

Weekly Surveillance Report Description



1. **Predominant respiratory viruses:**

Source: *Wisconsin Laboratory Information Network*

This is based on weekly data from 11 virus laboratories in Wisconsin, which identifies the viruses that have the highest percentage of positive tests.

2. **Influenza-like illness activity (Wisconsin):**

Source: *U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet)*

Using baseline (expected values data used for comparison) and threshold (upper limit) ILI percentages in each of the five public health regions in Wisconsin, ILI below baseline is considered low activity, ILI between baseline and threshold levels is considered moderate activity and above threshold is considered high activity. To assure accurate ILI activity interpretation, baseline and threshold levels are adjusted (lowered) for the summer months when ILI activity decreases.

3. **Influenza-like illness percentage U.S and Region V of the U.S:**

Source: *U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet)*

The number of patients who present with ILI divided by the total number of patients seen in a given week, multiplied by 100. ILI data is collected from sentinel clinicians in the state. Region V states include Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana

4. **Predictive Value Positive (PVP) for rapid influenza and RSV tests:**

Source: *Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene*

Predictive Value Positive (PVP) is the probability of disease in a patient with a positive test result. PVP increases when influenza activity is high.

5. **Predictive Value Negative (PVN) for rapid influenza and RSV tests:**

Source: *Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene*

Predictive Value Negative (PVN) is the probability of not having disease when the test result is negative. PVN increases when influenza activity is low.

Examples:

A positive rapid test result during increased influenza activity (Likely a true positive)

A positive rapid test result during decreased influenza activity (May be a false positive)

A negative rapid test result during increased influenza activity (May be a false negative)

A negative rapid test result during decreased influenza activity (Likely a true negative)

6. **Antiviral resistance:**

Sources: *Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Testing a select number of influenza A viruses for resistance to adamantanes (amantadine and rimantadine). Testing a select number of influenza A and B viruses for resistance to oseltamivir.

7. **Influenza-associated pediatric deaths:**

Source: *Wisconsin electronic disease surveillance system (WEDSS)*

Deaths of children <18 years old, with influenza as the cause or associated cause of death. This is a state and nationally reportable condition.

8. **Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality:**

Source: *122 Cities Mortality Reporting*

The percentage of total deaths in a given week where influenza or pneumonia is the cause or associated cause of death. Milwaukee is the only Wisconsin city that currently participates in 122 Cities mortality reporting

Influenza-like illness (ILI):

Patients who present with a fever $\geq 100^{\circ}$ F, and either a cough or sore throat.

Culture:

Actual growth and subsequent identification of the virus

Rapid Test:

Identification of an influenza or RSV antigen in a specimen. Virus not grown. Tests are routinely done in clinical office settings

Polymerase chained reaction (PCR):

A molecular laboratory method used to detect nucleic acid (DNA/RNA) in viruses including influenza and RSV. Virus is not grown.