

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

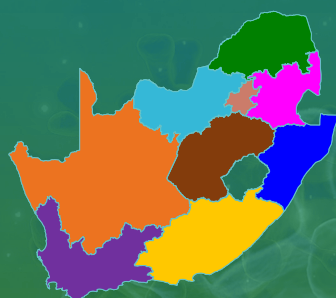


NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Division of the National Health Laboratory Service

SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 24 2021

CUMULATIVE DATA FROM



CASES

1 823 319
IN TOTAL

68 041
THIS WEEK**

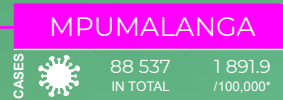
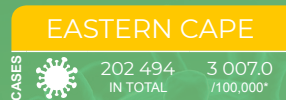
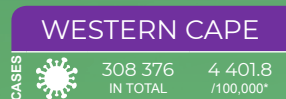


PERSONS

3 058.1
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 19 June 2021 (week 24 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 19 June 2021, a total of 1 823 319 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases had been detected in South Africa. Of these, 76 237 were cases reported since the last report (week 23 of 2021). There was a 24.5% increase in the number of new cases detected in week 24 of 2021 (68 041) compared to the number of new cases detected in week 23 of 2021 (54 639).
- An additional 971 deaths were reported since the last report. The overall case-fatality ratio is 3.2% (58 702/1 823 319).
- Similar to the previous week, in the past week, the Gauteng Province reported almost two-thirds of the new cases detected (43 314/68 041, 63.7%) followed by Western Cape (6 727/ 68 041, 9.9%) and other provinces reported between 2% and 6% each.
- In the past week, all the provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Free State and Northern Cape provinces, which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week. The increase in weekly incidence risk ranged from 4.8 cases per 100 000 persons (22.0% increase) in the KwaZulu-Natal Province to 60.1 cases per 100 000 persons (27.4% increase) in the Gauteng Province.
- In the past week, the Gauteng Province reported the highest weekly incidence risk (279.7 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by the Northern Cape Province (103.9 cases per 100 000 persons), and the North West Province (102.8 cases per 100 000 persons).
- In the past week, the Gauteng Province reported a higher weekly incidence risk than that reported in the first and second wave peaks, and all the districts in the Gauteng Province reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported in the second wave peak in week 1 of 2021.

INCIDENCE
RISK FOR
CURRENT WEEK

114,1
CASES PER
100 000
PERSONS

63,7%
OF CASES
REPORTED IN
GAUTENG IN
CURRENT WEEK

IN CURRENT
WEEK, THE
HIGHEST
WEEKLY
INCIDENCE RISK
WAS IN CASES
AGED 50-54
YEARS (232,9
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 19 June 2021, a total of 1 823 319 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in South Africa (Figures 1 and 2). This is 76 237 more cases than the number reported in the last report (week 23 of 2021 report). The number of new cases detected in week 24 of 2021 (68 041) was higher than the number of new cases detected in week 23 of 2021 (54 639), this represented a 24.5% increase in the number of new cases compared to the previous week. Similar to the previous week, in the past week, the Gauteng Province reported almost two-thirds of new cases (43 314/68 041, 63.7%) followed by Western Cape (6 727/ 68 041, 9.9%), and other provinces reported between 2% and 6% each (Table 1). Five provinces, Gauteng (553 908/1 823 319, 30.4%), KwaZulu-Natal (346 813/1 823 319, 19.0%), Western Cape (308 376/1 823 319, 16.9%), Eastern Cape (202 494/1 823 319, 11.1%), and Free State (110 296/1 823 319, 6.0%) continued to report the majority (1 521 887/1 823 319, 83.5%) 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 23 to week 24 of 2021.

The cumulative incidence risk for the country increased from 2 944.0 cases per 100 000 persons in week 23 of 2021 to 3 058.1 cases per 100 000 persons in week 24 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

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the highest cumulative incidence risk (4 401.8 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by the Northern Cape Province (4 384.2 cases per 100 000 persons), the Free State Province (3 765.8 cases per 100 000 persons), the Gauteng Province (3 576.3 cases per 100 000 persons), the KwaZulu-Natal Province (3 007.5 cases per 100 000 persons), and the Eastern Cape Province (3 007.0 cases per 100 000 persons). The other provinces continued to report cumulative incidence risk below 3 000 cases per 100 000 persons, with Limpopo Province reporting the lowest cumulative incidence risk (1 188.1 cases per 100 000 persons). In the past week, the Gauteng Province reported the highest weekly incidence risk (279.7 cases per 100 000 persons) in week 24 of 2021, followed by the Northern Cape Province (103.9 cases per 100 000 persons), and North West Province (102.8 cases per 100 000 persons). In the past week, all the provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Free State and Northern Cape provinces, which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week. The increase in weekly incidence risk ranged from 4.8 cases per 100 000 persons (22.0% increase) in the KwaZulu-Natal Province to 60.1 cases per 100 000 persons (27.4% increase) in the Gauteng Province (Figure 4). From week 18 of 2021 to week 21 of 2021, the Northern Cape Province reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported in the first and second wave peaks (current peak 231.7 vs 120.0 and 167.0 cases per 100 000 persons in wave 1 and wave 2 respectively). In the past week, the Gauteng Province reported a higher weekly incidence risk than that reported in the first and second wave peaks (current peak 279.7 vs 218.8 and 249.3 cases per

100 000 persons first and second wave, respectively). Some of the reductions in weekly incidence risk in the past week maybe due to delayed reporting.

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 23 of 2021, the estimated doubling time of number of cases decreased in all provinces. The estimated doubling time decreased in the KwaZulu-Natal Province (from 1 194.1 days to 590.5 days, 50.6% decrease), the Eastern Cape Province (from 875.3 days to 571.9 days, 34.7% decrease), the Western Cape Province (from 444.3 days to 251.1 days, 43.5% decrease), the Free State Province (from 154.9 days to 146.1 days, 5.7% decrease), and the Gauteng Province (from 110.0 days to 61.5 days, 44.1% decrease) (Figure 5).

The case-fatality ratio (CFR) was 3.2% (58 702/1 823 319); an additional 971 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, 971 deaths compared to 757 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.

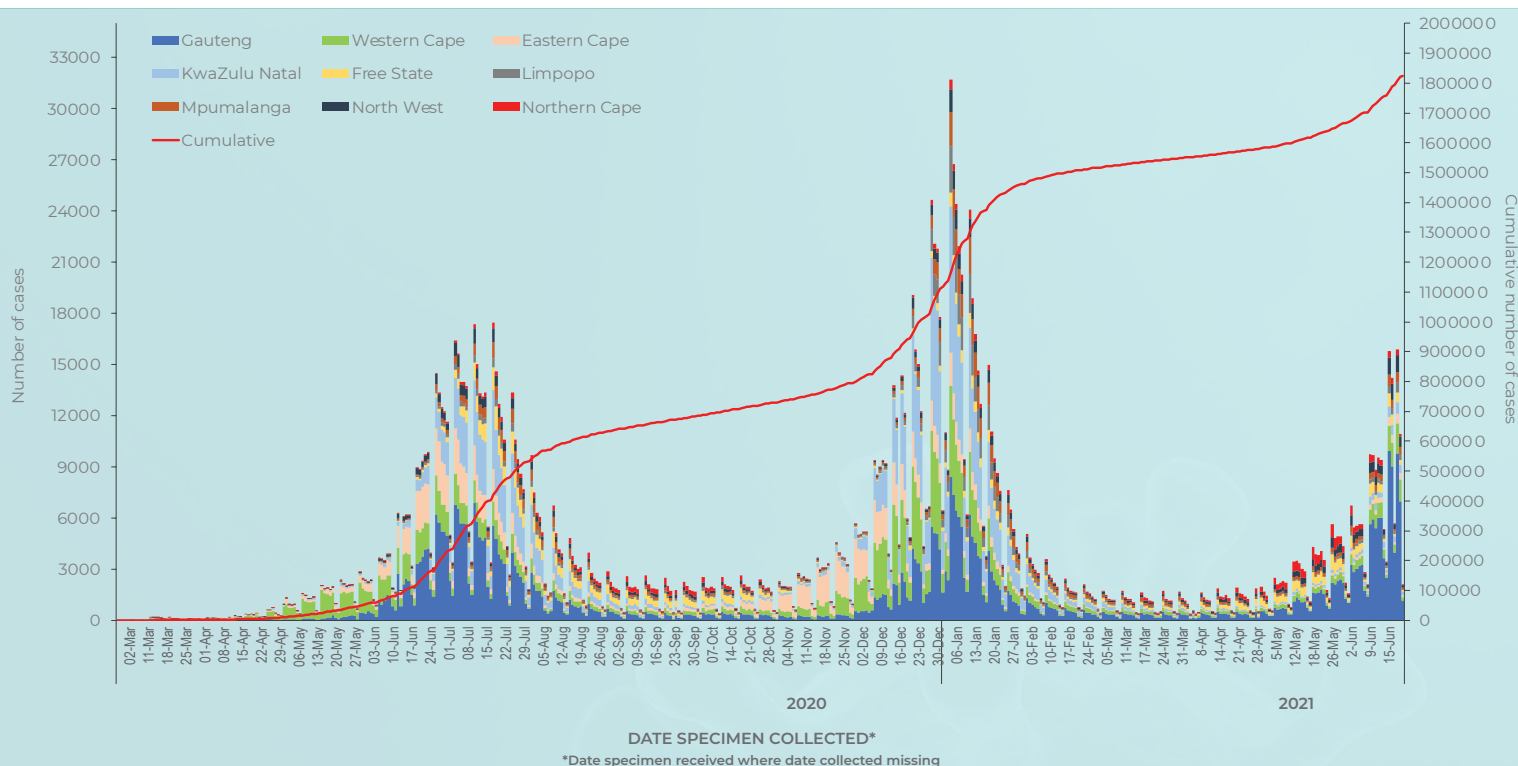


Figure 1. Number and cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province and date of specimen collection, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=1 823 319)

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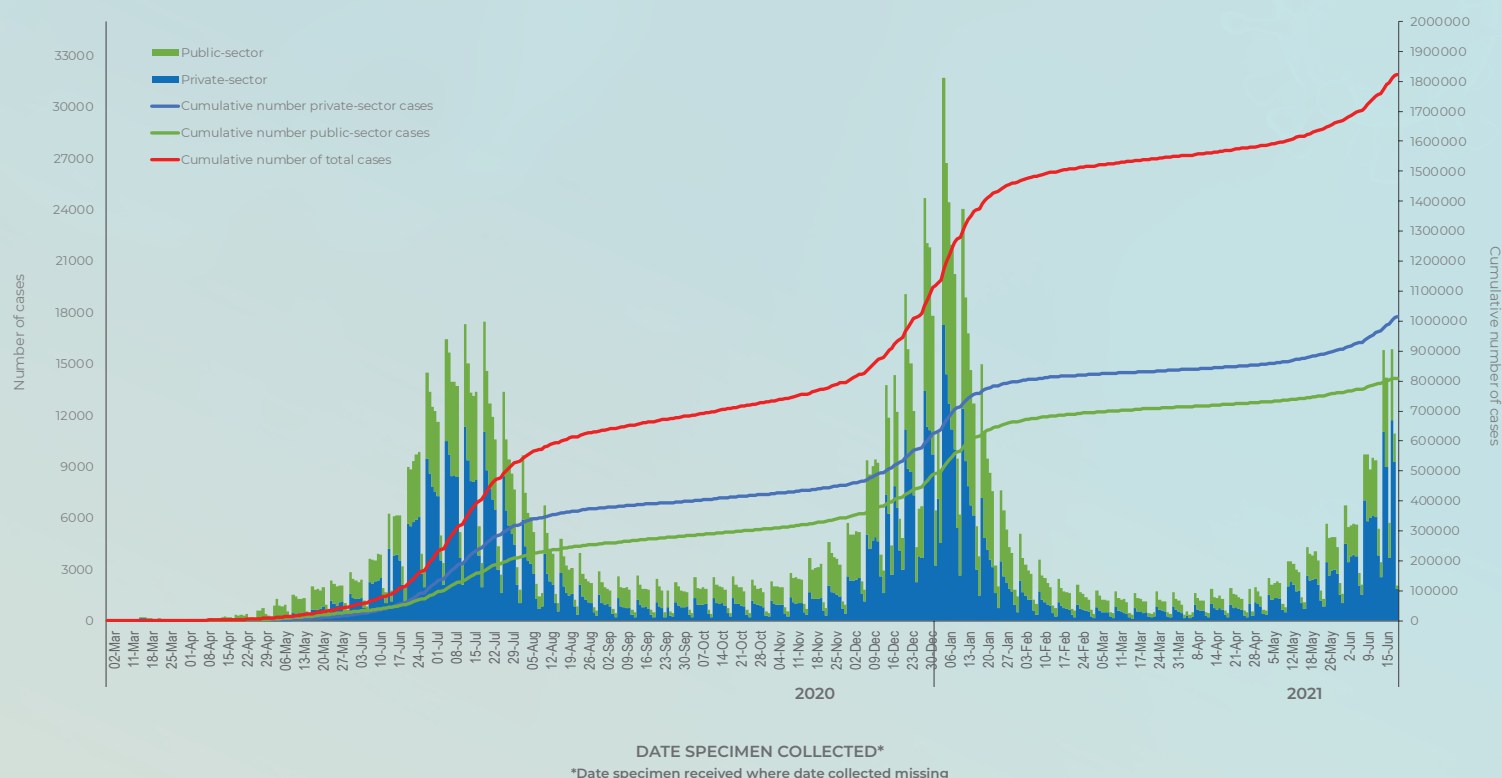


Figure 2. Number and cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19, by testing laboratory sector and date of specimen collection, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=1 823 319)

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 –19 June 2021 (n=1 823 319)

