

# Community and Hospital Surveillance

## ILI, SARI, Influenza and Respiratory Pathogens

2016 Influenza Season, Week 28, ending 17 July 2016

### SUMMARY

During week 28 (11–17 July 2016), influenza activity was very low among consultation-seeking patients nationwide. Influenza activity was also very low among those hospitalised patients in Auckland and Counties Manukau District Health Boards.

- **Influenza-like illness (ILI) and severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) surveillance**

**ILI surveillance:** Ninety patients with influenza-like illness consulted sentinel general practices in 20 DHBs. The weekly ILI incidence was 17.1 per 100 000 patient population (Figure 1), below the seasonal threshold of ILI consultations. The ILI related influenza incidence (adjusted) was 2.1 per 100 000 patient population.

**SARI surveillance:** There were 2713 acute admissions to ADHB and CMDHB hospitals this week. Of the 201 patients with suspected respiratory infections, 75 (37.3%) patients met the SARI case definition. Four SARI cases were admitted to ICU and no SARI related deaths were reported. The weekly SARI incidence was 6.5 per 100 000 population. The SARI related influenza incidence was 0.3 per 100 000 population.

- **Respiratory pathogen surveillance**

**Influenza virus:** During this week, 32 ILI specimens were tested, four were positive for influenza viruses. In addition, 42 SARI specimens were tested, four were positive for influenza viruses. For details, see Table 3 and Figures 5 and 6.

**Non-influenza respiratory viruses:** For cumulative totals, see Table 4 and Figures 7 and 8.

The surveillance for community-based influenza-like illness (ILI) and hospital-based severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) provides evidence to inform public health and clinical practice to reduce the impact of influenza virus infection and other important respiratory pathogens. This weekly report summarises data obtained from the ILI and SARI surveillance platforms. The report includes incidence, demographic characteristics, clinical outcomes and aetiologies for community ILI cases as well as hospital SARI cases including ICU admissions and deaths for the past week as well as the cumulative period since 2 May 2016.

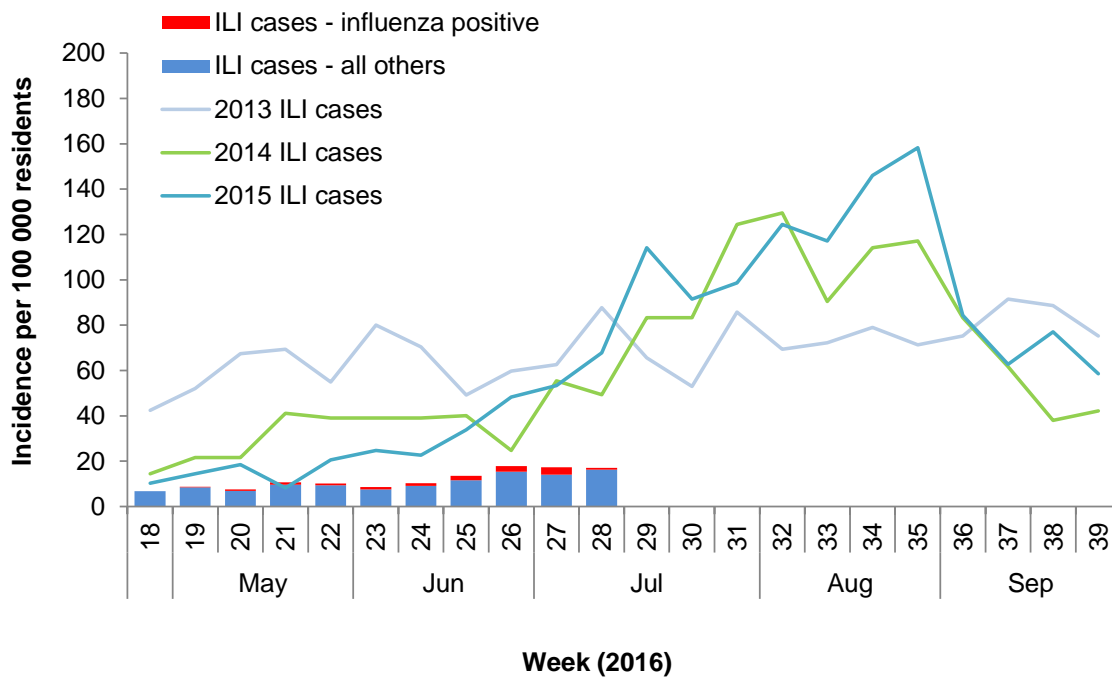
Note: Data in this report are provisional and may change as more cases are assessed and information is updated. Data were extracted on 20 July 2016.

## INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS and SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY ILLNESS

### Influenza-like illness (ILI)

During week 28, ending 17 July 2016, 90 patients with influenza-like illness consulted sentinel general practices in 20 DHBs. The weekly ILI incidence was 17.1 per 100 000 patient population. Of the 32 tested ILI cases, four were positive for influenza viruses. This gives an ILI related influenza incidence of 2.1 per 100 000 patient population.

