

Influenza Monthly Epidemiology Report, NSW

Including H1N1 influenza 09

October 2009

Produced by: Population Health Division, NSW Health.

Summary

From 1 May to 31 October 2009:

- Presentations to emergency departments peaked mid July with on average 1300 presentations per week
- 5199 cases with laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 reported in NSW
- 1292 patients with laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 reported have been admitted to NSW hospitals.
- 52 deaths to date in association with confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 in NSW.

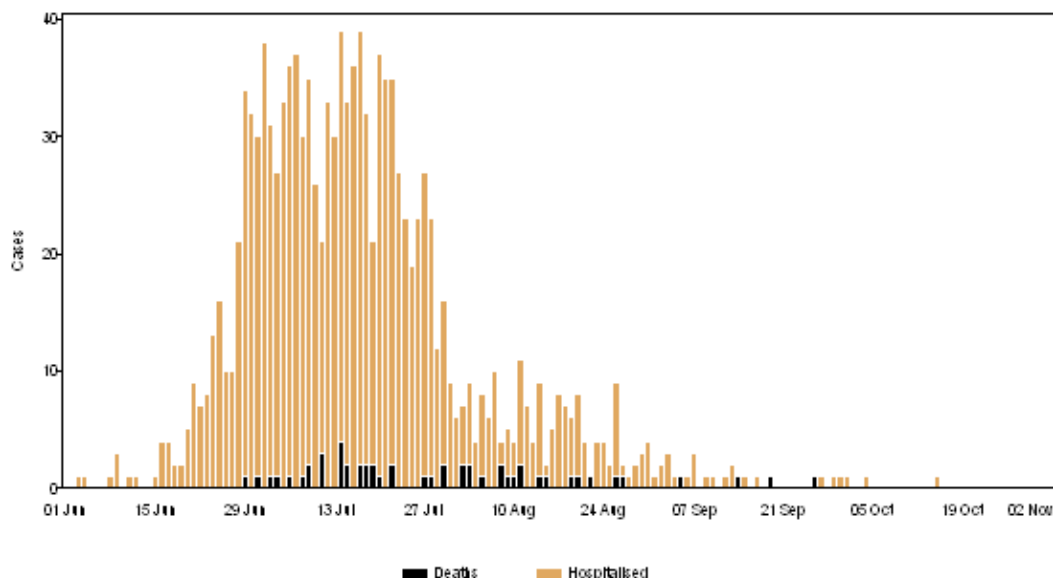
For weekly updates please see the communicable disease weekly report at <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/index.asp>

In October 2009, notifications, hospitalisations and deaths of cases of H1N1 influenza 09 continued to decline. In October there were

- Continued decline in presentations to emergency departments for ILI, although presentations are higher than for the same month last year
- 23 cases of laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 reported in NSW
- 3 patients with laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 reported to have been admitted to NSW hospitals
- no deaths notified in association with confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 in NSW

Parainfluenza viruses were the most common respiratory viruses diagnosed by sentinel laboratories in October.

Figure 1: Hospitalisations and deaths associated with laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09, 1 June to 31 October 2009 by date of hospitalisation or death.



Introduction

A novel influenza A virus (H1N1 influenza 2009 -previously called human swine influenza) was identified in April 2009 in the United States and Mexico. Since then, widespread community transmission of the virus has been confirmed in other continents including Australia.

Illness in most people has been generally mild, and broadly similar to seasonal influenza. Features that are unusual include the younger age of cases, the relative sparing of the over 60 year old age group, and the out-of-season timing of the epidemic in the northern hemisphere.

The community was initially generally susceptible to a novel influenza virus. This means that despite the generally mild profile of the illness, the impact of the virus has been substantial, particularly as community transmission became established in Australia during the winter.

This report provides a summary of the surveillance for influenza, including H1N1 influenza 09, undertaken by NSW Health to date. This includes data from a range of surveillance systems.

