



Weekly Influenza **SURVEILLANCE REPORT**

Disease Week 6 Highlights

2/5/2023-2/11/2023

Influenza Cases

- There was a 50% decrease in new influenza cases reported this week, bringing the total number of influenza cases to 2,623 for the 2022-2023 season.
- In Week 6, the percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness continues to increase from the previous week (7.4% vs 6.8%). The percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness remains elevated compared to the same week of the last two seasons.
- No new influenza outbreaks or deaths were reported during Week 6.

Influenza Vaccinations

- Over 1,000 influenza vaccines were administered to Long Beach residents this week, bringing the total number of vaccines administered to more than 121,000 for the 2022-2023 season so far.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- During Week 6, there were two new RSV cases reported this week bringing the total number of RSV cases for this season to 140 cases. Both of the new RSV cases were pediatric cases (0-4 years old).
- Approximately 80% of RSV cases in Long Beach are between the ages of 0-4 years for 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 Cases¹

2,623

Outbreaks²

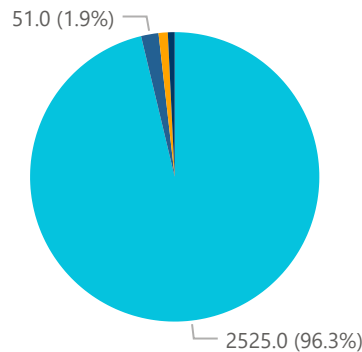
5

Deaths³

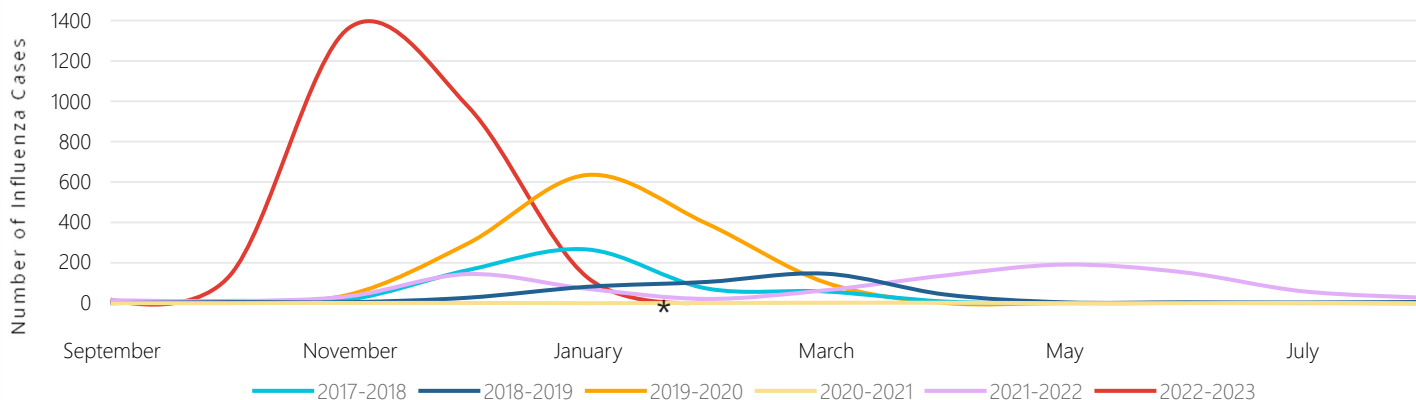
10

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

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

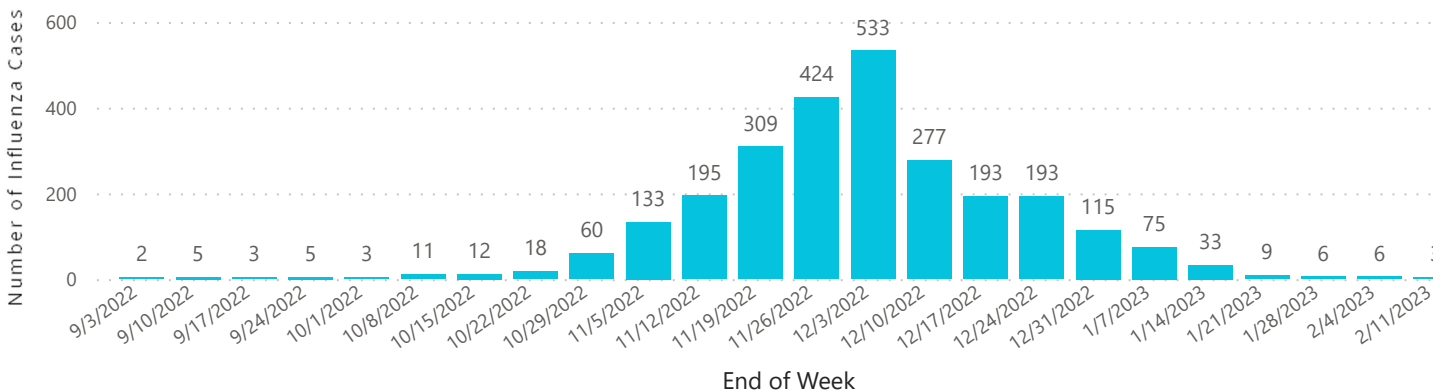


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 - 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



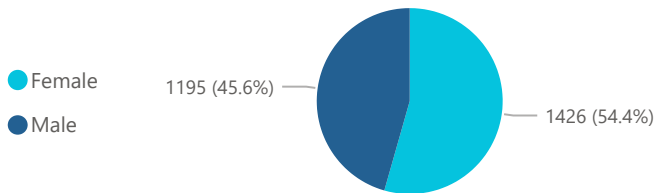
1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

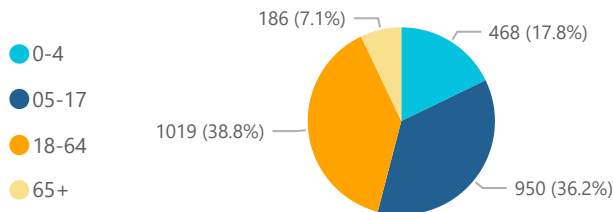


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INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23

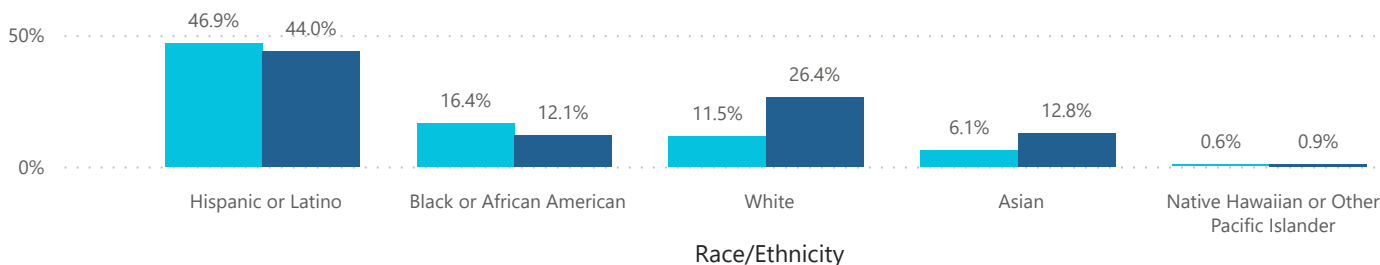


INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

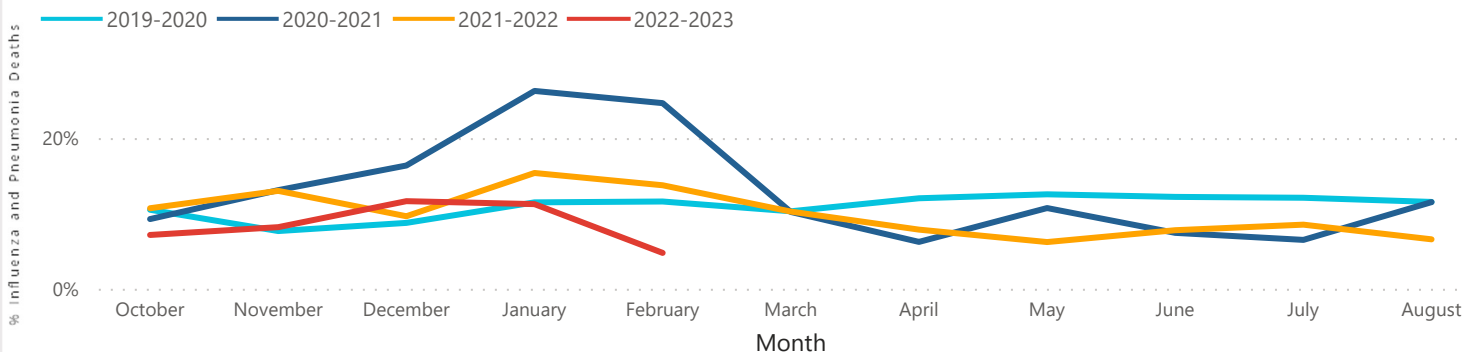
● % 2022-2023 Cases ● % Long Beach Population



INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA⁵

Season	Influenza Deaths	Pneumonia Deaths	% Influenza & Pneumonia Deaths
2019 - 2020	11	369	11.0%
2020 - 2021	0	594	14.9%
2021 - 2022	1	349	9.9%
2022 - 2023	10	101	9.6%

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



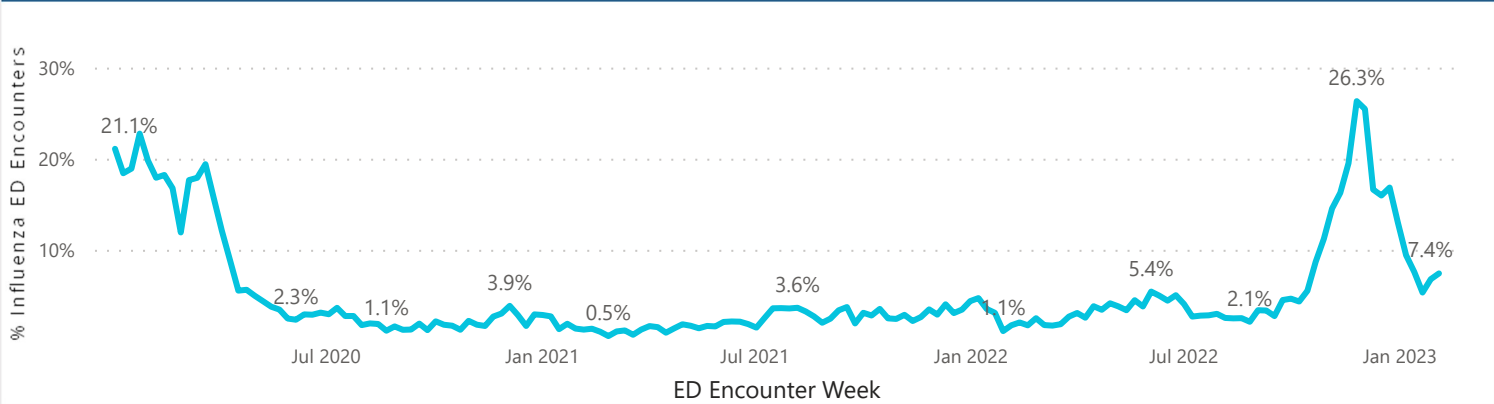
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Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

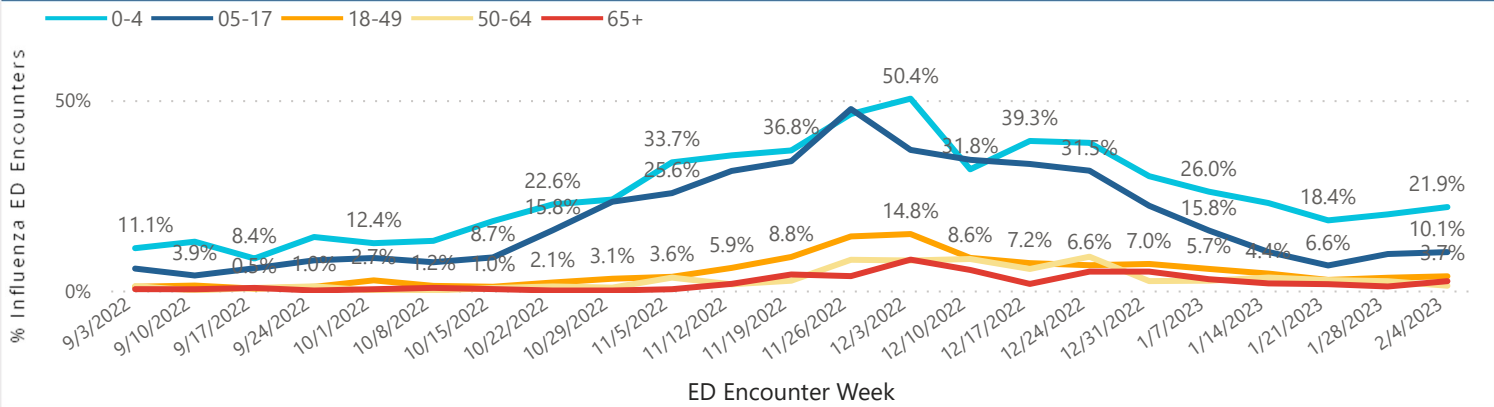
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters 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 5		
2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.2%	1.7%	7.4%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 - 2023



