



INFLUENZA REPORT

2023-2024 Influenza Season

MMWR Week 49 (12/3/23-12/9/23)

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

1

One LTCF outbreak reported in Natrona County this week

Severity

Inpatients

The number of hospital admissions continues to increase across the country

Deaths

0

No locally reported pediatric deaths; 14 pediatric deaths reported in the US so far this season

Syndromic

3

Three syndromic anomalies reported this week in Fremont County

EMS

30

Suspected ILI reports this week

Hot Spots

Tracking Trends

Significant increase in case counts in Laramie County this week



Geographic Activity by Regions

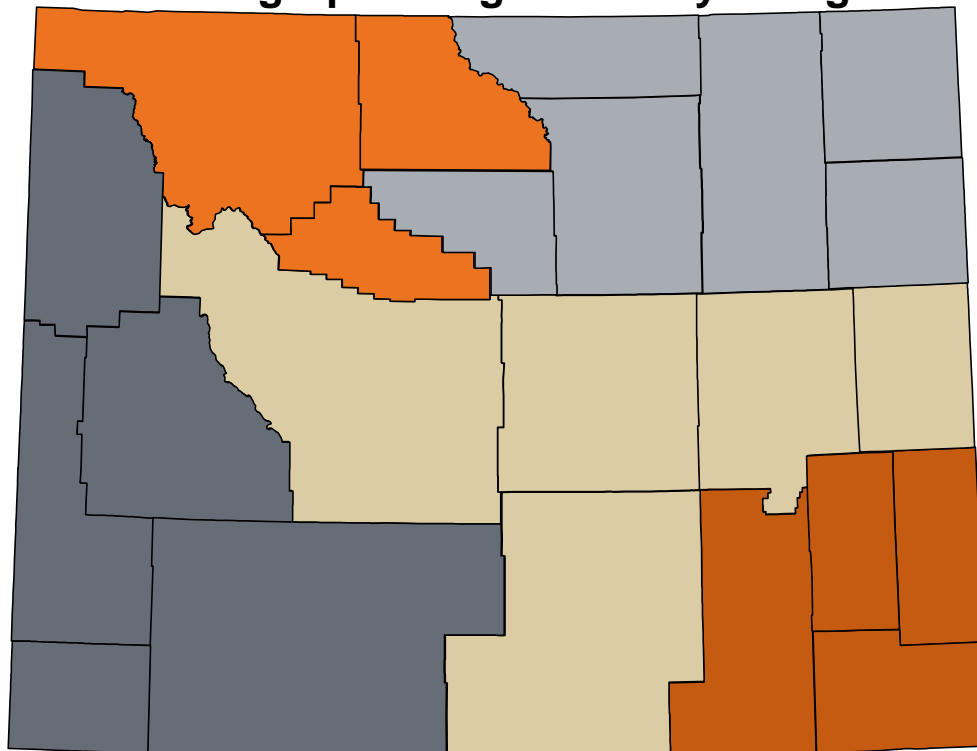
Wyoming as a whole had **high activity** this week (MMWR Week 49). Transmission levels continue to increase across the state.

Healthcare providers in **14** 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 (**local**, with cases reported in every county besides Platte)
- Central (**local**, with cases reported in Carbon, Fremont, and Natrona counties)
- Western (**sporadic**, with cases reported in Teton, Sweetwater & Uinta counties)
- Big Horn (**sporadic**, with cases reported only in Park County)
- Northeastern (**local**, with cases reported all counties besides Crook and Washakie)



