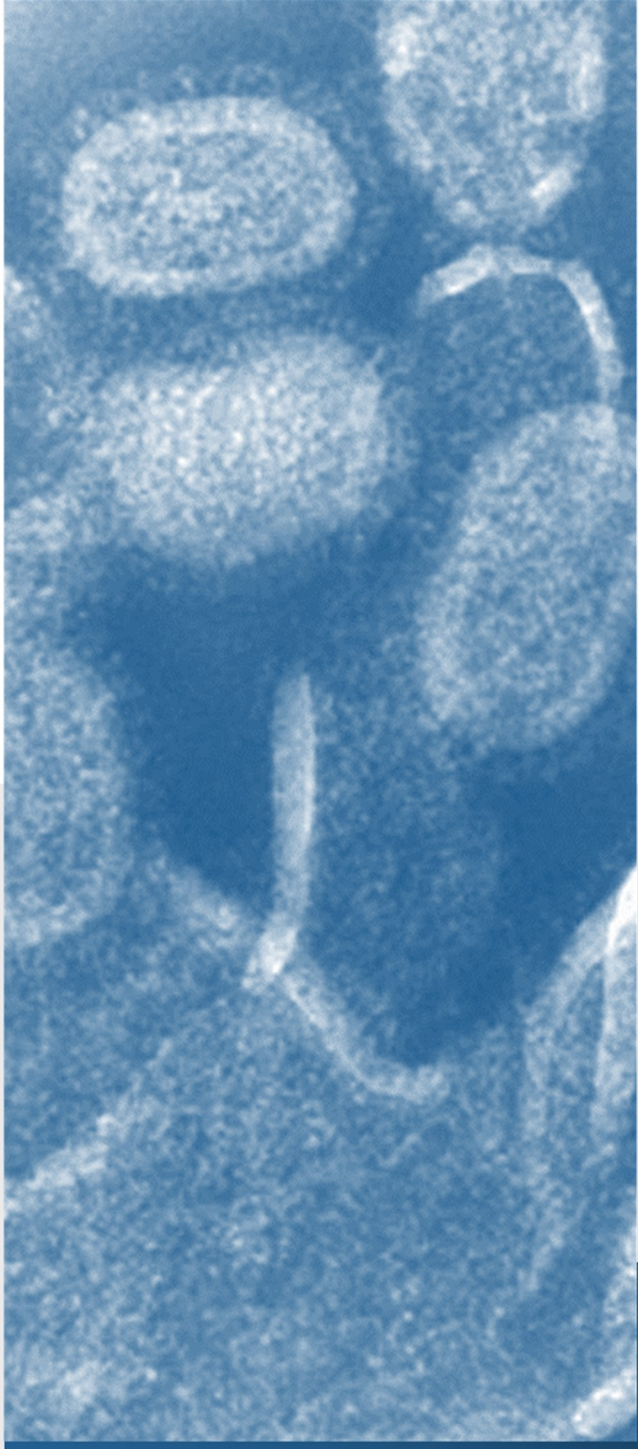


Weekly Influenza
SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Disease Week 7 Highlights
2/12/2023-2/18/2023

Influenza Cases

- For the past two weeks 3 new influenza cases were reported for each week, bringing the total number of influenza cases to 2,627 for the 2022-2023 season.
- Since the start of the 2022-2023 season, the majority of influenza cases in Long Beach (98%) was identified as a Flu A virus.
- In Week 7, the percentage of ED encounters for influenza-like illness continued to steadily increase from the previous week (7.5% vs 7.8%).
- No new influenza outbreaks or deaths were reported during Week 7.

Influenza Vaccinations

- This week over 800 influenza vaccines were administered to residents bringing the current season total to 122,200 vaccinated Long Beach residents. So far, 26.5% of Long Beach residents have received the flu vaccine this season.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

- During Week 7, RSV cases remain low with two new RSV cases reported bringing the total number of RSV cases for this season to 142.
- These two new RSV cases were both adult cases with one case between the ages of 18-64 and one case aged 65+ years.

