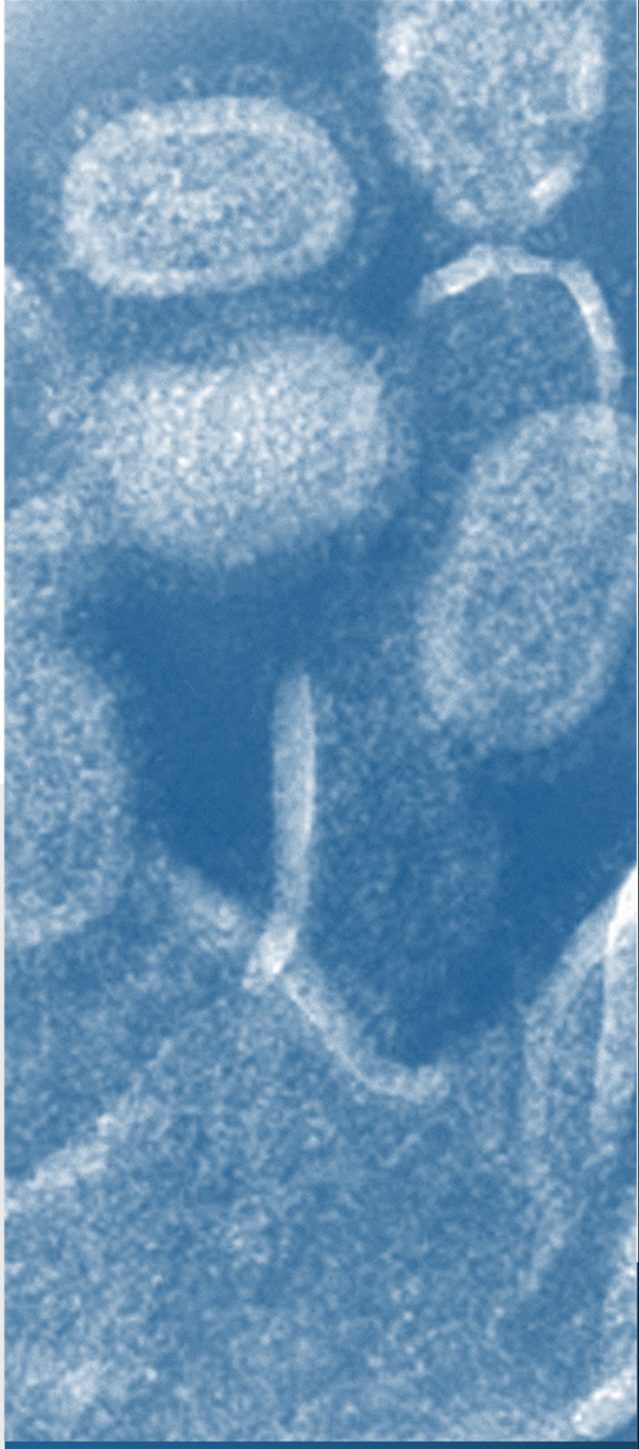


Weekly Influenza
SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Disease Week 12 Highlights

3/19/2023-3/25/2023

Influenza Cases

- New influenza cases remain low with only three cases reported during Week 12, bringing the total number of influenza cases to 2,659 for the 2022-2023 season so far.
- The percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness decreased in Week 11 (6.2%) compared to Week 10 (8.7%) after steadily increasing since the week of 2/25/2023.
- No new influenza outbreaks or deaths were reported during Week 12.

Influenza Vaccinations

- Approximately 500 Long Beach residents were vaccinated against influenza during Week 12, bringing the total number of flu-vaccinated Long Beach residents to over 126,000 for the 2022-2023 season so far.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- For the fourth consecutive week, there were no new RSV cases reported. The total number of RSV cases this season remains at 143.
- Overall, the total number of RSV cases for the 2022-2023 season has been elevated compared to the previous four seasons.

