

1918 FLU PANDEMIC: A HUNDRED YEARS' LEGACY

November 2, 2018 Immunize Kansas Coalition Wichita, KS





HELLO, I AM CHARLIE HUNT.

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WHO WE ARE

- Nonprofit, nonpartisan educational organization based in Topeka.
- Established in 1995 with a multi-year grant by the Kansas Health Foundation and located directly across from Kansas Statehouse in downtown Topeka.
- Committed to convening meaningful conversations around tough topics related to health.

TODAY'S AGENDA

- 1. History of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic
- 2. Understanding Influenza
- 3. Prevention and Control
- 4. Closing Thoughts

1.

THE 1918 INFLUENZA PANDEMIC

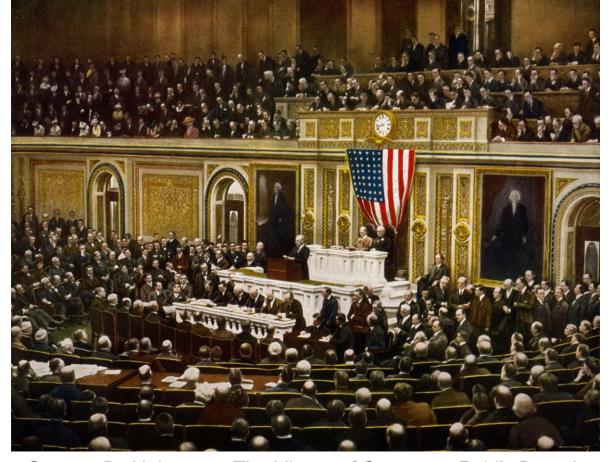




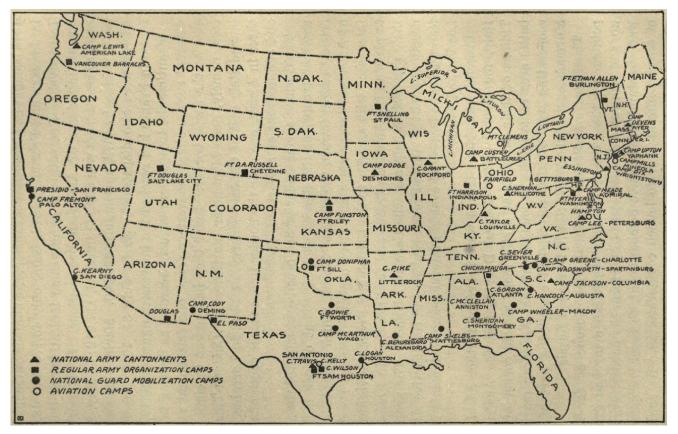
Source: The first page of the edition of the Domenica del Corriere, an Italian paper, with a drawing of Achille Beltrame depicting Gavrilo Princip killing Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo.



Source: Boston Journal (12 June 2014).



Source: By Unknown - The Library of Congress, Public Domain



Source: Reynolds F.J., Churchill A.I., & Miller F.T. (Eds.). (1919). The Story of the Great War.

THE FIRST WAVE...



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Camp Devens, MA, September 1918

