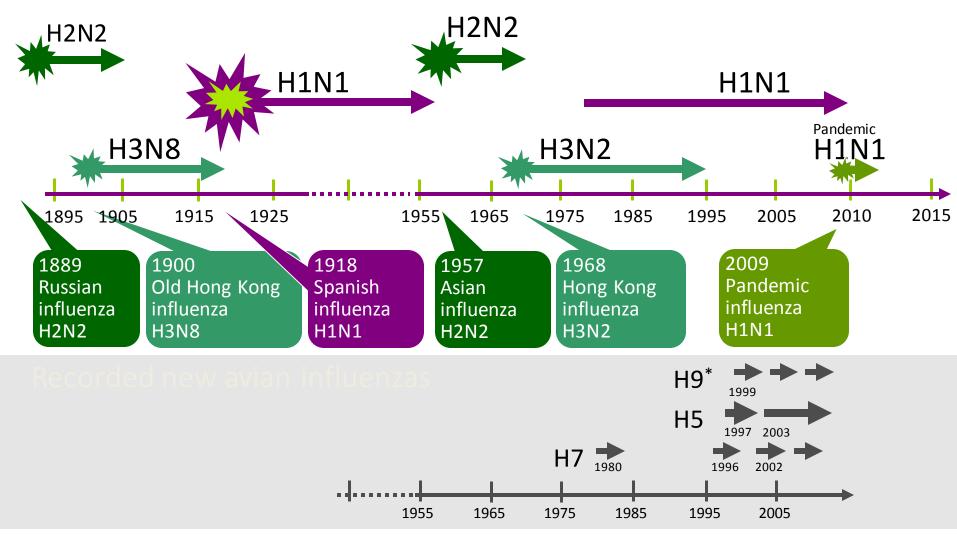


Influenza A (H1N1)

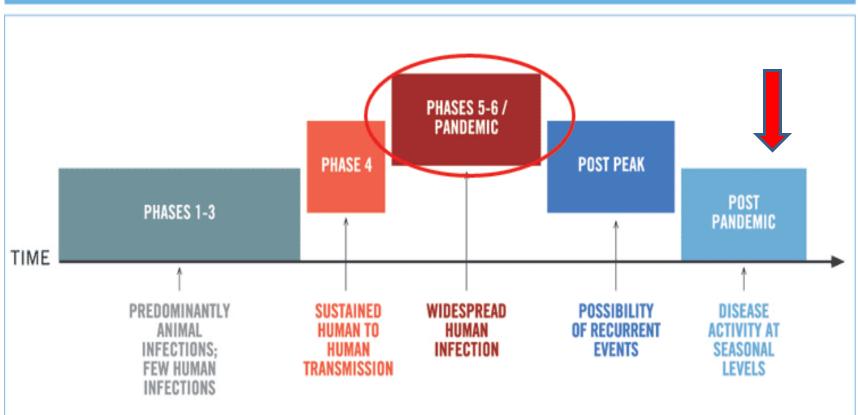
Pandemics of influenza

Recorded human pandemic influenza (early sub-types inferred)



Phases of Pandemic Influenza

PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PHASES



Background

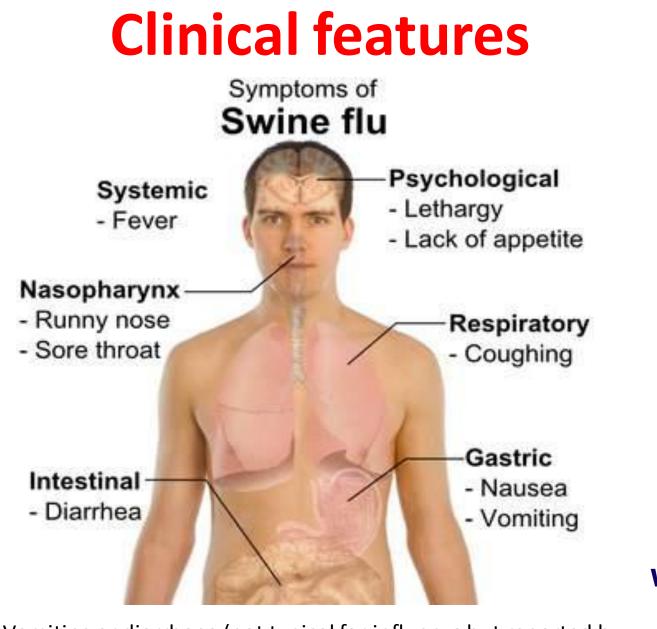
- Recent outbreak started from Mexico.
- First case reported on 18th March 2009
- First case reported in May 2009 in Hyderabad
- WHO declared swine flu as seasonal flu
- However any fever in people with comorbid conditions are to be treated carefully

Mode of transmission

- People become infected by touching something with live flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose (More than 80%)
- Viruses are spread from person to person by droplet through coughing or sneezing of people with influenza.

