

Ontario Respiratory Virus Bulletin | 2014-2015

SURVEILLANCE WEEKS 35 AND 36 (August 24, 2014 – September 6, 2014)

This issue of the Ontario Respiratory Virus Bulletin provides information on the surveillance period from August 24, 2014 to September 6, 2014 (Weeks 35 and 36). This report contains information for the last week of the 2013-2014 season (week 35) and the first week of the 2014-2015 season (week 36). Unless otherwise specified, **data presented in this issue of the bulletin is for Weeks 35 and 36** and data extraction occurred on Wednesday, September 10, 2014. Weekly production of the expanded version of the bulletin will resume in the Fall for the 2014-15 season.

Assessment of Influenza Activity in Ontario

Measure of activity	Assessment of measure compared to the previous week (Lower, Similar, Higher)	Reasoning behind assessment
Laboratory-confirmed influenza cases ¹	Similar	There were 2 influenza cases (1 influenza A and 1 influenza B) reported ¹ in Weeks 35 and 36, which was similar to the 1 influenza case reported in Weeks 33 and 34 (influenza A).
Respiratory sample percent positivity for influenza ²	Similar	Percent positivity ² of laboratory tests for all influenza types in Weeks 35 and 36 was 0.4%, which was similar to the percent positivity in Weeks 33 and 34 (0.1%).
Influenza outbreaks ³	Similar	There were no new influenza outbreaks reported in Weeks 35 and 36, which was similar to Weeks 33 and 34.
Influenza activity levels reported by health units	Similar	In Week 35, 35 health units reported no influenza activity. In Week 36, 35 health units reported no activity and one reported sporadic activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	Similar	Overall, the indicators show that influenza activity for Weeks 35 and 36 was similar to Weeks 33 and 34.

¹ The number of **reported** cases needs to be interpreted with caution because there is a lag between the onset of illness and when this information is reported to public health. ² Positivity among specimens submitted for testing to Ontario laboratories reporting to the Centre for Immunization and Respiratory Infectious Diseases (CIRID). ³ The number of new outbreaks reported for the current week is based on the onset date of illness for the first case in an outbreak.

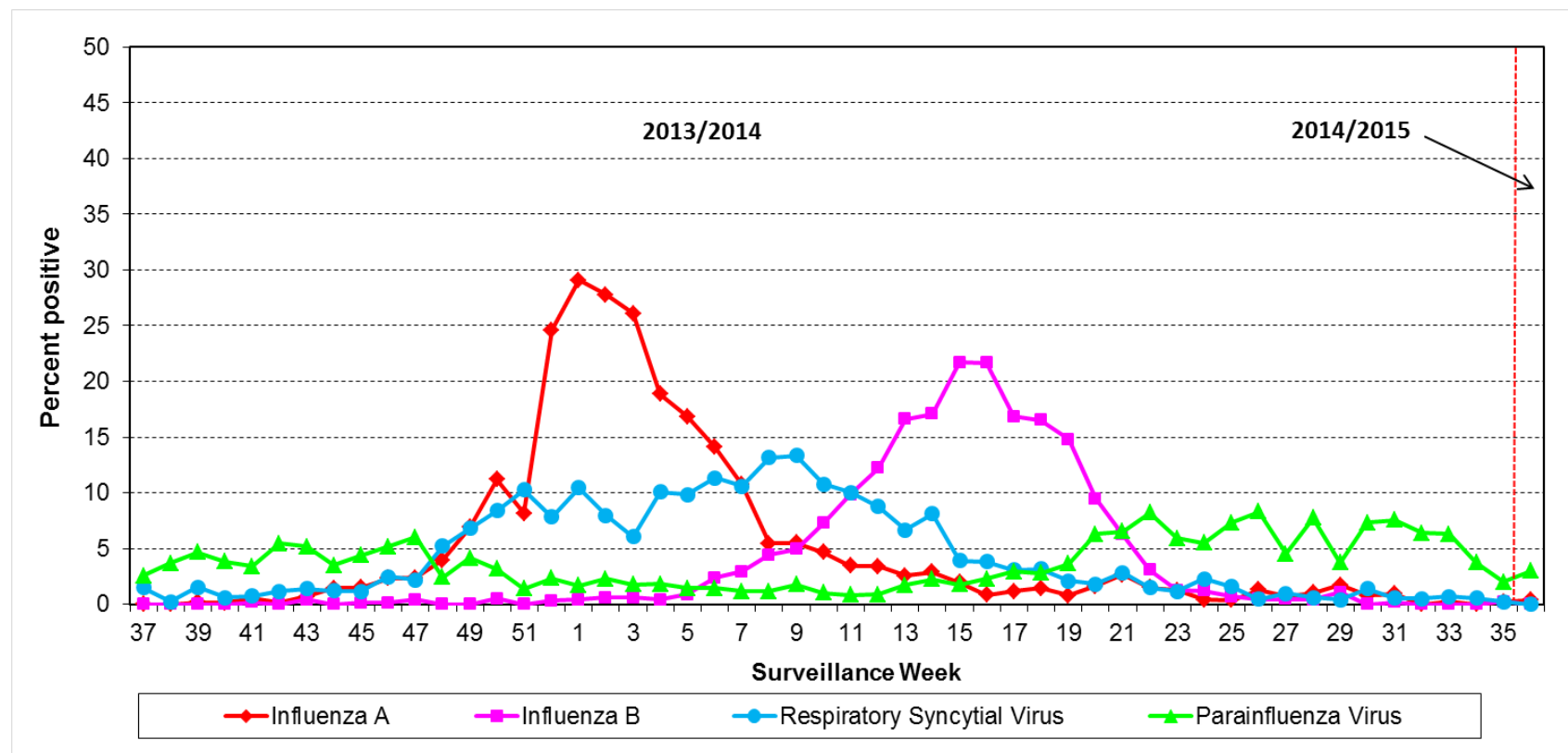
Summary of current and season-to-date respiratory virus activity in Ontario

