Content on this page was developed during the 2009-2010 H1N1 pandemic and *has not been updated.*

- **The H1N1 virus that caused that pandemic is now a regular human flu virus and continues to circulate seasonally worldwide.**
- **The English language content on this website is being archived for *historic and reference purposes only.***
- **For current, updated information on seasonal flu, including information about H1N1, see the <u>CDC Seasonal Flu website (http://www.cdc.gov/flu/)</u> .**

H1N1 Flu Daily Update: April 27, 2009

Human cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection have been identified in the United States. Human cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection also have been identified internationally. The current U.S. case count is provided below.

An investigation and response effort surrounding the outbreak of swine flu is ongoing.

CDC is working very closely with officials in states where human cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) have been identified, as well as with health officials in Mexico, Canada and the World Health Organization. This includes deploying staff domestically and internationally to provide guidance and technical support.

CDC activated its Emergency Operations Center to coordinate the agency's response to this emerging health threat and yesterday the Secretary of the Department Homeland Security, Janet Napolitano, announced a public health emergency in the United States. This will allow funds to be released to support the public health response. CDC's goals during this public health emergency are to reduce transmission and illness severity, and provide information to assist health care providers, public health officials and the public in

U.S. Human Cases of Swine Flu Infection
(As of April 27, 2009 1:00 PM ET)

State	# of laboratory confirmed cases
California	7 cases
Kansas	2 cases
New York City	28 cases
Ohio	1 case
Texas	2 cases
TOTAL COUNT	**40 cases**

International Human Cases of Swine Flu Infection
See: <u>World Health Organization</u> (http://www.who.int/csr/don/en/) 🔗 (http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html)

addressing the challenges posed by this newly identified influenza virus. To this end, CDC has issued a number of interim guidance documents in the past 24 hours. In addition, CDC's Division of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is releasing one-quarter of its antiviral drugs, personal protective equipment, and respiratory protection devices to help states respond to the outbreak. Laboratory testing has found the swine influenza A (H1N1) virus susceptible to the prescription <u>antiviral drugs (/h1n1flu/antiviral_swine.htm)</u> oseltamivir and zanamivir. This is a rapidly evolving situation and CDC

will provide updated guidance and new information as it becomes available.

There are everyday actions people can take to stay healthy.

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hands cleaners are also effective.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread that way.

Try to avoid close contact with sick people.

- Influenza is thought to spread mainly person-to-person through coughing or sneezing of infected people.
- If you get sick, CDC recommends that you stay home from work or school and limit contact with others to keep from infecting them.

Past Updates

- April 26, 2009 (/h1n1flu/updates/042609.htm)
- April 25, 2009 (/h1n1flu/updates/042509.htm)
- April 24, 2009 (/h1n1flu/updates/investigation_042409.htm)
- April 23, 2009 (/h1n1flu/updates/investigation_042309.htm)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention   1600 Clifton Road Atlanta, GA 30329-4027, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - Contact CDC–INFO