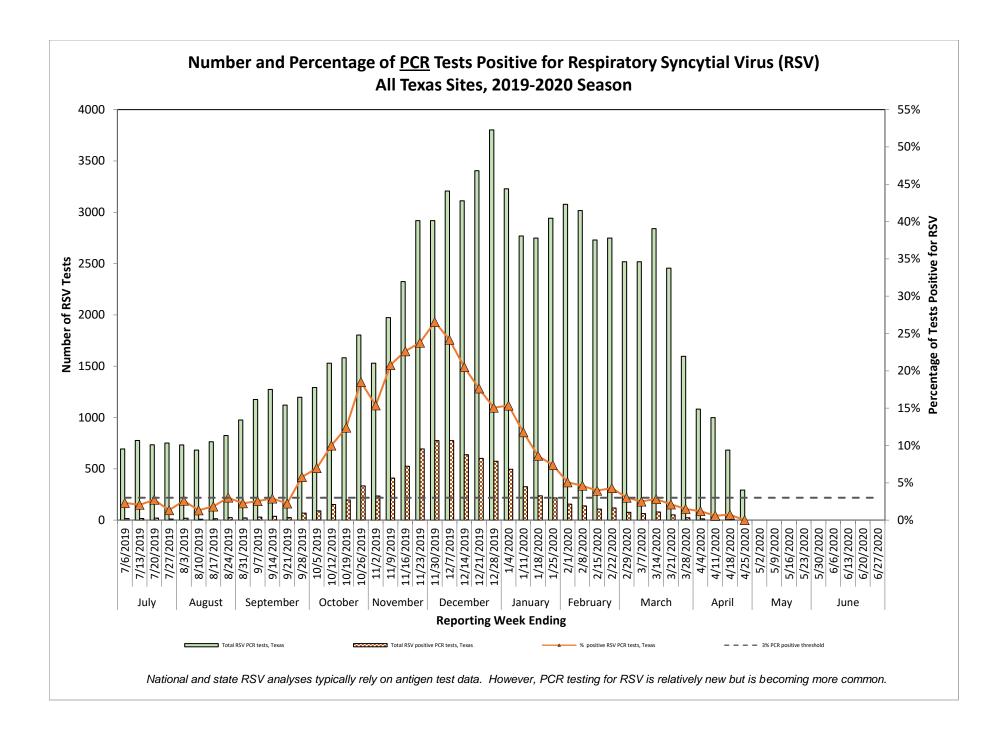
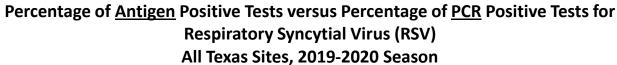
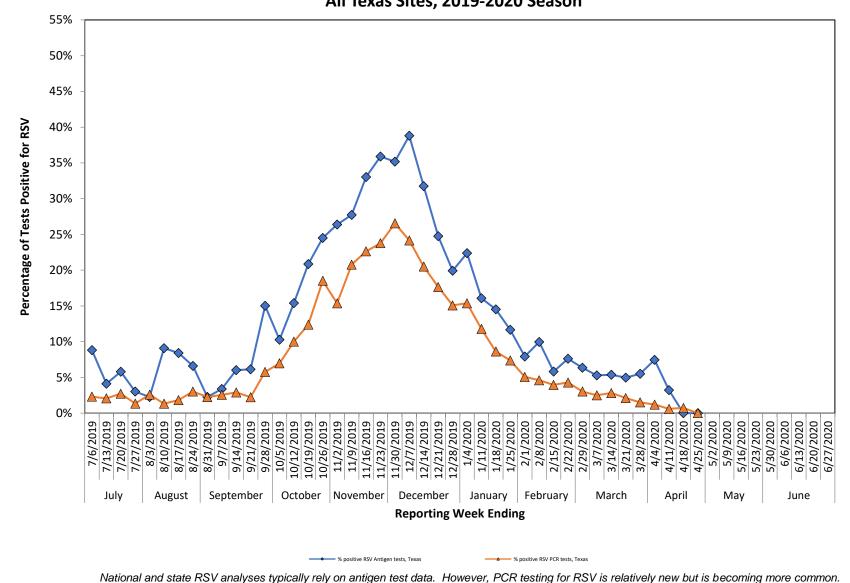
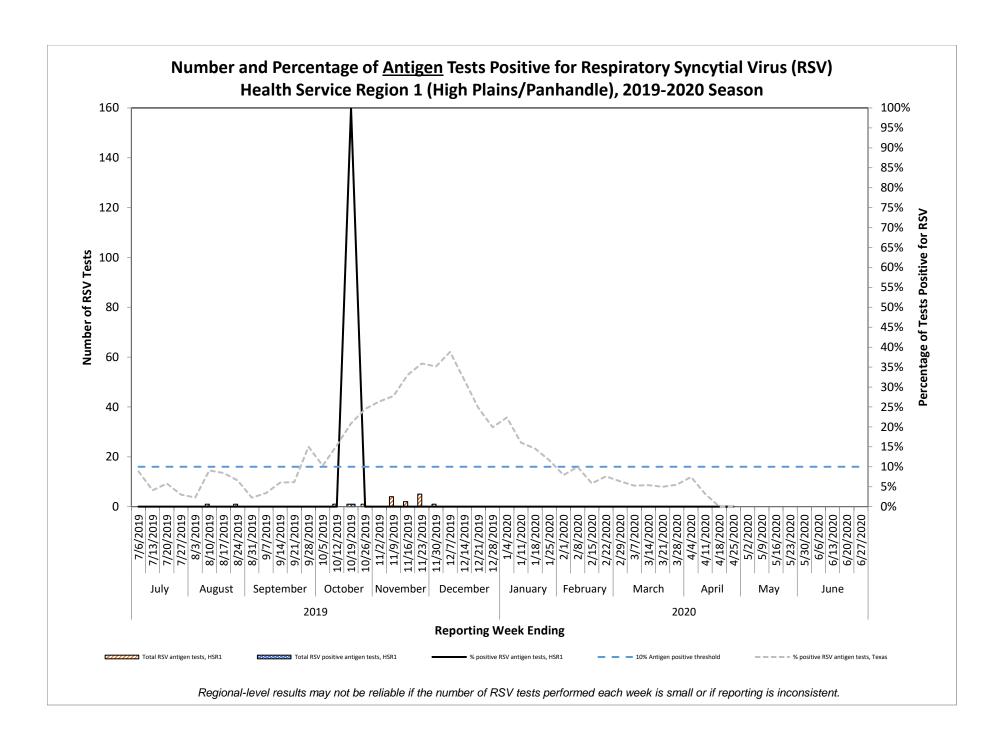


