CUYAHOGA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH COLLABORATIVE







December 20 - December 26, 2020 (MMWR Week 52) Highlights

Flu activity level was 'minimal' for 12th consecutive week.

Flu activity rating explanation and weekly flu reports can be found here: http://www.ccbh.net/flu-weekly-reports/

12.2% of deaths reported were due to pneumonia-related causes. 0 flu related death was reported this week.

0 confirmed cases of flu associated hospitalizations were reported this week. 4 hospitalizations for the season.

2.8% of emergency room visits were due to flu-like illness.

Local Flu Activity Dashboard (All data are preliminary and may change as updated data are received.)

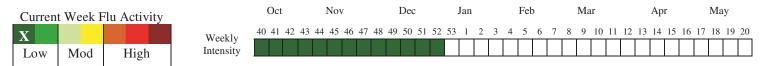


Table 1. Cuyahoga County Influenza Data Dashboard

Influenza (Flu) Indicator	Current Activity Level	Activity Compared to Last Week	#Weeks ¹²³⁴	2020-2021 Season Total/Trend
Percent of pneumonia deaths & number of flu related deaths - [Fig 1]	Pneumonia: 12.2% Flu: 0 deaths	(20.4%) Stable	1 ▼ 12 ●	No flu deaths to date. Increased pneumonia due to Covid-19
Influenza like illness (ILI) doctor visits [Fig 2]	Cuyahoga: 0.00%	(100%)	1▼	
Flu associated hospitalizations [Fig 3]	0	Stable	1 •	n=4.
School absenteeism due to ILLNESS ONLY – [Fig 4A]	0.56%	92.7%	1▲	Lower than 5-year median but starting to increase.
School absenteeism due to ALL CAUSES – [Fig 4B]	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lower than 5-year median.
Emergency room visit due to ILI [Fig 5]	2.79%	(18.8%)	1▼	Below 5-year median.
Sales of over-the-counter medications used to treat ILI. [Fig 6]	204	4.6%	1 •	Below 5-year median.
Congestion & cough complaints [Fig 8]	9.81%	(12.8%)	2 ▼	Beginning uptick in percentage.
Vomiting & nausea complaints [Fig 9]	9.58%	5.6%	1▲	Elevated likely Covid related
Diarrhea complaints [Fig 10]	3.09%	0.3%	2 •	Elevated likely Covid related

¹Due to small percentages, caution should be used while interpreting the 'Activity Compared to Last Week' box.

 $^{^{2}}$ For figures 2, 4a-4b, ▲ = (Increase ≥ 20%), ▼= (Decrease ≥ -20%), ● = Stable (-19.9% to +19.9%)

 $^{^{3}}$ For figures 1, 5-10, ▲ = (Increase ≥ 5%), ▼ = (Decrease ≥ -5%), ○ = Stable (-4.9% to +4.9%)

⁴For flu related deaths (Fig 1) & Fig 3, ▲ = (Increase # of deaths/cases), ▼ = (Decrease # of deaths/cases), ○ = Stable (Same # of deaths/cases)

CUYAHOGA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH COLLABORATIVE







December 20 - December 26, 2020 (MMWR Week 52)

Flu Summary

This report is intended to provide an overview of influenza related activity occurring in Cuyahoga County while providing some information on state activity that is one week behind the current week. It will be published on a weekly basis and can be found at the following website: http://www.ccbh.net/flu-weekly-reports/

Note: Data are provisional and subject to change. Updates will be included in future reports.

Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality

12.2% of deaths reported were due to pneumonia for this week. 82.2% of these deaths were to adults 65 years old or older. No flu-related deaths were reported this week (**Figure 1**).

Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Reports

One ILI sentinel provider reported no patients had no flu-like symptoms this week (**Figure 2**). ILI is defined as a fever $(\ge 100^{\circ} \text{ F})$, and cough and/or sore throat.

Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations and Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality

In Cuyahoga County, no confirmed cases of influenza-associated hospitalizations were reported this week (**Figure 3**). There were 12 statewide confirmed influenza associated hospitalizations reported in week 50. No pediatric flu deaths were reported so far this flu season in Ohio.

School Absenteeism

Participating schools in Cuyahoga County reported the percentage (median = 0.6%) of absenteeism *due to any illness* on Tuesday (**Figure 4A**). **Figure 4B** shows the total absenteeism *due to any reason* (median = not available).

