

[Skip directly to search](#)[Skip directly to A to Z list](#)[Skip directly to navigation](#)[Skip directly to site content](#)[Skip directly to page options](#)

[CDC Home](#)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

[CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People. Saving Money Through](#)

[Prevention.](#)

Search The CDC Search Button

< div class="noscript"> Note: Javascript is disabled or is not supported by your browser. For this reason, some items on this page will be unavailable. For more information about this message, please visit this page: About CDC.gov.</div>

[Seasonal Influenza \(Flu\)](#)

-

Share

Compartir

- Add this to...
- Añadir en...
- [Favorites](#)
- [Delicious](#)
- [Digg](#)
- [Google Bookmarks](#)

Seasonal Influenza

Questions & Answers

On this Page

- [What is seasonal influenza \(flu\)?](#)
- [What are the symptoms of the flu?](#)
- [When is the flu season in the United States?](#)
- [How does CDC monitor the progress of the flu season?](#)
- [Why is there a week-long lag between the data and when it's reported?](#)
- [How does the flu spread?](#)
- [If I got the flu or the flu vaccine last year, will I have immunity against the flu this year?](#)
- [Does the flu have complications?](#)
- [How do I find out if I have the flu?](#)
- [Do other respiratory viruses circulate during the flu season?](#)
- [How soon will I get sick if I am exposed to the flu?](#)
- [How long is a person with flu virus contagious?](#)
- [How many people get sick or die from the flu every year?](#)
- [Can the flu be treated?](#)
- [Is the "stomach flu" really the flu?](#)

What is seasonal influenza (flu)?

Seasonal influenza, commonly called "the flu," is caused by influenza viruses, which infect the respiratory tract (i.e., the nose, throat, lungs). Unlike many other viral respiratory infections, such as the common cold, the flu can cause severe illness and life-threatening complications in many people. In the United States, on average 5% to 20% of the population gets the flu and more than 200,000 people are hospitalized from seasonal flu-related complications. Flu seasons are

unpredictable and can be severe. Over a period of 30 years, between 1976 and 2006, estimates of flu-associated deaths in the United States range from a low of about 3,000 to a high of about 49,000 people. Some people, such as older people, young children, pregnant women, and [people with certain health conditions](#), are at high risk for serious flu complications. The best way to prevent seasonal flu is by getting a [seasonal flu vaccination](#) each year.

Flu vaccines protect against three different flu viruses: an H3N2 virus, an influenza B virus and an H1N1 virus. Everyone 6 months and older should get vaccinated against the flu every year. Get vaccinated as soon as vaccine becomes available in your community. Immunity sets in about two weeks after vaccination.

What are the symptoms of the flu?

The flu can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death. The flu is different from a cold. The flu usually comes on suddenly. For information about flu symptoms, see [Flu Symptoms & Severity](#).

When is the flu season in the United States?

In the United States, flu season occurs in the fall and winter. The [peak of flu season](#) has occurred anywhere from late November through March. The overall health impact (e.g., infections, hospitalizations, and deaths) of a flu season varies from year to year. CDC monitors circulating flu viruses and their related disease activity and provides influenza reports (called “[FluView](#)”) each week from October through May. See [Weekly U.S. Influenza Summary Update](#).

Top

How does CDC monitor the progress of the flu season?

CDC collects data year-round and [reports on influenza \(flu\) activity in the United States](#) each week from October through May. The U.S. influenza surveillance system consists of five separate categories.

- Laboratory-based viral surveillance, which tracks the number and percentage of influenza-positive tests from laboratories across the country, and monitors for human infections with influenza A viruses that are different from currently circulating human influenza H1 and H3 viruses;
- Outpatient physician surveillance for influenza-like illness (ILI), which tracks the percentage of doctor visits for flu-like symptoms;
- Mortality surveillance as reported through the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System, which tracks the percentage of deaths reported to be caused by pneumonia and influenza in 122 cities in the United States; and influenza-associated pediatric mortality as reported through the Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System, which tracks the number of deaths in children with laboratory confirmed influenza infection;
- Hospitalization surveillance, which tracks laboratory confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations in children and adults through the Influenza Hospitalization Network (FluSurv-NET) and Aggregate Hospitalization and Death Reporting Activity (AHDRA); and
- State and territorial epidemiologist reports of influenza activity, which indicates the number of states affected by flu and the degree to which they are affected.

