



2021-2022 Highlights

Influenza (flu) activity is low in California, with 0.6% of the laboratory specimens testing positive during Week 3 (1/16/22 - 1/22/22), compared to 0.4% the week before. In California, 0.0% of hospitalized cases were flu admissions, compared to 0.0% the week before.¹ Based on CDC information, flu activity has remained stable and similar to the prior weeks. Public health laboratories have detected mostly Influenza A (H3N2) cases this season. Nationally, there has also been a decrease in hospitalizations due to flu.²

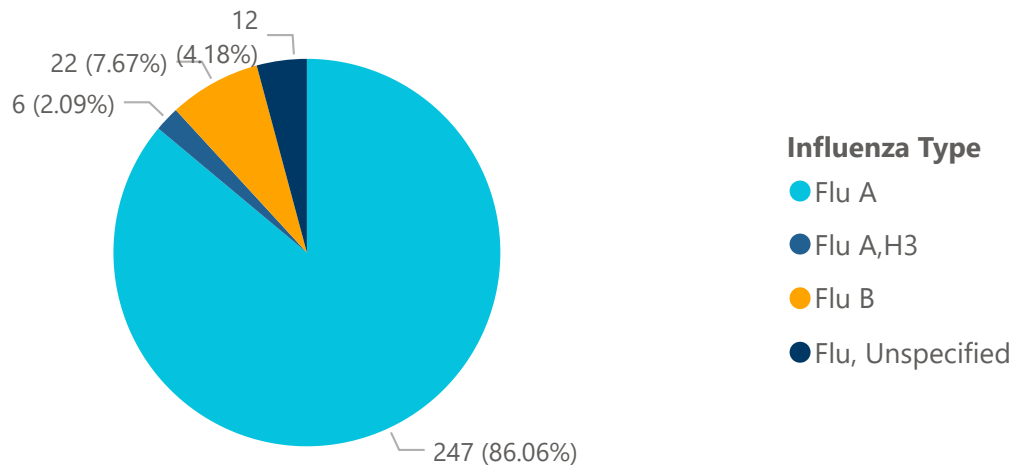
Based on CDC, flu vaccination coverage is lower this season compared to last. Vaccines are the best way to prevent flu and complications, and there is still time to receive the vaccine. Everyone 6 months and older should receive an influenza vaccine each year.²

Influenza cases in Long Beach have decreased this week. Majority of the cases in Long Beach are Influenza A cases and affect individuals 18-39 years, followed by those 0-17 years. The first influenza death in Long Beach was reported during Week 1 (1/2/22-1/8/22).

