

US Medical Affairs 2025 TRENDS Report: 3/2/25-3/15/25

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Gastrointestinal (GI)

What is TRENDS showing us:

- Norovirus and C. difficile remain at high activity across all regions.
- Enteropathogenic and Enteroaggregative *E. coli* remain high, with Enteropathogenic *E. coli* increasing to high activity in the **Midwest (>3%) and Northeast (3.3%)**, while remaining **stable in the South and West**.
- Rotavirus and Campylobacter remain high, with Rotavirus stable in the Midwest and South, while Campylobacter shows a slight increase in the Northeast but remains at its three-month average.
- Astrovirus and Sapovirus activity shifted, with Astrovirus increasing to high activity in the **Midwest and Northeast** (>3%), while Sapovirus declined in the **West** (4% to 2.2%), moving to medium activity.
- Overall **detections in the Northeast declined**, with a marked reduction from 22 detected pathogens to 14 across all activity levels.

What this means for U.S. providers/labs:

- Stable but high Norovirus and C. difficile activity calls for **continued infection prevention measures**, especially in healthcare and community settings.
- Rising Enteropathogenic E. coli and Astrovirus detections in the Midwest and Northeast highlight the need for enhanced food safety and hygiene education to prevent outbreaks.
- Slight increases in *Campylobacter* and Astrovirus in the Northeast suggest **ongoing surveillance** and **early intervention** to mitigate further spread.
- A significant reduction in overall pathogen detections in the Northeast may impact testing trends and clinical expectations, signaling a possible transition toward seasonal baseline activity.

Respiratory (RP)

What is TRENDS showing us:

- · Co-detections remain stable across all regions, ranging from 12% in the Northeast to 16% in the South.
- Influenza A detections **continue to decline nationwide**, with H1-2009 remaining one of the highest detected strains **(Midwest: 6.2%, South: 6.1%)**. The South has had the most consistent H1-2009 activity, decreasing from **7.0% to 6.1%** over three months.
 - CDC data shows downward trends in influenza cases and respiratory-related healthcare visits (4.3% from 5.8%), along with a drop in influenza-related mortality (1.9%) and hospitalizations.
 - Read more: Weekly US Influenza Surveillance Report: Key Updates for Week 10, ending March 8, 2025
- Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus is now the most detected pathogen nationwide (Northeast: 9.6%, South: 17.9%).
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) rates remain stable or slightly declining across all regions, including the West.
- Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV) continues to rise, particularly in the West and Midwest, ranging from 2.4% (Northeast) to 7.1% (West).
- Other respiratory pathogens (e.g., Seasonal Coronaviruses, Parainfluenza Viruses) are increasing, likely due to the proportional decline in Influenza A detections.

What this means for U.S. providers/labs:

- Seasonal influenza activity has declined to moderate or low levels, with **co-detection rates decreasing** and **non-influenza viruses becoming more common**, reinforcing the need for **rapid pathogen identification** to guide appropriate antiviral use and reduce unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions.
- As Influenza detections decline and other respiratory viruses (e.g., Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus) become more common, providers are likely to continue to examine the impact of Avian Influenza (H5N1) on this season and plan for future preparedness.
- Healthcare providers in the West may continue to see patients seeking healthcare related to RSV.
- Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV) detections are rising as expected for this stage of the respiratory season and may persist. Providers may continue to have questions given international trends from other countries.