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



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

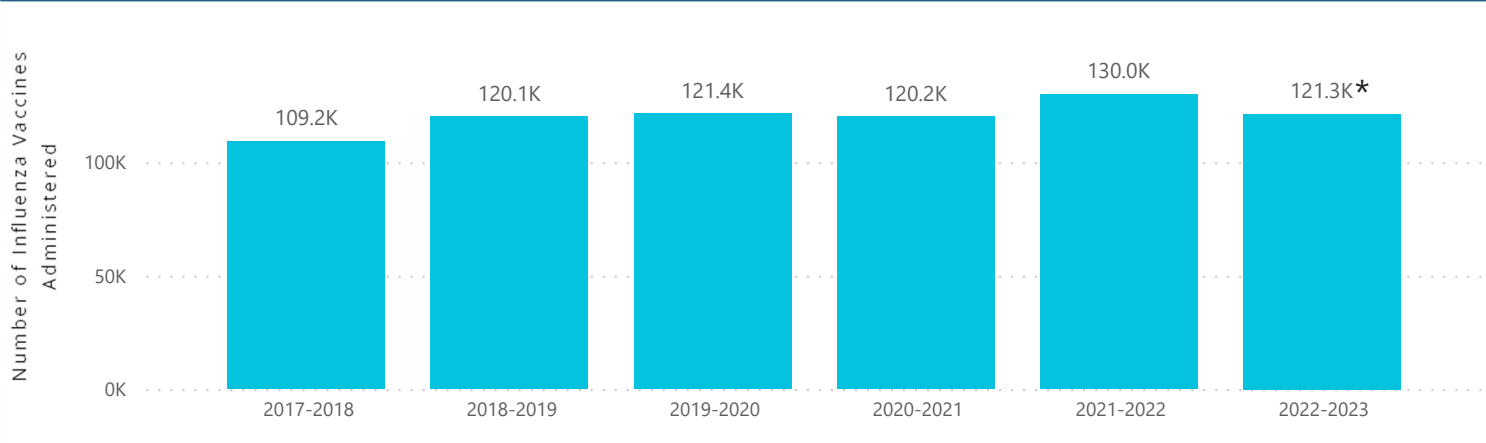


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2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

