



# NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

## Influenza and RSV Surveillance Report

Week ending November 4, 2023 (Week 44)

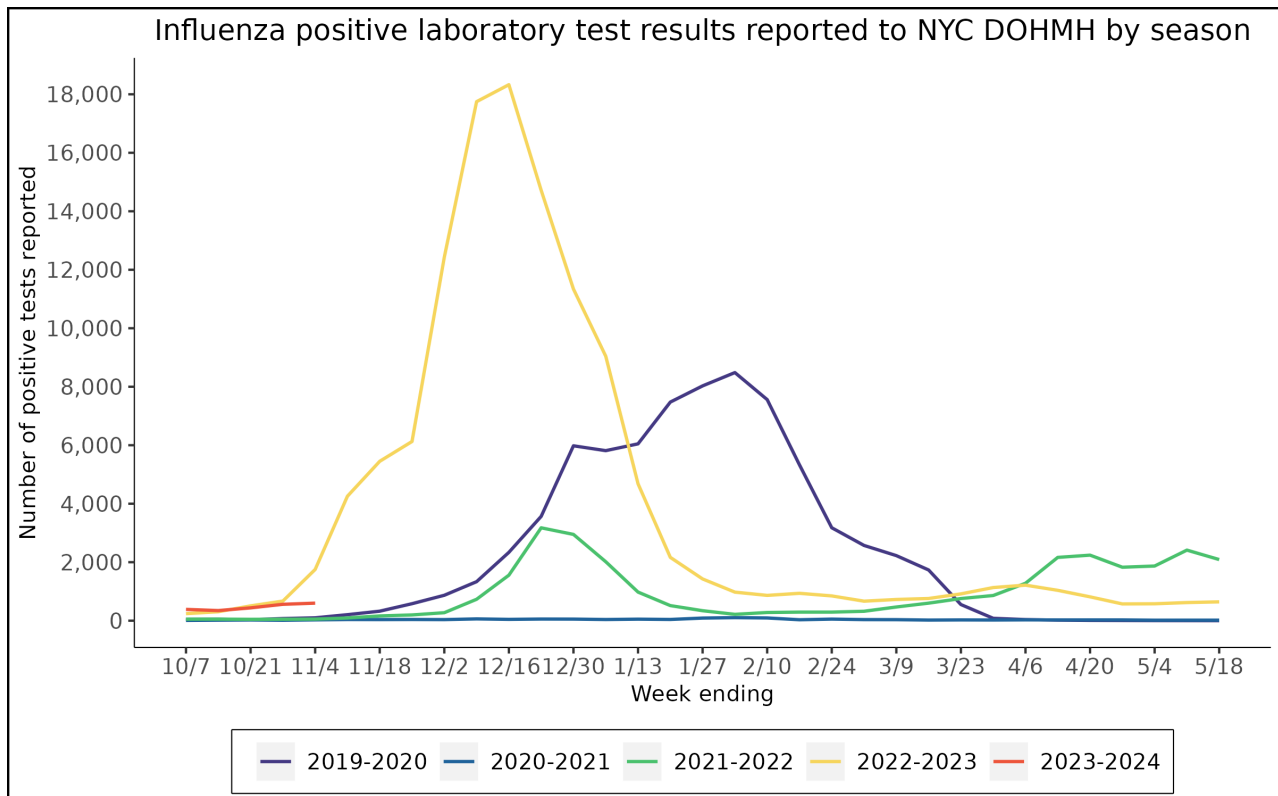
The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) collects, compiles, and analyzes information on respiratory virus activity year-round in New York City (NYC) and produces this weekly report on influenza (flu) and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) during October through May. COVID-19 data are reported separately and presented on our webpage at <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page>.

### Highlights for week ending November 4, 2023 (Week 44)

- ◆ 600 specimens were positive for influenza, a 7% increase from the previous week; 64% were positive for influenza A and 18% were positive for influenza B.
- ◆ 2,616 specimens were positive for RSV, a 21% increase from the previous week.
- ◆ Influenza-like illness visits were at 5% of all weekly visits.
- ◆ There were no influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported.
- ◆ There were no influenza outbreaks reported from long-term care facilities.