**Figure 1. Weekly resident ILI and influenza incidence since 2 May 2016**



**Figure 2. Comparison of 2016 rate with average seasonal rate, and historical thresholds**

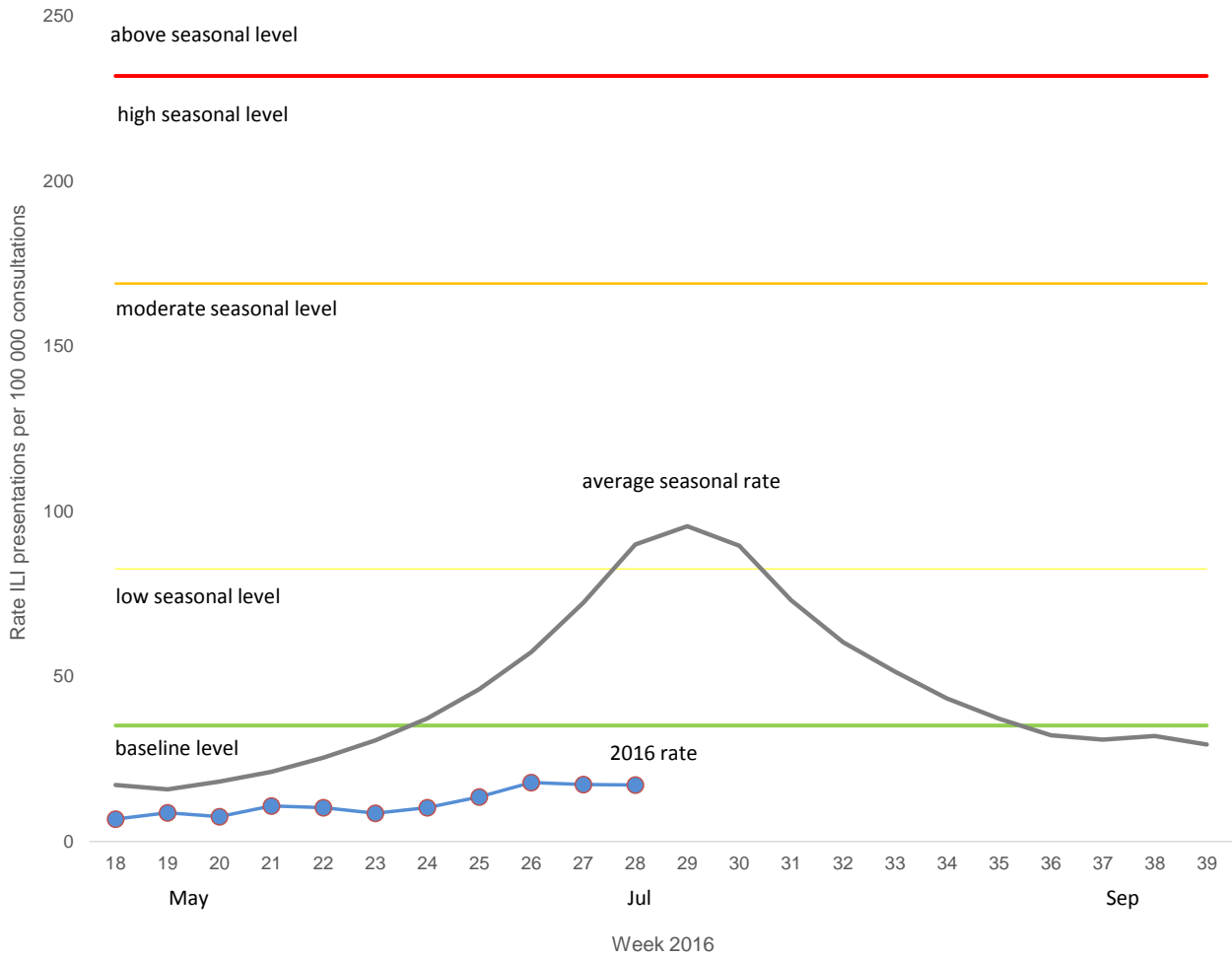
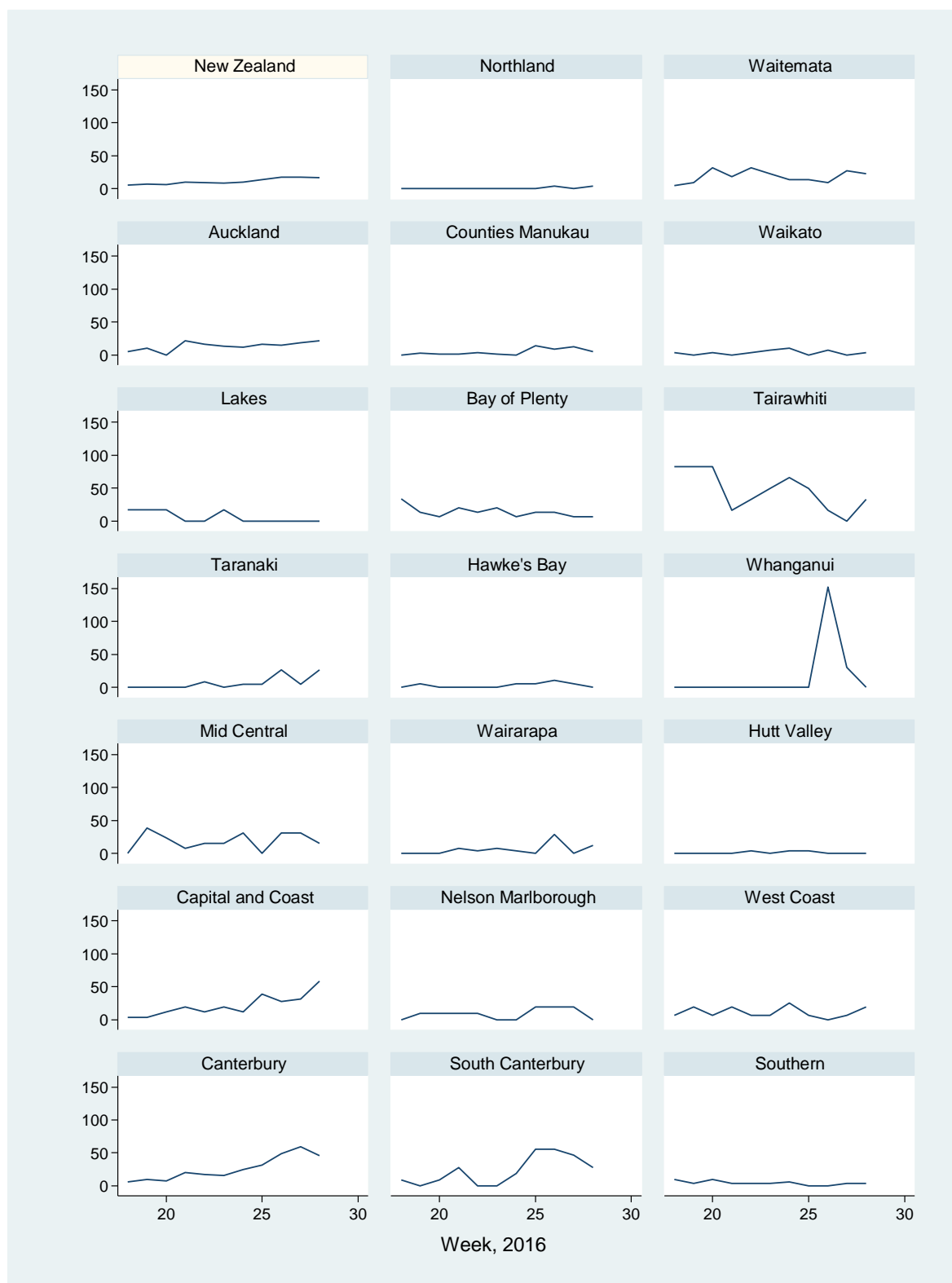


