

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

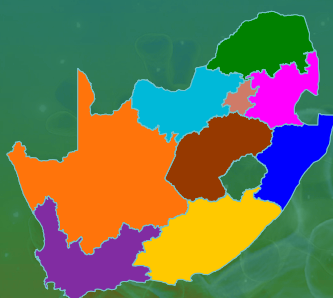


NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Division of the National Health Laboratory Service

SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 18 2021

CUMULATIVE DATA FROM



CASES

1 596 595
IN TOTAL

11 413
THIS WEEK**

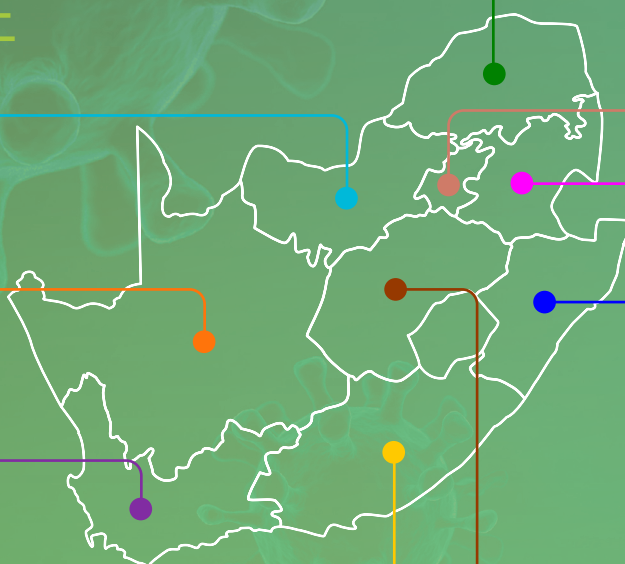
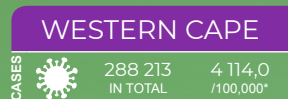


PERSONS

2 677,8
INCIDENCE RISK*

40
MEDIAN AGE

PROVINCES AT A GLANCE



* Incidence risk - cases per 100 000 persons
** based on samples collected/received in current reporting week

SUMMARY

Overview of report

Disease surveillance is a core function of the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD), a division of the National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS). This report summarises data from a national laboratory-based surveillance system that is used to monitor the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in South Africa. This report is based on data collected up to 8 May 2021 (week 18 of 2021). Note: COVID-19 is the name of the disease and SARS-CoV-2 is the name of the virus. Trends in numbers of new cases by province and age group may be affected by changes in testing practice and delays in testing of specimens. The numbers reported may change as more data become available.

Highlights

- As of 8 May 2021, a total of 1 596 595 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases had been detected in South Africa. Of these, 12 531 were cases reported since the last report (week 17 of 2021). There was a 32.5% increase in the number of new cases detected in week 18 of 2021 (11 413) compared to the number of new cases detected in week 17 of 2021 (8 612).
- An additional 318 deaths were reported since the last report. The overall case-fatality ratio is 3.4% (54 735/1 596 595).
- In the past week, the Gauteng Province reported the highest proportion of the new cases detected (3 673/11 413, 32.2%), followed by the Free State Province (2 143/11 413, 18.8%), and the Northern Cape Province (1 612/11 413, 14.1%).
- In the past week, all the provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week. The increase in weekly incidence risk ranged from 0.3 cases per 100 000 persons (15.7% increase) in the Eastern Cape Province to 34.3 cases per 100 000 persons (38.0% increase) in the Northern Cape Province.
- In the past week, the Northern Cape Province reported the highest weekly incidence risk (124.7 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by the Free State Province (73.2 cases per 100 000 persons), and the North West Province (30.1 cases per 100 000 persons).
- In the past week, majority of districts (84.6%, 44/52 districts) reported an increase in weekly incidence, compared to the previous week. Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo provinces reported increases in numbers of new cases from all districts.

INCIDENCE
RISK FOR
CURRENT WEEK

19,1

CASES PER
100 000
PERSONS

32,2%

OF CASES
REPORTED IN
GAUTENG IN
CURRENT WEEK

IN CURRENT
WEEK, THE
HIGHEST
WEEKLY
INCIDENCE
RISK WAS IN
CASES AGED
80+ YEARS (47,1
CASES PER 100
000 PERSONS)

Methods

Testing for SARS-CoV-2 began on 28 January 2020 at the NICD and after the first case was confirmed in early March 2020, testing was expanded to a larger network of private and NHLS laboratories. Respiratory specimens were submitted from persons under investigation (PUI). Initially, tested individuals were those who had travelled to countries with COVID-19 transmission but the PUI definition was changed over time. Community symptom screening and referral for PCR testing was implemented in April 2020 but the strategy was changed to a more targeted approach in May 2020. Community screening was largely discontinued and testing efforts then focussed on areas identified as hot spots and on investigating clusters. Contacts of cases were traced and tested if symptomatic. In some provinces and in certain circumstances (e.g. closed settings, workplaces), asymptomatic contacts were tested. In recent weeks, testing has been prioritised for healthcare workers and hospitalised patients. Laboratories used any one of several in-house and commercial PCR assays to test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Testing for SARS-CoV-2 using rapid antigen-based tests was implemented during November 2020. We excluded specimens collected outside South Africa. Date of specimen receipt in the laboratory was used when date of specimen collection was missing. A case of COVID-19 was defined as any person, resident in South Africa, with a single positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR or antigen test. For reports published from week 41 of 2020 onwards we used mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa for 2020 to calculate the incidence risk (cumulative or weekly incidence), expressed as cases per 100 000 persons. In historical reports published from epidemiologic week 10 (during the start of COVID-19 epidemic in South Africa) to week 40 of 2020, 2019 mid-year population estimates were used. Aggregate data on the number of deaths by province were obtained from the Department of Health. Data on number of tests conducted in the past week as reported in the simultaneously-published COVID-19 weekly testing report was used to calculate tests conducted per 100 000 population. Data on province and district allocation was based on geocoding algorithm using in order of priority (i) completeness of patient data, (ii) submitting doctor's address, (iii) registering doctor's address and as final option, (iv) the guarantor's address data. The geocoding algorithm used the most complete data for assigning data on province and district where adequate information was provided on the lab request form at the time of sample collection. Data on district allocation may lag resulting in number of cases in recent weeks missing district allocation. Prevalence and incidence risk by districts should be interpreted with caution.

We estimated the time-varying (weekly) doubling time of the COVID-19 epidemic for the provinces with sufficient data and from weeks with sufficient number of cases and complete data (week 12 to the week before the current reporting period). The unit of analysis (epidemiological week) was defined from Sunday to the following Saturday. We first estimated the weekly growth rate of the epidemic by fitting a linear regression model to the logarithm of the daily cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases. We then estimated the doubling time for each week using the following formula $\log(2)/gr$ (where gr is the estimated weekly growth rate). An increase in the doubling time may suggest a slowing of transmission but this may also be affected by changes in testing strategy or care seeking. Until the week 29 report, new cases were defined as all cases reported since the last report, irrespective of when the sample was collected. Subsequent to the week 29 of 2020 report, new cases are now defined as cases detected in the past epidemiologic week based on date of sample collection or sample receipt. It is therefore possible for numbers reported as new cases for the current reporting week not to tally with total additional cases reported since the last report. This will be the case when there was a delay in reporting of cases.

National and provincial trends of COVID-19 cases in South Africa

As of 8 May 2021, a total of 1 596 595 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in South Africa (Figures 1 and 2). This is 12 531 more cases than the number reported in the last report (week 17 of 2021 report). The number of new cases detected in week 18 of 2021 (11 413) was higher than the number of new cases detected in week 17 of 2021 (8 612), this represented a 32.5% increase in the number of new cases compared to the previous week. In the past week, the Gauteng Province reported the highest number of new cases (3 673/11 413, 32.2%), followed by the Free State Province (2 143/11 413, 18.8%), and the Northern Cape Province (1 612/11 413, 14.1%) (Table 1). Five provinces, Gauteng (428 320/1 596 595, 26.8%), KwaZulu-Natal (337 333/1 596 595, 21.1%), Western Cape (288 213/1 596 595, 18.1%), Eastern Cape (196 286/1 596 595, 12.3%), and Free State (91 851/1 596 595, 5.8%) continued to report the majority (1 342 003/1 596 595, 84.1%) of total COVID-19 cases in South Africa. In keeping with the data reported in the previous weeks, there was minimal change in percent contribution of cases in the different provinces from week 17 to week 18 of 2021.

The cumulative incidence risk for the country increased from 2 658.7 cases per 100 000 persons in week 17 of 2021 to 2 677.9 cases per 100 000 persons in week 18 of 2021. The cumulative incidence risk varied by province over time (Figure 3). This is partly explained by testing differences by province (Table 1). The Western Cape Province reported the highest cumulative incidence risk (4 114.0 cases per

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100 000 persons), followed by the Northern Cape Province (3 262.6 cases per 100 000 persons), the Free State Province (3 136.0 cases per 100 000 persons), the KwaZulu-Natal Province (2 925.3 cases per 100 000 persons), the Eastern Cape Province (2 914.8 cases per 100 000 persons), and the Gauteng Province (2 765.5 cases per 100 000 persons). The other provinces continued to report cumulative incidence risk below 2 000 cases per 100 000 persons, with Limpopo Province reporting the lowest cumulative incidence risk (1 096.9 cases per 100 000 persons).

Since February 2021, the Northern Cape Province continued to report the highest weekly incidence risk (124.7 cases per 100 000 persons) in week 18 of 2021, followed by the Free State Province (73.2 cases per 100 000 persons), and the North West Province (30.1 cases per 100 000 persons). In the past week, all the provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week. The increase in weekly incidence risk ranged from 0.3 cases per 100 000 persons (15.7% increase) in the Eastern Cape Province to 34.3 cases per 100 000 persons (38.0% increase) in the Northern Cape Province (Figure 4).

Among the five provinces reporting the majority of cases in South Africa to date, doubling time of number of cases varied with time. In week 17 of 2021, the estimated doubling time of number of cases decreased in all provinces, except the KwaZulu-Natal Province which

reported an increase (from 2 857.5 days to 3 258.2 days, 14.0% increase) in the estimated doubling time. The estimated doubling time decrease in the Eastern Cape Province (from 6 813.2 days to 5 914.2 days, 13.2% decrease), the Western Cape Province (from 1 428.5 days to 1 357.7 days, 5.0% decrease), the Gauteng Province (from 814.3 days to 718.7 days, 11.7% decrease), and the Free State Province (from 210.4 days to 206.5 days, 1.9% decrease) (Figure 5).

The case-fatality ratio (CFR) was 3.4% (54 735/1 596 595); an additional 318 deaths were reported since the last report. The number of deaths reported in the past week was higher than the number reported in the previous week, 318 deaths compared to 269 deaths. A CFR calculated in this way (number of deaths/number of diagnosed cases) is subject to numerous limitations. Because deaths are delayed in relation to cases, as case numbers decrease rapidly, the crude CFR may increase as a result of a more rapid reduction in the denominator compared to the numerator. The CFR may be an underestimate as deaths in hospital are more likely to be reported than deaths out of hospital. In addition, occurrence and reporting of deaths may be delayed to several weeks after case diagnoses.

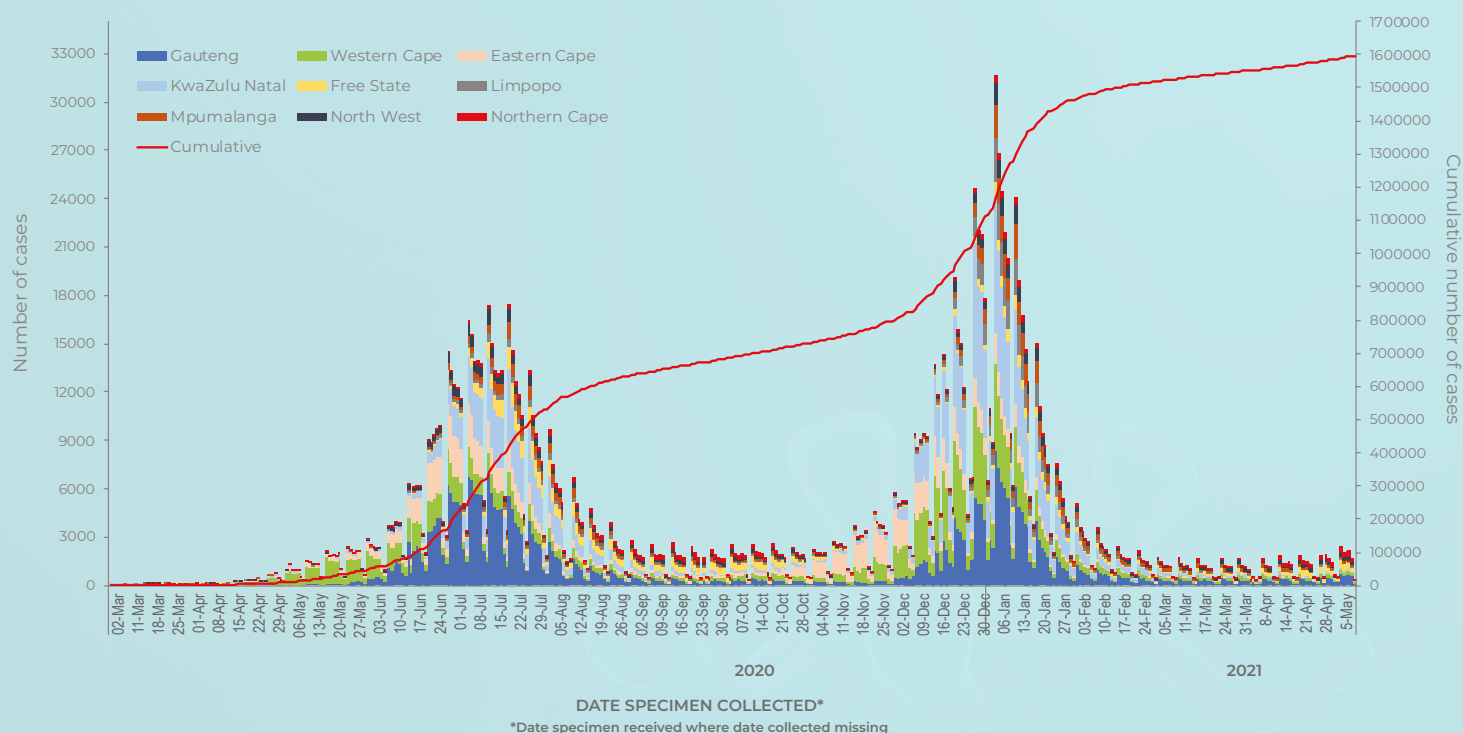


Figure 1. Number and cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province and date of specimen collection, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=1 596 595)

