

## WEEKLY NEW BRUNSWICK INFLUENZA REPORT

Reporting period: July 25 to August 28 2021 (weeks 30 to 34)

### Summary

#### In New Brunswick, influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels in weeks 30 to 34

##### New Brunswick:

- There have been no positive influenza cases in weeks 30 to 34. Since the beginning of the season, 1 case of influenza B has been reported.
- There has been no influenza associated hospitalizations during weeks 30 to 34. Since the beginning of the season, no hospitalizations have been reported and no deaths.
- The ILI consultation rate was between 10.3 and 12.2 per 1,000 patients visits for most weeks, except weeks 31 and 34 when it was 0.0 per 1,000 patients visits. The ILI rate was mostly above the expected levels for this time of year except for weeks 31 and 34 when it was within the expected levels.
- No influenza outbreaks were reported in weeks 30 to 34. So far this season, no influenza outbreaks have been reported.

##### Canada:

- Despite continued monitoring for influenza across Canada, there was no evidence of community circulation of influenza throughout the 2020-2021 influenza season. Based on historical trends, influenza is expected to remain at interseasonal levels for the beginning weeks of the 2021-2022 season.
- Nationally, 5 laboratory detections of influenza were reported in weeks 30 to 34.
- In week 34, 11,111 participants reported to FluWatchers and 20 (0.18%) participants reported cough and fever.

##### International:

##### Seasonal influenza:

The current influenza surveillance data should be interpreted with caution as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic have influenced to varying extents health seeking behaviours, staffing/routines in sentinel sites, as well as testing priorities and capacities in Member States. The various hygiene and physical distancing measures implemented by Member States to reduce SARS-CoV-2 virus transmission have likely played a role in reducing influenza virus transmission. Globally, despite continued or even increased testing for influenza in some countries, influenza activity remained at lower levels than expected for this time of the year. In the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, influenza activity remained at interseasonal levels. In the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere, influenza activity remained at interseasonal levels. In the Caribbean and Central American countries, sporadic influenza B detections were reported from Mexico. In tropical South America, one influenza A detection was reported from Peru. In tropical Africa, influenza detections were reported in some countries in Western and Eastern Africa. In Southern Asia, influenza detections continued to be reported from Bangladesh, India and Nepal. In South East Asia, one detection of Influenza A(H3) was reported from the Philippines. Worldwide, influenza B detections accounted for the majority of the low numbers of detections reported.