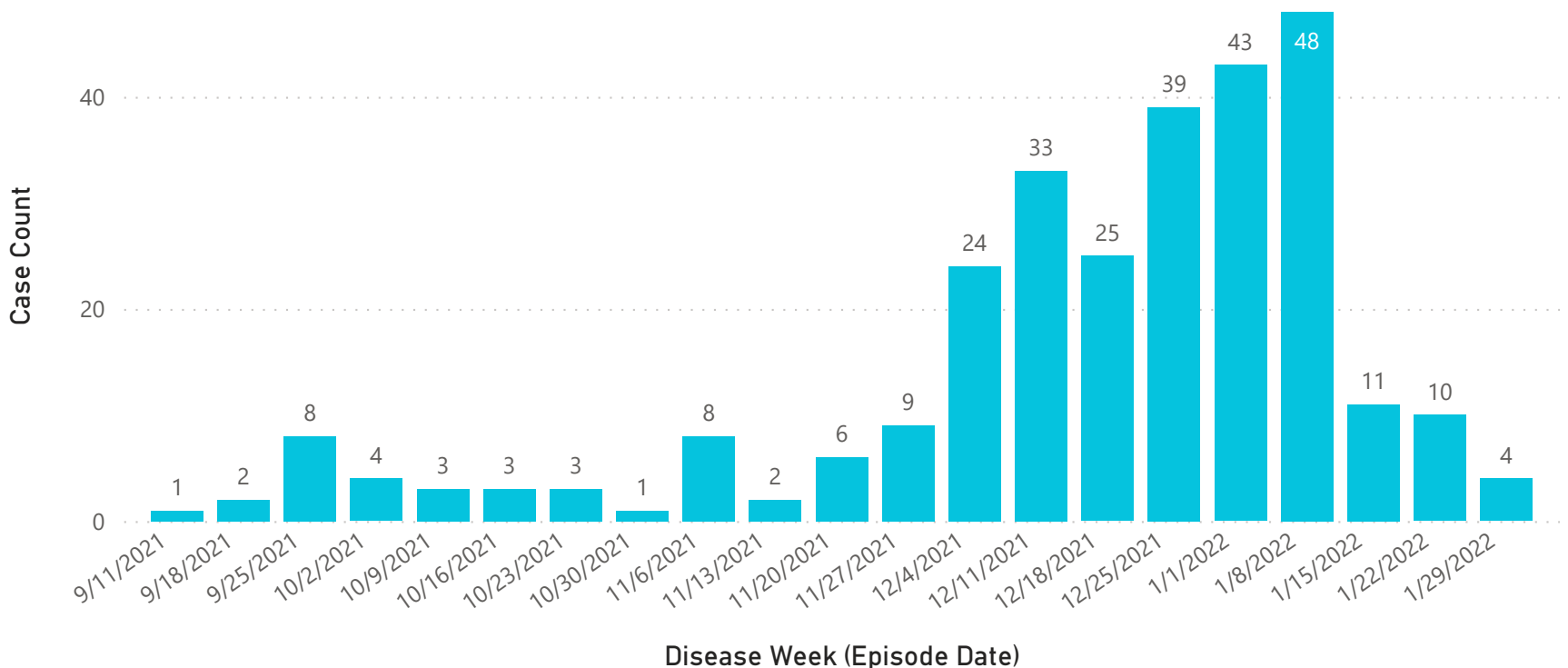
Total Cases ³
287
Outbreaks ⁴
0
Deaths ⁵
1