Emergency Department (ED) visits and Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medication Sales

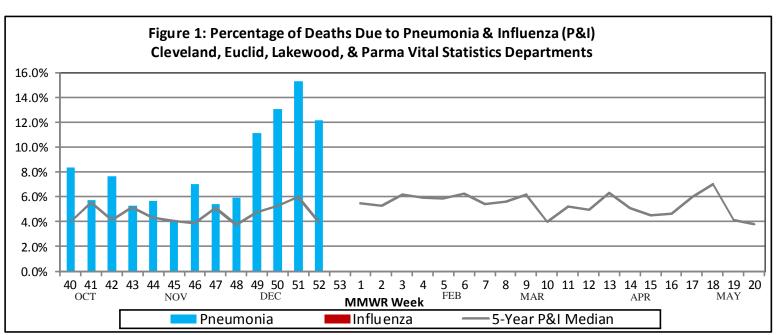
2.8% of all ED visits were for fever + ILI symptoms. About 205 fewer number of patients visited EDs for fever and ILI symptoms this week compared to the previous 5-year weekly median (**Figure 5**). **Figure 6** shows about 180 fewer OTC products per drugstore were purchased this week than the previous 5-year weekly median.

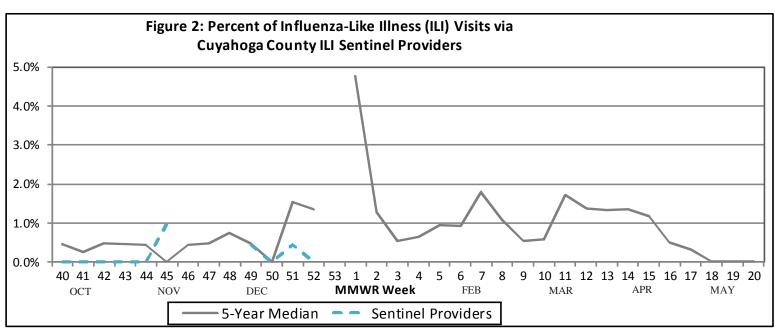
Figure 7 shows, by zip code, the fever + ILI symptoms collected for Figure 5. Three other maps show, by zip code, the frequency of ED visits for three symptoms that are common during the fall and winter seasons and are of interest to the general public: congestion and cough (**Figure 8**), vomiting and nausea (**Figure 9**), and diarrhea (**Figure 10**).

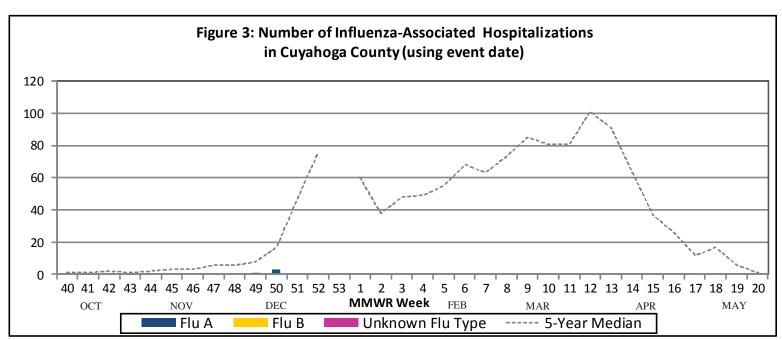
Descriptions of data sources used to complete the weekly influenza write-up can be found on the last page of this report.

