



# Weekly Influenza **SURVEILLANCE REPORT**

## **Disease Week 17 Highlights**

**4/23/2023-4/29/2023**

### *Influenza Cases*

- During Week 17, new influenza cases decreased from 6 cases the previous week to 4 cases this week, bringing the total number of influenza cases to 2,687 for the 2022-2023 season. The weekly totals for new influenza cases did not surpass 11 cases since the week of January 14th, 2023.
- The percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness decreased from Week 15 (6.5%) to Week 16 (5.2%), however, the 2022-2023 influenza-like ED encounter percentage remains elevated as compared to the same week for the past two flu seasons.
- No new influenza outbreaks were reported during Week 17 and no new influenza outbreaks have been reported since the week of December 12, 2022. The total number of influenza outbreaks for the 2022-2023 flu season is 5.
- During Week 17, one of the previously counted deaths was determined to belong to another local health jurisdiction and will no longer be counted. Due to this reduction, the total number of influenza-related deaths for the 2022-2023 flu season is 9.

### *Influenza Vaccinations*

- More than 150 Long Beach residents were vaccinated against influenza during Week 17, bringing the percentage of flu-vaccinated Long Beach residents to 27.7% for the 2022-2023 season.

### *Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)*

- For the fourth consecutive week, there were no new RSV cases, with the total number of reported RSV cases remaining at 146 for the 2022-2023 season. In addition, there were no RSV-related pediatric deaths reported during the 2022-2023 season.

