

# Weekly Surveillance Report Description



## 1. **Predominant respiratory viruses:**

*Source: Wisconsin Laboratory Information Network*

This is based on weekly data from 11 virus laboratories in Wisconsin, which identifies the viruses that have the highest percentage of positive tests.

## 2. **Influenza-like illness activity (Wisconsin):**

*Source: U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet)*

Using baseline (expected values data used for comparison) and threshold (upper limit) ILI percentages in each of the five public health regions in Wisconsin, ILI below baseline is considered **low** activity, ILI between baseline and threshold levels is considered **moderate** activity and above threshold is considered **high** activity.

## 3. **Influenza-like illness percentage U.S and East-North-Central region of U.S:**

*Source: U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet)*

The number of patients who present with ILI divided by the total number of patients seen in a given week, multiplied by 100. ILI data is collected from sentinel clinicians in the state.

## 4. **Predictive Value Positive (PVP) for rapid influenza and RSV tests:**

*Source: Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene*

Predictive Value Positive (PVP) is the probability of disease in a patient with a positive test result. PVP increases when influenza activity is high.

## 5. **Predictive Value Negative (PVN) for rapid influenza and RSV tests:**

*Source: Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene*

Predictive Value Negative (PVN) is the probability of not having disease when the test result is negative. PVN increases when influenza activity is low.

### **Examples:**

A **positive** rapid test result during **increased** influenza activity (Likely a **true positive**)

A **positive** rapid test result during **decreased** influenza activity (May be a **false positive**)

A **negative** rapid test result during **increased** influenza activity (May be a **false negative**)

A **negative** rapid test result during **decreased** influenza activity (Likely a **true negative**)

## 6. **Antiviral resistance:**

*Sources: Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Testing a select number of influenza A viruses for resistance to adamantanes (amantadine and rimantadine).

Testing a select number of influenza A and B viruses for resistance to oseltamivir.

## 7. **Influenza-associated pediatric deaths:**

*Source: Wisconsin electronic disease surveillance system (WEDSS)*

Deaths of children <18 years old, with influenza as the cause or associated cause of death. This is a state and nationally reportable condition.

## 8. **Pneumonia and Influenza (P&I) Mortality:**

*Source: 122 Cities Mortality Reporting*

The percentage of total deaths in a given week where influenza or pneumonia is the cause or associated cause of death. Milwaukee is the only Wisconsin city that currently participates in 122 Cities mortality reporting

### **Influenza-like illness (ILI):**

Patients who present with a fever  $\geq 100^{\circ}$  F, and either a cough or sore throat.

### **Culture:**

Actual growth and subsequent identification of the virus

### **Rapid Test:**

Identification of an influenza or RSV antigen in a specimen. Virus not grown.

### **Polymerase chained reaction (PCR):**

A molecular laboratory method used to detect nucleic acid (DNA/RNA) in viruses including influenza and RSV. Virus is not grown.