



2009 H1N1 Flu Update

FY 2009 Emergency Management for Higher Education New Grantee Meeting

December 15, 2009 ~ Washington, DC



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Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

What is a pandemic?

- Novel subtype, universal susceptibility AND
- Causes severe illness in humans AND
- Sustained human-to-human transmission

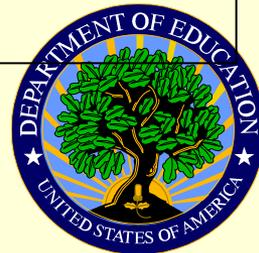
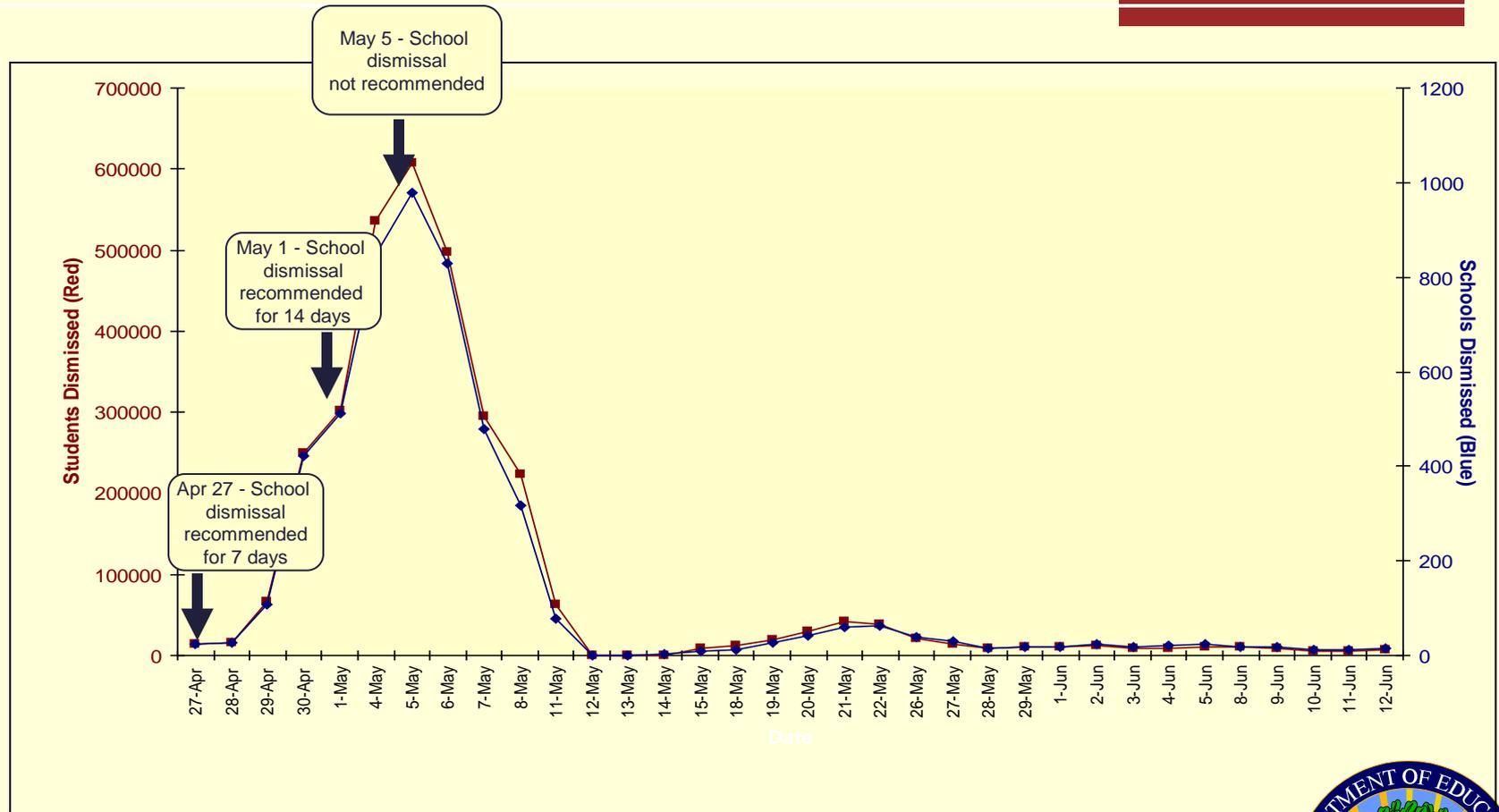


