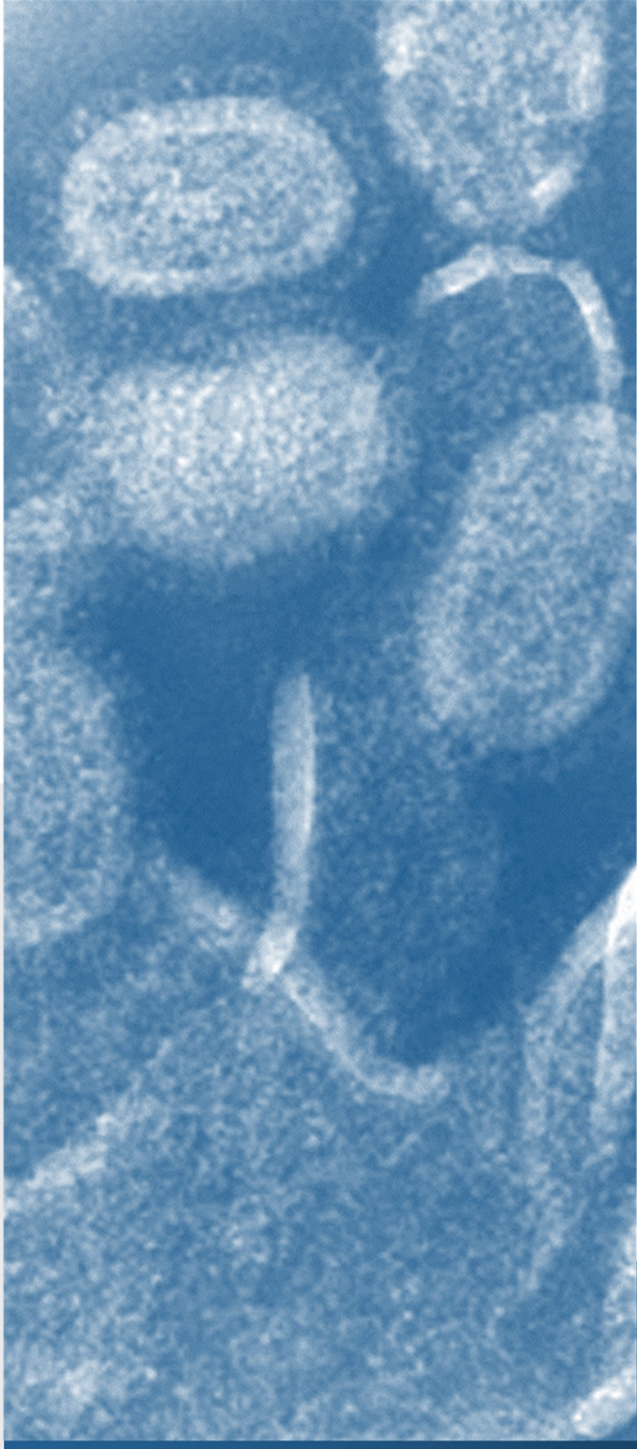


Weekly Influenza
SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Disease Week 5 Highlights
1/29/2023-2/4/2023

Influenza Cases

- New influenza cases have remained the same with 6 new cases reported for both Weeks 4 and 5, bringing the total number of influenza cases to 2,620 for the 2022-2023 season.
- In Week 5, the percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness increased from the previous week (5.3% vs 6.8%).
- No new influenza outbreaks or deaths were reported during Week 5.

Influenza Vaccinations

- In Week 5, the total number of influenza vaccines administered to Long Beach residents for the 2022-2023 season has already surpassed the 2018-2019 season total.
- The percentage of flu-vaccinated residents continues to increase for each age group.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- During Week 5, there were two new RSV cases reported bringing the total number of RSV cases for this season to 138 cases. One of the new RSV cases was a pediatric case (0-4 years old), while the other new case was 18-64 years old.

