**Highlights from this week’s report:**

* Influenza severity for Massachusetts is low this week.
* The percent of influenza-like illness (ILI) visits in Massachusetts is 1.57%, which is lower than the regional baseline of 2.0%.
* The percent of hospitalizations associated with influenza is 0.12%, which is comparable to the previous three seasons in the same week.
* Overall ILI activity is minimal. Central and West regions are reporting low ILI activity; all other regions are reporting minimal ILI activity.
* More influenza A than influenza B positive specimens have been reported by hospitals and outpatient facilities in Massachusetts.
* Nationally, flu activity is low, but ILI activity has increased in recent weeks.
* Additional statewide and national data including geographic spread, ILI activity, and pneumonia and influenza mortality are available at CDC’s FluView Weekly Report at [www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm) and FluView Interactive <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm>.
* Statewide and national COVID data are available at

<https://www.mass.gov/info-details/covid-19-response-reporting> and

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>

*Flu season has begun and the best time to get your flu shot is now. Flu vaccination is always the best way to prevent flu and its potentially serious complications.*

*.*

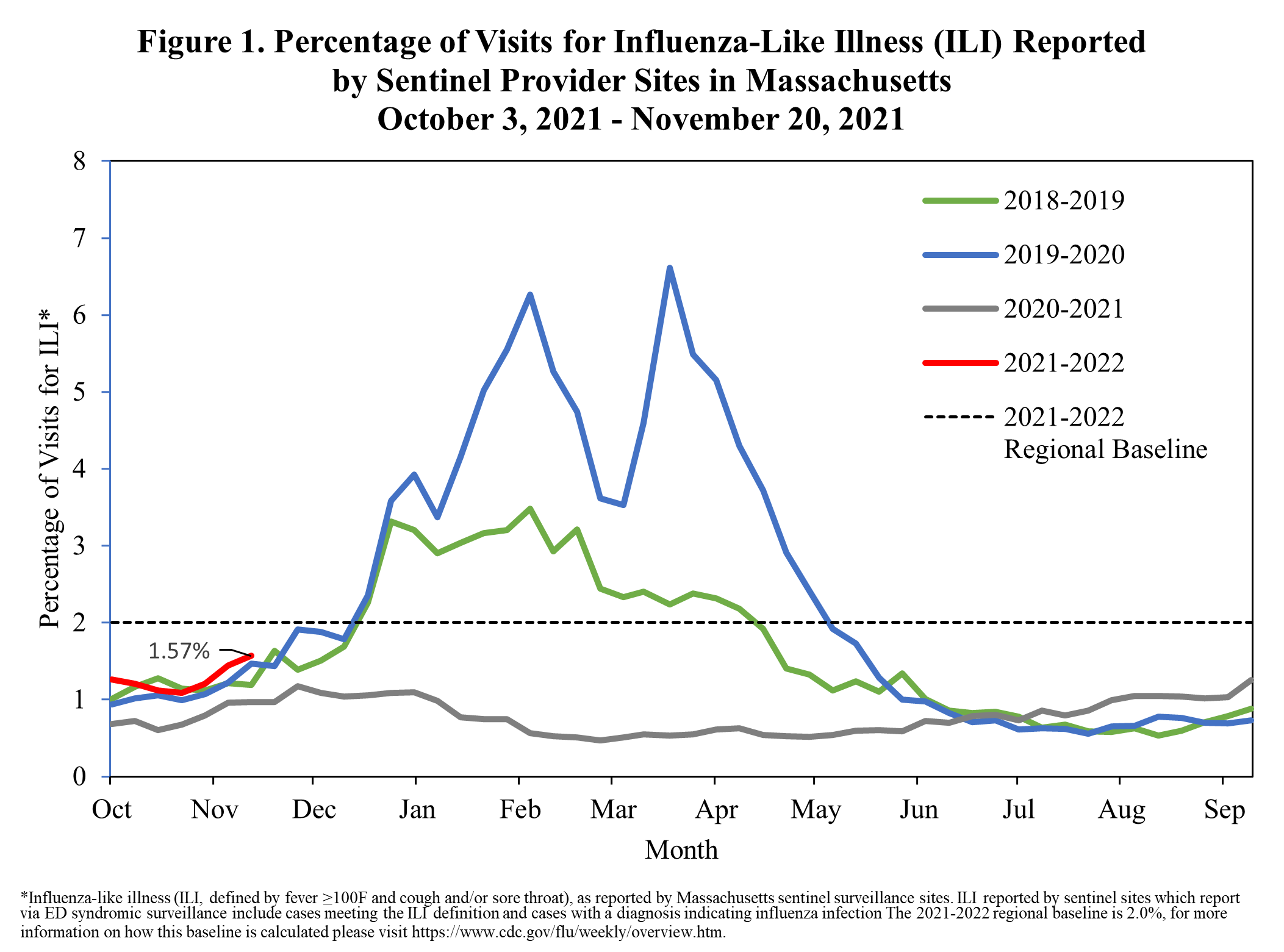
*Flu season has begun and the best time to get your flu shot is now.*

