

SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 6 2021

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to aid interpretation

Surveillance programme

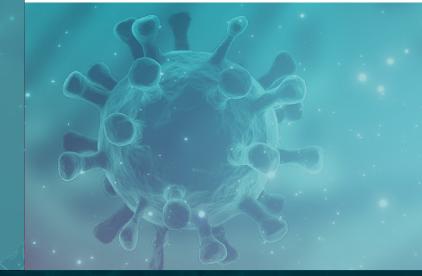
description and comments

Data from virologic surveillance

•Influenza detections per week	
•Respiratory syncytial virus	
(RSV detections per week	
•SARS-CoV-2 detections per	
week	
Number of consultations per	5
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<5 years	7
5-19 years	8
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HIGHLIGHTS: WEEK 6

- Total number of respiratory hospitalisations peaked for the second time in week 1 of 2021 at higher levels than the first and decreased since.
- The percentage of respiratory hospitalisations amongst adults (age groups 20-49 and ≥50 years) peaked at the end of 2020 and have since decreased
- The percentage of respiratory emergency department and general practitioner visits increased during the second wave, more markedly so in emergency department visits (vs general practitioner) and adults (vs children).
- Similar trends were observed in all provinces evaluated, differences by province should be interpreted with caution due to low numbers in some provinces.



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PROGRAMME DESCRIPTIONS

Inpatient data from a large national private hospital group and outpatient data from a general practitioner network linked to the same hospital group were received for the last week. Data were obtained from eight provinces (Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape). Sufficient numbers for province-level reporting were available for four of these (bold). Consultations and admissions were coded based on discharge diagnosis using the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10). Data were analysed using the indicator: All respiratory and confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07.1 & U07.2)/Total consultations. Data on the indicator Pneumonia and Influenza (J10-J18)/Total consultations are available on request but were not included in this report.

Data were categorised in the following age groups: All ages, <5 years, 5-19 years, 20-49 years, ≥50 years

Epidemic Threshold

Thresholds were calculated using the Moving Epidemic Method (MEM), a sequential analysis using the R Language, available from: http://CRAN.R-project.org/web/package=mem, designed to calculate the duration, start and end of the annual influenza epidemic. MEM uses the 40th, 90th and 97.5th percentiles established from historical data (2015-2019 for inpatients, 2016-2019 for outpatients) to calculate thresholds of activity, defined as follows:

- · Epidemic threshold: Median of weekly values for all baseline years
- · Low activity: Between epidemic threshold including 40th percentile
- · Moderate activity: Between 40th and 90th percentile
- · High activity: Between 90th and 97.5th percentile
- · Very high activity: 97.5th percentile and above

Hospitalization data for recent weeks are adjusted for delayed reporting (diagnosis codes assigned on discharge delayed for prolonged hospitalisations). Adjustment accounts for the probability of being admitted, but not yet discharged at the time of data drawdown using the age- and syndrome-specific probability distribution of duration of admission obtained from all hospitalizations that occurred during 2015-2019 and applied to the most recent weeks in 2020.

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INTERPRETATION OF DATA PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT

Total admissions reduced from week 13 when lockdown was implemented and have remained below prelockdown levels.

Total respiratory admissions reduced from week 13 when lockdown was implemented and increased exceeding pre-lockdown levels in week 26 and continued to increase up to week 29 reaching approximately double the level before the lockdown. From week 30, the numbers decreased. Numbers increased again from week 49, peaking in week 1 of 2021, since when numbers have decreased again. The proportion of admissions coded as confirmed COVID-19 (out of suspected) increased from week 15, exceeding 60% from week 26, peaked at ~ 79% in week 31, decreased for 13 weeks, after which it increased reaching a peak of 95% in week 1 of 2021, since when it has been decreasing. Peak numbers of respiratory admissions and admissions coded as COVID-19 in the second wave exceeded peak numbers in the first wave.

