

Influenza 2021-2022

1.2 QUICK START:

QUICK START:
How to Complete this eLearning Course



1 Click **RESOURCES** for links to corporate policies and other course resources

2 Course progress shows how much of the learning you have completed

3 Click **NEXT** or **PREV** to advance forward or backward through the learning

Influenza 2020 - 2021

Introduction

This eLearning module provides you with information on the signs and symptoms of influenza, the influenza vaccine and corporate policies relating to immunization against influenza.

The course will take approximately **10 minutes** to complete.

There will be a short quiz at the end of the training.

Content provided by Occupational Health and Safety Services (OHSS).



course progress: 0%

Influenza 2020 - 2021

Learning Objectives

At the end of this module, you should be able to:



- Recognize the signs and symptoms of the influenza virus
- Make an informed decision about receiving the influenza vaccine
- Access the various flu campaign programs at LHSC
- Describe Alert Level Two influenza procedures and control measures in clinical units

course progress: 0%

COVID-19

- Many signs and symptoms of the flu and a cold mentioned in this eLearning module are similar to those of COVID-19
- Staff should follow established procedures as outlined in the [OHSS COVID-19 and Reporting to Work](#) webpage

course progress: 0%

1.6 Shannon has chest discomfort and her throat is sore. She is sneezing, her nose is runny and stuffy. She has a bad headache.

Based on these symptoms, does Shannon have the flu or a cold?

(Multiple Choice, 0 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Is it the Flu or Cold?

Signs and Symptoms

Shannon has chest discomfort and her throat is sore. She is sneezing, her nose is runny and stuffy. She has a bad headache.

Based on these symptoms, **does Shannon have the flu or a cold?**



- Flu
- Cold
- Either flu or cold

Correct	Choice
	Flu
	Cold
X	Either flu or cold

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. She could have either the flu or a cold based on these symptoms.

Feedback when incorrect:

She could have either the flu or a cold based on these symptoms.

1.7 In addition to these symptoms, Shannon has a bad headache.

Normal body temperature is 37 degrees Celsius. Shannon's temperature is 2.5 degrees above normal at 39.5 degrees Celsius.

Based on all of these symptoms, does Shannon have the flu or a cold?


(Multiple Choice, 0 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Is it the Flu or Cold?
Signs and Symptoms

In addition to these symptoms, Shannon has a bad headache.

Normal body temperature is 37 degrees Celsius. Shannon's temperature is 2.5 degrees above normal at 39.5 degrees Celsius.

Based on all of these symptoms, **does Shannon have the flu or a cold?**



- Flu
- Cold
- Either flu or cold

Correct	Choice
X	Flu
	Cold
	Either flu or cold

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. She likely has the flu virus due to her bad headache and high fever.

Feedback when incorrect:

Shannon likely has the flu virus due to her bad headache and high fever.

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Common Symptoms

The following are common symptoms you might experience during flu season.

Here's how to distinguish between a cold and the flu:



Step Text

The following are common symptoms you might experience during flu season.

Here's how to distinguish between a cold and the flu:

Symptom Onset

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Symptom Onset

COLD: symptoms show up gradually over a few days

FLU: symptoms appear swiftly



Step Text

COLD: symptoms show up gradually over a few days

FLU: symptoms appear swiftly

Fever

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Fever

COLD: fever is rare

FLU: fever is typical and lasts 3 to 4 days



Step Text

COLD: fever is rare

FLU: fever is typical and lasts 3 to 4 days

Body Aches

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Body Aches

COLD: body aches are slight

FLU: body aches are typical and often severe



Step Text

COLD: body aches are slight

FLU: body aches are typical and often severe

Chills

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Chills

COLD: chills are not usually reported

FLU: chills are common



Step Text

COLD: chills are not usually reported

FLU: chills are common

Fatigue

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Fatigue

COLD: fatigue is sometimes reported

FLU: fatigue is common



Step Text

COLD: fatigue is sometimes reported

FLU: fatigue is common

Sneezing

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Sneezing

COLD: sneezing is common

FLU: sneezing is sometimes reported



Step Text

COLD: sneezing is common

FLU: sneezing is sometimes reported

Stuffy Nose

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Stuffy Nose

COLD: a stuffy nose is common

FLU: a stuffy nose is sometimes reported



Step Text

COLD: a stuffy nose is common

FLU: a stuffy nose is sometimes reported

Sore Throat

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Sore Throat

COLD: a sore throat is common

FLU: a sore throat is sometimes reported



Step Text

COLD: a sore throat is common

FLU: a sore throat is sometimes reported

Cough

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Cough

COLD: mild to moderate, possibly hacking cough

FLU: cough is common and can be severe



The image shows a woman sitting on a bed, holding her chest with both hands, looking down with a pained expression. Below this is a horizontal strip of five smaller images: 1. An older man coughing into a tissue. 2. A man coughing into a tissue. 3. A man in an orange shirt holding his chest. 4. A woman sitting on a bed, holding her chest. 5. A woman in a pink shirt sitting up in bed, holding her head.

