



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 CDC Seasonal Flu website (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/>).**

H1N1 Flu Daily Update: May 4, 2009

CDC continues to take aggressive action to respond to an expanding outbreak caused by novel H1N1 flu.

CDC's response goals are to:

1. Reduce transmission and illness severity, and
2. Provide information to help health care providers, public health officials and the public address the challenges posed by this emergency.

CDC continues to issue and update interim guidance (</swineflu/recommendations.htm>) daily in response to the rapidly evolving situation. CDC will issue updated interim guidance for clinicians on how to identify and care for people who are sick with novel H1N1 flu illness. This guidance will provide priorities for testing and treatment for novel H1N1 flu infection. The priority use for influenza antiviral drugs during this outbreak will be to treat people with severe flu illness.

CDC has completed deployment of 25 percent of the supplies in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to all states in the continental United States. These supplies and medicines will help states and U.S. territories respond to the outbreak. In addition, the Federal Government and manufacturers have begun the process of developing a vaccine against the novel H1N1 flu virus.

Response actions are aggressive, but they may vary across states and communities depending on local circumstances. Communities, businesses, places of worship, schools and individuals can all take action to slow the spread of this outbreak. People who are sick are urged to stay home from work or school and to avoid contact with others, except to seek medical care. This action can avoid spreading illness further.

Past Daily Updates

- [May 3, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/050309.htm\)](#)

U.S. Human Cases of H1N1 Flu Infection

(As of May 4, 2009, 11:00 AM ET)

States	# of laboratory confirmed cases	Deaths
Alabama	4	
Arizona	17	
California	30	
Colorado	7	
Connecticut	2	
Delaware	20	
Florida	5	
Idaho	1	
Illinois	8	
Indiana	3	
Iowa	1	
Kansas	2	
Kentucky*	1	
Louisiana	7	
Maryland	4	
Massachusetts	6	
Michigan	2	

- [May 2, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/050209.htm\)](/h1n1flu/updates/050209.htm)
- [May 1, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/050109.htm\)](/h1n1flu/updates/050109.htm)
- [April 30, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/043009.htm\)](/h1n1flu/updates/043009.htm)
- [April 29, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/042909.htm\)](/h1n1flu/updates/042909.htm)
- [April 28, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/042809.htm\)](/h1n1flu/updates/042809.htm)
- [April 27, 2009 \(/h1n1flu/updates/042709.htm\)](/h1n1flu/updates/042709.htm)
- [more >> \(index.htm\)](#)

Minnesota	1	
Missouri	1	
Nebraska	1	
Nevada	1	
New Hampshire	1	
New Jersey	7	
New Mexico	1	
New York	73	
North Carolina	1	
Ohio	3	
Oregon	3	
Pennsylvania	1	
Rhode Island	1	
South Carolina	15	
Tennessee	1	
Texas	41	1
Utah	1	
Virginia	3	
Wisconsin	3	
TOTAL (36)	279 cases	1 death
International Human Cases of Swine Flu Infection See: World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/en/)  http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html		
*Case is resident of KY but currently hospitalized in GA.		

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