H1N1 Background

- Novel Influenza virus
 - Universal susceptibility
 - Vaccine supply limited
- First emerged in the spring in Mexico
- First cases in US in California and Texas
- Spread quickly
- WHO declared a pandemic in June
- President Obama declared a national emergency on 10.25.09

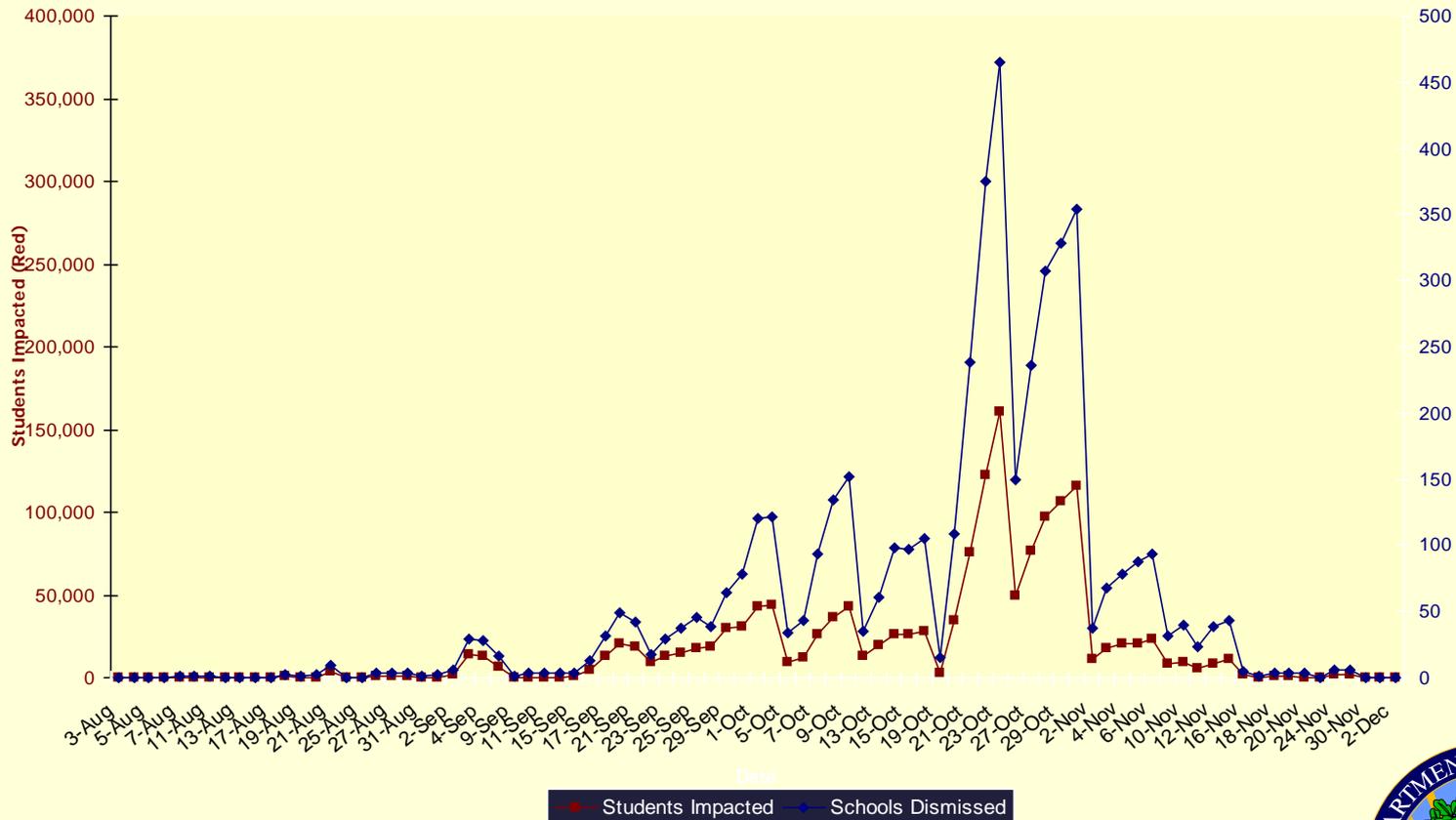


Number of school and student dismissals related to novel influenza A (H1N1), by day – United States, 2009



Novel Influenza A (H1N1) - 12/02/09

School Dismissal Monitoring System, United States, 08/03 - 12/02, 2009



Note: Data are adjusted to reflect reporting delays.