##### Emerging Respiratory Viruses:

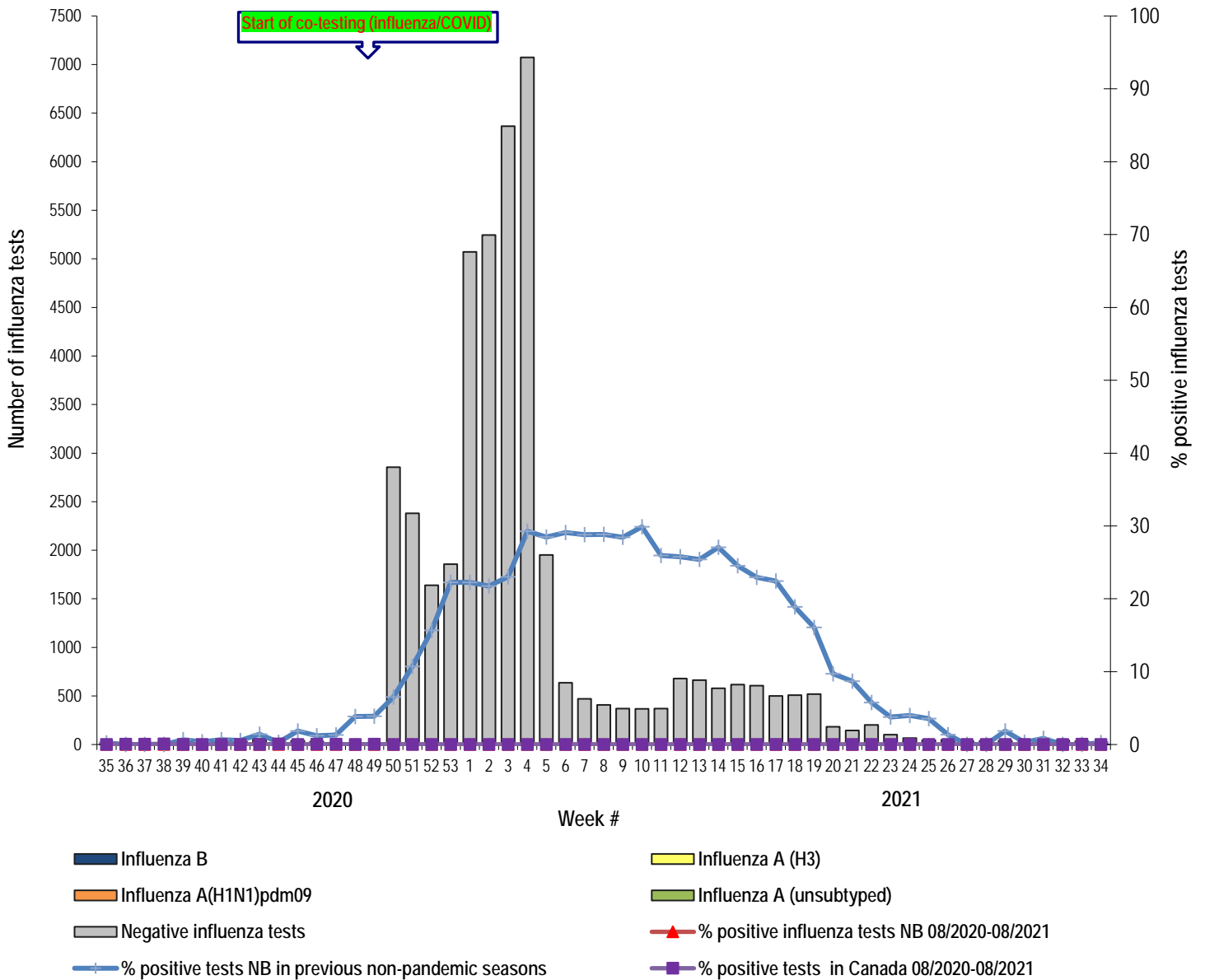
- COVID-19: On December 31, 2019, a cluster of cases of pneumonia was reported in Wuhan, China, and the cause has been confirmed as a new coronavirus that has not previously been identified in humans (COVID-19). As of September 1, 2021, 1,503,018 cases of COVID-19 infection in Canada have been identified with 26,962 deaths. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four cases (932 Variants of Concern) have been identified in New Brunswick with 47 deaths. As of September 2, the WHO reported globally 218 205 951 confirmed cases and 4 526 583 deaths. For more timely updates, please visit the following websites:
  - WHO: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
  - PHAC: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection.html>
  - NB : [https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/ocmoh/cdc/content/respiratory\\_diseases/coronavirus.html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/ocmoh/cdc/content/respiratory_diseases/coronavirus.html)
- MERS CoV:
  - WHO: [http://www.who.int/csr/disease/coronavirus\\_infections/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/disease/coronavirus_infections/en/)
  - CDC: <http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/mers/>
  - Updated Risk Assessment (August 2018): [http://www.who.int/csr/disease/coronavirus\\_infections/risk-assessment-august-2018.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/csr/disease/coronavirus_infections/risk-assessment-august-2018.pdf?ua=1)
- Avian Influenza:
  - WHO: [www.who.int/csr/disease/avian\\_influenza/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/en/index.html)

## 1) Influenza Laboratory Data<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Surveillance specimens are submitted by recruited New Brunswick Sentinel Practitioner Influenza Network (NB SPIN) practitioners, which are comprised of sites in Emergency Rooms, in Family Practice, in First Nations communities, in Nursing Home, in Universities and in Community Health Centers. Diagnostic specimens are submitted by physicians in the community/hospital setting. Influenza laboratory data is comprised of results from surveillance and diagnostic specimens. All laboratory specimens are tested using a real-time PCR assay, which is a rapid detection method designed for detection of all known variants of influenza A and B. All laboratory-confirmed cases are reported for the week when laboratory confirmation was received.

- Influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels in weeks 30 to 34.
- No influenza cases were reported during weeks 30 to 34.
- Since the beginning of the season, 1 influenza case has been reported, an influenza B virus<sup>2</sup>.

**Graph 1:** Number and percent of positive influenza specimens<sup>3</sup> in New Brunswick by week, up to August 28, 2021 (data source: G. Dumont Lab results)



\*The increase in influenza laboratory tests seen between week 50 and week 5 is due to a change in testing process (co-testing for influenza and COVID)

<sup>2</sup> This positive influenza detection is associated with recent live attenuated influenza vaccine receipt and does not represent community circulation of seasonal influenza viruses.

