H1N1 (Swine Flu) Update
July 1, 2009

This daily report is designed to provide you with current information about the swine flu, the NPS role, and how it affects our jobs and lives. For your convenience, this document summarizes both **official** (NPS and other government sources) and **non-official** (media coverage) information. It includes four sections: (1) Overview of Current Situation, (2) NPS Monitoring and Response, (3) Information from Other Official Sources, and (4) Summaries of News (National and Global).

1. Current Situation

Yesterday, the media reported the first swine flu resistant to the antiviral drug Tamiflu in Denmark. Experts do not believe that strain will spread further as the patient has recovered without infecting others and previous Tamiflu –resistant strains were weak and did not spread as well. Health experts are opposing the idea of parents hosting "swine flu parties" to expose their children to H1N1 in hopes that exposure now will confer immunity later if the virus returns in a more virulent form. As H1N1 flu virus continues to rise globally and nationally, public health officials are encouraging people to have an emergency preparedness plan for themselves, their families, even their communities.

2. National Park Service – Monitoring and Response

- Coordinating and communicating with federal health agencies and DOI
- Formed a Servicewide H1N1 Coordination and Response Team, led by the Emergency Services Branch and the Office of Public Health
- Providing weekly updates and briefings for NPS senior staff
- Participating in daily CDC briefings with state and county health officials
- Established two websites—intranet and public use—for improving dissemination of information and guidance materials
- Assisting NPS units and regional offices in:
    - developing and/or implementing pandemic flu preparedness or response measures
    - interpreting CDC guidance documents as applicable to NPS employees, visitors, and work settings

3. Information from Other Official Sources

- World Health Organization-Laboratory-confirmed cases of new influenza A(H1N1) as officially reported to WHO by States Parties to the International Health Regulations (2005) (6/29/09)

Country, territory and area	Cumulative total		Newly confirmed since the last reporting period	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Algeria	2	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	2	0	0	0
Argentina	1488	23	97	2
Australia	4038	7	758	4
Austria	12	0	0	0
Bahamas	4	0	0	0
Bahrain	15	0	0	0
Bangladesh	1	0	0	0
Barbados	10	0	0	0
Belgium	43	0	7	0
Bermuda, UKOT	1	0	0	0
Bolivia	126	0	79	0
Brazil	452	0	53	0
British Virgin Islands, UKOT	1	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	29	0	18	0
Bulgaria	7	0	0	0
Cambodia	6	0	1	0
Canada	7775	21	1043	2
Cap Verde	3	0	0	0
Cayman Islands, UKOT	9	0	0	0
Chile	5186	7	0	0
China	1442	0	353	0
Colombia	88	2	16	0
Costa Rica	255	1	33	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2	0	0	0
Cuba	34	0	0	0
Cyprus	25	0	16	0
Czech Republic	9	0	0	0
Denmark	44	0	3	0
Dominica	1	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	108	2	0	0
Ecuador	125	0	0	0
Egypt	50	0	7	0

El Salvador	226	0	66	0
Estonia	13	0	5	0
Ethiopia	2	0	0	0
Fiji	2	0	0	0
Finland	26	0	0	0
France	235	0	44	0
French Polynesia, FOC	3	0	2	0
Martinique, FOC	2	0	0	0
Germany	366	0	33	0
Greece	86	0	13	0
Guatemala	254	2	0	0
Honduras	118	1	0	0
Hungary	8	0	0	0
Iceland	4	0	0	0
India	64	0	0	0
Indonesia	8	0	6	0
Iran	1	0	0	0
Iraq	10	0	10	0
Ireland	39	0	10	0
Israel	469	0	64	0
Italy	112	0	10	0
Jamaica	21	0	2	0
Japan	1212	0	163	0
Jordan	18	0	3	0
Korea, Republic of	202	0	60	0
Kuwait	30	0	0	0
Laos	3	0	0	0
Latvia	1	0	0	0
Lebanon	25	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	0	1	0
Luxembourg	4	0	1	0
Malaysia	112	0	44	0
Mexico	8279	116	0	0
Monaco	1	0	1	0
Montenegro	1	0	0	0
Morocco	11	0	0	0
Nepal	3	0	3	0