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]

2,620

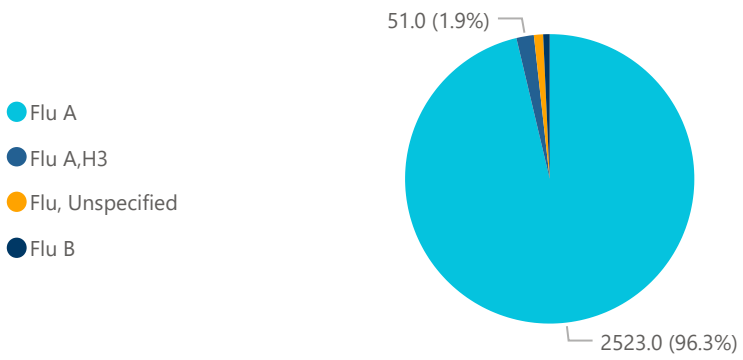
Outbreaks[2]

5

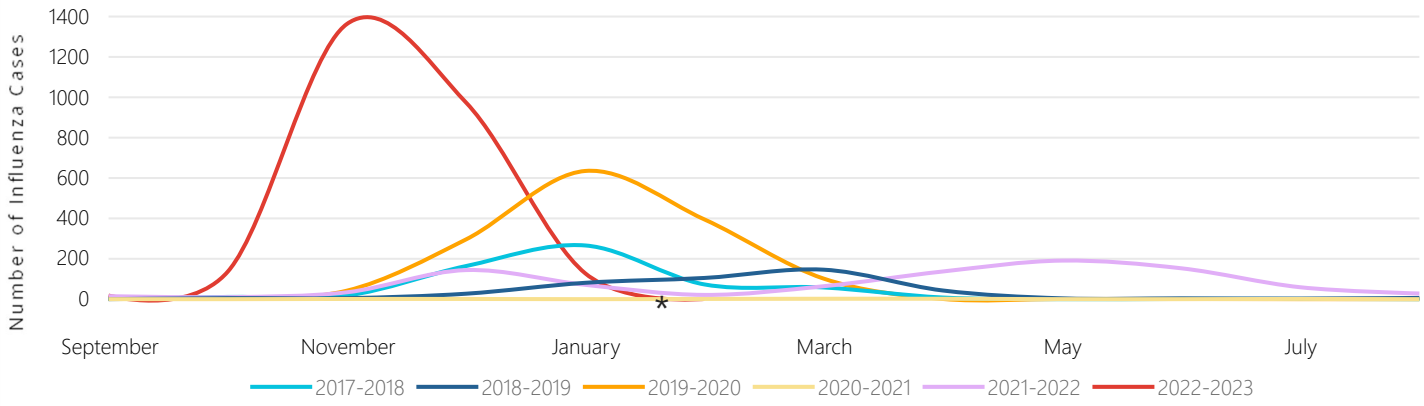
Deaths[3]

