

IN SUMMARY...

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|---|
| Activity levels** |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sporadic activity in Central Zone and no activity in Eastern, Northern and Western Zones. |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases*** |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 2 influenza A cases reported this week. There have been 3 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza A and 0 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza B reported during the 2018-2019 influenza season. Positive test results were received for mycoplasma pneumoniae and rhinovirus. |
| Severity |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been 1 ICU admission and no influenza deaths*** of laboratory confirmed influenza during the 2018-2019 influenza season. |
| Syndromic surveillance |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average ILI rate for Nova Scotia during this reporting period was 0.5. 100% of emergency rooms reported ILI data during this reporting period. |

Notes: *Reporting weeks run from Sunday to Saturday. The 2018-2019 influenza season is defined using PHAC's influenza surveillance weeks. This year runs from August 26, 2018 (Week 35) to August 28, 2019 (Week 34);

**Activity level data is obtained from CNPHI, see appendix for definitions;

***Deaths include individuals with a positive influenza test result, influenza may not have been the major contributing cause of death or hospitalization.

LABORATORY-CONFIRMED INFLUENZA CASES

Figure 1: Number of laboratory confirmed influenza cases by report week, 2018-2019 season, with trend-line comparison to 2017-2018 season, Nova Scotia

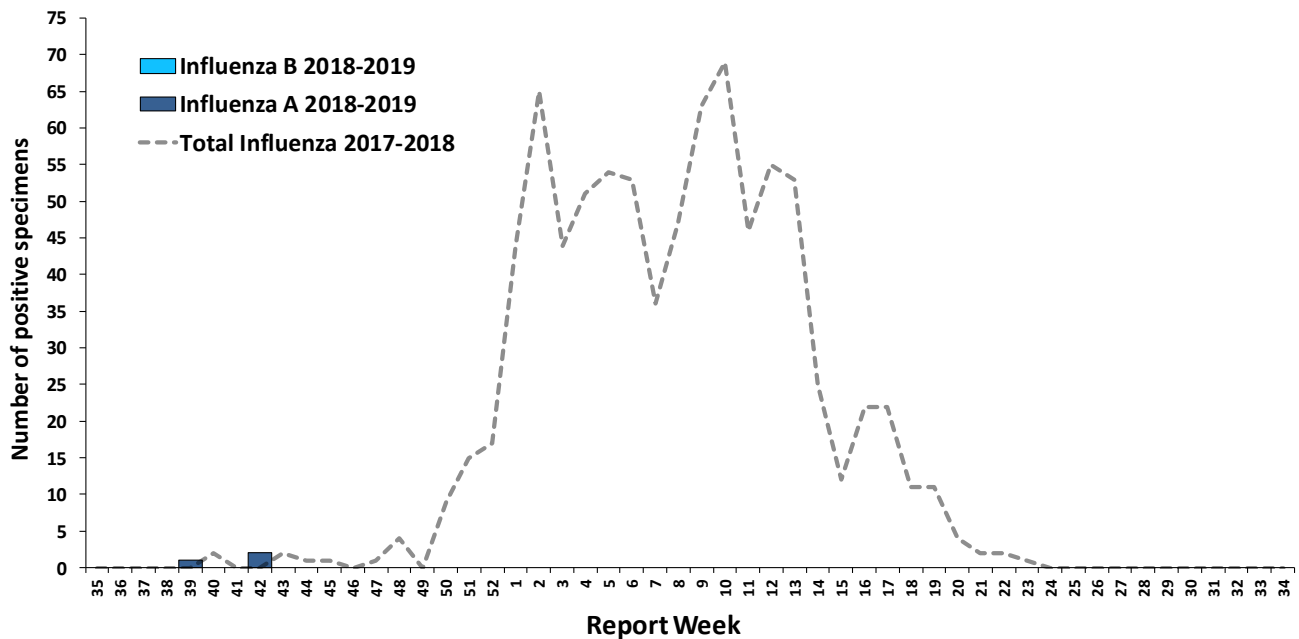


Table 1: Number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by zone, current week and cumulative 2018-2019 season in Nova Scotia

| ZONE | CURRENT WEEK | | | CUMULATIVE 2018-2019 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | TOTAL | INFLUENZA A | INFLUENZA B | TOTAL | INFLUENZA A | INFLUENZA B |
| Western | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Eastern | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Central | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia Total | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

