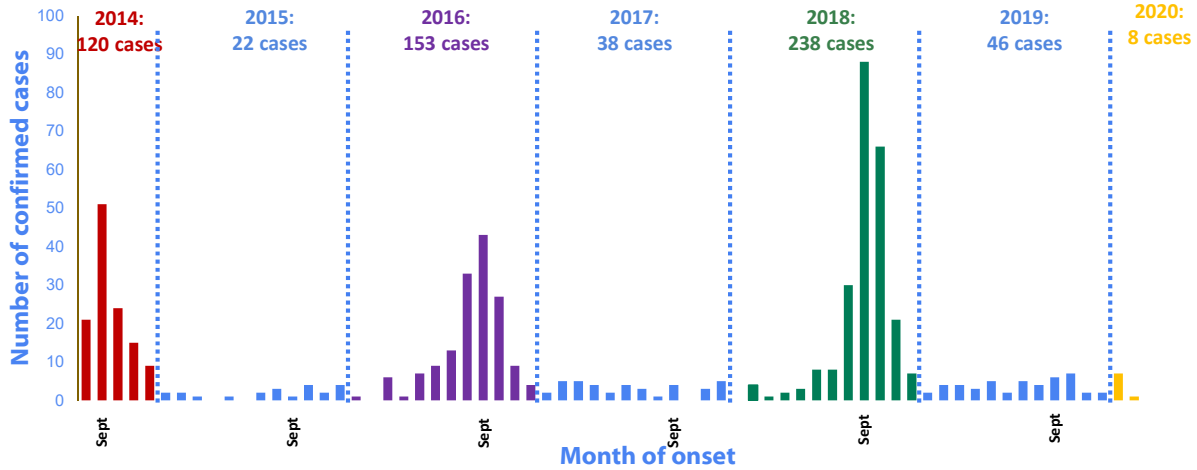


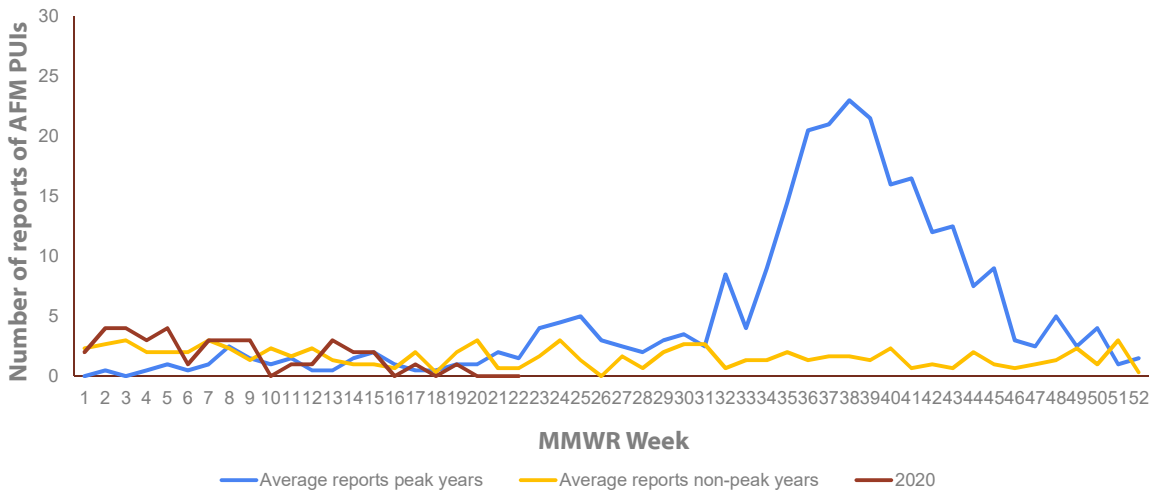
## National increase in AFM cases every 2 years since 2014

Number of confirmed reported AFM cases, Aug 2014 – May 2020 (n=625)



<https://www.cdc.gov/acute-flaccid-myelitis/cases-in-us.html>

## Number of suspect AFM cases reported to CDC in 2020 YTD is typical of both peak and non-peak years for this time period



## AFM activities in preparation for fall of 2020

### Enhance surveillance for AFM

- New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN) AFM surveillance
- Pilot studies to improve case finding and decrease reporting lag
- Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) funding to health departments for increased AFM surveillance, outreach, and education

### Characterize the etiologies causing AFM

- Enhanced viral surveillance to characterize EV/RV types (Emerging Infections Program [EIP], NVSN)
- EV-D68 national sero-survey (1999-2018)
- EV-D68 viral shedding study
- Examine enterovirus biology in neuronal and respiratory disease models

### Understand AFM pathophysiology

- Characterize clinical spectrum using AFM medical chart abstraction data
- NIH natural history study
- Long-term follow-up data collection
- Update clinical treatment document

### Increase outreach and communications

- Market research with health care providers to improve AFM communication strategies
- Development of new AFM content and products for HCPs, parents and the public

## Case definition for AFM

**Confirmed case of AFM** – Acute onset of limb weakness and magnetic resonance image (MRI) showing a spinal cord lesion largely restricted to gray matter in a patient  $\leq 21$  years of age

**Confirmed case of AFM** – Acute onset of focal limb weakness, AND an MRI showing a spinal cord lesion largely restricted to gray matter and spanning one or more spinal segments.

*Probable case of AFM* – Acute onset of focal limb weakness, AND cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) with pleocytosis (white blood cell count  $>5$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>).

**Confirmed case of AFM** – Acute onset of flaccid limb weakness, AND an MRI showing a spinal cord lesion largely restricted to gray matter and spanning one or more spinal segments.

*Probable case of AFM* – Acute onset of flaccid limb weakness, AND cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) with pleocytosis (white blood cell count  $>5$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>).

**Confirmed case of AFM** – Acute onset of flaccid limb weakness, AND an MRI showing a spinal cord lesion largely restricted to gray matter and spanning one or more spinal segments\* AND absence of clear alternative diagnosis attributable to a nationally notifiable condition (Example: West Nile Virus).

*Probable case of AFM* – Acute onset of flaccid limb weakness, AND an MRI showing spinal cord lesion where gray matter involvement is present\* but predominance cannot be determined AND absence of clear alternative diagnosis attributable to a nationally notifiable condition.

*Suspect case of AFM* – Acute onset of flaccid limb weakness, AND an MRI showing a spinal cord lesion in at least some gray matter and spanning one or more spinal segments\* AND available information is insufficient to classify as confirmed or probable.

**June 2019: CSTE adopted revisions to case definition**



\* Excluding persons with gray matter lesions in the spinal cord resulting from physician diagnosed malignancy, vascular disease, or anatomic abnormality.