

# What Would a Modern-Day Flu Pandemic Look Like?

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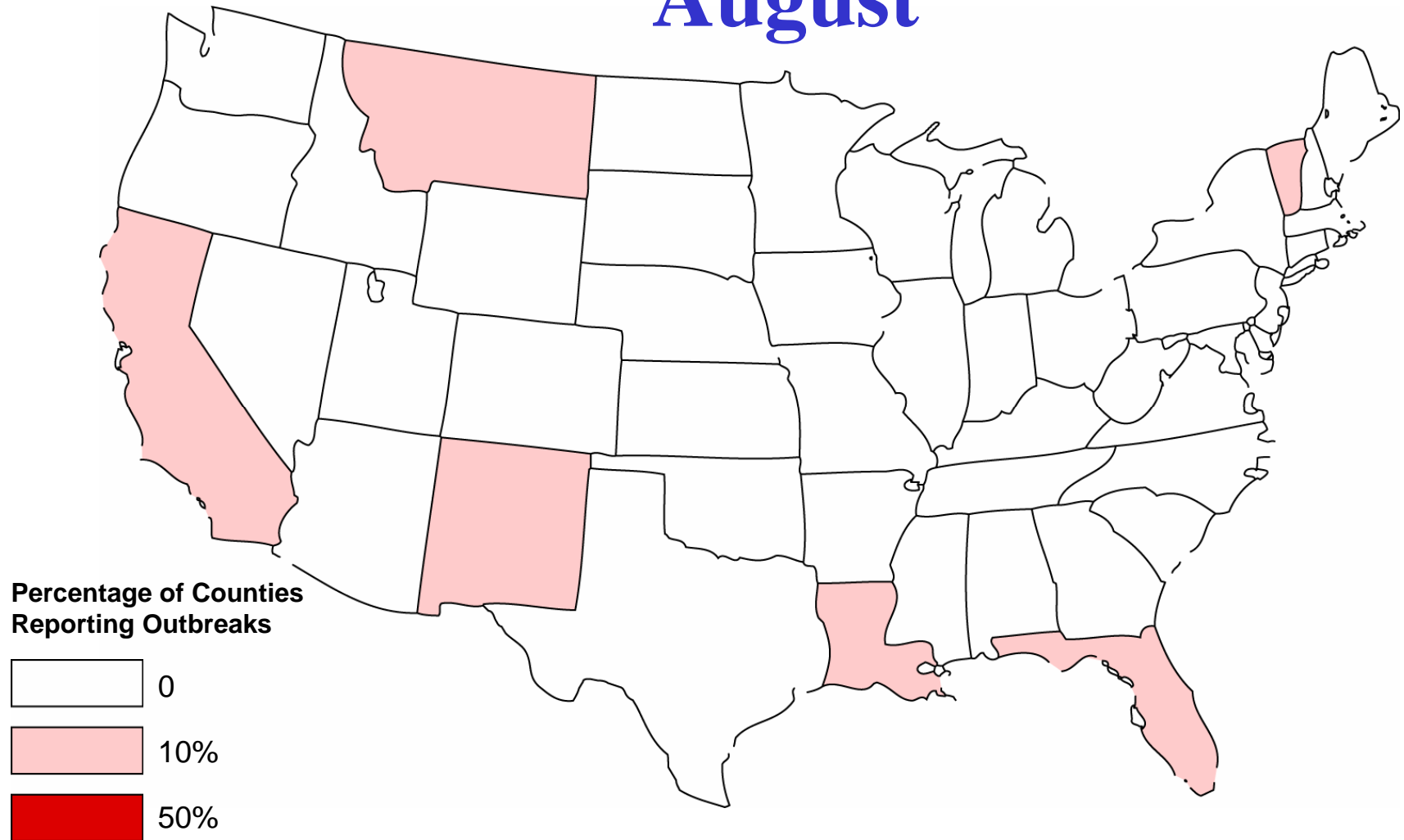
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**Center for Biosecurity**