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]

2,627

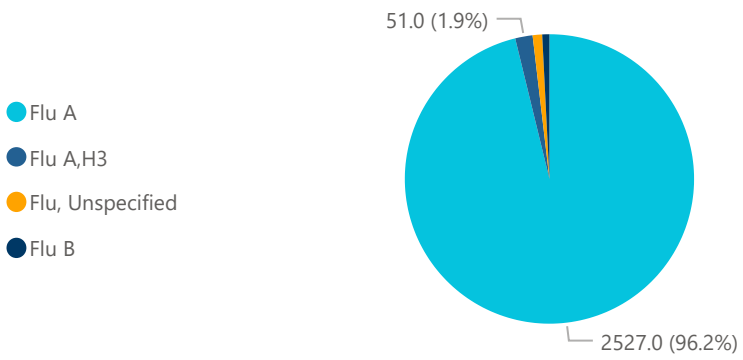
Outbreaks[2]

5

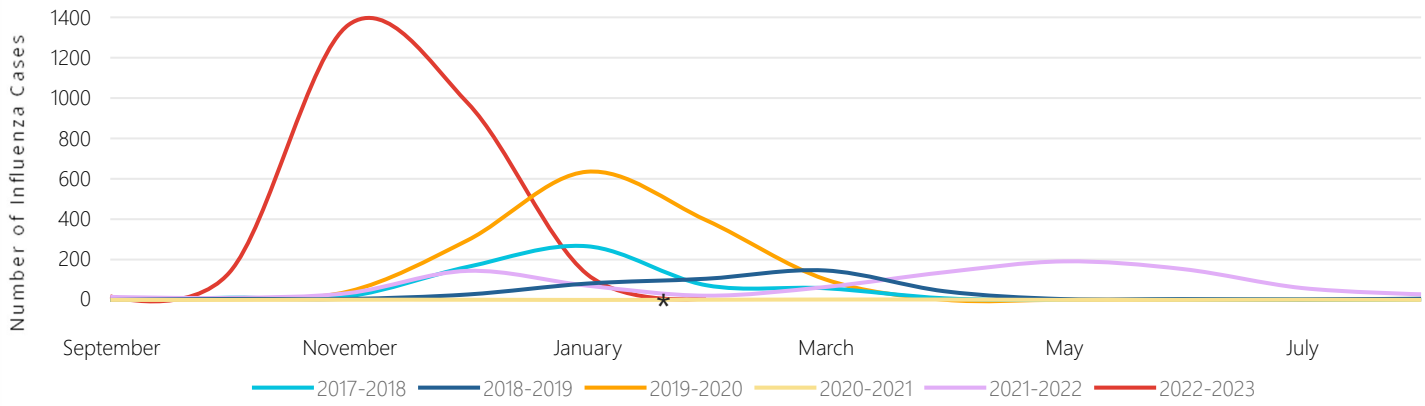
Deaths[3]

10

CASES BY INFLUENZA TYPE, 2022-2023

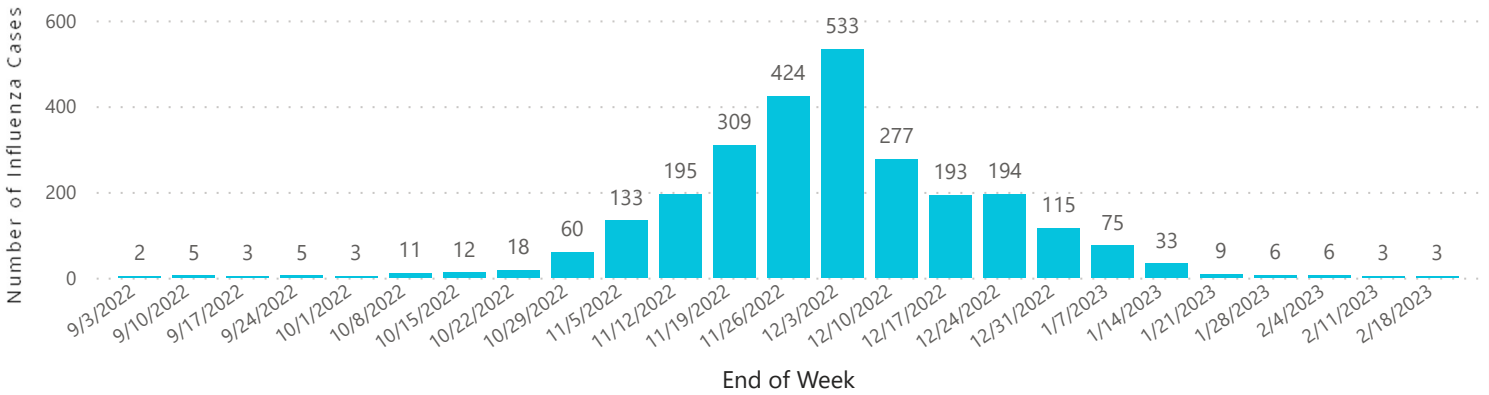


INFLUENZA CASES BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current month is not complete.