Total and respiratory outpatient (general practitioner) consultations reduced from week 13. Respiratory consultations recovered to levels slightly lower than those preceding the lockdown from week 26 and 28, with a gradual decrease since week 29. The proportion of general practitioner consultations coded as confirmed COVID-19 (out of suspected) increased from week 15, with a sharp increase from week 29 onwards, reducing from week 34 for 14 weeks before increasing again, peaking in week 2 of 2021. The increase in general practitioner consultations was less marked in the second wave of COVID-19 infections compared to the first wave.

Total and respiratory emergency department consultations reduced from week 13. Respiratory consultations recovered to levels slightly lower than those preceding the lockdown from week 26. The proportion of emergency department consultations coded as confirmed COVID-19 (out of suspected) increased from week 15, peaked at 80% in week 30, after which it declined for 10 weeks. Since then it increased peaking at 96% in week 2 of 2021, and is currently decreasing. Peak numbers of respiratory emergency

department consultations and consultations coded as COVID-19 in the second wave exceeded peak numbers in the first wave.

Proportion of admissions respiratory or suspected COVID-19 overall remained below threshold until week 21, following which it increased rapidly reaching the very high threshold in week 25 onwards decreasing from week 30, but increased from week 50 to levels higher than the first peak, peaking in week 53 and declining since then. By age group, percent admissions respiratory or suspected COVID for 0-4 years, remained below threshold. Among individuals aged 5-19 years, increased since week 18, reaching moderate levels of activity in week 29, then reducing, briefly touching low level of activity in week 53. Among individuals 20-49 years and ≥50 years, percent respiratory admissions continuously increased from week 13, reaching very high level from week 21, dropping since week 29 but increasing to very high threshold from week 49 and peaking at higher levels than in the previous peak, peaking in week 53 then decreasing, but remaining in very high threshold. Proportion of outpatient (general practitioner) consultations respiratory or suspected COVID-19 overall increased from week 11, peaking in week 13 then dropping well below the threshold, increased again crossing the seasonal threshold in week 25, peaked in week 28 and has dropped below threshold from week 31, and rose above threshold again in week 49, peaking in week 53. Among individuals aged 20-49 years and ≥50 years, percent outpatient visits (general practitioner) breached seasonal threshold in week 25, peaked in week 28 at moderate levels for individuals aged 20-49 years and at low levels for individuals aged ≥50 years, both dropped below threshold, but Increased reaching low threshold in week 49, and peaking in week

Proportion of emergency department consultations respiratory or suspected COVID-19 overall dropped from week 13 during the lockdown but then increased from week 23 reaching very high levels in week 28, decreased

1 of 2021, currently below threshold.

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to below threshold from week 34, but increased to very high levels peaking in week 53. By age group, percent emergency department visits showed similar trends, briefly breached the seasonal threshold in age group 5-19 years and reaching very high levels in individuals aged 20-49 years and \geq 50 years, dropped to low threshold, but increased from week 49 with adults (20-49 years and \geq 50 years) reaching very high levels exceeding the previous level reached in week 53, and then decreasing, currently in low threshold.

Trends in proportion of admissions and outpatient consultations respiratory or COVID varied by province with proportion inpatients respiratory reaching very high levels in all provinces evaluated. All four provinces evaluated experienced a downward trend, from week 28 in Eastern Cape and from week 30 in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape Provinces. The Eastern Cape had a sharp increase in the proportion of inpatients and emergency department consultations for respiratory disease or suspected COVID-19 from week 44, peaking in week 53. The other provinces evaluated showed increases from week 50 peaking in week 53 reaching levels exceeding that of the first peak. The proportion of inpatients in Kwazulu-Natal and the Western Cape remain in very high threshold.

Limitations

Thresholds are established based on the proportion of consultations which are respiratory. If numbers of non-respiratory consultations drop substantially because of changes in health-seeking behaviour, this could lead to elevated respiratory proportions. Delays in coding of consultations may lead to changes in data from previous weeks.

Assessment

Total numbers of respiratory hospitalisations increased again from week 49 in 2020, peaking in week 1 of 2021 at a higher level than the peak of the first wave and have decreased in recent weeks.