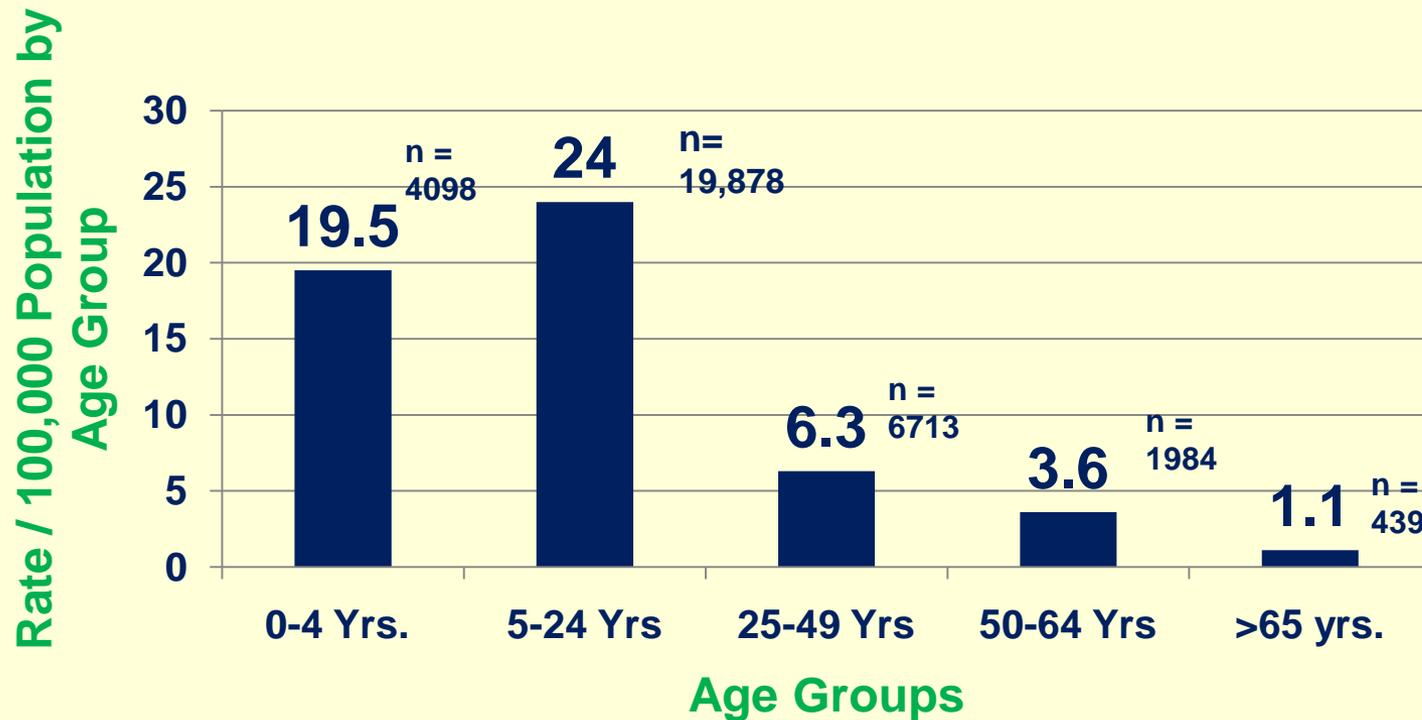


Current Trends

- H1N1 continues to look like it did in April 2009, though this may change at any time
- Children and young adults continue to be disproportionately affected by illness



Pandemic H1N1 Cases Rate per 100,000 Population by Age Group As of 16 July 2009 (n=33,112*)



Source: CDC

*Excludes 7,505 cases with missing ages.

Rate / 100,000 by Single Year Age groups: Denomination source: 2008 Census Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2007-Alldata-r-File24.csv>



Current Trends

- H1N1 continues to look like it did in April 2009, though this may change at any time
- Children and young adults continue to be disproportionately affected by illness
- Less widespread across the US now than earlier this fall
- Up to 10,000 deaths estimated in US related to H1N1

