

Exton, Adam (HC/SC)

From: Hussein, Ismahan (PHAC/ASPC) on behalf of gphin / rmisp (PHAC/ASPC)
Sent: 2020-08-26 8:31 AM
To: gphin / rmisp (PHAC/ASPC)
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Good morning,

Please find below the daily Summary and articles collected by GPHIN for your review and risk assessment.

GPHIN Daily Report Email Summary

Special Section on Coronavirus

[Canada \(Update\) - Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) Outbreak \(Official\)](#)

As of 25 August 2020 at 19:00 EDT, a total of 125,969 cases have been recorded in Canada including 9,090 deaths. The cases are reported in Newfoundland and Labrador (268 confirmed cases, 3 deaths), Prince Edward Island (44 confirmed cases), Nova Scotia (1,080 confirmed cases, 65 deaths), New Brunswick (190 confirmed cases, 2 deaths), Quebec (61,803 confirmed cases, 5,746 deaths), Ontario (41,607 confirmed cases, 2,800 deaths), Manitoba (1,018 confirmed cases, 13 deaths), Saskatchewan (1,601 confirmed cases, 23 deaths), Alberta (13,083 confirmed cases, 235 deaths), British Columbia (5,242 confirmed cases, 203 deaths), Yukon (15 confirmed cases), Northwest Territories (5 confirmed cases), Nunavut (0 confirmed case), and repatriated travellers (13 confirmed cases).

A detailed [epidemiological summary](#) is available. The risk will vary between and within communities, but given the increasing number of cases in Canada, the risk to Canadians is considered [high](#).

[International \(Update\) - Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) Outbreak \(Media\)](#)

As of 26 August 2020, 11:19 GMT, there were 24,091,252 cases of COVID-19 and 824,177 deaths reported globally. Top 10 countries with the highest number of cases, by alphabetical order are: Brazil (3,674,176 cases, 116,666 deaths); Chile (400,985 cases, 10,958 deaths); Colombia (562,128 cases, 17,889 deaths); India (3,239,096 cases, 59,645 deaths); Mexico (568,621 cases, 61,450 deaths); Peru (607,382 cases, 28,001 deaths); Russia (970,885 cases, 16,683 deaths); South Africa (613,017 cases, 13,308 deaths); Spain (423,224 cases, 28,924 deaths); United States (5,956,160 cases, 182,421 deaths)

Canada – Coronavirus disease (COVID -19) Outbreaks and Outcomes (Official and Media)

- [The federal government is pledging \\$82.5 million to improve access and address growing demand for mental health services in Indigenous communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.](#) In the first four months of 2020, the Hope for Wellness Help Line, which provides telephone and online support for First Nations, Inuit and Metis in a number of Indigenous languages, received over 10,000 calls and chats from people seeking crisis intervention services.
- [A new Statistics Canada survey suggests that while the vast majority of Canadians would get a COVID-19 vaccine if and when it becomes available,](#) more than one in 10 likely would not. Among the reasons respondents gave for not wanting the vaccine were concerns about its safety and potential side effects, while some reported they did not trust vaccines in general. Canada's Chief Public Health Officer indicated authorities need more information about those who are worried about or opposed to a vaccine to ensure they have the proper information about how vaccines are approved.
- [The province of Quebec declines to use federal COVID-19 notification app for now,](#) the government believes the tracing system it is using now is adequate, given that there has been a slowdown in the number of cases reported in the province. However, the province will continue to do the logistical work needed to immediately deploy an app if the Health Ministry deems it necessary.
- [Alberta Health Services is piloting a new way to test COVID-19 samples which is pool testing.](#) The pilot, which is targeted towards samples taken from asymptomatic Albertans, would see four samples pooled together when tested. It is currently only being tried in Edmonton. The pilot comes as school staff are being asked to get asymptomatic tests before they return to school and as the province continues to ramp up testing capacity. Total daily test numbers currently hover around 7,000 to 10,000 tests a day. In pool testing, samples from four COVID-

19 swabs are combined into a single specimen. If the test comes back negative, then all four samples are marked negative; if the test comes back positive, the four samples are then individually tested.