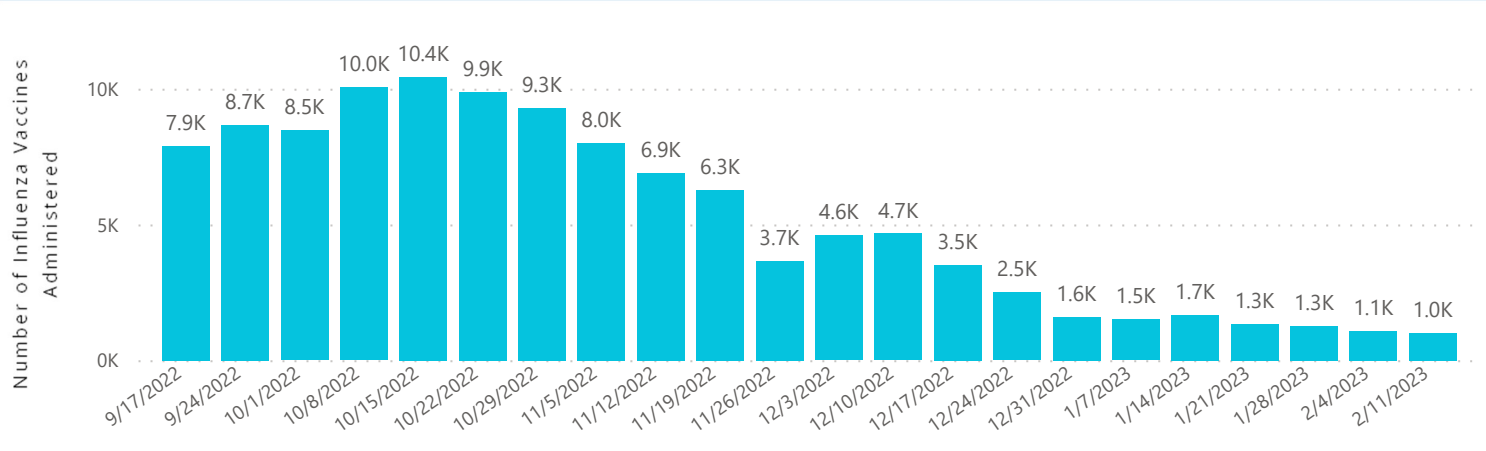
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	121,327	5,552	12,479	30,068	34,389	33,157
% of Vaccinated Residents	26.3%	19.3%	17.4%	16.0%	29.8%	62.2%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

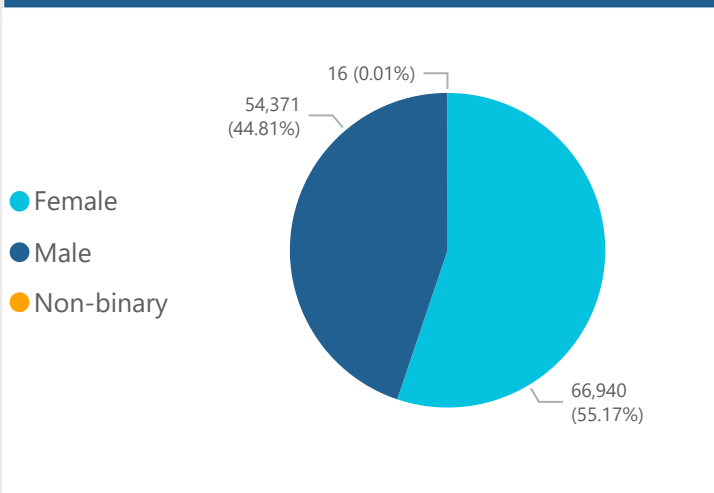


INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT



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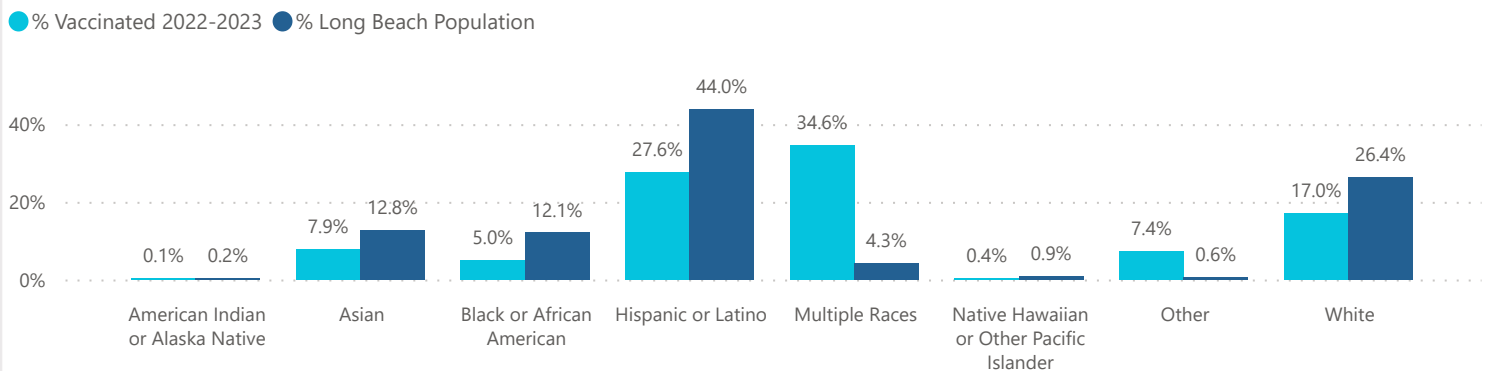
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90802	9178	39165	23.4%
90803	9928	32241	30.8%
90804	7928	38151	20.8%
90805	20805	95094	21.9%
90806	9789	41280	23.7%
90807	10656	32699	32.6%
90808	13483	39602	34.0%
90810	9758	36657	26.6%
90813	10619	56726	18.7%
90814	5683	18714	30.4%
90815	12728	41854	30.4%

