

2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic – Defense Health Board Briefing

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2009 H1N1 Timeline

- December 2008 widespread ILI in Mexico
- April 2009 4 cases of novel, swine origin influenza identified by DoD influenza surveillance system
- Pandemic Declaration by WHO 11 June 2009
- Southern Hemisphere flu season-2009 H1N1 is predominant virus
- Northern Hemisphere flu season all countries in the Northern Hemisphere with temperate climates are experiencing wide spread activity



2009 H1N1 Flu activity 29 Aug – 31 Oct

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



*This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.
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2009 H1N1 – US

- 99% of current flu isolates are 2009 H1N1
- Proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza above epidemic threshold
- Outpatient ILI visits above national baseline



Hospitalizations - US 30 August – 31 October

17,838 laboratory confirmed hospitalizations with 672 deaths (85 pediatric)

- 73% with an underlying condition
- 25% require intensive care with 65% needing mechanical ventilation
- 45% < 18 years of age</p>
- 75% treated with antivirals (treatment within 2 days more likely to have a positive outcome)
- 79% got antibiotics, mostly before admission
- 93% discharged, 7% died
- Bacterial co-infection in less than 30% of fatal cases



2009 H1N1 Hospitalization Rates by age/100,000 (15 April – 3 Nov)

- Influenza related hospitalizations
 - 0-4 yrs 47.1
 5-17 yrs 23.7
 18-49 yrs 17.3
 - 50-64 yrs 19.3
 - <u>> 65</u> yrs 15.6



2009 H1N1 US Deaths by age/100,000 (As of 30 Oct 2009)

- 0-4 yrs 0.10
- 5-18 yrs 0.18
- 19-24 yrs 0.13
- 25-49 yrs 0.17
- 50-64 yrs 0.29
- <u>> 65 yrs</u> 0.16



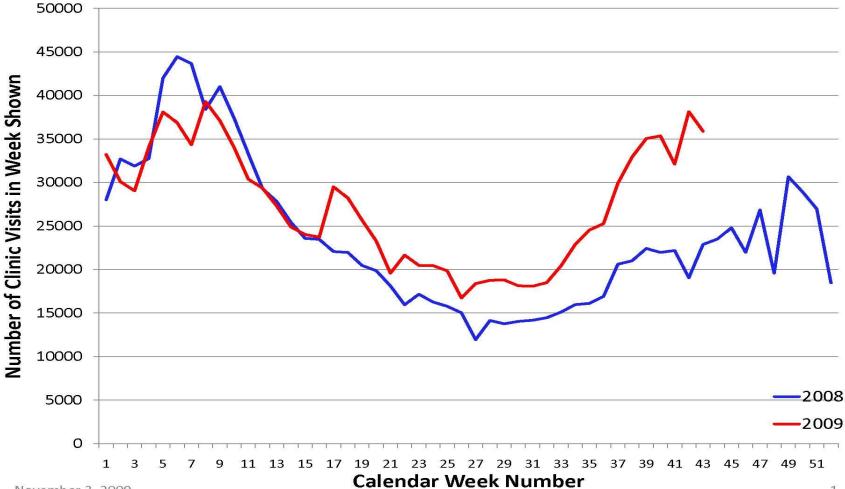
DoD Clinic visits for incident ILI over the last 10 weeks

• (Weeks 32 to 41) in 2009 have changed as follows:

– AII MHS MTFs			+ 60 %	
 CONUS (49 states) 			+ 65 %	
– Europe			+ 123 %	
 Pacific Region 			- 8 %	
 New Mexico 	252 %		Colorado	127 %
 Arizona 	181 %		New York	126 %
 Washington 	166 %		Ohio	113 %
– Nevada	155 %		Maryland	99 %
– Nebraska	134 %		Virginia	95 %
– Kansas	130 %			
 National Capital Region 		107 %		



Weekly Clinic Visits for ILI, All MTF, 2008-09





Clinic Visits for Influenza-like Illness, Military Health System, Through Week 41 (ending 17 October 2009)

- Compared to the same period in 2008, clinic visits for ILI in week 41 of 2009
- All MHS MTFs + 33%
 - CONUS (49 states) + 36%
 - Europe + 29%
 - Pacific Region 4%



Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center Summary (3 November 2009)

- Clinic visits for ILI remain elevated
- Significant elevations in ILI cases reported in ROK, Europe and Hawaii
- 2009 H1N1 remains predominant strain (98%)
- 6 DoD deaths (2 AD, 2 FM, 2 RET)
- Army:
 - Camp Zama (Japan) increase ILI
 - Cluster of cases at USMA
- Navy:
 - Cluster of cases aboard a large deck ship in San Diego
 - Cluster among SEAL trainees in San Diego
- Air Force:
 - 41% of Air Force bases experiencing substantially elevate ILI



Mitigation Measures

- Antivirals
- Vaccine
- Communication



Antivirals

- Oseltamivir represents the primary antiviral drug in the DoD stockpile
- Two stockpiles (tactical and strategic):
 - More than 8 million treatment courses
 - OCONUS COCOMS equivalent to 30% of PAR
 - CONUS MTFs equivalent to 30% of PAR
 - Three strategic depots: Approximately 7 million treatment courses
- Zanamivir being added to DoD Stockpile
 - 564,656 added to stockpile
 - Additional funds secured for Relenza or other antivirals with goal of 30% of antiviral stockpile to represent nonoseltamivir NAI's



DoD Antiviral Policy – H1N1

- Treatment for people hospitalized with confirmed, probable or suspected disease
- If suspected disease treat if at high risk of influenza complications
- Consider post exposure prophylaxis if at high risk for complications or if operational considerations mandate
- Treatment not necessarily indicated if healthy with mild confirmed disease
- VERY limited outbreak prophylaxis



