Fall/Winter Virus Season Planning

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NCIRD Senior Advisor for Readiness and Response
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

New NCIRD Director

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)

Print

Demetre Daskalakis, MD, MPH

Demetre Daskalakis, MD, MPH, is the Director of the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, where he leads CDC's efforts to detect, prevent, and respond to vaccine-preventable and respiratory infectious disease threats.

Most recently, he served as the Director of the Division of HIV Prevention in CDC's National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Dr. Daskalakis has been recognized nationally and internationally as an expert in HIV prevention and has focused much of his career on the treatment and prevention of HIV and other STIs as an activist physician with a focus on LGBTQIA+ communities. He also served as the Deputy Coordinator of the White House's Mopx Response, where he successfully led vaccination and public education efforts that helped to halt the advancement of the virus.

http://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ncird.html
NCIRD Leadership

NCIRD Organizational Structure

Office of the Director
- Demetre C. Daskalakis, MD, MPH – Director
- Brandi Limbago, PhD – Principal Deputy Director (Acting)
- Rebecca Greco Kone, MPH – Deputy Director, Management, Operations, Communications, and Policy
- Manisha Patel, MD, MS, MBA (CAPT, USPHS) – Chief Medical Officer
- Melinda Wharton, MD, MPH (CAPT, USPHS) – Associate Director for Vaccine Policy and Clinical Partnerships

https://www.cdc.gov/ncird/organizational-structure.html
Combined Peak Burden of COVID-19, Influenza, and RSV

Even moderate COVID-19 + Flu + RSV waves this season could cause more hospitalizations than a severe pre-pandemic season.

Potential Scenarios 2023-24

Scenario A: Moderate Flu + RSV
Moderate COVID-19
Staggered Timing

Scenario B: Severe Flu + RSV
Moderate COVID-19
Overlapping Timing

2021-2022 Omicron Wave
2022-2023 Tripledemic
2017-2018 Severe Flu + RSV

Weekly New Hospitalizations per 100,000

https://www.cdc.gov/forecast-outbreak-analytics/about/season-outlook.html
https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/index.html
Respiratory Virus Data Channel Weekly Snapshot

Provides a summary of the key viral respiratory illness findings for COVID-19, influenza, and RSV from the past week and access to additional information and figures.

Level of Respiratory Illness Activity

Emergency Department Visits for Viral Respiratory Illness

Data presented through: 05/04/2024 | Data as of: 05/08/2024

https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/data-research/dashboard/activity-levels.html

Protect the Health of Your Everything

This Fall and Winter Virus Season

What you should know in 2023-2024

Respiratory viruses are expected to surge this fall and winter, causing illnesses like flu, COVID-19, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

Respiratory illnesses can be very serious, especially among people who are at higher risk for severe illness. This includes older adults, infants, and young children, pregnant people, people who have a weakened immune system, and people with certain underlying or chronic health conditions.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J955T9_T5s
# Immunization and Respiratory Diseases Bulletin

**Updates** on respiratory illness and vaccine-preventable diseases.

## CDC Updates Respiratory Virus Dashboards

**May 14, 2024, 6:00 PM EDT**

**What CDC knows**

CDC continues to track COVID-19, flu, and other respiratory illnesses, including related hospitalizations. On April 30, 2024, some federal reporting requirements for acute care hospitals and critical access hospitals expired. For now, hospitals are no longer required to report certain COVID-19, flu, and other acute respiratory illness-related hospitalization and bed capacity data to CDC’s National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN); however, they may still do so voluntarily. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has proposed a new standard for hospitals to electronically report information about COVID-19, flu, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

## Immunizations to Protect Against Flu, COVID-19 and RSV

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<tr>
<td>Flu</td>
<td>Updated flu vaccines for 2023–2024 are available. Get a flu shot and a nasal spray flu vaccine.</td>
<td>Everyone six months and older should get an updated flu vaccine.</td>
<td>Flu vaccines reduce the risk of flu illness, severe illness, hospitalization, and death.</td>
<td>Visit <a href="https://www.vaccine.gov">https://www.vaccine.gov</a> to find a vaccine.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluoverview/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluoverview/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSV</td>
<td>RSV vaccines</td>
<td>Adults aged 60 and older</td>
<td>Vaccination against RSV can help prevent severe RSV illness, hospitalization, and death.</td>
<td>Talk to your healthcare provider to see if RSV vaccine is right for you.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSV vaccine</td>
<td>People who are 32 through 50 weeks pregnant during RSV season</td>
<td>Vaccination against RSV while pregnant can help protect babies from severe RSV illness, hospitalization, and death.</td>
<td>Pregnant women should talk to their doctor about which option may be best.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>RSV immunization</td>
<td>Intentions entering or born during RSV season</td>
<td>Immunization against RSV from monoclonal antibodies can help prevent severe RSV illness, hospitalization, and death.</td>
<td>Parents and expectant parents should talk to their doctor about which option may be best.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html</a></td>
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New Immunizations to Protect Against Severe RSV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who Does It Protect?</th>
<th>Type of Product</th>
<th>Is It for Everyone in Group?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults 60 and over</td>
<td>RSV vaccine</td>
<td>Talk to your doctor first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies</td>
<td>RSV antibody given to baby</td>
<td>All infants entering or born during RSV season. Small group of older babies for second season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies</td>
<td>RSV vaccine given during pregnancy</td>
<td>Can get if you are 32-36 weeks pregnant during September-January</td>
</tr>
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</table>

www.cdc.gov/rsv

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Urgent Need to Increase Immunization Coverage for Influenza, COVID-19, and RSV and Use of Authorized/Approved Therapeutics in the Setting of Increased Respiratory Disease Activity During the 2023 – 2024 Winter Season
Limited Availability of Nirsevimab in the United States—Interim CDC Recommendations to Protect Infants from Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) during the 2023–2024 Respiratory Virus Season

Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
October 23, 2023, 3:30 PM ET
CDC-HAN-00499

Respiratory Illnesses

Healthcare Provider Toolkit: Preparing Your Patients for the Fall and Winter Virus Season

On This Page
- How to talk to your patients about flu, COVID-19, and RSV vaccines
- Prepare your practice for the fall and winter virus season
- Co-administration of flu, COVID-19, and older adult RSV vaccines
- Print materials for patients

Comprehensive clinical guidance
Educational videos and webinars for providers
Preventing vaccine administration errors

https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/tools-resources/health-care-providers.html
Respiratory Virus Guidance

Core prevention strategies

- Immunizations
- Hygiene
- Steps for Cleaner Air
- Treatment
- Stay Home and Prevent Spread*

Additional prevention strategies

- Masks
- Distancing
- Tests

Layering prevention strategies can be especially helpful when:
- Respiratory viruses are causing a lot of illness in your community
- You or those around you have risk factors for severe illness
- You or those around you were recently exposed, are sick, or are recovering

*Stay home and away from others until, for 24 hours BOTH:
- Your symptoms are getting better
- You are fever-free (without meds)

Then take added precaution for the next 5 days
Preparing for 2024–2025 Season

- Vaccine Planning and Operations
- Community and Partner Engagement
- Provider Engagement
- Communications
- Long-Term Care
- Data
- Testing and Treatment