Emergency Department (ED) presentations for influenza like illness

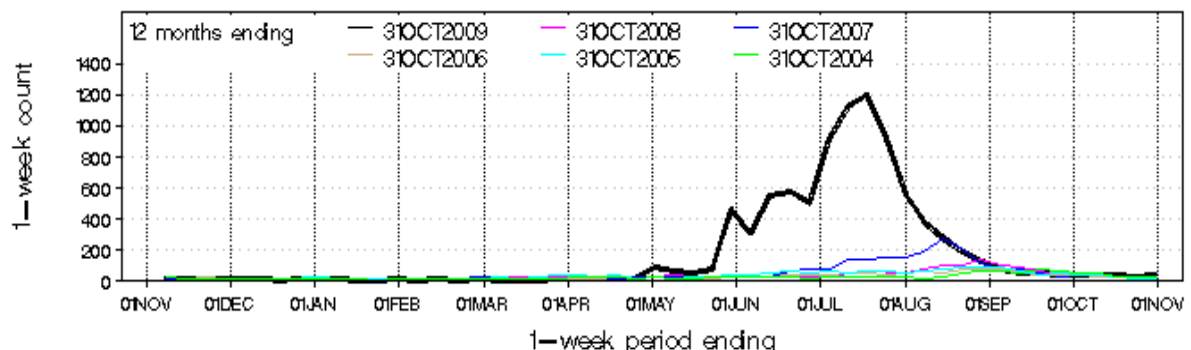
Data from 52 NSW emergency departments are included. Comparisons are made with data for the preceding six years. Recent counts are subject to change.

Presentations for influenza-like illness

Figure 2: Comparison of weekly influenza-like illness presentations to NSW emergency departments, 2003-2009*

Category: All visits with the above inclusions

Total 1-week counts



* Some people presenting to NSW emergency departments have been referred to an influenza clinic without being recorded in the regular ED information system. (Under-reporting of influenza-related ED presentations will occur in this situation.) Includes data from 49 emergency departments. Source: NSW Health Public Health Real-time Emergency Department Surveillance System (PHREDSS) and the NSW Emergency Department Data Collection (HOIST).

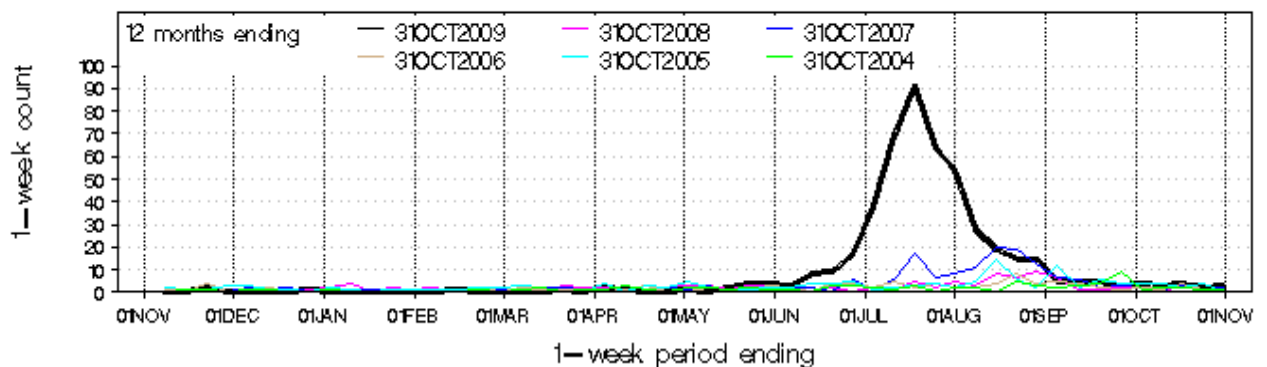
- Presentations to emergency departments for influenza-like illness peaked in mid July at around 1300 presentations per week. The July peak was approximately three times the previous highest peak of 2007.
- In October 2009, there were 244 presentations with influenza-like illness. This is less than the previous month (September 317 presentations), but is greater than the count of 144 for the month of October in 2008.