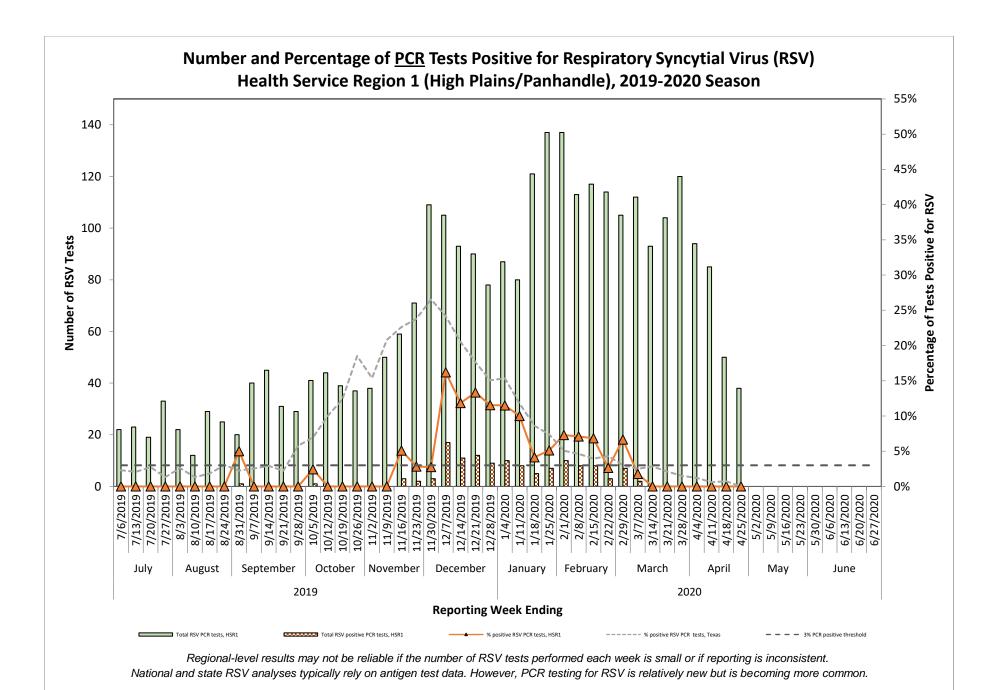
The start of RSV season is the first of two consecutive weeks with ≥10% of tests positive, and the end is the last of two consecutive weeks with ≥10% of tests positive.

