

Pandemic H1N1: 2nd Wave

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Connecticut Department of Public Health

November 18, 2009

2009 H1N1 Influenza

MMWR

Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Infection in Two Children – Southern California, March–April 2009

*On April 21, this report was posted as an MMWR Early Release
on the MMWR website (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr>).*



Outbreak at a School in New York City

April 23, 2009



Illness short-circuits field trip

Wolcott pupils develop fevers, nausea in D.C.

BY MICHAEL PUFFER
REPUBLICAN-AMERICAN

WOLCOTT — A four-day field-trip to Washington, D.C. for eighth-graders was cut short Friday after 26 students came down with “flu-like symptoms.”

The annual trip has been a rite of passage for generations of eighth-graders getting ready to graduate from Tyrell Middle School. This year’s trip included a three-night hotel stay and four days of sightseeing, including stops at the Smithsonian Museum and various monuments.

Four charter buses and a van set off with 209 students and about 22 chaperones Tuesday morning. By Wednesday afternoon, 11 stu-



JOSALEE THRIFT REPUBLICAN-AMERICAN

Sarah Whitney, 14, is welcomed by family members, from left, Lauren, cousin Michelle, 10, Kathy and cousin Nicole Whitney, 14. Sarah arrived at Tyrrell Middle School in Wolcott on Friday from a school trip to Washington, D.C., in which Nicole also participated. Sarah walked off the bus with a fever of 100.9 degrees, and a number of other students fell ill during the trip.

dents were feeling ill. All had ridden the same bus. Some had high temperatures and vomited.

Sick students stayed in their hotel Thursday morning as

See **TRIP**, Page **4B**



THE CASE FOR KENO

When it comes to gambling in Connecticut, the "horses are already out of the barn ..." **Stan Simpson, Page A2**



SATURDAY
6.6.09 >> 1 ★

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SWINE FLU AND THE SCHOOLS

To Close, Or Not To Close?

Virus Poses Tough Choices For Officials At End Of Academic Year

By **ARIELLE LEVIN BECKER**
alevinbecker@courant.com

The early days of the swine flu outbreak brought a rash of school closings.

Then, with signs that the virus was milder than initially feared, schools reopened and the closures stopped.

Now the H1N1 virus is doing what flu viruses usually do: spread. So far,

480 state residents have had confirmed cases of the virus. Most have been mild, though one person died and five others were hospitalized.

And this week, schools began closing again — an elementary school in Hamden where more than 15 percent of the pupils had flu-like symptoms, and a middle school in Wolcott where more than 200 students were absent.

ON THE WEB

For more information about the swine flu, visit

courant.com/swineflu

It's not yet clear whether school closings will remain relatively rare or whether more will close before summer break begins. As the end of the school year approaches, closures could become more problematic, with finals, graduations and 180-day

requirements to contend with.

While Wolcott and Hamden closed schools this week, West Hartford and New Haven kept schools open after being affected by swine flu because local health and school officials did not forecast problems.

That, in part, reflects changes in the reasons schools are closing. While state and federal officials

TOUGH, A4

ANIMAL SCIENCE



GROUNDLED

WHO warns of severe form of swine flu

Fri Aug 28, 2009 10:55pm EDT

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By [Maggie Fox](#), Health and Science Editor

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Doctors are reporting a severe form of [swine flu](#) that goes straight to the lungs, causing severe illness in otherwise healthy young people and requiring expensive hospital treatment, the World Health Organization said Friday.

Some countries are reporting that as many as 15 percent of patients hospitalized with the new [H1N1](#) pandemic virus need intensive care, further straining already overburdened healthcare systems, WHO said in an update on the pandemic.

1 of 1

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MORE NEWS

[WHO warns of severe form of swine flu](#)

Mandatory flu vaccination splits workers

September 27, 2009 by DELTHIA RICKS / delthia.ricks@newsday.com



Despite a planned rally in Albany Tuesday to protest a state regulation requiring health care workers be vaccinated against influenza — both seasonal and [swine flu](#) — [New York's](#) top public health official predicts dissenters will ultimately extinguish their anger and roll up their sleeves.

The regulation, which was approved in August, comes with a stinging addendum: Get vaccinated or get fired.

But some nurses and many other health care providers say the regulation violates their personal freedom and leaves them vulnerable to vaccine injury. And they cite deaths associated with the last federal government [swine-flu](#) vaccination program in 1976.

Refusing to be immunized against [H1N1](#) because of the vaccine debacle in 1976 “is like saying a plane crashed 33 years ago so I’ll never fly again,” said Dr. Richard Daines, [New York](#) State health commissioner.

[Home](#) » [Main Photo](#)

Swine-flu vaccine starts slowly at Backus

Many hospital staffers opt for inoculation, but others choose to wait - or are uncertain

By [Judy Benson](#) Published on 10/15/2009



Staff members at Backus hospital in Norwich receive the H1N1 vaccination on Wed. Oct. 14, 2009.

