



Weekly Influenza **SURVEILLANCE REPORT**

Disease Week 4 Highlights

Influenza Cases 1/21/2023-1/28/2023

- New influenza cases decreased by 44% from Week 3 to Week 4 (9 vs. 5).
- One new influenza-related death was reported in Week 4. This death was a male over 65 years who received the flu vaccine for the current influenza season. There have been 10 flu deaths this season, and 6 of those individuals were unvaccinated.
- No new outbreaks were reported this week. Please note the total number of outbreaks is 5 due to further investigation of a previous outbreak.

Influenza Vaccinations

- Approximately 1,200 influenza vaccinations were administered to Long Beach residents bringing the total number of flu vaccines administered this season to almost 119,000 in Week 4.
- The percentage of flu-vaccinated residents aged 0-4 years has increased by more than 1% in the past two weeks, which translates to 306 newly vaccinated children.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- During Week 4, there was one new RSV case reported bringing the total number of RSV cases for this season to 136. The new RSV case was between 0-4 years.

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

2613

Outbreaks²

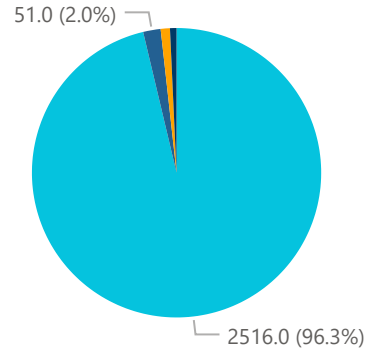
5

Deaths³

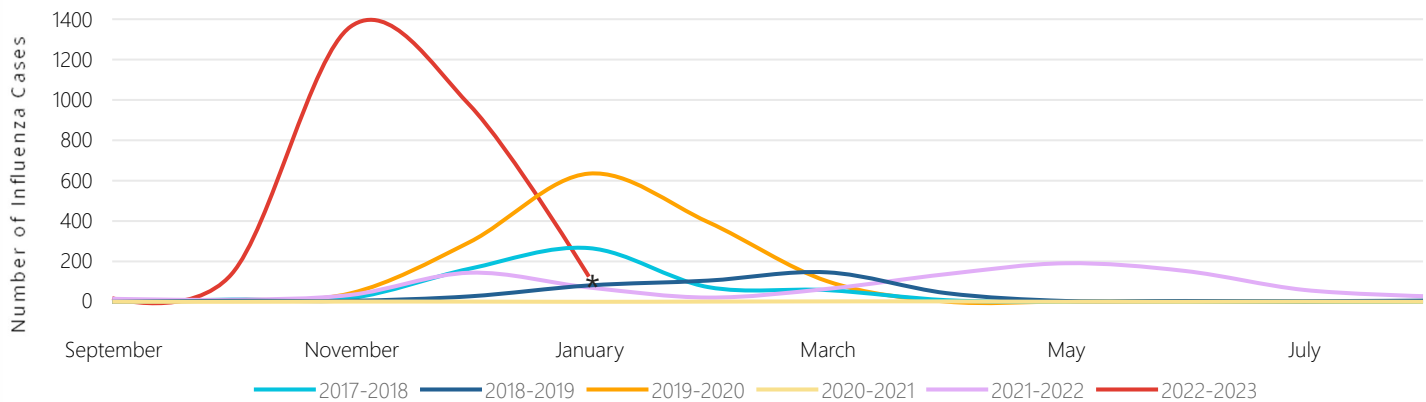
10

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

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

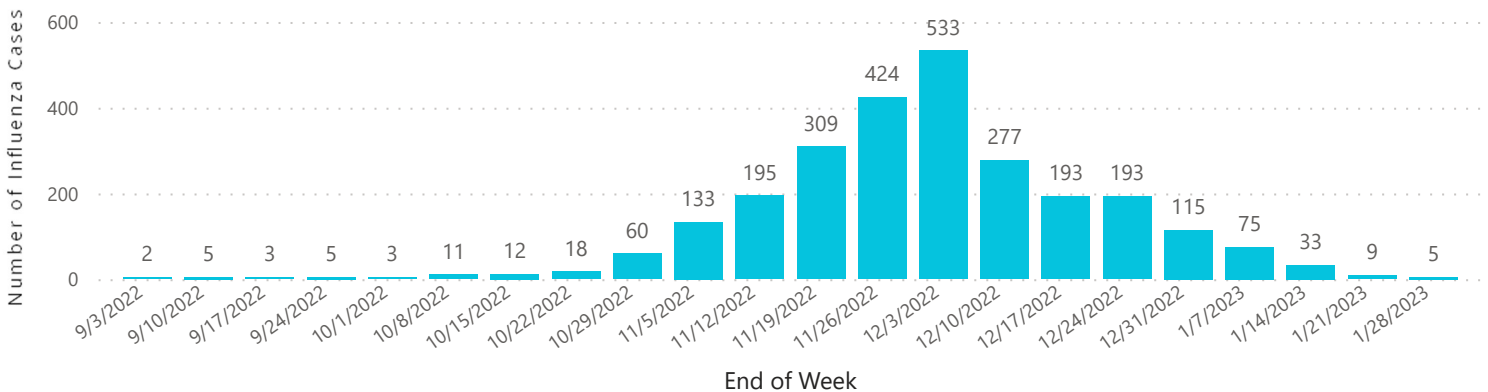


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 - 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



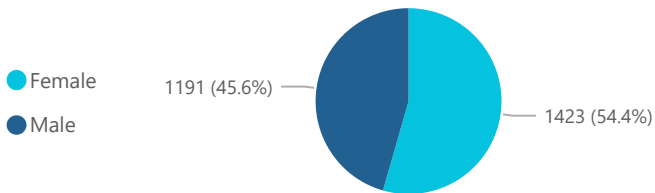
1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

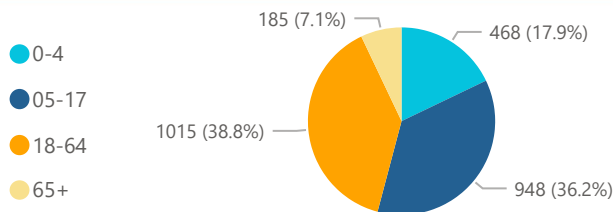


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INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23

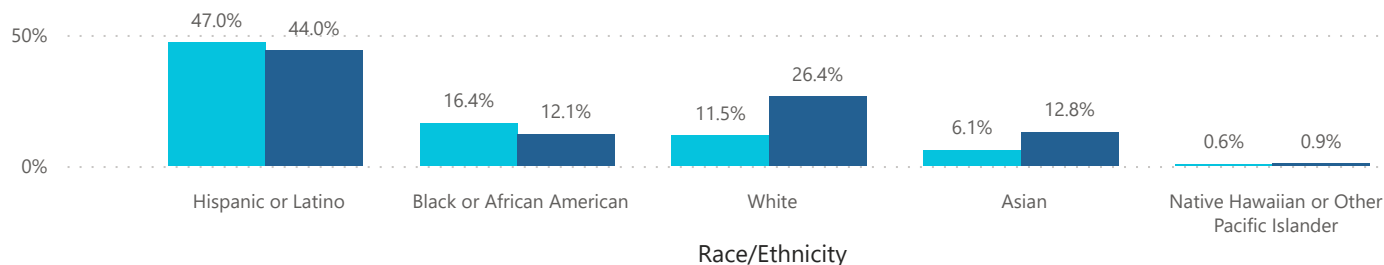


INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

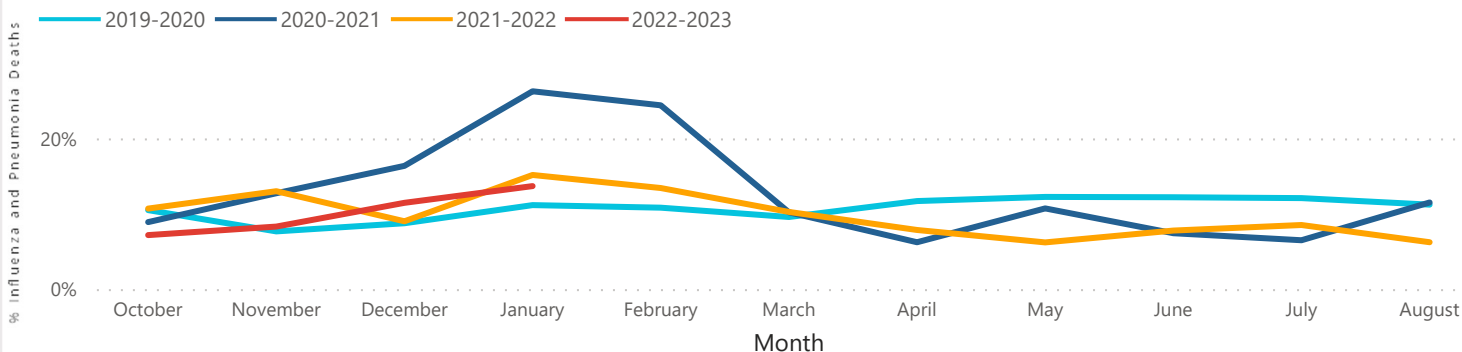
● % 2022-2023 Cases ● % Long Beach Population



