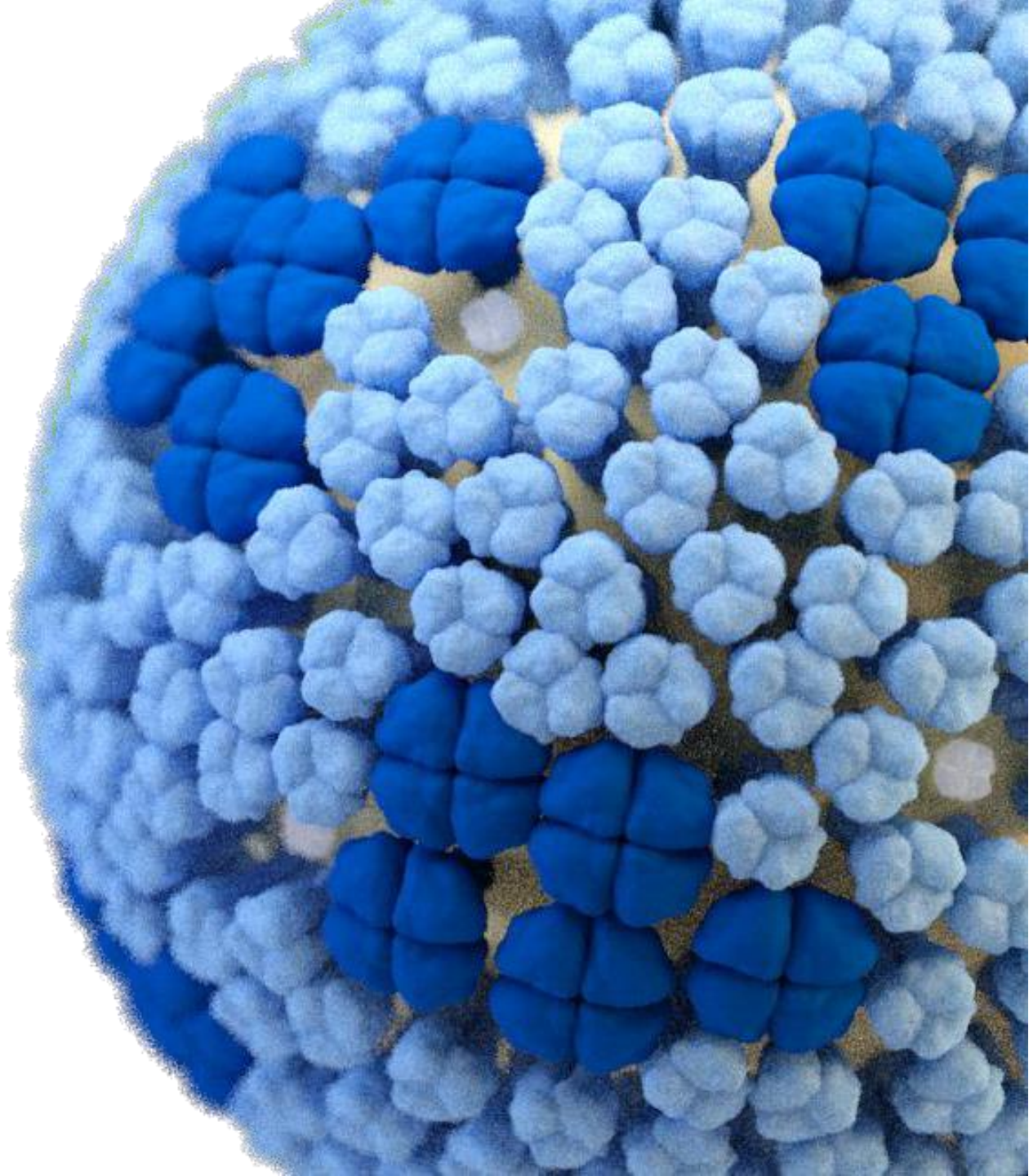


# Influenza Update: 2024-2025 Season

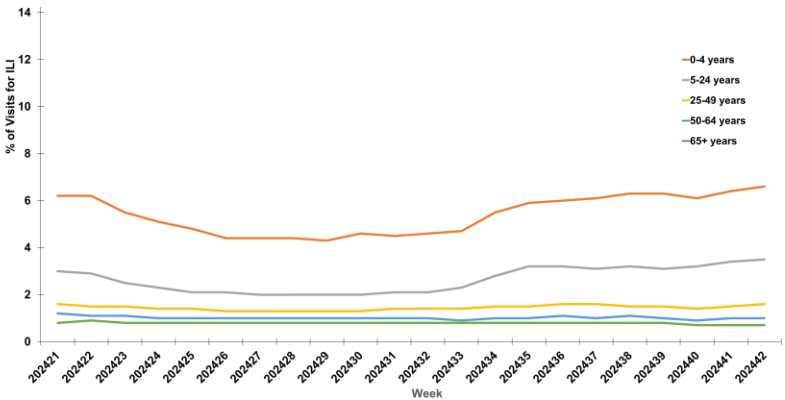
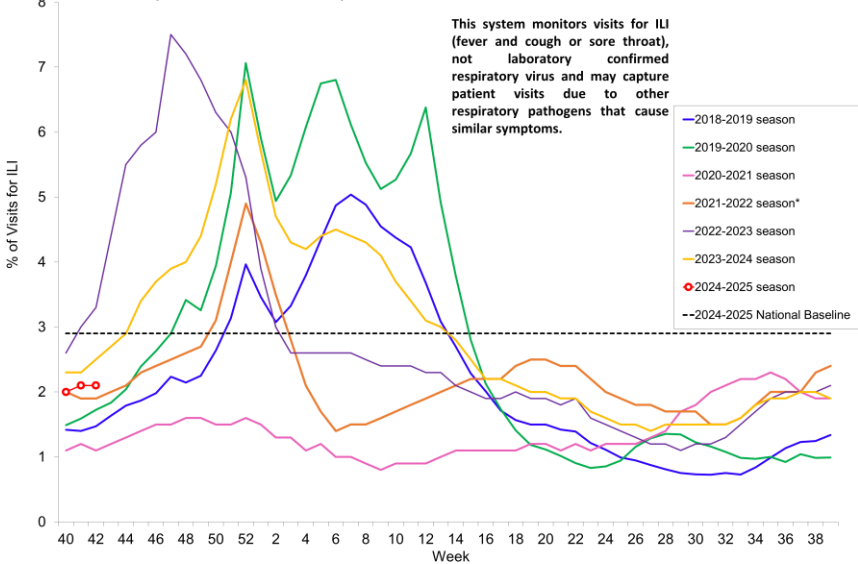
October 31, 2024