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

2022–2023

INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

OVERVIEW

Total Cases[1]

2,659

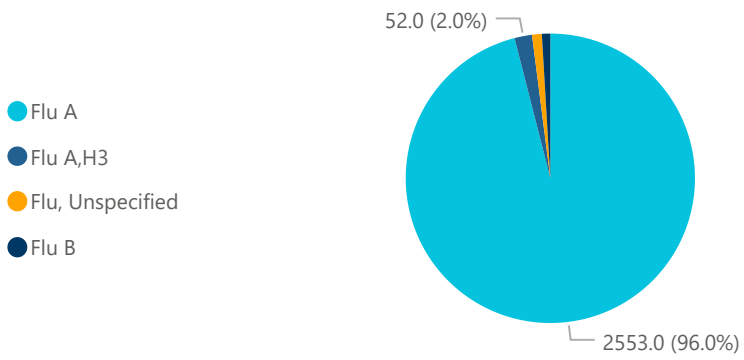
Outbreaks[2]

5

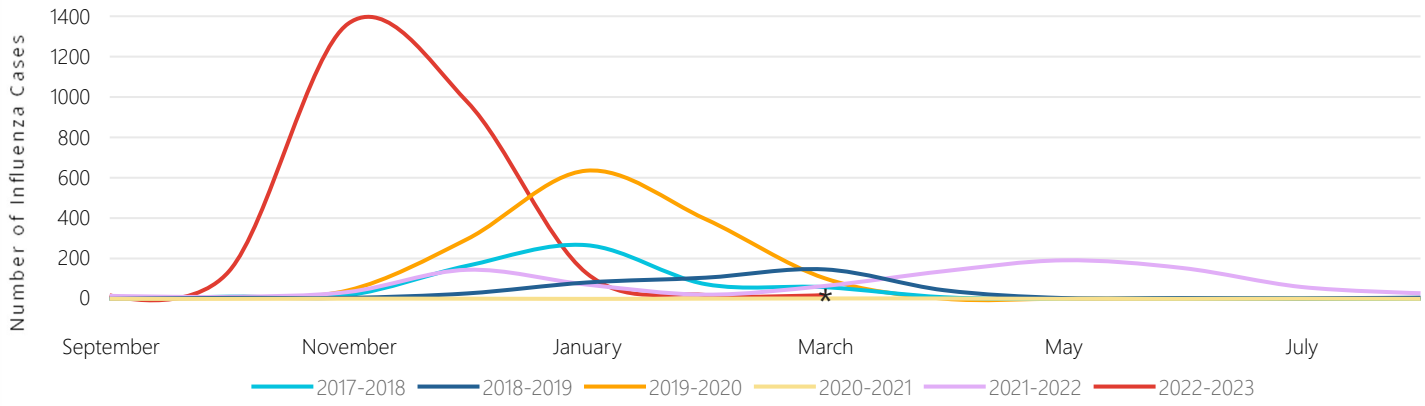
Deaths[3]

