



Weekly Influenza **SURVEILLANCE REPORT**

Disease Week 2 Highlights

1/08/2023-1/14/2023

Influenza Cases

- In Week 2, new influenza cases decreased by more than 50% compared to the prior week (33 vs 74 new cases). This is the lowest number of new influenza cases since the week of October 29th, 2022.
- No new outbreaks were reported this week. Please note the total number of outbreaks decreased by 1 due to new findings from a site visit.
- One new influenza-related death was reported this week bringing the total to 9 influenza-related deaths so far this season.

Influenza Vaccinations

- As of January 14, 2023, more than 25% residents received the influenza vaccine for the 2022-2023 season.
- Approximately 61% of residents 65 years and older received an influenza vaccine this season.
- The total number of influenza vaccines administered this season has already surpassed the total number of vaccines administered during the 2017-2018 season (116,557 vs 109,208).

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- There were no new RSV cases reported this week.

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

2022-2023

**This report was revised in February 2023.*

INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

OVERVIEW

Total Cases¹

2585

Outbreaks²

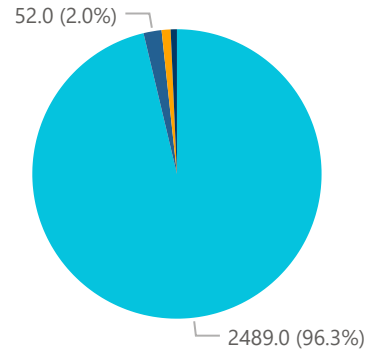
6

Deaths³

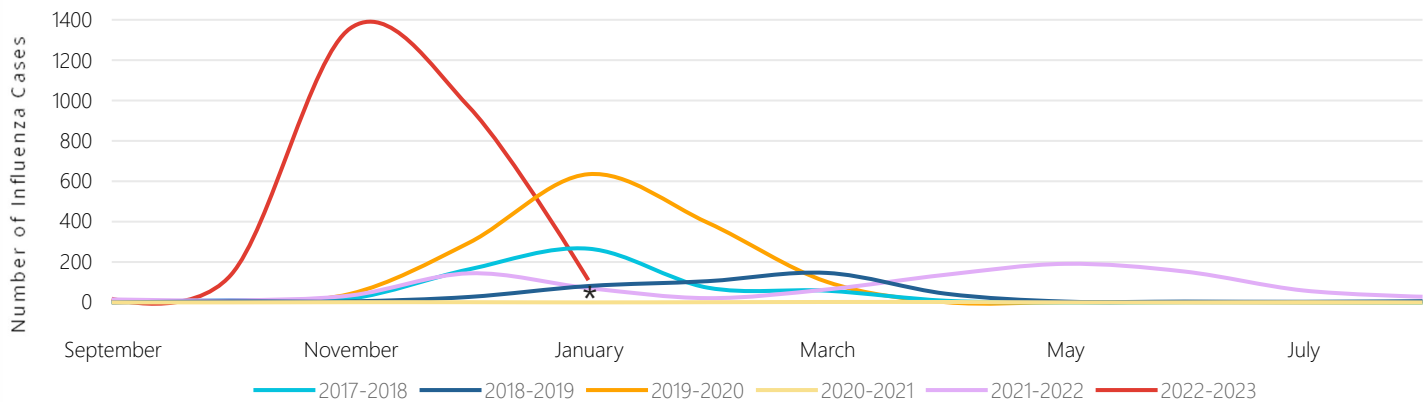
9

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

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

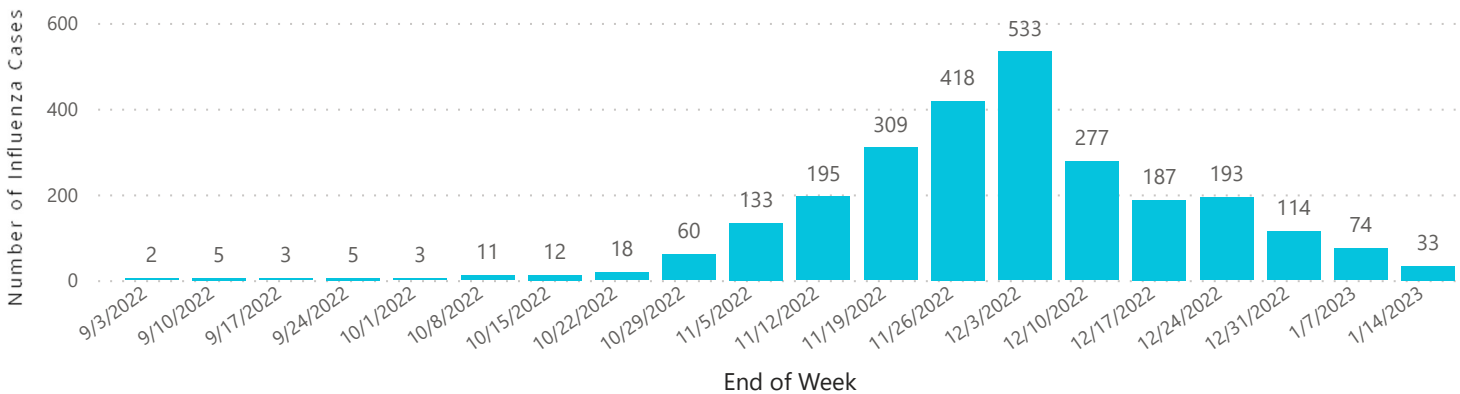


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 - 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



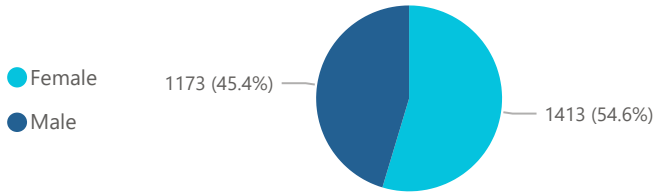
1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

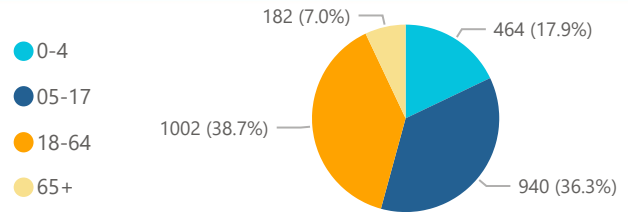


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INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23

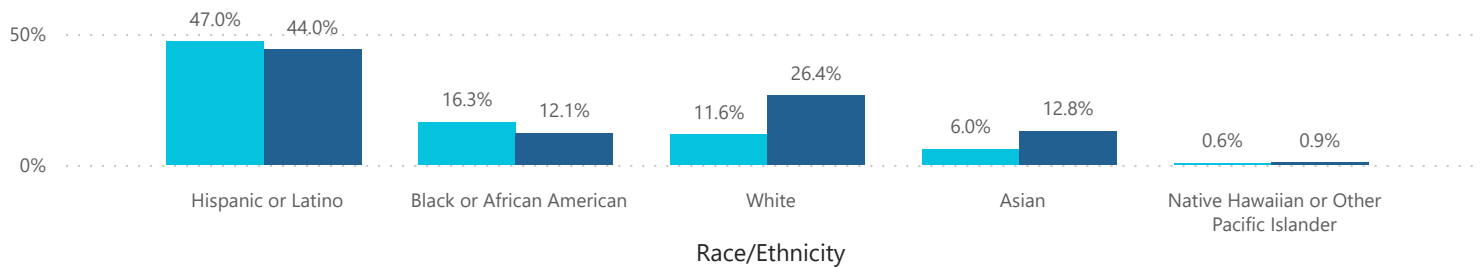


INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

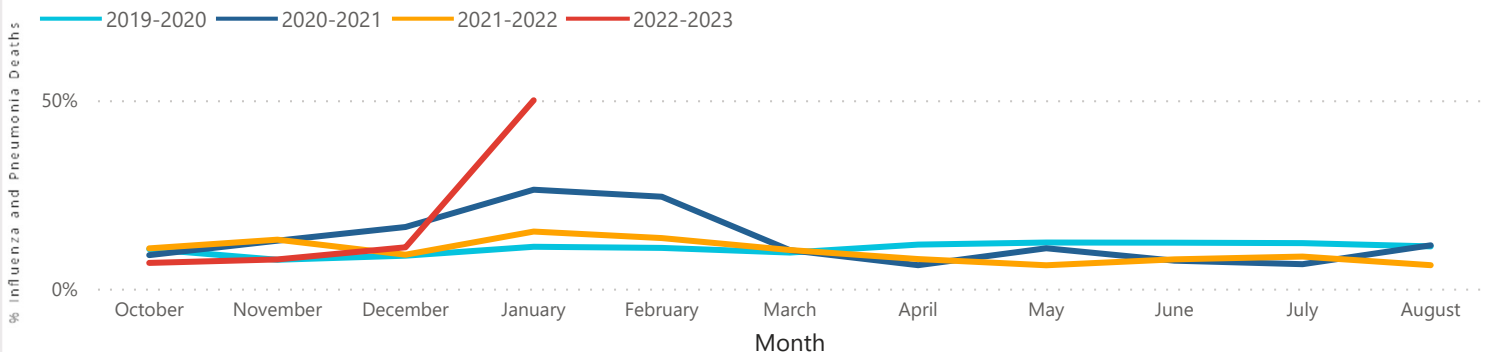
● % 2022-2023 Cases ● % Long Beach Population



INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA⁵

Season	Influenza Deaths	Pneumonia Deaths	% Influenza & Pneumonia Deaths
2019 - 2020	11	369	11.0%
2020 - 2021	0	589	14.7%
2021 - 2022	1	344	9.8%
2022 - 2023	9	55	8.6%

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



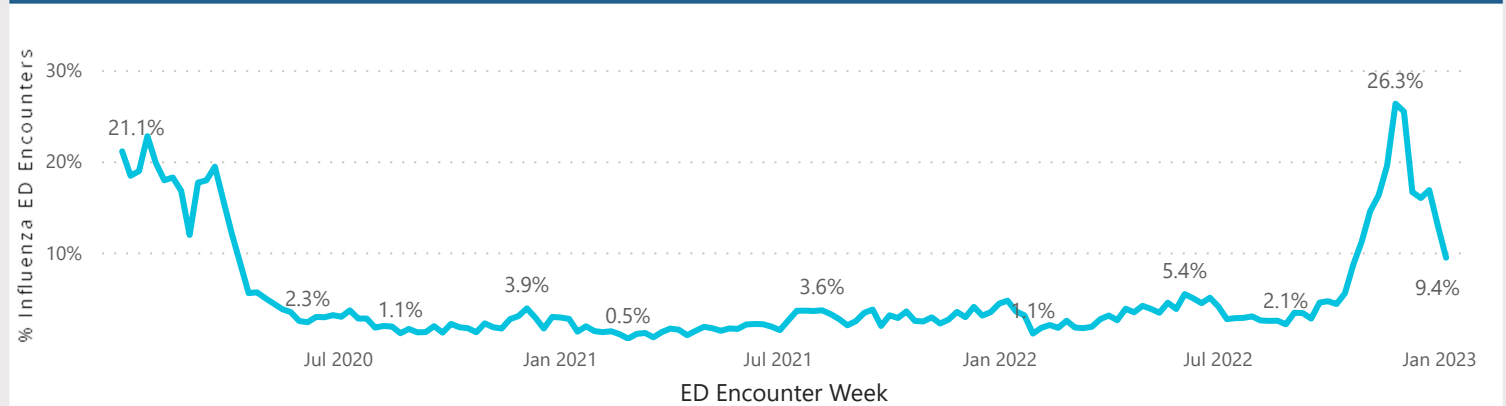
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Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

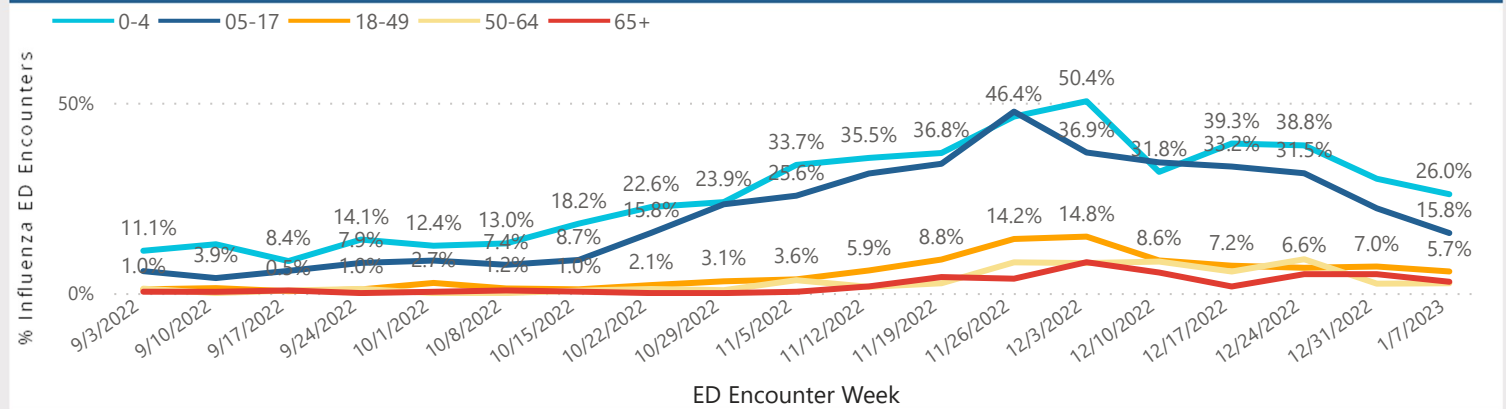
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters 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 1		
2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
2.7%	4.7%	9.4%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 - 2023