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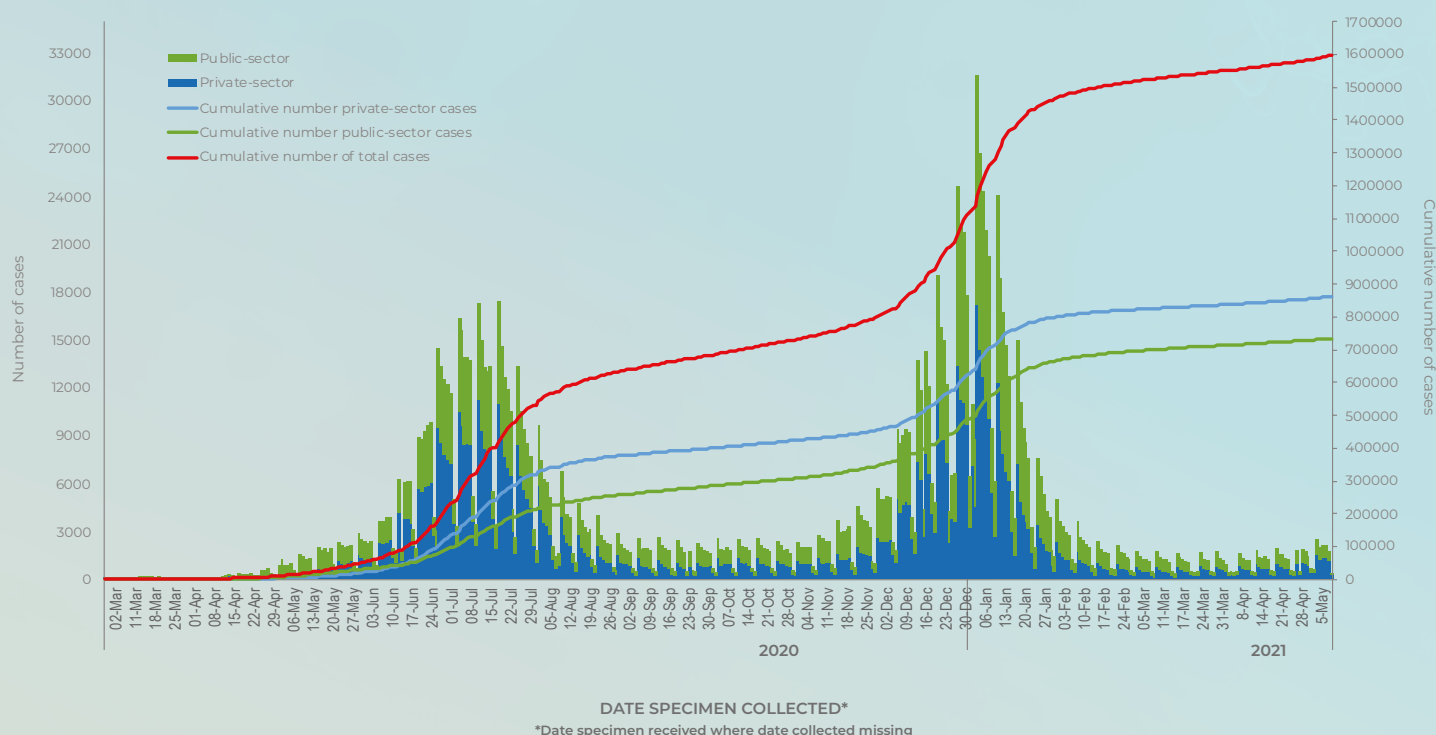


Figure 2. Number and cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19, by testing laboratory sector and date of specimen collection, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=1 596 595)

Table 1. Number and cumulative/weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 and testing per 100 000 persons by province, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=1 596 595)

Province	Cumulative cases (n) (percentage, n/total cases in South Africa)	New cases ¹ detected in week 18 (2- 8 May 2021), n (percentage ² , n/total)	Population in mid-2020 ³ , n	Cumulative incidence risk (cases per 100 000 persons)	Incidence risk of new cases detected in week 18 of 2021 (cases/100 000 persons)	Tests ⁴ per 100 000 persons, 2-8 May 2021
Eastern Cape	196 286 (12.3)	162 (1.4)	6 734 001	2 914.8	2.4	157.1
Free State	91 851 (5.8)	2 143 (18.8)	2 928 903	3 136.0	73.2	458.5
Gauteng	428 320 (26.8)	3 673 (32.2)	15 488 137	2 765.5	23.7	393.7
KwaZulu-Natal	337 333 (21.1)	535 (4.7)	11 531 628	2 925.3	4.6	267.3
Limpopo	64 194 (4.0)	221 (1.9)	5 852 553	1 096.9	3.8	64.7
Mpumalanga	79 051 (5.0)	661 (5.8)	4 679 786	1 689.2	14.1	180.4
North West	69 168 (4.3)	1 236 (10.8)	4 108 816	1 683.4	30.1	249.9
Northern Cape	42 179 (2.6)	1 612 (14.1)	1 292 786	3 262.6	124.7	550.4
Western Cape	288 213 (18.1)	1 170 (10.3)	7 005 741	4 114.0	16.7	413.3
Unknown						
Total	1 596 595	11 413	59 622 350	2 677.8	19.1	292.5

¹New cases refer to cases whose samples were collected or received in the current reporting week; ²Percentage=n/total number of new cases (specimen collected or received in current reporting week); ³2020 Mid-year population Statistics South Africa ⁴Data on number of tests conducted sourced from COVID-19 weekly testing report of the same reporting week

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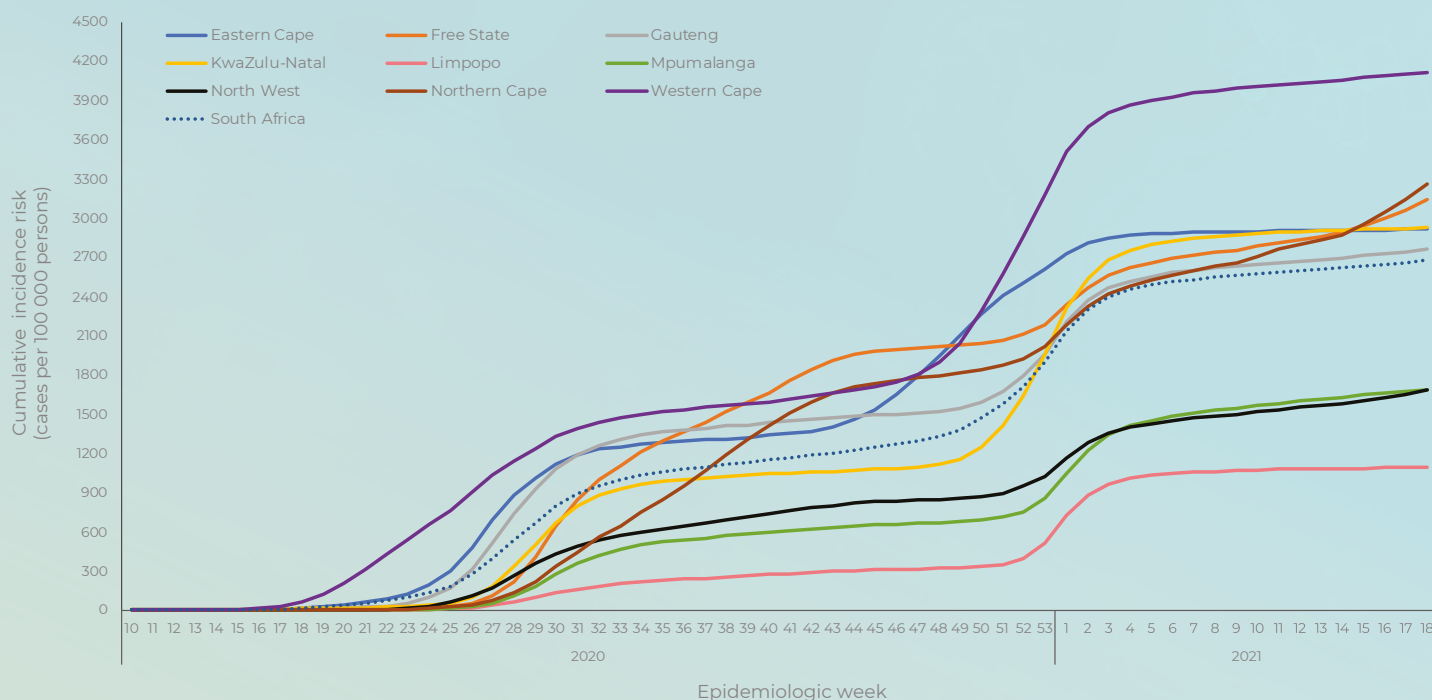


Figure 3. Cumulative incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 – 8 May 2021 (n= 1 596 595)

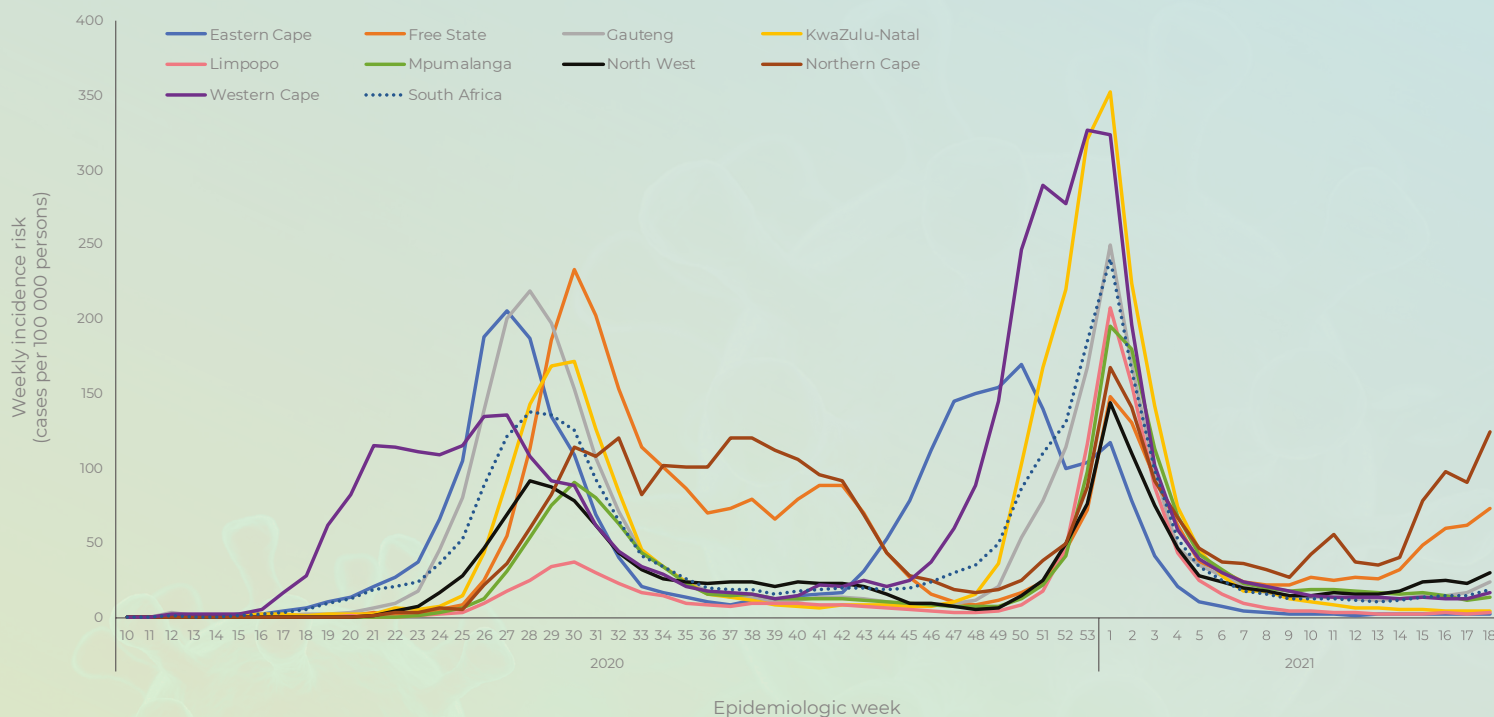


Figure 4. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 – 8 May 2021 (n=1 596 595)

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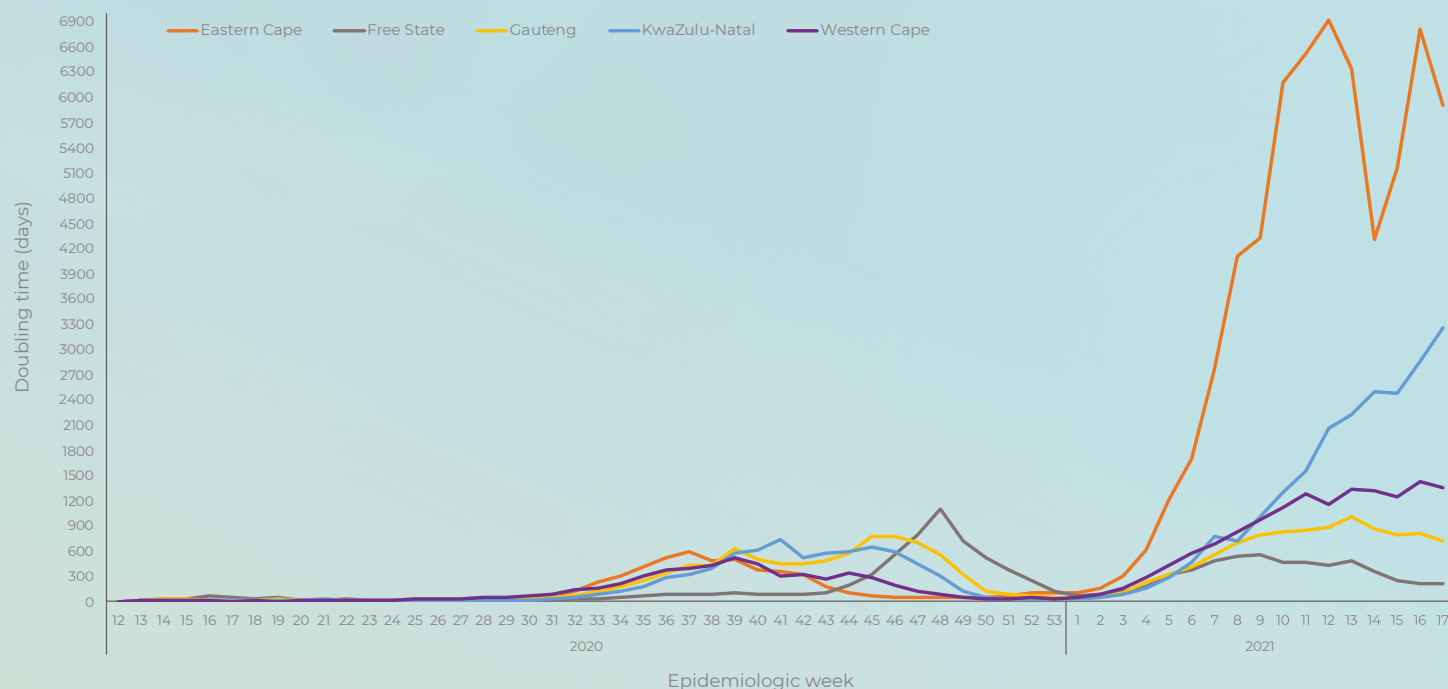


Figure 5. Doubling time of number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province (for 5 provinces with the majority of cases) and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 23 March-2020 –1 May 2021 (n=1 585 095)

Characteristics of COVID-19 cases in South Africa by age and sex

Cases of COVID-19 were reported across all age groups. The median age of COVID-19 cases in South Africa to date was 40 years with an interquartile range (IQR) of 29-53 years. The distribution of cases varied by age, with highest number of all cases to date in the 35-39-year (186 451/1 581 533, 11.8%) and 30-34-year (181 171/1 581 533, 11.5%) age groups (Figure 6). Similarly, among the cases reported in the past week, the highest number of cases was in the 45-49-year (1 159/11 312, 10.2%) and the 35-39-year (1 130/11 312, 10.0%) age groups. The median age for cases reported in week 18 of 2021 was the same (40 years, IQR 29-54), as that of total cases (40 years). The highest cumulative incidence risk remained among cases aged 50-54 years (5 425.4 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by cases aged 55-59 years (5 373.6 cases per 100 000 persons) and ≥80 years (5 300.6 cases per 100 000 persons). The lowest cumulative incidence risk was reported in the younger age-groups, 333.0 cases per 100 000 persons and 415.8 cases per 100 000 persons in the 0-4-and 5-9-year age groups, respectively (Figure 7 and Table 2). The highest weekly incidence risk among cases detected in week 18 of 2021 was reported in cases ≥80 years (47.1 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by 60-64-year age group (41.0 cases per 100 000 persons), and the lowest weekly incidence risk was in

the 0-4-year age group (1.8 cases per 100 000 persons) (Figure 8 and Table 2).

