



# INFLUENZA REPORT

2023-2024 Influenza Season

MMWR Week 48 (11/26/23-12/2/23)

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



## Influenza and Influenza-like Illness Activity

### Spread

#### Local

Transmission continues to increase across the state

### Flu Activity

#### High

Activity levels continue to increase

### ILI Activity

#### High

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 this week

### Severity

#### Inpatients

The number of weekly hospital admissions is increasing across the country

### Deaths

**0**

No locally reported pediatric deaths; 12 pediatric deaths reported in the US so far this season

### Syndromic

**2**

Two syndromic anomalies reported this week in Campbell County

### EMS

**29**

Suspected ILI reports this week

### Hot Spots

#### Tracking Trends

Significant increase in case counts in Laramie County this week



## Geographic Activity by Regions

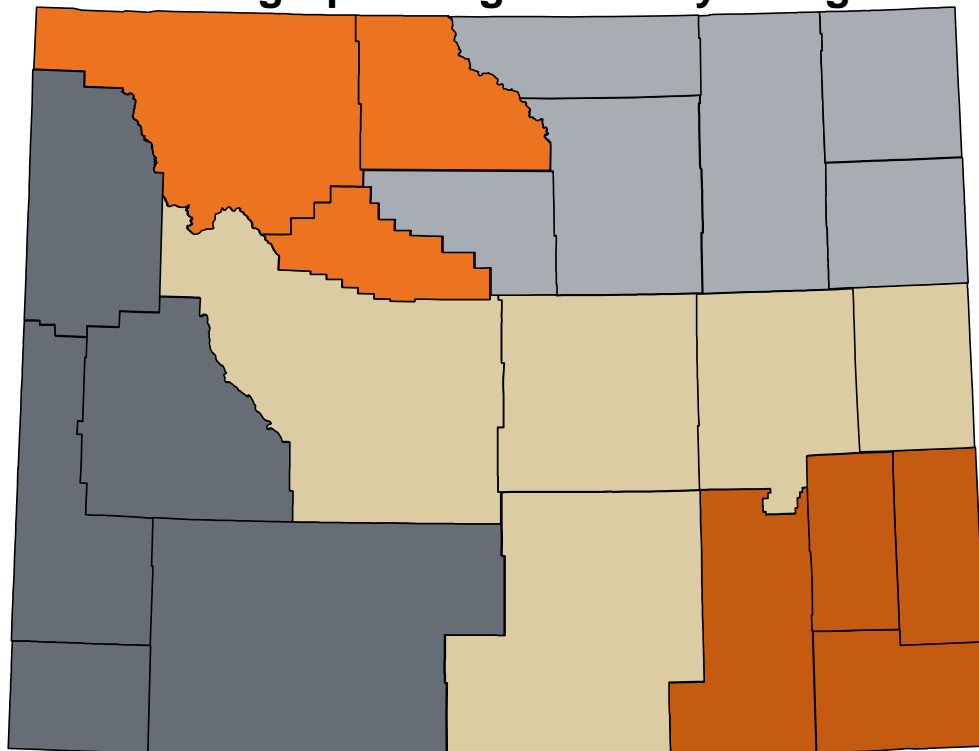
Wyoming as a whole had **high activity** this week (MMWR Week 48). Transmission levels continue to increase across the state.

Healthcare providers in **17** 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 **119 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 and Albany counties)**
- Central (local, with cases reported in every county)**
- Western (sporadic, with cases reported in Teton, Sweetwater & Uinta counties)**
- Big Horn (sporadic, with cases reported in Big Horn and Park counties)**
- Northeastern (local, with cases reported every county besides Crook)**



