



#### GOAL: Develop BMT Medical Surveillance Today ... for Tomorrow



# Adenovirus at Lackland AFB in the Trainee Population

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### **Overview**



- Background
- Surveillance
- The Outbreak
- Response
- Current Status



# **Background**



- Adenovirus; a frequent cause of mild to mod respiratory disease in basic military trainees (BMTs)
- Severe disease is rare in adults with normal immune systems
- 49 distinct strains of adenovirus with types 4 and 7 causing the majority of prior outbreaks seen in military recruits.
- Routine vaccination with oral adenovirus against serotypes 4 and 7 began at US training camps in 1971; production was stopped in 1996 and stores of vaccine were depleted by 1999.
- The most significant adenoviral respiratory disease at Lackland AFB occurred from Nov 1999 to Nov 2000 with over 2400 hospitalizations at a cost of \$3M.
- 1999 to 2004, adenovirus caused illness in an average of 3000 recruits/yr at Lackland (rate of 1.35/100); majority caused by type 4 and no cases of life threatening pneumonia
  - 1. "Adenoviruses" CDC, National Center for Infectious Disease, Respiratory and Enteric Viruses Branch
  - 2. Russell KL et al, "Vaccine preventable adenoviral respiratory illness in US military recruits, 1999 2004." Vaccine 24 (2006) 2835-2842.

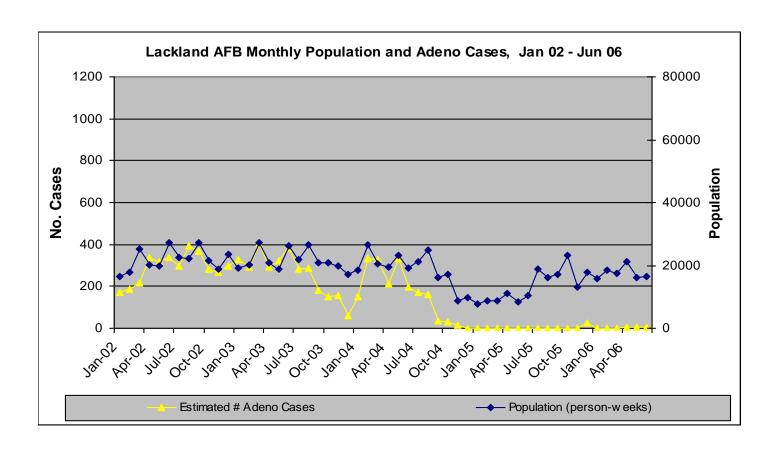


### **Lackland Adenovirus Activity**



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#### No significant adenovirus activity at Lackland in 2005 and 2006





### Surveillance



- Active:
  - Febrile Respiratory Illness Study
  - Epidemic Outbreak Surveillance (EOS)
- Passive:
  - Disease Non-Battle Injury (DNBI) Data



### FRI Study



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- "Triservice Population-Based Surveillance for Viral Respiratory Pathogens Among High-Risk U.S. Military Personnel"
- Study Started in 1998-2009, PI is NHRC
- Subjects are military trainees from the following eight training centers:

Navy: Naval Recruit Training Center, Great Lakes, IL

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC,

Army: Fort Jackson, Columbia, SC

Fort Leonard Wood, Waynesville, MO

Fort Benning, Columbus, GA

Air Force: Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX

Coast Guard: US Coast Guard Training Center, Cape May, NJ



# **FRI Surveillance Objectives**



- Determine the attack rate of febrile respiratory illness (FRI) among military populations at risk.
- Serve as an early warning system for respiratory disease outbreaks.
- Determine the etiology of respiratory pathogens causing clinical disease among military training populations.
- Determine the proportional distribution of influenza A and adenovirus serotypes causing clinical disease among military training populations.
- Measure the sensitivity and specificity of PCR testing of ambient temperature specimens for the detection of adenovirus and influenza, using viral culture as the gold standard.



