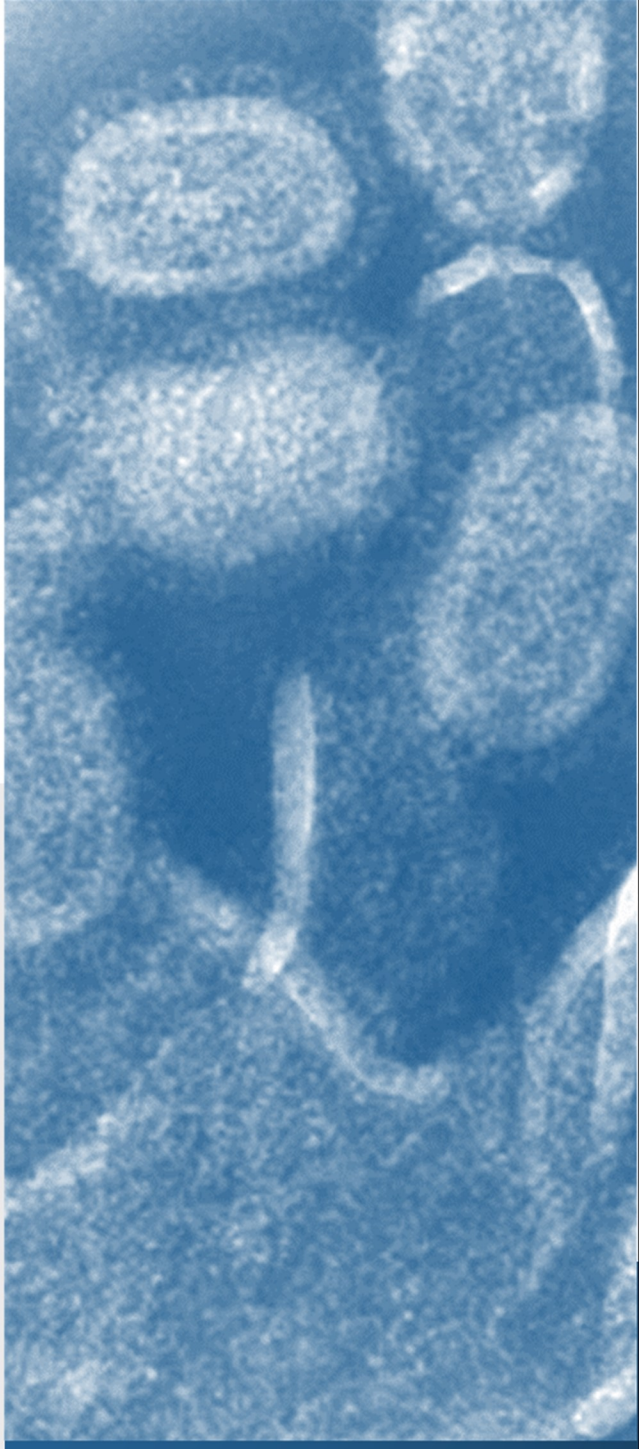
Weekly Influenza
SURVEILLANCE REPORT



Disease Week 3 Highlights
1/15/2023-1/21/2023

Influenza Cases

- New influenza cases have considerably decreased this week from 33 cases in Week 2 to just 9 cases in Week 3.
- During Week 3, 7.6% of ED encounters from one Long Beach hospital were influenza-related, which is more than double the influenza-related ED encounters reported during the same week of the previous season.
- No new outbreaks or new influenza-related deaths were reported this week.

Influenza Vaccinations

- In Week 3, approximately 1,300 influenza vaccinations were administered to Long Beach residents bringing the total number of flu vaccines administered this season to 117,580.
- More than one-third of the residents living in 90808 have received the flu vaccination this season making it the most vaccinated zip code in Long Beach.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- There were two new RSV cases reported during Week 3. These cases were both adults: one was 65 years or older and the other was between 18-64 years old.