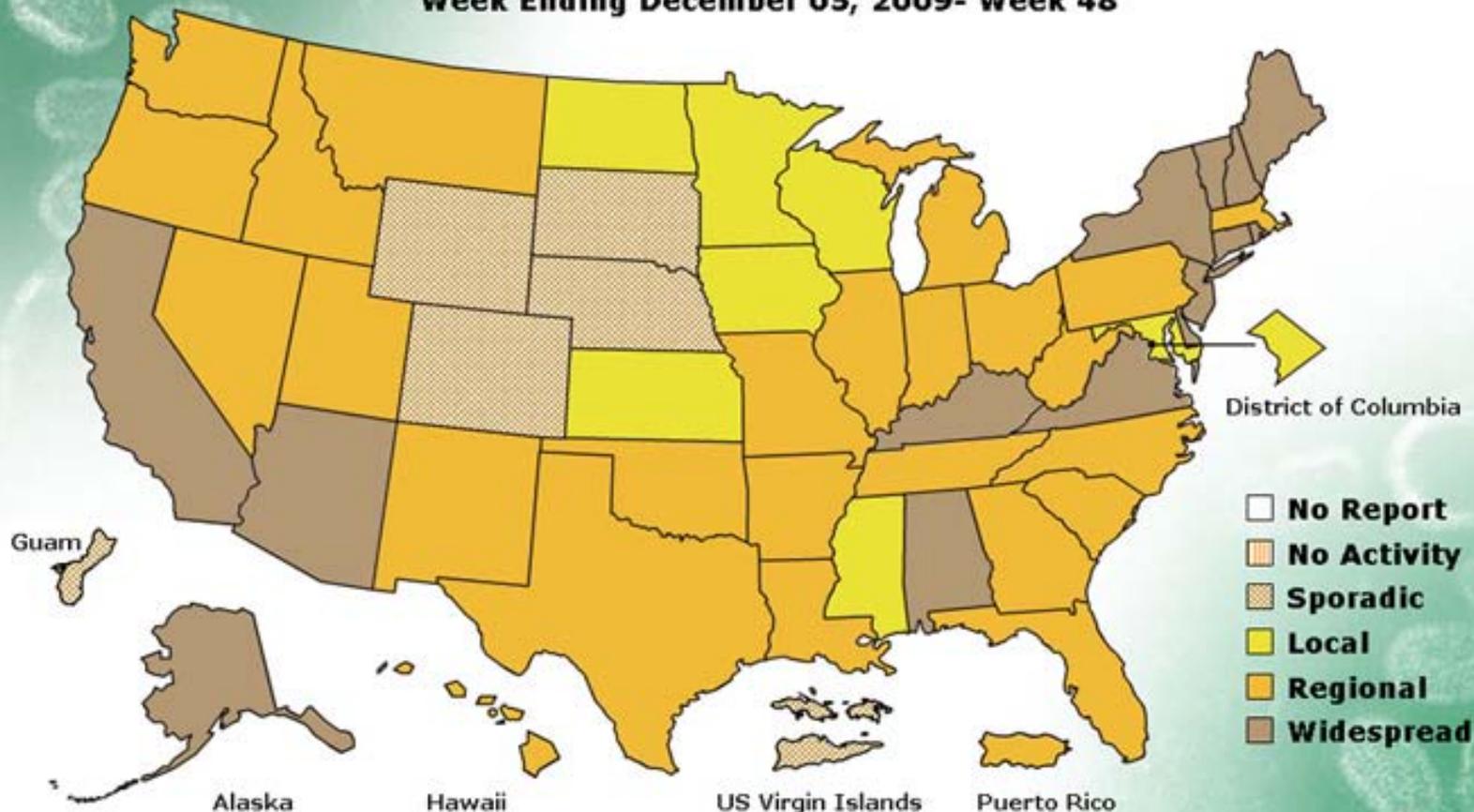


FLUVIEW



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

Week Ending December 05, 2009- Week 48



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

Current Trends

- **Only 13 weeks into the current influenza season, cumulative influenza hospitalization rates for people under 65 years of age have exceeded rates for the entire 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 influenza seasons.**
- After weeks of decline, influenza activity at US colleges increased by 27% last week, attributed to students' return from Thanksgiving break.



2009 H1N1 Flu and Higher Education

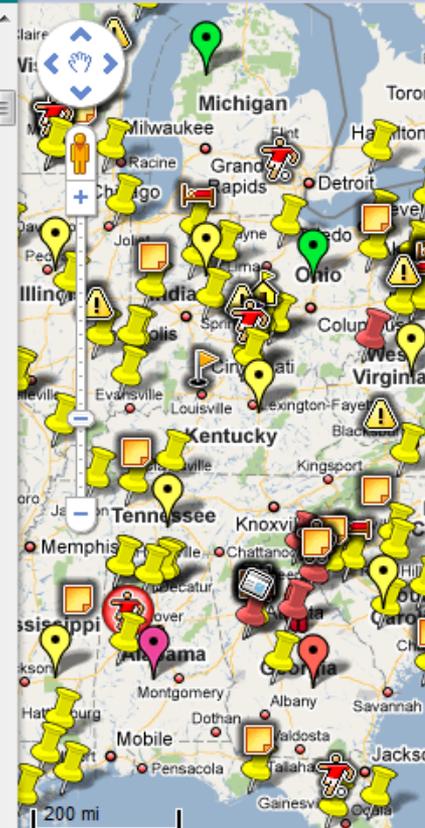
Google maps

Find businesses, addresses and places of interest.

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Created on Aug 31 - Updated Oct 1
By [dave](#) - 4 Collaborators
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-  [Campus - Closed](#)
The institution has cancelled all classes and/or
-  [Campus - Partial Closure](#)
The institution has closed specific building(s),
-  [Campus - Reopened](#)
The institution has resumed normal operations
-  [Campus - Public Event Cancellations](#)
The institution has cancelled some events on
-  [Cases - Average](#)
The institution reports a case rate of suspected,
-  [Cases - Above Average](#)
The institution reports a case rate of suspected,
-  [Cases - Extraordinary](#)
The institution reports a case rate of suspected,
-  [Cases - Fatal](#)
The institution reports at least 1 fatal case of
-  [Special Flu Clinic Opened](#)
The institution has established a special clinic to
-  [Infirmary Opened](#)
The institution has established a specific infirmary for



