

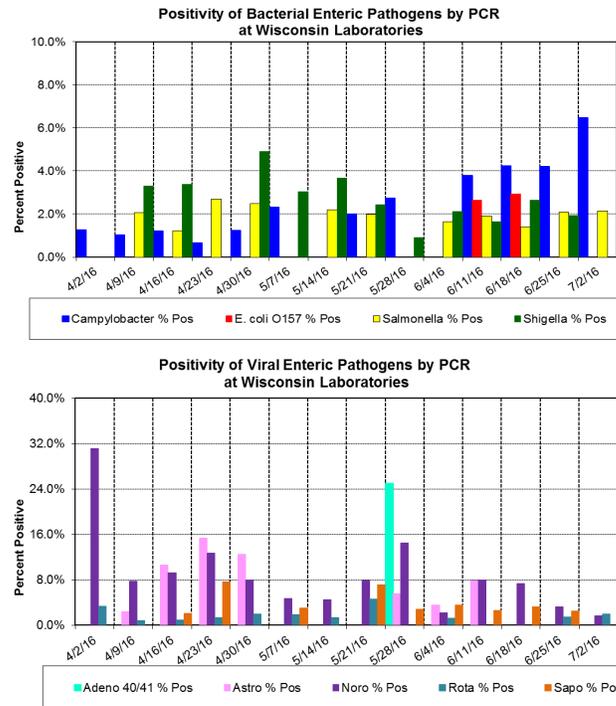
Laboratory Surveillance Report

Gastropathogens (Week ending July 2, 2016)

Surveillance Data Synopsis

• **Rhinovirus/enterovirus** were the predominant respiratory viruses reported.

• **An increase in *B. pertussis*** activity is primarily due to an outbreak in western Wisconsin.



Wisconsin Surveillance

- Norovirus and the other viral gastropathogen activity is declining from the winter seasonal peaks.
- One novel norovirus genogroup IV was detected in Wisconsin from a foodborne outbreak in NE Wisconsin.
- Increasing numbers of Campylobacter detections are being reported 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 2, 2016

Resp. Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
Rhinovirus/enterovirus	170	12.3
Parainfluenzavirus	168	9.5
Adenovirus	68	2.9
Influenza	208	1.4
Coronavirus	68	0
RSV	172	0
Human metapneumovirus	168	0
<i>B. pertussis</i>	132	19.7↑

Respiratory

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory pathogens detected.
- Since March 2016, three influenza A(H1N2)v viruses have been detected in two states (including one in WI).
- Influenza variant virus detections typically occur during the summer fair season.

Surveillance Graphs

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

Week Ending July 2, 2016

GI Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
Campylobacter	139	6.5↑
Cryptosporidium	45	2.2
STEC	140	2.1
Salmonella	140	2.1
Rotavirus	50	2.0
Norovirus	59	1.7
Shigella	97	0
E. coli O157	45	0
Sapovirus	45	0
Giardia	45	0

Others reported include EAEC (4%), EPEC (18%) and *Cyclospora* (2%)