Norwich - When she heard she could get the swine flu vaccine Wednesday, paramedic Jeanna Zavistoski didn't hesitate to roll up her right sleeve to receive the long, sharp needle wielded with fluid efficiency by nurse Laurie Mastrangelo-Simmons.

"As a health care provider and as a mother, I feel it's very, very important to get the vaccine," Zavistoski said as she left the employees' break room in the Emergency Department of The William W. Backus Hospital, where the shots were offered for the first time to a steady stream of workers on the front lines of emergency health care. "We do see a lot of patients who are immuno-compromised, and we don't want to make them sicker."

State Health Officials Say H1N1 Vaccine Available For Everyone

Posted: Nov 17, 2009 11:51 AM EST

Updated: Nov 17, 2009 9:37 PM EST

NewsOn6.com

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK -- State health officials say all Oklahomans who want to reduce their risk of H1N1 infection are now eligible to receive H1N1 influenza vaccine.

In a news release Tuesday morning, the OSDH says while vaccine supplies remain limited, demand from priority groups has dipped to a point where all Oklahomans can begin to receive vaccine.

“While we continue to emphasize the importance of vaccination for the priority groups, especially children and pregnant women, we are going to begin to vaccinate the general population today,” said State Epidemiologist Dr. Kristy Bradley. “Vaccination continues to be the best way to protect yourself from the H1N1 flu and slow the spread of this pandemic. H1N1 influenza activity has been widespread in Oklahoma since early September and even though statewide monitoring has recently shown a decline in influenza-linked hospitalizations, this virus is expected to circulate throughout the winter months. The possibility also exists that another surge of H1N1 flu may follow the current one.”



[Enlarge this picture](#)

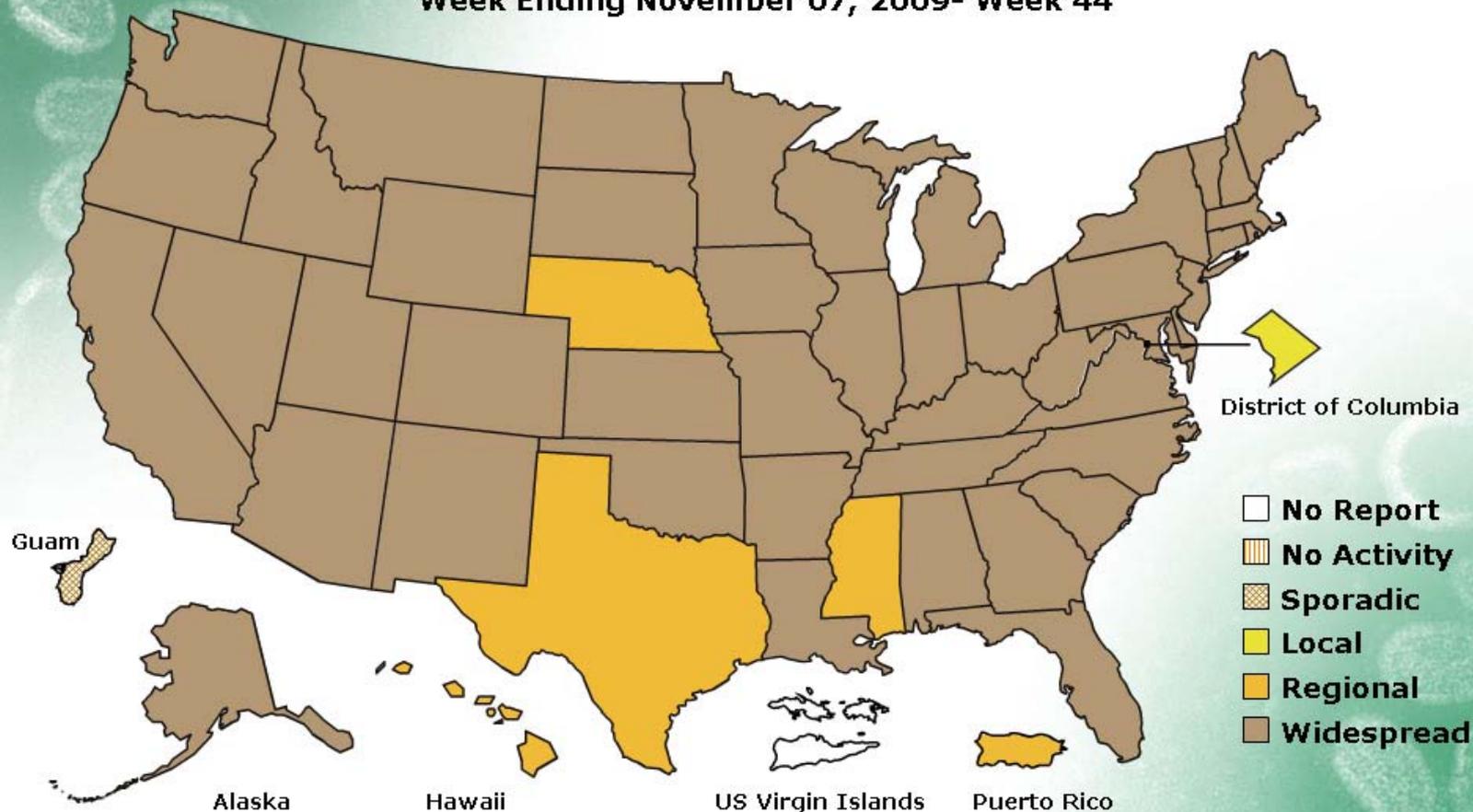
The OSDH says while vaccine supplies remain limited.

