

Surveillance Criteria and Testing Guidance for Variant Influenza A in Humans

Protocol for Healthcare Providers and Local Health Departments
July 2023

Key steps in case screening for Variant influenza

- 1. Identify if the person meets CRITERIA
- 2. Ensure appropriate REPORTING
- 3. Refer to INFECTION CONTROL recommendations
- 4. Follow SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND TRANSPORT guidelines

EPIDEMIOLOGIC CRITERIA

A patient with an illness compatible with influenza¹ **AND** at least one potential exposure listed below:

- Recent close contact² (within 7 days of illness onset) with confirmed cases of influenza A (H3N2)v virus infection **OR**
- Recent contact (within 7 days of illness onset) with swine or recent attendance at an event (such
 as an agricultural fair) where swine were present. Contact with swine may be direct contact (i.e.,
 touching or handling a pig) or indirect contact (coming within about 6 feet (2 meters) of a pig
 without known direct contact).

CASE DEFINITIONS

Confirmed: Influenza A (H3N2)v virus infection in a patient with laboratory confirmation by:

- Reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing or genetic sequencing results positive for influenza A (H3N2)v virus at the CDC Influenza Division Laboratory OR
- o RT-PCR testing results at a public health laboratory consistent with influenza A (H3N2)v virus using a CDC-approved assay (for example, InfA, H3, and pdmInfA positive results, and H1 and pdmH1 negative results using the CDC Flu rRT-PCR Dx Panel)³. Please see Interim Guidance on Specimen Collection, Processing, and Testing for Patients with Suspect Influenza A (H3N2)v Virus Infection for additional guidance on testing for H3N2v viruses https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/variant/h3n2v-testing.htm.

Case Under Investigation: Illness compatible with influenza² in a patient meeting at least one of the epidemiologic criteria for whom laboratory confirmation is not known or pending, or for whom test results do not provide a sufficient level of detail to confirm influenza A (H3N2)v virus (e.g., a positive rapid influenza diagnostic test).

¹ Illness compatible with influenza may present as influenza-like illness (ILI) [fever ≥100°F plus cough or sore throat]. Note that influenza may not cause fever in all patients (especially in patients under 5 years of age, over 65 years of age, or patients with immune-suppression), and the absence of fever should not supersede clinical judgment when evaluating a patient for illness compatible with influenza.

²Close contact may be regarded as coming within about 6 feet (2 meters) of a confirmed case while the case was ill (beginning 1 day prior to symptom onset and continuing until resolution of illness). This includes healthcare personnel providing care for a confirmed case, family members of a confirmed case, persons who lived with or stayed overnight with a confirmed case, and others who have had similar close physical contact.

³ This laboratory result is reportable as "presumptive positive" for influenza A (H3N2v) as specified in the CDC Flu rRT-PCR Dx Panel in vitro diagnostic (IVD) package insert. Although State public health laboratories are able to report and act upon this result, all specimens with "presumptive positive" results should be sent to CDC for additional testing. Please see <u>Data Interpretation Update to the CDC Flu rRT-PCR Dx Panel</u> for additional guidance

REPORTING AND NOVEL INFLUENZA SCREENING FORM

Healthcare Providers

Cases meeting the above surveillance criteria should be reported **IMMEDIATELY** to the local health department (LHD) where the patient resides. If patient residence is unknown, report to your own local health department. Contact information for local health departments is available at: www.localhealth.nj.gov. If LHD personnel are unavailable, healthcare providers should report the suspected case to the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH), Communicable Disease Service (CDS) at 609-826-5964, Monday through Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM. On weekends, evenings, and holidays, CDS can be reached at 609-392-2020.

Local Health Departments

When a local health department receives a report of a suspect case, information should be communicated **IMMEDIATELY** to CDS at 609-826-5964, Monday through Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM. On weekends, evenings, and holidays, CDS can be reached at 609-392-2020.