<sup>3</sup> Total number of positive influenza tests is higher than number of cases since some individuals had co-infection of A & B simultaneously.

Figure 2: Influenza/ILI activity levels<sup>4</sup> by Health Zones, in New Brunswick, for week 34, season 2020/2021.



<sup>4</sup> No activity is defined as no laboratory-confirmed influenza detections in the reporting week, however, sporadically occurring ILI may be reported. Sporadic activity is defined as sporadically occurring ILI and lab confirmed influenza detection(s) with no outbreaks detected within the influenza surveillance region.

Localized activity is defined as evidence of increased ILI with lab confirmed influenza detection(s) and outbreaks in schools, hospitals, residential institutions and/or other types of facilities occurring in less than 50% of the influenza surveillance region.

Widespread activity is defined as evidence of increased ILI with lab confirmed influenza detection(s) and outbreaks in schools, hospitals, residential institutions and/or other types of facilities occurring in greater than or equal to 50% of the influenza surveillance region.

**Table 1:** Positive influenza cases by Health Region, in New Brunswick for reporting week, cumulative current and previous seasons.  
(data source: G. Dumont lab results up to August 28, 2021)

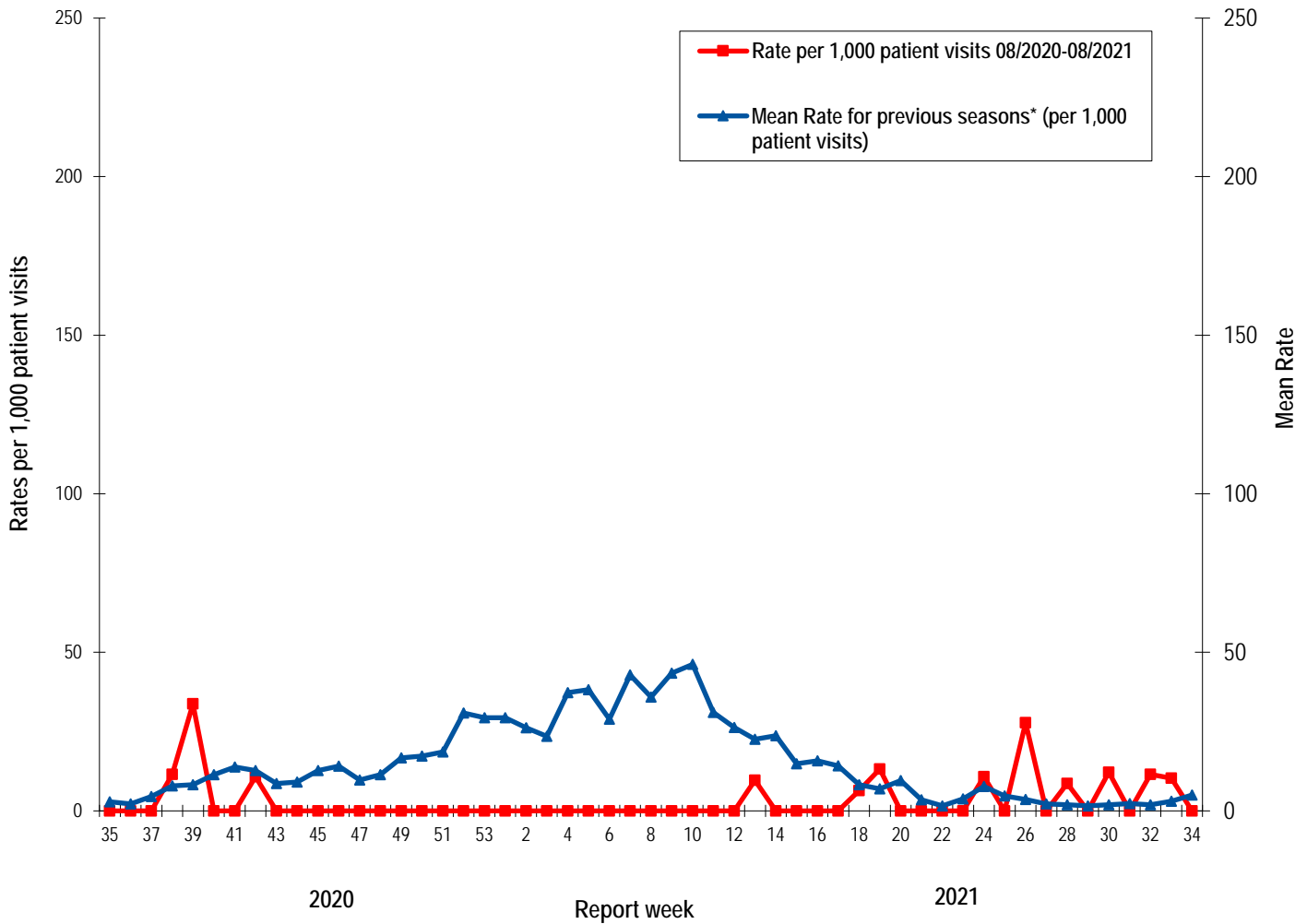
Zone	Reporting period: July/25/2021–August/28/2021						Cumulative: (2020/2021 season) Aug./23/2020 –August/28/2021						Cumulative: (2019/2020 season) Aug./25/2019 –Aug./22/2020					
	A				B	A & B co- infection	A				B	A & B co- infection	A				B	A & B co- infection
	A(H3)	(H1N1) pdm09	Unsubty ped/ Other	A Total	Total	Total	A(H3)	(H1N1) pdm09	Unsubty ped/ Other	A Total	Total	Total	(H3)	(H1N1) pdm09	Unsubty ped/ Other	A Total	Total	Total
Zone 1	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>1*</b>	<b>0</b>	9	28	324	<b>361</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3</b>
Zone 2	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	3	11	121	<b>135</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2</b>
Zone 3	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	1	8	102	<b>111</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5</b>
Zone 4	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	1	7	43	<b>51</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1</b>
Zone 5	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	10	5	85	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>
Zone 6	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	6	7	120	<b>133</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>
Zone 7	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	3	65	<b>68</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total NB</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1379</b>	<b>13</b>

