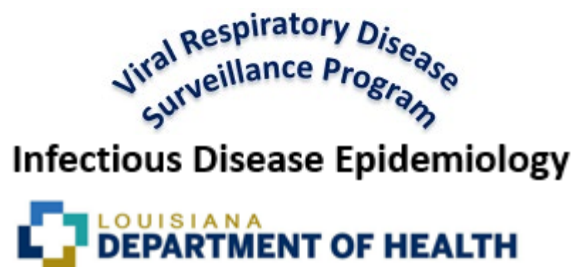


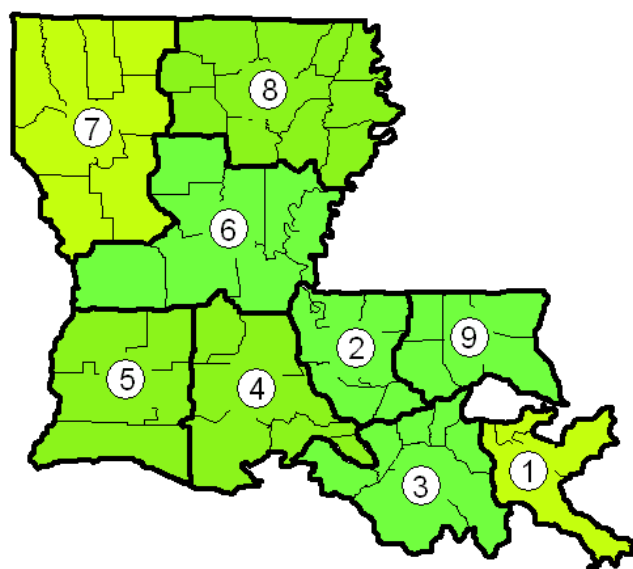
Influenza & Other Respiratory Viruses
 Surveillance Report
 2023-2024 Season
 Week 12 ending March 23, 2024



Statewide ILI Activity

Minimal			Low		Moderate		High			Very High		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Regional ILI Activity



Key Updates:

ILI: 2.9% (below baseline) ↓
Flu Percent Positivity: 4.8% ↓
Flu Hospitalizations: ↓
Flu-associated Mortality: ↓ 126 pediatric influenza-associated deaths have been reported in the U.S. this season; four of these deaths occurred in Louisiana.
RSV Season: OFF

The Louisiana [Respiratory Virus Dashboard](#) visualizes trends in Louisiana for COVID-19, influenza, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) including emergency department visit data, laboratory surveillance data, hospitalization data, and death data. This report provides supplemental surveillance and historical data for the three conditions and non-influenza respiratory viruses.

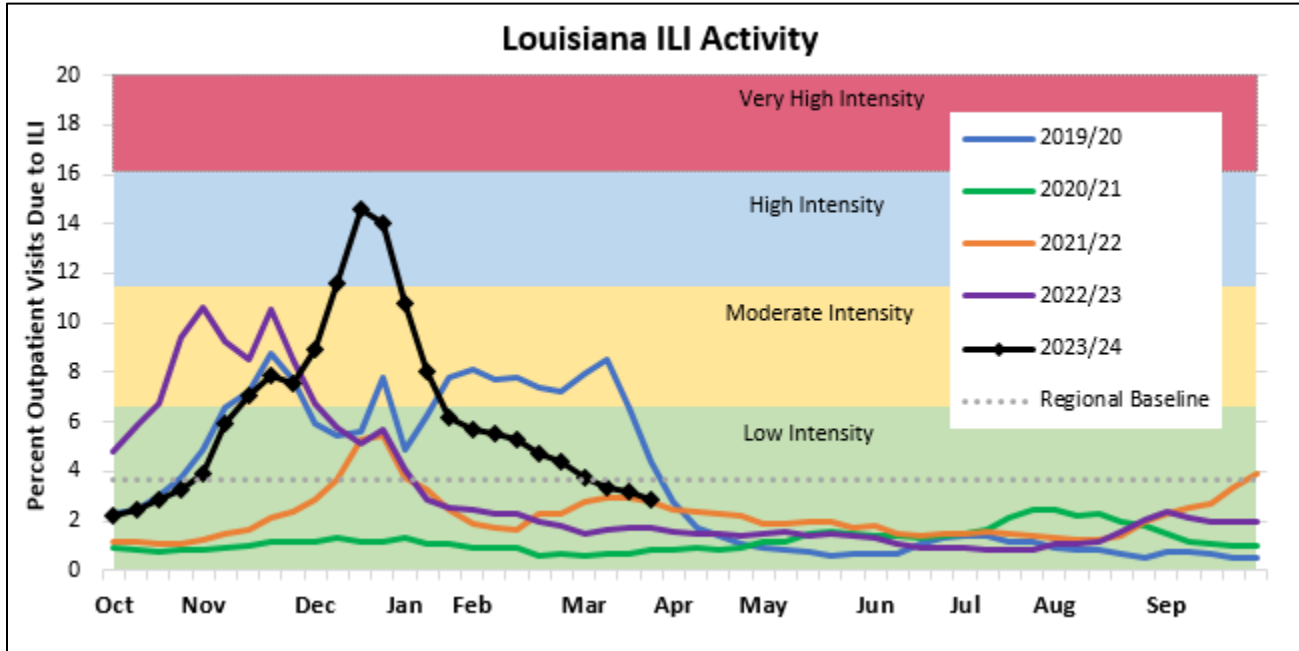
- Page 2 – Influenza activity and laboratory surveillance
- Page 3 – Influenza mortality data and COVID-like Illness activity
- Page 4 – RSV activity
- Page 5 – Clinical Testing Summary & non-influenza respiratory virus surveillance
- Page 6 – Methodology