These surveillance components allow CDC to determine when and where influenza activity is occurring, determine what types of influenza viruses are circulating, detect changes in the influenza viruses collected and analyzed, track patterns of influenza-related illness, and measure the impact of influenza in the United States. All influenza activity reporting by states, laboratories, and health care providers is voluntary. For more information about CDC’s influenza surveillance activities, see the [Overview of Influenza Surveillance in the United States](#).

Why is there a week-long lag between the data and when it’s reported?

The influenza surveillance system is one of the largest and most timely surveillance systems at CDC. The system consists of 5 complementary surveillance categories. These categories include reports from more than 120 laboratories, 3,000 outpatient health care providers, vital statistics offices in 122 cities, research and health care personnel at the Emerging Infections Program (EIP) sites, and influenza surveillance coordinators and state epidemiologists from all 50 state health departments and the New York City and District of Columbia health departments. Influenza surveillance data collection is based on a reporting week that starts on Sunday and ends on Saturday of each week. Each surveillance participant is requested to summarize weekly data and submit it to CDC by Tuesday afternoon of the following week. The data are then downloaded, compiled, and analyzed at CDC each Wednesday. The compiled data are interpreted and checked for anomalies which are resolved before the report is written and submitted for clearance at CDC. On Friday the report is approved, distributed, and posted on the Internet.

Top

How does the flu spread?

The main way that influenza viruses are thought to spread is from person to person in respiratory droplets of coughs and sneezes. For more information about flu transmission, visit [How Flu Spreads](#).

If I got the flu or the flu vaccine last year, will I have immunity against the flu this year?

Not necessarily. Several studies conducted over different flu seasons and involving different influenza viruses and types of flu vaccine have shown that a person's protective antibody against influenza viruses declines over the course of a year after vaccination and infection, particularly in the elderly. So, a flu shot given during one season, or an infection acquired in one season, may not provide adequate protection through later seasons.

The decline in protective antibody against the flu that occurs after vaccination or after flu infection may be influenced by several factors, including a person's age, the antigen used in the vaccine, and the person's health situation (for example, chronic health conditions that weaken the immune system may have an impact).

This decline in protective antibody has the potential to leave some people more vulnerable to infection, illness and possibly serious complications from the same influenza viruses a year after being vaccinated or infected.

So, for optimal protection against influenza, annual vaccination is recommended regardless of past vaccination status or flu infection.

Does the flu have complications?

Yes. Some of the complications caused by flu include bacterial pneumonia, dehydration, and worsening of chronic medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, asthma, or diabetes. Children may get sinus problems and ear infections as complications from the flu. For more information, see [Flu Symptoms & Severity](#).

How do I find out if I have the flu?

It is very difficult to distinguish the flu from other viral or bacterial causes of respiratory illnesses on the basis of symptoms alone. There are tests available to diagnose flu. For more information, see [Diagnosing Flu](#).

Top

Do other respiratory viruses circulate during the flu season?

In addition to flu viruses, several other respiratory viruses also can circulate during the flu season and can cause symptoms and illness similar to those seen with flu infection. These non-flu viruses include rhinovirus (one cause of the "common cold") and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which is the most common cause of severe respiratory illness in young children as well as a leading cause

of death from respiratory illness in those aged 65 years and older.

How soon will I get sick if I am exposed to the flu?

The time from when a person is exposed to flu virus to when symptoms begin is about 1 to 4 days, with an average of about 2 days.

How long is a person with flu virus contagious?

Information about how long a person is contagious is available at [How Flu Spreads](#).

How many people get sick or die from the flu every year?

Flu seasons are unpredictable and can be severe. It is estimated that, on average, approximately 5% to 20% of U.S. residents get the flu, and [more than 200,000 people are hospitalized](#) for flu-related complications each year. Over a period of 30 years, between 1976 and 2006, estimates of flu-associated deaths in the United States range from a low of about 3,000 to a high of about 49,000 people.

Can the flu be treated?

Yes. There are [influenza antiviral drugs](#) that can be used to treat flu illness.

Is the “stomach flu” really the flu?

Many people use the term “stomach flu” to describe illnesses with nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. These symptoms can be caused by many different viruses, bacteria or even parasites. While vomiting, diarrhea, and being nauseous or “sick to your stomach” can sometimes be related to the flu — more commonly in children than adults — these problems are rarely the main symptoms of influenza. The flu is a respiratory disease and not a stomach or intestinal disease.

