

# Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report



A Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division

**Note:** CDC is tracking the COVID-19 pandemic in a weekly publication called [COVID Data Tracker Weekly Review](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/).  
(<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/>)

## Key Updates for Week 43, ending October 30, 2021

Seasonal influenza activity in the United States remains low, but the number of influenza virus detections reported by public health laboratories has increased in recent weeks.

## Viruses

### Clinical Lab

**0.2%**  
positive for influenza  
this week

### Public Health Lab

A small but increasing  
number of specimens have  
tested positive.

### Virus Characterization

Influenza virus characterization  
information will be reported later  
this season.

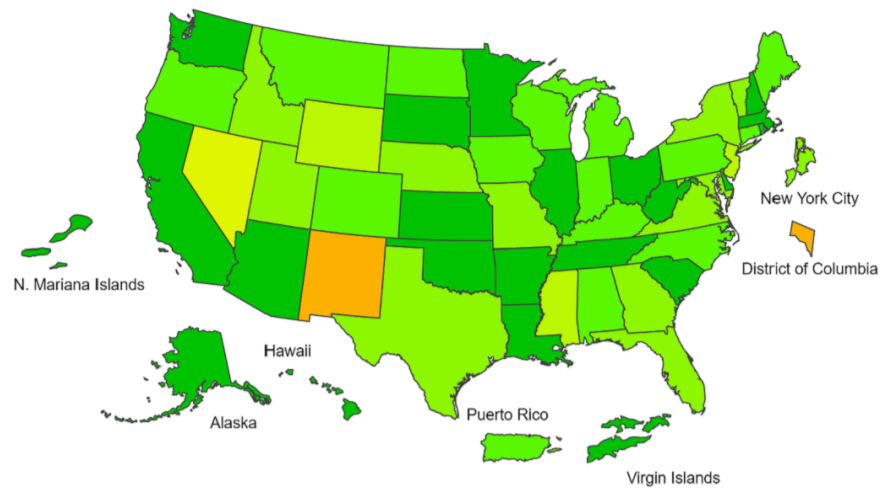
[\(/flu/weekly/#VirusCharacterization\)](/flu/weekly/#VirusCharacterization)

## Illness

### Outpatient Illness: ILINet

**1.9%**  
of visits to a health care provider for ILI this week  
(below baseline)

### Outpatient Illness: ILINet Activity Map



This week, 2 jurisdictions experienced moderate activity and no jurisdictions experienced high or very high activity.

## Long-term Care Facilities

**0.2%**

of facilities reported  
 $\geq 1$  influenza-positive test  
 among residents this week

## Severe Disease

### FluSurv-NET

Hospitalization rates will be updated starting later this season.

### HHS Protect Hospitalizations

**282**  
 patients admitted to hospitals with influenza  
 this week

### NCHS Mortality

**15.6%**  
 of deaths attributed to pneumonia, influenza, or COVID-19 this week (above threshold)

### Pediatric Deaths

**0**  
 influenza-associated deaths occurring  
 this season

*All data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received.*

*A description of the CDC influenza surveillance system, including methodology and detailed descriptions of each data component is available on the [surveillance methods](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm) (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm>) page.*

*Additional information on the current and previous influenza seasons for each surveillance component are available on [FluView Interactive](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm) (<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm>).*

### Key Points

- While influenza activity is low nationally, the number of influenza viruses detected by public health labs has increased in recent weeks.

- 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.
- There also are flu antiviral drugs that can be used to treat flu illness.

## U.S. Virologic Surveillance

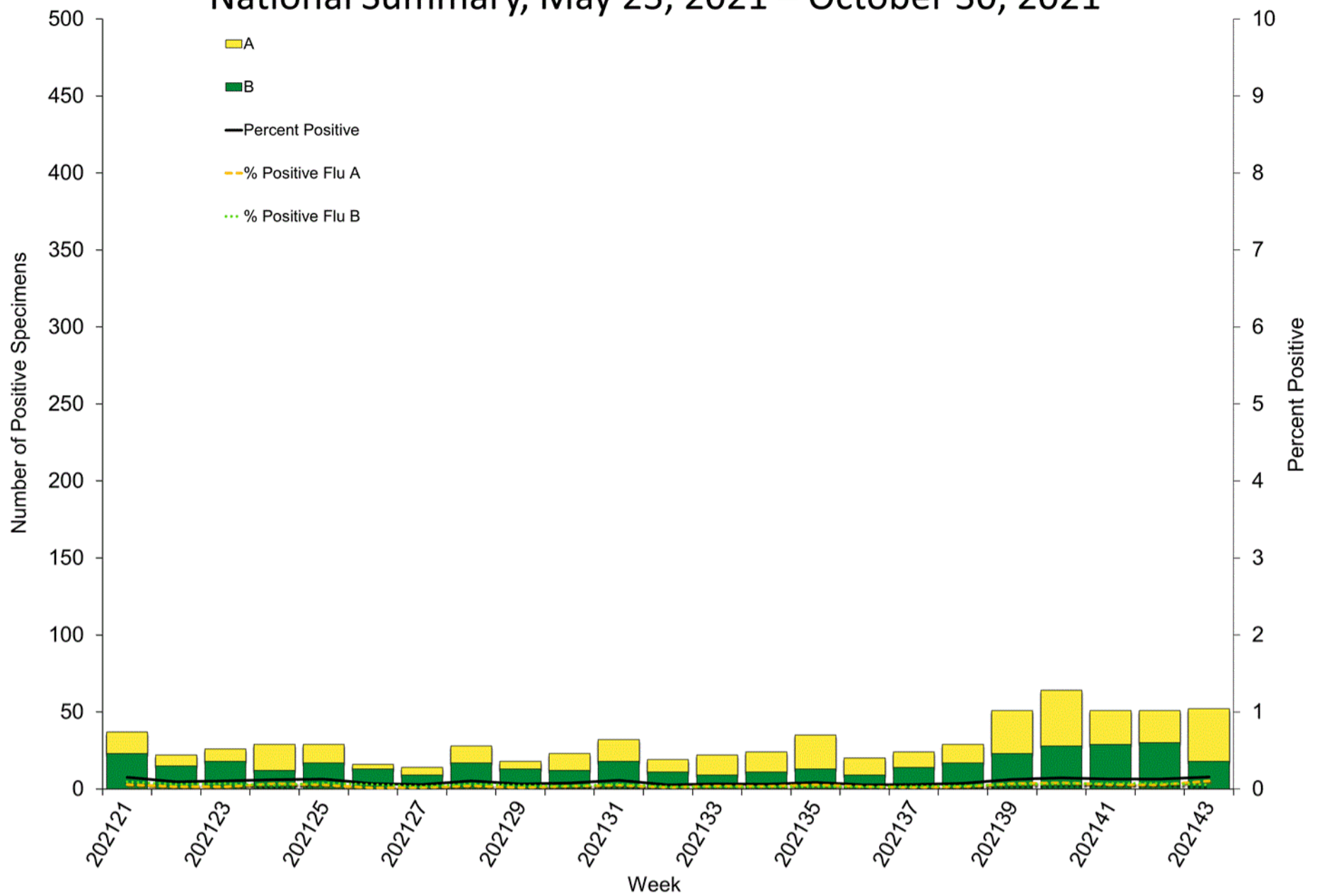
([https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633697372803](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633697372803))