The percentage of hospitalisations coded as respiratory reached the very high level nationally among all ages and among 20-49 and ≥50 year age groups at the end of 2020 exceeding peak levels in the first wave, but numbers are now reducing.

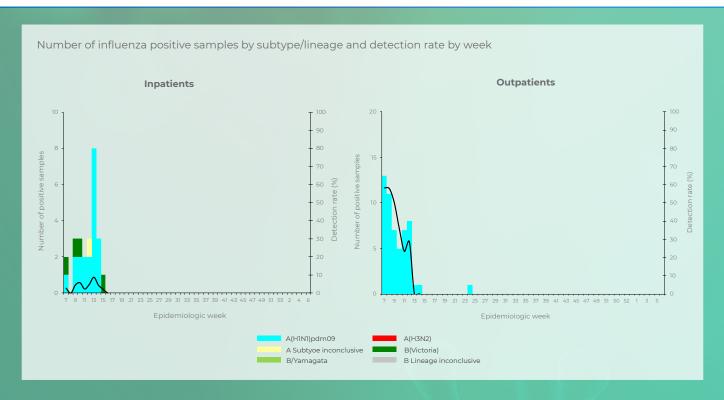
The percentage of emergency department visits and general practitioner visits coded as respiratory also increased during the second wave with more marked changes in the emergency department visits and among individuals aged 20-49 and ≥50 years.

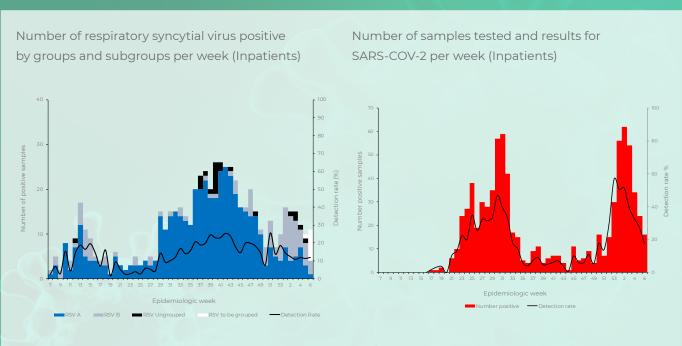
Similar trends were observed in all provinces evaluated with peak proportions of respiratory admissions in the second wave greater than in the first wave in three of four provinces evaluated.

Differences by province and age group should be interpreted with caution due to low numbers in some groups.

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DATA FROM VIROLOGIC SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMMES TO AID IN INTERPRETATION OF CONSULTATION TRENDS

