



# INFLUENZA REPORT

2023-2024 Influenza Season

MMWR Week 3 (1/14/24-1/20/24)

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



## Influenza and Influenza-like Illness Activity

### Spread

#### Regional

Transmission has decreased across the state for the third week in a row

### Flu Activity

#### High

Activity levels have started to decline across the state

### ILI Activity

#### High

High levels of outpatient respiratory illnesses continue to be reported

### 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 newly reported LTCF or school associated outbreaks this week

### Severity

#### Hospitalizations

The number of weekly hospital admissions has decreased for three consecutive weeks

### Deaths

**0**

No locally reported pediatric deaths; 57 pediatric deaths reported in the US so far this season

### Syndromic

**0**

No syndromic anomalies reported this week

### EMS

**41**

Suspected ILI reports this week

### Hot Spots

#### Tracking Trends

Most counties saw another slight decrease in overall case counts



## Geographic Activity by Regions

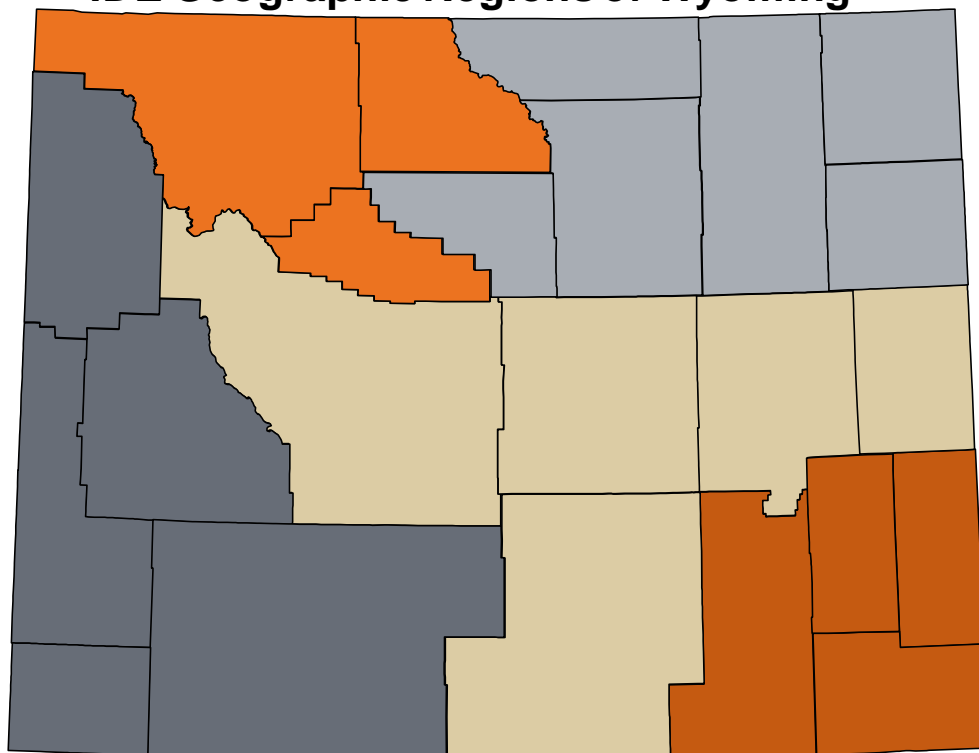
Wyoming as a whole had **high** activity this week (MMWR Week 3). Transmission levels remain elevated across the state.

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 **300 cases** of influenza (rapid influenza diagnostic tests and PCR confirmed tests) this week.

### IDE Geographic Regions of Wyoming



- Southeastern (**regional**, with cases reported in Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties)
- Central (**regional**, with cases reported in Carbon, Fremont and Natrona counties)
- Western (**regional**, with cases reported in Lincoln, Teton, and Uinta counties)
- Big Horn (**widespread**, with cases reported in every county)
- Northeastern (**regional**, with cases reported in every county besides Johnson)



