



# 2025-2026 Respiratory Surveillance Report

## Week 41

Oct. 5 – Oct. 11, 2025

### About our respiratory activity reporting

MSDH utilizes a variety of methods for tracking respiratory viral illness (influenza, COVID-19, RSV) in Mississippi. Syndromic surveillance data from participating hospitals and urgent care clinics provides trend data for visits related to influenza-like-illness (ILI), COVID-19-like-illness (CLI), and respiratory syncytial virus-like-illness (RSV-like-illness) over time. In addition to syndromic surveillance, MSDH uses sentinel surveillance for influenza and wastewater surveillance (in pilot state) for influenza and COVID-19.

Each year MSDH identifies sentinel healthcare providers across the state to report numbers of patients with ILI (fever of 100°F or higher AND cough and/or sore throat), in comparison to their total patients seen. These providers also collect specimens which are sent to the Mississippi Public Health Lab for multiplex testing (COVID-19, influenza, RSV) and further subtyping as indicated. This combination of data allows MSDH to identify local trends in ILI presentations and maintain surveillance of circulating influenza subtypes and COVID-19 variants.

Wastewater surveillance for respiratory viruses is a newer form of surveillance, and Mississippi is in the early phases of establishing its wastewater surveillance program for COVID-19 and influenza.

During 2025, MSDH noted an increase in the number of reported pertussis cases (otherwise known as “whooping cough”). Pertussis is a Class 1A vaccine-preventable reportable disease, and MSDH attempts to interview every reported case within 24 hours of receipt.

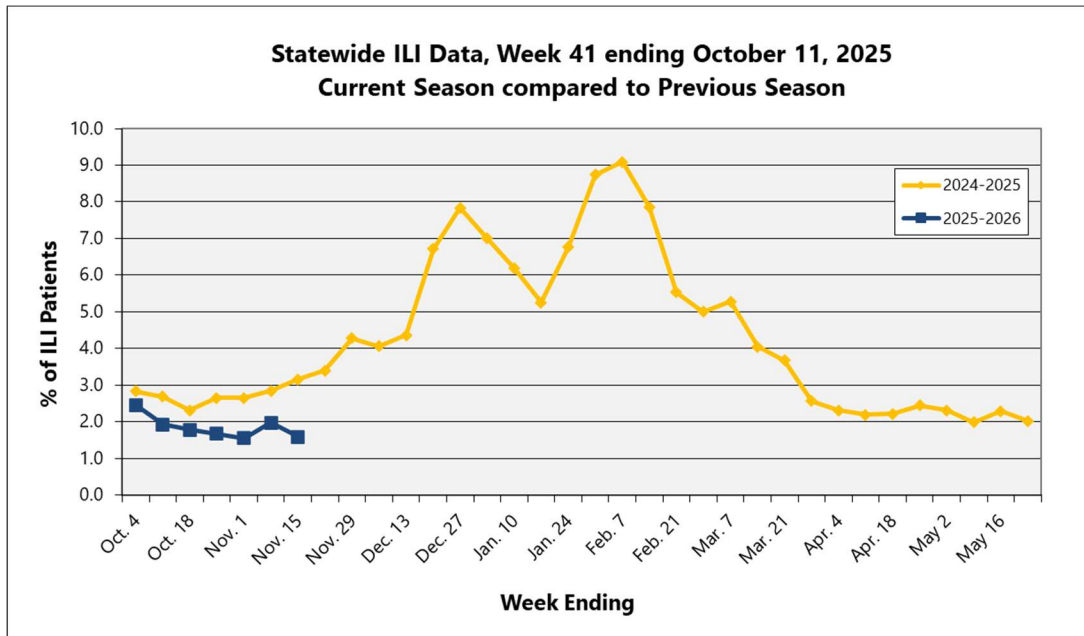
**Information contained within this report is provisional and may change depending on additional reporting from sentinel providers and surveillance sources. The influenza reports represent only the distribution of flu in the state, not an actual count of all flu cases statewide.**

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## State ILI Surveillance



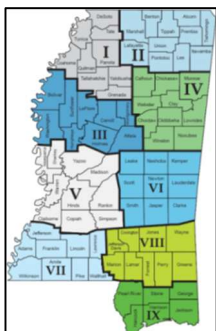
During week **41** (10/5/25-10/11/25), the overall state ILI rate (**1.6%**) **decreased** from the previous week (**2.0%**) and was lower than this time last year (**2.7%**).

| [Figure 1](#)

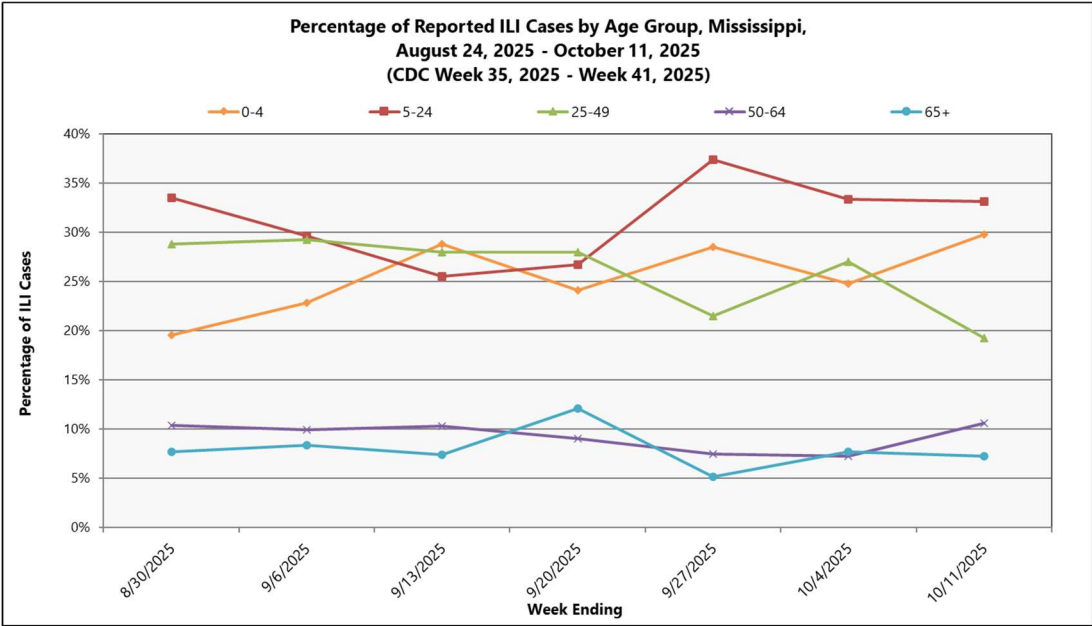
Total number of patients treated by sentinel providers in the last three weeks | **Table 1**

| 2025-2026 Influenza Season |                |                                                    |                |              |              |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| CDC Week                   | Week Ending    | Number of reports received from Sentinel Providers | Total patients | ILI symptoms | ILI Rate (%) |
| <b>41</b>                  | <b>Oct. 11</b> | <b>65</b>                                          | <b>13133</b>   | <b>208</b>   | <b>1.6</b>   |
| 40                         | Oct. 4         | 54                                                 | 11241          | 222          | 2.0          |
| 39                         | Sept. 27       | 66                                                 | 13852          | 214          | 1.5          |

During week **41**, three districts (2, 5 and 6) had an increase in ILI activity. Two districts (3 and 4) had a decrease. Four districts (1, 7, 8, and 9) remained constant. *Information is provisional only and may change depending on additional reporting from sentinel providers.* | **Table 2**



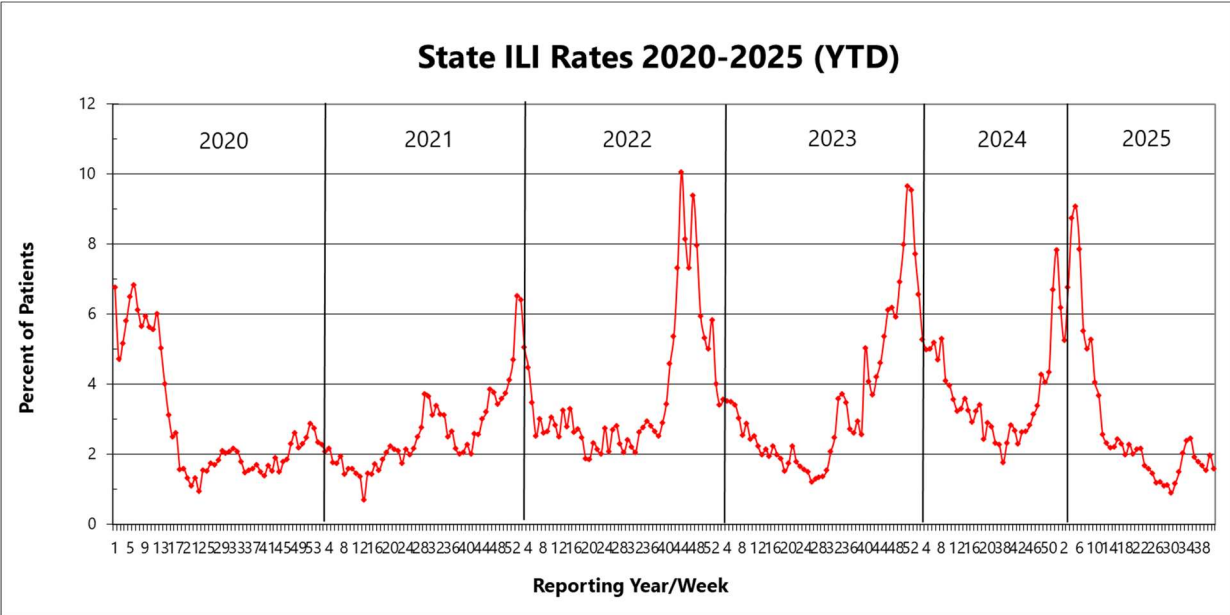
| MSDH District ILI Rates (%)<br>2025-2026 |         |         |
|------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| District                                 | Week 40 | Week 41 |
| State                                    | 2.0     | 1.6     |
| I                                        | 2.1     | 2.1     |
| II                                       | 0.4     | 4.1     |
| III                                      | 10.4    | 6.4     |
| IV                                       | 2.0     | 1.3     |
| V                                        | 0.0     | 1.8     |
| VI                                       | 1.3     | 2.1     |
| VII                                      | 3.3     | 2.8     |
| VIII                                     | 0.5     | 0.5     |
| IX                                       | 1.8     | 0.9     |



Overall, the percentage of reported ILI cases has been highest among those in the **5-24 years** of age group. During week **41**, the percentage of ILI cases in the

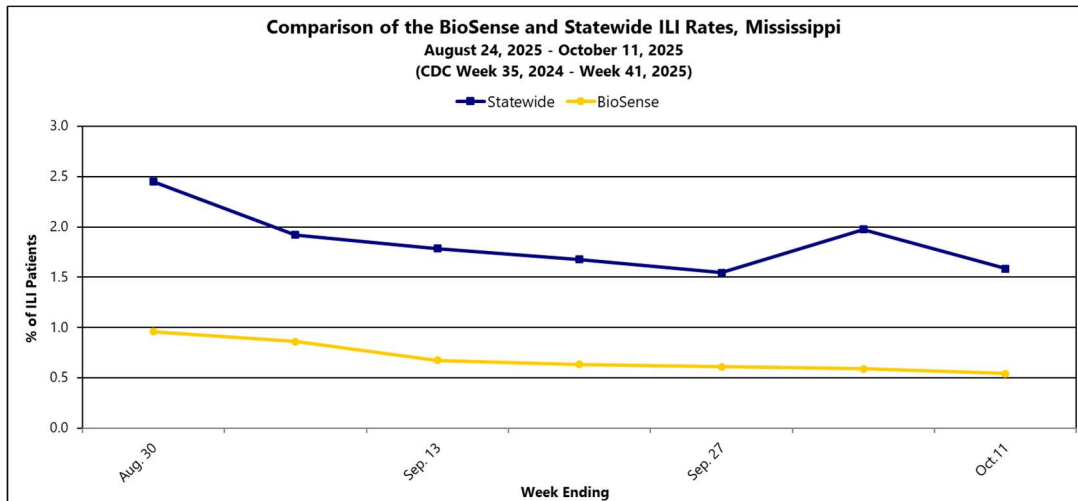
0-4 and 50-64 years of age groups increased. The percentage of ILI cases decreased in the 25-49 and 65+ years of age groups when compared to the previous week. The percentage of ILI cases remained constant in the 5-24 years of age group. | [Figure 2](#)