#### **FRI Case Definition**



- A trainee will be considered a FRI case if he/she seeks medical care and meets both of the following criteria:
- a. Fever of > 100.5°F (38°C) or equivalent,
- b. Cough or sore throat
- Also, any trainee having clinical or radiographic evidence of pneumonia will be a FRI case.
- Any trainee meeting the above will be consented and a throat swab for viral culture obtained and sent to NHRC (3 yrs ago began swab to AFIOH)



### **EOS**



- Provide real-time public health service for influenza like illness; real-time sample analysis
- Lackland AFB is a real world test bed
- EOS nurses obtain clinical samples from patients with FRI symptoms
- Samples delivered to Advanced Diagnostic Laboratory (ADL); culture based testing; direct immunofluorescence and PCR
- Test advanced molecular diagnostic technologies



#### **DNBI**



- Population Health Support Division at Brooks City Base sends weekly DNBI report
- Unique identifier for AF trainees
- Disease and Injury Surveillance



#### The Outbreak



- The occurrence of any disease at a frequency that is unusual (compared with baseline) or unexpected
- Fri rates in 2005-6 about .2-.4 cases per 100
- In 2006 per FRI study 3 adenovirus positive cultures all year



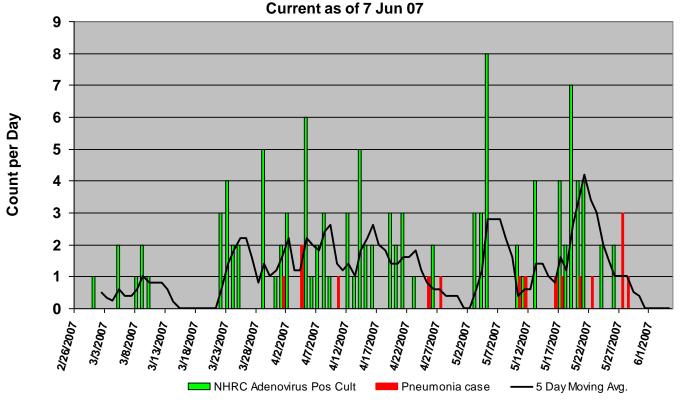
### **Adenovirus Cultures 2007**



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### RESPIRATORY VIRAL CULTURE POSITIVE COUNTS(NHRC) - THROAT SWAB

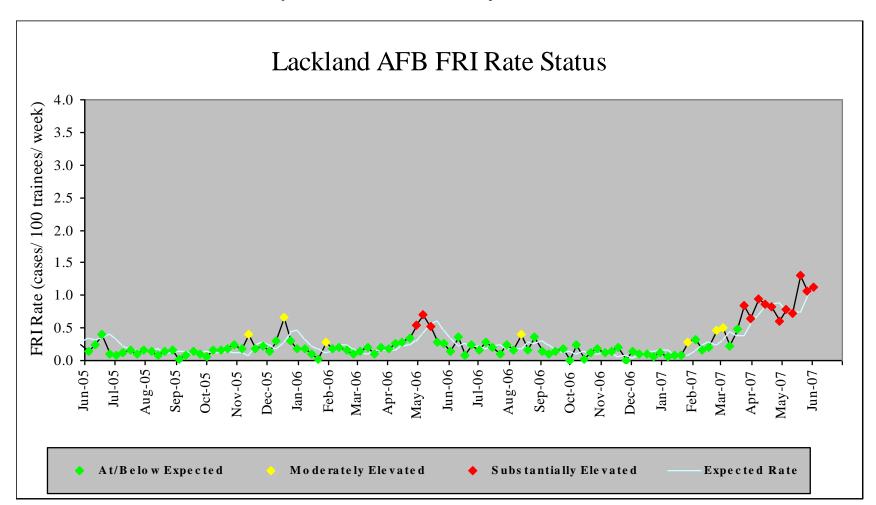
CONFIRMED PNEUMONIA 37 AMDS/ Public Health