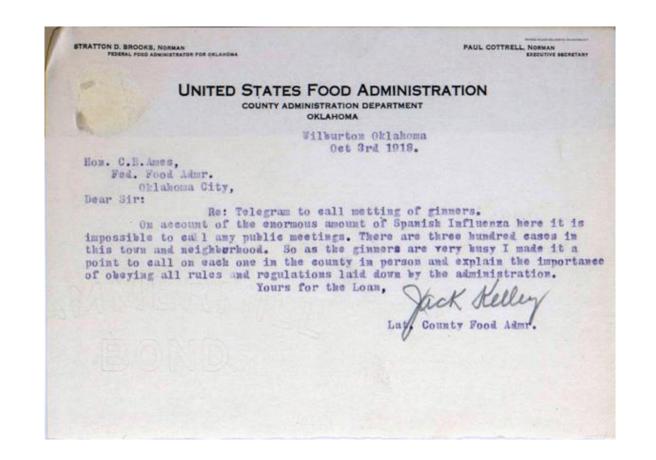




OCTOBER 1918



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



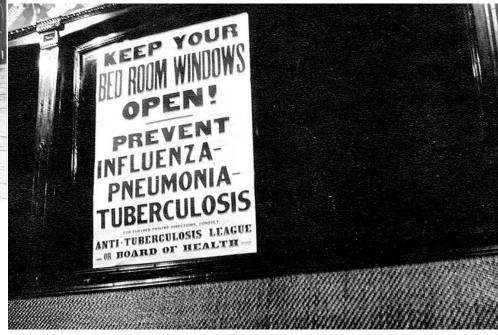
ARMISTICE DAY: NOVEMBER 11, 1918



Source: Library Company of Philadelphia

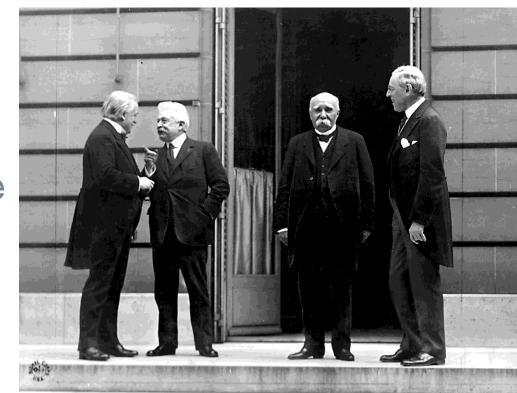
DECEMBER 1918



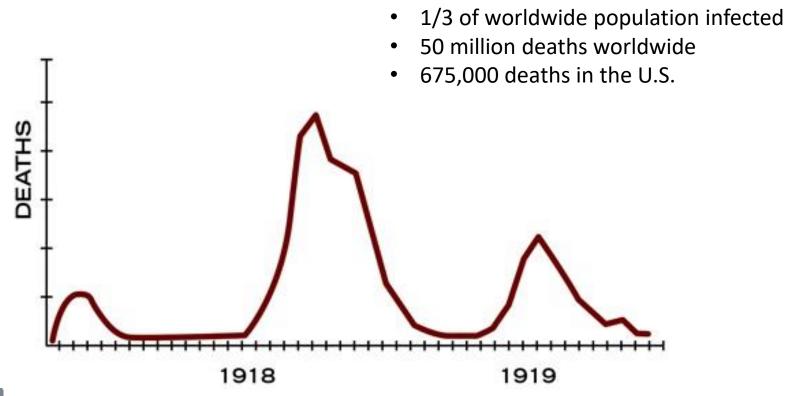


WINTER-SPRING 1919

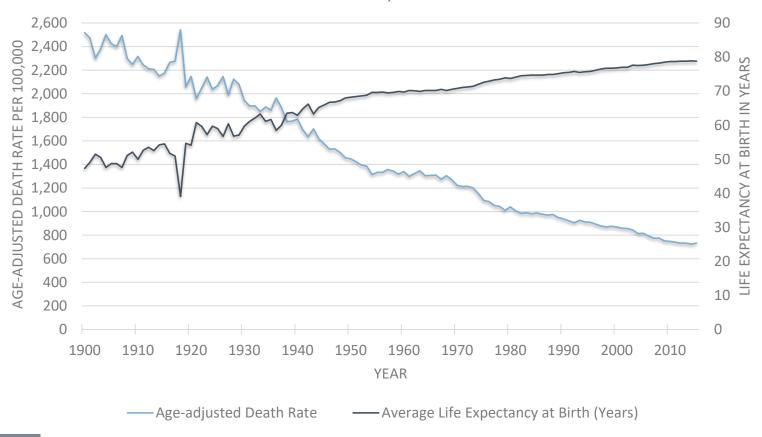
- Third wave kills many more
- Woodrow
 Wilson collapse at Treaty of Versailles?



THREE WAVES OF THE PANDEMIC

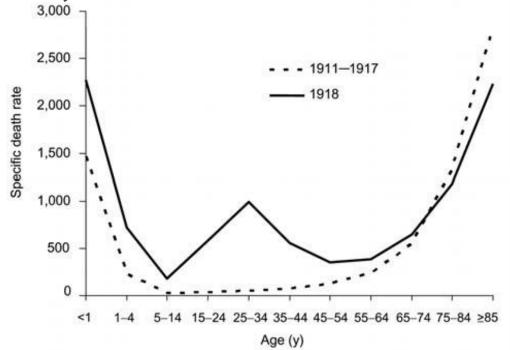


Age-adjusted Death Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth, United States, 1900-2015



Source: CDC/NCHS: National Vital Statistics System.