To date, the majority of COVID-19 cases reported were female 57.8% (912 146/1 579 293). This trend continued in the past week where 54.7% (6 201/11 342) of cases were female. The cumulative incidence risk has remained consistently higher among females (2 964.9 cases per 100 000 persons) than among males (2 271.1 cases per 100 000 persons) (Figure 9). The peak cumulative incidence risk was in the 50-54-year-age group (5 668.9 cases per 100 000 persons) for females, and in the ≥80-year-age group (5 522.1 cases per 100 000 persons) for males (Figure 10). In week 18 of 2021, the highest weekly incidence risk was in the 50-54-year age group (41.5 cases per 100 000 persons) for females, and in cases ≥80 years (59.1 cases per 100 000 persons) for males. The higher prevalence and incidence risk among females compared to males could be explained by the fact that females are likely to be more represented in occupations, which put them in close proximity to others and thus exposing them to a higher risk of infection (e.g. teaching and health). This may also be partly explained by varying testing practices by age and sex (data not shown) and by different health seeking behaviour.

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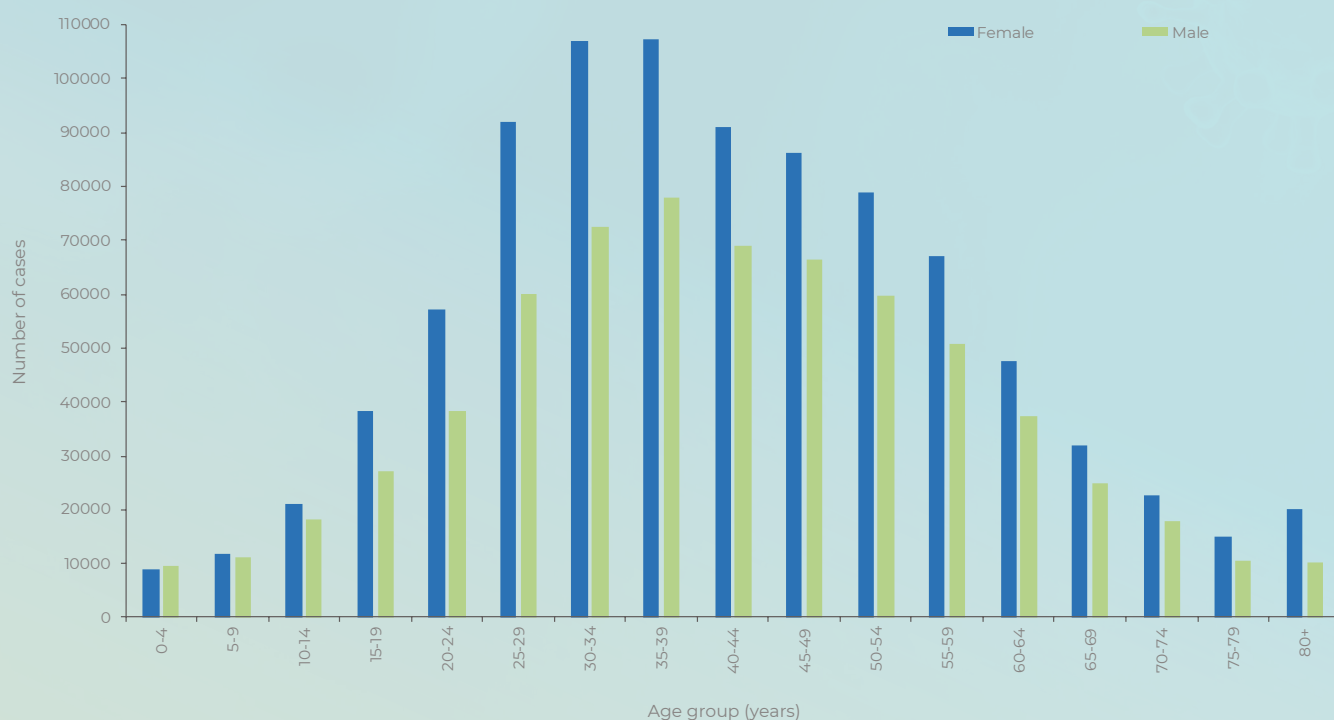


Figure 6. Number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group and sex, South Africa, 3 March 2020 – 8 May 2021 (n = 1 565 648, sex/age missing for 30 947)

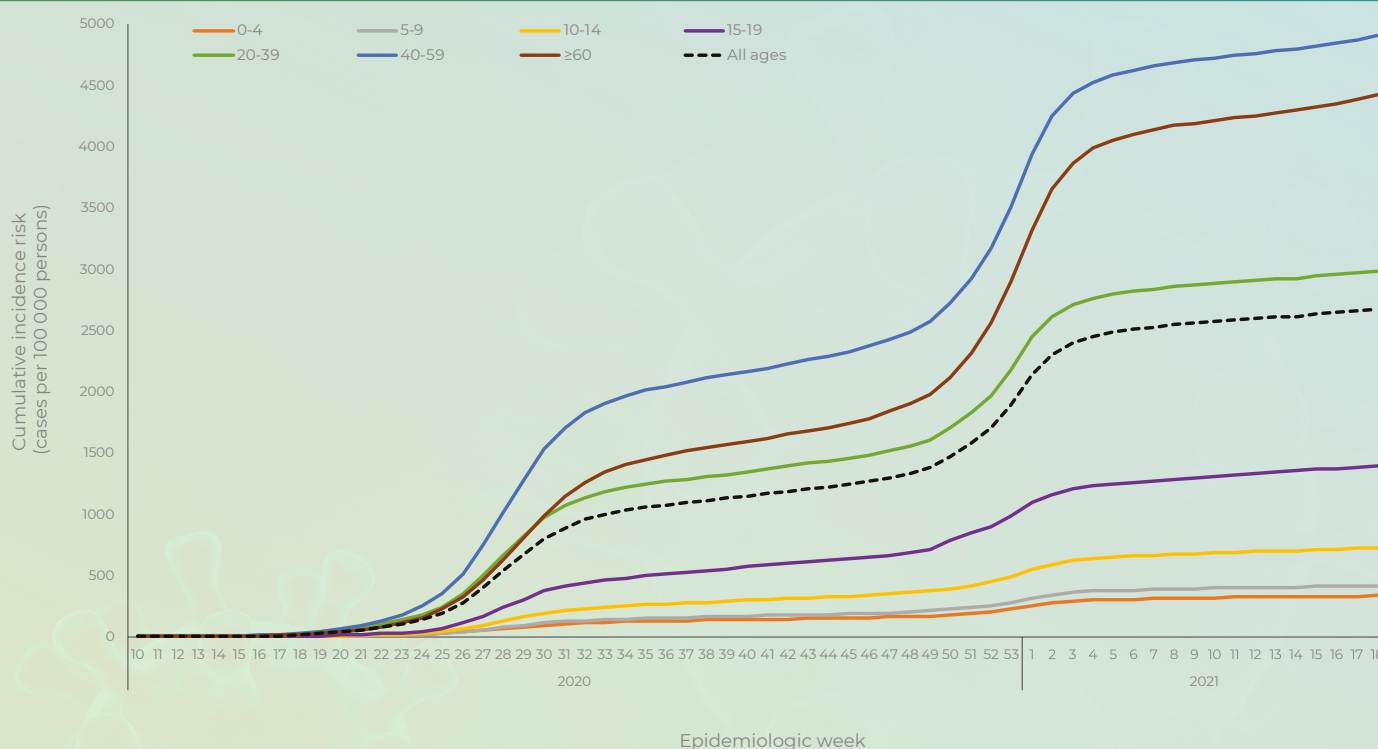


Figure 7. Cumulative incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020–8 May 2021 (n=1 581 533, 15 062 missing age)

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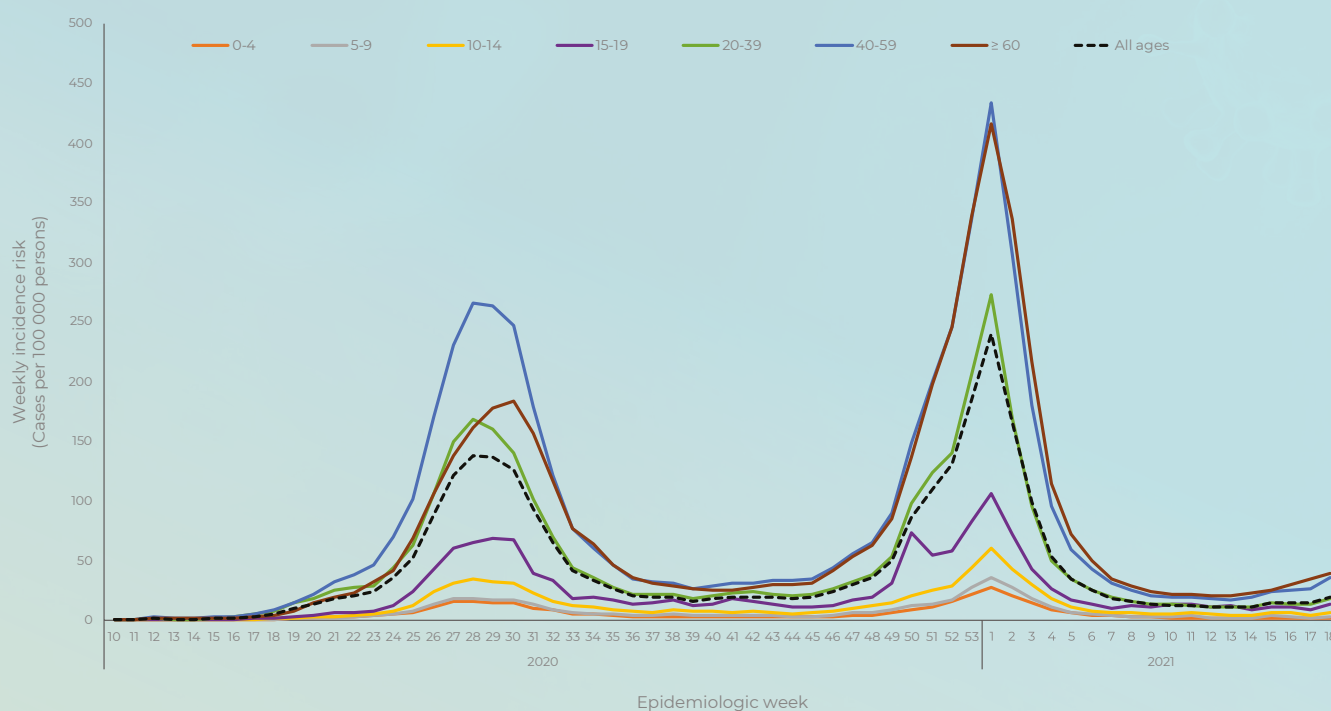


Figure 8. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n= 1 581 533, 15 062 missing age)

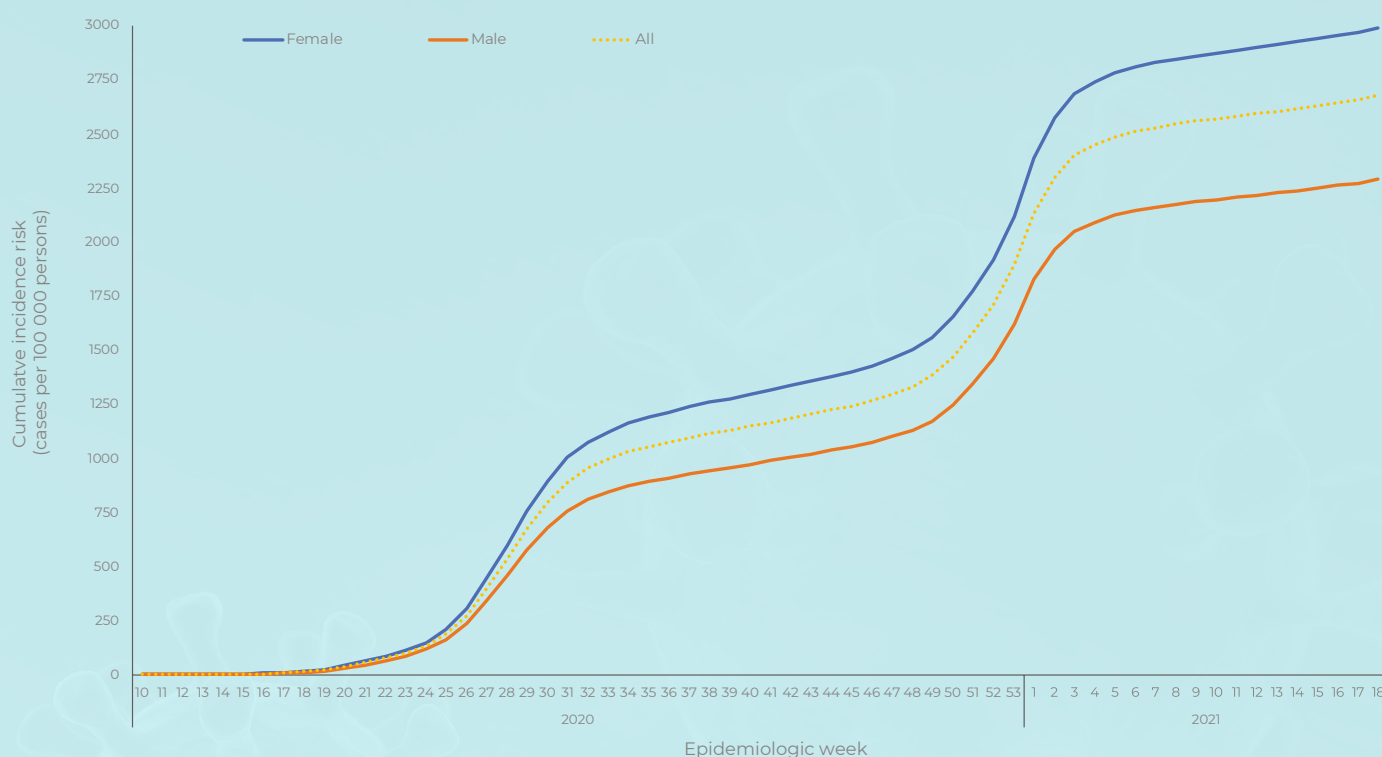


Figure 9. Cumulative incidence risk by sex and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n= 1 579 293, sex missing for 17 302)