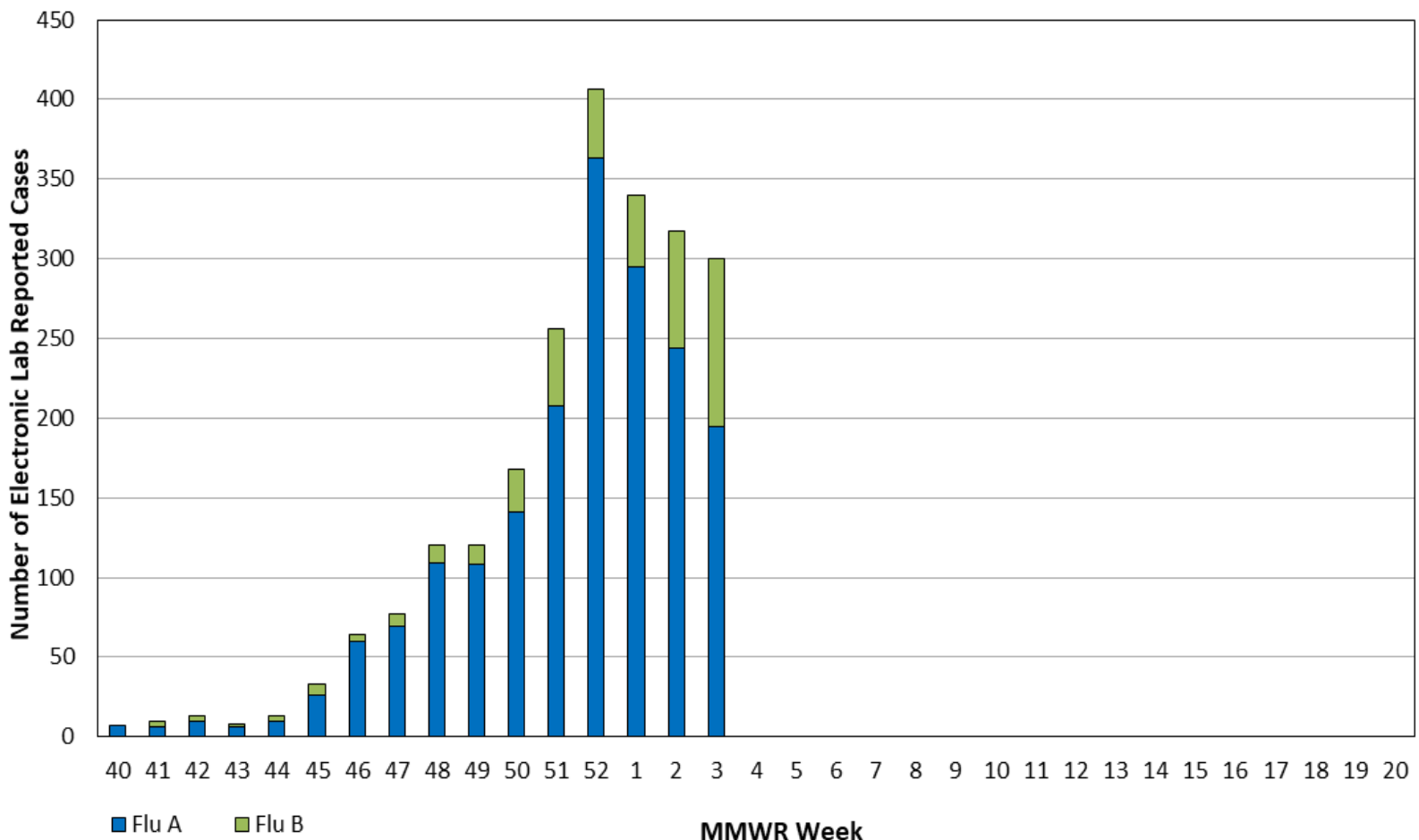
## Public Health Laboratory

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 **slight decrease** in the number of positive influenza specimens reported this week compared to week 2.

## Healthcare and Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratories most frequently reported **influenza A/H1N1 viruses** during MMWR Week 3, with some influenza A/H3N2 and B viruses. Wyoming is also starting to see an increase in the proportion of influenza B lab reports.