UPMC | University of Pittsburgh  
Medical Center

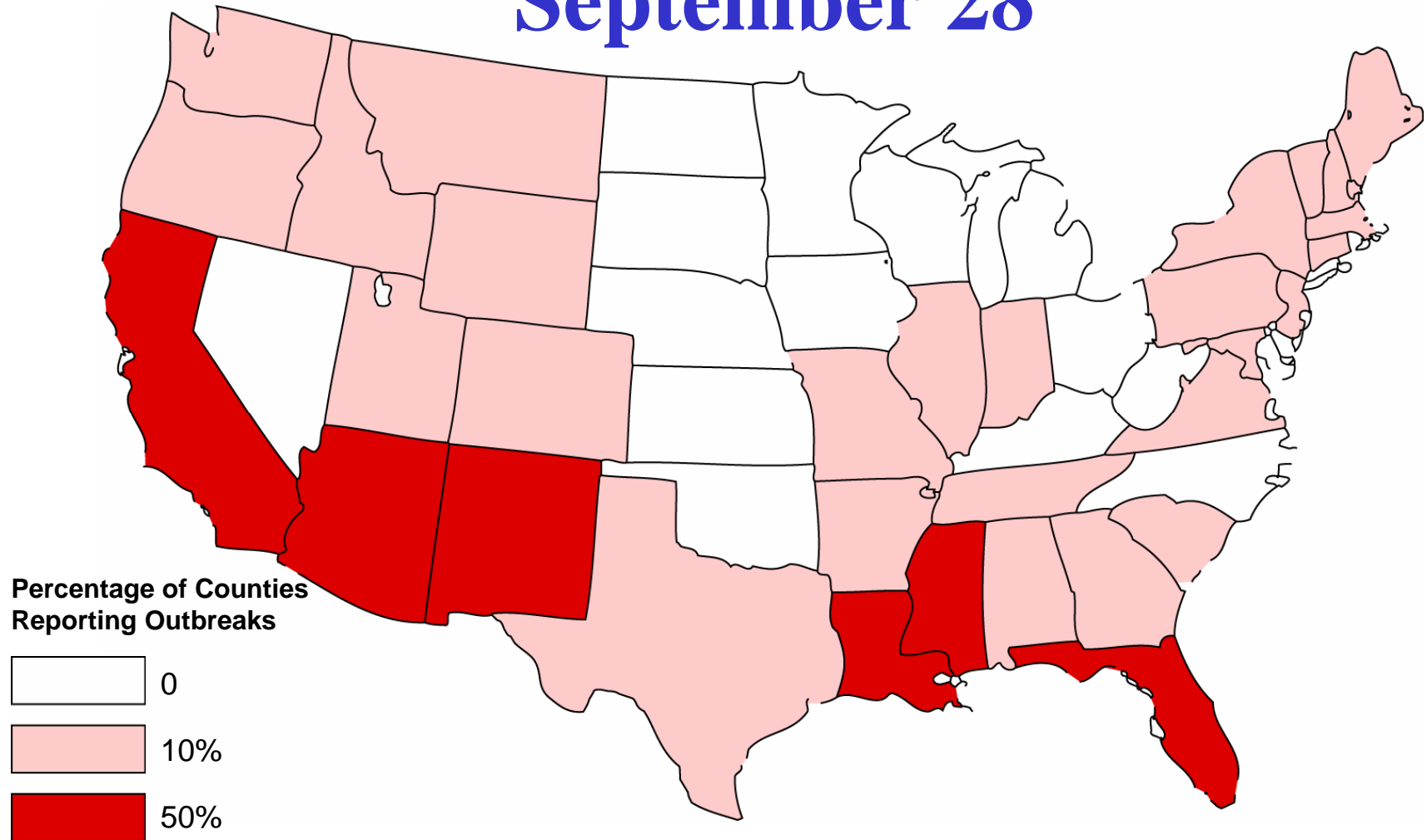
# Influenza Outbreaks