Wyoming Department of Health

INFLUENZA REPORT

2022-2023 Influenza Season

MMWR Week 2 (1/8/23-1/14/23)

Weekly Report of Influenza and Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Activity

Overview (MMWR Week 2)

Influenza and Influenza-like Illness Activity

Spread
Regional/Local
Transmission has decreased in most counties

Flu Activity
Minimal
Activity continues to trend down in most counties

ILI Activity
Minimal
Reports of outpatient respiratory illnesses are trending down

Co-circulating
Other Viruses:
SARS-CoV-2
RSV

Seasonal Data
Types of Flu
Influenza A and B viruses are circulating

Subtypes
Primary: A/H3
Predominately H3N2 viruses reported across the country

Outbreaks
0
No LTCF or school associated outbreaks reported

Severity
Inpatients
Hospitalizations across the country are trending down

Deaths
0
No locally reported pediatric deaths; 85 total pediatric deaths across the country this season

Syndromic
0
No syndromic anomalies reported

EMS
26
Suspected ILI reports this week

Hot Spots
Tracking Trends
Within local case counts

Geographic Activity by Regions

Wyoming as a whole is trending towards **local activity** this week (MMWR Week 2). Transmission levels have continued to trend down in most counties.

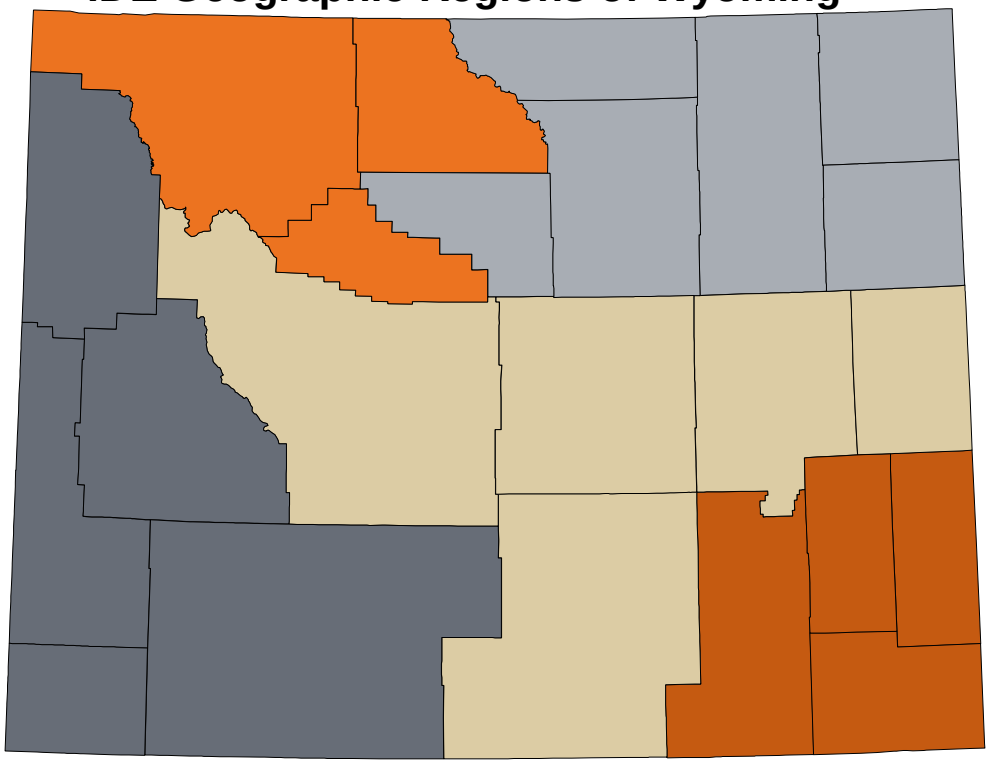
Healthcare providers in **18** counties reported ILI activity.

The electronically reported influenza cases represent **all five** Infectious Disease Epidemiology (IDE) Geographic Regions.

Two of the five IDE Geographic Regions indicated continued trends of **regional activity** this week with most counties seeing a **decrease** in reported case counts.

Healthcare providers across the state electronically reported **140** influenza cases (rapid influenza diagnostic tests and PCR confirmed tests).