Figure 3 compares the consultation rates for influenza-like illness for each DHB over the past week. Capital & Coast (58.4 per 100 000, 15 cases), Canterbury (45.6 per 100 000, 29 cases) and Tairāwhiti (33.2 per 100 000, 2 cases) DHBs had the highest consultation rates.

**Figure 3. Rate of ILI consultations per 100 000 registered by DHB per week since 2 May 2016**



Since 2 May 2016, a total of 646 ILI cases were identified. This gives a cumulative ILI incidence of 122.6 per 100 000 patient population (Table 1). Among the 398 tested ILI cases, 68 (17.1%) were positive for influenza viruses. This gives an ILI related influenza incidence of 21.0 per 100 000 patient population.

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of ILI and influenza cases, since 2 May 2016**

Characteristics	ILI & influenza cases among sentinel practices				
	ILI cases	Influenza cases	Prop Influenza positive <sup>1</sup> (%)	ILI incidence (per 100 000)	Influenza incidence <sup>2</sup> (per 100 000)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17.1 (100.0)</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Age group (years)</b>					
<1	5	1	33.3 (1.5)	222.6	74.2
1–4	38	1	4.8 (1.5)	124.4	5.9
5–19	134	17	19.5 (25.0)	125.7	24.6
20–34	200	18	15.7 (26.5)	178.2	27.9
35–49	131	15	18.8 (22.1)	126.3	23.7
50–64	99	13	19.7 (19.1)	102.4	20.2
65–79	33	2	9.1 (2.9)	59.1	5.4
>80	6	1	25.0 (1.5)	31.7	7.9
Unknown	0	0	0.0		
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Māori	88	6	9.7 (8.8)	130.4	12.6
Pacific peoples	46	13	33.3 (19.1)	129.1	43.0
Asian	57	4	0.0	152.7	14.2
European and Other	455	45	17.7 (66.2)	118.1	20.9
Unknown	0	0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	368	38	16.8 (55.9)	134.7	22.6
Male	278	30	17.4 (44.1)	109.7	19.1
Unknown	0	0	0.0		