*Flu vaccination is the best way to prevent flu and its potentially serious complications.*

**Influenza-like illness activity**

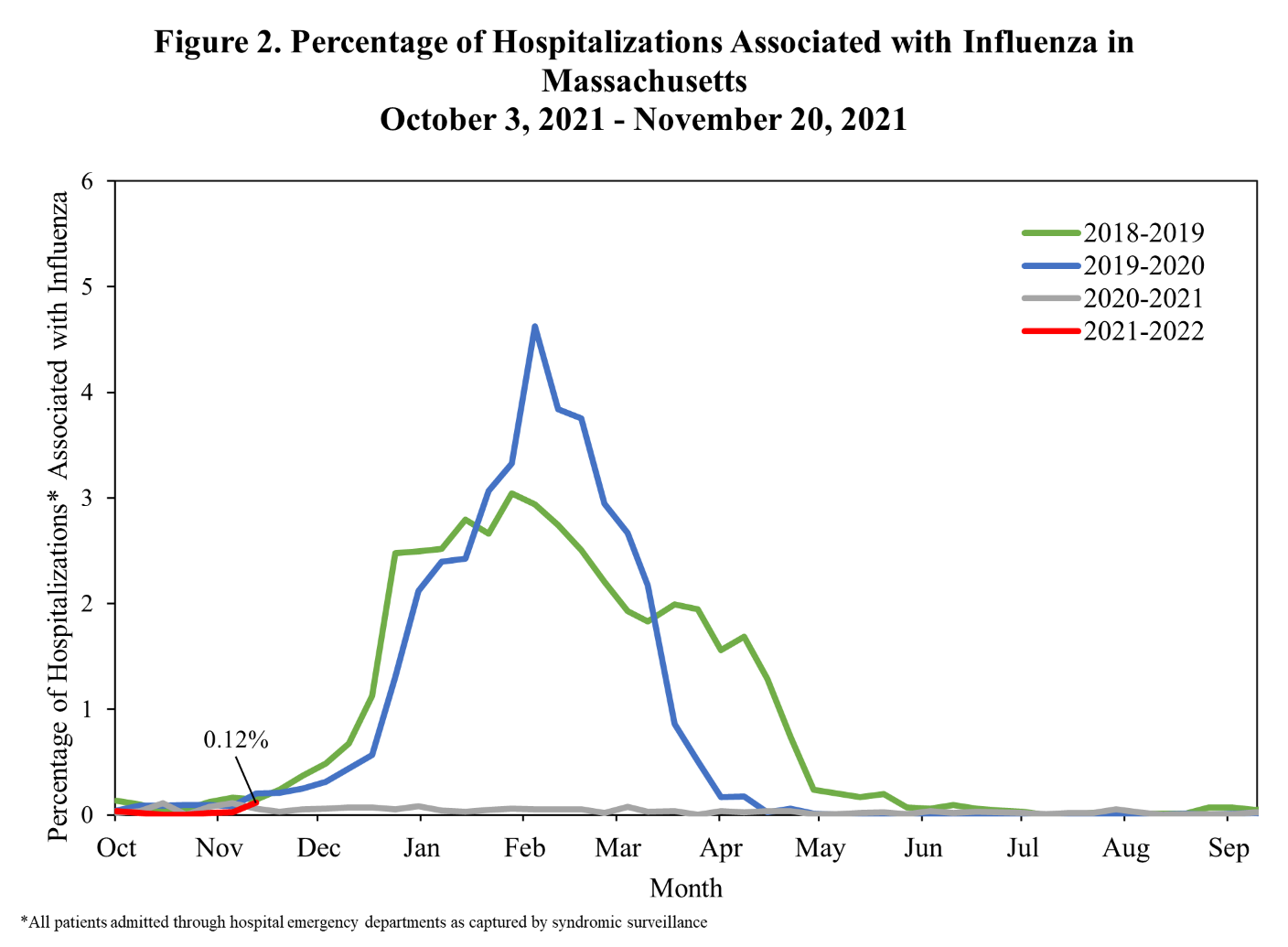
Influenza-like illness (ILI) is defined as fever (temperature of 100 deg F or greater) in addition to cough and/or sore throat. Many more people are infected with influenza than are tested for influenza. ILI is used throughout the regular influenza season to help track influenza activity in individuals who are not tested, as trends in ILI have been shown to mirror influenza trends. Ninety-three healthcare facilities called ‘sentinel sites’ report the number of patients they see with ILI each week during regular flu season to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH). Sentinel sites include provider offices, school health services, community health centers, urgent care centers, and emergency departments across Massachusetts. Data reported by emergency departments provide information about ED visits that include diagnostic codes (influenza diagnosis code) as well as terms indicative of ILI. The CDC uses trends from past years to determine a region-specific baseline rate of ILI visits, which for Massachusetts is 2.0%. A rate above this regional baseline indicates higher than normal levels of ILI in the state. For more information on how regional baselines are calculated see CDC’s influenza surveillance website at <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm>.