10

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

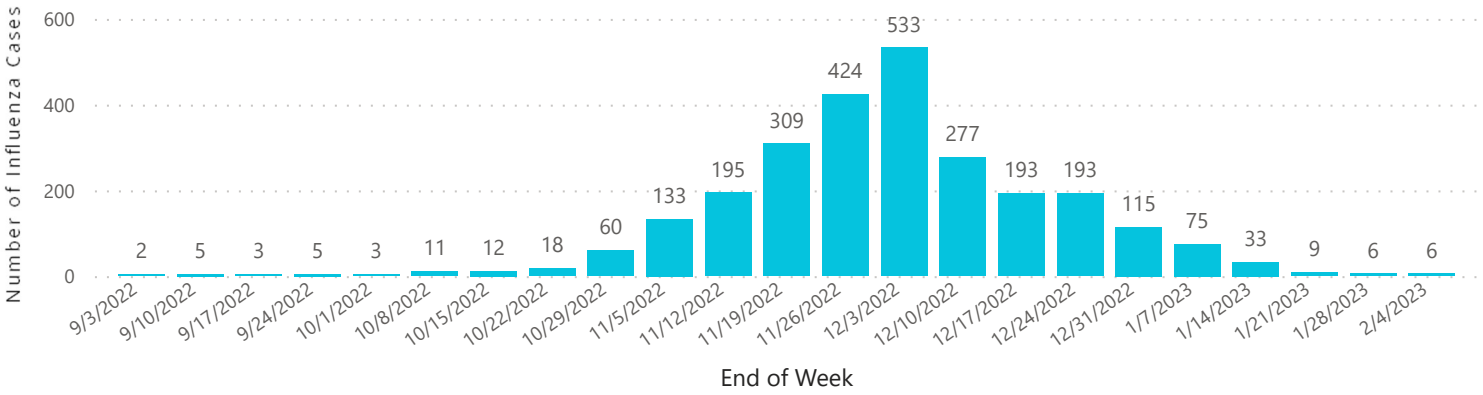


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

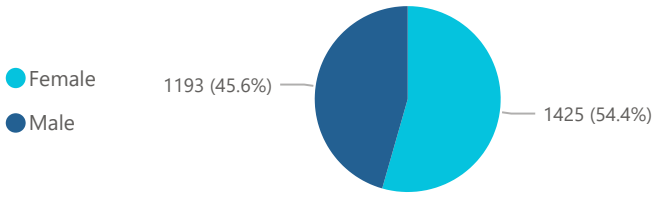


1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

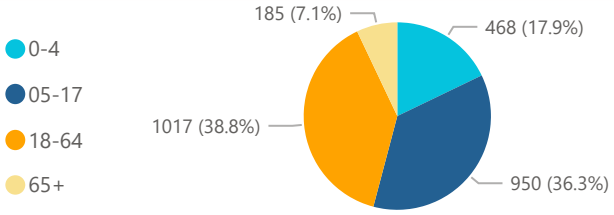
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

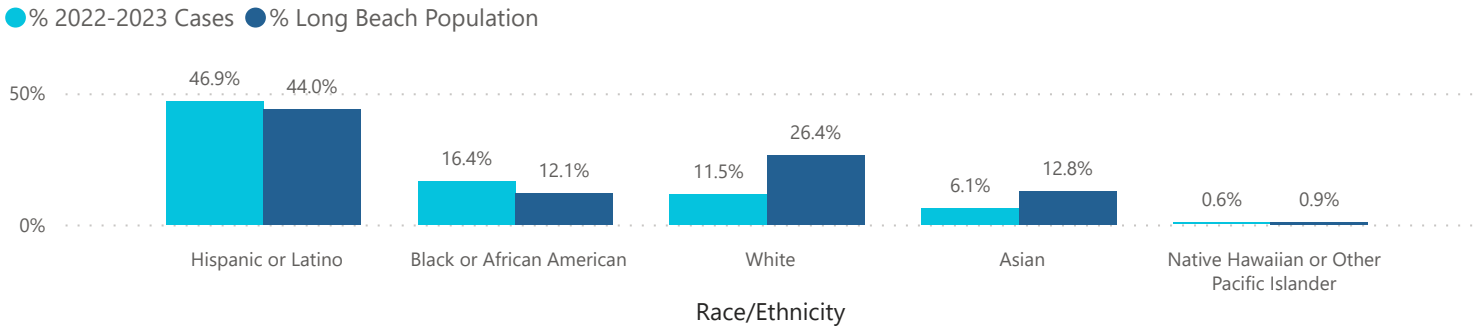
INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