<sup>1</sup>Proportion of cases tested which were positive for influenza viruses

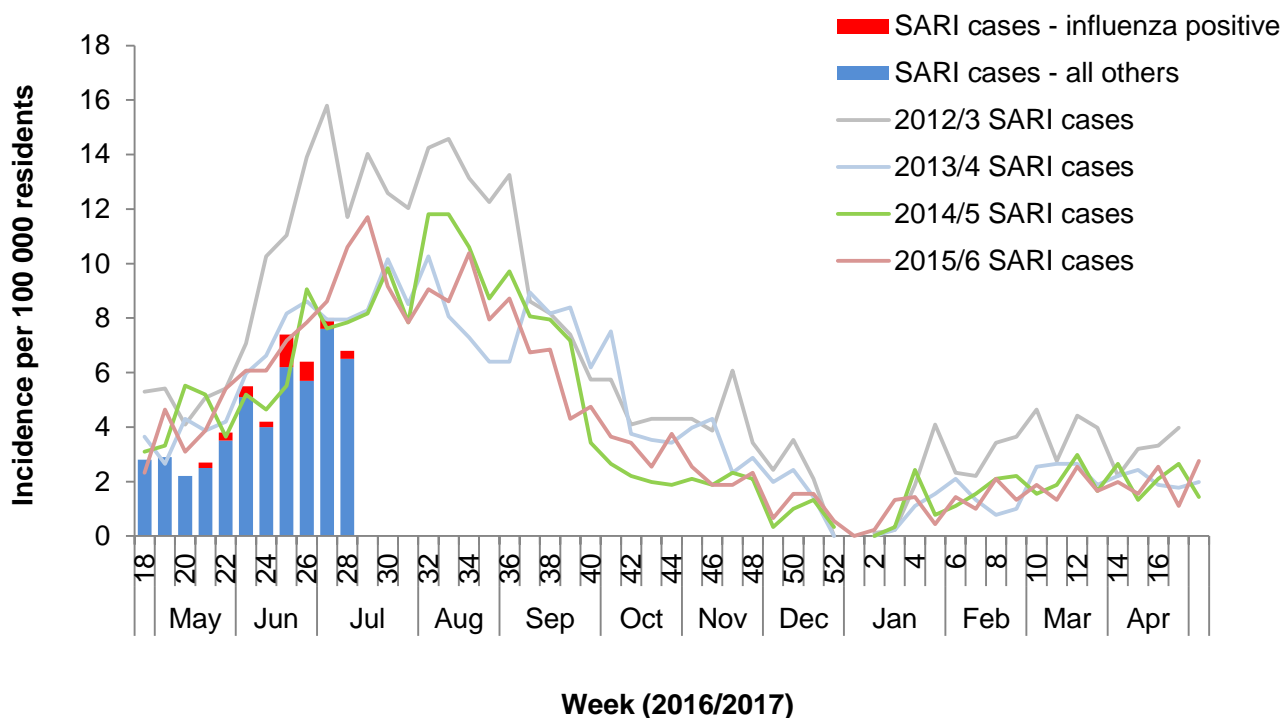
<sup>2</sup>Adjusted to positivity of tested cases

### Severe acute respiratory illness (SARI)

There were 2713 acute admissions to ADHB and CMDHB hospitals during week 28, ending 17 July 2016. A total of 201 patients with suspected respiratory infections were assessed in these hospitals. Of these, 75 (37.3%) patients met the SARI case definition. Four cases were admitted to ICU and no SARI related deaths were reported this week.

Of the 75 SARI cases this week, 59 were residents of ADHB and CMDHB. This gives a weekly SARI incidence of 6.5 per 100 000 population (Figure 4). Thirty-nine SARI residents had specimens tested for influenza viruses, three were positive for influenza viruses. This gives a SARI related influenza incidence of 0.3 per 100 000 patient population.

**Figure 4. Weekly resident SARI and influenza incidence since 2 May 2016 and previous seasons SARI incidence**



Since 2 May 2016, a total of 611 SARI cases were identified. This gives a SARI proportion of 20.4 per 1000 acute hospitalisations (Table 2). Forty SARI cases have been admitted to ICU and three SARI related deaths were reported during this period.

Of the 611 SARI cases, 444 were ADHB and CMDHB residents, giving a SARI incidence of 49.0 per 100 000 population (Table 2). Among the 333 tested SARI cases who were ADHB and CMDHB residents, 35 (10.5%) had positive influenza virus results. This gives a SARI related influenza incidence of 3.9 per 100 000 population.

**Table 2. Demographic characteristics of SARI cases and related influenza cases, since 2 May 2016**

Characteristics	Admissions	Assessed	SARI & influenza cases among all hospital patients			SARI & influenza cases among ADHB & CMDHB residents			
			SARI Cases (%)	Cases per 1000 hospitalisations	Influenza positive <sup>1</sup> (%)	SARI cases	SARI incidence (per 100 000)	Influenza Cases	Influenza incidence (per 100 000)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>29926</b>	<b>1648</b>	<b>611 (37.1)</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>37 (9.7)</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Age group (years)</b>									
<1	1123		133	118.4	5 (4.9)	122	903.3	4	29.6
1–4	2178		129	59.2	9 (10.8)	106	200.5	9	17.0
5–19	3434		35	10.2	2 (7.7)	30	15.6	2	1.0
20–34	6002		21	3.5	1 (4.8)	21	10.1	1	0.5
35–49	4375		35	8.0	4 (14.3)	34	17.8	4	2.1
50–64	5128		57	11.1	8 (16.3)	52	34.5	7	4.7
65–79	4678		57	12.2	6 (12.8)	52	71.1	6	8.2
>80	3008		27	9.0	2 (11.1)	26	111.0	2	8.5
Unknown	0		116			0		0	
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Māori	4052		102	25.2	8 (11.3)	89	89.5	6	6.0
Pacific peoples	6270		194	30.9	10 (6.8)	178	129.0	10	7.2
Asian	4854		49	10.1	4 (10.8)	44	20.9	4	1.9
European and Other	14577		150	10.3	15 (12.4)	133	33.1	15	3.7
Unknown	164		116	707.3		0		0	
<b>Hospitals</b>									
ADHB	17510	874	306 (35.0)	17.5	27 (13.6)	177	40.6	25	5.7
CMDHB	12416	774	305 (39.4)	24.6	10 (5.5)	267	56.9	10	2.1
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	15688		226	14.4	11 (6.4)	204	43.9	11	2.4
Male	14237		267	18.8	26 (12.9)	238	54.0	24	5.4
Unknown	1		118			2		0	

<sup>1</sup>Proportion of cases tested which were positive for influenza viruses

## RESPIRATORY PATHOGEN SURVEILLANCE

### Influenza virus

During week 28, 32 ILI specimens were tested; four were positive for influenza viruses. In addition, 42 SARI specimens were tested; four were positive for influenza viruses.

