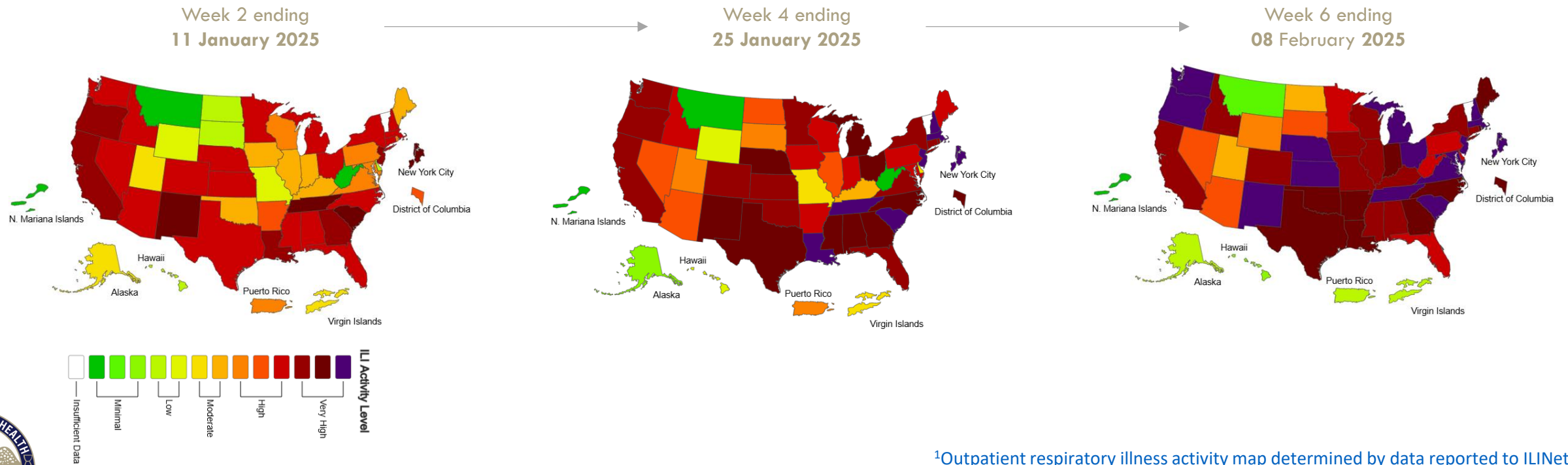


Influenza || Nationwide ILI Situation

KEY POINTS

- Influenza-like Illness (ILI) detection is increasing in the contiguous US¹ (Figure 1)
- The progression is worsening in the eastern and southern states and appears to be moving westward
- The US Pacific Islands (CNMI, PR, USVI, HI), including Alaska (ie. non-contiguous jurisdictions) are demonstrating a different trend inconsistent with the rest of the mainland

Figure 1. ILI activity map for MMWR week 2, 4, and 6.¹



¹Outpatient respiratory illness activity map determined by data reported to ILINet (CDC)