### Clinical Laboratories

The results of tests performed by clinical laboratories nationwide are summarized below. Data from clinical laboratories (the percentage of specimens tested that are positive for influenza) are used to monitor whether influenza activity is increasing or decreasing.

	Week 43	Data Cumulative since October 3, 2021 (Week 40)
No. of specimens tested	32,943	156,261
No. of positive specimens (%)	52 (0.2%)	218 (0.1%)
<i>Positive specimens by type</i>		
Influenza A	34 (65.4%)	113 (51.8%)
Influenza B	18 (34.6%)	105 (48.2%)

## Influenza Positive Tests Reported to CDC by U.S. Clinical Laboratories, National Summary, May 23, 2021 – October 30, 2021



(<http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>)

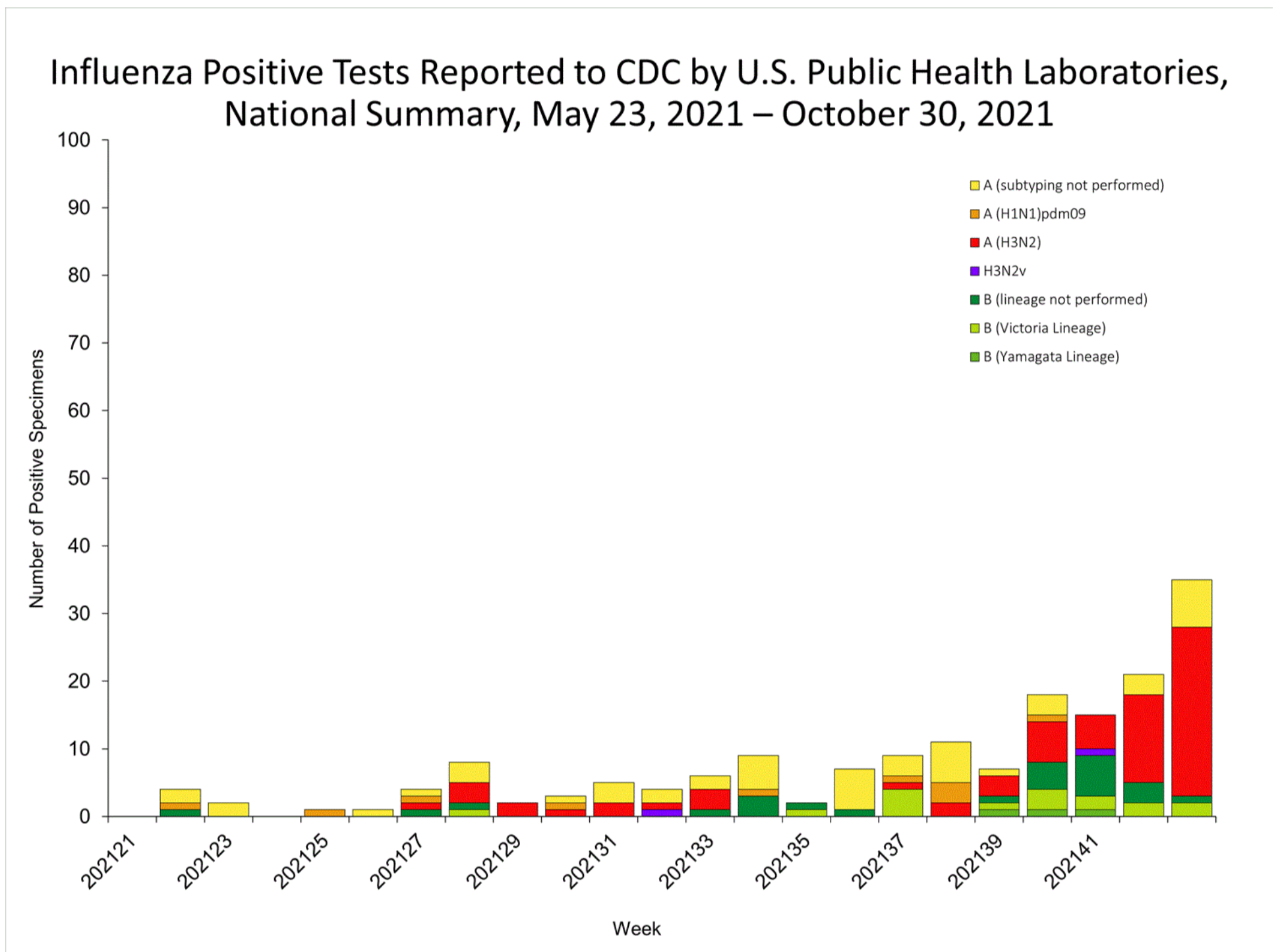
[View Chart Data \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/whoAllregt\\_cl43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/whoAllregt_cl43.html) | [View Full Screen \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/WhoNPHL43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/WhoNPHL43.html)

## Public Health Laboratories

The results of tests performed by public health laboratories nationwide are summarized below. Data from public health laboratories are used to monitor the proportion of circulating viruses that belong to each influenza subtype/lineage.