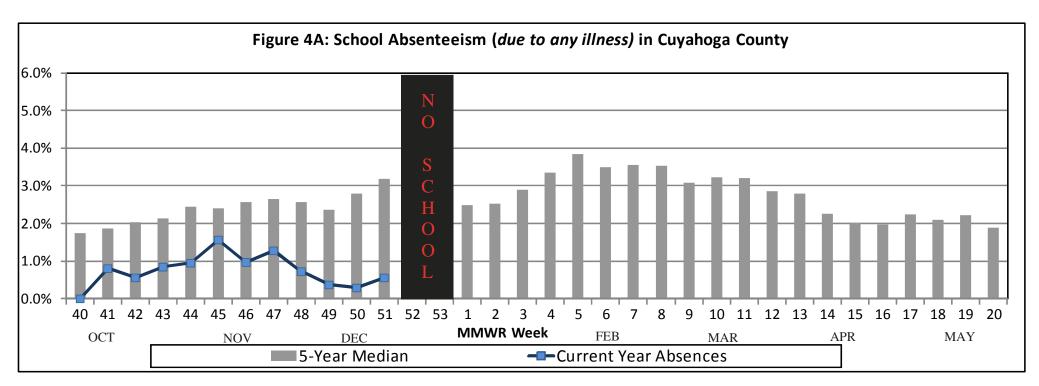
Additional Links

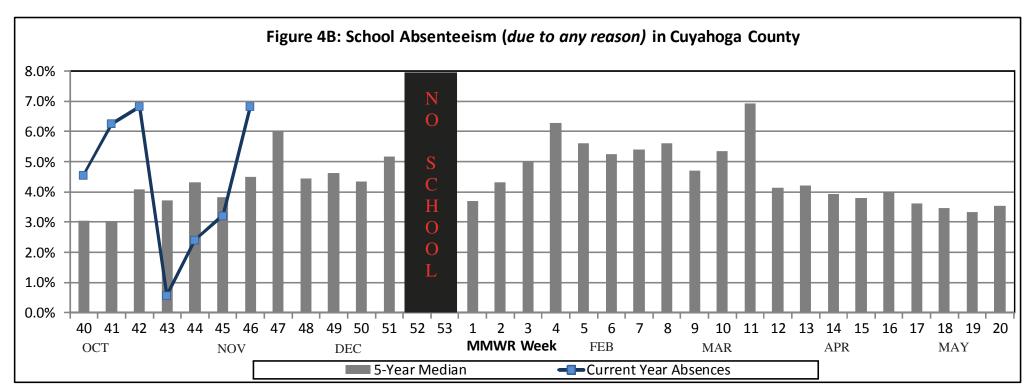
- Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly
- Ohio Influenza Surveillance https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/ohio-immunization-program/ohio-flu-activity/ohio-flu-activity
- HealthMap Flu Trends http://www.healthmap.org/flutrends/#
- Vaccine Finder https://vaccinefinder.org/