Since 2 May 2016, 398 ILI specimens were tested, 68 (17.1%) were positive for influenza with the following viruses. In addition, 409 SARI specimens were tested, 39 (9.5%) were positive for influenza viruses (see Table 3).

**Table 3. Influenza viruses among ILI and SARI cases since 2 May 2016**

<i>Influenza viruses</i>	ILI	SARI		
	Cases (%)	Cases (%)	ICU (%)	Deaths (%)
No. of specimens tested	398	409	35	2
No. of positive specimens (%) <sup>1</sup>	68 (17.1)	39 (9.5)	4 (11.4)	1 (50.0)
<b>Influenza A</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
A (not subtyped)	16	21	4	0
A(H1N1)pdm09	21	14	0	0
A(H1N1)pdm09 by PCR	21	12	0	0
A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 - like	0	2	0	0
A(H3N2)	25	2	0	0
A(H3N2) by PCR	25	2	0	0
A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) - like	0	0	0	0
<b>Influenza B</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
B (lineage not determined)	3	2	0	1
B/Yamagata lineage	3	0	0	0
B/Yamagata lineage by PCR	3	0	0	0
B/Phuket/3073/2013 - like	0	0	0	0
B/Victoria lineage	0	0	0	0
B/Victoria lineage by PCR	0	0	0	0
B/Brisbane/60/2008 - like	0	0	0	0
<b>Influenza and non-influenza co-detection (% +ve)</b>	<b>8 (11.8)</b>	<b>5 (12.8)</b>	<b>1 (25.0)</b>	<b>1 (100.0)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Number of specimens positive for at least one of the listed viruses; note a specimen may be positive for more than one virus

The recommended influenza vaccine formulation for trivalent vaccine for New Zealand in 2016 is:

- A(H1N1) an A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 - like virus
- A(H3N2) an A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) - like virus
- B a B/Brisbane/60/2008 - like virus (belonging to B/Victoria lineage)

Quadrivalent vaccines contain the above three viruses and plus one more vaccine component:

- B a B/Phuket/3073/2013 - like virus (belonging to B/Yamagata lineage)



## Non-influenza respiratory pathogens

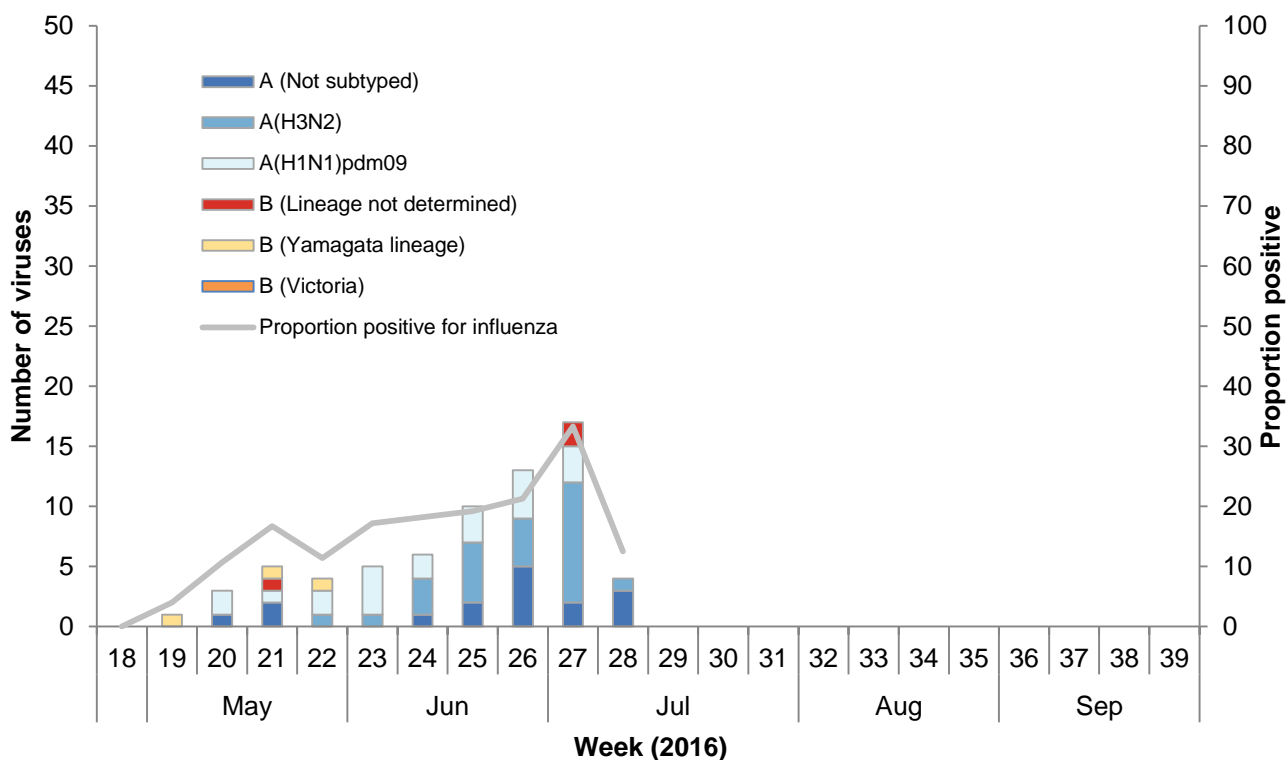
Since 2 May 2016, 397 ILI cases were tested for non-influenza viruses, 164 (41.3%) were positive with the following viruses. One hundred and eighty-one SARI specimens were tested for non-influenza viruses, 125 (69.1%) were positive with the following viruses (see Table 4).