Admissions to hospital from emergency departments for influenza-like illness

Figure 3: Weekly counts of admissions to hospital for influenza-like illness from NSW emergency departments, 2006-2009*.

Category: All visits with the above inclusions

Total 1-week counts



* Some people presenting to NSW emergency departments have been referred to an influenza clinic without being recorded in the regular ED information system. (Under-reporting of influenza-related ED presentations will occur in this situation.) Includes data from 49 emergency departments. Source: NSW Health Public Health Real-time Emergency Department Surveillance System (PHREDSS) and the NSW Emergency Department Data Collection (HOIST).

- Admissions from emergency departments to hospital for influenza-like illness peaked in mid July at around 110 admissions.
- There were 15 admissions to hospital following presentation to emergency departments with influenza-like illness in October. This is lower than the previous month (September with 28 admissions), but greater than October 2008 when 7 people were admitted with ILI.

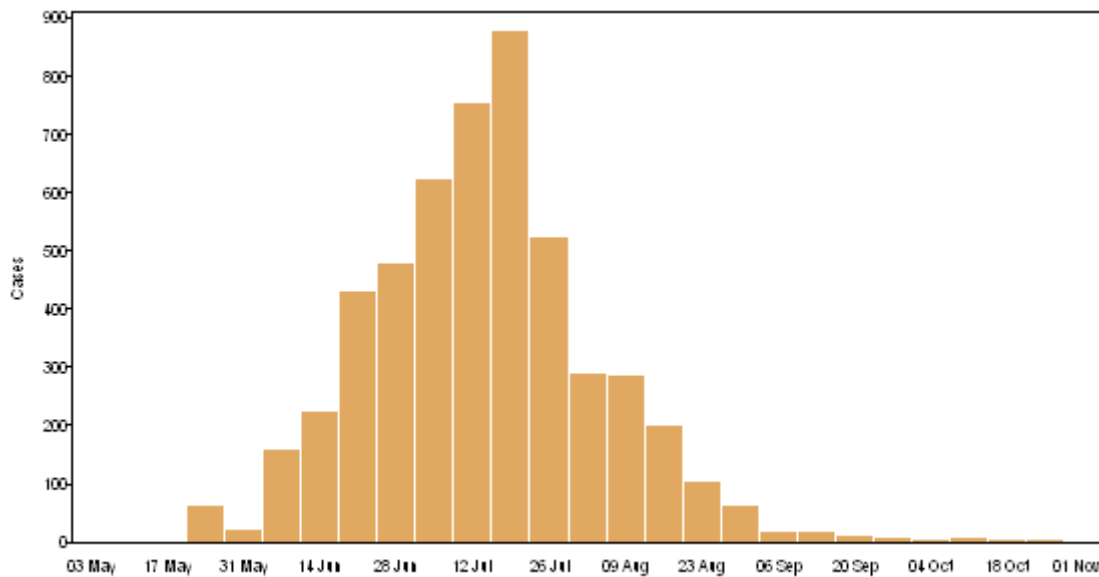
Confirmed cases of H1N1 influenza 09

Hospitalisation admissions

From 1 May to 31 October 2009 there have been

- 5199 people with lab confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 reported in NSW (figure 4)
- 1292 patients with laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 reported to have been admitted to NSW hospitals (figure 5).

