



## District 2 Public Health

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Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White Counties

12/8/2025

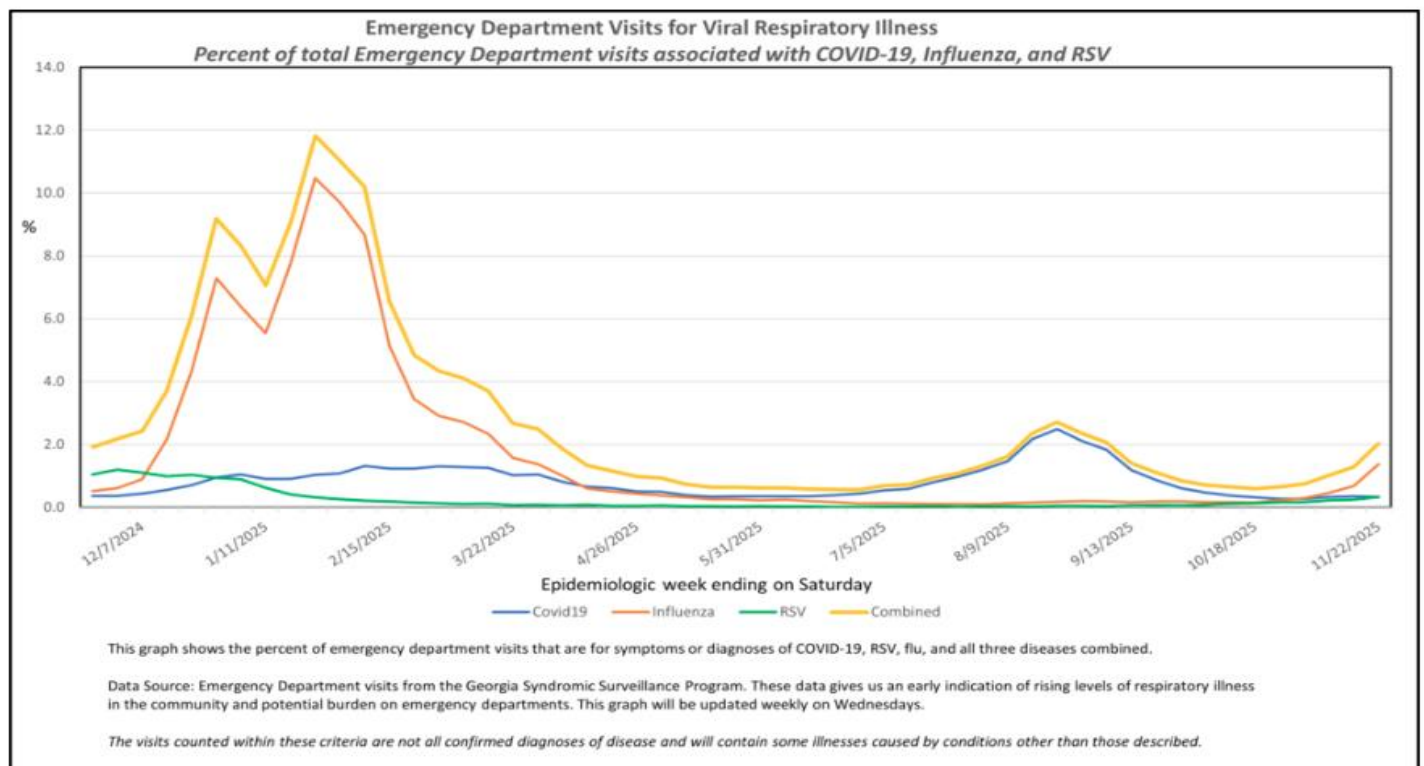
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### Viral Respiratory Diseases Surveillance