Step Text

COLD: mild to moderate, possibly hacking cough

FLU: cough is common and can be severe

Headache

5 seconds

Cold vs Flu Symptoms

Headache

COLD: headaches are rare

FLU: headaches are common



Step Text

COLD: headaches are rare

FLU: headaches are common

Influenza is Contagious



course progress: 0%

1.10 2:1 Split Layout

Influenza Vaccine

What is it?

- The influenza vaccine is composed of killed influenza virus strains that were in circulation in the previous year, as well as those determined to be a risk for the current year
- The virus is treated in the laboratory so that it will not cause disease, but the body will recognize it as a foreign "invader" and produce antibodies against it
- By having antibodies build up before influenza actually appears, individuals are able to fight off the virus before it can cause disease

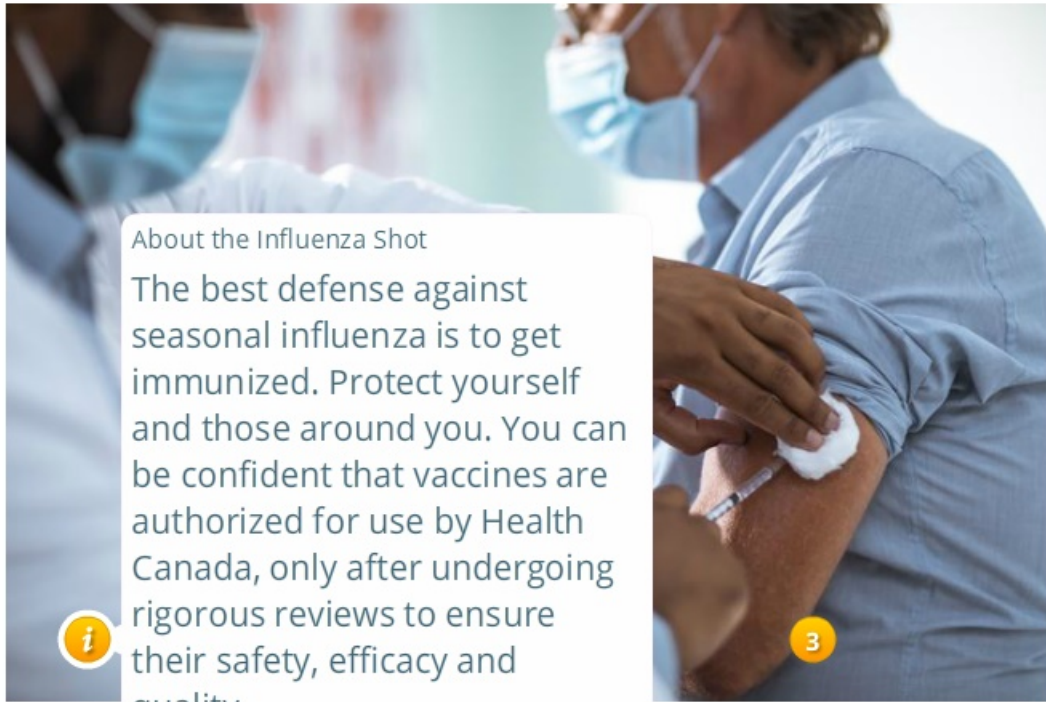
course progress: 0%

Influenza Vaccination: Myth Busters

About the Influenza Shot

5 seconds

Influenza Vaccination: Myth Busters

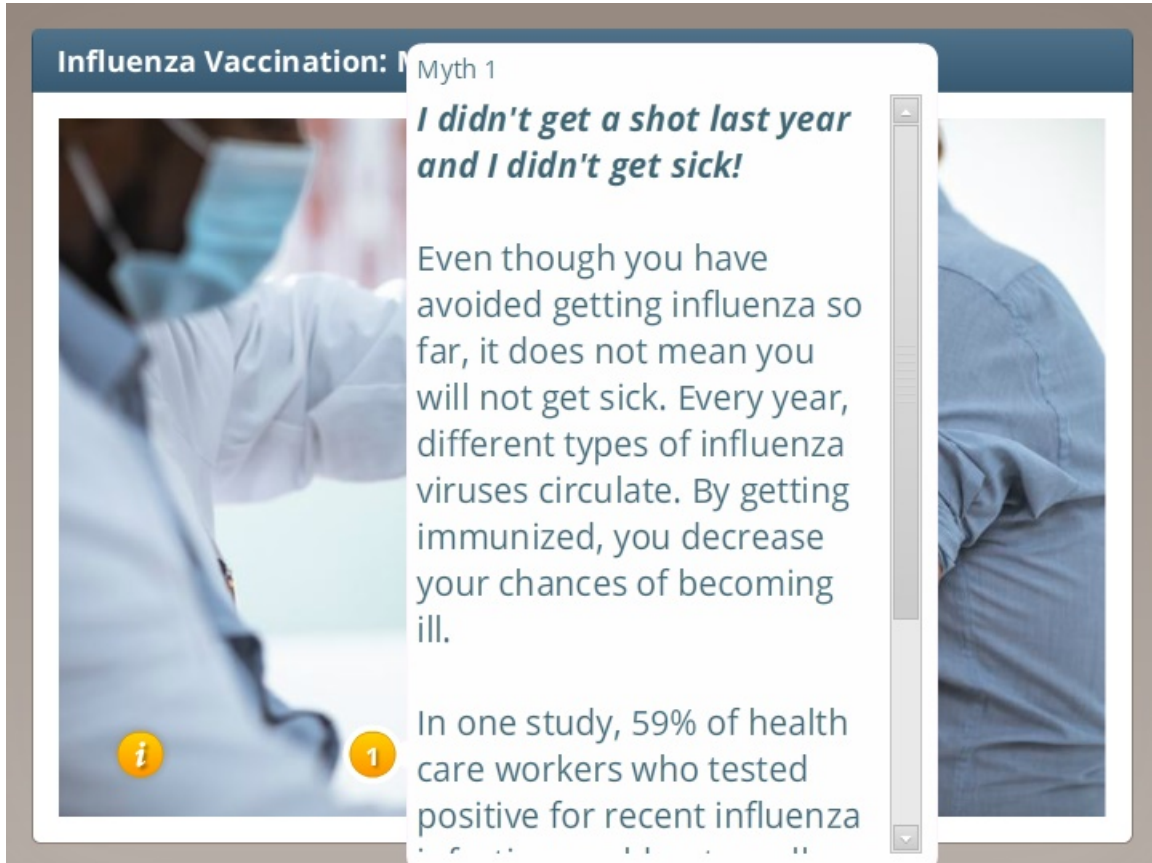


Step Text

The best defense against seasonal influenza is to get immunized. Protect yourself and those around you. You can be confident that vaccines are authorized for use by Health Canada, only after undergoing rigorous reviews to ensure their safety, efficacy and quality.

Myth 1

5 seconds

The image shows a screenshot of an interactive story element. At the top left, the text "Influenza Vaccination: Myth 1" is visible. Below this, there is a large image of a healthcare worker in a white coat and blue mask. To the right of the image, the text "Myth 1" is followed by the bolded statement: "I didn't get a shot last year and I didn't get sick!". Below this, a paragraph explains that even without getting sick, different influenza viruses circulate, and getting immunized reduces the risk of illness. At the bottom of the text area, a statistic is partially visible: "In one study, 59% of health care workers who tested positive for recent influenza". The interface includes a vertical scrollbar on the right side of the text area and two yellow circular icons (one with an 'i' and one with a '1') at the bottom left of the image area.

Step Text

I didn't get a shot last year and I didn't get sick!


Even though you have avoided getting influenza so far, it does not mean you will not get sick. Every year, different types of influenza viruses circulate. By getting immunized, you decrease your chances of becoming ill.

In one study, 59% of health care workers who tested positive for recent influenza infection could not recall having influenza, suggesting that many health care workers experience no detectable symptoms but are able to transmit influenza infection.

Myth 2

5 seconds

Influenza Vaccination: Myth Busters



Myth 2
I'm young and healthy! I don't need an influenza shot.