Katie Tastad, PhD, MPH  
Influenza Division, CDC

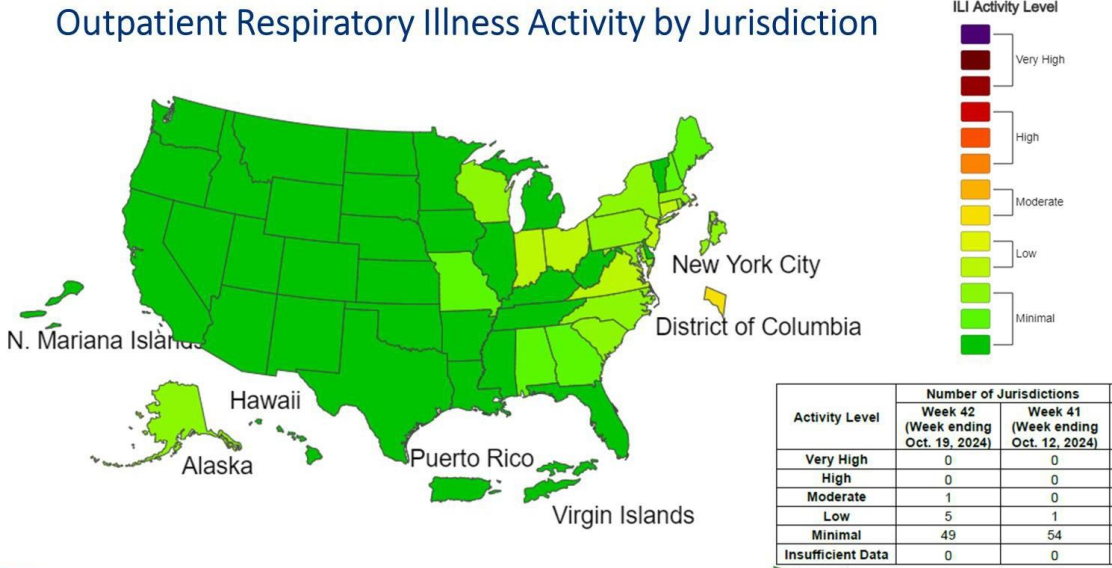


# Outpatient Respiratory Illness

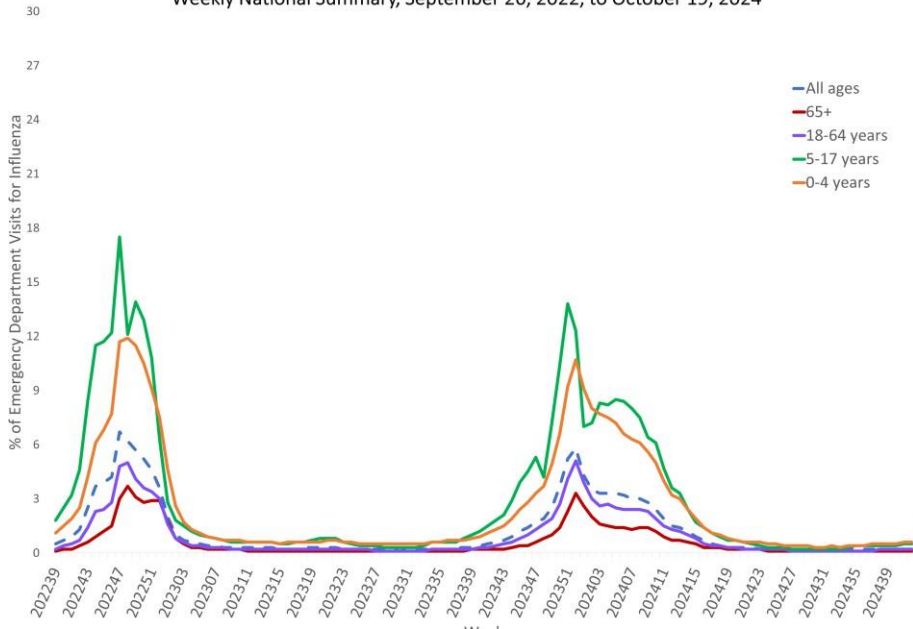
Percentage of Outpatient Visits for Respiratory Illness Reported By The U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), Weekly National Summary, 2024-25 and Selected Previous Seasons



