Surveillance Items of Note:

- Febrile respiratory illness and acute gastroenteritis rates at all surveillance sites were at or below baseline levels during this period.

**FEBRILE RESPIRATORY ILLNESS CASES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Recruits</th>
<th>CDC-BIDS (Border)</th>
<th>DoD Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N= 25 pos./43 tested</td>
<td>N= 30 pos./74 tested</td>
<td>N= 4 pos./28 tested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AGE RECRUIT SURVEILLANCE:**

6 of 8 samples collected have completed testing:

- Ft. Leonard Wood (2/2), MCRD San Diego (3/3), and MCRD Parris Island (2/3).
- One of the two samples tested from Fort Leonard Wood was identified as Norovirus GII. This sample was collected during week 15.
- All others were negative for Norovirus, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *Shigella*.

**NHRC FLU SURVEILLANCE: 2017-18 Season**

- NHRC identified influenza in 28% (742/2678) of samples tested to date this season. The subtype breakdown was: 57% A/H3, 21% B/Yamagata, 18% B/Victoria, and 4% A/H1.
- 215 influenza samples underwent whole genome sequencing, consisting of 13 H1N1, 103 H3N2, 62 B/Victoria, and 37 B/Yamagata. Sequences were shared with DoD partners and submitted to GenBank.

**NOTEWORTHY:**

- FRI cases from US-Mexico border area clinics were also tested onsite with the Quidel Sofia™ rapid influenza diagnostic test.
- Results were compared to NHRC PCR results for 862 samples (26% Flu A and 19% Flu B) to determine sensitivity and specificity for the 2017-18 influenza season.
- Sensitivity and specificity were 86% and 98%, respectively, for Flu A and 89% and 93% for Flu B. Negative predictive values were 93% and 96% for Flu A and B, respectively.

For more information please contact: nhrc_fri_surveillance@mail.mil