INFLUENZA MORTALITY RATES BY AGE IN THE U.S., 1911-1917 AND 1918

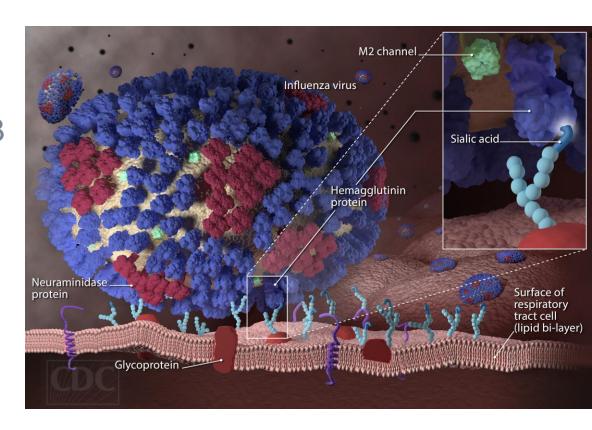


Source: Taubenberger, J.K. & Morens, D.M. (2006). Emerging Infectious Diseases.

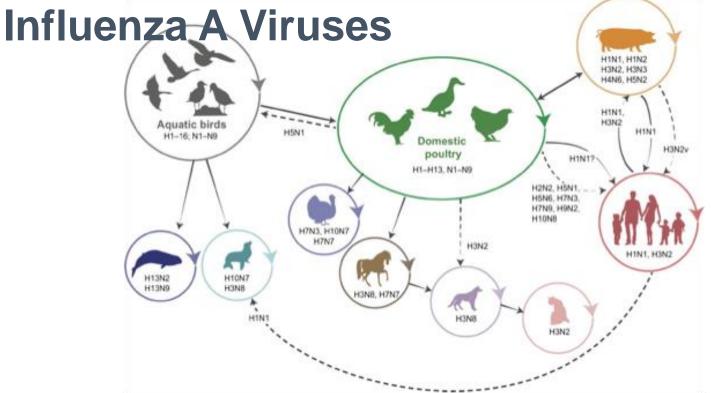
UNDERSTANDING INFLUENZA

INFLUENZA VIRUS

- First isolated in 1933
- Types: A, B, C & D
 - A & B infect humans
- Subtypes: H & N
- 1918 pandemic virus was H1N1

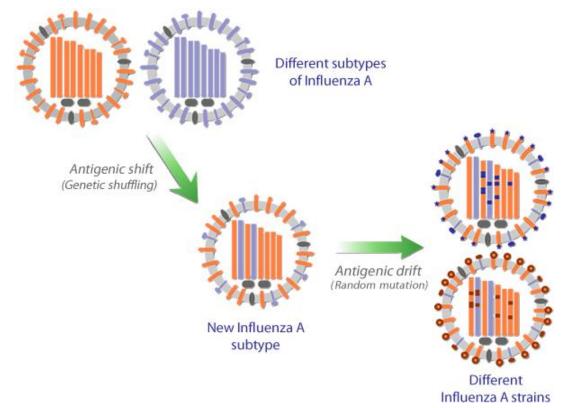


Significant Interspecies Transmission Of



Source: Joseph, U., Su, Y. C. F., Vijaykrishna, D. and Smith, G. J. D. (2017), The ecology and adaptive evolution of influenza A interspecies transmission. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses 11, 74–84.

INFLUENZA BIOLOGY



Source: WHO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Influenza

INFLUENZA MILESTONES

1917 - 2009











1917

United States enters World War I. U.S. life expectancy is 54 years for women, 48 years for men.

1919

Third wave of pandemic flu activity occurs. Pandemic subsides, but virus (H1N1) continues to circulate seasonally for 38 years.

1957

H2N2 flu virus emerges to trigger a pandemic, replacing the 1918 H1N1 pandemic virus.

1968

H3N2 flu virus emerges to trigger a pandemic, replacing H2N2 virus.

2009

H1N1 viruses distantly related to the 1918 virus emerge to trigger a pandemic.

1918

Spring and fall waves of influenza ("flu") activity cause the average life expectancy in the United States to fall by 12 years.



