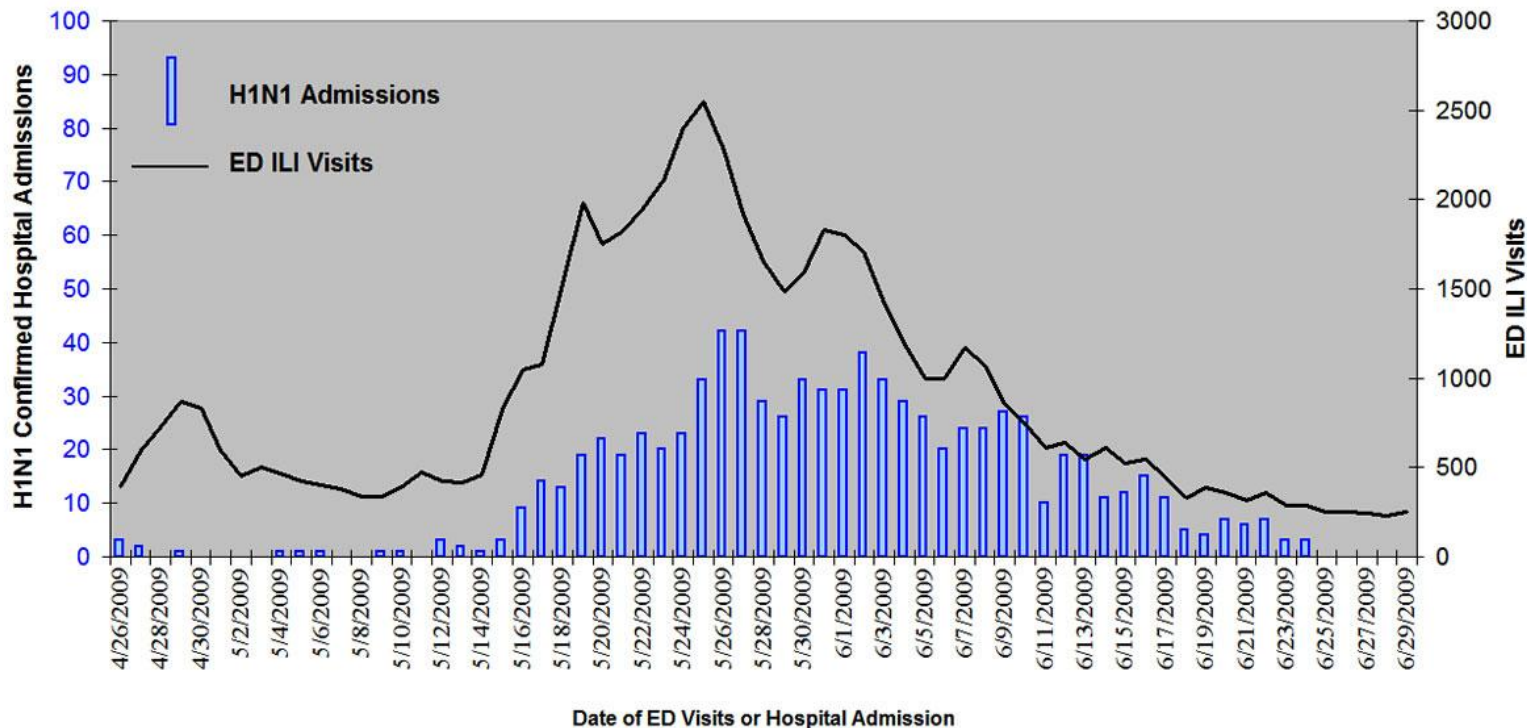


NEW YORK の現状 (09.06.29)