For more information, contact: Julie Hand at 504-568-8298 or julie.hand@la.gov

Note: This report includes data from numerous sources and should be viewed as preliminary each surveillance week. The information may be updated in future reports as additional data are received.

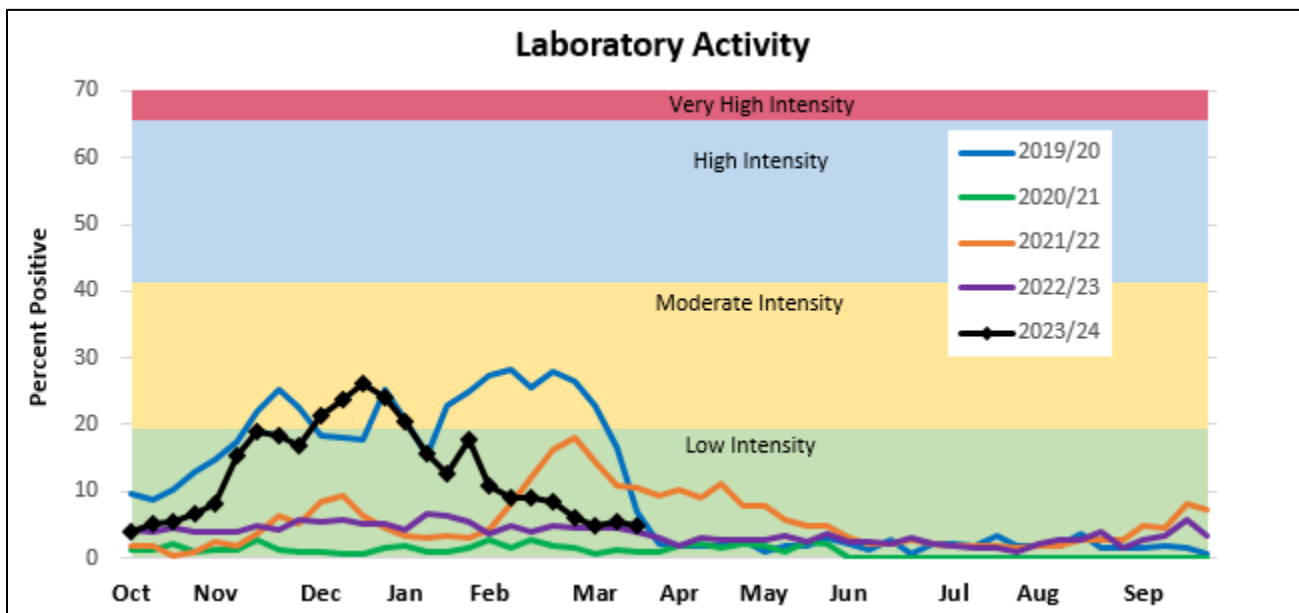
Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Activity:

	% of ED visits	Trend	Intensity
Louisiana	2.9%	Decreasing	below regional baseline
U.S.	3.1%	Decreasing	above national baseline



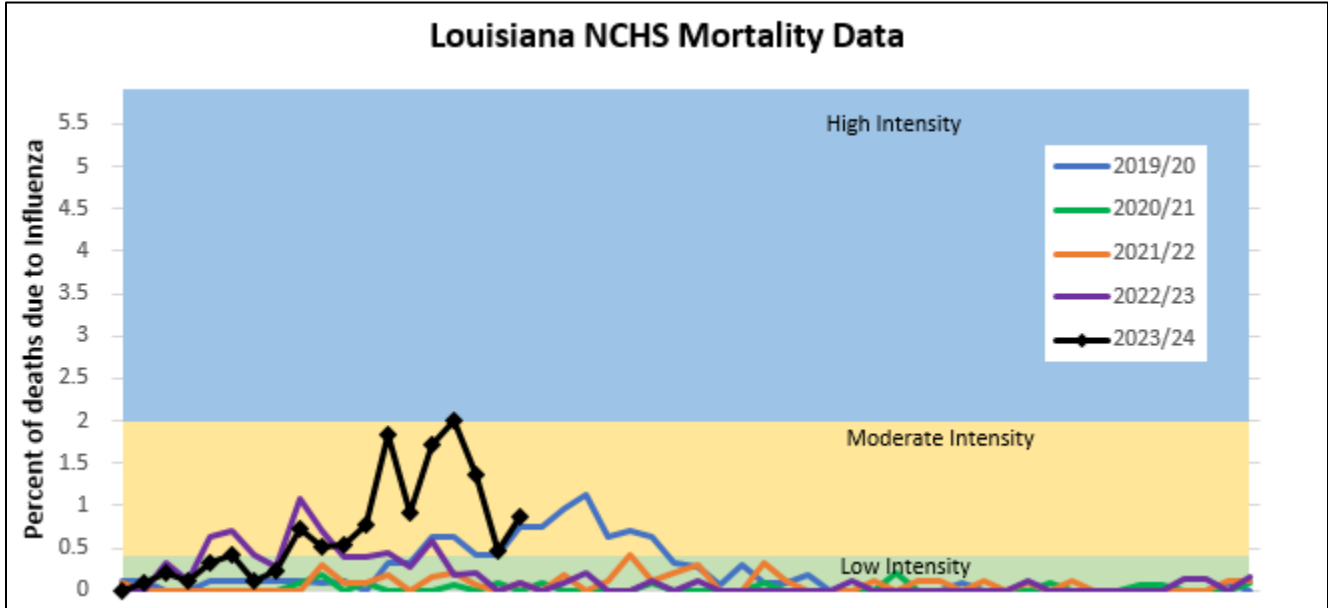
Virologic Surveillance:

	% influenza positive tests	Trend
Louisiana	4.8%	Decreasing
U.S.	10.5%	Decreasing

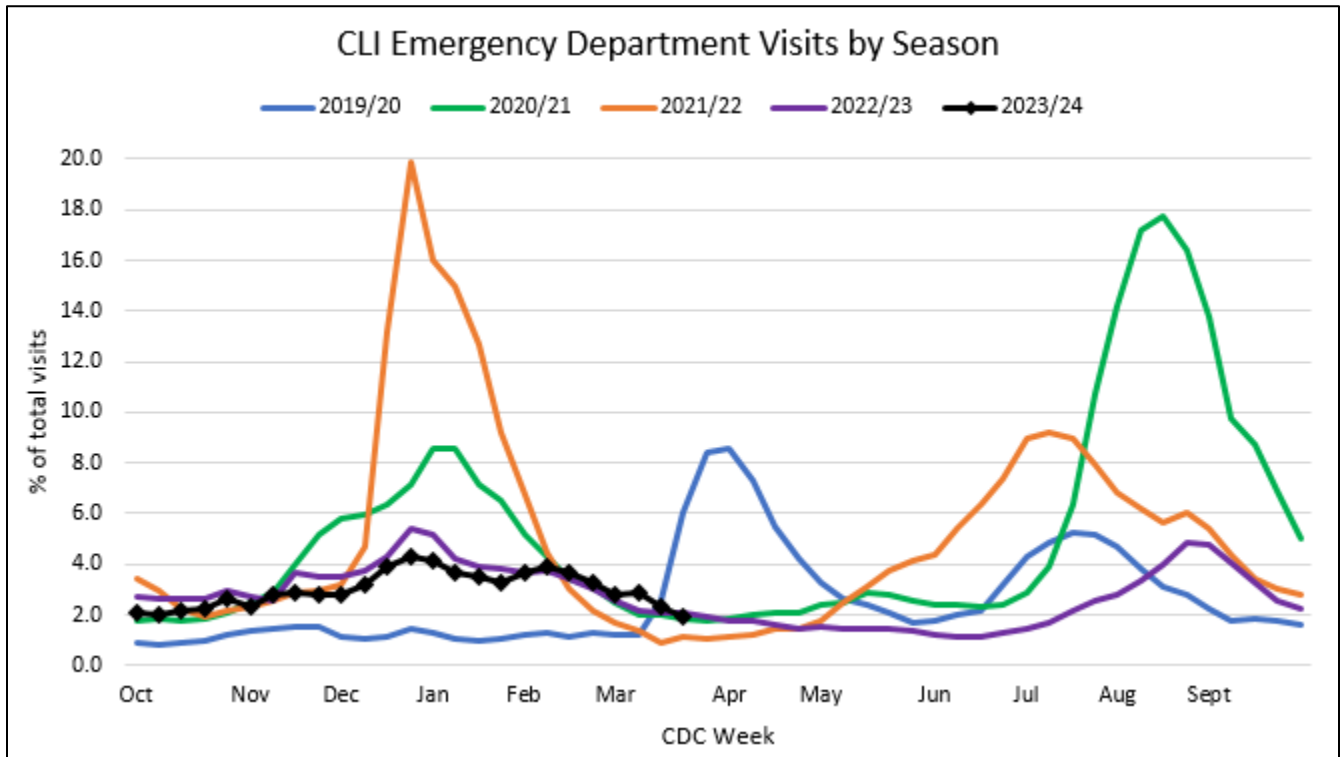


Mortality Surveillance:

Starting with the 2023-2024 influenza season, the percent of deaths with influenza listed on the death certificate will be displayed rather than pneumonia and/or influenza. Historical data has also been updated to reflect this change. Weekly mortality surveillance data include a combination of machine coded and manually coded causes of death collected from death certificates. Due to the additional time needed for manual coding, the initially reported percentages are likely to increase as more data are received and processed. *For more information, refer to page 6 of report.*