Figure 1 shows that the percent of ILI visits in the current week is below the regional baseline.

**Influenza-associated hospitalizations**

As part of the National Syndromic Surveillance Program, MDPH receives data from Emergency Departments (EDs) covering 100% of ED visits statewide. These data are used to track patient visits related to influenza by monitoring the diagnoses the patients receive (ICD-10 code). These data are available to MDPH in near real-time.

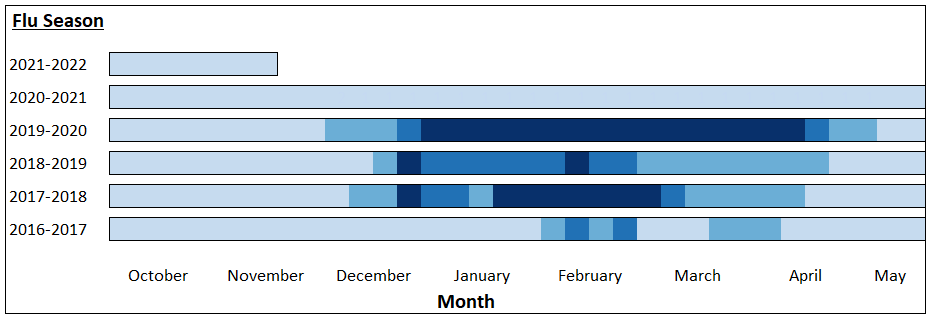
Figure 2 shows the percent of all ED visits which result in a patient hospitalized because of illness associated with influenza infection. The percentage of influenza-associated hospitalizations is comparable to the three previous seasons in the same week.