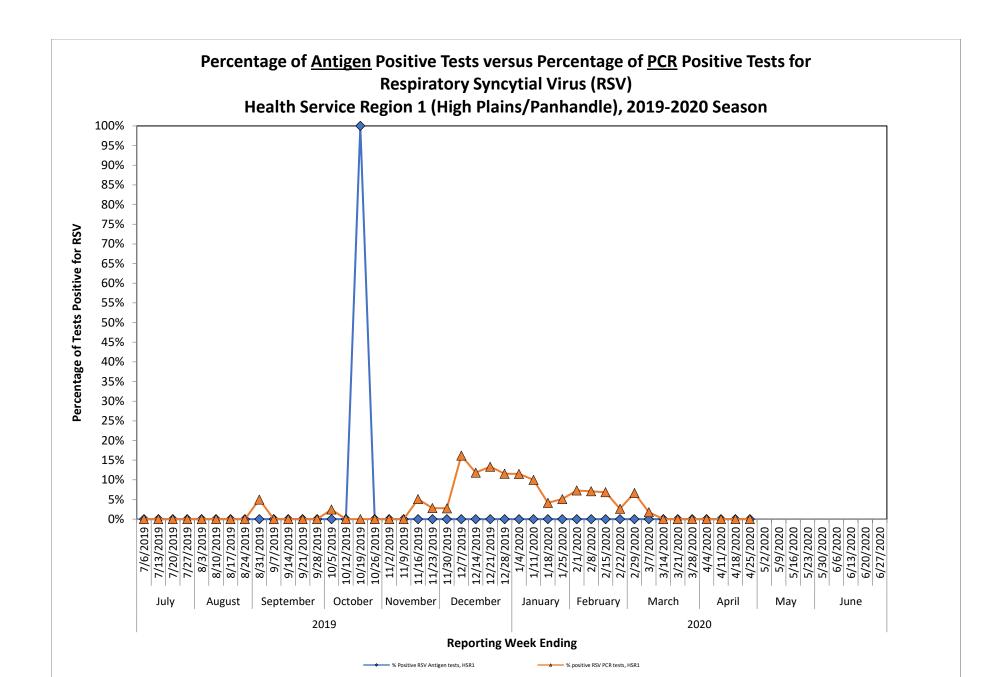


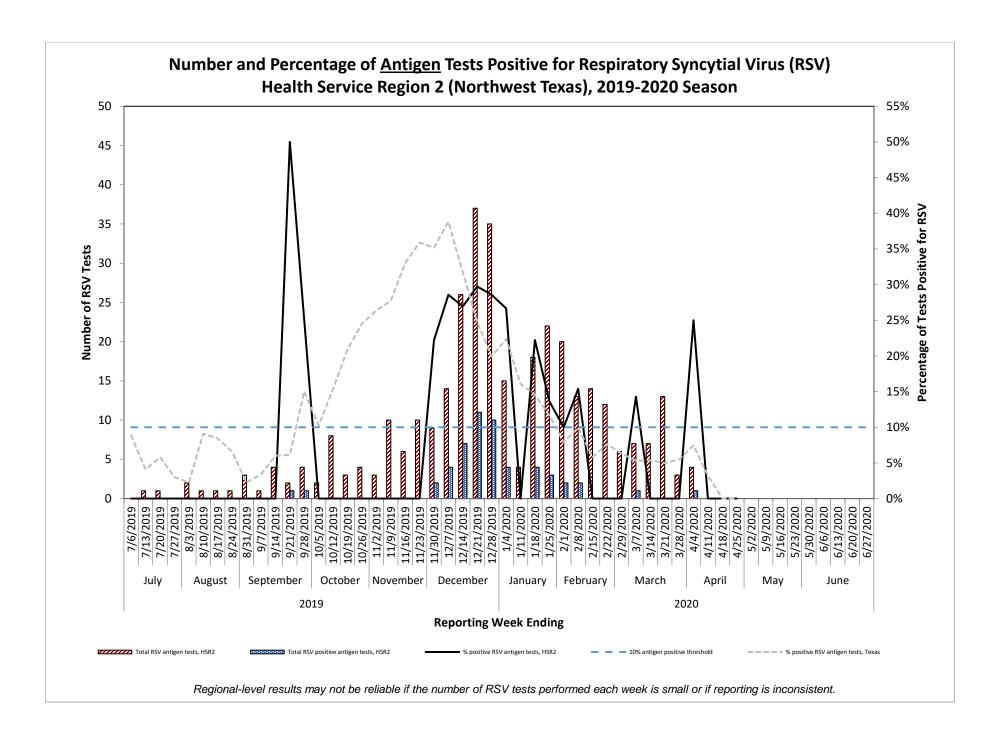


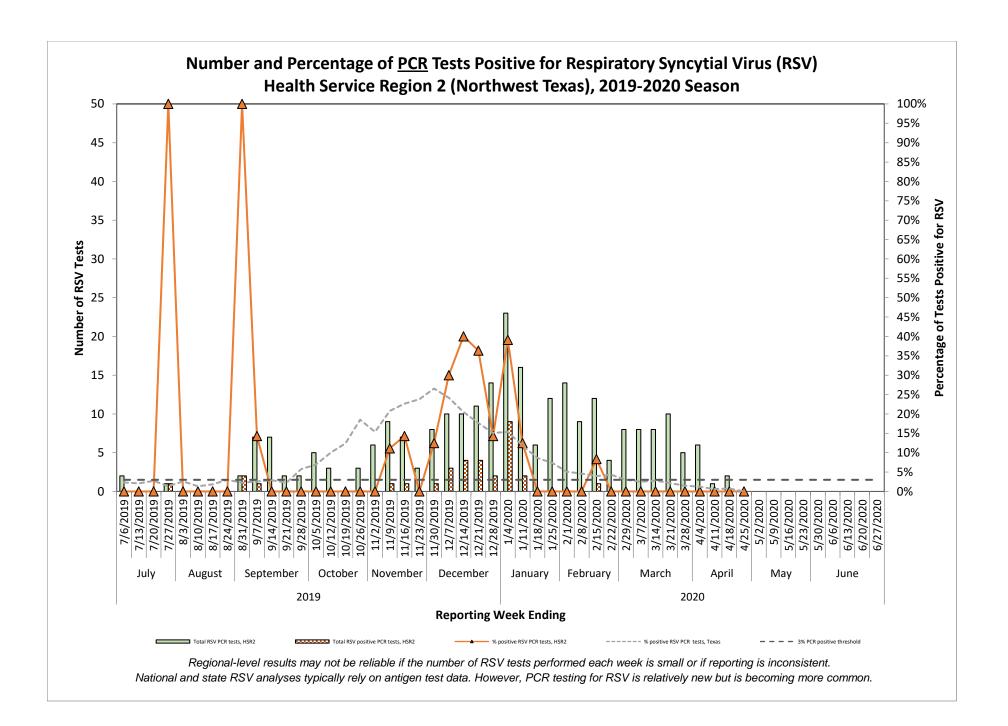


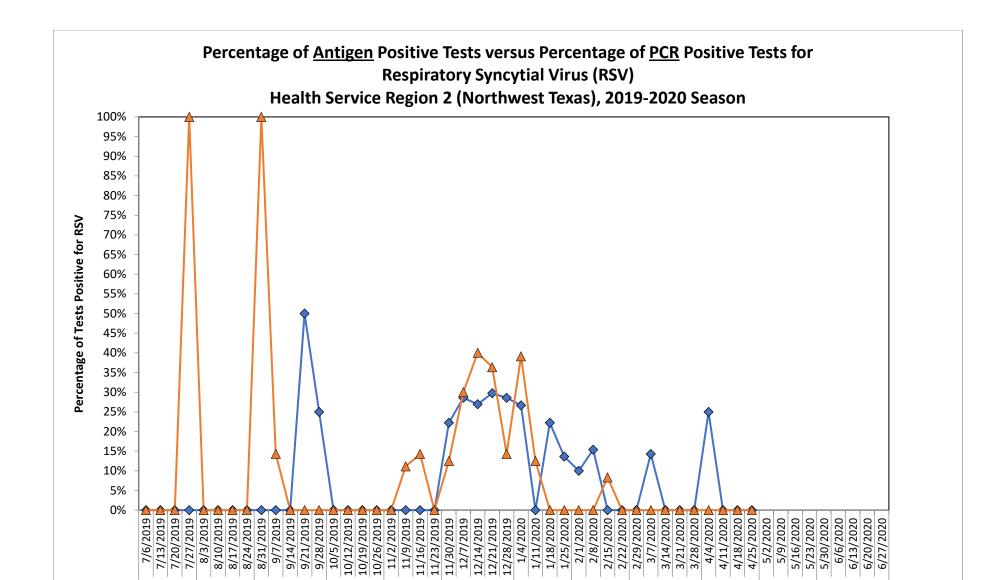












**Reporting Week Ending** 

January

February

% positive RSV PCR tests, HSR2

March

April

2020

May

June

December

July

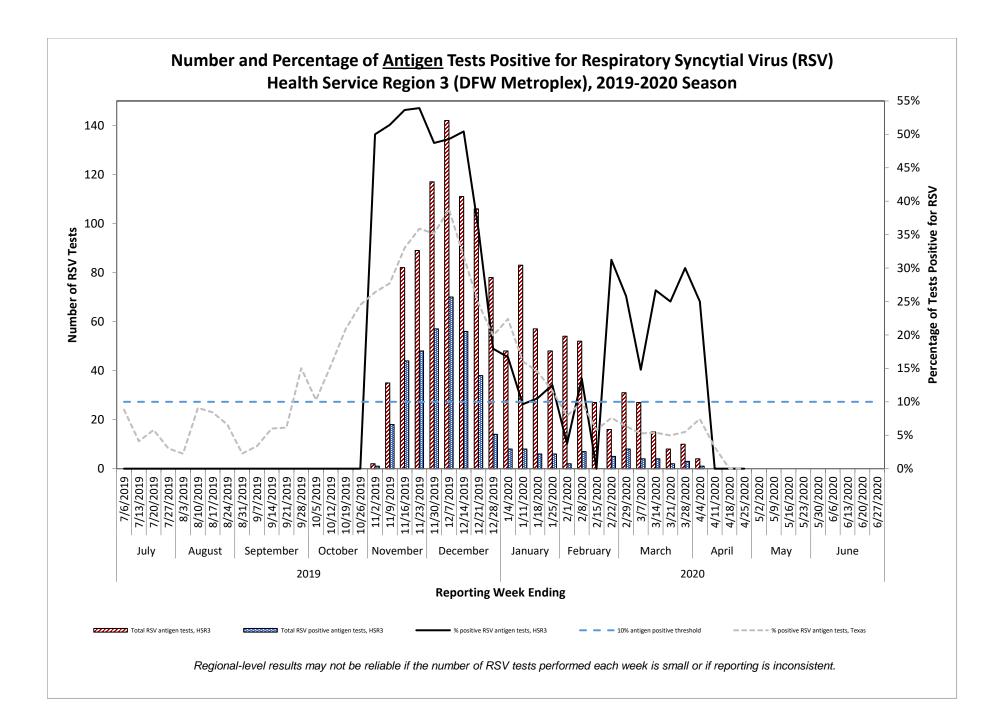
September