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

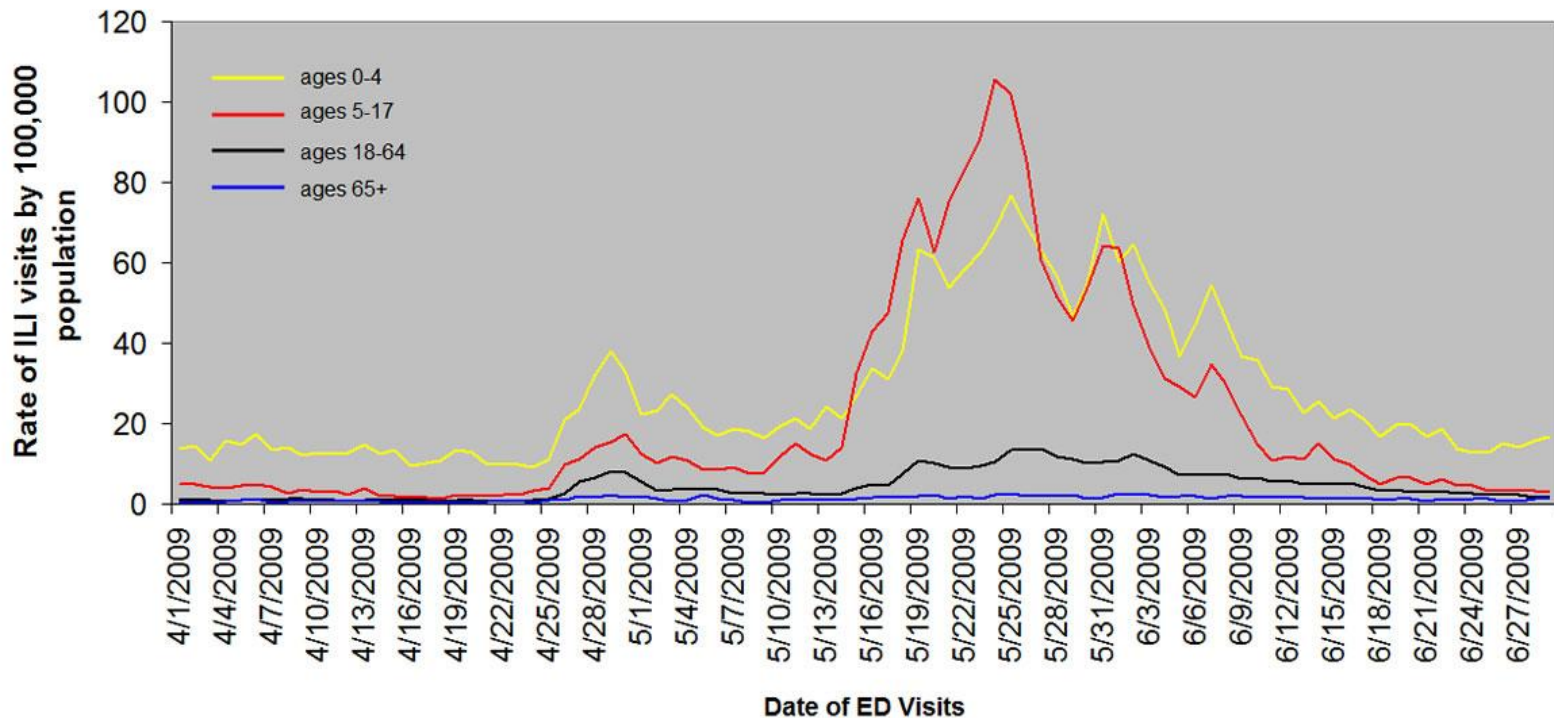
Laboratory Confirmed H1N1 Hospital Admissions and Emergency Department (ED) Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) in NYC
April 26 - June 29, 2009



NEW YORK の現状 (09.06.29)

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Rate of Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Syndrome Visits (based on chief complaint)
to NYC Emergency Departments by Age Group
April 01, 2009 - June 29, 2009



NEW YORK の現状 (09.06.22)

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

H1N1 (Swine Origin) Influenza, as of July 1, 2009

Age	Hospitalizations		Deaths**	
	New*	Cumulative	New*	Cumulative
0-4	18	204		2
5-24	17	270		1 [‡]
25-65	32	362	6	33
66+	6	41		2
Unknown				
Total	73	877	6	38

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Most Common Risk Factors for Severe Illness among New Yorkers Hospitalized for H1N1 Influenza

Risk Factor	Hospitalized Patients (N=877)	
	Number	Percent
Asthma	258	29
Other respiratory conditions	94	11
Diabetes	109	12
Heart disease	99	11
Chronic liver or kidney disease	67	8
Immune deficiency	70	8
Pregnancy	53	6
Under 2	122	14
Over 65	41	5
No known risk factor	182	21
Medical background unknown	29	3

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Most Common Risk Factors for Severe Illness among New Yorkers Who Have Died of H₁N₁ Influenza

Risk Factor	Deaths N=38	
	Number	Percent
Asthma or other respiratory condition	11	29
Diabetes	13	34
Immune deficiency	9	24
Heart disease	8	21