10

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

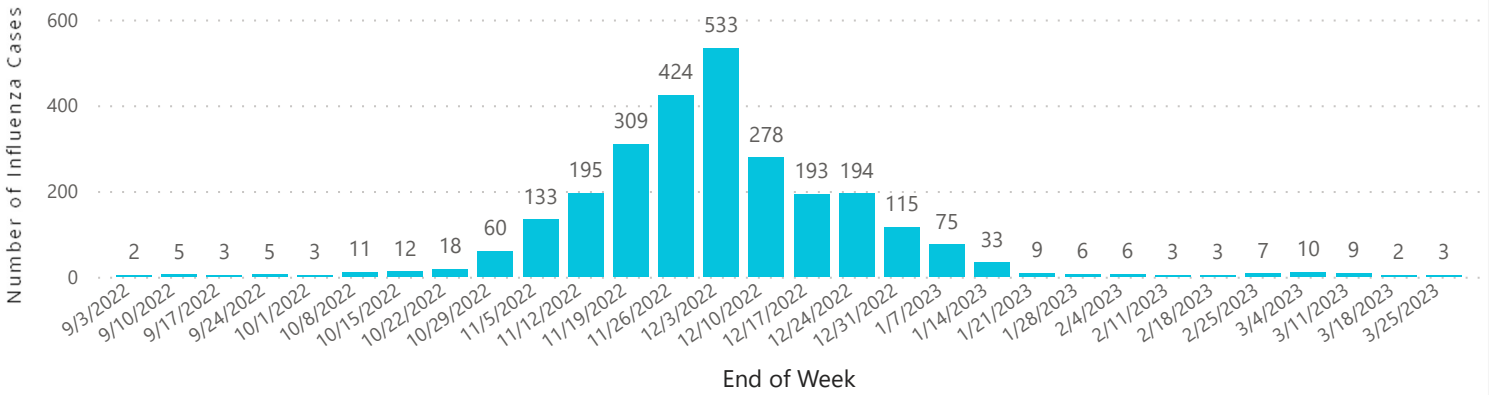


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

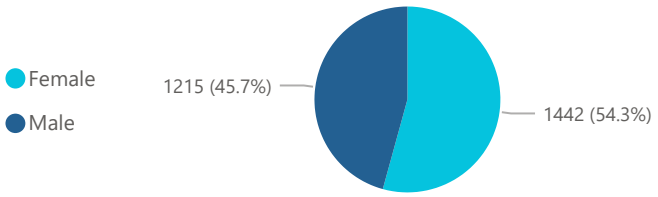


1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak 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..

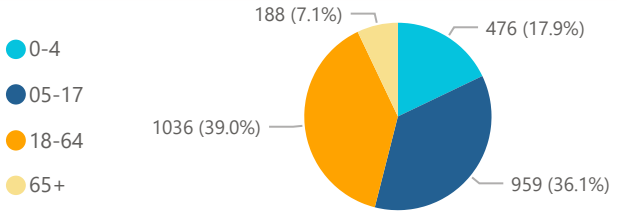
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

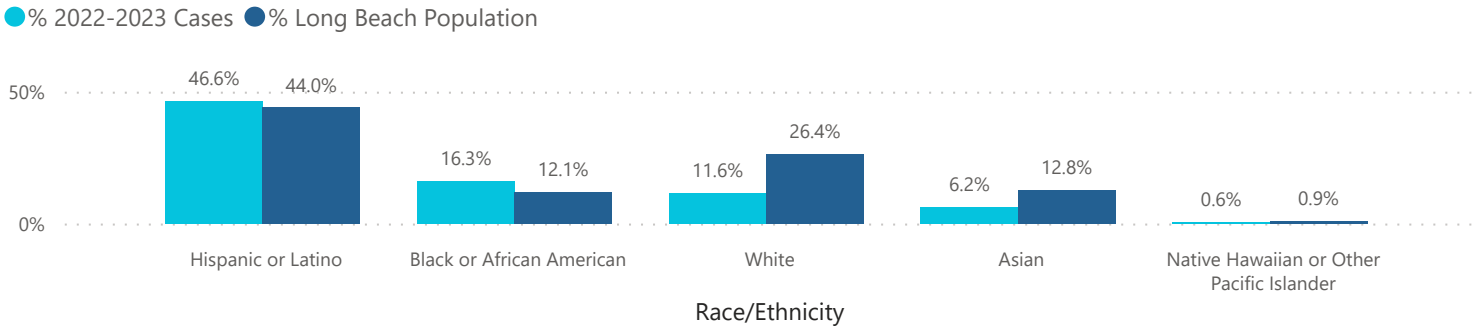
INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