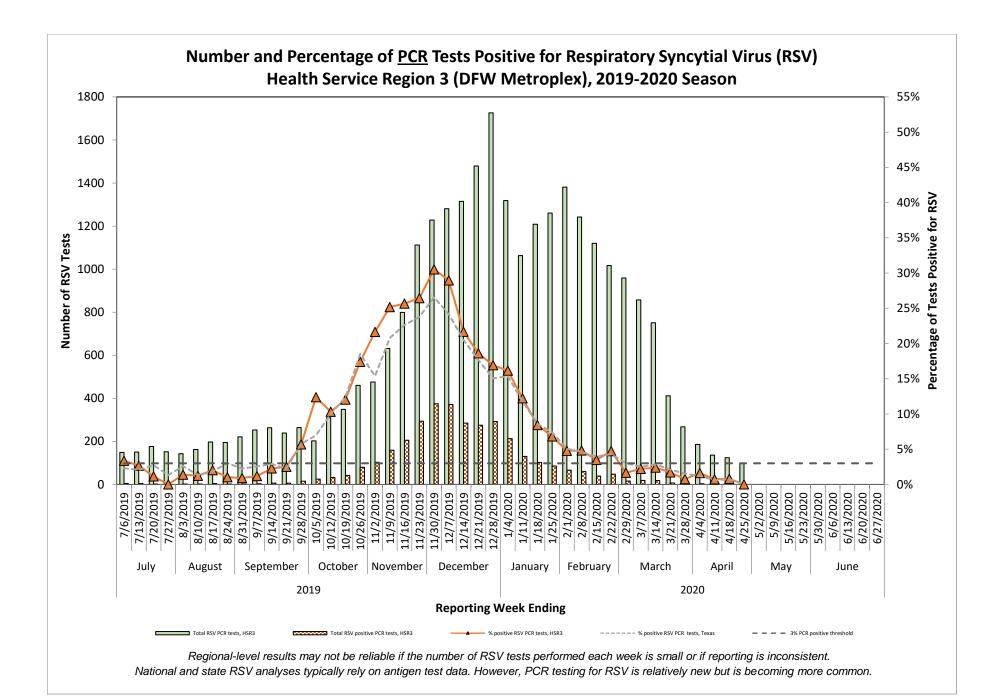
October

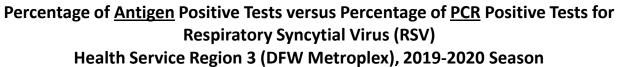
2019

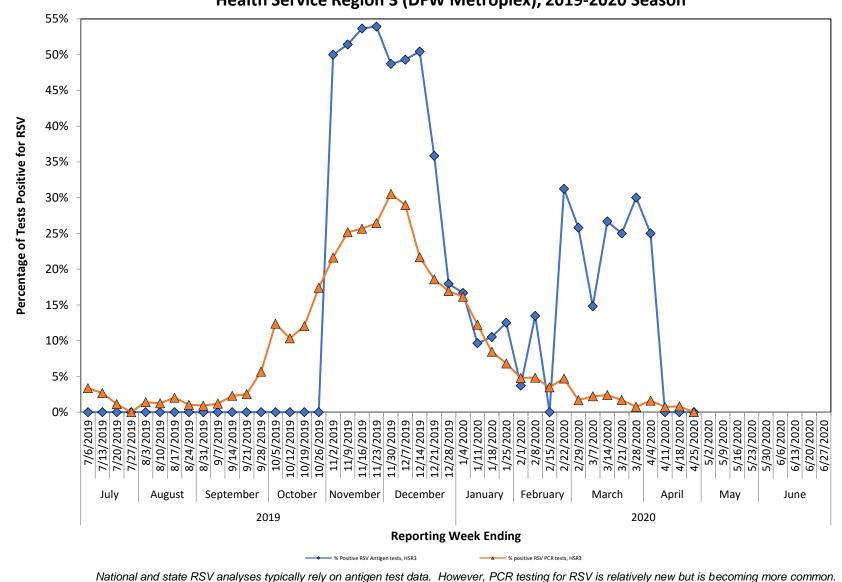
November

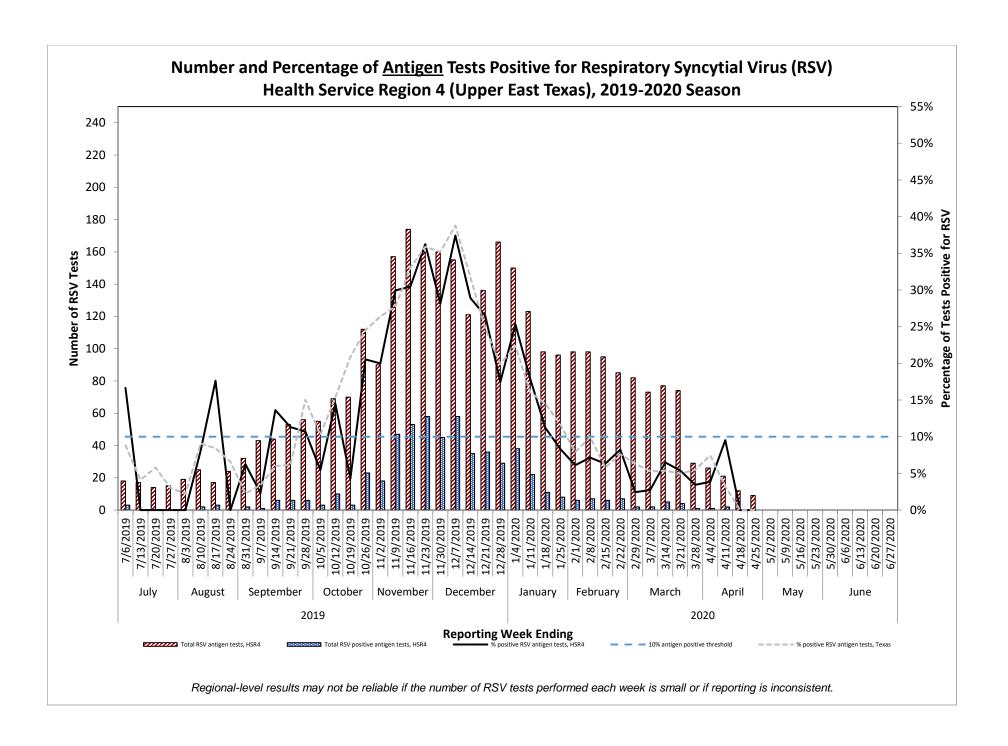
% Positive RSV Antigen tests, HSR2



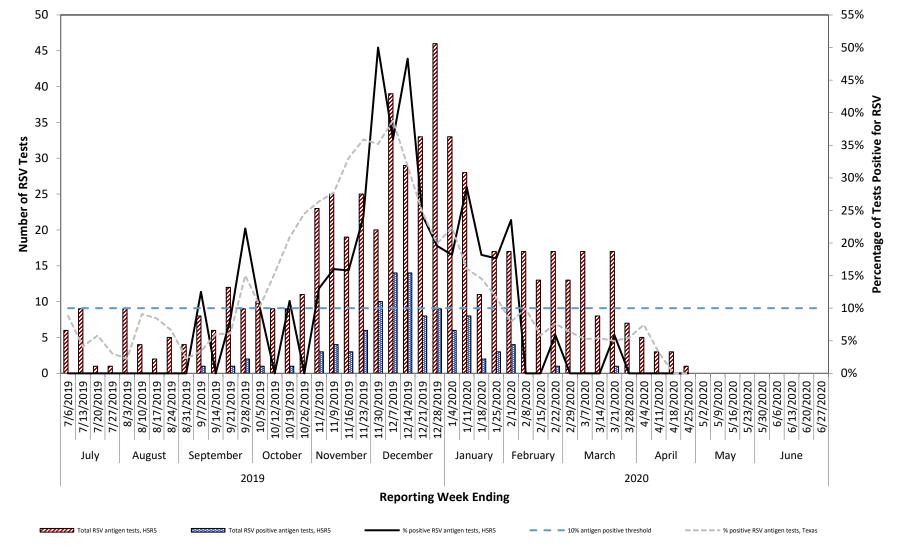




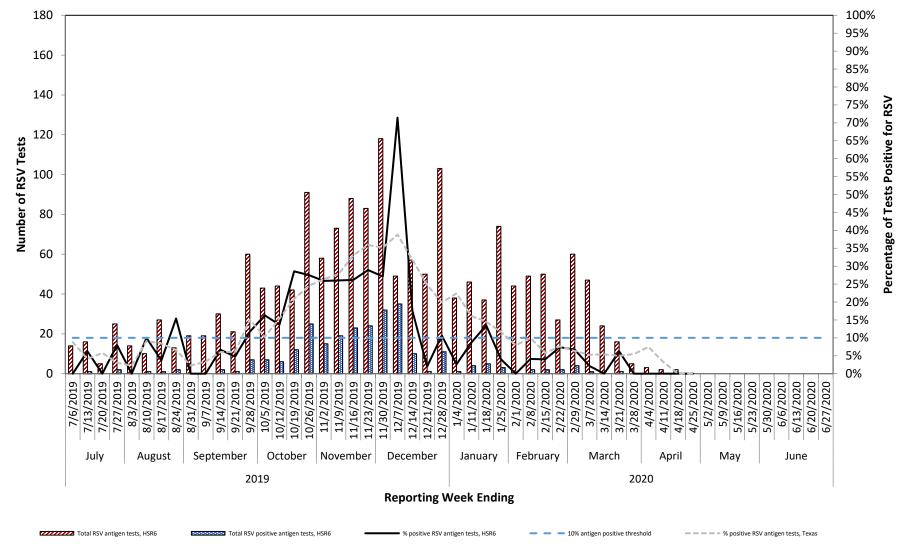


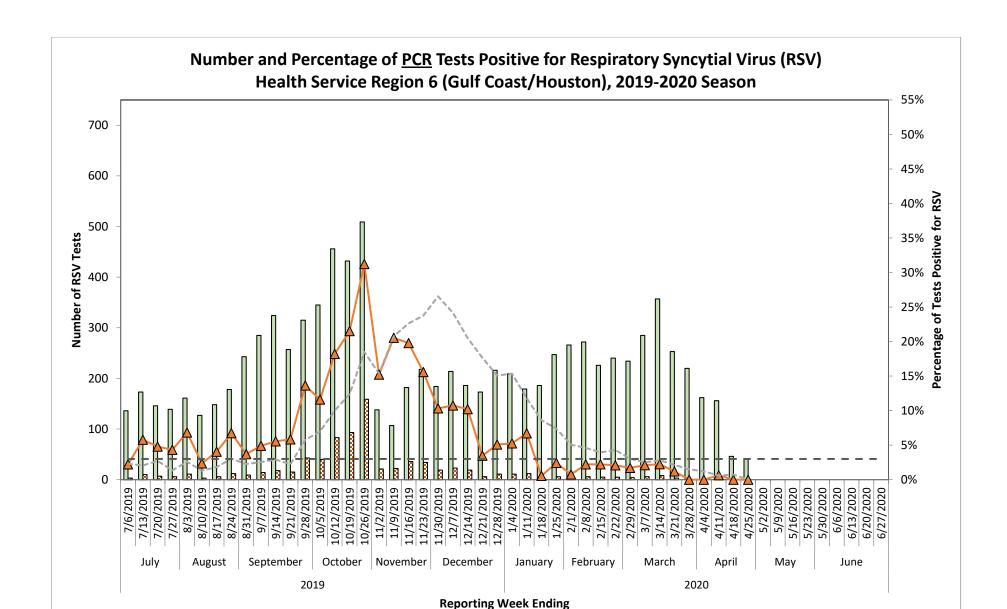