1930

First isolation of influenza, proving that flu is caused by a virus not a bacterium.

1960

The U.S. Public Health Service recommends annual flu vaccination for people at high risk of serious flu complications.

2005

Genome of the 1918 pandemic flu virus is fully sequenced.









U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

KDHE News Release



Kathleen Sebelius, Governor Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

www.kdheks.gov

For Immediate Release April 25, 2009

KDHE Office of Communications kdhe.Communications@ks.gov, 785-296-0461

KDHE Reports 2 Cases of Swine Flu in Kansas

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) announced today that two cases of swine flu have been confirmed in Kansas involving two adults residing in the same household in Dickinson County. Neither of the patients was hospitalized - one is still ill and being treated, and one is recovering.

One of the patients had recently traveled to Mexico, flying in and out of Wichita. Both persons work in Saline County and became ill with the same unique (H1N1) strain of swine flu that has been identified in Mexico, California and Texas.

"It's not yet known whether this will become the next flu pandemic," stated Dr. Jason Eberhart- Phillips, State Health Officer and Director of the KDHE Division of Health.

"We are working closely with health agencies at all levels and are continuing to monitor these cases. We are taking this situation very seriously."

KDHE and the Dickinson County Health Department are investigating the sources of exposure, and efforts are being coordinated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Individuals who have been in contact with the patients are being interviewed and tested. Local health departments and hospitals in Kansas are being continuously updated and provided with information about the swine flu virus.

KANSAS PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN Version 2.3 January 2016

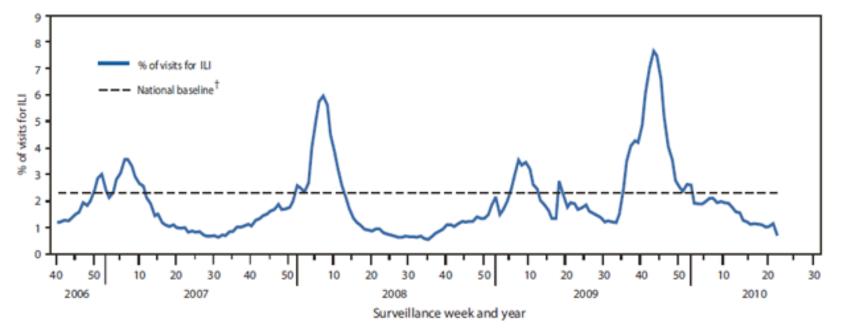


Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment

KDHE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER: 19 MAY 2009

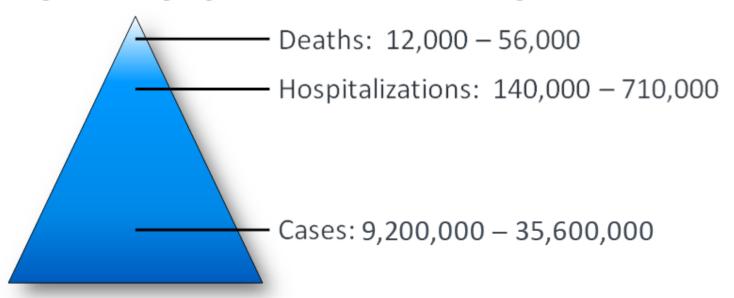


Percentage of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI), by week and year --- U.S. Outpatient influenza-like illness surveillance network (ILInet), October 1, 2006--June 12, 2010



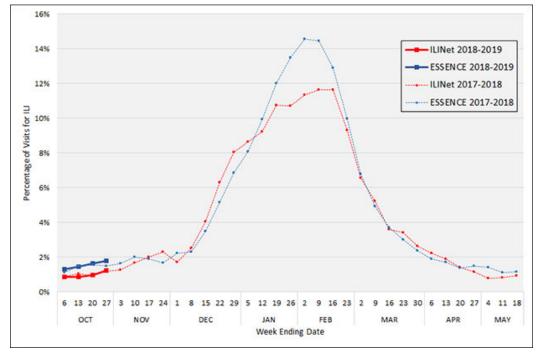
Source: CDC. (2010). Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 59(29);901-908.