Province	Cumulative cases (n) (percentage, n/total cases in South Africa)	New cases ¹ detected in week 24 (13-19 June 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 24 of 2021 (cases/100 000 persons)	Tests ⁴ per 100 000 persons, 13-19 June 2021
Eastern Cape	202 494 (11.1)	2 289 (3.4)	6 734 001	3 007.0	34.0	320.2
Free State	110 296 (6.0)	2 626 (3.9)	2 928 903	3 765.8	89.7	554.6
Gauteng	553 908 (30.4)	43 314 (63.7)	15 488 137	3 576.3	279.7	1 017.6
KwaZulu-Natal	346 813 (19.0)	3 071 (4.5)	11 531 628	3 007.5	26.6	365.3
Limpopo	69 537 (3.8)	1 923 (2.8)	5 852 553	1 188.1	32.9	132.7
Mpumalanga	88 537 (4.9)	2 524 (3.7)	4 679 786	1 891.9	53.9	297.4
North West	86 680 (4.8)	4 224 (6.2)	4 108 816	2 109.6	102.8	471.2
Northern Cape	56 678 (3.1)	1 343 (2.0)	1 292 786	4 384.2	103.9	636.1
Western Cape	308 376 (16.9)	6 727 (9.9)	7 005 741	4 401.8	96.0	646.5
Unknown						
Total	1 823 319	68 041	59 622 350	3 058.1	114.1	557.0

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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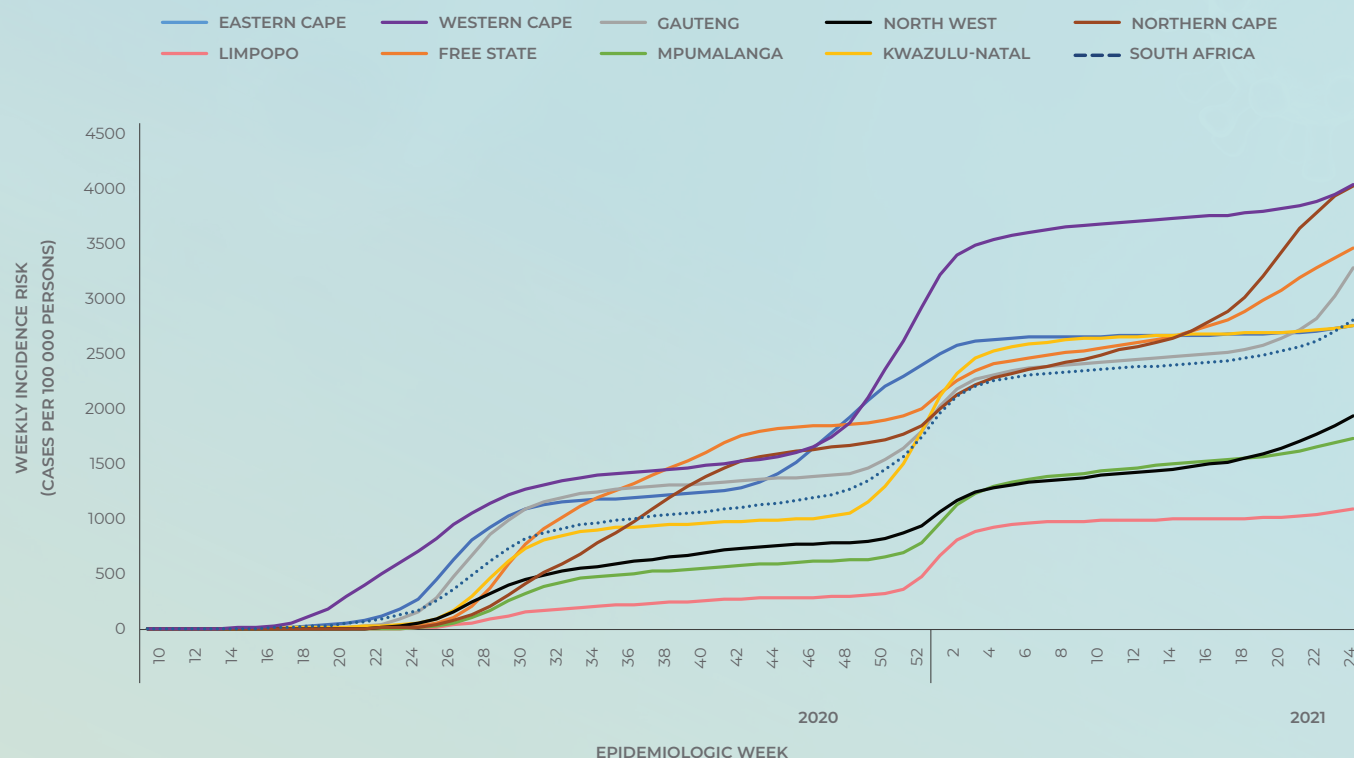


Figure 3. Cumulative incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=1 823 319)

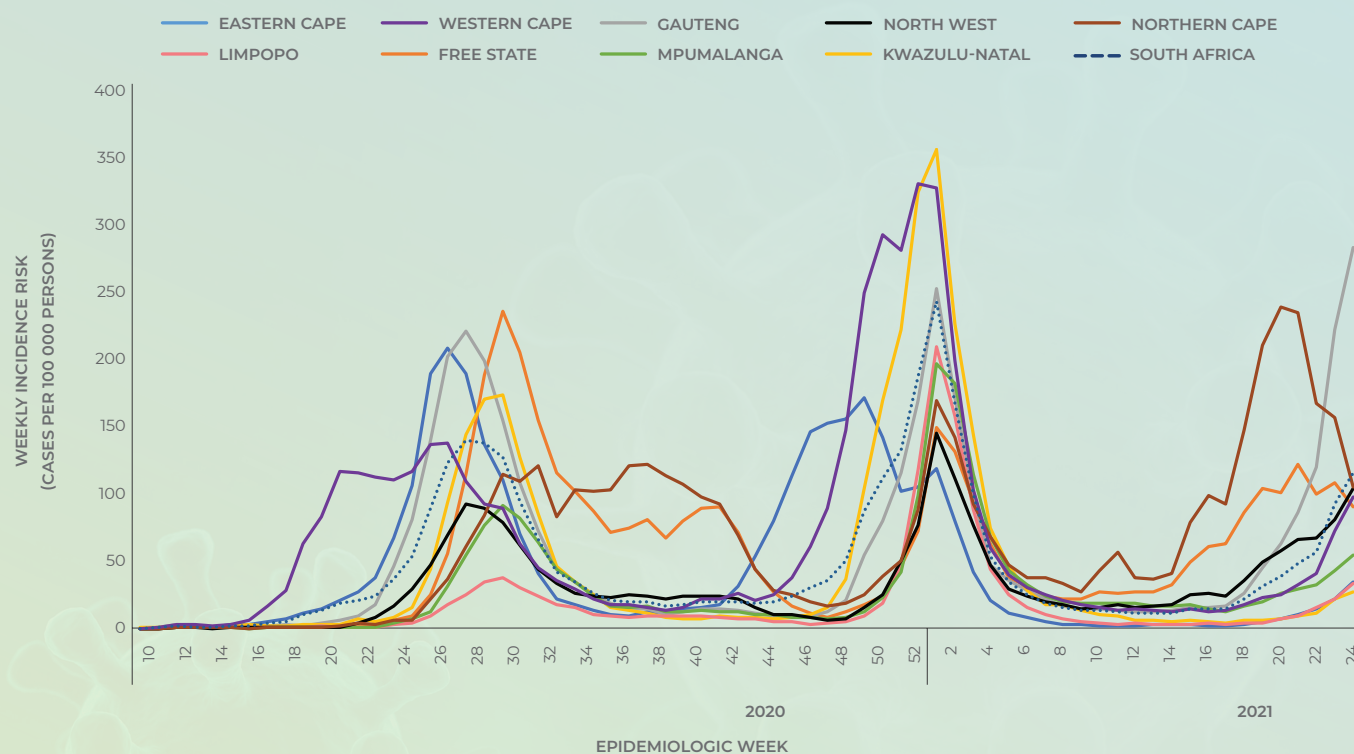


Figure 4. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=1 823 319)

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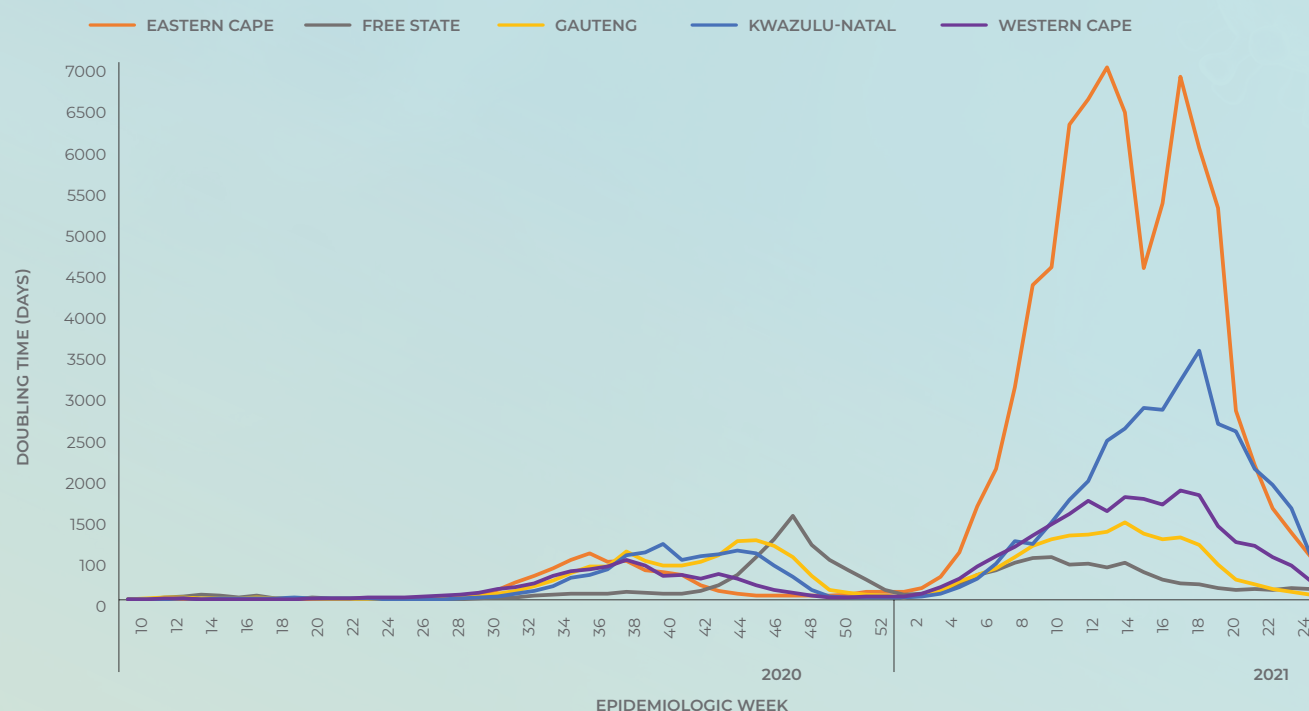


Figure 5. Doubling time of number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by province (for 5 provinces with the majority of cases) and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 23 March-2020 –12 June 2021 (n= 1 755 191)

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 (208 812/1 806 704, 11.6%) and 30-34-year (201 805/1 806 704, 11.2%) age groups (Figure 6). Similarly, among the cases reported in the past week, the highest number of cases was in the 35-39-year (7 128/67 660, 10.5%) age group. The median age for cases reported in week 24 of 2021 was similar (39 years, IQR 28-52), to that of total cases (40 years). The highest cumulative incidence risk remained among cases aged 50-54 years (6 319.7 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by cases aged ≥80 years (6 099.9 cases per 100 000 persons) and cases aged 55-59 years (6 098.3 cases per 100 000 persons). The lowest cumulative incidence risk was reported in the younger age-groups, 374.3 cases per 100 000 persons and 495.2 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 24 of 2021 was reported in cases 50-54 years (232.9 cases per 100 000 persons), followed by cases in the 55-59-year age group (216.7 cases per 100 000 persons), and the lowest weekly incidence risk was in the 0-4-year age group (13.8 cases per 100 000 persons) (Figure 8 and Table 2).

To date, the majority of COVID-19 cases reported were female 57.4% (1 035 781/1 804 614). This trend continued in the past week where 54.8% (37 086/67 689) of cases were female. The cumulative incidence risk has remained consistently higher among females (3 367.7 cases per 100 000 persons) than among males (2 618.1 cases per 100 000 persons) (Figure 9). The peak cumulative incidence risk was in the 50-54-year-age group (6 548.4 cases per 100 000 persons) for females, and in the ≥80-year-age group (6 427.5 cases per 100 000 persons) for males (Figure 10). In week 24 of 2021, the highest weekly incidence risk was in the 50-54-year age group (229.3 cases per 100 000 persons) for females, and in cases ≥80 years (242.7 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 –19 June 2021 (n=1 789 548, sex/age missing for 33 771)

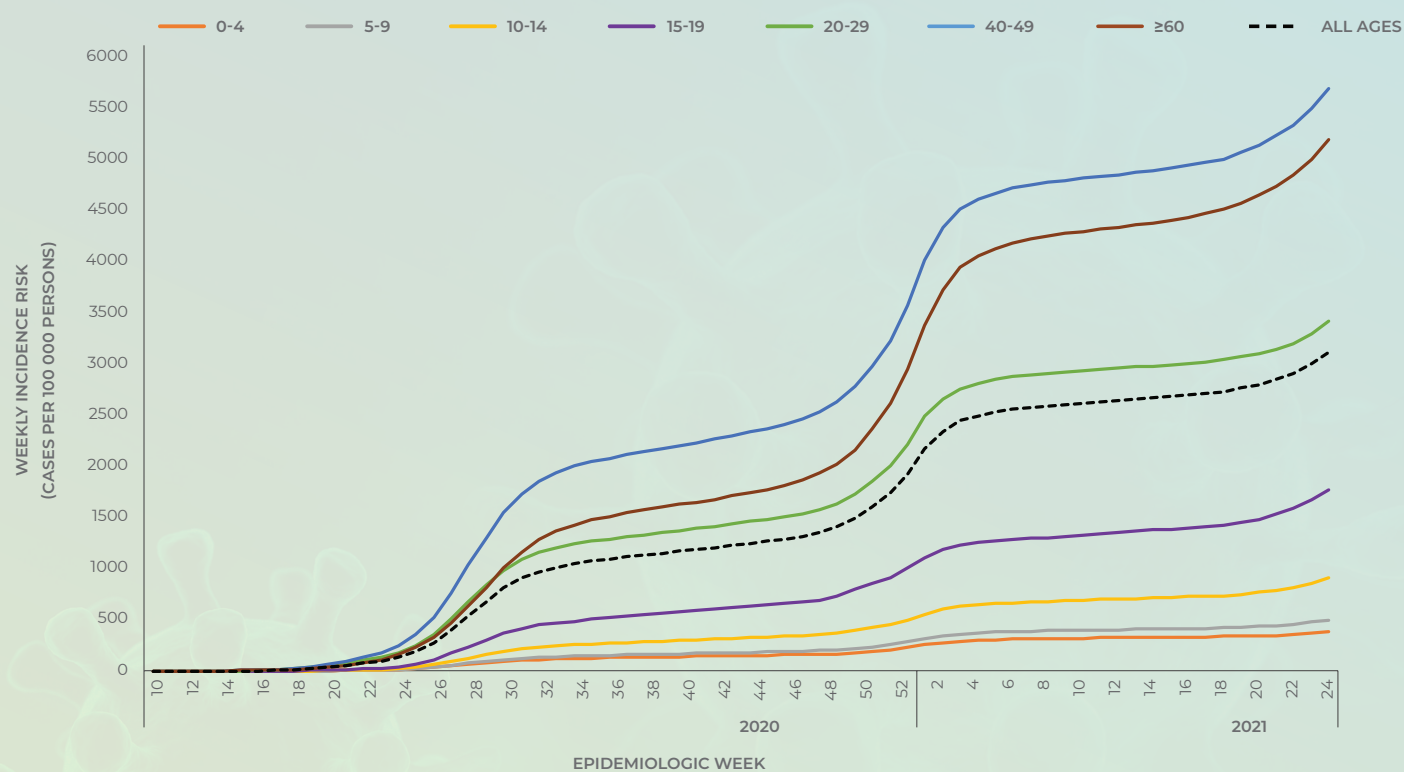


Figure 7. Cumulative incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020–19 June 2021 (n=1 806 704, 16 615 missing age)

