

Clinical Update

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California Influenza Weekly Report

Highlights



▲ **7.9%**

Laboratory

flu positivity



▲ **3.7%**

Outpatient

ILI activity



▼ **0.1%**

Hospital

flu admissions



10

Deaths

since 10/2/2022

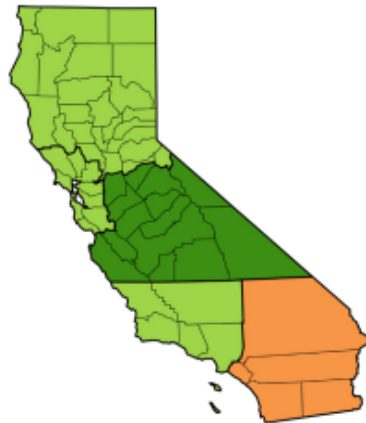


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Outbreaks

since 10/2/2022

Influenza Activity Levels⁺



Geographic Area	Activity Level
California Statewide	Low
Northern Region	Low
Bay Area Region	Low
Central Region	Minimal
Upper Southern Region	Low
Lower Southern Region	High



Upcoming CDC COCA Call

Title: [2022-2023 Seasonal Influenza Testing and Treatment During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

Date: Tuesday, November 15, 2022

Time: 11:00AM – 12:00PM, PDT

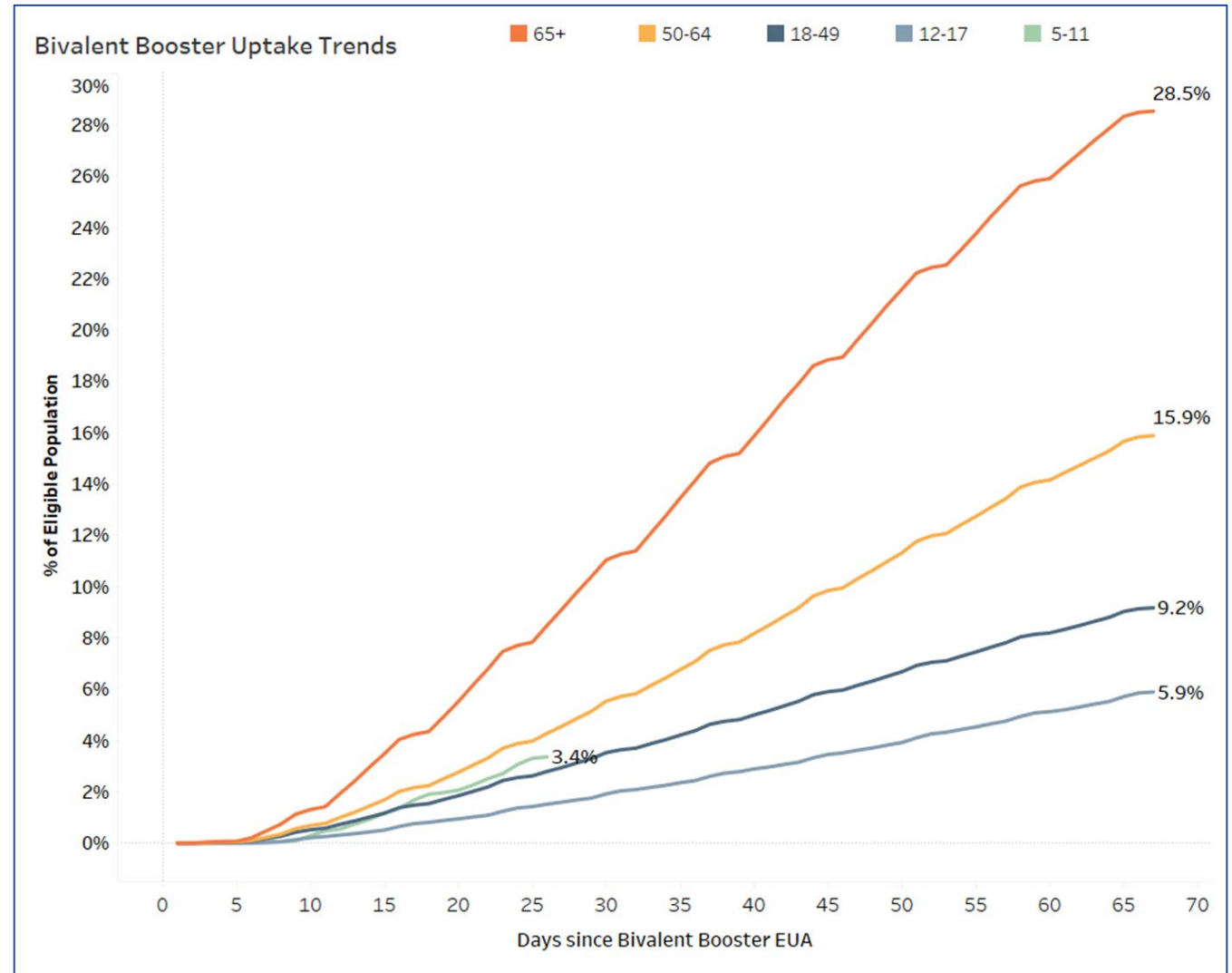
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Boosters Uptake Trends