in 1957: August



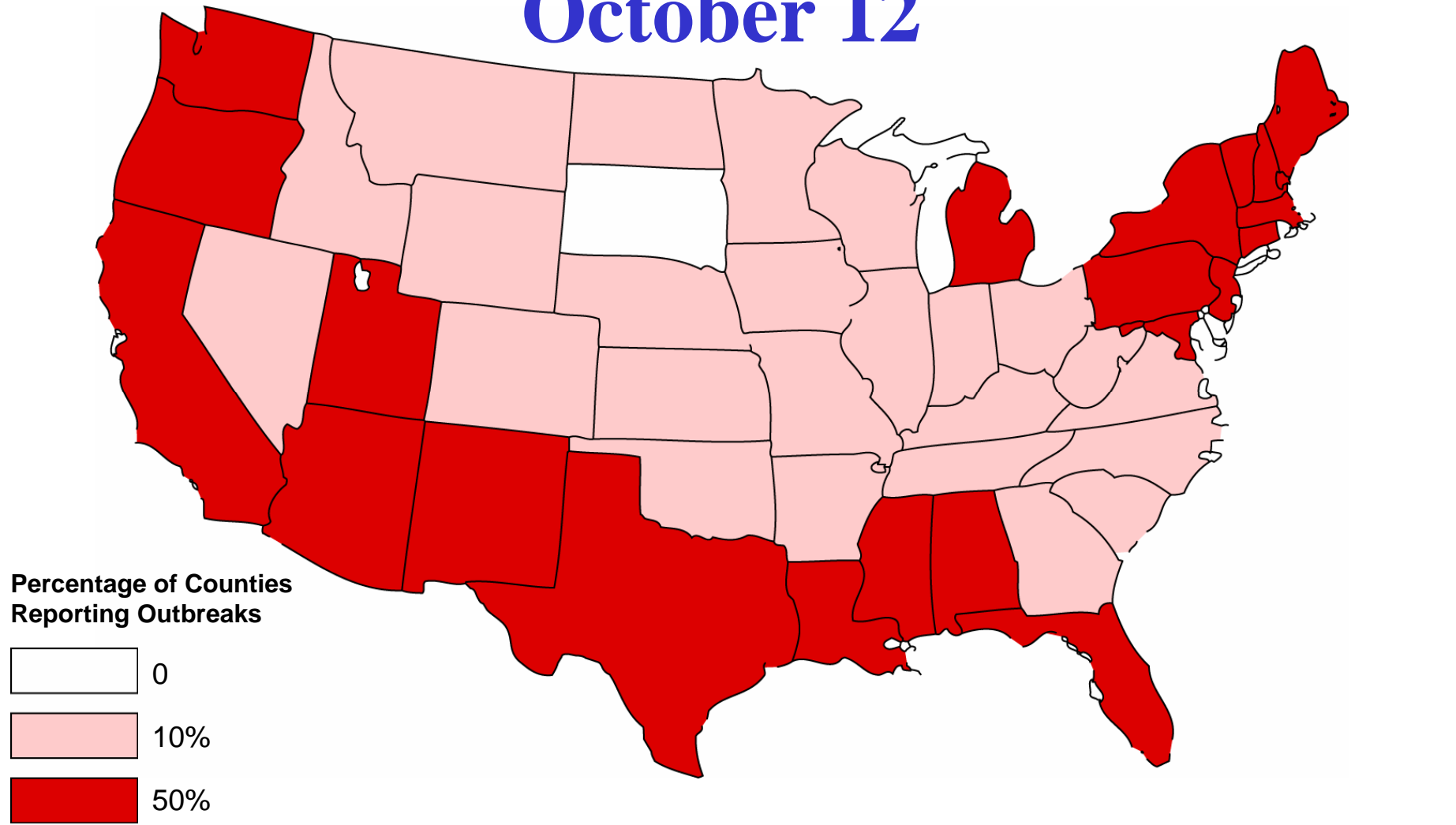
# Influenza Outbreaks in 1957: September 14