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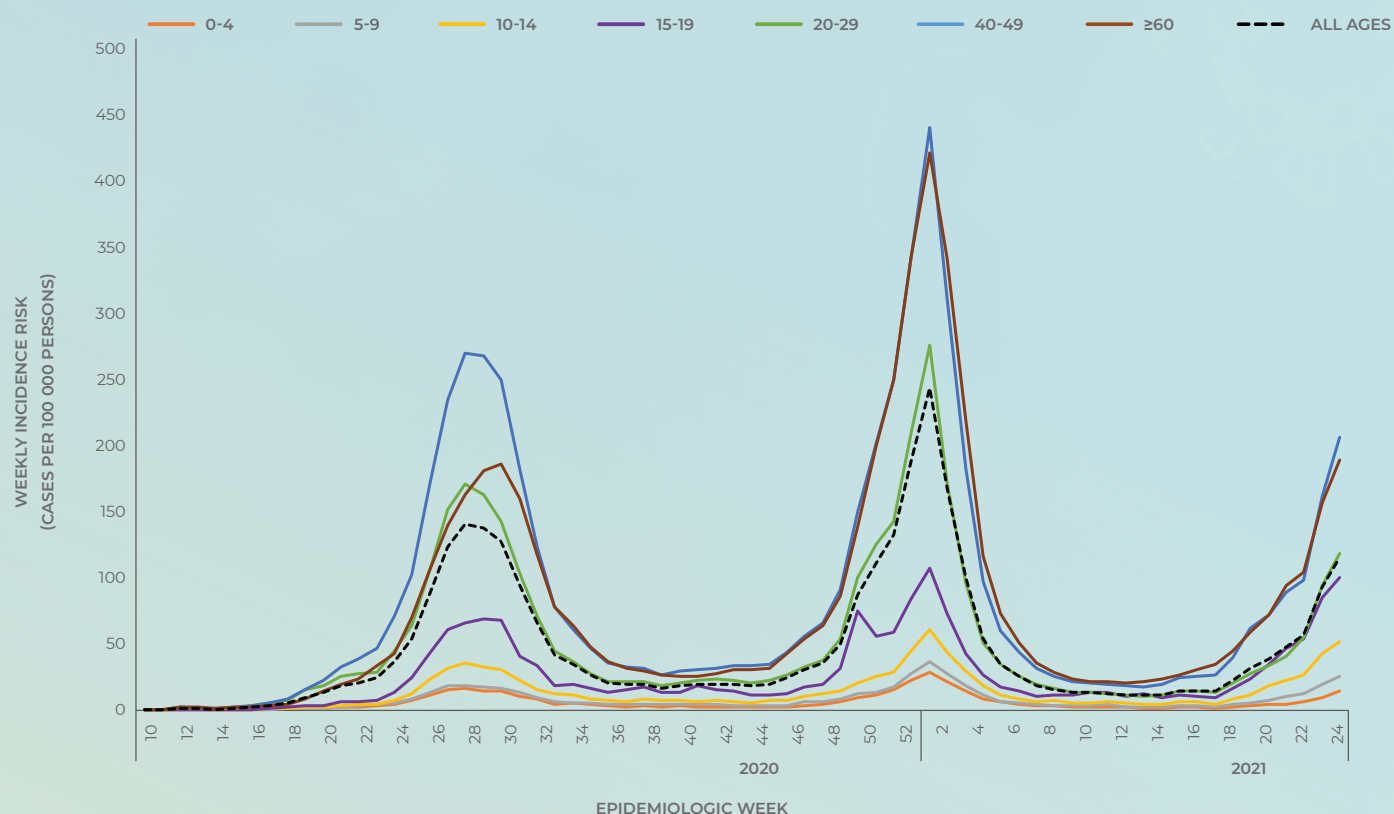


Figure 8. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n=1 806 704, 16 615 missing age)

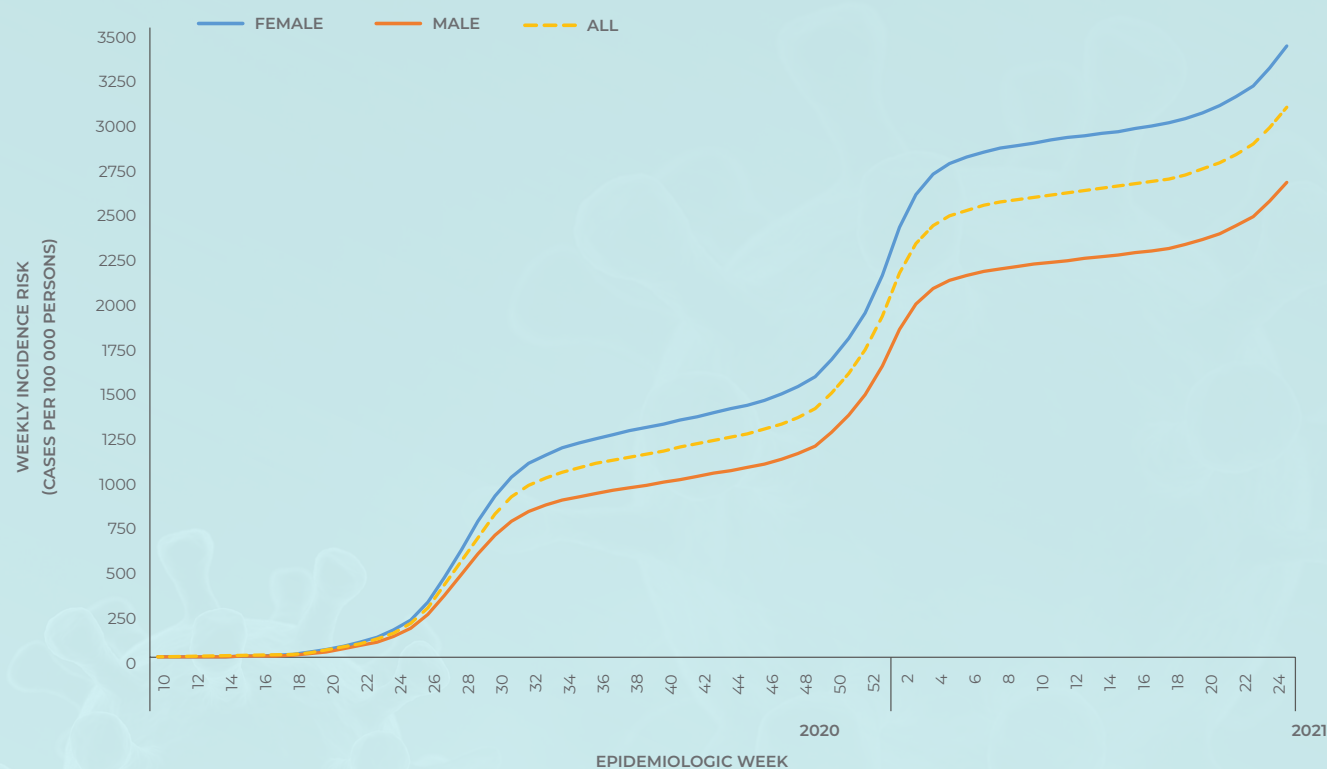


Figure 9. Cumulative incidence risk by sex and epidemiologic week, South Africa, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n=1 804 614, sex missing for 18 705)

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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 –19 June 2021, n=1 806 704, 16 615 missing age)

Age group (years)	Cumulative cases (n) (percentage, n/total cases in South Africa)	New cases ¹ detected in week 24 (13-19 June 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 24 of 2021 (cases/100 000 persons)
0-4	21 500 (1.2)	792 (1.2)	5 743 450	374.3	13.8
5-9	28 305 (1.6)	1 423 (2.1)	5 715 952	495.2	24.9
10-14	50 129 (2.8)	2 832 (4.2)	5 591 553	896.5	50.6
15-19	83 027 (4.6)	4 703 (7.0)	4 774 579	1 738.9	98.5
20-24	111 226 (6.2)	4 440 (6.6)	4 823 367	2 306.0	92.1
25-29	171 848 (9.5)	5 846 (8.6)	5 420 754	3 170.2	107.8
30-34	201 805 (11.2)	6 699 (9.9)	5 641 750	3 577.0	118.7
35-39	208 812 (11.6)	7 128 (10.5)	4 798 293	4 351.8	148.6
40-44	181 564 (10.0)	6 402 (9.5)	3 733 942	4 862.5	171.5
45-49	174 486 (9.7)	6 520 (9.6)	3 169 648	5 504.9	205.7
50-54	162 496 (9.0)	5 989 (8.9)	2 571 263	6 319.7	232.9
55-59	134 853 (7.5)	4 793 (7.1)	2 211 309	6 098.3	216.7
60-64	97 818 (5.4)	3 504 (5.2)	1 796 316	5 445.5	195.1
65-69	66 290 (3.7)	2 409 (3.6)	1 408 665	4 705.9	171.0
70-74	47 418 (2.6)	1 818 (2.7)	1 007 174	4 708.0	180.5
75-79	29 914 (1.7)	1 156 (1.7)	637 062	4 695.6	181.5
≥80	35 213 (1.9)	1 206 (1.8)	577 273	6 099.9	208.9
Unknown	16 615	381			
Total	1 823 319	68 041	59 622 350	3 058.1	114.1

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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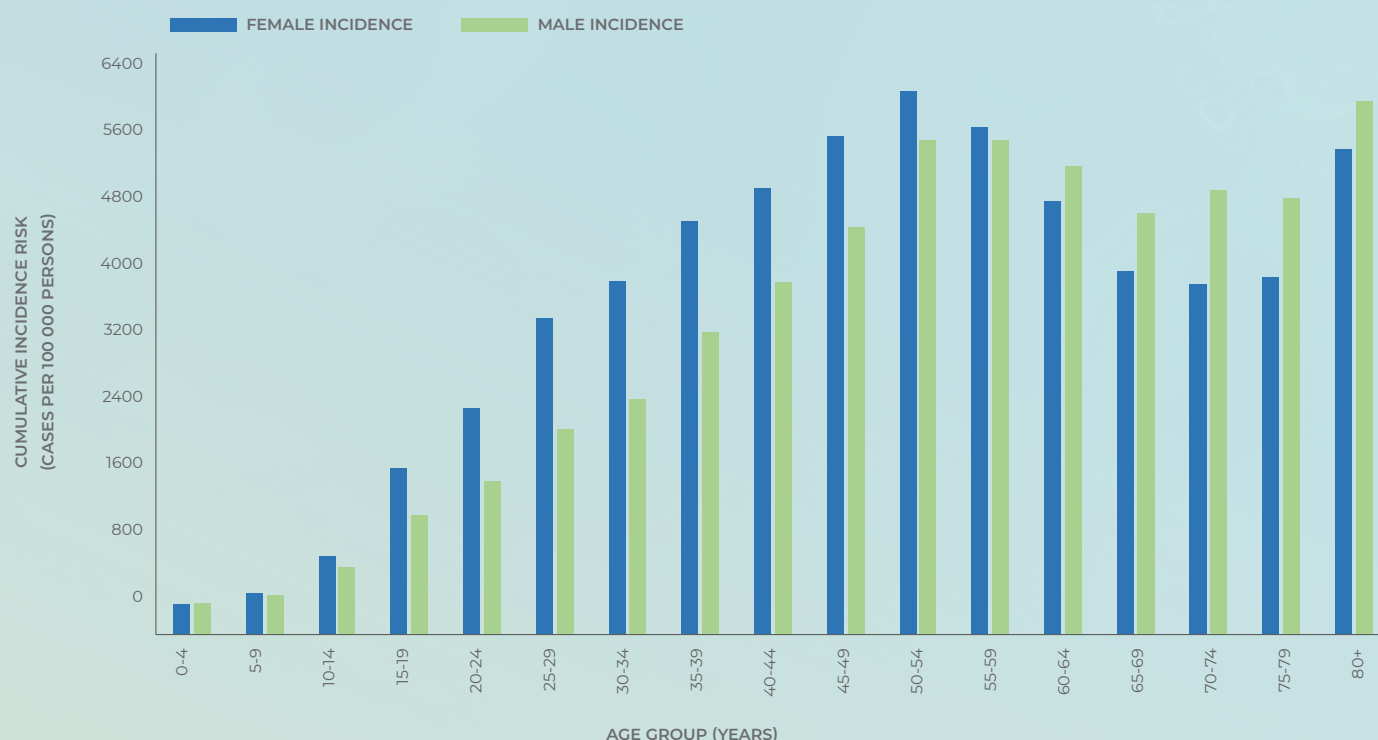


Figure 10. Cumulative risk by age group and sex, South Africa, 3 March 2020 – 19 June 2021 (n=1 789 548, sex/age missing for 33 771)

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 of 2021, all provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence. Whereas in week 24 of 2021 all provinces reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Free State and Northern Cape provinces, which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week. Changes in trends by district and age group for each province are presented below.