Top

- [Email page link](#)
- [Print page](#)
- [CDC on Facebook](#)
- [CDC Flu on Twitter](#)
- [Get email updates](#)
- [Subscribe to RSS](#)
- [Listen to audio/Podcast](#)

View page in:

- [Español](#)



```
<iframe frameborder="0" height="173" id="flugovframe" marginheight="0" marginwidth="0" name="flugovframe" scrolling="no" src="http://wcdapps.hhs.gov/Badges/Handlers/Badge.ashx?js=0&widgetname=flugovlinks" title="Flu.gov widget" width="145">Flu.gov</iframe>
```

Contact Us:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333
- 800-CDC-INFO

(800-232-4636)

TTY: (888) 232-6348

- [Contact CDC-INFO](#)

[Seasonal Influenza \(Flu\)](#)

- [2012-2013 Flu Season](#)
- [Vaccine Selection](#)
- [What You Should Know](#)
- [Influenza - Flu Basics](#)
- [Key Facts About Seasonal Flu](#)
- [Influenza Viruses](#)
- [Types of Influenza Viruses](#)
- [How the Flu Virus Can Change](#)
- [Influenza in Animals](#)
- [Bat Flu](#)
- [Canine Flu](#)
- [Symptoms & Severity](#)
- [How Flu Spreads](#)
- [Flu Season](#)
- [Past Flu Seasons](#)
- [2011-2012](#)
- [2010-2011](#)
- [2009-2010](#)
- [2007-2008](#)
- [2006-2007](#)
- [Questions & Answers](#)
- [Seasonal Influenza \(Flu\): Q&A](#)
- [Influenza \(Flu\) Research](#)
- [Reconstruction of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic Virus](#)
- [Seasonal Influenza: Q&A](#)
- [Seasonal Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations in the United States](#)
- [Misconceptions about Seasonal Influenza and Influenza Vaccines](#)
- [Other Respiratory Viruses](#)
- [Cold Versus Flu](#)
- [Seasonal Flu & Staph Infection](#)
- [Prevention - Flu Vaccine](#)
- [Take 3 Actions To Fight The Flu](#)
- [Key Facts About Seasonal Flu Vaccine](#)
- [Vaccine Safety](#)
- [2012-2013 Vaccine Safety Q&A](#)
- [Vaccine Safety Monitoring Systems Q&A](#)
- [Approved Influenza Vaccines](#)
- [Who Should Get Vaccinated Against Influenza](#)
- [Intradermal Influenza \(Flu\) Vaccination](#)
- [Fluzone High-Dose Seasonal Influenza Vaccine](#)
- [Children, the Flu, and the Flu Vaccine](#)
- [Caregivers of Children Less Than 6 Months Old](#)

- [Seasonal Flu Vaccine Safety and Pregnant Women](#)
- [Q&A on Febrile Seizures](#)
- [Good Health Habits](#)
 - [Key Facts About Good Health Habits for Preventing Seasonal Flu](#)
 - [Cover Your Cough](#)
 - [Stopping the Spread of Germs at Home, Work & School](#)
 - [Smoking & Influenza](#)
- [Questions & Answers](#)
 - [Vaccine Dosage & Administration](#)
 - [Vaccine Supply for 2012-13 Season](#)
 - [Vaccine Supply and Distribution in the United States](#)
 - [Vaccine Effectiveness](#)
 - [Flu Shot](#)
 - [Nasal Spray Vaccine \(LAIV\)](#)
 - [Thimerosal](#)
 - [Guillain-Barré Syndrome \(GBS\)](#)
 - [Antiviral Drug Resistance](#)
 - [Preventing the Flu: Q&A](#)
- [National Influenza Vaccination Week \(NIVW\)](#)
 - [Treatment - Antiviral Drugs](#)
- [What You Should Know About Flu Antiviral Drugs](#)
- [Mixing Tamiflu Capsules](#)
- [Drug Resistance](#)
- [Information for Health Care Professionals](#)
- [For People Sick With Flu](#)
 - [Taking Care of Yourself](#)
 - [Taking Care of Someone Who is Sick](#)
- [Specific Groups](#)
- [People at High Risk](#)
 - [Young Children](#)
 - [Adults 65 Years and Older](#)
 - [Pregnant Women](#)
 - [Asthma](#)
 - [Heart Disease & Stroke](#)
 - [Diabetes](#)
 - [HIV/AIDS](#)
 - [Cancer](#)
- [Parents](#)
- [Health Care Workers](#)
- [Schools & Childcare Providers](#)
 - [Guidance for School Administrators to Help Reduce the Spread of Seasonal Influenza in K-12 Schools](#)
 - [School-Located Vaccination Materials](#)
 - [School-Located Vaccination \(SLV\): Information for Planners](#)
 - [How To Clean and Disinfect Schools To Help Slow the Spread of Flu](#)
 - [Information for Schools](#)
- [Business & Employers](#)