FLUVIEW



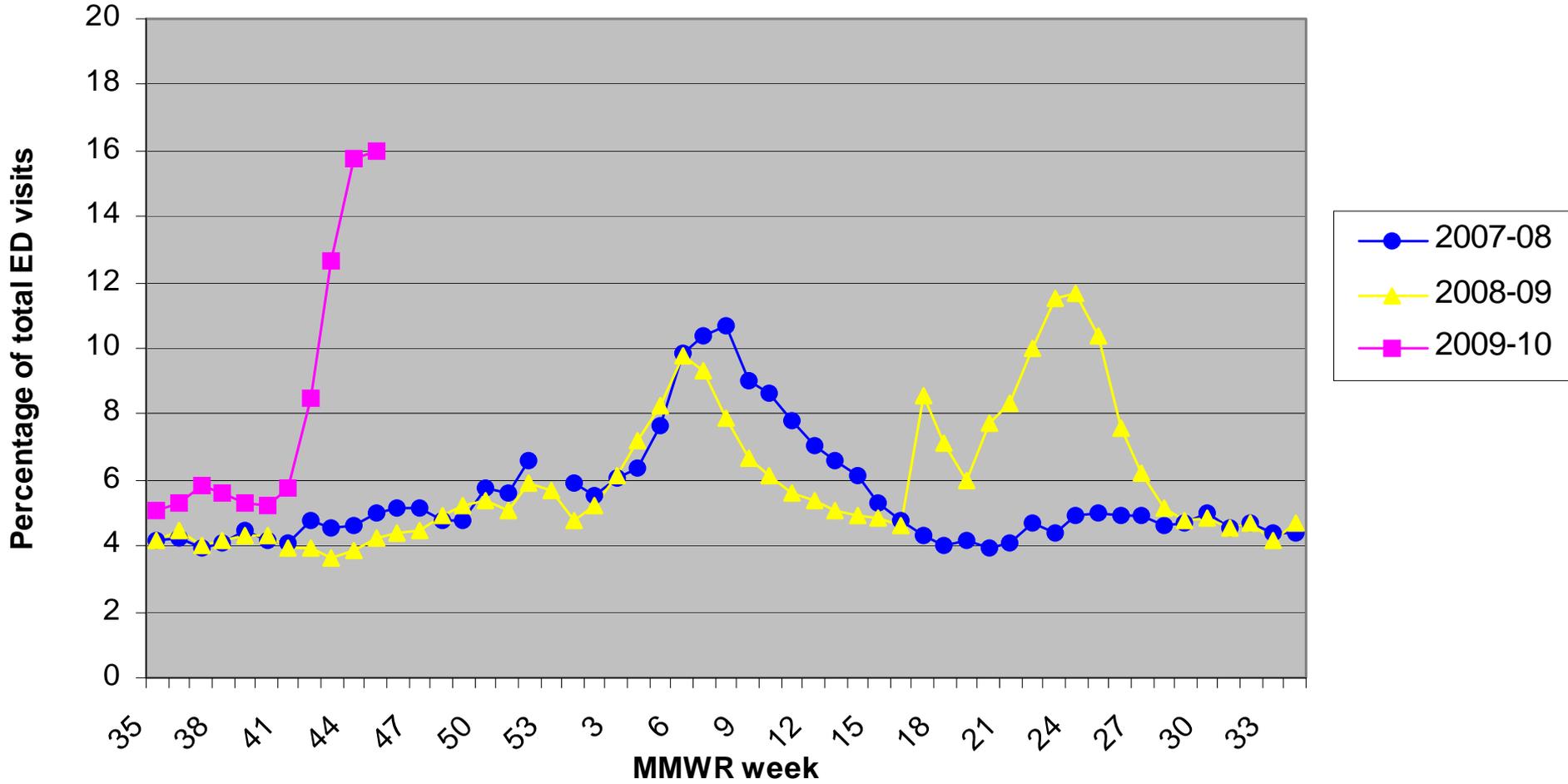
A Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division
Weekly Influenza Activity Estimates Reported by State and Territorial Epidemiologists*

