Respiratory Weekly

Highlights

⇒ In week 46, there were five laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported (Table 1).
⇒ As of November 16, 2019, there have been 14 (13A, 1B) laboratory-confirmed cases and one hospitalization.
⇒ Influenza activity across Canada remains at interseasonal levels. Influenza A (H3N2) is the most common subtype detected to date.
⇒ Cases have been reported in all regional health authorities (Figure 2).
⇒ Approximately 64% (9 of 14) were less than 45 years of age (Figure 3).
⇒ No confirmed influenza outbreaks have been reported so far this season (Figure 4).
⇒ Emergency room visits with influenza-like illness (ILI) have decreased from the previous week (Figure 5).
⇒ Symptomatic respiratory HealthLine calls have increased from the previous week (Figures 6).
⇒ Other respiratory viruses circulating in week 46 include PIV, entero/rhinovirus and adenovirus (Table 3).
⇒ Did you get it? Influenza vaccination remains one of the best methods to protect you and your children and prevent the spread of the virus!

Laboratory-Confirmed Cases

Table 1: Number of positive influenza cases in NL, by severity, week 46, 2019-2020 season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Hospitalizations</th>
<th>ICU Admissions</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Number of cases, hospitalizations, ICU admissions and deaths, by week virus identified, 2019-2020
Influenza by type, RHA

Figure 2: Total number of laboratory-confirmed influenza A and B, by Regional Health Authority, 2019-2020

Influenza by age group (n=14)

Figure 3: Percent of laboratory-confirmed influenza in NL, by age group, 2019-2020

Antiviral Resistance

Table 2: Cumulative antiviral resistance by influenza virus type and sub-type, Canada. 2019-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oseltamivir</th>
<th>Zanamivir</th>
<th>Amantadine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tested</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>Tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (H3N2)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (H1N1)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Influenza and Respiratory Viruses Section, National Microbiology Laboratory (NML), Public Health Agency of Canada
Influenza and Other Respiratory Outbreaks

Figure 4: Number of influenza and other respiratory outbreaks, by month of onset, NL, 2019-2020

Emergency Department Influenza-like-Illness

Figure 5: Percent of emergency department visits with ILI by report week, NL, 2019-2020

Source: Emergency room data provided by the four regional health authorities.
Other Respiratory Viruses

Table 3: Weekly and total number of positive respiratory virus specimens in NL, by type, 2019-2020 season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus Type</th>
<th>Week 46</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R.S.V.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parainfluenza virus 1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parainfluenza virus 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parainfluenza virus 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenovirus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entero/Rhinovirus</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hMPV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Respiratory Virus Detection, Public Health Agency of Canada; Public Health and Microbiology Laboratory, Eastern Health


HealthLine

Figure 6: Number of influenza-like-illness HealthLine calls by week and RHA, NL, 2019-2020 season

Resources and Disclaimer

⇒ Provincial influenza statistics: https://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/informationandsurveillance.html#influenza
⇒ Find a Flu shot clinic in your community: http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/infoforpros_edu.html
⇒ HealthLine phone number is 811 and website: https://www.811healthline.ca/
⇒ Public Health Laboratory website is http://publichealthlab.ca/
⇒ Fluctuations in data occur with each report and can be attributed to continuous reporting.