



INFLUENZA REPORT

2023-2024 Influenza Season

MMWR Week 6 (2/4/24-2/10/24)

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



Influenza and Influenza-like Illness Activity

Spread

Widespread

Transmission continued to increase in most counties this week

Flu Activity

Very High

Activity levels remain elevated across the state

ILI Activity

Very 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

1

One newly reported LTCF associated outbreak this week in Fremont County

Severity

Hospitalizations

The number of hospital admissions remained stable compared to last week

Deaths

0

No locally reported pediatric deaths; 82 pediatric deaths reported in the US so far this season

Syndromic

2

Syndromic anomalies reported this week

EMS

55

Suspected ILI reports this week

Hot Spots

Tracking Trends

Many counties reported another increase in case counts this week



Geographic Activity by Regions

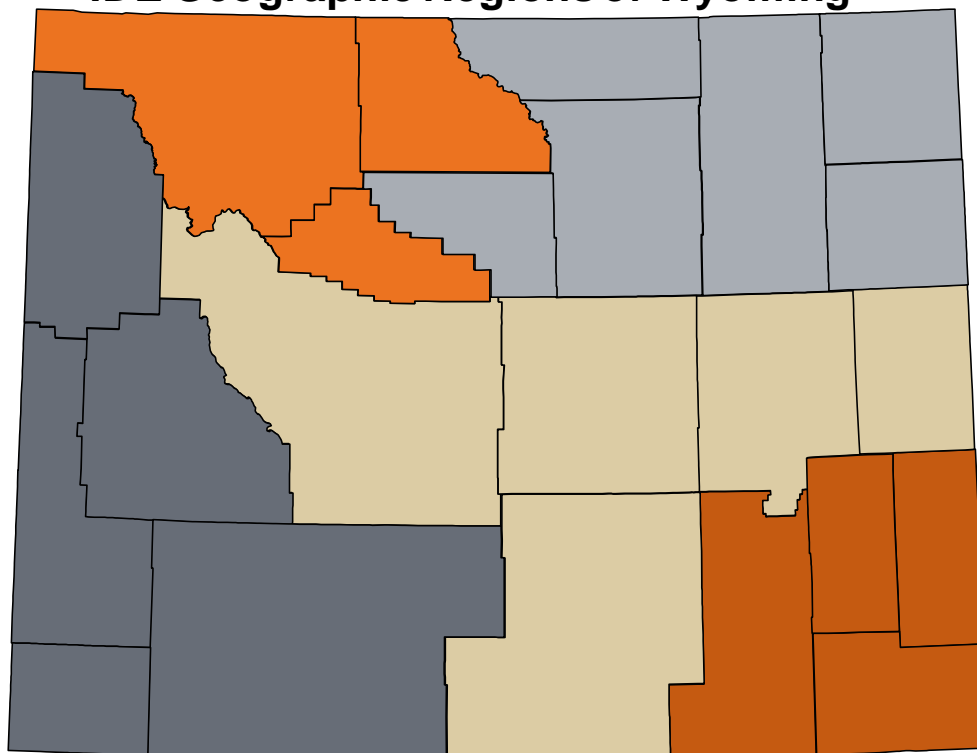
Wyoming as a whole had **very high** activity this week (MMWR Week 6). Transmission levels continue to increase across the state.

Healthcare providers in **19** 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 **397 cases** of influenza (rapid influenza diagnostic tests and PCR confirmed tests) this week.

IDE Geographic Regions of Wyoming



- Southeastern (**widespread**, with cases reported in every county)
- Central (**regional**, with cases reported in every county besides Niobrara)
- Western (**regional**, with cases reported in Teton and Uinta counties)
- Big Horn (**widespread**, with cases reported in every county)
- Northeastern (**widespread**, with cases reported in every county)



