City of Long Beach Influenza Weekly Report: 2018-2019 Disease Week 9 (2/24/2019 – 3/2/2019)



2018-2019 HIGHLIGHTS

Statewide, influenza remains widespread, and both Influenza A H1N1 and H3N2 are co-circulating. Based on available data, H3N2 is now the predominate strain circulating in Long Beach, which tends to be more severe and result in more hospitalizations. Among sentinel laboratories in LA County, 13.2% of specimens tested for influenza tested positive.³ The median age among Long Beach cases is 37 (0-104) years, with 34% of cases being less than 18 years of age. All recorded deaths in Long Beach have been in persons over 60 years of age. The CDC estimated that the vaccine effectiveness against all influenza is 47% for the 2018-19 season.⁴

LONG BEACH SEASON SUMMARY Influenza Cases by Month **Total Cases**¹ 300 224 250 Number of Cases 200 **Deaths**² 150 4 100 50 **Outbreaks** 0 Sept October Νον Dec Jan Feb March April May June July August 0 2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 36 Long Beach Influenza Detection by Week 2018-2019 34 Virus Characteristics 32 2018-2019 30 28 26 13% 24 Number of Cases 22 20 19% 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 Flu A, unspecified 4 FIU A (H3) 2 Flu A 2009 H1N1 0 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 Flu B Disease Week

1. Influenza is voluntarily reported to the health department. The total number of cases may not reflect the true number of influenza cases in Long Beach. Numbers are not final and there are delays in reporting are expected each week

2. 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.

3. Influenza Watch Week 5. LA County Public Health, Acute Communicable Disease Control

4. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6806a2.htm