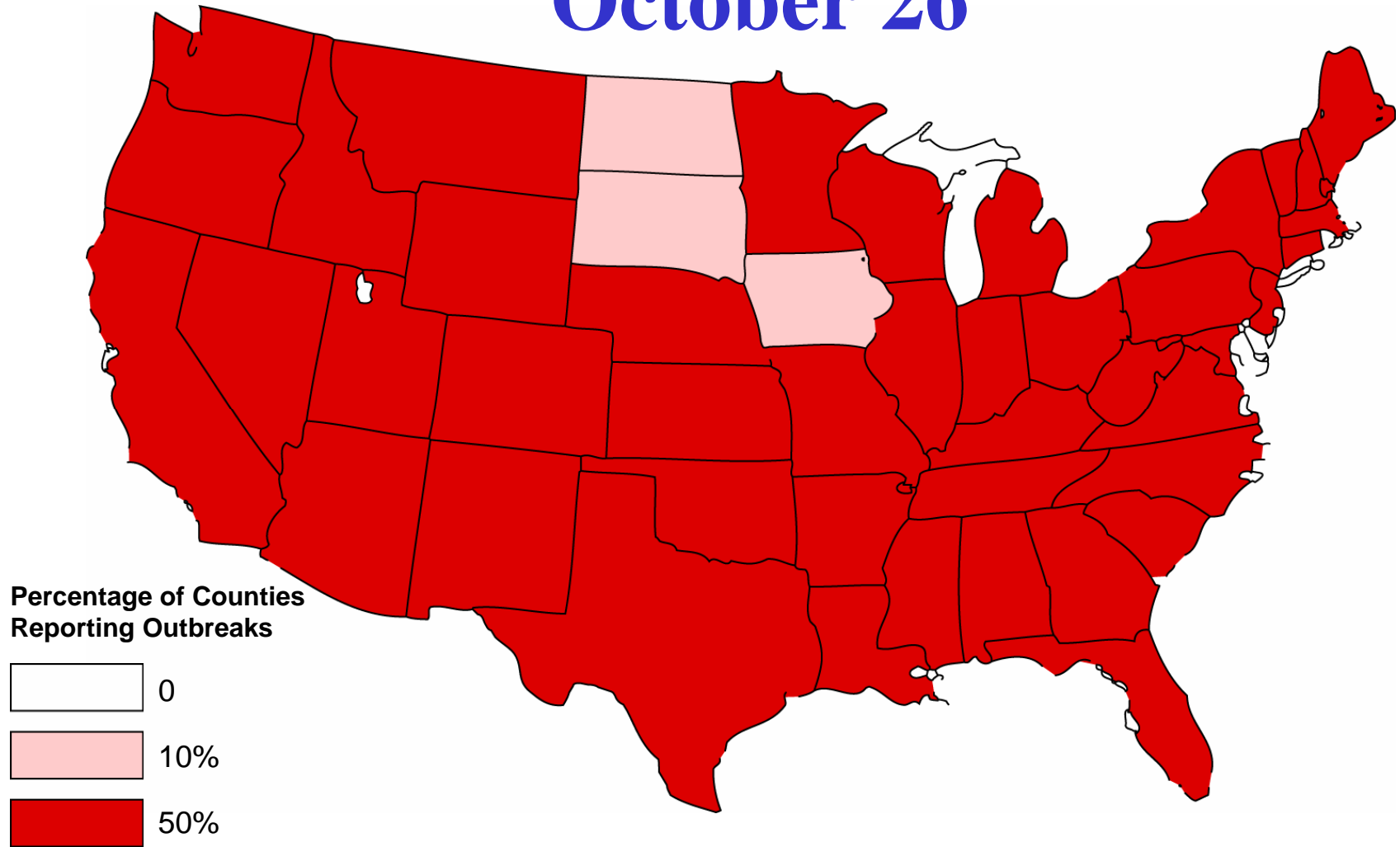
# Influenza Outbreaks in 1957: September 28



