Influenza A 1858 (97.2%)
Influenza B 50 (2.6%)
Influenza A and B 3 (0.2%)
Influenza (type unspecified) 0
TOTAL (season-to-date) 1911

Boston ED ILI Surveillance*
This Week ILI% (Week 7) 2.59%
Last Week ILI% (Week 6) 2.82%

State/National ILI Surveillance**
This Week Massachusetts ILI% (Week 7) 3.17%
This Week National ILI% (Week 7) 5.06%

Summary: As of 2/16/2019, 1,911 total cases of laboratory-confirmed influenza in Boston residents have been reported to the BPHC since 9/30/2018. Through death certificate review and voluntary reporting by healthcare facilities, BPHC tracks all influenza-related deaths among Boston residents. Since the beginning of the season, four influenza-associated deaths in older Boston residents with multiple medical conditions have been reported. Nationally and statewide, only pediatric flu-related deaths are reportable. To date, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health has reported three influenza-related pediatric deaths; none were Boston residents. Influenza-like illness (ILI) comprised 2.59% of all ED visits this week, a decrease from the previous week. Geographic distribution of flu activity in MA continues to be widespread. Intensity of ILI in the Commonwealth remains high.

From 9/30/2018-2/16/2019, 70.4% of influenza specimens tested by public health laboratories were positive for A(H1N1). Of the remaining, 22.9% were A(H3N2), 4.3% were A (untyped), and 2.4% were type B. A(H1N1) viruses are associated with increased flu activity in persons ≤17 years of age. The circulating influenza viruses, including A(H1N1) viruses, are well matched to the 2018-2019 seasonal vaccine.

CDC released interim vaccine effectiveness (VE) estimates. The overall VE is 47% (95% CI: 34%-57%). This is consistent with what has been seen (40%-60%) in recent seasons when vaccine is well-matched to circulating strains, as is the case this season. Estimates vary by age with highest overall VE (61%) noted in children 6 months of age to 17 years of age. These estimates are interim and subject to change at the end of the season. For more information go to: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/pdfs/mm6806-H.pdf

Vaccination with influenza vaccine, including vaccination of household and other close contacts, is the best way to prevent influenza. Vaccinated persons who develop flu tend to have milder illness and are less likely to spread flu to others including those unable to receive vaccine. Flu vaccine has been shown to be life-saving in children. 80% of pediatric flu deaths occur in unvaccinated children.

For more information on ILInet go to: https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm.

***% Hospitalized=proportion of all confirmed influenza cases who were hospitalized.

Cases of influenza diagnosed in Boston and confirmed by any laboratory test must be reported to BPHC by calling (617) 534-5611 or faxing to (617) 534-5905.

Providers should continue to offer vaccine, particularly to children, through the remainder of the season.