### Electronic Lab Reports of Influenza Cases



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

# Influenza-like Illness Surveillance



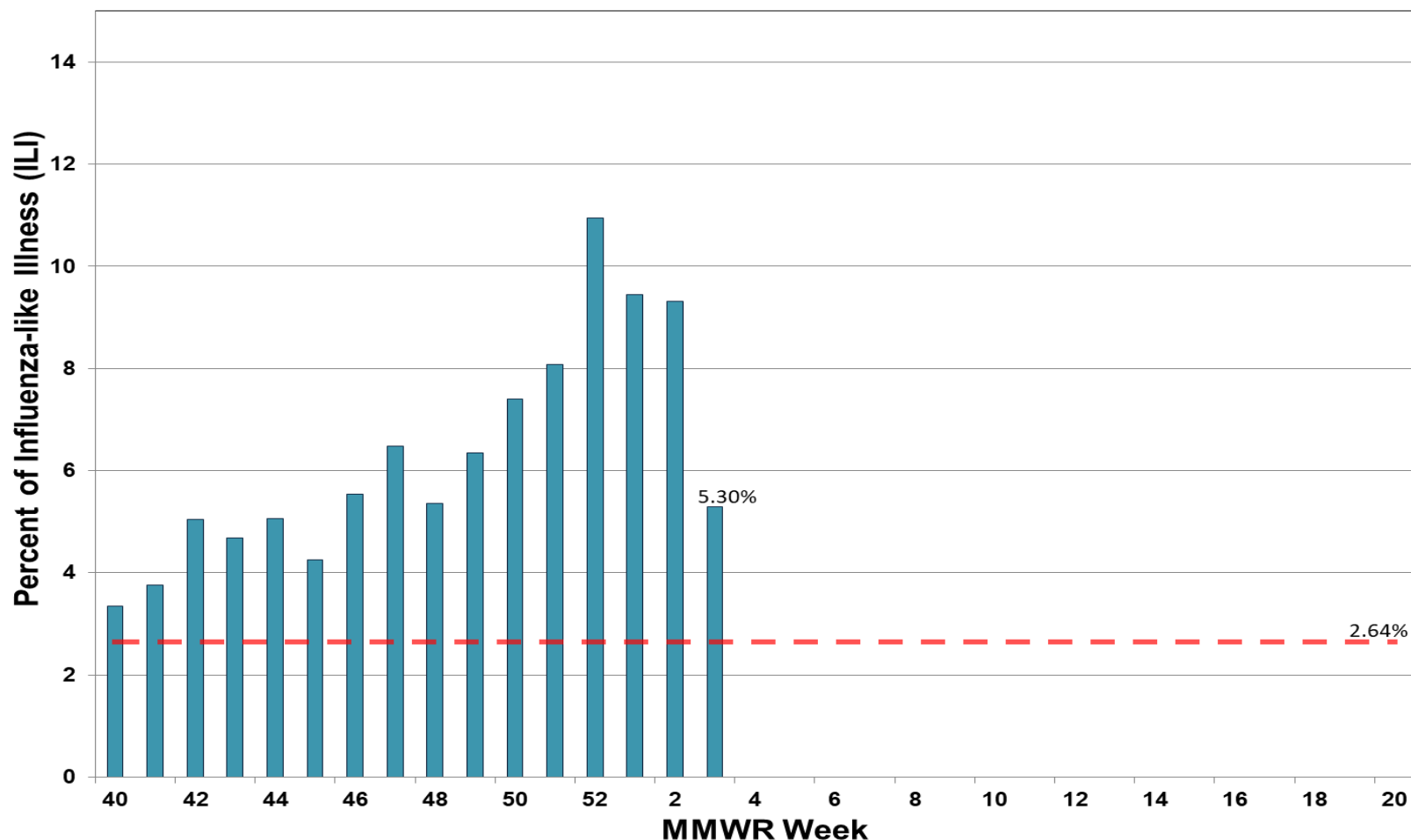
## ILINet Providers

The percent of patient visits to ILINet Sentinel Providers for an influenza-like illness was **5.30%**, which is **above** Wyoming's baseline (**2.64%**), but a **significant decrease** compared to week 2.

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

**Key Updates:** Outpatient respiratory illness has been above baseline nationally since November and is above baseline in all 10 HHS Regions. Based on CDC calculations, transmission within Wyoming was **high** this week. Seasonal influenza activity remains elevated in most parts of 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 across the state.

There have been **27** pneumonia and influenza (P&I) mortality reports certified since the beginning of the 2023-2024 Influenza Season.

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