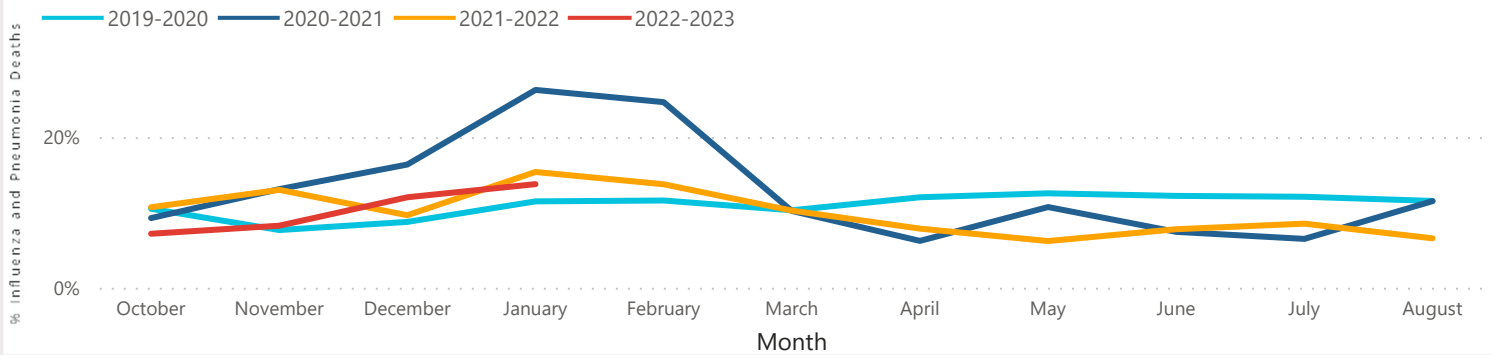
INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



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	349	9.9%
2022 - 2023	10	96	10.2%

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

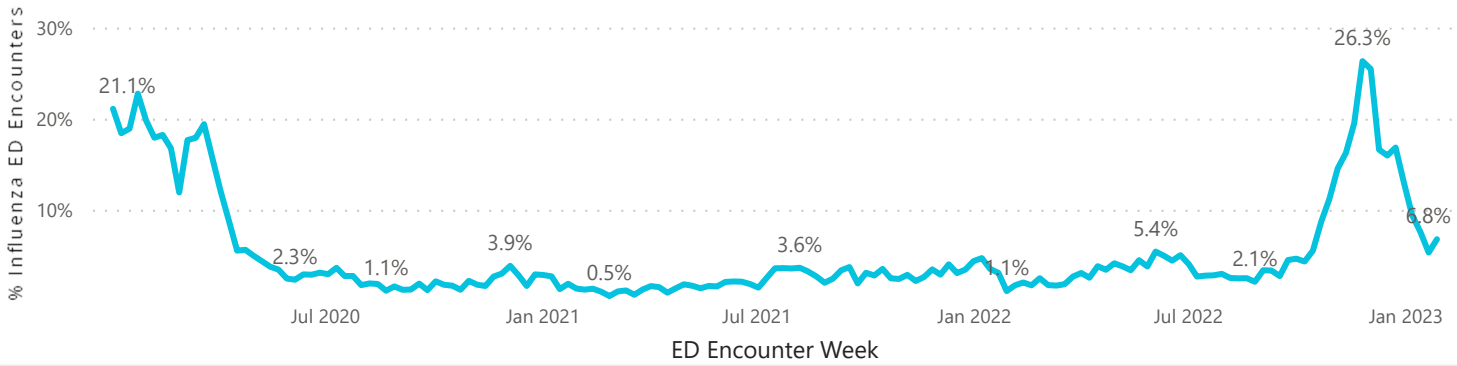
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters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

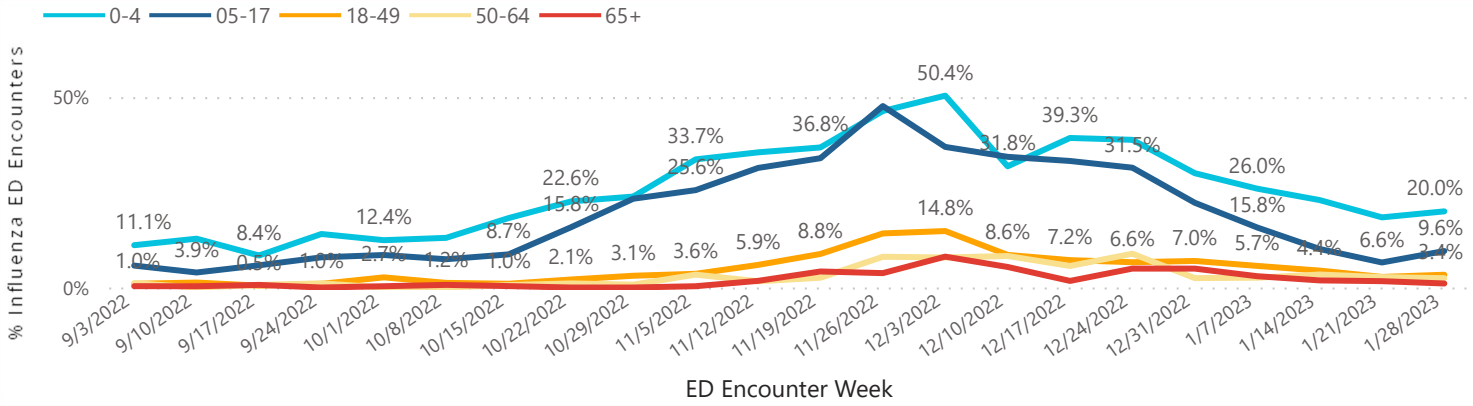
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, WEEK 4