\*This positive influenza detection is associated with recent live attenuated influenza vaccine receipt and does not represent community circulation of seasonal influenza viruses.

2) ILI Consultation Rates<sup>5</sup>

- During weeks 30 to 34, the ILI consultation rate was between 10.3 and 12.2 per 1,000 patients visits for most weeks, except week 31 when it was 0.0 per 1,000 patients visits. The ILI rate was mostly above the expected levels for this time of year except for week 31 when it was within the expected levels.
- During weeks 30 to 34, the sentinel response rate was between 21% and 29% for both the FluWatch sentinel physicians and the NB SPIN practitioners.

Graph 2: ILI Consultation Rates in New Brunswick, by report week, season 2020/21 compared to previous seasons\*



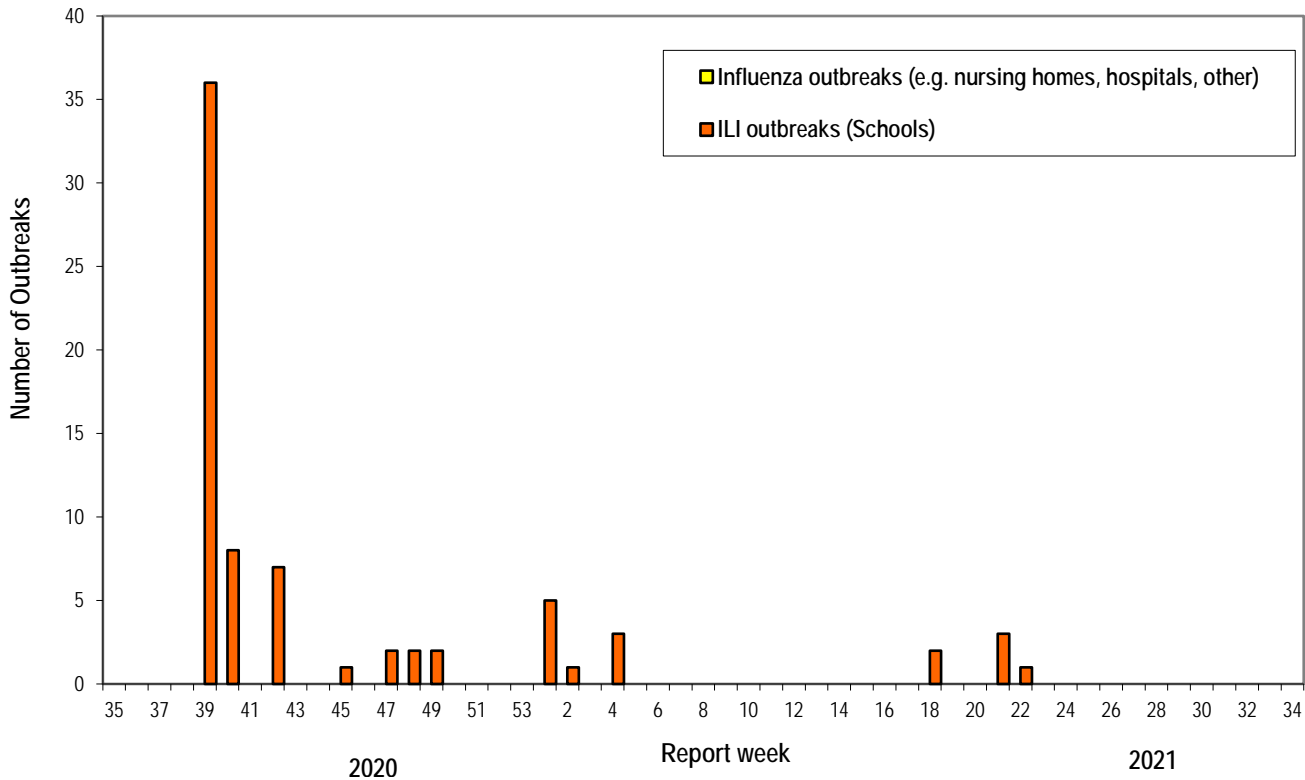
### 3) ILI and Laboratory-Confirmed Outbreak Data