# Influenza Outbreaks in 1957: October 12



# Influenza Outbreaks in 1957: October 26



# What Are The Epidemiological Predictions For A Moderate To Severe Pandemic Today?



# HHS Planning Assumptions:

<b>Moderate Scenario (1968-like)</b>	<b>Severe Scenario (1918-like)</b>
90 M sick	90 M sick
45 M needing medical care	45 M needing medical care
865,000 hospitalizations	9.9 M hospitalizations
129,000 needing ICU	1.5 M needing ICU
209,000 deaths	1.9 M deaths

# Pandemic Influenza Impact on U.S. Hospitals

- FluSurge model (CDC)
- HHS planning assumptions
- At peak (week 5 of 8) with 25% attack rate

<b>Moderate Scenario (1968-like)</b>	<b>Severe Scenario (1918-like)</b>
19% of non-ICU beds	191% of non-ICU beds
46% of ICU beds	461% of ICU beds
20% of ventilators	198% of ventilators

**Is it realistic to expect that  
*public health* interventions will  
thwart the impact of a novel flu  
virus?**

# How to stop an epidemic:

- Vaccine
- Antimicrobials
  - Prophylactic (preventative)
  - Treatment (reduce illness and limit spread)
- Disease containment measures

# Vaccine

- Flu is constantly changing-can't predict the pandemic strain, can't stockpile
- Limited manufacturing capacity
- Antiquated (slow) production technology
- Once produced, the efficacy of a vaccine is uncertain

# Antivirals

- Limited supply and production capacity
  - Widespread prophylaxis is not practical
- Resistance may develop
- Dosage and duration of treatment vary from strain to strain
- Time to treatment is critical

# Potential Disease Containment Measures

- Isolate the sick
- Identify (through contact tracing) and quarantine those exposed
- Geographic quarantine (cordon sanitaire)
- Travel restrictions
- Social distancing
  - “snow days”, school closings, canceling gatherings,, avoiding crowds, telecommuting
- Infection control
  - Respiratory etiquette, hand washing, use of protective masks, gowns and gloves

# Features that Make Flu Hard to Contain

- Very short time incubation period (2 days)
  - no time to trace contacts or implement quarantine
- Presymptomatic and asymptomatic spread
  - Isolation only partially effective
  - Can't identify all the spreaders
- Short time between generations (2-3 days)
  - Spreads rapidly, no time to implement geographic controls (1 → 1M: 60 days)

# Is It Realistic To Expect That *Public Health* Interventions Will Thwart The Impact Of A Novel Flu Virus?

**No**

- It can't be stopped
- At best, *may* be slowed- even this is unproven
- The economic and societal costs of many containment efforts may far exceed the potential benefit.

# Is it realistic to expect that *Medical* interventions will thwart the impact of a novel flu virus?

- **If** there were unlimited surge capacity in the healthcare system, all flu patients would be treated to normal standards and other healthcare would go on unaffected. However,.....

# Current Status of U.S. Hospitals

- 30% of U.S. hospitals losing money; of those that are profitable, operating margins average 1.9%
- 45 million uninsured; \$25 billion/year uncompensated care
- Shortage of 100,000 RNs (8% of workforce)
- 48% of EDs at or over capacity
- 46% of EDs spent time on diversion due to lack of ICU beds, general beds, staff, and ED overcrowding

**Source: AHA 2003**

# Federal Role in Pandemic Response

**"Any community that fails to prepare with the idea that somehow, in the end, the federal government will be able to rescue them will be tragically wrong."**

- **Michael Leavitt, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services at Maryland State Meeting 2/24/06**

# Most Likely Ethical And Practical Dilemmas That Communities Will Face

- Allocation of scarce supplies of vaccine and antivirals
- Rationing of scarce life saving medical resources (e.g. ventilators)
- Ensuring similar levels of healthcare in hospitals throughout a community
- Limiting access to other healthcare
- Enforcing isolation and quarantine