INFLUENZA CASE COUNT BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023

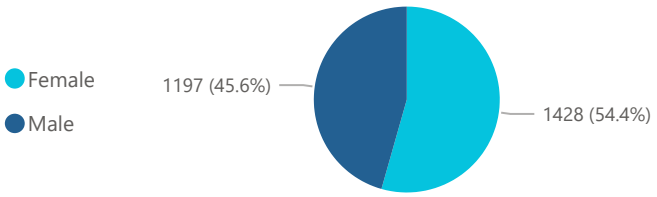


1. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under reported.
2. Outbreaks are defined as at least one case of laboratory confirmed influenza and at least two residents with onset of influenza-like-illness (ILI) within 72 hours. If an outbreak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

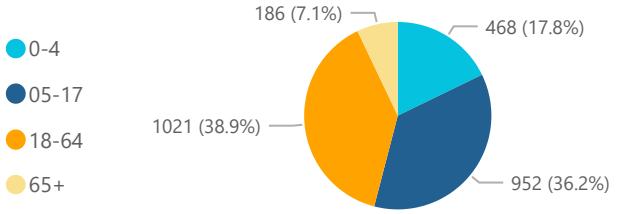
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

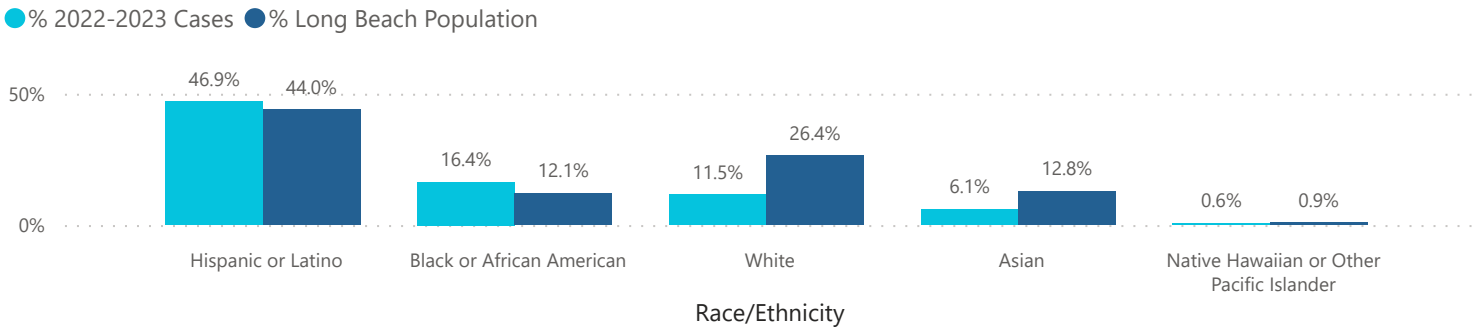
INFLUENZA BY GENDER, 22-23



INFLUENZA BY AGE, 22-23



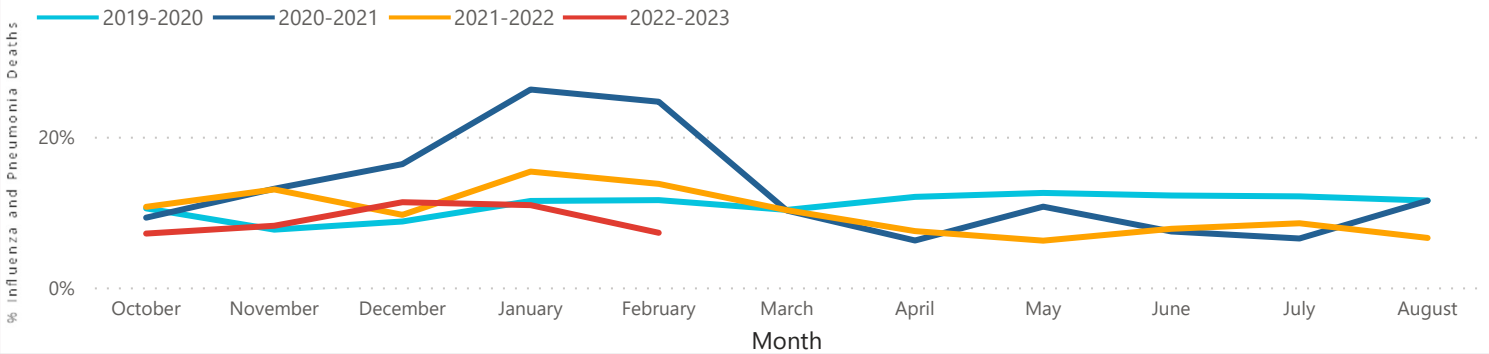
INFLUENZA BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023