Table 2: Number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by age group, current week and cumulative 2018-2019 season in Nova Scotia

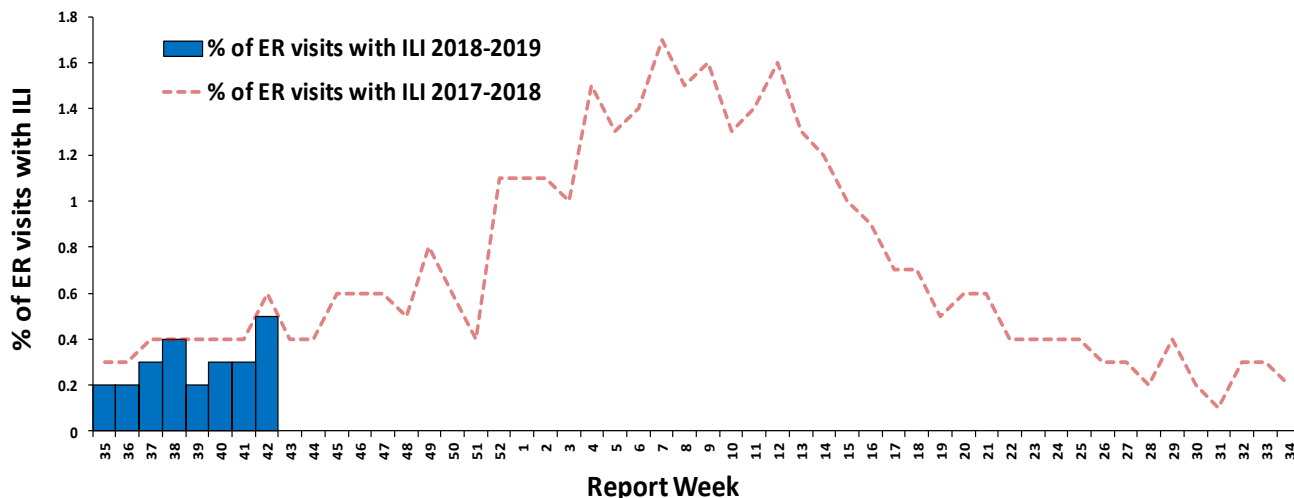
| AGE | CURRENT WEEK | | | CUMULATIVE 2018-2019 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | TOTAL | INFLUENZA A | INFLUENZA B | TOTAL | INFLUENZA A | INFLUENZA B |
| 0-4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-44 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 45-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia Total | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

Table 3: Hospitalizations, ICU admissions and deaths for influenza positive patients, current week and cumulative, 2018-2019 season, Nova Scotia

| | CURRENT WEEK | | | CUMULATIVE 2018-2019 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | TOTAL | INFLUENZA A | INFLUENZA B | TOTAL | INFLUENZA A | INFLUENZA B |
| Hospitalized | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hospitalized - ICU | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Deceased* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia Total | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