This map is a service of:
International Association of
Emergency Managers
USA (IAEM-USA)
Universities and
Colleges Caucus (UCC)
<http://www.iaem.com/committees/UCC>



ED and CDC Guidance, Resources, and Tools for Higher Education

- Higher Ed Guidance
- Higher Ed Communication Toolkit
- Higher Ed Technical Report



H1N1 Guidance For Higher Education

■ Purpose

- Provide guidance on suggested means for reducing exposure of students and staff to influenza during the 2009-2010 academic year

■ Goals

- Decrease spread of flu among students and staff
- Minimize disruption of day-to-day social, educational, and economic activities



Deciding on a Course of Action

- CDC recommends a combination of targeted, layered strategies applied early and simultaneously
- Based on local information, and in close collaboration with local and state health officials
- CDC will monitor data trends and make recommendations but states and communities can expect to see variability



Higher Education Guidance

- **Recommended school responses under conditions with similar severity as in spring 2009:**
- Stay home when sick
- Separate ill students and staff
- Hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette
- Routine cleaning
- Early treatment of high-risk students and staff
- Consideration of selective school dismissal



Additional ED Guidance, Resources, and Tools for Higher Education

- FERPA and H1N1: Guidance on disclosure of personally identifiable information when addressing an H1N1 flu outbreak.
- Flu Vaccination Clinics at School (*Includes applicable guidance and tools for HEIs*)
- Guidance on flexibility and waivers for SEAs, LEAs, postsecondary institutions, and other grantee and program participants
- Continuity of learning during school dismissals School (*Includes applicable guidance and tools for HEIs*)



