

### Weekly Influenza

# SURVEILLANCE REPORT

### Disease Week 10 Highlights 3/5/2023-3/11/2023

#### Influenza Cases

- There were 8 new influenza cases reported during Week 10, bringing the total number of influenza cases to 2,653 for the 2022-2023 season so far.
- After a 2% decrease in the percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness from Week 8 to Week 9, there was a slight increase in the percentage of influenza-like illness ED encounters from Week 9 to Week 10 (7.1% vs 5.9%).
- No new influenza outbreaks or deaths were reported during Week
   10.

#### Influenza Vaccinations

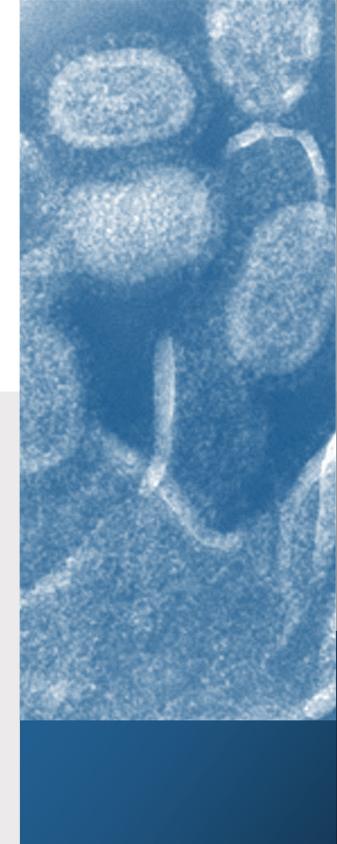
- In Week 10, the percentage of flu-vaccinated Long Beach residents reached 27% for the current season with more than 700 vaccines administered to residents this week.
- Since the addition of the Influenza vaccine data to this report in Week 2 (1/8/2023-1/14/2023), Long Beach residents who identify as female make up the majority of flu-vaccinated residents at 55.1% compared to 44.9% of Long Beach residents who identify as male.

#### Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

• For two consecutive weeks, there were no new RSV cases reported.

The total number of RSV cases this season remains at 143.

City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Epidemiology Program



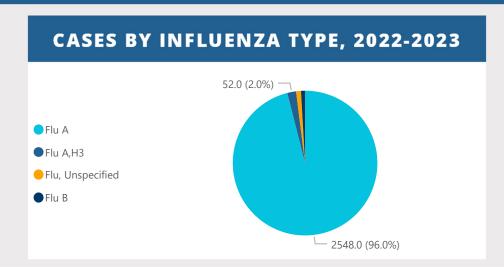
2022-2023

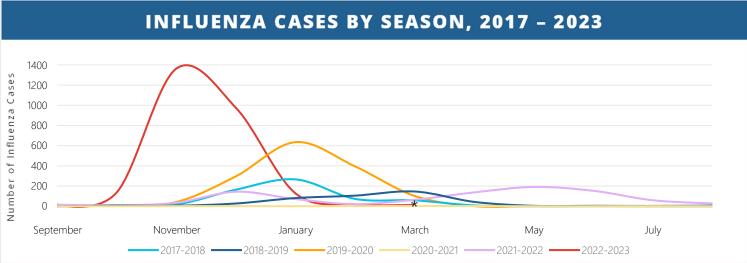


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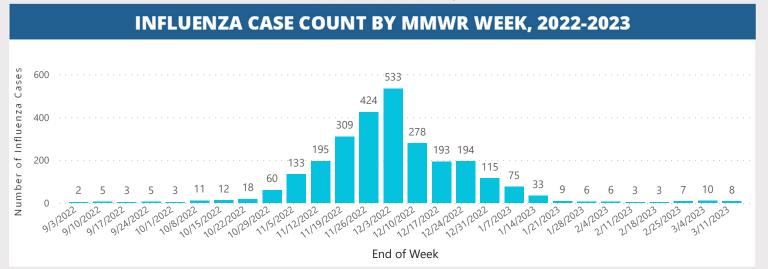
#### **OVERVIEW**

Total Cases<sup>1</sup>
2,653
Outbreaks<sup>2</sup>
5
Deaths<sup>3</sup>





\*Data for the current month is not complete.