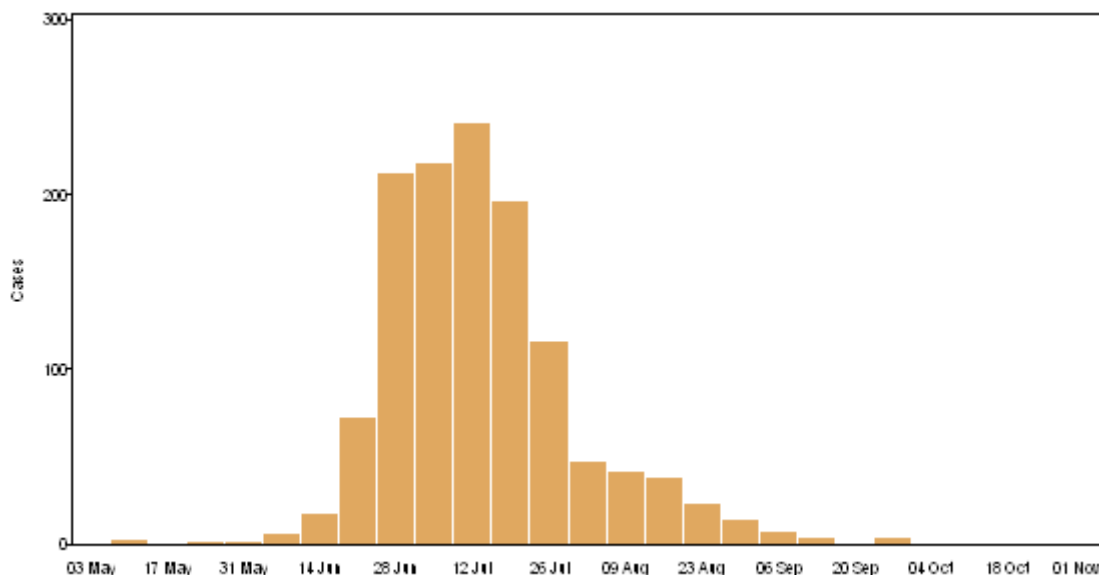
Figure 4: Notifications of cases of laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09, 1 May to 31 October 2009, by notification date*.



* Note that with the start of the 'Protect' phase on 17 June, 2009, efforts were focused on early detection and treatment of influenza-like illness in those considered at risk of severe illness and laboratory testing was generally confined to this group.

- Notifications of confirmed cases were highest in the middle weeks of July, and have since decreased.
- Small numbers of cases continue to be reported.

Figure 5: Hospitalisations associated with laboratory confirmed H1N1 influenza 09, 1 May to 31 October 2009, by hospitalisation date.



- Hospital admissions peaked in July, at about 35 cases per day, and decreased in August and September. Note that delays in reporting may mean that the recent numbers are under-reported.
- Only a small number of cases have been hospitalised in the last month.

Deaths associated with H1N1 influenza 09

As of 31 October 2009 there have been

- 52 deaths to date in association with confirmed H1N1 influenza 09 in NSW. Of these, 45 had underlying chronic conditions and 7 are under investigation.
- Deaths in association with H1N1 influenza 09 have occurred in people aged 9-88 years.

Table 1a: Age distribution of deaths in association with confirmed H1N1 influenza 09, 1 May to 31 October 2009

Age group	Number of cases	Percent of cases
Under 40	6	11.5
40-49	7	13.5
50-59	18	34.6
60-69	8	15.4
70+	13	25.0
TOTAL	52	100.0

