



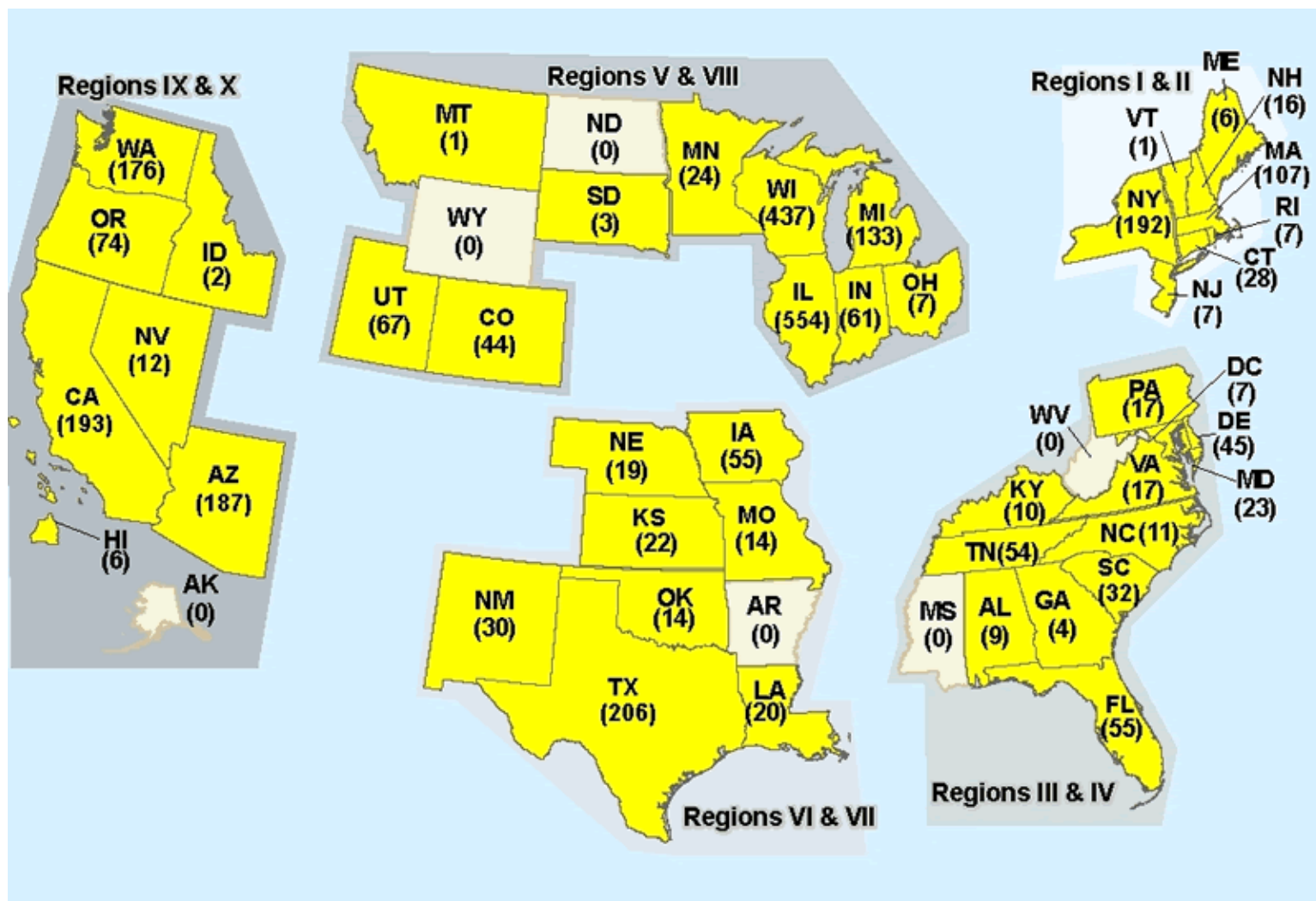
Content on this page was developed during the 2009-2010 H1N1 pandemic and *has not been updated*.

- 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](#).

CDC H1N1 Flu Update: U.S. Human Cases of H1N1 Flu Infection

Novel Influenza A (H1N1) Cases by HHS Joint Field Office Coordination Groups
May 12, 2009, 11:00 AM ET

3009 Confirmed Cases in 45 States



A New Virus Emerges

Novel influenza A (H1N1) is a new flu virus of swine origin that was first detected in April, 2009. The virus is infecting people and is spreading from person-to-person, and has sparked a growing outbreak of illness in the United States with an increasing number of cases being reported internationally as well.