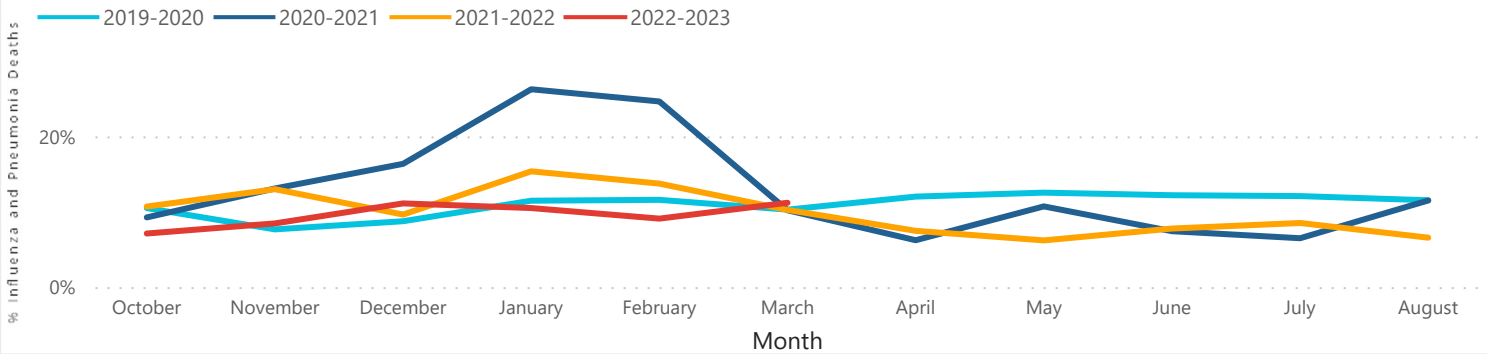
INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA[5]

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	143	9.6%

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA DEATHS BY SEASON



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.

INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

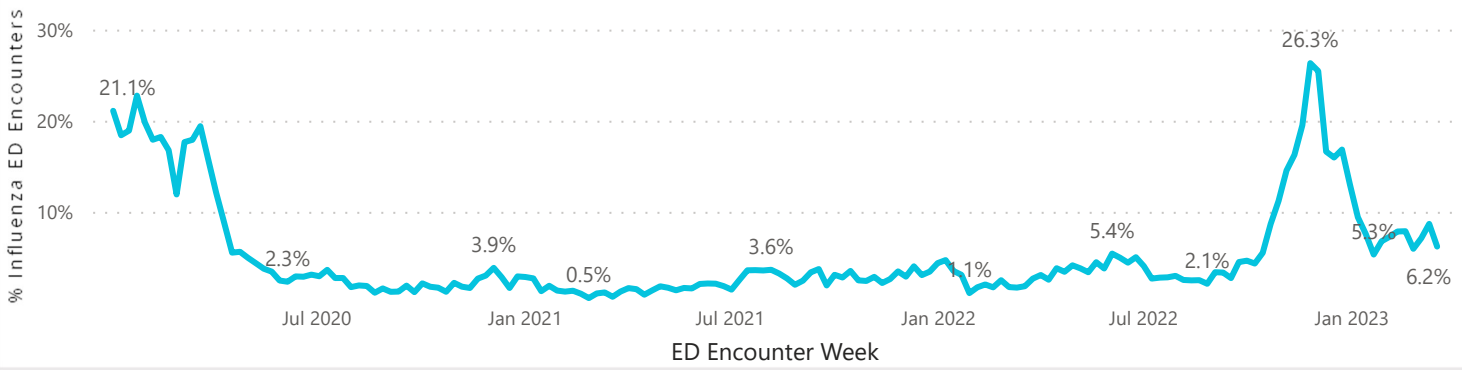
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters 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.

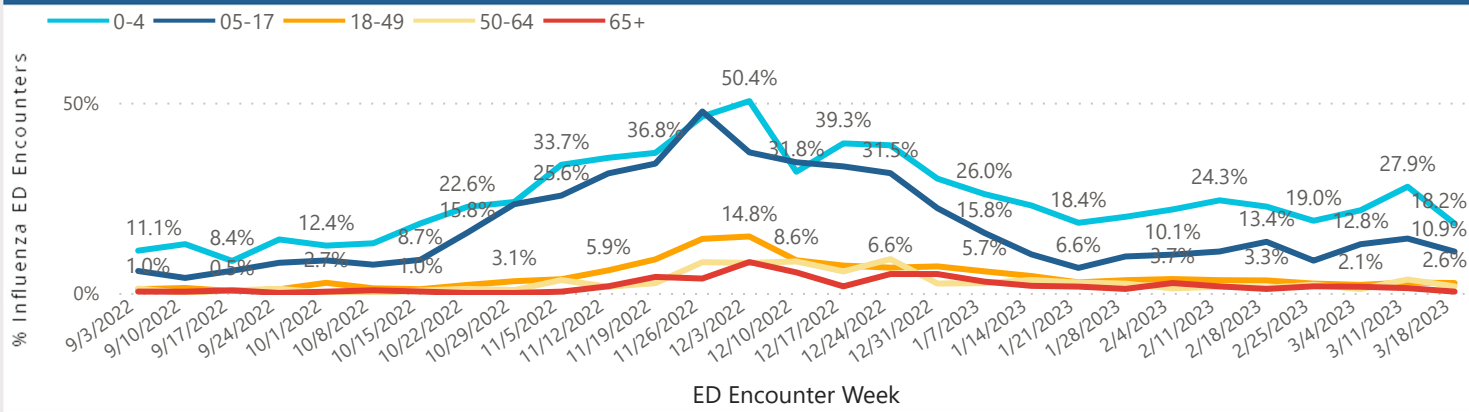
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, WEEK 11

