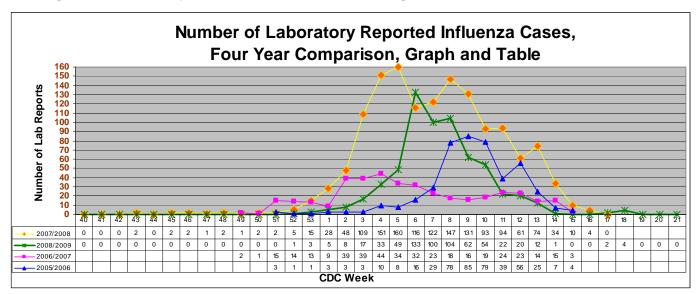


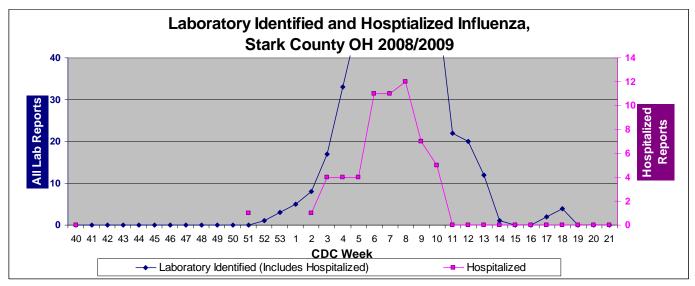
During week 21, cases of Novel Influenza continued to be identified in Ohio and throughout the nation, while overall indicators of influenza activity continued to decline or remain constant.

- *Novel* H1N1 summary of Ohio Cases: (The following represents provisional data and is subject to change)
 - 38 Cases of *Novel Influenza* A (H1N1) (referred to as *Novel* H1N1) have been confirmed in Ohio. Stark County is **not** among the 15 counties with confirmed cases. (See Map 1)
 - Cases range in age from 2 to 47 years with a mean of 20.7 and a median of 19 years and a mode of 20 years.
 - Cases are primarily White (89%), Non Hispanic (81%), and Male (58%).
 - Dates of onset range from 04/22/2009 to 05/31/2009.
 - Predominant Symptoms include Fever 97%, Cough 92%, Sore Throat 57%, and Headache (38%). Other symptoms include rhinorrhea, diarrhea, decreased appetite, and shortness of breath.
 - Asthma was the most noted chronic illness of Ohio cases. Additionally, asthma was the most common risk factor of hospitalized patients in New York, according to preliminary results of a recent study.
 - There are two known clusters of cases in Ohio, one in Franklin County and another in Clark County. Both clusters are associated with educational facilities.
- In week 21, there continues to be **NO** confirmed reports of *Novel* H1N1 in Stark County. Also in week 21 there were no reports of seasonal influenza reported to area health departments (See graph 1 and 2)
- Circulating Strains of Influenza virus identified by the ODH Lab during week 21 include the *Novel* H1N1 and Influenza A/H3. Nationally, 82% of the cocirculating strains (seasonal influenza A (H1), A (H3), B and *Novel* influenza) are *novel* H1N1.
- Antiviral Resistance testing from the CDC indicates the adamantanes (amantadine and rimantadine) are **not** effective against the newly identified *Novel* H1N1 strain and influenza A (H3N2) as well as the influenza B viruses. All adamantanes resistant viruses are sensitive to oseltamivir. Additionally, Influenza A (H1N1) viruses are resistant **to oseltamivir** this season.
- Three Local Sentinel Providers provided ILI data during week 21 and reported few visits for ILI. Nationally sentinel Providers reported visits below baseline levels. (See Graph 3)
- Real-Time Outbreak and Disease Surveillance (RODS) data reflected sales of Thermometers, and Cough/Cold products **below** seasonal influenza levels. (See Graph 4)
- Ohio reports **Sporadic** influenza activity. (Sporadic=Small numbers of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases or a single laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreak has been reported, but there is no increase in cases of ILI). Note: 5 states reported Widespread geographical influenza activity: Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. (See Map 2)
- National Pneumonia and Influenza (P & I) Mortality Surveillance **remained steady at** 6.3% of all deaths reported through the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System as due to P & I. This percentage is **below** the epidemic threshold of 7.1% for week 21.