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

140

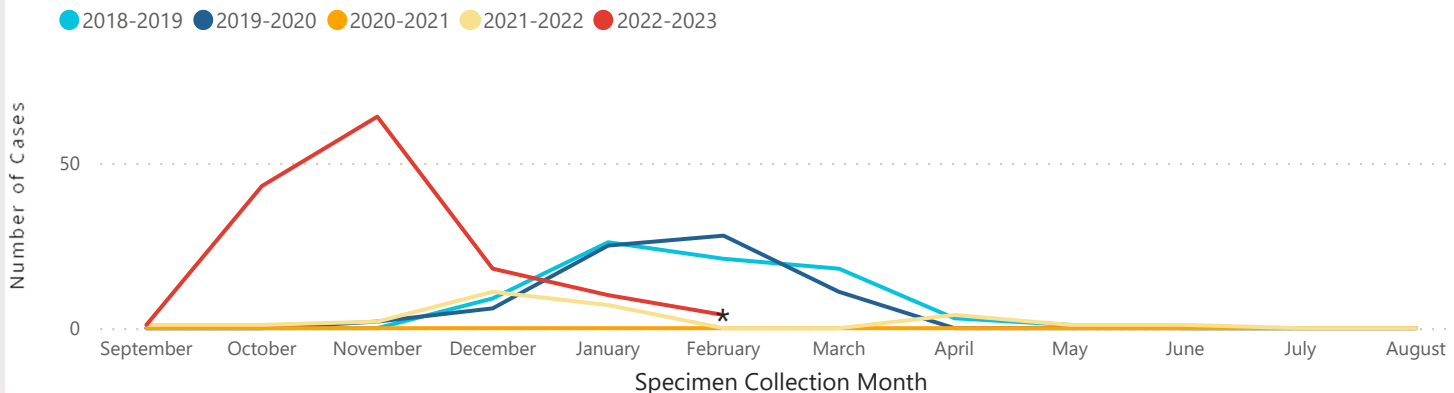
NEW WEEKLY CASES

2

PEDIATRIC DEATHS

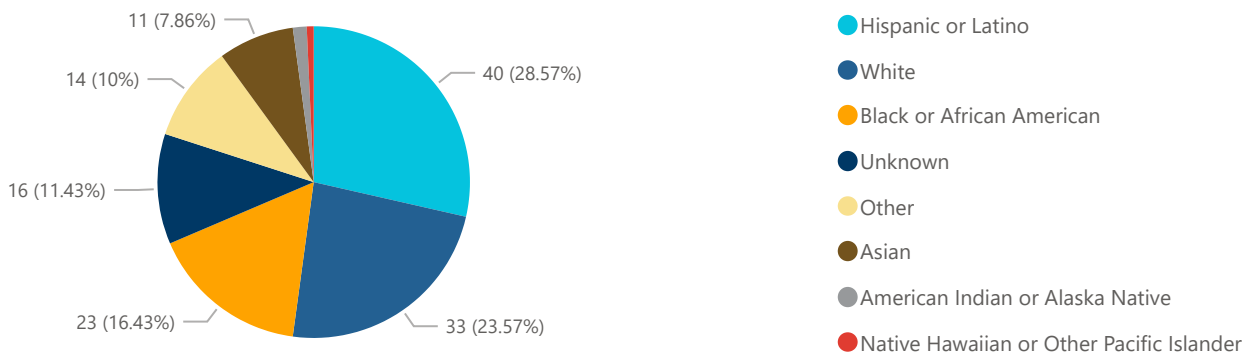
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RSV BY SEASON, 2018-2022



*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%	80%
05-17	0%	3%	0%	4%	9%
18-64	14%	3%	0%	14%	6%
65+	18%	8%	0%	14%	4%

RSV BY AGE, 2022-2023