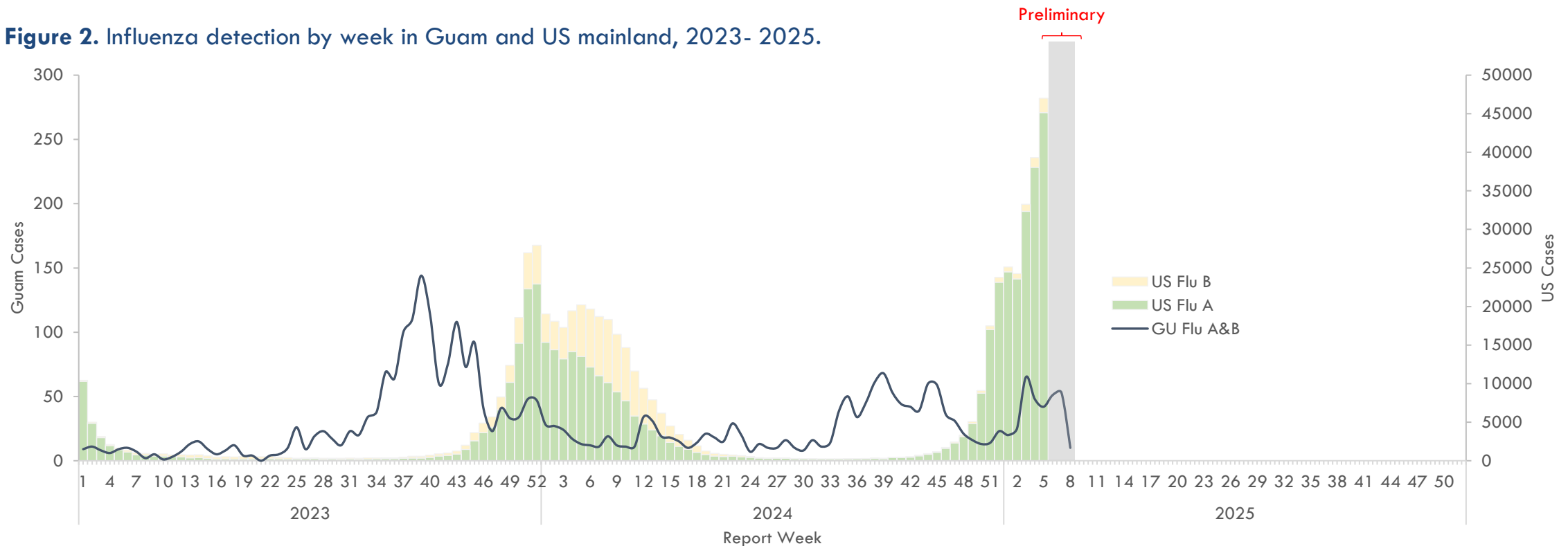


Influenza || Guam vs Nationwide comparison

KEY POINTS

- Guam’s influenza season generally precedes the mainland US (Figure 2)²⁻³ and starts approximately late August, early September, peaking in mid-fall.
- However, an uncharacteristic increase was observed in January 2025.
- The US continues to see higher than usual influenza case reports.

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



²CDC Influenza Results by Clinical Laboratories, National Summary; ³Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard



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 early 2025 has exceeded Guam's 2-year average and threshold.
- In week 7, a total of 53 cases were reported, nearly 5x the reports compared to the same week for 2024 (11 cases reported).
- Although there was a slight decrease beginning week 4, the upward trend from week 5-7 requires continued monitoring.

