

Influenza-like Illness, the Time to Seek Healthcare, and Influenza Antiviral Receipt During the 2010–2011 Influenza Season—United States

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(See the editorial commentary by Lindegren and Schaffner on pages 510–3.)

Background. Few data exist describing healthcare-seeking behaviors among persons with influenza-like illness (ILI) or adherence to influenza antiviral treatment recommendations.

Methods. We analyzed adult responses to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 31 states and the District of Columbia (DC) and pediatric responses in 25 states and DC for January–April 2011 by demographics and underlying health conditions.

Results. Among 75 088 adult and 15 649 child respondents, 8.9% and 33.9%, respectively, reported ILI. ILI was more frequent among adults with asthma (16%), chronic obstruction pulmonary disease (COPD; 26%), diabetes (12%), heart disease (19%), kidney disease (16%), or obesity (11%). Forty-five percent of adults and 57% of children sought healthcare for ILI. Thirty-five percent of adults sought care ≤ 2 days after ILI onset. Seeking care ≤ 2 days was more frequent among adults with COPD (48%) or heart disease (55%). Among adults with a self-reported physician diagnosis of influenza, 34% received treatment with antiviral medications. The only underlying health condition with a higher rate of treatment was diabetes (46%).

Conclusions. Adults with underlying health conditions were more likely to report ILI, but the majority did not seek care promptly, missing opportunities for early influenza antiviral treatment.

Keywords. healthcare-seeking behavior; influenza; influenza antiviral treatment; time to seek healthcare.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends early, empiric treatment of influenza with antiviral medications for persons at high risk for influenza complications, including adults aged ≥ 65 years, and persons with chronic pulmonary or cardiovascular conditions, and diabetes [1]. In the United States, there are few data describing clinician adherence

to ACIP recommendations or the tendency for persons with influenza-like illness (ILI) to seek healthcare promptly after illness onset [1–3]. The few studies that have described adherence to ACIP treatment recommendations in an outpatient setting suggest that adherence could be improved [4, 5].

To assess whether ACIP treatment guidelines were followed during the 2009 influenza pandemic, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) utilized a community-based telephone survey among the U.S. population [6, 7]. Results indicated that during the 2009 pandemic, most persons at high risk for influenza complications more frequently reported ILI and healthcare seeking but did not report increased receipt of influenza antiviral medication. The results also indicated that certain socioeconomic and healthcare access factors (eg, unemployment, lack of insurance, financial

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barriers to healthcare) may have reduced access to appropriate medical treatment [6, 7].

The 2009 pandemic was associated with frequent communications reminding those with high-risk factors to seek healthcare promptly and for healthcare providers to treat them with influenza antivirals. Additionally, ACIP treatment guidelines were updated prior to the start of the 2010–2011 influenza season and included the addition of morbid obesity as a risk factor for severe influenza illness for the first time [1]. Therefore, the CDC repeated the telephone survey during the 2010–2011 influenza season to determine if the previous findings would be consistent during a seasonal influenza epidemic and to assess the time to seek healthcare, which was not collected in the previous survey [3]. In this report, we present the results from this survey conducted from January 2011 to April 2011 among adult respondents in 31 states and the District of Columbia (DC) and pediatric respondents in 25 states and DC.

METHODS

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey that is the main data source for information on the prevalence of health-risk behaviors and chronic health conditions among the noninstitutionalized US population aged ≥ 18 years [8]; survey methodology is described elsewhere [9]. The BRFSS has been approved as exempt research by the CDC's institutional review board.

From 1 January 2011 to 30 April 2011, adult respondents in 31 states (states or territories using the BRFSS ILI module were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) and DC were interviewed using a BRFSS ILI module that contained questions to determine recent ILI and healthcare-seeking behavior. Among adults who sought care, additional questions were asked to determine the time to seek care, whether an influenza diagnosis was received, whether influenza testing was performed, and whether influenza antiviral treatments were prescribed. We determined the presence of ILI by asking 2 questions: "Last month, were you ill with a fever?" and "Did you also have a cough and/or sore throat?" Answering "yes" to both questions was classified as ILI. We determined whether medical care was sought by asking, "Did you visit a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for this illness?" and when medical care was sought, by asking, "When did you visit the doctor, nurse, or other health professional for this illness?" and giving a choice of 3 responses: (1) "Within 2 days of getting ill," (2) "Within 3 to 7 days of getting ill," or (3) "More than 7 days of getting ill." Seeking care within

2 days of getting ill was chosen as the endpoint for prompt care seeking because that is when influenza antivirals have shown the most benefit and because this time point serves as the cut-off for approved administration of influenza antivirals in the product license [1, 10]. We determined whether a clinical diagnosis of influenza was given by asking, "What did the doctor, nurse, or other health professional tell you?" and giving a choice of 2 responses: (1) "You had influenza or the flu" or (2) "You had some other illness, but not the flu." We determined whether an influenza test was given by asking, "Did you have a flu test that was positive for this illness?" and giving a choice of 3 responses: (1) "Had flu test and it was positive," (2) "Had flu test and it was negative," or (3) "Did not have flu test." Finally, we determined whether antiviral medications were given by asking, "Did you receive Tamiflu or oseltamivir or an inhaled medicine called Relenza or zanamivir to treat this illness?"

