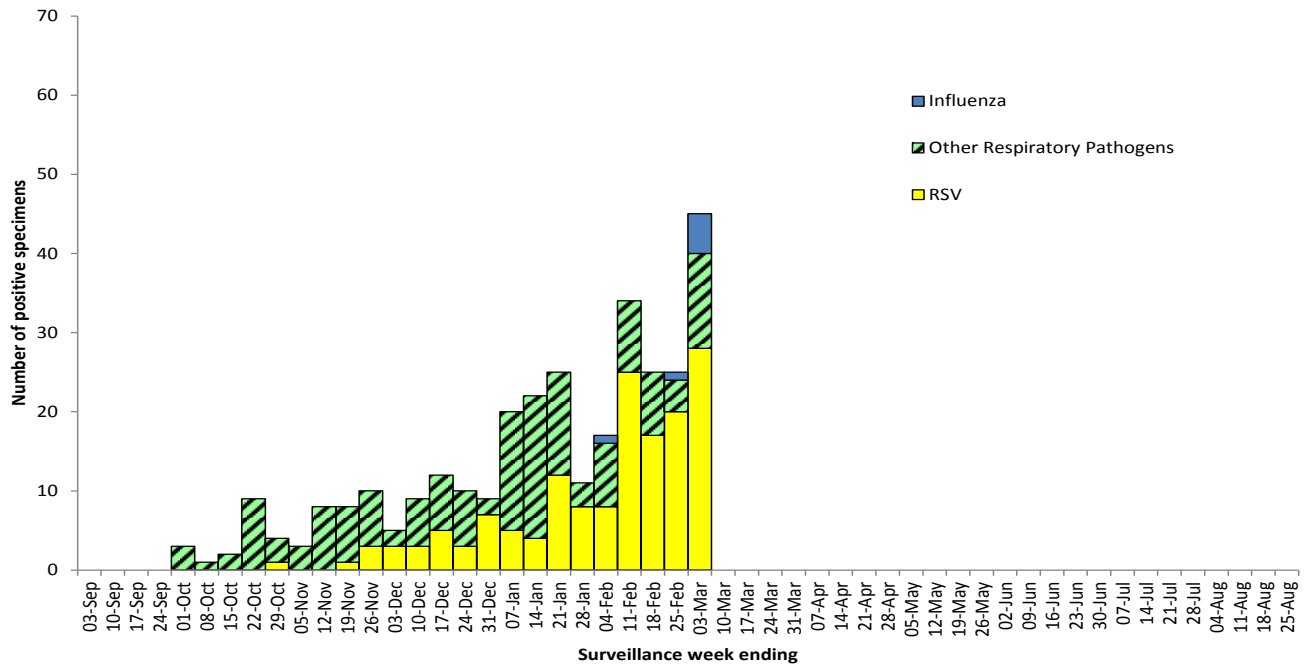


Summary of Nova Scotia surveillance findings, for the period ending March 3, 2012:

- Four laboratory confirmed cases of influenza B and one case of influenza A for week 9.
- Other respiratory pathogen activity continues. Positive results were received for coronavirus, human metapneumovirus, mycoplasma pneumonia, parainfluenza, rhinovirus and RSV.

Figure 1: Summary of laboratory detected circulating respiratory pathogens, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