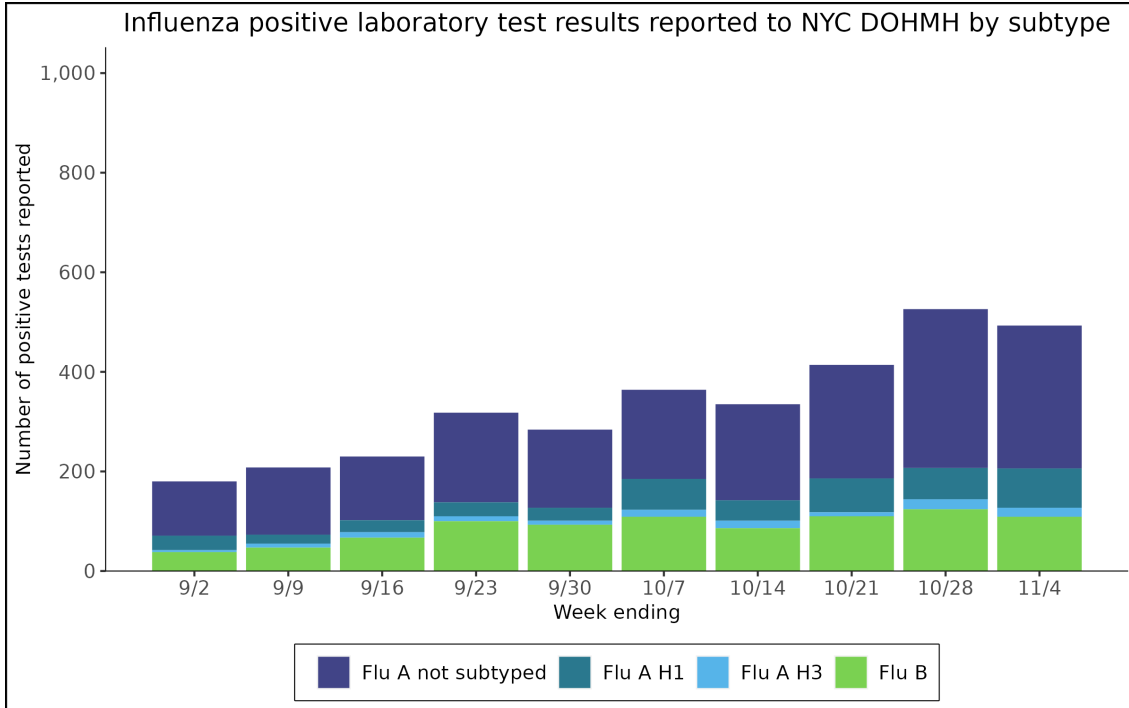
### Laboratory Reports of Influenza by Season

All clinical laboratories that perform testing on NYC residents report positive influenza test results electronically to DOHMH. Differences across seasons in the volume of positive influenza laboratory reports reflect changes not only in the volume of infections, but also in patient care seeking and laboratory testing and reporting practices.



