In NORTHCOM during week 18

- Influenza activity remained minimal to low across NORTHCOM with only five states with low activity.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI continued to decrease and was below baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests continued to decrease to 8.7% for service members and 6.5% for other beneficiaries.
- For the season, among typed influenza A specimens, influenza A/H3N2 has predominated.
- Five influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported among service members (2) and other beneficiaries (3). (Season totals: 56 Service members and 274 other beneficiaries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018 – 2019 NORTHCOM Season Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/H1N1    A/H3N2    A/Untyped    Flu B    AB    Overall %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 18

- Influenza activity remained minimal across EUCOM.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased and was below baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests decreased to 0.0% for service members and 12.0% for other beneficiaries.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, A/H3N2 has predominated this season.
- No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were 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>62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Indo-Pacific Command -- Week 18

In PACOM during week 18
- Influenza activity was minimal across PACOM.
- The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI continued to decrease and was below baseline and similar to previous seasons.
- The percentage of positive lab tests remained relatively stable at 12.1% for service members and 14.9% for other beneficiaries.
- Among typed influenza A specimens, A/H3N2 has predominated this season. During the last two weeks, influenza B has predominated in the Republic of Korea, Japan and Guam.
- No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported. (Season totals: 3 Service member and 19 other beneficiaries)

### PACOM: Guam and Hawaii Influenza Activity and HL7 Test Positive (MAP: SM+BN, 2 wks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Influenza Activity</th>
<th>HL7 Type</th>
<th>A(H1)</th>
<th>A(H3)</th>
<th>A Untyped</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>AB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii*</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hawaii HL7 Type counts may include samples received from Guam, but tested in Hawaii

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Central and Africa Command -- Week 18

In CENTCOM and AFRICOM during week 18

♦ Influenza activity was minimal in CENTCOM countries with available data, except for Afghanistan which had low activity.

♦ The overall percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased and was below baseline and similar to previous seasons.

♦ In Afghanistan, influenza activity was low and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 2.5%.

♦ In Kuwait, influenza activity remained minimal and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 3.4%.

♦ In Djibouti, influenza activity remained minimal and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 2.3%.

♦ No influenza hospitalizations (RMEs) were reported. (Season totals: 0 Service members)

Southern Command -- Week 18

In SOUTHCOM during week 18:

♦ Influenza activity in Honduras remained minimal and the percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 0.8%.

♦ Influenza activity was minimal in Cuba. The percentage of outpatient visits due to ILI decreased to 0.0% for service members and 2.2% for other beneficiaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018-2019 Cuba Season Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/H1N1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Description:
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, 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:

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