

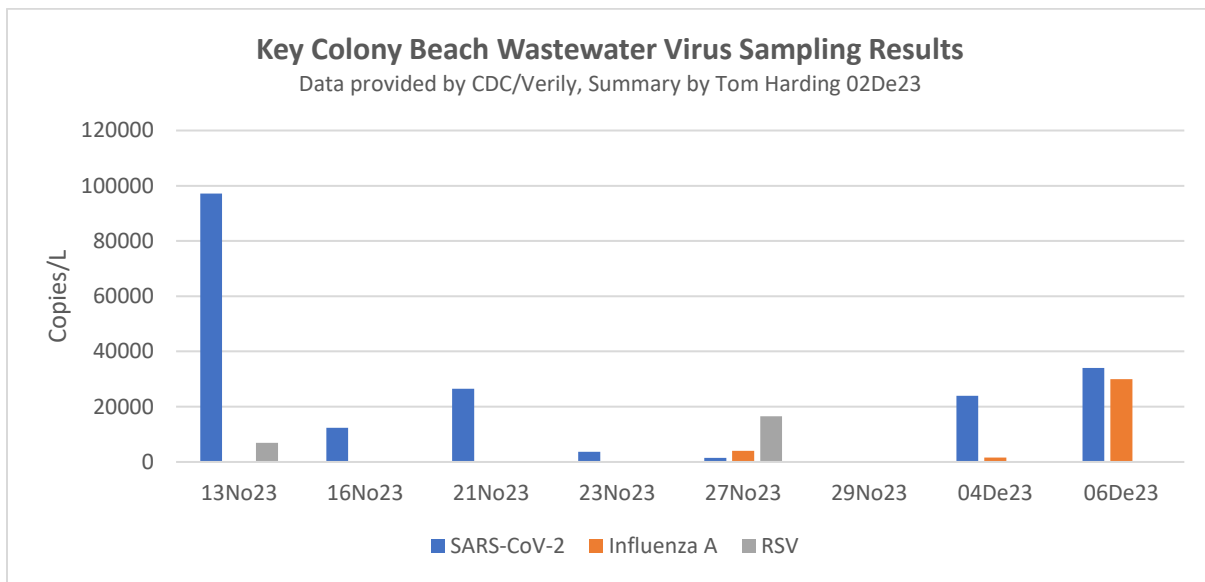
City of Key Colony Beach

Wastewater Sampling Update for Concern Virus's – December 04, 2023

Overview of 3 main virus being tracked by CDC and State of Florida Health Department:

- Covid-19 – Low levels, increasing Southeast Florida/plateauing in Monroe County, **overall United States is seeing an increase**
- Influenza A H1N1 – overall State is increasing; Florida considered a High level.
- RSV – decreasing.