CDC anticipates that there will be more cases, more hospitalizations and more deaths associated with this new virus in the coming days and weeks because the population has little to no

U.S. Human Cases of H1N1 Flu Infection (As of May 12, 2009, 11:00 AM ET)

States*	Laboratory confirmed cases	Deaths
Alabama	9	
Arizona	187	
California	193	

immunity against it. Novel influenza A (H1N1) activity is now being detected in two of CDC’s routine [influenza surveillance systems](#) as reported in the [May 8, 2009 FluView](#) . FluView is a weekly report that tracks U.S. influenza activity through multiple systems across five categories.

The May 8 FluView found that the number of people visiting their doctors with influenza-like-illness is higher than expected in the United States for this time of year. Second, laboratory data shows that regular seasonal influenza A (H1N1), (H3N2) and influenza B viruses are still circulating in the United States, but novel influenza A (H1N1) and “unsubtypable”* viruses now account for a significant number of the viruses detected in the United States.

It’s thought that novel influenza A (H1N1) flu spreads in the same way that regular seasonal influenza viruses spread; mainly through the coughs and sneezes of people who are sick with the virus.

CDC continues to take aggressive action to respond to the outbreak. CDC’s response goals are to reduce the spread and severity of illness, and to provide information to help health care providers, public health officials and the public address the challenges posed by this new public health threat.

Increased Testing

CDC has developed a PCR diagnostic test kit to detect this novel H1N1 virus and has now distributed test kits to all states in the U.S. and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The test kits are being shipped internationally as well. This will allow states and other countries to test for this new virus. This increase in testing will likely result in an increase in the number of confirmed cases of illness reported. This, combined with ongoing monitoring through Flu View should provide a fuller picture of the burden of disease in the United States over time.

CDC is issuing updated [interim guidance](#) daily in response to the rapidly evolving situation.

Clinician Guidance

CDC has issued interim guidance for [clinicians on identifying and caring for patients](#) with novel H1N1, in addition to providing interim [guidance on the use of antiviral drugs](#). Influenza antiviral drugs are prescription medicines (pills, liquid or an inhaler) with activity against influenza viruses, including novel influenza H1N1 viruses. The priority use for influenza antiviral drugs during this outbreak is to treat severe influenza illness, including people who are hospitalized or sick people who are considered at high risk of serious influenza-related complications.

Public Guidance

In addition, CDC has provided guidance for the public on [what to do if they become sick with flu-like symptoms](#), including infection with novel H1N1. CDC also has issued instructions on [taking care of a sick person at home](#). Novel H1N1 infection has been reported to cause a wide range of symptoms, including fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. In addition, a significant number of people also have reported nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. Everyone should take everyday preventive actions to stop the spread of germs, including frequent hand washing and people who are sick should stay home and avoid contact with others in order to limit further spread of the disease.

*Unsubtypable viruses are viruses that through normal testing cannot be subtyped as regularly occurring human seasonal influenza viruses. In the context of the current outbreak, it’s likely that most of these unsubtypable viruses are novel H1N1.

More on the Situation

- [Guidance](#)
- [Reports & Publications](#)
- [Press Briefings](#)
- [Past Updates on the Situation](#)

Colorado	44	
Connecticut	28	
Delaware	45	
Florida	55	
Georgia	4	
Hawaii	6	
Idaho	2	
Illinois	554	
Indiana	61	
Iowa	55	
Kansas	22	
Kentucky**	10	
Louisiana	20	
Maine	6	
Maryland	23	
Massachusetts	107	
Michigan	133	
Minnesota	24	
Missouri	14	
Montana	1	
Nebraska	19	
Nevada	12	
New Hampshire	16	
New Jersey	7	
New Mexico	30	
New York	192	
North Carolina	11	
Ohio	7	
Oklahoma	14	
Oregon	74	
Pennsylvania	17	
Rhode Island	7	
South Carolina	32	
South Dakota	3	
Tennessee	54	
Texas	206	2
Utah	67	
Vermont	1	
Virginia	17	
Washington	176	1
Washington, D.C.	7	
Wisconsin	437	
TOTAL*(45)	3009 cases	3 deaths

International Human Cases of Swine Flu Infection
See: [World Health Organization](#)

*includes the District of Columbia

**one case is resident of KY but currently hospitalized in GA.

NOTE: Because of daily reporting deadlines, the state totals reported by CDC may not always be consistent with those reported by state health departments. If there is a discrepancy

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between these two counts, data from the state health departments should be used as the most accurate number.

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Page last reviewed: May 13, 2009, 2:00 PM ET

Page last updated: May 13, 2009, 2:00 PM ET

Content source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348, 24 Hours/Every Day - cdcinfo@cdc.gov