- [Legal Professionals and Policymakers](#)
- [Travelers](#)
- [Influenza Prevention](#)
- [Health Professionals](#)
- [ACIP Recommendations](#)
 - [2012-13 Vaccination Recommendations](#)
 - [Summary of Influenza Vaccination Recommendations](#)
 - [Introduction and Biology of Influenza](#)
 - [Options for Controlling Influenza](#)
 - [Influenza Vaccine Composition](#)
 - [Major Differences Between TIV and LAIV](#)
 - [Recommendations for Using TIV and LAIV During the Influenza Season](#)
 - [Dosage, Administration, and Storage](#)
 - [Persons for Whom Annual Vaccination is Recommended](#)
 - [Persons Who Should Not Be Vaccinated](#)
 - [Vaccination of Specific Populations](#)
 - [Shedding, Transmission, and Stability of LAIV Viruses](#)
 - [Influenza Vaccines and Use of Influenza Antiviral Medications](#)
 - [Concurrent Administration of Influenza Vaccine With Other Vaccines](#)
 - [Adverse Events After Receipt of TIV](#)
 - [Adverse Events After Receipt of LAIV](#)
 - [Timing of Vaccination](#)
 - [Vaccine Supply Considerations](#)
 - [Evaluating Vaccine Studies](#)
- [Vaccination](#)
 - [Vaccine Supply Update](#)
 - [Influenza Vaccination: A Summary for Clinicians](#)
 - [Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Safety: A Summary for Clinicians](#)
 - [Selecting the Viruses in the Influenza \(Flu\) Vaccine](#)
 - [Large-Scale Influenza Vaccination Clinic Planning](#)
 - [Flu Vaccine Effectiveness](#)
 - [Reallocating Influenza Vaccine](#)
 - [Vaccination Information for Health Care Workers](#)
- [Antiviral Drugs](#)
 - [Influenza Antiviral Medications: Summary for Clinicians](#)
 - [Antiviral Agents for Influenza](#)
 - [Antiviral Drug Resistance Among Influenza Viruses](#)
 - [Use of Antivirals](#)
 - [Dosage](#)
 - [Adverse Events](#)
 - [Drug Interactions](#)
 - [Emergency Use Authorization](#)
 - [Specific Populations](#)
 - [Recommendations for Obstetric Health Care Providers Related to Use of Antiviral Medications](#)
 - [Additional Links and Resources](#)
 - [References](#)
- [Infection Control](#)

- [Prevention Strategies for Seasonal Influenza in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Interim Guidance for Influenza Outbreak Management in Long-Term Care Facilities](#)
- [Control of Influenza Outbreaks in Institutions](#)
- [Settings Where High-Risk Persons & Their Contacts May Be Targeted For Vaccination](#)
- [Prevention & Control of Influenza in the Peri- and Postpartum Settings](#)
- [Interim Guidance for the Use of Masks to Control Influenza Transmission](#)
- [Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette](#)
- [Clinical Description & Lab Diagnosis](#)
- [Influenza Symptoms and the Role of Laboratory Diagnostics](#)
- [Rapid Diagnostic Testing: Information for Health Care Professionals](#)
- [Rapid Diagnostic Testing: Information for Clinical Laboratory Directors](#)
- [Guidance for Clinicians on the Use of Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests](#)
- [Guidance for Clinicians on the Use of RT-PCR and Other Molecular Assays for Diagnosis of Influenza Virus Infection](#)
- [Clinical Signs and Symptoms of Influenza](#)
- [International Influenza](#)
- [Weekly Flu Activity Reports](#)
- [International Program Highlights](#)
- [Evaluation and Capacity Review Tools](#)
- [CDC International Flu Program](#)
- [Travel Information](#)
- [Links and Resources](#)
- [Training](#)
- [References & Resources](#)
- [Communications to Health Care Providers](#)
- [Information For Partners](#)
- [Partners Activities](#)
- [Partner Success Stories](#)
- [Submit Your Own Flu Season Event](#)
- [National Influenza Vaccination Disparities Partnership](#)
- [National Partner Outreach](#)
- [Flu Activity & Surveillance](#)
- [Situation Update: Summary of Weekly FluView](#)
- [Overview of Influenza Surveillance in the United States](#)
- [Current United States Flu Activity Map](#)
- [Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report](#)
- [FluView Interactive](#)
- [Past Weekly Surveillance Reports](#)
- [United States Surveillance Data: 1997-1998 through 2005-2006 Seasons](#)
- [Estimating Seasonal Influenza-Associated Deaths in the United States](#)
- [Staph Infections](#)
- [FluVaxView Influenza Vaccination Coverage](#)
- [FluVaxView Interactive!](#)
- [Help and User Guide](#)
- [Vaccination Trends](#)
- [Summary Flu Vaccination Trends \(2007-08 through 2010-11\)](#)
-