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



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

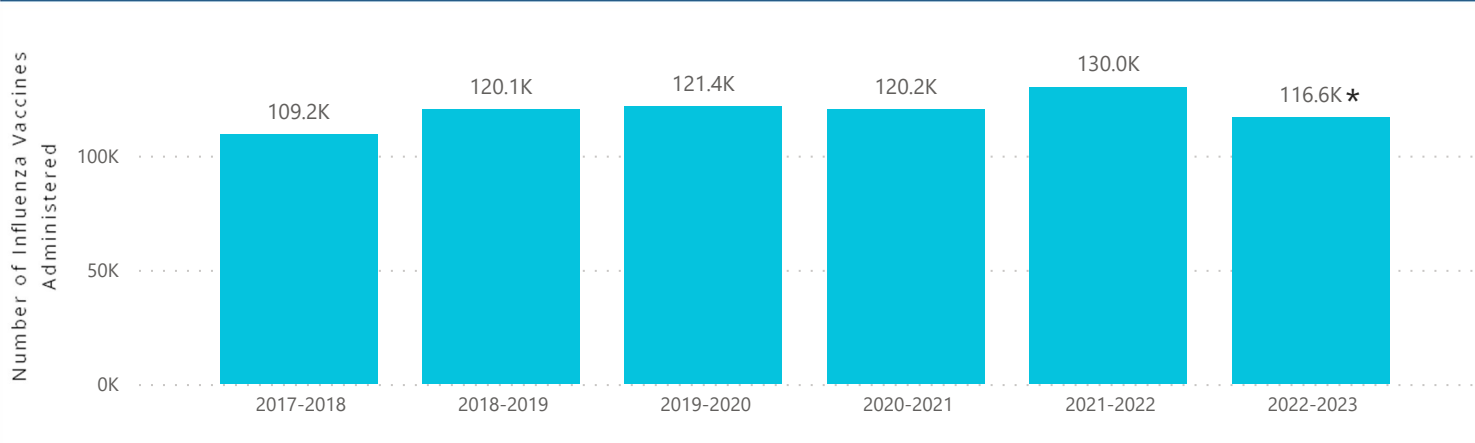


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2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

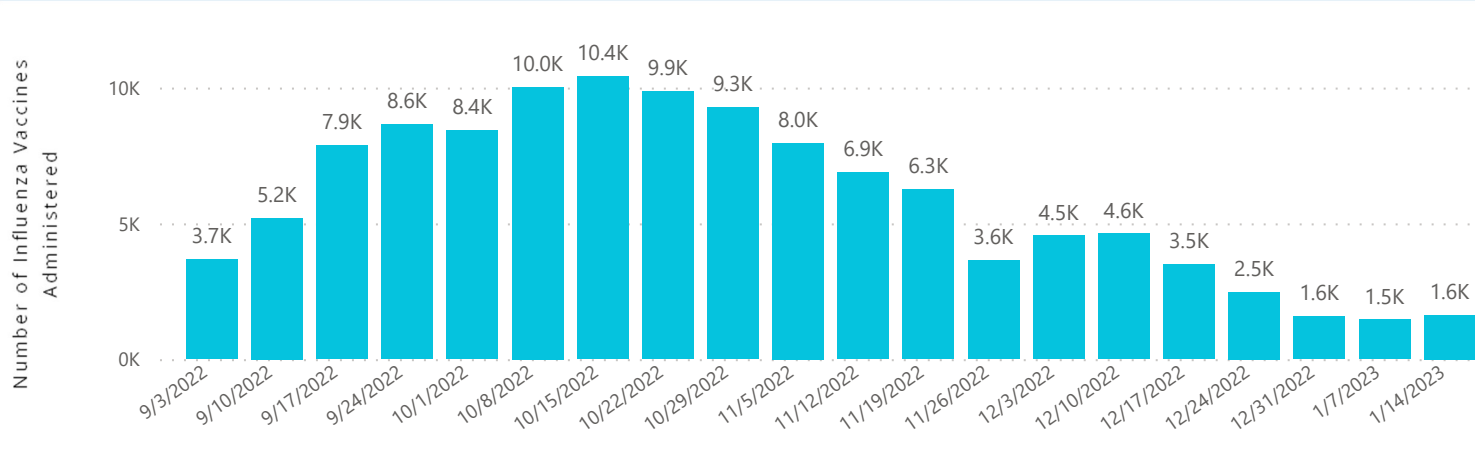
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	116,557	4,920	11,637	28,720	33,309	32,545
% of Vaccinated Residents	25.2%	17.1%	16.2%	15.3%	28.8%	61.0%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