**Table 4. Non-influenza viruses among ILI and SARI cases since 2 May 2016**

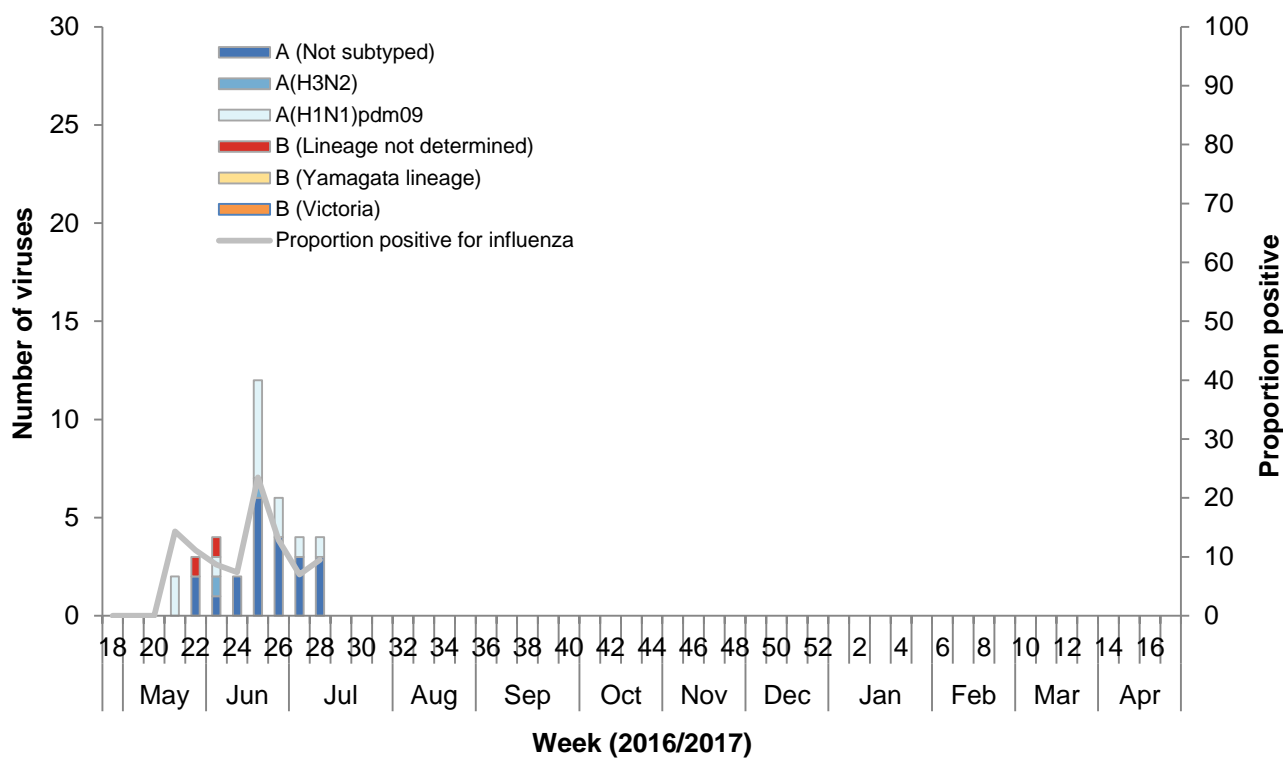
<i>Non-influenza respiratory viruses</i>	ILI	SARI		
	Cases (%)	Cases (%)	ICU (%)	Deaths (%)
No. of specimens tested	397	181	7	2
No. of positive specimens (%) <sup>1</sup>	164 (41.3)	125 (69.1)	6 (85.7)	2 (100.0)
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	40	74	3	1
Parainfluenza 1 (PIV1)	20	13	1	0
Parainfluenza 2 (PIV2)	1	0	0	0
Parainfluenza 3 (PIV3)	2	0	0	0
Rhinovirus (RV)	72	31	3	1
Adenovirus (AdV)	15	17	2	0
Human metapneumovirus (hMPV)	13	4	0	0
Enterovirus	8	2	0	0
Single virus detection (% of positives)	157 (95.7)	110 (88.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (100.0)
Multiple virus detection (% of positives)	7 (4.3)	15 (12.0)	2 (33.3)	0 (0.0)

<sup>1</sup>Number of specimens positive for at least one of the listed viruses; note a specimen may be positive for more than one virus