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 Cases[1]

2598

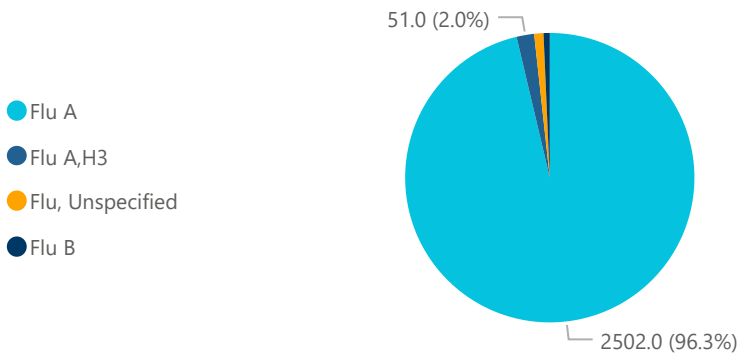
Outbreaks[2]

6

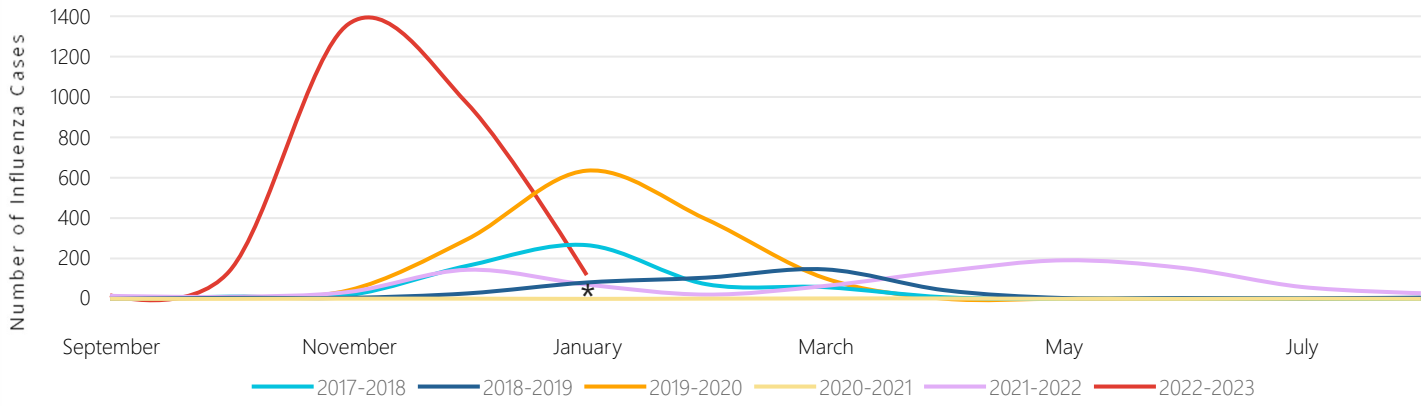
Deaths[3]