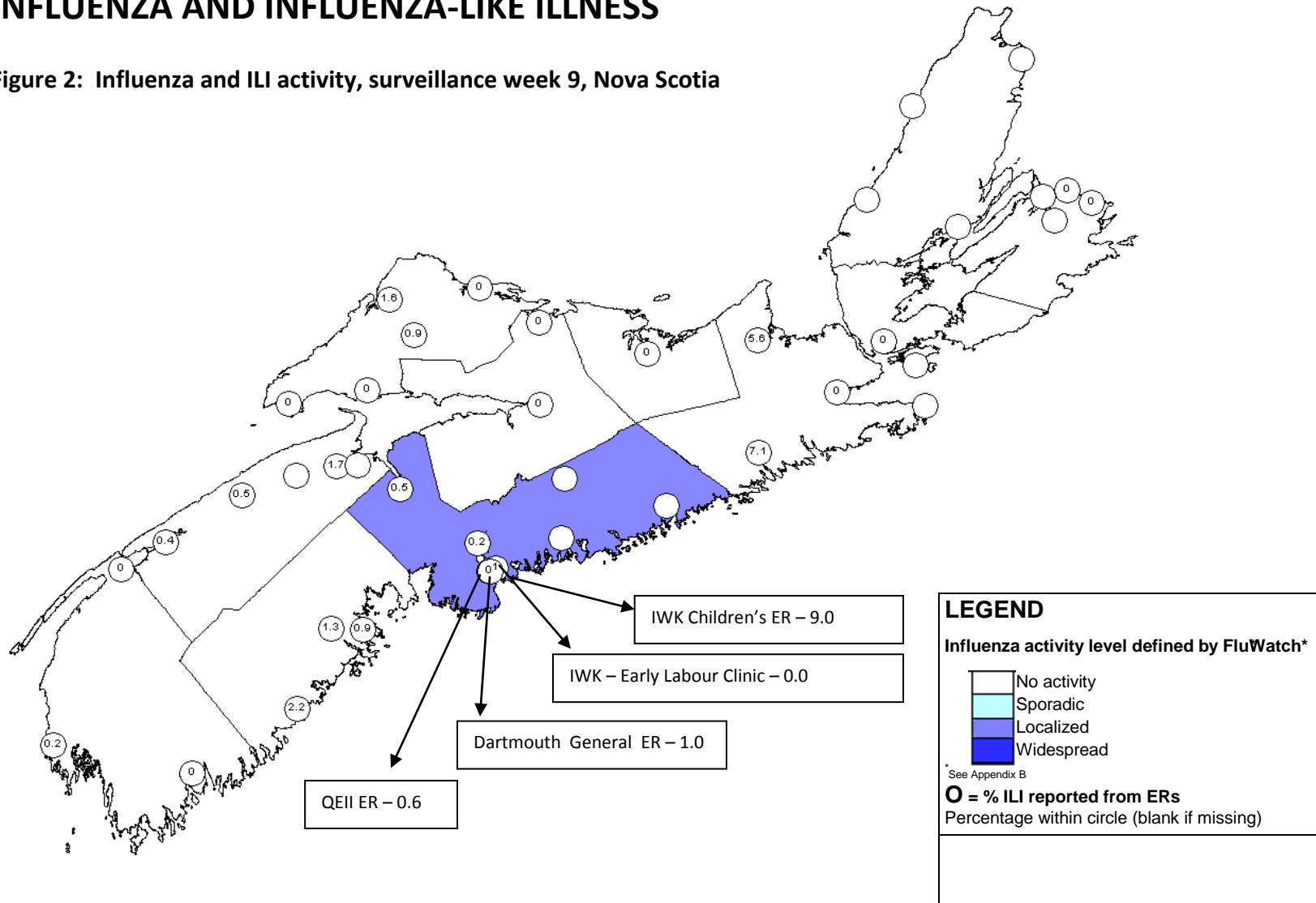


RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

INFLUENZA AND INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS

Figure 2: Influenza and ILI activity, surveillance week 9, Nova Scotia



RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

Figure 3: Number of reported lab-confirmed influenza cases by type and report week, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

