



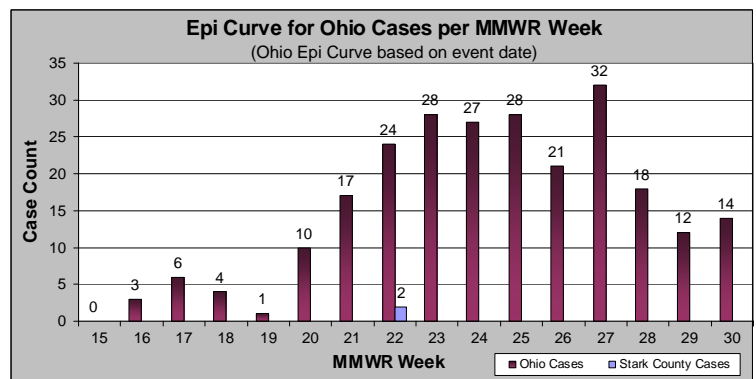
STARK COUNTY INFLUENZA SNAPSHOT, WEEKS 29 and 30

Week 30 ending August 1, 2009, with updates through 08/09/2009.

This report will be amended as changes in reporting Novel H1N1 occur. Most recently, the CDC discontinued reporting individual confirmed and probable cases of novel H1N1 infection. The state of Ohio continued individual case reporting into CDC Week 31. The CDC will report the total number of hospitalizations and deaths weekly, and continue to use its traditional surveillance systems to track the progress of the novel H1N1 flu outbreak. Likewise, the state of Ohio will continue to utilize traditional influenza surveillance tools including case reports of hospitalized individuals with influenza, pediatric deaths from influenza and clusters of influenza.

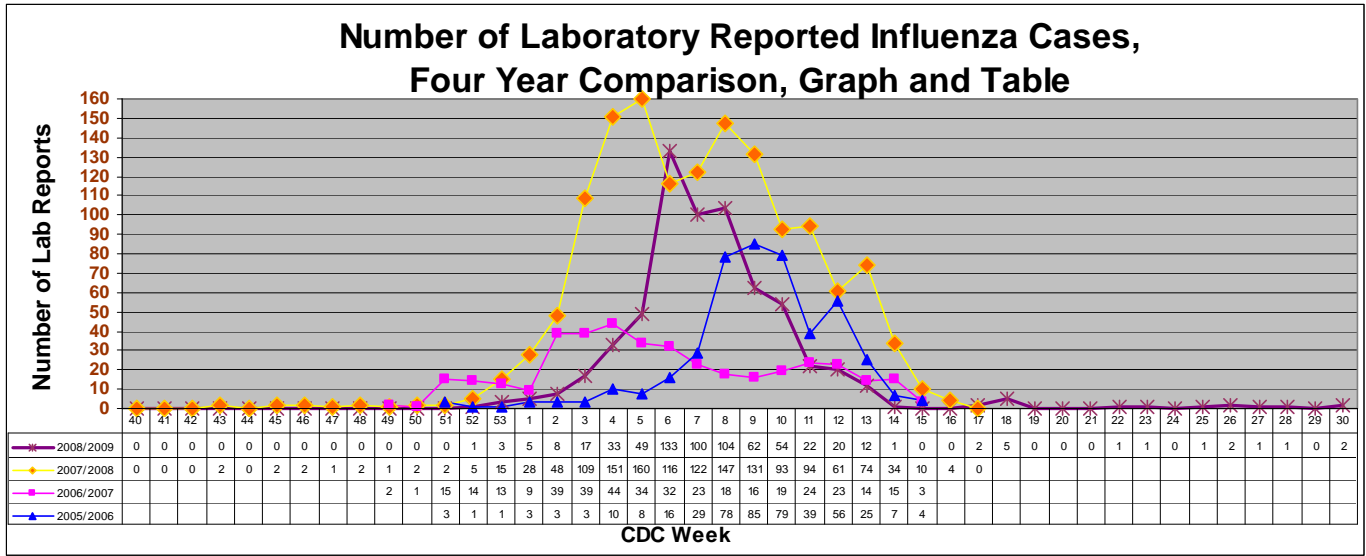
- **Novel H1N1 provisional summary of Ohio Cases:**