2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.4%	1.1%	6.8%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 – 2023



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



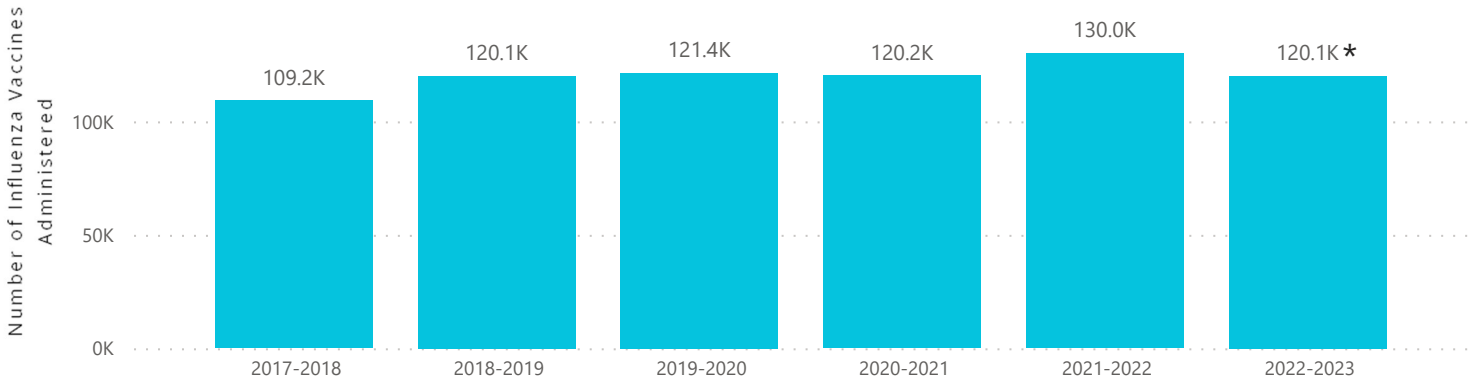
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

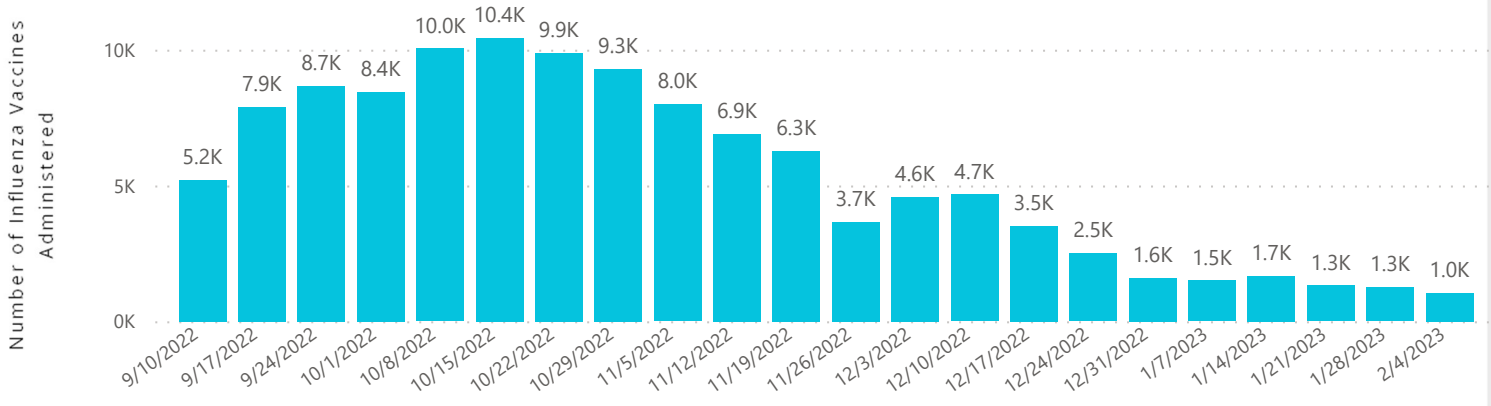
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	120,122	5,375	12,257	29,750	34,122	32,988
% of Vaccinated Residents	26.0%	18.7%	17.1%	15.8%	29.6%	61.9%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