- [2012-13 Flu Season, National Flu Survey, November 2012](#)
- [2012-13 Flu Season, Health Care Personnel \(Internet Panel Survey\)](#)
- [2012-13 Flu Season, Pregnant Women \(Internet Panel Survey\)](#)
- [2011-12 Flu Season](#)
 - [Flu Vaccination Coverage, United States, 2011-12 Influenza Season](#)
 - [2011-12 Flu Season, Interactive Map \(Report I\)](#)
 - [2011-12 Flu Season, Interactive Map \(Report II\)](#)
 - [2011-12 Flu Season, National Immunization Survey and National Flu Survey, March 2012](#)
 - [2011-12 Flu Season, National Flu Survey, November 2011](#)
 - [2011-12 Flu Season, Health Care Personnel \(Internet Panel Survey\)](#)
 - [2011-12 Flu Season, Pregnant Women \(Internet Panel Survey\)](#)
- [2010-11 Flu Season](#)
 - [2010–11 Final State-Level Flu Vaccination Estimates](#)
 - [2010–11 Flu Season, Interactive Map \(Report I\)](#)
 - [2010–11 Flu Season, Comparison Table \(Report II\)](#)
- [2009-10 Flu Season](#)
 - [2009–10 Flu Season, Final State-Level Seasonal and H1N1 Flu Vaccination Estimates](#)
 - [2009–10 Flu Season, Interactive Map \(Report I\)](#)
 - [2009–10 Flu Season, Comparison Table \(Report II\)](#)
 - [2009-10 Flu Season, Influenza Vaccination Among Women with a Recent Live Birth \(PRAMS\)](#)
- [2008-09 and Earlier Flu Seasons](#)
 - [2008–09 Flu Season, Flu Vaccination Estimates, Children Aged 6–23 Months](#)
- [References, Presentations, & Other Publications](#)
- [Quick Links by Population](#)
- [Avian Flu](#)
 - [Current Situation](#)
 - [In Birds](#)
 - [In Humans](#)
 - [Past Outbreaks](#)
 - [Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A \(H5N1\) Virus](#)
 - [H5N1 In Birds and Other Animals](#)
 - [H5N1 In Humans](#)
 - [H5N1 Genetic Changes Inventory](#)
 - [Public Health Threat](#)
 - [Prevention and Treatment](#)
 - [Influenza A Type A Viruses and Subtypes](#)
 - [Transmission of Avian Influenza A Viruses Between Animals and People](#)
 - [Related Links](#)
 - [Guidance](#)
 - [Guidance for Follow-up of Contacts](#)
 - [Guidance for Laboratory Testing](#)
 - [Swine Flu](#)
 - [Swine Flu in Swine \(pigs\)](#)
 - [Key Facts about Swine Influenza \(Swine Flu\) in Pigs](#)
 - [Information for Pork Producers and People Who Work With or Raise Pigs](#)
 - [What People Who Raise Pigs Need To Know About Influenza \(Flu\)](#)

