



BI-WEEKLY INFLUENZA EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORT

01 APRIL 2025

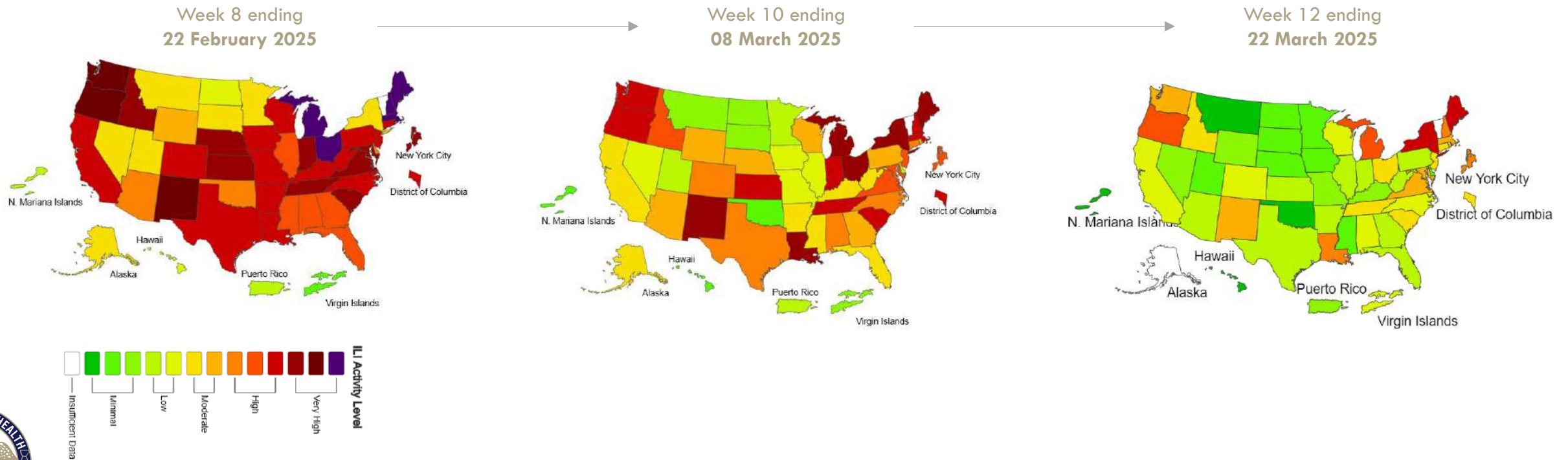


Influenza || Nationwide ILI Situation

KEY POINTS

- Majority of states are reporting low to minimal influenza-like illness (ILI) activity (**Figure 1**), indicating emergence from this year's viral respiratory season for the contiguous US.
- Alaska did not report for Week 12, and the Pacific and Caribbean islands demonstrated variable levels, ranging from minimal to moderate moving Westward.