The healthcare provider or local health department should complete the Novel Influenza Case Report Form attached at the end of this document. Completed forms should be sent to CDS via fax (609-292-5972) or email (cdsfluteam@doh.nj.gov). This form will be reviewed by CDS who will make the final determination if the case meets criteria and if a specimen is required for testing.

INFECTION CONTROL

Limited, non-sustained human-to-human transmission of some variant influenza viruses has been reported. While limited data are available, the risk of human-to-human transmission is thought to be low. However, it is assumed that variant influenza viruses may be transmitted from person-to-person. Therefore, in health care settings, infection control recommendations are the same as for seasonal influenza, including standard and droplet (i.e., health care provider wears a facemask) precautions. For aerosol-generating procedures, a fit-tested N95 respirator or equivalent should be used. Recommended infection control guidance is available for persons collecting clinical specimens in clinics and other clinical settings at Prevention Strategies for Seasonal Influenza in Healthcare Settings and Infection Control in Health Care Facilities.

Health care personnel who collect respiratory specimens from ill persons for influenza testing should follow standard and droplet precautions, as recommended for patient care.

Ill people with suspected or confirmed variant influenza virus infections who do not require hospitalization should be isolated at home away from other family members as much as possible. Household members who are at increased risk for serious influenza complications should avoid coming within 2 meters (or approximately 6 feet) of ill people. When caring for someone who is sick, both the caretaker and the person who is sick should wear a facemask when in close contact. If possible, it is best for the caretaker to spend the least amount of time in close contact with the sick person.

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORT OF CLINICAL SPECIMENS

The NJDOH's Division of Public Health and Environmental Laboratories (PHEL) can test human specimens for novel influenza, including H3N2v by RT-PCR. The timeframe in which testing is conducted by PHEL will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Specimens must be approved by public health officials prior to submission of specimens for testing.

No specimen will be tested by PHEL until the case has been reviewed and approved by CDS staff. NOTE: If PHEL receives a specimen without CDS review and approval number, PHEL will hold the specimen and contact CDS.

The preferred specimen type is a nasopharyngeal swab collected as soon as possible after illness onset. Other acceptable specimens types are: nasal swab, nasal wash/aspirate, oropharyngeal swab, bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), tracheal aspirate, pleural fluid and lung biopsy specimens. Specimens should be placed in a transport tube containing 1-3ml transport media. Diagnostic specimens can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 72 hours after collection. Specimens not received refrigerated within the 72-hour window will be rejected. If testing is expected to occur after 72 hours of collection, store specimens frozen at -70°C or below and ship on dry ice. Specimens frozen at -20°C or below will be accepted, but this could result in sample degradation and may result in a false negative test result. Specimens may be shipped to the laboratory for receipt Monday – Friday from 8am – 5pm. NJ PHEL is closed on weekends and state holidays. For detailed instructions on how to ship specimens to PHEL, please refer to guidelines available here.

Diagnostic Testing

The performance of current Food and Drug Administration (FDA) cleared diagnostic tests for influenza has been demonstrated for seasonal human influenza viruses as described by the manufacturer package insert. Performance has not been demonstrated with novel influenza A viruses; these viruses only infect humans sporadically. However, some diagnostic assays may detect the presence of novel influenza A viruses.

Molecular assays may detect novel influenza A viruses but will not differentiate novel influenza A viruses from seasonal influenza A viruses. For these assays a novel influenza A virus:

- May give an influenza A "unsubtypeable" result. Clinicians and laboratorians using molecular
 assays that are capable of detecting all currently circulating influenza A subtypes who identify an
 "unsubtypeable" result should contact their state or local public health laboratory for additional
 testing.
- May give a false positive result for human influenza A(H3) viruses.

Rapid influenza diagnostic tests (RIDTs) and immunofluorescence tests also have unknown sensitivity and specificity to detect human infection with influenza A (H3N2)v virus in clinical specimens. These tests may give a positive influenza A result for a specimen containing influenza A (H3N2)v virus. However, negative results from either type of test do not exclude influenza virus infection in patients with signs and symptoms suggestive of influenza. Therefore, a negative test result could be a false negative and should not be assumed a final diagnostic test for influenza A (H3N2)v virus infection.