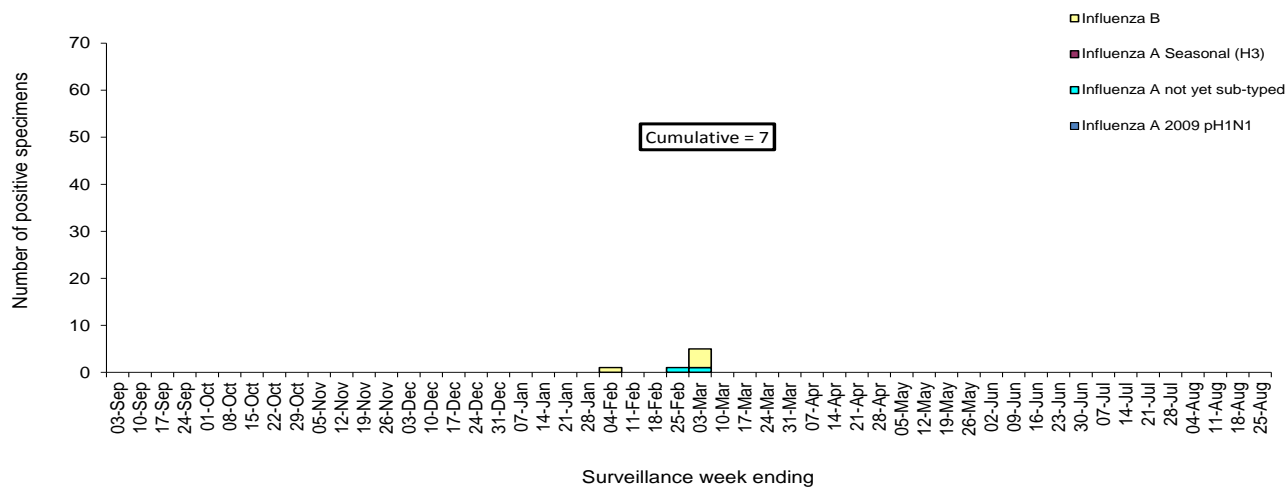
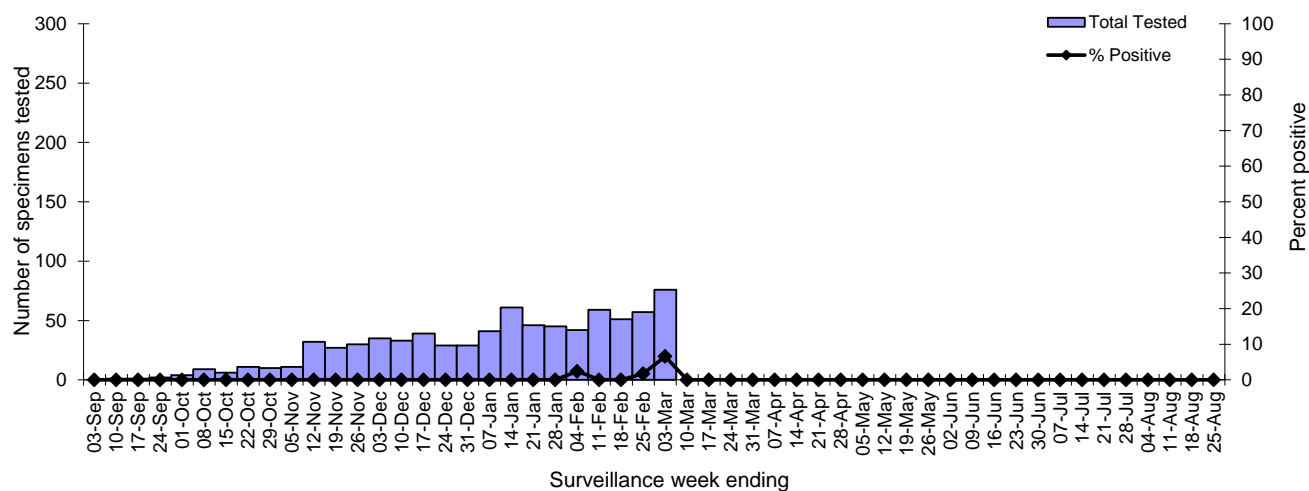


Figure 4: Number of specimens tested for influenza and percent positive, Nova Scotia Provincial Public Health Laboratory Network, 2011–2012*



*Data presented in this figure refers to week specimen was tested.

