At Risk Patients: Flu Related complications.

Children younger than 5, but especially children < 2 years old
Adults 65 years of age and older
Pregnant women (and women up to two weeks postpartum)
Residents of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities
American Indians and Alaska Natives seem to be at higher risk

In addition:
Neurological and neurodevelopmental conditions (including disorders of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerve, and muscle such as cerebral palsy, epilepsy [seizure disorders], stroke, intellectual disability, moderate to severe developmental delay, muscular dystrophy, or spinal cord injury)

Asthma or Chronic lung disease (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD] and cystic fibrosis)

Heart disease (such as congenital heart disease, congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease)

Blood disorders (such as sickle cell disease)

Endocrine disorders (such as diabetes)

Kidney disorders

Liver disorders

Metabolic disorders (such as inherited metabolic disorders and mitochondrial disorders)

Weakened immune system due to disease or medication (such as people with HIV or AIDS, or cancer, or those on chronic steroids)

People younger than 19 years of age who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy

People with extreme obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or more

NOTE:
Pay attention to at risk populations

Vaccine coverage is approximately 45% this year up from the mid to high 30s last year.

It’s not too late to get a flu shot!

Check out 10X Essentials on YAMMER
https://www.yammer.com/
**Respiratory View**

In 2019 MMWR CDC Week 3, influenza A remains the predominant virus, followed by RSV, and coronavirus.

Of Influenza A, Strain H1 2009 greatly predominates.