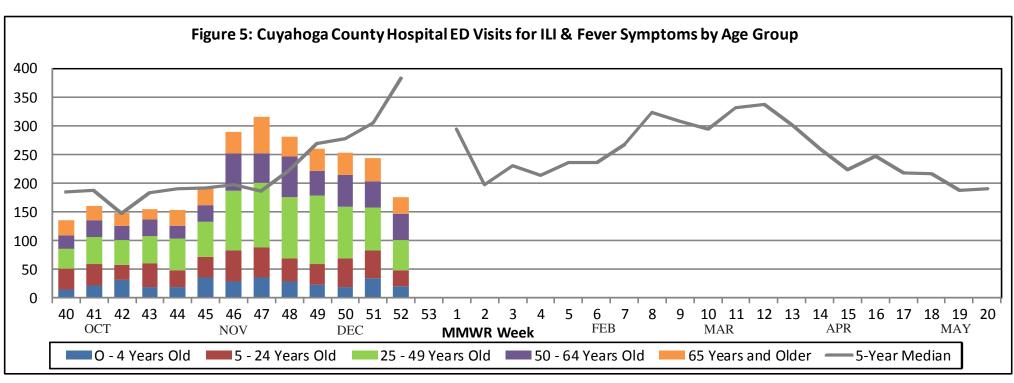


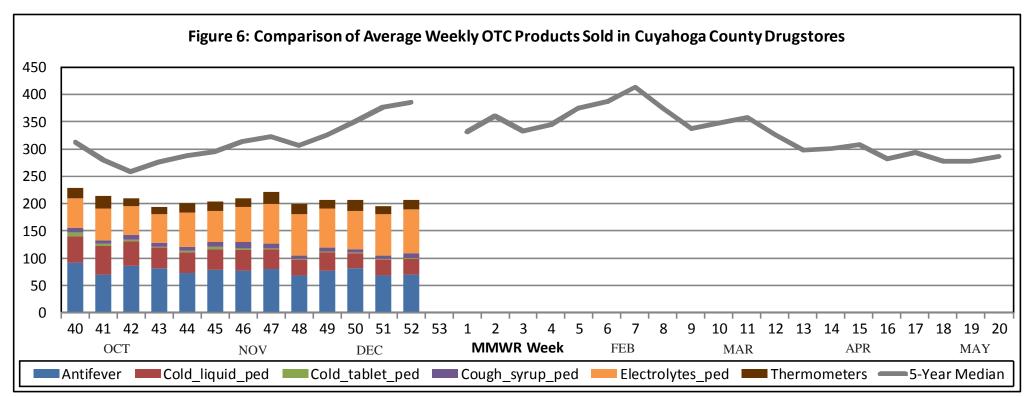


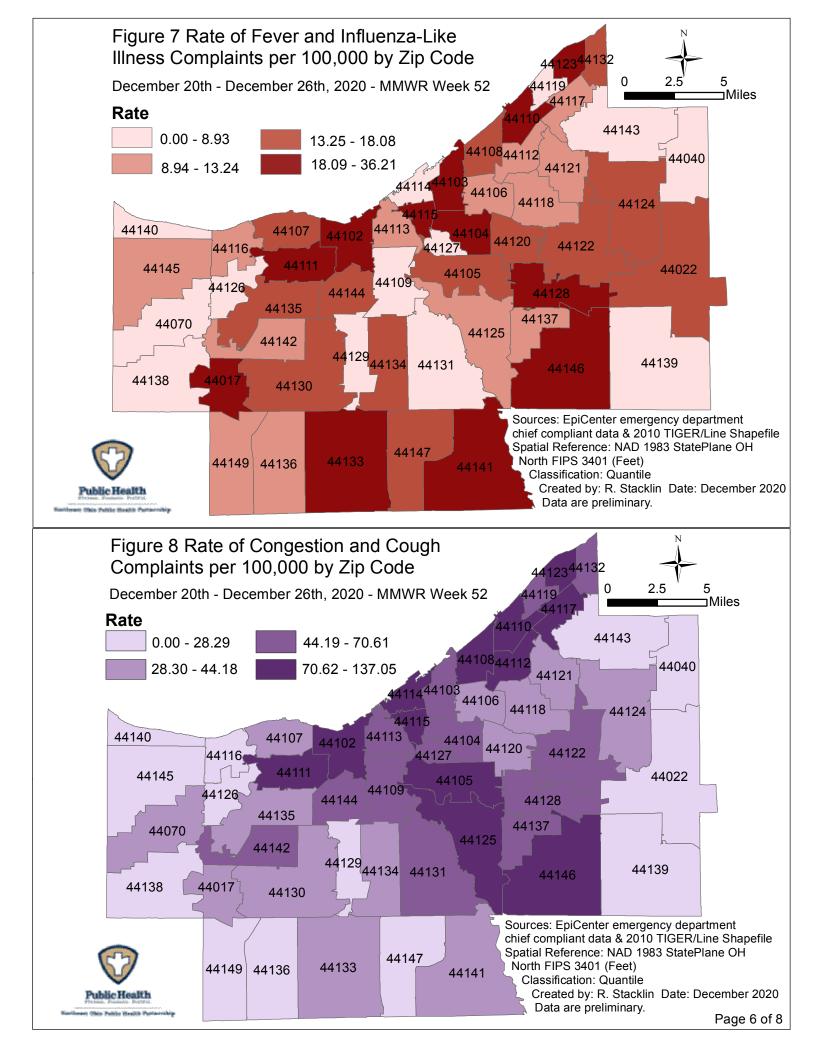


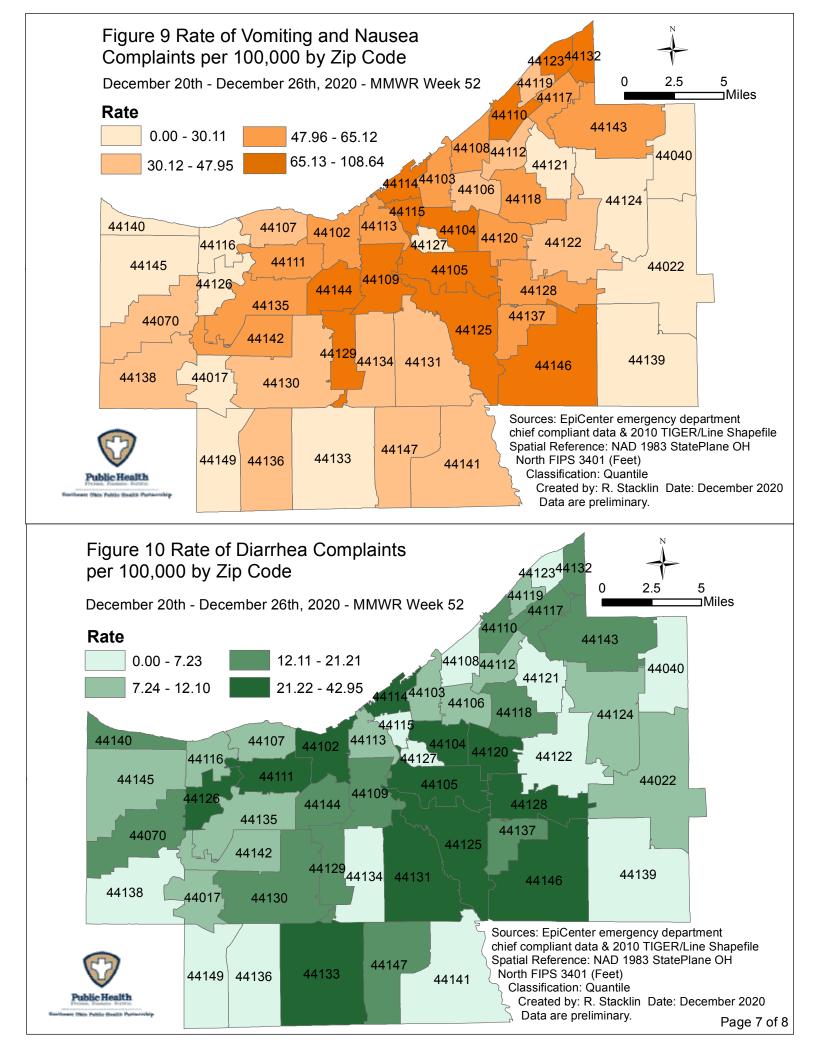












Sources of Influenza Surveillance Data

Five types of data sources are examined on a weekly basis to help determine the influenza activity level for Cuyahoga County:

- 1) Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Seasonal Influenza Activity Summary: The ODH influenza summary provides state-wide data. Data used from this report include: frequency of fever plus influenza-like illness (ILI) associated hospitalizations, number of influenza-associated pediatric mortalities, and number of lab-confirmed influenza cases.
 - A) **Influenza-associated Hospitalizations (ODRS):** Influenza-associated hospitalizations are reported by the Cuyahoga County Board of Health (CCBH) and hospitals using the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS). Hospitalizations can be used as an indicator of the severity of illness during a particular influenza season. This condition became reportable in January 2009.
 - B) Influenza-associated Pediatric Mortality (ODRS): Influenza-associated pediatric mortalities are reported into ODRS by CCBH and hospital staff. Pediatric deaths can be an indicator of the severity of illness during the influenza season. This condition became reportable in 2005.