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Table 2. Number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 and cumulative/weekly incidence risk by age group, South Africa, 3 March 2020 – 8 May 2021, n= 1 581 533, 15 062 missing age)

Age group (years)	Cumulative cases (n) (percentage, n/ total cases in South Africa)	New cases ¹ detected in week 18 (2-8 May 2021), n (percentage ² , n/total)	Population in mid-2020 ³ , n	Cumulative incidence risk (cases per 100 000 persons)	Incidence risk of new cases detected in week 18 of 2021 (cases/100 000 persons)
0-4	19 127 (1.2)	104 (0.9)	5 743 450	333.0	1.8
5-9	23 765 (1.5)	187 (1.7)	5 715 952	415.8	3.3
10-14	40 542 (2.6)	363 (3.2)	5 591 553	725.1	6.5
15-19	66 700 (4.2)	655 (5.8)	4 774 579	1 397.0	13.7
20-24	96 570 (6.1)	722 (6.4)	4 823 367	2 002.1	15.0
25-29	153 408 (9.7)	944 (8.3)	5 420 754	2 830.0	17.4
30-34	181 171 (11.5)	993 (8.8)	5 641 750	3 211.3	17.6
35-39	186 451 (11.8)	1 130 (10.0)	4 798 293	3 885.8	23.6
40-44	161 467 (10.2)	1 009 (8.9)	3 733 942	4 324.3	27.0
45-49	153 773 (9.7)	1 159 (10.2)	3 169 648	4 851.4	36.6
50-54	139 501 (8.8)	1 035 (9.1)	2 571 263	5 425.4	40.3
55-59	118 827 (7.5)	905 (8.0)	2 211 309	5 373.6	40.9
60-64	85 643 (5.4)	737 (6.5)	1 796 316	4 767.7	41.0
65-69	57 494 (3.6)	494 (4.4)	1 408 665	4 081.5	35.1
70-74	40 890 (2.6)	351 (3.1)	1 007 174	4 059.9	34.8
75-79	25 605 (1.6)	252 (2.2)	637 062	4 019.2	39.6
≥80	30 599 (1.9)	272 (2.4)	577 273	5 300.6	47.1
Unknown	15 062	101			
Total	1 596 595	11 413	59 622 350	2 677.8	19.1

¹New cases refer to cases whose samples were collected or received in the current reporting week; ²Percentage=n/total number of new cases (specimen collected or received in current reporting week); ³2020 Mid-year population Statistics South Africa

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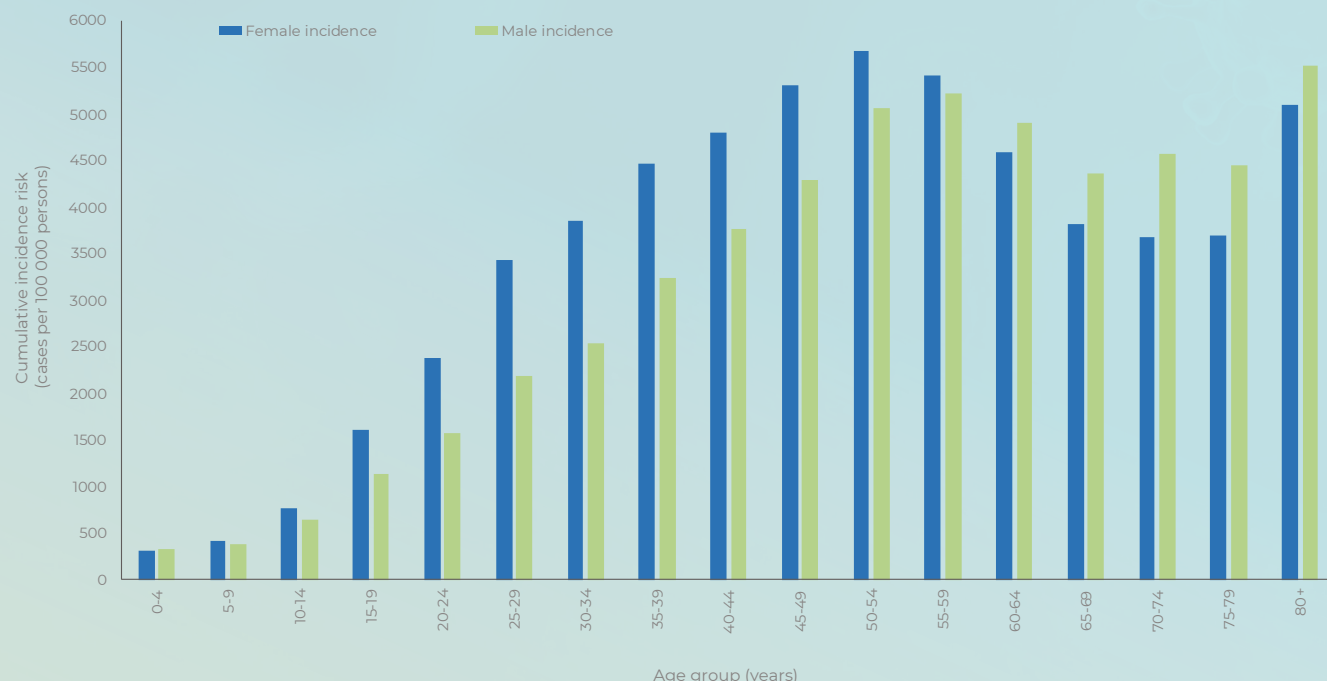


Figure 10. Cumulative risk by age group and sex, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=1 565 648, sex/age missing for 30 947)

Provincial trends of COVID-19 cases

Following the decline in the number of new cases since week 2 of 2021, from week 10 of 2021 to date several provinces have reported an increase in weekly incidence risk which varied by province and week. In week 18, all provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence. Changes in trends by district and age group for each province are presented below.

Eastern Cape Province

Of the 196 286 cases reported from the Eastern Cape Province, 174 254 (88.8%) cases had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Amathole District which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 11). The increase ranged from 0.1 cases per 100 000 persons (14.3% increase) in the OR Tambo to 3.5 cases per 100 000 persons (242.9% increase) in the Sarah Baartman districts.

In the past week, the 15-19-year (0.7 cases per 100 000 persons, 66.7% increase), 40-59-year (1.9 cases per 100 000 persons, 55.0% increase), and the ≥60-year (2.5 cases per 100 000 persons, 76.0% increase) age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 12).

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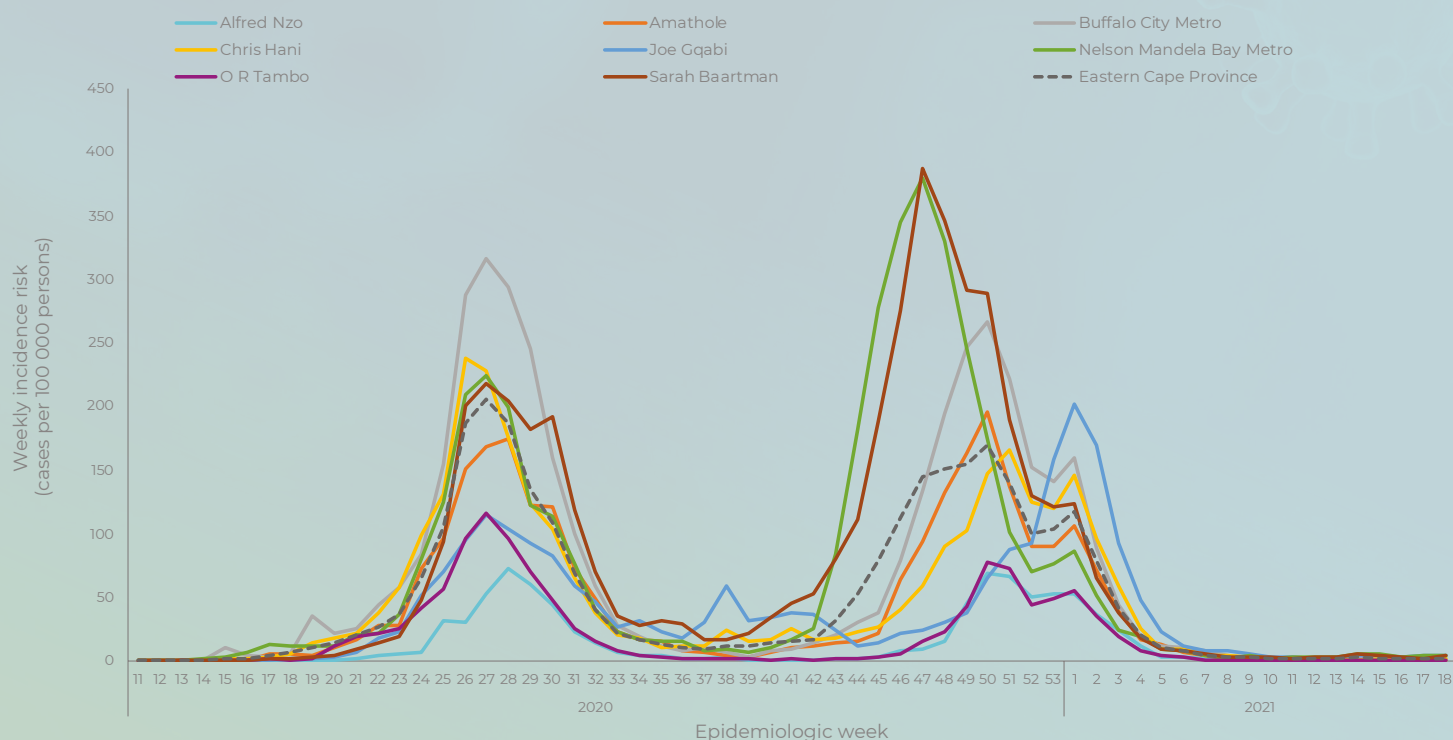


Figure 11. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Eastern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 – 8 May 2021 (n=174 254, 22 032 missing district)

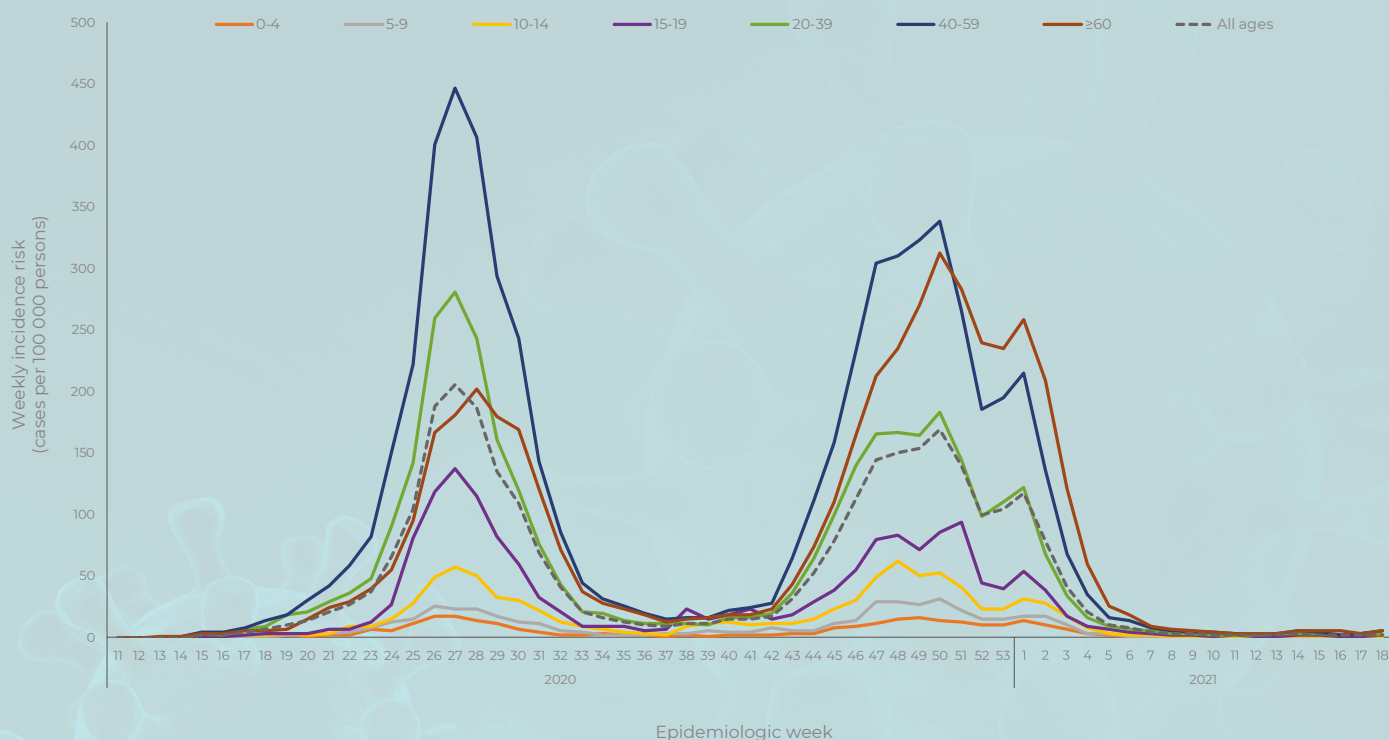


Figure 12. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Eastern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 – 8 May 2021 (n=194 225, 2 061 missing age)

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Western Cape Province

Of the 288 213 cases reported from the Western Cape Province, 270 743 (93.9%) cases had allocation by district. In week 18 of 2021, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 13). The increase ranged from 2.4 cases per 100 000 persons (19.1% increase) in the City of Cape Town Metro to 10.7 cases per 100 000 persons (114.3% increase) in the Central Karoo District.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the 5-9 and 10-14-year age groups which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 14). The increase ranged from 1.6 cases per 100 000 persons (100.0% increase) in the 0-4-year to 8.0 cases per 100 000 persons (47.6% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

