The start of RSV season is the first of two consecutive weeks with ≥10% of tests positive, and the end is the last of two consecutive weeks with ≥10% of tests positive.
National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data. However, PCR testing for RSV is relatively new but is becoming more common.
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Number and Percentage of Antigen Tests Positive for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 1 (High Plains/Panhandle), 2017-2018 Season

Number of RSV Tests

Percentage of Tests Positive for RSV

Reporting Week Ending

Regional-level results may not be reliable if the number of RSV tests performed each week is small or if reporting is inconsistent.
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Number and Percentage of Antigen Tests Positive for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 4 (Upper East Texas), 2017-2018 Season

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Number and Percentage of Antigen Tests Positive for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 7 (Central Texas), 2017-2018 Season

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Number and Percentage of PCR Tests Positive for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 7 (Central Texas), 2017-2018 Season

Regional-level results may not be reliable if the number of RSV tests performed each week is small or if reporting is inconsistent. National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data. However, PCR testing for RSV is relatively new but is becoming more common.
Percentage of Antigen Positive Tests versus Percentage of PCR Positive Tests for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 7 (Central Texas), 2017-2018 Season

National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data. However, PCR testing for RSV is relatively new but is becoming more common.
Number and Percentage of Antigen Tests Positive for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 8 (Upper South Texas), 2017-2018 Season

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Percentage of Antigen Positive Tests versus Percentage of PCR Positive Tests for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Health Service Region 11 (Lower South Texas), 2017-2018 Season

National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data. However, PCR testing for RSV is relatively new but is becoming more common.
The start of RSV season is the first of two consecutive weeks with ≥10% of tests positive, and the end is the last of two consecutive weeks with ≥10% of tests positive.


National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data.

Regional-level results may not be reliable if the number of RSV tests performed each week is small or if reporting is inconsistent.

There are no RSV data reporters in Region 10 (Upper Rio Grande/El Paso) and Region 9 (West Texas/Midland/Odessa).

RSV is not a notifiable condition in Texas. Sentinel laboratories voluntarily enter their RSV data weekly into the CDC National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS), and these data are compiled to create the Texas Weekly RSV Report.