	Week 43	Data Cumulative since October 3, 2021 (Week 40)
No. of specimens tested	21,720	76,169
No. of positive specimens	35	89
<i>Positive specimens by type/subtype</i>		
Influenza A	32 (91.4%)	64 (71.9%)
(H1N1)pdm09	0	1 (2.0%)
H3N2	25 (100%)	49 (96.1%)
H3N2v	0	1 (2.0%)
Subtyping not performed	7	13

	Week 43	Data Cumulative since October 3, 2021 (Week 40)
Influenza B	3 (8.6%)	25 (28.1%)
Yamagata lineage	0	2 (18.2 %)
Victoria lineage	2 (100%)	9 (81.8%)
Lineage not performed	1	14



(<http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>)

[View Chart Data \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/whoAllregt\\_phl43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/whoAllregt_phl43.html) | [View Full Screen \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/WhoPHL43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/WhoPHL43.html)

**Additional virologic surveillance information for current and past seasons:**

[Surveillance Methods \(https://wcmis-wp.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633697372803\)](https://wcmis-wp.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633697372803) | [FluView Interactive: National, Regional, and State Data \(http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html\)](http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html) or [Age Data \(https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/flu\\_by\\_age\\_virus.html\)](https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/flu_by_age_virus.html)

## Novel Influenza A Virus

Three human infections with novel influenza A viruses that occurred during the 2020-21 influenza season were reported. One human infection with novel influenza A(H1N2) variant (A(H1N2)v) was reported by Indiana and two human infections with influenza A(H1N1)v were reported by Iowa. All three patients were adults ≥ 18 years of age, were not hospitalized, and have recovered from their illness. All three patients had attended an agricultural event where swine were present and/or visited a farm where swine were present. No ongoing human-to-human transmission was identified associated with any of these patients.

During the 2020-21 influenza season, 14 human infections with a novel influenza A viruses were reported in the United States, including two H3N2v (IA, WI), four H1N2v (IA, IN, OH (2)), and eight H1N1v (IA (3), NC, ND, WI (3)) virus infections. During the 2021-22 influenza season, one human infection with a novel influenza A virus has been reported in the United States: H3N2v (OH).

When an influenza virus that normally circulates in swine (but not people) is detected in a person, it is called a “variant influenza virus”. Most human infections with variant influenza viruses occur following close proximity to swine, but human-to-human transmission can occur. It is important to note that in most cases, variant influenza viruses have not shown the ability to spread easily and sustainably from person to person. Early identification and investigation of human infections with novel influenza A viruses are critical so that the risk of infection can be more fully understood and appropriate public health measures can be taken. Additional information on influenza in swine, variant influenza virus infection in humans, and strategies to interact safely with swine can be found at [www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/index.htm) (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/swineflu/index.htm>). Additional information regarding human infections with novel influenza A viruses can be found at [http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/Novel\\_Influenza.html](http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/Novel_Influenza.html) ([http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/Novel\\_Influenza.html](http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/Novel_Influenza.html)).

## Influenza Virus Characterization

([/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633697390939](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633697390939))

CDC performs [genetic](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/laboratory/genetic-characterization.htm) (<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/laboratory/genetic-characterization.htm>) and [antigenic](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/laboratory/antigenic.htm) (<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/laboratory/antigenic.htm>) characterization of U.S. viruses submitted from state and local health laboratories using Right Size Roadmap submission guidance. These data are used to compare how similar the currently circulating influenza viruses are to the reference viruses representing viruses contained in the current influenza vaccines and to monitor evolutionary changes that continually occur in influenza viruses circulating in humans. CDC also tests susceptibility of influenza viruses to antiviral medications including the neuraminidase inhibitors (oseltamivir, zanamivir, and peramivir) and the PA endonuclease inhibitor baloxavir.

Virus characterization data will be updated later this season when a sufficient number of specimens have been tested.

## Outpatient Illness Surveillance

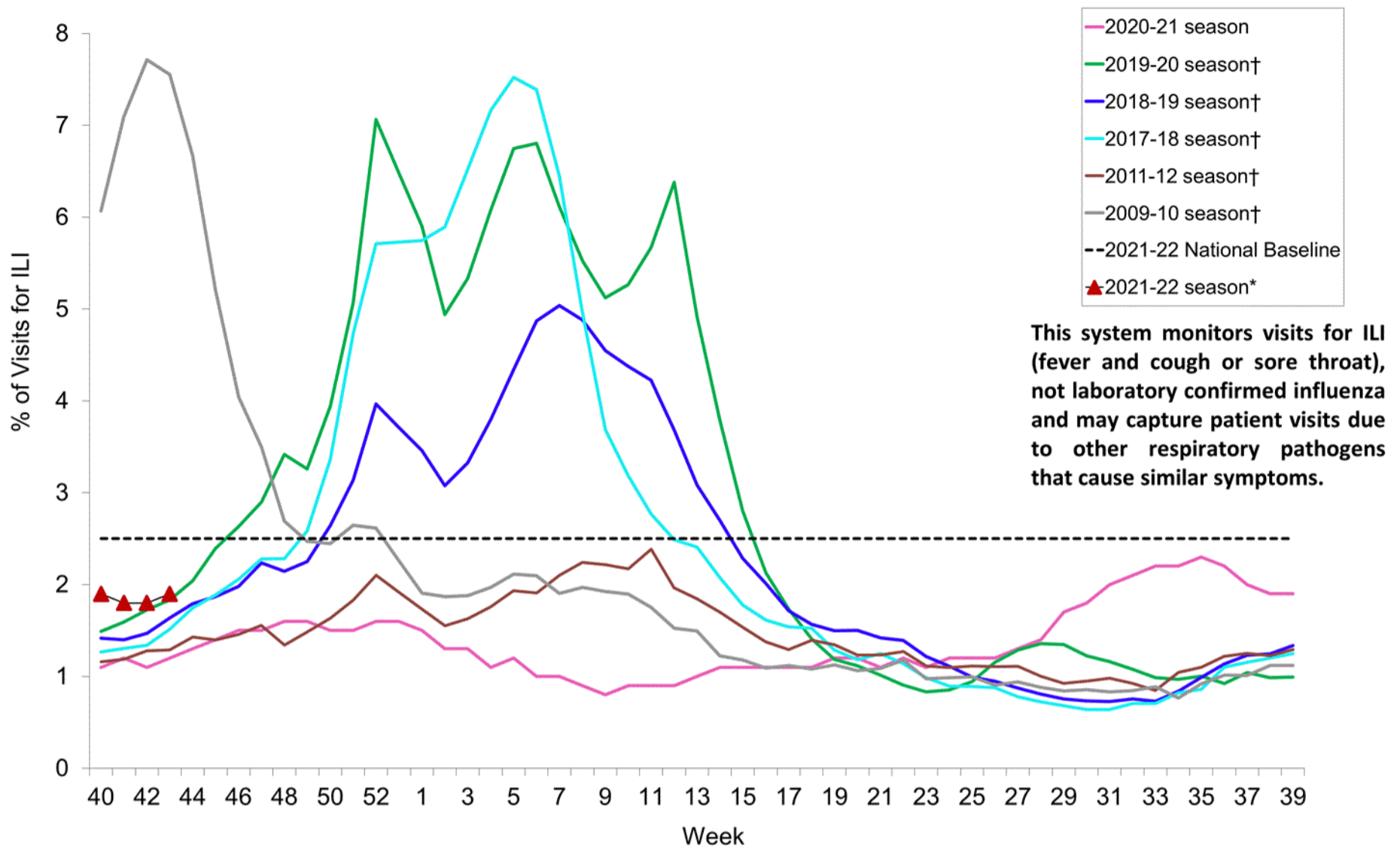
([https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1539281266932](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1539281266932))