## Outpatient Respiratory Illness Activity by Jurisdiction

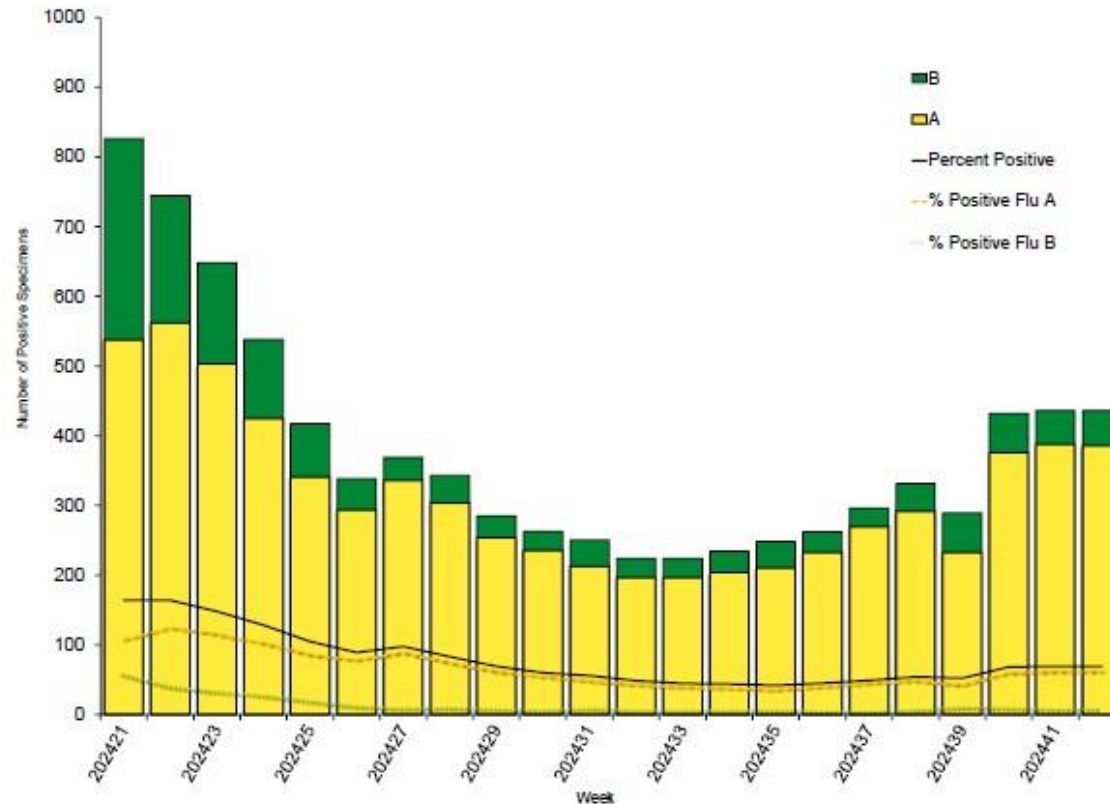


Percentage of Emergency Department Visits for Influenza Overall, and by Age Group Reported by the National Syndromic Surveillance System (NSSP) Weekly National Summary, September 26, 2022, to October 19, 2024

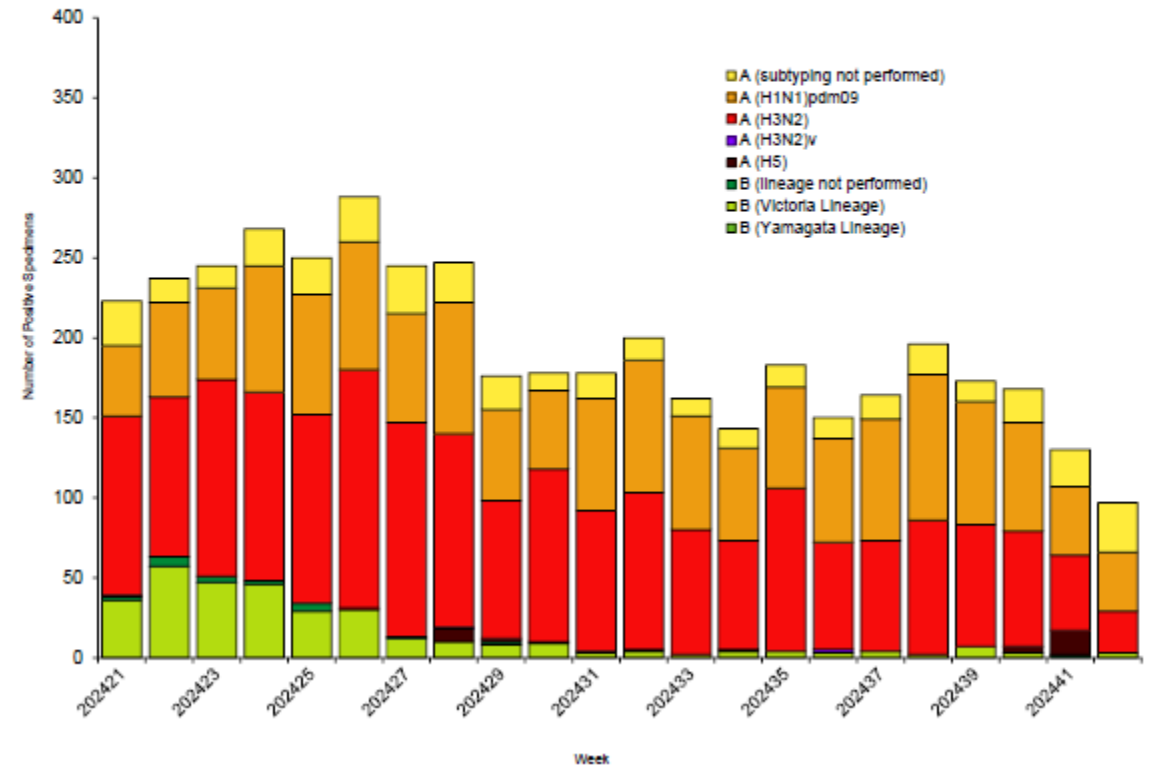


# Virologic Surveillance

Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by U.S. Clinical Laboratories,  
National Summary, May 19, 2024 – October 19, 2024



Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by U.S. Public Health Laboratories,  
National Summary, May 19, 2024 – October 19, 2024



\*These data reflect specimens tested, and the number determined to be positive for influenza viruses at the public health labs (specimens tested is not the same as cases). The data do not reflect specimens tested only at CDC and could include more than one specimen tested per person. The guidance for influenza A/H5 virus testing recommends testing both a conjunctival and respiratory swab for people with conjunctivitis which has resulted in more specimens testing positive for influenza A/H5 virus than the number of human H5 cases.