- Stark County confirmed **no** additional cases of *Novel Influenza A* in weeks 29 or 30.
- As of 08/10/2009, Ohio confirmed 245 cases of *Novel Influenza A* (H1N1). (See Map 1)
- Dates of onset range from 04/22/2009 to 07/31/2009. (See Epi curve below)
- Cases range in age from 1 month to 69 years with a mean of 21.4 and a median of 16 years and a mode of 14 years. Stark County cases were 21 and 29 years of age. One was in their third trimester of pregnancy.
- Cases are racially diverse, however a disproportionate amount are Black, 20.73%; White represent 17.78% and 5.9% are Other. The Hispanic population represents 9.72% of cases with completed responses.
- In Ohio, predominant symptoms include Fever (94%), Cough (85%), Sore Throat (53%), and Headache (39%).
- As of August 6, 2009, the CDC reported 6,506 hospitalized cases of Novel H1N1 and 436 deaths of which 30 are pediatric.

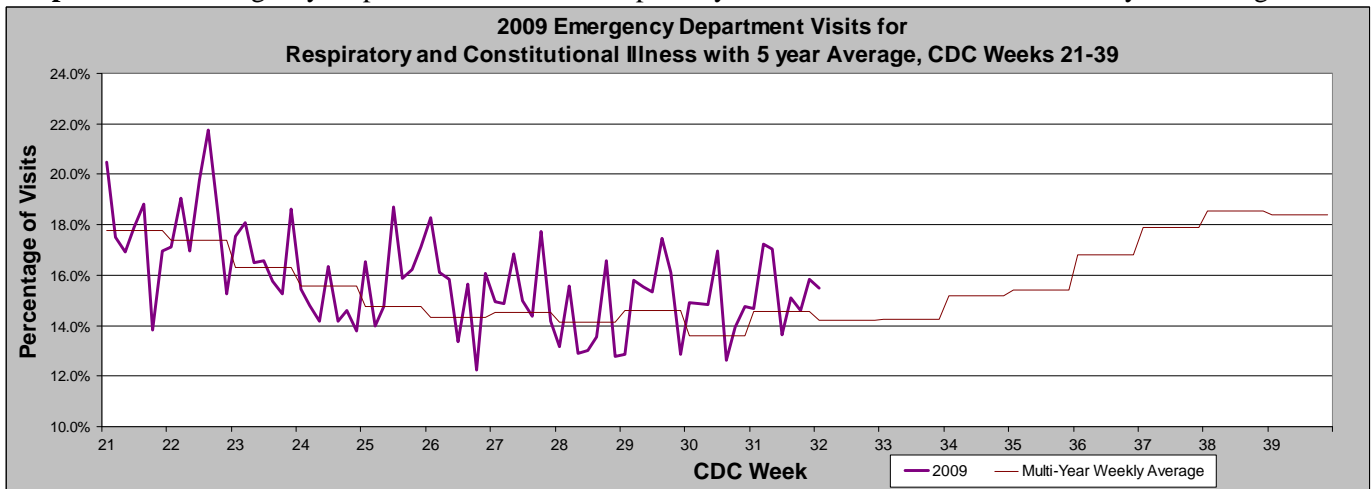


- In weeks 29 and 30, 2 reports of influenza A were recognized in Stark County. (See graph 1)
- Nationally, the CDC identified greater than **98%** of cocirculating strains of influenza A (seasonal influenza A (H1), A (H3), and *Novel* influenza) as **Novel H1N1**.
- Antiviral Resistance testing from the CDC continues to indicate that adamantanes are ineffective against *Novel* H1N1 strain.
- Emergency Department visits for Constitutional and Respiratory visits **increased** during weeks 29 and 30 and is **elevated** 3 and 8% above baseline data respectively. (see graph 2)
- Local Sentinel Provider reports for ILI during weeks 29 and 30 revealed only 3 visits of 816 were for ILI. Nationally, sentinel Providers reported **declining** visits below baseline levels. (See Graph 3)
- Real-Time Outbreak and Disease Surveillance (RODS) data reflected weekly sales of both Thermometer and Cough/Cold products **below** the five-year average. (See Graph 4)
- Ohio continues to report **Sporadic** influenza activity. Note: Widespread geographical activity **decreased** to 4 states in week 30, from 7 in week 28. (See Map 2)
- National Pneumonia and Influenza (P & I) Mortality Surveillance **decreased to 5.9%** of all deaths reported through the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System as due to P & I. This percentage is **below** the epidemic threshold of 6.4% for week 30.