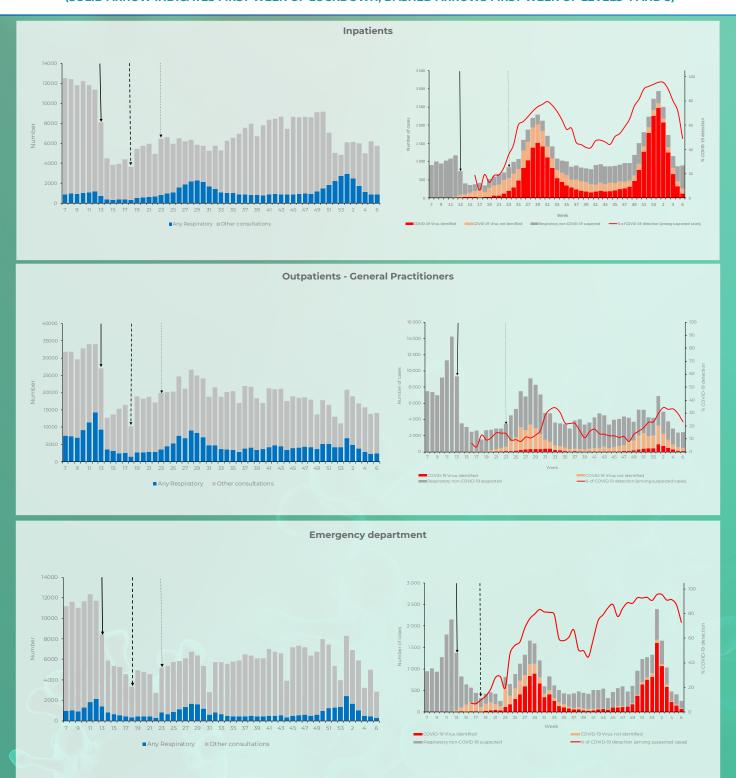




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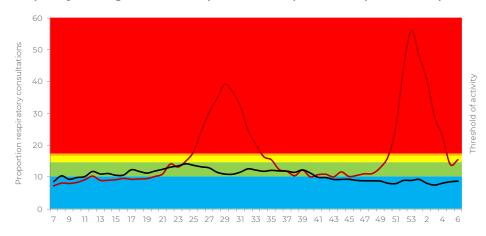
Number of consultations - all respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 and other consultations by week

(SOLID ARROW INDICATES FIRST WEEK OF LOCKDOWN, DASHED ARROWS FIRST WEEK OF LEVELS 4 AND 3)



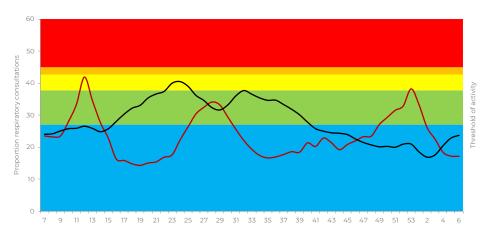
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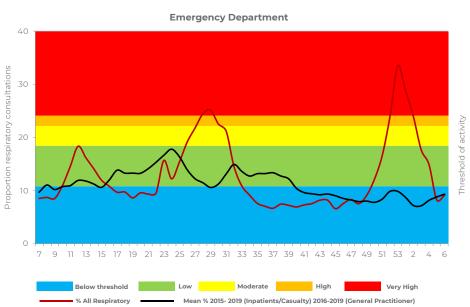
ALL AGES -



All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

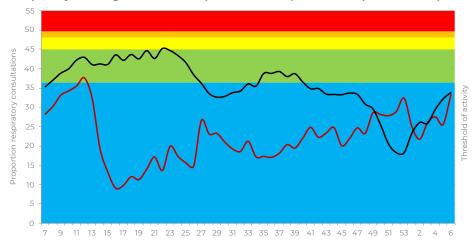
General Practitioners





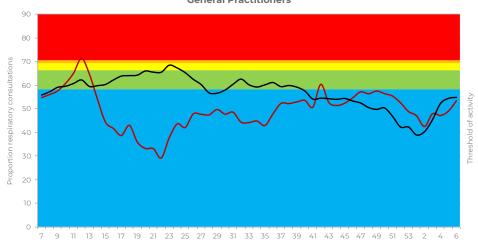
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0-4 YEARS OF AGE



All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners

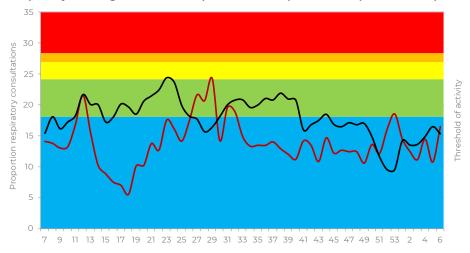


Emergency Department



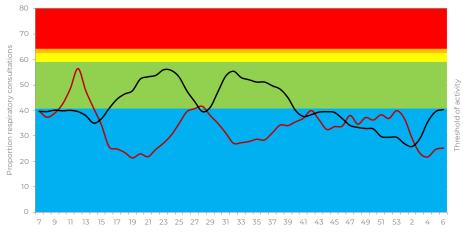
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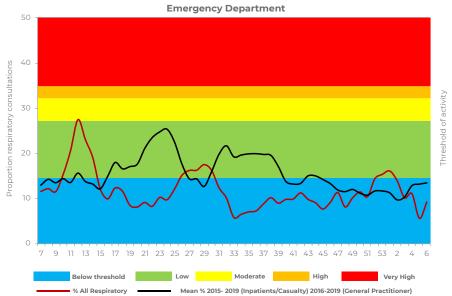
5-19 YEARS OF AGE



