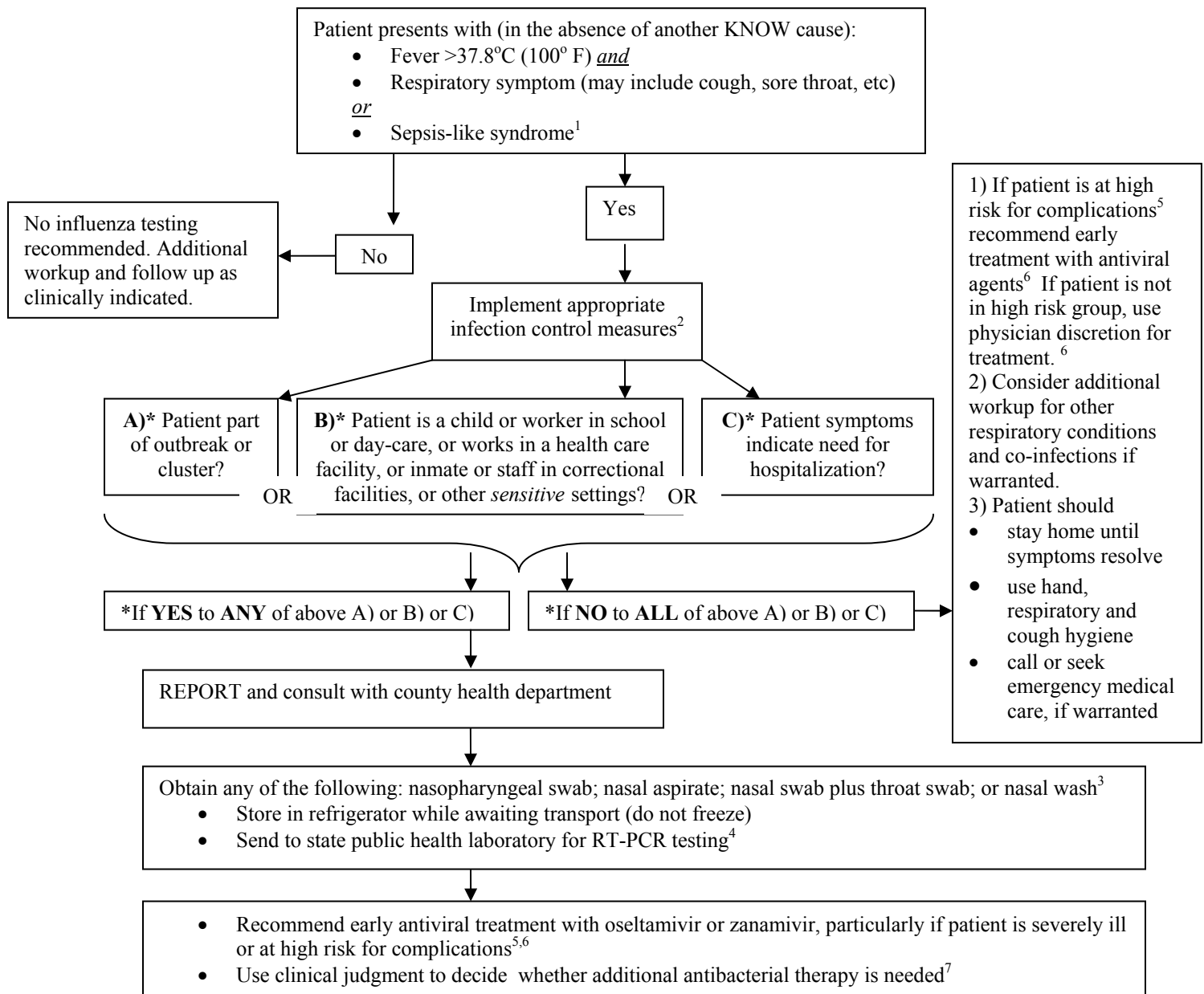


H1N1 (swine flu) Virus Testing & Treatment Algorithm for Clinicians



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. Nasal washes require appropriate personal protective equipment. See: http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/guidelines_infection_control.htm
4. 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>.
5. Persons at high risk of complications: Children less than 5 years old; persons aged 50 years or older; children and adolescents (aged 6 months–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.
6. Information on use of antiviral agents can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/recommendations.htm>
7. Interim guidance for clinicians is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/identifyingpatients.htm>

SOURCE: Florida Department of Health May 4, 2009