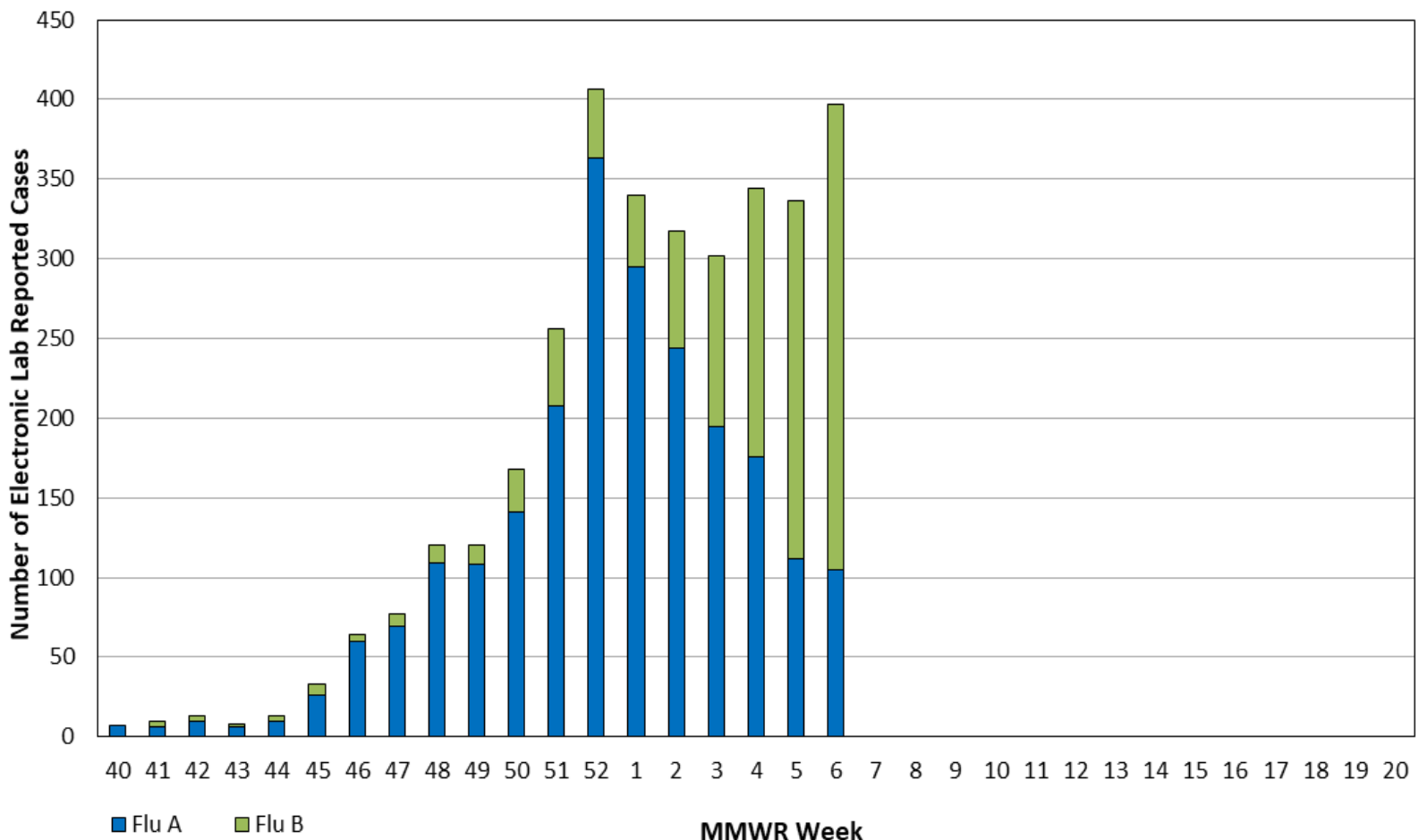
Public Health Laboratory

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 a **significant increase** in the number of positive influenza specimens reported this week compared to week 5.

Healthcare and Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratories across the United States most frequently reported **influenza A/H1N1 viruses** during MMWR Week 6, with some influenza A/H3N2 and B viruses. Wyoming has continued to see an increase in the proportion of influenza B lab reports, as is consistent with the regions that are also reporting increased case counts.

