In NORTHCOM during week 04

- Influenza activity continued to fluctuate between low to moderate for the majority of the states, however Connecticut continued to have high activity.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI increased and remained above baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests continued to increase to 16.3% for service members and 21.8% for other beneficiaries for week 04.
- Overall, among typed influenza A specimens, influenza A/H1N1 continued to predominate.
- Two influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported among other beneficiaries for week 04 (1 in Arizona and 1 in North Carolina). (Season totals: 6 Service members and 62 other beneficiaries).

### 2018 – 2019 NORTHCOM Season Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A/H1N1</th>
<th>A/H3N2</th>
<th>A/Untyped</th>
<th>Flu B</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>Overall % Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>3033</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>10.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NORTHCOM Beneficiaries, Influenza Positive Specimens Reported to AFHSB

**Week** 0-22, **% of Positive Specimens**

### NORTHCOM Service Members, Influenza Positive Specimens Reported to AFHSB

**Week** 0-22, **% of Positive Specimens**

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Disclaimer: Medical data from Military Treatment Facilities that are using MHS GENESIS are not available in DMSS. This includes Naval Hospital Oak Harbor, Naval Hospital Bremerton, Air Force Medical Services Fairchild, and Madigan Army Medical Center. Therefore, individuals who are expected to seek care at one of these facilities are currently being removed from the study population as we will not capture their medical encounters.
In EUCOM during week 04

- Influenza activity remained minimal to low across EUCOM. Activity in Turkey decreased from high to low.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI increased slightly and remained above baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests continued to increase to 35.6% for service members and 37.7% for other beneficiaries for week 04.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, similar frequencies of influenza A/H1N1 and A/H3N2 are being seen in EUCOM.
- One influenza hospitalization (RMEs) was reported among a service member in Germany for week 04. (Season totals: 3 Service members and 0 other beneficiaries)
Indo-Pacific Command -- Week 04

In PACOM during week 04

- Influenza activity remained low in the Republic of Korea and Japan and minimal in Hawaii and Guam.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI increased and was above baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests continued to increase to 25.2% for service members and 31.3% for other beneficiaries during week 04.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, influenza A/H1N1 has predominated in PACOM.
- No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported in PACOM for week 04. (Season totals: 2 Service member and 10 other beneficiaries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Influenza Activity</th>
<th>HL7 Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A(H1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii*</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hawaii HL7 Type counts may include samples received from Guam, but tested in Hawaii

2018-2019 PACOM Season Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A/H1N1</th>
<th>A/H3N2</th>
<th>A/Untyped</th>
<th>Flu B</th>
<th>Flu AB</th>
<th>Overall % Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In CENTCOM and AFRICOM during week 04
♦ Influenza activity ranged from minimal to high in CENTCOM locations with available data.
♦ The overall percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI increased and remained well above baseline and just below previous seasons.
♦ In Afghanistan, influenza activity remained high and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 7.8%.
♦ In Kuwait, influenza activity remained minimal and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI increased to 5.5%.
♦ In Djibouti, influenza activity remained minimal. The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI dropped to 4.0% for week 04.
♦ No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported for week 04. (Season totals: 0 Service members)

In SOUTHCOM during week 04
♦ Influenza activity in Honduras was minimal for week 04. The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI remained low at 1.5% for week 04.
♦ Influenza activity remained minimal in Cuba for week 04. The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 0.0% for service members and 1.8% for other beneficiaries.

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Description:
Maps, figures and tables are stratified by Combatant Commands (CCMD). The map provides a measure of influenza activity by state or country within each CCMD for the past two weeks for service members. Influenza activity is defined by the percentage of outpatient visits associated with an Influenza-like Illness (ILI) for each week compared to baseline levels of influenza activity. Additionally, a pie graph by US region or country is generated to display the distribution of influenza types and subtype identified from positive laboratory tests for the past two weeks combined.

Influenza activity: Percentage of Outpatient Visits Associated with ILI:
The percentage of all outpatient visits for ILI is calculated each week for all service members, regardless of component. These data are presented as a map of the past two weeks’ activity and a figure to display the entire season’s data compared to the two prior seasons and baseline. For the map, the activity level compares the mean reported percent of visits due to ILI for the past two weeks to the mean reported percent of visits due to ILI during baseline weeks. Baseline weeks are defined as non-influenza weeks (weeks 22-39) over the past 3 years.

There are four activity levels reported on each map. The activity level corresponds to the number of standard deviations (SD) below, at or above the mean for the current week compared to the mean of the baseline weeks. Activity levels are classified as minimal, low, moderate, and high. Minimal activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is less than 2 SD above the mean. Low activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is equal to or greater than 2 SD above the mean, but less than 4 SD above the mean. Moderate activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is equal to or greater than 4 SD above the mean, but less than 6 SD above the mean. High activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is equal to or greater than 6 SD above the mean.

Influenza Positive Specimens:
Lab results from PCR, viral culture, and rapid influenza assays are reported. Although the inclusion of rapid tests may underestimate the weekly and cumulative percent positive estimates due to false negatives, visibility of the positive rapid results provides valuable information for this surveillance report. Influenza types/subtypes are categorized as influenza A not subtyped (A subtype na), influenza A/H1 (A H1), influenza A/H3 (A H3), influenza A and B co-infection (A B), and influenza B (B).

Map: Each US region or country with available data contains a pie chart that displays the distribution of influenza types and subtypes for that area for the past two weeks combined. Two weeks of data are combined instead of using just the current week’s data due to delays in reporting of laboratory results.

Figure and Table: Each week, using the total number of influenza laboratory tests performed and the positive test results, the proportions positive for each serotype of influenza are calculated for service members and dependents separately.

Data Sources and Case Definitions:
Medical encounter and demographic data from the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch’s (AFHSB) Defense Medical Surveillance System (DMSS) are used to generate this report. In addition, health-level 7 (HL-7) format laboratory data is provided by the Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC) EpiData Center Division. For the past seasons and baseline calculations, ICD-9 codes from outpatient encounters are used to identify influenza activity. The outcome of influenza activity based on ICD-9 codes is defined using the combined codes for ILI (79.99, 382.9, 460, 461.9, 465.8, 465.9, 466.0, 486, 487.0, 487.1, 487.8, 488, 490, 780.6, or 786.2). For the current season, ICD-10 codes from outpatient encounters are used to identify influenza activity. The outcome of influenza activity based on ICD-10 codes is defined using the combined codes for ILI (B97.89, H66.9, H66.90, H66.91, H66.92, H66.93, J00, J01.9, J01.90, J06.9, J09, J09.X, J09.X1, J09.X2, J09.X3, J09.X9, J10, J10.0, J10.00, J10.01, J10.08, J10.1, J10.2, J10.8, J10.81, J10.82, J10.83, J10.89, J11, J11.0, J11.00, J11.08, J11.1, J11.2, J11.8, J11.81, J11.82, J11.83, J11.89, J12.89, J12.9, J18.1, J18.8, J18.9, J20.9, J40, R05, R50.9). An individual can only be counted as a case once per week.

NORTHCOM Regions:

(All data are preliminary and subject to change as updated data is received)

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