#### Pan-Respiratory Virus Surveillance (Georgia - Last Updated week of 11/22/2025)

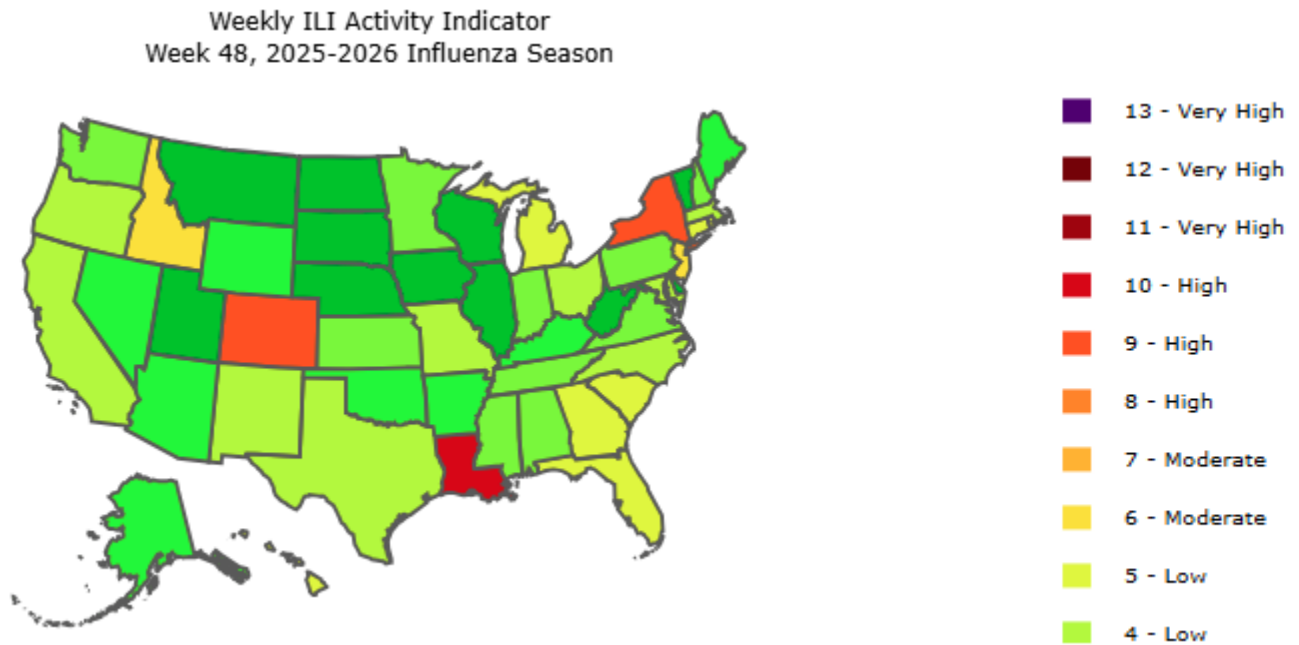


The graph above shows the percentage of emergency department visits that are for symptoms or diagnoses of COVID-19, RSV, Flu, and all three combined. The data gives us an early indication of rising levels of respiratory illness in the community and potential burden on emergency departments in GA.

## Georgia Flu Surveillance Update: Week 48 (Ending November 29, 2025)

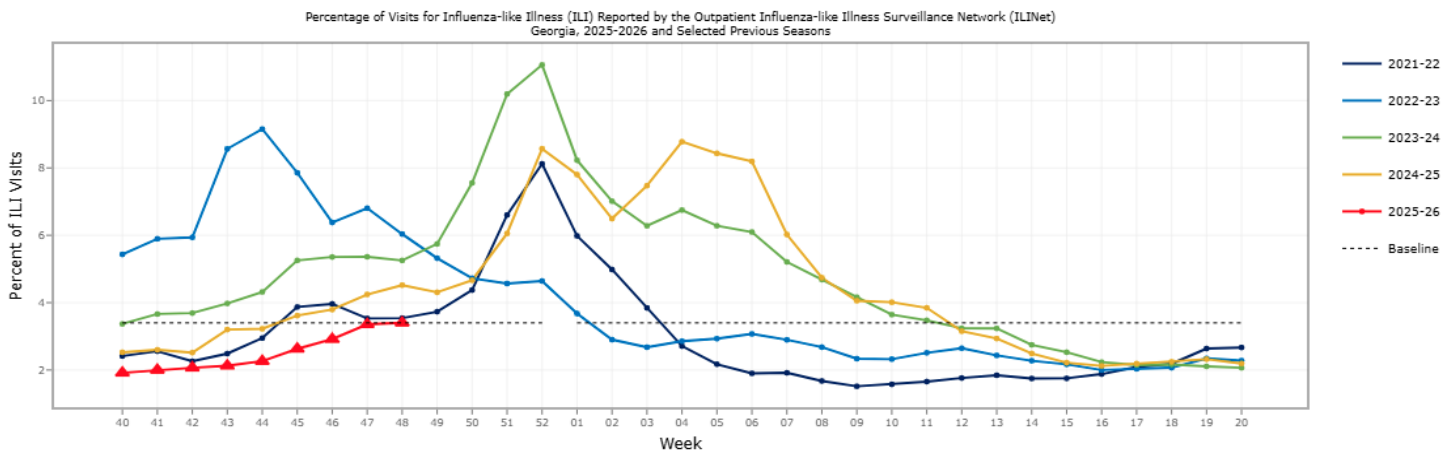
As of Week 48, Georgia flu activity was low (5 on the scale of 1-13). Activity levels are based on the percent of outpatient visits in Georgia due to influenza-like illness (ILI) during this timeframe.