Mississippi ILI Rates 2019-2024 | [Figure 3](#)



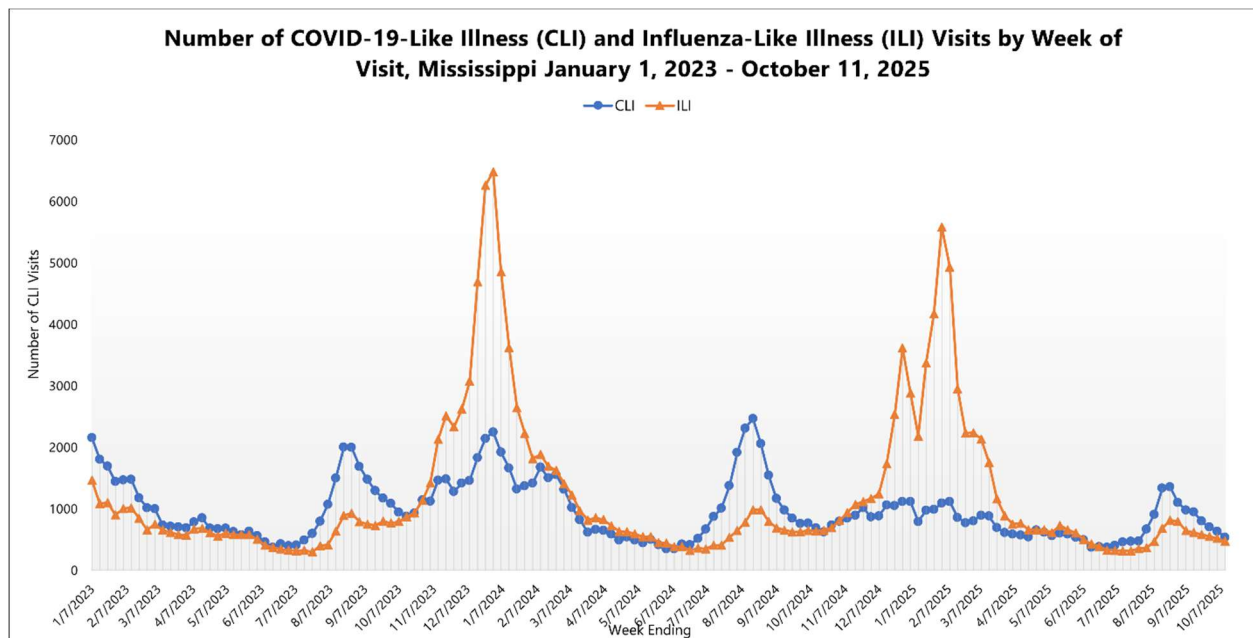
## Syndromic Surveillance

The Mississippi State Department of Health also collects syndromic surveillance data through the CDC BioSense Platform. This data is comprised of chief complaints and diagnosis codes and is submitted electronically by participating hospitals and clinics throughout the state in near real-time. The BioSense data is an additional tool to monitor influenza activity in Mississippi.



The percentage of patients with a chief complaint or diagnosis of influenza-like illness during week 41 remained

constant when compared to the previous week, while the statewide ILI rate decreased. | [Figure 4](#)

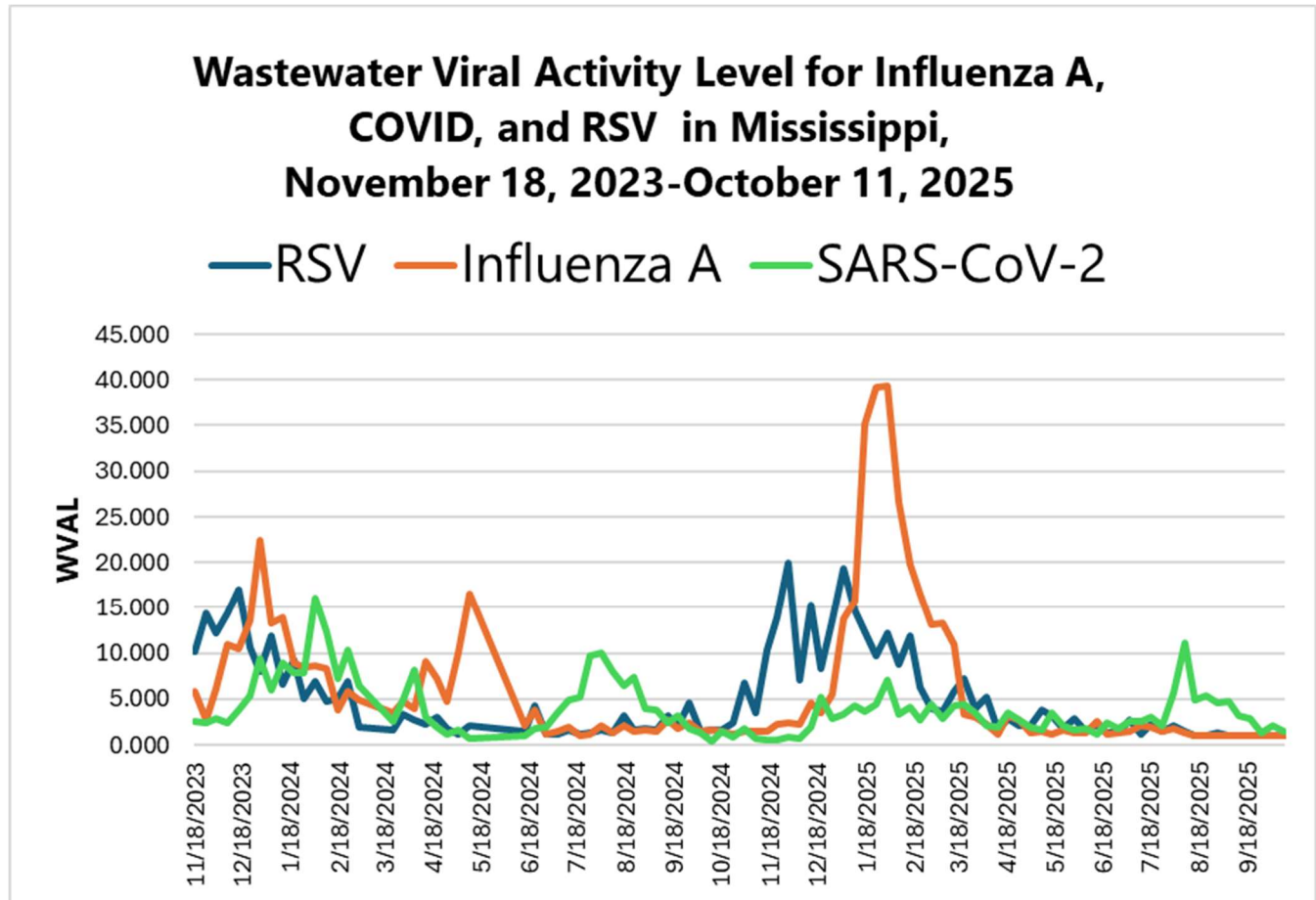


The percentage of patients with a chief complaint or diagnosis of COVID-like illness during week 41 decreased when compared to the previous week and remains higher than influenza-like illnesses. |

[Figure 5](#)

## Wastewater Surveillance

Water samples collected from sewage treatment plants are tested for multiple diseases and compounds. The Mississippi State Department of Health collects this data from the CDC's National Wastewater Surveillance System (NWSS), where we can see a reliable presence of disease from a sample in which everyone in the area's waste is integrated.



The Wastewater data shows a decrease in COVID, and consistency with Influenza A and RSV. | [Figure 6](#)

The value associated with the WVAL (Wastewater Viral Activity Level) is the number of standard deviations above the baseline, transformed to the linear scale. For additional information on wastewater values, please refer to the CDC's webpage: <https://www.cdc.gov/nwss/about-data.html>.

For additional information and WVAL levels in Mississippi, visit [WastewaterSCAN](#) to view different sewage treatment plants than Mississippi's Public Health Lab tests.

## Respiratory Outbreaks

Outbreaks are reportable in Mississippi as a Class 1A event and must be reported by telephone within **24 hours** of first knowledge or suspicion to the Mississippi State Department of Health. For more information on reportable diseases and conditions, please refer to the [MSDH List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions](#).

Between week 40 (ending October 4, 2025), and week 41 (ending October 11), 0 influenza outbreaks were reported to MSDH. MSDH investigates all reported outbreaks. | [Figure 7](#)

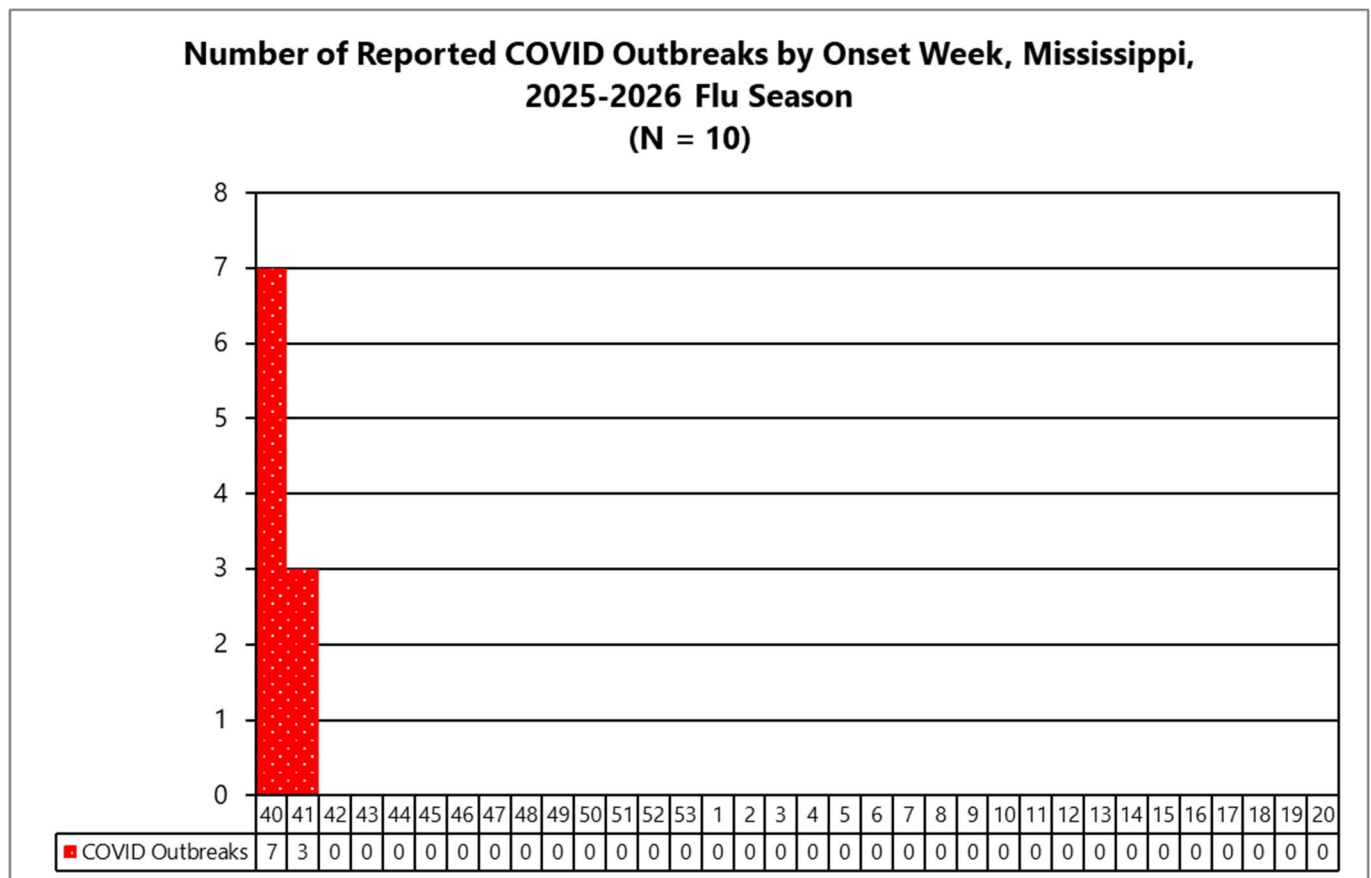
For additional information on infection control measures in health care facilities and managing influenza outbreaks in long-term care facilities, please refer to the CDC's webpages:

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/index.htm> and

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/ltc-facility-guidance.htm>, respectively.