*All numbers as of 9/1/2021

Cases by Influenza Type

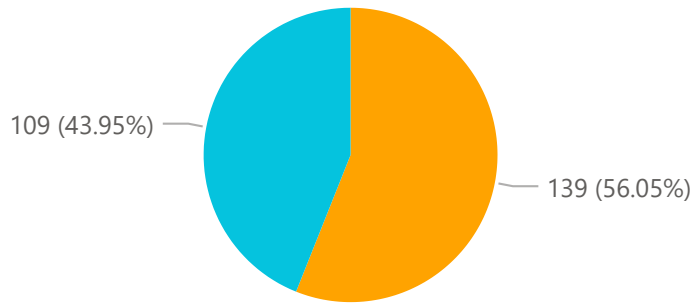


Case Count by MMWR Week



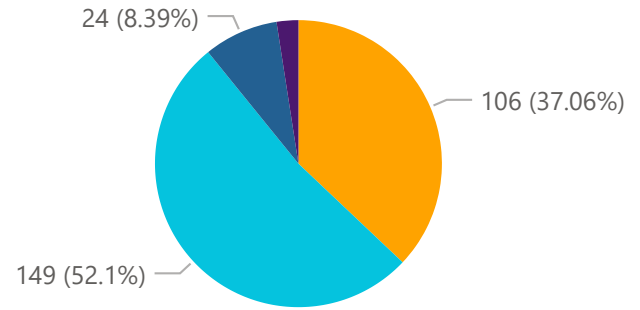


Cases by Gender



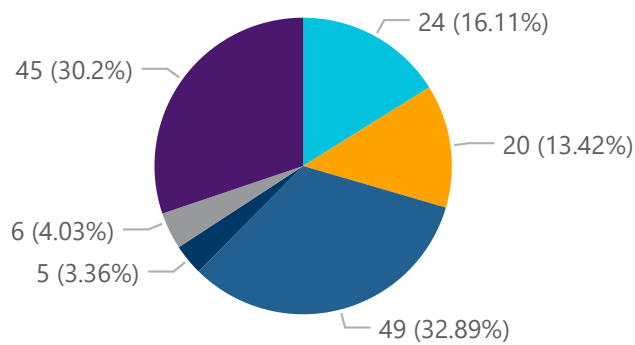
Gender ● Female ● Male

Cases by Age Group



Age ● 0 to 17 ● 18 to 39 ● 40 to 64 ● Over 65

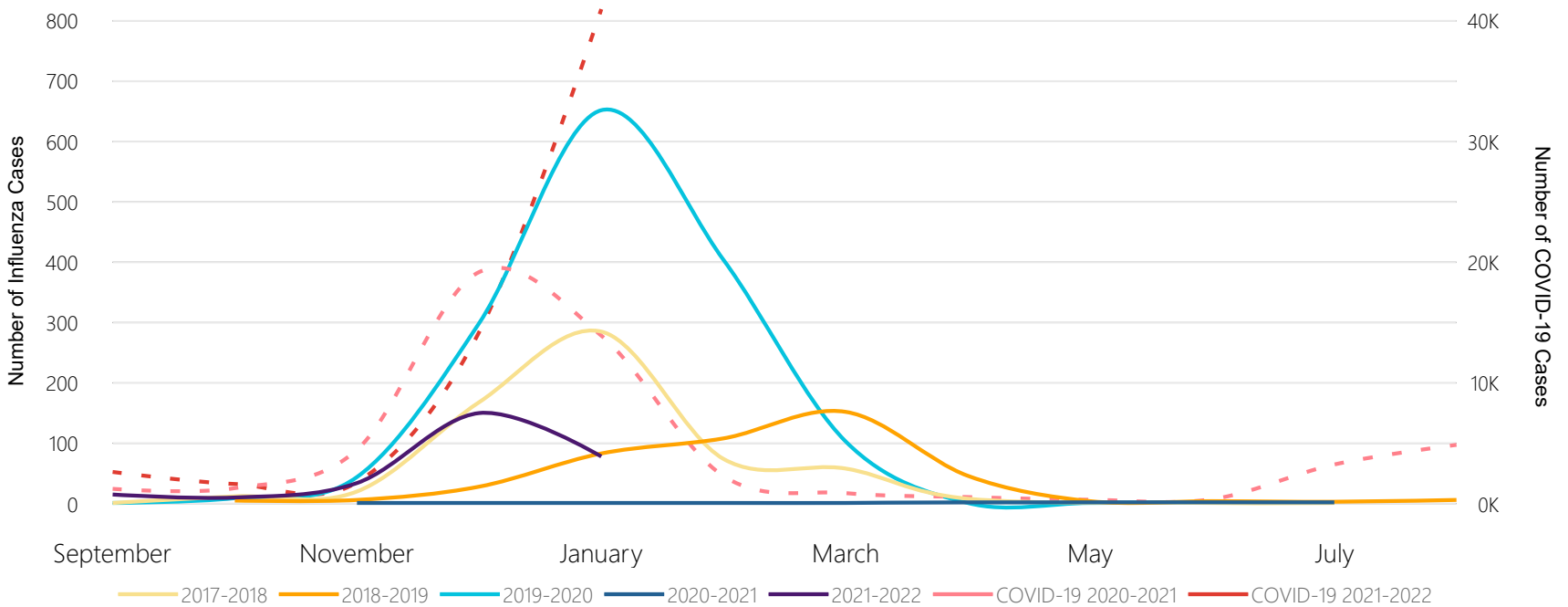
Cases by Race/Ethnicity



Race/Ethnicity

- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- Other
- White

Influenza and COVID-19 Trend by Season, 2017-2021



1. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses Weekly Report. California Influenza Surveillance Program, CDPH, Week 2.
2. Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report, CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm>
3. Total case counts are based on those reported to public health, the true number of influenza cases are under-reported.
4. 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.
5. 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.