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

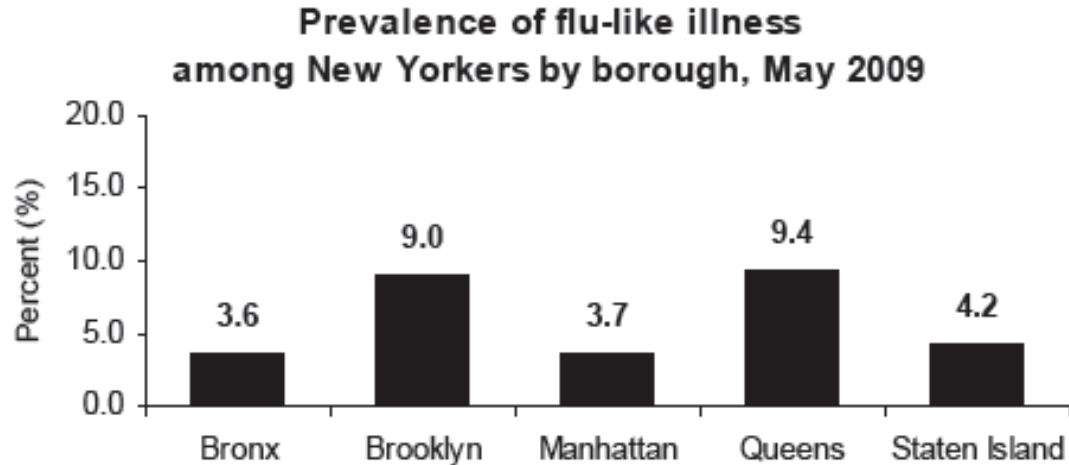
Those at higher risk of flu complications include:

- People **over 65** or **under 2** years of age
- **Pregnant** women
- People with chronic lung problems, such as **asthma** or **emphysema**
- People with **chronic heart, kidney, liver or blood disorders**
- People with neurological disorders that can **cause breathing problems**
- People with **diabetes**
- People whose **immune systems are weakened** due to illness or medication
- People under 18 years who are on long-term aspirin therapy

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NYでは、5月中に既に蔓延期を迎えていた？

6.9% of New Yorkers reported being sick with flu-like symptoms in May



About this study.

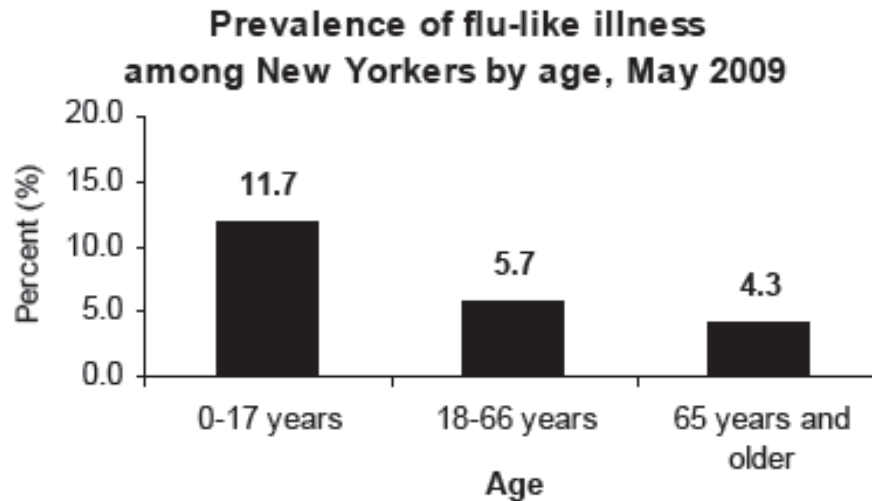
From May 20-27, 2009, a representative telephone survey of 1,005 NYC households was conducted to assess the prevalence of influenza-like illness (ILI) among NYC residents during the first three weeks of May 2009.

Respondents were asked about illness with symptoms of fever AND cough or sore throat among members of their households.

1. 1005家族への電話での調査
2. 季節性のインフルエンザの無い時期に発熱と咳または咽頭痛を自覚した人が6.9%いた

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Flu-like illness also varied by age in the first three weeks of May



The prevalence of influenza can range from 10-40% among children at the height of flu season. This study suggests that the transmission of novel H1N1 flu during May was not more widespread or rapid than seen in past flu seasons, but additional surveys are needed to understand potential H1N1 activity after this time period.

1. 3週間の間に幼児期および学齢期の11.7%が感染（集団生活の中での予防が大切）
2. 季節性のインフルエンザのシーズンと比べて必ずしも感染率は高くなさそう（季節の違いを考慮しなかった場合だが）