During week 40 (ending October 4, 2024), and week 41 (ending October 11), 10 COVID-19 outbreaks were reported to MSDH. MSDH investigates all reported outbreaks.

COVID-19 outbreaks have occurred in the following counties: Attala (1), Calhoun (1), Hinds (3), Lee (1), Montgomery (1), Neshoba (1), Simpson (1), Wilkinson (1). | [Figure 8](#)



For additional information on infection control measures in health care facilities and managing COVID-19 outbreaks in long-term care facilities, please refer to the CDC's webpages:

[Viral Respiratory Pathogens Toolkit for Nursing Homes | LTCFs | CDC](#) and

[Infection Control Guidance: SARS-CoV-2 | COVID-19 | CDC](#), respectively.

### Flu Testing Reports

Between week 40, (week ending October 4, 2025), and week 41 (ending October 11, 2025), 0 laboratory confirmed influenza samples have been identified by the MSDH Public Health Laboratory. | [Figure 9](#)

Since there were no positives, 0 cases have been hospitalized. | [Figure 10](#)

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### National and Mississippi Pediatric Mortality Surveillance

National data is currently unavailable from the CDC. Once it becomes available, MSDH will include it in future reports.

Mississippi has had **zero** influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported during this influenza season.

*For additional information on influenza-associated pediatric deaths, please refer to the [CDC's FluView](#)*

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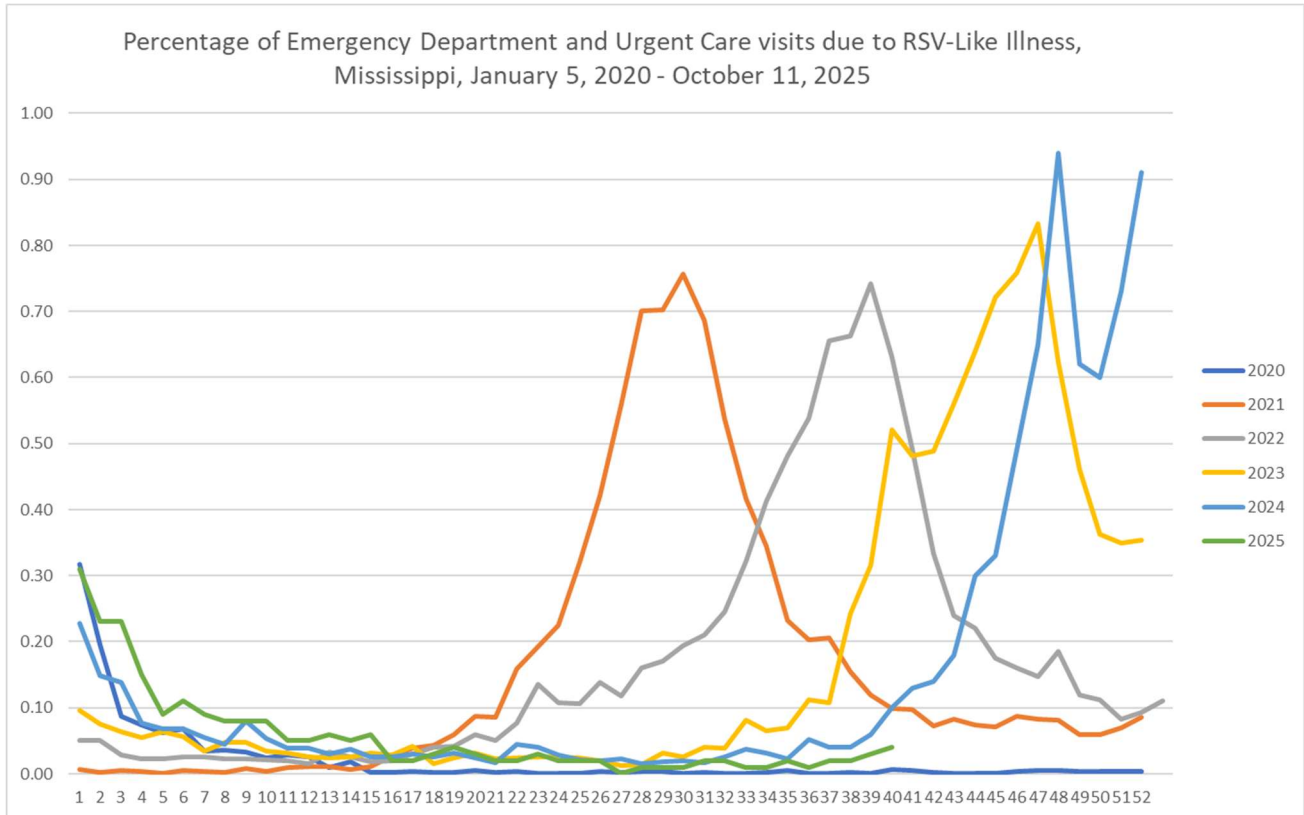
### National ILI Surveillance

National data is currently unavailable from the CDC. Once it becomes available, MSDH will include it in future reports. | [Figure 11](#)

For additional information on flu activity nationwide, please refer to the CDC's website: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>.

## State RSV Surveillance

*Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), or Human Orthopneumovirus, is the primary cause of infant hospitalization in the United States due to its' highly contagious nature. RSV creates respiratory tract infections and typically exhibits cold-like symptoms quite similar to COVID, which can make it hard to decipher. Infants and adults 65 years and older are most susceptible to RSV.*

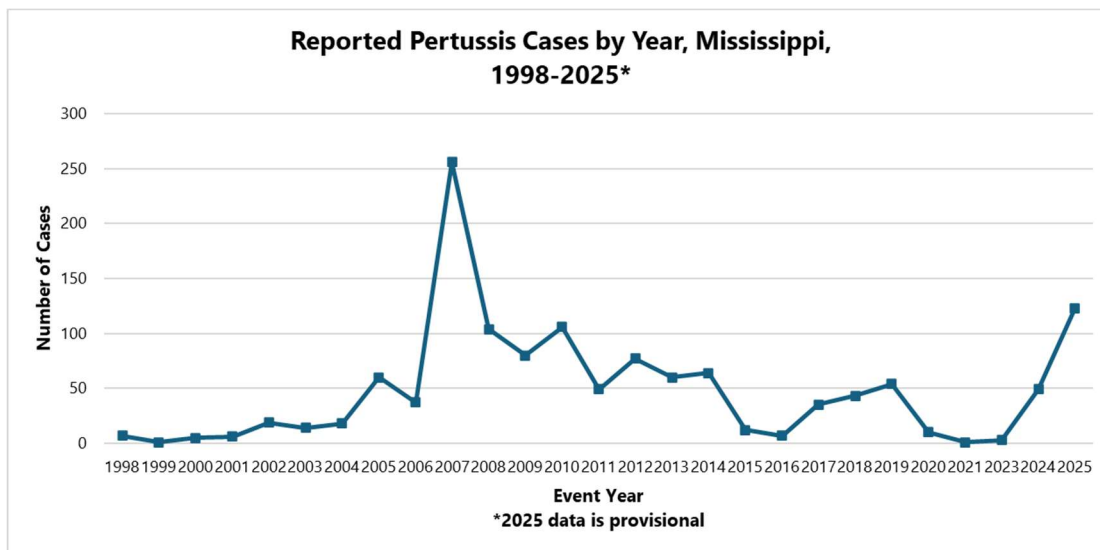


The percentage of patients with a chief complaint or diagnosis of RSV during week **41** remained constant when compared to the previous week. | [Figure 12](#)

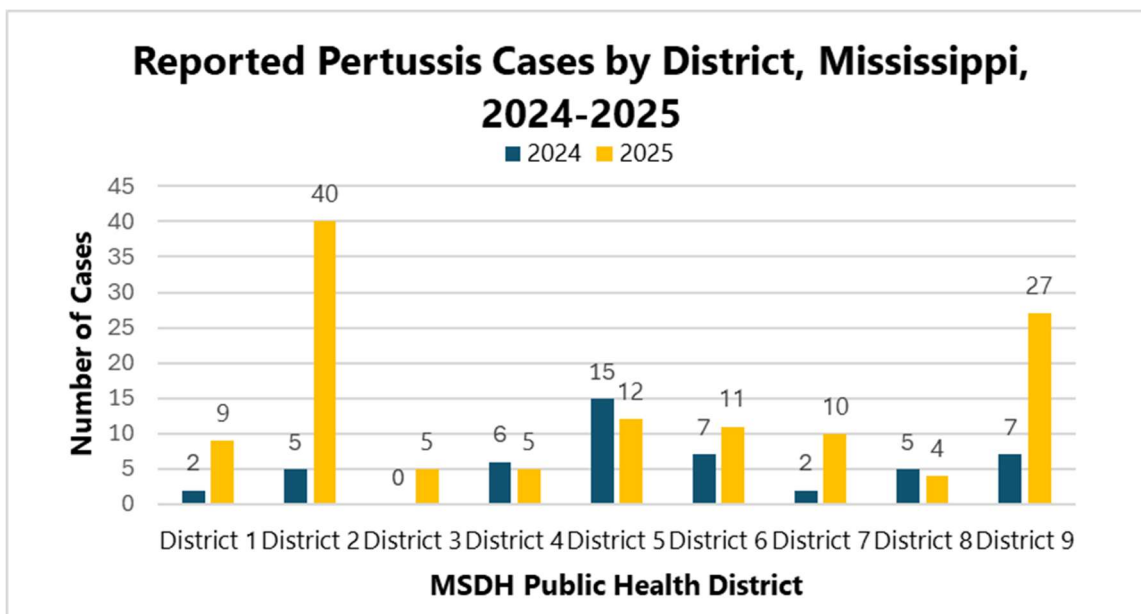
## State Pertussis Surveillance

*Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious respiratory disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. It is characterized by severe coughing fits that can lead to difficulty breathing, vomiting, and a distinctive "whooping" sound during inhalation. While it can affect individuals of all ages, infants and young children are particularly vulnerable to severe complications. Pertussis spreads through respiratory droplets and can be prevented through vaccination, typically administered as part of the DTaP or Tdap immunization series. Early diagnosis and antibiotic treatment are key to limiting transmission and reducing symptom severity.*

*Pertussis is reportable in Mississippi as a Class 1A event and must be reported by telephone within **24 hours** of first knowledge or suspicion to the Mississippi State Department of Health. For more information on reportable diseases and conditions, please refer to the [MSDH List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions](#).*

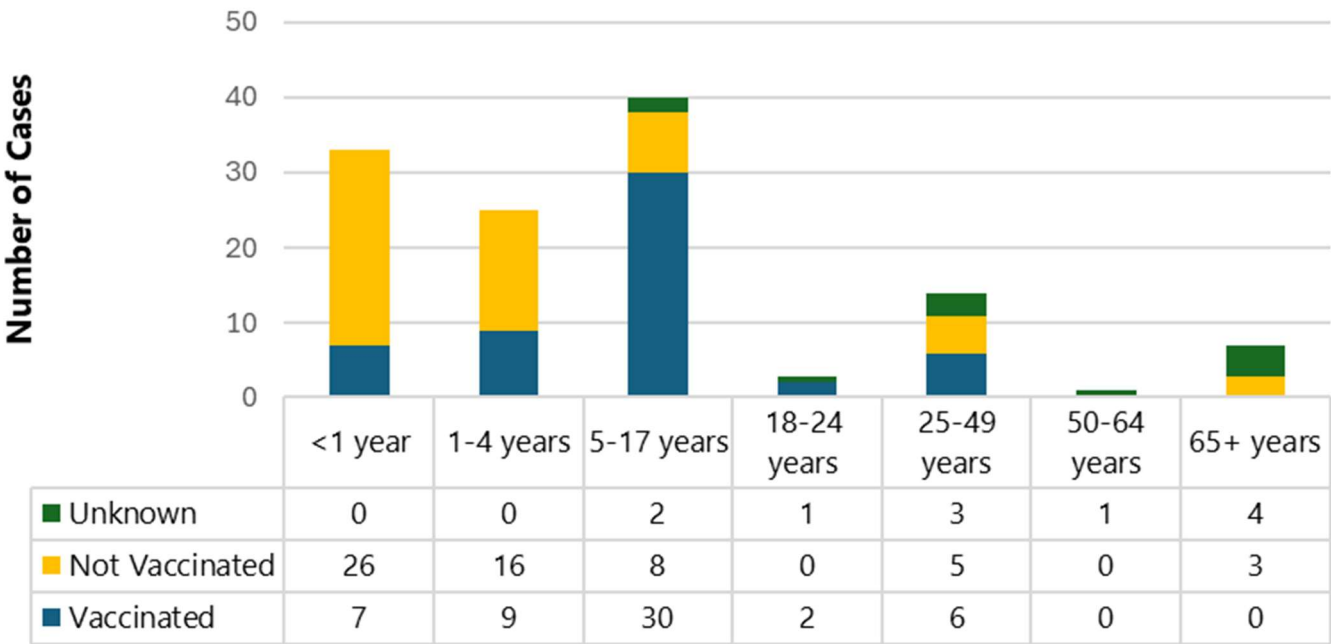


The number of Pertussis cases in 2025 has risen to **123**, which surpasses the past 15 years of cases. | [Figure 13](#)



