

The Influenza Epidemiological Reporting Form



The Influenza Epidemiological Reporting Form collects four qualitative indicators (see definition below) and quantitative epidemiological data.

The type of quantitative data depends on the data that is available in the country; hence the data entry form depends on the "WHO FluID Country Monitoring Setup" and only reflects data that you collect and that you will be able to enter on a weekly basis.

The data entry form is created and adapted by the *FluID administrator*.

It is divided into 3 parts:

- Seasonal and pandemic monitoring indicators (the qualitative data; for all sites)
- Data reported by countries with formal surveillance systems (the quantitative data; depends on the setup of the site)
- Comments (for all sites).

PART 1 - SEASONAL AND PANDEMIC MONITORING INDICATORS (QUALITATIVE INDICATORS)

All Member States are asked to provide a general interpretation of information derived from a variety of information sources. A set of four qualitative (non-numerical) indicators are defined below and describe the geographical spread, the trend in the number of cases, the intensity of acute respiratory disease and the impact on the health-care system.

Information sources for the qualitative assessment may include:

- sentinel sites for acute respiratory illness (ARI), influenza-like illness (ILI) and severe acute respiratory illness (SARI)
- absenteeism rates from schools or work places
- use of pharmaceuticals for symptomatic relief of respiratory disease
- outpatient or emergency department visits for acute respiratory illness
- vital statistics indicating respiratory disease as cause of death
- formal and informal reports from district health authorities or health-care providers.

WHO Influenza Epidemiological Monitoring Reporting Form

Country/Area/Territory: * Test1 (national level) Week: * 42, 12-Oct-2009 : 18-Oct-2009

Seasonal and pandemic monitoring indicators

Geographic spread: * No activity Localized Regional Widespread No information available

Comment on regional spread (e.g. which region):

Trend: * Increasing Unchanged Decreasing No information available

Intensity: Low/Moderate High Very High No information available

Impact: Low Moderate Severe No information available

Comment on regional spread: e.g. which region or any other relevant information

Definitions of the qualitative indicators

Geographical spread

Geographical spread refers to the number and distribution of sites reporting influenza activity.

- **No activity:** no laboratory - confirmed case(s) of influenza, or evidence of increased or unusual respiratory disease activity.
- **Localized:** limited to one administrative unit of the country (or reporting site) only.
- **Regional:** appearing in multiple but <50% of the administrative units of the country (or reporting sites).
- **Widespread:** appearing in $\geq 50\%$ of the administrative units of the country (or reporting sites).
- **No information available:** no information available for the previous 1 - week period.

Trend

Trend refers to changes in the level of respiratory disease activity compared with the previous week.

- **Increasing:** evidence that the level of respiratory disease activity is increasing compared with the previous week.
- **Unchanged:** evidence that the level of respiratory disease activity is unchanged compared with the previous week.
- **Decreasing:** evidence that the level of respiratory disease activity is decreasing compared with the previous week.
- **No information available.**

Intensity

The intensity indicator is an estimate of the proportion of the population with acute respiratory disease, covering the spectrum of disease from influenza - like illness to pneumonia.

- **Low or moderate:** a normal or slightly increased proportion of the population is currently affected by respiratory illness.
- **High:** a large proportion of the population is currently affected by respiratory illness.
- **Very high:** a very large proportion of the population is currently affected by respiratory illness.
- **No information available.**

Impact

Impact refers to the degree of disruption of health - care services as a result of acute respiratory disease.

- **Low:** demands on health - care services are not above usual levels.
- **Moderate:** demands on health - care services are above the usual demand levels but still below the maximum capacity of those services.
- **Severe:** demands on health care services exceed the capacity of those services.
- No information available.

PART 2 - DATA REPORTED BY COUNTRIES WITH FORMAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS (QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS)

This part depends on the country setup:

- If a country does not have quantitative data this part will not show
- The following different data can be set up for
 - Data from ILI sentinel sites (outpatient facilities)
 - Data from ARI sentinel sites (outpatient facilities)
 - Data from SARI sentinel sites (inpatient facilities)
 - Data from pneumonia sentinel sites (inpatient facilities)
 - Pneumonia and influenza (PNI) mortality
- Any of the above can be done by age groups and either by population or by patient visits or inpatients)
- Age groups: The age groups can be set up as you are collecting them.

Example 1: ILI sentinel, by age group and patient visits

Data from ILI sentinel sites (outpatient facilities)

No information this week:

Total number of influenza-like cases:

	0-1	2-4	5-14	15-49	50-64	>65	unknown
Number of influenza-like cases by age groups:	<input type="text"/>						

Total number of outpatient visits at sites for all causes:

	0-1	2-4	5-14	15-49	50-64	>65	unknown
Number of outpatient visits at sites for all causes by age groups:	<input type="text"/>						

Number of ILI reporting sites:

Example 2: ILI sentinel data, by population, no age group

Data from ILI sentinel sites (outpatient facilities)

No information this week:

Total number of influenza-like cases:

Total number of outpatient visits at sites for all causes:

Number of ILI reporting sites:

Nominator:

Enter the sum of the data collected from your different sites

If you have age group data enter by age group. The Sum of the age group data should be equal to the total number entered. The unknown will be calculated automatically if you leave it open.

Denominator:

- Population size: Please enter the corresponding population size depending on which sites have reported this week and their corresponding population
- or
- Number of outpatient visits/total number of hospital admissions Enter the sum of the visits your sentinel sites for the corresponding week
 - Number of ILI reporting sites: Put here how many sites reported in this week

ILI proportion/ILI incidence by 100 000 population

These are calculated automatically once you have submitted your numbers. Depending on if you are using population or visits the incidence or the proportion will be shown

PART 3 - COMMENTS

Comments

Comments:

 Save  Print  Save & Excel  Cancel

Add here any comments you might have