Specific data for Key Colony Beach – wastewater sampling



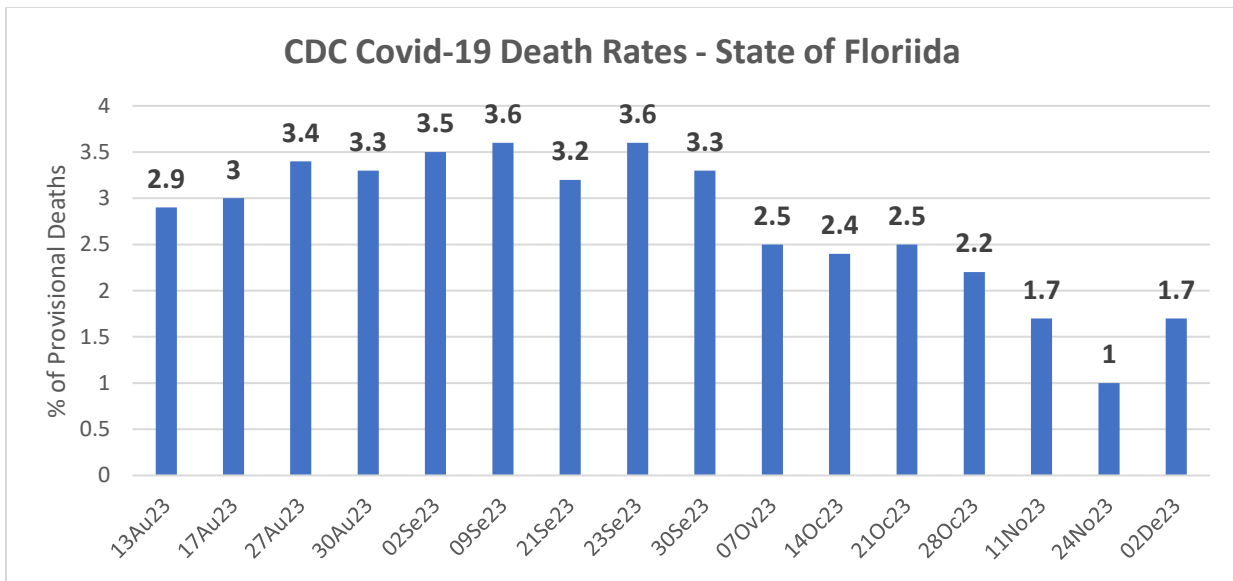
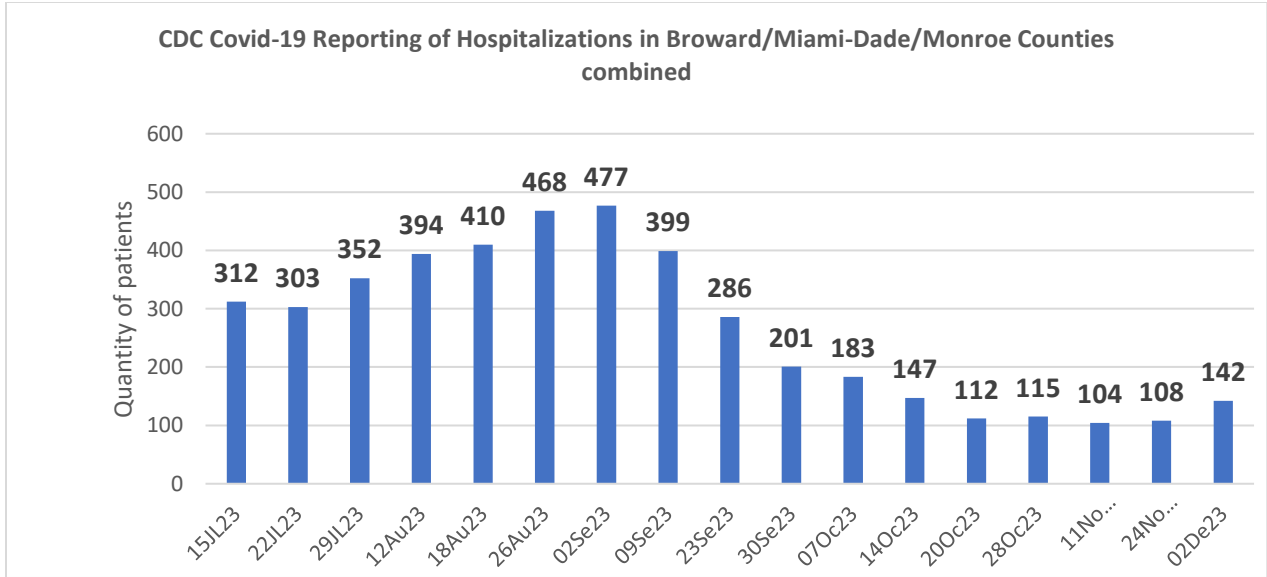
Sample results coming in from Verily/CDC contract.

- 5 viruses being reviewed from samples, results plotted above for the top three, no detection for Influenza B or Mpox to date from the Verily samples.