# Novel influenza

Human case summary during the 2024 outbreak, by state and exposure source

## Exposure Source

State	Cattle	Poultry	Unknown	State Total
California	16	0	0	16
Colorado	1	9	0	10
Michigan	2	0	0	2
Missouri	0	0	1	1
Texas	1	0	0	1
Washington	0	9	0	9
Source Total	20	18	1	39

NOTE: One additional case was previously detected in a poultry worker in Colorado in 2022

This table is typically updated by 5 PM EST on Mondays (for cases confirmed by CDC on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday), Wednesdays (for cases confirmed by CDC on Monday or Tuesday), and Fridays (for cases confirmed by CDC on Wednesday and Thursday). Affected states may report cases more frequently.



## National flu surveillance (since February 25, 2024)

Specimens tested	Human cases
<b>55,000+</b> specimens tested that would have detected influenza A(H5) or other novel influenza viruses	<b>1</b> case detected through national flu surveillance

## Targeted H5 surveillance (since March 24, 2024)

Total people monitored	Total people tested	Human cases
<b>6,100+</b> after exposure to infected animals	<b>300+</b> after exposure to infected animals	<b>38</b> cases detected through targeted H5 surveillance

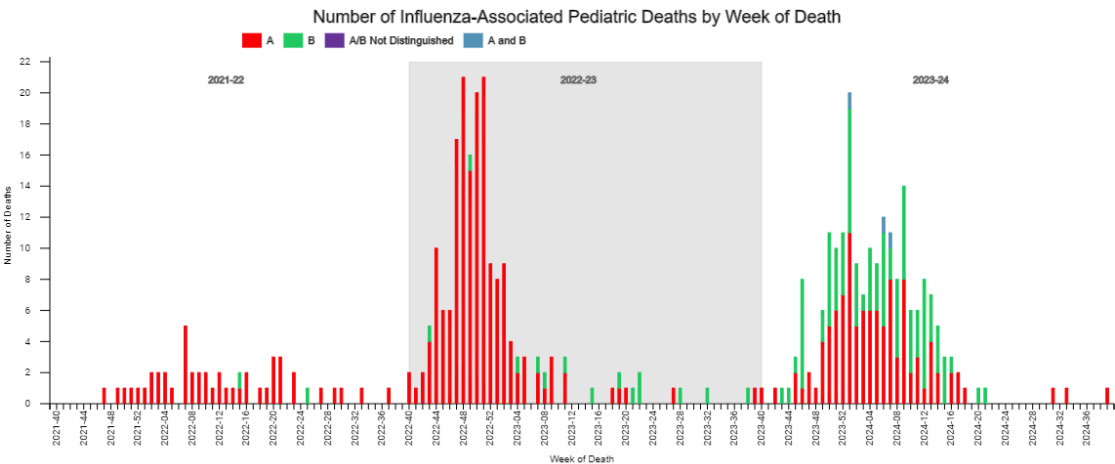
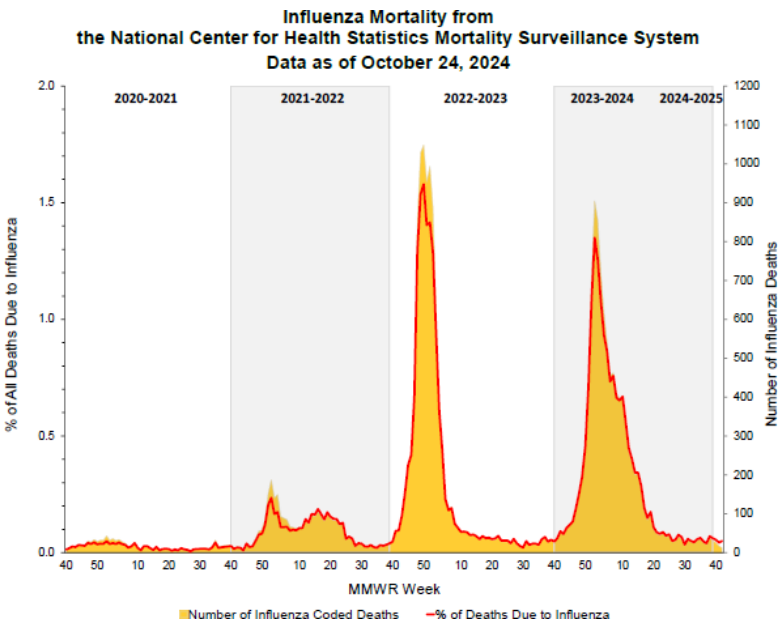
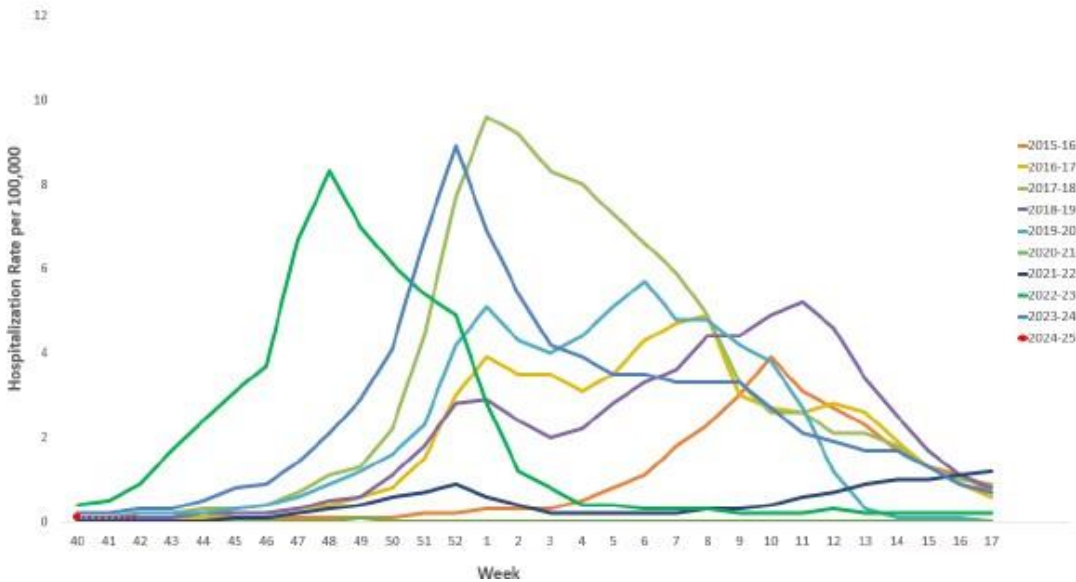
These data will be updated weekly on Fridays. CDC numbers on specimens tested for national flu surveillance is the number of seasonal flu tests conducted by public health labs. CDC numbers on H5 testing and monitoring are based on weekly state aggregate reports since 2022. CDC defers to states for updated information