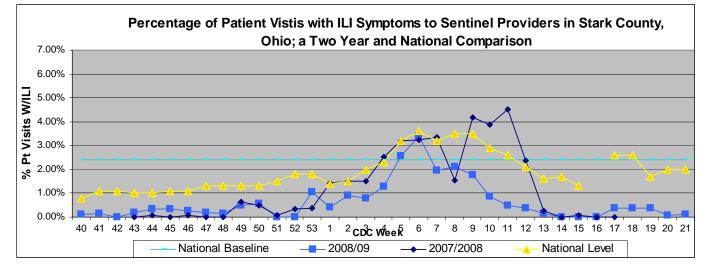


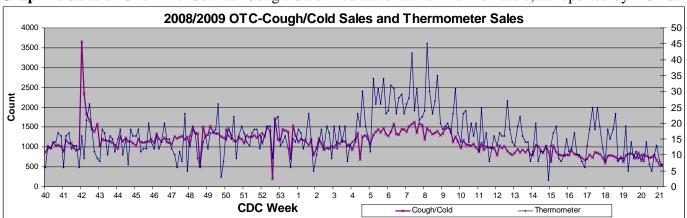
Graph 1: Number of medically identified cases of Influenza in Stark County, Ohio. (Cases reported from a medical provider or laboratory; established with a minimum of a rapid test confirmation).

Graph 2: Number of Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations and medically identified cases of Influenza (cases reported from a medical provider or laboratory; established with a minimum of rapid test confirmation) (**NOTE**: the Y axis scale for All Lab Reports was adjusted in order to visualize the slight increase in the past two weeks).



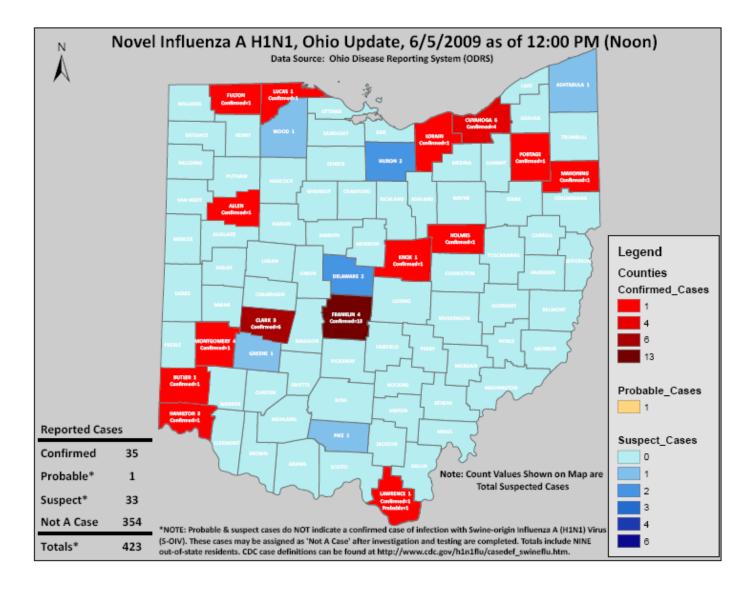




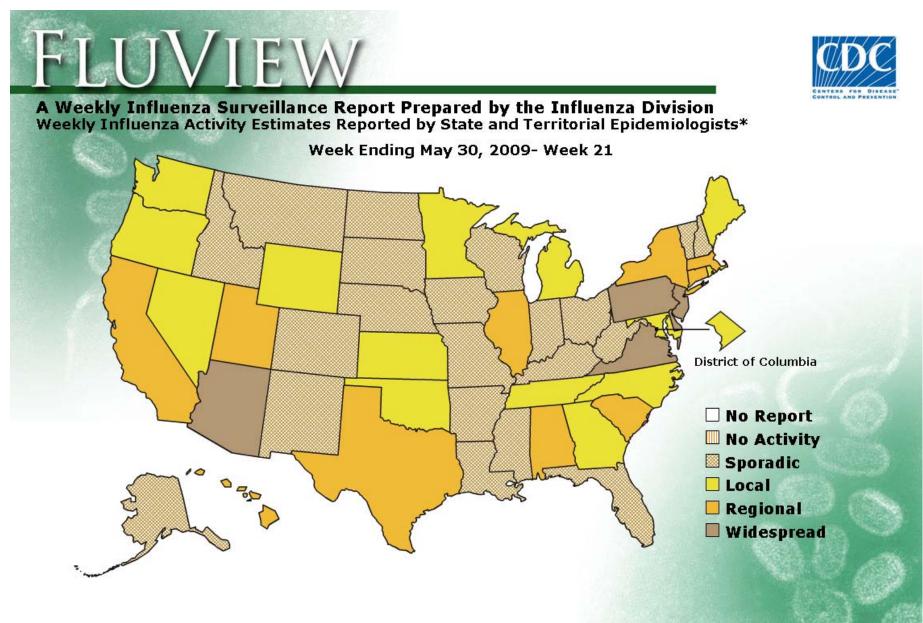


Graph 4: Sales of Over-The-Counter Cough/Cold Medications and Thermometers, as reported by RODS.

Map 1: Novel Influenza A H1N1, Ohio Update, 05/29/200.



Map 2: National Influenza Activity. Source www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly



*This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.