Week Ending November 07, 2009- Week 44

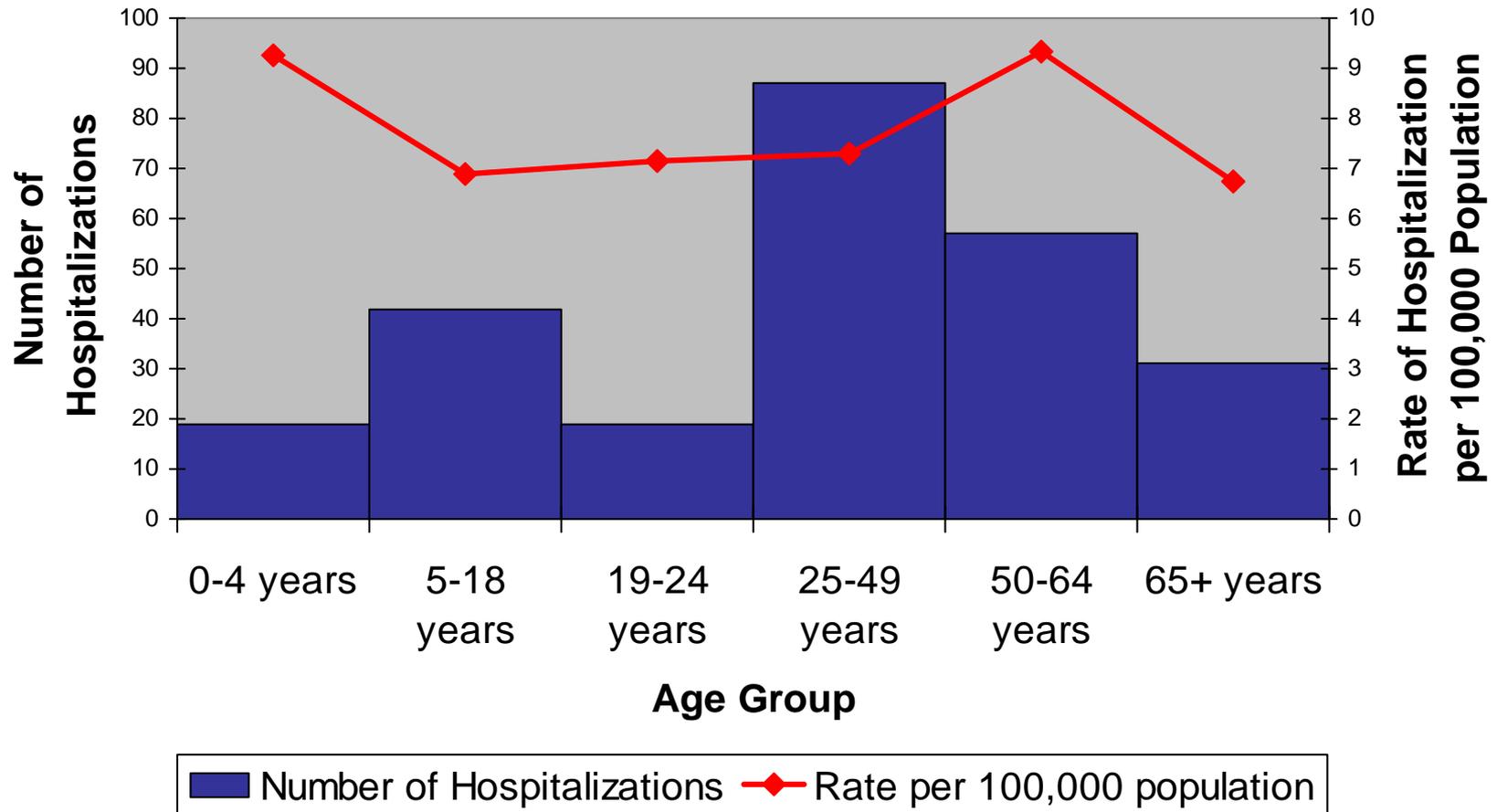


*This map indicates geographic spread and does not measure the severity of influenza activity.