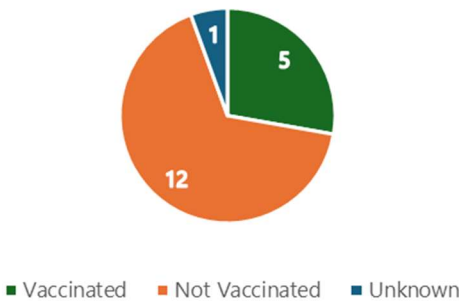
Districts **2, 5, and 9** have had the most cases in 2025 to date, with **40, 12, and 27 cases**, respectively. | [Figure 14](#)

### Reported Pertussis Cases with Pertussis Vaccination by Age Group, Mississippi, 2025\*

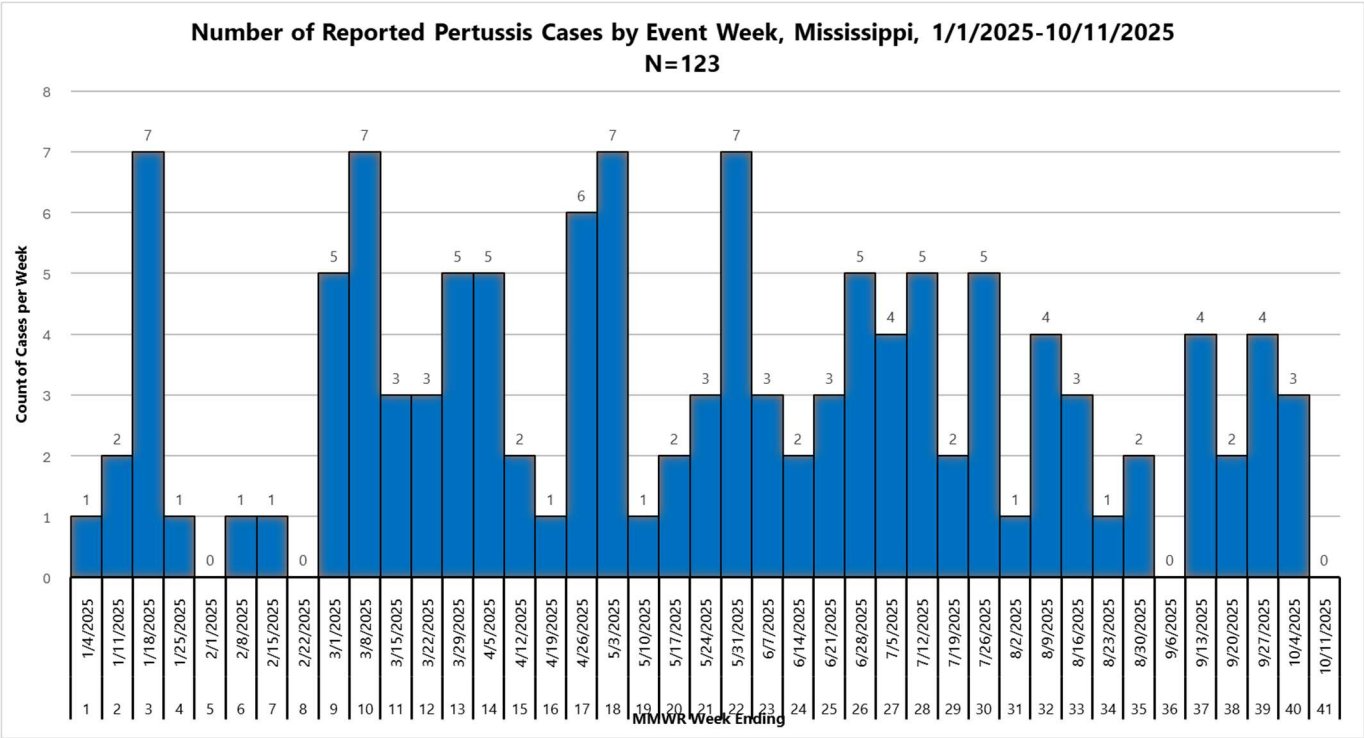


Overall, the number of reported Pertussis cases has been highest among those in the **5-17 years** of age group. In the less than one year old group, **17** of the unvaccinated children were less than 7 months of age, making them ineligible to have had all doses of pertussis-related vaccinations. | [Figure 15](#)

### Vaccination Status of Hospitalized Pertussis Cases, Mississippi, 2025\*



Of the 18 hospitalized Pertussis Cases, **12** (67%) of them have not been vaccinated, **5** (28%) have been vaccinated, and **1** (5%) has an unknown vaccination status. | [Figure 16](#)



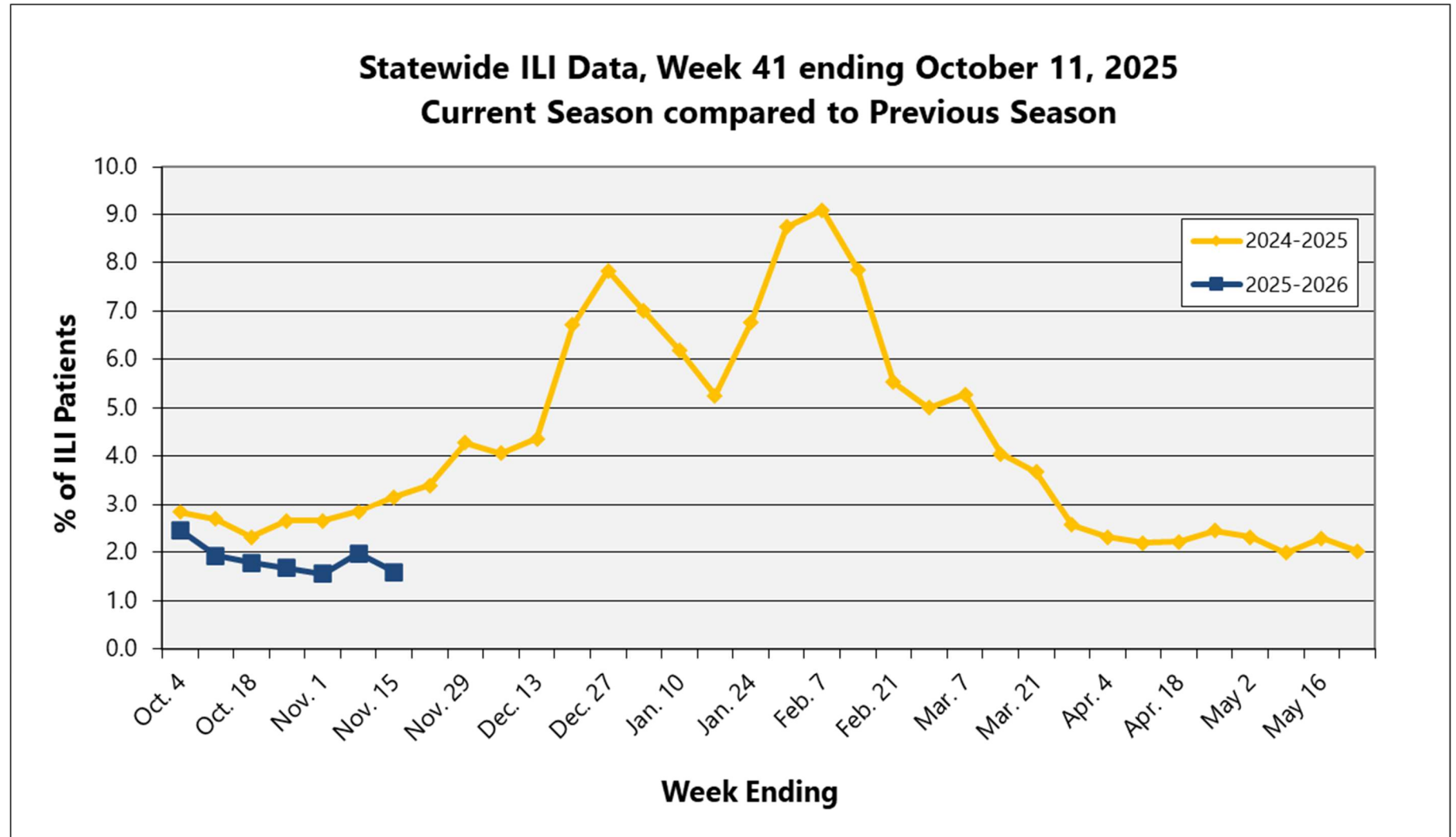
There have been **fewer** reported Pertussis cases this week compared to last week. | [Figure 17](#)

**Additional Respiratory information:**

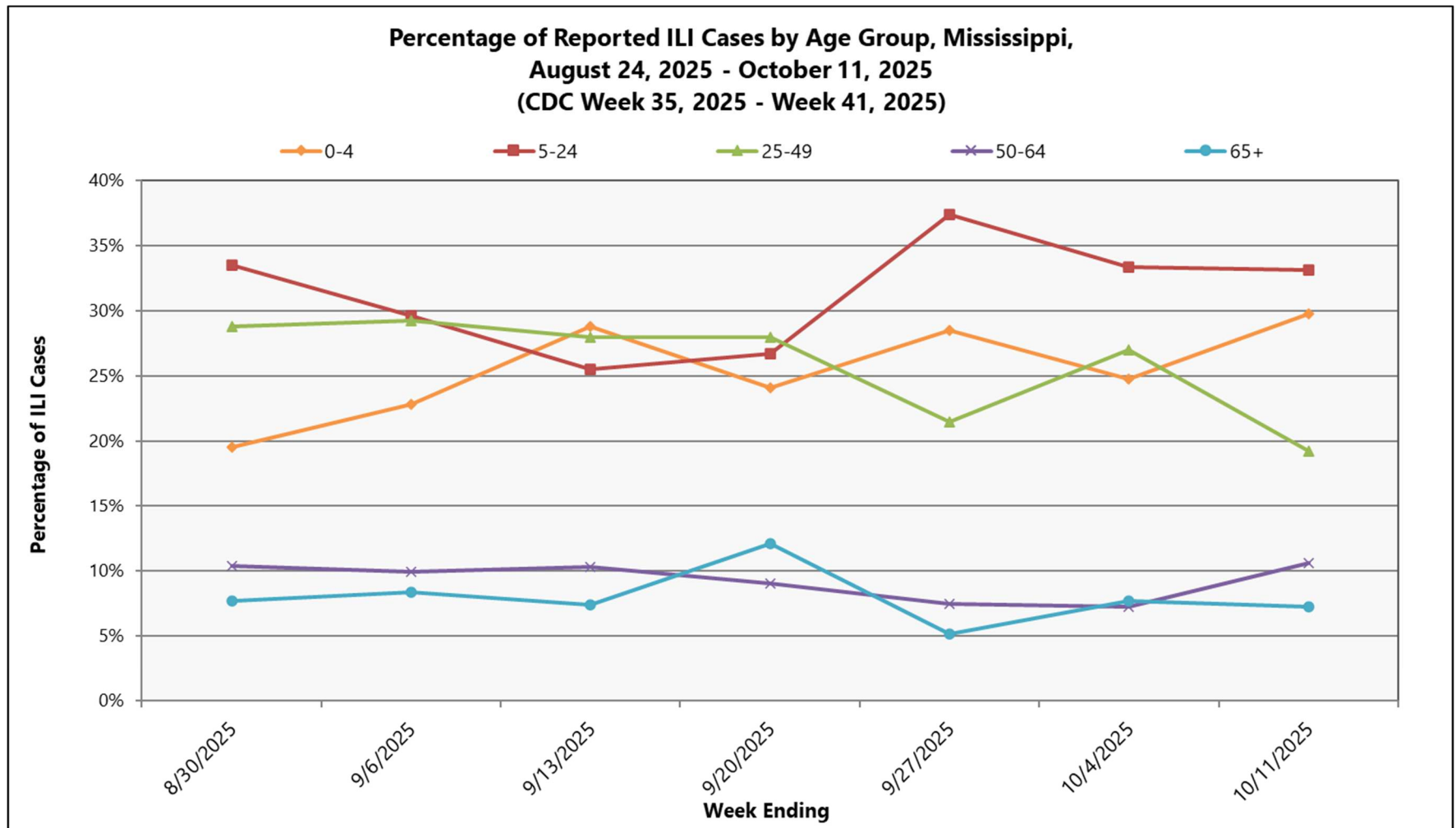
|                                                       |                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention            | <a href="http://cdc.gov/flu/">http://cdc.gov/flu/</a>                                                             |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention<br>FluView | <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/">http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/</a>                                       |
| MSDH Flu                                              | <a href="http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/14,0,199.html">http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/14,0,199.html</a> |
| World Health Organization FluNet                      | <a href="https://www.who.int/tools/flunet/flunet-summary">https://www.who.int/tools/flunet/flunet-summary</a>     |