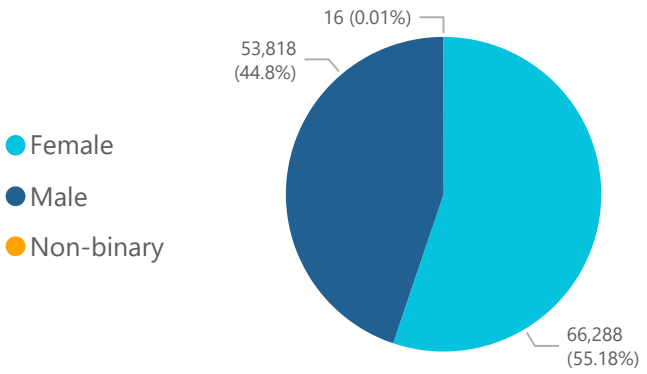
INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

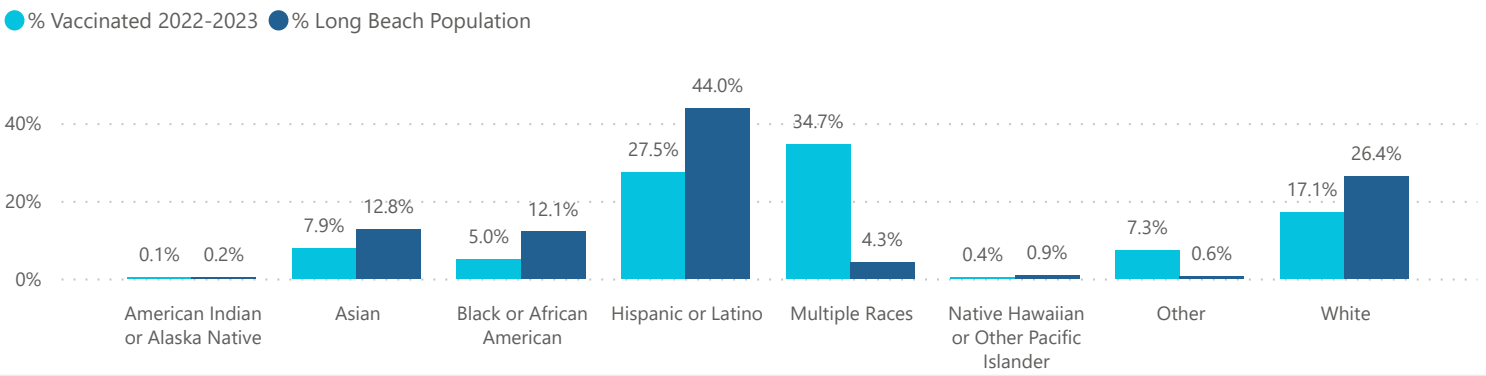
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90802	9085	39165	23.2%
90803	9884	32241	30.7%
90804	7832	38151	20.5%
90805	20484	95094	21.5%
90806	9684	41280	23.5%
90807	10587	32699	32.4%
90808	13401	39602	33.8%
90810	9644	36657	26.3%
90813	10451	56726	18.4%
90814	5643	18714	30.2%
90815	12662	41854	30.3%

INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

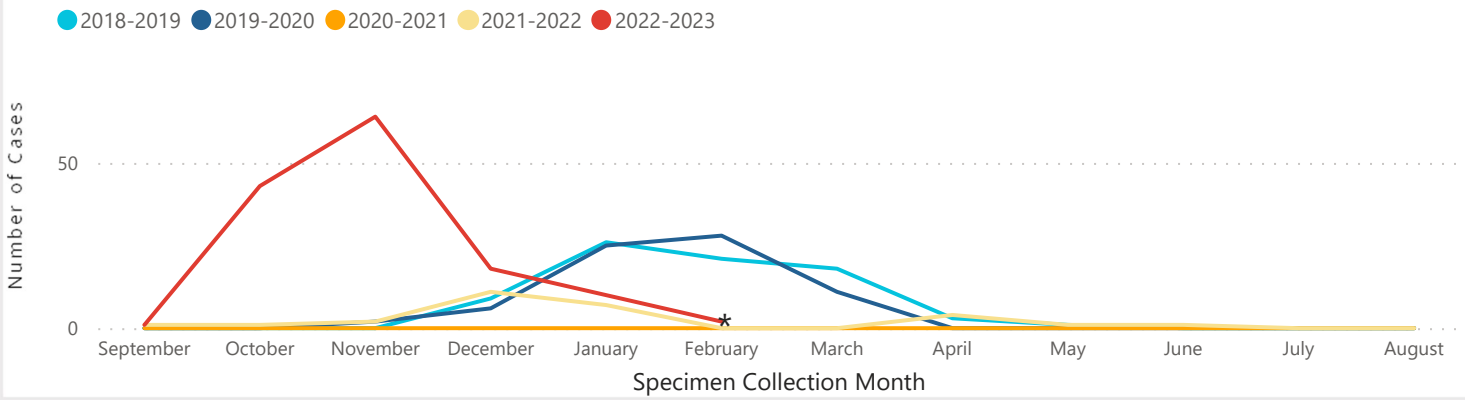


Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV)

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.

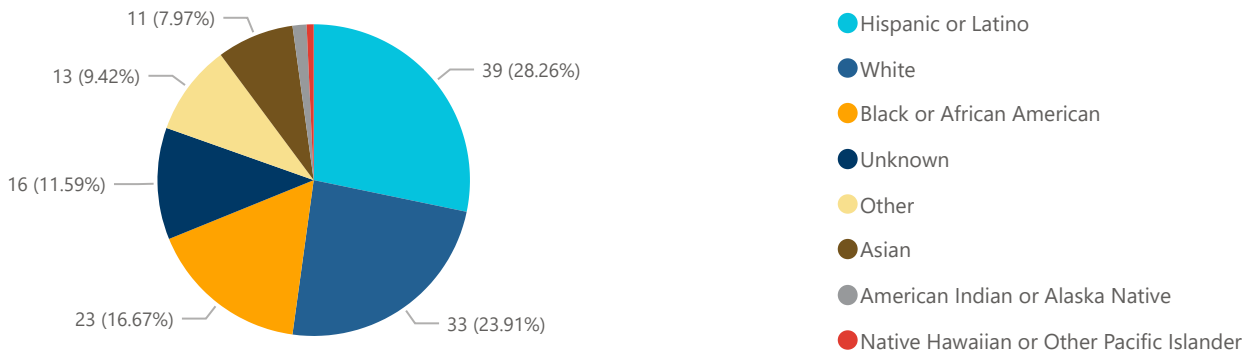
TOTAL 2022-2023 CASES	NEW WEEKLY CASES	PEDIATRIC DEATHS
138	2	0

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%	80%
05-17	0%	3%	0%	4%	9%
18-64	14%	3%	0%	14%	7%
65+	18%	8%	0%	14%	4%

RSV BY AGE, 2022-2023