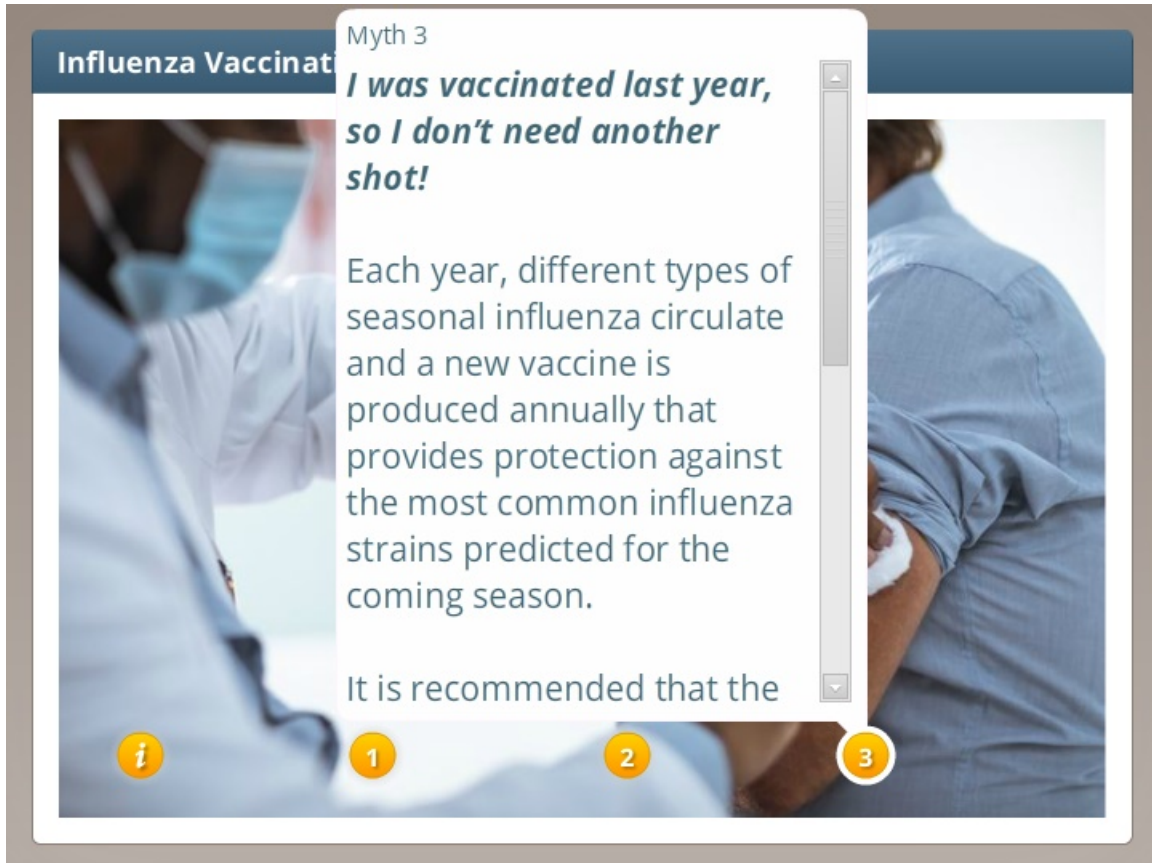
Even healthy children and young adults can become seriously ill from influenza. On average, influenza can leave you ill for up to seven days and even mild cases can impact you significantly.

Furthermore in the hospital environment, patients that we provide

Step Text

Myth 3

5 seconds



The screenshot shows a slide from an interactive story. The slide has a dark blue header with the text 'Influenza Vaccination'. Below the header is a large image of a healthcare worker in a white coat and blue mask. A white text box is overlaid on the image, containing the following text:

Myth 3
I was vaccinated last year, so I don't need another shot!

Each year, different types of seasonal influenza circulate and a new vaccine is produced annually that provides protection against the most common influenza strains predicted for the coming season.

It is recommended that the

At the bottom of the slide, there are four yellow circular icons: an information icon (i), and three numbered icons (1, 2, 3). A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the text box.

Step Text

I was vaccinated last year, so I don't need another shot!

Each year, different types of seasonal influenza circulate and a new vaccine is produced annually that provides protection against the most common influenza strains predicted for the coming season.

It is recommended that the seasonal influenza vaccine is given annually, regardless of whether the individual was vaccinated last year or experienced influenza-like illness in the last year.

The body's immune response to influenza vaccination is transient and may not persist beyond a year. Protection by the vaccine develops within two weeks after you have been immunized.

Getting Your Flu Shot at Work

LHSC Influenza Immunization Program

- Influenza shots are available for Staff, Physicians, Students, Affiliates and Students doing clinical placements at LHSC
- Find out more on the [Influenza page](#) on the LHSC Intranet



course progress: 0%

LHSC Influenza Alert Levels

Select a Term:

Alert Level One

Alert Level Two

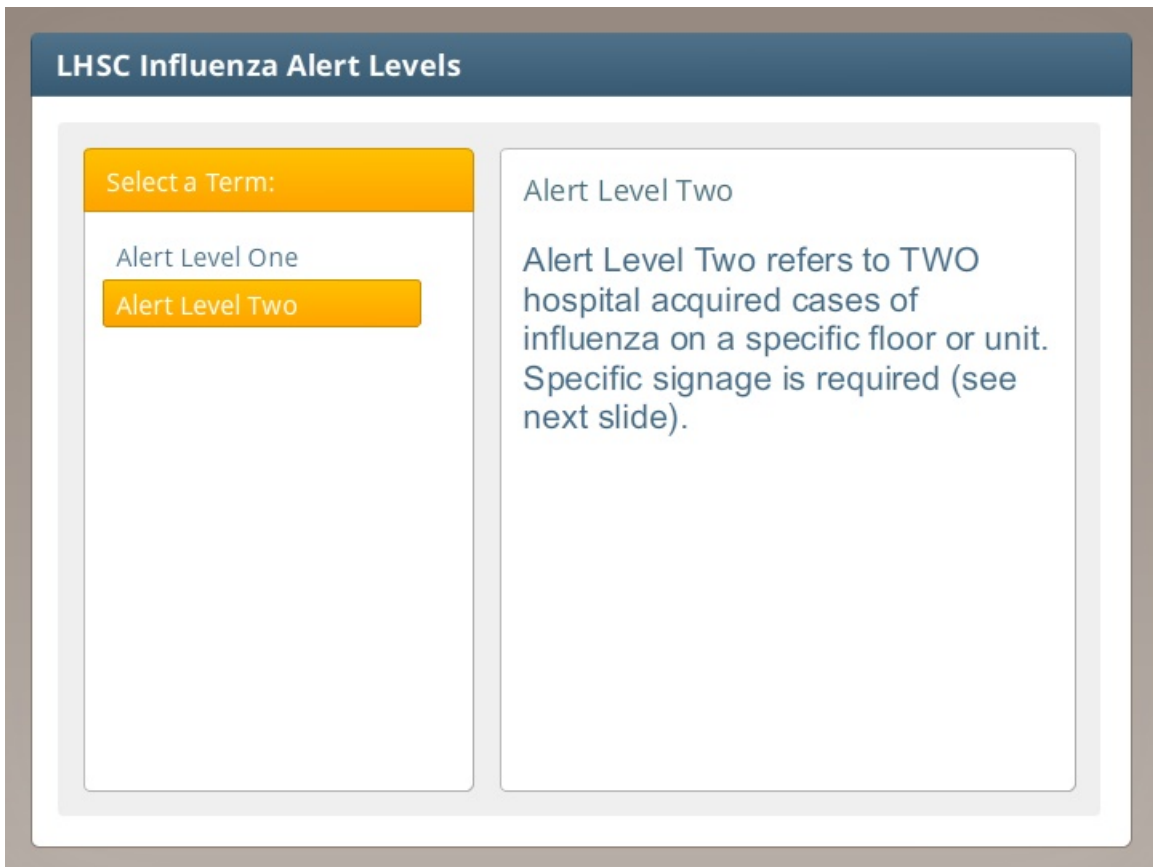
Alert Level One

Alert Level One refers to ONE hospital acquired case of influenza on a specific floor or unit. No signage is required.

Step Text

Alert Level One refers to ONE hospital acquired case of influenza on a specific floor or unit. No signage is required.

Alert Level Two




The screenshot shows a software interface with a dark blue header containing the text "LHSC Influenza Alert Levels". Below the header is a white search area. On the left, there is a search bar with the text "Select a Term:" above it. Two options are listed: "Alert Level One" and "Alert Level Two", with the latter highlighted in orange. To the right of the search bar is a large white text area containing the definition: "Alert Level Two refers to TWO hospital acquired cases of influenza on a specific floor or unit. Specific signage is required (see next slide)." The entire interface is framed by a grey border.

Step Text

Alert Level Two refers to TWO hospital acquired cases of influenza on a specific floor or unit. Specific signage is required (see next slide).


Alert Level Two Signage



The signage consists of a red octagonal 'STOP' sign and a rectangular sign with a red border containing the text 'ALERT LEVEL TWO OUTBREAK' in red. Below these signs is a table with instructions for visitors and staff.

Floor:	Is experiencing a INFLUENZA outbreak Outbreak start date:
Signs and Symptoms	▶▶ Cough, shortness of breath ▶▶ Fever, headache ▶▶ sore throat, congestion, runny nose
WHAT TO DO	
Visitors	▶▶ Report to the nursing reception desk ▶▶ Do not visit if you are unwell ▶▶ Visit a single patient only ▶▶ Perform hand hygiene on entering and exiting patient's room and after removal of gowns and gloves
Staff	▶▶ Contact Occupational Health and Safety if you are experiencing similar symptoms ▶▶ Confirm 'fitness to work' with immediate supervisor. ▶▶ Conduct surveillance for possible new cases and document information at desk

Remember to wash your hands **thoroughly and frequently**



- Look for Alert Level Two Outbreak signage **before entering** clinical areas
- The sign provides more information on how to enter the area safely
- Click on the image of the sign to open a full page PDF version

Alert Level Two Staff Previously Vaccinated

- During an Alert Level Two outbreak, if you have been previously vaccinated you will experience no change in your work schedule or need to take prophylactic medication



course progress: 0%

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

If you are unimmunized, you have the potential to acquire or transmit influenza within the hospital setting.