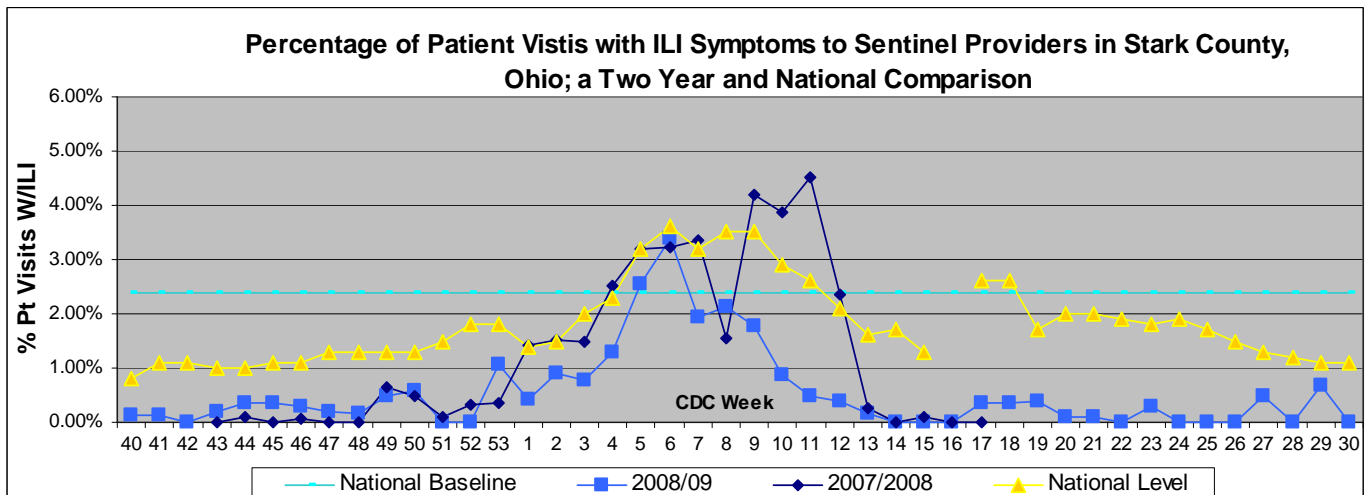
Graph 1: Number of medically identified cases of Influenza in Stark County, Ohio. (Cases reported from a medical provider or laboratory; established with a minimum of a rapid test confirmation).



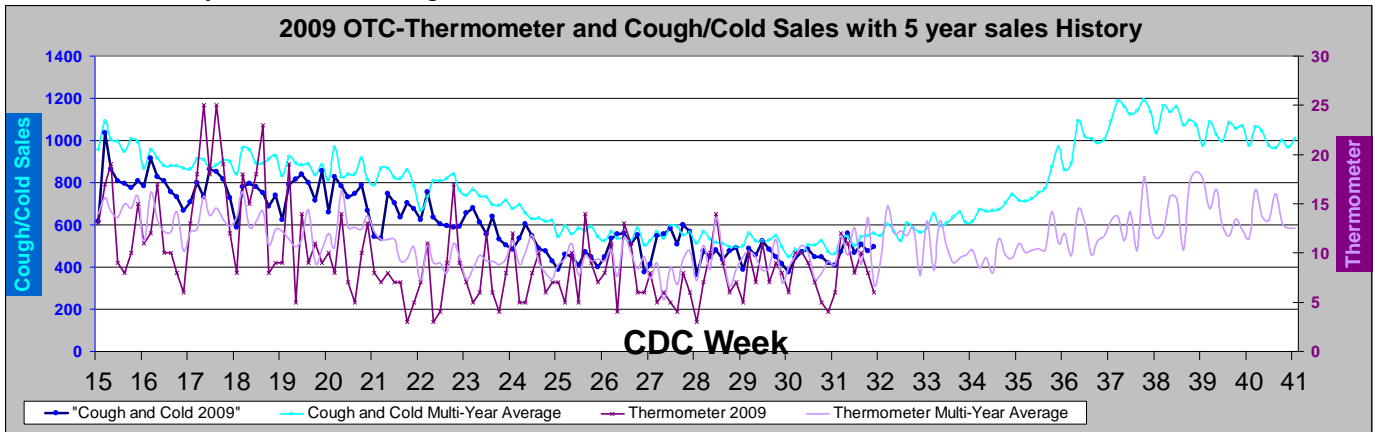
Graph 2: 2009 Emergency Department Visits for Respiratory and Constitutional Illness with 5 year Average.