## Appendix

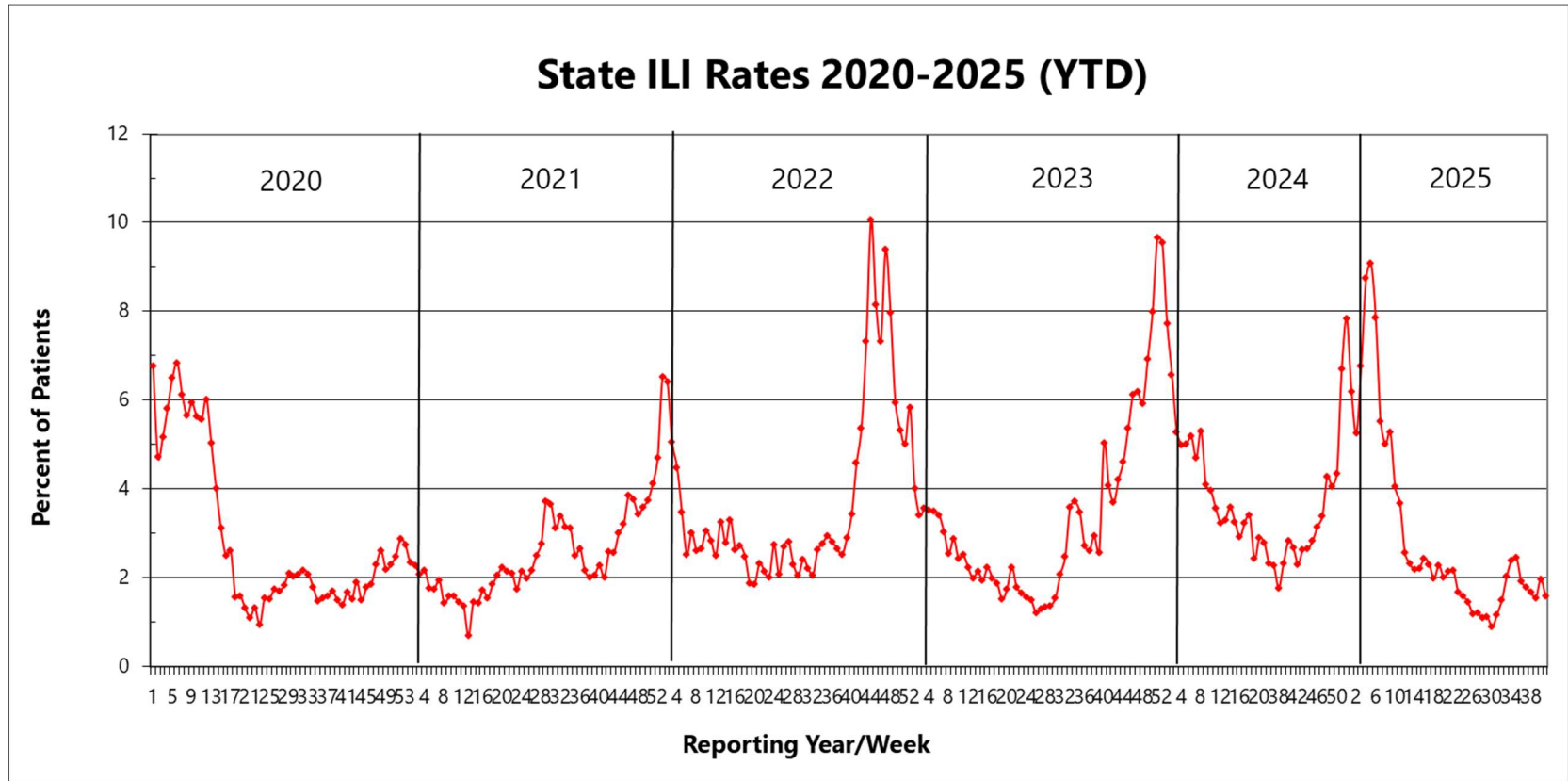
**Figure 1**



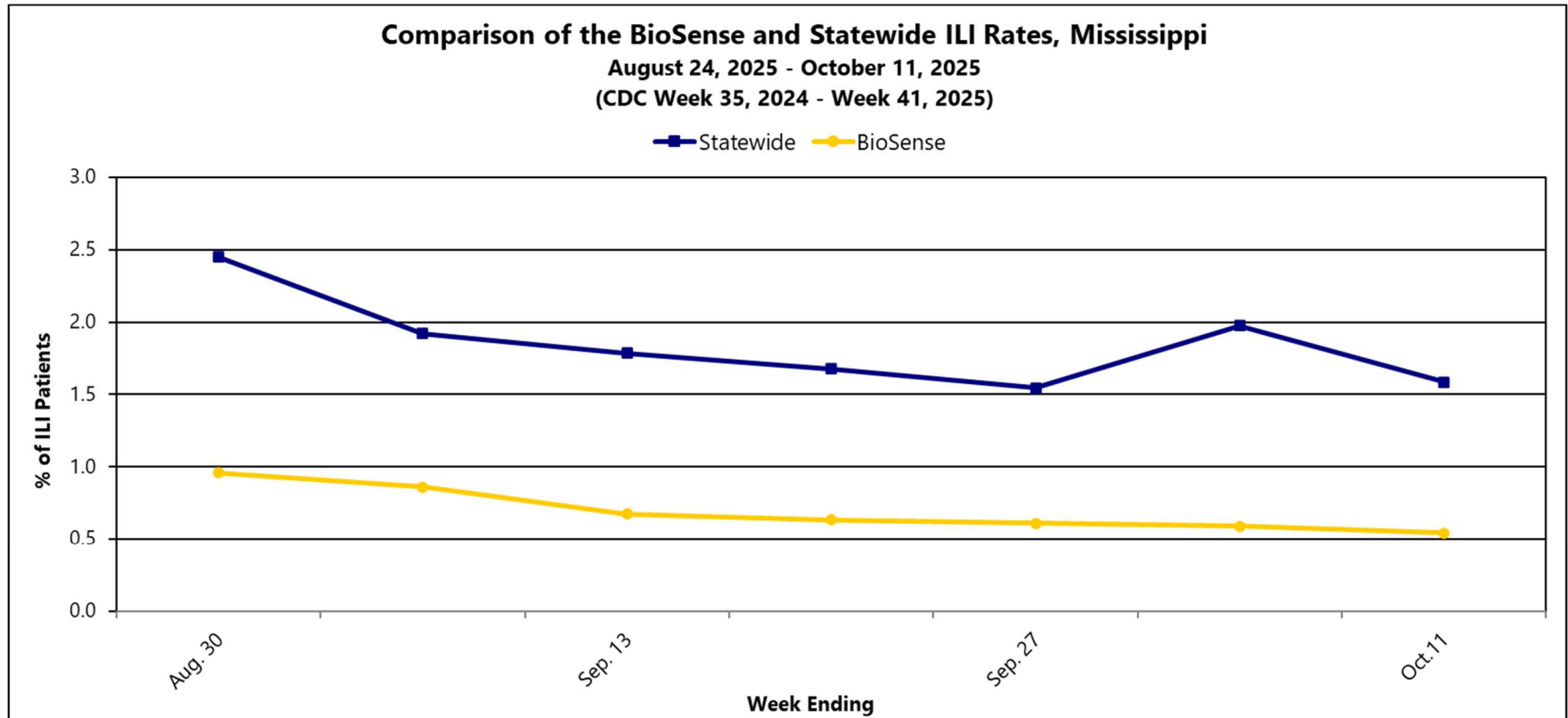
**Figure 2**



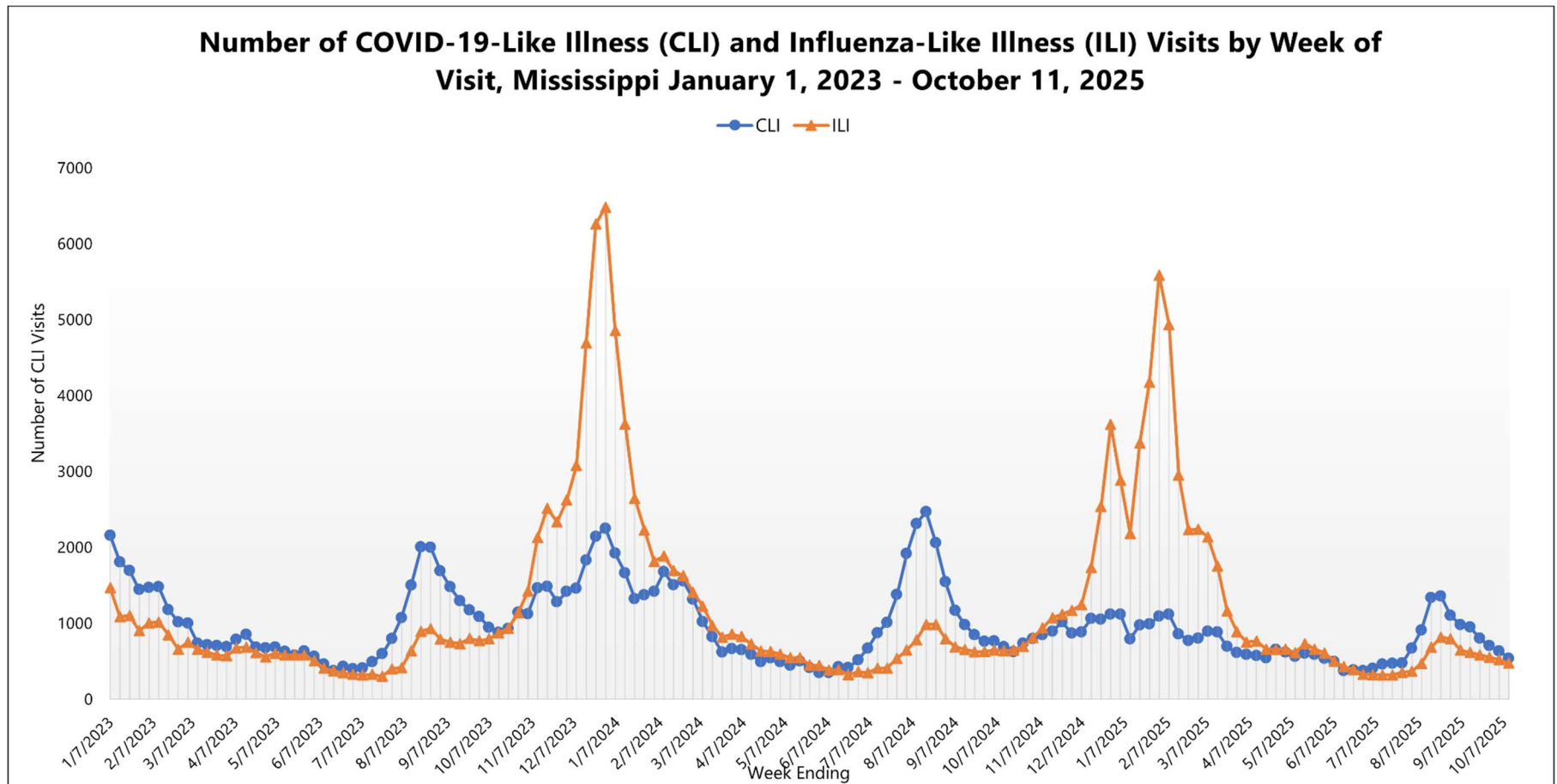
**Figure 3**



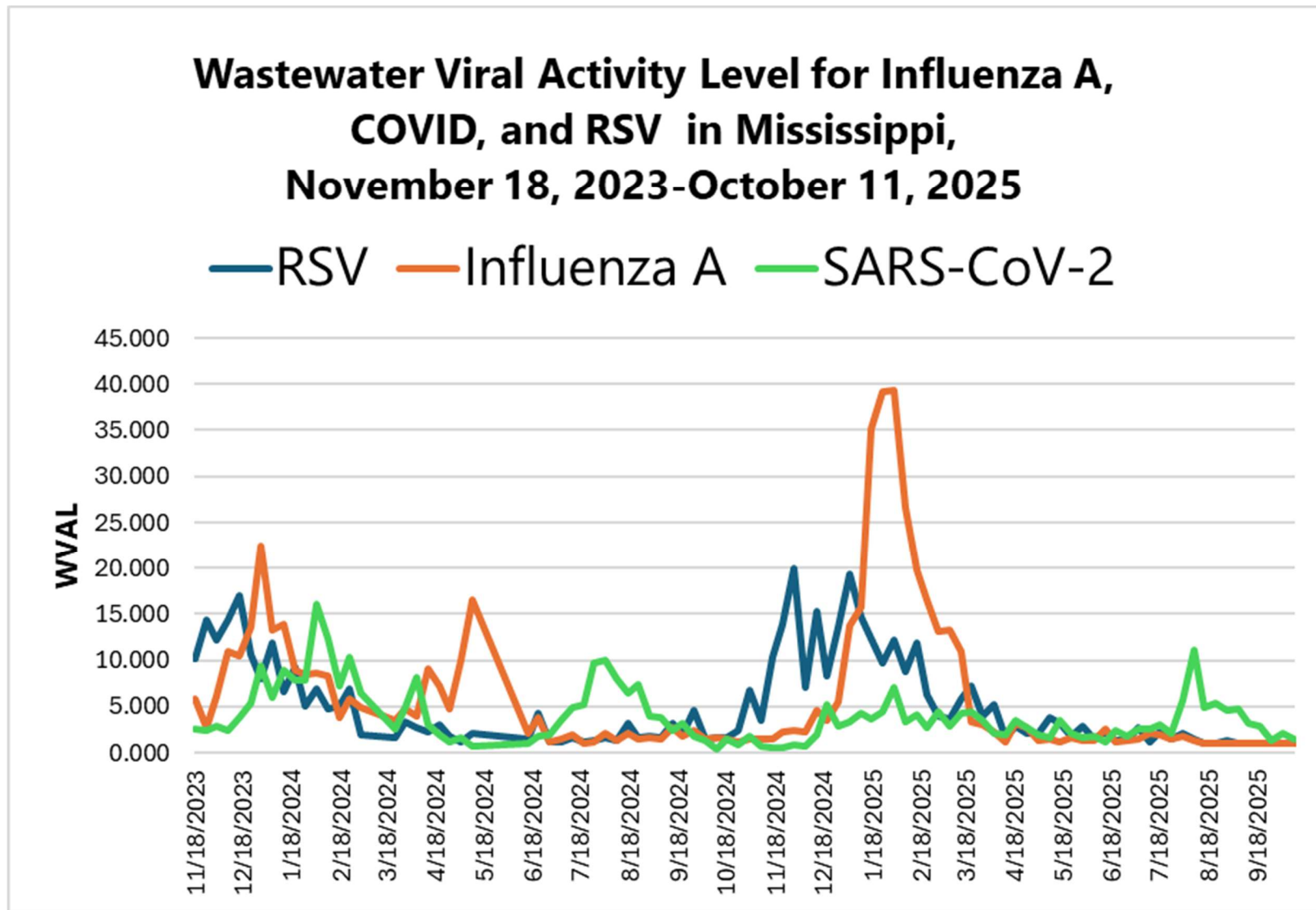
**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**