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	10	83	9.7%

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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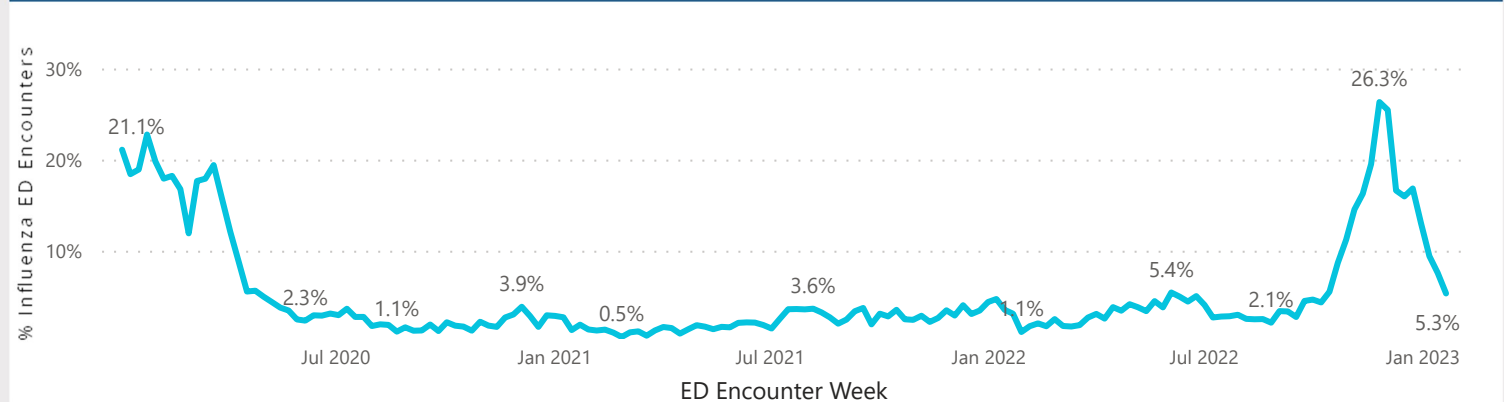
Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

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.

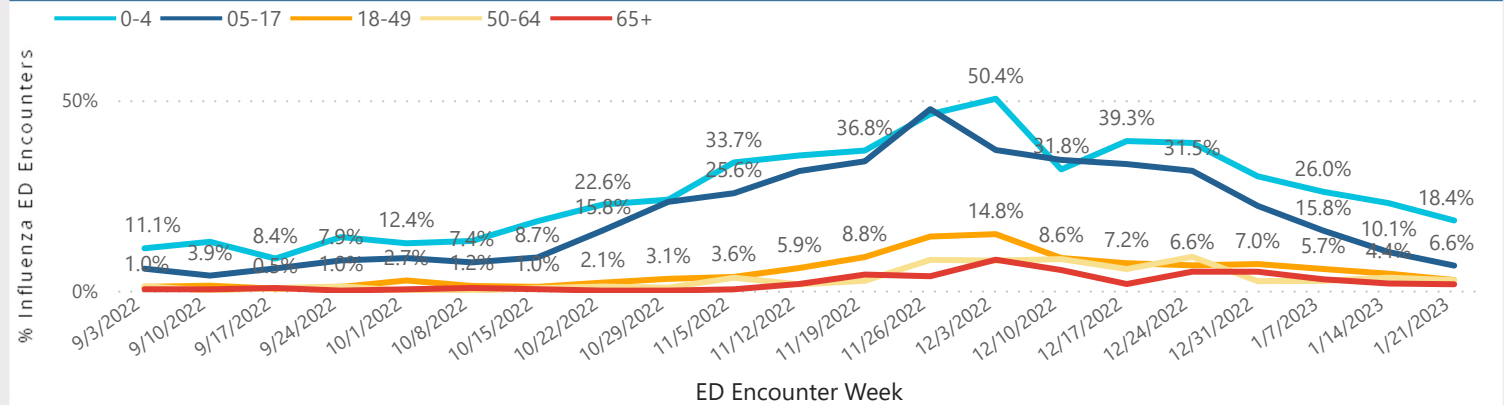
Please note that syndromic keywords and codes specific to ILI are broad enough to include other respiratory conditions including COVID-19. Syndromic surveillance data will have a 1-week lag due to the current data transfer from the county.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, WEEK 3		
2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.9%	3.1%	5.3%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 - 2023