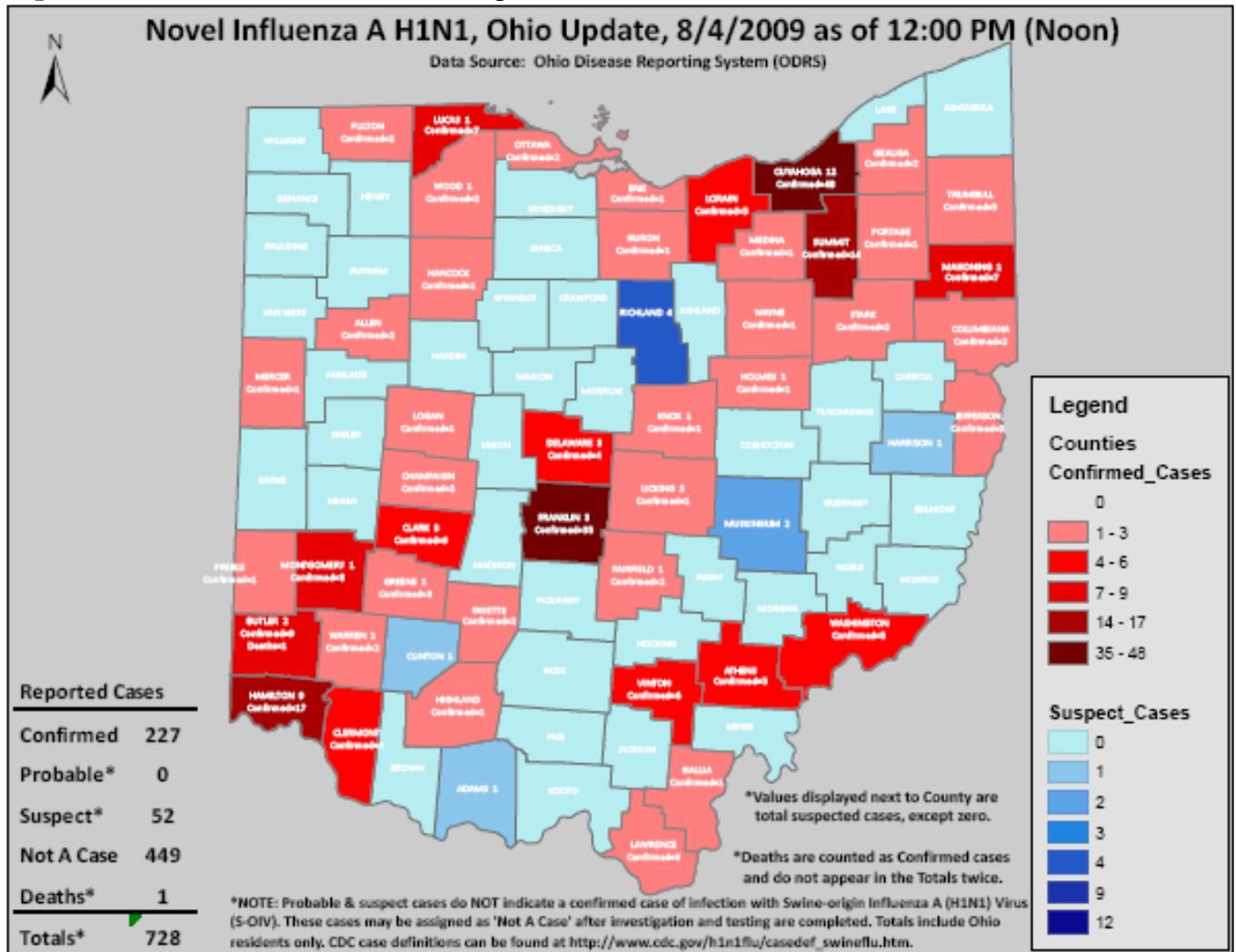
Graph 3: Sentinel Provider visits for ILI in Stark County Ohio and the Nation.