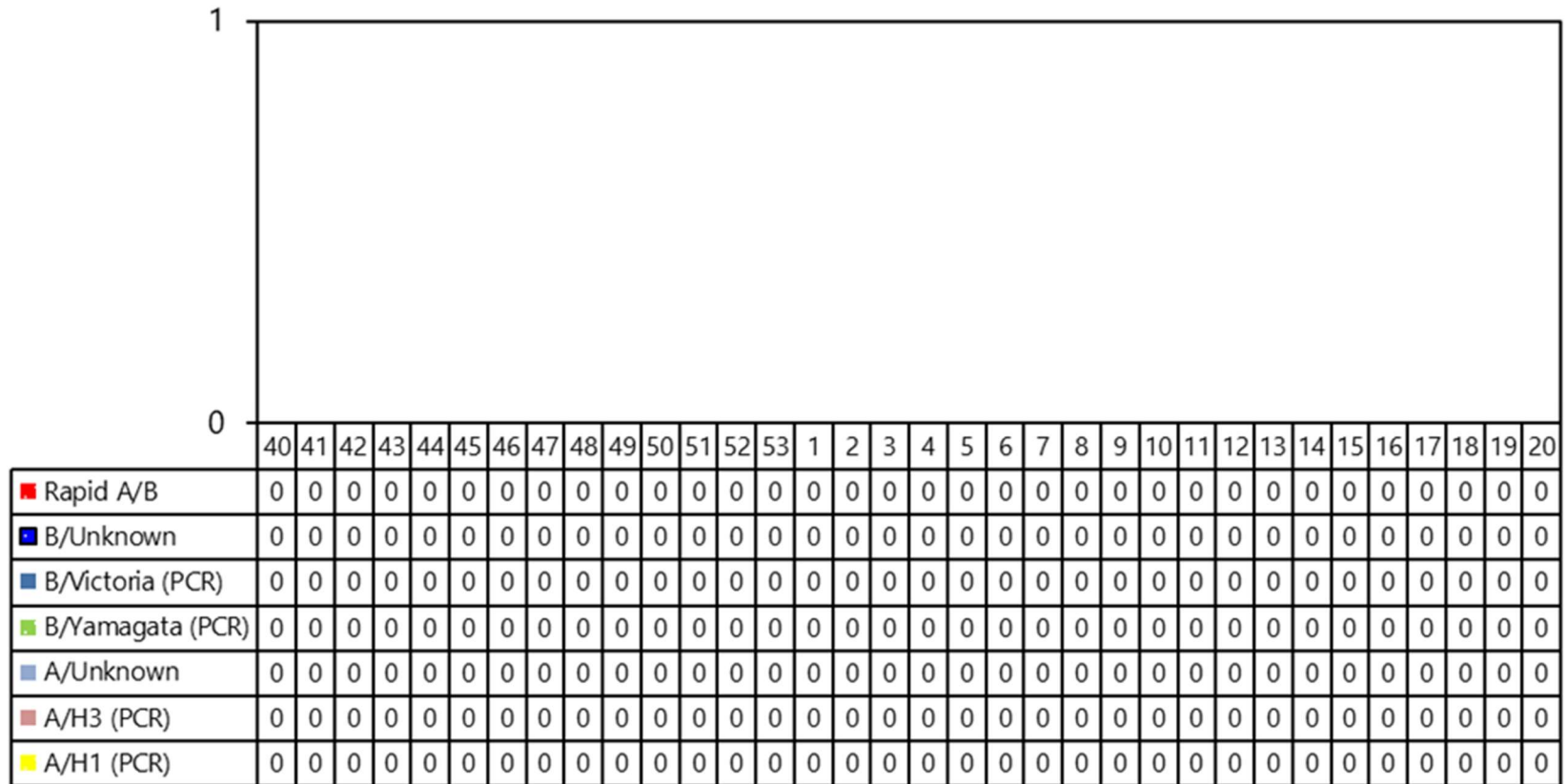


**Figure 6**

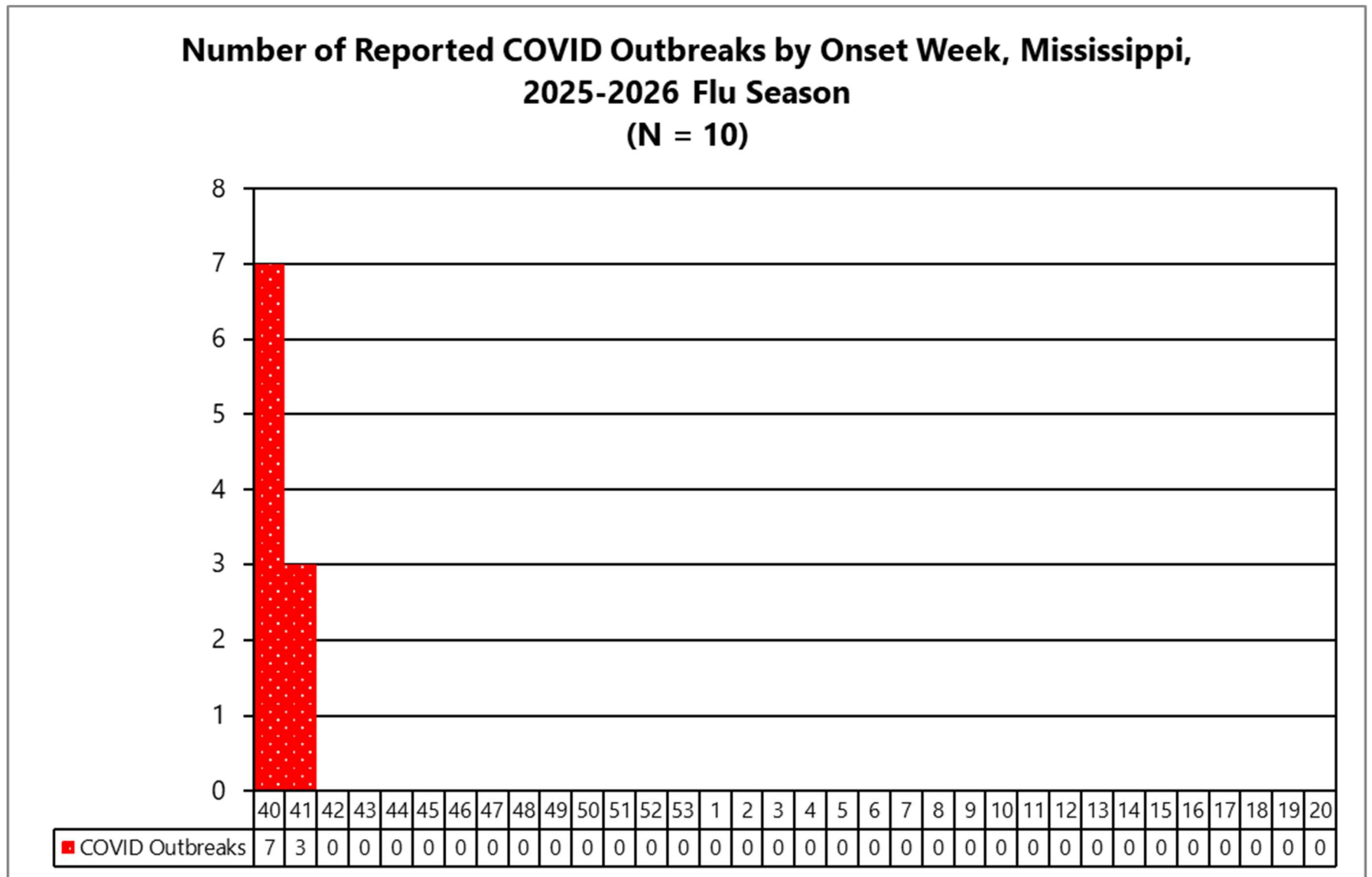


**Figure 7**

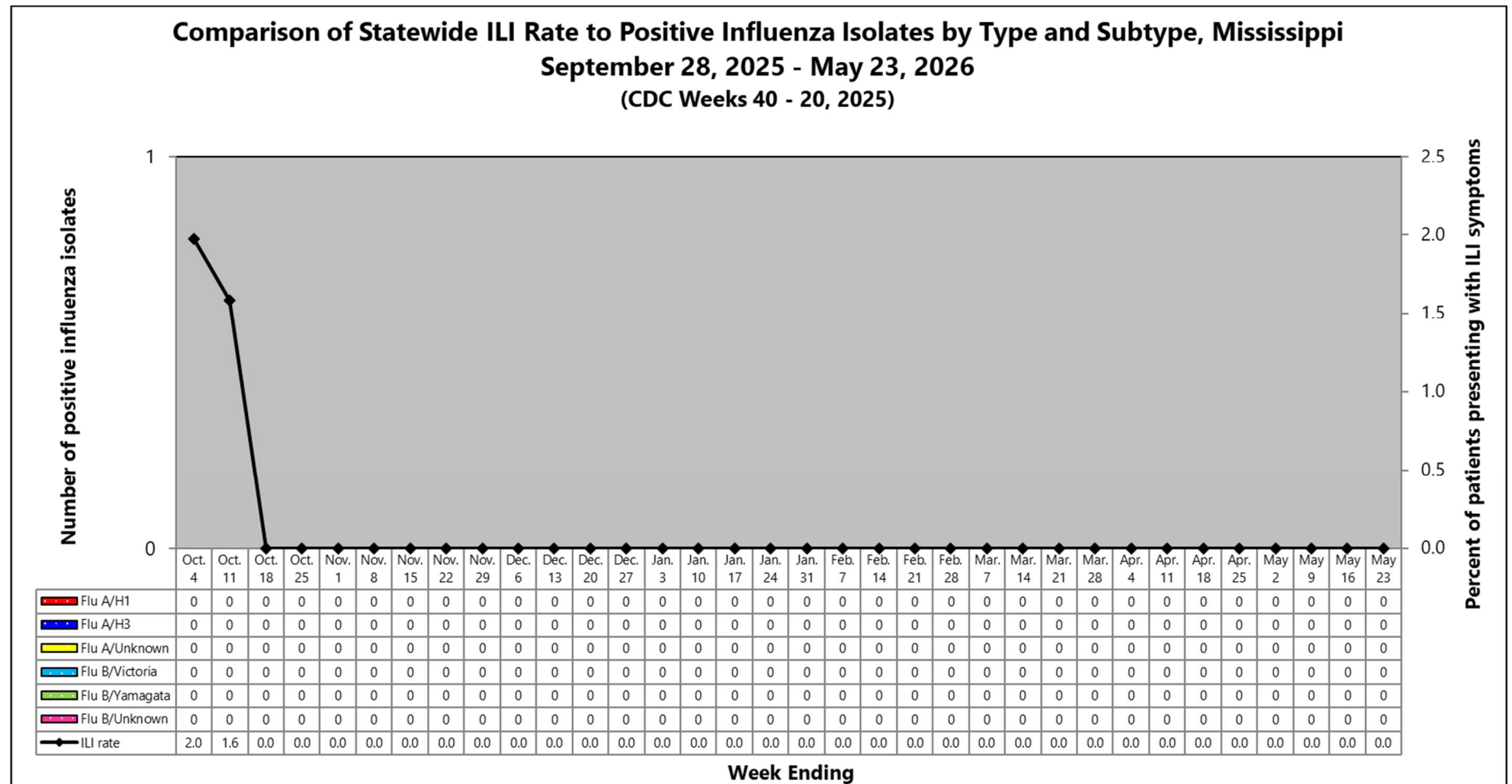
**Number of Reported Influenza Outbreaks by Influenza Type and Subtype by Onset Week, Mississippi, 2025-2026 Flu Season  
(N = 0)**