- [Health officials in Saskatchewan are reporting zero new cases of COVID-19 for the first time in summer 2020.](#) According to the Ministry of Health, the government data show the last time the province saw no new infections was June 7. As of 25 August, there are 57 of the 88 active cases are in the communal living settings.
- [The Upper Canada District School Board \(UCDSB\) received confirmation of enrolment for approximately 22,500 students,](#) the majority of the students are attending class in person this fall. The results of the survey regarding how UCDSB families are choosing to proceed with school in September is as follows: 18,054 students are confirmed for in-person attendance at their local school; 4,452 students are confirmed for remote learning; 3,184 elementary students are choosing remote learning for the start of the new school year; 1,268 students Grade 9 to Grade 12 have chosen remote learning; Eighty-five per cent of parents responded to the online registration form for the 2020-2021 school year; and Parents who want to change their choice have the week of 25 August to contact their school.
- [According to the Nishnawbe Aski Nation \(NAN\), two First Nation high schools in northwestern Ontario will not reopen in September because of a lack of funding to mitigate the risk of transmitting COVID-19.](#) According to the NAN deputy grand chief, Pelican Falls education centre near Sioux Lookout and Dennis Franklin Cromarty high school in Thunder Bay have pushed back their fall opening until the end of October. Without additional funding and with no other resources to institute pandemic protocols, some of the 49 First Nations in NAN may cancel the entire first semester at schools in their communities, many remote and without the reliable internet infrastructure needed for online learning. [Indigenous Services Minister assured that Ottawa will be there to help First Nations schools protect against COVID-19 following calls for more dedicated funding.](#) The Nishnawbe Aski Nation has accused the federal government of ignoring its urgent requests for supplies and funding needed for a safe back-to-school plan for its nearly 9,000 students in northern Ontario communities. Deputy grand chief indicated the organization has asked for \$33 million to pay for personal protective equipment and sanitization supplies, but was told its plans are too far-reaching.
- [A new drive-thru coronavirus testing site is set to open soon in Ottawa's east end,](#) the COVID-19 Response Committee (CCRC) noted in a statement, setup has begun for a new COVID-19 assessment centre in the parking lot of Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton (RCGT) Park, located off Coventry Road near the Queensway. Tests will be available only via drive thru and by appointment, with bookings opening up in the coming days on Ottawa Public Health's (OPH) website. There will be no clinical assessment available at the site, with CCRC advising anyone experiencing symptoms to instead attend the Brewer Assessment Centre or one of the two care clinics on Moodie Drive or Heron Road.
- [A child has tested positive for COVID-19 at a summer camp in Ontario, but the camp continues to run,](#) since the Ministry of Education defines one case in a daycare or daycamp as an outbreak, an outbreak was declared, though the camp has been allowed to continue operation. Region's Acting Medical Officer of Health noted that whether or not a setting like that would have to shut down depends on the assessment of potential exposures that could have occurred, and factors such as whether there are other groups that would be unaffected, and if they would have sufficient staffing to continue.
- [B.C.'s amateur sports leagues are on the path back to the playing field following an announcement that athletes can now engage in more organized sports.](#) In a statement on 24 August, B.C.'s Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture indicated the province is moving to Phase 3 of its sports guidelines.
- [Hospitalizations continue to rise as B.C. announces 58 new COVID-19 cases but no new deaths,](#) B.C. health officials announced 58 new cases of COVID-19 on 25 August, the second lowest number in two weeks, after a steady rise in new cases throughout August. In joint statement, Provincial Health Officer and Health Minister reported there continue to be instances of community exposure on flights in and out of the province. A new outbreak was declared at Bear Creek Villa in the Fraser Health region, as well as at Langley Memorial Hospital. There are currently 10 long-term care or assisted-living facilities experiencing outbreaks, and two acute-care facilities.

United States - Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) - Communication Resources (Official and Media)

- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has updated Cruise Ship Crew Member Disembarkations order.](#) Since the No Sail Order was extended on 15 April and extended a second time on 16 July, CDC has worked with cruise lines to help thousands of crew members return home safely. Safe disembarkation of crew has included a requirement for cruise lines to submit a signed attestation and use non-commercial transportation for their crew members. CDC will continue to support urgent medical evacuations of crew in U.S. waters and ports, either by air or land ambulance. Emergency medical evacuations should be coordinated with U.S. Coast Guard and the receiving medical facility and do not require CDC approval. CDC has notified all cruise lines as well as federal, state, and local partners that the No Sail Order of 15 April will not prevent crew members from receiving emergency medical care.