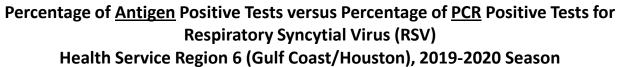


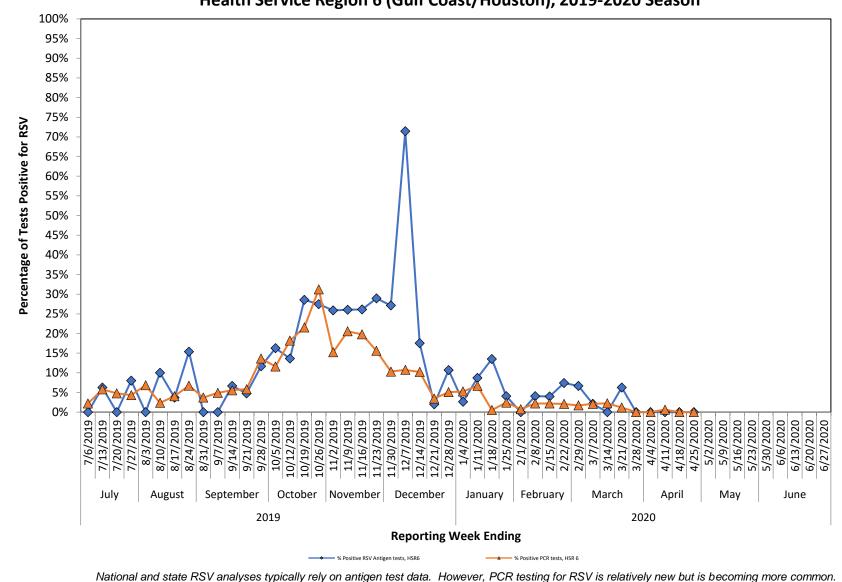
Regional-level results may not be reliable if the number of RSV tests performed each week is small or if reporting is inconsistent.

National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data. However, PCR testing for RSV is relatively new but is becoming more common.

