

Human Swine Influenza Investigation: April 24, 2009

Human cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection have been identified in San Diego County and Imperial County, California as well as in San Antonio, Texas.

Investigations are ongoing to determine the source of the infection and whether additional people have been infected with similar swine influenza viruses.

CDC is working closely with state and local officials in California and Texas and other health and animal officials on investigations into these cases.

Residents of California and Texas

CDC has identified human cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection in people in these areas. CDC is working with local and state health agencies to investigate these cases. CDC has determined that this virus is contagious and is spreading from human to human. However, have not determined how easily the virus spreads between people.

All U.S. human infections have recovered.

Mexico

CDC confirms that swine influenza A (H1N1) virus is causing disease in Mexico, and may be widespread.

Residents of Georgia

As of April 24, 2009, no swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infections have yet been identified in Georgia. All influenza virus specimens received by the Georgia Public Health Laboratory for the 2008-2009 season (through April 24) have been tested and are not swine influenza A (H1N1) strains. Sporadic cases of human influenza continue to occur.

However, Georgia may see cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) disease, given the unfolding circumstances of this epidemic.

As with any infectious disease, the Georgia Division of Public Health is recommending the following precautionary measures:

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hands cleaners are also effective.
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you get sick, stay home from work or school and limit contact with others to keep from infecting them.

- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread that way.

There is no vaccine available at this time, so it is important to take steps to prevent spreading the virus to others. If people are ill, they should attempt to stay at home and limit contact with others. Healthy residents living in these areas should take [everyday preventive actions](#).

People who develop an illness with fever and respiratory symptoms, such as cough and runny nose, and possibly other symptoms, such as body aches, nausea, or vomiting or diarrhea, should contact their health care provider. Their health care provider will determine whether influenza testing is needed.

[Clinicians](#)

Clinicians should consider the possibility of swine influenza virus infections in patients presenting with febrile respiratory illness who:

1. Live in San Diego County or Imperial County, California or San Antonio, Texas or Mexico
2. Have traveled to San Diego and/or Imperial County, California or San Antonio, Texas or Mexico
3. Have been in contact with ill persons from these areas in the 7 days prior to their illness onset.

If swine flu is suspected, clinicians should obtain a respiratory swab for swine influenza testing and place it in a refrigerator (not a freezer). Once collected, the clinician should contact their District Health Office or the Georgia Division of Public Health to facilitate transport and timely diagnosis at the Georgia Public Health Laboratory.

[State Public Health Laboratories](#)

The Georgia Public Health Laboratory will send all unsubtypable influenza A specimens as soon as possible to the Viral Surveillance and Diagnostic Branch of the CDC's Influenza Division for further diagnostic testing.

[Public Health /Animal Health Officials](#)

Officials should conduct thorough case and contact investigations to determine the source of the swine influenza virus, extent of community illness and the need for timely control measures.

More information about swine flu can be found on the CDC website at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swine/index.htm>.