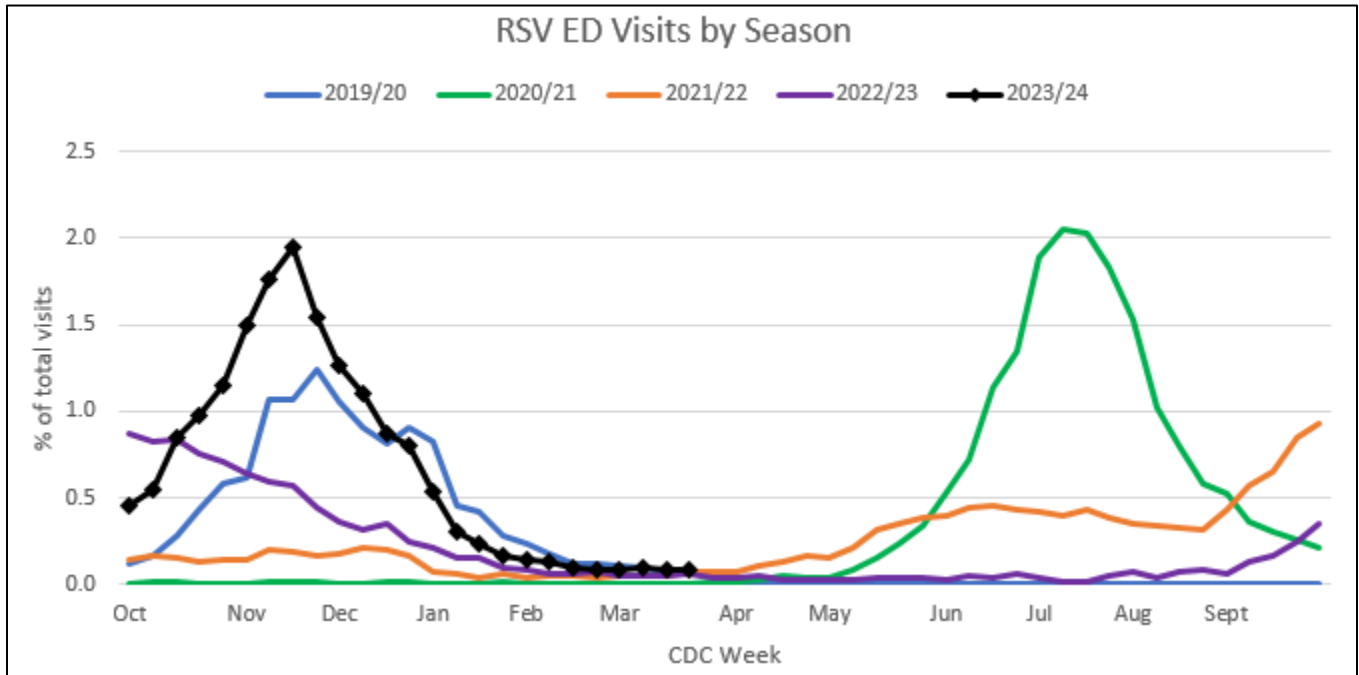


COVID-like Illness (CLI) Activity:

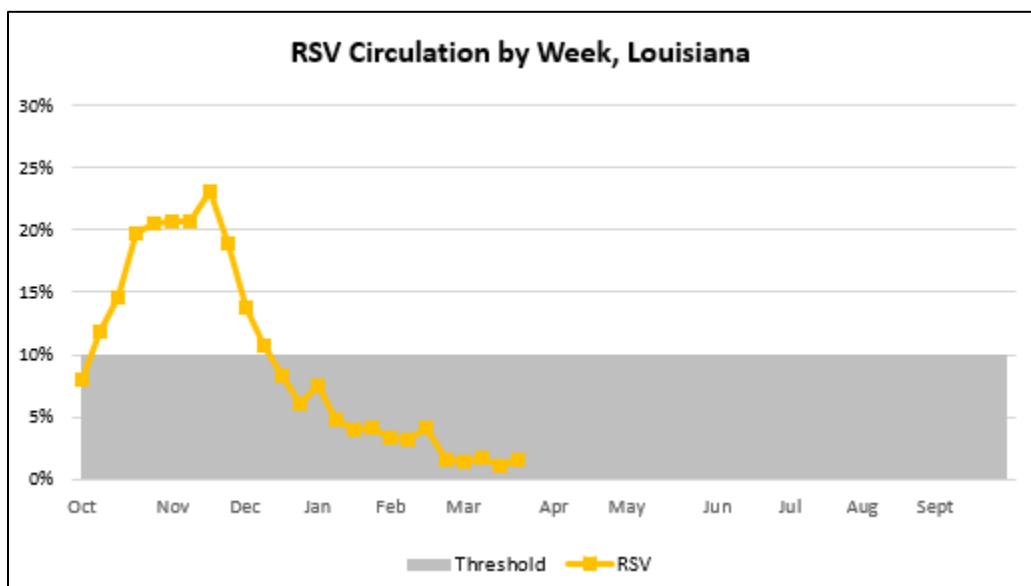


Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Activity:

RSV usually circulates during fall, winter, and spring, but the timing and severity of RSV season can vary from year to year. RSV season onset is defined as the first week of two consecutive weeks when the percent positive of ALL laboratory confirmed tests are greater than or equal to 10%. The end of RSV season is defined as the first of two consecutive weeks when the percent positive of ALL laboratory confirmed tests are less than 10%.



