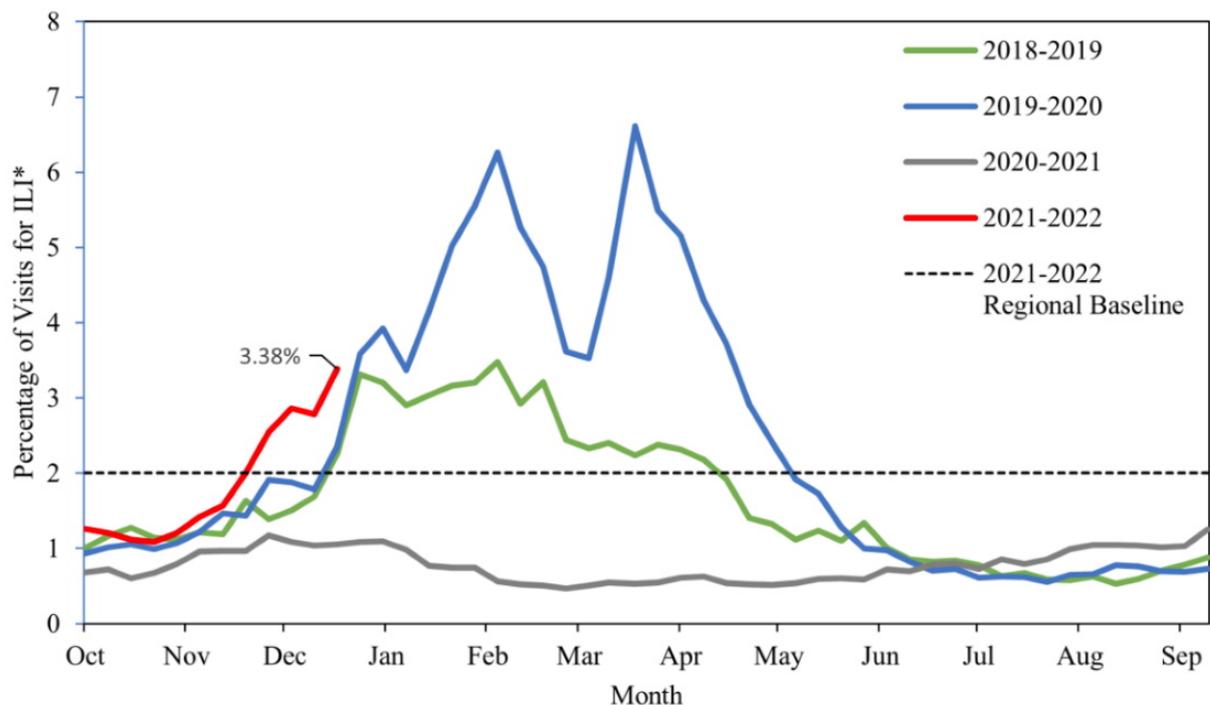


Massachusetts Flu Activity High For First Time Since April 2020

Amid an aggressive surge in COVID-19 infections, Massachusetts is also grappling with the early months of what is shaping up to be an active season for the flu.

Figure 1. Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Reported by Sentinel Provider Sites in Massachusetts October 3, 2021 - December 25, 2021



*Influenza-like illness (ILI, defined by fever $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$ and cough and/or sore throat), as reported by Massachusetts sentinel surveillance sites. ILI reported by sentinel sites which report via ED syndromic surveillance include cases meeting the ILI definition and cases with a diagnosis indicating influenza infection. The 2021-2022 regional baseline is 2.0%, for more information on how this baseline is calculated please visit <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm>.

A group of health care providers reported that nearly 3.4 percent of visits in the week ending Dec. 25 were for influenza-like illness, a higher rate for that point in the annual flu season than the past three seasons. [DPH]

Influenza-like illness activity reached the highest of four severity ratings in the week from Dec. 19 to Dec. 25, the most recent period with a Department of Public Health report available. That's the earliest point in the season that the

Bay State hit that level in several years.

The 93 health care facilities that serve as “sentinel sites” to monitor the flu reported that 3.38 percent of visits they saw in the week ending on Christmas Day were for influenza-like illness, well above the 2 percent regional baseline that estimates a typical impact and higher than the same week in any of the past three years.

DPH defines influenza-like illness as a fever of at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit in addition to a cough and/or a sore throat – symptoms similar to those that COVID-19 patients experience.

“Many more people are infected with influenza than are tested for influenza,” the department noted in its report. “ILI is used throughout the regular influenza season to help track influenza activity in individuals who are not tested, as trends in ILI have been shown to mirror influenza trends.”

While activity has been robust so far, the intensity of influenza illness has not climbed at the same rate. DPH called the severity of influenza “moderate,” the second-lowest of four options, in the week ending Dec. 25.

About 0.62 percent of hospitalizations in Massachusetts were associated with influenza that week, in line with the same point during the 2019-2020 season and below this time in the 2018-2019 season.

So far, the flu’s effect has varied by region.

DPH said central Massachusetts is experiencing the most potent impact, while the northeast, southeast and inner metro Boston regions also face high influenza-like illness activity. Boston itself, the outer metro Boston area and western Massachusetts are reporting moderate influenza-like illness activity, DPH said.

DPH’s most recent report, published on Friday, also marks the

first time state health officials have deemed influenza-like illness activity high since the week ending April 18, 2020, early on in the COVID-19 pandemic that upended the world.

For the entire October 2020 to May 2021 season, when pandemic precautions such as capacity restrictions and social distancing were more common, DPH said its sentinel providers reported “minimal” flu activity.

In the 2019-2020 season, DPH declared flu activity high across the state for the first time the week ending Dec. 28, 2019.

Most positive influenza specimens recently reported by health care facilities in Massachusetts are influenza Type A, and H3N2 is currently the predominant strain, DPH said.

As they prepare for an uptick in flu illness, health care providers in Massachusetts and across the country are already struggling under the weight of the ongoing COVID-19 surge and persistent staffing shortages. A group of physicians and nurses on Monday cautioned that the state’s emergency departments are at “critical capacity” and that “things will get worse.”

The flu season also continues to ramp up in other parts of the country. In its own report covering the week ending Dec. 25, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said the eastern and central United States are “seeing the majority of viruses reported” while western states are reporting lower levels of influenza virus circulation.

Most influenza A (H3N2) infections have occurred among children and young adults between the ages of 5 and 24 years old, the CDC said, but the “proportion of infections occurring among adults age 25 years and older has been increasing.”

The CDC deemed Massachusetts and 15 other states and jurisdictions to have “high” influenza-like illness activity in the most recent week of surveillance. Three others –

Georgia, North Dakota and New Jersey – had “very high” activity in that span, the CDC said.

Hospitalizations for influenza are on the rise, too, while CDC cautioned of “early signs that flu vaccination uptake is down this season compared to last.”

“The flu season is just getting started,” the national agency wrote. “There’s still time to get vaccinated. An annual flu vaccine is the best way to protect against flu and its potentially serious complications. CDC recommends everyone 6 months and older get a flu vaccine.”