- [According to scientists, the US FDA grossly misrepresented blood plasma data, since the announcing of the emergency approval of blood plasma for hospitalized Covid-19 patients.](#) The US President and two of his top health officials cited the same statistic, that the treatment had reduced deaths by 35 percent. Many experts including a scientist who worked on the Mayo Clinic study were bewildered about where a key statistic came from. Scientists were taken aback by the way the administration framed this data, which appeared to have been calculated based on a small subgroup of hospitalized Covid-19 patients in a Mayo Clinic study: those who were under 80 years old, not on ventilators and received plasma known to contain high levels of virus-fighting antibodies within three days of diagnosis. [Responding to an outcry from medical experts, Food and Drug Administration Commissioner on 25 August apologized for overstating the life-saving benefits of treating COVID-19 patients with convalescent plasma.](#) Scientists and medical experts have been pushing back against the claims about the treatment since FDA had decided to issue emergency authorization for convalescent plasma, taken from patients who have recovered from the coronavirus and rich in antibodies. The US President hailed the decision as a historic breakthrough even though the treatment's value has not been established. The 35% figure drew condemnation from other scientists and some former FDA officials, who called on the FDA to correct the record. The FDA made the decision based on data the Mayo Clinic collected from hospitals around the country that were using plasma on patients in wildly varying ways and there was no comparison group of untreated patients, meaning no conclusions can be drawn about overall survival. People who received plasma with the highest levels of antibodies fared better than those given plasma with fewer antibodies, and those treated sooner after diagnosis fared better than those treated later. The FDA and US administration officials presented the difference as an absolute survival benefit, rather than a relative difference between two treatment groups.

IHR Announcement- WHO: Invitation to participate in the COVID-19 Member States Information session on Thursday, 27 August 2020 (12:30-14:30) Virtual Room (Zoom)

On 26 August 2020, WHO posted on the Event Information Site for IHR National Focal Points, connection details for the COVID-19 Member States Information session on Thursday, 27 August 2020 from 12:30-14:30.

[PAHO - PAHO asks countries to reinforce contact tracing and data systems as the region starts to reopen](#) (Official)

As cases of COVID-19 have more than doubled in the region of the Americas in the past weeks, reinforcing contact tracing and data management are key when many countries are reopening their activities. Data from all over the Americas show that the majority of cases are reported in people between 20 and 59 years of age, but almost 70% of deaths are reported in people over 60. According to the Director of the Pan American Health Organization, who was concerned about new infections in the Caribbean as countries open their borders. While Caribbean islands have avoided major outbreaks thanks to strong political resolve and a smart mix of public health measures, now that non-essential air travel is resuming across the region, several countries are reporting spikes in cases. Two weeks ago, the Bahamas observed a 60 percent increase compared to the previous week, while Saint Maarten, Trinidad and Tobago and the US Virgin Islands all reported a 25 percent jump. Despite the rise in cases, countries have gradually relaxed restrictions, resumed commerce and some are gearing up to head back to school. In far too many places, there seems to be a disconnect between the policies being implemented and what the epidemiological curves tell us.

International - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Outbreak and Outcomes (Media)

- [Brazilian institutions are investigating 20 possible cases of second infection.](#) The investigations are conducted by the University of São Paulo (USP) and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz). About 16 of the suspected cases are in São Paulo, while the other four are from Rio de Janeiro. The Hospital das Clínicas announced that it has reserved a ward of care only for patients suspected of reinfection of Covid-19. The first case of reinfection of the new coronavirus was reported by USP. This is the case of the nurse from Ribeirão Preto, who reported to have had symptoms 38 days after allegedly recovering. The new infection of patients who had already contracted Covid-19 may impact research for a vaccine, as this may imply little antibody creation in some people.
- [Scientists believe a 75-year-old woman from Nottinghamshire was the first known person to catch coronavirus in the UK](#) and the earliest to die from it, as research shows the disease was circulating widely in communities in early February. Samples analysed by the University of Nottingham show the unnamed woman, who had an underlying health condition, tested positive for the virus on 21 February. Previously, the first case caught in the UK was believed to be a man in Surrey who was reported to have tested positive on 28 February. The University of Nottingham reported its researchers were carrying out the analysis of samples from patients with symptoms compatible with Covid-19 to better understand the prevalence and emergence of the virus in the UK. The researchers found that the first official case of coronavirus in the area, a traveller who returned from South Korea on 28 February had probably caught the virus in Nottingham rather than in South Korea as had been assumed.
- [The official weekly report from Dutch public health agency RIVM showed that the number of Covid-19 deaths reported for the week ending on 25 August was double the previous week's total.](#) The agency confirmed the

deaths of another 32 people known to have Covid-19 died in the past seven days. The Netherlands has thus far registered 6,207 deaths, which were known to be caused by Covid-19.