TREATMENT AND CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS

Variant influenza viruses tested to date are susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitor drugs oseltamivir, peramivir and zanamivir, and the cap-dependent endonuclease inhibitor baloxavir. These drugs can be prescribed to treat variant influenza virus infections. However, most variant influenza viruses are resistant to the antiviral drugs amantadine and rimantadine; therefore, amantadine and rimantadine should not be prescribed.

- Oral oseltamivir, inhaled zanamivir, intravenous peramivir, or oral baloxavir are recommended for treatment of variant influenza virus infections.
- While early initiation of antiviral treatment (within 48 hours of illness onset) provides the greatest clinical benefit, antiviral treatment may still be effective when administered later in patients with moderate and severe illness.
- Antiviral treatment with oral oseltamivir, inhaled zanamivir, intravenous peramivir, or oral
 baloxavir is recommended for outpatients with suspected influenza or confirmed influenza,
 including variant influenza virus infection, if they are in a group considered to be at higher risk for
 serious complications from influenza.

- Antiviral treatment also can be considered for any previously healthy, symptomatic outpatient
 not at higher risk for serious complications who has suspected or confirmed variant influenza
 virus infection on the basis of clinical judgment, if treatment can be initiated within 48 hours of
 illness onset.
- For people suspected of having variant influenza virus infection and who are hospitalized, have severe or progressive illness, or are in a higher-risk group, empiric antiviral treatment should be started as soon as possible, without waiting for the results of influenza testing.
- For hospitalized patients and patients with severe or complicated illness, treatment with oral or
 enterically administered oseltamivir is recommended. Inhaled zanamivir and oral baloxavir are
 not recommended because of the lack of data for use in patients with severe influenza disease to
 date. There also are insufficient data regarding efficacy of intravenous peramivir for hospitalized
 influenza patients.

Antiviral chemoprophylaxis (before or after swine exposure) is not routinely recommended, but can be considered in limited instances (see <u>IDSA Influenza Clinical Practice Guidelines</u>) for people who are at higher risk for influenza complications. If such higher-risk people become ill, they should seek medical care as soon as possible and early antiviral treatment should be started if influenza, including variant influenza virus infection, is suspected.

RESOURCES

Novel Influenza Disease Page (NJDOH)

https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/novel_flu.shtml

Surveillance Criteria and Testing for Influenza A (H3N2v) in Humans (NJDOH)

https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/documents/flu/nj h3n2v.pdf

Public Health and Environmental Laboratories (NJDOH)

https://nj.gov/health/phel/

Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings (NASPHV)

http://www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiumAnimals.html

New Jersey Agricultural Fair Dates

https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/pdf/County%20Fair%20List%202023.pdf

CDC Information on Swine/Variant Influenza (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/index.htm

Guidance for Clinicians on Human Infections with Variant Influenza Viruses (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/interim-guidance-variant-flu.htm

Issues for Fair Organizers to Consider When Planning Fairs (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/fairs-planning.htm

Key Facts for People Exhibiting Pigs at Fairs (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/exhibit-pigs-at-fairs.htm

What People Who Raise Pigs Need to Know (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/people-raise-pigs-flu.htm

Guidance for Workers Employed at Commercial Swine Farms (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/guidance-commercial-pigs.htm

CDC: Information for Specific Groups

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/groups.htm

People at Higher Risk of Flu Complications (CDC)

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/highrisk/index.htm

CDRSS #:	
E-#:	