For the corresponding week, the percentage of outpatient visits for influenza-like illness was 3.4% (which is equal to the regional baseline of 3.4%), the number of influenza-associated deaths was 0 (4 total for the current ILI season- October 2025 to present); the number of Metro Area Influenza Hospitalizations was 54 (194 total for current flu season); and the number of influenza outbreaks was 0 (1 total for current flu season).



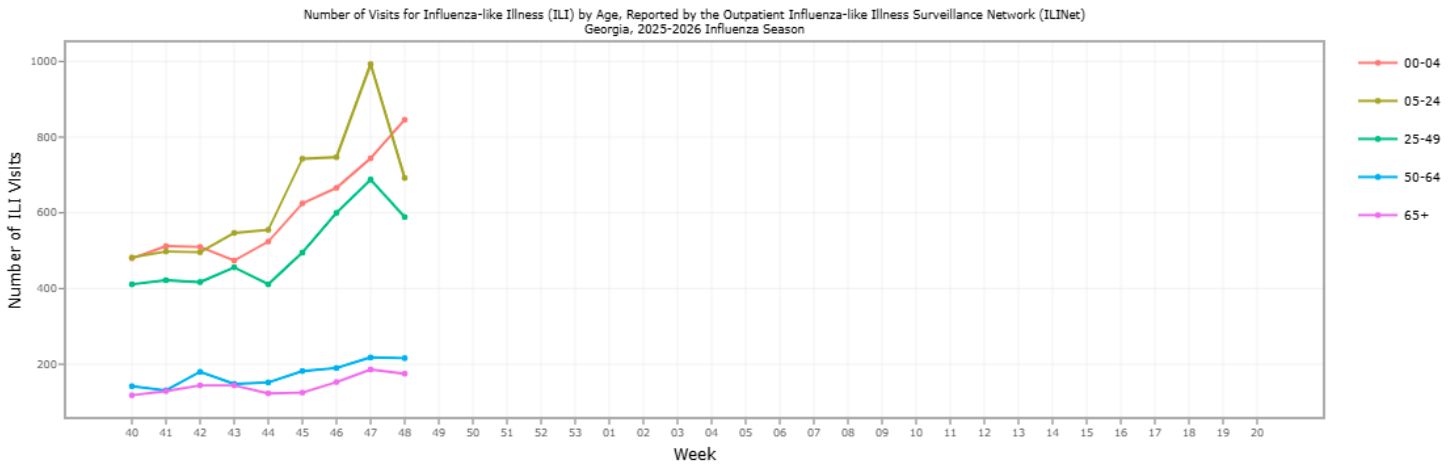
The map shows influenza-like cases in the southern US region. Georgia activity indicator level is at 5 (low) on week 48, as shown in yellow above.

## ILI (Influenza-like Illness) Percentages by Season



The graph shows a snapshot of flu in Georgia compared to previous years. Graph currently shows that cases remain stable compared to previous week 47 in current ILI season (2025-2026- red line). Percentages of ILI visits remain lower when compared to the same time in previous years.

## ILI (Influenza-like Illness) Percentages by Age



Above: For week 48, the graph shows increase in ILI cases for age group: 00-04, and decrease for all other age groups: 05-24, 25-49, 50-64 and 65+.

## COVID-19 Snapshot\*

Early Indicators and Hospitalizations for COVID-19 in the United States- week ending 09/27/2025.