Eastern Cape Province

Of the 202 494 cases reported from the Eastern Cape Province, 180 111 (88.9%) cases had allocation by district. Eastern Cape Province has been experiencing a steady increase in weekly incidence risk since week 17 of 2021. The increase in the Eastern Cape Province is mainly driven by Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, which has been

reporting the highest weekly incidence from week 19 of 2021 to date, compared to other districts. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Amathole and Chris Hani districts, which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 11). The increase ranged from 0.2 cases per 100 000 persons (21.4% increase) in the OR. Tambo District to 53.3 cases per 100 000 persons (71.9% increase) in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 12). The increase ranged from 0.3 cases per 100 000 persons (22.2% increase) in the 0-4-year to 26.1 cases per 100 000 persons (64.4% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

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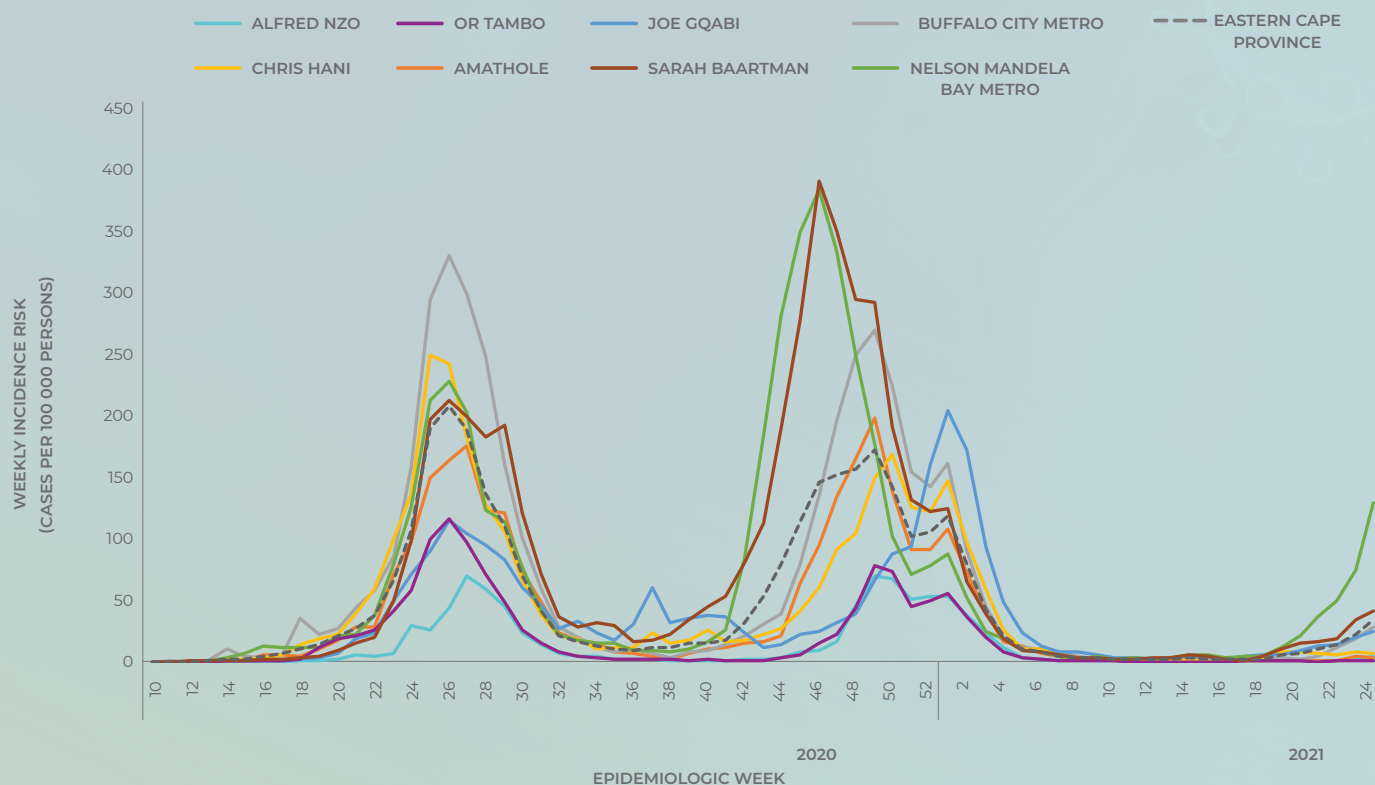


Figure 11. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Eastern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=180 111, 22 383 missing district)

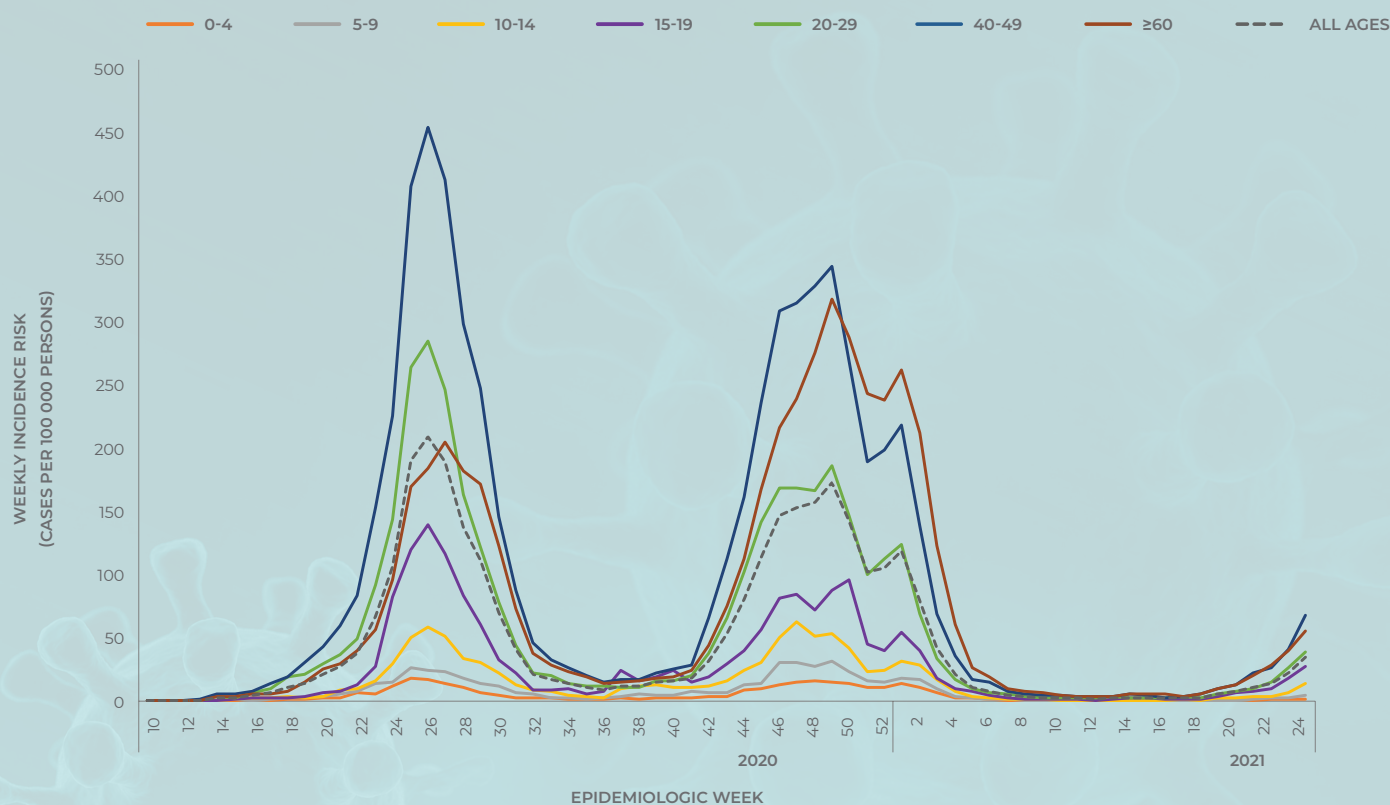


Figure 12. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Eastern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=200 397, 2 097 missing age)

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Western Cape Province

Of the 308 376 cases reported from the Western Cape Province, 290 751 (94.3%) cases had allocation by district. In week 24 of 2021, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 13). The increase ranged from 1.3 cases per 100 000 persons (3.2% increase) in the Central Karoo to 46.3 cases per 100 000 persons (59.0% increase) in the Garden Route districts.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 14). The increase ranged from 4.4 cases per 100 000 persons (31.3% increase) in the 5-9-year to 39.5 cases per 100 000 persons (36.7% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

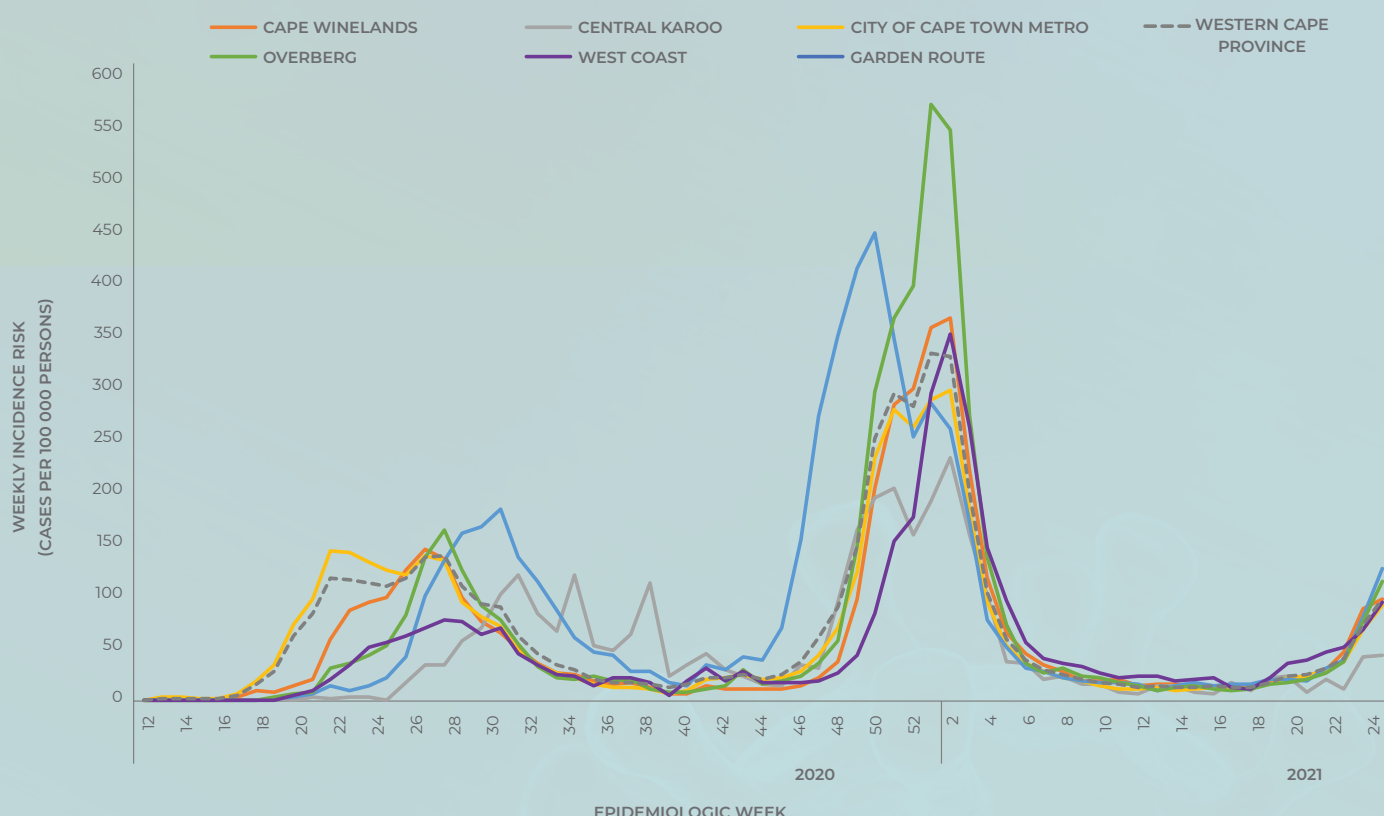


Figure 13. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Western Cape Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n= 290 751, 17 625 missing district)

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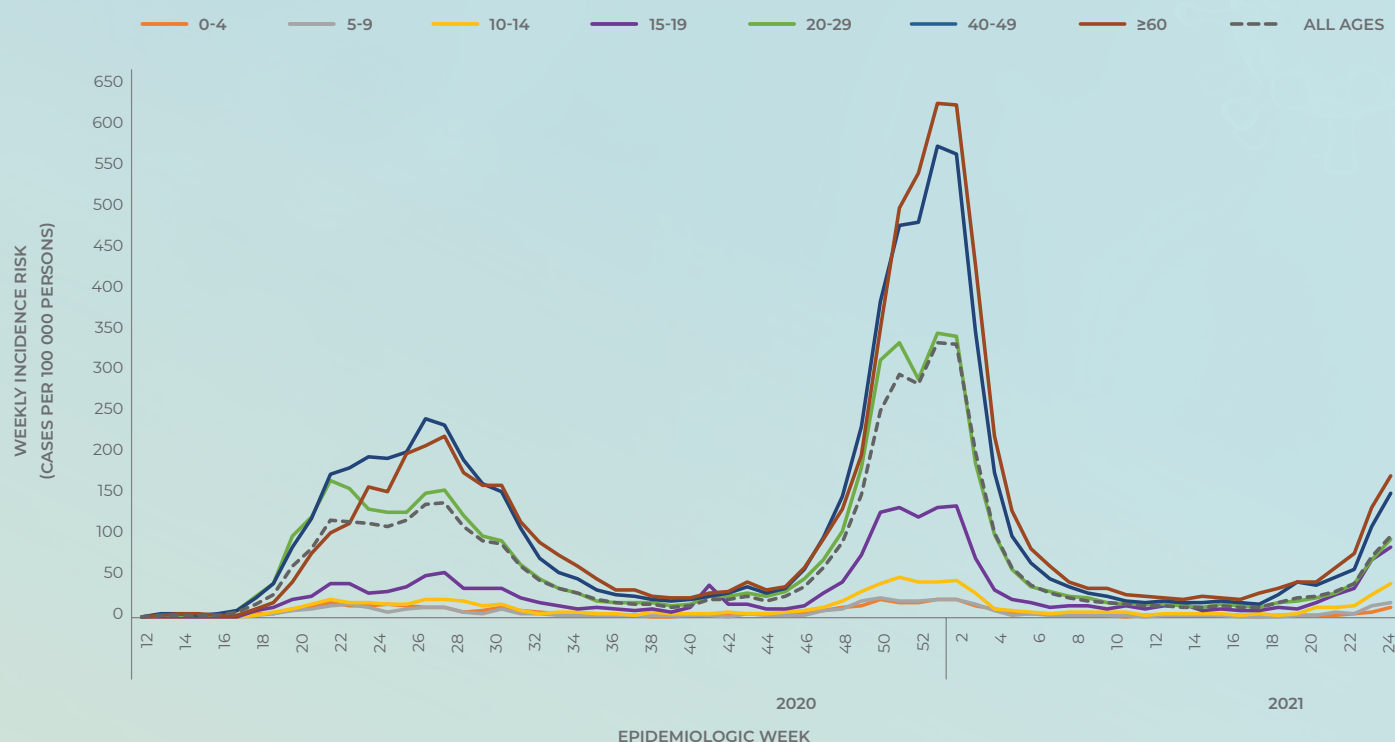


Figure 14. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Western Cape Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n= 307 348, 1 028 missing age)

Gauteng Province

Of the 553 908 cases reported from the Gauteng Province, 479 304 (86.5%) had allocation by district. The Gauteng Province has been reporting a sustained steady increase in weekly incidence since week 17 of 2021. 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 8.9 cases per 100 000 persons (5.8% increase) in the Sedibeng to 67.8 cases per 100 000 persons (23.1% increase) in the West Rand districts. In week 24 of 2021, all the districts reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported in the second wave peak in week 1 of 2021.