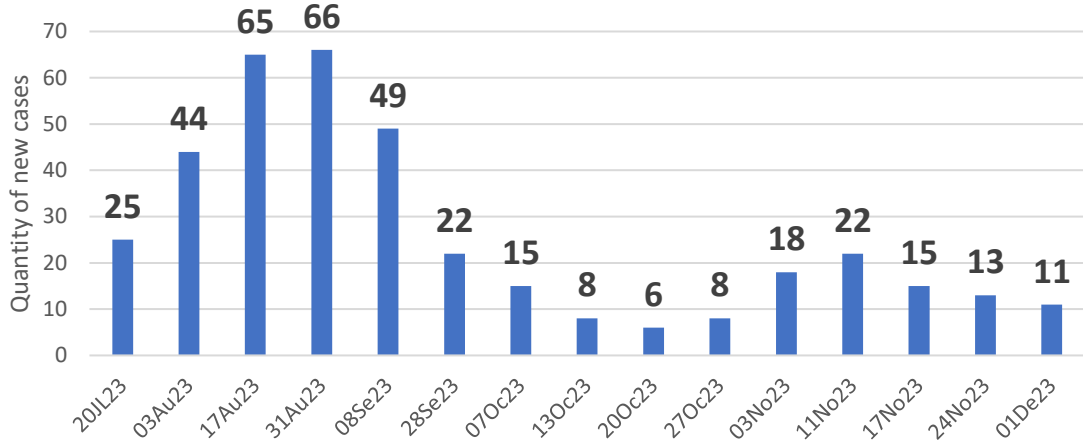
✓ SARS-CoV-2 Virus – Covid -19

- General overview data from CDC and Florida Dept of Health websites:
 - CDC Hospitalizations Summary – 142 cases, 25.7 % increase from last week (Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe County data together, data through 02De23).
 - CDC Death rates due to Covid-19 in the last week for Florida, 1.7%, a 54.5% increase from last week (data through 02De23)

- Florida Department of Health Weekly Situation Report (data as of 02De23):
 - Overall State of Florida – 6,186 new cases, increasing
 - Monroe County - 11 new cases (plateauing)
 - Dade County – 989 new cases (increasing)
 - Broward County – 418 new cases (slight increase)



Monroe County new Covid-19 cases - Reported by the Florida Department of Health



COVID-19 Update for the United States

Early Indicators

Test Positivity >

% Test Positivity

11.5%

(November 26 to December 2, 2023)

Trend in % Test Positivity

+0.9% in most recent week



Oct 14, 2023 Dec 2, 2023

Emergency Department Visits >

% Diagnosed as COVID-19

1.9%

(November 26 to December 2, 2023)

Trend in % Emergency Department Visits

+4% in most recent week



Oct 14, 2023 Dec 2, 2023

Severity Indicators

Hospitalizations >

Hospital Admissions

22,513

(November 26 to December 2, 2023)

Trend in Hospital Admissions

+17.6% in most recent week



Oct 14, 2023 Dec 2, 2023

Deaths >

% of All Deaths in U.S. Due to COVID-19

3.0%

(November 26 to December 2, 2023)

Trend in % COVID-19 Deaths

+25% in most recent week



Oct 14, 2023 Dec 2, 2023

Florida Flu Review

Season: 2023-24

Week 48: November 26, 2023–December 2, 2023

Data are provisional and subject to change

Flu season information

Influenza (flu) is a respiratory infection caused by a variety of flu viruses spread primarily by droplets made when infected people cough, sneeze, or talk. Less often, a person might become infected with flu by touching a surface or object contaminated with flu virus and then touching their own mouth, eyes, or nose. **Influenza-like-illness (ILI)** is defined as the presence of fever and cough or fever and sore throat without a laboratory-confirmed etiology.

Season

The flu reporting year uses standard reporting weeks outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), where every year has 52 or 53 reporting weeks. The flu season ends May 18, 2024 (week 20), surveillance continues year round. Seasons vary in timing, severity, and duration. It is not possible to predict what the 2023-24 flu season will be like in Florida.

Surveillance and investigation

Surveillance is conducted to detect changes in the flu virus to help determine the annual northern hemisphere vaccine composition and to prepare for potential pandemics. Surveillance is also conducted to identify any unusually severe presentations of flu, detect outbreaks and determine the onset, peak, and wane of the flu season to assist with prevention, particularly in high-risk populations like the very young, adults aged ≥ 65 years, and pregnant people.