### **FRI Rates**

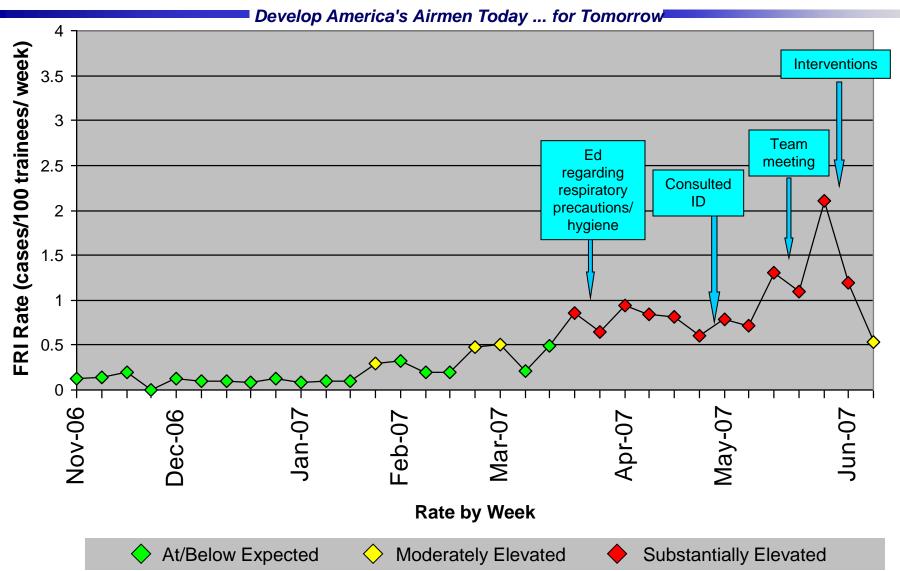






#### **Lackland AFB FRI Rate Status**







# Lab Testing



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#### Capability

- May 2007: Viral culture from AFIOH, Viral culture/Serotyping from NHRC and Rapid adeno test from EOS (50% sensitivity)
- June 2007: EOS able to perform PCR for adeno 14; AFIOH serum neutralization
- July 2007: AFIOH PCR for adeno 14

#### Results

- May 2007; Rapid adeno pos from EOS; May 18 NHRC reports
   Adeno 14
- June 2007; 3 adenovirus positives in 2006; 1 type 3;1 type 14/21;1 type 21 and March/April 2006 type 14 simultaneously emerged mostly as co-infections at 5 training bases: Lackland; Ft Benning/Ft. Leonard Wood; Navy, Great Lakes and MCRD, San Diego (weren't aware of this until June 2007); NHRC Results indicated: April1-June 1 out of 106 adenopositive cultures 90% were ADENO 14!!



# **Laboratory Case Definition**



- Detection of adenovirus antigen using the rapid Adenovirus detection assay from a clinical specimen with subsequent confirmation using real time PCR for adenovirus and follow-on identification of the Adeno 14 strain OR
- Isolation in cell culture of adenovirus from a clinical specimen with subsequent confirmation of Adeno 14 in a reference lab OR
- Detection of adenovirus by PCR assay from a clinical specimen with subsequent confirmation of Adeno 14 in a reference lab



# **Clinical Presentation of Adenovirus**



- Clinical Case Definition
  - Mild (Outpatient) Febrile Respiratory Illness
    - Temp >100.4 AND cough, sore throat or nasal congestion
  - Moderate (Outpatient or Inpatient)
    - Temp > 100.4 AND x-ray evidence of pneumonia
    - Temp >100.4 AND one or more clinical findings of lower respiratory illness or systemic inflammatory response (tachycardia, leukopenia, tachypnea)
  - Severe (Inpatient)
    - Moderate Illness and acute respiratory distress or sepsis
- 1 April to 24 June 06: 14 pneumonias (3 admitted) Rate of .4% (4 per 1000)
- 1 April to 24 June 07: 51 pneumonias (27 admitted) Rate of 1.4% (14 per 1000)
- \*\*\* Pneumonias confirmed by chest x-ray

