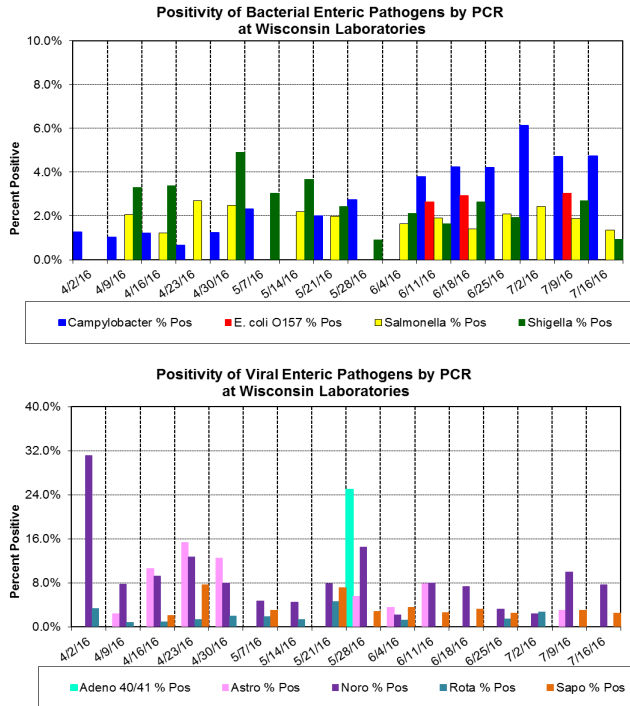


# Laboratory Surveillance Report

## Gastropathogens (Week ending July 16, 2016)

### Surveillance Data Synopsis

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory viruses reported.
- Norovirus and campylobacter were the most frequently reported gastropathogens.



### Wisconsin Surveillance

- Norovirus and the other viral gastropathogen activity are at low seasonal levels.
- Campylobacter was the most frequently reported enteric bacterial pathogen from WI clinical laboratories performing culture independent detection tests (CIDT's).

To enhance surveillance activities for novel influenza viruses, the WSLH asks labs to please send:

- **ALL influenza positive specimens** throughout the summer months.

## Other Surveillance Data-Wisconsin

### Week Ending July 16, 2016

Resp. Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
Rhinovirus/enterovirus	196	11.2
Parainfluenzavirus	201	6.0↓
Coronavirus	90	2.2
Adenovirus	90	1.1
Human metapneumovirus	208	<1
RSV	201	0
Influenza	218	0
<i>B. pertussis</i>	171	12.3

### Respiratory

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory pathogens detected.
- Parainfluenzavirus activity is decreasing.
- Please continue to send in your positive influenza specimens for further characterization.

### Surveillance Graphs

- Surveillance graphs are available on our [website](#).

### Week Ending July 16, 2016

GI Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
Norovirus	105	7.6
Campylobacter	148	4.7
Sapovirus	40	2.5
Giardia	40	2.5
Salmonella	148	1.4
STEC	90	1.1
Shigella	108	<1
E. coli O157	40	0
Rotavirus	70	0
Cryptosporidium	40	0

Others reported include EAEC (3%) , EPEC (18%) and EAEC (3%)