The U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet) monitors outpatient visits for influenza-like illness [(ILI) fever plus cough or sore throat], not laboratory-confirmed influenza, and will capture visits due to other respiratory pathogens, such as SARS-CoV-2, that present with similar symptoms. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, health care-seeking behaviors have changed and people may be accessing the health care system in alternative settings not captured as a part of ILINet or at a different point in their illness than they might have before the pandemic. Therefore, it is important to evaluate syndromic surveillance data, including that from ILINet, in the context of other sources of surveillance data to obtain a complete and accurate picture of influenza, COVID-19, and other respiratory virus activity. CDC is tracking the COVID-19 pandemic in a weekly publication called [COVID Data Tracker Weekly Review](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html) (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>). Information about other respiratory virus activity can be found on [CDC's National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System \(NREVSS\) website](https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/index.html) (<https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/index.html>).

## ILINet

Nationwide during week 43, 1.9% of patient visits reported through ILINet were due to ILI. This percentage is below the national baseline of 2.5%. All regions are below their baselines. Overall, influenza virus circulation remains low; therefore, any increase in ILI activity is likely due to increased circulation of other respiratory viruses.

## Percentage of Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Reported By The U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet), Weekly National Summary, 2021-2022\* and Selected Previous Seasons



†These seasons did not have a week 53, so the week 53 value is an average of week 52 and week 1.

<http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>

\* Effective October 3, 2021 (week 40), the ILI definition (fever plus cough or sore throat) no longer includes "without a known cause other than influenza."

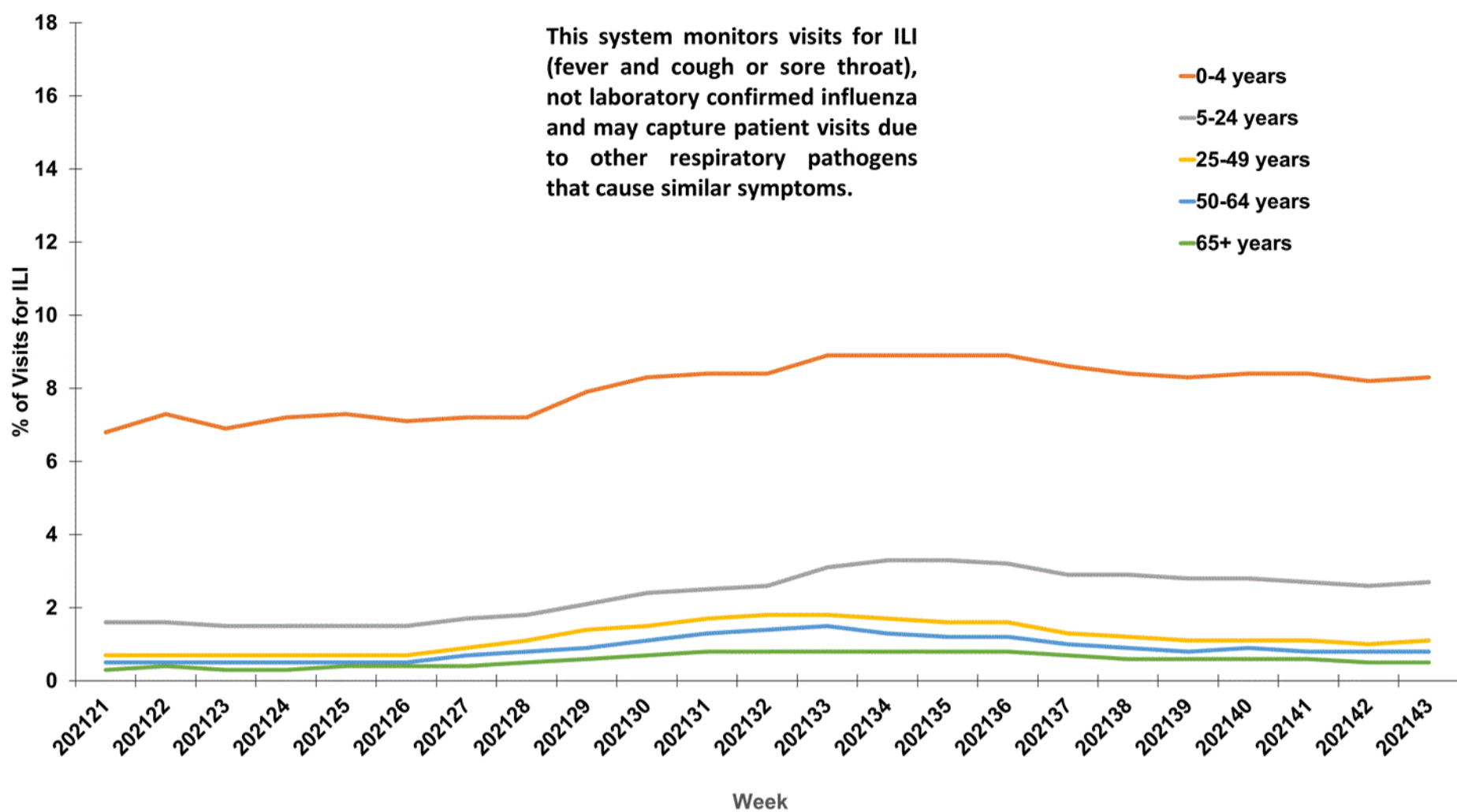
[View Chart Data \(current season only\) \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/senAllregt43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/senAllregt43.html) | [View Full Screen \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/ILI43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/ILI43.html)