**ILI Activity in Massachusetts**

Figure 3 shows the current season’s weekly ILI activity compared to the last five flu seasons in Massachusetts. ILI activity for each week is categorized as minimal, low, moderate, or high, with a shade of blue corresponding to the category of ILI activity for that week. Darker shades of blue indicate more intense ILI activity. Figure 3 shows that ILI activity in Massachusetts is minimal this week.

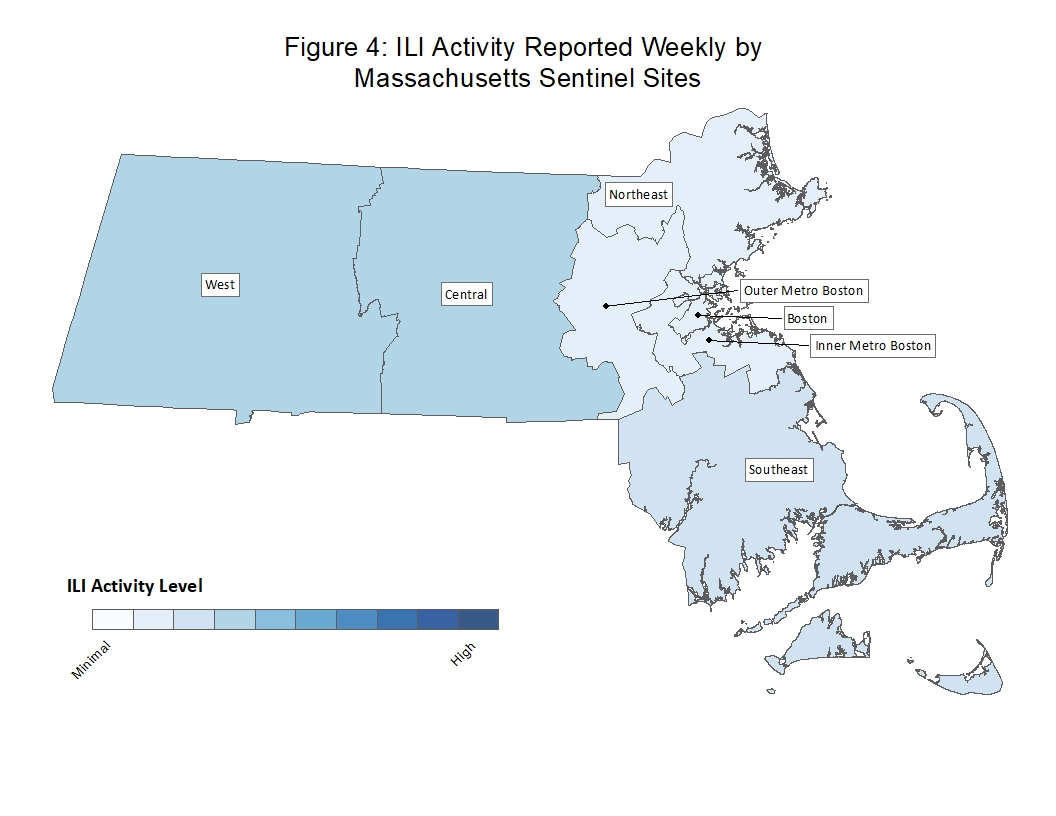
**Figure 3. ILI Activity in Massachusetts Reported Weekly by Sentinel Sites**



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Minimal** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** |

