Influenza activity increased slightly this week in Louisiana.
ILI Surveillance

This graph shows the percentage of visits for ILI over the total number of visits for sentinel surveillance sites. This is the best approach to estimate the magnitude of influenza transmission. ILI counts do include some viral infections other than influenza, but experience over the last 50 years has shown that this approach is a reliable method to estimate influenza transmission. It does not show which strain of influenza virus is responsible. The page on lab surveillance does show the proportion of specimens attributable to each virus strain.

This graph shows the data on ILI surveillance among sentinel physicians' over the past 5 seasons to enable comparisons with previous years and better estimate the amplitude of this season's influenza transmission.
During week 48, influenza activity remained low in the United States.

**Virologic Surveillance**

The above graph shows the distribution by virus type from sentinel sites and the State Public Health Laboratory. Sentinel site testing is based on rapid test results. All subtyping is done by PCR at the State Lab.

**Geographical Distribution of ILI**

* %ILI over the last 4 weeks based on sentinel surveillance data
During week 48, influenza activity remained low in the United States.

Proportion of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was below the epidemic threshold.

Two influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported. These deaths occurred during the 2010-11 influenza season.

Proportion of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) was 1.2%, below the national baseline of 2.4%.

### U.S. Virologic Surveillance:

- **Week 48**
  - Specimens tested: 2,233
  - Positive specimens: 37 (1.7%)

  **Positive specimens by type/subtype**
  - Influenza A: 36 (97.3%)
    - A (2009 H1N1): 0 (0.0%)
    - A (subtyping not performed): 24 (66.7%)
    - A (H3): 12 (33.3%)
  - Influenza B: 1 (2.7%)

### Antiviral Resistance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/Subtype</th>
<th>Oseitamivir (n)</th>
<th>Resistant Viruses, Number (%)</th>
<th>Zanamivir (n)</th>
<th>Resistant Viruses, Number (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A (H3N2)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 Influenza A (H1N1)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Influenza Activity Maps

Graph 1: Geographic Spread of Influenza as Assessed by State and Territorial Epidemiologists: The influenza activity reported by state and territorial epidemiologists indicates geographic spread of influenza viruses, but does not measure the severity of influenza activity.

Graph 2: ILINet Activity Indicator Map: Data collected in ILINet are used to produce a measure of ILI activity by state. Activity levels are based on the percent of outpatient visits in a state due to ILI and are compared to the average percent of ILI visits that occur during spring and fall weeks with little or no influenza virus circulation.