Step Text

If you are unimmunized, you have the potential to acquire or transmit influenza within the hospital setting.

5 seconds

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

During an Alert Level Two Outbreak, if you have not been vaccinated this year, or if you have been immunized less than 14 days before an Alert has been declared, you may receive prophylactic antiviral medication as prescribed by OHSS.




Step Text

During an Alert Level Two Outbreak, if you have not been vaccinated this year, or if you have been immunized less than 14 days before an Alert has been declared, you may receive prophylactic antiviral medication as prescribed by OHSS.

5 seconds

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

You will be permitted to work after the first dose of medication is ingested.



Step Text



You will be permitted to work after the first dose of medication is ingested.

5 seconds

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

The antiviral medication *oseltamivir* can be used as an influenza prophylaxis for unimmunized staff during an Alert Level Two Outbreak as prescribed by OHSS.

The duration of prophylaxis depends on whether you



Step Text



The antiviral medication *oseltamivir* can be used as an influenza prophylaxis for unimmunized staff during an Alert Level Two Outbreak as prescribed by OHSS.

The duration of prophylaxis depends on whether you choose to be immunized, or the duration of the influenza outbreak.

5 seconds

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

If you are unable to receive antiviral medication due to medical reasons, and cannot be accommodated elsewhere in the hospital, you will remain off work with regular pay until the Alert Level Two Outbreak is over.

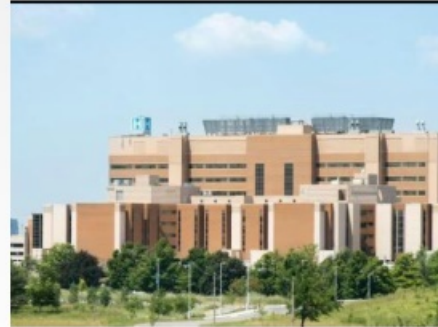


Step Text

If you are unable to receive antiviral medication due to medical reasons, and cannot be accommodated elsewhere in the hospital, you will remain off work with regular pay until the Alert Level Two Outbreak is over.

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

You may choose not to take antiviral medication with no supporting documentation subject to the provisions of the applicable Collective Agreement.



Step Text

You may choose not to take antiviral medication with no supporting documentation subject to the provisions of the applicable Collective Agreement.

Alert Level Two - Not Previously Vaccinated

In that case, you could potentially remain off work unpaid until the Alert Level Two Outbreak is over.



Step Text

In that case, you could potentially remain off work unpaid until the Alert Level Two Outbreak is over.

Droplet + Contact Precautions Signage



- Look for Droplet + Contact signage **before entering** a patient room
- The sign provides more information on how to enter the room safely
- Click on the image of sign to open a full page PDF version. The sign consists of two pages
- See the [Infection Prevention and Control page](#) for links to Droplet + Contact signage for Ambulatory Care

Droplet + Contact Precautions Signage and PPE

If you see the Droplet + Contact sign posted, the following PPE is required in order to enter the patient's room:

- Gloves
- Gown
- Procedure mask
- Eye protection



Family & Visitors



During an Alert Level 2 Outbreak, family and visitors should report to the communication desk to assess if they are well enough for a visit

course progress: 0%

Family & Visitors



If they are well, they must visit a single patient only and perform hand hygiene upon entering and exiting patient rooms and after removal of any gowns or gloves

course progress: 0%

More Resources



The Resources tab on the **top right of this page** contains links to:

- LHSC COVID-19 Intranet page
- LHSC Appendix A – Outbreak Management Definitions
- LHSC IPAC Diseases and Conditions – Influenza Seasonal
- LHSC Policy and OHSS Influenza page
- LHSC PPE donning and doffing video
- Middlesex London Health Unit Influenza Vaccine Information Sheet

course progress: 0%

Quiz

Influenza 2020 - 2021

Click **Next** to begin the quiz.

There are **10** questions on the quiz.

You must receive 80% to pass the course. You can retake the quiz as many times as you like.

course progress: 0%

2. Influenza 2020

Q2.1 Hakim's son has a sore throat and he is achy. He has a bad headache and he feels very tired. He has been sneezing a lot and his chest is sore. His fever is high at 39 degrees Celsius and it came on quickly.