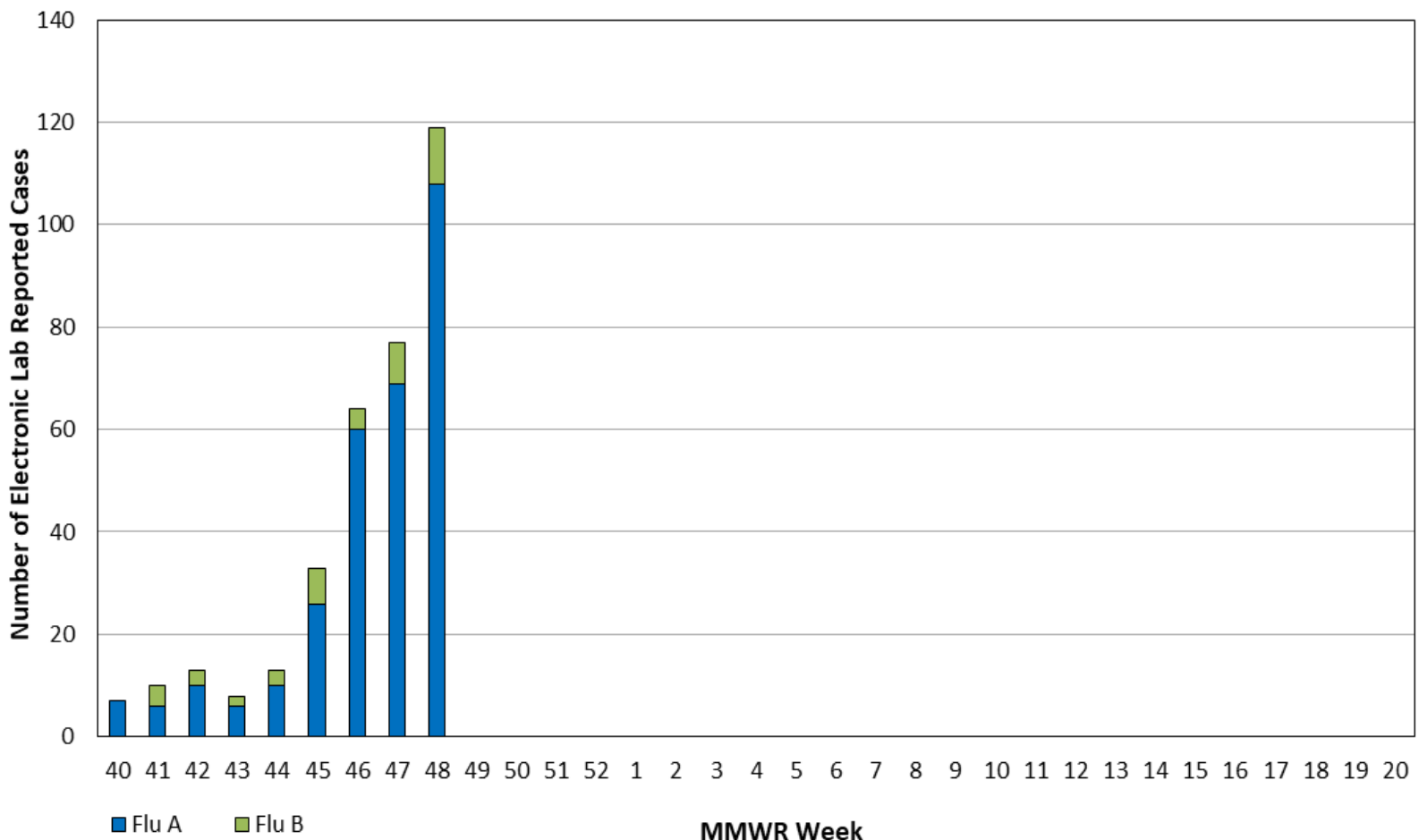
## Public Health Laboratory

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 substantial increase in the number of positive influenza specimens reported this week compared to the first few weeks of the 2023-2024 influenza season.

## Healthcare and Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratories most frequently reported **influenza A/H1N1 viruses** during MMWR Week 48, 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