 - C) **Sentinel Providers (ILINet):** Sentinel providers, through the US Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), collect outpatient influenza-like illness (ILI) data. ILI is defined as a fever (> 100 F), **and** cough *and/or* sore throat without another known cause. Providers report the total number of patients seen, by age group, on a weekly basis. Sentinel providers also submit specimens for influenza testing to the ODH laboratory throughout the influenza season. There are 2 sentinel providers enrolled in Cuyahoga County for the 2019-2020 season.
- 2) Mortality Reporting System (Vital Statistics): Vital Statistics offices in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland, Euclid, Lakewood, & Parma) reports the percentage of deaths that are due to pneumonia or influenza that occur within their jurisdiction. Cleveland issues death certificates for 56 of the 59 cities in the county.
- 3) School Absenteeism data (due to illness and due to any reason): More than 50 Cuyahoga County schools provide absenteeism data for each Tuesday on the number children absent due to any illness or due to any reason as well as sentinel schools that report week absenteeism data.
- 4) National Retail Data Monitor (NRDM)-OTC Drug Purchases: The NRDM collects over-the-counter (OTC) drug sales information from Cuyahoga County chain drug stores and grocery stores. Pediatric cold products, anti-fever products, and thermometer sales are monitored on a weekly basis.
- 5) **Emergency Department Visits** (**EpiCenter**): EpiCenter collects emergency department chief complaint data from hospitals and urgent care facilities across Cuyahoga County and classifies them into symptom and syndrome categories. Rates for chief complaints regarding fever + ILI and other symptoms commonly detected during the winter are analyzed.