Table 1: Influenza case counts by DHA, current surveillance week and cumulative, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

	DHA 1	DHA 2	DHA 3	DHA 4	DHA 5	DHA 6	DHA 7	DHA 8	DHA 9	Nova Scotia
Influenza A 2009 pH1N1*										
Current Week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative 2010 - 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza A (not yet sub-typed)*										
Current Week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cumulative 2010 - 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Influenza A Seasonal (H3)										
Current Week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative 2010 - 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza B										
Current Week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Cumulative 2010 - 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

* Case positive for both Influenza A not yet sub-typed and pH1N1 in DHA 9

RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

Figure 5: Influenza rate per 100,000 population by type and age group, cumulative, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

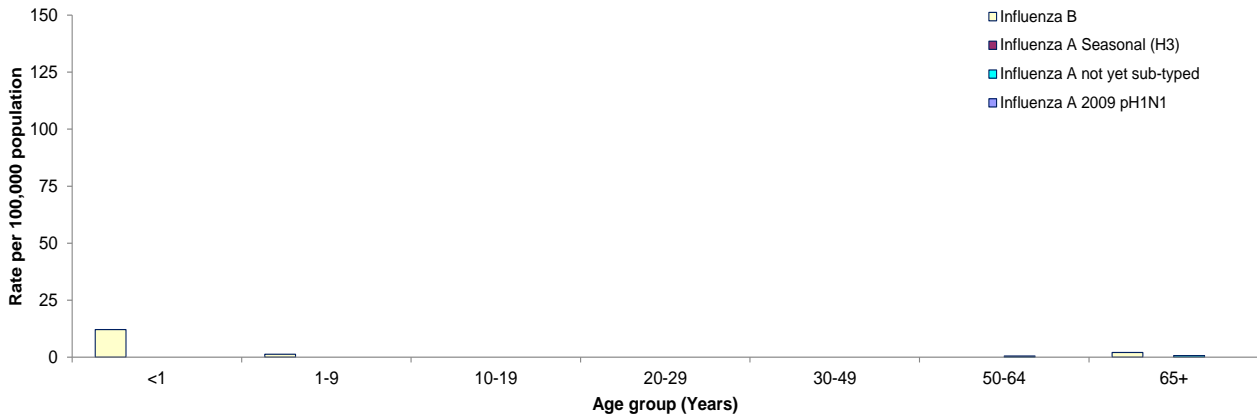


Figure 6: Influenza rate per 100,000 population by type and DHA, cumulative, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

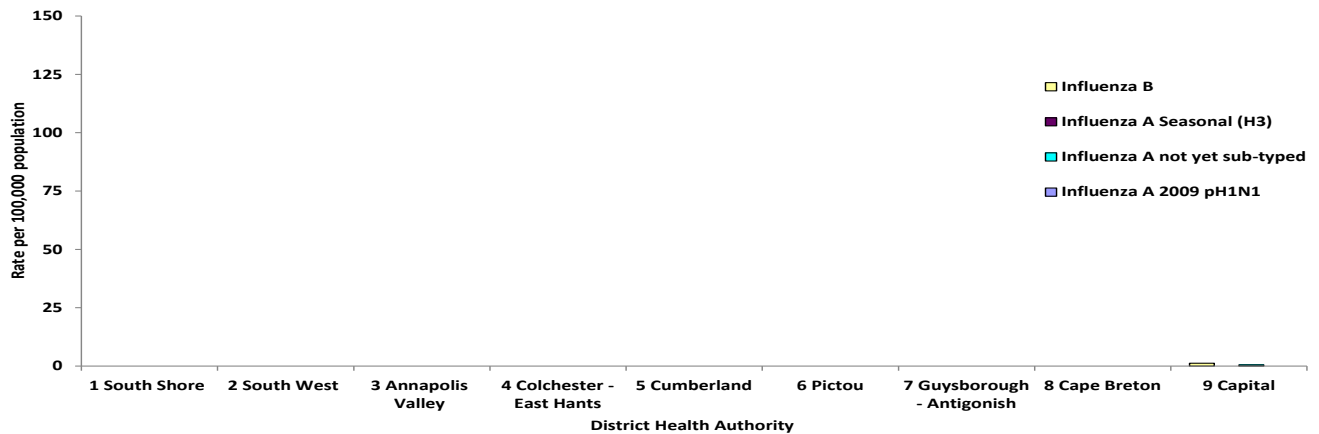


Table 2: Number of influenza hospitalizations by type and report week, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

