

Influenza-associated Hospitalizations

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. **CLINICAL DESCRIPTION:** An influenza-associated hospitalization is defined for surveillance purposes as an inpatient hospitalization resulting from a clinically compatible illness that was diagnosed as influenza by an appropriate laboratory test. There should be no period of complete recovery between the illness and hospitalization.

B. **REPORTING CRITERIA:** Laboratory evidence (probable **OR** confirmed) with a compatible clinical illness.

C. CASE CLASSIFICATION:

Confirmed case: A person who is hospitalized (>24 hours) AND has confirmed influenza A or B with one of the following laboratory tests: RT-PCR, DFA, or culture.

Probable case: A person who is hospitalized (>24 hours) AND has a rapid influenza test that is positive for type A, type B, or undifferentiated influenza.

NOTE: Single serology, influenza IGM positive test results are not diagnostic and do not meet the criteria for laboratory confirmation

II. ACTIONS REQUIRED / PREVENTION MEASURES

A. **WISCONSIN DISEASE SURVEILLANCE CATEGORY II:** Report to the Local Health Department either electronically through the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), by mail or fax using an Acute and Communicable Disease Case Report (F44151), or by other means within 72 hours upon recognition of a confirmed or probable case.

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORTS REQUESTED:

- Acute and Communicable Diseases Case Report (F44151).

C. PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS:

Public health intervention is not required.

III. CONTACTS FOR CONSULTATION

A. **DPH REGIONAL STAFF:** See Epinet Introduction: “REGIONAL OFFICE CONTACTS”.

B. **BCDER / COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY SECTION:** (608) 267-9003

C. WSLH /VIRUS ISOLATION: (608) 262-3185.

IV. RELATED REFERENCES

1. Heymann DL, ed. Influenza. In: *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 189th ed. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 2008:315-331
2. Pickering LK, ed. Influenza. In: *Red Book: 2009 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. 28th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics, 2009:400-412.