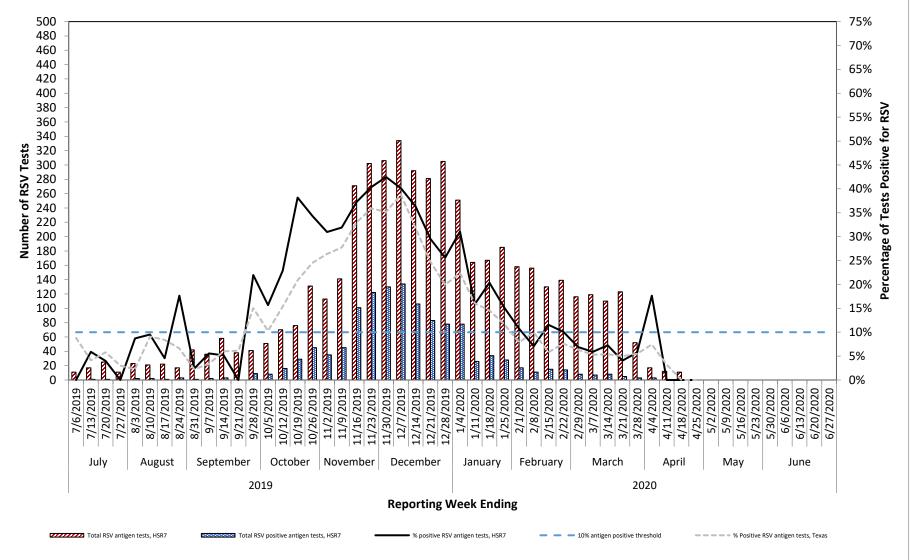
■ Total RSV PCR tests, HSR6

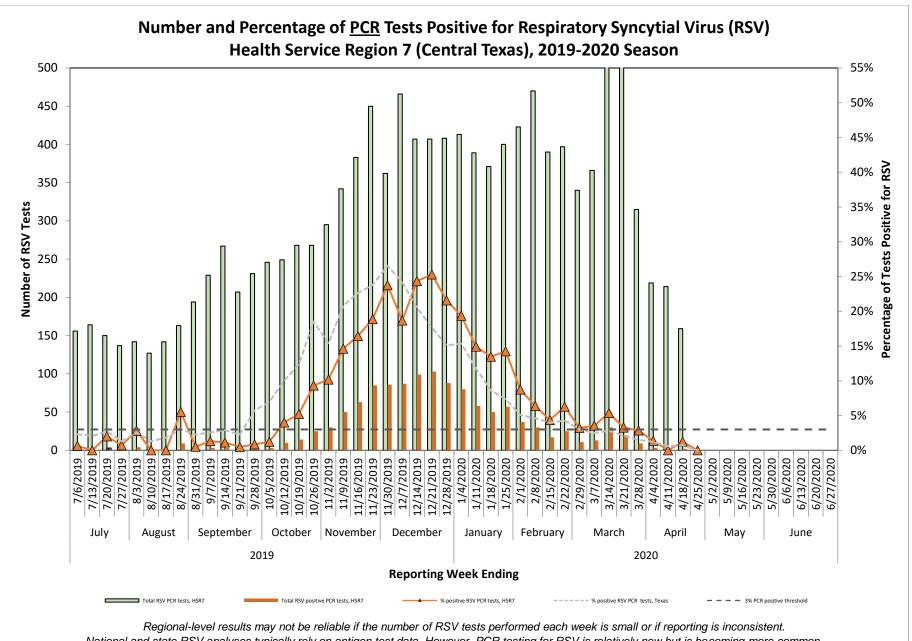
Total RSV positive PCR tests, HSR6

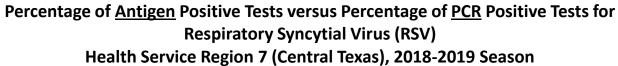


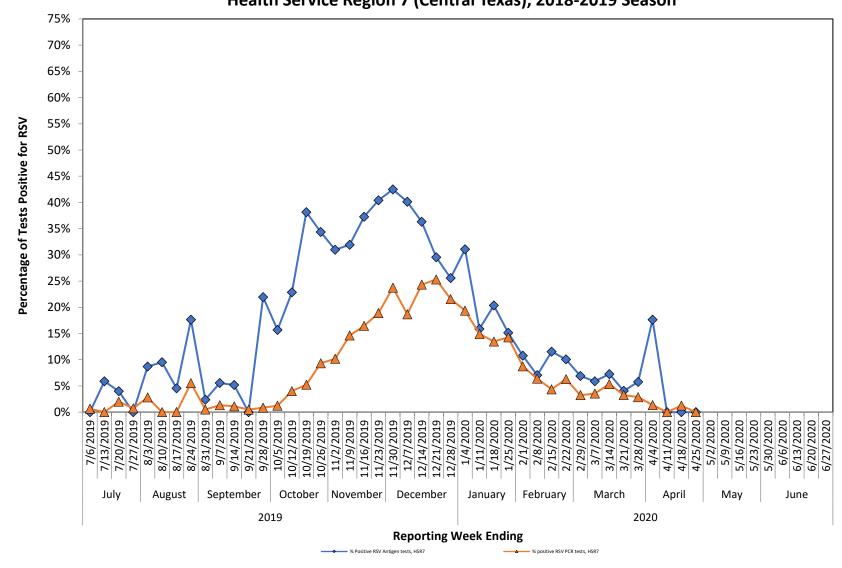


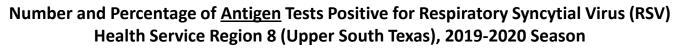


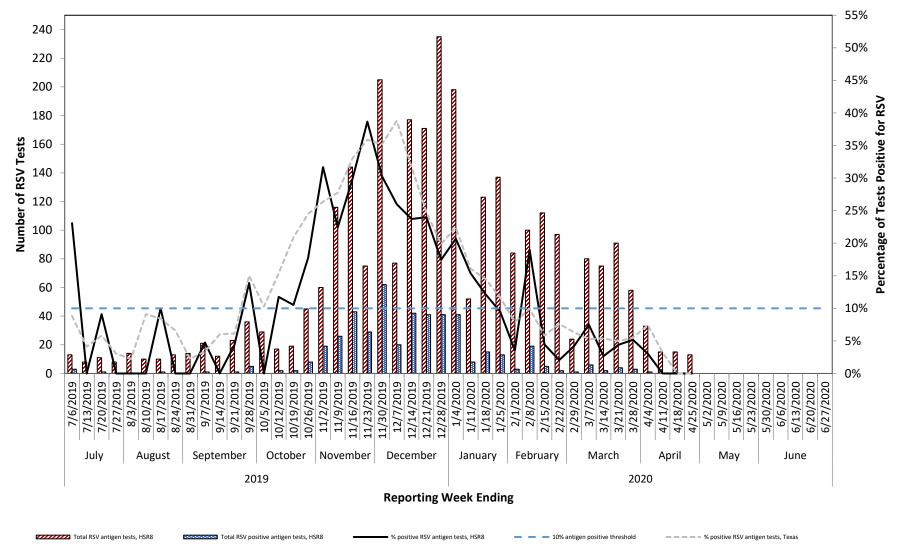


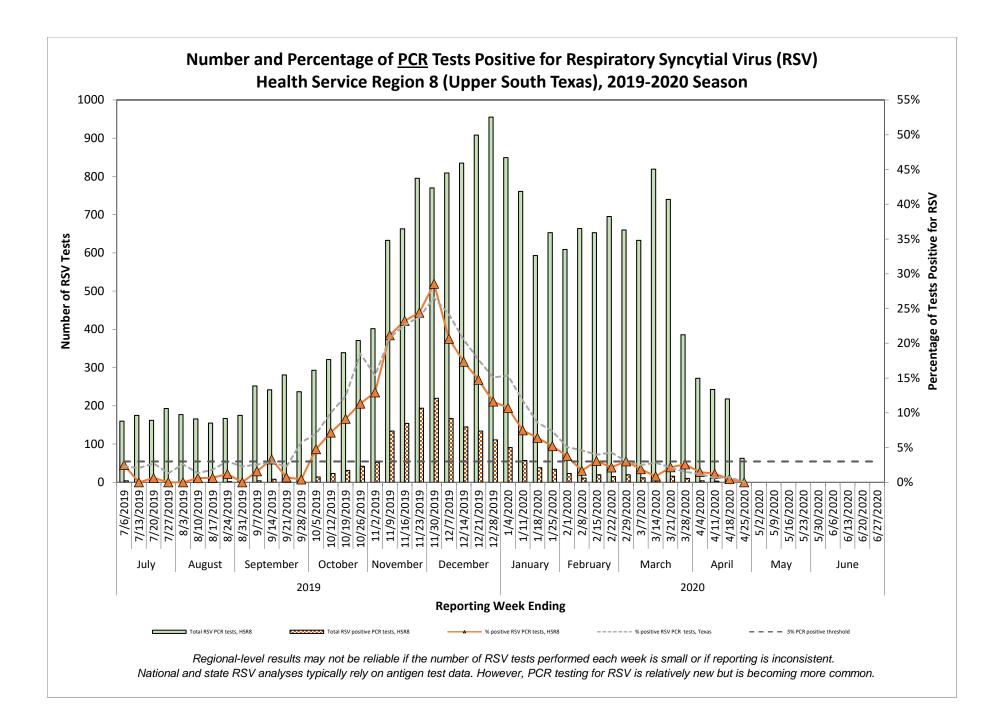


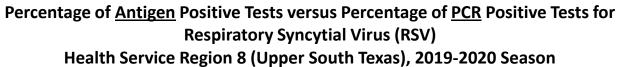


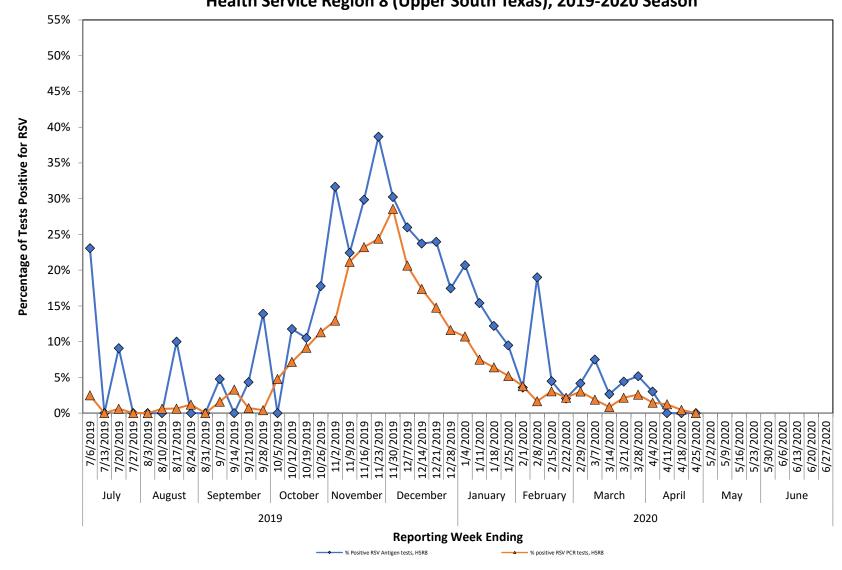


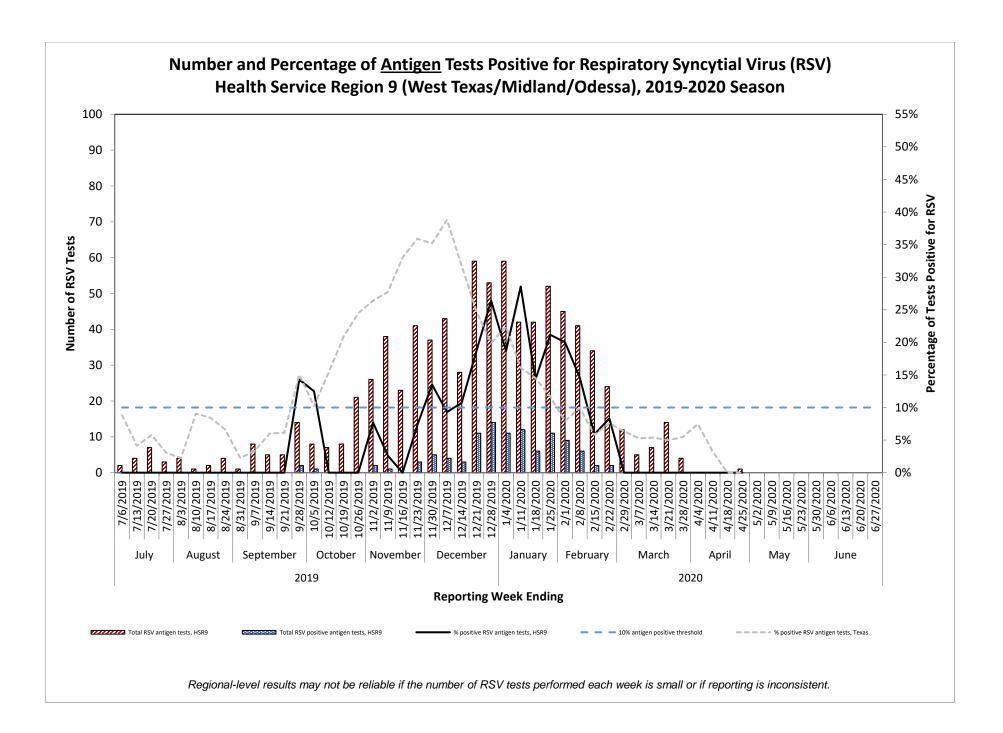


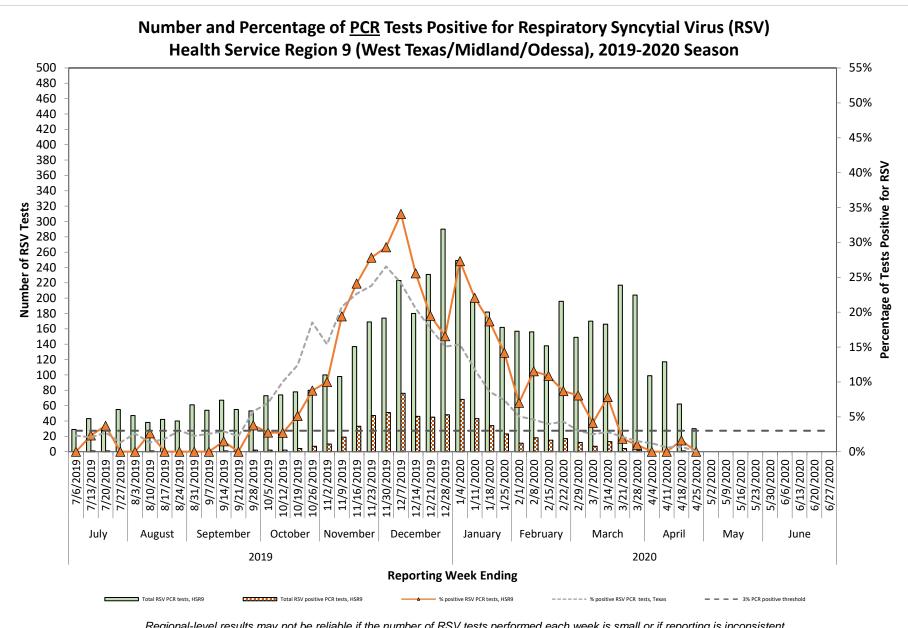