Graph 4: Sales of Over-The-Counter Cough/Cold Medications and Thermometers, as reported by RODS. (Note: secondary Y axis on the right for thermometer sales)



Map 1: Ohio Novel Influenza A H1N1 Map.



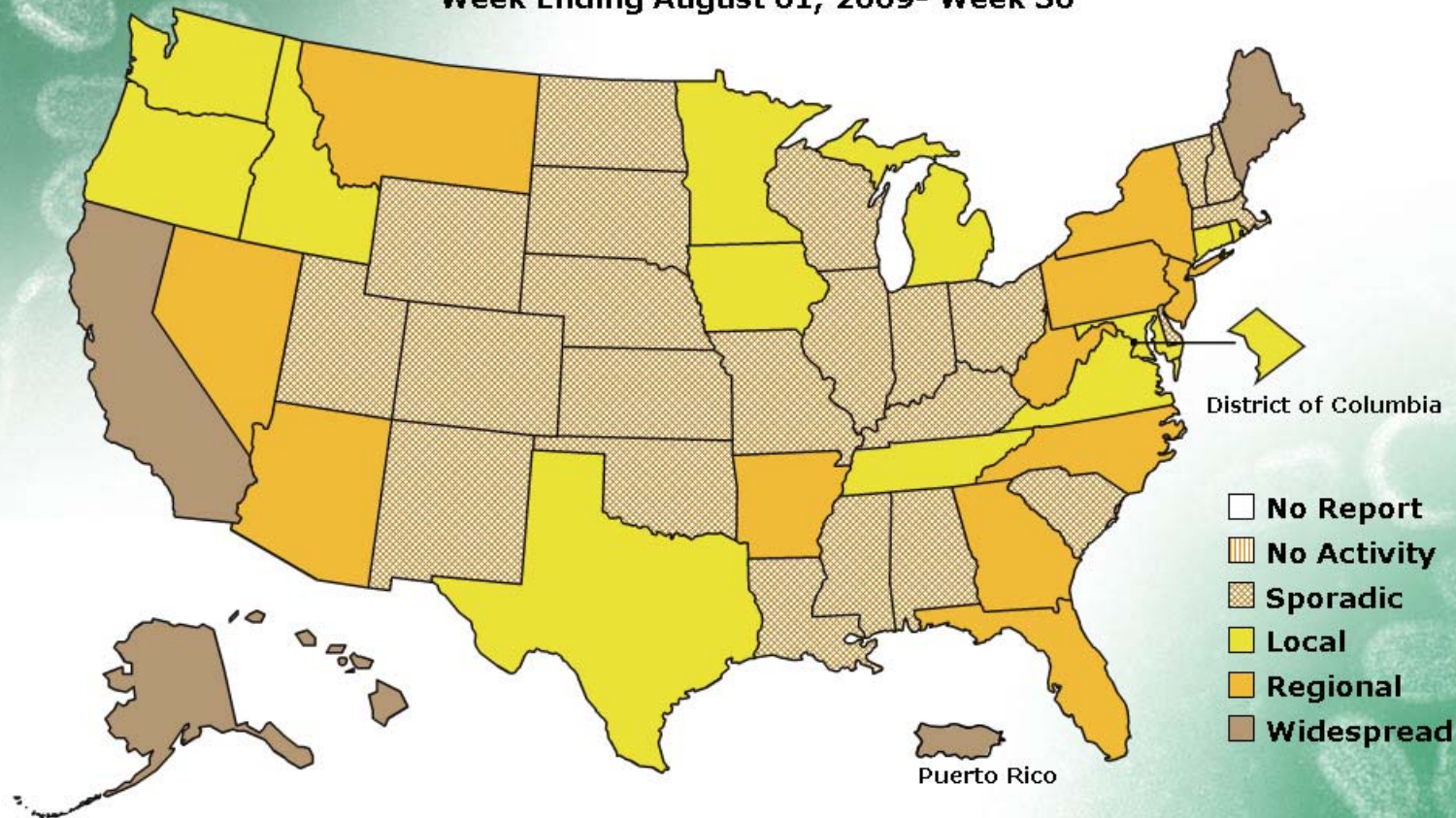
Map 2: National Influenza Activity. Source www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly

FLUVIEW



A Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division
Weekly Influenza Activity Estimates Reported by State and Territorial Epidemiologists*

Week Ending August 01, 2009- Week 30



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