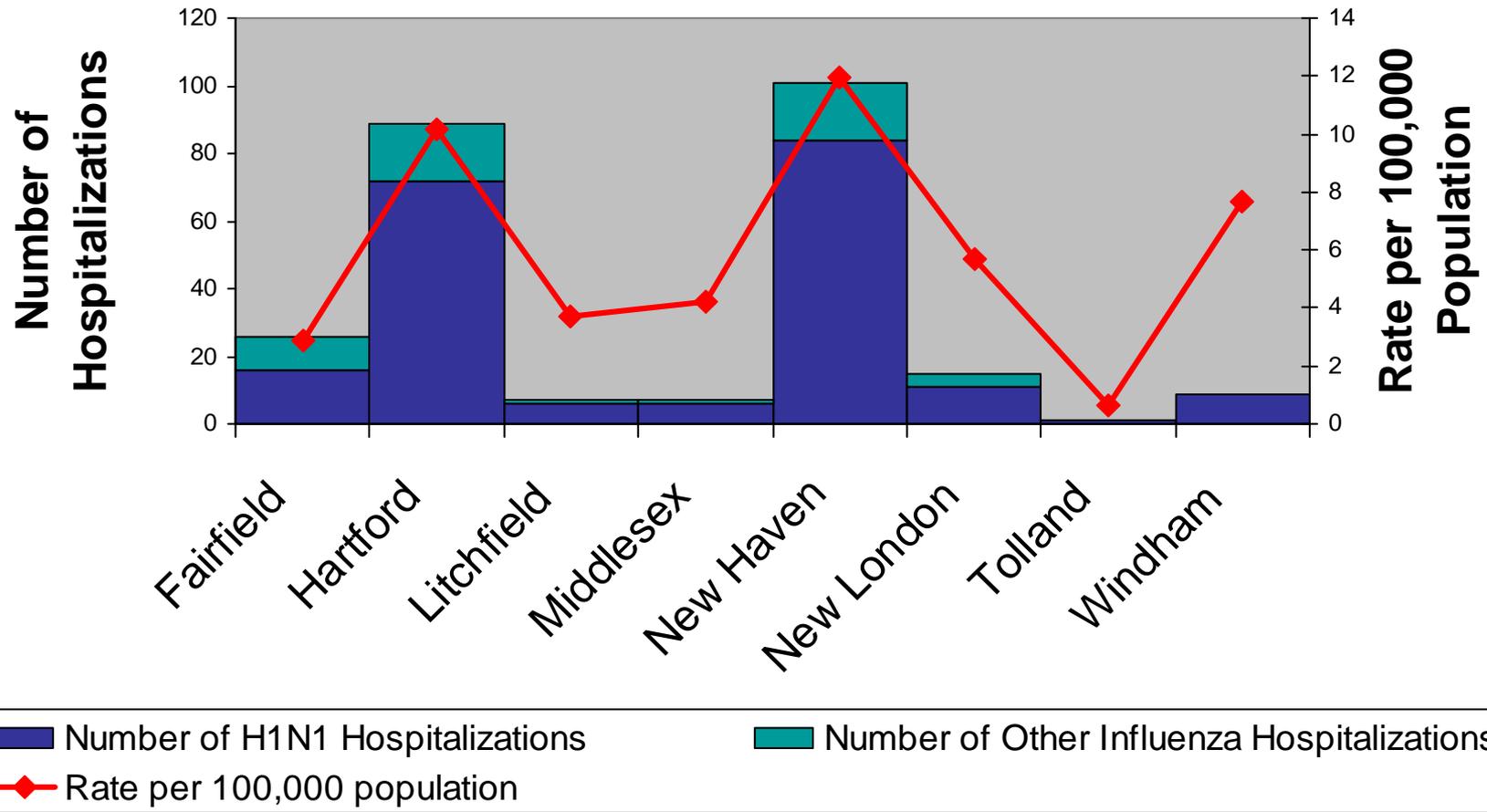
Connecticut Hospital Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance (HEDSS) System: Percentage of total ED visits for "fever/flu" syndrome category, 2009-10 influenza season compared to past seasons, through MMWR Week 45 (week ending Nov 14 2009)



Number and Rate of Influenza Associated Hospitalizations by Age Group, Connecticut as of 11/17/09 (n=257)



Number and Rate of Influenza Associated Hospitalizations by County, Connecticut as of 11/17/09 (n=257)



Influenza A (H1N1)-Associated Fatal Cases by Age Groups, Connecticut as of 11/17/09

Age Categories	Reported #
0-4 yrs	1
5-18 yrs	0
19-24 yrs	1
25-49 yrs	2
50-64 yrs	2
65+ yrs	4
Unknown	0
Total	10

2009 H1N1-Related Deaths, Hospitalizations and Cases, Extrapolations and Ranges Based on CDC Estimates, Connecticut

- Number of deaths
 - Number of Hospitalizations
 - Number of cases
 - Overall illness rate
- 44 (range 28 -69)
 - 1106 (range 710 - 1739)
 - 245,401 (range 157,547 - 385,770)
 - 7.01% (range 4.50% - 11.01%)

H1N1 Vaccine Distribution Response Plan

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

August 2009
8/11/2009

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Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

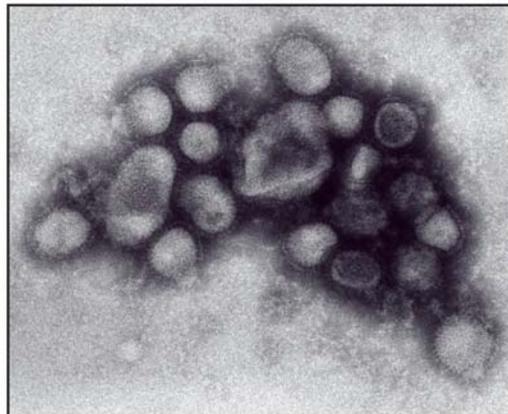
www.cdc.gov/mmwr

Early Release

August 21, 2009 / Vol. 58

Use of Influenza A (H1N1) 2009 Monovalent Vaccine

**Recommendations of the Advisory Committee
on Immunization Practices (ACIP), 2009**



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

ACIP Recommendations: Influenza A (H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine use*§

- Vaccinate as many as possible in 5 initial target groups (~159 mil)
 - Pregnant women
 - Household and caregiver contacts of children younger than 6 months of age (e.g., parents, siblings, and daycare providers)
 - Health-care and emergency medical services personnel¹
 - Persons from 6 months through 24 years of age
 - Persons aged 25 through 64 years who have medical conditions associated with a higher risk of influenza complications²
- Seasonal influenza vaccine coverage in these target groups is only 20-50%