Figure 1. ILI activity map for MMWR weeks 8, 10 and 12.¹

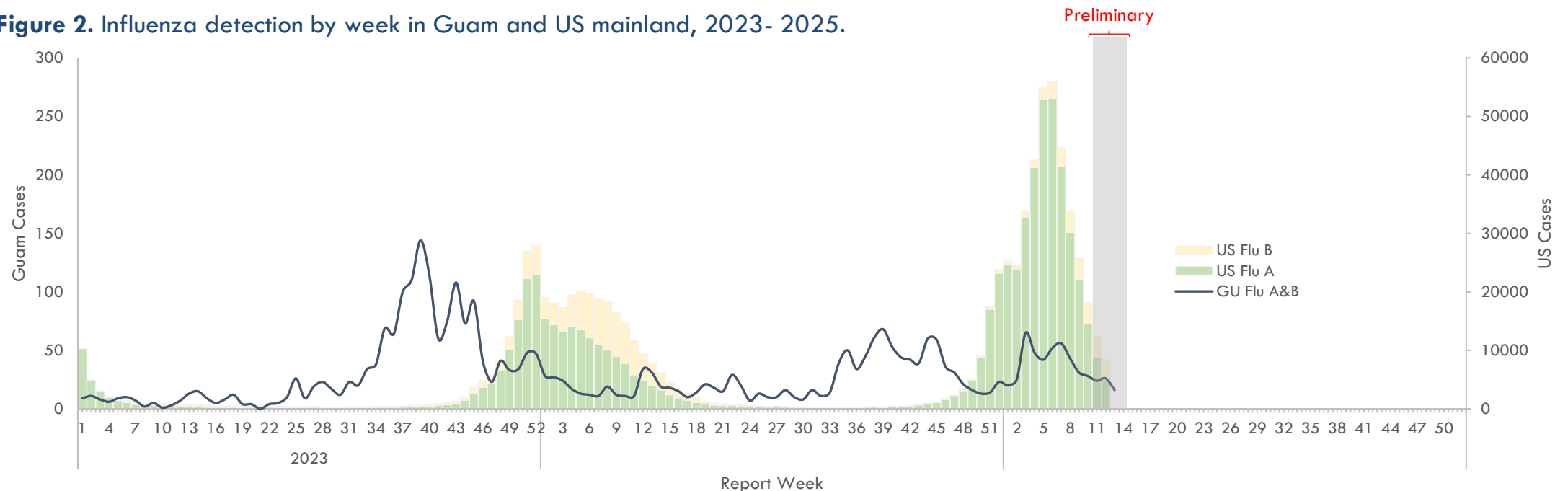


Influenza || Guam vs Nationwide comparison

KEY POINTS

- **Figure 2** continues to support the previous illustration indicating an emergence from this year's influenza season as the influenza curve moves in a downward direction in the past several weeks for both the contiguous US and in Guam.
- The uncharacteristic increase seen in Guam earlier this year continues to align with the US trend mirroring a similar downward trend.
- Guam's influenza season precedes the mainland US (**Figure 2**)²⁻³ and starts approximately late August, early September, peaking in mid-fall.

Figure 2. Influenza detection by week in Guam and US mainland, 2023- 2025.

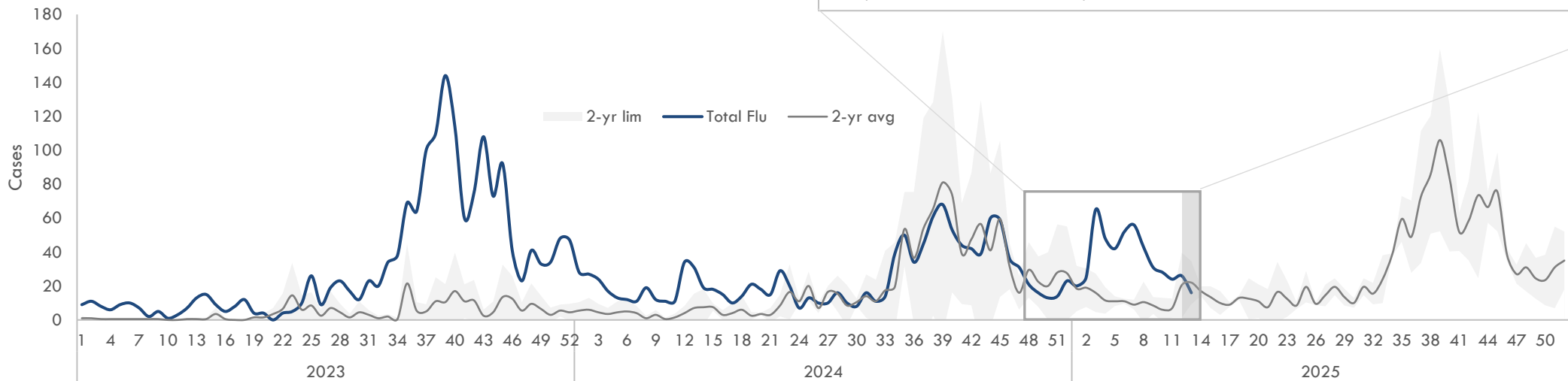


Influenza || Local trend

KEY POINTS

- **Figure 3³** represents all influenza cases by week in Guam from 2023-present, including the 2yr average and limits (threshold).
- Influenza case detection in recent weeks have fallen within the expected range.
- In week 13, a total of 16 cases were reported, roughly 40% lower compared to the preceding week. Week 13 in 2024 reported 15 cases.
- The convergence with historical trends is welcoming news but continued monitoring remains crucial.

Figure 3. Influenza detection by week in Guam, 2023-2025.