2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
0.7%	1.8%	6.2%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 – 2023



INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS BY AGE, 2022 – 2023



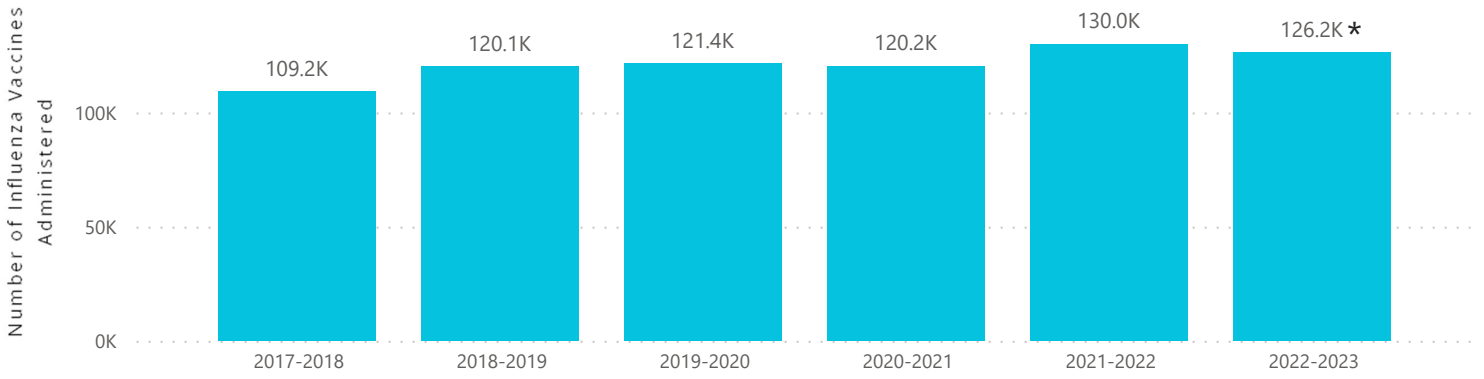
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

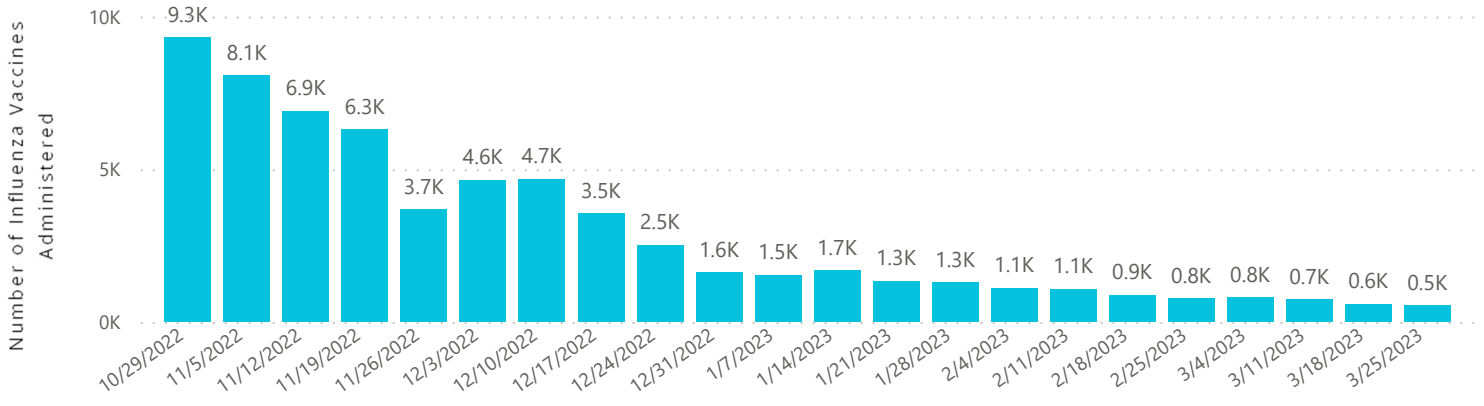
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	126,163	6,294	13,373	31,482	35,378	33,703
% of Vaccinated Residents	27.3%	21.9%	18.7%	16.7%	30.6%	63.2%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