- [Swine Flu/Variant Flu in Humans](#)
 - [Key Facts About Swine Flu \(Variant\) Infections in Humans](#)
 - [Reported Infections with Variant Influenza Viruses in the United States since 2005](#)
 - [Links to Past Reports](#)
- [Guidance Documents \(General\)](#)
 - [Workers Employed at Commercial Swine Farms](#)
 - [Influenza A \(H3N2\) Variant Virus](#)
- [Situation Summary](#)
- [Past Updates](#)
- [Case Count](#)
- [H3N2v and You](#)
- [Prevention](#)
 - [Protect Yourself Against H3N2v](#)
 - [Take Action to Prevent the Spread of Flu Between People and Pigs at Fairs](#)
- [Treatment](#)
- [Health Care Providers](#)
 - [Prevention Strategies for Seasonal and Influenza A\(H3N2\)v in Health Care Settings](#)
 - [Interim Information for Clinicians about Human Infections with H3N2v Virus](#)
 - [Interim Guidance for Enhanced Influenza Surveillance: Additional Specimen Collection for Detection of Influenza A \(H3N2\) Variant Virus Infections](#)
 - [Interim Guidance on Specimen Collection, Processing, and Testing for Patients with Suspect Influenza A\(H3N2\)v Virus Infection](#)
 - [Interim Guidance on Case Definitions to be Used For Investigations of Influenza A\(H3N2\)v Virus Cases](#)
- [Guidance for Public Health](#)
- [Other Guidance Documents](#)
 - [Supplemental Interim Guidance for School Administrators](#)
 - [Issues for Fair Organizers to Consider When Planning Fairs](#)
 - [Key Facts for People Exhibiting Pigs at Fairs](#)
- [News & Highlights](#)
- [Materials & Resources](#)
- [Specific Audiences](#)
- [National Influenza Vaccination Week \(NIVW\)](#)
- [NIVW Activities](#)
- [Submit Your Own Event for NIVW](#)
- [Media](#)
- [Web Tools](#)
 - [Adults](#)
 - [Children](#)
 - [General Population](#)
 - [Parents](#)
 - [Pregnant Women](#)
 - [Seniors](#)
- [NIVW Materials](#)
- [Resources for Faith-Based and Community Organizations](#)
- [Resources for Health Professionals & Partners](#)
- [Influenza Campaign Matte Articles](#)

- [Vaccination Pledge](#)
- [Map](#)
- [Videos](#)
- [Get the Widget](#)
- [What's New & Updated!](#)
- [Flu News & Spotlights](#)
- [Flu News](#)
- [Flu Spotlights](#)
- [Free Resources](#)
- [Print Materials](#)
- [General Public](#)
- [Family and Children](#)
- [High Risk Conditions](#)
- [Pregnant Women](#)
- [Young Adults](#)
- [Seniors 65+ Years](#)
- [Businesses/Employers](#)
- [Health Care Workers](#)
- [American Indian & Alaska Natives](#)
- [Spanish Language](#)
- [Mobile Content](#)
- [Mobile Web Site](#)
- [en Español móvil](#)
- [CDC Influenza Application for Clinicians and Health Care Professionals](#)
- [FluView Influenza-Like Illness Activity Mobile Application](#)
- [Syndication Catalog](#)
- [RSS Feed](#)
- [Web Tools](#)
- [Widgets](#)
- [Buttons and Badges](#)
- [eCards](#)
- [The Flu I.Q.](#)
- [Video/Audio Tools](#)
- [Virus Images](#)
- [Flu Prevention Toolkit](#)
- [Other Flu Web Sites](#)
- [CDC Resources for Pandemic Flu](#)
- [Pandemic Flu Preparedness Tools](#)
- [Influenza Risk Assessment Tool](#)

File Formats Help:

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

[How do I view different file formats \(PDF, DOC, PPT, MPEG\) on this site? »](#)

- [Email](#)
- [Print](#)
- [Updates](#)
- [Subscribe](#)
- [Listen](#)
- Page last reviewed: July 6, 2011
- Page last updated: July 6, 2011
- Content source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), [National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases \(NCIRD\)](#)
- [Home](#)
- [A-Z Index](#)
- [Site Map](#)
- [Policies](#)
- [About CDC.gov](#)
- [Link to Us](#)
- [All Languages](#)
- [CDC Mobile](#)
- [Contact CDC](#)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - [Contact CDC-INFO](#)

A-Z Index

1. [A](#)
2. [B](#)
3. [C](#)
4. [D](#)
5. [E](#)
6. [F](#)
7. [G](#)
8. [H](#)
9. [I](#)
10. [J](#)
11. [K](#)
12. [L](#)
13. [M](#)
14. [N](#)
15. [O](#)
16. [P](#)
17. [Q](#)
18. [R](#)
19. [S](#)
20. [T](#)
21. [U](#)
22. [V](#)

- 23. [W](#)
- 24. [X](#)
- 25. [Y](#)
- 26. [Z](#)
- 27. <#>

``