- [Two European patients are confirmed to have been re-infected with the coronavirus, raising concerns about people's immunity to the virus as the world struggles to tame the pandemic.](#) The cases, in Belgium and the Netherlands, follow a report on the week of 25 August by researchers in Hong Kong about a man there who had been re-infected with a different strain of the virus four and a half months after being declared recovered, the first such re-infection to be documented. That has fueled fears about the effectiveness of potential vaccines against the virus, though experts note, there would need to be many more cases of re-infection for these to be justified. A Belgian virologist indicated that the Belgian case was a woman who had contracted COVID-19 for the first time in March and then again in June. Further cases of re-infection were likely to surface. According to the virologist, perhaps a vaccine will need to be repeated every year, or within two or three years because it seems clear that we will not have something that works for 10 years.
- On 24 August 2020, [the Hong Kong Children Hospital \(HKCH\) announced a preliminarily positive case of COVID-19 infection. The case was a 19-month-old boy whom was admitted to HKCH for an essential elective surgery.](#) Initially, the result released was preliminarily positive to COVID-19. The patient and his accompanying mother were immediately put in an isolation room of HKCH, and then transferred to Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) for isolation. Subsequent blood tests were arranged for the confirmed patient and his mother by HKCH and QEH respectively. The results released showed the presence of antibodies. The patients met the discharge criteria and have been discharged directly from QEH.
- [The Spanish Ministry of Health in a press release on 25 August stated that Spain will purchase the UK-made coronavirus vaccine, developed by the University of Oxford and produced by the AstraZeneca pharmaceutical company.](#) This vaccine is one of the most advanced options and is already undergoing clinical trials to guarantee its safety and effectiveness. Spain has joined the collective purchase of this vaccine together with other EU member-states. The vaccine will be distributed among states on the basis of equality depending on the size of their population, the press release read. The ministry pointed out that the European Union was still engaged in talks with other companies developing candidate vaccines against COVID-19.

Studies Related to Coronavirus disease (COVID -19) Outbreak (Media)

- [Alberta's Chief Medical Officer of health is recommending Albertans who smoke or vape take measures to quit the habits to decrease the impact of a coronavirus infection.](#) A Stanford University study published on 11 August 2020 in the *Journal of Adolescent Health* found those who vaped were five times more likely to be diagnosed with the novel coronavirus than non-users. The study caused some United States lawmakers to try to temporarily ban the sale of e-cigarettes until more research could be done on their effects.
- [A new research project by University of Toronto will look at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on racialized communities as well as existing biases in the health-care system.](#) The national project was launched by an assistant professor with the University of Toronto's Institute for Pandemics. A spokesman for the Ministry of Health reported the government is engaging with people from racialized communities and other health equity experts regarding the data collection. Early data compiled by Toronto Public Health showed that 83 per cent of COVID-19 cases occurred in racialized people. Black people represented 21 per cent of cases in Toronto, but only nine per cent of the city's population. The project will collect more data about how Black and Indigenous people interact with the health-care system, but also about economic impacts, evictions, support networks and essential work being done by marginalized communities.
- A review published in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ)*, advises on appropriate use of serological testing for clinical and public health purposes. The role of serology is limited in the diagnosis of acute COVID-19 because it usually takes a minimum of 7–14 days or more after symptom onset to develop a reliable and measurable SARS-CoV-2 antibody response. There is an international interest in the potential application of serological testing for purposes as wide-ranging as authorization of international travel, stratification of reinfection risk in workplaces and the reduction of public anxiety to facilitate resumption of economic activity. Multiple commercial assays for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) antibodies have been approved for use as serological tests by Health Canada, with some manufacturers claiming about 95% sensitivity and about 99.5% specificity. The detectable presence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies has not yet been proven to confer meaningful or durable immunity to reinfection. Thus, serological testing should not be used to guide individual decisions about personal or occupational exposures, use of personal protective equipment and physical distancing. At present, clinical indications for serologic testing in health care settings are limited, and SARS-CoV-2 serological testing has no role in routine clinical care, and serological testing at this time should be focused on research concerning immunity to SARS-CoV-2 and population-level studies to inform public health responses to the Canadian coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic.
- According to a UK study, published in the *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*, [the use of antibiotics in people with COVID-19 could lead to raised levels of the drugs within rivers or coastal waters which may in turn result in an increase in antimicrobial resistance.](#) Patients hospitalised due to the novel coronavirus infection are being