9

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

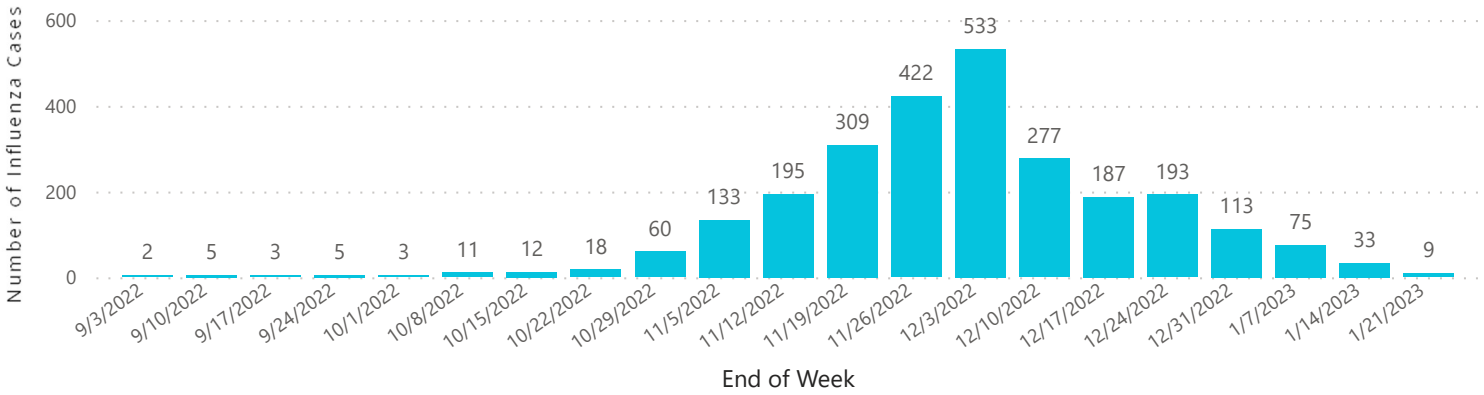


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

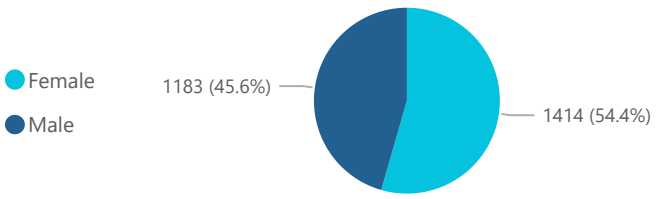


1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

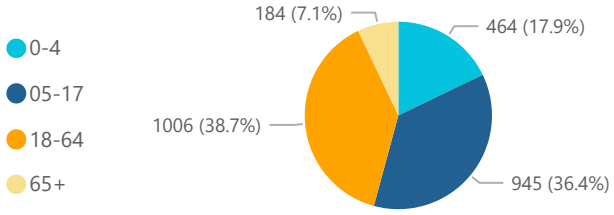
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

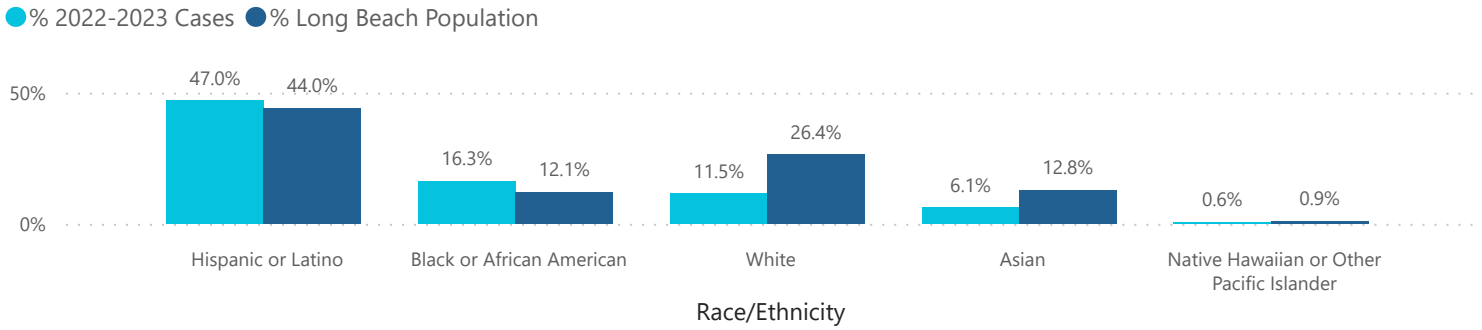
INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