**Figure 8**



**Figure 9**



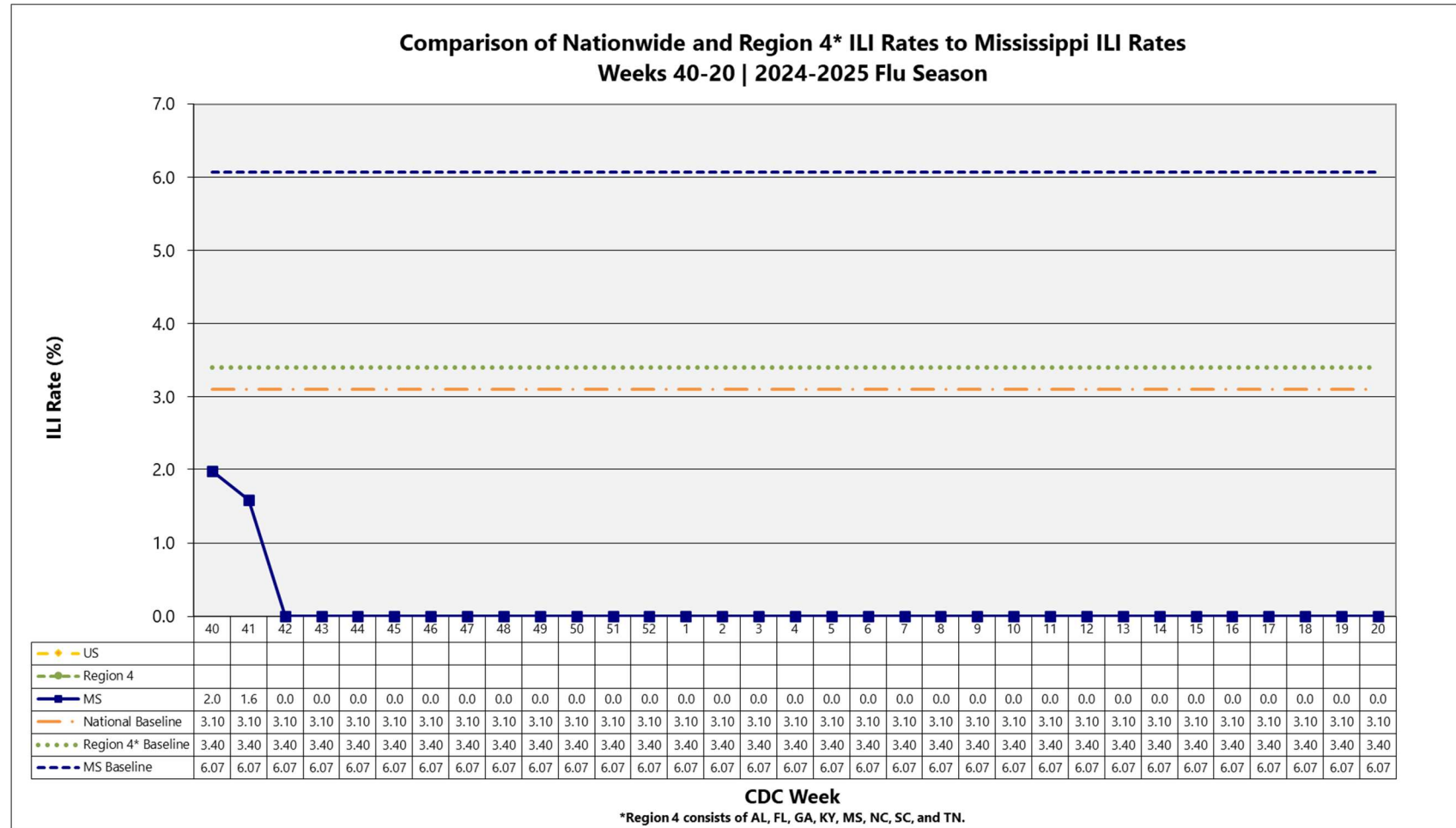
**Figure 10**

## **Hospitalization Status of Positive Influenza Cases, Mississippi, September 28, 2025 - October 11, 2025**

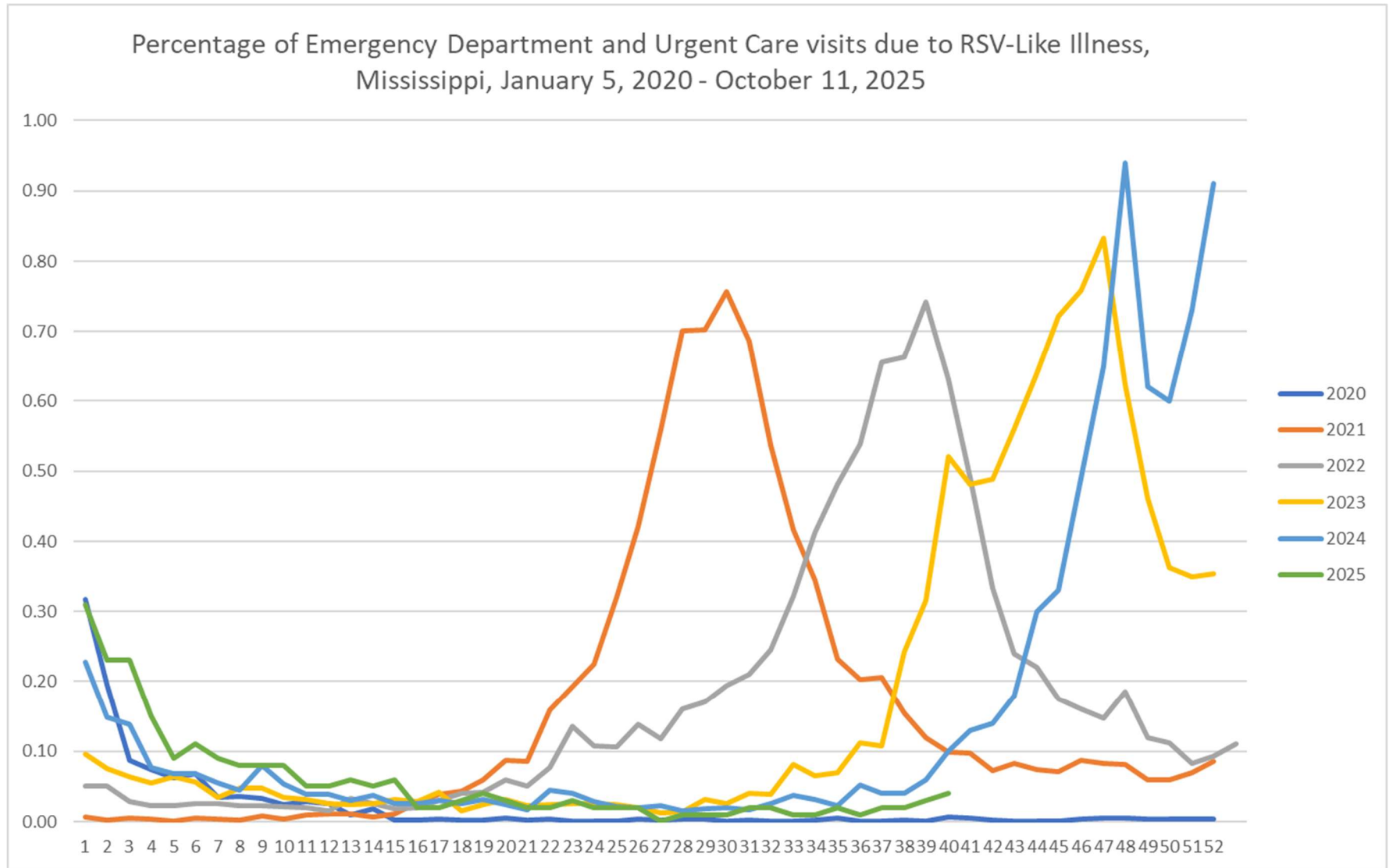


■ Hospitalized   ■ Not Hospitalized   ■ Unknown

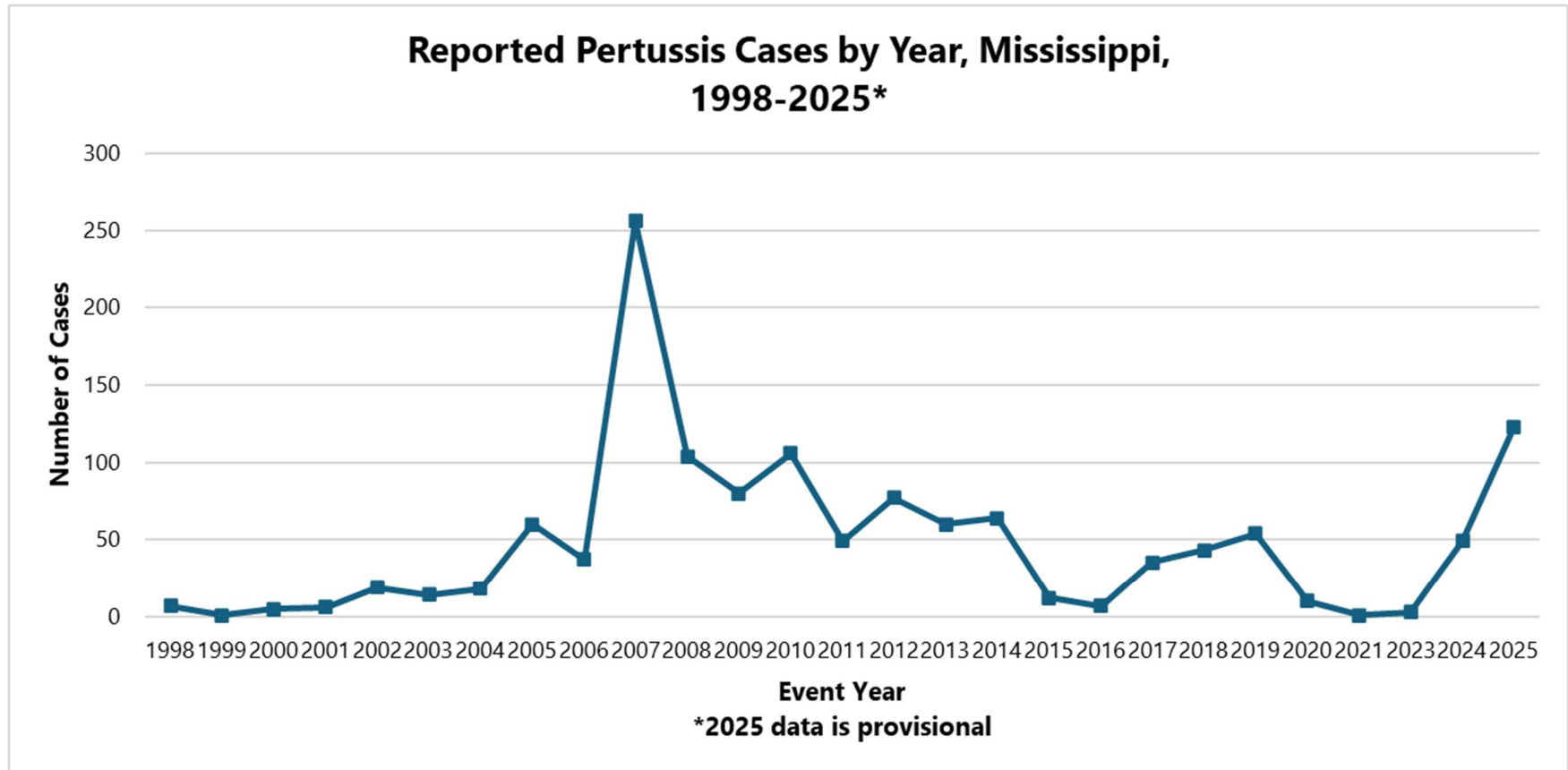