- 1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
- 2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak is in the community setting (i.e. school or daycare), outbreak is defined as 5 or more cases of ILI within a group within 72 hours.
- 3. Number of deaths is based on influenza-coded deaths from death certificates. They are not necessarily laboratory-confirmed and may be an underestimate of all influenza-associated deaths

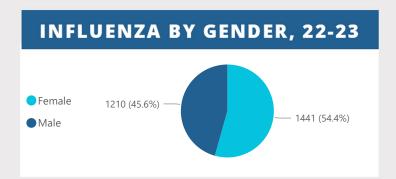


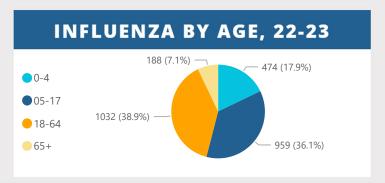




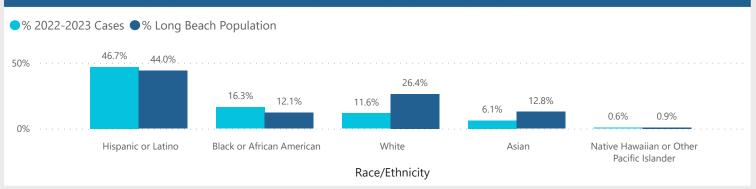


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### **INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023**



INFLU	ENZA AND PN	EUMONIA <sup>5</sup>	
Season	Influenza Deaths	Pneumonia Deaths	% Influenza & Pneumonia Deaths
2019 - 2020	11	369	11.0%
2020 - 2021	0	594	14.9%
2021 - 2022	1	348	9.9%
2022 - 2023	10	126	9 4%

#### INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA DEATHS BY SEASON 2019-2020 —— 2020-2021 —— 2021-2022 — Pneumonia Deaths Influenza and 0% October December February March April May November January June July August

5. The number of influenza and pneumonia related deaths is based on causes of death listed on the death certificates. Deaths are not necessarily lab confirmed influenza or pneumonia.







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#### Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

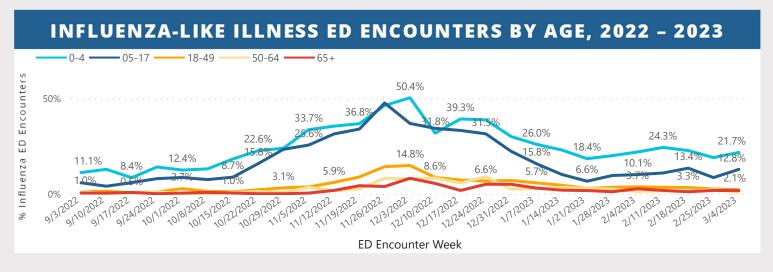
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters from 2020 through the current influenza season (2022-2023). ILI was defined as emergency department encounters with a chief complaint mentioning influenza or fever and cough or fever and sore throat.

Please note that syndromic keywords and codes specific to ILI are broad enough to include other respiratory conditions including COVID-19.

Syndromic surveillance data will have a 1- week lag due to the current data transfer from the county.

INFLUENZA-LIKE	ILLNESS ED ENCOU	JNTERS, WEEK 9
2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.0%	1.7%	7.1%

#### INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 - 2023 Influenza ED Encounters 26.3% 5.4% 3.9% 3.6% 2.3% 0.5% 5.3% Jul 2021 Jul 2020 Jan 2021 Jan 2022 Jul 2022 Jan 2023 **ED Encounter Week**