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 15.8 cases per 100 000 persons (60.4% increase) in the 0-4-year to 105.6 cases per 100 000 persons (29.9% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups. In the past week, all the age groups reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported either in the first or second wave peak.

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

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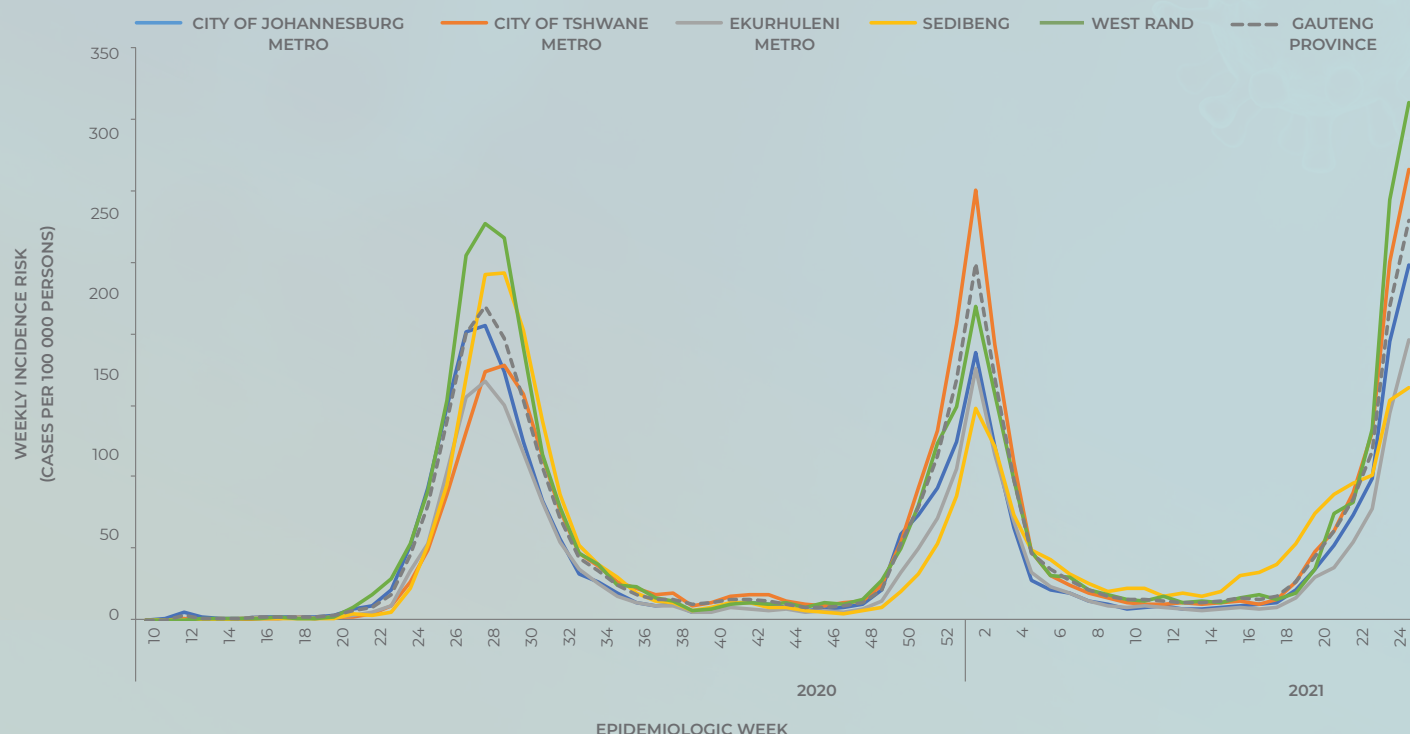


Figure 15. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Gauteng Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=479 304, 74 604 missing district)

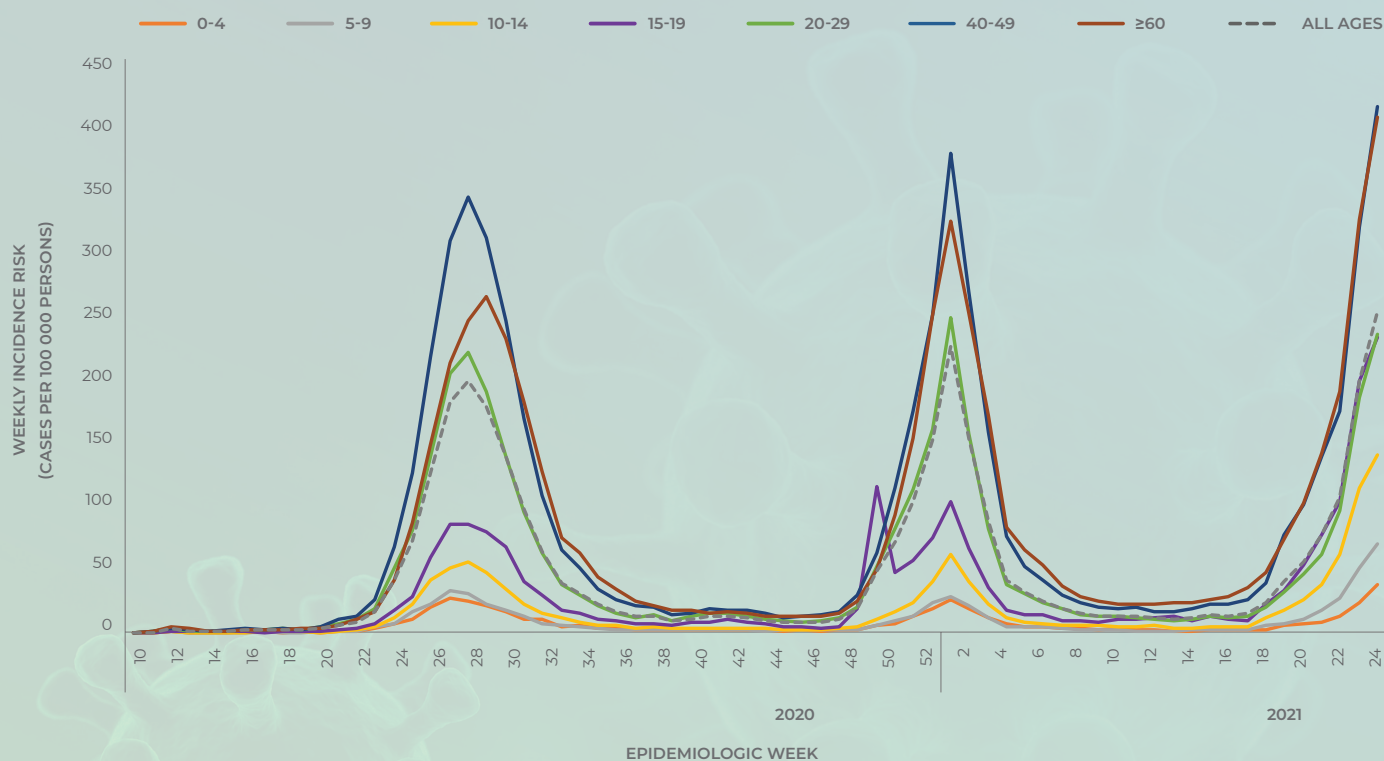


Figure 16. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Gauteng Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n= 548 139, 5 769 missing age)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

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KwaZulu-Natal Province

Of the 346 813 cases reported from the KwaZulu-Natal Province, 259 543 (74.8%) had allocation by district. The KwaZulu-Natal Province has been reporting a steady increase in weekly incidence risk since week 18 of 2021 to date. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Harry Gwala District, which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 17). The increase ranged from 1.1 cases per 100 000

persons (5.0% increase) in the uMzinyathi to 7.3 cases per 100 000 persons (36.4% increase) in the uThukela districts.

In week 24 of 2021, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except 5-9 and 10-14-year age groups which reported a decrease, while the 15-19-year age group showed no change in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 18). The increase ranged from 1.5 cases per 100 000 persons (51.4% increase) in the 0-4-year to 11.0 cases per 100 000 persons (26.6% increase) in the ≥60-year age groups.

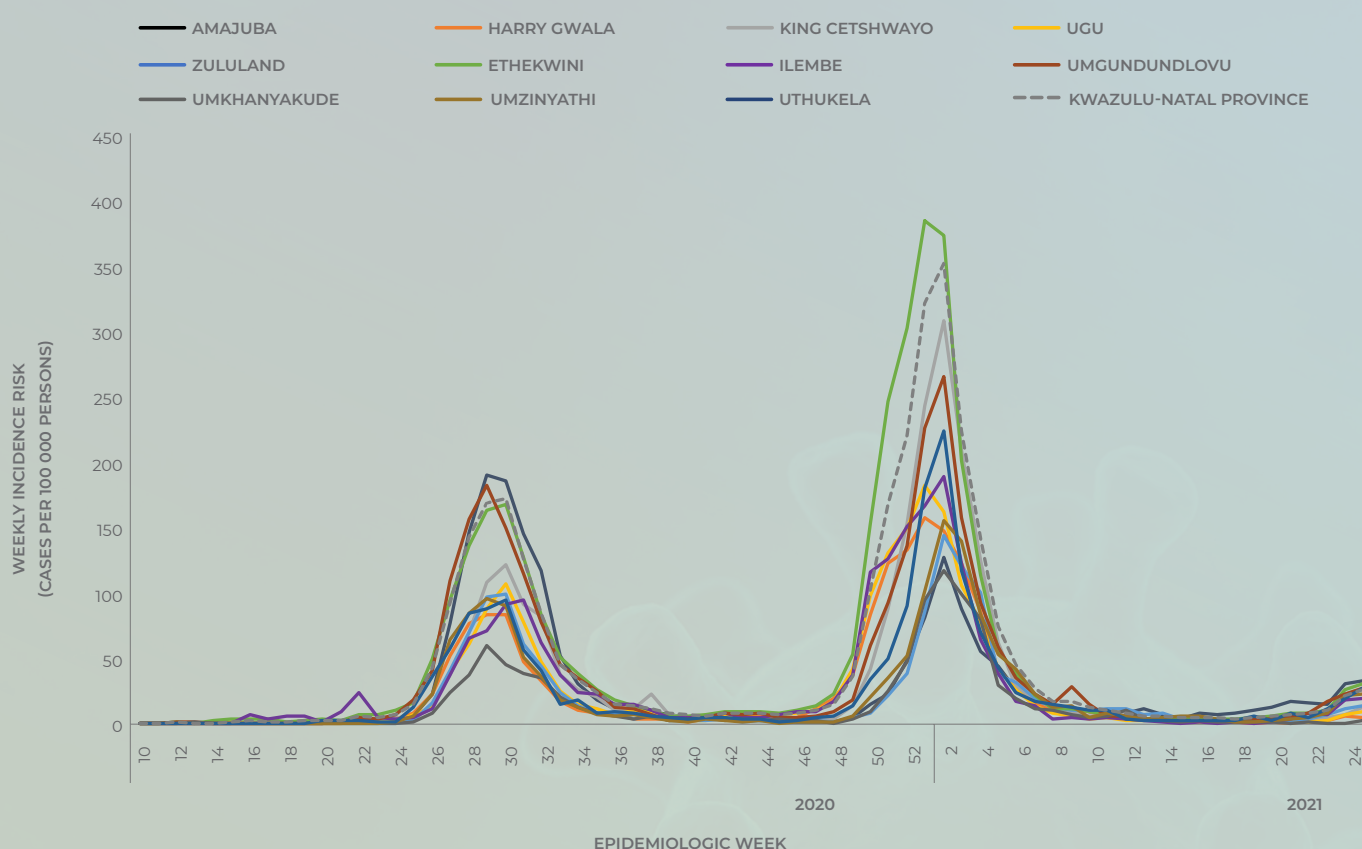


Figure 17. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, KwaZulu-Natal Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n= 259 543, 87 270 missing district)