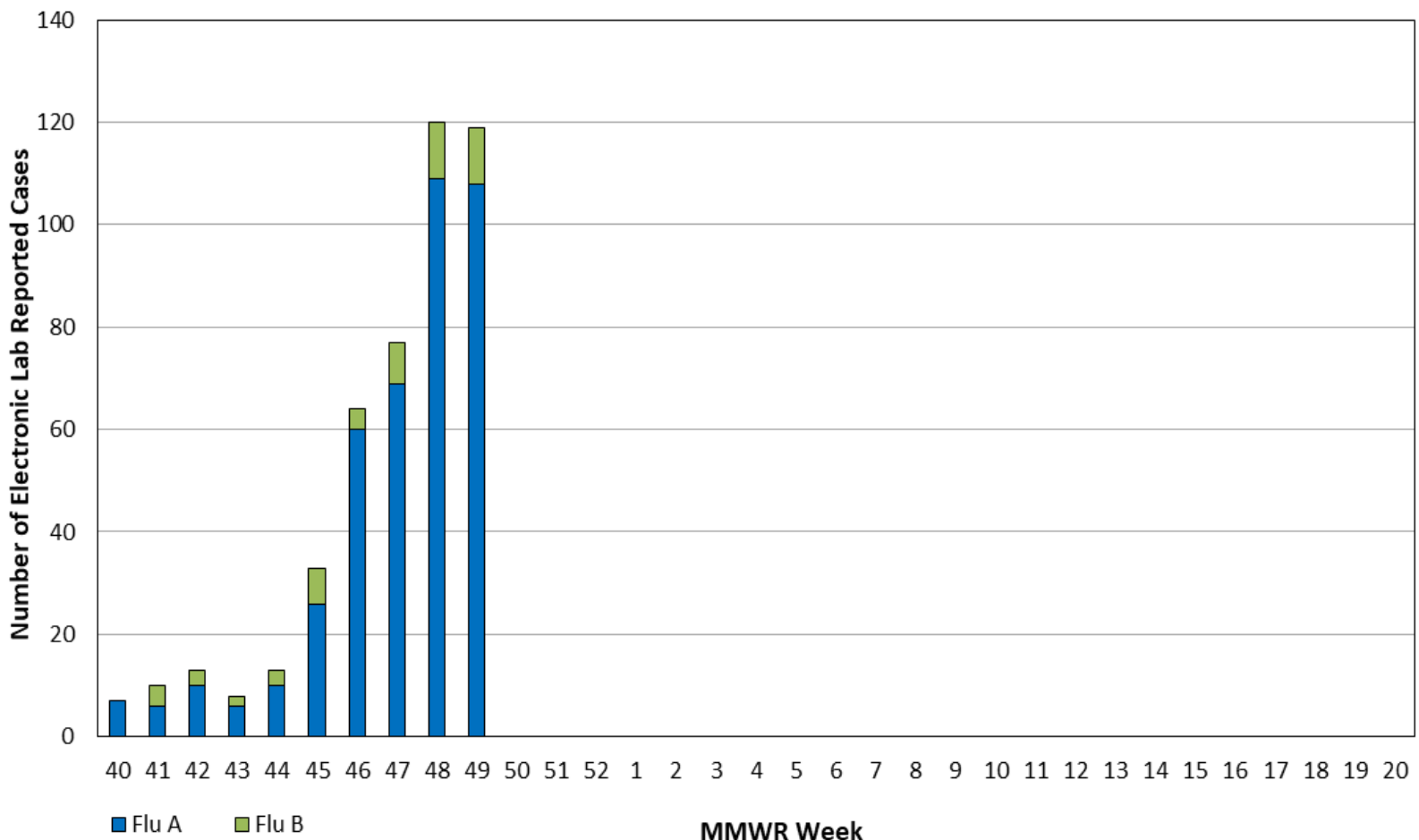
Public Health Laboratory

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. We received roughly the same number of positive influenza specimen reports this week compared to week 48.

Healthcare and Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratories most frequently reported **influenza A/H1N1 viruses** during MMWR Week 49, 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

