



# INFLUENZA REPORT

2023-2024 Influenza Season

MMWR Week 46 (11/12/23-11/18/23)

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



## Influenza and Influenza-like Illness Activity

### Spread

#### Local

Transmission has started to increase across the state

### Flu Activity

#### Low

Activity levels are increasing

### ILI Activity

#### Low

Increasing reports of outpatient respiratory illnesses

### Co-circulating

#### Other Viruses:

SARS-CoV-2  
RSV

### Seasonal Data

#### Types of Flu

Influenza A and B viruses are circulating

### Subtypes

#### Primary: A/H1N1

Predominately H1N1 viruses reported across the country this week

### Outbreaks

**0**

No LTCF or school associated outbreaks reported

### Severity

#### Inpatients

The number of weekly hospital admissions is increasing across the country

### Deaths

**0**

No locally reported pediatric deaths; 3 pediatric deaths reported in the US so far this season

### Syndromic

**2**

Syndromic anomalies reported this week in Sheridan County

### EMS

**32**

Suspected ILI reports this week

### Hot Spots

#### Tracking Trends

Significant increase in case counts in the Central Region of the state



## Geographic Activity by Regions

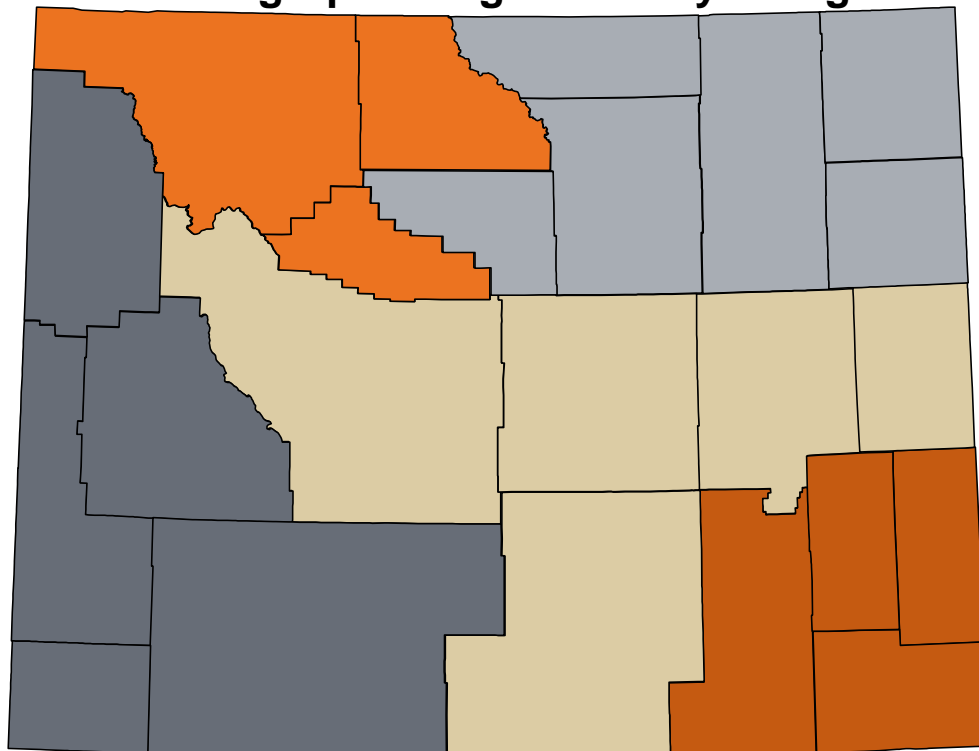
Wyoming as a whole had **local activity** this week (MMWR Week 46). Transmission levels are continuing to increase across the state.






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

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

Healthcare providers across the state electronically reported **63 cases** of influenza (rapid influenza diagnostic tests and PCR confirmed tests) this week.