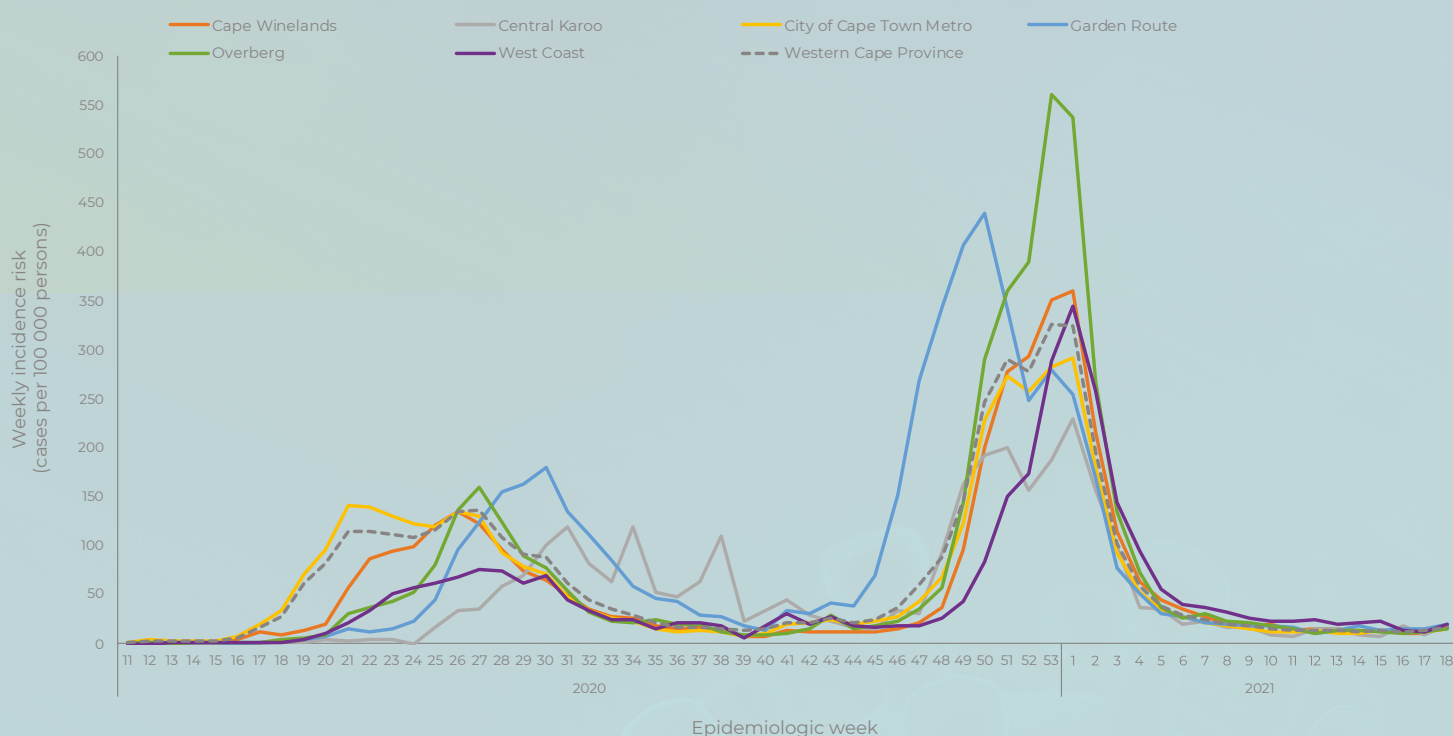


Figure 13. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Western Cape Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=270 743, 17 470 missing district)

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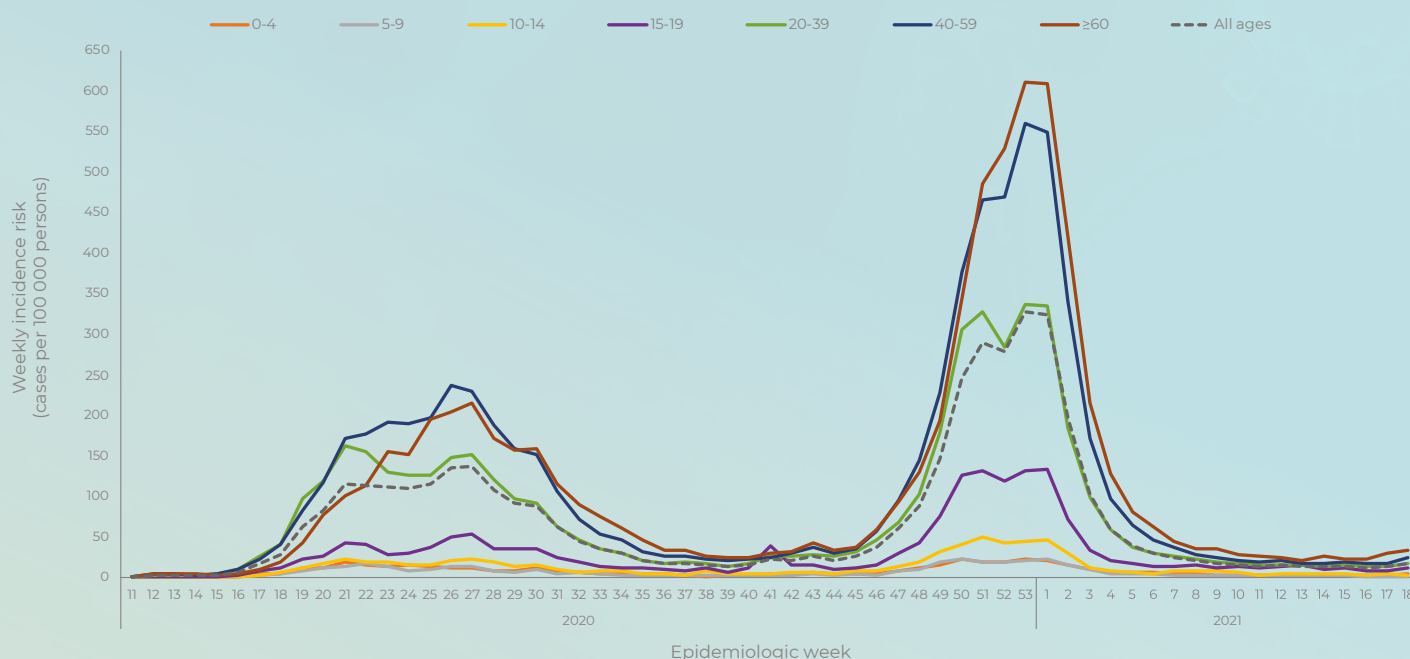


Figure 14. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Western Cape Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=287 235, 978 missing age)

Gauteng Province

Of the 428 320 cases reported from the Gauteng Province, 369 351 (86.2%) had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 15). The increase ranged from 1.9 cases per 100 000 persons (13.0% increase) in the West Rand District to 10.4 cases per 100 000 persons (73.5% increase) in the City of Tshwane Metro.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 16). The increase ranged from 0.2 cases per 100 000 persons (12.5% increase) in the 0-4-year to 12.1 cases per 100 000 persons (43.4% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

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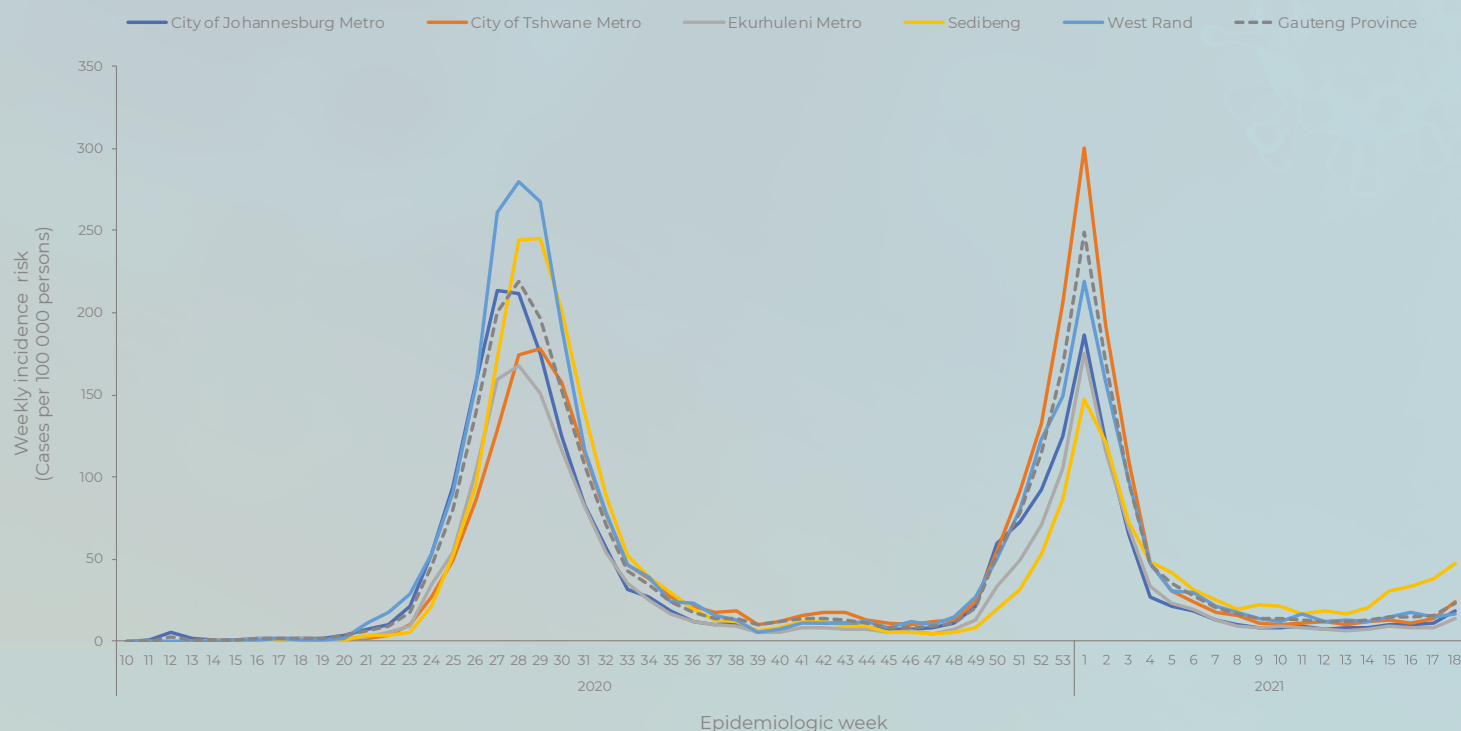


Figure 15. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Gauteng Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=369 351, 58 969 missing district)

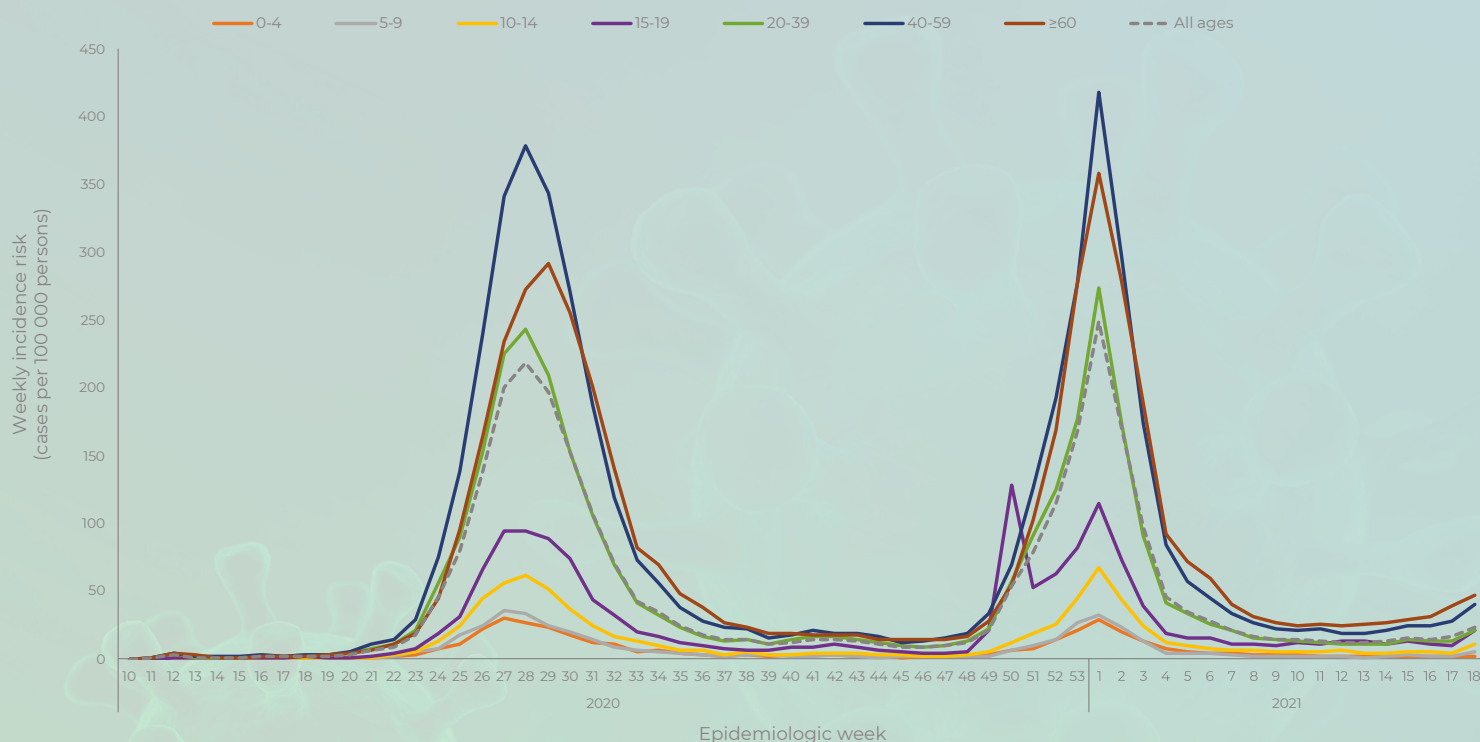


Figure 16. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Gauteng Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=423 373, 4 947 missing age)

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KwaZulu-Natal Province

Of the 337 333 cases reported from the KwaZulu-Natal Province, 252 149 (74.8%) had allocation by district. In the past week, seven districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk (Amajuba, Ugu, eThekweni, uMgungundlovu, uMkhanyakude, uMzinyathi, and uThukela), compared to the previous week (Figure 17). The increase ranged from 0.2 cases per 100 000 persons (12.5% increase) in the uMzinyathi to 2.2 cases per 100 000 persons (88.9% increase) in the uThukela districts.

In week 18 of 2021, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the ≥ 60 -year age group (0.4 cases per 100 000 persons, 4.3% decrease) which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, while the 0-4-year age group showed no change in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 18). The increase ranged from 0.4 cases per 100 000 persons (14.3% increase) in the 15-19-year to 1.1 cases per 100 000 persons (31.7% increase) in the 20-39-year age group.

