include data from PCR(preferred) or RIDTs
- Benefits to surveillance:
 - Enhance influenza seasonal situational awareness
 - Identify positives during low prevalence periods
 - Detect potential geographic clusters
 - Detect institutional outbreaks

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Influenza Surveillance in Wisconsin

Multi-element approach

- 1. Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Testing (RIDT) Sites
 - >50% of Influenza testing in WI.
 - Next gen tests have eliminated subjectivity and improved performance characteristics.
 - "Real-time" surveillance.
 - Confirmatory testing during periods of low prevalence!

WSLH can provide confirmatory testing for out-of-season positives and the <u>first two positive influenza A and influenza B specimens</u>.

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