### IDE Geographic Regions of Wyoming



-  Southeastern (**sporadic**, with cases reported only in Laramie County)
-  Central (**sporadic**, with cases reported in Carbon and Converse counties)
-  Western (**sporadic**, with cases reported in Lincoln, Teton, and Uinta counties)
-  Big Horn (**sporadic**, with cases reported in Big Horn and Park counties)
-  Northeastern (**sporadic**, with cases reported in Weston and Johnson counties)



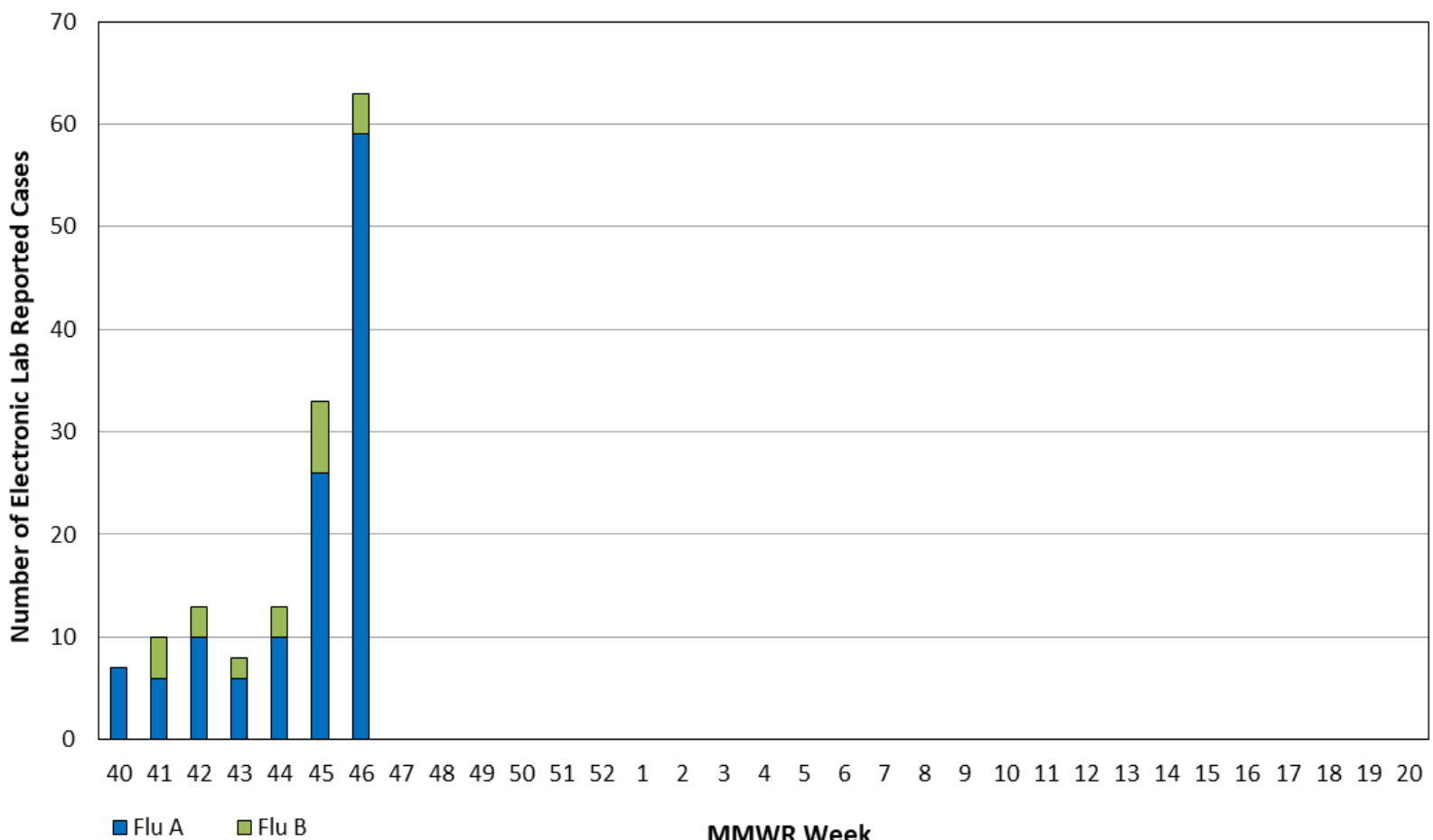
## Public Health Laboratory

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. However, we are starting to see strong increases in the number of positive influenza specimens since the start of the 2023-2024 influenza season.

## Healthcare and Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratories most frequently reported **Influenza A/H1N1 viruses** during MMWR Week 46, with some Influenza A/H3N2 and B viruses.

