

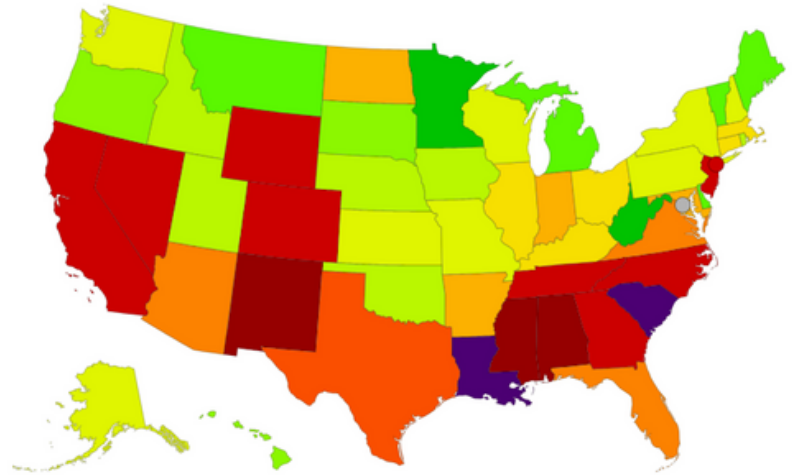
Biosurveillance report

Updates on the 2023—2024 respiratory virus season

National:

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) illness, COVID-19, and influenza (flu) are increasing nationally.
- As travel increases during the holiday season, a significant increase in respiratory viruses across the country is anticipated.
- RSV activity is elevated particularly among young children.
- COVID-19 activity remains elevated overall. Variant JN.1 is currently the fastest-growing variant in the U.S.
- Flu activity is elevated and increasing in most parts of the country, with the southeast, south-central, and west coast regions of the country reporting the highest levels of activity.
- Hospital bed occupancy for all patients, including within intensive care units, remains stable nationally.

Level of respiratory illness activity



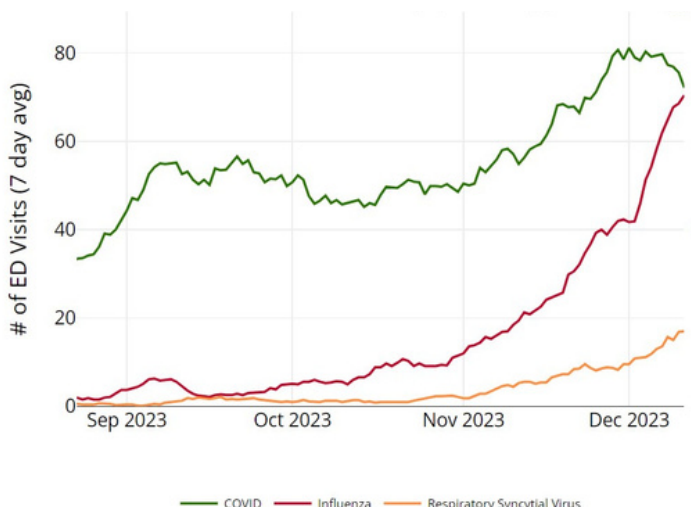
Territories PR VI



Data presented through: 12/09/2023; Data as of: 12/14/2023

Utah:

- RSV, COVID-19, and flu cases are increasing in Utah.
- Compared to other parts of the country, Utah has a relatively low disease burden, but is expected to increase.



Wastewater surveillance

- CDC and Utah launched public dashboards for COVID-19 wastewater surveillance.
- Unlike other types of public health reporting, wastewater monitoring does not depend on people having access to healthcare, visiting a doctor when sick, or availability of testing for people who are sick.

Vaccination and therapeutics

CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory alerts healthcare providers to low vaccination rates against influenza, COVID-19, and RSV

- Healthcare providers should give influenza, COVID-19, and RSV immunizations now to patients, if recommended.
- Healthcare providers should recommend antiviral medications for influenza and COVID-19 for all eligible patients, especially patients who are at high-risk of progression to severe disease such as older adults and people with certain underlying medical conditions.

Vaccination trends

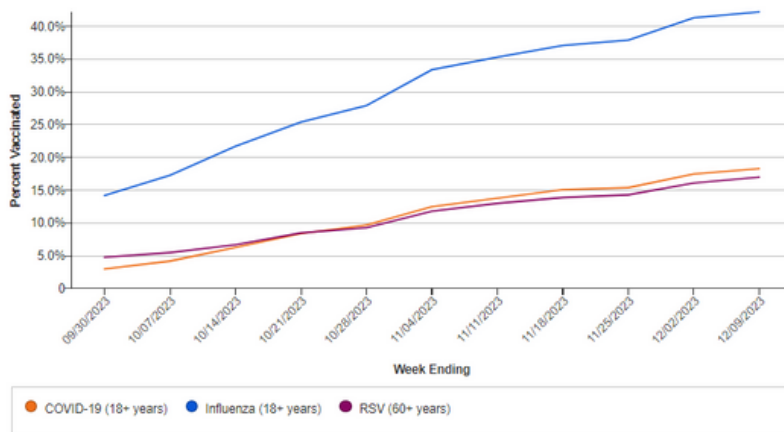
- The percentage of the population reporting receipt of COVID-19, influenza, and RSV vaccines remains low for children and adults.
- Influenza vaccine is more accepted than COVID-19, but is still very low.

RSV preventive medications

- Adults ≥ 60 years and older may receive an RSV vaccine.
- Infants and young children
 - Pregnant people 32 through 36 weeks gestation should receive RSV vaccination to protect their baby. Only the Pfizer RSV vaccine (Abrysvo) is recommended pregnant people.
 - Nirsevimab is the vaccine for infants. Providers should use available nirsevimab doses expeditiously rather than reserving the doses for infants born later in the season due to a supply shortage.

Weekly Cumulative Percent Vaccinated in the United States

Cumulative percent of adults vaccinated with COVID-19 (18+ years), influenza (18+ years), or RSV (60+ years) vaccine.



95% confidence intervals are presented for the point estimates at the data.cdc.gov link below.

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Therapeutics

- Treatment with an antiviral must be started as early as possible.
 - For COVID-19 start within 5–7 days of symptoms.
 - For flu start within 1–2 days of symptoms.
- Test2treat is a free online program, no insurance needed, to provide COVID-19 and flu tests, treatment, and telemedicine.
- ASPR confirms availability of stockpiled Tamiflu should supply shortages occur.

Take action this respiratory season. Help healthcare providers breakdown misconceptions. Recommend vaccines to your friends and loved ones.

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