ACIP Recommendations: Influenza A (H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine use*§ (2)

- *Prioritization* within these 5 target groups might be necessary if initial vaccine availability is insufficient to meet demand (~42 mil)(~476,500 doses for Connecticut)
 - Pregnant women
 - Household and caregiver contacts of children younger than 6 months of age
 - Health-care and emergency medical services personnel with direct patient contact
 - Children from 6 months through 4 years of age
 - Children and adolescents aged 5 through 18 years who have medical conditions associated with a higher risk of influenza complications

October 1, 2009

donna.tommelleo@ct.gov

Governor Rell: State To Begin Receiving First Shipments of H1N1 Vaccine Next Week

*Initial Supply of 20,000 Intranasal Doses
Will be Available for Children Ages 2-4 Years Old*

Governor M. Jodi Rell today announced that an initial shipment of 20,000 intranasal H1N1 vaccine doses is expected to arrive in the state next week. The Governor also announced the state is launching a public H1N1 hotline on Monday, October 5.

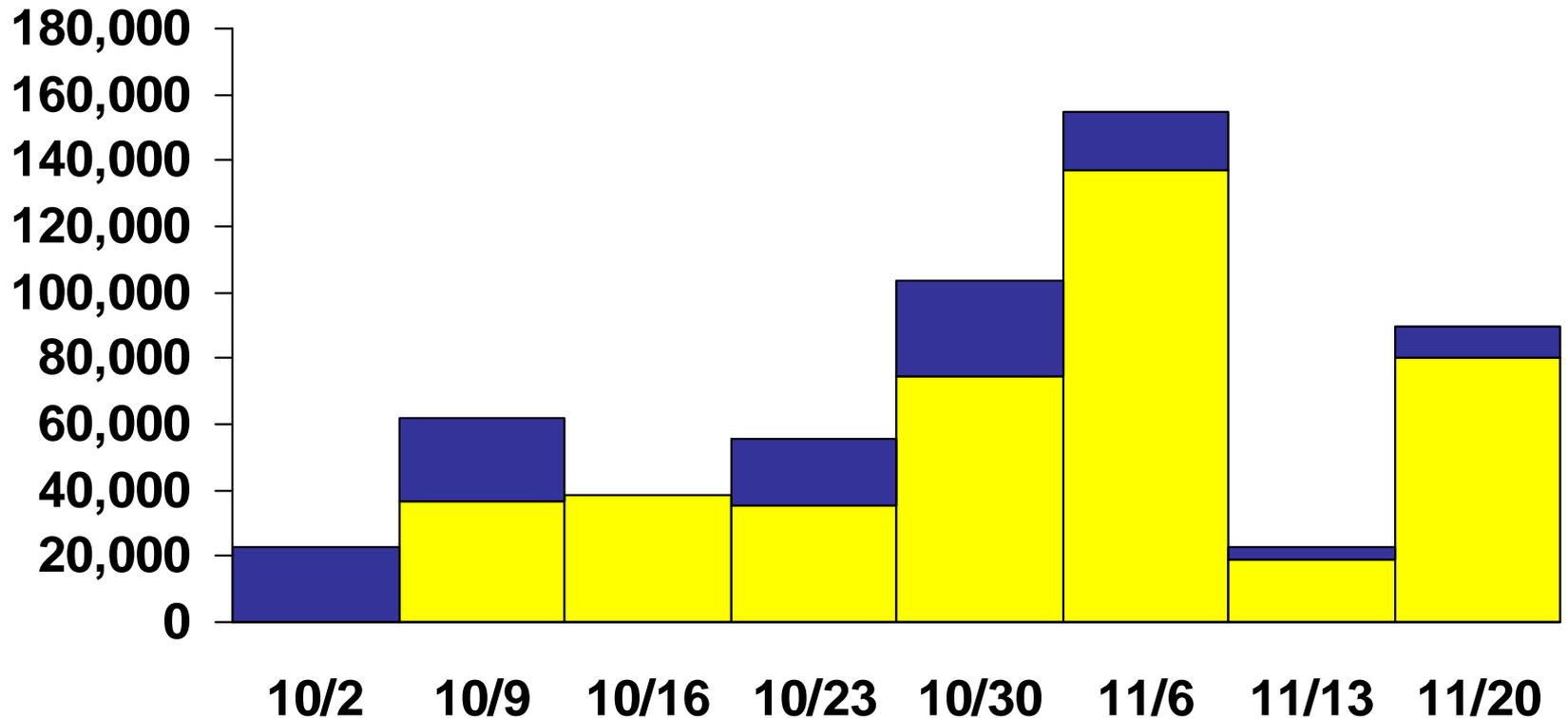
“Prevention and preparation are essential in mounting an effective statewide response to the swine flu as we head into this flu season,” Governor Rell said. “The state Department of Public Health has signed up hundreds of doctors, nurses and other providers to administer the vaccine once it arrives. We can begin protecting thousands of our residents with this initial shipment.”