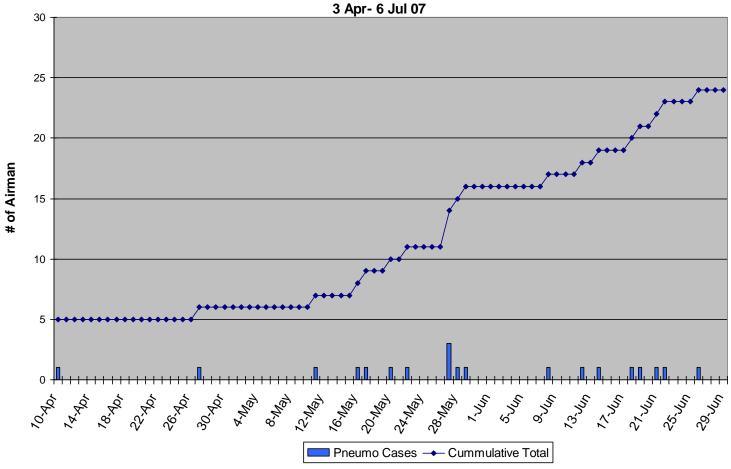


# **Inpatient Pneumonias**



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# BMT WHMC Pneumonia Cases Hospitalized 37 AMDS/ Public Health 3 Apr- 6 Jul 07





### **Inpatient Pneumonias**



- Inpatient Pneumonias, 1 Apr-24 Jun 07 n= 27
- BMT, 24 (89%); tech trainee, 3 (11%);
- Male: 26 (96%), Female: 1 (4%);
- Comorbid conditions: monospot pos(1),rhabdo(2)
- Median LOS:3 days; ICU, 5 (19%); intubated, 3 (11%); deaths, 1 (not until 7 August);
- WBC < 4.5: 15 (55%), Plts < 150: 9 (33%)
- 20 out of the 27 patients had adenovirus throat swab; 19 were positive. Subtyping on 13 of those adeno positive patients; all 13 (100%) adeno 14 PCR positive by EOS or NHRC.



### **Local Response**

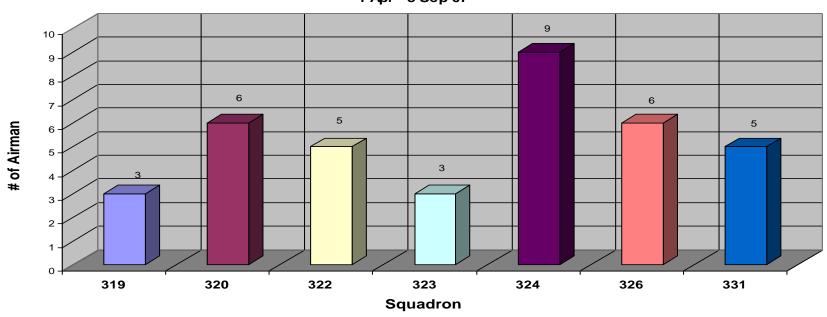


- Met as a team: Preventive med, public health, ID, clinicians and squadron leadership
- Recommended segregation of trainees into a fever (bed rest) flight in the 319<sup>th</sup> Squadron; Return to training when afebrile for 24 hours and decreased respiratory symptoms
- Public Health measures
  - Hand washing utilizing soap and water for 20 seconds duration as much as practical. Use Purell hand sanitizer when soap and water is unavailable.
  - Proper coughing/sneezing techniques.
  - Dormitory sleeping configuration should remain head-to-toe with 3 foot minimal gap between beds.
  - Common use phones should be sanitized between each use utilizing sanitizing wipes.
  - Clean all floor surfaces daily with antiviral agents (trade name to follow).
  - Clean/disinfect all contact surfaces daily to include all hand rails
  - Daily PH/IDMT dorm hygiene inspection.