**Figure 11**



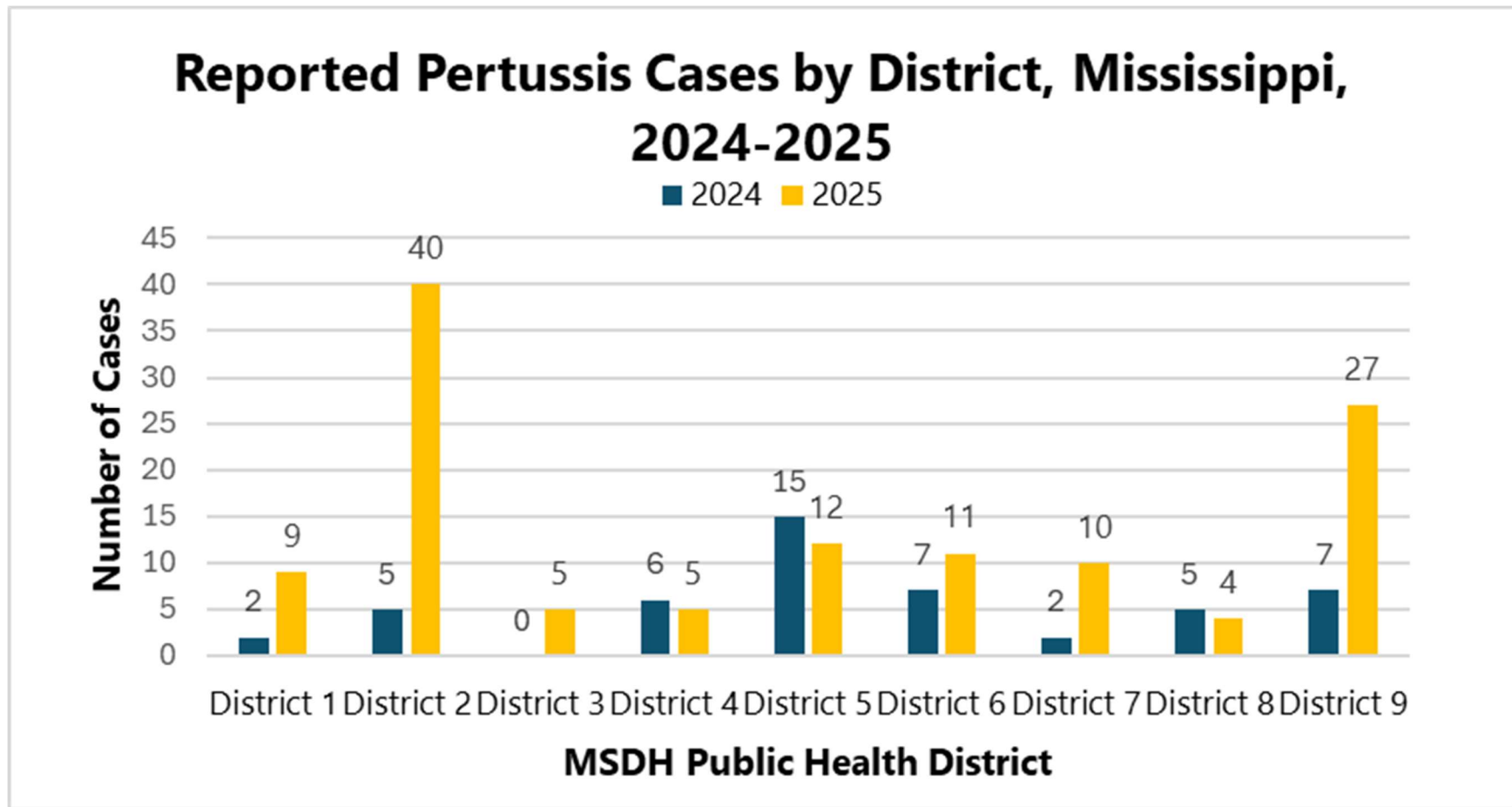
**Figure 12**



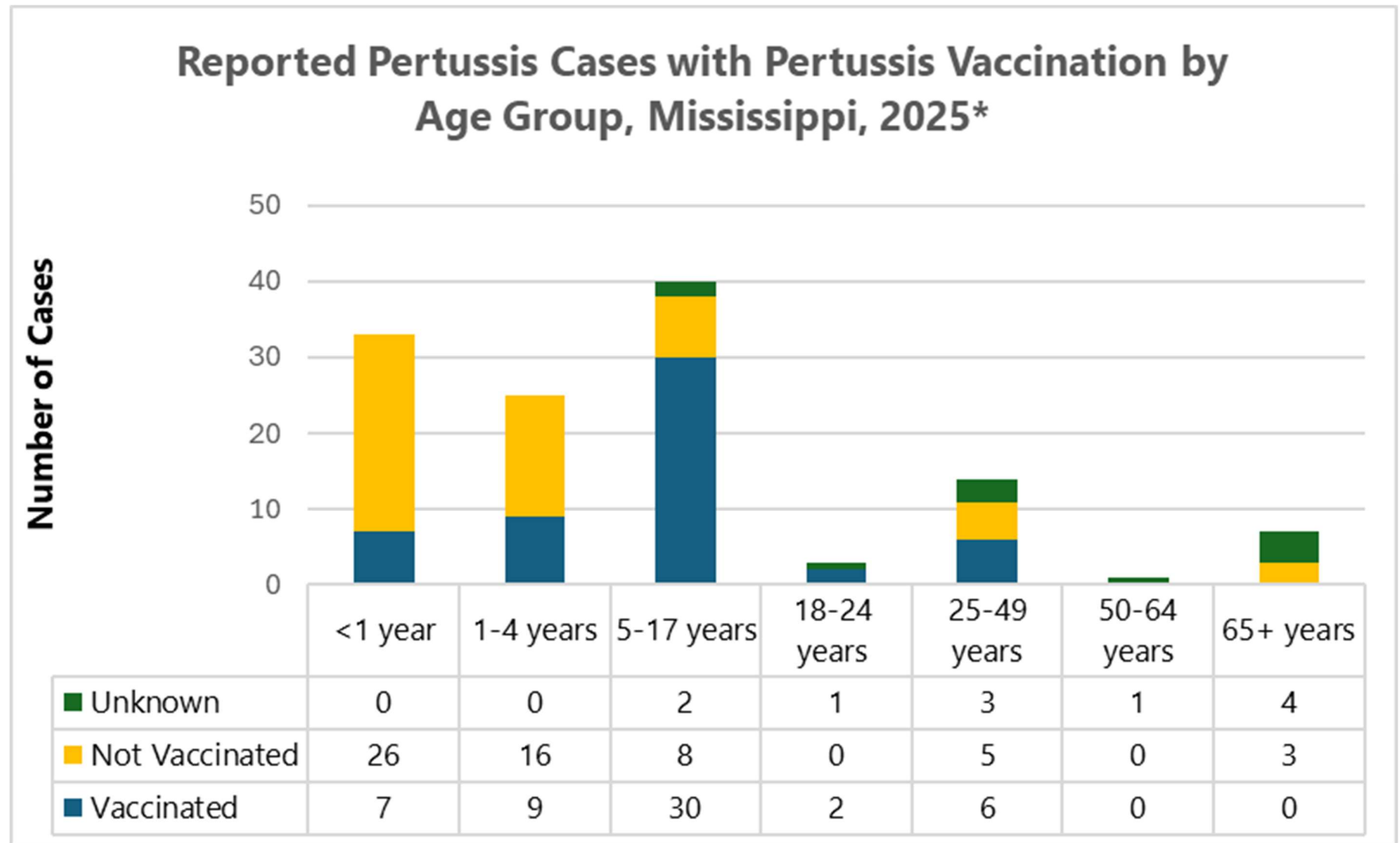
**Figure 13**



**Figure 14**

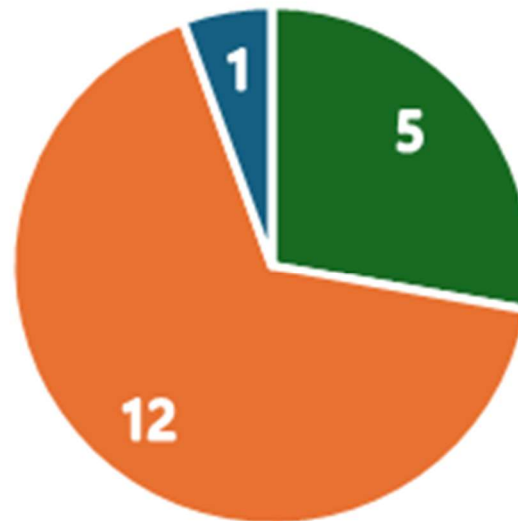


**Figure 15**



**Figure 16**

## **Vaccination Status of Hospitalized Pertussis Cases, Mississippi, 2025\***



■ Vaccinated   ■ Not Vaccinated   ■ Unknown

**Figure 17**