- Influenza activity in the current surveillance weeks was similar than the previous weeks and at levels typically expected for this time of year.
 - Influenza B percent positivity was 0.1% in Weeks 35 and 36, which was similar to Weeks 33 and 34 (0.0%); influenza A percent positivity was 0.3% in Weeks 35 and 36, which was similar to Weeks 33 and 34 (0.1%).
 - For the 2014-2015 surveillance season to date, no laboratory-confirmed influenza cases have been reported.
 - Of the 2 institutional respiratory infection outbreaks reported to date in the 2014-2015 season, none identified influenza.
- Among other circulating non-influenza respiratory viruses identified through laboratory testing:
 - Rhinovirus was the dominant circulating virus in Weeks 35 and 36; the percent positivity for rhinovirus was 17.6% in Weeks 35 and 36 compared to 16.3% in Weeks 33 and 34.
 - Parainfluenza virus (PIV) was the second most common circulating virus in Weeks 35 and 36; the percent positivity for PIV was 2.4% in Weeks 35 and 36 compared to 4.9% in Weeks 33 and 34.

Note: A full summary bulletin for the 2013-2014 respiratory surveillance season will be released in October.

¹ Based on percent positivity among specimens submitted for testing to laboratories reporting to the Public Health Agency of Canada's Centre for Immunization and Respiratory Infectious Diseases (CIRID).

Figure 1. Percentage of respiratory viral pathogens (influenza A, influenza B, respiratory syncytial virus, and parainfluenza virus) detected among specimens tested by all methods: Ontario, September 8, 2013 to September 6, 2014



Source: These data have been obtained from the Public Health Agency of Canada's (PHAC) Centre for Immunization and Respiratory Infectious Diseases (CIRID) respiratory virus detection tables as of September 10, 2014; they are based on data submitted to PHAC from 16 laboratories in Ontario.

Notes:

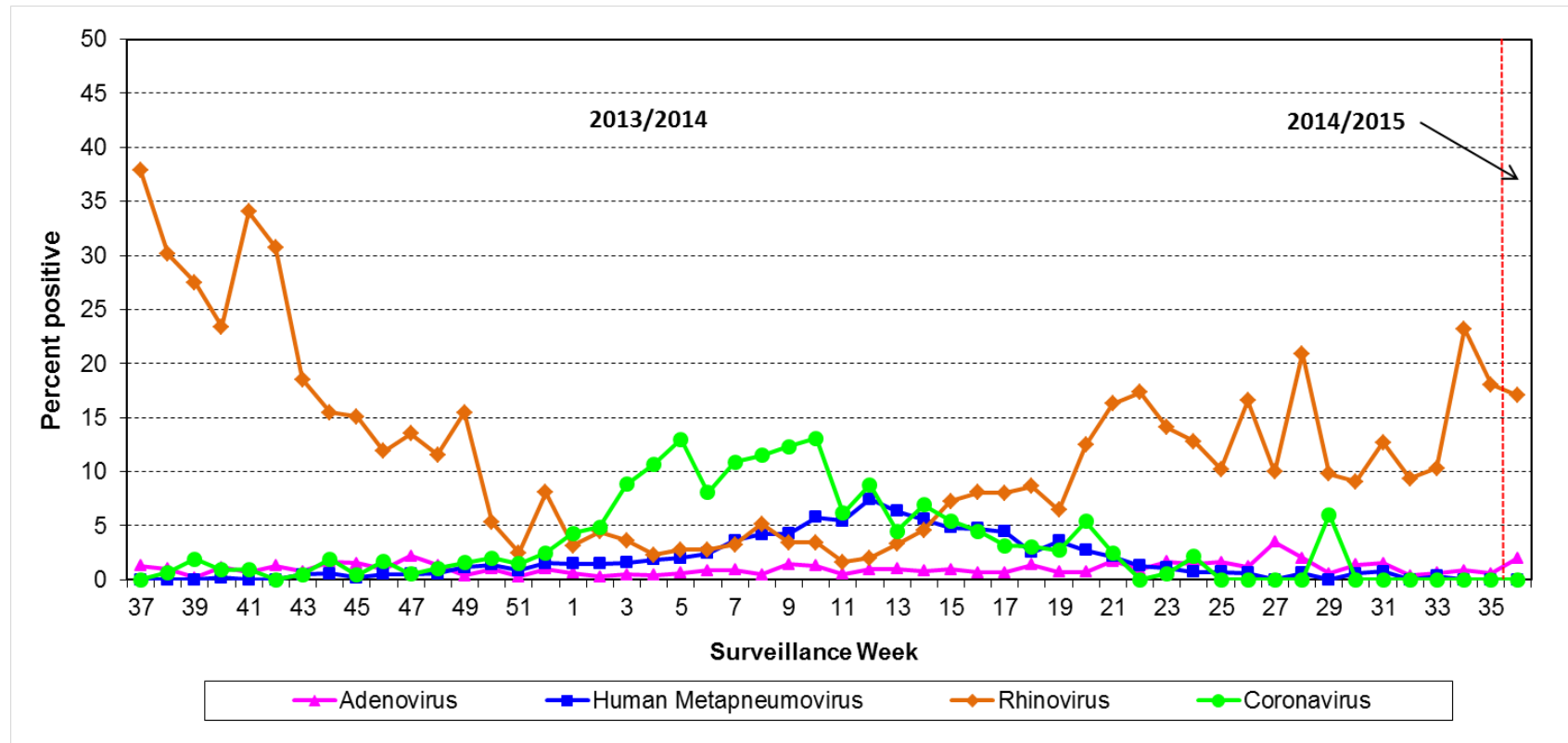
The numbers reported in this figure represent results submitted to the CIRID by 16 participating laboratories in Ontario, including 11 Public Health Ontario Laboratories (PHOLs) and five hospital-based laboratories.

Interpret results for Week 51 with caution as only four laboratories in Ontario, three of which were hospital-based laboratories, submitted results to the CIRID.

Results above are assigned to a particular surveillance week based on when test results are reported to PHAC; these data are not updated when results are submitted late for previous surveillance weeks. These data represent the number of specimens tested, which may not necessarily correspond with the number of patients as more than one specimen may have been submitted per patient.

Cumulative numbers for the season to date are also available through FluWatch: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>

Figure 2. Percentage of respiratory viral pathogens (adenovirus, human metapneumovirus, rhinovirus and coronavirus) detected among specimens tested by all methods: Ontario, September 8, 2013 to September 6, 2014



Source: These data have been obtained from the Public Health Agency of Canada's (PHAC) Centre for Immunization and Respiratory Infectious Diseases (CIRID) respiratory virus detection tables as of September 10, 2014; they are based on data submitted to PHAC from 16 laboratories in Ontario.

