In NORTHCOM during week 15

- Influenza activity returned to minimal or continued to decrease. No states had high activity.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI continued to decrease and was close to baseline and previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests decreased to 16.6% for service members and 16.4% for other beneficiaries.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, influenza A/H3N2 continued to predominate.
- Seven influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported among service members (3) and other beneficiaries (4). (Season totals: 47 Service members and 261 other beneficiaries)

## 2018 – 2019 NORTHCOM Season Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A/H1N1</th>
<th>A/H3N2</th>
<th>A/Untyped</th>
<th>Flu B</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>Overall % Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>3781</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>1410</td>
<td>2092</td>
<td>15636</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>22.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NORTHCOM Service Members, Influenza Positive Specimens Reported to AFHSB

- Number of Positive Specimens
- % of Positive Specimens

## NORTHCOM Beneficiaries, Influenza Positive Specimens Reported to AFHSB

- Number of Positive Specimens
- % of Positive Specimens

Disclaimer: Medical data from Military Treatment Facilities that are using MHS GENESIS are not available in DMSS. This includes Naval Hospital Oak Harbor, Naval Hospital Bremerton, Air Force Medical Services Fairchild, and Madigan Army Medical Center. Therefore, individuals who are expected to seek care at one of these facilities are currently being removed from the study population as we will not capture their medical encounters.

For inquiries or comments please contact dha.ncr.health-surv.list.ib-alert-response@mail.mil
In EUCOM during week 15

- Influenza activity remained minimal across EUCOM.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI increased and was above previous seasons, but was at baseline.
- The percentage of positive lab tests decreased to 22.2% for service members, but increased to 43.1% for other beneficiaries.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, overall A/H3N2 has predominated, but A/H1N1 subtype was more frequent among other beneficiaries this week.
- No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) was reported. (Season totals: 14 Service members and 35 other beneficiaries)

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**2018-2019 EUCOM Season Totals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A/H1N1</th>
<th>A/H3N2</th>
<th>A/Untyped</th>
<th>Influenza B</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>Overall % Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In PACOM during week 15

- Influenza activity was minimal across PACOM.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased and remained below baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests decreased to 11.7% for service members and 22.3% for other beneficiaries.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, A/H3N2 continued to predominate. Influenza B predominated in the Republic of Korea and Guam this week.
- No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported among other beneficiaries. (Season totals: 3 Service member and 18 other beneficiaries)

### 2018-2019 PACOM Season Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A/H1N1</th>
<th>A/H3N2</th>
<th>A/Untyped</th>
<th>Flu B</th>
<th>Flu AB</th>
<th>Overall % Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central and Africa Command -- Week 15

In CENTCOM and AFRICOM during week 15

- Influenza activity was minimal in CENTCOM countries with available data.
- The overall percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI continued to decrease and was below baseline and previous seasons.
- In Afghanistan, influenza activity was minimal and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI dropped to 0.0%.
- In Kuwait, influenza activity was minimal and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI dropped to 0.0%.
- In Djibouti, influenza activity remained minimal and no specimens were reported for influenza testing.
- No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported. (Season totals: 0 Service members)

In SOUTHCOM during week 15:

- Influenza activity in Honduras increased to low, but no influenza specimens were reported for influenza testing.
- Influenza activity was minimal in Cuba. The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 1.4% for service members and 2.9% for other beneficiaries.

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Maps, figures and tables are stratified by Combatant Commands (CCMD). The map provides a measure of influenza activity by state or country within each CCMD for the past two weeks for service members. Influenza activity is defined by the percentage of outpatient visits associated with an Influenza-like Illness (ILI) for each week compared to baseline levels of influenza activity. Additionally, a pie graph by US region or country is generated to display the distribution of influenza types and subtype identified from positive laboratory tests for the past two weeks combined.

**Influenza activity: Percentage of Outpatient Visits Associated with ILI:**

The percentage of all outpatient visits for ILI is calculated each week for all service members, regardless of component. These data are presented as a map of the past two weeks’ activity and a figure to display the entire season’s data compared to the two prior seasons and baseline. For the map, the activity level compares the mean reported percent of visits due to ILI for the past two weeks to the mean reported percent of visits due to ILI during baseline weeks. Baseline weeks are defined as non-influenza weeks (weeks 22-39) over the past 3 years.

There are four activity levels reported on each map. The activity level corresponds to the number of standard deviations (SD) below, at or above the mean for the current week compared to the mean of the baseline weeks. Activity levels are classified as minimal, low, moderate, and high. Minimal activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is less than 2 SD above the mean. Low activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is equal to or greater than 2 SD above the mean, but less than 4 SD above the mean. Moderate activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is equal to or greater than 4 SD above the mean, but less than 6 SD above the mean. High activity corresponds to an influenza percentage that is equal to or greater than 6 SD above the mean.

**Influenza Positive Specimens:**

Lab results from PCR, viral culture, and rapid influenza assays are reported. Although the inclusion of rapid tests may underestimate the weekly and cumulative percent positive estimates due to false negatives, visibility of the positive rapid results provides valuable information for this surveillance report. Influenza types/subtypes are categorized as influenza A not subtyped (A subtype na), influenza A/H1 (A H1), influenza A/H3 (A H3), influenza A and B co-infection (A B), and influenza B (B).

Map: Each US region or country with available data contains a pie chart that displays the distribution of influenza types and subtypes for that area for the past two weeks combined. Two weeks of data are combined instead of using just the current week’s data due to delays in reporting of laboratory results.

Figure and Table: Each week, using the total number of influenza laboratory tests performed and the positive test results, the proportions positive for each serotype of influenza are calculated for service members and dependents separately.

**Data Sources and Case Definitions:**

Medical encounter and demographic data from the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch’s (AFHSB) Defense Medical Surveillance System (DMSS) are used to generate this report. In addition, health-level 7 (HL-7) format laboratory data is provided by the Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC) EpiData Center Division. For the past seasons and baseline calculations, ICD-9 codes from outpatient encounters are used to identify influenza activity. The outcome of influenza activity based on ICD-9 codes is defined using the combined codes for ILI (79.99, 382.9, 460, 461.9, 465.8, 465.9, 466.0, 486, 487.0, 487.1, 487.8, 488, 490, 780.6, or 786.2). For the current season, ICD-10 codes from outpatient encounters are used to identify influenza activity. The outcome of influenza activity based on ICD-10 codes is defined using the combined codes for ILI (B97.89, H66.9, H66.90, H66.91, H66.92, H66.93, J00, J01.9, J01.90, J06.9, J09, J09.X, J09.X1, J09.X2, J09.X3, J09.X9, J10, J10.0, J10.00, J10.01, J10.08, J10.1, J10.2, J10.8, J10.81, J10.82, J10.83, J10.89, J11, J11.0, J11.00, J11.08, J11.1, J11.2, J11.8, J11.81, J11.82, J11.83, J11.89, J12.89, J12.9, J18.1, J18.8, J18.9, J20.9, J40, R05, R50.9). An individual can only be counted as a case once per week.

**NORTHCOM Regions:**

The regions on the NORTHCOM map (bold, black outlines) are defined using the four US Census regions, with the exception of Hawaii and Guam which are a part of PACOM. **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. **South:** Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. **West:** New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, California, Nevada, Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

(All data are preliminary and subject to change as updated data is received)