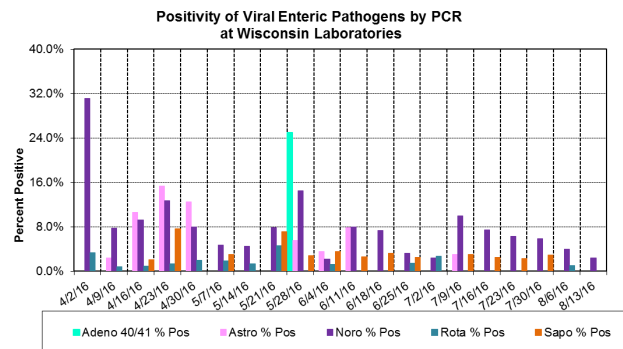
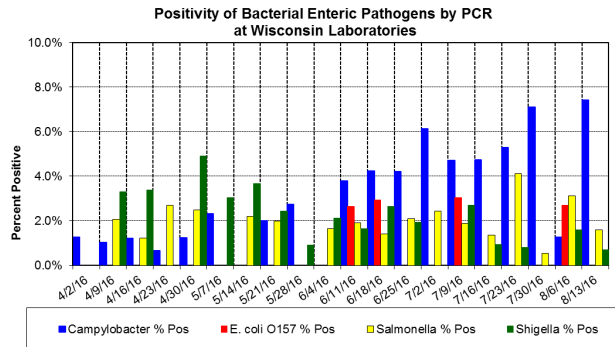


Laboratory Surveillance Report

Gastropathogens (Week ending August 13, 2016)

Surveillance Data Synopsis

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory viruses reported and activity is increasing.
- EPEC and Cryptosporidium were the most frequently reported gastropathogens.
- There have been 25 travel related cases of Zika virus in Wisconsin as of August 17.



Wisconsin Surveillance

- Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC) and Cryptosporidium were the two most frequently reported enteric bacterial pathogen from WI clinical laboratories performing culture independent detection tests (CIDT's).
- Norovirus and the other viral gastropathogen activity are at low seasonal levels.

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 August 13, 2016

Resp. Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
Rhinovirus/enterovirus	202	16.8↑
Adenovirus	84	3.6
Parainfluenza	184	1.6↓
Human metapneumovirus	189	1.6
RSV	195	1.0
Influenza	218	<1
Coronavirus	101	0
<i>B. pertussis</i>	117	6.8

Respiratory

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory pathogens detected. Activity is increasing.
- Eight human cases of influenza H3N2v variant virus have been reported in Michigan. All cases have been related to swine exposure.
- Influenza "variant virus" term is used when human infections with a novel swine influenza virus has occurred.

Week Ending August 13, 2016

GI Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
EPEC	49	24.5↑
Cryptosporidium	49	10.2↑
Campylobacter	189	7.4↑
STEC	116	5.2↑
Giardia	49	4.1
Norovirus	126	2.4
Salmonella	189	1.6
Shigella	146	<1
<i>E. coli</i> O157	49	0
Sapovirus	49	0

Others reported include *Plesiomonas* (2%), *Y. enterocolitica* (1%) and EAEC (4%)