Flu Hotline: 800-830-9426

The state Department of Public Health says the more than 1,500 providers who have registered with DPH have put in their orders for the intranasal vaccines. After the initial shipment of intranasal vaccine, the state is expected to receive more than 500,000 doses of both the injectable and intranasal H1N1 vaccines by mid-October and then several thousand more in weekly shipments thereafter.

Connecticut H1N1 Vaccine Received by Week

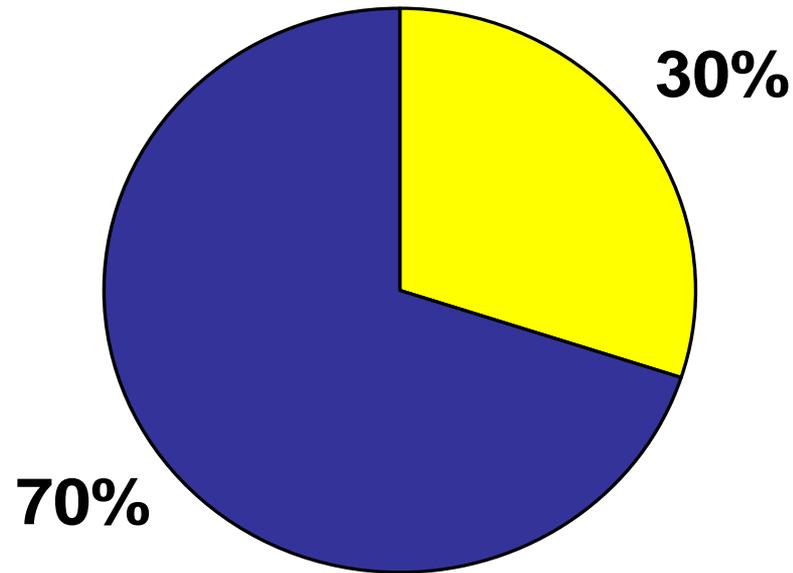
Injectable Intranasal



Connecticut H1N1 Vaccine Totals

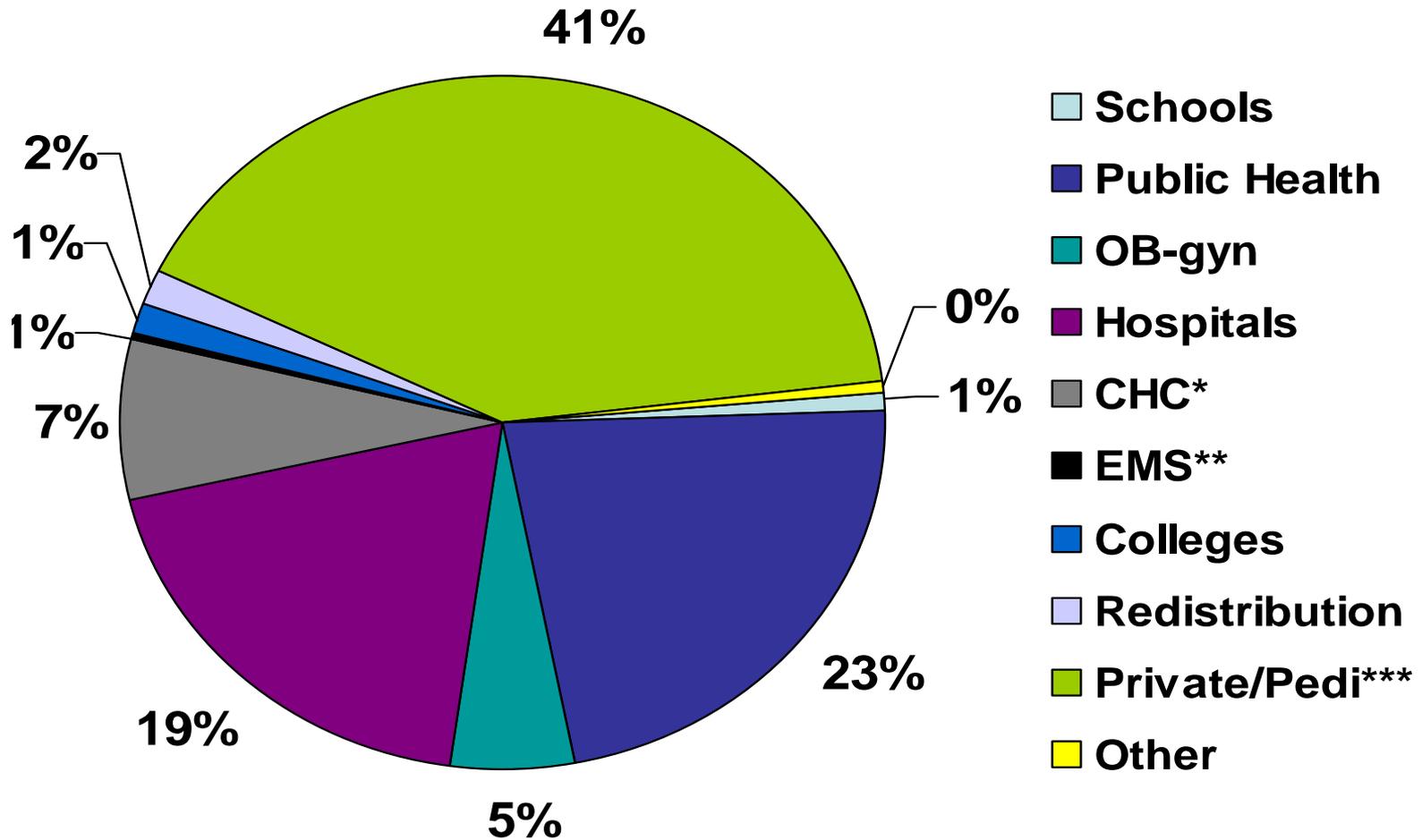
	Pre-filled syringes		Multi-dose	Intranasal	cumulative
By end of	pediatric	>3 yrs	vials	Live	total by
week of:	0.25 ml	0.5 ml		attenuated	week
10/02/09	0	0	0	22,500	22,500
10/09/09	0	2,700	34,000	47,800	84,500
10/16/09	0	2,700	72,600	47,800	123,100
10/23/09	0	15,700	94,700	68,400	178,800
10/30/09	4,300	33,000	147,800	97,000	282,100
11/06/09	27,800	62,900	231,200	115,100	437,000
11/13/09	36,000	66,900	237,800	119,000	459,700
11/20/09	41,700	84,700	294,700	128,600	549,700