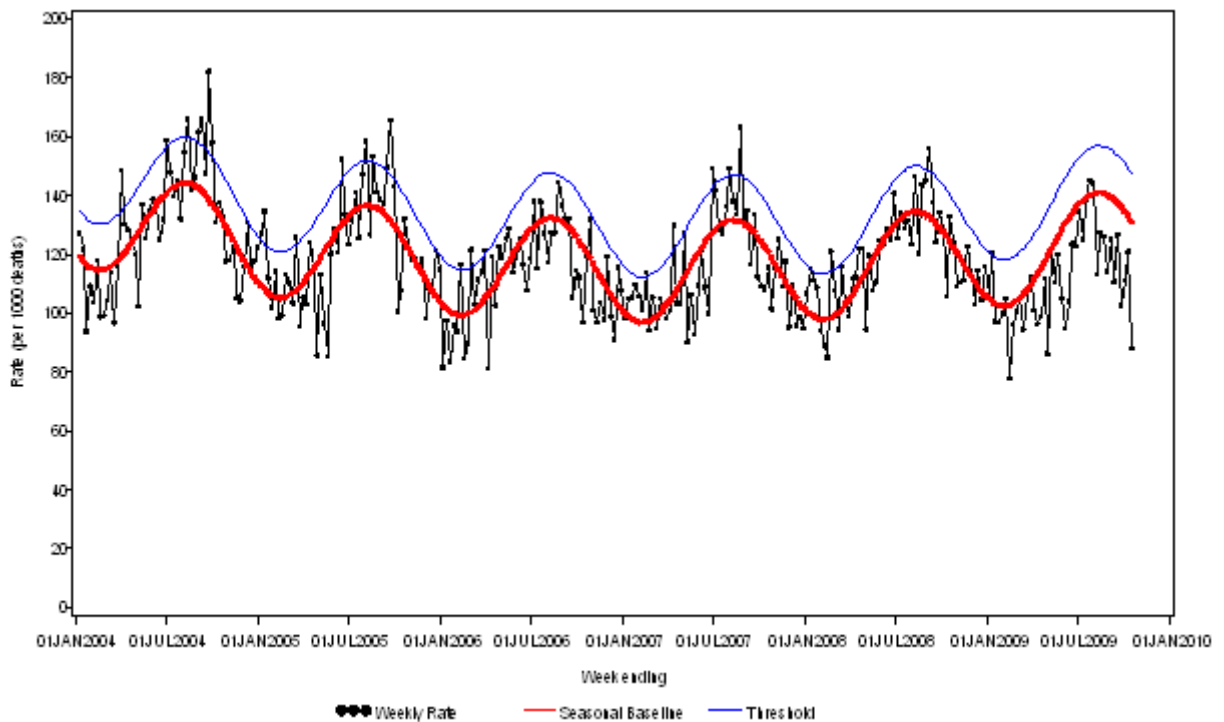
Table 1b: Deaths in association with confirmed H1N1 influenza 09, 1 May to 31 October 2009

Month of Death	Number of cases	Percent of cases
May	0	0
June	1	1.9
July	29	55.8
August	19	36.5
September	3	5.8
October	0	0
TOTAL	52	100.0

Deaths with influenza or pneumonia reported on the death certificate

- While pneumonia has many causes, a well-known marker of seasonal and pandemic influenza activity is an increase in the number of death certificates that mention pneumonia or influenza as a cause of death.
- The predicted seasonal baseline estimates the predicted rate of influenza or pneumonia deaths in the absence of influenza epidemics.
- If deaths exceed the epidemic threshold, then it may be an indication that influenza is circulating widely.
- Deaths referred to a coroner are not yet available for analysis. Deaths in younger people may be more likely to require a coronial inquest. Therefore influenza-related deaths in younger people may be under-represented in these data.
- Death registration data show that as of 16 October 2009, there were 88 pneumonia or influenza deaths per 1000 deaths in NSW, which was below the seasonal threshold of 148 per 1000 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Rate of deaths classified as influenza and pneumonia as per NSW Registered Death Certificates, 2004-2009



Source: NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

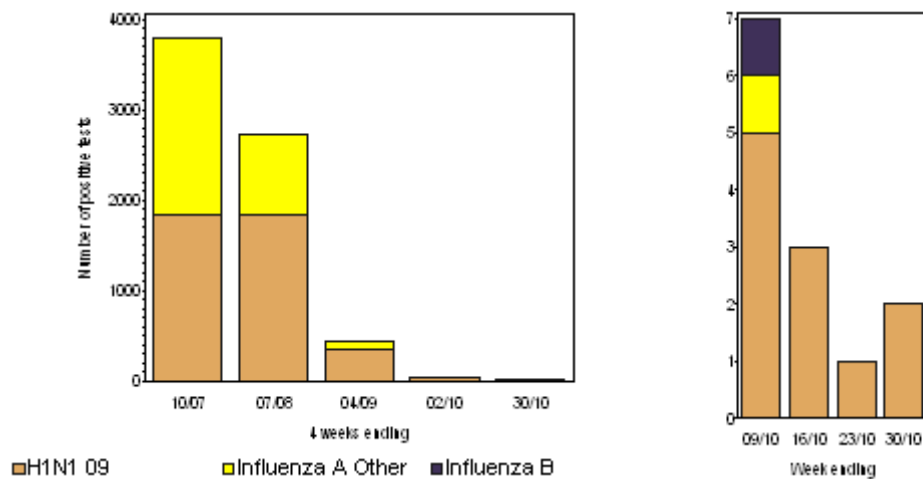
Laboratory testing summary for influenza (including H1N1 influenza 09)