#### Number of Pneumonia Cases (by BMT Squadron) 37 AMDS/Public Health 1 Apr - 3 Sep 07



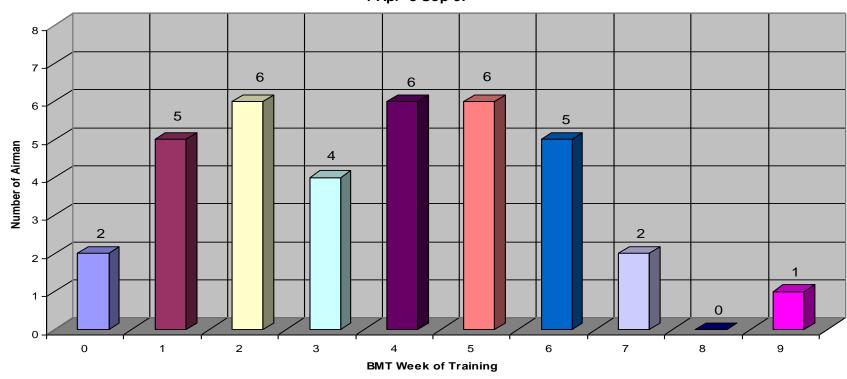
Total hospitalized = 42 (37 BMTS shown + 3 Techs & 1 TI, 1 DS) Currently hospitalized: 2 BMTs (326<sup>th</sup>) + 1 ADAF Dental Officer

<sup>\*</sup> Please review notes for additional comments





Pneumonia Cases (BMT Week of Training) 37 AMDS/ Public Health 1 Apr- 3 Sep 07



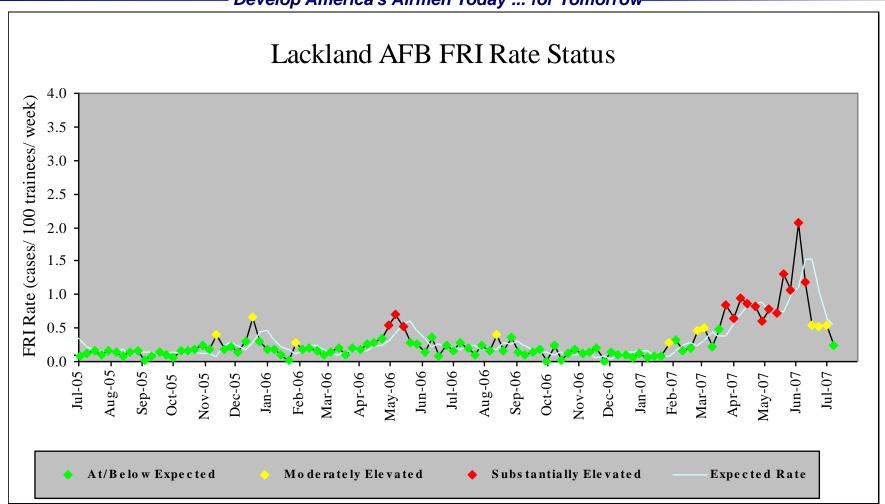
<sup>\*</sup> Please review notes for additional comments

- AF agencies; AFIOH and AETC (tech training bases)
- Army; CHPPM and staff from Phase 3 vaccine trials
- CDC
- Texas State Health Dept



# **Initial Results From Response**







#### **Current Status**



- Still seeing an increased FRI rate (.6-.9) and positive cultures for adenovirus and PCR for adeno 14
- Outpatient and inpatient pneumonia rates still elevated as compared to last year (about 3 x)
- Less confirmed adeno positive pneumonias (about 25-30%). Looking for other organisms as etiologies.
- Continuing segregation of the trainees

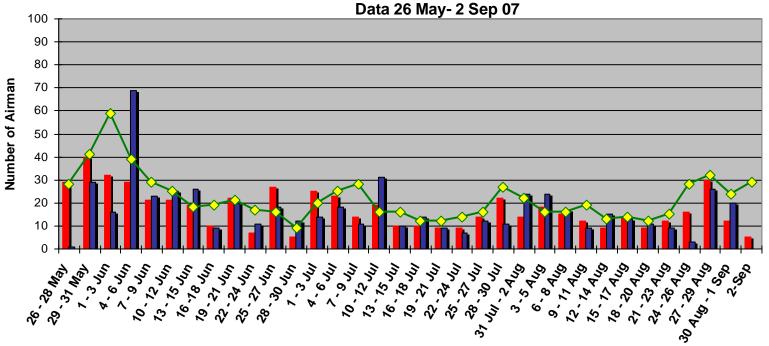


# **Bed rest (Fever) Flight**



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Suspected Respiratory Cases in Medical Hold (319th)
37 AMDS/Public Health
Data 26 May- 2 Sep 07

