HEALTH SCIENCES

Measurement of Influenza Severity in Tennessee Hospitalized Patients, 2016-2017. Allison Harper1,2; Tiffanie Markus, PhD, CCAP1; Gail Hughett, RN, BSN, CCRP1; Danielle Ndi, MPH1; Karen Leib, RN, CCRP1 ; H. Keipp Talbot, MD, MPH1. Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Departments of Medicine, and Health Policy1; Berea College2, Berea, KY 40404.

Vanderbilt University Medical Center’s (VUMC) Emerging Infections Program (EIP) as well as the Tennessee Department of Health collaborates to report yearly seasonal Flu cases to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Previous studies that have been conducted among the EIP Influenza sites have recognized the positive correlation between clinician testing and rates of hospitalization observed by sites and the fact that testing varies from site to site. Therefore, testing for influenza is often underutilized due to poor reliability of rapid test results and/or greater reliance on clinical diagnosis for influenza (CDC 2016). We hypothesis this experiment will collect data on the chosen variables of hospitalized patient that may be used to generate an influenza severity score. The influenza severity score would be able to aid in the community and hospital’s process that will enable the admission of the most severely ill patients efficiently antecedently the other patients. The experimental design is abstracting data from the electronic data records, scribing the selected variables on Redcap for each patient, and analyzes the results using statistical software (SAS). Subsequently the measurements of the processes for collecting the feasibility of the obtained patient’s variables, and the time efficiency for the chart reviewer to complete each case were evaluated for this experiment. The experimental pilot that only takes in account a subset of the 2016-2017 flu population, therefore no true correlations can be created.