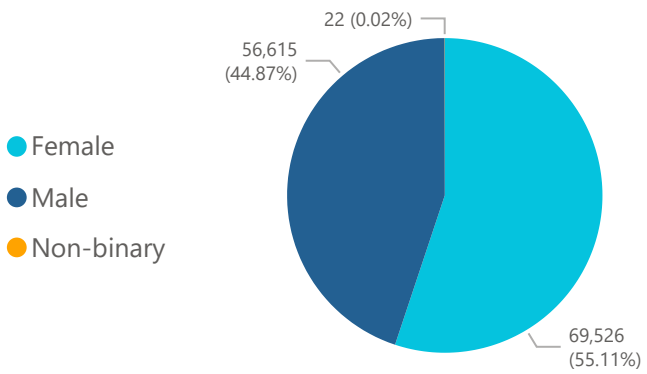
INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

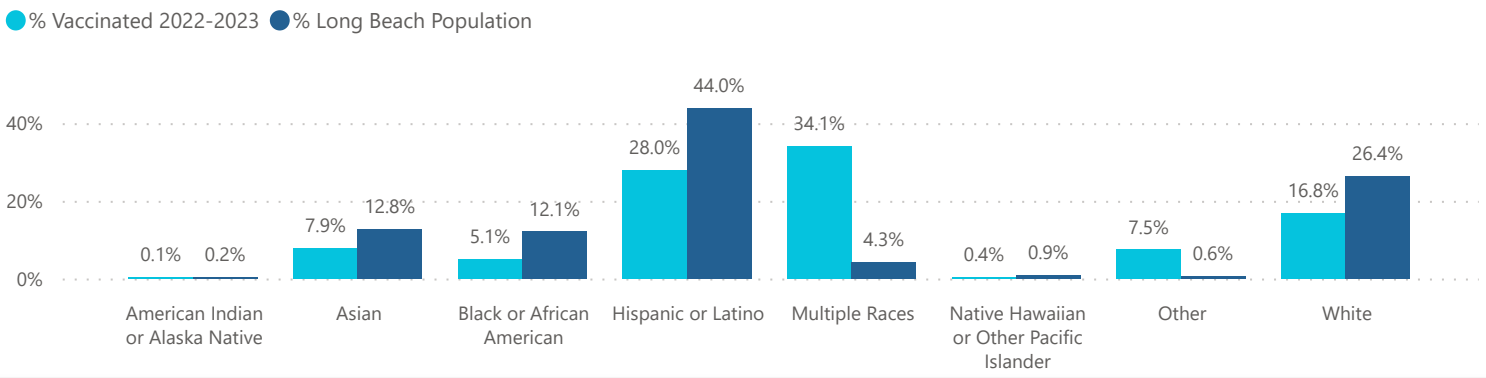
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90808	13782	39602	34.8%
90807	10920	32699	33.4%
90803	10127	32241	31.4%
90814	5841	18714	31.2%
90815	13043	41854	31.2%
90810	10249	36657	28.0%
90806	10272	41280	24.9%
90802	9570	39165	24.4%
90805	21906	95094	23.0%
90804	8328	38151	21.8%
90813	11323	56726	20.0%

INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



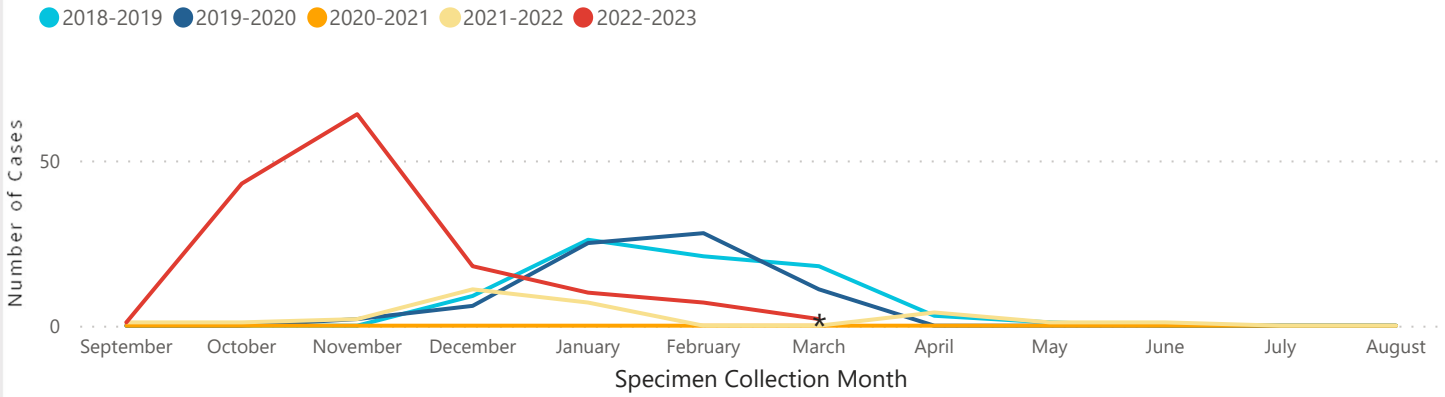
* "Multiple Races" category can include individuals who selected "Other" and another race category.

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.

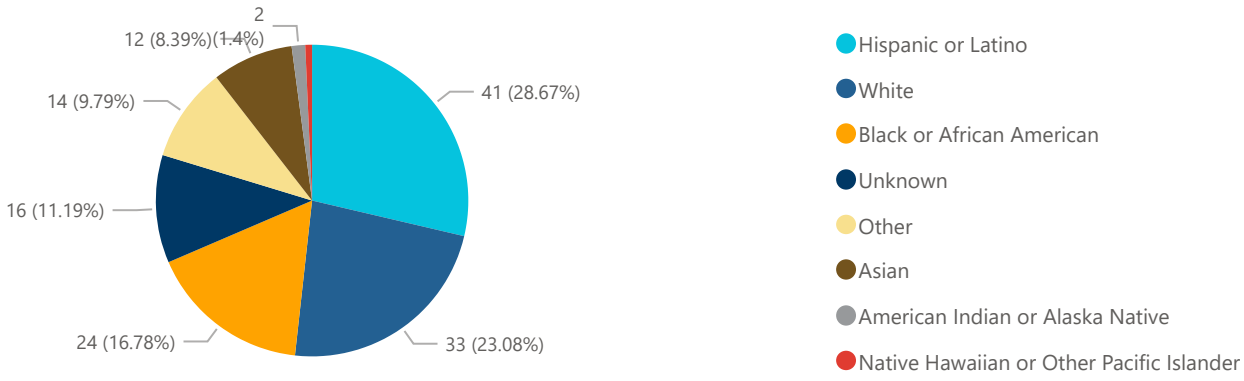
TOTAL 2022-2023 CASES	NEW WEEKLY CASES	PEDIATRIC DEATHS
143	0	0

RSV BY SEASON, 2018-2022



*Data for the current month is not complete.

RSV BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



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%	6%

RSV BY AGE, 2022-2023