**ILI Activity in Massachusetts by Region**

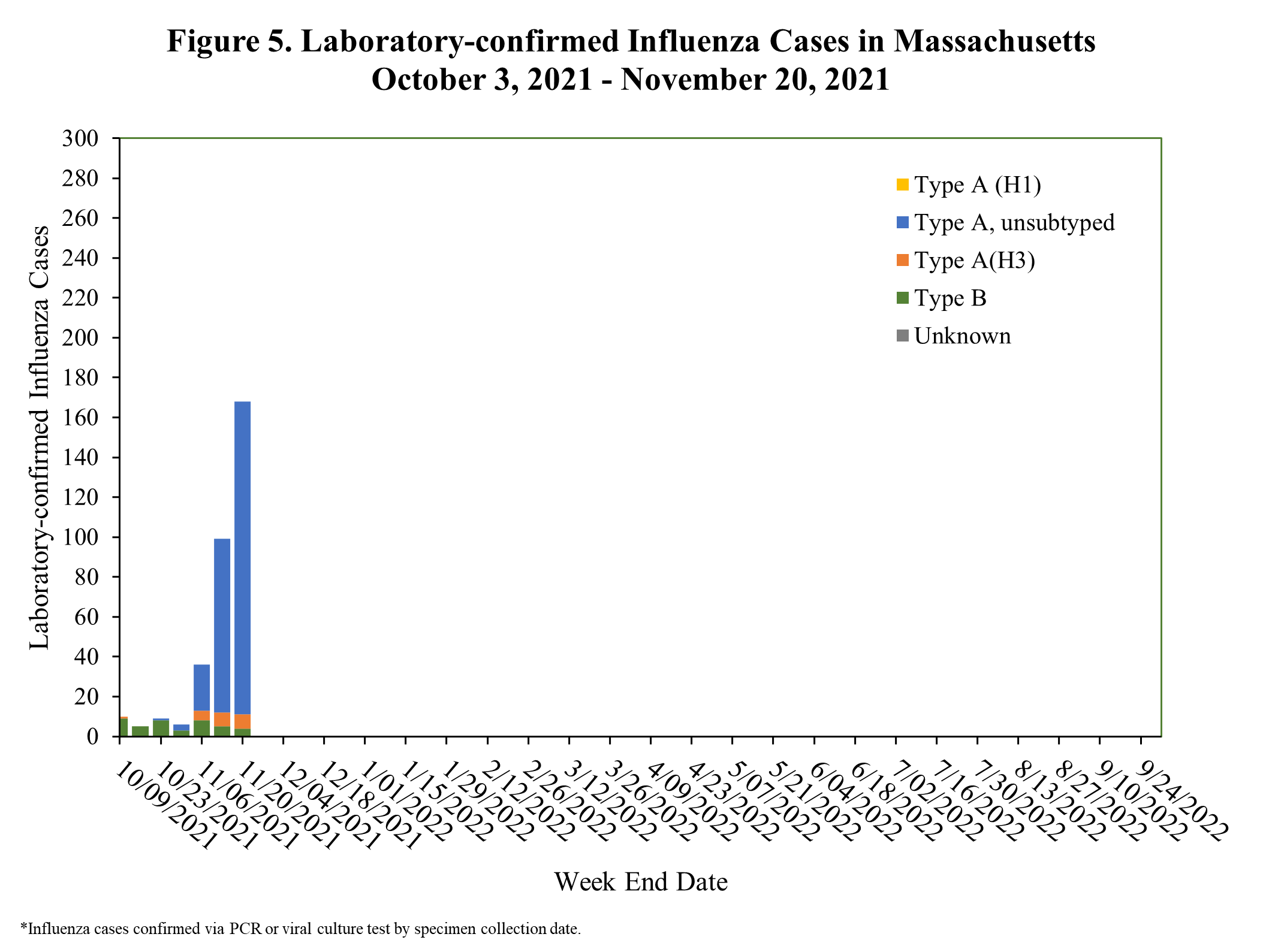
Figure 4 shows the relative intensity of reported ILI activity in Massachusetts by region. Although regions may not all experience the same intensity of ILI at similar times, infections due to influenza can be found throughout Massachusetts during flu season. Figure 4 shows that Central and West regions are reporting low ILI activity and all other regions are reporting minimal ILI activity.



**Laboratory testing for influenza**

Laboratories in Massachusetts report all positive influenza test results to MDPH. The majority of individuals with influenza-like illness are not tested; therefore the number of positive test results does **not** reflect the total number of influenza cases in Massachusetts. However, laboratory data do provide information about the types of influenza virus circulating in Massachusetts and help indicate the presence and define the distribution of influenza in the state.