IDE Geographic Regions of Wyoming



- Southeastern (**regional**, with increased cases in Laramie County)
- Central (**local**, increased case counts in Converse and Natrona counties)
- Western (**local**, increased cases in Teton County)
- Big Horn (**local**, increased cases in Hot Springs County)
- Northeastern (**regional**, increased cases in Washakie County)

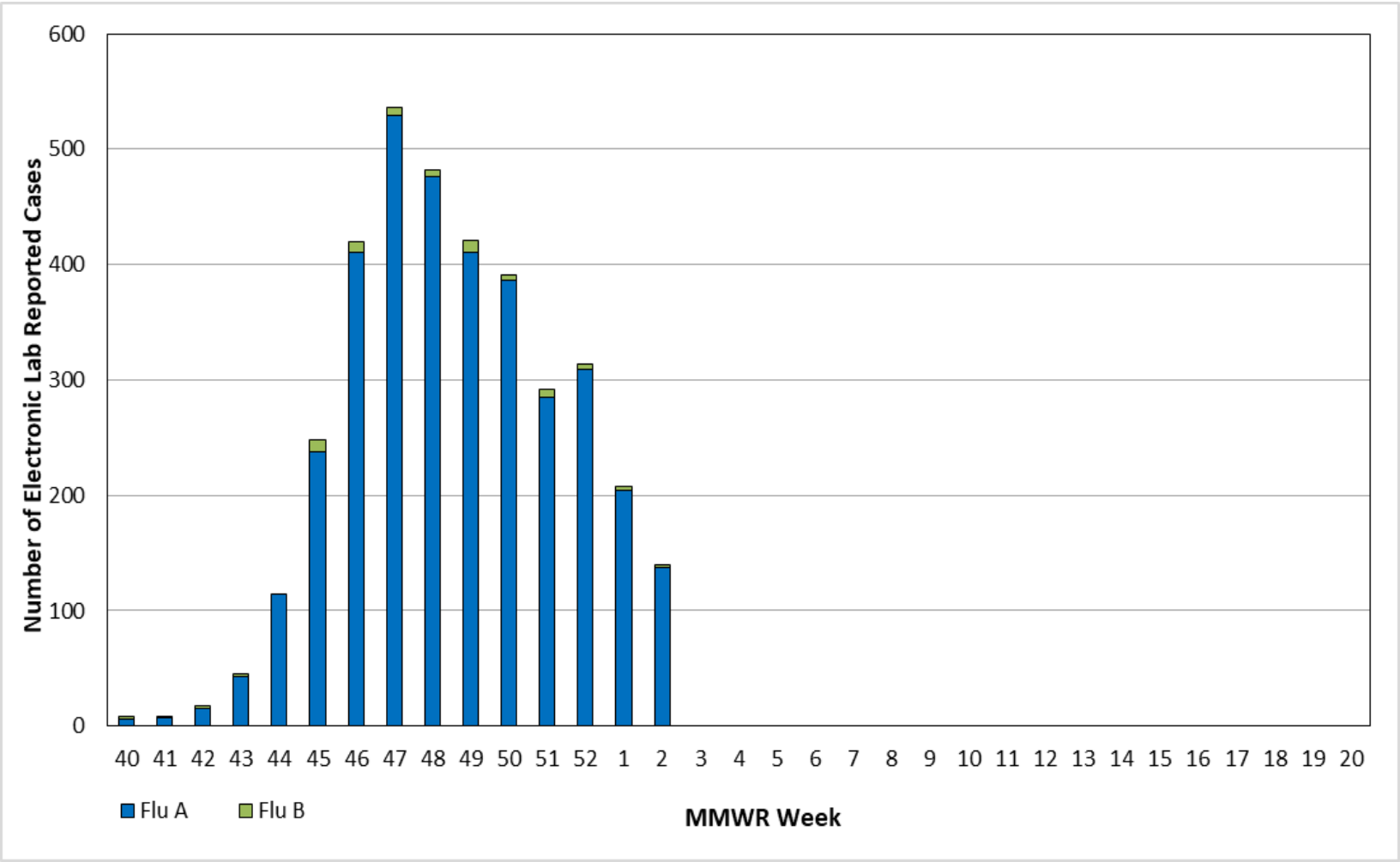
Public Health Laboratory

The overall volume of samples tested for influenza at the Wyoming Public Health Laboratory has increased since the introduction of the CDC Influenza SARS-CoV-2 Multiplex Assay. Wyoming saw another **significant decrease** in the number of positive influenza specimens reported this week compared to week 1.

Healthcare and Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratories most frequently reported **Influenza A/H3N2 viruses** during MMWR Week 2, with a handful of H1N1 and Influenza B viruses.