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<sup>1</sup>**

**2,687**

**Outbreaks<sup>2</sup>**

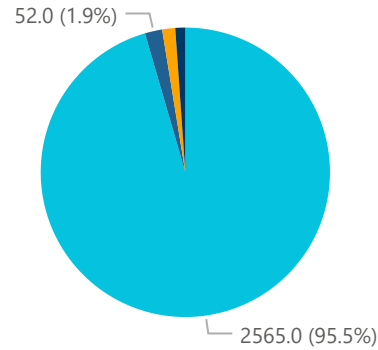
**5**

**Deaths<sup>3</sup>**

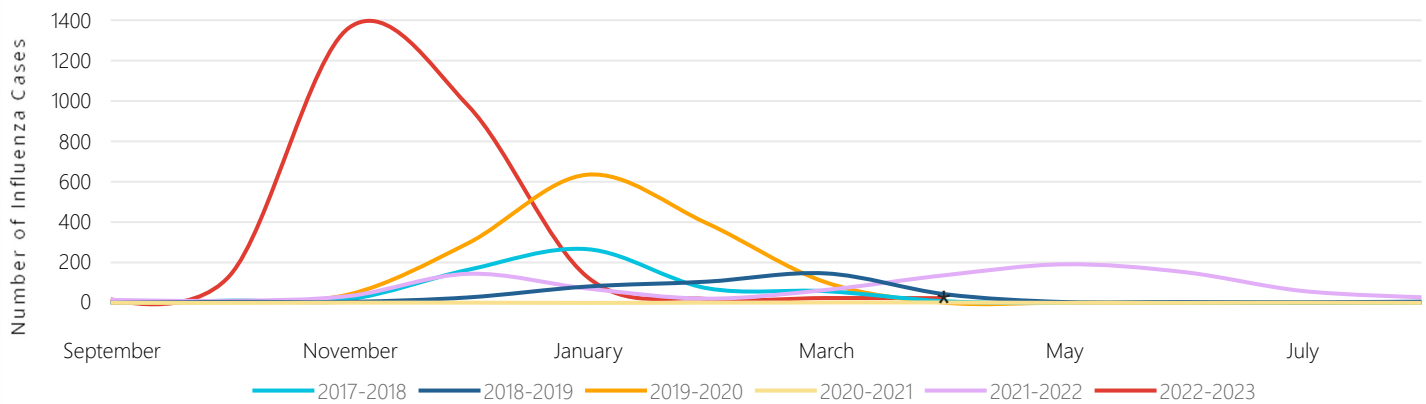
**9**

## CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

- Flu A
- Flu A,H3
- Flu B
- Flu, Unspecified

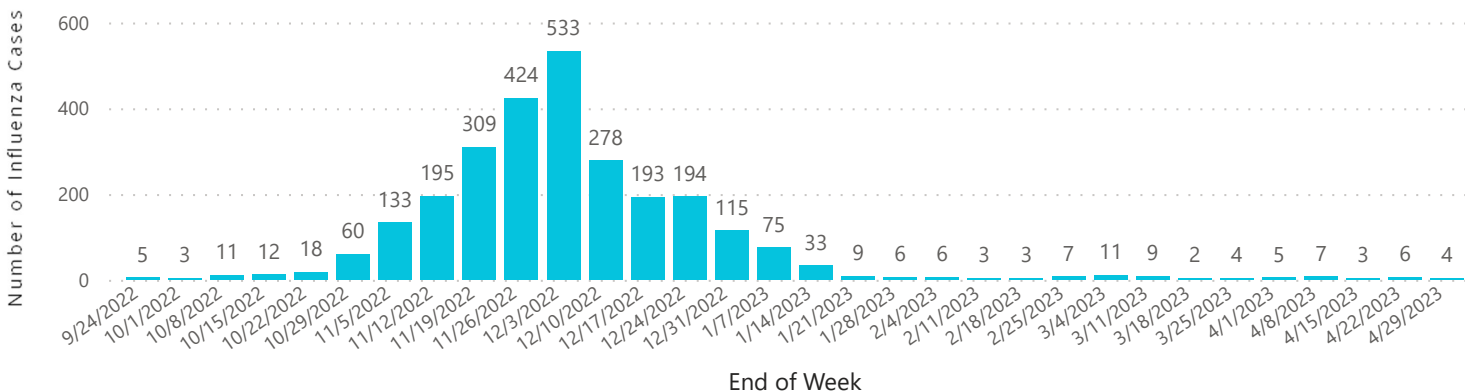


## INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 - 2023



\*Data for the current month is not complete.

## INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



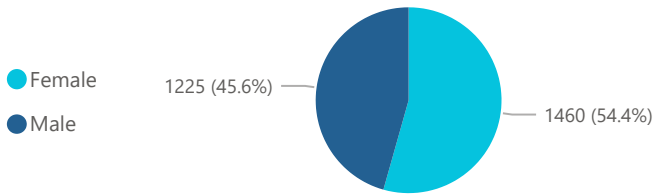
1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

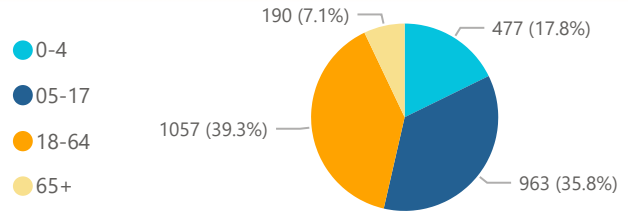


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## INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23