Vaccines

- H1N1
 - Unadjuvanted vaccine approved by FDA
 - 1 dose requirement for those ≥ 10 yrs of age
 - Vaccine is safe and effective
 - Same manufacturers as seasonal flu
 - Same production methods
 - If the virus had cooperated and shown up earlier would have likely been part of the seasonal flu vaccine



H1N1 vaccine – Manufacturers and Proportion of US Supply

Vaccines

- CSL 18.7% Sanofi Pastuer 26.4% GSK 3.4% Novartis 45.7% MedImmune 5.8% Adjuvants
 - Novartis (MF 59) & GSK (AS 03)



- DoD is getting vaccine from 3 different programs
 - Purchased Operational Use
 - Federal Employee Allocation Program
 - Civilian employees and OCONUS dependents
 - Can not be used for AD
 - State Allocation Program
 - HCW
 - Dependents and Retirees
 - Can not be used for AD with rare exceptions based on medical risk



H1N1 vaccine – Operational

- DoD has purchased vaccine to meet operational requirements
 - 2.7M doses
 - 390,660 doses received as 6 Nov
 - Total to be received NLT 25 December
 - AD, Reservists, NG, GS employees are eligible
 - Priority to: Deployed and Deploying, HCW, Trainees, Ships a Float
 - Mandatory for all uniformed personnel. Highly encouraged for all others.
 - DoD medlog assets move vaccine



H1N1 Vaccine – Federal Employee

- Up to 1M doses of vaccine
- 25,500 doses received as of 6 Nov
- Program administered by the CDC
- Allotted as vaccine becomes available
- DoD medlog assets move vaccine
- Can be used for DoD civilian employees and OCONUS dependents
- Can NOT be used for AD

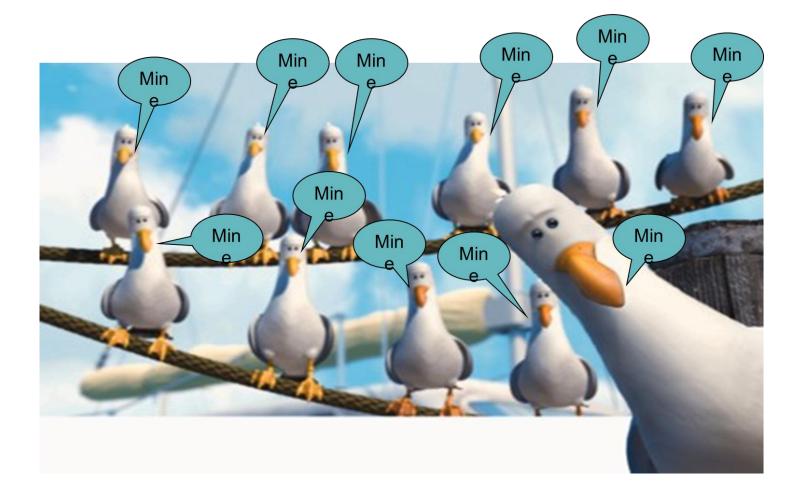


H1N1 Vaccine – State Allocation

- Vaccine for dependents and retirees
- CDC administered program that includes vaccine and ancillary supplies
- Based on State population
- Installation enrolls with State as an immunizer
- Order placed with the State, sent to CDC, CDC allots vaccine to immunizer, vaccine delivered directly to MTF by McKesson
- MTF began receiving vaccine in early October



Everyone wants Vaccine





When do I get mine

- Everyone will have access to vaccine
- Uniformed personnel mandatory
- All others anyone who wants vaccine will get it
 But you have to wait your turn
- Vaccine supply is expected to increase rapidly over the next few weeks and months



- Will use the Defense Medical Surveillance System (DMSS) and the military's electronic health record data
- Project is a collaboration between MILVAX, AFHSC, FDA (CBER) and CDC Immunization Safety Office
- Project includes 3 phases



DoD Vaccine Safety Surveillance Phase 1

- Pre-H1N1 vaccination
 - Pre-specified potential adverse events, such as Guillain-Barré syndrome, will be retrospectively assessed from previous influenza seasons.
 - This phase will estimate background rates that will be used as comparisons for the enhanced surveillance of the new H1N1 vaccine(s).



DoD Vaccine Safety Surveillance Phase 2

- Active H1N1 vaccination phase
 - Enhanced surveillance to identify signals of pre-specified adverse events among military vaccinees for 42 days postvaccination
 - Rapid Cycle Analysis techniques developed by the CDC Vaccine Data Link network to solidify signals and compare findings to pre-established background rates.
 - Weekly case-control comparisons of confirmed adverse events
 - Confirmed adverse events will be relayed to the DoD's Vaccine Healthcare Centers Network
 - Data mining techniques to identify unexpected (non-prespecified) potential adverse events.



- Post H1N1 vaccination phase
 - retrospective cohort study to begin when a preidentified number of vaccine doses have been administered (based on sample size calculation) to adequately assess the association between prespecified adverse events and the new H1N1 vaccine
 - compares incident rates of pre-specified adverse events between the H1N1 vaccine and the previous year's seasonal vaccine and an unvaccinated control group







DoD PI information source activity

- 12 April to 21 October 2009
 - 1,556,261 hits to DoD Pandemic Flu Watchboard
 - Most active link H1N1 FAQ page
 - Twitter followers since 17 April = 425
 - <u>www.twitter.com/forcehealth</u>
 - Face book fans: 43



The fact is, compared to pigs, we humans are unforgivably slow to learn from pragmatic experience.

Karl Schwen U.S. author. In A Pig's Eye (1985).





Questions?