Preservative-free Injectable Vaccine versus Multi-dose Vial



■ Preservative-Free ■ Multi-dose Vials

H1N1 Vaccine Doses Shipped by Type of Provider (n = 499,900 doses)



*Community Health Centers; **Emergency Medical Services; ***Private providers who see children



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PLEASE COPY THIS FOR ALL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS IN YOUR PRACTICE

TO: Registered Providers of H1N1 Vaccine

FROM: Vincent Sacco, MS *VAS* Matthew Cartter, MD, MPH *M. Cartter*
Immunization Program Manager State Epidemiologist

DATE: November 16, 2009

SUBJECT: Vaccine Priority Groups and Instructions for use of H1N1 vaccine in inventory

The H1N1 vaccine priority groups are re-evaluated and updated as we receive more H1N1 vaccine. For the most updated priority group list, please visit the CT Flu Watch web site at www.ct.gov/ctfluwatch. A list of medical conditions that confer a higher risk for influenza-related complications can be found here: <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/highrisk.htm>.

Due to the continued limited supply of H1N1 vaccine, the Connecticut Department of Public Health is recommending that the H1N1 vaccine be given to those individuals most-at-risk. The Department continues to recommend that public and private providers focus vaccination efforts on the following subset of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) target groups:

- Pregnant women
- Persons who live with or provide care for infants age 6 months or younger (examples: parents, siblings, daycare providers)
- Health care and emergency medical services personnel who have direct contact with patients or infectious material
- Children age 6 months - 6 years
- Children and adolescents age 7-24 years who have chronic medical conditions that put them at higher risk for influenza-related complications

Beginning November 19th, we are expanding the targeted sub-groups to include all persons aged 25-64 years who have underlying medical conditions that put them at higher risk for influenza-related complications. Not all providers will have the flexibility to expand their vaccination efforts on November 19th. If a provider's vaccine supply is adequate to begin vaccinating this expanded priority group, we are advising you to do so.

The Department of Public Health is very appreciative of all the efforts being made by public and private providers in working with the limitations of this vaccination campaign. We are now about 4 weeks into the second pandemic wave. In keeping with the need to assure that H1N1 vaccine is being administered in a timely manner, the Department is asking all providers with vaccine in their inventory to expedite their vaccination administration efforts. During the week of November 30th, the Department will conduct a public and private provider vaccine inventory and redistribute H1N1 vaccine as needed.

Beginning November 19th, we are expanding the targeted sub-groups to include all persons aged 25-64 years who have underlying medical conditions that put them at higher risk for influenza-related complications.

Not all providers will have the flexibility to expand their vaccination efforts on November 19th. If a provider's vaccine supply is adequate to begin vaccinating this expanded priority group, they may do so.

Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Supply and Distribution

- Five influenza vaccine manufacturers are projecting as many as 114 million doses of seasonal influenza vaccine will be available in the U.S. for use during the 2009-10 influenza season.
- As of 11/6, approximately 93.7 million doses (1.06 million for Connecticut) of seasonal influenza vaccine have been distributed (this is about 82% of doses expected this season).

Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Supply and Distribution

- The largest supplier of seasonal flu vaccine, Sanofi Pasteur is experiencing a delay in their shipments.
- Currently, the company has shipped more than half of the 50.5 million doses of Sanofi Pasteur seasonal flu vaccine ordered by U.S. health care providers.
- It could be November before customers receive their complete orders.

Connecticut Hospital Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance (HEDSS) System: Percentage of total ED visits for "fever/flu" syndrome category, 2009-10 influenza season compared to past seasons, through MMWR Week 45 (week ending Nov 14 2009)