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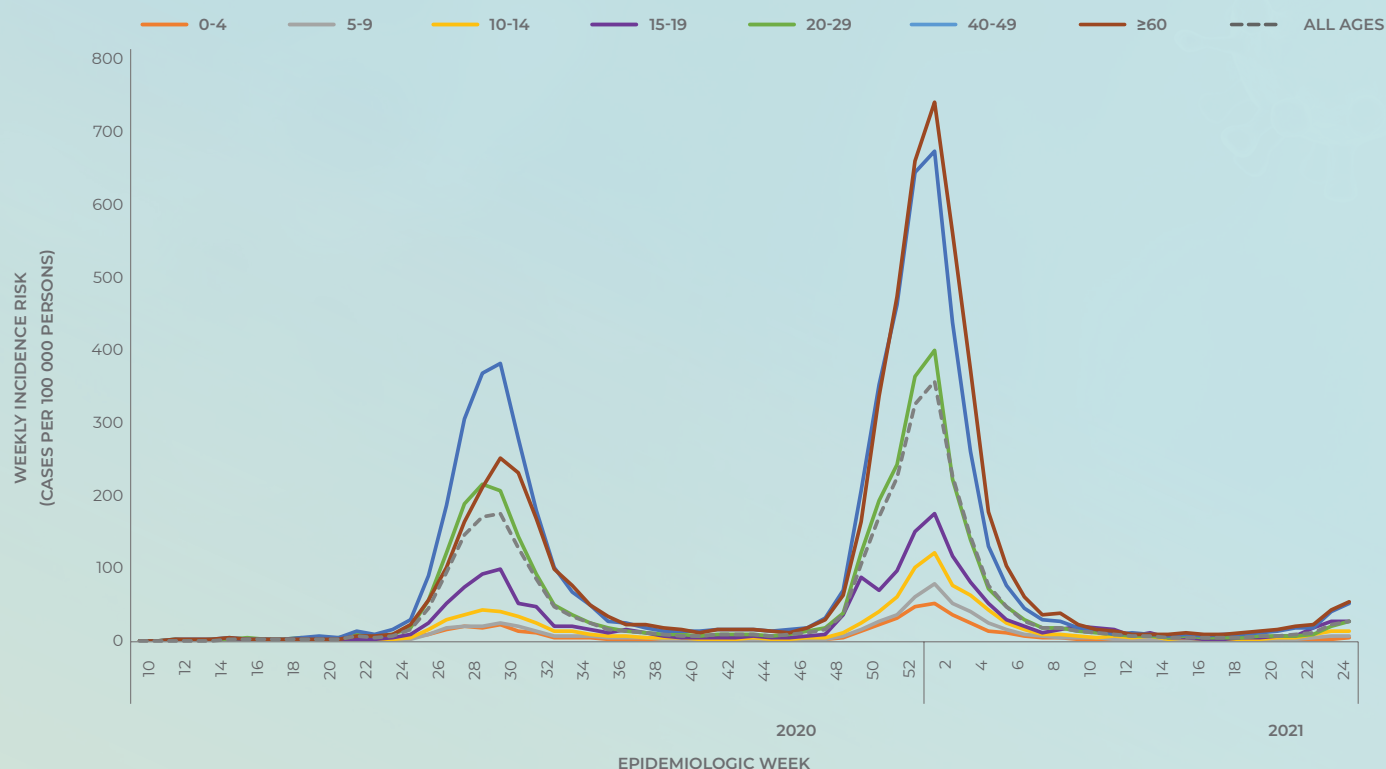


Figure 18. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, KwaZulu-Natal Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=343 170, 3 643 missing age)

Free State Province

Of the 110 296 cases reported from the Free State Province, 101 237 (91.8%) had allocation by district. The Free State Province reported a sustained increase in weekly incidence risk from week 14 of 2021 to week 21 of 2021. In the past week, all the districts reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 19). The decrease ranged from 5.9 cases per 100 000 persons (5.9% decrease) in the Fezile Dabi to 52.5 cases per 100 000 persons (43.0% decrease) in the Xhariep districts. Some of the reduction in weekly incidence risk in the past week maybe due to delayed reporting. The weekly incidence risk reported in the Xhariep District in week 19 of 2021 was higher than the weekly incidence reported in the peak of both first and second waves (current peak 197.8 vs 183.9 and 147.6 cases per 100 000 persons in wave 1 and wave 2, respectively). The weekly incidence reported in Mangaung Metro from week 21 of 2021 to

date (current peak 154.9 cases per 100 000 persons) was higher than that reported in the second wave peak (103.3 cases per 100 000 persons).

In the past week, all the age groups reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 20). The decrease ranged from 1.9 cases per 100 000 persons (21.7% decrease) in the 0-4-year to 49.1 cases per 100 000 persons (22.1% decrease) in the ≥60-year age groups. The weekly incidence risk reported by ≥60-year age group in week 21 of 2021 was higher than that reported in the peak in the second wave peak (292.1 vs 243.4 cases per 100 000 persons). The weekly incidence risk reported by 15-19-year age group in week 21 of 2021 to date was higher than that reported in the second wave peak (current peak 114.0 vs 63.4 cases per 100 000 persons).

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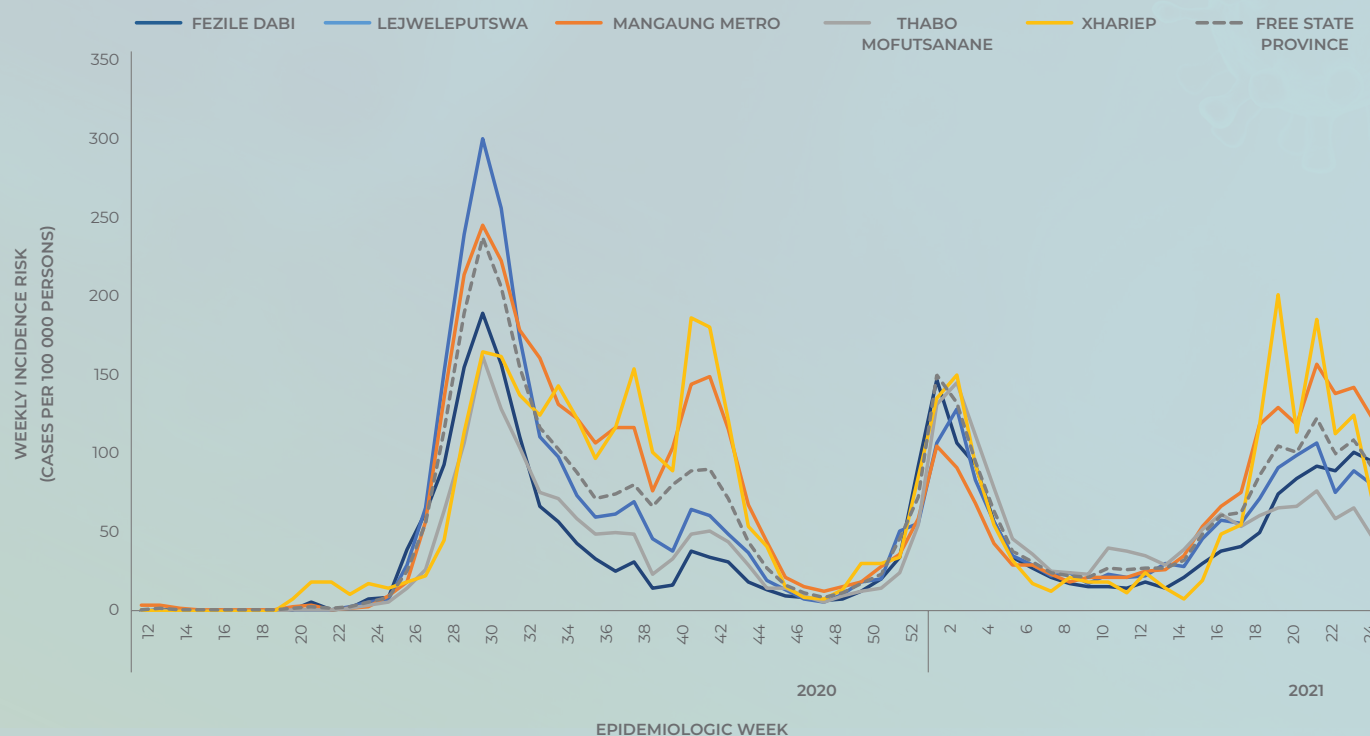


Figure 19. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Free State Province, 3 March 2020–19 June 2021 (n=101 237, 9 059 missing district)

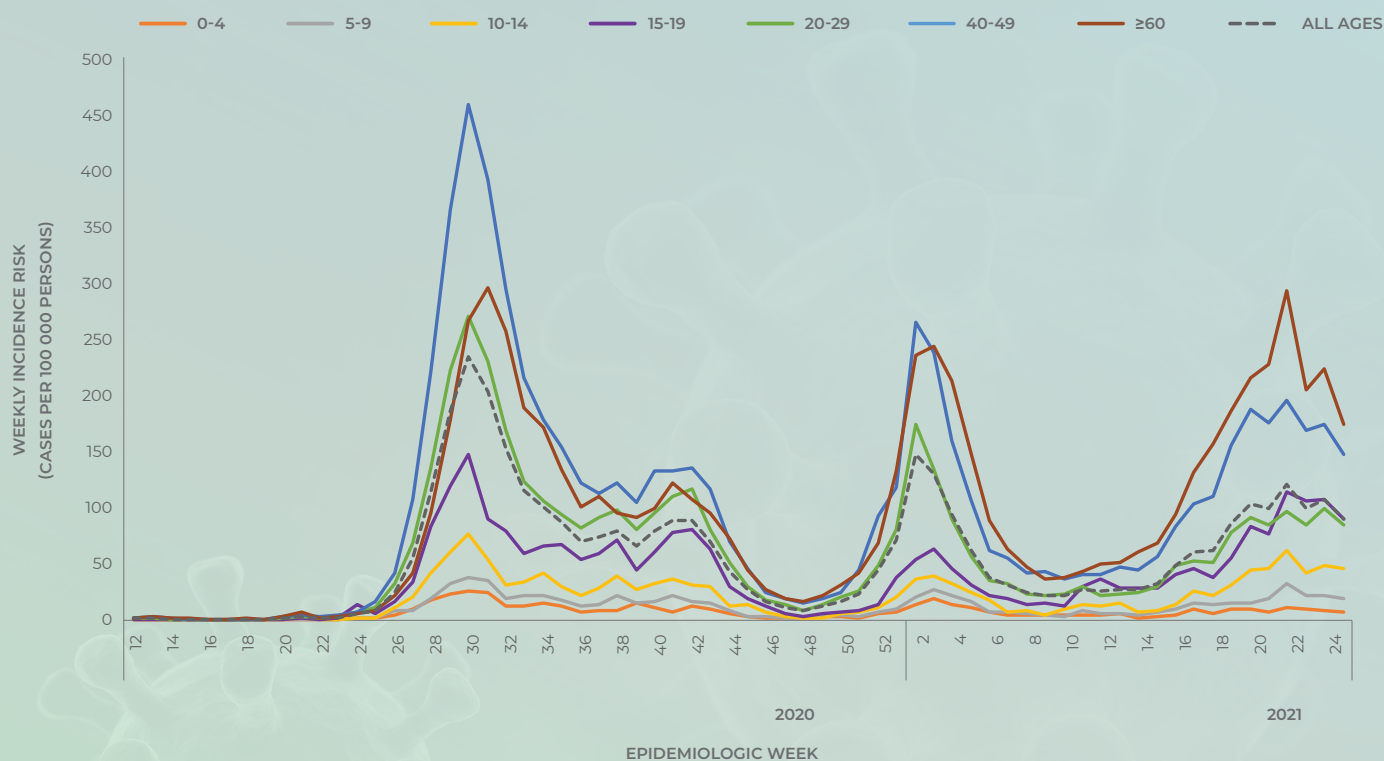


Figure 20. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Free State Province, 3 March 2020–19 June 2021 (n=109 815, 481 missing age)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

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Limpopo Province

Of the 69 537 cases reported from the Limpopo Province, 60 339 (86.8%) 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 6.0 cases per 100 000 persons (59.7% increase) in the Mopani to 16.8 cases per 100 000 persons (25.5% increase) in the Waterberg districts. The Waterberg District has been driving the increase in number of cases in Limpopo Province since week 18 of 2021 to date.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 22). The increase ranged from 0.2 cases per 100 000 persons (5.9% increase) in the 0-4-year to 25.1 cases per 100 000 persons (56.0% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

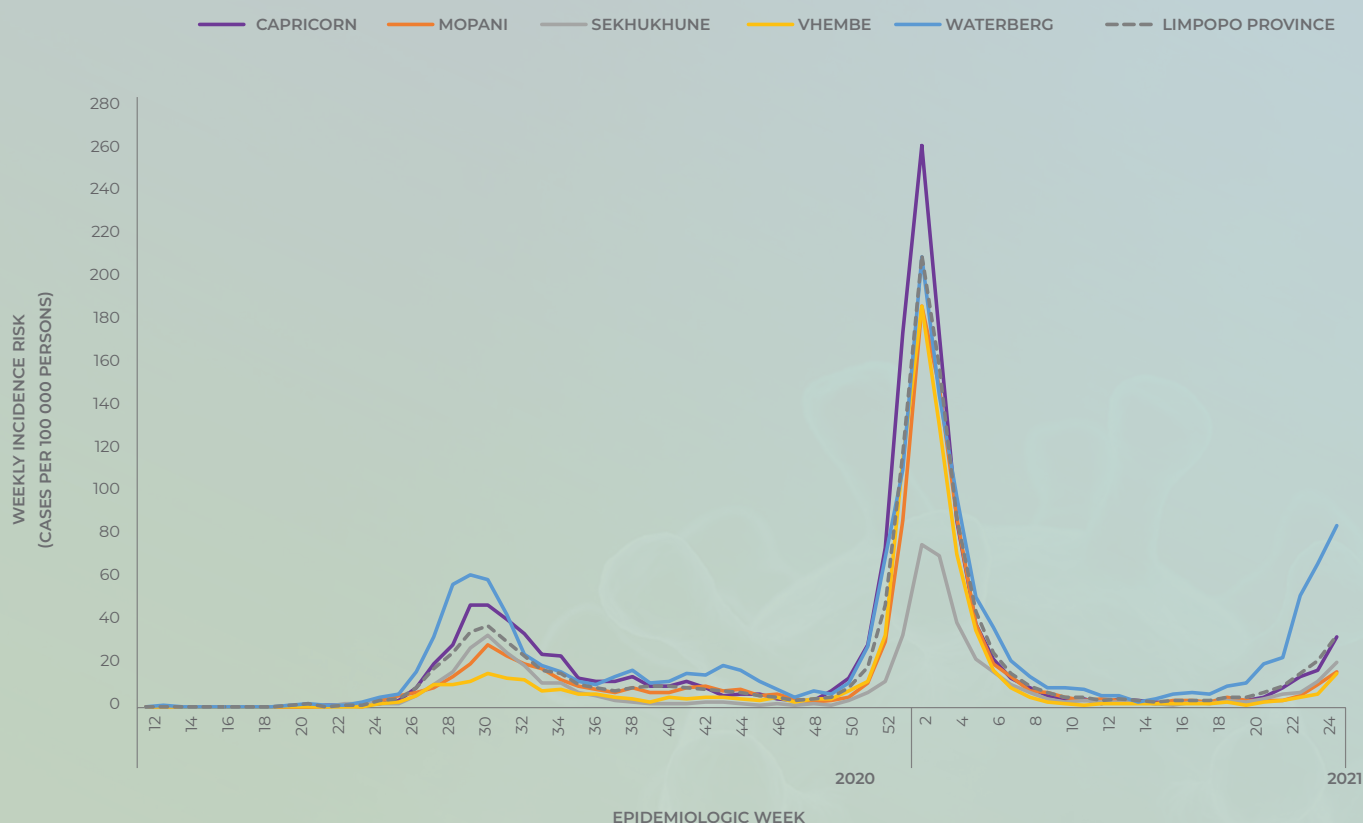


Figure 21. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Limpopo Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=60 339, 9 198 missing district)