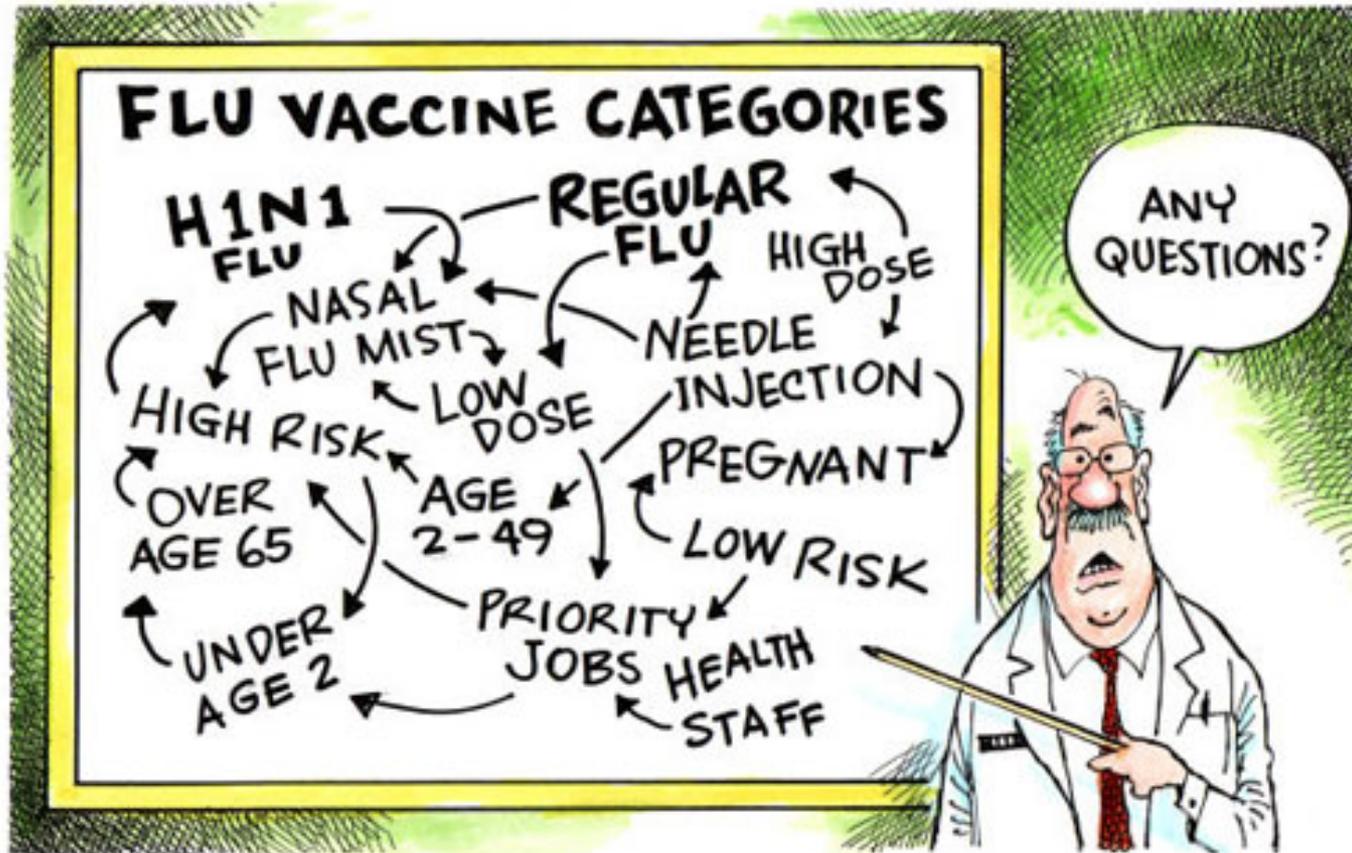
Vaccinations and Priority Groups

- **ACIP**—Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices—identified specific groups to be vaccinated first:
 - Pregnant women;
 - Children and young adults—6 months to 24 years;
 - Adults ages 25 to 64 years with certain medical conditions (e.g., asthma, diabetes)
 - Parents and caregivers of children less than 6 months of age; and
 - Health care workers and emergency personnel

<http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/vaccination/acip.htm>



Flu vaccination Categories



ANY QUESTIONS?

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HEIs and Vaccines

- Coordinate with public health officials
- See CDC and ED Guidance documents for setting up vaccination clinics (www.cdc.gov)
- FERPA and HIPPA—Follow information sharing and privacy guidelines



College Students and Vaccines

- Many HEIs are registered vaccination providers.
- Experiences seem to vary widely, from no problems to not enough supply, to low student interest.
- **The percentage of students who have received the 2009 H1N1 vaccine is only 5%.**
- Your experiences?



Lessons Learned

- **Create multiple communications channels**
 - Telephone, email, web tools
 - Social networking tools
- **Communicate—rapidly, continually, and broadly.**
 - Students
 - Staff
 - Students' families
 - Partners



Lessons Learned (Continued)

- **Build a comprehensive team—**
 - Campus health services and mental health services
 - Campus emergency managers and security staff
 - Student affairs and residential life staff, communications staff
 - Physical plant staff, and food services staff



Lessons Learned (Continued)

■ Build Partnerships—

- State and local public health officials
- State and local education agencies, as well as nearby HEIs
- Emergency management officials
- Local government officials
- Community representatives



Lessons Learned (Continued)

- Continually assess plans and resources for continuity of operations and continuity of education.
 - Facilities, Personnel, and Equipment
- Know the legal authorities and policy requirements influencing your HEI



Key Points

- **The epidemic is not over!**
- Must continue critical prevention and mitigation activities
 - Vaccinations
 - Healthy hygiene and etiquette
- Surveillance
- Partnerships
- Emergency Management



Resources

<http://www.flu.gov>

<http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/>

<http://free.ed.gov>

<http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/emergencyplan/pandemic/index.html>

H1N1 Flu Info

U.S. Info ▶

Things You Can Do ▶

Plan & Prepare ▶

International Info ▶

HHS.gov

CDC.gov



Thank you!!

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