## ILI Visits by Age Group

More than 70% of ILINet participants provide both the number of patient visits for ILI and the total number of patient visits for the week broken out by age group. Data from this subset of providers are used to calculate the percentages of patient visits for ILI by age group.

The percentages of visits for ILI reported in ILINet in week 43 remained stable compared to week 42 for all age groups and is showing a stable trend during at least the past four weeks for all age groups (0-4 years, 5-24 years, 25-49 years, 50-64 years, and 65+ years).

**Percentage of Visits for Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) by Age Group  
Reported by the U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet),  
Weekly National Summary, May 23, 2021-October 30, 2021\***



<http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>

\* Effective October 3, 2021 (week 40), the ILI definition (fever plus cough or sore throat) no longer includes "without a known cause other than influenza."

[View Chart Data \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/iliage43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/iliage43.html) | [View Full Screen \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/ILIAge43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/ILIAge43.html)

## ILI Activity Map

Data collected in ILINet are used to produce a measure of [ILI activity](#)\*

[https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633697504110](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633697504110) by state/jurisdiction and Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA).

Activity Level	Number of Jurisdictions		Number of CBSAs	
	Week 43 (Week ending Oct. 30, 2021)	Week 42 (Week ending Oct. 23, 2021)	Week 43 (Week ending Oct. 30, 2021)	Week 42 (Week ending Oct. 23, 2021)
Very High	0	0	0	0
High	0	0	7	5
Moderate	2	1	18	15
Low	4	3	78	70
Minimal	49	51	541	547
Insufficient Data	0	0	285	292



# A Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division

## Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Activity Level Indicator Determined by Data Reported to ILINet

This system monitors visits for ILI (fever and cough or sore throat), not laboratory confirmed influenza and may capture patient visits due to other respiratory pathogens that cause similar symptoms.

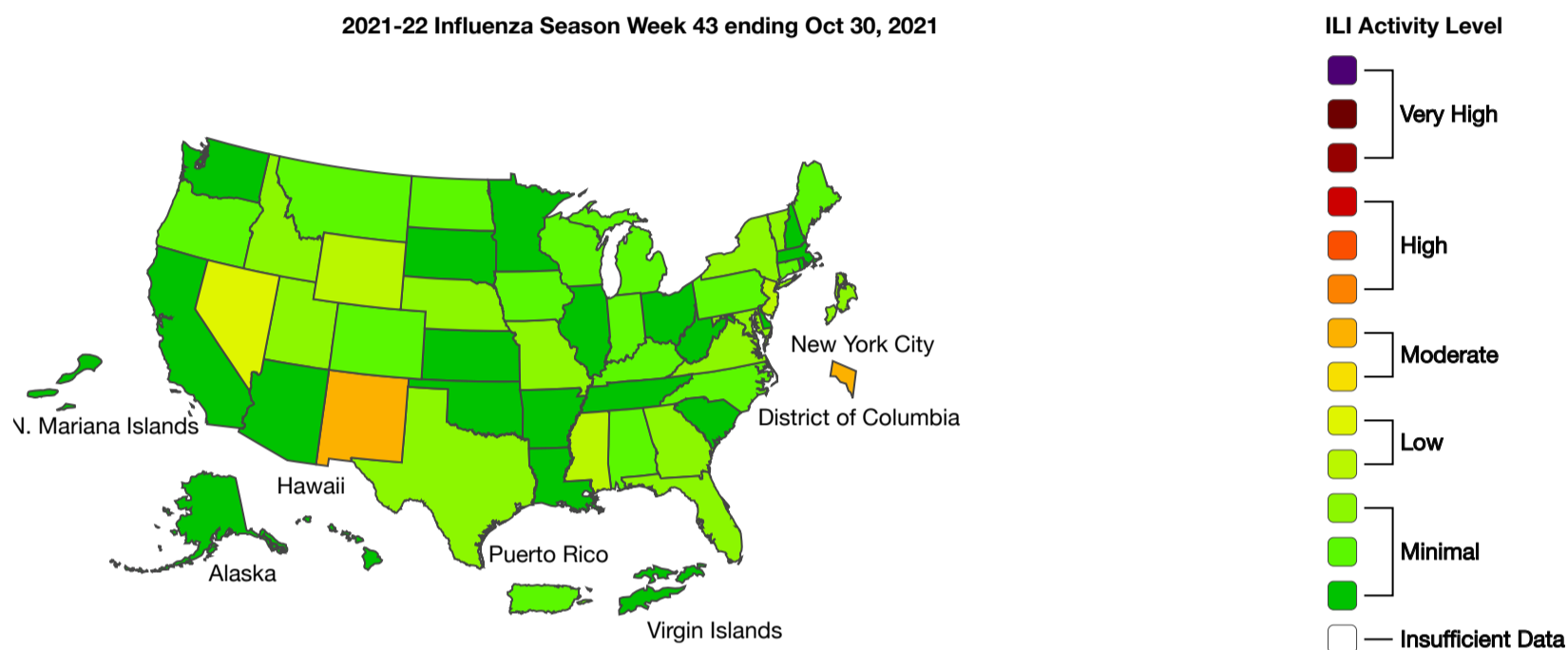
prev Play Pause next

40 41 42 43

weeks

State CBSA

2021-22 Influenza Season Week 43 ending Oct 30, 2021



Season: 2021-22 ▲

Download Image

Download Data

(<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/flureport.xml>)View Full Screen (<http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/main.html>)