Netherlands	118	0	2	0
Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao *	3	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles, Sint Maarten	1	0	0	0
New Zealand	587	0	134	0
Nicaragua	277	0	12	0
Norway	31	0	9	0
Oman	3	0	0	0
Panama	403	0	45	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	0	0
Paraguay	85	0	6	0
Peru	360	0	108	0
Philippines	861	1	416	0
Poland	14	0	1	0
Portugal	11	0	4	0
Qatar	10	0	0	0
Romania	24	0	5	0
Russia	3	0	0	0
Samoa	1	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	69	0	21	0
Serbia	5	0	3	0
Singapore	599	0	284	0
Slovakia	9	0	2	0
Slovenia	4	0	1	0
South Africa	1	0	0	0
Spain	541	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	9	0	2	0
Suriname	11	0	0	0
Sweden	67	0	6	0
Switzerland	49	0	2	0
Thailand	774	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	53	0	28	0
Tunisia	2	0	0	0
Turkey	27	0	1	0
Ukraine	1	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	8	0	1	0
United Kingdom	4250	1	653	0
Guernsey, Crown Dependency	1	0	0	0

Isle of Man, Crown Dependency	1	0	0	0
Jersey, Crown Dependency	8	0	0	0
United States of America	27717	127	6268	40
Uruguay	195	0	0	0
Vanuatu	2	0	0	0
Venezuela	172	0	19	0
Viet Nam	84	0	21	0
West Bank and Gaza Strip	9	0	0	0
Yemen	6	0	0	0
Grand Total (**June 29, 2009**)	70893	311	11079	48
Grand Total (**June 24, 2009**)	55867	238	3707	7

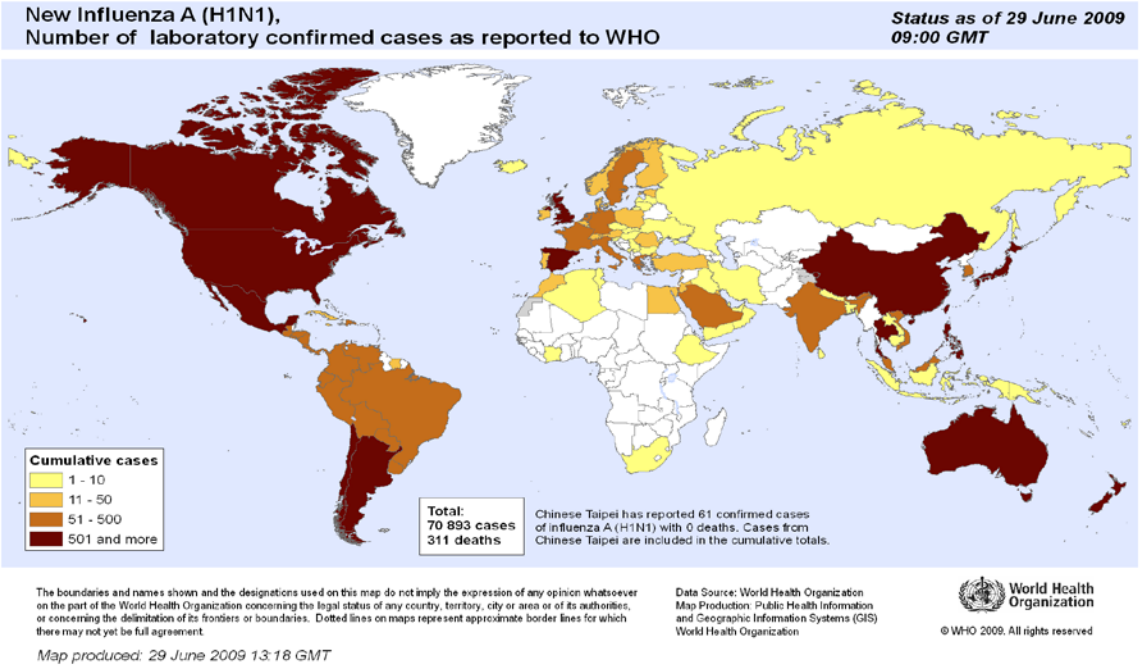
Chinese Taipei has reported 61 confirmed cases of influenza A (H1N1) with 0 deaths. Cases from Chinese Taipei are included in the cumulative totals provided in the table above.

Cumulative and new figures are subject to revision

ABBREVIATIONS

UKOT: United Kingdom Overseas Territory
FOC: French Overseas Collectivity
OT: Overseas Territory

Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao *: 3 confirmed cases: The three confirmed cases are crew members of a cruise ship. They did not leave the boat during their illness nor during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms.



- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

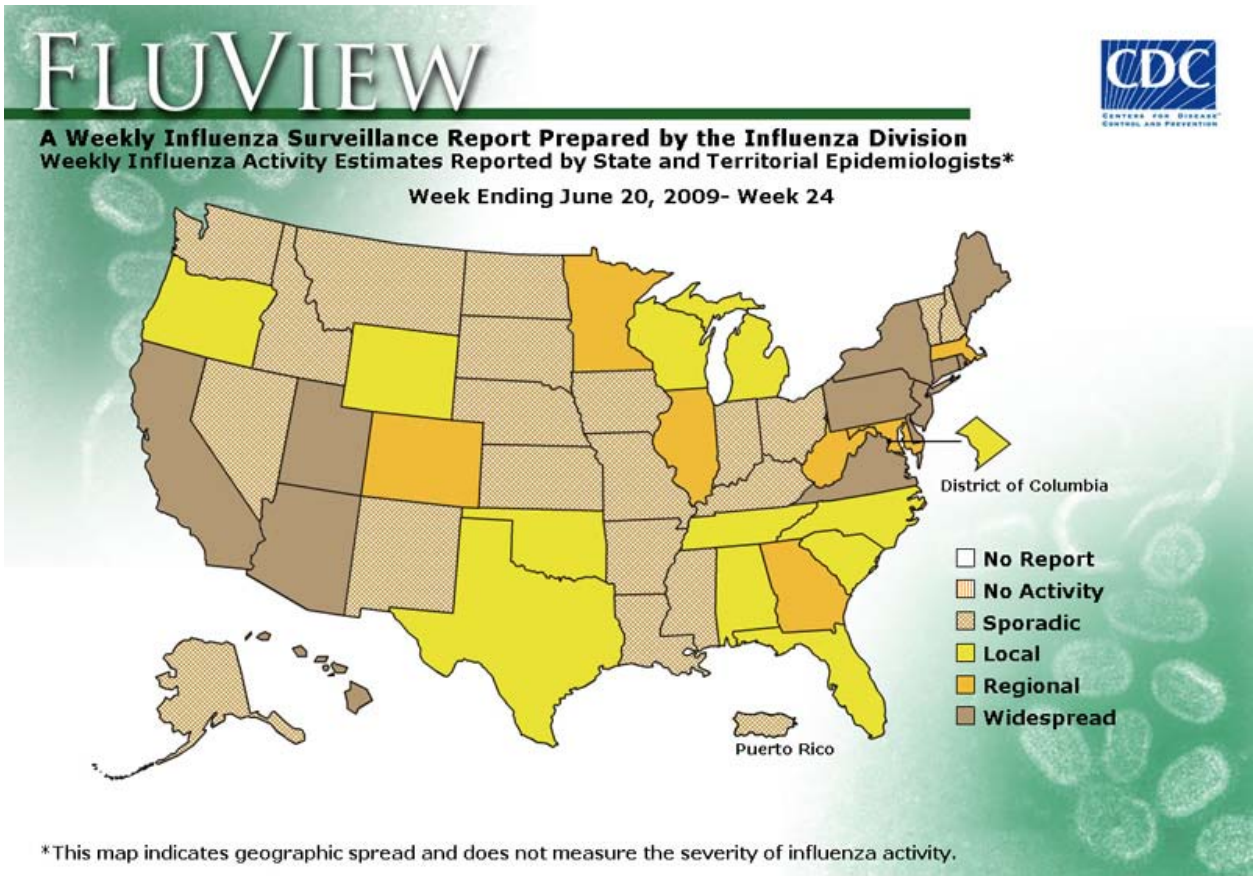


Table. U.S. Human Cases of H1N1 Flu Infection

Web page updated June 25, 2009,

7:00 PM ET to coincide with the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices meeting

(Normally updated each Friday at 11 AM ET)

Data reported to CDC by June 25, 2009, 11:00 AM ET.

States and Territories*	Confirmed and Probable Cases	Deaths
STATES		
Alabama	239	
Alaska	46	
Arkansas	35	
Arizona	729	8
California	1492	16
Colorado	103	
Connecticut	877	5
Delaware	267	
Florida	941	2
Georgia	65	
Hawaii	465	
Idaho	72	
Illinois	2875	12
Indiana	251	
Iowa	92	
Kansas	117	
Kentucky	119	
Louisiana	153	
Maine	61	
Maryland	414	1
Massachusetts	1287	1
Michigan	468	2
Minnesota	537	1
Mississippi	114	
Missouri	55	1
Montana	44	
Nebraska	111	