given a combination of medications to prevent possible secondary bacterial infections, noted the researchers at the University of Plymouth in the UK. This would be particularly acute in receiving waters from waste water treatment works serving large hospitals, or emergency hospitals, where there is a concentration of COVID-19 patients. The study suggests their increased use during the pandemic could be placing an additional burden on wastewater treatment works. The findings are based on reports that up to 95 per cent of COVID-19 inpatients are being prescribed antibiotics as part of their treatment, and concerns that such a large-scale drug administration could have wider environmental implications, according to the researchers.

- [The First review of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 infection models aims to fast track research](#), the study was published in [Mucosal Immunology](#). The review aims to provide a direct comparison of existing disease models, including in the background of predisposing chronic diseases, and discusses the pre-clinical pipeline for the testing of new and targeted preventions and treatments for COVID-19 patients. The Centenary UTS Center for Inflammation led an international collaboration between leading respiratory scientists, immunologists and clinicians and has completed the first comprehensive review of all relevant animal and cellular models of SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19. The researchers indicate that clinical trials have been hampered by the lack of this type of information derived from fundamental research. According to the scientists, understanding the complex interactions between people with underlying diseases is critical to finding the most effective treatments for those susceptible individuals. A key issue is why some individuals progress to more severe lower respiratory disease but others do not, and currently scientists aren't really sure why.
- State and local health departments use various indicators to identify local and regional changes in the number of COVID-19 cases and severe outcomes, including hospitalizations and deaths. On 25 August 2020, researchers posted in the [Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report \(MMWR\)](#) a report titled Primary Indicators to Systematically Monitor COVID-19 Mitigation and Response — Kentucky, 19 May – 15 July 2020. According to the report, the Kentucky's indicator monitoring report (IMR) is a useful tool that combines multiple data elements to generate a daily COVID-19 status score that allows systematic assessment of the state's mitigation, response, and reopening efforts. The Kentucky Department for Public Health analyzes publicly available data sources and compiles the IMR using standardized methods. State and local health departments in other jurisdictions might benefit from implementation of systematic indicator monitoring to guide decision-making for COVID-19 reopening, mitigation, and response efforts.
- An analysis of a coronavirus cluster traced to four live music clubs in Osaka, Japan, shows [seemingly healthy people with COVID-19 can spread the disease to others as soon as 2 days after infection](#). The study published in the [Journal of Infectious Diseases](#), extracted data on club-goers linked to an 108-person cluster from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare website. The first case in the cluster was identified on 27 February, and the outbreak was contained by 17 March. The researchers report that the results underscore the continued need for crowd avoidance and good personal hygiene amid the pandemic.
- [A study by Germany's Robert Koch Institute has revealed that the Bavarian municipality of Bad Feilnbach](#) has 2.6 times more COVID-19 cases than it has been previously confirmed, the institute reported on 25 August. The study was conducted from 23 June to 4 July, with a sample of 2,153 people aged over 18 years old.
- According to a Swiss study published in the [Journal of Infection](#), [concentrations of antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 began to decline 4 to 5 weeks after diagnosis in 159 patients who recovered from COVID-19](#), with men showing a significantly stronger immune response than women, which could account for the poorer outcomes seen in men. Compared with women, men had substantially higher levels of all antibodies, but especially of immunoglobulin A (IgA). The researchers reported that the sex-specific differences may be due to ongoing infection in men. The researchers wrote that if confirmed on other cohorts, these observations should be considered when assessing the efficacy and safety of novel vaccine candidates against SARS-CoV-2.