During October 2009:

- the number of tests for respiratory viruses performed at NSW public hospital laboratories has remained low
- 0.2% to 1% (1 to 6) of these tests were positive for influenza A in the 4 weeks ending 30 October
- All but one was positive for H1N1

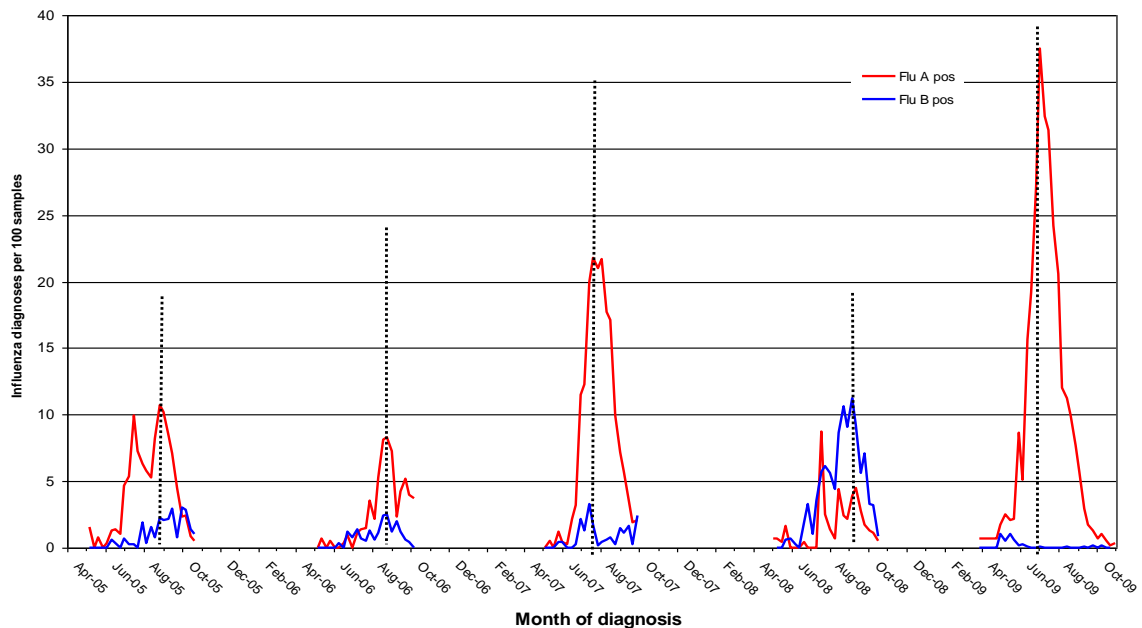
Parainfluenza was the most common respiratory virus detected in the 4 weeks ending 30 October

Figure 7: Number of positive laboratory tests for influenza for 4 week periods ending 31 October 2009



Note: Excludes point of care tests. Influenza laboratory diagnoses using virology are reported by South Eastern Area Laboratory Services (SEALS), Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research (ICPMR), South West Area Pathology Services (SWAPS)- from 12/6, Pacific Laboratory Medicine Services (PaLMS)-from 19/6, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH), Hunter Area Pathology Services (HAPS), Nepean-from 24/7 and St Vincent's Hospital (SYDPATH).

Figure 8: Percent of laboratory tests positive for influenza A and influenza B, 1 January 2005-30 October 2009, New South Wales



Note: Excludes point of care tests. Influenza laboratory diagnoses using virology are reported by South Eastern Area Laboratory Services (SEALS), Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research (ICPMR), The Children’s Hospital at Westmead (CHW), South West Area Pathology Services (SWAPS), Pacific Laboratory Medicine Services (PaLMS), Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH), Hunter Area Pathology Services (HAPS), Nepean- up to 1 October Douglas Hanley Moir (DHM) from 21 August and St Vincent’s Hospital (SYDPATH).