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



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

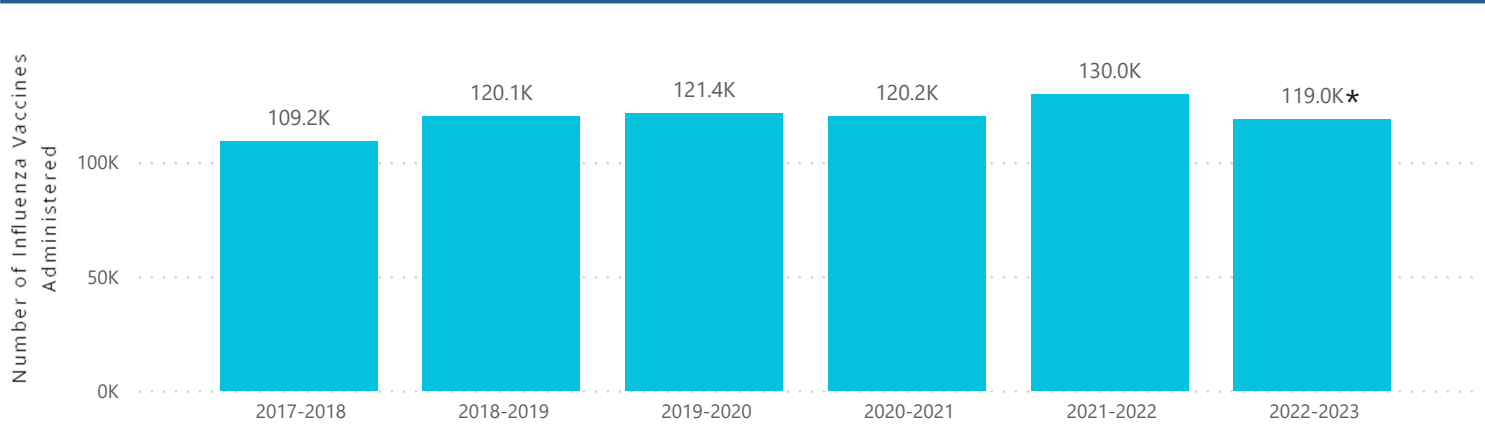


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2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

