



Chicago Respiratory Virus Weekly Surveillance Report



Lori E. Lightfoot, Mayor

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Allison Arwady, MD, MPH, Commissioner

This report summarizes key respiratory virus surveillance indicators. The indicators are compiled from laboratory-based data as well emergency department visit data. This report is meant to provide more context for the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, particularly as co-circulation of respiratory viruses increases. More detailed information on [influenza](#) and [COVID-19](#) activity can be found on their respective online dashboards.

Weekly Respiratory Virus Surveillance Key Points

COVID-19:

- Chicago's [local COVID-19 Community Level](#) is Medium.
- The number of new cases has decreased from last week but remains elevated.
- New hospitalizations per 100,000 population in the last 7 days is 9.1.*
- The 7-day average of the proportion of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients has decreased from 4.6% to 4.1%.

Influenza:

- The risk of influenza infection is low; the percent of specimens testing positive for influenza is <1%.
- The proportion of emergency department visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) is below local thresholds.
- Clinicians should [review guidelines](#) for prescribing influenza anti-viral medications as prophylaxis or empiric treatment.
- CDC has issued [report](#) on ACIP recommendations on the prevention and control of seasonal influenza with vaccines for the 2022-23 season. A summary of recommendations can be found [here](#).

Other Respiratory Viruses:

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity is low but some activity indicators have continued to increase for the past several weeks.
- The percent of emergency department visits in children <5 years old due to RSV increased from <1% at the end of July to 2.0% for the current week. Similarly, the percent of specimens testing positive for RSV increased from 1.1% to 2.6%.

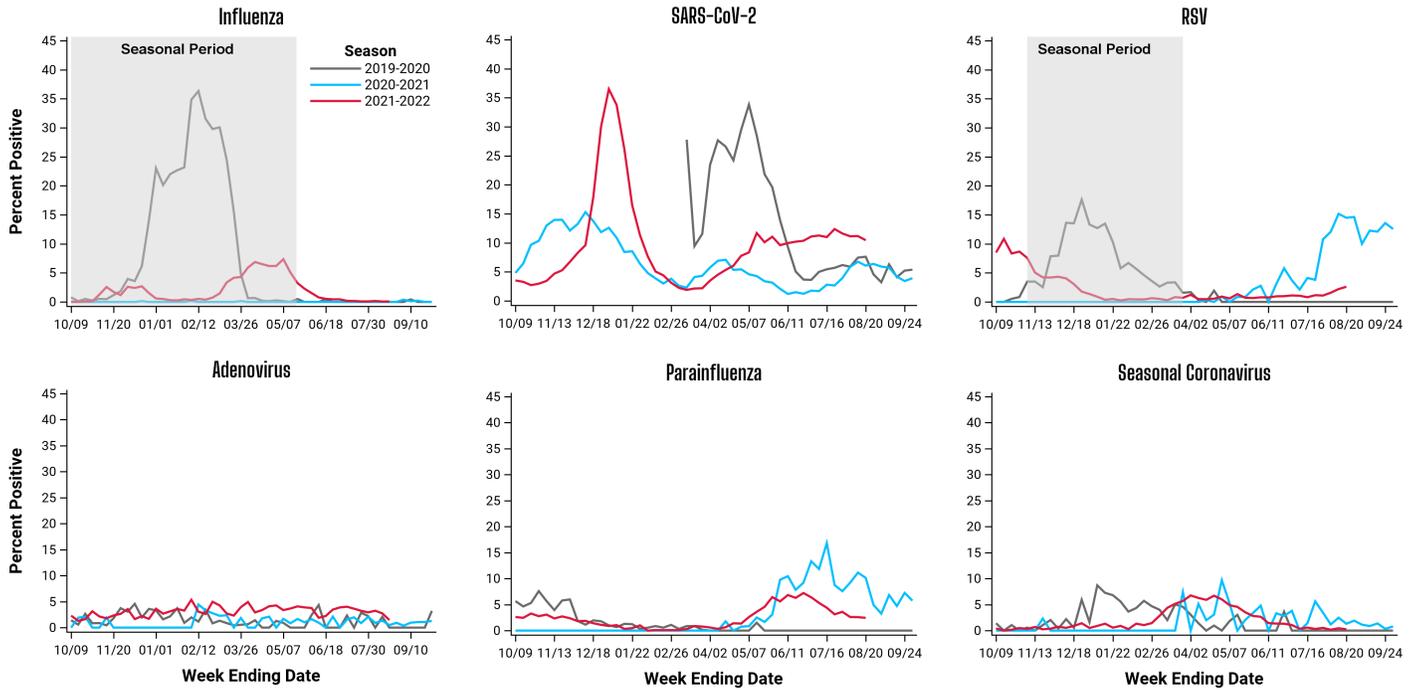
Respiratory Virus Laboratory Surveillance - Current Week and Cumulative *The table below includes respiratory viral PCR tests performed by several hospital laboratories in Chicago as well as one commercial laboratory serving Chicago facilities. Reporting facilities represent nearly half of all acute care hospitals in the city. Data reported include Chicago and non-Chicago residents.*