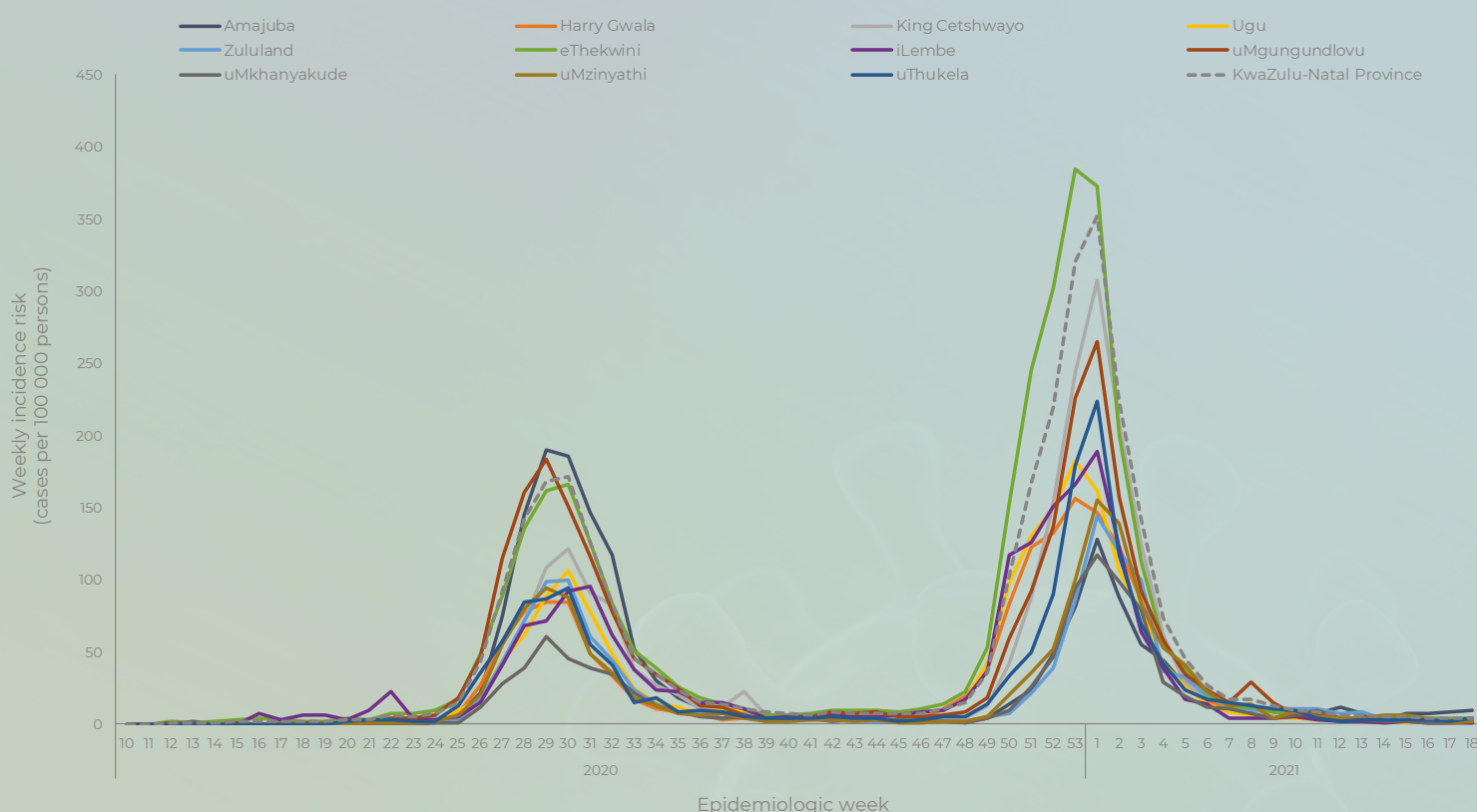


Figure 17. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, KwaZulu-Natal Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=252 149, 85 184 missing district)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

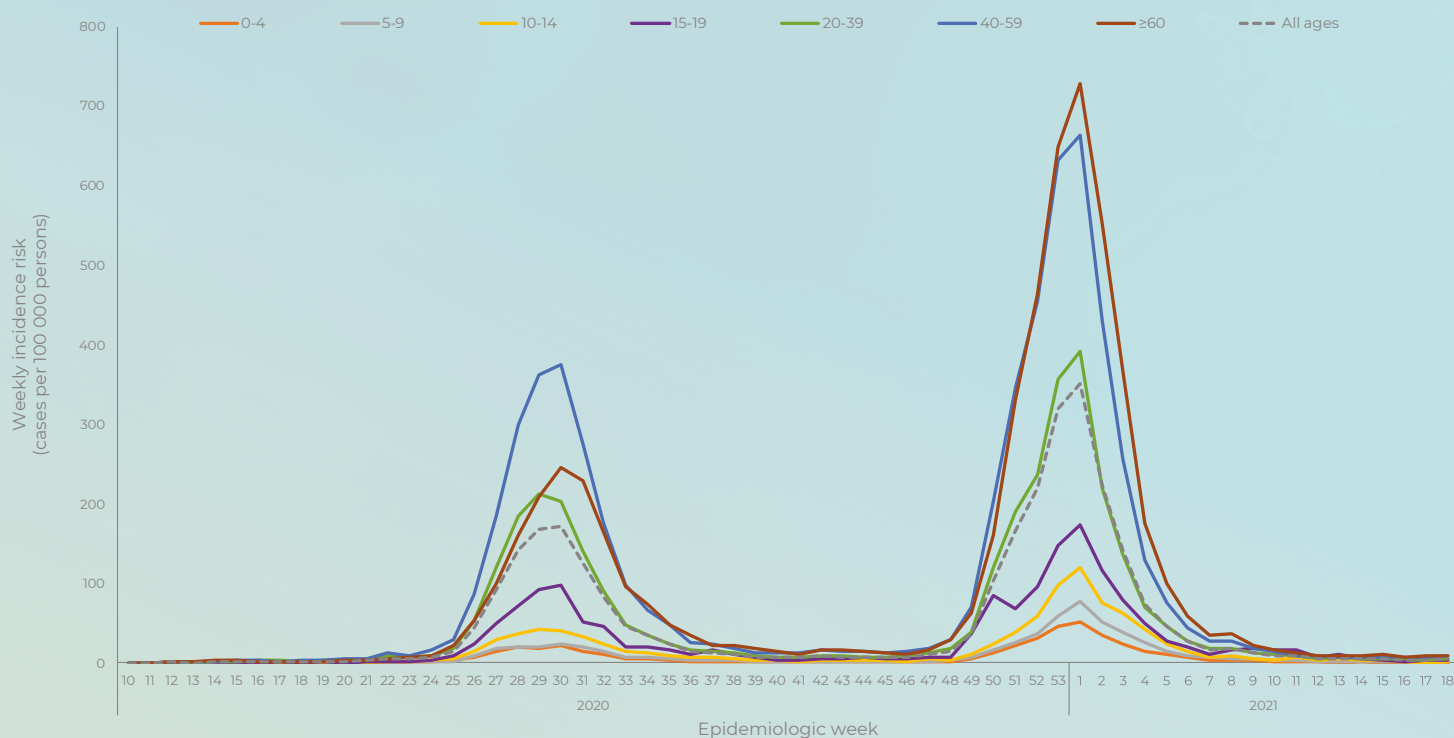


Figure 18. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, KwaZulu-Natal Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=333 775, 3 558 missing age)

Free State Province

Of the 91 851 cases reported from the Free State Province, 83 929 (91.4%) had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Thabo Mofutsanyane District (3.4 cases per 100 000 persons (6.5% decrease) which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 19). The increase ranged from 1.8 cases per 100 000 persons (3.4% increase) in the Lejweleputswa District to 33.9 cases per 100 000 persons (45.7% increase) in the Mangaung Metro.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the 5-9-year (2.9 cases per 100 000 persons, 21.1 decrease) and the ≥60-year age group (4.1 cases per 100 000 persons, 2.6% decrease) which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risks, compared to the previous week (Figure 20). The increase ranged from 2.6 cases per 100 000 persons (46.7% increase) in the 0-4-year to 28.2 cases per 100 000 persons (25.9% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

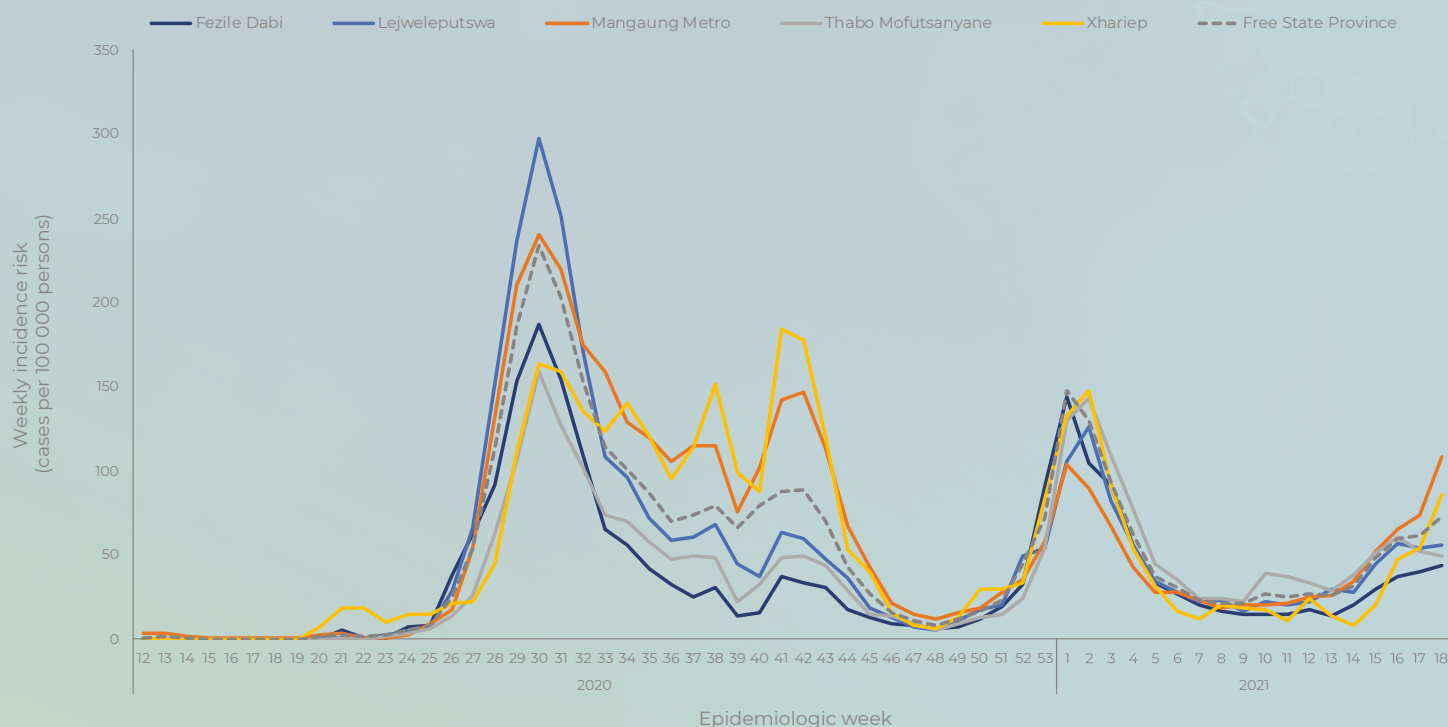


Figure 19. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Free State Province, 3 March 2020–8 May 2021 (n=83 929, 7 922 missing district)

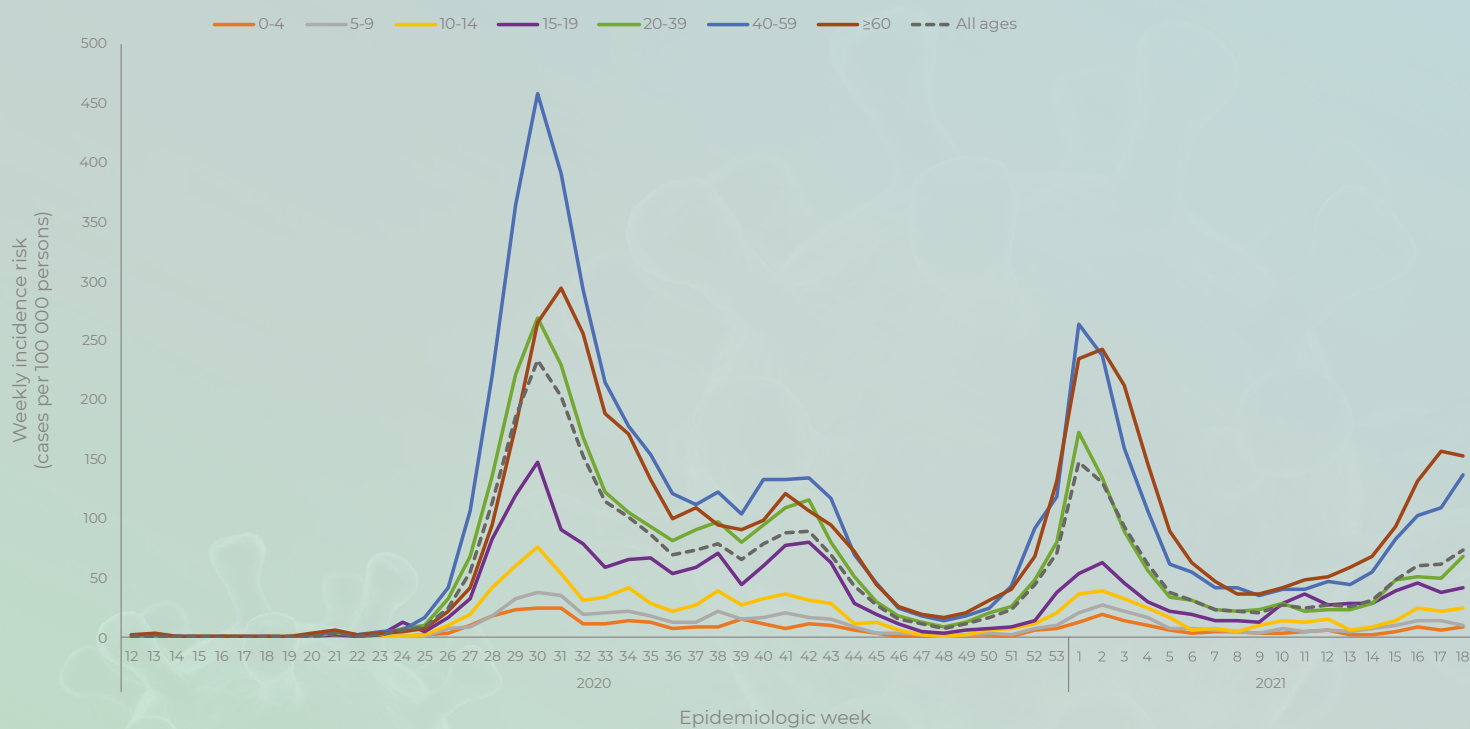


Figure 20. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Free State Province, 3 March 2020–8 May 2021 (n=91 452, 399 missing age)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

Limpopo Province

Of the 64 194 cases reported from the Limpopo Province, 55 922 (87.1%) had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 21). The increase ranged from 0.4 cases per 100 000 persons (27.8% increase) in the Vhembe to 3.5 cases per 100 000 persons (57.8% increase) in the Waterberg districts.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the 0-4-year age group (0.2 cases per 100 000 persons, 50.0% decrease) which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 22). The increase ranged from 0.3 cases per 100 000 persons (50.0% increase) in the 10-14-year to 3.0 cases per 100 000 persons (47.7% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