Table 2: Summary of testing for respiratory viruses and influenza at NSW public hospital laboratories, by month for July, August and September and weekly for October 2009

Four week period ending	Virology specimens tested	Influenza A (total pos) (%)	Influenza B (total pos) (%)	H1N1 influenza 09 (total pos) (%)	Adenovirus	Parainfluenza 1, 2 & 3	RSV	Rhinovirus	HMPV
10/07/2009	13416	3805 (28%)	3 (0.02%)	1837 (48%)	81	45	445	42	16
7/08/2009	11755	2735 (23%)	1 (<0.01%)	1838 (67%)	60	33	342	18	17
4/09/2009	4986	451 (9.0%)	2 (0.04%)	346 (77%)	45	51	190	34	14
2/10/2009	2860	51 (1.8%)	2 (0.03%)	42 (82%)	63	114	105	61	24
30/10/2009	2202	12 (0.5%)	1 (0.05%)	11(92%)	39	127	77	82	49
Week ending									
9/10/2009	574	6 (1.0%)	1 (0.2%)	5 (83%)	16	23	14	23	12
16/10/2009	557	3 (0.5%)	0	3 (100%)	10	35	15	34	16
23/10/2009	540	1 (0.2%)	0	1 (100%)	5	35	22	11	9
30/10/2009	531	2 (0.4%)	0	2 (100%)	8	34	26	14	12

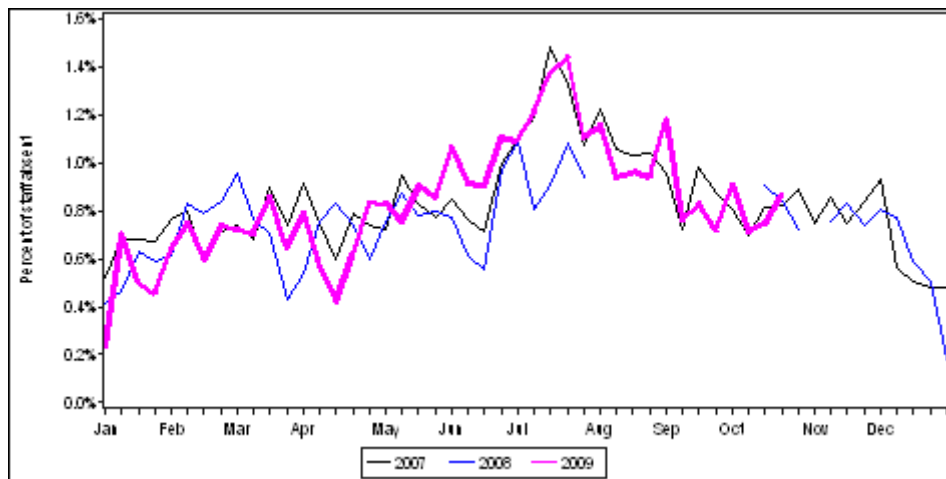
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Community impact

Workplace absenteeism is an indicator of the level of influenza activity in the community. One major Australian employer with more than 10,000 NSW employees, has provided data on the proportion of their employees absent from work due to illness for more than 3 consecutive days. Data are available to the week ending 21 October. In the week ending 22 July 2009, 1.4% of their NSW employees took sick leave of more than three consecutive days. This was the highest level so far this year and higher than the level of around 0.7% in autumn. In the week ending 21 October 2009, 0.9% of their employees took sick leave of more than 3 consecutive days.

Absenteeism this year is similar to the levels reached during the winter of 2007 when influenza incidence was also high.

Figure 9: Weekly proportion of employees of a national employer taking more than 3 consecutive days sick leave, NSW, to 21 October 2009 with comparison to 2007-2008*.



* Data were not available for some weeks in 2008. Source: Absenteeism Data.