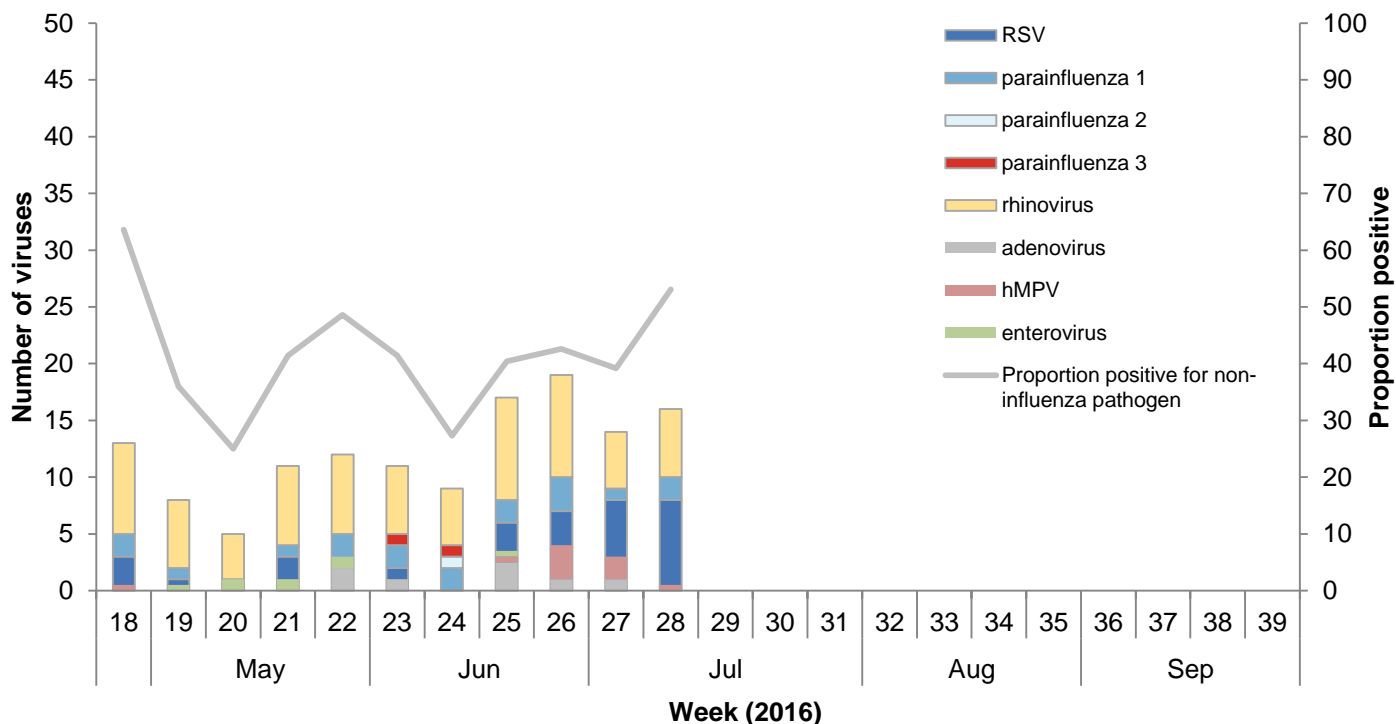
**Figure 5. Temporal distribution of the number and proportion of influenza viruses from ILI specimens by type and week<sup>1</sup>**



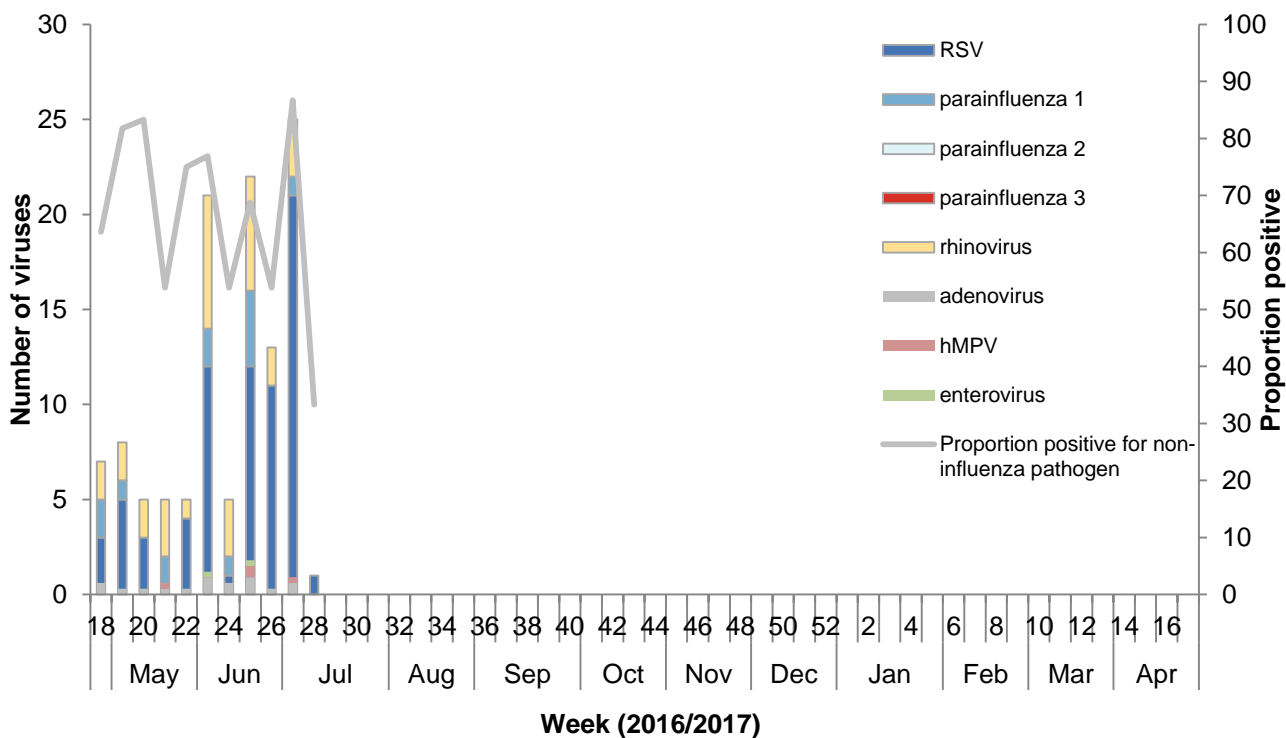
**Figure 6. Temporal distribution of the number and proportion of influenza viruses from SARI specimens by type and week<sup>1</sup>**