We determined the presence of ILI and healthcare seeking among children in 25 states (states using the BRFSS ILI module for children were Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia) and DC by asking adult respondents about their child's illness. The time to seek care, the clinical diagnosis, and receipt of an influenza test or influenza antiviral medications were not ascertained for children.

Adult respondents were evaluated by demographic characteristics, preexisting health conditions, pregnancy, behavioral factors, and healthcare access. Demographic characteristics evaluated were age, sex, race or ethnicity, educational attainment, and employment status. Preexisting health conditions evaluated were asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), diabetes, heart disease (ever having been diagnosed with myocardial infarction, angina, or chronic heart disease), kidney disease, arthritis, depression, disability, and the World Health Organization body mass index classification as calculated from self-reported weight and height. The only behavioral factor evaluated was smoking. Healthcare access questions evaluated were insurance status among those 18–64 years old, having a personal doctor(s), and healthcare affordability. The characteristics of children with ILI and healthcare seeking were evaluated by age, sex, and race or ethnicity.

We used SAS-callable SUDAAN v.10 statistical software (Research Triangle Institute, NC) to calculate population-weighted estimates and corresponding standard errors, 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and *P* values, taking into account the design of the BRFSS sampling plan. We used linear contrasts to evaluate differences in responses by age group, sex, race-ethnic categories, preexisting health conditions, behavioral factors, and healthcare access questions. Statistical significance was set at $\alpha \leq 0.05$. Because the age and sex distributions among

groups differed, prevalence estimates were age-adjusted using the standard year 2000 projected US population [11].

Response rates were calculated using Council of American Survey and Research Organizations guidelines [9]. Median survey response rates were calculated as the percentage of people who completed interviews among all eligible people, including those who were not contacted, while median cooperation rates were calculated as the percentage of people who completed interviews among all eligible people who were contacted.

RESULTS

Report of ILI Among Adults and Children

From January 2011 to April 2011, a total of 75 088 adults and 15 649 children were interviewed using the BRFSS ILI module. The median state survey response rate was 53% (range, 37%–66%), and the median cooperation rate was 77% (range, 55%–89%).

During this period, 8.9% of adults (median age, 41 years) reported ILI in the calendar month preceding the interview (Table 1). ILI was more frequently reported among adults who were American Indian/Alaska Native (20%), unemployed (11%), or unable to work (15%), or who reported current (16%) or former (14%) asthma, COPD (26%), diabetes (12%), heart disease (19%), kidney disease (16%), depression (16%), disability (14%), obesity (11%), or financial barriers to care (15%) (Tables 1 and 2).

During this same period, 34% of children were reported to have ILI (median age, 7 years); children who were in the age groups 0–4 years old (38%) or 5–11 years old (37%) were reported to have ILI more frequently, while children who were identified as black, non-Hispanic were reported to have ILI less frequently (27%) (Table 3).

Report of Healthcare Seeking Among Adults and Children

Among those participants who reported ILI, 45% of adults reported seeking healthcare (Table 1). Healthcare seeking was significantly more frequent among adults who were ≥ 65 years old (60%), who reported COPD (62%), heart disease (59%), kidney disease (69%), disability (50%), being obese (52%), or having current (57%) or past (58%) asthma (Tables 1 and 2). Conversely, reports of healthcare seeking were significantly less frequent among adults who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native (34%), were unemployed (35%), or who reported having no insurance (27%) or no personal doctor (38%) (Tables 1 and 2).

Among children with ILI, 57% were reported to have sought healthcare, and children in the age groups 0–4 years old (68%) and 5–11 years old (56%) and those who were black, non-Hispanic (67%); or Hispanic (64%) were reported to have sought care significantly more frequently (Table 3).

Time to Seek Healthcare Among Adults

Of adult healthcare seekers, 35% sought care for ILI within 2 days and 47% within 3–7 days of illness onset (Table 4).

Among the medical conditions evaluated, only adults with COPD (48%) or heart disease (55%) were significantly more likely to seek care within 2 days (Table 5). Adults who were unemployed (25%), unable to work (27%), or who reported diabetes (23%), kidney disease (22%), or no insurance (23%) were significantly less likely to seek care within 2 days (Tables 4 and 5).

Report of Influenza Diagnosis and Influenza Testing Among Adults

Among adults who reported ILI and sought healthcare, 26% reported a clinical diagnosis of influenza, and 27% reported receiving an influenza test. Reports of receiving a clinical diagnosis of influenza (19%) or an influenza diagnostic test (11%) were less frequent among adults who sought healthcare ≥ 7 days from illness onset (Supplementary Tables 1 and 2).

Antiviral Medication Receipt Among Adults Diagnosed With Influenza

Among adults who reported ILI, sought healthcare, and were diagnosed with influenza, 34% reported receiving an influenza antiviral medication (Table 1). Influenza antiviral medication receipt did not significantly differ by most of the characteristics evaluated with sufficient numbers for reliable estimates, including most high-risk conditions in adults (Tables 1 and 2). Receipt of influenza antiviral medication was significantly higher among persons with diabetes (46%) but was significantly lower among adults who were disabled (18%) (Tables 1 and 2). Patients who received influenza antiviral medication (55%) were significantly more likely to have reported seeking healthcare within 2 days than those who did not receive influenza antivirals (35%) (Table 5).

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this study represents the largest telephone survey conducted in the United States that describes healthcare seeking and outpatient use of antiviral medications among adults with high-risk conditions during a regular influenza season. We found that most adults with underlying medical conditions had higher proportions of self-reported ILI but were not more likely to seek care within 2 days, except those with COPD and heart disease, or to be treated with influenza antiviral medications. However, we found that prompt healthcare seeking was associated with increased receipt of antiviral medications. Our findings highlight the need to educate patients at high risk for influenza complications to seek care early, to educate physicians about the benefits of influenza antiviral treatment among high-risk patients, and to better understand the social, medical, and economic barriers that may prevent the use of influenza antiviral treatment that is consistent with ACIP recommendations during a seasonal influenza epidemic.

Table 1. Reported ILI in the Calendar Month Preceding Interview, Healthcare Seeking for ILI, and Influenza Antiviral Treatment Among Those Who Sought Healthcare and Were Diagnosed With Influenza, Among Adults (≥18 Years Old), by Selected Demographics, 1 January 2011–30 April 2011

Characteristics	Reported ILI			Sought Healthcare for ILI			Antiviral Treatment Among Those Who Sought Healthcare and Were Clinically Diagnosed With Influenza		
	n	% Yes	95% CI	n	% Yes	95% CI	n	% Yes	95% CI
All respondents	75 088	8.9	8.2–9.6	5763	45.2	41.3–49.2	512	34.1	22.8–47.6
Age group, in years ^a									
18–49	23 208	10.6*	9.5–11.8	2390	42.7*	37.4–48.1	208	37.2	22.0–55.5
50–64	25 547	7.8*	7.1–8.5	2117	47.2*	42.7–51.9	181	28.9	18.2–42.6
≥65 ^b	25 730	4.5	4.0–5.1	1224	60.0	53.6–66.1	123	19.2	11.5–30.4
Sex ^a									
Male	1842	8.1*	7.0–9.4	1840	34.7*	28.8–41.1	150	37.8	20.3–59.2
Female ^b	3926	9.6	8.9–10.4	3923	53.8	49.7–57.8	362	31.6	18.3–48.7
Race or ethnic group									
White, non-Hispanic ^b	60 784	8.8	8.2–9.4	4522	47.0	44.0–50.1	354	22.9	16.1–31.4
Black, non-Hispanic	6154	7.8	5.5–11.0	408	52.5	42.1–62.6	57	52.3*	38.8–65.5
Hispanic	3346	9.4	7.4–11.8	340	43.6	32.7–55.0	54	45.3	25.3–66.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	1167	19.5*	12.3–29.5	146	33.5*	23.7–45.0	16	38.7 ^c	18.3–64.2
Other race, NH	2425	10.7	7.3–15.5	263	50.0	36.9–63.2	26	10.7* ^c	4.6–22.9
Level of education									
Less than high school	6307	11.0*	8.9–13.7	580	48.3	40.1–56.6	64	39.1	28.7–50.7
High school graduate	22 335	9.7	8.2–11.4	1644	50.3	44.1–56.4	173	26.7	14.6–43.6
Some college/college graduate ^b	45 694	8.2	7.5–8.9	3499	43.8	40.1–47.6	273	40.1	28.8–52.5
Employment status									
Employed ^b	36 323	8.2	7.4–9.0	2783	44.1	39.4–48.9	237	33.6	21.7–48.1
Unemployed	4158	11.1*	9.0–13.6	411	34.7*	27.3–42.9	34	27.1 ^c	12.8–48.6
Unable to work	5147	15.2*	13.1–17.7	907	57.3*	48.7–65.5	90	15.5*	8.7–26.2
Homemaker	5164	5.7	3.6–8.8	364	37.2	21.8–55.6	36	35.7 ^c	17.9–58.5
Student	1057	8.6	5.3–13.6	130	45.1	28.2–63.2	17	46.0 ^c	36.8–55.5
Retired	22 459	10.5	5.6–18.7	1120	49.3	42.2–56.4	98	18.8	12.3–27.6

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ILI, influenza-like illness.

^a Estimate not age and sex adjusted because variable includes an age or sex component.^b Reference group for statistical comparison.^c Estimate might be unreliable because the relative standard error is ≥30% of estimate or the unweighted sample size is <50. Caution should be used when interpreting this estimate.**P* < .05 compared with reference group.

During the 2010–2011 influenza season, American Indian/Alaska Native adults and those reporting asthma, heart disease, and disability were more likely to report ILI, a finding consistent with risk factors for ILI identified during the 2009 pandemic [6, 7]. Additionally, adults reporting COPD, kidney disease, arthritis, and depression (conditions that were not ascertained during the previous BRFSS pandemic survey) were also more likely to report ILI. The consistency of these results may indicate that certain ACIP high-risk conditions, which are already known to confer an increased risk for influenza complications, may also increase the risk for the acquisition of influenza or other respiratory virus infections [12–17]. Alternately, persons

with high-risk conditions in this study may have just been more likely to recall symptoms consistent with influenza illness. No study has systematically assessed the risk for acquiring influenza by the presence or absence of ACIP high-risk conditions, and further research is needed before any assessment of differential risk can be made.

Only a third of respondents sought care within 2 days of illness onset, when influenza antiviral medications are most effective, and prompt healthcare seeking was associated with increased receipt of antiviral medications in this survey. However, more than 80% of patients sought care within 7 days when antivirals may have some benefit [1, 18, 19]. Those without

Table 2. Reported ILI in the Calendar Month Preceding Interview, Healthcare Seeking for ILI, and Influenza Antiviral Treatment Among Those Who Sought Healthcare and Were Diagnosed With Influenza, Among Adults (≥ 18 Years Old), by Selected Medical Conditions and Other Characteristics, 1 January 2011–30 April 2011

Characteristics	Reported ILI			Sought Healthcare for ILI			Antiviral Treatment Among Those Who Sought Healthcare and Were Clinically Diagnosed With Influenza		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
ACIP high-risk medical conditions									
No ACIP condition ^a	52 335	7.6	6.8–8.4	3245	41.5	37.6–45.6	272	36.6	23.0–52.6
Asthma									
Current	6493	16.0*	13.9–18.5	1124	56.6*	48.8–64.0	112	26.7 ^b	12.2–48.8
Former	2447	13.5*	9.5–18.8	250	57.6*	46.9–67.6	16	8.6* ^b	6.4–11.5
Never ^a	65 102	8.0	7.2–8.8	4294	43.4	39.8–47.1	381	39.4	27.3–52.9
COPD									
Yes	5752	25.9*	21.6–30.7	1096	61.8*	52.7–70.1	106	18.7	10.5–31.3
No ^a	68 393	8.2	7.5–9.0	4593	43.2	39.7–46.7	400	34.6	23.5–47.7
Diabetes									
Yes	9353	11.7*	9.2–14.7	909	55.2	44.1–65.8	88	46.3*	38.7–54.1
No ^a	65 032	8.8	8.1–9.6	4805	45.2	41.8–48.6	422	31.1	20.4–44.4
Heart disease									
Yes	6987	19.3*	14.2–25.7	696	58.8*	45.6–70.9	80	29.1 ^b	12.6–53.9
No ^a	66 866	8.6	7.9–9.4	4965	44.7	41.4–48.2	428	34.3	23.5–47.0
Kidney disease									
Yes	2310	15.9*	10.7–22.9	285	68.7*	54.7–79.9	38	12.7* ^b	6.4–23.4
No ^a	71 949	8.9	8.2–9.6	5407	45.6	42.3–48.9	472	34.4	23.4–47.4
≥ 1 ACIP condition	22 141	14.7*	13.0–16.5	2485	52.7*	47.2–58.2	240	24.6	13.0–41.5
Other medical conditions									
Arthritis									
Yes	26 209	14.2*	12.5–16.1	2515	51.5*	46.0–56.9	244	18.6	11.3–29.1
No ^a	47 877	7.9	7.1–8.7	3177	42.7	38.7–46.7	264	34.1	21.9–48.7
Depression									
Yes	12 804	15.6*	13.1–18.4	1862	46.3	40.4–52.3	168	19.1*	12.3–28.6
No ^a	61 371	7.7	7.0–8.5	3839	46.4	42.6–50.4	344	36.7	23.8–51.7
Disability									
Yes	23 027	14.3*	12.4–16.4	2624	50.1*	44.2–56.0	235	17.7*	10.1–29.1
No ^a	51 158	7.4	6.7–8.2	3080	42.7	38.6–46.8	275	39.9	26.4–55.2
Pregnancy ^c									
Yes	374	7.3 ^b	3.9–13.4	33	52.3 ^b	24.4–78.8	2	N/A	N/A
No ^a	10 187	11.4	10.0–12.9	1162	54.1	47.6–60.5	111	N/A	N/A
Weight status									
Underweight	1099	12.0	7.3–18.9	105	43.3	30.5–57.1	9	15.8 ^b	2.7–55.6
Normal Weight ^a	23 709	8.9	7.4–10.7	1541	39.0	33.7–44.6	133	31.2	18.1–48.2
Overweight	26 173	7.7	6.9–8.7	1856	47.6*	42.2–53.1	165	28.2	17.1–42.9
Obese	20 062	11.1*	9.9–12.5	1975	51.9*	46.4–57.4	184	37.8	25.2–52.3
Health status									
Fair or poor health	14 216	14.4*	12.6–16.5	1922	56.8*	50.0–63.4	184	35.8	18.5–57.8
Good, very good, or excellent health ^a	59 978	7.9	7.2–8.7	3788	42.1	38.4–45.8	326	32.4	21.4–45.7
Smoking status									
Current smoker	11 258	10.8*	9.6–12.1	1253	45.1	40.0–50.3	102	22.5 ^b	11.9–38.3
Former smoker	22 840	9.1	8–10.4	1723	46.8	41.2–52.4	135	31.6	20.7–45.0
Never smoked ^a	40 049	8.4	7.4–9.5	2735	45.6	40.7–50.6	273	36.3	22.0–53.4

Table 2 continued.

Characteristics	Reported ILI			Sought Healthcare for ILI			Antiviral Treatment Among Those Who Sought Healthcare and Were Clinically Diagnosed With Influenza		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Healthcare access									
Insurance among 18–64 y olds ^c									
Yes ^a	42 403	9.5	8.6–10.4	3836	47.7	42.9–52.5	337	32.6	20.6–47.4
No	6239	11.3	9.2–13.7	660	27.4*	19.5–37.1	52	48.0 ^b	20.6–47.4
Personal doctor									
Yes ^a	65 753	9.3	8.4–10.1	5025	48.4	44.9–52.0	476	34.4	24.5–45.9
No	8548	8.3	6.9–10.1	692	37.9*	29.6–46.8	35	25.0 ^b	11.5–46.0
Financial barrier to care									
Yes	7905	14.9*	13.0–17.1	1237	42.9	36.9–49.0	109	33.9	18.5–53.7
No ^a	66 425	7.9	7.1–8.7	4479	47.5	43.7–51.4	401	31.9	20.3–46.3

Abbreviations: ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstruction pulmonary disease; ILI, influenza-like illness; N/A, sample size too small to estimate value.

^a Reference group for statistical comparison.

^b Estimate might be unreliable because the relative standard error is $\geq 30\%$ of estimate or the unweighted sample size is < 50 . Caution should be used when interpreting this estimate.

^c Estimate not age and sex adjusted because variable includes an age or sex component.

* $P < .05$ compared with reference group.

insurance and those who are unemployed or unable to work were significantly more likely to either delay care or not seek care, which may place them at higher risk for severe outcomes

from influenza. Efforts to identify and reduce the barriers associated with missed or delayed healthcare seeking among the unemployed and those unable to work or without health insurance

Table 3. Percentage of Children (<18 Years Old) Reported to Have ILI in the Calendar Month Preceding Interview and to Have Sought Healthcare for ILI, by Selected Demographics, 1 January 2011–30 April 2011

Characteristics	Reported ILI			Sought Healthcare for ILI		
	n	% Yes	95% CI	n	% Yes	95% CI
All respondents	15 649	33.9	32.4–35.5	5113	56.6	53.8–59.5
Age group, in years ^a						
0–4	1330	38.1*	34.9–41.4	910	68.0*	62.8–72.7
5–11	1879	37.3*	34.7–40.0	1067	56.3*	51.7–60.9
12–17 ^b	1931	27.1	24.9–29.5	943	45.6	40.9–50.5
Sex ^a						
Male	2612	33.4	31.3–35.6	1468	54.1	50.1–58.1
Female ^b	2502	34.8	32.5–37.1	1434	58.6	54.5–62.6
Race or ethnic group						
White, non-Hispanic ^b	10 726	36.7	35.0–38.5	3657	51.1	48.0–54.2
Black, non-Hispanic	1765	27.1*	23.4–31.2	436	67.1*	59.1–74.3
Hispanic	1647	32.9	28.6–37.4	532	64.1*	55.9–71.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	383	35.9	26.1–47.0	136	64.3	47.4–78.2
Other race, NH	919	32.9	27.6–38.6	291	51.1	42.1–59.9

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ILI, influenza-like illness.

^a Estimate not age and sex adjusted because variable includes an age or sex component.

^b Reference group for statistical comparison.

* $P < .05$ compared with reference group.

Table 4. Time From ILI Onset to Healthcare Seeking, Among Adults (≥ 18 Years Old) Who Reported ILI and Sought Healthcare, by Selected Demographics, 1 January 2010–30 April 2011

Characteristics	n	≤ 2 d		3–7 d		≥ 8 d	
		% Yes	95% CI	% Yes	95% CI	% Yes	95% CI
All respondents	2996	34.6	29.9–39.6	47.4	42.6–52.2	18.0	15.2–21.2
Age group, in years ^a							
18–49	1165	37.7*	31.0–44.9	46.6	39.8–53.6	15.7*	12.3–19.9
50–64	1054	29.0	24.1–34.5	50.2	44.2–56.2	20.8	16.4–26.0
$\geq 65^b$	761	27.8	22.6–33.6	47.4	40.5–54.4	24.8	17.6–33.8
Sex ^a							
Male	819	34.0	27.0–41.9	48.8	40.6–57.1	17.2	12.9–22.6
Female ^b	2177	34.9	28.9–41.4	46.7	40.8–52.6	18.4	15.0–22.5
Race or ethnic group							
White, non-Hispanic ^b	2340	33.6	29.3–38.2	46.8	42.4–51.2	19.6	16.7–23.0
Black, non-Hispanic	228	30.5	19.4–44.4	48.5	33.4–64.0	21.0	13.5–31.2
Hispanic	183	30.4	20.4–42.6	60.5*	48.1–71.7	9.1*	5.0–15.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	83	43.4	25.6–62.9	49.2	30.9–67.7	7.5* ^c	3.3–16.1
Other race, NH	124	57.2*	40.1–72.8	22.9*	12.5–38.1	19.9 ^c	10.6–34.4
Level of education							
Less than high school	332	31.4	21.2–43.9	52.4	38.1–66.4	16.1 ^c	7.5–31.5
High school graduate	922	34.3	25.6–44.3	46.0	37.1–55.2	19.6	15.0–25.4
Some college/college graduate ^b	1723	33.8	29.0–38.9	48.6	43.0–54.2	17.7	14.5–21.4
Employment status							
Employed ^b	1344	38.8	32.9–45.0	45.8	39.3–52.3	15.5	12.4–19.1
Unemployed	182	25.1*	16.4–36.3	54.6	42.4–66.2	20.3	12.8–30.7
Unable to work	548	27.4*	19.5–37.0	43.0	34.4–52.1	29.6*	19.2–42.7
Homemaker	188	18.5*	12.3–27.0	71.7*	64.0–78.3	9.8*	6.3–15.1
Student	67	43.1	25.3–62.9	51.1	33.5–68.5	5.7* ^c	1.6–18.7
Retired	647	10.2*	7.8–13.3	78.5*	72.2–83.6	11.3	7.2–17.3

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ILI, influenza-like illness.

^a Estimate not age and sex adjusted because variable includes an age or sex component.^b Reference group for statistical comparison.^c Estimate might be unreliable because the relative standard error is $\geq 30\%$ of estimate or the unweighted sample size is < 50 . Caution should be used when interpreting this estimate.* $P < .05$ compared with reference group.

are needed to ensure that access to effective antiviral treatment is available to this population.

Thirty-four percent of respondents who received an influenza diagnosis reported receiving an influenza antiviral medication. This represents a large increase from the 14%–19% that reported receiving an influenza antiviral medication during the 2006–2007 influenza season, and is similar to the 36% reported during the 2009 pandemic [6, 20]. The reason for this increase is unclear but may be the result of expansion of ACIP recommendations for influenza antiviral treatment from 2008 [21] to the 2009 pandemic [22], or an increasing number of publications and communications describing the benefits of early empiric treatment with influenza antiviral medications, especially during and after the 2009 pandemic. However, challenges in increasing the uptake of influenza antiviral medications remain. This study found that groups at increased risk

for severe illness (most persons reporting any chronic condition and those ≥ 65 years) have similar or lower rates of antiviral medication receipt when compared with younger persons or persons with no ACIP high-risk conditions. These results are similar to those seen during the 2009 pandemic and the 2006–2007 influenza season, and suggest that more work is needed to improve treatment rates among those most vulnerable to influenza complications. This should include efforts to better understand the effect of reduced healthcare access and affordability on receipt of appropriate and timely influenza antiviral treatment as well as the impact that a lack of physician education may have.

Our results also reinforce the finding that telephone surveys, which traditionally have not been used to monitor morbidity from influenza, may provide an efficient survey method for monitoring the burden of disease from influenza and adherence

Table 5. Time From ILI Onset to Healthcare Seeking, Among Adults (≥ 18 Years Old) Who Reported ILI and Sought Healthcare, by Selected Medical Conditions and Other Characteristics, 1 January 2010–30 April 2011

Characteristics	n	≤2 d		3–7 d		≥8 d	
		% Yes	95% CI	% Yes	95% CI	% Yes	95% CI
ACIP high-risk medical conditions							
No ACIP condition ^a	1473	33.2	27.7–39.1	51.3	45.0–57.5	15.6	12.5–19.2
Asthma							
Current	722	30.1	21.4–40.6	50.7	40.5–60.7	19.2	14.4–25.2
Former	143	26.7	14.5–44.0	46.3	31.0–62.4	27.0	17.2–39.5
Never ^a	2085	35.5	30.4–41.0	47.9	42.3–53.6	16.6	13.6–20.1
COPD							
Yes	751	47.7*	40.1–55.4	33.4*	27.3–40.2	18.8	13.7–25.3
No ^a	2199	31.8	27.3–36.7	50.8	45.6–56.0	17.4	14.4–20.9
Diabetes							
Yes	544	22.8*	16.7–30.4	56.5	44.1–68.1	20.7	12.5–32.1
No ^a	2428	34.6	29.8–39.8	47.3	42.1–52.6	18.0	15.1–21.4
Heart disease							
Yes	447	54.5*	43.4–65.1	33.6*	24.4–44.2	12.0*	8.0–17.6
No ^a	2494	32.4	27.9–37.1	49.1	44.1–54.2	18.5	15.5–21.9
Kidney disease							
Yes	186	21.6*	13.3–33.1	31.1*	20.8–43.7	47.3*	32.3–62.8
No ^a	2771	34.6	29.9–39.6	48.5	43.5–53.6	16.9	14.3–19.7
≥1 ACIP condition	1507	35.0	27.6–43.2	42.8	35.6–50.2	22.2	17.0–28.6
Other medical conditions							
Arthritis							
Yes	1472	35.1	27.4–43.6	42.8	35.7–50.2	22.1	15.5–30.6
No ^a	1489	36.0	30.3–42.1	47.7	41.6–53.8	16.3	13.2–20.0
Depression							
Yes	1046	31.9	25.0–39.8	43.7	36.8–50.9	24.3*	18.2–31.8
No ^a	1921	34.8	29.2–40.9	49.4	43.3–55.5	15.8	12.9–19.1
Disability							
Yes	1520	33.6	26.1–42.0	45.7	38.5–53.1	20.7	15.4–27.3
No ^a	1449	34.5	28.8–40.7	49.2	42.9–55.5	16.3	13.2–20.1
Weight status							
Underweight	57	30.1	16.7–48.0	65.1*	50.0–77.6	4.8*, ^c	1.6–13.8
Normal Weight ^a	739	29.2	21.7–38.0	48.3	40.0–56.6	22.6	17.3–28.8
Overweight	960	34.4	27.5–42.0	48.6	40.8–56.5	17.0	12.6–22.6
Obese	1089	35.5	28.7–43.0	49.0	41.4–56.7	15.5*	11.8–20.0
Health status							
Fair or poor health	1162	28.6	22.2–35.9	50.4	41.6–59.1	21.1	15.1–28.6
Good, very good, or excellent health ^a	1808	35.6	30.0–41.5	47.3	41.5–53.2	17.1	14.1–20.5
Smoking status							
Current smoker	636	32.5	25.7–40.2	43.6	35.9–51.7	23.8	16.5–33.1
Former smoker	913	34.8	27.1–43.4	45.9	37.2–55.0	19.3	14.5–25.2
Never smoked ^a	1419	33.7	27.1–40.9	51.1	43.9–58.3	15.2	12.1–19.0
Healthcare access							
Insurance among 18–64 y olds ^b							
Yes ^a	2008	37.3	31.7–43.2	45.3	39.8–50.9	17.4	14.3–21.1
No	207	22.9*	13.1–36.9	63.1*	47.3–76.5	14.0	8.0–23.2
Personal doctor							
Yes ^a	2757	32.9	28.7–37.3	48.9	44.0–53.7	18.3	15.3–21.6
No	216	37.9	23.8–54.4	43.9	29.0–60.0	18.2	10.5–29.6

Table 5 continued.

Characteristics	n	≤2 d		3–7 d		≥8 d	
		% Yes	95% CI	% Yes	95% CI	% Yes	95% CI
Financial barrier to care							
Yes	579	27.4	19.9–36.3	53.5	43.4–63.3	19.1	13.8–25.9
No ^a	2394	36.8	31.5–42.5	45.9	40.4–51.5	17.3	14.2–20.8
Influenza diagnosis							
Yes	566	40.0	30.7–50.0	47.8	37.7–58.0	12.3*	7.5–19.3
No ^a	2279	33.9	29.2–38.9	46.9	41.9–52.0	19.3	16.3–22.7
Influenza testing							
Tested for influenza							
Yes	638	42.2	34.4–50.5	50.4	42.1–58.7	7.4*	4.5–11.9
No ^a	1966	32.8	26.8–39.3	46.5	40.2–53.0	20.7	17.1–24.9
Tested positive influenza							
Yes	248	38.8	29.4–49.1	54.1	43.0–64.9	7.0 ^c	3.7–12.9
No ^a	390	43.8	34.7–53.3	48.1	38.6–57.7	8.1 ^c	4.3–14.7
Influenza antivirals							
Yes	171	54.5*	42.2–66.3	39.2	27.7–52.0	6.3	2.8–13.6
No ^a	337	34.5	21.6–50.1	49.5	34.8–64.3	16.0	8.8–27.5

Abbreviations: ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstruction pulmonary disease; ILI, influenza-like illness.

^a Reference group for statistical comparison.

^b Estimate not age and sex adjusted because variable includes an age or sex component.

^c Estimate might be unreliable because the relative standard error is ≥30% of estimate or the unweighted sample size is <50. Caution should be used when interpreting this estimate.

**P* < .05 compared with reference group.

to treatment guidelines. As such, they may also help better define the assumptions of mathematical models describing the transmission and spread of influenza. Because data describing differences in healthcare seeking, time to seek healthcare, and antiviral treatment by demographic groups have been largely unavailable, mathematical models frequently utilized assumptions that may not have been validated with epidemiological or laboratory data from seasonal or pandemic influenza [23]. The results of this study, including the important behavioral information, may help provide some of this missing information.

The methodology in this report is subject to several limitations. First, the positive predictive value of the ILI definition used in this study likely varied over time as the prevalence of influenza illness fluctuated throughout the influenza season [6, 7]. This may have caused respondents to self-report ILI that was not influenza, particularly during periods of low influenza activity. Second, data in this study are self-reported and subject to recall and social desirability bias. Therefore, the report of a clinical diagnosis of influenza or receiving an influenza diagnostic test or antiviral medication has not been verified and may represent the receipt of diagnoses other than influenza or noninfluenza clinical tests or treatments (eg, antibiotics). However, we would expect any potential misclassification to be similar for high-risk and non-high-risk respondents. Third,

because the percentage of respondents reporting a positive influenza test can be influenced by the duration from illness onset to healthcare encounter and the sensitivity of the type of influenza diagnostic test used, the proportion of respondents reporting a positive influenza test should not be interpreted as the percentage of confirmed influenza [24–26]. Fourth, we only assessed risk factors available in the BRFSS during the 2010–2011 influenza season. Therefore, because some known risk factors for influenza complications were not included (eg, persons with hepatic, neurologic/neuromuscular, or hematologic disorders, or persons with immunosuppression), some persons with high-risk conditions could be misclassified as having no high-risk medical conditions. Fifth, BRFSS data are collected only from households with a landline telephone, and our study is subject to selection bias resulting from exclusion of households with only cellular phones [27]. Finally, the BRFSS is a household survey that does not collect information from persons in institutions, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and correctional institutions. Therefore, the results presented in this analysis do not generalize to these populations.

During the influenza season following the 2009 pandemic, most adults with underlying medical conditions had higher proportions of self-reported ILI but were not more likely to seek healthcare promptly than individuals without these

conditions. A third of persons who received a diagnosis of influenza during a medical visit reported receiving treatment with antiviral medication, and the rates of antiviral treatment were not significantly different among those with and without any high-risk condition. Further efforts are needed to educate persons at high risk to seek healthcare early and to identify reasons why persons at high risk are not receiving influenza antivirals.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary materials are available at *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* online (<http://jid.oxfordjournals.org/>). Supplementary materials consist of data provided by the author that are published to benefit the reader. The posted materials are not copyedited. The contents of all supplementary data are the sole responsibility of the authors. Questions or messages regarding errors should be addressed to the author.

Notes

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