Novel Influenza Case Report Form

Fax completed form to 609-292-5811 or email cdsfluteam@doh.nj.gov

	Reporting I	nformation			
Reported By:					
Name:		Contact Number:			
Agency:		Report Date:	//_		
	Patient In	formation			
Name (Last, First,	M.I.)	Date of Birth (MM/DD/ YYYY)	Age	Sex	
		/ /	Ethnicity	☐ Male ☐ Female	
Race					
☐ White ☐ Black/African American ☐ Asian ☐ American Indian/Alaska ☐ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ☐ Unknown ☐ Other			☐ Hispanic or Latino☐ Not Hispanic or Latino☐ Unknown		
Address (Number, Street, Apt #, County, City, State, Zip Code)			Telephone		
			Home #:		
Occupation		Cell #:			
	Clinical Information,	Testing and Outcome			
Onset Date of Firs	et Symptom:/	Onset Date of Fever, if Pres	ent:	1 1	
	did the patient experience any of the following symptoms:				
Yes No Uni		Ye	s No	Unk	
	Documented temperature of > 38° C (≥ 100.4°F) Highes		-	☐ Eye Infection/Redness	
	Were fever reducing drugs taken prior to temperature			☐ Headache	
	Feverish (temperature not documented)		ם נ	☐ Muscle Aches	
			. .	☐ Vomiting	
	Rhinorrhea			☐ Diarrhea	
			ם נ	Rash	
	Cough			☐ Fatigue	
	Shortness of breath			☐ Seizures	
	Other:	_	_		
Was the patient e	valuated by a healthcare provider?	Unknown If yes, provide the	e following in	formation:	
Provider Name:		Date of Visit:			
Address:	City:	State	e:	Zip Code:	
Primary Phone #:	Secondary Ph	none #:			
_	of illness, was the patient hospitalized?	, .,	llowing infor	mation:	
Date of Admission	:/	Date of Discharge:/_			
Was the patient in ICU? Yes No Unknown If yes, Date of Admission:/Discharge:/					
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown If yes, Date of Death		_		

Yes	No	Unk	In the 7 days before or after becoming ill, did the patient attend or work at a childcare facility?						
_	_	_	If yes, specify role:						
			Did the patient work in or volunteer at a healthcare facility or setting? If yes, specify role:						
			Does the patient live in an institutional or group setting? If yes, specify:						
			Does the patient live in an institutional or group setting? If yes, specify. Does the patient know anyone who had respiratory symptoms in the 7 days BEFORE the case patient's illness onset?						
Was testing performed for Influenza?									
	•		The state of thinderizar and the state of th						
Yes	No	Unk	DCD2 Callesting dates / / Decolle/Trusings						
		_	PCR? Collection date:/ Result/Typing:						
			Rapid Antigen? Collection date:/ Result/Typing: Culture? Collection date: / / Result/Typing:						
			777 0						
Yes	Were any of the following clinical findings present? Yes No Unk								
			Radiographically confirmed pneumonia						
			• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
			Other severe respiratory illness for which an alternative diagnosis has not been established						
			Other (please describe):						
Did th	ne patie	nt rece	eive influenza antiviral medications? (Check all that apply)						
Yes	No	Unk							
			Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) If yes, start/end dates/dosage:						
			Zanamivir (Relenza) If yes, start/end dates/dosage:						
			Other, please specify: If yes, start/end dates/dosage:						
			Exposure History						
Did th	ne patie	nt hav	e any of the following potential exposures listed below within 10 days of symptoms onset? (check all that apply)						
Yes	No	Unk	•						
			Close contact (within 3 feet) of a confirmed or suspected case of human infection with a novel influenza virus						
			Direct contact with surfaces contaminated with poultry feces						
			Unprotected exposure to live novel influenza virus in a laboratory						
			Contact with animals from any of the following categories: \square Domestic poultry (e.g., chicken, turkey, ducks), \square Wild aquatic						
	birds, (e.g., ducks, geese, swans), 🗖 Captive birds of prey (e.g., falcons) that have contact with wild aquatic birds								
	☐ Sheep/Goats/Pigs								
If yes	to any o	of the a	above, where did the exposure occur? ☐Home ☐Work ☐Agricultural Fair ☐Live Animal Market ☐Petting Zoo						
☐Other (Specify)									
Yes	No	Unk							
Yes	No	Unk	Did the patient travel outside of New Jersey? If yes, please specify:						
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