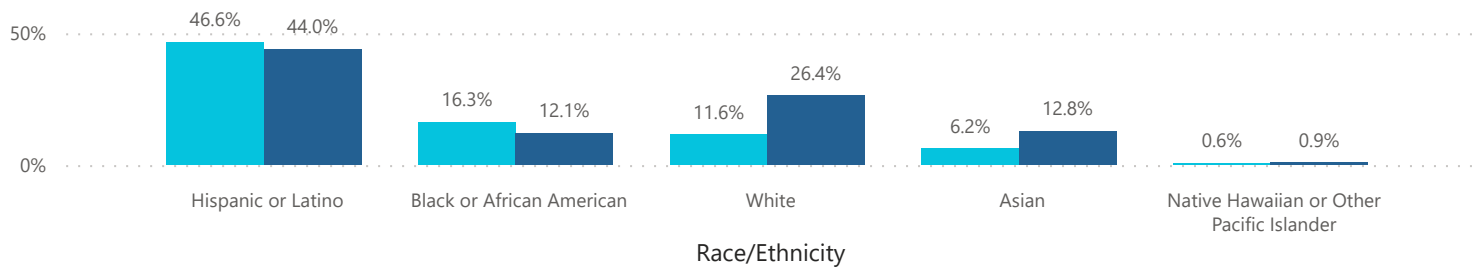


## INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



## INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

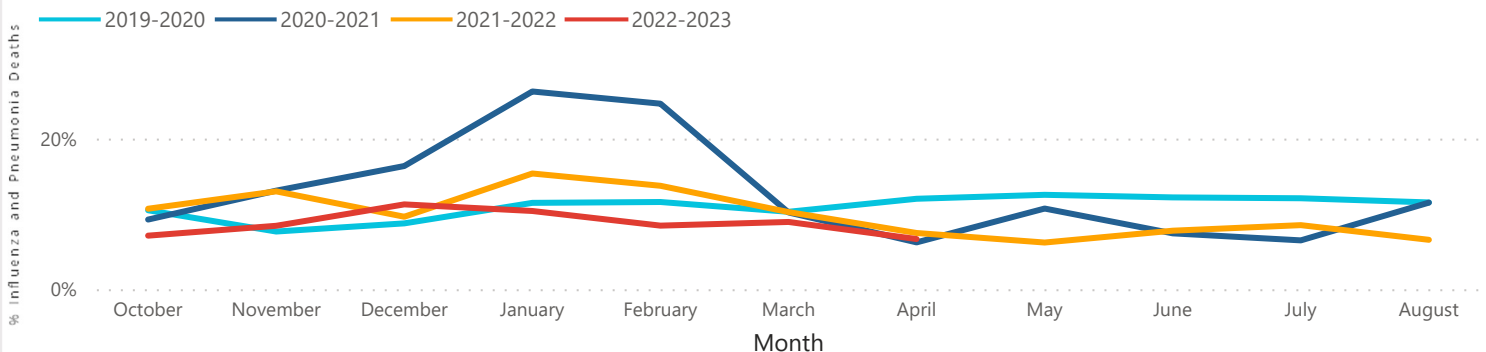
● % 2022-2023 Cases ● % Long Beach Population



## INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA<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	9	165	9.0%

## INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA DEATHS BY SEASON



<sup>5</sup> 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



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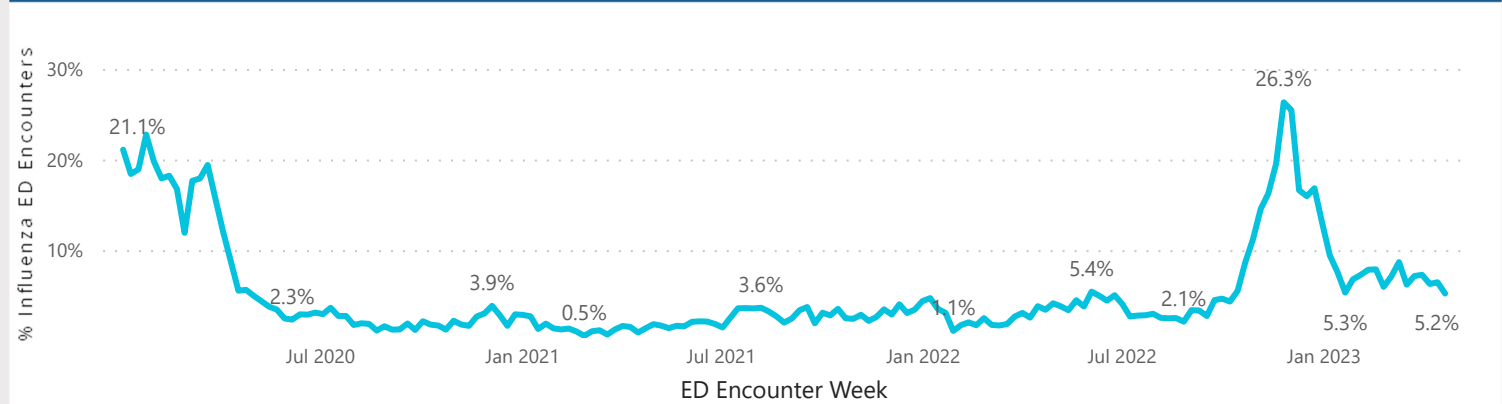
## Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

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.