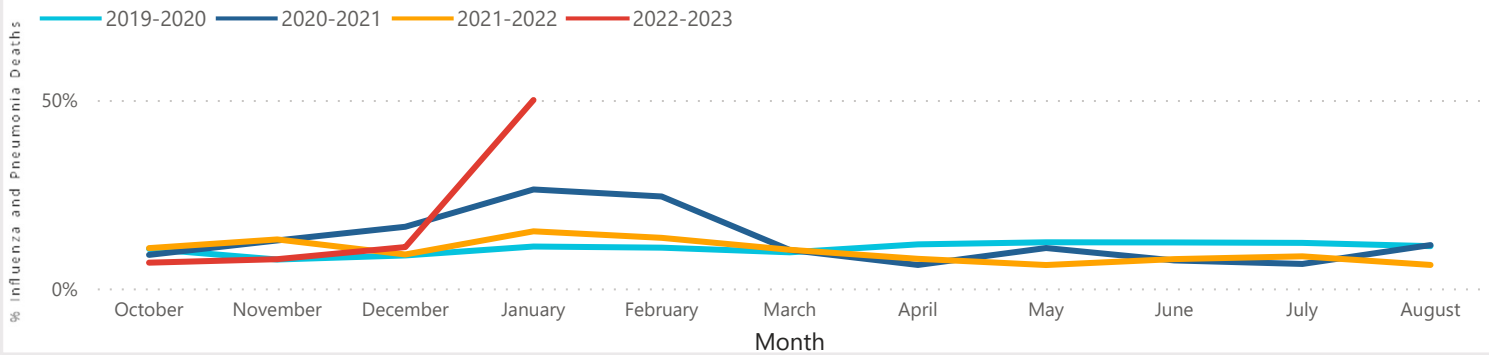
INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA[5]

Season	Influenza Deaths	Pneumonia Deaths	% Influenza & Pneumonia Deaths
2019 - 2020	11	369	11.0%
2020 - 2021	0	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-Like Illness ED Encounters

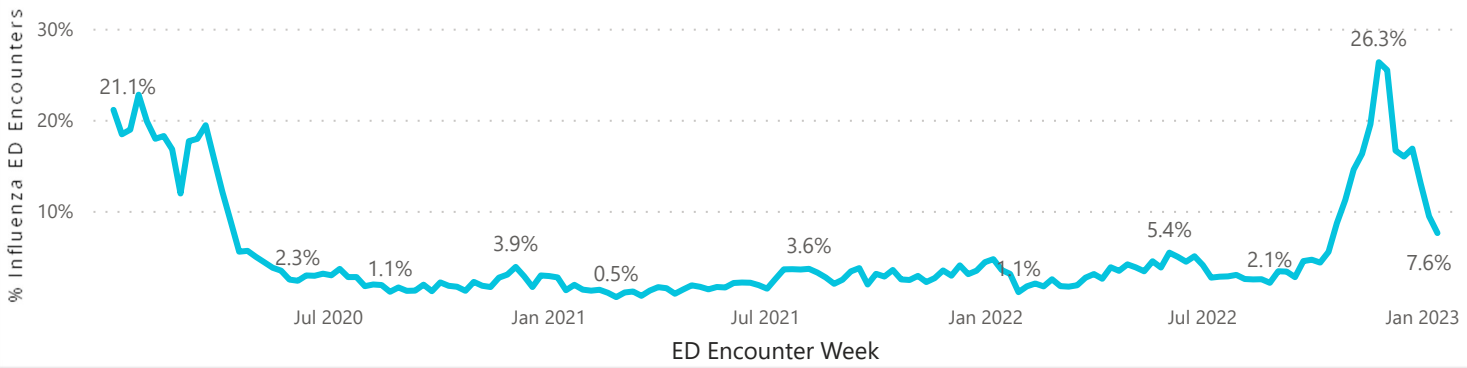
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters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

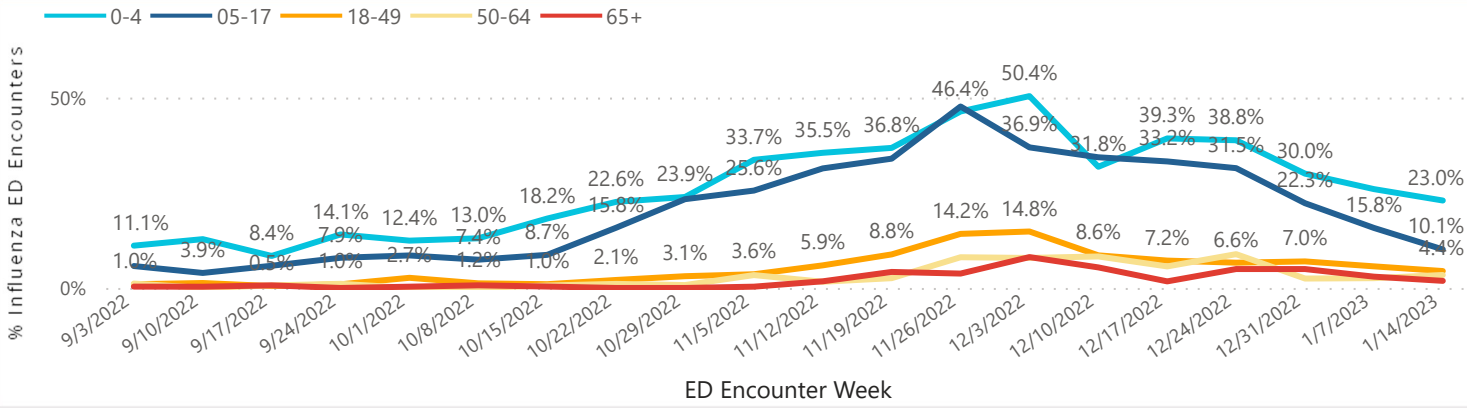
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, WEEK 2