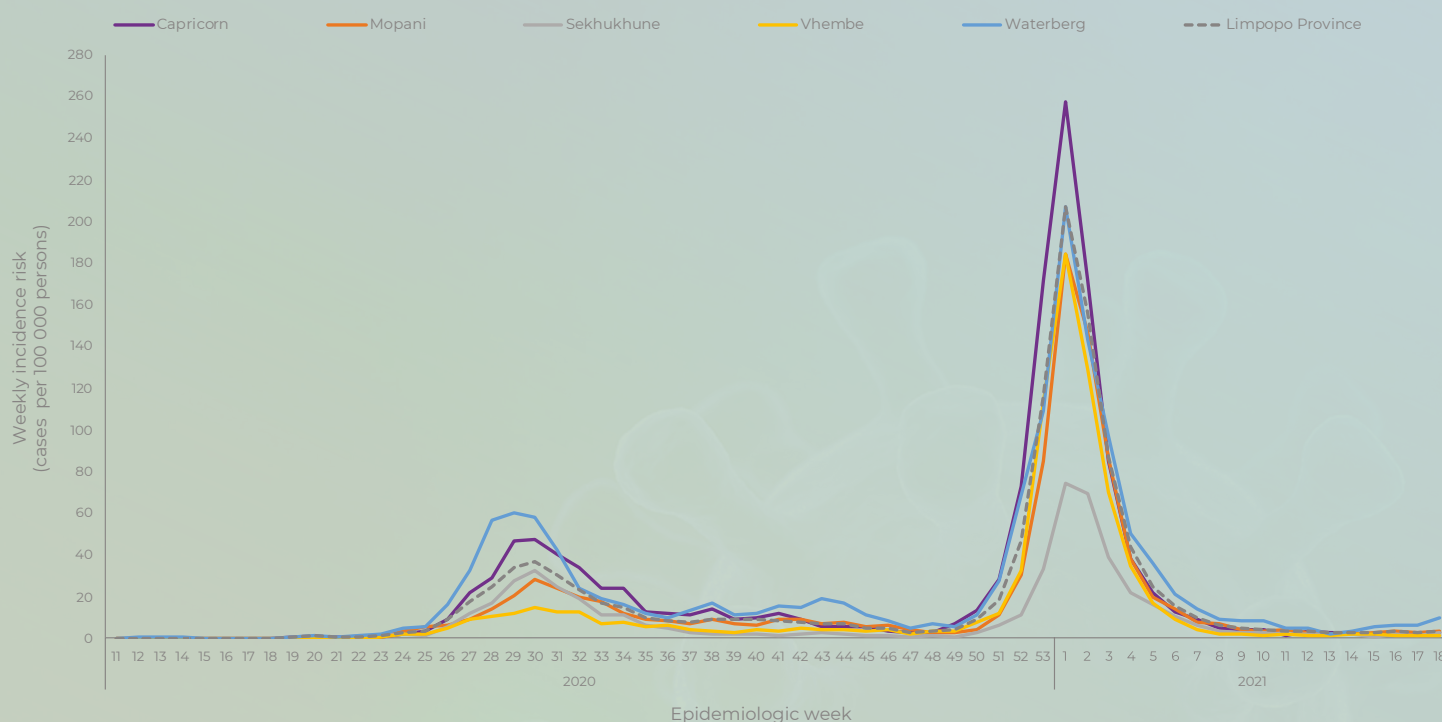


Figure 21. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Limpopo Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=55 922, 8 272 missing district)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

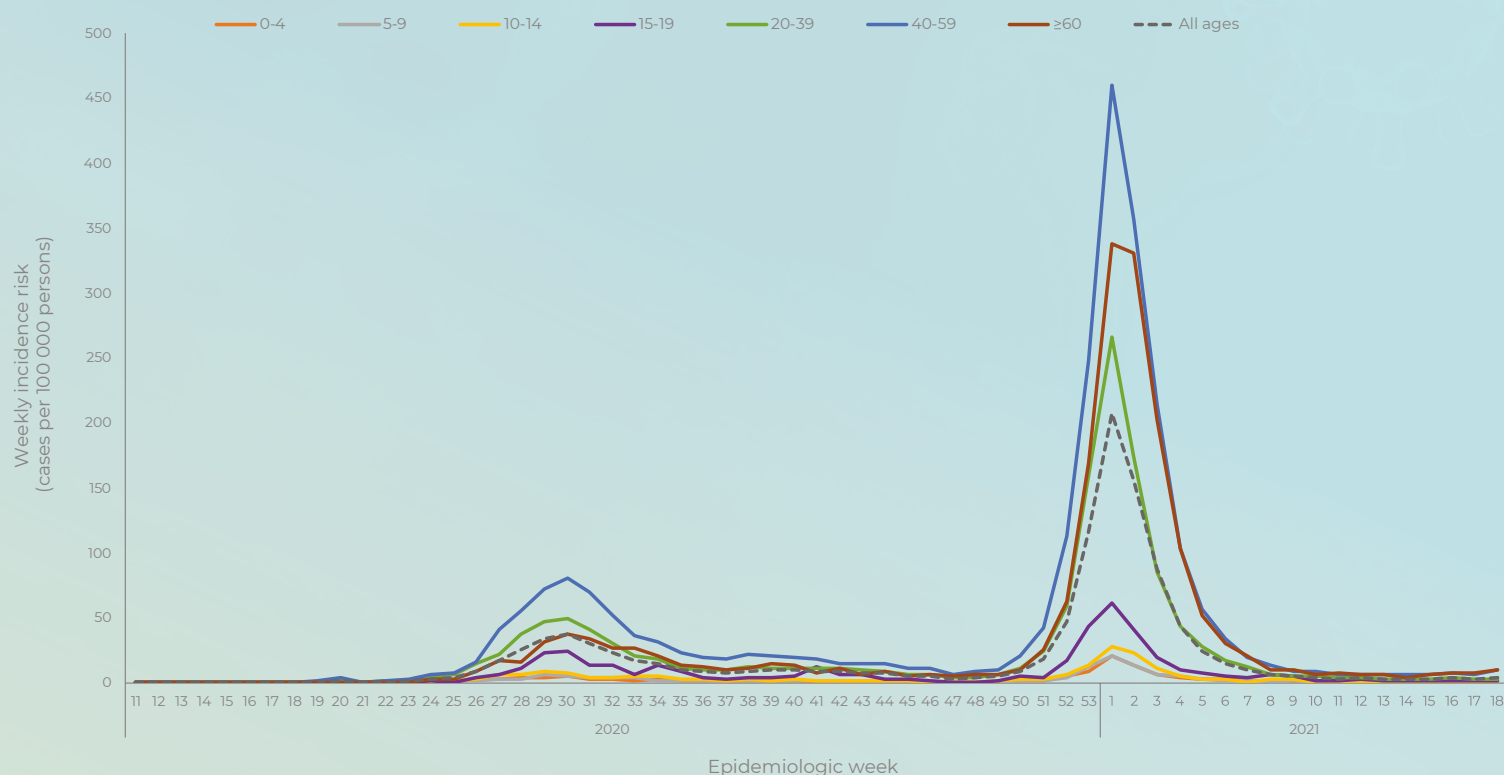


Figure 22. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Limpopo Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=63 827, 367 missing age)

Mpumalanga Province

Of the 79 051 cases reported from the Mpumalanga Province, 63 273 (80.0%) had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 24). The increase ranged from 1.4 cases per 100 000 persons (39.1% increase) in the Ehlanzeni to 5.7 cases per 100 000 persons (31.4% increase) in the Gert Sibande districts.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 23). The increase ranged from 0.2 cases per 100 000 persons (10.0% increase) in the 10-14-year to 4.6 cases per 100 000 persons (16.5% increase) in the ≥60-year age groups.

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

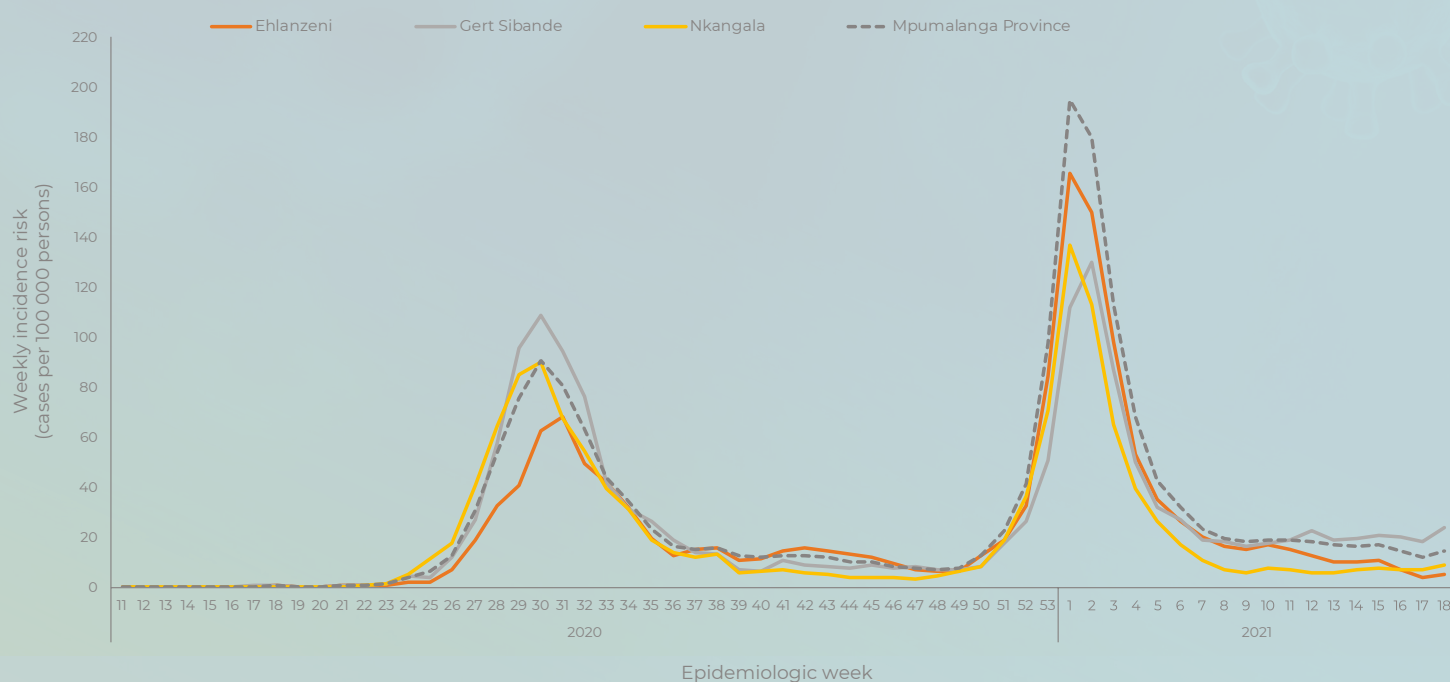


Figure 23. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Mpumalanga Province, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n=63 273, 15 778 missing district)

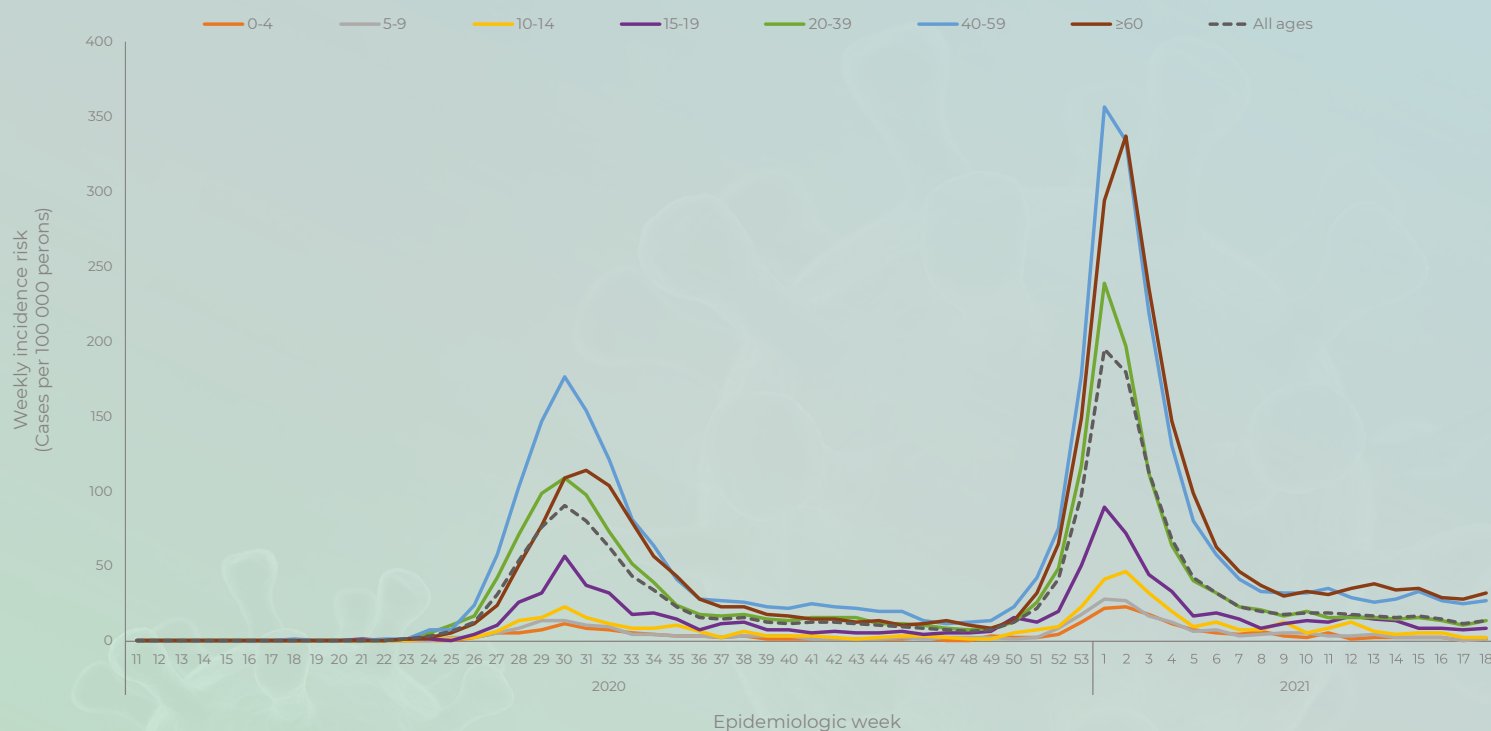


Figure 24. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group and epidemiologic week, Mpumalanga Province, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n=77 481, 1 570 missing age)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

North West Province

Of the 69 168 cases reported from the North West Province, 56 372 (81.5%) had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 25). The increase ranged from 3.8 cases per 100 000 persons (54.8% increase) in the Bojanala to 11.3 cases per 100 000 persons (38.3% increase) in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the 0-4-year age group (1.0 cases per 100 000 persons, 40.0% decrease) which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 26). The increase ranged from 0.7 cases per 100 000 persons (10.3% increase) in the 10-14-year to 17.9 cases per 100 000 persons (37.9% increase) in the ≥ 60 -year age groups.