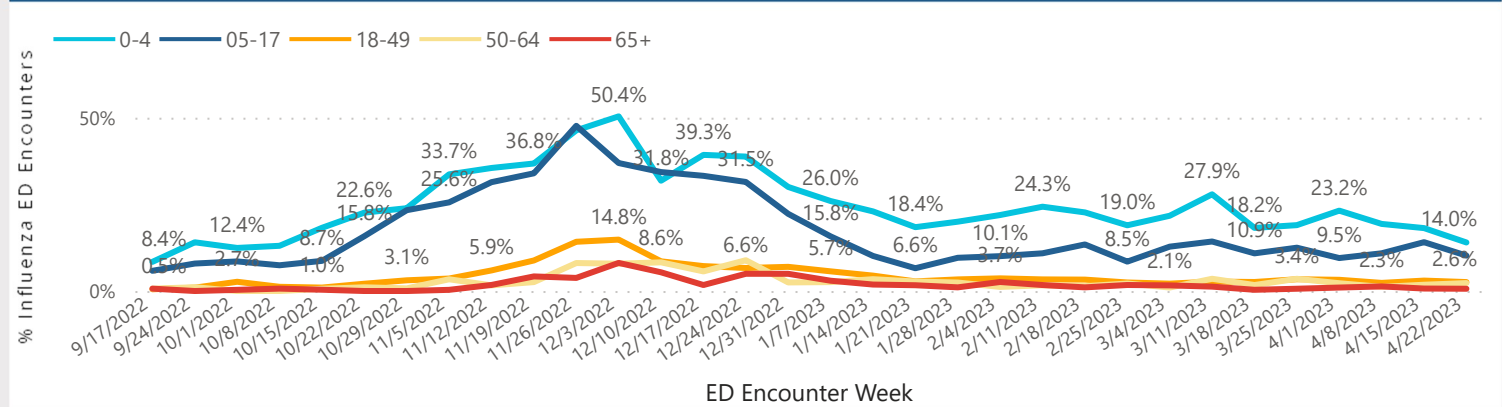
Please note that syndromic keywords and codes specific to ILI are broad enough to include other respiratory conditions including COVID-19. Syndromic surveillance data will have a 1- week lag due to the current data transfer from the county.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, WEEK 16		
2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.4%	3.4%	5.2%

## INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 - 2023



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



# INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

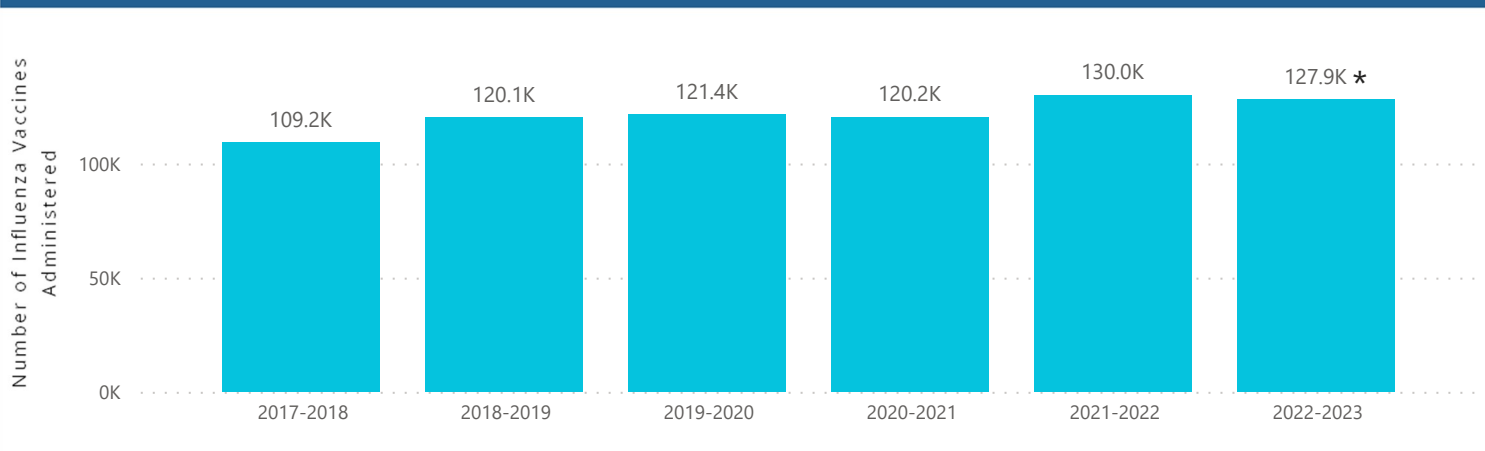


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## 2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

