Influenza Activity in the United States
2021 – 2022 Season

Data through the week ending April 23 (week 16)

Influenza Virologic Surveillance – United States,
October 3, 2021 through April 23, 2022

Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by
U.S. Clinical Laboratories
National Summary

Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by
U.S. Public Health Laboratories (PHL)
National Summary

Number of Influenza Positive Tests
- A (H3N2) - 9
- A (H1N1) pdm09 - 11
- A (Outgroup not Performed) - 2079
- B (Lineage Unassigned) - 74
- B (Victoria Lineage) - 35
- B (Yamagata Lineage) - 1
- No Data/Smal Data Sample

https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm
Influenza Virologic Surveillance – United States, October 3, 2021, through April 23, 2022

Antiviral Resistance
- Oseltamivir, Peramivir, Zanamivir
  - 1,168 tested
  - None with reduced inhibition
- Baloxavir
  - 1,139 tested
  - 1 A/H3 with decreased susceptibility

Antigenic Characterization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus Subtype or Lineage</th>
<th>Total No. of Subtypes/Lineages Tested</th>
<th>Number (% of subtypes/lineages tested)</th>
<th>HA Clade</th>
<th>Number (% of subtypes/lineages tested)</th>
<th>HA Subclade</th>
<th>Number (% of subtypes/lineages tested)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/H1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>6B.1a</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>5a.1</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5a.2</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/H3</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td></td>
<td>3C.2a.1a</td>
<td>1,097 (100%)</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>1 (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>1 (0.1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2a.1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2a.2</td>
<td>1,005 (99.8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B/Victoria</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>V1A</td>
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<tr>
<td>B/Yamagata</td>
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<td>Y3</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outpatient Visits for Respiratory Illness, October 3, 2021 – April 23, 2022

*This system monitors visits for respiratory illness that includes fever plus cough or sore throat (referred to as ILI) not laboratory confirmed influenza, and may capture patient visits due to other respiratory pathogens that cause similar symptoms.
ILI Activity Level, Determined by Data Reported to ILINet
Week ending April 23, 2022 (Week 16)

*This system monitors visits for ILI (fever and cough or sore throat), not laboratory confirmed influenza and may capture patient visits due to other respiratory pathogens that cause similar symptoms.

Percent of Long-Term Care Facilities (LTCF) with at least One Confirmed Influenza Case among Residents,
Reported to CDC National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN),
National Summary, October 4, 2021 – April 24, 2022
International Influenza Activity: Number of Influenza Positives Reported to WHO’s FluNet
October 2018 – April 23, 2022

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1):
U.S. Status as of May 4, 2022

- Continued detections of HPAI H5N1 in birds
  - Wild birds - 34 states
  - Commercial poultry and backyard flocks – 32 states

More information:
- CDC: https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/avian-flu-
  -summary.htm
- USDA: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/
  animal-health/animal-disease-information/avian/
  influenza/2022-hpai
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1): Monitoring Exposed People

- Persons monitored since start of bird activity: ~2600
- Persons with symptoms ~70
- Persons tested: >80
- Persons with H5 detected: 1
  - Close, prolonged exposure to infected birds and their environment
  - Only reported symptom was fatigue, resolved after 3 days
  - Specimen collected 4/20 – H5 detected
  - Second specimen collected 4/26 - negative
  - No known human-to-human transmission
    - No other workers on that farm or close contacts with the H5 positive person were positive for H5
  - Infection vs transient nasal contamination?

Summary

- Seasonal influenza activity continues to increase in some areas of the country.
  - It is an unusual time of year for flu activity to be increasing.
  - Activity remains low compared to pre-COVID influenza seasons.

- Vast majority of flu viruses circulating are influenza A/H3N2.

- HPAI H5 outbreak is continuing (expanding) in birds in the U.S.

- First human detection of H5 was reported.
  - No known human to human transmission from this individual.
  - Risk to those exposed to poultry and wild birds may be increased as outbreaks continue
  - Risk to general public is low
Additional Information

**Influenza Activity**
- FluView  - [https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index)
- FluView Interactive  - [https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm)
- WHO's FluNet  - [https://www.who.int/tools/flunet](https://www.who.int/tools/flunet)

**Other Respiratory Virus Activity**