

Who's Who in the Zoo?



What's up with Kids this year?



Positivity of respiratory viruses since 2021-2022 Season, in BC



Positivity of respiratory viruses since 2021-2022 Season among children BCCH Laboratory



Influenza SARS-CoV-2 Entero/Rhinovirus RSV Other

Our immune journey through life



RSV (Paramyxovirus)

- Hospitalization <2 years
- Much higher than flu in <2
- Some residual in 2-4y
- Second small peak >65
 - 10% of hospitalizations
 - 6-8% mortality
- Almost none 5-65



FIGURE 2. Percentage of enterovirus reports, by month of specimen collection — United States, 1983–2005





FIGURE 3. Number and percentage of enterovirus detection reports with fatal outcomes, by age group — National Enterovirus Surveillance System, United States, 1983–1998



Enterovirus (picornavirus)

- Ubiquitous
 - Seasonal late summer/fall
 - 10-30 million known cases in USA/yr
 - Up to 7.6% of stools tested in NL (summer)
 - 12% infection in neonatal period
- Mostly children under age 1 hospitalized
- URTI in adults
 - Early post-transplant
 - Frail elderly

Influenza (Orthomyxovirus)

- J- or hockey-stick hospitalizations
 - Particularly elderly
 - Young children
 - Specific groups 2-65
- Vaccination
- Osteltamivir
 - High risk (e.g. LTC outbreaks)
 - Hospitalized
 - Not generally for healthy adults



COVID-19 (coronavirus)

- Very clear age gradient
- Decreasing morbidity
 - Vaccination
 - Immunity from infection
 - Lower pathogenic strain
 - 75% admitted cases "incidental"
- Nermeltrivir/rt outpatients
- Remdesivir high-risk OP and inpatients
- In hospital anti-inflammatories
- Others: budesonide, colchicine





Figure 7. Post-transition deaths by underlying cause of death, BC, Jun 26, 2022 (week 26) – Nov 12, 2022 (week 45)^{a,b}



Planning with patients

- Know that viral infections are inevitable
 - Vaccinate when appropriate
 - Reassure patients who are low risk
- Support prevention discussions
 - What is family preference if someone is ill
- Symptom management and when to consult
 - Identify high risk patients
 - part of well baby visits
 - Bacterial superinfection esp. children
- Prepare for testing and treatment
 - Create treatment plans



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Planning with high risk patients

- Baseline bloodwork (creatinine)
- Supportive measures/ ED visit
- Discussion of patient preferences:
 - Testing: How? Where?
 - Treament
 - COVID
 - Influenza
 - Manage DDI (if present)
- Responsible physician
- Off-hours contacts
- Communication with call group

COVID-19 ACTION PLAN

Name:	Date:
Prescriber:	PHN #:
Prescriber Contact Information:	
Pharmacy:	
Prescriber Signature:	

The colors on the traffic light will help you manage illness from COVID-19

GREEN means Go Zone! Use standard measures to protect yourself against COVID-19

YELLOW means Caution Zone! Follow these steps when feeling sick

RED means Danger Zone! Seek urgent medical attention

Instructions: Patient: Please retain a copy of this action plan and the accompanying Paxlovid prescription for your records. Doctor: There is a new temporary fee code for physicians. This fee is payable for patient care related to COVID-19 treatment.

GO	Follow these measures to protect yourself against COVID-19
 You have: No signs and symptoms of COVID-19 Had contact with a sick person but are not sick yourself Traveled or are traveling but have no symptoms of COVID-19 Stable health otherwise 	You are eligible for your next COVID-19 Vaccine on: or N/A Obtain 5 rapid antigen tests from your local pharmacy. Do not test if you do not have symptoms of COVID-19. Your COVID-19 Prescription is: Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir ((Paxlovid) (Special prescription form covered under Plan Z): 300/100 mg (eGFR greater than or equal to 60 mL/min) medication is taken by mouth twice
	daily X 5 days I 150/100 mg (eGFR 30-59 mL/min) medication is taken by mouth twice daily X 5 days Remdesivir (call your doctor or nurse practitioner for referral when you test positive). Lab requisition required for serum creatinine if not available > 2 yrs (a blood test to test your kidney function).

http://www.bccdc.ca/Health-Professionals-Site/Documents/COVID-treatment/COVID-19_Action_plan.pdf

Ready for questions

History of Influenza A and B viruses



Co-circulation of influenza B lineages B/Yamagata and B/Victoria

Influenza individual and population dynamics



Population Heard immunity is constantly changing

Getting to know the 3 players

Influenza (Orthomyxovirus)

- Zoonosis and human pathogen
- Infection of 5-15% of world /year
- New variants every 3-5 years
- J- or hockey-stick hospitalizations
- Elderly particularly impacted



RSV (Paramyxovirus)

- Near universal infection by age 3
- First infection can be quite severe
- Adults, asymptomatic or URTI
 - Immune compromised
 - Elderly



COVID (Coronavirus)

- Near universal infection
- Morbidity lower vaccine/omicron
- Children largely spared
- 60% asymptomatic
 - Immune compromised
 - Elderlv

