



H1N1 Response and Preparation

presented to the

Board of Trustees

October 6, 2009

H1N1 Influenza Virus

- H1N1 is a new influenza virus that is spreading from person-to-person
- The H1N1 influenza virus has never before been detected in humans
- First identified in the U.S. in April 2009



Situation in the U.S. as of August 22, 2009

- 8,843 hospitalizations
- 556 deaths (most with chronic health conditions)
- CDC estimates that over one million persons in the US have been ill with the virus since April
- Currently CDC is only reporting hospitalizations and deaths



(California as of September 26, 2009:
2,510 hospitalizations and 188 deaths)

Situation in Sacramento County as of Sept 30, 2009

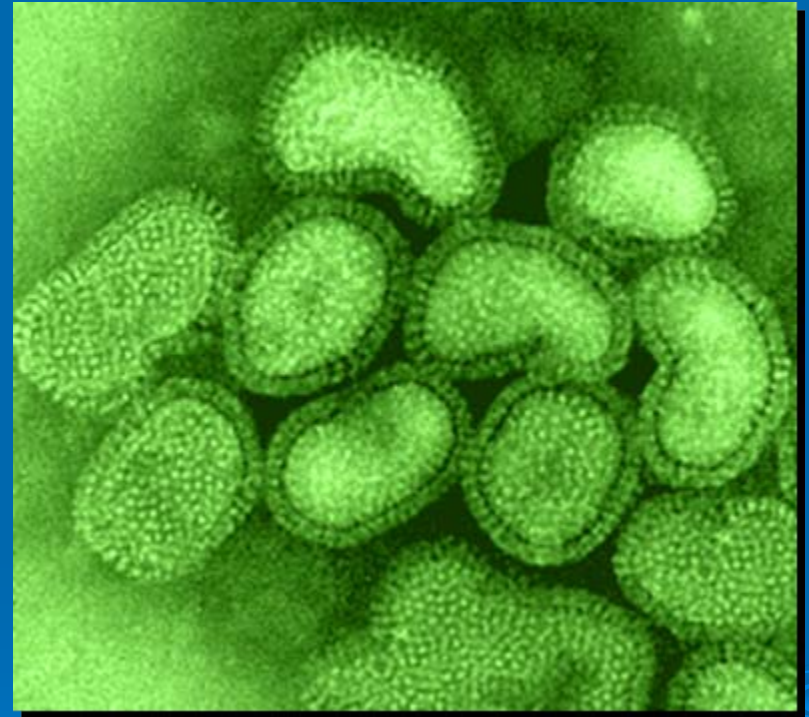
- 163 hospitalizations and 9 deaths
- Over 95% of all samples tested in the Sacramento County Public Health Lab are positive for the H1N1 virus
- Most who have been severely ill are between ages 20 and 55 with chronic medical conditions

H1N1 Influenza

- The outbreak currently appears to be as serious as seasonal flu. Protective recommendations have been scaled back to those used during the regular flu season.
- Because this is a new virus, most people will not have immunity to it, and illness may be more widespread.
- A new vaccine against the H1N1 virus has been developed and initial deliveries have started.

Symptoms of H1N1 flu in people are similar to seasonal flu

- Fever*
- Cough*
- Body aches*
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Headache
- Chills
- Fatigue
- Vomiting and diarrhea also reported



* Reported weekly to SCPH by our schools

How Does H1N1 Influenza Spread?

Primarily through respiratory droplets



- Coughing
- Sneezing

Touching respiratory droplets on yourself, another person, or an object, then touching mucus membranes such as your mouth, nose or eyes.

Twin Rivers H1N1 Team

➤ **Bonita Mallory RN, PHN**

Coordinator Student Health, Wellness & Prevention

➤ **Danny Munoz**

Emergency Preparedness Manager

➤ **Charlene VanAllen**

Sr. Communications Specialist



Role of Schools

- Distribution of Information
- Guidance for sick students and staff
- Reporting to Sacramento County Public Health
- Promotion of vaccine to students, families, and staff
- Help in point of distribution (POD) as able



Student Health and Attendance Support

Bonita Mallory RN, PHN

- Coordinates efforts of the school nurses and health assistants, providing advice and guidance particularly as schools start seeing an influx of flu-like illness.
- Bonita receives CAHAN updates and works collaboratively with the Sacramento County Health Department to ensure that they receive weekly attendance information from all of our schools.



Communication Support

Charlene VanAllen, Sr. Communications Specialist

Providing important information about H1N1 through a variety of communication vehicles, including:

- letters and automated phone messaging
- school web news updates, which generate an email to parents through their School Loop account
- electronic news (eNews, eWAG)
- web site at www.twinriversusd.org



Operational Support

Danny Munoz, Emergency Preparedness

- Working in conjunction with Maintenance and Operations to provide additional custodial support.
- Coordinating efforts with our Purchasing Department to provide additional materials (masks, cleaning supplies) to make certain that our schools are well-equipped to handle H1N1 and the seasonal flu virus.



Emergency Preparedness

- School Site H1N1 Operations Plan is in place for all Twin Rivers schools, which provides guidance during the various stages of H1N1.
- Pandemic flu planning has been in process with neighboring school districts since Spring 2009.



Everyday actions can help prevent spread of H1N1

- Cover nose and mouth when sneezing or coughing
- Frequent hand washing or use hand sanitizer
- Clean surfaces often
- Stay home until you've been symptom-free for 24 hours
- Everyone who is not allergic should have the flu shot for seasonal flu and the H1N1 vaccine.



Note: Studies have shown that influenza virus can survive on environmental surfaces and can infect a person for 2 to 8 hours after being deposited on the surface.

TwinRivers

UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