as of November 7, 2022

- Faster uptake among eligible 65+ population compared to other age groups
- Of all bivalent booster doses, 65% have gone to 50+ population



Bivalent Booster Effectiveness

- Recently released preprint studies suggest that immune response to the bivalent booster was stronger, or as strong, as the immune response to the monovalent booster.
- The booster studies:
 - Are small and looked at immune response tests rather than protection against illness or infection.
 - Have not yet been reviewed by independent experts.
 - More research is underway, including ongoing clinical trials. Data will be available in the coming weeks.
- We have strong evidence over the last year that the monovalent booster provides important protection against severe COVID-19 disease.
- Boosters remain important to maintain protection against severe COVID-19.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Update

- Common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms, but can also cause severe disease in infants, young children and older adults
- Typically, RSV circulates November through April, but in California it is already circulating widely this year
- Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious, resulting in ED visits, hospitalizations and even death, especially for infants and older adults.
- Except for RSV-associated death in children under 5 years of age, RSV is **not a reportable condition** in California; therefore, individual cases of RSV are not reported to public health agencies.

CDC HAN Health Advisory: November 4, 2022

- Increased respiratory virus activity early in the 2022-2023 fall/winter season, especially among children
- RSV: Increase in RSV detections, ED visits, and hospitalizations; plateauing in some places
- Influenza: Early and increased flu activity, most identified virus so far has been A(H3N2)
- COVID-19: Associated hospitalizations decreased since August, but expected to increase in the winter
- Recommend prompt vaccination against influenza and COVID-19 to all eligible people aged 6 months and older who are not up to date

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report:

Effectiveness of a Second COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Dose Against Infection, Hospitalization, or Death Among Nursing Home Residents

- 9,527 residents from 196 nursing homes in 19 states
 - 34% residents received 2nd booster dose during study period
- Compared with 1st booster dose, 2nd booster dose vaccine effectiveness at 60 days was:
 - 89.6% (95% CI 45–100) against death
 - 73.9% (95% CI 36–92) against composite outcome of COVID-19 associated hospitalization or death

TABLE 2. Estimated vaccine effectiveness* of a second COVID-19 vaccine booster dose relative to a first booster dose only, for four COVID-19-related outcomes in nursing home residents — 196 nursing homes, 19 states,[†] March, 29–July 25, 2022

Outcome	Cumulative incidence [‡]		Risk difference (per 1,000 residents)	Vaccine effectiveness % (95% CI)**
	Controls [¶] (n = 1,902)	Second booster dose recipients (n = 1,902)		
SARS-CoV-2 infection ^{††}	101	75	-26	25.8 (1.2 to 44.3)
Hospitalization ^{§§}	9	3	-5	60.1 (-18.8 to 91.5)
Death ^{¶¶}	8	1	-7	89.6 (45.0 to 100.0)
Severe outcomes ^{***}	16	4	-12	73.9 (36.1 to 92.2)

* Through 60 days of follow-up.

[†] Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

[‡] Events per 1,000 nursing home residents.

[¶] Nursing home residents who received three previous vaccinations and were otherwise eligible to receive a second booster dose but did not receive a vaccination on a given index date during March 29–June 15, 2022.

** Bootstrapped percentile CIs.

^{††} Positive SARS-CoV-2 test result from antigen or reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction testing.

^{§§} Transfer to acute care hospital within 21 days of a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result.

^{¶¶} Death within 30 days of a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result.

*** Death or hospitalization.

CA Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF)

- Compared to winter 2020-2021, winter 2021-2022 had many fewer SNF resident deaths
- [National Healthcare Safety Network \(NHSN\) data](#) on SNF vaccination additional primary or booster dose
 - Residents 86% CA (86% US)
 - Staff 88% CA (59% US)
- Bivalent booster data not available for SNFs, but overall rates low