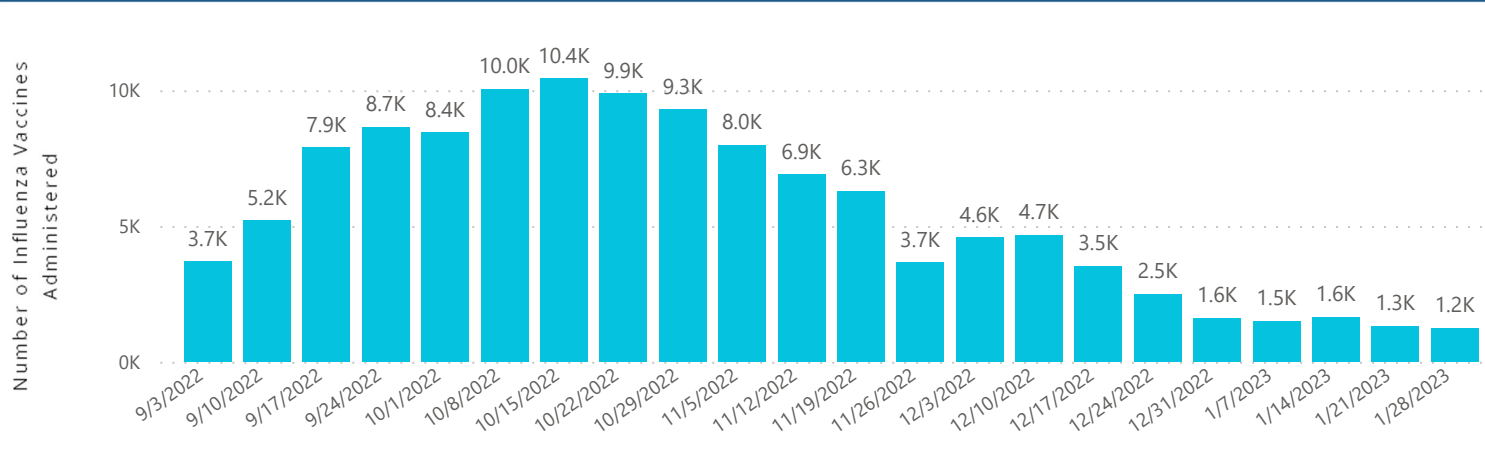
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	118,977	5,226	12,065	29,411	33,866	32,848
% of Vaccinated Residents	25.7%	18.2%	16.8%	15.6%	29.3%	61.6%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

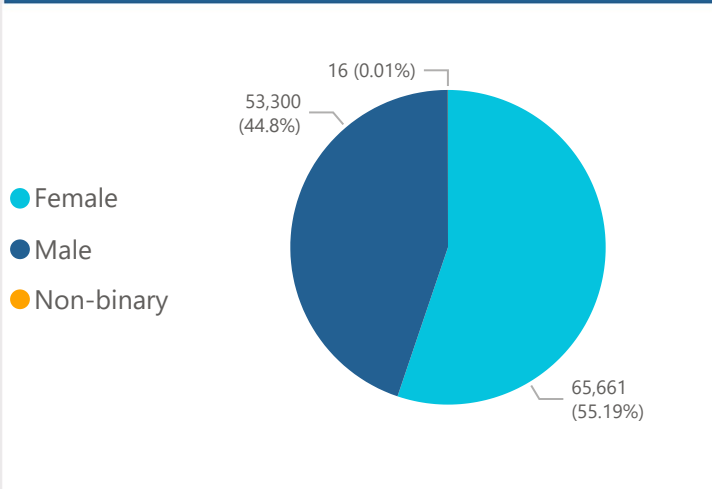


INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



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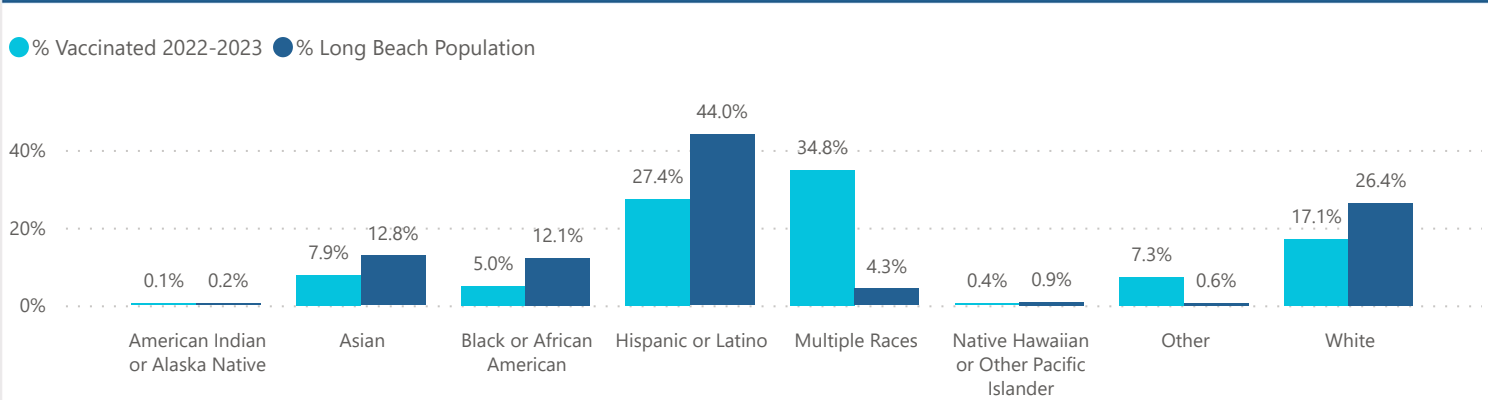
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90802	9001	39165	23.0%
90803	9838	32241	30.5%
90804	7731	38151	20.3%
90805	20209	95094	21.3%
90806	9568	41280	23.2%
90807	10508	32699	32.1%
90808	13324	39602	33.6%
90810	9531	36657	26.0%
90813	10327	56726	18.2%
90814	5606	18714	30.0%
90815	12577	41854	30.0%