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	348	9.9%
2022 - 2023	10	105	9.4%

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

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

Influenza-Like Illness ED Encounters

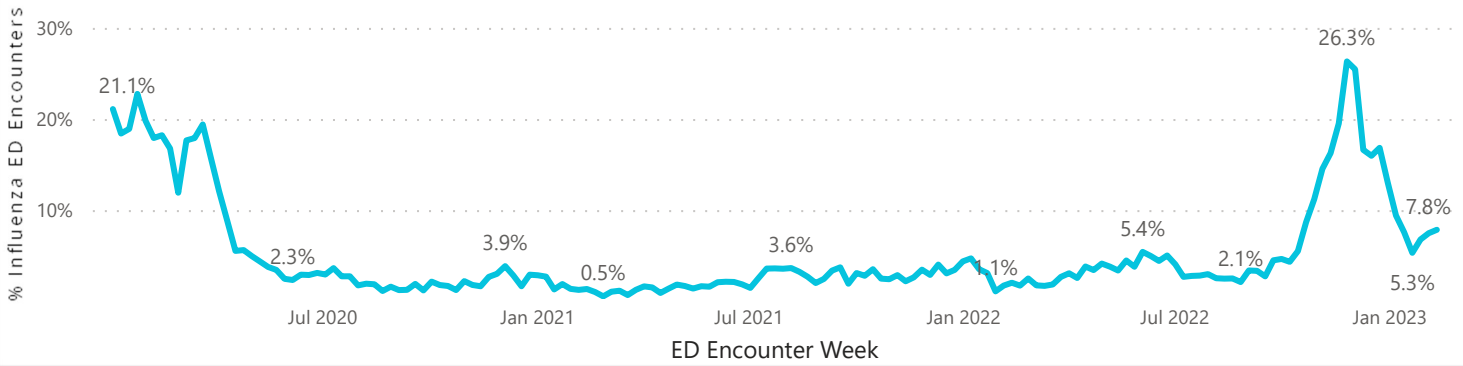
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) emergency department (ED) encounters are based on syndromic surveillance data from one syndromic-participating hospital in Long Beach. Syndromic surveillance is a population-based symptom monitoring system that uses hospital-based data. This report presents ILI ED encounters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

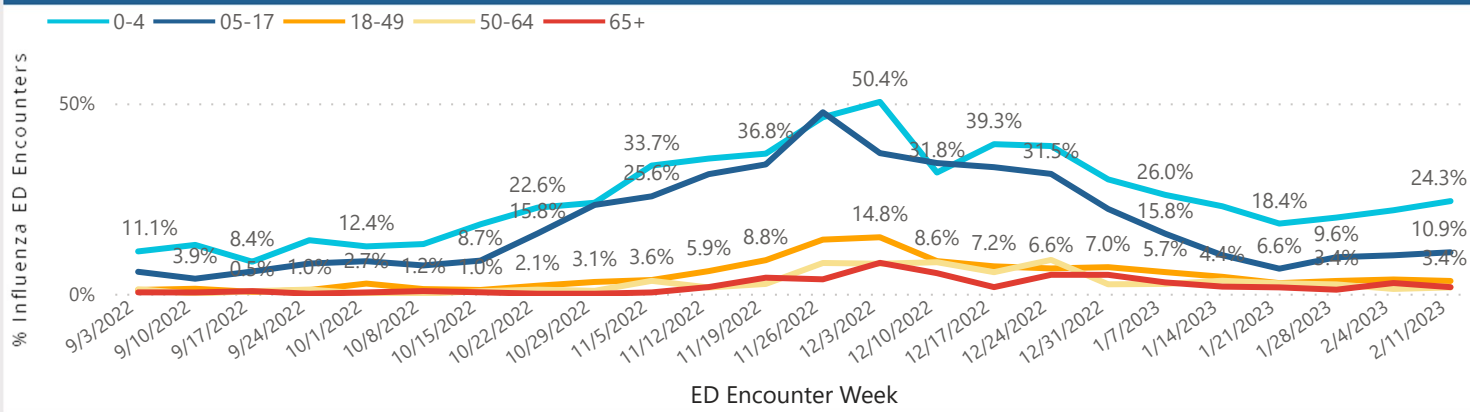
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, WEEK 6