Table 2: New ILI activity/outbreaks in New Brunswick nursing homes and schools\* for the reporting week and current season.

	Reporting period: July/25/2021 to August/28/2021			Cumulative # of outbreaks season 2020-2021*
	Lab-confirmed outbreaks in Nursing homes <sup>6</sup>	ILI school outbreaks <sup>7</sup> *	Lab-confirmed outbreaks in Other settings <sup>4</sup>	
Zone 1	0 out of 15	0 out of 74	0	33
Zone 2	0 out of 16	0 out of 81	0	14
Zone 3	0 out of 16	0 out of 95	0	23
Zone 4	0 out of 5	0 out of 22	0	0
Zone 5	0 out of 2	0 out of 18	0	0
Zone 6	0 out of 9	0 out of 35	0	0
Zone 7	0 out of 5	0 out of 27	0	2
Total NB	0 out of 68	0 out of 352	0	72*

\*During this influenza season, 2020-2021, the number of ILI outbreaks in school (based on greater than 10% absenteeism in school due to ILI symptoms, which for many schools cannot be determined) will likely be skewed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the prudence of parents/guardians to send their children to school and their interpretation of the home isolation requirements. Therefore, the number of ILI outbreaks in schools should be interpreted with caution and should not be compared to previous seasons.

Graph 3: Number of Influenza Outbreaks (nursing homes, hospitals, other) and ILI Outbreaks (schools) reported to Public Health in New Brunswick, by report week, season 2020/21.