on people being monitored and tested. March 24, 2024, was the date of the first reported dairy cow infections in the United States. April 1, 2024, was the date of the first reported human case in the United States since the outbreaks in dairy cows began. Infected animals include poultry, dairy cows, and other birds and mammals.

[CDC A\(H5N1\) Bird Flu Response Update October 29, 2024 | Bird Flu | CDC](#)

[H5 Bird Flu: Current Situation | Bird Flu | CDC](#)

# Hospitalizations and Mortality

Cumulative Rate of Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Hospitalizations among cases of all ages, 2016-2017 to 2024-2025, Week 42



Seasons	Total Deaths	Influenza A	Influenza B	Influenza A/B Not Distinguished	Influenza A and B
2021-22	49	47	2	0	0
2022-23	187	173	14	0	0
2023-24	202	108	91	0	3

# Summary

- Seasonal influenza activity remains low nationally.
- Outpatient respiratory illness is stable and below the national baseline.
- Percent positivity for influenza is stable at low levels.
- Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 and A(H3N2) viruses are co-circulating, with few B viruses.
- Monitoring and testing for influenza A(H5N1) infection continues.
- CDC recommends that everyone 6 months and older get an annual flu vaccine ideally by the end of October.
- There also are prescription flu antiviral drugs that can treat flu illness; those should be started as early as possible and are especially important for higher risk patients.

Questions?  
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[www.cdc.gov/fluview](http://www.cdc.gov/fluview)

For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