Nevada	250	
New Hampshire	207	
New Jersey	899	6
New Mexico	232	
New York	2272	35
North Carolina	179	1
North Dakota	48	
Ohio	93	
Oklahoma	123	1
Oregon	289	3
Pennsylvania	1483	3
Rhode Island	132	1
South Carolina	120	
South Dakota	22	
Tennessee	148	
Texas	2981	10
Utah	874	10
Vermont	46	
Virginia	191	1
Washington	588	3
Washington, D.C.	33	
West Virginia	114	
Wisconsin	4273	4
Wyoming	72	
TERRITORIES		
Puerto Rico	18	
Virgin Islands	1	
TOTAL (53)*	**27,717 cases**	**127 deaths**

Reported June 18 TOTAL*(53)	**21,449 cases**	**87 deaths**

*Includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

This table will be updated each Friday at 11 AM ET.

International Human Cases of H1N1 Flu Infection
See: World Health Organization.

NOTE: Because of daily reporting deadlines, the state totals reported by CDC may not always be consistent with those reported by state health departments. If there is a discrepancy between these two counts, data from the state health departments should be used as the most accurate number.

For more information about how these case counts are updated, see Questions & Answers About CDC's Online Reporting.

4. Media Coverage

Worldwide Update:

- Health experts are warning parents against holding "swine flu parties" in the hope of infecting their children with the H1N1 virusTalk of swine flu parties has emerged on Internet forums. The idea is that exposing a child to the H1N1 virus while it remains relatively mild will give the child immunity if the virus returns in a more virulent form later on. The idea is an extension of chicken pox and measles parties that were once a popular way of exposing children to those diseases so that they might acquire resistance to subsequent infections. But health officials have been quick to condemn the idea. Speaking at a conference, Dr Richard Jarvis, chairman of the British Medical Association's public health committee, said "I have heard of reports of people throwing swine flu parties. I don't think it is a good idea."I would not want it myself. It is quite a mild virus, but people still get ill and there is a risk of mortality." Last month, Richard Besser, the acting head of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, also warned against deliberately exposing people to the virus (CNN, 6/30/09).

- The first case of swine flu resistant to the antiviral drug Tamiflu has been found in Denmark, according to Danish health officials. The patient appears to have recovered without infecting anyone else, and experts said the recent history of Tamiflu resistance made it unlikely that the short-lived Danish strain would have been good at spreading to others. In the past, Tamiflu-resistant strains of the seasonal flu have been found in Japan, which has used more than half the world’s supply of the drug each year. But those strains were weak and did not spread. A Tamiflu-resistant strain of the H5N1 bird flu was also isolated from a Vietnamese patient being treated with low-dose Tamiflu in 2005, but it also died out (NY Times, 6/30/09).

US Update:

- Hospital emergency rooms and doctor's offices across the Washington region are reporting a higher-than-normal number of flu cases during a time of year when such infections are rare, a signal that the H1N1 virus continues to spread. Officials at Washington Adventist Hospital said they have seen 68 flu cases in June compared with 11 in May. Officials at Inova Health systems say they have treated more flu cases during a single week this month than during the peak week of flu season in February. Many of those being treated are school-age children, officials said. "It's like snow in the summer,'' said Gaurov Dayal, chief medical officer at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital, which has also reported a higher-than-normal number of flu cases, more than half of

which were confirmed to be H1N1. "We typically don't see flu at all this time of year. Medical experts say the unusually high number of cases might be due in part to increased vigilance among the public and health officials because of the attention given to H1N1. The new strain has perplexed medical researchers who are studying its potential long-term effects. They theorize that younger patients may be getting infected at higher rates because they may not have developed immunity to the strain (Washington Post, 6/30/09).

- If you don't have an emergency preparedness plan for yourself, your family, and even your community, now is a good time to make one. That's the message public health officials are sending as cases of the novel H1N1 influenza virus continue to rise nationally and globally. Health experts say there is no way to predict what is still in store, but they have concerns that the coming fall flu season might bring a second wave of illnesses, potentially more severe. "Everybody should consider this a time to be better educated" said Jennifer Wooleyhand, a spokeswoman for the Delaware Division of Public Health, adding that preparation is everything. "We need to create the time to prepare and defend ourselves." Since the early stages of the H1N1 outbreak, public health officials have focused primarily on disease prevention. But many health departments are now also working on reinforcing messages on personal and community preparedness. Being informed is the first step, health officials say. www.Pandemicflu.gov and various health departments offer checklists on what individuals and families can do to get ready for a pandemic. (CIDRAP, 6/30/09)