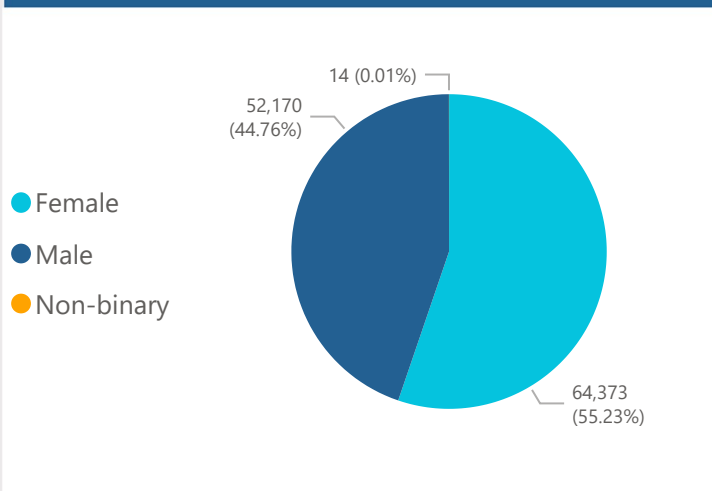


INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



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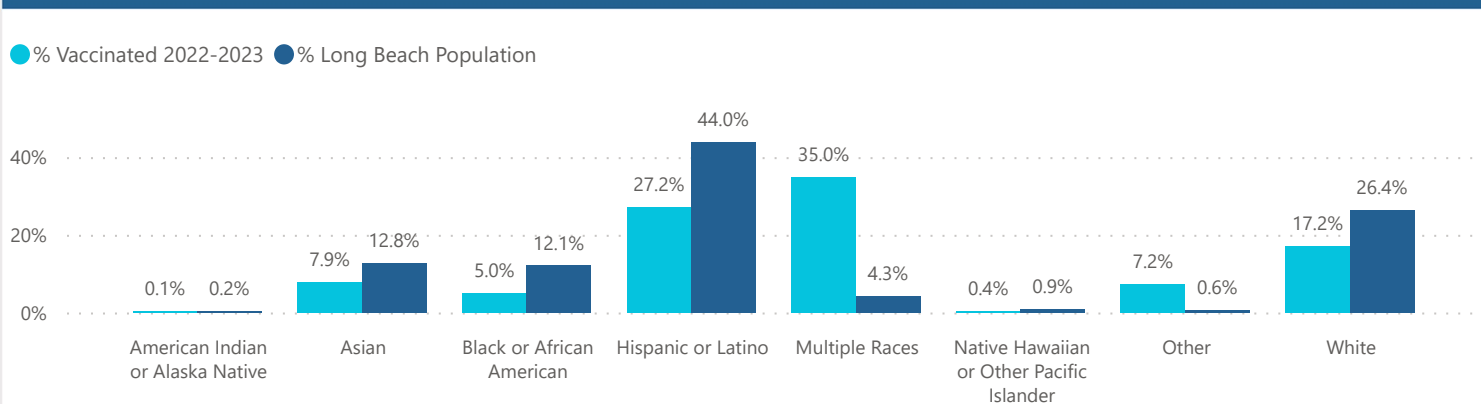
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90802	8802	39165	22.5%
90803	9719	32241	30.1%
90804	7524	38151	19.7%
90805	19691	95094	20.7%
90806	9322	41280	22.6%
90807	10341	32699	31.6%
90808	13172	39602	33.3%
90810	9300	36657	25.4%
90813	9999	56726	17.6%
90814	5520	18714	29.5%
90815	12423	41854	29.7%

INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



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

133

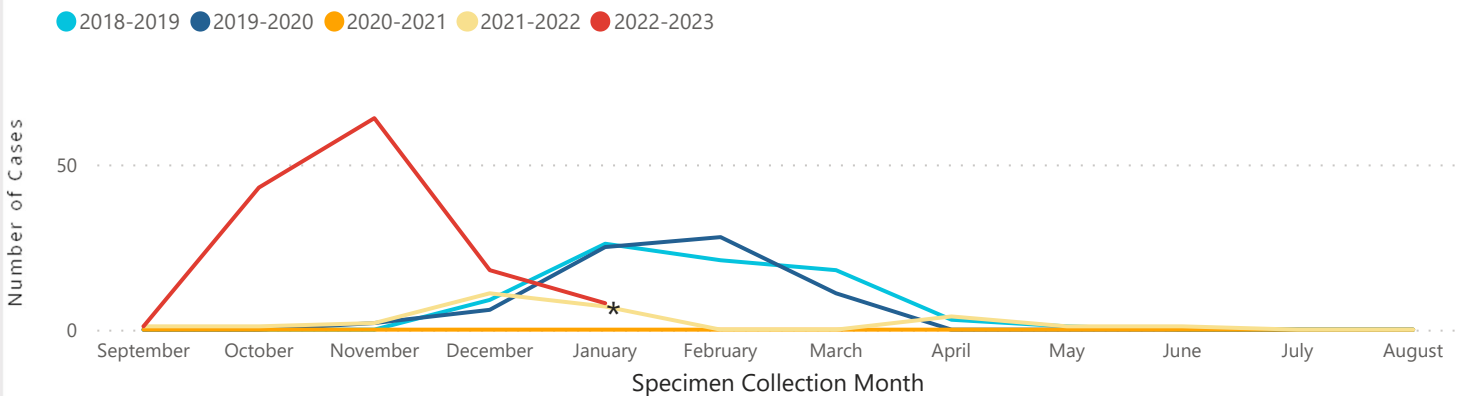
NEW WEEKLY CASES

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PEDIATRIC DEATHS

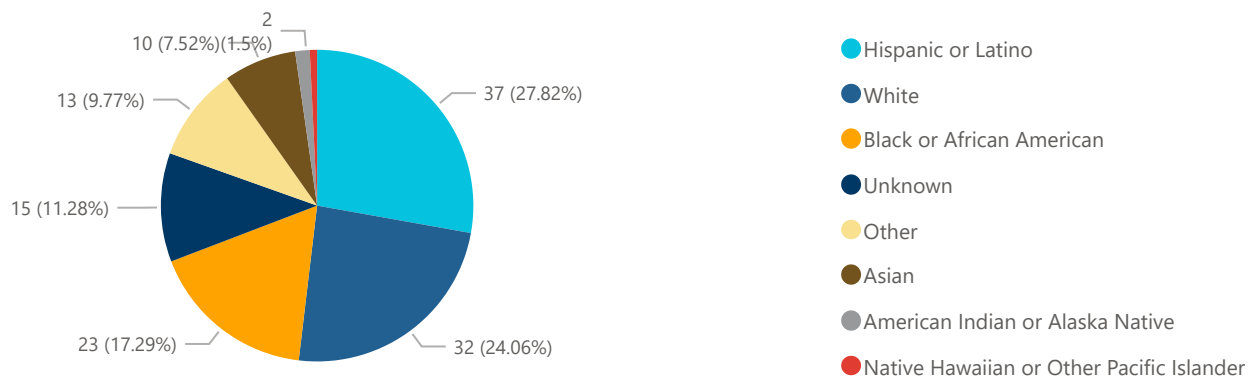
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RSV BY SEASON, 2018-2022



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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%	81%
05-17	0%	3%	0%	4%	10%
18-64	14%	3%	0%	14%	5%
65+	18%	8%	0%	14%	4%

RSV BY AGE, 2022-2023