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

136

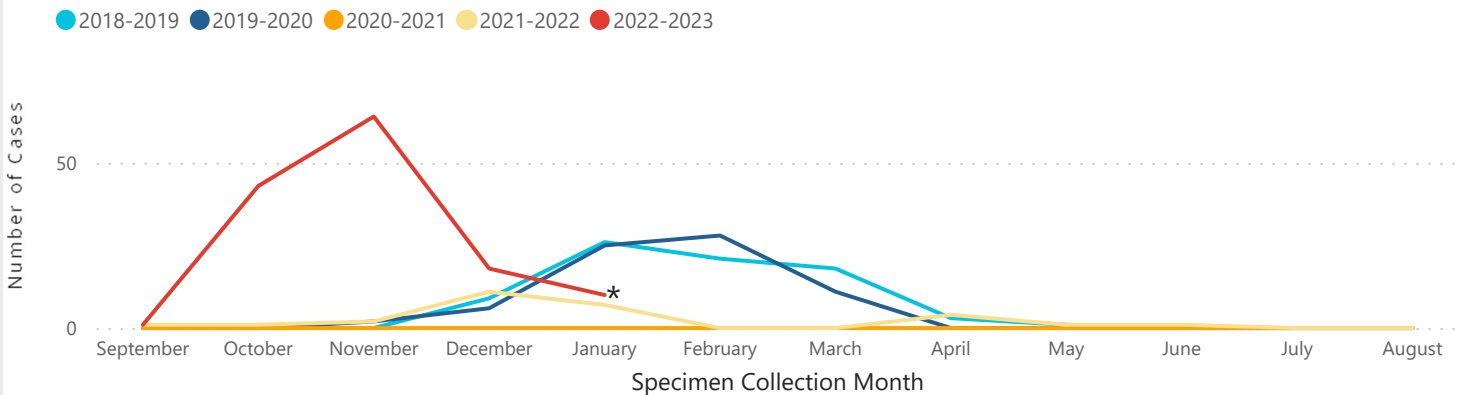
NEW WEEKLY CASES

1

PEDIATRIC DEATHS

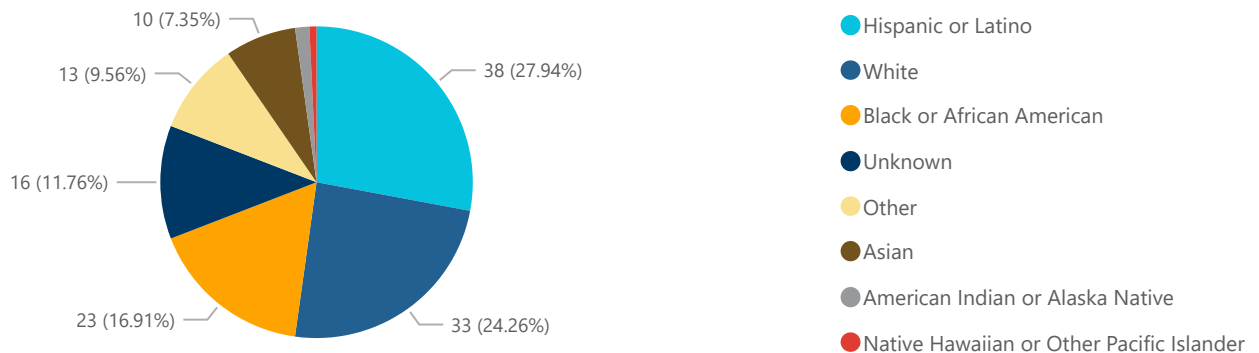
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RSV BY SEASON, 2018-2022



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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%	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

