



Respiratory Surveillance Needs You



COLLECT AND SUBMIT NASOPHARYNGEAL SWABS

From at least **two individuals** experiencing influenza-like illness (ILI) or COVID-19-like illness (CLI) symptoms **weekly**

2



- * ILI symptoms include: Fever of at least 100.4° F along with cough or sore throat with no other known cause.
- * CLI symptoms include: Fever of at least 100.4° F, cough, shortness of breath, and/or new loss of taste and smell.

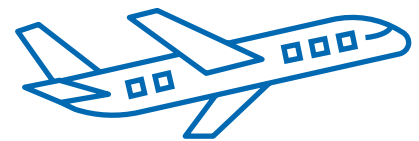
AND Any individuals with ILI or CLI who are pregnant; hospitalized; recently traveled internationally; at least 14 days post-completed COVID-19 vaccination; have diabetes, cardiovascular disease, or obesity; or have had contact with bird/poultry flocks or pigs/swine



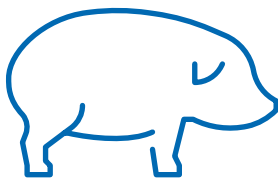
PREGNANT WOMEN



HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS



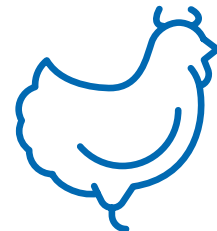
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELERS



PIGS/SWINE CONTACT



DIABETES



BIRD/POULTRY FLOCKS CONTACT



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



OBESITY



14 DAYS POST COVID VACCINE

Submit Nasopharyngeal (NP) Swabs

Complete and submit a requisition form for each specimen by using your facility's state laboratory Webportal account or by using the online form at <https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/bcl/assets/bcl-requisition-form.pdf>.

Send Webportal inquiries to the Bureau of Clinical Laboratories at LIMSSupport@adph.state.al.us.

Ship

Specimens must be received within 3 days of collection. Ship specimens Monday – Thursday via UPS or drop off at your local health department to be couriered to:

Bureau of Clinical Laboratories
204 Legends Court
Prattville, AL 36066

Order

Order additional respiratory test kits by using the online form at <https://al.readyop.com/fs/4cH7/b7ac>

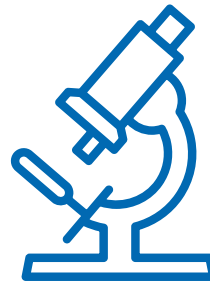
WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

To detect novel influenza or coronaviruses



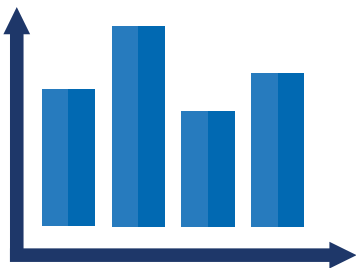
Antigen detection tests are not reliable for detecting the start of influenza season, novel influenza, or novel coronaviruses. Detection using molecular assays is important for characterization of influenza A viruses and coronaviruses with pandemic potential.

To identify what else is circulating



Besides testing for influenza and SARS-CoV-2, our state laboratory uses a bead-based multiplex molecular assay to detect 16 additional respiratory pathogens*.

To determine illness severity



Specimen submission gives us the opportunity to measure how many influenza and COVID-19-related hospitalizations and deaths have occurred.

To determine the geographic spread



PCR testing allows us to know where influenza and COVID-19 are circulating when combined with ILI and CLI percentages in outpatient settings to assess geographic spread.

For more information visit <http://AlabamaPublicHealth.gov/Flu>

*RSV (A and B), Coronavirus (229E, OC43, NL63, and HKU1), Human metapneumovirus, Rhinovirus/enterovirus, Adenovirus, Parainfluenza (1, 2, 3, and 4), Human bocavirus, *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, and *Legionella pneumoniae*