Hakim is sure that his son has the flu and not a cold. How is Hakim so sure?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Hakim's son has a sore throat and he is achy. He has a bad headache and he feels very tired. He has been sneezing a lot and his chest is sore. His fever is high at 39 degrees Celsius and it came on quickly.

Hakim is sure that his son has the flu and not a cold. How is Hakim so sure?

- He is sure because his son's symptoms of a high fever and very bad headache came on quickly
- He is using the words "flu" and "cold" interchangeably because he knows that both have very similar symptoms and it's hard to differentiate between the two
- He knows his son has the flu because it is contagious and Hakim had the same symptoms last week
- He is sure because of the typical flu symptoms of sneezing and a sore chest

Correct	Choice	Feedback
X	He is sure because his son's symptoms	That is correct. The two symptoms

of a high fever and very bad headache came on quickly	differentiate the flu from a cold are the high fever which comes on quickly and a really bad headache.
He is using the words "flu" and "cold" interchangeably because he knows that both have very similar symptoms and it's hard to differentiate between the two	That is incorrect. The two symptoms differentiate the flu from a cold are the high fever which comes on quickly and a really bad headache.
He knows his son has the flu because it is contagious and Hakim had the same symptoms last week	That is incorrect. The two symptoms differentiate the flu from a cold are the high fever which comes on quickly and a really bad headache.
He is sure because of the typical flu symptoms of sneezing and a sore chest	That is incorrect. The two symptoms differentiate the flu from a cold are the high fever which comes on quickly and a really bad headache.

Q2.2 What is the correct protocol for family and other visitors to clinical units during an Alert Level (One or Two) declaration?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

What is the correct protocol for family and other visitors to clinical units during an Alert Level (One or Two) declaration?

- A "no visitor" policy is in effect during an Alert Level One declaration
- Family and visitors may visit if they are feeling unwell
- Family and visitors are asked to report to the communication desk to assess if they are well enough for a visit

Correct	Choice	Feedback
	A "no visitor" policy is in effect during an Alert Level One declaration	That is incorrect. During an Alert Level One, visitor are permitted provided they feel well.
	Family and visitors may visit if they are feeling unwell	That is incorrect. Family and visitors are asked to report to the communication desk to assess if they are well enough for a visit.
X	Family and visitors are asked to report to the communication desk to assess if they are well enough for a visit	That is correct. Family and visitors must report to the communication desk.

Q2.3 Which of the following statements about the flu vaccine are TRUE?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Which of the following statements about the flu vaccine are TRUE?

- The flu vaccine contains a little bit of live virus
- If you had the flu shot last year, you are covered for this year
- Nothing in the flu vaccine will cause you to get the flu

Correct	Choice
	The flu vaccine contains a little bit of live virus
	If you had the flu shot last year, you are covered for this year
X	Nothing in the flu vaccine will cause you to get the flu

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. You can be infected with the flu virus and show no symptoms at first. Nothing in the flu vaccine will cause you to get the flu. You need to get the flu shot each year to be covered for that season. The flu vaccine does not contain live virus.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is not correct. You can be infected with the flu virus and show no symptoms at first. Nothing in the flu vaccine will cause you to get the flu. You need to get the flu shot each year in order to be covered for that season. The flu vaccine does not contain live virus.

Q2.4 During an Alert Level Two outbreak, a staff member who chooses not to take antiviral medication with no supporting documentation could be potentially:

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

During an Alert Level Two outbreak, a staff member who chooses not to take antiviral medication with no supporting documentation could be potentially:

Paid

Unpaid

Correct	Choice
	Paid
X	Unpaid

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. The staff member could potentially remain off work unpaid until the outbreak is over.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is not correct. The staff member could potentially remain off work unpaid until the outbreak is over.

Q2.5 The contagious period for influenza is:

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

The contagious period for influenza is:

- Starting 1 day before the first symptoms, and approximately 5 days after the first symptoms
- Starting when symptoms first appear
- Starting when symptoms first appear and for three days afterwards

Correct	Choice
X	Starting 1 day before the first symptoms, and approximately 5 days after the first symptoms
	Starting when symptoms first appear
	Starting when symptoms first appear and for three days afterwards

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. People with the flu virus can spread it to others starting 1 day before the first symptoms until approximately 5 days after the first symptoms.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is incorrect. People with the flu virus can spread it to others starting 1 day before the first symptoms until approximately 5 days after the first symptoms.

Q2.6 True or False: if you've already had the flu, but haven't yet received the vaccine, you should still get vaccinated.

(True/False, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

True or False: if you've already had the flu, but haven't yet received the vaccine, you should still get vaccinated.