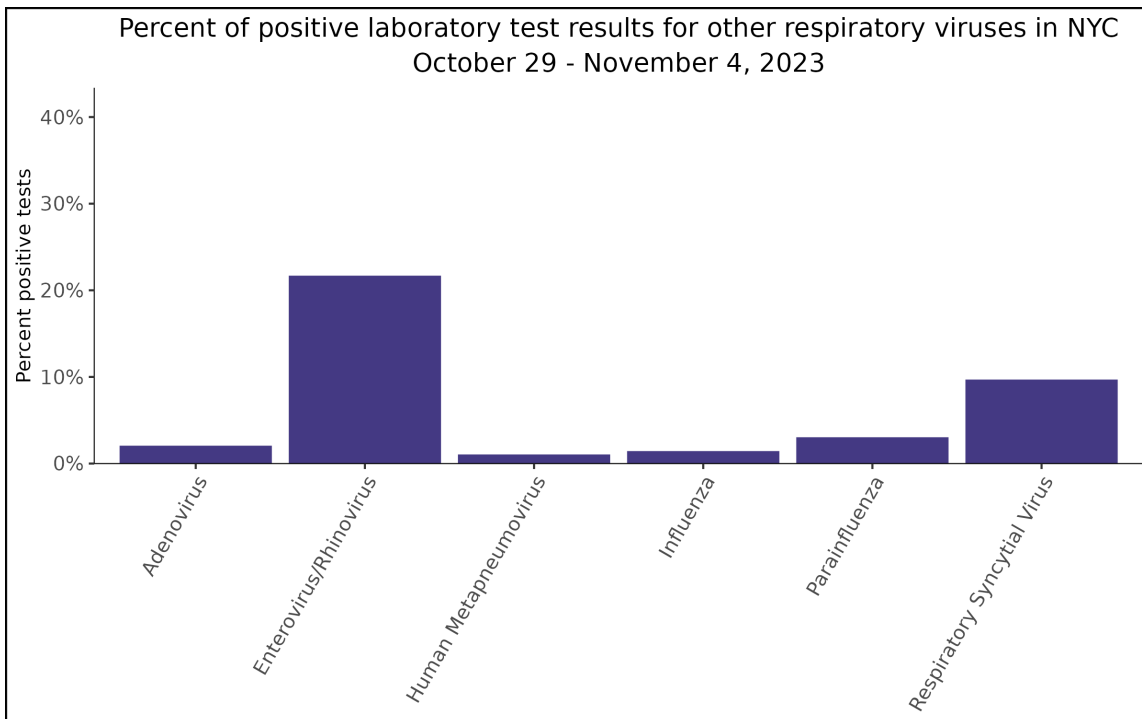
## Laboratory Reports of Influenza by Subtype

Clinical laboratories that perform influenza testing on NYC residents may identify influenza type A, influenza type B, or influenza without specifying type A or B.