	Hospitalized	ICU	Total
Influenza A 2009 pH1N1			
Current Week	0	0	0
Cumulative 2011 - 2012	0	0	0
Influenza A (not yet sub-typed)			
Current Week	0	0	0
Cumulative 2011 - 2012	1	0	1
Influenza A Seasonal (H3)			
Current Week	0	0	0
Cumulative 2011 - 2012	0	0	0
Influenza B			
Current Week	0	0	0
Cumulative 2011 - 2012	0	0	0
Current Week Total	0	0	0
Season Total	0	0	0

* Note that Hospitalized cases exclude ICU admissions

RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

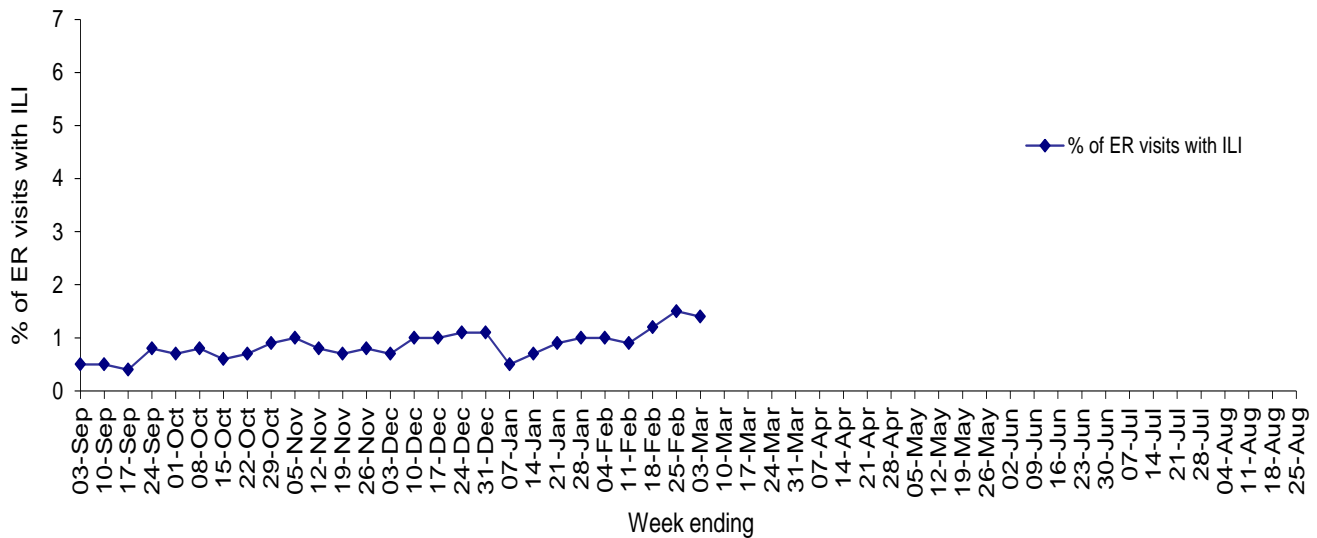
Table 3: ILI reporting from emergency departments and FluWatch sentinel physicians, Nova Scotia

	ER SURVEILLANCE		SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE*	
	%ILI	Reporting ERs	%ILI	Reporting Sentinels
DHA 1	1.3	3 of 3	0.0	2 of 4
DHA 2	0.1	3 of 3	–	0 of 1
DHA 3	1.6	3 of 5	–	0 of 1
DHA 4	0.0	2 of 2	–	0 of 1
DHA 5	1.2	5 of 5	–	0 of 2
DHA 6	0.0	1 of 1	–	0 of 2
DHA 7	3.2	5 of 6	6.7	2 of 3
DHA 8	0.0	2 of 8	0.0	1 of 3
DHA 9	0.6	4 of 7	0.0	1 of 3
IWK	7.0	1 of 1		
Nova Scotia (excl. IWK)†	0.9	28 of 40	70.0%	
Nova Scotia (incl. IWK)	1.4	29 of 41	70.7%	6 of 18 33.3%

*Flu watch sentinels

†Excludes the children's ER from IWK

Figure 7: Percentage of ER visits with ILI, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012



RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)

Figure 8: Number of positive RSV specimens by report week, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