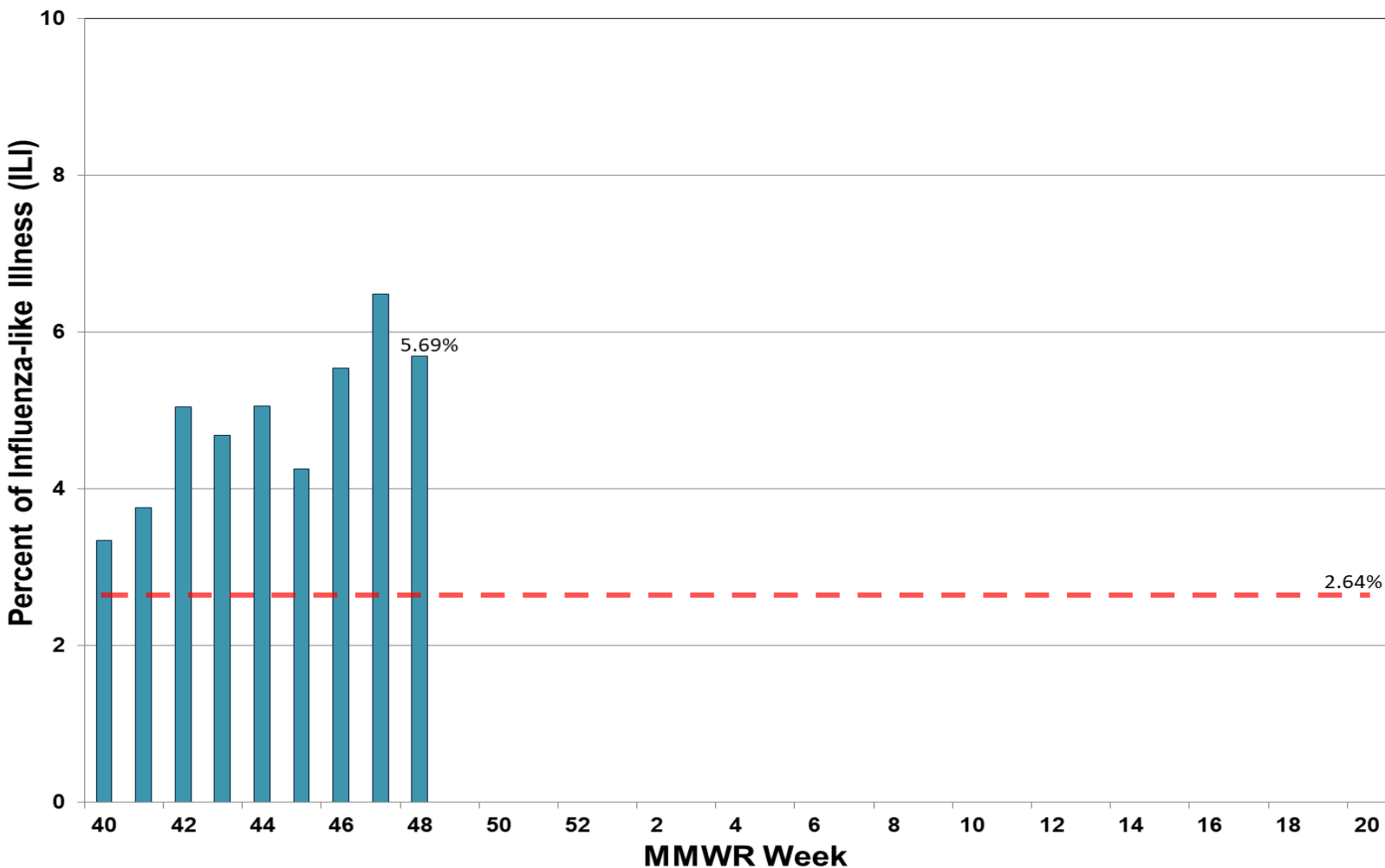
## ILINet Providers

The percent of patient visits to ILINet Sentinel Providers for influenza-like illness was **5.69%**, which is **above** Wyoming's baseline (**2.64%**), and a **slight decrease** from week 47.

The Wyoming Department of Health received reports from **more than 50%** of the ILINet providers across the state. Although weekly percentages could change as additional values are submitted.

**Key Updates:** Outpatient respiratory illness is above baseline nationally for the fifth week and is at or above baseline in all 10 HHS Regions. Based on CDC calculations, transmission within Wyoming was **high** this week. Seasonal flu activity continues to increase in most parts of the country, with the southeast and south-central areas of the country reporting the highest levels of activity.

### 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 across the state.

There have been **four** pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality reports certified since the beginning of the 2023-2024 Influenza Season.

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