2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1.3%	2.0%	7.8%

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS ED ENCOUNTERS, 2020 – 2023



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



CITY OF LONG BEACH

LONG BEACH HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

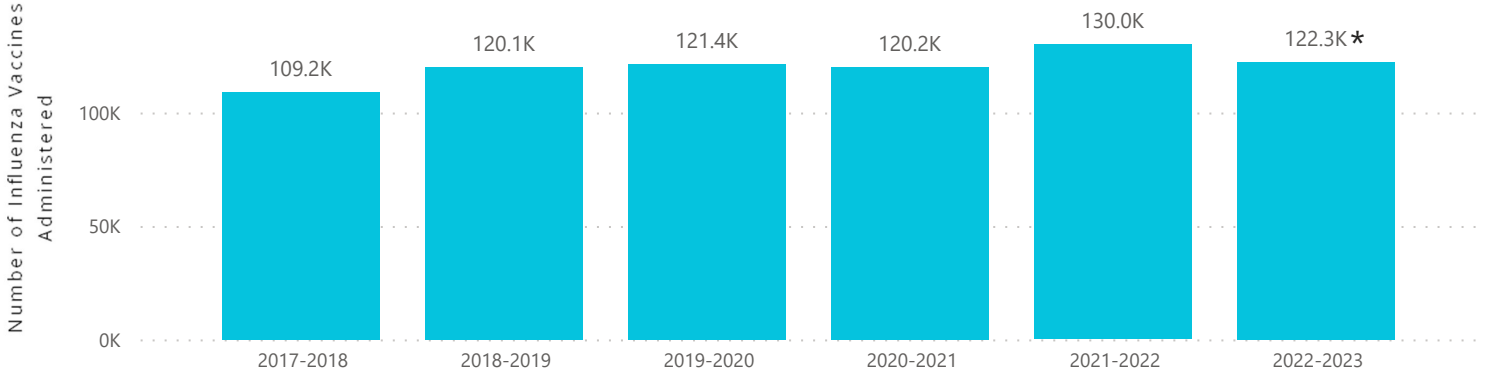
INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

2022-2023 INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY AGE

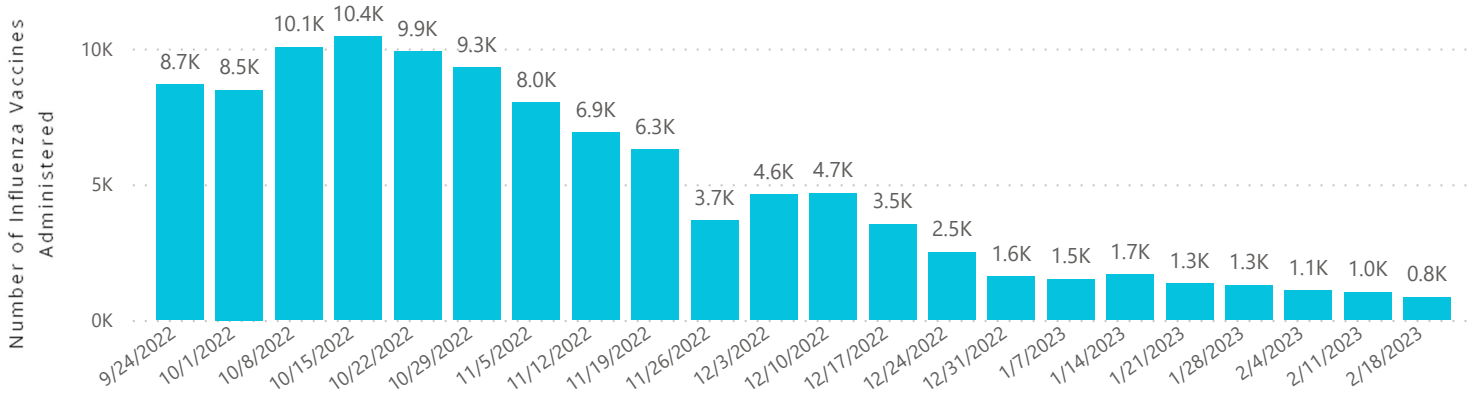
	All Ages	0-4	5-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Number of Vaccinated Residents	122,267	5,702	12,662	30,331	34,589	33,249
% of Vaccinated Residents	26.5%	19.9%	17.7%	16.1%	30.0%	62.4%

INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS BY SEASON, 2017 – 2023



*Data for the current season is not complete.

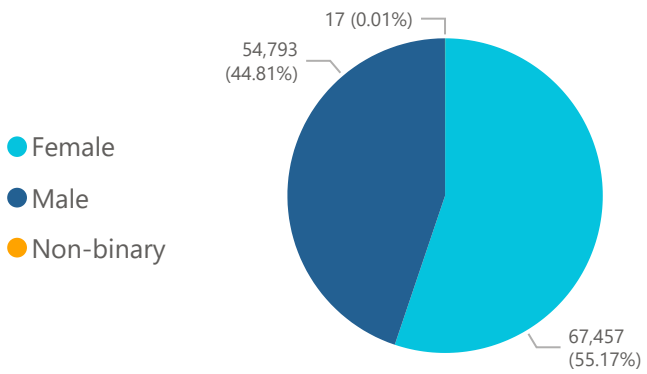
INFLUENZA VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY MMWR WEEK, 2022-2023



INFLUENZA WEEKLY REPORT

Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services

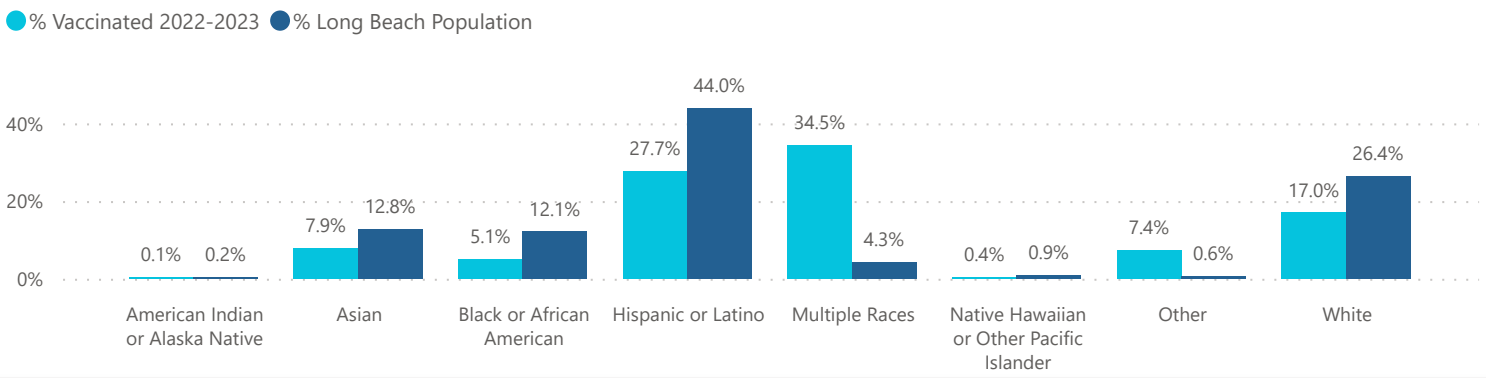
VACCINATION BY GENDER, 22-23



VACCINATION BY ZIP, 22-23

Zip Code	Vaccinated	Long Beach Population	% Vaccinated
90808	13549	39602	34.2%
90807	10702	32699	32.7%
90803	9963	32241	30.9%
90814	5722	18714	30.6%
90815	12781	41854	30.5%
90810	9853	36657	26.9%
90806	9879	41280	23.9%
90802	9244	39165	23.6%
90805	21027	95094	22.1%
90804	7991	38151	20.9%
90813	10777	56726	19.0%