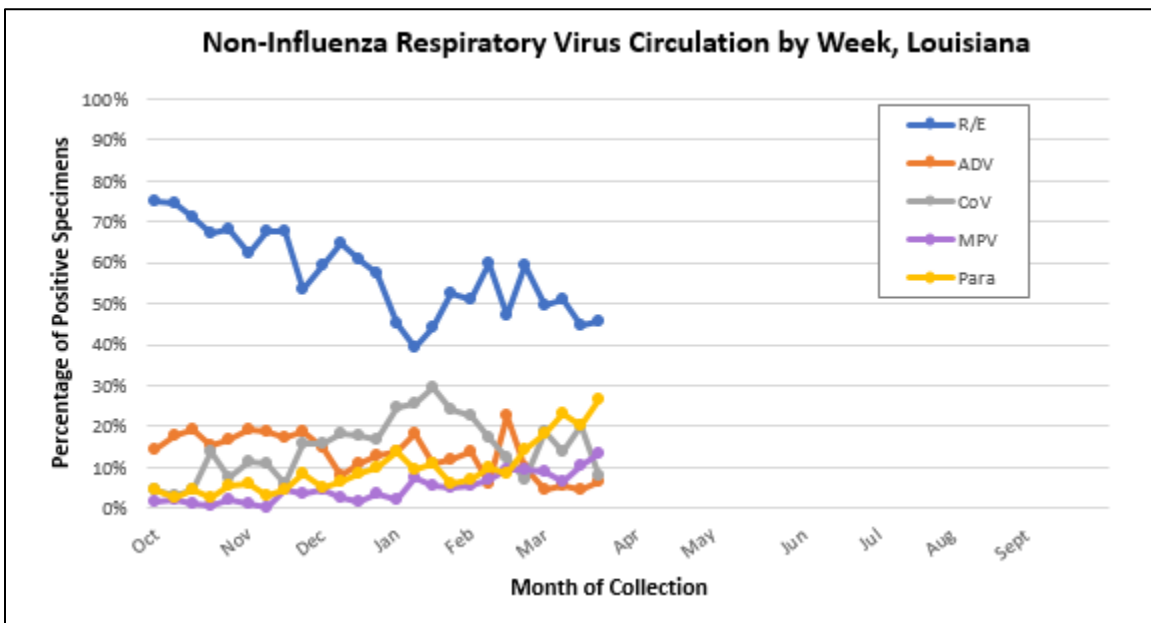
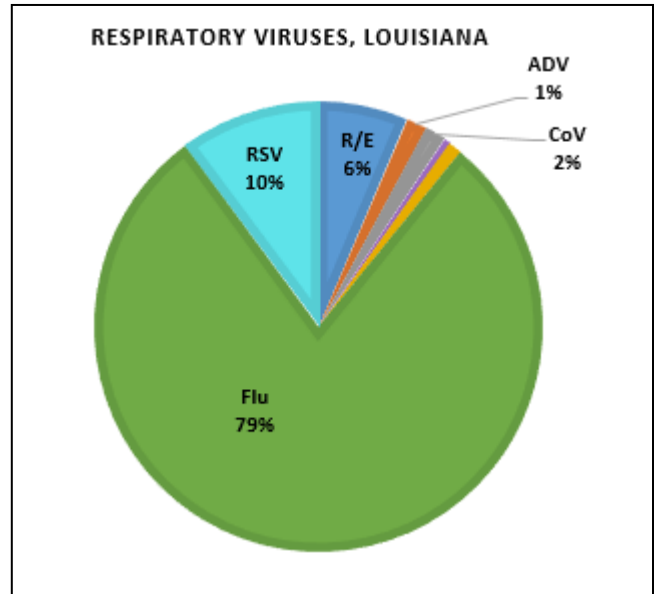
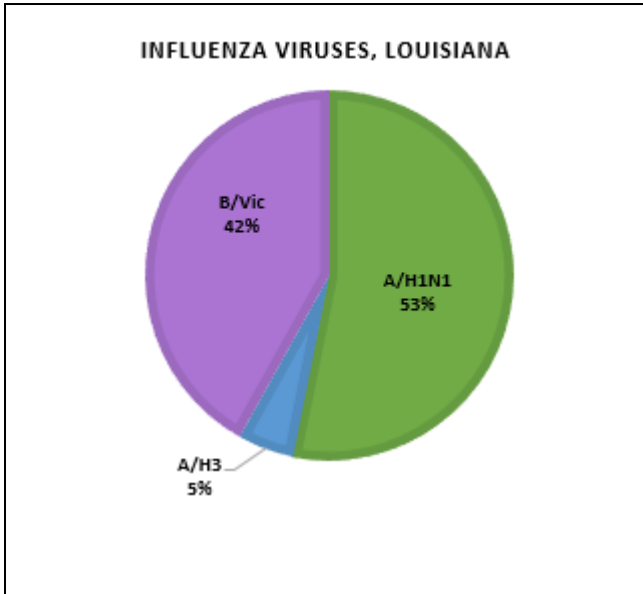
RSV Season Status: **OFF**