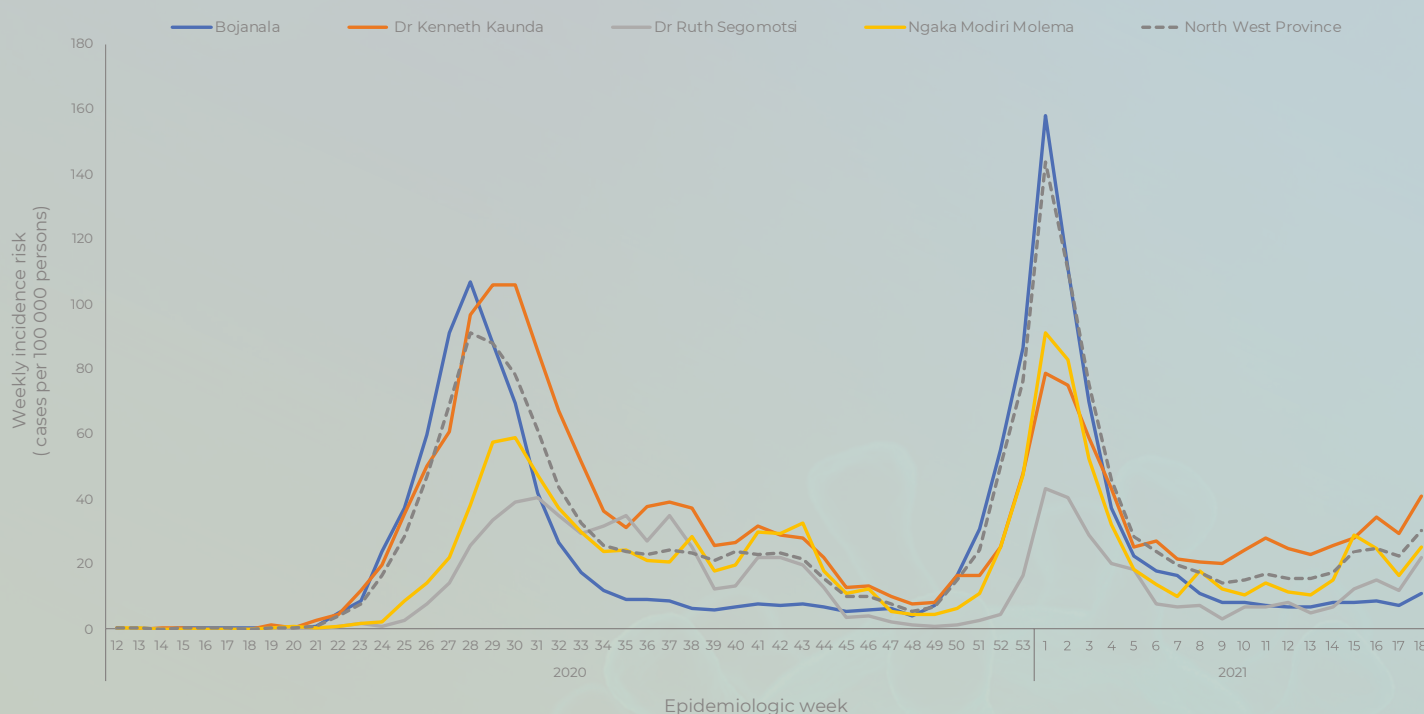


Figure 25. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, North West Province, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n=56 372, 12 796 missing district)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

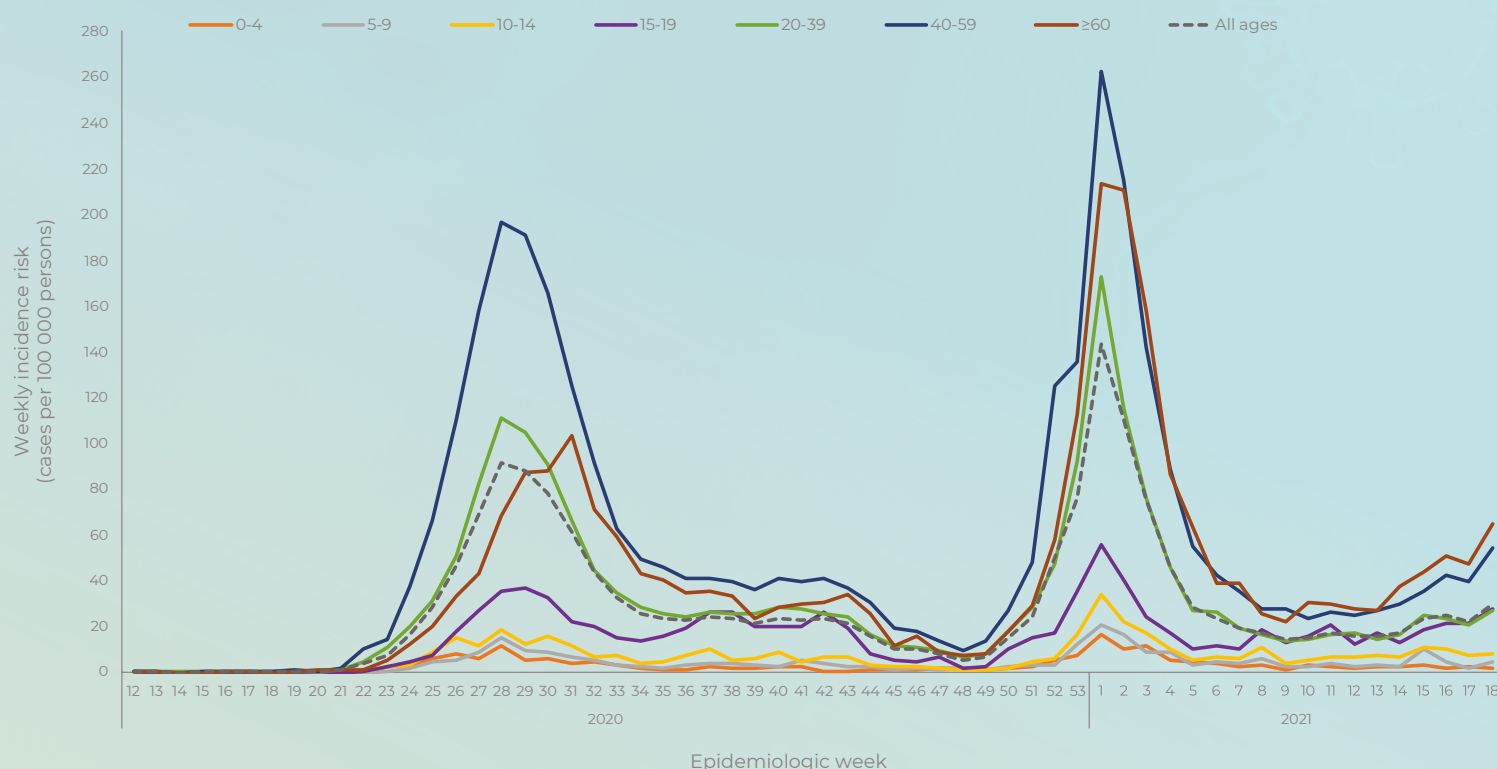


Figure 26. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, North West Province, 3 March 2020 –8 May 2021 (n=68 335, 833 missing age)

Northern Cape Province

Of the 42 179 cases reported from the Northern Cape Province, 35 373 (83.9%) had allocation by district. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except ZF Mgcawu (4.3 cases per 100 000 persons, 7.1% decrease) and the Namakwa (21.6 cases per 100 000 persons, 37.9% decrease) districts which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 27). The increase ranged from 6.6 cases per 100 000 persons (14.4% increase) in the John Taolo Gaetsewe to 89.7 cases per 100 000 persons (86.9% increase) in the Frances Baard districts.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 28). The increase ranged from 1.6 cases per 100 000 persons (20.0% increase) in the 0-4-year to 49.9 cases per 100 000 persons (30.0% increase) in the 40-49-year age groups.

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

WEEK 18 2021

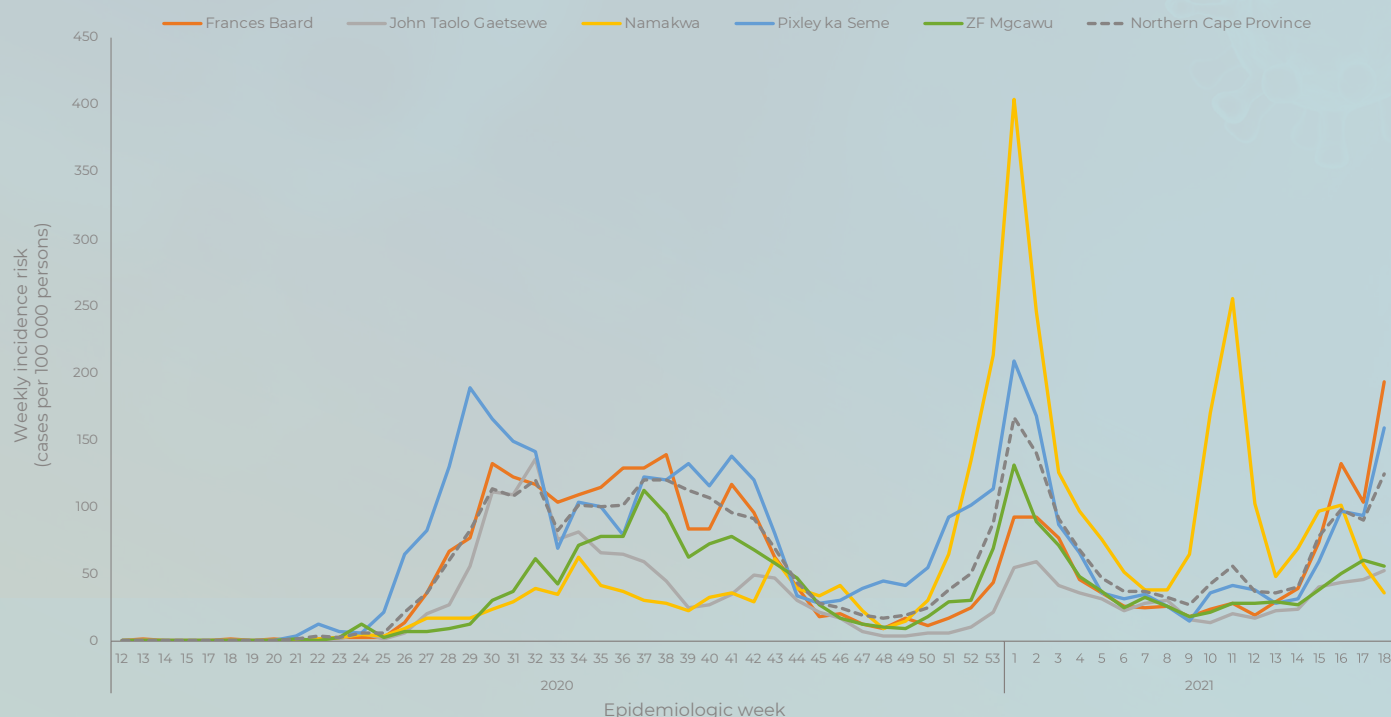


Figure 27. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Northern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n=35 373, 6 806 missing district)

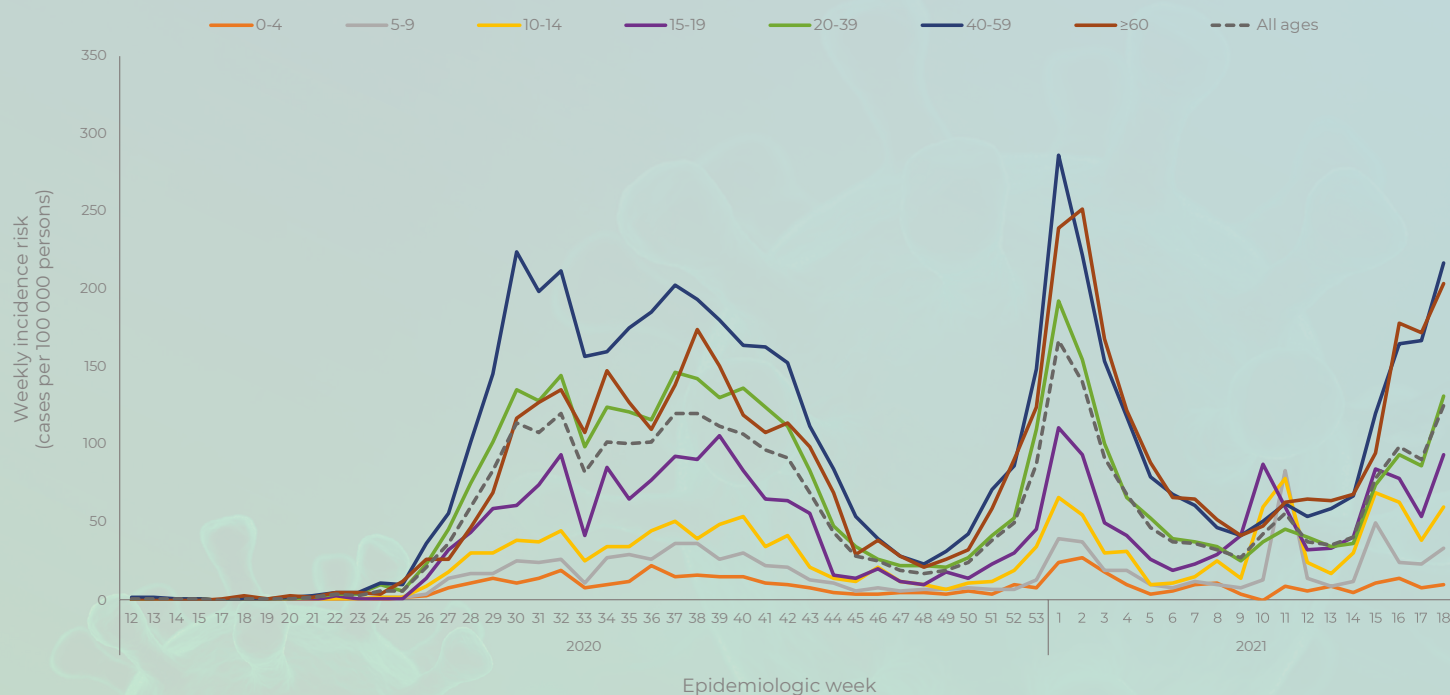


Figure 28. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Northern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 -8 May 2021 (n=41 830, 349 missing age)

Limitations

This report is based on laboratory-based surveillance of laboratory-confirmed cases. The number of reported cases is heavily dependent on testing practices. Although trends over time and comparisons by geographic area are presented in this report, changes in testing practices over time or differences by region may partially explain the results. The crude CFR reported here is subject to numerous limitations: it is likely to be an underestimation as reporting of deaths may be delayed and deaths which occurred outside health facilities may be missed. Differences in health-seeking behaviour by age group and sex could also contribute to observed differences in case numbers between groups. The reported doubling time estimates are affected by the number of tests conducted; if fewer tests are performed, this will also increase the doubling time estimate. Delays in reporting may result in incomplete data for recent weeks, leading to an apparent reduction in number of cases.

Conclusions

To date, 1 596 595 cases, including 54 735 deaths have been reported. Following the decline in number of new cases after the second wave peak, the sporadic increases in number of new cases and weekly incidence risk reported across several provinces from week 10 of 2021 is possibly due to community transmission or localised outbreaks/clusters and congregation/ movement of people. In the past week all provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence risk compared to the week 17, with 5 provinces (Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo, Western Cape and North West) reporting increases in all districts. Individual clusters are investigated by local epidemiologic teams. Demographic trends have remained unchanged in this reporting period, children aged <10 years had the lowest incidence risk and individuals aged 40-59 years had the highest incidence. Ongoing monitoring of case numbers is important in order to identify changes in trends to inform public health response. In addition, number of confirmed cases diagnosed on antigen tests maybe underestimated as they are used in a number of different settings and results may not be fully reported.