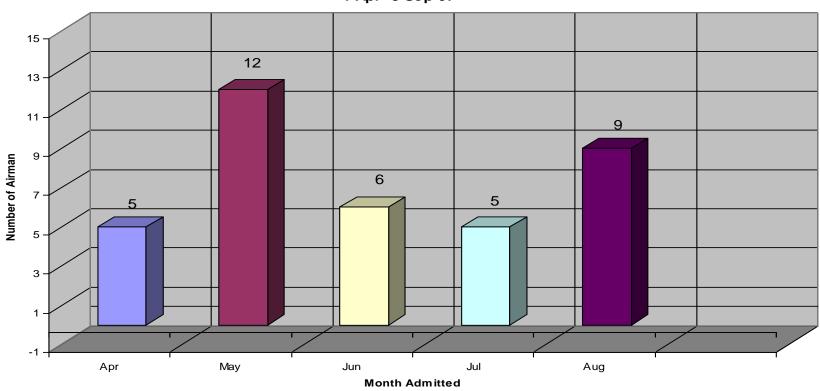


Number In Number Out ---- Current 319th Bed Rest Flt





#### Pneumonia Cases in BMTs (Month Admitted) 37 AMDS/ Public Health 1 Apr- 3 Sep 07



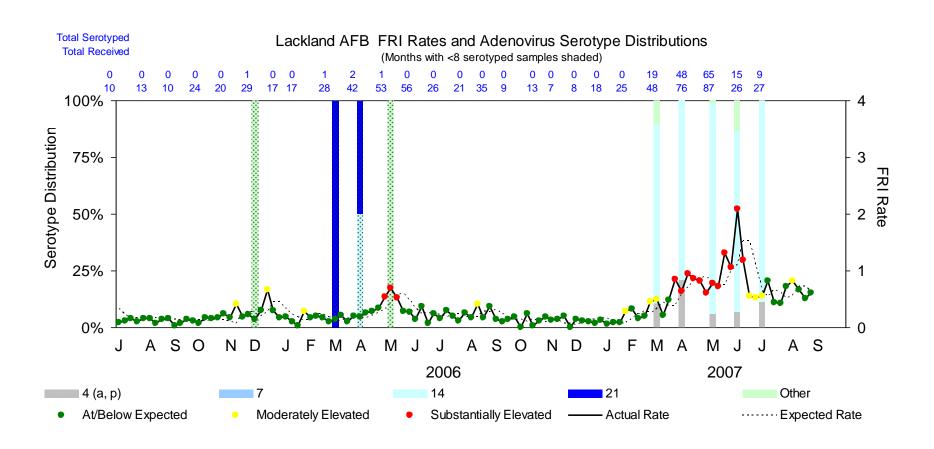
Aug – 7 BMTs (shown) + 2 SFS Tech School = 9 Total

<sup>\*</sup> Please review notes for additional comments



### **Current FRI Rates**







### **Acknowledgments**



- 37 AMDS SQ/CC: Col Mike Bunning and Lt Col Shoor
- 37 AMDS PH: Lt Cols Cogburn & Blakeslee
- ID Docs: Dr. Mark Rasnake and Major Vince Marconi
- Trainee Health Doc: Capt Ruth Brenner
- EOS: Lt Col Livingstone, Dr. Lisa Lott, Roger Bravo and Christina Gardner
- NHRC: John Gomez and Tony Hawksworth
- AFIOH: Major Natalie Johns, Dr. Macias and Dr. Jill Trei
- AETC: Lt Col Brian Ortman and Capt Larry Noel
- CDC: Dr. Tate and team
- TX State Health Dept: Dr. Vince Fonseca and Dr. John Su





# **QUESTIONS??**