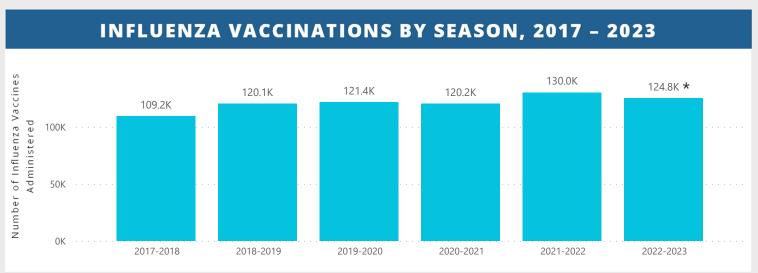




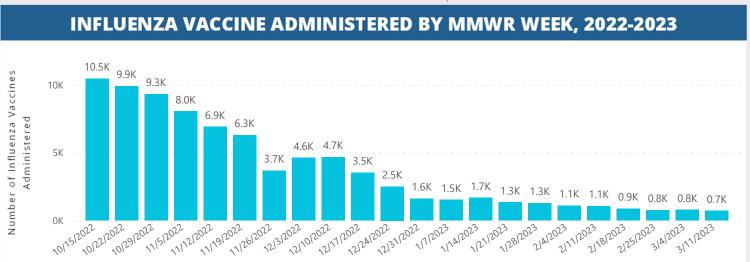


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202	2-2023 INFI	UENZA V	ACCINATI	ON BY AG	iE	
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	124,841	6,089	13,132	31,075	35,111	33,570
% of Vaccinated  Residents	27.0%	21.2%	18.3%	16.5%	30.4%	63.0%



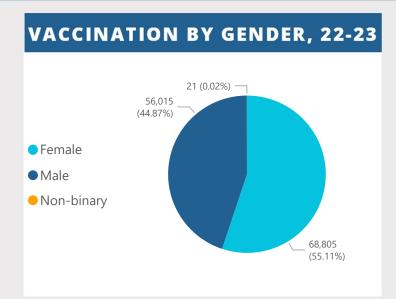
\*Data for the current season is not complete



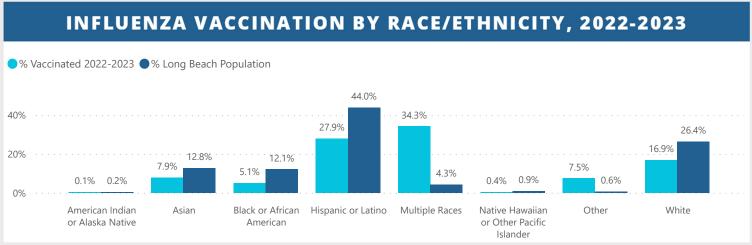




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#### **VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23** Zip Code Vaccinated Long Beach Population % Vaccinated 34.6% 33.2% 31.2% 31.0% 30.9% 27.6% 24.6% 24.1% 22.7% 21.6% 19.6%



<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Multiple Races" category can include individuals who selected "Other" and another race category.





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#### **Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV)**

Respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV, is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious, especially for infants and older adults. RSV is the most common cause of bronchiolitis (inflammation of the small airways in the lung) and pneumonia (infection of the lungs) in children younger than 1 year of age in the United States. Clinical symptoms of RSV are nonspecific and can overlap with other viral respiratory infections, as well as some bacterial infections.

TOTAL 2022-2023 CASES

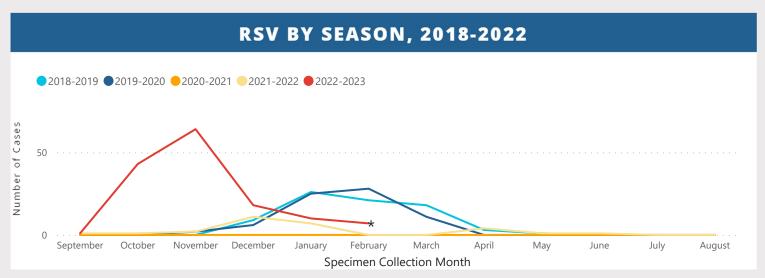
143

**NEW WEEKLY CASES** 

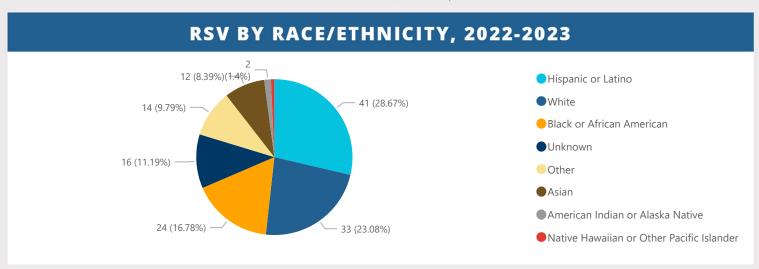
0

PEDIATRIC DEATHS

0



\*Data for the current month is not complete.







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RSV BY AGE AND SEASON					
Age	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
0-4	68%	86%	0%	68%	78%
05-17	0%	3%	0%	4%	10%
18-64	14%	3%	0%	14%	7%
65+	18%	8%	0%	14%	5%

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