**Figure 7. Temporal distribution of the number and proportion of non-influenza viruses from ILI specimens by type and week<sup>1</sup>**



**Figure 8. Temporal distribution of the number and proportion of non-influenza viruses from SARI specimens by type and week<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Figures for recent weeks will be underestimates due to time lag in receiving laboratory test results.

## APPENDIX

Recent global experience with pandemic influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 highlights the importance of monitoring severe and mild respiratory disease to support pandemic preparedness as well as seasonal influenza prevention and control. Two active, prospective, population-based surveillance systems were used to monitor influenza and other respiratory pathogens: 1) among those registered patients seeking consultations with influenza-like illness (ILI) at sentinel general practices nation-wide; 2) among those hospitalized patients with severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) in Auckland and Counties Manukau District Health Boards (ADHB and CMDHB).

The aims of ILI and SARI surveillance are: 1) to measure the burden of severe and moderate disease caused by influenza and other respiratory pathogens; 2) to monitor trends in severe and moderate disease caused by influenza and other respiratory pathogens; 3) to identify high risk groups that should be prioritized for prevention and treatment; 4) to monitor antigenic, genetic and antiviral characteristics of influenza viruses associated with severe and mild disease. 5) to provide a study base to estimate the effectiveness of influenza vaccine.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the support of the New Zealand Ministry of Health and the US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). SARI surveillance was established and funded by the US CDC under award number 5U01IP000480, a five year research cooperative agreement between the Institute of Environmental Science and Research and US CDC’s National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases Influenza Division, and continues to operate through funding from the New Zealand Ministry of Health.

## DESCRIPTION OF ILI ACTIVITY THRESHOLDS

The values for the different intensity levels for 2016 are listed in the table below. This is based on New Zealand’s consultation rates from 2000–2015 (excluding the pandemic year, 2009) and WHO’s interim guidance severity assessment

Below seasonal level (baseline, per 100,000)	Seasonal level (per 100,000)			Above seasonal level (per 100,000)
	low	moderate	high	
<35.1	35.1-82.5	82.5-168.9	168.9-231.8	>231.8

- The baseline threshold indicates the level of influenza activity that signals the start and end of the annual influenza season and it is based on the Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) (*Vega et al. Influenza and other respiratory viruses 2013;7(4):546-558*).
- Seasonal levels (low, moderate and high) are estimated as the upper limits of the 40%, 90% and 97.5% one-sided confidence intervals of the geometric mean of 30 highest epidemic weekly rates using the MEM method. As many other countries use this method, it allows the NZ data to be interpreted not just at the country level but also comparable with other countries.
- The average seasonal curve indicates the usual seasonal activity that may occur during a typical year using the method described in “*Global epidemiological surveillance standards for influenza*” ([http://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/WHO\\_Epidemiological\\_Influenza\\_Surveillance\\_Standards\\_2014.pdf](http://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/WHO_Epidemiological_Influenza_Surveillance_Standards_2014.pdf)).

## NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

- SARI case definition: “An acute respiratory illness with a history of fever or measured fever of  $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ , AND cough, AND onset within the past 10 days, AND requiring inpatient hospitalisation (defined as a patient who is admitted under a medical team and to a hospital ward or assessment unit).
- ILI case definition: “An acute respiratory illness with a history of fever or measured fever of  $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ , AND cough, AND onset within the past 10 days, AND requiring GP consultation”.
- ILI sentinel general practices: a total of 82 sentinel general practices have agreed to participate in community ILI surveillance. These practices have ~400 000 registered patients, covering roughly 9% of the NZ population.
- SARI sentinel hospitals serving a population of 906 000 people: Auckland City Hospital and the associated Starship Children’s Hospital (ADHB), and Middlemore Hospital and the associated Kidz First Children’s Hospital (CMDHB).
- The real-time PCR assay for influenza virus uses CDC’s protocol ([http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh\\_docs/pdf8/k080570.pdf](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf8/k080570.pdf));
- The real-time PCR assay for non-influenza respiratory viruses (respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus types 1-3, human metapneumovirus, rhinovirus and adenovirus) uses CDC’s protocol. Note: The rhinovirus PCR detects mostly rhinovirus with slight cross-reactivity against enterovirus.
- The surveillance week is Monday to Sunday inclusive, and data are extracted on the subsequent Tuesday. Results from previous weeks will be revised as data are updated (laboratory test results in particular may be delayed).

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