Figure 5 illustrates the number of laboratory confirmed influenza cases in Massachusetts by week. More influenza A than influenza B positive specimens have been reported by hospitals and outpatient facilities in Massachusetts.



**Testing at the State Public Health Laboratory**

The Massachusetts State Public Health Laboratory (MA SPHL) performs influenza surveillance testing year-round to confirm circulating influenza virus types. Samples are submitted by outpatient healthcare providers (ILINet) and hospital diagnostic laboratories in Massachusetts.  For the 2021-2022 season, Table 1 summarizes the influenza surveillance testing conducted by MA SPHL beginning October 3, 2021.  In the 2021-2022 flu season, 20 cases of seasonal A/H3N2 influenza and 1 case of B Victoria has been confirmed among 28 samples tested.

***Table 1. Weekly Summary of Massachusetts State Public Health Laboratory Influenza Surveillance Test Results***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2021-2022 Season**: Influenza Surveillance | | | | | | | | | |
| MMWR Week:  (Specimen Collected) | 2009 H1N1 | seasonal A/H3N2 | H3N2v | B Yam | B Vic | No. Flu Pos (%) | Unsat | Total Tested | Total  Rec’d |
| 43 (10/24 – 10/30/21) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0(0%)** | 0 | **4** | **4** |
| 44 (10/31 – 11/06/21) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **6(86%)** | 0 | **7** | **7** |
| 45 (11/07 – 11/13/21) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5(100%)** | 0 | **5** | **5** |
| 46 (11/14 – 11/20/21) | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **8(80%)** | 1 | **10** | **11** |
| **Prior 4 wk Total** | **0** | **18** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **19(73%)** | **1** | **26** | **27** |
| **Cumulative Season total** | **0** | **19** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **20(71%)** | **2** | **28** | **30** |

All data are subject to change as test results become finalized. The 2021-2022 influenza season began the week of 10/03- 10/09/2021.

All specimens which test negative for influenza at MA SPHL are also tested for non-influenza respiratory diseases including COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), rhinovirus (RHV)/enterovirus (ENT), parainfluenza virus (PIV), human metapneumovirus (HMPV), seasonal human coronavirus (HCV) and adenovirus (ADENO). HCV does not include COVID-19.

***Table 2. Weekly Summary of Massachusetts State Public Health Laboratory non-Influenza Respiratory Surveillance Test Results***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2021-2022 Season**: Influenza-like Illness Surveillance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MMWR Week:  (Specimen Collected) | SARS-CoV-2 | RSV | RHV/ENT | PIV | HMPV | HCV | ADENO | Co-Infection\* | No. Pos (%) | Unsat | Total Tested | Total  Rec’d |
| 43 (10/24 – 10/30/21) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0(0%)** | 0 | **4** | **4** |
| 44 (10/31 – 11/06/21) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0(0%)** | 0 | **6** | **6** |
| 45 (11/07 – 11/13/21) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0(0%)** | 0 | **2** | **2** |
| 46 (11/14 – 11/20/21) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0(0%)** | 0 | **7** | **7** |
| **Prior 4 wk Total** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0(0%)** | **0** | **19** | **19** |
| **Cumulative Season total** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0(0%)** | **0** | **20** | **20** |

All data are subject to change as test results become finalized. The 2021 -2022 influenza season began the week of 10/03- 10/09/2021.

\*Coinfection is the simultaneous detection of two or more of the non-influenza respiratory diseases included in this table.

MA SPHL submits a subset of influenza samples to CDC for further genetic analysis (antigenic characterization).

Every two weeks MA SPHL screens influenza specimens to detect mutations within influenza A/H3N2 and A/2009 H1N1 viruses to look for antiviral resistance once positive specimens have been identified.

Additional information on national antiviral resistance testing including recommendations for antiviral treatment and chemoprophylaxis of influenza virus infection can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>.