True

False

Correct	Choice
X	True
	False

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. The flu vaccine protects against different strains of the flu that are predicted for that season. You should still get vaccinated even if you have already had the flu.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is incorrect. The flu vaccine protects against different strains of the flu that are predicted for that season. You should still get vaccinated even if you have already had the flu.

Q2.7 True or False: the same virus that causes the flu also causes a cold.

(True/False, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

True or False: the same virus that causes the flu also causes a cold.

True

False

Correct	Choice
	True
X	False

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. The viruses that cause the flu and cold are indeed different. The vaccine that protects you from the flu is based on the three virus strains predicted to be active during the season.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is incorrect. The viruses that cause the flu and cold are indeed different. The vaccine that protects you from the flu is based on the three virus strains predicted to be active during the season.

Q2.8 During an Alert Level Two Outbreak on a clinical unit, what is the correct protocol to follow for a staff member who is not immunized (with no supporting documentation) or a staff member who has been immunized less than 14 days before the alert has been declared?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

During an Alert Level Two Outbreak on a clinical unit, what is the correct protocol to follow for a staff member who is not immunized (with no supporting documentation) or a staff member who has been immunized less than 14 days before the alert has been declared?

- The staff member cannot work until the Alert Level Two Outbreak is declared over
- The staff member must be on prophylactic antiviral medication in order to work in the outbreak area and can do so after ingesting the first dose
- The staff member must be vaccinated within 72 hours of the Alert Level Two Outbreak announcement
- The staff member must wear an N95 respirator at all times during an Alert Level Two Outbreak

Correct	Choice
	The staff member cannot work until the Alert Level Two Outbreak is declared over
X	The staff member must be on prophylactic antiviral medication in order to work in the outbreak area and can do so after ingesting the first dose
	The staff member must be vaccinated within 72 hours of the Alert Level Two Outbreak announcement
	The staff member must wear an N95 respirator at all times during an Alert Level Two Outbreak

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is not correct. Any staff member who is not vaccinated must be on prophylactic antiviral medication in order to work in the outbreak area.

Q2.9 When you are in the room within 2 metres of a patient on Droplet + Contact precautions you should wear:

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

When you are in the room within 2 metres of a patient on Droplet + Contact precautions you should wear:

- A mask and protective eyewear, gloves and gown
- Gloves and a mask
- Gloves, gown and a mask
- Full face shield

Correct	Choice
X	A mask and protective eyewear, gloves and gown
	Gloves and a mask
	Gloves, gown and a mask
	Full face shield

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. You should wear a mask and protective eyewear when you are within 2 meters of a patient on Droplet + Contact precautions. Gloves are required for direct care. Look for a Droplet + Contact sign before entering a patient area or room.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is incorrect. You should wear a mask and protective eyewear when you are within 2 meters of a patient on Droplet + Contact precautions. Gloves are also required for direct care. Look for a Droplet + Contact sign before entering a patient area or room.

Q2.10 What is the difference between an Alert Level One and an Alert Level Two?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

What is the difference between an Alert Level One and an Alert Level Two?

- An Alert Level Two refers to a hospital-wide requirement that all staff and affiliates wear masks due to an influenza outbreak, whereas an Alert Level One just refers to a specific clinical unit
- An Alert Level One is an influenza outbreak on a clinical unit, whereas an Alert Level Two is an influenza outbreak in a specific patient area on a clinical unit
- An Alert Level One refers to one confirmed hospital acquired case of the influenza virus, whereas an Alert Level Two refers to two confirmed hospital acquired cases of the influenza virus
- An Alert Level One refers to evidence of transmission of the influenza virus at the University Hospital campus, whereas an Alert Level Two refers to evidence of transmission of the influenza virus at the Victoria Hospital campus

Correct	Choice
	An Alert Level Two refers to a hospital-wide requirement that all staff and affiliates wear masks due to an influenza outbreak, whereas an Alert Level One

	just refers to a specific clinical unit
	An Alert Level One is an influenza outbreak on a clinical unit, whereas an Alert Level Two is an influenza outbreak in a specific patient area on a clinical unit
X	An Alert Level One refers to one confirmed hospital acquired case of the influenza virus, whereas an Alert Level Two refers to two confirmed hospital acquired cases of the influenza virus
	An Alert Level One refers to evidence of transmission of the influenza virus at the University Hospital campus, whereas an Alert Level Two refers to evidence of transmission of the influenza virus at the Victoria Hospital campus

Feedback when correct:

That is correct. You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

That is not correct. Alert Level One refers to one confirmed hospital acquired case. Alert Level Two refers to two confirmed hospital acquired cases of influenza.