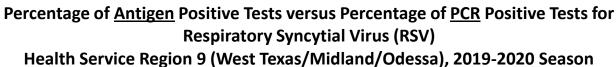


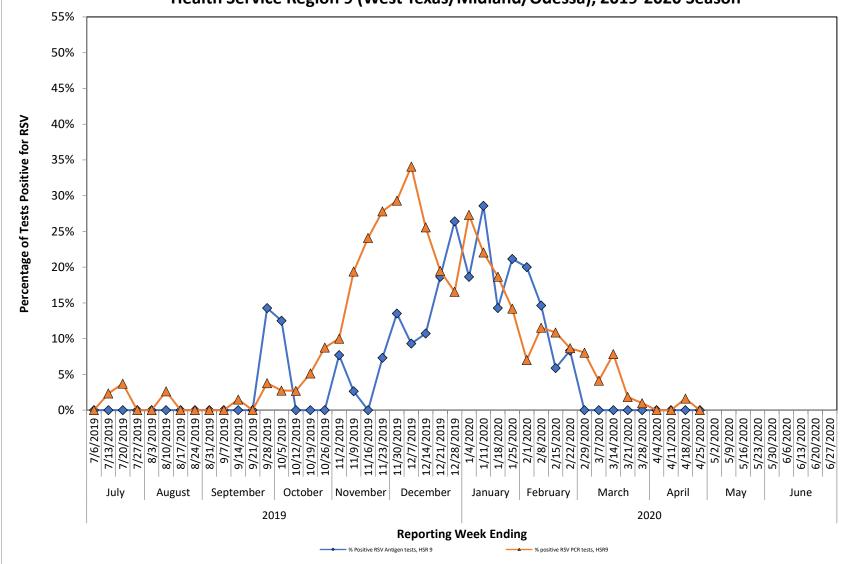


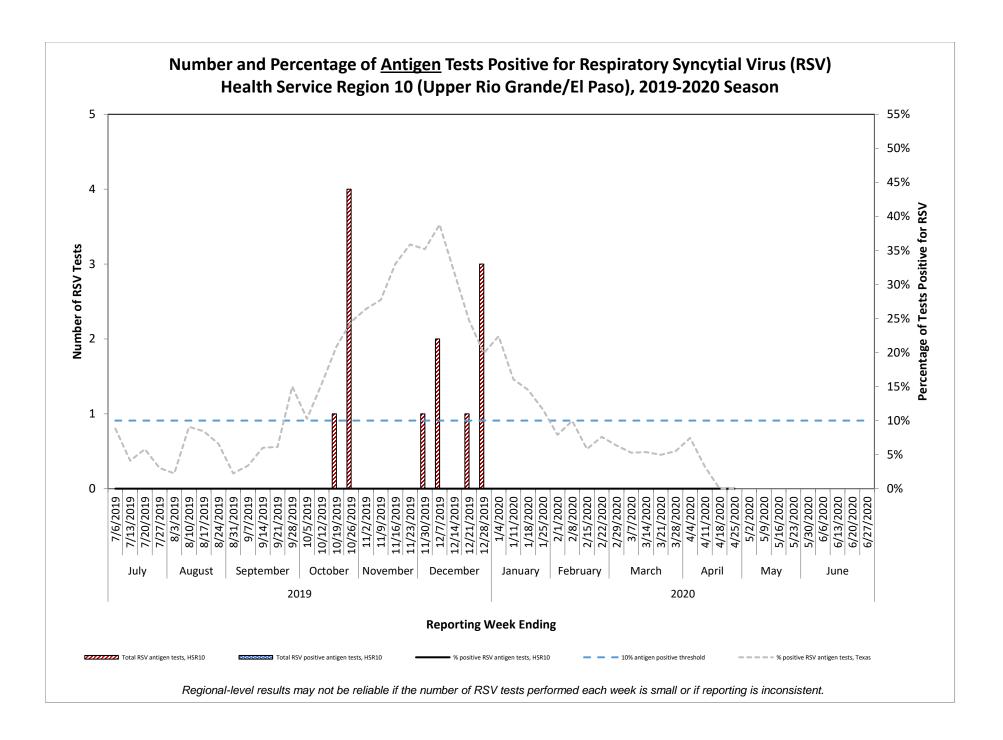


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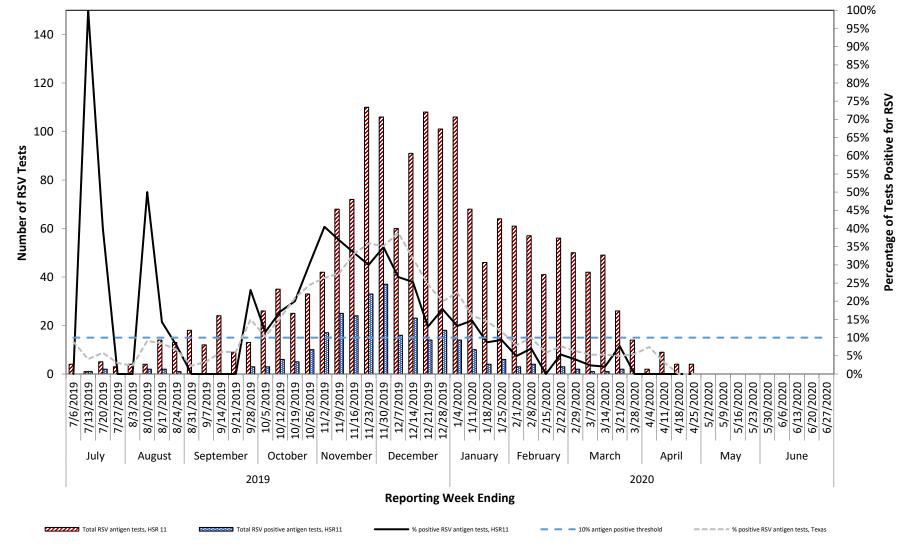
National and state RSV analyses typically rely on antigen test data. However, PCR testing for RSV is relatively new but is becoming more common.

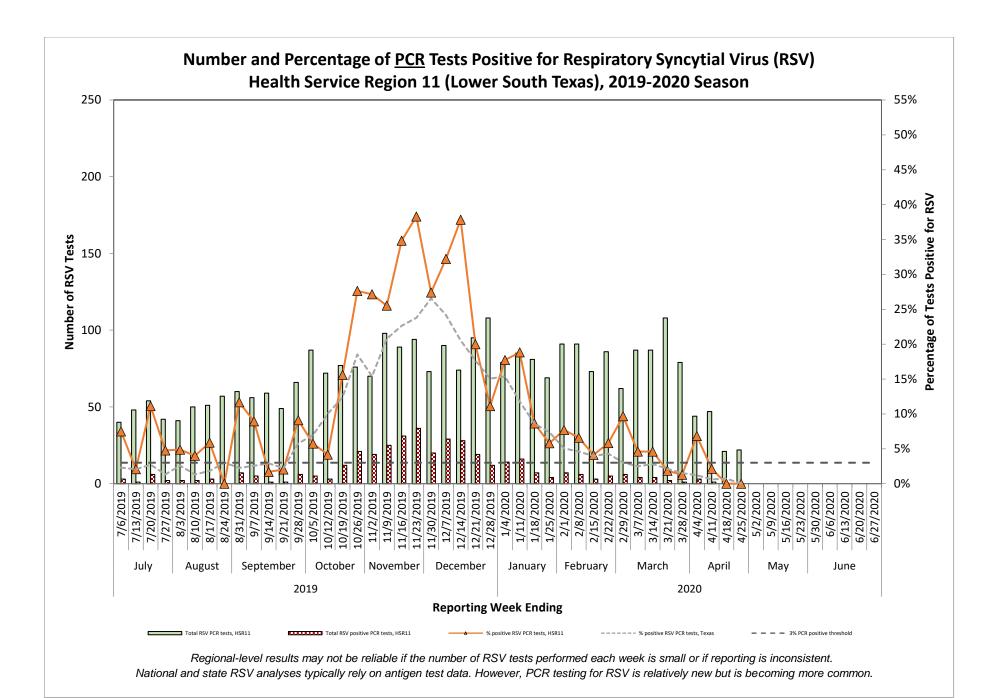


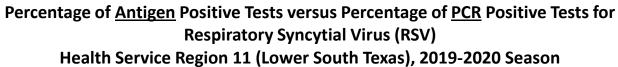


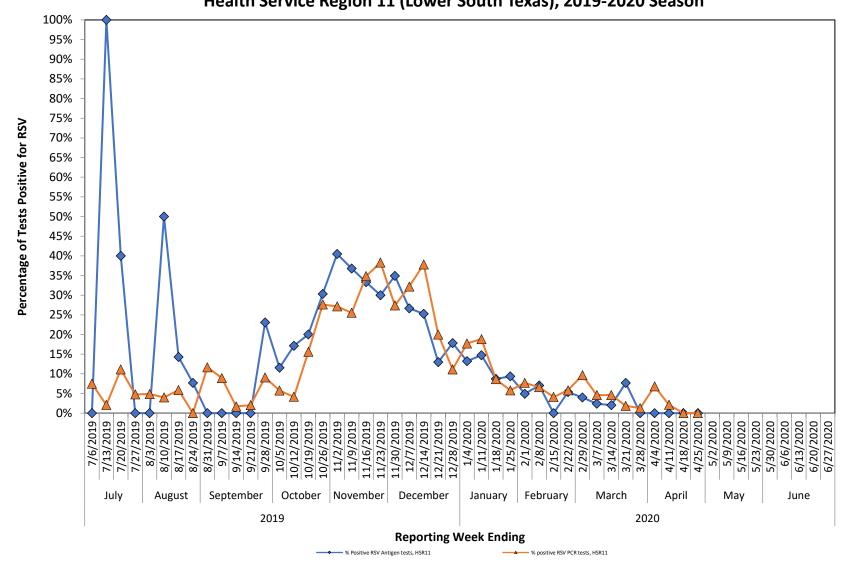












## Texas Weekly RSV Report

## Reporting information and data caveats

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.

"The percentage of positive detections reflects test ordering practices and might not directly reflect disease burden." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Respiratory Syncytial Virus-United States, July 2007-June 2011. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). September 2011; 60 (35):1203-1206.

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.

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