\*Data collected in ILINet may disproportionately represent certain populations within a jurisdiction or CBSA, and therefore, may not accurately depict the full picture of influenza activity for the entire jurisdiction or CBSA. Differences in the data presented here by CDC and independently by some health departments likely represent differing levels of data completeness with data presented by the health department likely being the more complete.

### Additional information about medically attended visits for ILI for current and past seasons:

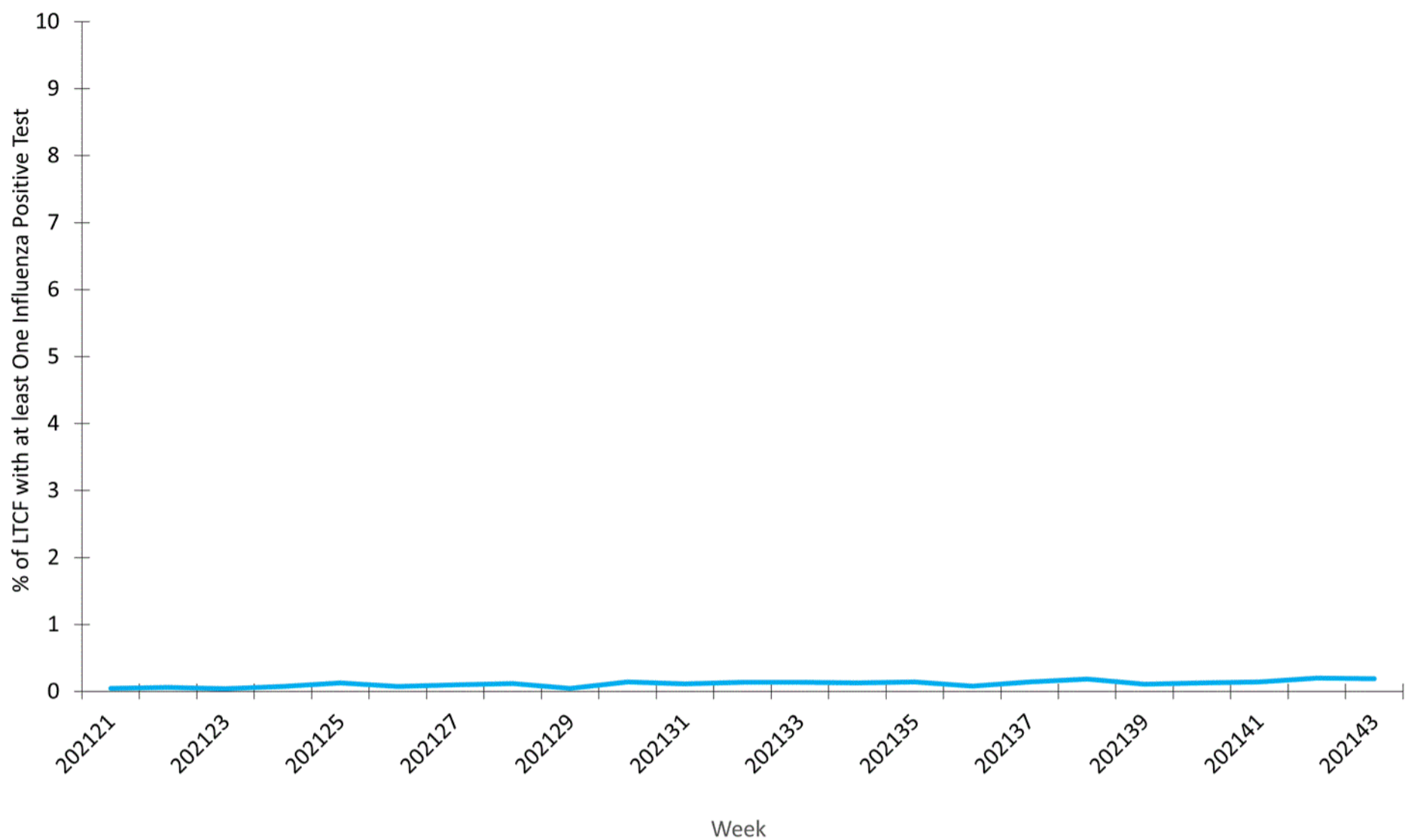
Surveillance Methods ([https://wcms-wp.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1539281266932](https://wcms-wp.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1539281266932)) | FluView Interactive: National, Regional, and State Data (<http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html>) or ILI Activity Map (<https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/main.html>)

## Long-term Care Facility (LTCF) Surveillance

([https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633698386507](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698386507))

LTCFs (e.g., nursing homes/skilled nursing, long-term care for the developmentally disabled, and assisted living facilities) from all 50 states and U.S. territories report data on influenza infections among residents through the [National Healthcare Safety Network \(NHSN\) Long-term Care Facility Component](#) (<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/index.html>). During week 43, 27 (0.2%) of 14,216 reporting LTCFs reported at least one influenza positive test among their residents.

