Influenza Situation Report: 2015-2016 Season
Department of the Navy
Week 14 (3 April to 9 April 2016)

Overall Summary
The number of laboratory positive cases and antiviral prescriptions remain above seasonal baselines, but appear to have peaked and continue to decrease. The rates of influenza cases among children remain above baseline.

Key Findings

Influenza Activity and Surveillance

Laboratory
80 laboratory positive influenza cases were identified during Week 14, slightly above baseline. Details

Antivirals (AVs)
127 AV medications were dispensed in Week 14, slightly above baseline. Details

Influenza-Like Illness (ILI)
Overall, 3.9% of outpatient medical encounters were due to ILI, comparable to baseline. Details

Severity Indicators

Inpatient
This week, there were four inpatient laboratory positive cases and seven inpatient antiviral prescriptions. No influenza case reports were identified in DRSi. Details

Coinfections
There were seven bacterial coinfections identified among laboratory positive cases during Week 14. Details

Select Populations

Active Duty and Recruits
In Week 14, there were ten laboratory positive cases and 21 AV prescriptions dispensed to active duty personnel. Among recruits, there were two laboratory positive cases and one AV prescription. Details

NHRC surveillance reports febrile respiratory illness rates were at or below expected values at MCRD San Diego, MCRD Parris Island and NRTC Great Lakes for Week 13. Details

Children
Influenza positive laboratory cases and AV prescriptions among children were above baseline. Details

Active Duty Vaccination Rates
Navy: 95.1%
Marine Corps: 96.5%
US Fleet Forces: 99.2%

View Table
Data source: MRRS, current as of 11 Apr 2016.

Prepared by the EpiData Center (email; web)
Influenza Activity and Surveillance

Overall Burden
The estimated burden of influenza across the DON combines three major sources of data: certified laboratory results, antiviral pharmacy transactions, and medical encounters with influenza-specific diagnoses.
- During Week 14, there were 184 DON cases identified in one or more data sources; pharmacy captured the highest proportion of cases (69.0%). Seventeen cases were identified in all three sources.
- Since Week 40, there have been 5,730 DON cases identified in at least one of the three data sources.

Laboratory Cases
- 80 laboratory positive influenza cases were identified during Week 14 (51 type A, 25 type B, 4 type A & B); slightly above baseline.
  - Top three facilities this week: NH Jacksonville (13), NH Camp Lejeune (13), NMC San Diego (9).
- Since Week 40, 2,028 laboratory positive cases were identified among DON beneficiaries. Top three facilities thus far: NMC San Diego (428), NH Jacksonville (205), NH Camp Pendleton (162).

Specimen Positivity
- 15.4% of all influenza specimens tested during Week 14 were positive, exceeding the percentage for the same time last season (9.3%).
- When grouped by parent facility, 13 locations (46.4%) tested more than ten specimens. The facilities with the highest specimen positivity were NHC Hawaii (38.5%) and NH Jacksonville (31.0%).

Antiviral Prescriptions
- 127 antiviral prescriptions (126 oseltamivir, 1 amantadine) were dispensed during Week 14. AV prescriptions remain above baseline, with a continuing declining trend.
- Top three facilities this week: NMC San Diego (18), NH Camp Lejeune (15), NH Jacksonville (13).
- Since Week 40, the majority (99.2%) of prescriptions were for oseltamivir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Types among Positive Influenza Specimens, n (%)</th>
<th>Rapid</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>PCR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>93 (62.0)</td>
<td>25 (16.7)</td>
<td>32 (21.3)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 13</td>
<td>96 (64.4)</td>
<td>20 (13.4)</td>
<td>33 (22.1)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 14</td>
<td>61 (72.6)</td>
<td>5 (6.0)</td>
<td>18 (21.4)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>1,296 (58.2)</td>
<td>230 (10.3)</td>
<td>702 (31.5)</td>
<td>2,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiviral Medications Dispensed to DON Beneficiaries, n (%)</th>
<th>Amantadine</th>
<th>Oseltamivir</th>
<th>Rimantadine</th>
<th>Zanamivir</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 14</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
<td>126 (99.2)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>28 (0.8)</td>
<td>3,615 (99.2)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>3,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syndromic Surveillance

**Influenza-Like Illness (ILI)**
- The percent of medical encounters that included an ILI diagnosis during Week 13 (lagged due to data availability):
  - 3.9% of outpatient encounters (comparable to baseline)
  - 12.2% of ER admissions (below baseline)
- When grouped by parent facility, 9 DON facilities (32.1%) experienced an increase in the proportion of outpatient ILI visits during Week 13. None experienced an increase above 25%; NH Beaufort (23.1%) experienced the highest increase.

**Severity Indicators**

**Inpatient Laboratory**
- Four influenza positive laboratory cases (5.0% of all laboratory cases) were identified in the inpatient setting during Week 14.
- This week’s cases were four retirees (2 Navy and 2 Marine Corps) ages 45+ at NMC Sand Diego (3) and 673rd Med Grp-Elmendorf (1). All four cases were type A positive.

**Inpatient Pharmacy**
- Seven influenza AVs (5.5% of all influenza AVs) were prescribed in the inpatient setting during Week 14, below baseline (6.4%).
- NMC San Diego dispensed three AVs in the inpatient setting, and four other facilities dispensed one AV each. This week’s AVs were dispensed to non-active duty sponsors (4), a spouse, an active duty service member, and a non-sponsor.

**Influenza-Associated Hospitalization Reports**
- No influenza cases were reported to DRSi during Week 14.

**Bacterial Coinfections**
- There were seven coinfections identified during Week 14. The coinfections consisted of 2 upper respiratory (both *Streptococcus*), 1 lower respiratory (*Klebsiella*) and 4 non-respiratory infections.
- Overall coinfection case counts remain below baseline. Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coinfections by Respiratory Source, n (%)</th>
<th>Lab Cases with Bacterial Coinfection (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory</td>
<td>Lower Respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Season (n=90)</td>
<td>34 (37.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Baseline (n=99.8)</td>
<td>38 (38.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cumulative baseline calculated as a weighted average over three years and may not represent whole numbers.

< Back to Key Findings
Active Duty
- Ten laboratory positive influenza cases were identified among active duty Navy (9) and Marine Corps (1) service members during Week 14 (5 type A and 5 type B). Top facilities this week: NH Yokosuka (2) and NH Camp Lejeune (2).
- 21 active duty service members (16 Navy, 5 Marines) were dispensed AVs (20 oseltamivir, 1 amantadine) during Week 14.

Recruits
- Two laboratory positive influenza cases (type A positive) were identified among Navy recruits during Week 14. Both cases were identified at James A Lovell FHCC.
- One AVs was dispensed to a recruit during Week 14 at James A Lovell FHCC.

Children
- The rate of laboratory positive influenza cases (per 100,000) among children was 11.2 for ages 0-4 years and 7.0 for ages 5-17.
- 34 laboratory positive influenza cases were identified among children during Week 14, less than one standard deviation above baseline.
  - There were 14 cases among children ages 0-4 and 20 among children ages 5-17.
- The rate of AV prescriptions (per 100,000) is highest among children 0-4 years (5.3) followed by children 5-17 years (2.3).
- There were 48 AVs dispensed to children during Week 14, more than double baseline estimates.
  - This week’s cases (all oseltamivir) include 24 children ages 0-4 years old and 24 children ages 5-17 years old. NH Camp Lejeune (7) dispensed the most AVs. No AVs were dispensed in the inpatient setting.

In the News
- Flu activity continues to decrease but remains elevated in the United States. [Details](#)
- Flu reports remain elevated but have likely peaked in North America and Europe [Details](#)