Electronic Lab Reports of Influenza Cases



*** This graph is not representative of all influenza cases across the state**

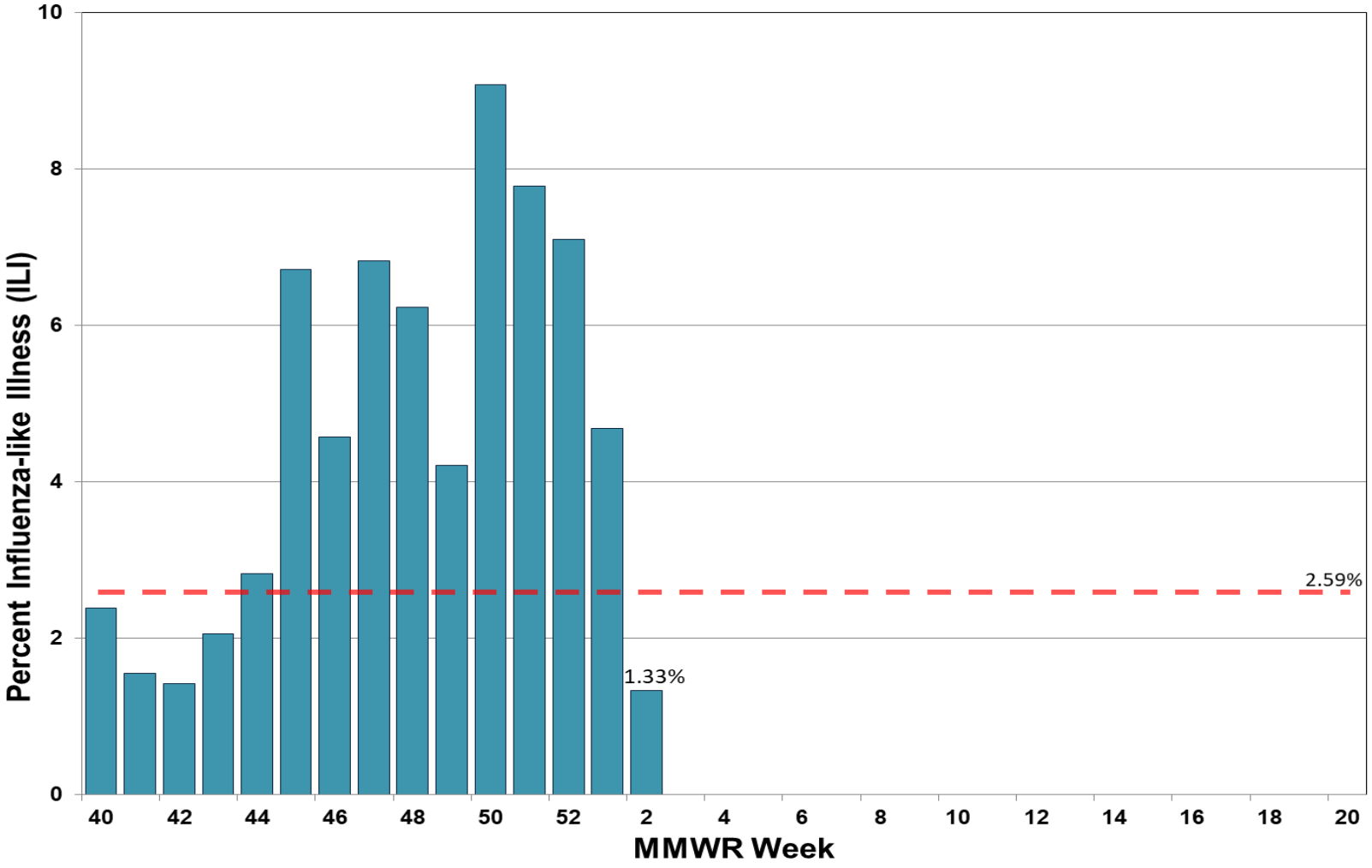
ILINet Providers

The percent of patient visits to ILINet Sentinel Providers for influenza-like illness was **1.33%,** which is **below** Wyoming's baseline (**2.59%**), and another **significant decrease** from week 1.

The Wyoming Department of Health received reports from **less than 50%** of the ILINet providers across the state. Therefore, this value could change as data trickles in over the coming weeks.

Key Updates: The percent of patient visits for respiratory illness decreased for all regions during week 2 compared to week 1; and regions 5, 6, and 8 have dropped below their baseline. Based on CDC calculations, transmission within Wyoming was **minimal** this week. Seasonal influenza activity continues to decline across the country.

Weekly Percent of ILI Visits



Mortality Data

Tracking death certificates is the best surveillance system to capture and identify pneumonia and influenza-associated deaths in Wyoming. According to the CDC, influenza is infrequently listed on death certificates. Also, testing for seasonal influenza infections is not frequently performed, particularly among the elderly, who are at greatest risk for seasonal influenza complications and death. Therefore, public health officials may not identify influenza-associated deaths in many instances; consequently, this surveillance system may underestimate the true impact of influenza-associated deaths in the state.

There have been **35 pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality reports** certified since the beginning of the 2022-2023 Influenza Season.