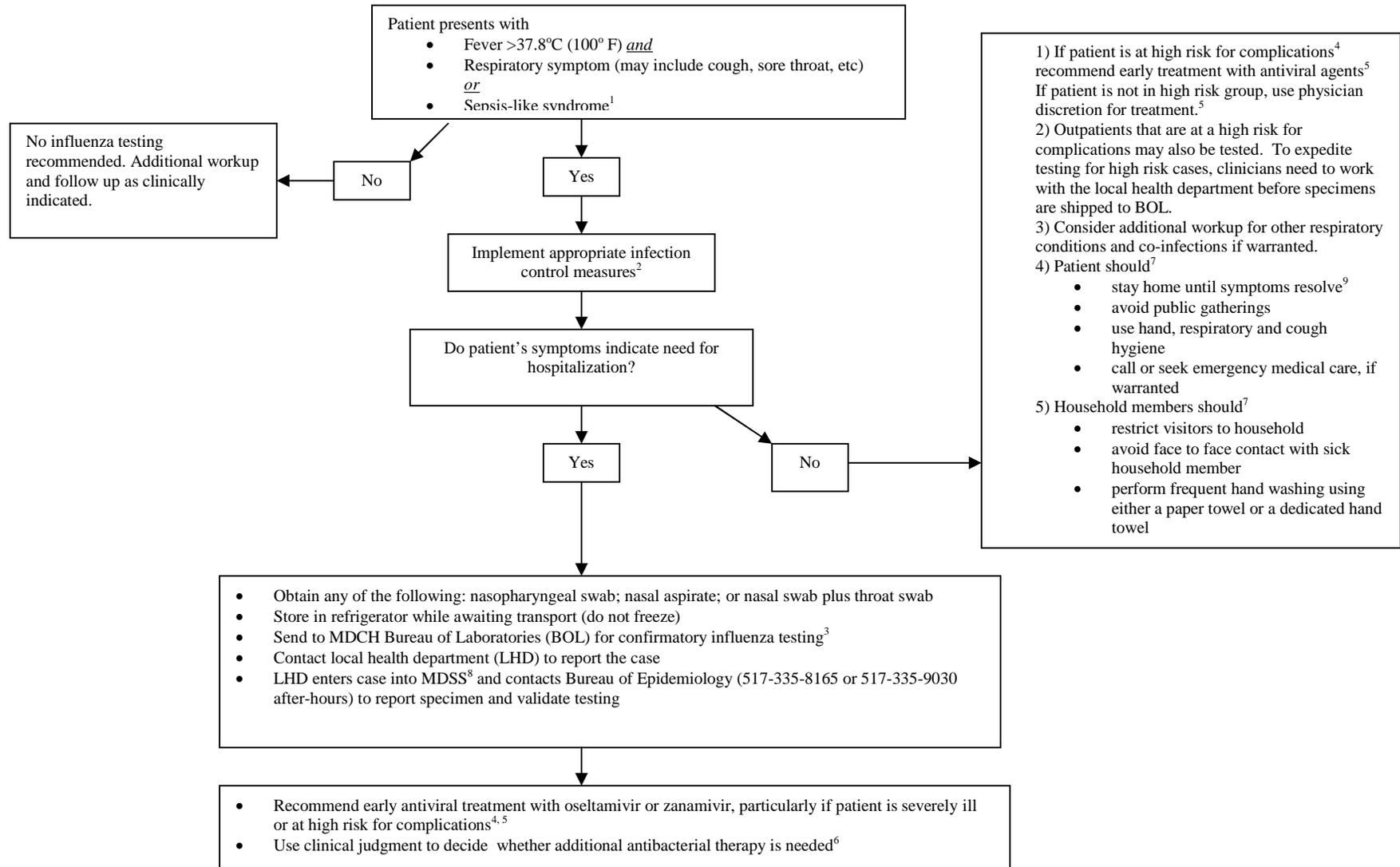


Michigan Department of Community Health Algorithm for Clinician Assistance With Decisions Making: Testing & Treatment of Novel Influenza A H1N1 virus.



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1. As with seasonal influenza, infants, adults' ≥ 65 years-old, and persons with compromised immune systems may have atypical presentations.
2. Information on infection control can be found at: http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/guidelines_infection_control.htm
3. Real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is the preferred laboratory test for identifying H1N1 (swine flu) virus. Rapid antigen tests and immunofluorescence tests have unknown sensitivity and specificity to detect H1N1 (swine flu) virus. For more information, please see <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/specimencollection.htm>.
4. Persons at high risk of complications: Children less than 5 years old; persons aged 65 years or older; children and adolescents (less than 18 years) who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy and who might be at risk for experiencing Reye syndrome after influenza virus infection; pregnant women; adults and children who have chronic pulmonary, cardiovascular, hepatic, hematological, neurologic, neuromuscular, or metabolic disorders; adults and children who have immunosuppression (including immunosuppression caused by medications or by HIV); and residents of nursing homes and other chronic-care facilities.
5. Information on use of antiviral agents can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/recommendations.htm>
6. Interim guidance for clinicians is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/identifyingpatients.htm>
7. Guidance for care of patients in the home are available at http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/guidance_homecare.htm
8. Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS): MDSS is a web-based communicable disease reporting system developed for the State of Michigan.
9. Advise patient to stay home for 7 days after the start of the illness or 24 hours after symptoms have resolved. Whichever is longer.