Respiratory Pathogen	Week Ending August 20, 2022		Since October 3, 2021	
	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive
Influenza [†]	2,422	<1%	173,315	2.1%
RSV [†]	1,913	2.6%	125,959	1.8%
SARS-CoV-2 [†]	7,173	10.5%	343,538	11.6%
Parainfluenza	1,180	2.5%	58,197	2.5%
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	682	17.7%	37,096	16.4%
Adenovirus	682	1.5%	37,096	3.1%
Human Metapneumovirus	682	<1%	37,126	3.4%
Seasonal Coronaviruses [‡]	1,180	<1%	58,002	2.1%

[†]Represents both dualplex and multiplex PCR data. All other data represents only multiplex panels that include the specified pathogens; [‡]Four seasonal coronavirus strains include 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1.

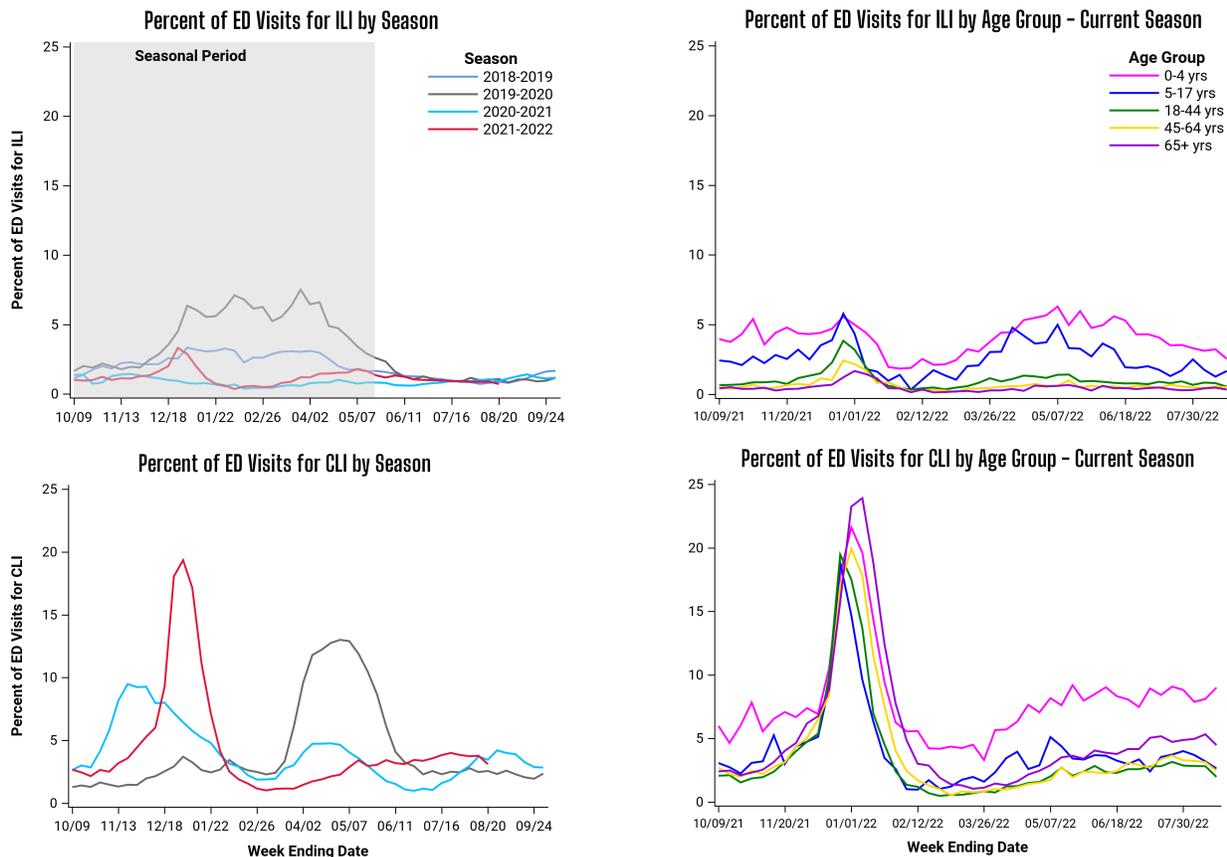
*An error in the calculation of COVID-19 related hospitalization rates was detected and corrected. Prior reports from July-August 2022 represent artificially low rates and should be ignored. Community risk levels during this time period were not affected.