Communicability

- From one day before to 7 days after the onset of symptoms.
- If illness persists for more than 7 days, communicability may persist.
- Children, especially younger children, might potentially be contagious for longer periods.



With THANKS to Director of Public Health, Government of Tamilnadu

Vomiting or diarrhoea (not typical for influenza but reported by recent cases of swine influenza infection)

Other Manifestations

- Tachycardia
- Tachypnoea
- Low O2 sat.
- Hypotension
- Cyanosis
- Acute myocarditis
- Cardiopulmonary arrest

High Risk Groups

- Asthma
- Pregnancy
- Age above 65 Years
- Children under five years
- Chronic lung disease
- Chronic heart disease
- Chronic kidney disease

- Chronic liver disease
- Chronic neurological disease
- Immunosuppressant (whether caused by disease or treatment)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Obesity

Categorisation of cases

Category-A

 Mild fever plus sore throat /cough with or without body ache, headache, diarrhea/vomiting.

Category-B

B (i) : A+ High grade fever and severe sore throat.

B (ii) : A + HIGH RISK GROUPS

Category-C

Category A or B with 1 or more of the following

- Breathlessness,
- chest pain,
- drowsiness,
- hypotension,
- cyanosis,
- irritability or worsening of the existing chronic condition

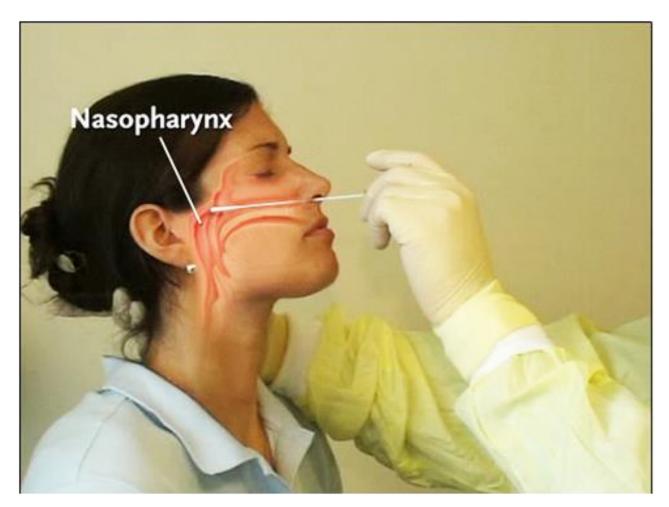
Investigations

- Routine investigations for evaluation and management of symptoms
 - Hematological, bio chemical, radiological and micro biological tests
- Confirmation of influenza
 - -RT PCR
 - Isolation of virus in culture
 - Four fold rise in virus specific neutralizing antibodies

Specimens

- Nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, throat swab, combined oro pharyngeal / nasopharyngeal swab or nasal aspirate
 Specimens should be placed in viral transport media and placed on ice (4°C) or refrigerated immediately for transportation to the laboratory
- Respiratory specimen should be collected within 4 to 5 days of illness.

Technique for nasal swab collection



Management

- Early implementation of Infection Control precautions to minimize spread of disease
- Prompt treatment to prevent severe illness and death
 - Supportive treatment (Antipyretics, antibiotics, IV fluids, Oxygen therapy, nutrition, saline gorgling etc)
 - Specific anti viral treatment (Oseltamivir)
- Early identification and follow up of persons at risk
- Contact treatment for primary contacts of laboratory confirmed cases

Antiviral treatment

- Oseltamivir is the drug of choice for treatment and chemoprophylaxis.
- Available in capsule (75 mg and 30 mg) and syrup form (75 ml bottle= 12 mg per ml)
- For treatment, antiviral drugs work best if started soon after getting sick
- Reduces the duration of virus excretion and the severity of illness

