RESPIRATORY VIRUS SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Week 49: Nov 30-Dec 06, 2025



Purpose: This report describes current trends in suburban Cook County for COVID-19, influenza, and RSV. Selected graphics are presented on pages 2-4. For complete surveillance data on these pathogens, please visit our respiratory dashboard.

Key Points:

COVID-19, Influenza, RSV

- Flu activity remains low this week, but continues to increase. RSV activity is low and COVID-19 activity is minimal.
- Emergency room visits associated with flu remain low overall but are higher than this time last year and continue to rise, particularly among children.
- While COVID-19 activity is minimal, several early indicators test positivity, emergency room visits, and wastewater detections are trending up.
- Hospital admissions associated with RSV doubled since last week, mostly affecting children under 5. However, admissions are lower than they were this time last year.
- Wastewater detections for all three monitored pathogens are trending up; detections for influenza A are increasing exponentially.

Is anything else going around?

- Test positivity for rhinovirus/enterovirus is elevated above baseline but below its peak in October. These pathogens typically cause mild illness, like the common cold.
- Laboratory detections of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* have picked up. This respiratory illness is typically mild (sometimes called "walking pneumonia") but occasionally can cause more severe symptoms that require antibiotic treatment. You can read more about *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* here.
- Test positivity for common human coronaviruses is starting to trend up. These viruses are not the same as the virus that causes COVID-19. They typically cause mild illness, but sometimes can lead to lower respiratory tract illness like pneumonia or bronchitis.

Recommendations

- CDC's core recommendations for individuals include staying up to date with all recommended respiratory virus vaccines, practicing good respiratory hygiene (covering your cough, washing your hands), taking steps for cleaner air, and using precautions to prevent the spread of respiratory viruses when you are sick. This means staying home until you've been fever-free for 24 hours and your symptoms are getting better. CDC also recommends individuals are familiar with treatment options for flu and COVID-19, especially if you are at high risk for severe outcomes.
- CDC's core recommendations for *organizations* include supporting vaccination efforts (like hosting a clinic or providing time off for vaccination and recovery), encouraging good respiratory hygiene with posters and adequate hand-washing supplies, taking steps for cleaner air, and supporting time off for individuals to stay home when sick or to seek treatment.
- Respiratory seasonal activity is beginning to pick up. It's not too late to get vaccinated, but it can take a few weeks for protection to build after receiving a vaccine. Get protected before the holiday season begins.

We would like to thank all of our surveillance partners for their help in collecting this information! Additional details on our methods can be found here.

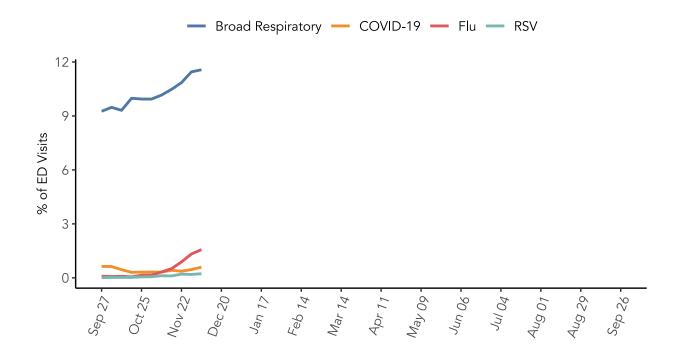
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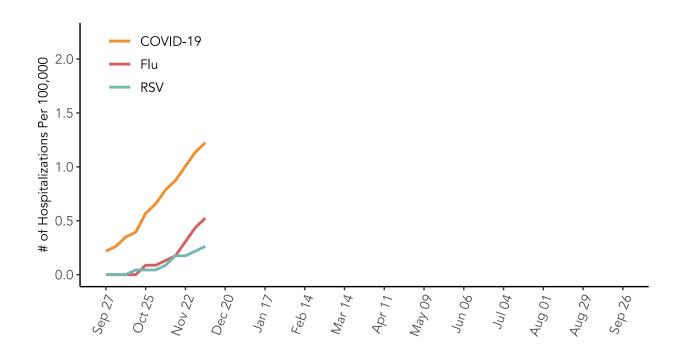




Emergency Rooms Visits by Respiratory Diagnosis



Cumulative ICU Admission Rate for Reportable Respiratory Viruses



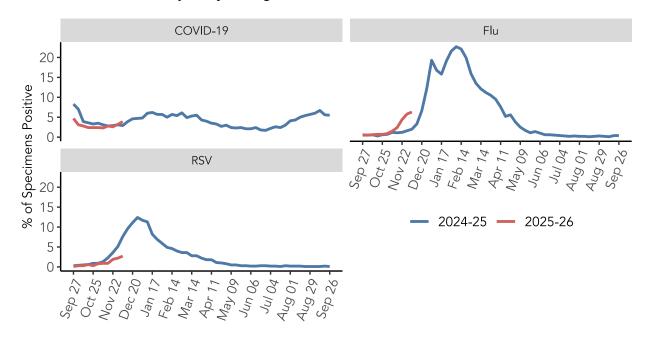
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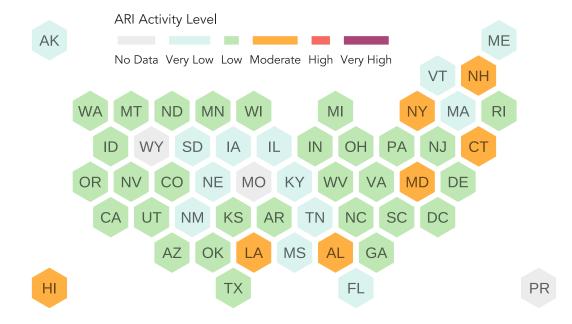
Percent Positivity by Respiratory Virus

Laboratories contributing data differ by pathogen. Lab data may not be comparable between viruses. Graphics are better used to look at trajectory for a given virus over time.



CDC Acute Respiratory Illness Activity Levels by State

Data for the week ending 2025-12-06, most recent CDC data available

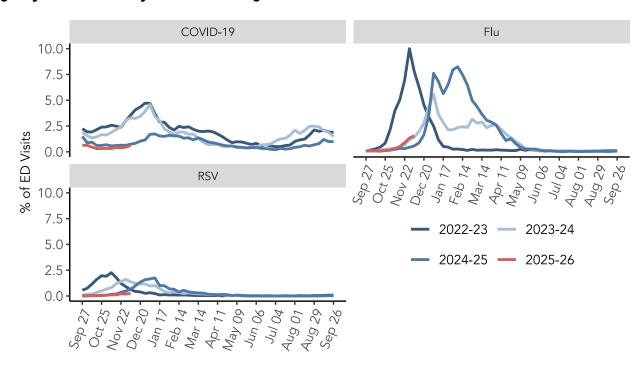


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Emergency Rooms Visits by Season and Diagnosis



Emergency Room Visits by Age and Diagnosis