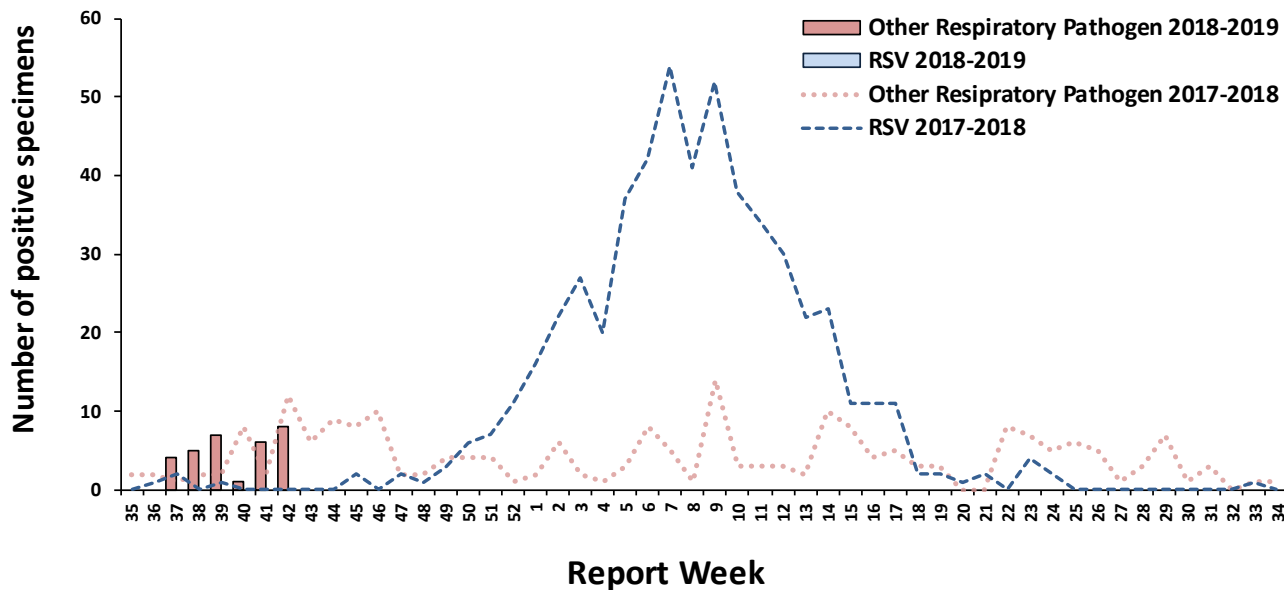
SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

Figure 2: Percentage of emergency room visits due to ILI by report week, 2018-2019 season, with trend-line comparison to 2017-2018 season, Nova Scotia



OTHER RESPIRATORY PATHOGENS

Figure 3: Number of positive specimens tested for other respiratory pathogens* and RSV by report week, 2018-2019 season, with trend-line comparison to 2017-2018 season, Nova Scotia



* Other respiratory pathogen includes Adenovirus, Bocavirus, Chlamydomphila pneumonia, Coronavirus, Enterovirus, Metapneumovirus, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Parainfluenza, Pertussis, Rhinovirus.
 Note that data for this figure is obtained from provincial laboratories.

Table 4: Number of positive RSV specimens by age group, 2018-2019 season, Nova Scotia

| AGE GROUP | 2018-2019 |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 0-5 months | 0 |
| 6-11 months | 0 |
| 12-23 months | 0 |
| 2-5 years | 0 |
| 6-15 years | 0 |
| 16-65 years | 0 |
| 65+ years | 0 |
| Nova Scotia Total | 0 |

Table 5: Number of positive specimens tested for other respiratory pathogens, current report week and cumulative season, Nova Scotia, 2018–2019

| Adenovirus | CURRENT WEEK (n positive) | CUMULATIVE 2018-2019 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Adenovirus | 0 | 0 |
| Bocavirus | 0 | 0 |
| Chlamydophila pneumoniae | 0 | 0 |
| Coronavirus | 0 | 0 |
| Enterovirus | 0 | 0 |
| Metapneumovirus | 0 | 1 |
| Mycoplasma pneumoniae | 1 | 3 |
| Parainfluenza | 0 | 1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 3 |
| Respiratory Syncytial Virus | 0 | 0 |
| Rhinovirus | 7 | 23 |

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS USED IN INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE, AND USEFUL LINKS, 2018-2019

ACRONYM LIST

CNPHI Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence

ICU Intensive care unit

ILI Influenza-like illness

RSV Respiratory syncytial virus

ILI CASE DEFINITION

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.

NATIONAL FLUWATCH DEFINITIONS FOR INFLUENZA ACTIVITY LEVELS

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

LINKS TO OTHER WEEKLY INFLUENZA REPORTING BODIES

Canada: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>
World: https://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance/en/index.html
US: www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly