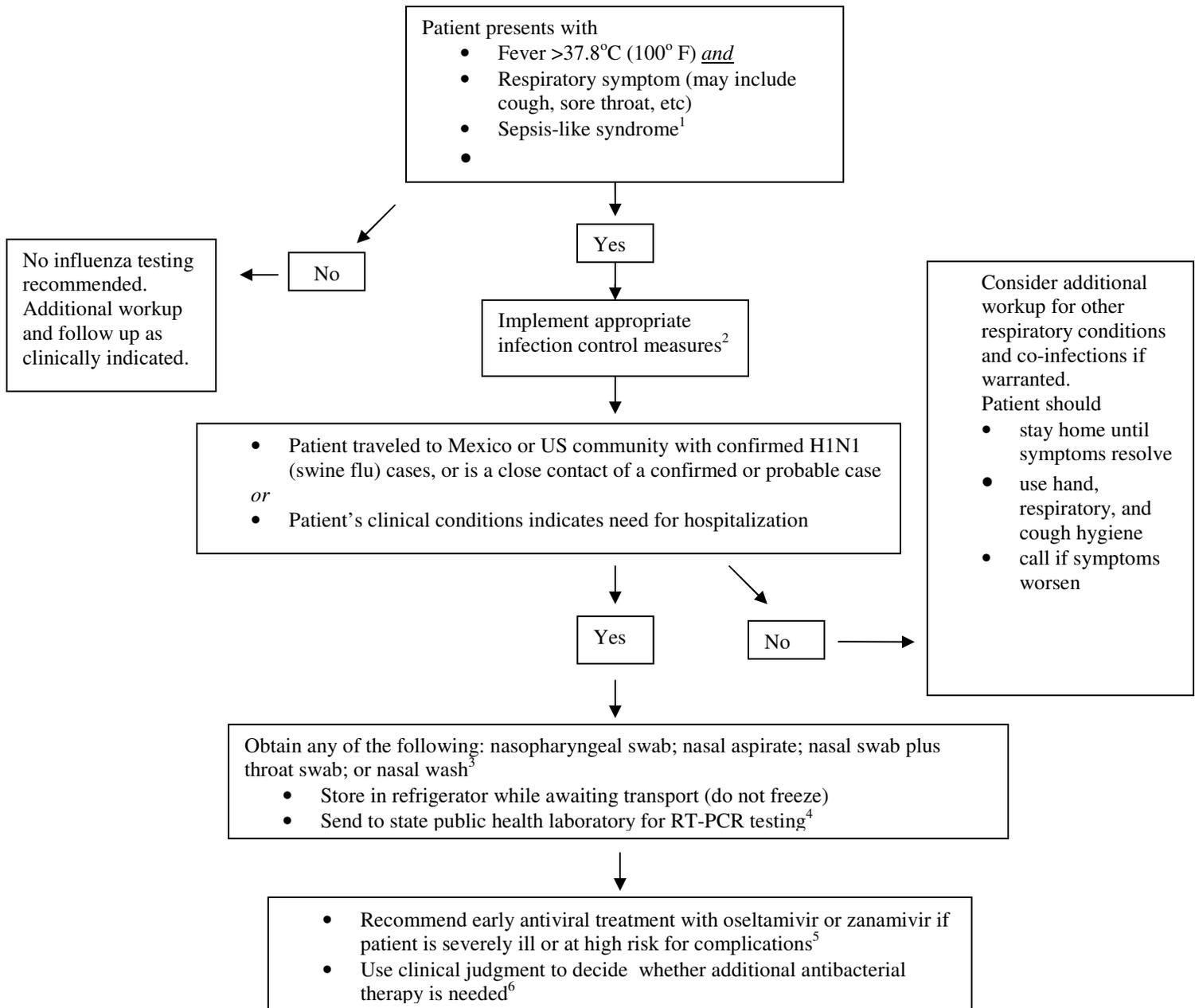


**Algorithm to assist in decisions on testing and treatment for H1N1 (swine flu) Virus  
in Regions (state or metropolitan area) with Fewer than 5 confirmed Cases**



1. As with seasonal influenza, infants, adults  $\geq 65$  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](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](http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/guidelines_infection_control.htm)<sup>43</sup>. 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. Interim guidance for antiviral use can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/recommendations.htm>  
 6. Interim guidance for clinicians is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu/identifyingpatients.htm>  
**Please note:** these algorithms do *not* apply to providers participating in the US Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet). For guidance related to ILI Net see: <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/screening.htm>