Summary of Clinical Testing:

The graphs below show the circulation of respiratory viruses, including influenza subtyping, for the 2023-2024 season. Surveillance for non-influenza respiratory virus surveillance is based on data from clinical laboratories statewide and testing done at the state public health laboratory. Data is collected on the following viruses: Rhino/Enterovirus (R/E), Adenovirus (ADV), Coronavirus (CoV), Human Metapneumovirus (MPV), and Parainfluenza 1-4 (Para).

CoV circulation represents Human Coronavirus types 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1; it does not include COVID-19.



Indicator Methodologies:

- **Intensity/Severity Measurements:** Intensity thresholds* are calculated for activity measures to assess influenza season severity; for Louisiana these measurements are 1) ILI Activity, 2) Laboratory Activity, and 3) Mortality Data**. Establishing these thresholds based on historical data allow epidemiologists to assign severity levels (low, moderate, high, very high) to weekly data points and overall seasons. This methodology was published in the [American Journal of Epidemiology](#), October 2017.
*Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, weeks during March 2020-September 2021 are excluded from calculating intensity thresholds.
**Due to the change in measuring influenza mortality data, historical thresholds will be recalculated and available later in the season.
- **ILI Activity Level Indicator:** Collected ILI data is used to produce a measure of ILI activity by state. Activity levels are based on the percent of outpatient visits in a state due to ILI and are compared to the average percent of ILI visits that occur during weeks with little or no influenza virus circulation. Activity levels range from minimal, which would correspond to ILI activity being below, or only slightly above, the average, to high, which would correspond to ILI activity being much higher than average. Intensity does not measure geographic spread within the state. For example, outbreaks occurring in a single city could cause the state to display high activity levels.
- **ILI Regional Baselines:** Regional baselines are calculated by CDC at the beginning of the influenza season. Louisiana is in Region 6 which also includes: Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. The Region 6 baseline for the 2023-2024 season is 3.7%. The regional baselines are developed by calculating the mean percentage of ILI visits during non-influenza weeks for the previous three seasons and adding two standard deviations. A non-influenza week is defined as periods of two or more consecutive weeks in which each week accounted for less than 2% of the season's total number of specimens that tested positive for influenza in public health laboratories.
- **Virologic Surveillance:** Louisiana virologic surveillance for respiratory viruses consists of data reported by clinical laboratories throughout the state and testing done at the State Public Health Laboratory.
- **HHS Protect Hospitalization Surveillance:** As of March 2020, all hospitals registered with CMS and non-CMS hospitals were required to report COVID-19 data elements to facilitate the public health response to the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The data are reported to HHS Protect and are made available on the [HHS Protect Public Data Hub](#).
In February 2022, three data elements were added for influenza surveillance:
 - Total number of hospitalized patients with laboratory-confirmed influenza virus infection.
 - Previous day's number of admissions with laboratory-confirmed influenza virus infection.
 - Total number of hospitalized ICU patients with laboratory-confirmed influenza virus infection.These fields were intended to be seasonal for 2022, however, due to significant continuous activity influenza fields remain required through April 2024.
- **Mortality Surveillance:** Starting with the 2023-2024 influenza season, the percent of deaths with influenza listed on the death certificate will be displayed. P&I no longer measures the impact of influenza in the same way it had prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the PIC measure is largely being driven COVID-19 activity making it difficult to monitor the impact of influenza using that measure. Although monitoring influenza-only coded deaths will underestimate the full impact of influenza mortality, this measure allows for tracking trends in the impact of influenza on mortality and is not as influenced by COVID-19 as the other two measures. Weekly mortality surveillance data include a combination of machine coded and manually coded causes of death collected from death certificates. Due to the additional time needed for manual coding, the initially reported percentages are likely to increase as more data are received and processed.