Laboratory Surveillance Report

Surveillance Data Synopsis

- •Influenza activity is declining.
- Rhinovirus/ enterovirus was the predominate respiratory virus.
- Other respiratory viruses are sporadically detected.

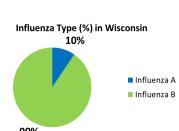
Influenza (Week ending May 9, 2015)

National Influenza Update (CDC)

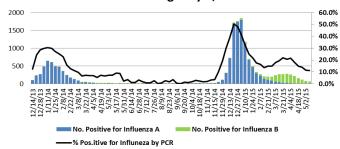
- Nationally, CDC reported a decrease in activity to 4.9% of the 7,533 surveillance specimens testing positive for influenza. Influenza B was the predominate influenza virus with only sporadic cases of influenza A reported.
- CDC data showed that the hospitalization rate for those age 65 years or older (322.2 per 100,000) was the highest ever recorded since data collection began in 2005-2006.

Wisconsin Influenza Update

- Surveillance data showed a decline in influenza A and B activity. I1.3% of the 560 specimens tested positive for influenza by PCR at Wisconsin clinical labs.
- 90% of the cases reported in Wisconsin were influenza B.



% Positive for Influenza by PCR (Wisconsin), Week Ending May 9, 2015





To enhance surveillance activities for novel influenza viruses, the WSLH asks labs to please send:

ALL influenza A positive specimens.

Week Ending May 9, 2015

Resp. Virus	# Tested	% Positive
Rhinovirus/ Enterovirus	287	11.1
Parainfluenza	333	9.3
Human metapneu- movirus	314	8.6
Adenovirus	172	2.3
Coronavirus	135	2.2
RSV	337	1.5

Other Surveillance Data (Wisconsin)

Rhinovirus/enterovirus

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus are typically the most frequently detected respiratory viruses during the summer and fall months.
- Increasing activity
 was noted with
 II.1% of the
 specimens testing positive.

B. pertussis

 3.1% of the 161 specimens tested positive for B. pertussis.