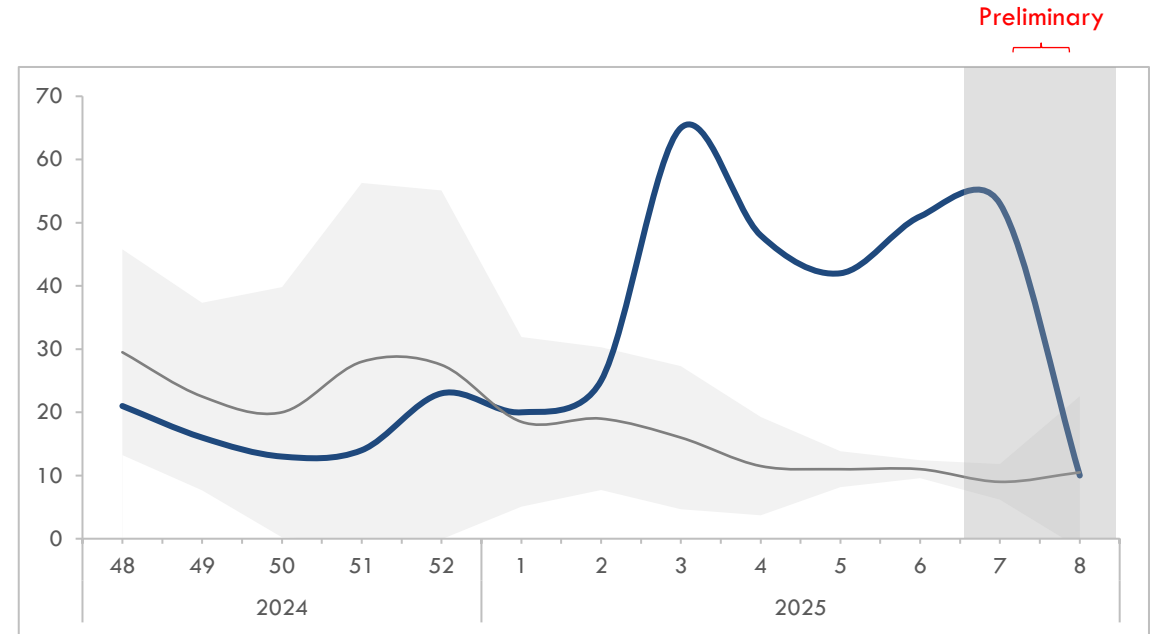
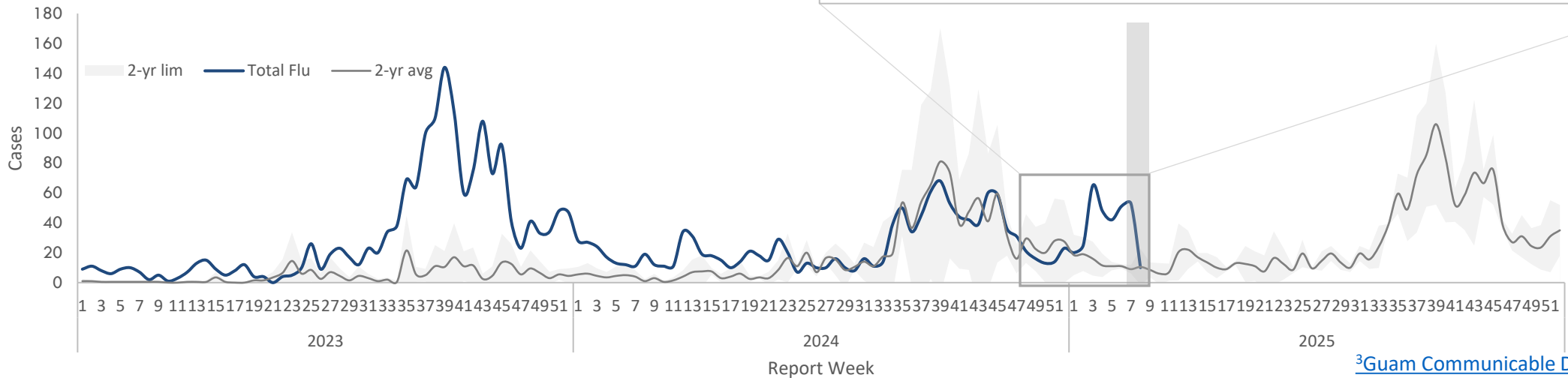


Figure 3. Influenza detection by week in Guam, 2023-2025.



³Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard

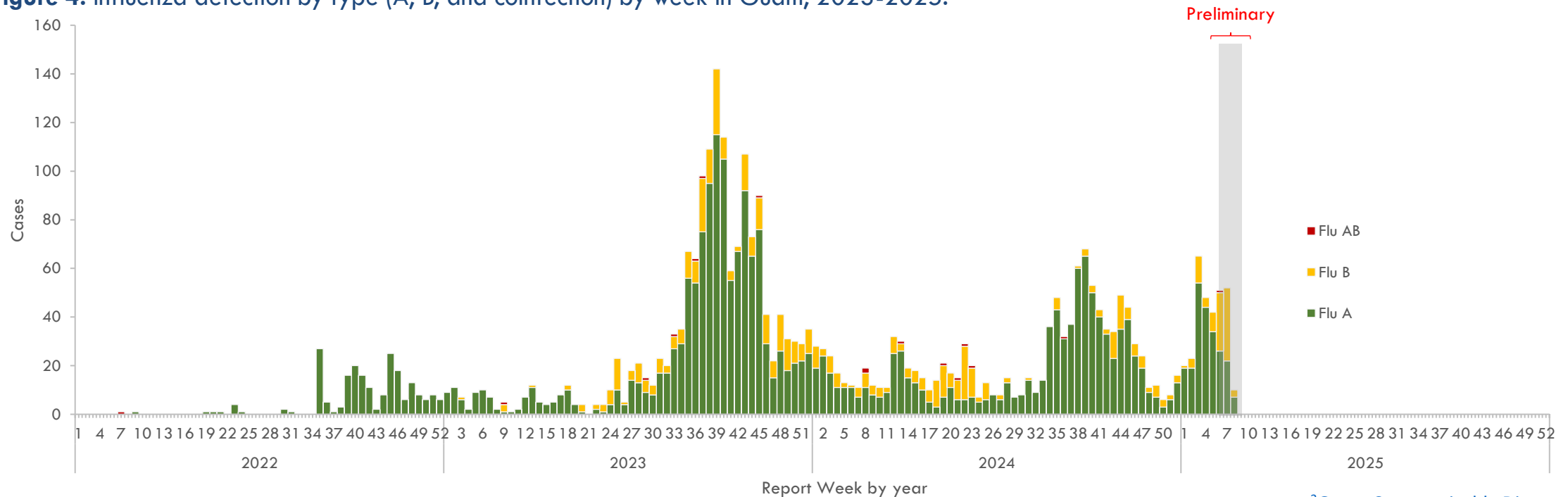


Influenza || Local trend (continued)

KEY POINTS

- Guam is tracking a transition from influenza A to influenza B reporting (**Figure 4**).³
- 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.



³Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard

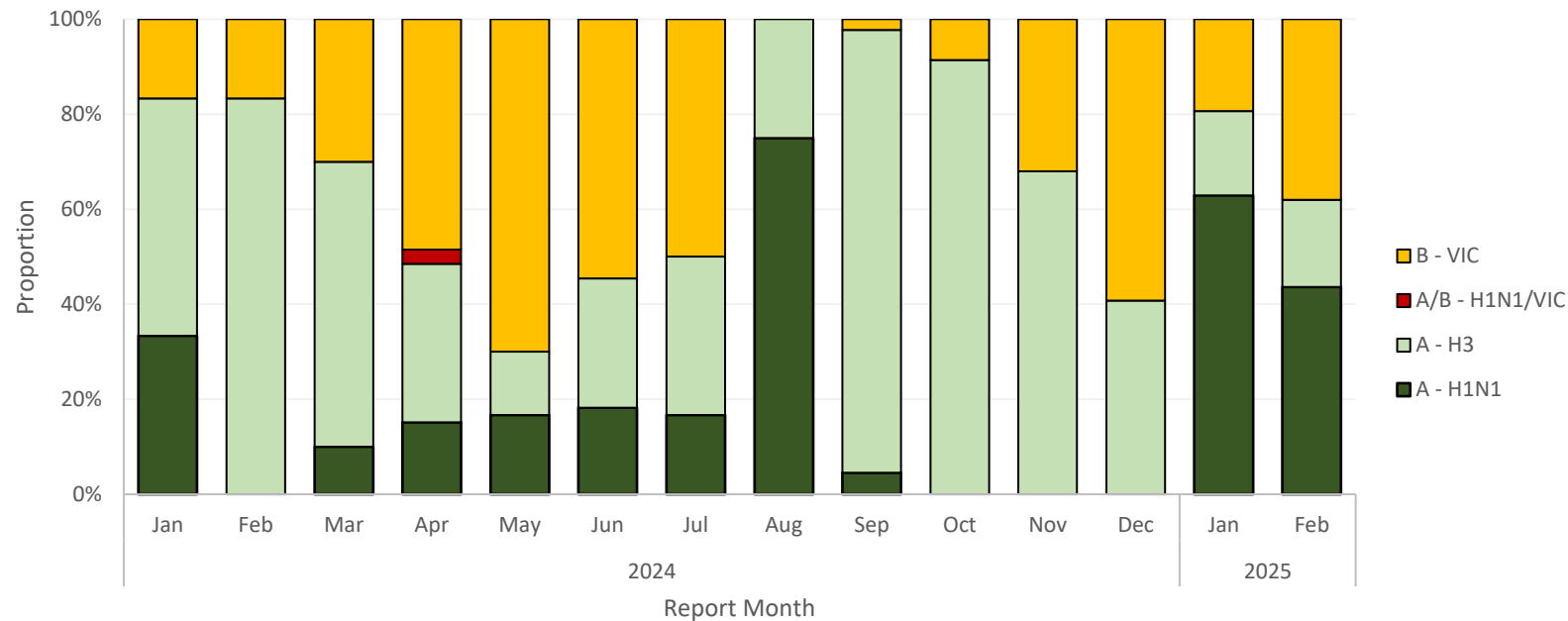


Influenza || Local trend (continued)

KEY POINTS

- While influenza B Guam becomes the majority influenza types reported, of those samples subtyped (**Figure 5**)⁴, there has been a sudden increase in influenza A/H1N1pdm09, followed by influenza B Victoria.
- 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

⁴Data provided by the Guam Public Health Laboratory

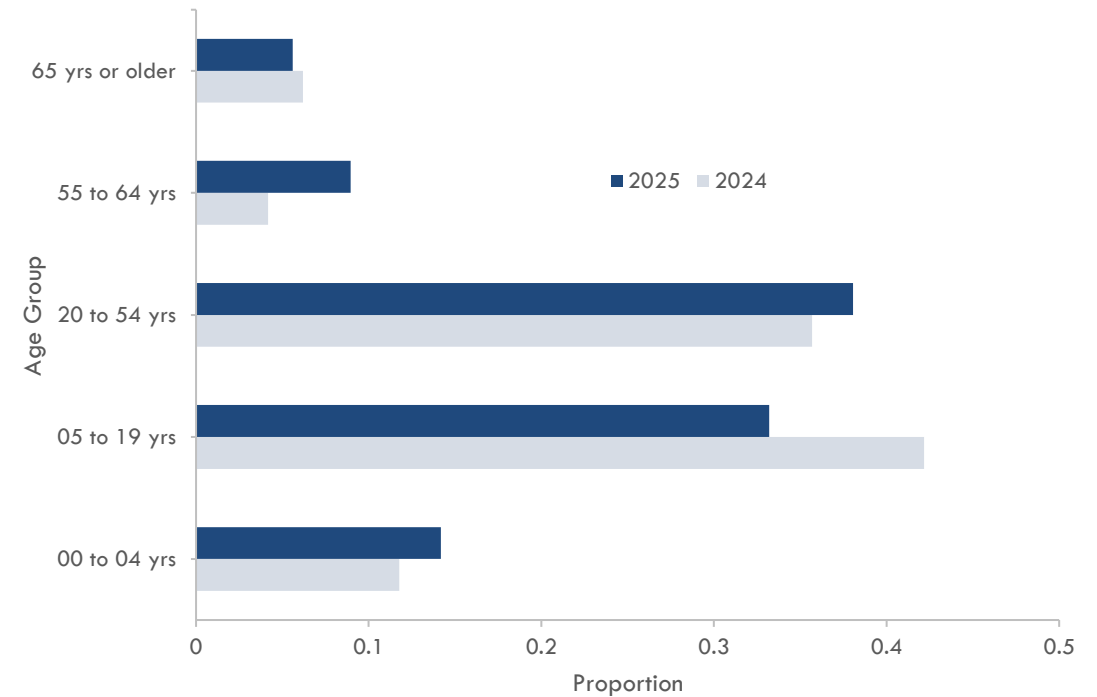


Influenza || Local trend (continued)

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 to nonexistent.

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.