Notes:

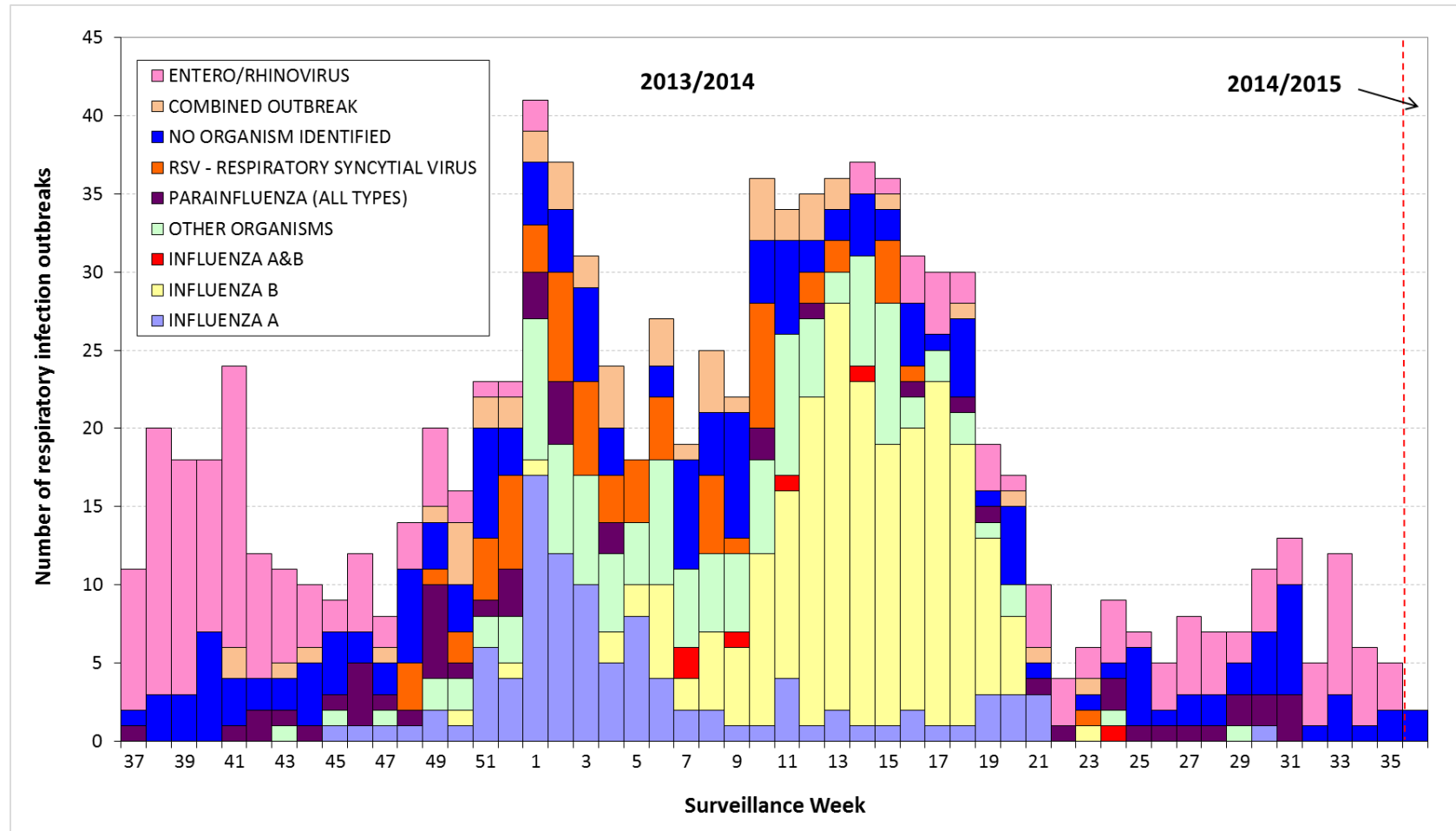
The numbers reported in this figure represent results submitted to the CIRID by 16 participating laboratories in Ontario, including 11 Public Health Ontario Laboratories and five hospital-based laboratories.

Interpret results for Week 51 with caution as only four laboratories in Ontario, three of which were hospital-based laboratories, submitted results to the CIRID.

Results above are assigned to a particular surveillance week based on when test results are reported to PHAC; these data are not updated when results are submitted late for previous surveillance weeks. These data represent the number of specimens tested, which may not necessarily correspond with the number of patients as more than one specimen may have been submitted per patient.