## Percent of Long-term Care Facilities (LTCF) with at Least One Confirmed Influenza Positive Test among Residents, Reported to CDC National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), National Summary, May 24, 2021 – October 31, 2021



</flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/LTCF43.html> | [View Chart Data](#)  </flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/LTCFData43.csv> | [View Full Screen](#) </flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/LTCF43.html>

### Additional information about long-term care facility surveillance:

[Surveillance Methods](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698386507) ([https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633698386507](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698386507)) | [Additional Data](https://data.cms.gov/covid-19/covid-19-nursing-home-data)  (<https://data.cms.gov/covid-19/covid-19-nursing-home-data>)

## Hospitalization Surveillance

[http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1634240269291](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1634240269291)

## FluSurv-NET

The Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET) conducts population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed influenza-related hospitalizations in select counties in 14 states and represents approximately 9% of the U.S. population. FluSurv-NET estimated hospitalization rates will be updated weekly starting later this season.

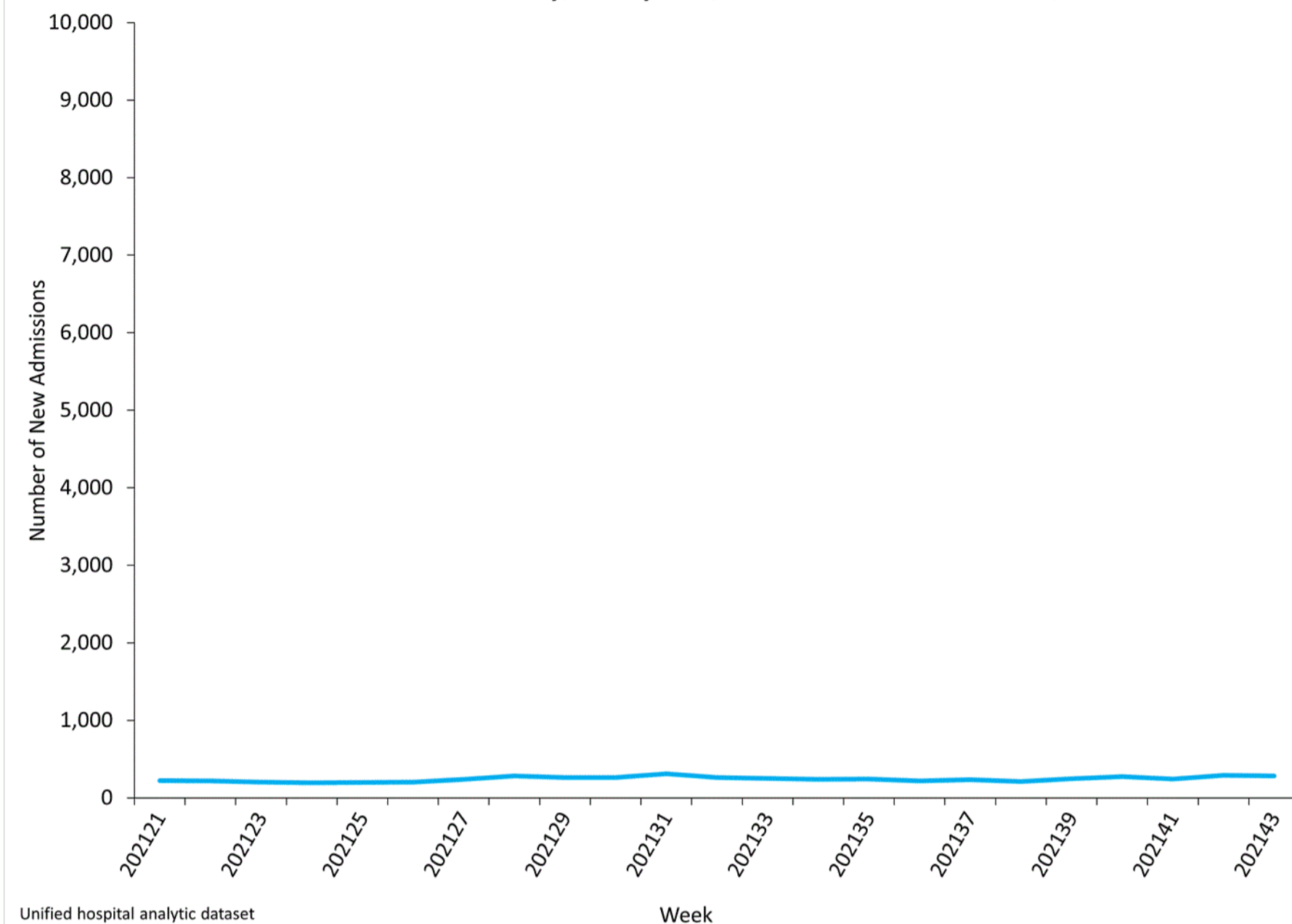
### Additional FluSurv-NET hospitalization surveillance information for current and past seasons and additional age groups:

[Surveillance Methods](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698456778) ([https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633698456778](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698456778)) | [FluView Interactive](http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/FluHospRates.html) (<http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/FluHospRates.html>)

## HHS-Protect Hospitalization Surveillance

Hospitals report to HHS-Protect the number of patients admitted with laboratory-confirmed influenza. During week 43, 282 patients with laboratory-confirmed influenza were admitted to the hospital.

## New Influenza Hospital Admissions Reported to HHS Protect, National Summary, May 23, 2021 – October 30, 2021



[View Chart Data](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/Protect43.html) [View Full Screen](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/ProtectData43.csv)

### Additional HHS Protect hospitalization surveillance information:

[Surveillance Methods](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698474047) | [Additional Data](#)  
<https://healthdata.gov/Hospital/COVID-19-Reported-Patient-Impact-and-Hospital-Capa/anag-cw7u>

## Mortality Surveillance

[https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1634311686144](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1634311686144)

## National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Mortality Surveillance

Based on NCHS mortality surveillance data available on November 4, 2021, 15.6% of the deaths that occurred during the week ending October 30, 2021 (week 43), were due to pneumonia, influenza, and/or COVID-19 (PIC). This percentage is above the epidemic threshold of 6.0% for this week. Among the 3,086 PIC deaths reported for this week, 2,224 had COVID-19 listed as an underlying or contributing cause of death on the death certificate, and one listed influenza, indicating that current PIC mortality is due primarily to COVID-19 and not influenza. The data presented are preliminary and may change as more data are received and processed.