2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.3%	3.5%	7.6%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 – 2023



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



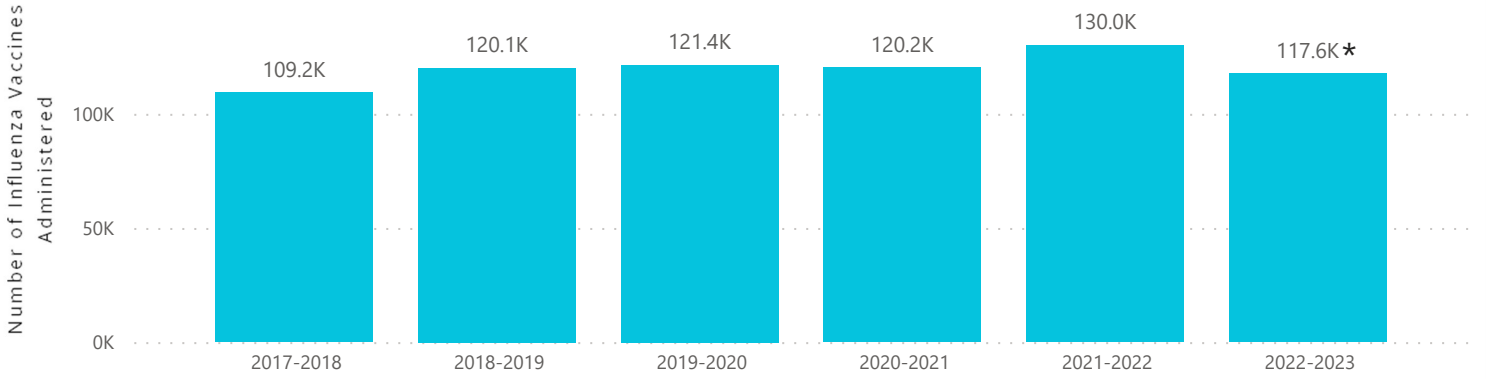
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

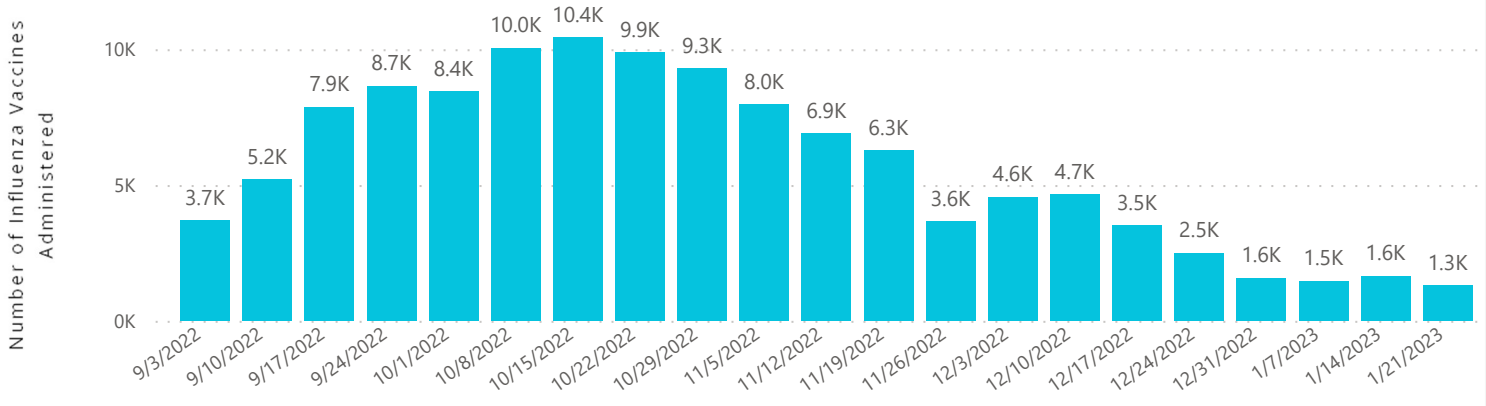
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	117,580	5,065	11,815	28,991	33,542	32,682
% of Vaccinated Residents	25.4%	17.6%	16.5%	15.4%	29.0%	61.3%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