All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

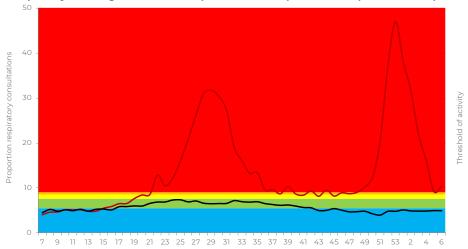
General Practitioners





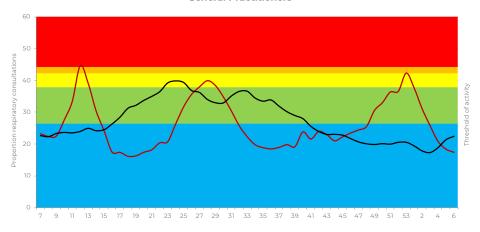
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20-49 YEARS OF AGE

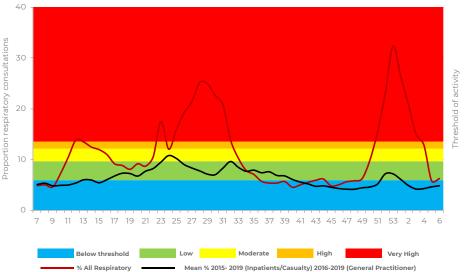


All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners

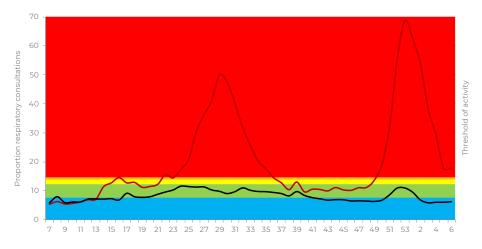






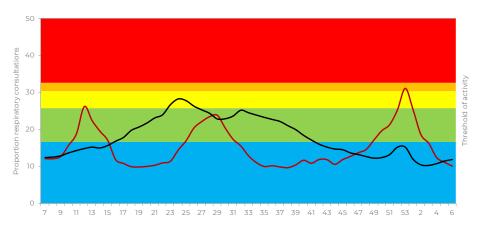
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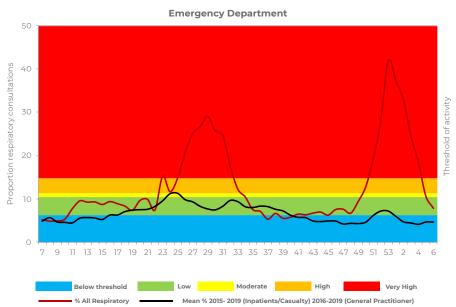
≥50 YEARS OF AGE



All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners

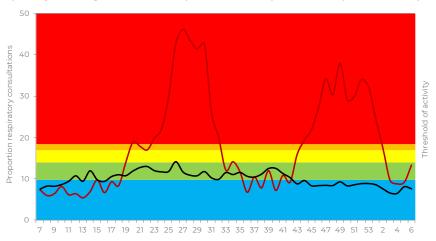




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EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators - Inpatients