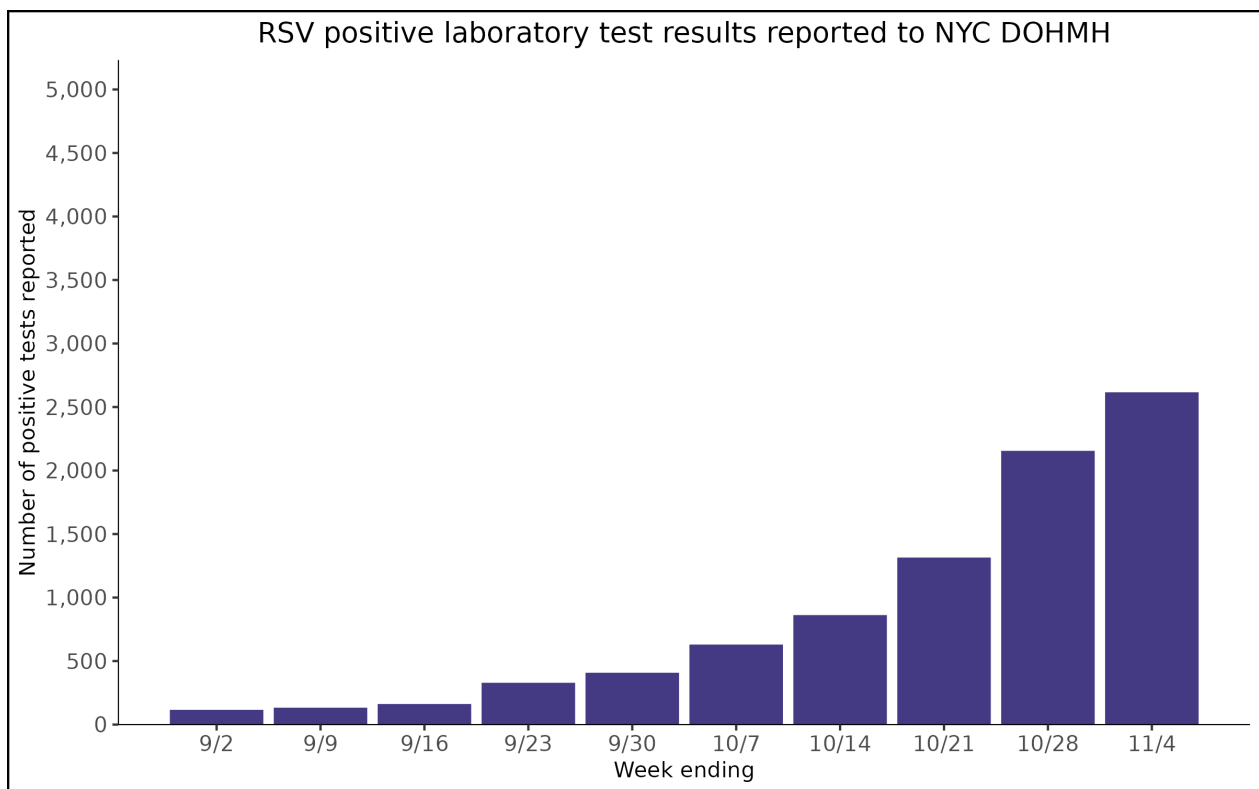
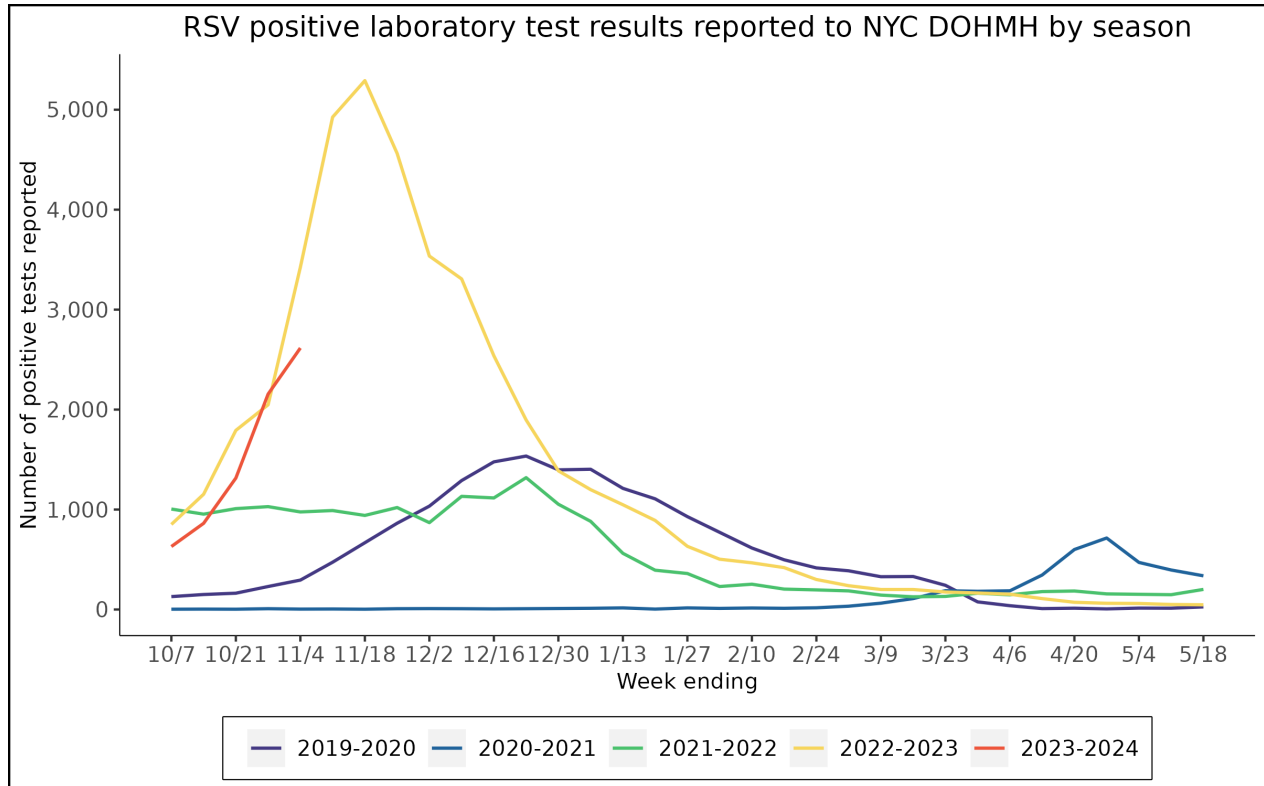
## Laboratory Results of Other Respiratory Viruses

DOHMH receives data from selected NYC laboratories that test for an expanded panel of respiratory viruses circulating in NYC during the surveillance week.