Antiviral treatment for cases

- Duration of treatment: 5 days BD
- Dosage schedule

Weight	Dosage
<15 kg	30 mg BD 5Days
15-23 kg	45 mg BD 5Days
24 to <40kg	60 mg BD 5Days
>40 kg	75 mg BD 5Days

Antiviral treatment for cases-Infants

- Duration of treatment: 5 days BD
- Available as oral suspension
- Dosage schedule

Months	Dosage
<3 months	12mg BD 5Days
3-5 months	20mg BD 5Days
6-11 months	25mg BD 5Days

Contact tracing and chemoprophylaxis

- Powerful public health intervention to interrupt the transmission
- All contacts of confirmed cases are to be administered with Oseltamivir irrespective of whether they have symptoms or not

Antiviral dosage for chemoprophylaxis

- Duration of treatment: 10 days OD
- Dosage schedule

Weight	Dosage
<15 kg	30 mg OD 10 Days
15-23kg	45mg OD 10 Days
24to<40kg	60mg OD 10 Days
>40 kg	75mg OD 10 Days

Antiviral dosage for chemoprophylaxis -infants

- Duration of treatment: 10 days OD
- Chemoprophylaxis not recommended for children below 3 months generally
- Dosage schedule

Months	Dosage
3-5 months	20 mg OD 10 Days
6-11 months	25 mg OD 10 Days

Disinfectants

- 1% Sodium or Calcium hypochlorite solution
- 5% lysol
- Surgical spirit with minimum of 70% alcohol

Disinfection of the houses

- House has to be decontaminated with 5% lysol or hypochlorite solution and surfaces touched by hands to be wiped with surgical spirit
- Clothes and linen to be decontaminated with 1% sodium or calcium hypochlorite solution

Fever surveillance

- Monitor the contacts for fever
- Look for fever cases in the neighbourhood

What should I do?

- First and most important: wash your hands
- Practice cough etiquette
- Get plenty of sleep
- Drink plenty of fluids
- Avoid touching surfaces that may be contaminated with the flu virus.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

What should I do?

- Staying at home if you have flu like symptoms
- Educating school children and staff, advising avoidance of mass gatherings
- Avoid crowded places, avoid hand shaking

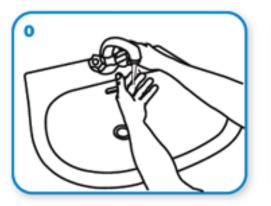
Guidelines for hand washing in Health Care Settings

- Use surgical spirit (70% alcohol or more)
- Wash hands before and after seeing every patient
- Discord basins with antiseptic lotions for hand washing: Hand wash only with running water

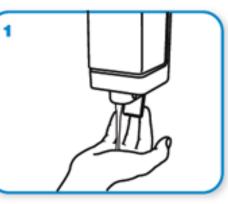
Hand washing for common people



Hand Hygiene



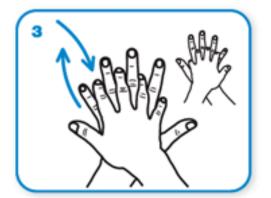
Wet hands with water



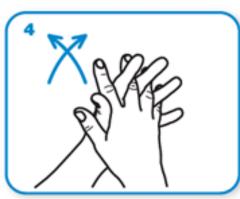
apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces.



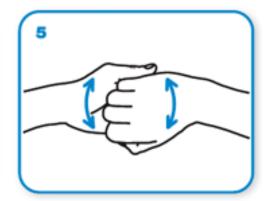
Rub hands paim to paim



right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa



palm to palm with fingers interlaced



backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked

Hand Hygiene

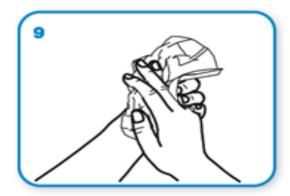




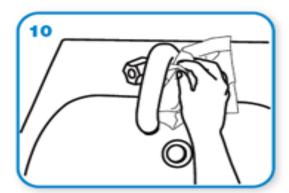
Rinse hands with water

rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa

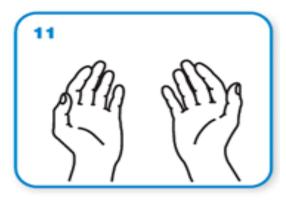
rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa.



dry thoroughly with a single use towel and vice versa



use towel to turn off faucet



... and your hands are safe.