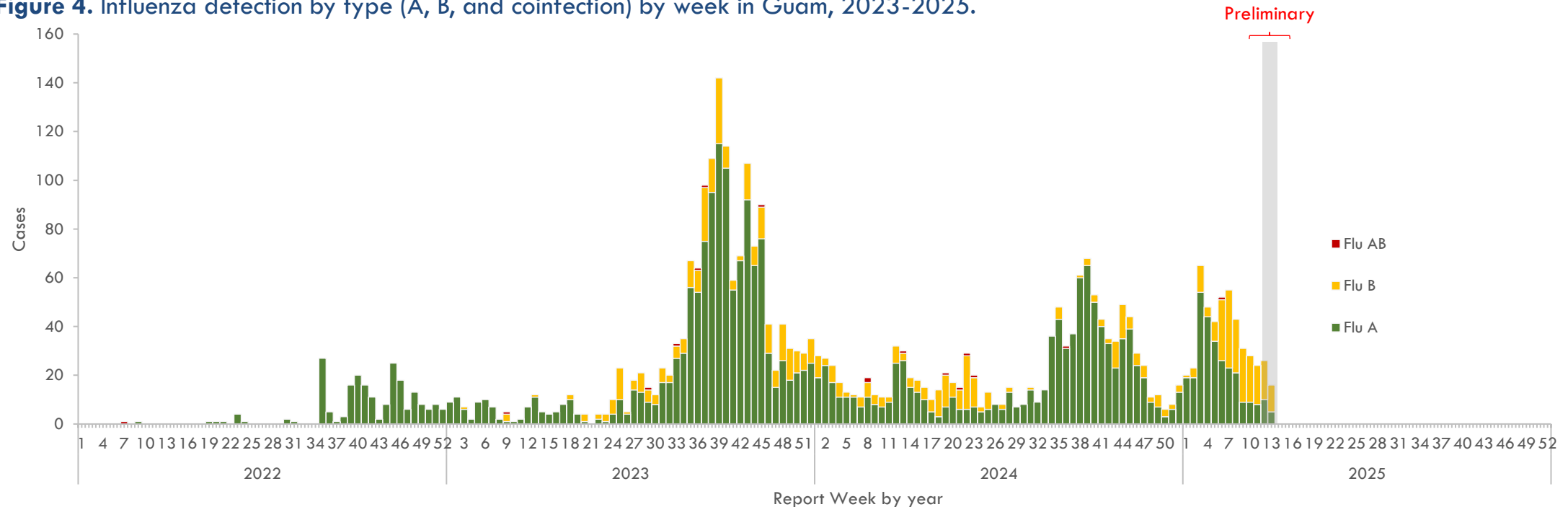


Influenza || Local trend (continued)

KEY POINTS

- Influenza B remains the predominant influenza type in circulation (**Figure 4**).³ Preliminary wastewater surveillance data for Guam also provides supporting evidence that influenza B is the dominant type observed in the community. There have been no co-infections detected in the past two months.
- While influenza B detection is not new, the movement from A to B this early in the year has not been seen since 2019.
 - Influenza B detection is typically observed in the later months.

Figure 4. Influenza detection by type (A, B, and coinfection) by week in Guam, 2023-2025.