Influenza-like Illness Surveillance



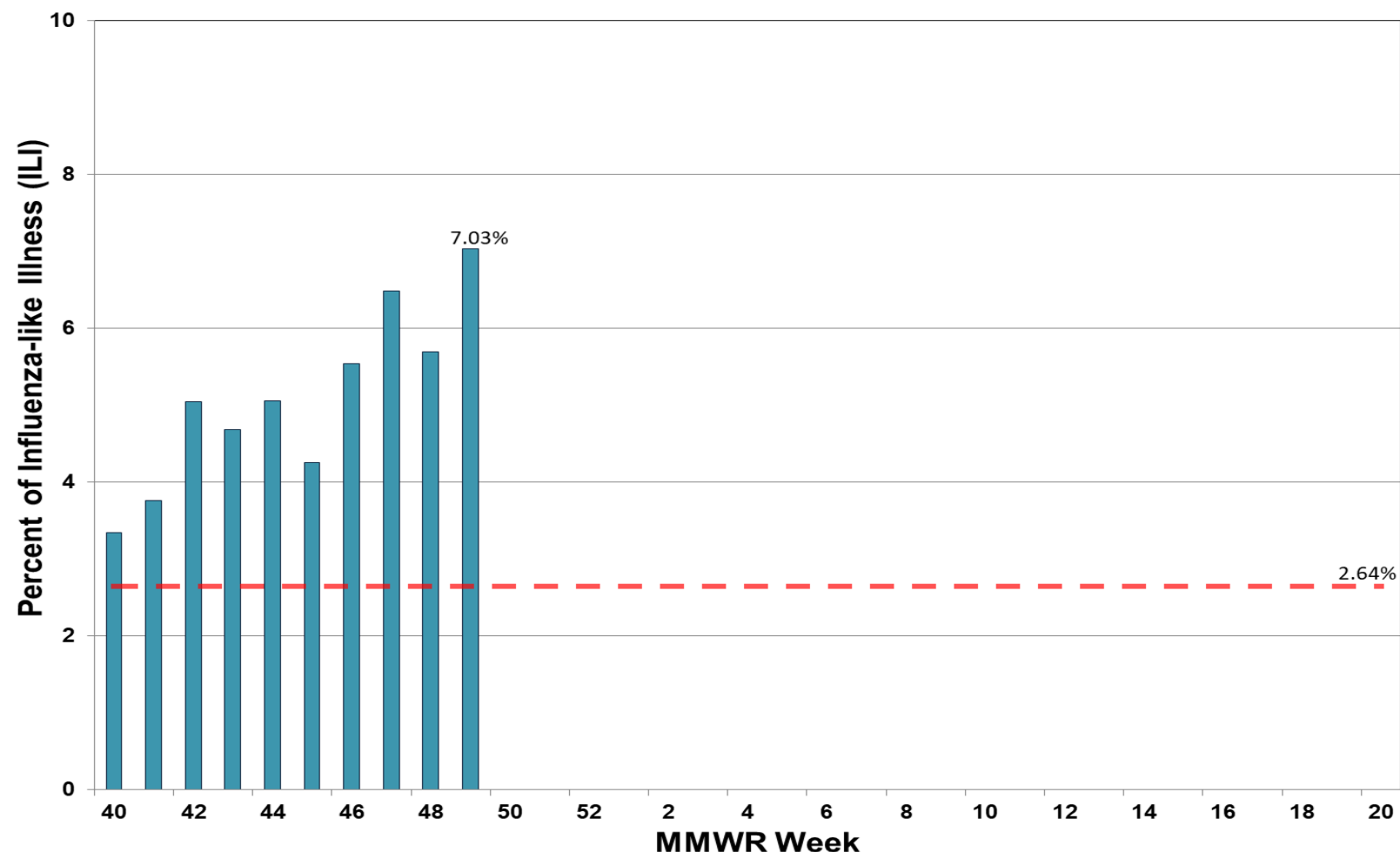
ILINet Providers

The percent of patient visits to ILINet Sentinel Providers for influenza-like illness was **7.03%**, which is **above** Wyoming's baseline (**2.64%**), and a **significant increase** from week 48.

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 sixth consecutive week and is above baseline in all 10 HHS Regions. Based on CDC calculations, transmission within Wyoming was **high** this week. Seasonal influenza activity is elevated in most parts of the country, with the southeast, south-central, and west coast 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 **eight** pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality reports certified since the beginning of the 2023-2024 Influenza Season.

Monthly P&I Mortality Reports (2019-2024)