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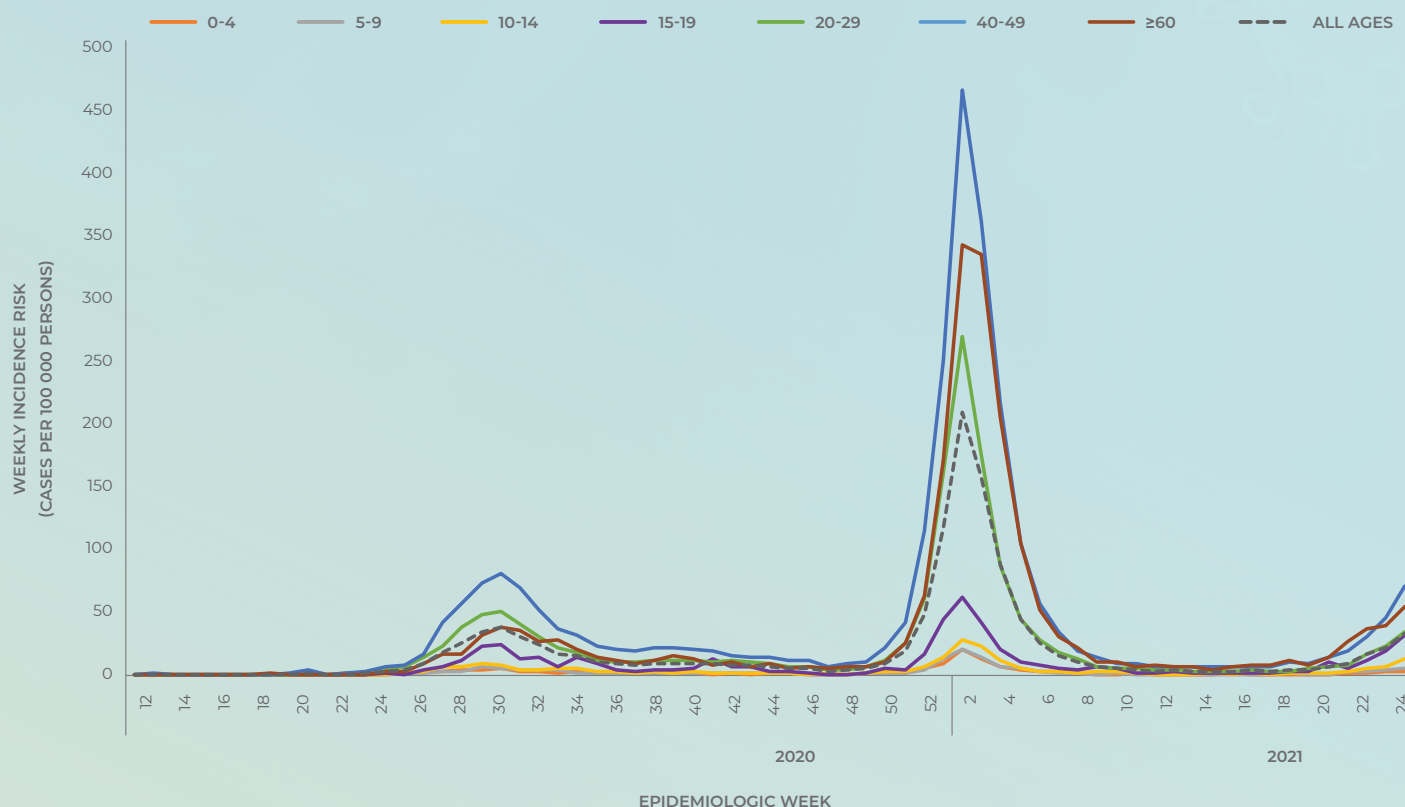


Figure 22. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Limpopo Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=69 157, 380 missing age)

Mpumalanga Province

Of the 88 537 cases reported from the Mpumalanga Province, 71 104 (80.3%) had allocation by district. The Mpumalanga Province has reported a sustained increase in weekly incidence risk since week 18 of 2021 to date. 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 6.0 cases per 100 000 persons (13.8% increase) in the Gert Sibande to 14.1 cases per 100 000 persons (30.2% increase) in the Nkangala districts.

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the 10-14-year age group, which showed no change in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 23). The increase ranged from 3.3 cases per 100 000 persons (88.2% increase) in the 0-4-year to 22.6 cases per 100 000 persons (30.4% increase) in the 40-59-year age groups.

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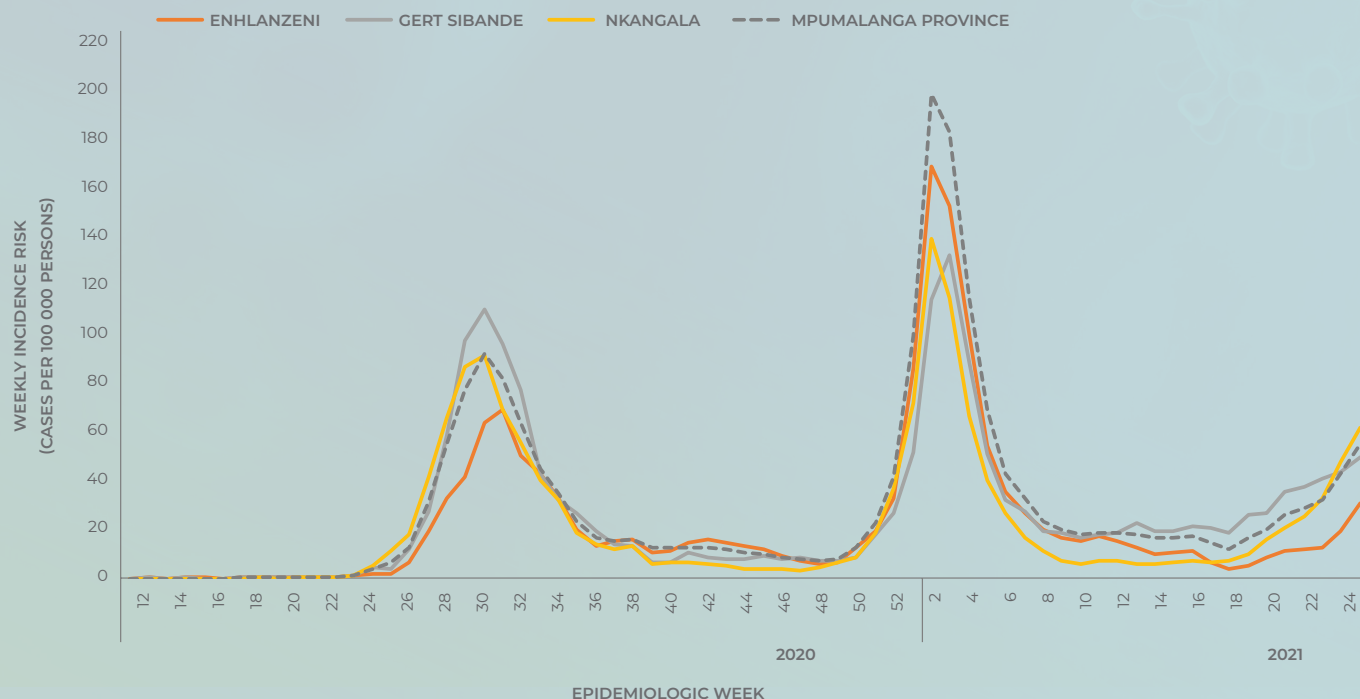


Figure 23. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Mpumalanga Province, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n= 71 104, 17 433 missing district)

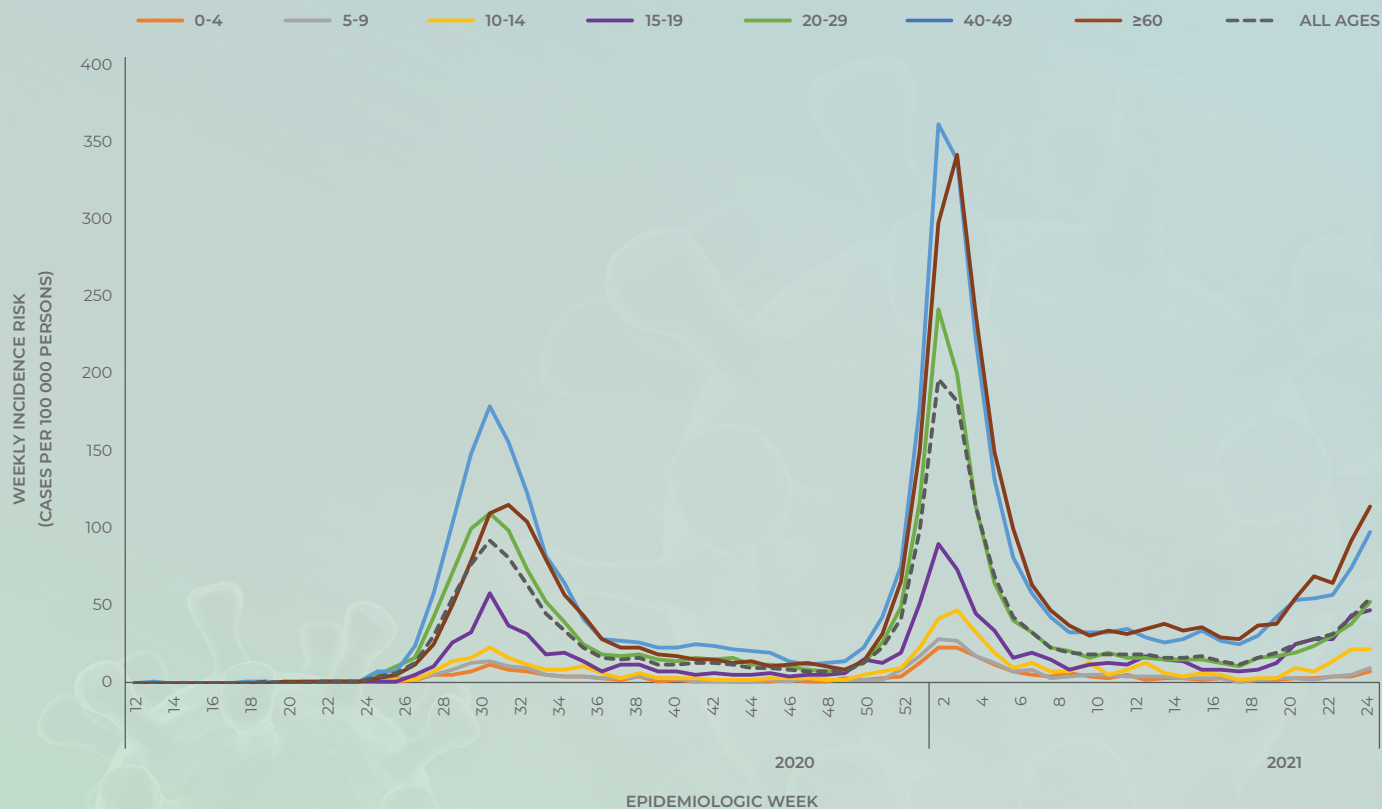


Figure 24. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group and epidemiologic week, Mpumalanga Province, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n= 86 809, 1 728 missing age)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

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North West Province

Of the 86 680 cases reported from the North West Province, 69 964 (80.7%) had allocation by district. The North West Province showed an increase from week 15 of 2021 to date. In the past week, all the districts reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, except the Dr Ruth Segomotsi District, which reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 25). The increase ranged from 4.0 cases per 100 000 persons (8.4% increase) in the Ngaka Modiri Molema to 33.7 cases per 100 000 persons (45.5% increase) in the Bojanala districts. The weekly incidence risk reported by Dr Kenneth Kaunda District in week 22 of 2021 was higher than that reported in the second wave peak (current peak 82.2 vs 78.6 cases per 100 000 persons).

In the past week, all the age groups reported an increase in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 26). The increase ranged from 0.5 cases per 100 000 persons (6.5% increase) in the 0-4-year to 44.4 cases per 100 000 persons (55.2% increase) in the 15-19-year age groups. From week 21 of 2021 to date, four age groups (in different weeks) reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported either in the first or second wave peak (5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and ≥ 60 -year age groups).