Domestic Events of Interest

[Canada - Torontonian contracts West Nile virus; first resident infected in 2020 \(Media\)](#)

A Torontonian has contracted the West Nile virus becoming the first person to test positive for the infection in 2020. In a press release, Toronto Public Health (TPH) stated an adult resident contracted the virus. In 2019, TPH reported nine laboratory-confirmed human cases of West Nile virus and 10 positive mosquito tests.

[Canada- B.C. marks 3rd straight month with more than 170 overdose deaths \(Media\)](#)

B.C. Provincial Health Officer, who has led the response to the province's concurrent health crises of overdoses and the novel coronavirus, noted in a Statement issued on 25 August that the pandemic has led to more people using and dying alone. A statement had noted the service has detected a sustained increase of illicit drug toxicity deaths since the first peak of the pandemic in March, and it's now confirming five straight months with more than 100 such deaths. There was a 93 per cent increase in the number of Indigenous people dying of an illicit overdose from January to May. Just under 80 per cent of people who have died of an overdose in B.C. in 2020 were men. Eighty-five per cent of the deaths happened indoors. No deaths have been reported at supervised injection sites or drug overdose prevention sites. Fentanyl remains

the most significant driver in the high number of deaths across all demographics. About 5,000 people in B.C. have died of illicit-drug overdoses since the public health emergency was declared in 2016.

International Events of Interest

[Senegal - Yellow fever infects Senegal child \(Official\)](#)

Senegal has reported its first yellow fever case since early 2018, which involves a 5-year-old girl from an area with low vaccine coverage, the WHO's African regional office said in its weekly outbreaks and health emergencies report on 25 August 2020. The investigation found that the girl wasn't up to date on her immunizations. Active case searching didn't identify any other cases, and 10 children from the patient's home were vaccinated. A larval survey of water sources near the patient home found mosquito infestation rates above 22%, and a high proportion were *Aedes aegypti*, a known carrier of the yellow fever virus. The WHO noted that the detection is Senegal's first since February 2018. WHO officials praised the action of Touba authorities, noting that continued follow-up is needed.

[DR Congo - Monkeypox in DRC rises by another 1,000 cases \(Media\)](#)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) saw another 1,000 total monkeypox cases in the past month, rising from 2,591 cases on July 5 to 3,567 on August 9, according to the World Health Organization. The monkeypox death toll in DRC has also risen to 132 through Aug. 9. WHO notes that one major challenge in the DRC to the current emergency include acquiring the required funding to respond to all the multiple ongoing outbreaks in the country, which include Ebola, COVID-19, cholera and others.

[WHO - Global polio eradication initiative applauds WHO African region for wild polio-free certification \(Official\)](#)

On 25 August 2020, the Africa Regional Certification Commission certified the WHO African Region as wild polio-free after four years without a case. With this historic landmark, five of the six WHO regions representing over 90% of the world's population are now free of the wild poliovirus, moving the world closer to achieving global polio eradication. Presently, only two countries worldwide continue to see wild poliovirus transmission: Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) congratulated the national governments of the 47 countries in the WHO African Region for the wild polio-free achievement.

Researches, Policies and Guidelines

[Study- 12% of adults hospitalized for flu have acute heart problems, study finds \(Media\)](#)

A study published on 25 August 2020 in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* shows that acute cardiovascular events, including heart failure and ischemic heart disease, occur in almost 12% of adult patients hospitalized for influenza. The research was based on more than 80,000 US patients whose outcomes were tracked via the US Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network during the 2010-11 through 2017-18 flu seasons. Older age, tobacco use, underlying cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and renal disease were the conditions significantly associated with higher risk of cardiovascular events. The study concluded that acute cardiovascular events are important contributors to influenza-related morbidity and mortality. Almost one third of patients with an acute cardiovascular event were admitted to the intensive care unit, and 7% (6% excluding those with cardiogenic shock) ultimately died during hospitalization.

Best Regards | Sincères salutations
The GPHIN Team / L'équipe du RMISP

Global Public Health Intelligence Network | Health Security Infrastructure Branch
Public Health Agency of Canada, Government of Canada
phac.gphin-rmisp.aspc@canada.ca
Réseau mondial d'information en santé publique | Direction Générale de l'infrastructure de sécurité sanitaire
Agence de la santé publique du Canada, Gouvernement du Canada
phac.gphin-rmisp.aspc@canada.ca