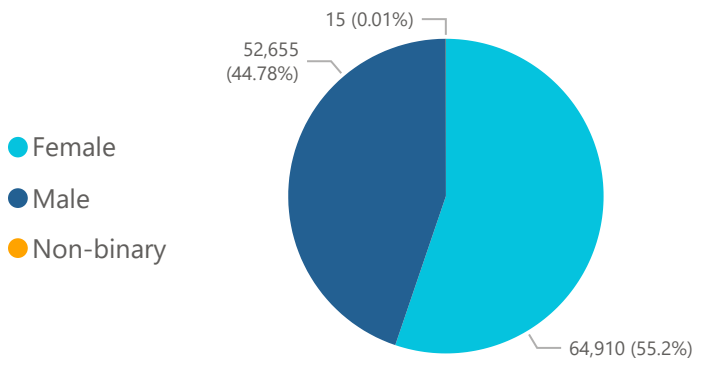
INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

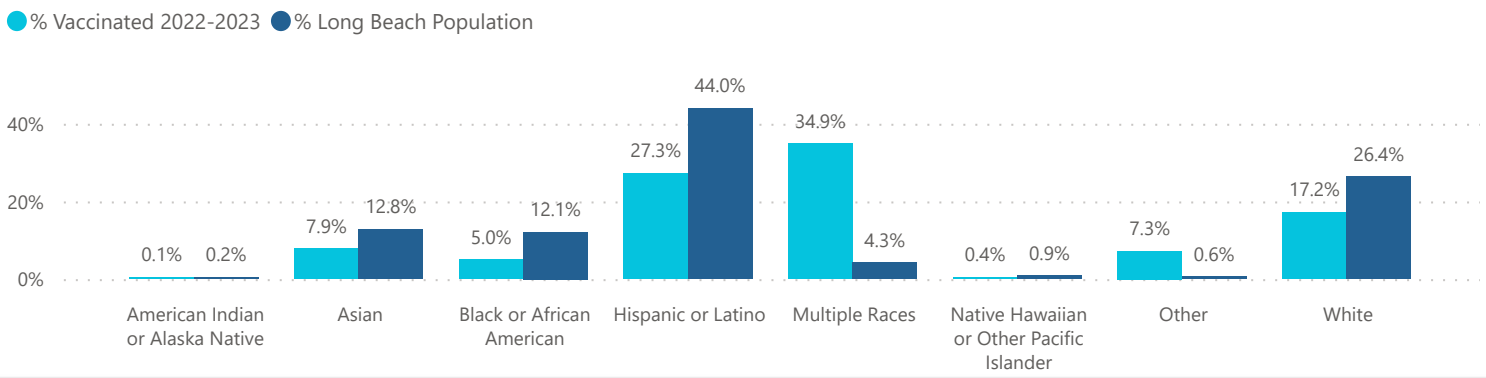
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90802	8894	39165	22.7%
90803	9766	32241	30.3%
90804	7613	38151	20.0%
90805	19898	95094	20.9%
90806	9431	41280	22.8%
90807	10417	32699	31.9%
90808	13248	39602	33.5%
90810	9387	36657	25.6%
90813	10145	56726	17.9%
90814	5550	18714	29.7%
90815	12483	41854	29.8%

INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

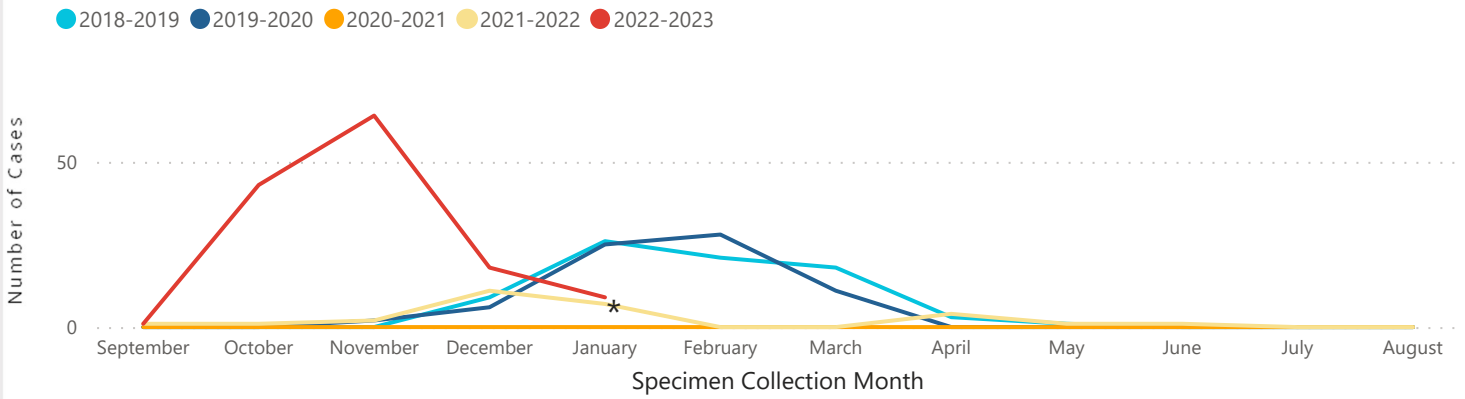


Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV)

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
135	2	0

RSV BY SEASON, 2018-2022



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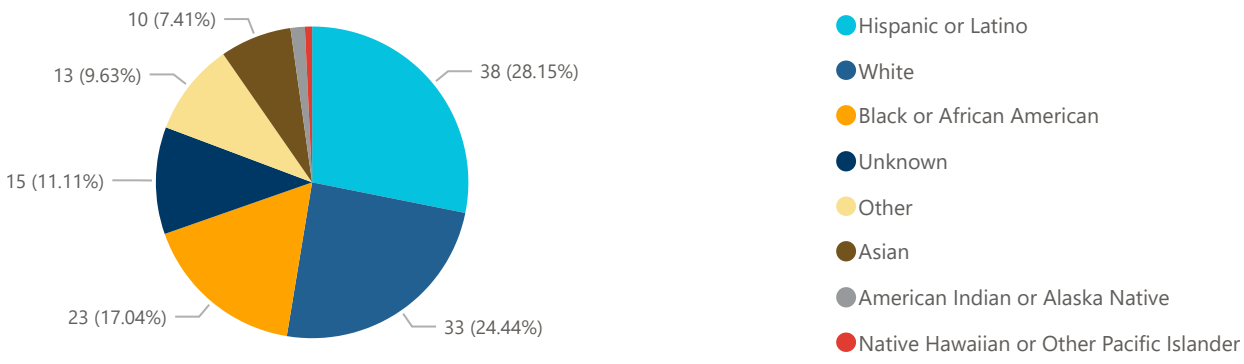
RSV BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



RSV BY AGE AND SEASON

Age	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
0-4	68%	86%	0%	68%	80%
05-17	0%	3%	0%	4%	10%
18-64	14%	3%	0%	14%	6%
65+	18%	8%	0%	14%	4%

RSV BY AGE, 2022-2023