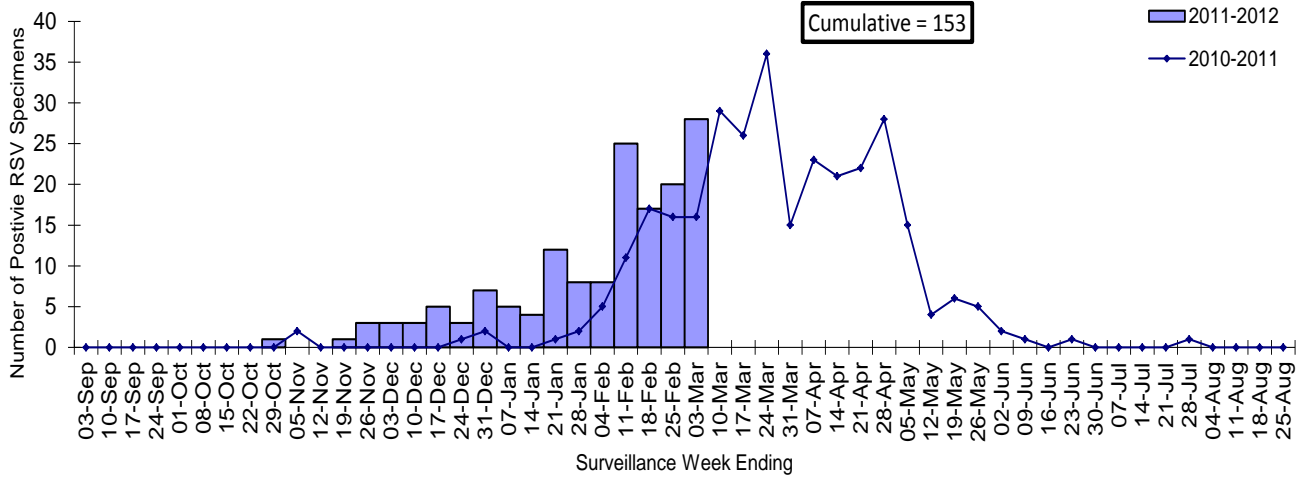
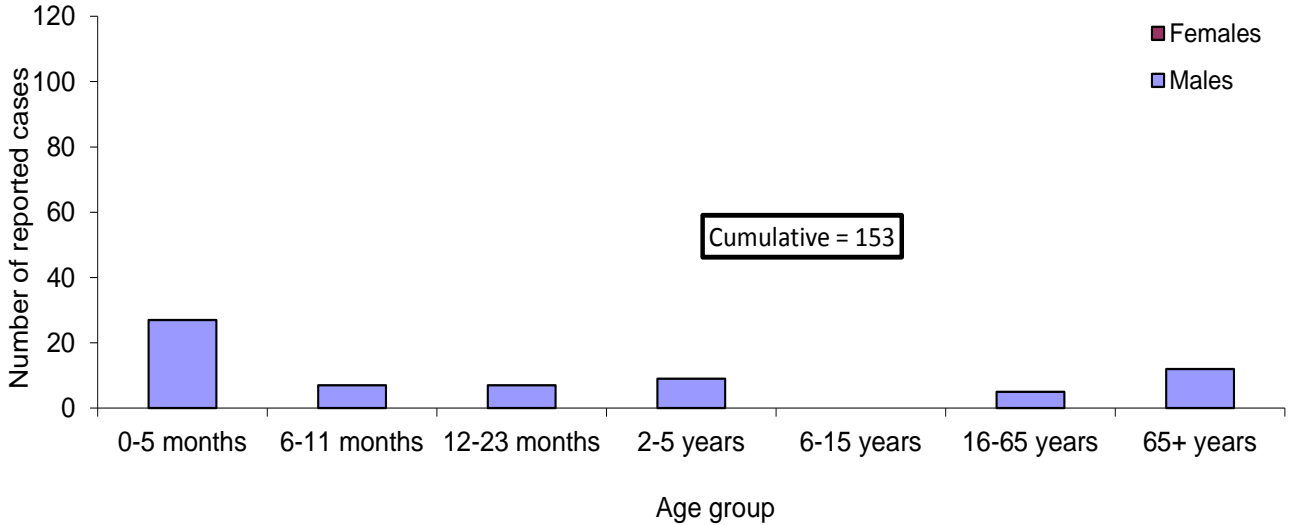