[View Chart Data](https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/mortality.html)  [\(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/NCHSData43.csv\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/data/NCHSData43.csv) | [View Full Screen](#) [\(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/NCHS43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/NCHS43.html)

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**Additional pneumonia, influenza and COVID-19 mortality surveillance information for current and past seasons:**  
[Surveillance Methods](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698570680) [\(/https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633698570680\)](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698570680) | [FluView Interactive](#)  
[\(/https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/mortality.html\)](https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/mortality.html)

## Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality

No influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2021-2022 season have been reported to CDC.

(<http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/PedFluDeath.html>)

[View Full Screen \(/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/PedFlu43.html\)](/flu/weekly/weeklyarchives2021-2022/PedFlu43.html)

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**Additional pediatric mortality surveillance information for current and past seasons:**

Surveillance Methods ([https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor\\_1633698596803](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm#anchor_1633698596803)) | [FluView Interactive](#)

(<https://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/Fluview/PedFluDeath.html>)

## Additional National and International Influenza Surveillance Information

**FluView Interactive:** FluView includes enhanced web-based interactive applications that can provide dynamic visuals of the influenza data collected and analyzed by CDC. These [FluView Interactive applications](#)

(<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluviewinteractive.htm>) allow people to create customized, visual interpretations of influenza data, as well as make comparisons across flu seasons, regions, age groups and a variety of other demographics.

**National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health:** Monthly surveillance data on the prevalence of health-related workplace absenteeism among full-time workers in the United States are [available from NIOSH](#)

(<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/absences/default.html>).

**U.S. State and local influenza surveillance:** Select a jurisdiction below to access the latest local influenza information.

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[Alabama \(http://adph.org/influenza/\)](http://adph.org/influenza/)

[Alaska \(http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/influenza/flui\)](http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/influenza/flui)

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[Colorado \(https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/influenza\)](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/influenza)

[Connecticut \(https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Epidemiology-and-En\)](https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Epidemiology-and-En)

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Georgia ( <a href="https://dph.georgia.gov/epidemiology/influenza/flu-activity-georgia">https://dph.georgia.gov/epidemiology/influenza/flu-activity-georgia</a> )	Hawaii ( <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/resources/reports/influ">http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/resources/reports/influ</a> )
Iowa ( <a href="http://idph.iowa.gov/influenza/surveillance">http://idph.iowa.gov/influenza/surveillance</a> )	Kansas ( <a href="http://www.kdheks.gov/flu/surveillance.htm">http://www.kdheks.gov/flu/surveillance.htm</a> )
Maryland ( <a href="https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/influenza/fluwatch/">https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/influenza/fluwatch/</a> )	Massachusetts ( <a href="https://www.mass.gov/influenza">https://www.mass.gov/influenza</a> )
Missouri ( <a href="http://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/influenza/reports.php">http://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/influenza/reports.php</a> )	Montana ( <a href="https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/cdepi/diseases/">https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/cdepi/diseases/</a> )
New Jersey ( <a href="http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/flu.shtml">http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/flu.shtml</a> )	New Mexico ( <a href="https://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ideb/isp/">https://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ideb/isp/</a> )
Ohio ( <a href="http://www.flu.ohio.gov">http://www.flu.ohio.gov</a> )	Oklahoma ( <a href="https://www.ok.gov/health/Prevention_and_Preparedness/Acu">https://www.ok.gov/health/Prevention_and_Preparedness/Acu</a> )
South Carolina ( <a href="http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/DiseasesandConditions/InfectiousDiseases/Flu/FluData/">http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/DiseasesandConditions/InfectiousDiseases/Flu/FluData/</a> )	South Dakota ( <a href="https://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/flu/su">https://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/flu/su</a> )
Vermont ( <a href="http://www.healthvermont.gov/immunizations-infectious-disease/influenza/flu-activity-and-surveillance">http://www.healthvermont.gov/immunizations-infectious-disease/influenza/flu-activity-and-surveillance</a> )	Virginia ( <a href="http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/epidemiology/influenza-">http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/epidemiology/influenza-</a> )
Wyoming ( <a href="https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/infectious-disease-epidemiology-unit/disease/influenza/">https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/infectious-disease-epidemiology-unit/disease/influenza/</a> )	New York City ( <a href="http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/hea">http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/hea</a> )

#### World Health Organization:

Additional influenza surveillance information from participating WHO member nations is available through FluNet [↗](https://www.who.int/tools/flunet) (<https://www.who.int/tools/flunet>) and the Global Epidemiology Reports. [↗](https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-surveillance-outputs) (<https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-surveillance-outputs>)

#### WHO Collaborating Centers for Influenza:

Australia [↗](http://www.influenzacentre.org/Surveillance_Samples_Received.html) ([http://www.influenzacentre.org/Surveillance\\_Samples\\_Received.html](http://www.influenzacentre.org/Surveillance_Samples_Received.html)), China [↗](http://www.chinaivdc.cn/cnic/) (<http://www.chinaivdc.cn/cnic/>), Japan [↗](http://idsc.nih.go.jp/index.html) (<http://idsc.nih.go.jp/index.html>), the United Kingdom [↗](https://www.crick.ac.uk/research/worldwide-influenza-centre) (<https://www.crick.ac.uk/research/worldwide-influenza-centre>), and the United States (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/>) (CDC in Atlanta, Georgia)

#### Europe:

The most up-to-date influenza information from Europe is available from WHO/Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control [↗](http://www.flunewseurope.org/) (<http://www.flunewseurope.org/>).

#### Public Health Agency of Canada:

The most up-to-date influenza information from Canada is available in Canada's weekly FluWatch report [↗](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/) (<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fluwatch/>).

#### Public Health England:

The most up-to-date influenza information from the United Kingdom is available from Public Health England [↗](http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/SeasonalInfluenza/) (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/SeasonalInfluenza/>).

Any links provided to non-Federal organizations are provided solely as a service to our users. These links do not constitute an endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the Federal Government, and none should be inferred. CDC is not responsible for the content of the individual organization web pages found at these links.

A description of the CDC influenza surveillance system, including methodology and detailed descriptions of each data component is available on the [surveillance methods](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm) (<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm>) page.