

H1N1 Swine Flu Briefing Package Florida Department of Health

Current Health Statistics:

- DOH Laboratories have tested and confirmed:
 - 3,321 cases of H1N1 Swine Flu and we have reported 31 deaths of individuals who had laboratory confirmed H1N1 Swine Flu at the time of death. (2 deaths will be added to this total as soon as next of kin are notified of the finding).
 - Physicians are no longer being asked to submit samples for laboratory testing of individuals who present with influenza-like illness unless the individual is hospitalized with life threatening illness, is part of an outbreak in a sensitive setting or is pregnant or the illness results in death.
 - If a patient presents with influenza-like symptoms, we recommend physicians treat for H1N1 Swine Flu as clinically indicated.
 - If an individual is in a high-risk category, we recommend early treatment with anti-virals.
 - Information about treatment recommendations has been provided to physicians and stakeholders and is updated on a regular basis.
 - Over 95 percent of all samples received by DOH laboratories are testing positive for H1N1 Swine Flu.
- **The World Health Organization has declared a pandemic alert.**
 - The pandemic alert is only an indication of the world-wide geographic distribution of H1N1 Swine Flu and not an indication of its virulence.
 - H1N1 Swine Flu remains a relatively mild form of flu, but we cannot predict its future.
 - Florida could be faced with a large portion of our population ill with a relatively mild case of the flu.
- **The CDC estimates that over one million Americans have been infected with H1N1 Swine Flu.**
 - Based on a Florida population figure of 6% of the national population, an estimated 60,000 Floridians have been infected.
 - Most people recover without medical intervention, but H1N1 Swine Flu, like seasonal flu, can be a serious illness for those who have underlying medical conditions.
 - Individuals most at risk include pregnant women, the obese, people suffering from asthma, and those with chronic diseases.
 - Seasonal flu is not a reportable disease so we do not have accurate data on the number of Floridians who acquire seasonal flu each year.
 - The CDC estimates that 36,000 American die from the complications of seasonal flu each year.

- Based on a 6% population share of the nation, this number indicates that approximately 2,160 Floridians die from seasonal flu each year.
 - For the most part, seasonal flu affects the very young and the elderly.
 - Unlike seasonal flu, H1N1 Swine Flu seems to affect children and young adults rather than the elderly. The elderly, those over 65 years of age, seem to have some level of protection from H1N1 Swine Flu.
- **The CDC estimates their first shipment of H1N1 Swine Flu will include between 40 million and 160 million doses of H1N1 Swine Flu vaccine.**
 - The CDC is not expecting a shortage of H1N1 Swine Flu vaccine.
 - Messages from the CDC today indicate the first shipments are expected in mid October.
 - Using a mid range of 80 million doses, Florida should receive 4,800,000 doses in the first package. Vaccine production is difficult to predict as the yield from production batches can vary widely.
 - Additional shipments are expected weekly.
- **The Immunization Advisory Committee met yesterday and identified the following population groups as high priority for first immunization:**
 - Pregnant women.
 - People who live with or care for children younger than 6 months of age
 - Health care and emergency services personnel
 - Persons between the ages of 6 months through 24 years of age,
 - People from ages 25 through 64 years who are at higher risk for H1N1 Swine Flu because of chronic health disorders or compromised immune systems.

While clinical trials are still underway, it is anticipated that H1N1 Swine Flu immunization will require two doses, with the second 21-28 days from the first.

- Preservative-free vaccines will be available.
- Individuals can receive both an H1N1 Swine Flu vaccination and a seasonal flu vaccination on the same day.
- H1N1 Swine Flu vaccination will not provide protection from seasonal flu.

DOH Public Outreach

- Our communications will have to be produced in plain language to avoid confusion about seasonal flu and H1N1 Swine Flu immunizations.
- We have acquired www.flaflu1.com (and .net, .org,) and 1-866-FlaFlu1 to serve as easy to remember information outlets for public and health care provider information.
- All documents and telephone services (automatic and live operator) will provide multi-language services (English, Spanish, and Creole).
 - We have been working with the SEOC, DMS, and the FEIL line coordinators to identify and manage alternative long term call in systems.

- In addition to telephone and internet options, we anticipate using Twitter, U-tube, and Facebook as additional outlets to provide health information to the young adult target group identified above.
- DOH will be redistributing PSA's from the Emmy award winning 5th Guy Campaign, featuring the basic health messages of stay home if you are sick, cover your cough, and wash your hands. We will also be producing and placing new PSA's as the need for specific health messages are found.
- We are creating a video web page (FTP site) for the media to allow them to download broadcast quality "B-roll" footage of laboratory testing and other health related visuals.

Back to School

- As we have seen recently in summer camps, we anticipate seeing an increase in flu illnesses in children when they return to school
- Current CDC guidance does not recommend closing schools unless the absence rate becomes a hindrance to continue school.
- This guidance may change as more information about infection rates becomes available during the back to school period.
- Most schools in Florida will be open by late August, and we will not receive H1N1 Swine Flu vaccine until mid-October.

DOH has been an active member of the School and Community Mitigation workgroup.

- The membership of this working group includes local schools officials and Superintendents, County Health Department officials, Department of Education officials, University Health Center officials, and DOH personnel.
- The mission of the group is to identify resource needs at a local level, make recommendations to local officials for back to school activities, and plan for the potential of school immunizations programs.

Mass Vaccination

- We are being very clear in our messaging that vaccination is completely voluntary.
- We are coordinating with our community partners to make H1N1 Swine Flu vaccination available from both private and public providers.
- Since the vaccination of school-aged children is a priority, we are working at a local level with our school partners to coordinate the logistics of in-school vaccination clinics.