Electronic Lab Reports of Influenza Cases



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



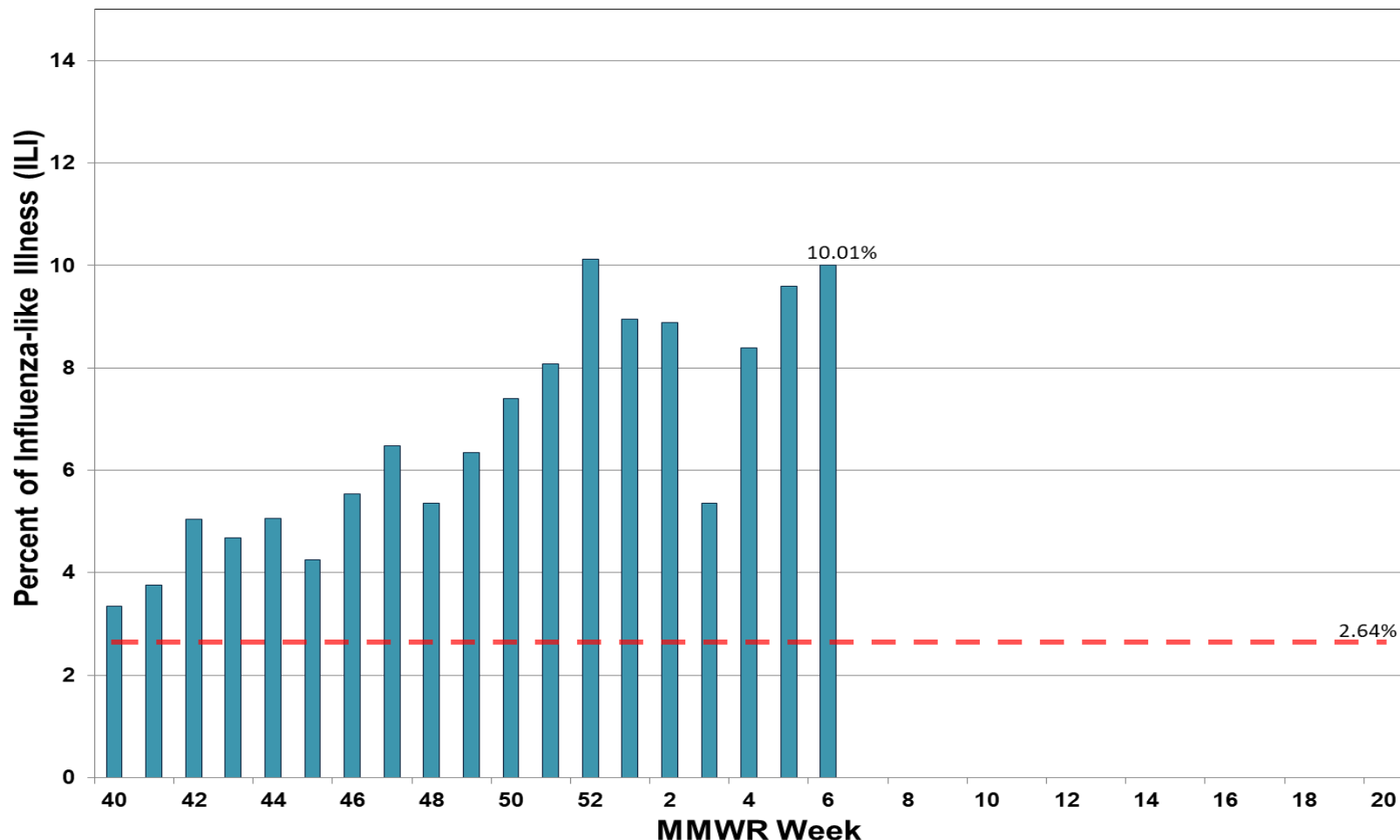
ILINet Providers

The percent of patient visits to ILINet Sentinel Providers for an influenza-like illness was **10.01%**, which is **above** Wyoming's baseline (**2.64%**), and an **increase** compared to week 5.

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 **very high** this week. Seasonal influenza activity remains elevated nationally with increases in some parts of the country, particularly regions 3, 5, and 7.

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

Monthly P&I Mortality Reports (2019-2024)