Respiratory Virus Laboratory Surveillance - Seasonal Trends These graphs show seasonal trends of selected respiratory virus testing data presented in the previous table. Typical seasonal periods when activity tends to increase for influenza and RSV are indicated by shaded areas. Elevated test positivity outside of typical seasonal periods suggests atypical activity, and increased clinician awareness and testing may be warranted. Yearly data can also be used to compare the timing and intensity of viral activity, although changes in testing patterns also influence yearly trends, and data should be interpreted in the context of other surveillance indicators.

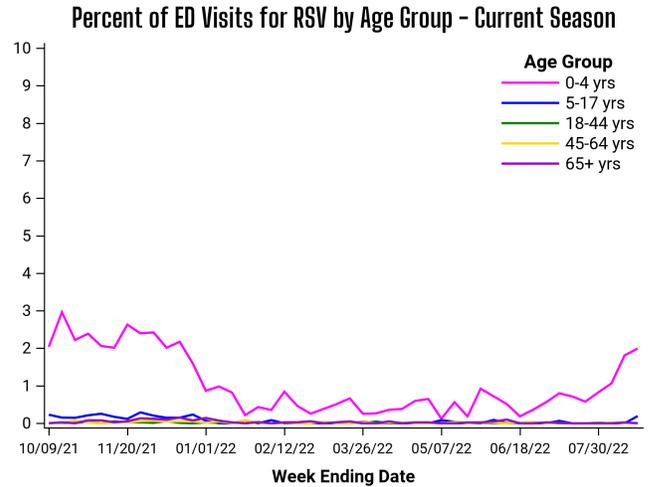
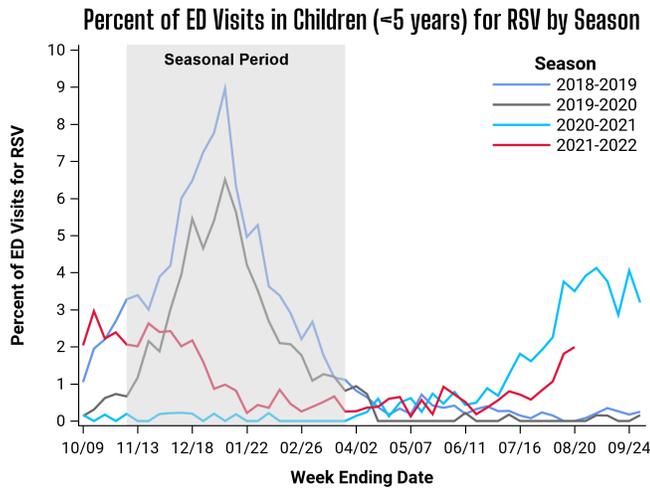


Emergency Department Illness Surveillance In [Illinois](#), all 185 acute-care hospitals report emergency department visit data in near-real time to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). By tracking symptoms (or chief complaints) of patients in emergency departments, public health can promptly detect unusual levels of illness to determine whether a response is warranted.

Percent of emergency department visits attributed to **influenza-like illness (ILI)** and **COVID-like illness (CLI)** for residents of Chicago zip codes based on chief complaint data.



Percent of emergency department visits attributed to **respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)** diagnoses for residents of Chicago zip codes based on chief complaint data. Seasonal trends are displayed for children younger than 5 years old who are most impacted by RSV.



National and State Respiratory Virus Surveillance

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s [FluView report](#) provides national updates and trends related to influenza activity across the United States, and the National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System ([NREVSS](#)) is a voluntary laboratory-based system that monitors temporal and geographic circulation patterns of several respiratory viruses in the U.S. The Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Hospitalization Surveillance Network ([RSV-NET](#)) is a CDC population-based surveillance system that collects data on severe RSV hospitalizations, including those resulting in ICU admission or death, among children and adults. CDC is tracking the COVID-19 pandemic in a weekly publication called [COVID Data Tracker Weekly Review](#). The [Illinois](#) and [Suburban Cook County](#) influenza surveillance reports are also available online. Current and archived issues of the *Chicago Influenza and Respiratory Virus Surveillance Report* can be found on the CDPH website section [Current Flu Situation in Chicago](#).