ANNUAL BURDEN OF SEASONAL INFLUENZA



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Percentage of visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) reported by ILINet* sites and ESSENCE**, Kansas, October 2017 - present



PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFLUENZA

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TRANSMISSION OF INFLUENZA

- Sneezing
- Coughing
- Direct contact (e.g., kissing)
- Objects (less often)
- 1 day before to 5-7 days after illness





Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

INFLUENZA VACCINATION

- Recommended annually for nearly everyone 6 months and older
- Several vaccines available
- Get vaccinated as soon as possible!

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BENEFITS OF INFLUENZA VACCINATION

- People who are vaccinated are generally:
 - Less likely to become ill
 - Have a milder illness even if they do become ill
 - Less likely to be hospitalized
- Protects pregnant women and those with chronic health conditions

OTHER WAYS TO PREVENT SPREADING INFLUENZA



 Wash your hands

 Cover coughs and sneezes

 Stay home when ill

ANTIVIRAL DRUGS

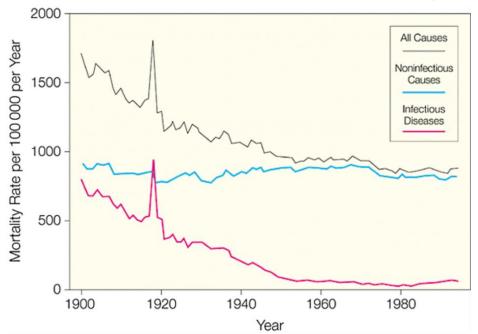
- Available by prescription only
- Work best if started within 2 days of becoming ill
- May reduce symptoms and risk of severe illness or complications

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4.

CLOSING THOUGHTS

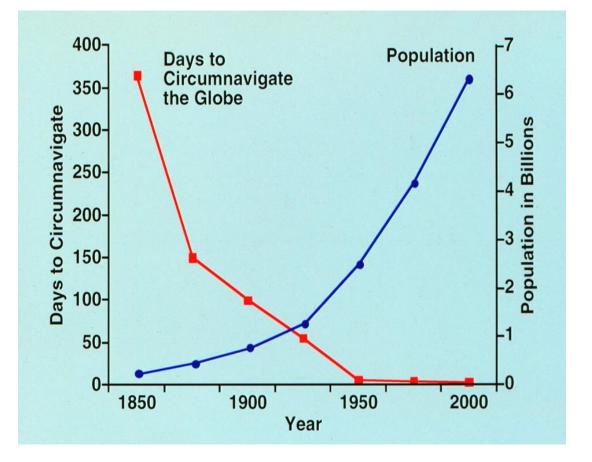
CRUDE MORTALITY RATES FOR ALL CAUSES, NONINFECTIOUS CAUSES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1996



Source: JAMA. 1999;281(1):61-66. doi:10-1001/pubs.JAMA-ISSN-0098-7484-281-1-joc80862

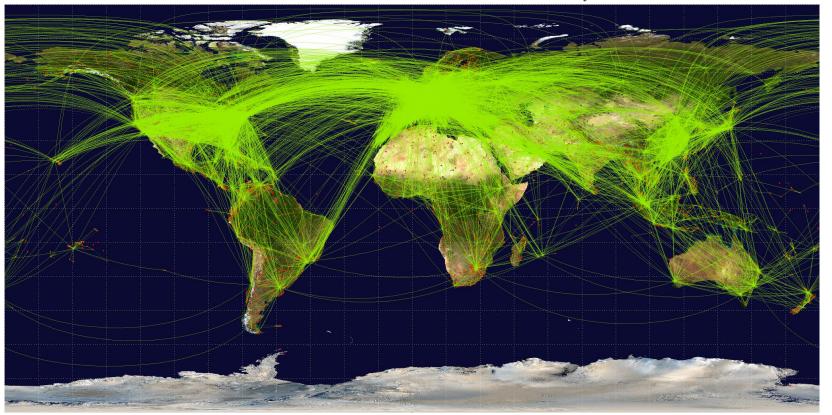
"One can think of the middle of the twentieth century as the end of one of the most important social revolutions in history, the virtual elimination of the infectious diseases as a significant factor in social life"

-Nobel Laureate Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet Natural History of Infectious Disease (1962)



Source: Murphy, F. A., & Nathanson, N. (1994). The emergence of new virus diseases: an overview. Sem Vir, 5, 87-102.

AIRLINE ROUTES, 2014





THANK YOU Any questions?

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