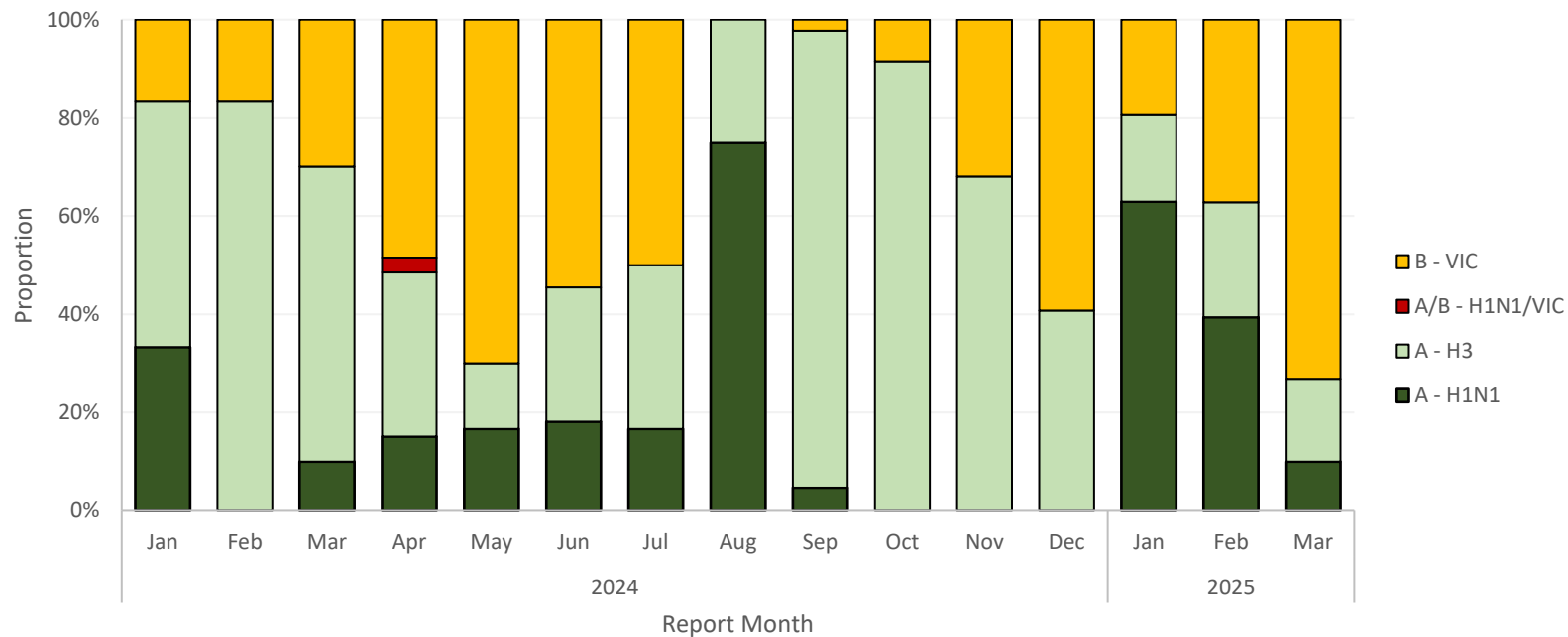


Influenza || Local trend (continued)

KEY POINTS

- March 2025 emphasizes a clear transition from Influenza A to Influenza B/Victoria, now representing the most common lineage for influenza viruses in Guam, as seen in **Figure 5**⁴.
- This is in stark contrast to what has been detected last year, when the predominant subtype was A/H3.
- *Note, the figure below presents the date of subtype, not the date of sample collection.*

Figure 5. Proportion of influenza subtype by month in Guam, 2024-2025.



Providers are encouraged to submit influenza samples for further subtyping to Guam Public Health Laboratory

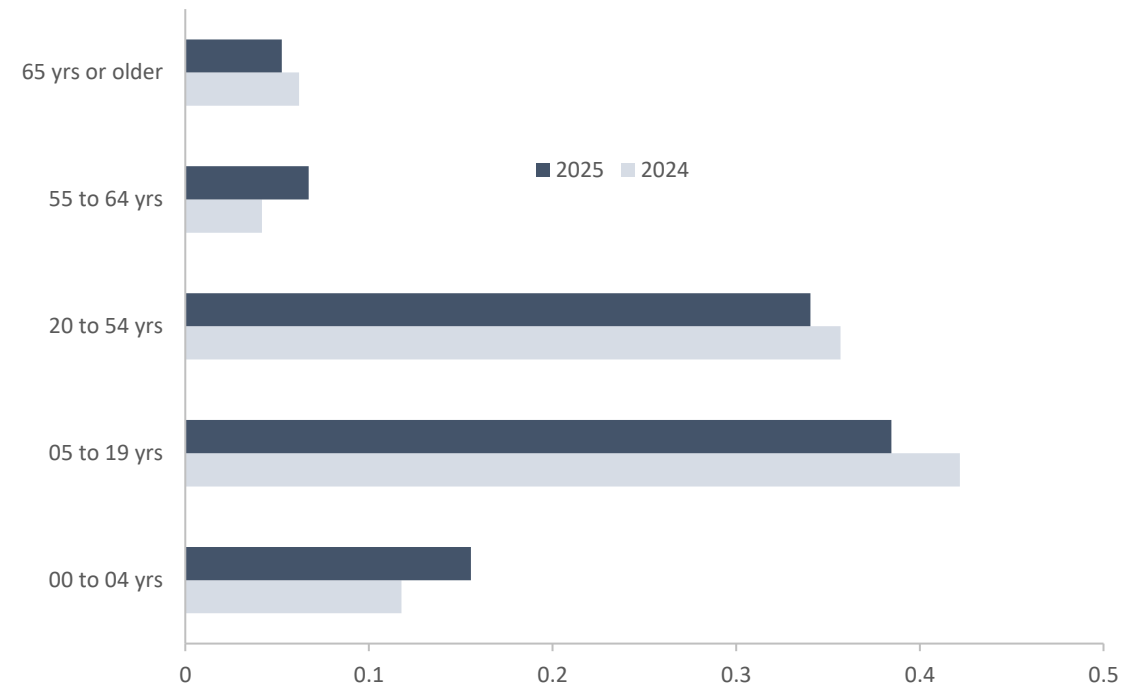


Influenza || Local trend (continued)

KEY POINTS

- Majority of those reported with influenza consist of the school-age children (05 to 19 years) and those ages 19 to 54 years) (**Figure 6**).³
- The proportion of age groups remains relatively consistent between 2024 and 2025.
- Hospitalizations associated with influenza continue to remain minimal based off on NHSN hospital respiratory data reporting.

Figure 6. Proportion of age groups diagnosed with influenza in Guam, 2024 and 2025.



Additional Information



Scan the QR Code to visit
the [Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard](#).

For additional information or for general inquiries, please
contact dphss.surveillance@dphss.guam.gov.

Surveillance data are compiled by one or more of the following members of the Surveillance team: Danelynn Albert, Angelika Argao, Aaron Arizala.
Influenza viral characteristics are provided by one or more of the following Guam Public Health Laboratory team: Raven Aguon, Keno Hsueh, Michael O'Mallan.