INFLUENZA VACCINATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022-2023

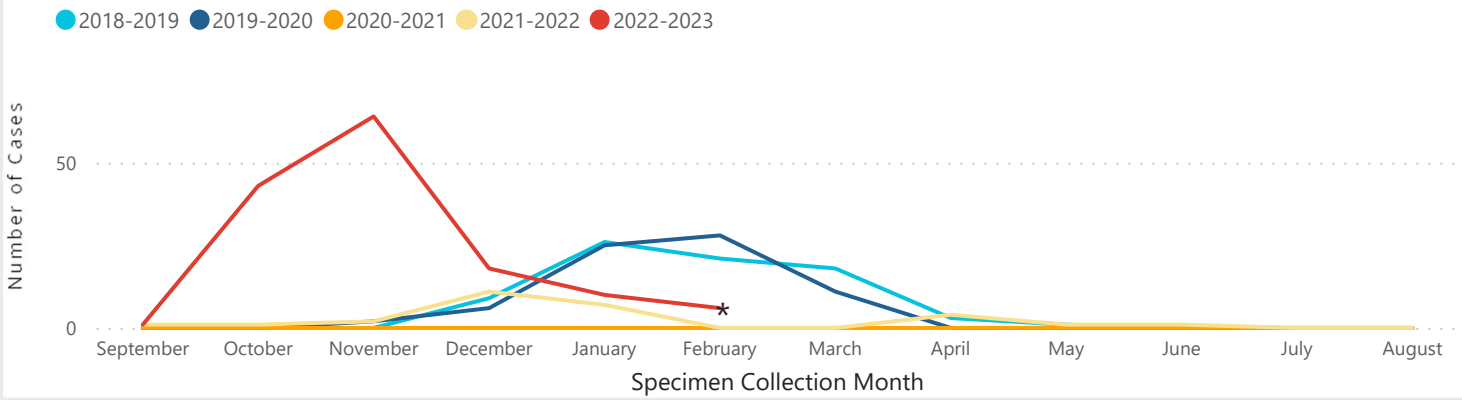


Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV)

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.

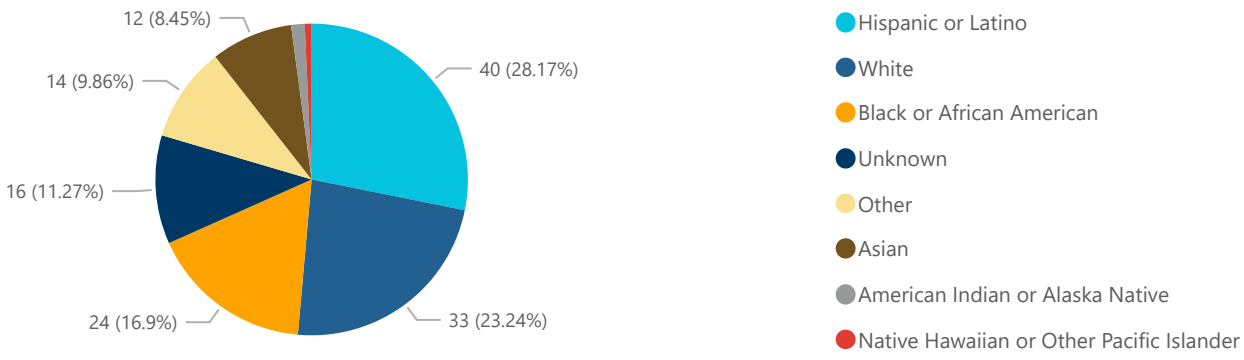
TOTAL 2022-2023 CASES	NEW WEEKLY CASES	PEDIATRIC DEATHS
142	2	0

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%	79%
05-17	0%	3%	0%	4%	9%
18-64	14%	3%	0%	14%	7%
65+	18%	8%	0%	14%	5%

RSV BY AGE, 2022-2023