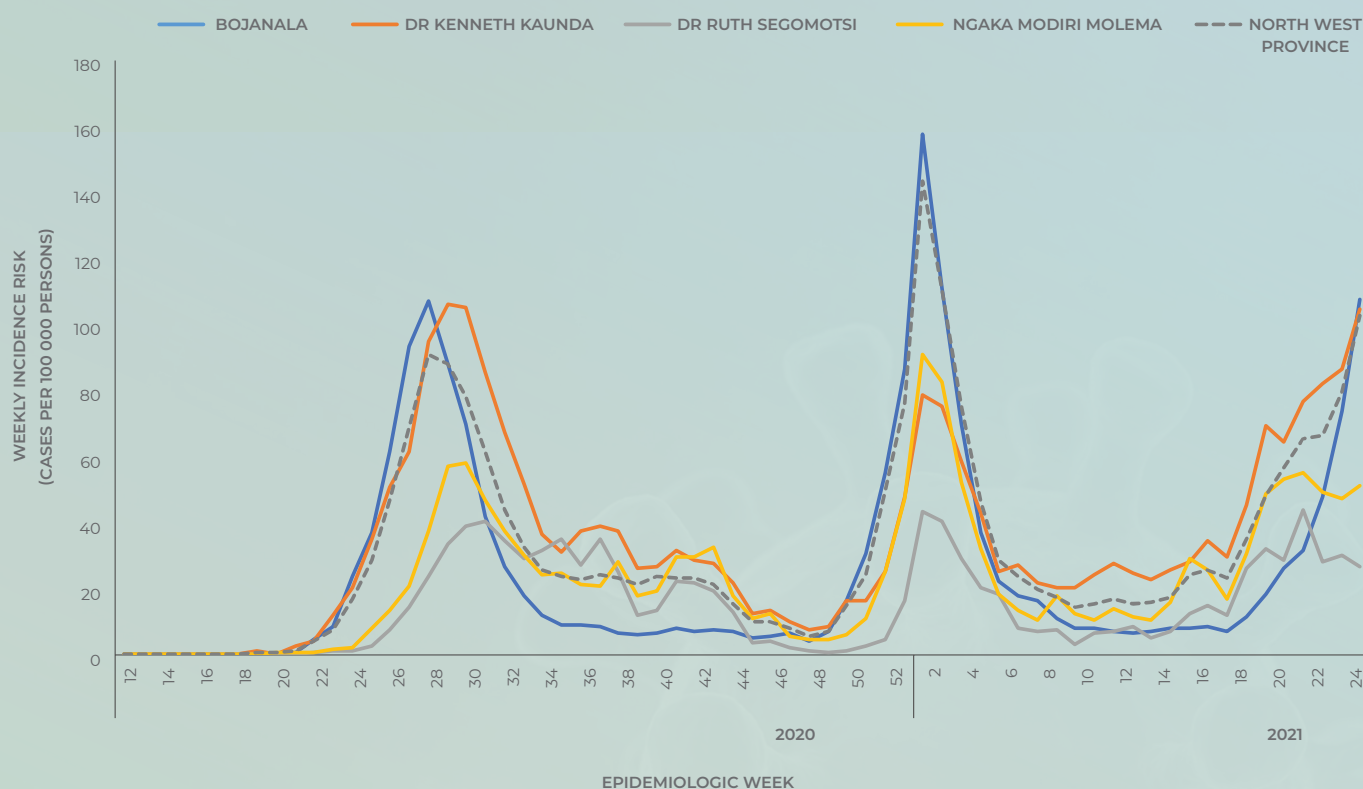


Figure 25. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, North West Province, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n=69 964, 16 716 missing district)

COVID-19 WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BRIEF

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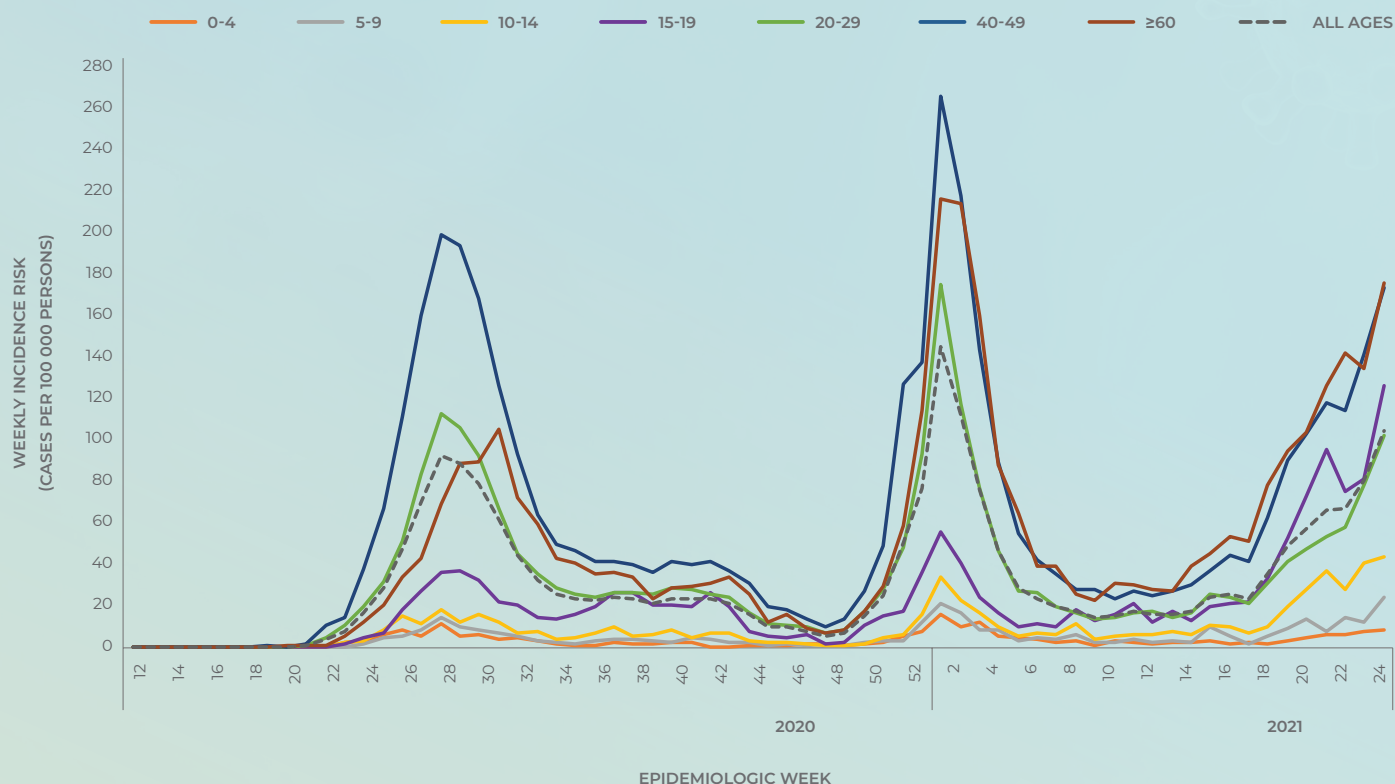


Figure 26. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, North West Province, 3 March 2020 –19 June 2021 (n=85 637, 1 043 missing age)

Northern Cape Province

Of the 56 678 cases reported from the Northern Cape Province, 48 107 (84.9%) had allocation by district. Following a sustained increase in weekly incidence since week 14 of 2021, Northern Cape reported a decrease in weekly incidence from week 21 of 2021 to date. In the past week, all the districts reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 27). The decrease ranged from 5.2 cases per 100 000 persons (5.0% decrease) in the Namakwa to 57.9 cases per 100 000 persons (32.2% decrease) in the Pixley ka Seme districts. From week 16 of 2021 (in various weeks) to week 22 of 2021, all the districts reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported either in the first or second waves peaks.

In the past week, all the age groups reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk, compared to the previous week (Figure 28). The decrease ranged from 0.8 cases per 100 000 persons (0.9% decrease) in the 10-14-year to 106.9 cases per 100 000 persons (37.1% decrease) in the ≥60-year age groups. From week 19 of 2021 to week 22 of 2021, all the age groups reported weekly incidence risk higher than that reported either in the first or second wave peaks.

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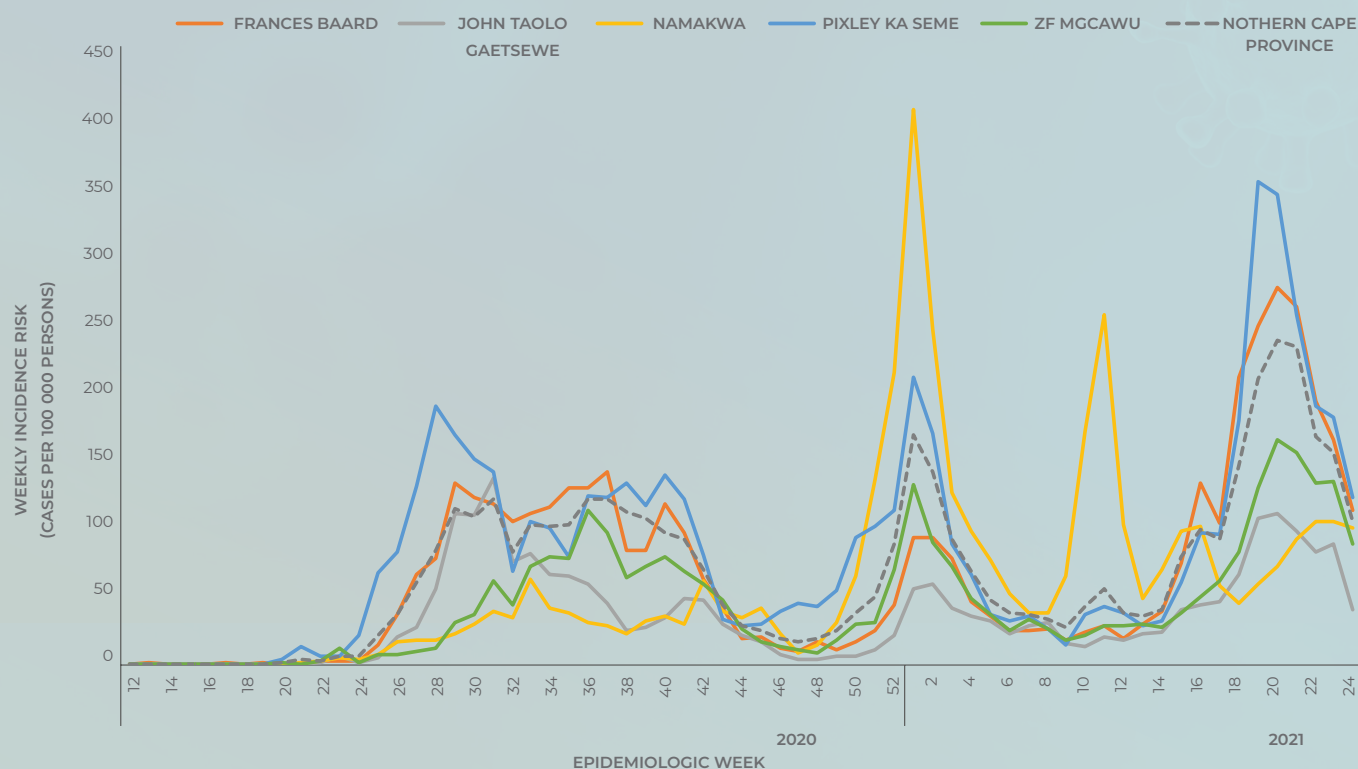


Figure 27. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by district and epidemiologic week, Northern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n= 48 107, 8 571 missing district)

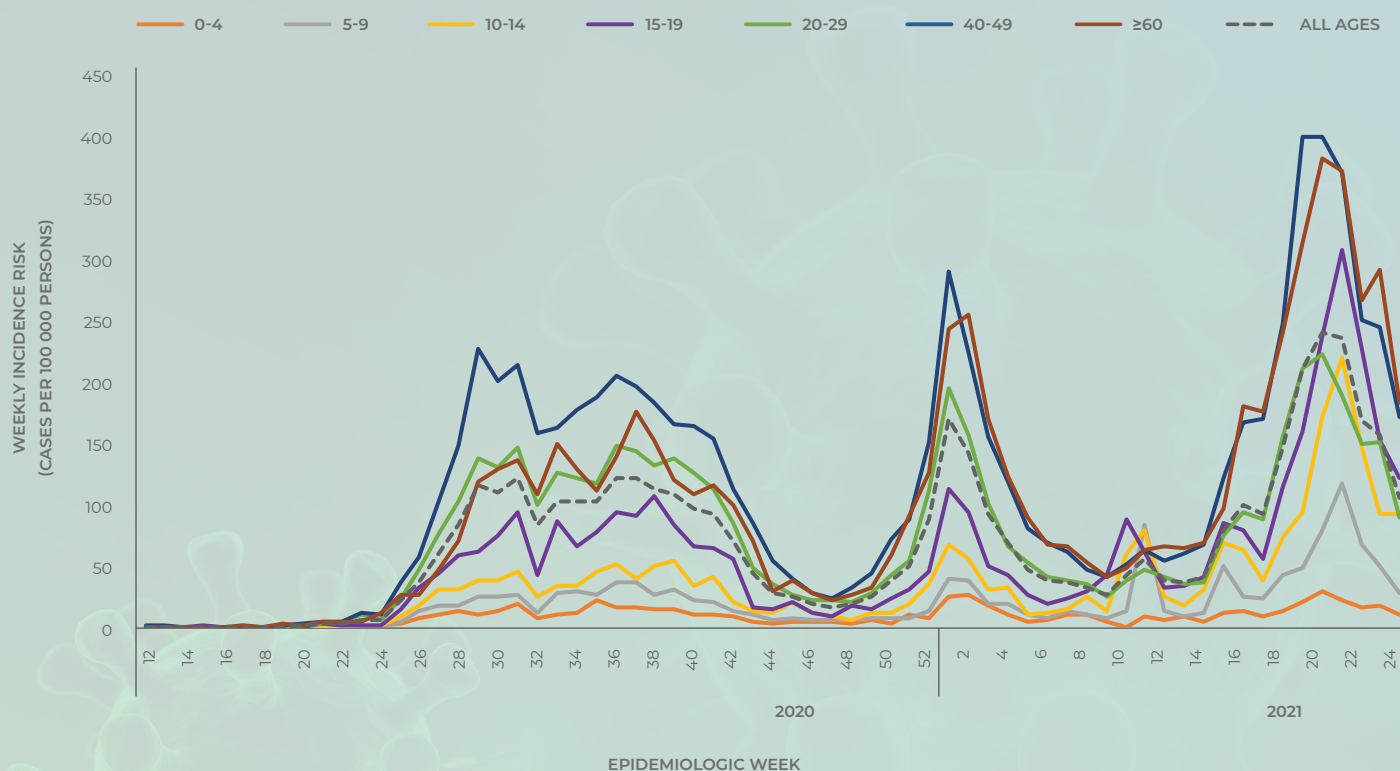


Figure 28. Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week, Northern Cape Province, 3 March 2020 -19 June 2021 (n=56 232, 446 missing age)

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, 1 823 319 cases, including 58 702 deaths have been reported. The increases in number of new cases and weekly incidence risk reported across several provinces from week 10 of 2021 to date reflect increasing community transmission. The recent increases have varied by province with several provinces reporting a sustained increase in weekly incidence risk for ≥ 5 weeks. Gauteng Province, is driving the current wave of increase in number of cases, reporting almost two-thirds of new cases detected in the country in the past two weeks, and a sharp increase in weekly incidence risk. The Nelson Mandela Metro in the Eastern Cape Province and Waterberg District in Limpopo Province are driving the increase in number of new cases and weekly incidence risk in their respective provinces. The Northern Cape Province and Free State Province have maintained a downward trend in weekly incidence for the past four and three weeks, respectively. Some of the reduction shown by other provinces in the past week maybe due to delayed reporting. 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.