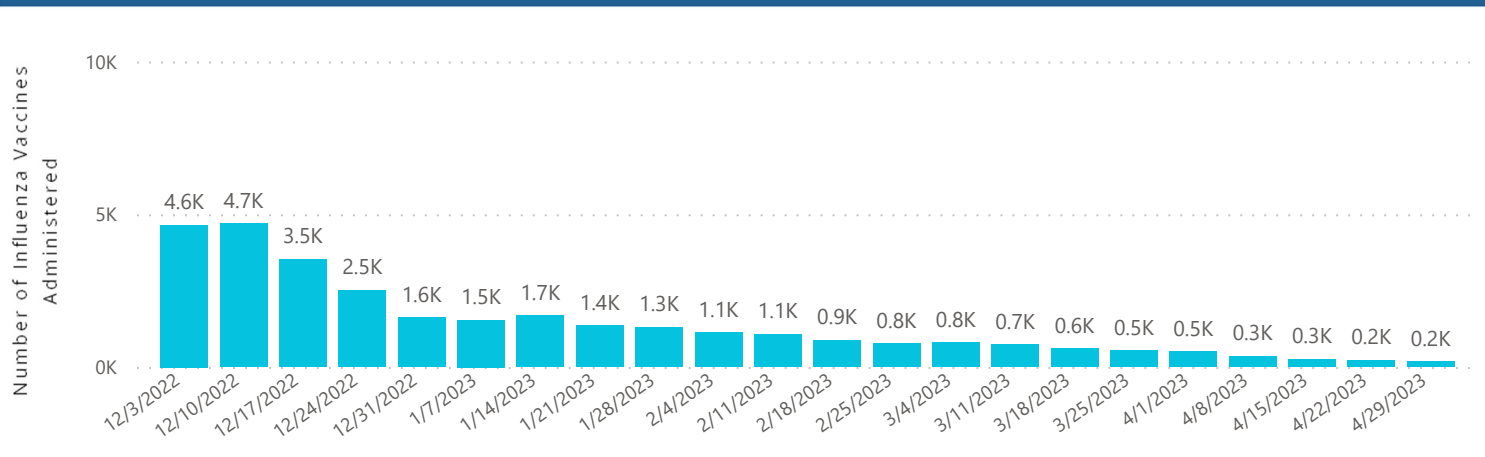
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
<b>Number of Vaccinated Residents</b>	127,945	6,620	13,777	31,958	35,685	33,865
<b>% of Vaccinated Residents</b>	27.7%	23.1%	19.2%	17.0%	30.9%	63.5%

## INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



\*Data for the current season is not complete.

## INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

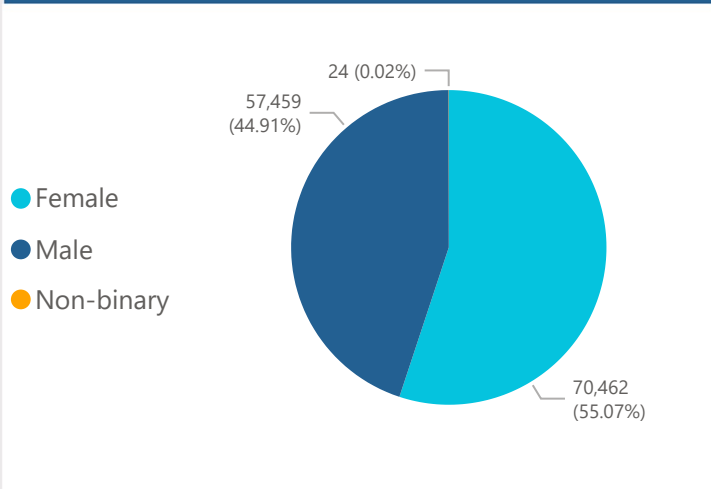


# INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



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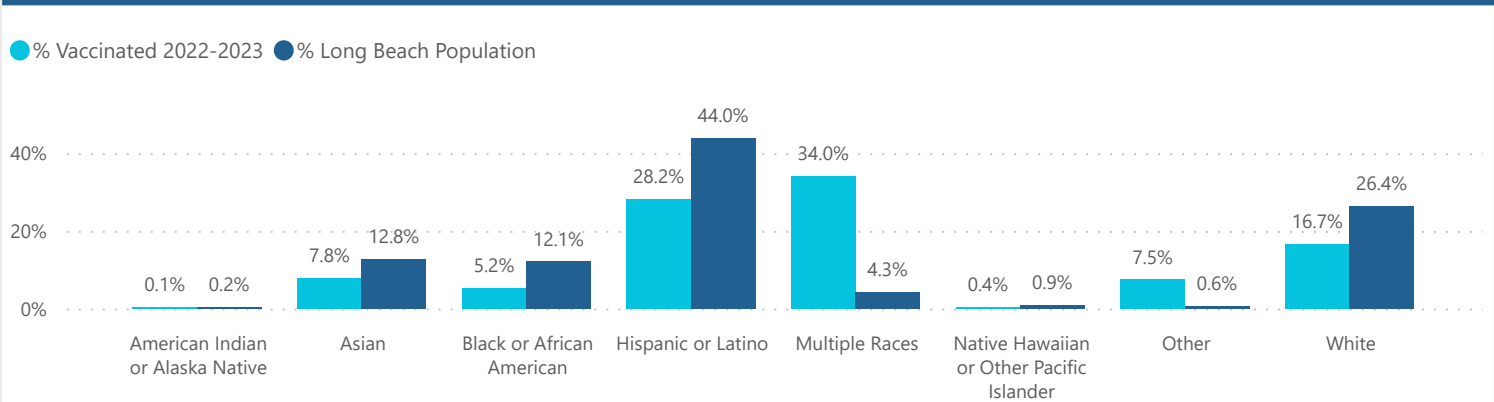
## VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



## VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90808	13899	39723	35.0%
90807	11025	32994	33.4%
90803	10182	32631	31.2%
90814	5893	19166	30.7%
90815	13156	43092	30.5%
90810	10414	37451	27.8%
90806	10481	41571	25.2%
90802	9680	39036	24.8%
90805	22330	96840	23.1%
90804	8464	37953	22.3%
90813	11615	56420	20.6%

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



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

# INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



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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

146

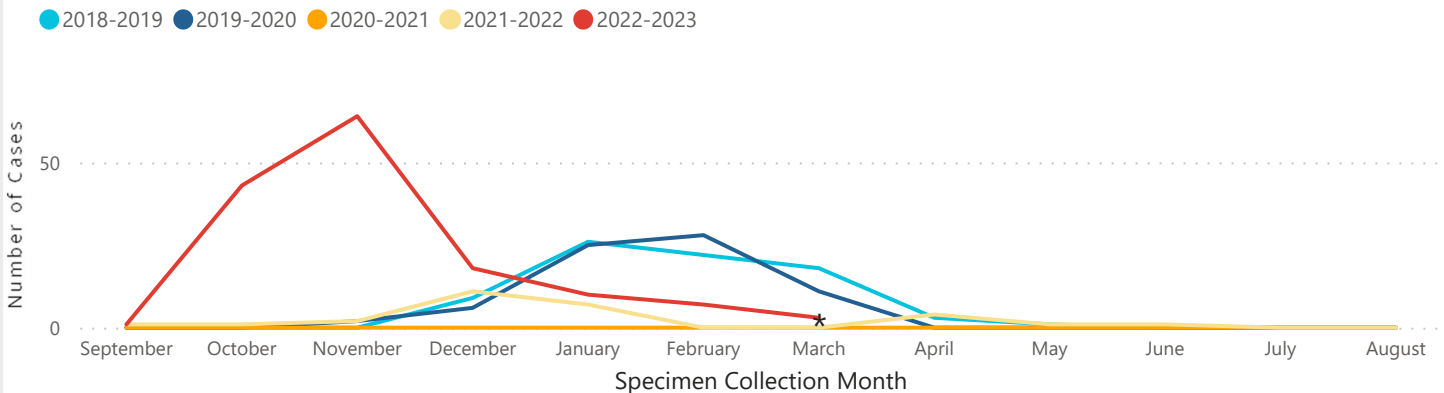
### NEW WEEKLY CASES

0

### PEDIATRIC DEATHS

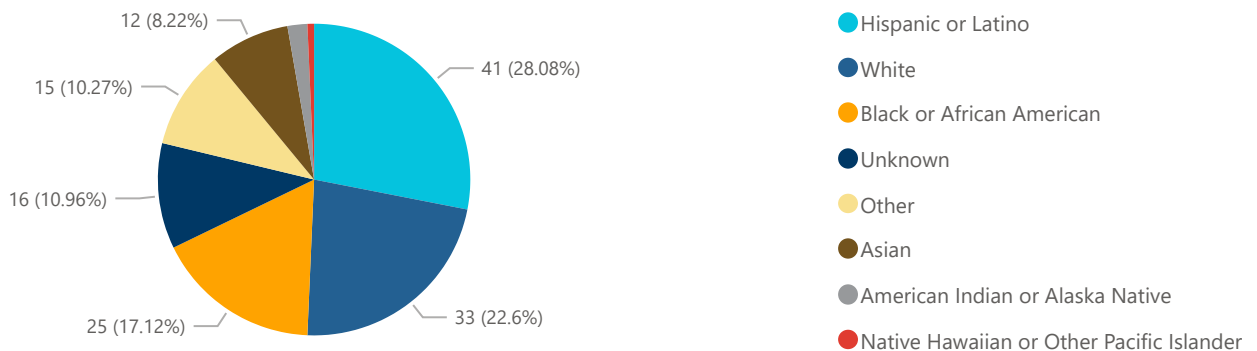
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## RSV BY SEASON, 2018-2022



\*Data for the current month is not complete.

## RSV BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



# INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



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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%	77%
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