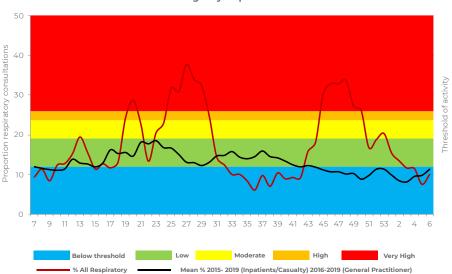


All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners



Emergency Department



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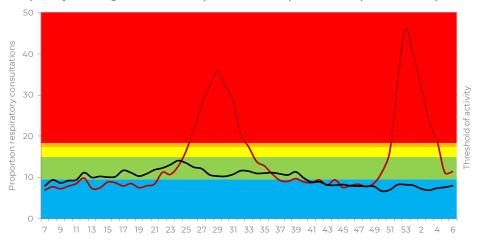
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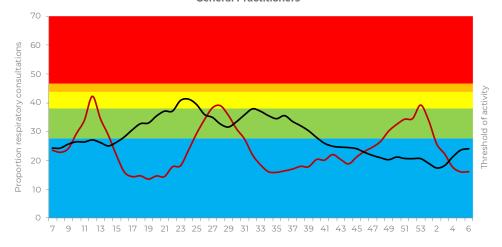
GAUTENG

All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators - Inpatients

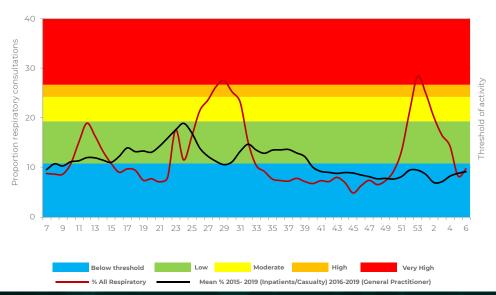


All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners



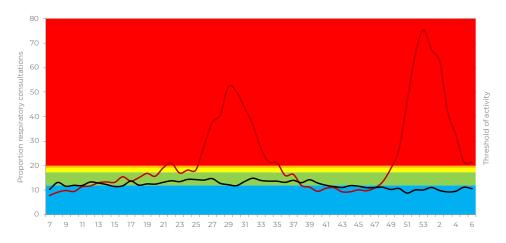
Emergency Department



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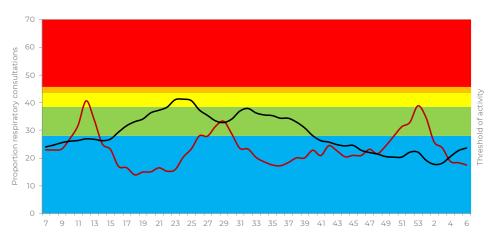
KWAZULU-NATAL

All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators - Inpatients

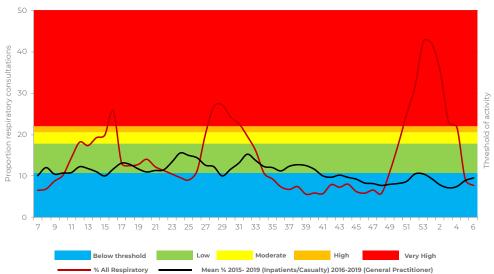


All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners



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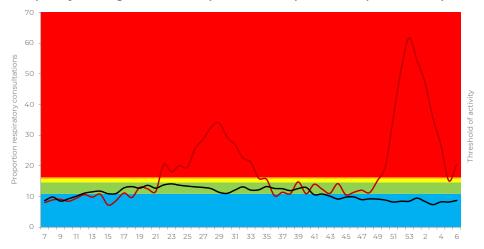
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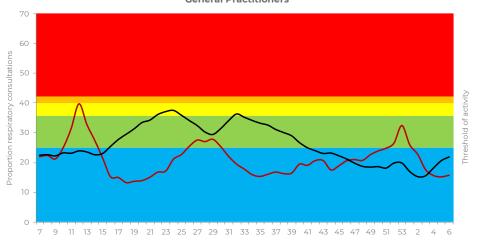
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators - Inpatients

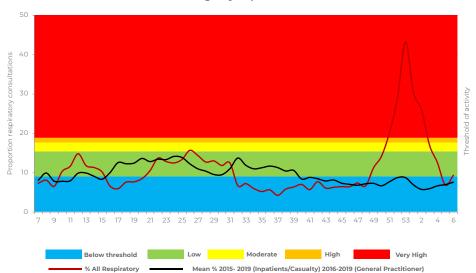


All Respiratory including confirmed or suspected COVID-19 (J00-J99 & U07) indicators – Outpatients

General Practitioners



Emergency Department



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