Cumulative numbers for the season to date are also available through FluWatch: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>

Figure 3. Institutional respiratory infection outbreaks by week of illness onset in the first case: Ontario, September 8, 2013 to September 6, 2014

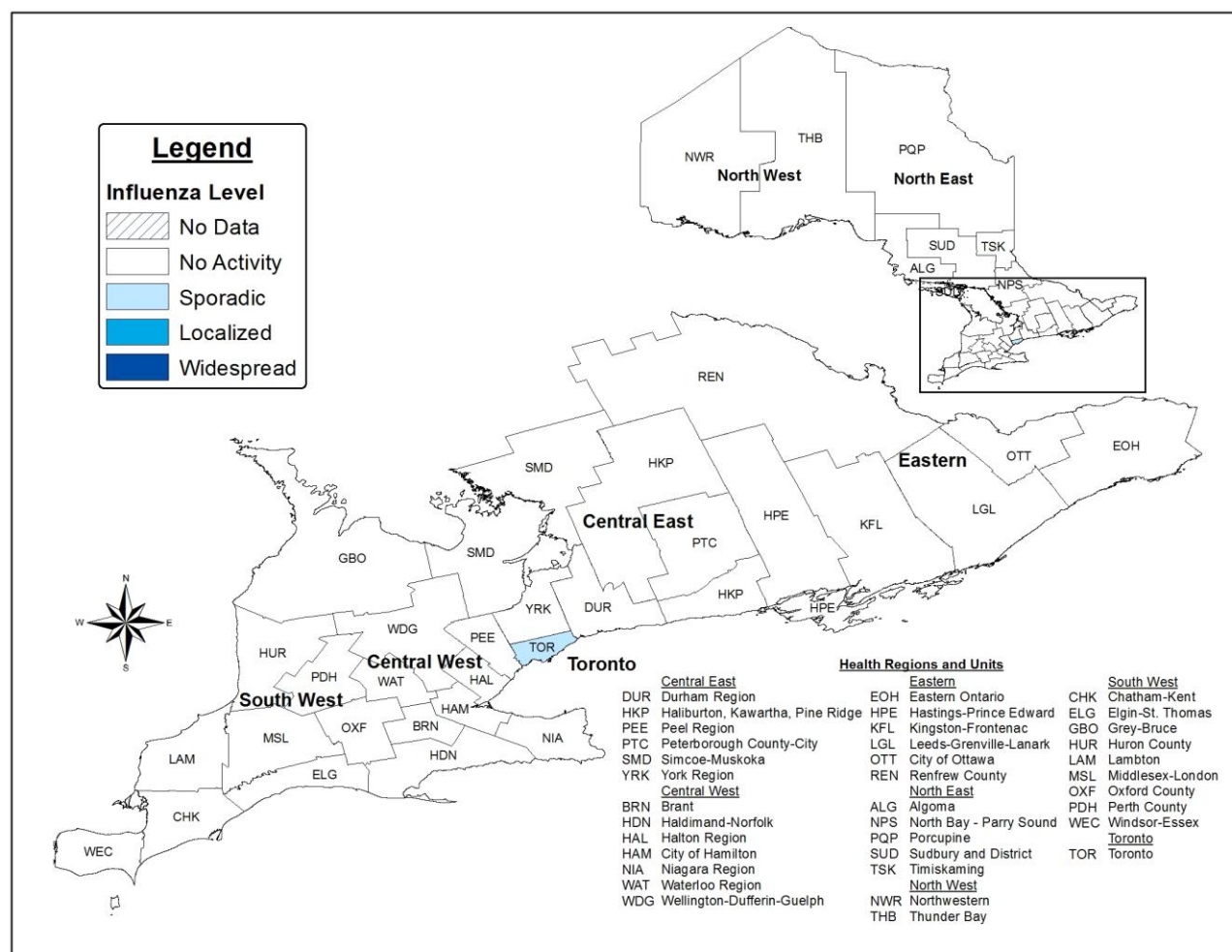


Source: Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database, extracted by Public Health Ontario [2014/09/10].

Notes:

Institutional respiratory infection outbreaks for which the date of onset of illness for the first case is missing are excluded in this figure.

Figure 4. Influenza activity levels reported by public health units: Ontario, August 31, 2014 to September 6, 2014 (Week 36)



Source: Public Health Ontario [Provincial Influenza Activity Report (Appendix C) Database]

Notes:

Influenza activity levels are assigned by local public health units and reported to Public Health Ontario by the Tuesday following the end of each surveillance week at 4:00 p.m. Activity levels are assigned based on laboratory confirmations, ILI reports from various sources, and laboratory-confirmed institutional respiratory infection outbreaks. Please refer to the [detailed definitions for the 2014-2015 season for more information](#).

Activity levels reported for a particular surveillance week may not necessarily correspond to the number of new outbreaks reported in the same week in Table 3 because ongoing outbreaks from previous weeks, as well as laboratory confirmed outbreaks in schools, may be included in the assessment of the activity level.