

## **Swine Flu Update – CDC BioPHusion Special Report – 04/26/2009**

### **Total Case Count**

#### **United States**

- As of 1900, 26 April 2009 there are 40 confirmed cases of Swine Influenza (7-California; 2-Texas, 2-Kansas, 28-New York City, 1-Ohio).

#### **Mexico**

- As of 1900 April 26, 2009, CDC has confirmed 13 specimens from Mexico as being positive for swine influenza. The WHO website reports that the Government of Mexico has reported 18 laboratory confirmed cases of swine influenza A/H1N1.

### **Significant Events**

#### **Declaration of a Public Health Emergency**

“As a consequence of confirmed cases of Swine Influenza A (swH1N1) in California, Texas, Kansas, and New York, on this date and after consultation with public health officials as necessary, I, Charles E. Johnson, Acting Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, pursuant to the authority vested in me under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. § 247d, do hereby determine that a public health emergency exists nationwide involving Swine Influenza A that affects or has significant potential to affect national security.”  
[http://www.hhs.gov/secretary/phe\\_swh1n1.html](http://www.hhs.gov/secretary/phe_swh1n1.html)

The Director-General of the World Health Organization has determined that the current events constitute a public health emergency of international concern, under the Regulations.  
<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html>

#### **Release of Strategic National Stockpile**

Department of Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano has approved proactive release and shipment of 25% of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) state and localities allocation of SNS-held antiviral drugs, personal protective equipment, and respiratory protection devices. Priorities for shipment are:

- States with reported cases
- States with NO reported cases but that have requested materials
- States with No reported cases and have NOT requested materials

#### **Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Infection – United States, March--April 2009**

As of 1900 April 26, 2009, CDC is supporting state and local health departments with investigation, containment and mitigation activities associated with 40 human swine influenza cases in California (7), Kansas (2), New York (28), Ohio (1), and Texas (2). Human to human spread of swine influenza is unusual but not unprecedented.

- CDC continues to recommend that any influenza A viruses that cannot be subtyped be sent promptly for testing to CDC.
- These viruses from US cases are closely related genetically, resistant to amantadine and rimantadine, and contain a unique combination of gene segments that previously has not been reported among swine or human influenza viruses in the United States or elsewhere.
- In addition, swine influenza A (H1N1) viruses of the same strain as those in the US patients have been confirmed by CDC among specimens from patients in Mexico.
- All cases have had mild Influenza-Like Illness with only one requiring brief hospitalization. No deaths have been reported. No contact with pigs has been identified.
- CDC influenza surveillance nationally and on the Border States (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) is below baseline or declining.
- CDC BioSense surveillance for respiratory illness indicators remain at or below baseline both nationally and on the Border States.

- CDC influenza surveillance systems (ILINet, Who reference laboratories, 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System, State and Territorial Epidemiologists Activity Level Reporting) all indicate activity that is at or below baseline nationally. Among the Border States, New Mexico and Texas reports sporadic respiratory illnesses while California reports local and Arizona regional outbreak activity.

### **Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Infection - Mexico**

Updates on investigations in Mexico or other developments outside of the United States can be found on the World Health Organization website <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html> and on the Mexican government website at <http://portal.salud.gob.mx/>. As of 1900 April 26, the WHO website states that the Government of Mexico reports 19 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza AH1N1 with suspect clinical cases reported in 19 of the country's 32 states. Clinical and epidemiological investigation is ongoing.

### **Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Infection, Canada**

Information on the Public Health Agency of Canada Swine Influenza investigation activities can be found on the website for the Public Health Agency of Canada (<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/index-eng.php>).

### **Clinical:**

- All US cases have had febrile respiratory illness, one was hospitalized, and all have recovered.
- Clinical illness in Mexico may be more severe; however confirmed information is lacking

### **Laboratory**

- There is no identified change in viral characterization and resistance patterns. Swine Influenza viruses associated with this outbreak are resistant to amantadine and rimantidine but sensitive to zanamivir and oseltamivir.

### **Animal Investigation**

- CDC is coordinating with USDA and National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) for improving animal diagnostics and surveillance for influenza in US swine. Thus far, the strain of swine influenza detected in persons in the US has not been identified in US pigs.

### **Vaccine/Treatment**

- Swine Influenza viruses associated with the cases under investigation are resistant to amantadine and rimantidine but sensitive to zanamivir and oseltamivir.
- Vaccine strain development by reverse genetic and classical reassortment techniques is underway
- Coordination with FDA and **Biomedical Advance Research and Development Authority (BARDA)** is ongoing
- CDC is engaged with FDA for application for in vitro diagnostic (IVD) for swine influenza Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) kit
- Production cycle for the seasonal trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine is at a point where transition to manufacturing an swH1N1 vaccine would not be problematic if that becomes desirable.
- Vaccination strategy recommendations are under development.

### **Communication**

- CDC web site visits indication of public concern with the largest number of visits to CDC topic pages for any emergency.
- CDC is coordinating communication and interpretation of information for clinicians and the general public.

- The CDC-INFO Contact Center [800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636); TTY: (888) 232-6348; 24 Hours/Every Day; [cdcinfo@cdc.gov](mailto:cdcinfo@cdc.gov) ] reports steady traffic with 1-2 calls in queue at any time
- Calls from physicians needing immediate patient consultation and laboratory specific inquiries are escalated into the CDC EOC for immediate responses from Subject Matter Experts.
- The CDC website Swine Influenza web page (<http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/>) is updated daily with case counts at approximately 1500. Other guidances are posted as soon as they become available.
- All guidances are interim recommendations and will be updated as the situation changes.
- New guidances are available on antiviral treatment and prophylaxis and infection control and travel notices.

### **International**

- CDC is coordinating with WHO/PAHO and Mexico and Canada Public Health regarding plans for enhanced surveillance nationally, border surveillance, surveillance for hospitalized cases and Mexico Surveillance.
- CDC will report viruses from Mexico or other locations outside the United States that are confirmed in the CDC laboratories. For other updates on events in Mexico and globally see the WHO website: <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html>
- DGQM - Travel Advisories –
  - No restrictions on travel to Mexico or travel within the US
  - Travelers Health outbreak notice for travelers going to Mexico is posted on the Traveler's health Website (<http://www.cdc.gov/travel/>)
  - Traveler's Health Outbreak Notice for travelers going to California and Texas are posted on the Traveler's Health Website (<http://www.cdc.gov/travel/>)
- Advice is to hand wash, use cough and sneeze etiquette, seek medical evaluation if ill after travel and to stay at home, except to seek medical care, if you are ill. .