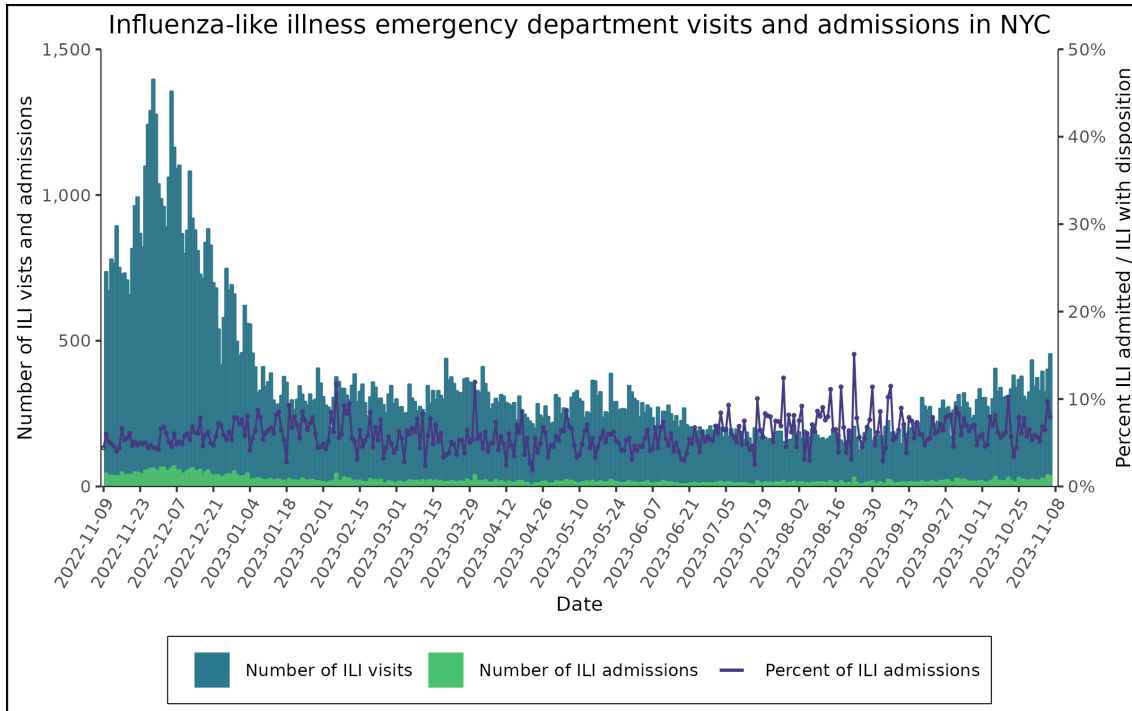
## Laboratory Reports of RSV

All clinical laboratories that perform testing on NYC residents report positive RSV test results electronically to DOHMH.



## Syndromic Surveillance

The emergency department (ED) based syndromic surveillance system uses electronic data transmitted daily to DOHMH and captures 100% of all ED visits in NYC. The data are coded into disease syndromes and used to monitor citywide trends and geographic clustering that may represent an early warning of a disease outbreak. Influenza-like illness (ILI) syndrome is defined as the mention of fever AND cough, OR fever AND sore throat, OR influenza in the patient's ED chief complaint. These data do not represent laboratory confirmed cases of influenza.



## Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network

NYC participates in the U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), which is coordinated nationally by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This system monitors the proportion of patients presenting with ILI each week at emergency departments, urgent care centers and primary care clinics. ILINet monitors visits for ILI, not laboratory confirmed influenza, and may capture patient visits due to other respiratory pathogens that cause similar symptoms.