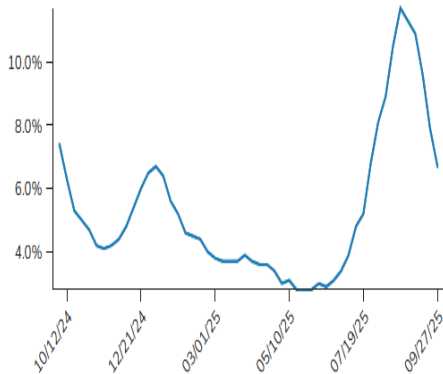


Figure 1: Percent Test Positivity – 6.7%

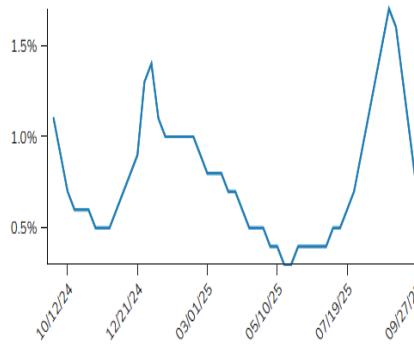


Figure 2: Percent ED Visits Diagnosed as COVID-19 – 0.7%

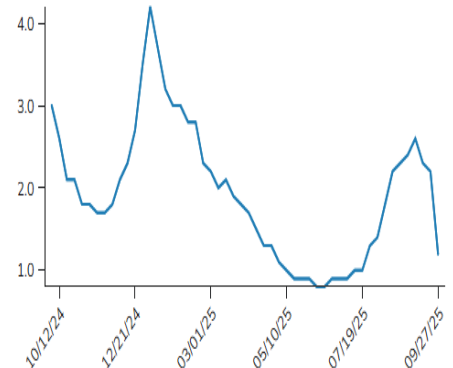


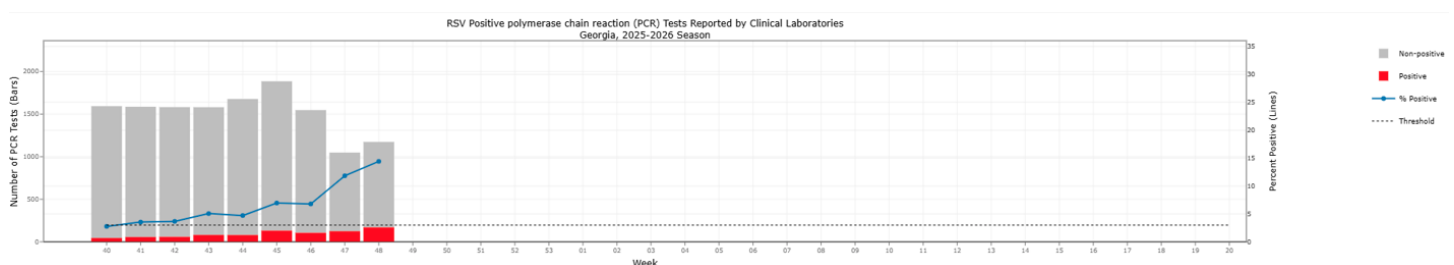
Figure 3: Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 Population- 1.2%

Figure 1 (percent test positivity) and Figure 2 (percentage of total emergency department visits due to COVID-19) represent the current impact of COVID-19 on communities across the United States. These metrics act as early indicators of potential increases in COVID-19 activity. Figure 3 (hospitalization rate per 100,000 people) assesses severity and disease burden of COVID-19. For the period of 08/31/2025 – 09/27/2025, the SARS-CoV-2 subvariant Omicron XFG was responsible for 85% of all cases in the U.S., followed by the subvariant NB.1.8.1 with 7%.

**\*CDC data (COVID-19 Snapshot) last updated as of 09/27/25- data lag due to lapse in federal appropriations and associated government shutdown.**

## Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV) Surveillance

Data from NREVSS are also analyzed to measure RSV seasonality. Antigen and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests are analyzed separately to determine the start and end of RSV season. Season onset is defined as the first week of two consecutive weeks when the percent positive of ALL laboratory confirmed tests are greater than or equal a certain threshold. The end is defined as the first week of two consecutive weeks when the percent positive of ALL lab confirmed tests are less than a certain threshold. For antigen-based testing, the threshold is 10% and for PCR the threshold is 3%. During week 48, clinical laboratories in Georgia reported testing 16 (6.2% positive) antigen specimens and 1,173 (14.4% positive) PCR specimens.



For week 48, the PCR detections graph shows increase in RSV PCR positive test results/cases (14.4%) compared to the previous week 47 (11.8%).

**Getting vaccinated is the best thing you can do to protect yourself and others.**

District 2 health departments have vaccines available. Please contact your local health department for information on how to get your vaccine at [http://phdistrict2.org/?page\\_id=597](http://phdistrict2.org/?page_id=597).

To learn more about how to protect yourself against flu and other respiratory diseases, visit DPH website at <https://dph.georgia.gov/epidemiology/acute-disease-epidemiology/viral-respiratory-diseases> and CDC website at <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/>

All Georgia physicians, laboratories, and other health care providers are required by law to report notifiable diseases. Instructions, including notifiable conditions and the timeframe in which they are reportable can be found at <https://dph.georgia.gov/epidemiology/disease-reporting>. Georgia tracks the listed conditions statewide using multiple overlapping surveillance systems, especially in the case of viral respiratory diseases as some are not reportable at the individual case level.