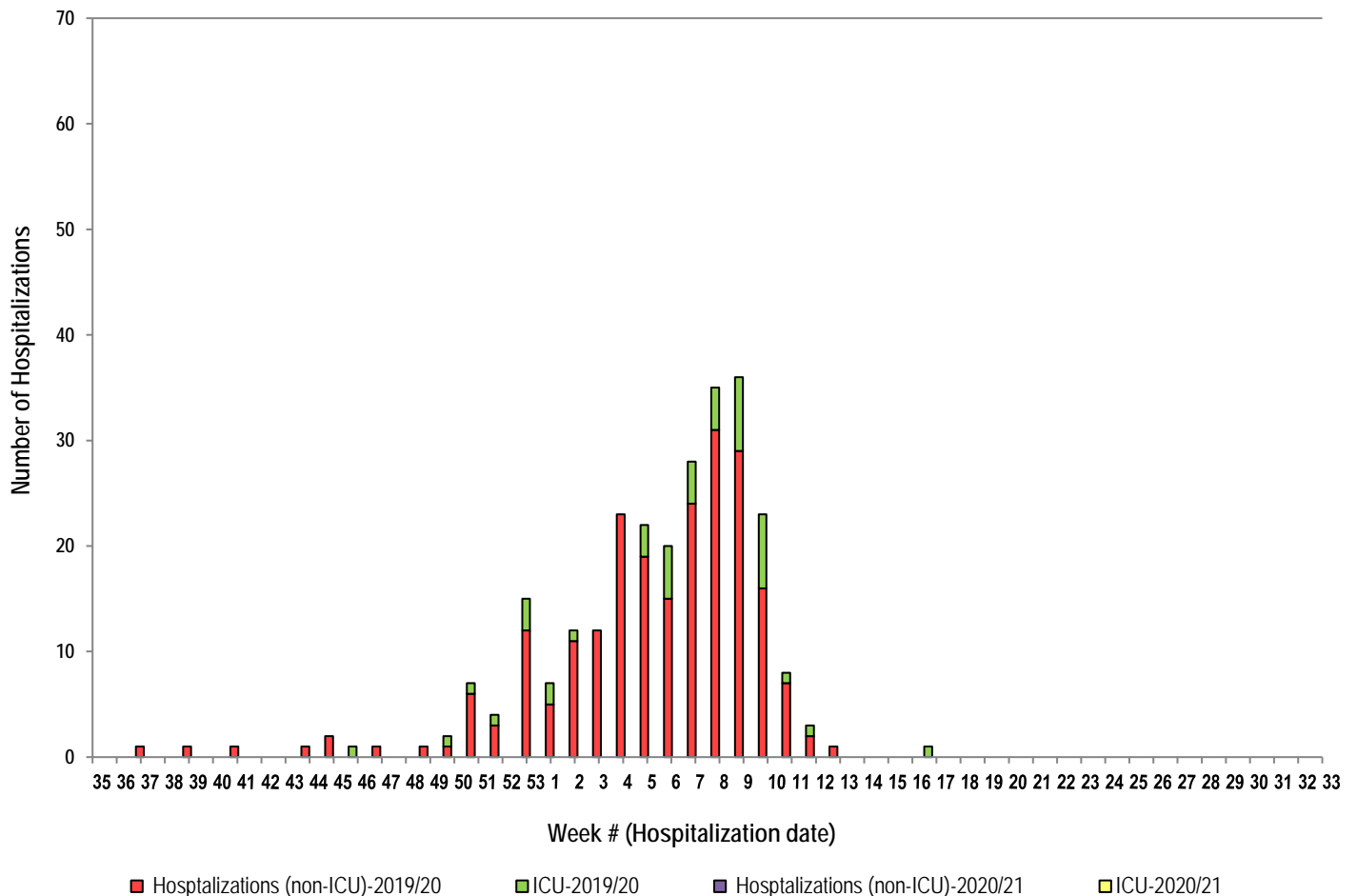


<sup>6</sup> Two or more ILI cases within a seven-day period, including at least one laboratory-confirmed case of influenza. Outbreaks are reported in the week when laboratory confirmation is received.

<sup>7</sup> Schools reporting greater than 10% absenteeism which is likely due to ILI.

#### 4) Influenza associated Hospitalization<sup>8</sup> and Death<sup>9</sup> Surveillance<sup>10</sup>

Graph 4: Influenza associated Hospitalizations and ICU admissions in New Brunswick, by week of hospitalization for current and past season.\*



\*Those who had been hospitalized 15 days or more prior to laboratory confirmation date were excluded from the graph

\*\*No deaths have been reported so far in season 2020-2021.

National Flu Watch Program - Additional information on influenza activity in Canada and around the world is available on the Public Health Agency of Canada's website at: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>

#### Other Links:

World: [http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance\\_monitoring/updates/latest\\_update\\_GIP\\_surveillance/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/latest_update_GIP_surveillance/en/index.html)

Europe: [http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/seasonal\\_influenza/epidemiological\\_data/Pages/Weekly\\_Influenza\\_Surveillance\\_Overview.aspx](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/seasonal_influenza/epidemiological_data/Pages/Weekly_Influenza_Surveillance_Overview.aspx)

PAHO: [http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogcategory&id=805&Itemid=569](http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=805&Itemid=569)

Australia: <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cda-surveil-ozflu-flucurr.htm>

New Zealand: [http://www.surv.esr.cri.nz/virology/influenza\\_weekly\\_update.php](http://www.surv.esr.cri.nz/virology/influenza_weekly_update.php)

Argentina: <http://www.msal.gov.ar/>

South Africa: <http://www.nicd.ac.za/>

US: [www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/)

Prepared by the Communicable Disease Control Unit, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, Tel: (506) 444-3044

<sup>8</sup> Hospitalizations (including ICU admissions) are influenza associated; they may or may not be due to influenza.

<sup>9</sup> Deaths are influenza associated; influenza may not be the direct cause of death.

<sup>10</sup> In early January 2014, the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health implemented a new provincial surveillance system in collaboration with the Regional Health Authorities to monitor influenza-associated hospitalizations, intensive care unit admissions and deaths. A standardized Enhanced Surveillance Form is used to collect data on hospitalizations.