N95 Mask or triple layered mask

Choose a small or mediumsized face-piece that fits the face. Pull the head bands loose. The metallic strip should be uppermost. Pass the hand through the head bands.



Put on the mask. The head bands should be around the head and neck.

Press the metrallic strip on both sides with the forefingers and middle fingers of both hands.

Seal Check:

Positive pressure checking – cover the mask lightly with both hands. Breathe with deliberation. Air should not leak out from the side of the mask.

Negative pressure checking – cover the mask lightly with both hands. Suck in air with deliberation. The mask should depress slightly inward.



Guidelines for isolation wards

- Ward should be locked from inside and key to be available in the nursing station: A grill door may be fixed for this purpose
- Only two attendants to be permitted on turn basis: These contacts should be on chemoprophylaxis
- Wards should be wiped with 5 % lysol:
 - No sweeping with broom sticks:
 - This will generate fomites

Guidelines for isolation wards

- Wipe all surfaces- chairs, door handles, equipment surfaces, bed rails and other areas touched by hands
- Doctors/ staff having underlying medical complications should not be posted in H1N1 wards

Wiping door handles, equipments, furniture with surgical spirit will prevent transmission



Disinfectants

- 1% Sodium or Calcium hypochlorite solution
- 5% lysol
- Surgical spirit with minimum of 70% alcohol

Guidelines for schools

- Absentism due to any fever should be informed to local health authority
- Students/ teacher with flu like condition should be sent to a doctor
- Home isolation/ admission in isolation ward as per category
- Disinfect the class rooms before the commencement of next class

(Floor with 5% lysol and other surfaces including desk with surgical spirit) With THANKS to Director of Public Health, Government of Tamilnadu

Guidelines for cinema theatres

- Disinfect the theatre before the commencement of next show
 - Floor with 5% lysol or 1% hypochlorite solution
 - Seats and other surfaces with surgical spirit

Guidelines for marriage halls and other community halls

- Disinfect the hall before the commencement of next function
 - Floor with 5% lysol or 1% hypochlorite solution
 - Seats and other surfaces with surgical spirit

Guidelines for lodging houses

- Disinfect the room before allotting to the next guest
 - Floor with 5% lysol or 1% hypochlorite solution
 - Seats and other surfaces with surgical spirit

Guidelines for Public Transport

- Disinfect the vehicle particularly the areas touched by hands at the end of every trip
 - Floor with 5% lysol
 - Seats and other surfaces with surgical spirit

Guidelines for Public Places

Improve general cleanliness

 Floor with 5% lysol or 1% hypochlorite solution
 Seats and other surfaces with surgical spirit

 Liberal use of disinfectants

Caution

- Isolation wards to be secure and each patient to be permitted only one or two relatives / attendant
- Patient Attendants should not keep on changing
- Patient attendants to be put on chemoprophylaxis
- Surgical spirit to be used for hand washing
- Isolation ward Staff should be vaccinated

Caution

 When a patient requires ALSS, oxygen and ventilator to be moved to the isolation ward

(Move ALSS to the patient instead of the patient to the ICU)

- PPE to be used always
- Staff with preexisting medical complications/ pregnant staff should not be posted to isolation wards

Caution

- Contact tracing and chemoprophylaxis should be given immediately
- Floors should not be swept with broomsticks; instead only wiping/mopping to be done
- 5% lysol to be used
- Isolation ward does not mean fever ward: Other fever cases should not be admitted in the isolation ward

Health Education Messages

Don'ts

- Do not take self medication
- Do not buy drugs without prescription
- Do not take steroids, brufen, aspirin like tablets
- Do not ask for injections

DOs

- If you have flu like illness stay back at home
- Any one with fever immediately contact a medical practitioner
- While coughing and sneezing cover the nose and mouth with hand kerchief
- Frequently wash hands

Tracking cases

- Use TNPH Act if necessary
- Addresses and contact numbers are to be recorded properly
- Outcome of each case has to be followed and informed to the DPH

Additional measures

- Preventing all fevers will help to reduce panic and diagnostic dilemma
- Water chlorination
- Food hygiene
- Aedes mosquito control





Thank You