Individual cases are not reportable in Florida with the exception of novel flu A (a new subtype of flu A) and flu-associated pediatric deaths. All outbreaks are reportable in Florida.

The Florida Department of Health will continue to make updates on the trends presented in this report as needed.

Annual vaccination is the best way to protect yourself and others from potentially severe complications from flu. Flu shots take up to two weeks to become fully effective, so it's important to get vaccinated as soon as possible to reduce your chances of getting the flu this season. To find a flu vaccine near you, visit: [VaccineFinder.org](https://www.vaccinefinder.org)

CDC recommends antiviral treatment be initiated as soon as possible for people with confirmed or suspected flu who are at higher risk for complications (children < 2 years, adults ≥ 65 years, pregnant people, and people with underlying medical conditions). Treatment should be administered within 48 hours of illness onset. For more information, contact your health care provider.

Current predominant strain

**Influenza A H1N1
2009 Pandemic**

Flu positivity rate

Increased

Flu emergency department visits

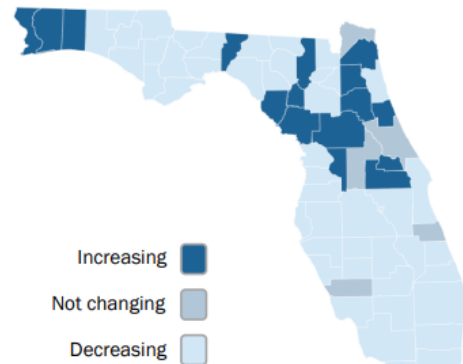
Decreased

Outbreaks in the current week*

3

*Counties with outbreaks in current week: Brevard (1), Martin (1), Pinellas (1)

County flu and ILI activity trend



Data source: ESSENCE-FL

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Florida RSV Review

Season: 2023-24

Week 47: November 19, 2023–November 25, 2023

Data are provisional and subject to change

RSV season information

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. Young children and older adults, especially those with certain underlying health conditions, are at higher risk for severe illness from RSV.

Individual cases of RSV are not reportable in Florida. All outbreaks of RSV are reportable. The Florida Department of Health will continue to make updates on the trends presented in this report as needed.

Season

Florida's RSV season is longer than the rest of the nation and has distinct regional patterns. For this reason, the state is broken up into five RSV regions, each with their own RSV season. The Florida Department of Health established regional RSV seasons based on activity thresholds provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Florida RSV Regions

Northwest: October–April, North: September–March, Central: August–March, Southeast: January–December, and Southwest: September–April

Surveillance and investigation

Surveillance is conducted to support clinical decision-making for prophylaxis of premature infants. The determination of unique seasonal and geographic trends in RSV activity in Florida has important implications for prescribing patterns for initiating prophylaxis to children at high risk for complications from RSV infection. The American Academy of Pediatrics currently recommends pre-approval for prophylactic treatment be made based on state surveillance data.

In 2023, two vaccines (Arexvy and Abrysvo) and a monoclonal antibody (nirsevimab) were approved for the prevention of RSV related illness. For more information about these products, refer to the links below.

RSV vaccines: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7229a4.htm>

RSV monoclonal antibody: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7234a4.htm>

RSV emergency department visits

Decreased

RSV positivity rate

Decreased

RSV admissions

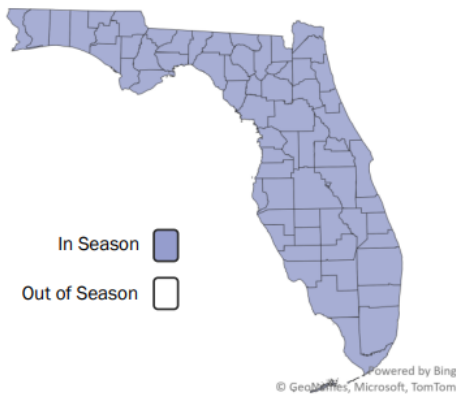
Decreased

Outbreaks in the current week*

1

*Counties with outbreaks in current week: Pinellas (1)

Counties currently in season



County RSV activity trend