### Electronic Lab Reports of Influenza Cases



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



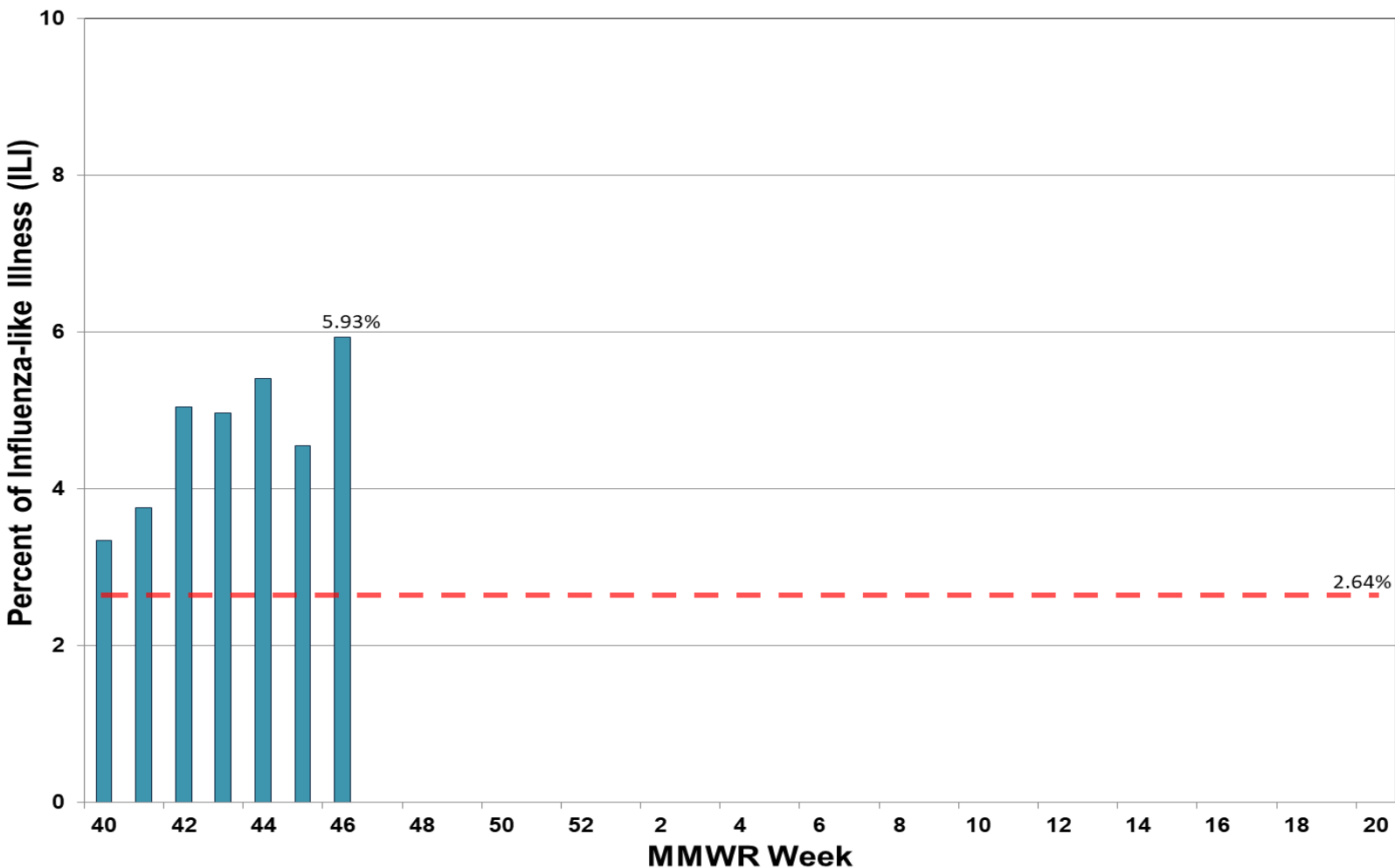
## ILINet Providers

The percent of patient visits to ILINet Sentinel Providers for influenza-like illness was **5.93%**, which is **above** Wyoming's baseline (**2.64%**), and an **increase** from week 45.

The Wyoming Department of Health received reports from **more than 50%** of the ILINet providers across the state. Previous weekly percentages were updated this week as several sentinel providers uploaded their weekly values.

**Key Updates:** Outpatient respiratory illness is above baseline nationally for the third week, and is at or above baseline in seven of the 10 HHS regions. Based on CDC calculations, transmission within Wyoming was **low** this week. Seasonal influenza activity continues to increase in most parts of the country, most notably in the South Central, Southeast, Mountain, and West Coast regions.

### 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 **three** pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality report certified since the beginning of the 2023-2024 Influenza Season.

### Monthly P&I Mortality Reports (2019-2024)