Figure 9: Cumulative number of positive RSV specimens by age group and sex, Nova Scotia, 2011-2012



RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

OTHER RESPIRATORY PATHOGENS

Table 4: Total number of specimens tested and number (%) positive for other respiratory pathogens, by report week and cumulative season, Nova Scotia, 2011–2012

Number and percent positive for:	Surveillance Week			Cumulative Season-to-Date Totals		
	n tested	n positive	% positive	n tested	n positive	% positive
Adenovirus	53	0	0.0	573	3	0.5
Bocavirus	53	0	0.0	573	0	0.0
Chlamydomphila pneumoniae	7	0	0.0	157	0	0.0
Coronavirus	53	6	11.3	573	32	5.6
Enterovirus	53	0	0.0	573	1	0.2
Metapneumovirus	53	1	1.9	573	5	0.9
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	7	2	28.6	157	30	19.1
Parainfluenza	53	2	3.8	573	38	6.6
Pertussis	9	0	0.0	91	0	0.0
Respiratory syncytial virus A	53	12	22.6	597	38	6.4
Respiratory syncytial virus B	53	0	0.0	597	0	0.0
Respiratory syncytial virus not typed	26	16	61.5	267	115	43.1
Rhinovirus	53	1	1.9	573	48	8.4

RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

APPENDIX: Definitions used in Influenza Surveillance, 2011-2012

1) ILI in the general population:

Acute onset of respiratory illness with fever and cough and with one or more of the following - sore throat, arthralgia, myalgia, or prostration which is likely due to influenza. In children under 5, gastrointestinal symptoms may also be present. In patients under 5 or 65 and older, fever may not be prominent.

2) Outbreaks of influenza / ILI by setting:

Schools and Daycares:

Greater than 10% absenteeism (or absenteeism that is higher (e.g. >5-10%) than expected level as determined by school or public health authority) which is likely due to ILI. Note: it is recommended that ILI school outbreaks be laboratory confirmed at the beginning of influenza season as it may be the first indication of community transmission in an area.

Residential institutions:

Two or more cases of ILI within a seven-day period, including at least one laboratory confirmed case. Institutional outbreaks should be reported within 24 hours of identification. Residential institutions include but not limited to long-term care facilities (LTCF) and prisons.

Other Settings:

Two or more cases of ILI within a seven-day period, including at least one laboratory confirmed case; i.e. workplace, closed communities.

3) National FluWatch Definitions for Influenza Activity Levels:

Influenza activity levels are defined as:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 = No activity: | i.e. no laboratory-confirmed influenza detections in the reporting week, however, sporadically occurring ILI* may be reported |
| 2 = Sporadic: | sporadically occurring ILI* and lab confirmed influenza detection(s) with NO ILI/influenza outbreaks detected within the influenza surveillance region† |
| 3 = Localized: | evidence of increased ILI* and lab confirmed influenza detection(s) together with outbreaks in schools, hospitals, residential institutions and/or other types of facilities occurring in less than 50% of the influenza surveillance region(s) † |
| 4 = Widespread: | evidence of increased ILI* and lab confirmed influenza detection(s) together with outbreaks in schools, hospitals, residential institutions and/or other types of facilities occurring in greater than or equal to 50% of the influenza surveillance region(s)† |

* ILI data may be reported through sentinel physicians, emergency room visits or health line telephone calls.

† Sub-regions within the province or territory as defined by the provincial/territorial epidemiologist.

RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 9 (February 26 to March 3, 2012)

- 4) District Health Authorities (DHAs), Nova Scotia:
- DHA 1 – South Shore Health
 - DHA 2 – South West Health
 - DHA 3 – Annapolis Valley Health
 - DHA 4 – Colchester East Hants Health Authority
 - DHA 5 – Cumberland Health Authority
 - DHA 6 – Pictou County Health Authority
 - DHA 7 – Guysborough Antigonish Strait Health Authority
 - DHA 8 – Cape Breton District Health Authority
 - DHA 9 – Capital Health