Federal Funding

- Congress appropriated \$7.65 billion to the Department of Health and Human Services for the 2009-H1N1 Swine Flu outbreak. This includes a \$5.8 billion contingent appropriation for an influenza pandemic.
- The federal government will provide vaccine and vaccination supplies at no cost to the states should a national vaccination campaign be approved.
- \$350 million has been allocated through the Department of Health and Human Services for state, local, and tribal preparedness. Additional funds are expected for implementation of the vaccination campaign; however, funding levels have not been determined at this time.

- Florida has been allocated \$20.8 million of the \$350 million to increase our capability and infrastructure necessary to protect Floridians during a H1N1 Swine Flu pandemic. We anticipate the receipt of partial funding early next month.

Basic Epidemiology Novel Influenza H1N1 Report

3,321 cases reported year-to-date (as of 10:00 a.m. July 29, 2009)

584 cases newly reported (10:00 a.m. July 21 to 10:00 a.m. July 29, 2009)

This report presents cases reported in Merlin for the dates and times listed above. Please note that numbers are provisional and subject to change.

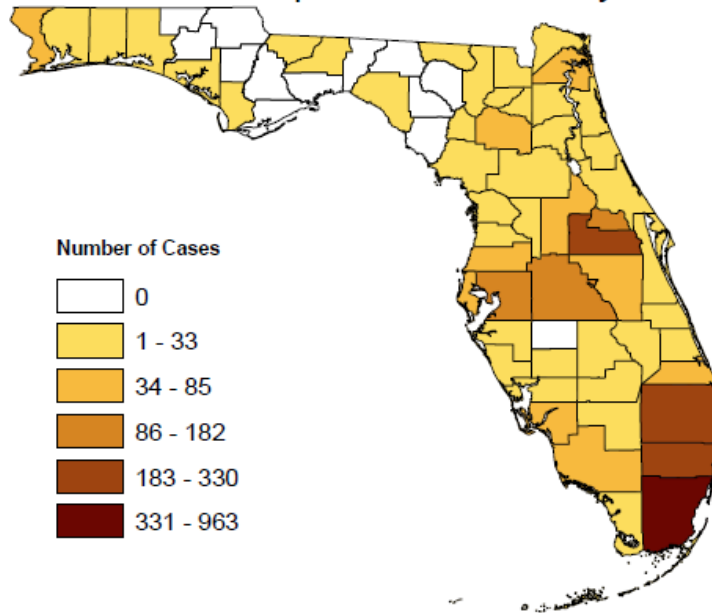
Year-to-date confirmed cases by county, Florida (n=3,321)

County	Frequency	Percent
ALACHUA	64	1.93
BAKER	3	0.09
BAY	10	0.30
BRADFORD	2	0.06
BREVARD	28	0.84
BROWARD	330	9.94
CHARLOTTE	21	0.63
CITRUS	7	0.21
CLAY	14	0.42
COLLIER	53	1.60
COLUMBIA	3	0.09
DADE	963	29.00
DESOTO	1	0.03
DUVAL	64	1.93
ESCAMBIA	47	1.42
FLAGLER	7	0.21
GADSDEN	5	0.15
GILCHRIST	3	0.09
GLADES	5	0.15
GULF	2	0.06
HAMILTON	1	0.03
HENDRY	4	0.12
HERNANDO	4	0.12
HIGHLANDS	17	0.51
HILLSBOROUGH	182	5.48
INDIAN RIVER	29	0.87
LAKE	61	1.84
LEE	46	1.39
LEON	16	0.48
LEVY	4	0.12
MANATEE	32	0.96
MARION	11	0.33
MARTIN	67	2.02
MONROE	7	0.21
NASSAU	7	0.21
OKALOOSA	9	0.27
OKEECHOBEE	16	0.48
ORANGE	309	9.30
OSCEOLA	62	1.87
PALM BEACH	329	9.91
PASCO	59	1.78
PINELLAS	85	2.56
POLK	105	3.16
PUTNAM	1	0.03
SANTA ROSA	15	0.45
SARASOTA	24	0.72
SEMINOLE	102	3.07
ST. JOHNS	33	0.99
ST. LUCIE	22	0.66
SUMTER	1	0.03
TAYLOR	2	0.06
UNION	1	0.03
VOLUSIA	25	0.75
WALTON	1	0.03

Newly reported confirmed cases by county, Florida (n=584)

County	Frequency	Percent
ALACHUA	18	3.08
BAY	2	0.34
BREVARD	3	0.51
BROWARD	49	8.39
CHARLOTTE	2	0.34
CITRUS	2	0.34
COLLIER	6	1.03
DADE	99	16.95
DUVAL	18	3.08
GADSDEN	3	0.51
GILCHRIST	3	0.51
GLADES	3	0.51
HENDRY	4	0.68
HERNANDO	1	0.17
HIGHLANDS	4	0.68
HILLSBOROUGH	55	9.42
INDIAN RIVER	22	3.77
LAKE	4	0.68
LEE	2	0.34
LEON	10	1.71
MANATEE	7	1.20
MARION	2	0.34
MARTIN	1	0.17
NASSAU	3	0.51
OKALOOSA	3	0.51
OKEECHOBEE	5	0.86
ORANGE	70	11.99
OSCEOLA	15	2.57
PALM BEACH	65	11.13
PASCO	25	4.28
PINELLAS	21	3.60
POLK	15	2.57
SANTA ROSA	3	0.51
SARASOTA	11	1.88
SEMINOLE	14	2.40
ST. JOHNS	6	1.03
ST. LUCIE	1	0.17
TAYLOR	2	0.34
VOLUSIA	5	0.86

Year-to-date confirmed and probable cases by county, Florida



Newly reported confirmed and probable cases by county, Florida

