

MONTHLY RESPIRATORY PATHOGENS SURVEILLANCE REPORT

 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Division of the National Health Laboratory Service

SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 17 2021

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CUMULATIVE DATA FROM



HIGHLIGHTS: WEEK 17

- RSV activity continues in all provinces but 2021 RSV season has not started yet.

- One influenza A(H3N2) was detected in week 9 of 2021 from pneumonia surveillance sentinel site in Western Cape and five influenza B (Victoria) cases were detected in KwaZulu-Natal surveillance sites, three in ILI in week 15 & 16 and two from pneumonia surveillance in week 16. Influenza season has not started.

- From 2 March 2020 to 2 May 2021, a total of 1 260 COVID-19 cases were detected from all surveillance programmes. Number of new cases detected in the current reporting week declined in influenza-like illness (ILI), whereas in pneumonia surveillance programme an increase was noticed compared to previous week. Of the 915 hospitalised COVID-19 cases reported with available data on outcome, 128 (14%) died.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTIONS

Programme	Influenza-like illness (ILI)	Viral Watch	National syndromic surveillance for pneumonia
Start year	2012	1984	2009
Provinces*	KZ NW WC** MP***	EC FS GP LP MP NC NW WC	GP KZ MP NW WC
Type of site	Primary health care clinics	General practitioners	Public hospitals
Case definition	<p>ILI: An acute respiratory illness with a temperature ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) and cough, & onset ≤ 10 days</p> <p>Suspected pertussis Any person with an acute cough illness lasting ≥ 14 days (or cough illness of any duration for children < 1 year), without a more likely diagnosis AND one or more of the following signs or symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paroxysms of coughing, • or inspiratory “whoop”, • or post-tussive vomiting • or apnoea in children < 1 year; OR Any person in whom a clinician suspects pertussis</p> <p>Suspected SARS-CoV-2 Any person presenting with an acute (≤ 14 days) respiratory tract infection or other clinical illness compatible with COVID-19[§]</p>	<p>ILI: An acute respiratory illness with a temperature ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) and cough, & onset ≤ 10 days</p> <p>Suspected SARS-CoV-2 Any person presenting with an acute (≤ 14 days) respiratory tract infection or other clinical illness compatible with COVID-19[§]</p>	<p>SRI: Acute (symptom onset ≤ 10 days) or chronic (symptom onset > 10) lower respiratory tract infection</p> <p>Suspected pertussis Any person with an acute cough illness lasting ≥ 14 days (or cough illness of any duration for children < 1 year), without a more likely diagnosis AND one or more of the following signs or symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paroxysms of coughing, • or inspiratory “whoop”, • or post-tussive vomiting • or apnoea in children < 1 year; OR Any person in whom a clinician suspects pertussis.</p> <p>Suspected SARS-CoV-2 Any person admitted with a physician-diagnosis of suspected COVID-19 and not meeting SRI case definition.</p>
Specimens collected	Oropharyngeal & nasopharyngeal swabs	Throat and/or nasal swabs or Nasopharyngeal swabs	Oropharyngeal & nasopharyngeal swabs
Main pathogens tested****	INF RSV BP SARS-CoV-2	INF RSV BP SARS-CoV-2	INF RSV BP SARS-CoV-2

Epidemic Threshold

Thresholds are 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 available years of historical data to calculate thresholds of activity. Thresholds of activity for influenza and RSV are defined as follows: Below seasonal threshold, Low activity, Moderate activity, High activity, Very high activity. For influenza, thresholds from outpatient influenza like illness (Viral Watch Programme) are used as an indicator of disease transmission in the community and thresholds from pneumonia surveillance are used as an indicator of impact of disease.

* EC: Eastern Cape; FS: Free State; GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; LP: Limpopo; MP: Mpumalanga; NC: Northern Cape; NW: North West; WC: Western Cape

**Started in 2019

***Started in November 2020

****INF: influenza virus; RSV: respiratory syncytial virus; BP: *Bordetella pertussis*; SARS-CoV-2: severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

§Symptoms include ANY of the following respiratory symptoms: cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, anosmia (loss of sense of smell) or dysgeusia (alteration of the sense of taste), with or without other symptoms (which may include fever, weakness, myalgia, or diarrhoea)

COMMENTS

Influenza

The influenza 2021 season has not started. The first influenza positive case of 2021 was detected in pneumonia surveillance in week 9 of 2021 (week ending on the 07 March 2021).

ILI programme: In 2021 to date, specimens from 521 patients meeting ILI case definition were received from 4 ILI sites. Influenza B (Victoria) was detected in a specimen of one (0.8%) patient. (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Viral Watch programme: During the same period, specimens were received from 41 patients from Viral Watch sites in three of the 8 provinces participating in surveillance. Influenza was not detected. (Figure 5 and Table 4).

Pneumonia surveillance: Since the beginning of 2021, specimens from 1 639 patients with severe respiratory illness (SRI) were received from the 6 sentinel sites. Influenza was detected in two patients, of which one (0.1%) was influenza A(H3N2) and one (0.1%) influenza B (Victoria). (Figure 9 and Table 7).

In addition, influenza B (Victoria) was detected in three of 310 (1%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet the pneumonia/ILI surveillance case definitions.

Respiratory syncytial virus

In 2021 to date, RSV transmission has been reported from all surveillance programmes, activity remains below seasonal threshold.

ILI programme: In 2021 to date, 521 specimens were tested and RSV was detected in specimens of 54 (10%) patients.

Viral Watch programme: During the same period, 41 specimens were tested and RSV was detected in specimens of five (12%) patients.

Pneumonia surveillance: Since the beginning of 2021, 1 639 specimens were tested and RSV was detected in specimens of 233 (14%) patients.

In addition, RSV was detected in 17 of 310 (5%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet the pneumonia/ILI surveillance case definitions.

Bordetella pertussis

There are no *B. pertussis* cases detected in 2021 in all programmes.

ILI programme: From 1 January 2021 to date, combined nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal specimens were tested from 517 patients and *B. pertussis* was not detected.

Pneumonia surveillance: During the same period, combined nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal specimens were tested from 1 627 patients and *B. pertussis* was not detected.

In addition, *B. pertussis* was not detected in 299 specimens from patients who met suspected *B. pertussis* case definition but did not meet the pneumonia/ILI surveillance case definition.

SARS-CoV-2 (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2)

Testing for SARS-CoV-2 was initiated in all three surveillance programmes in week 10 (week starting 2 March 2020).

ILI programme: From March 2020 to date, specimens from 1 831 patients were tested and SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 299 (16%) patients.

Viral Watch programme: From March 2020 to date, specimens were tested from 320 patients and SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 43 (13%) patients.

Pneumonia surveillance: From March 2020 to date, specimens from 5 495 patients with severe respiratory illness (SRI) were tested and SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 918 (17%) patients.

In addition, SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 70 of 492 (14%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet the pneumonia/ILI surveillance case definitions.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CLINICS

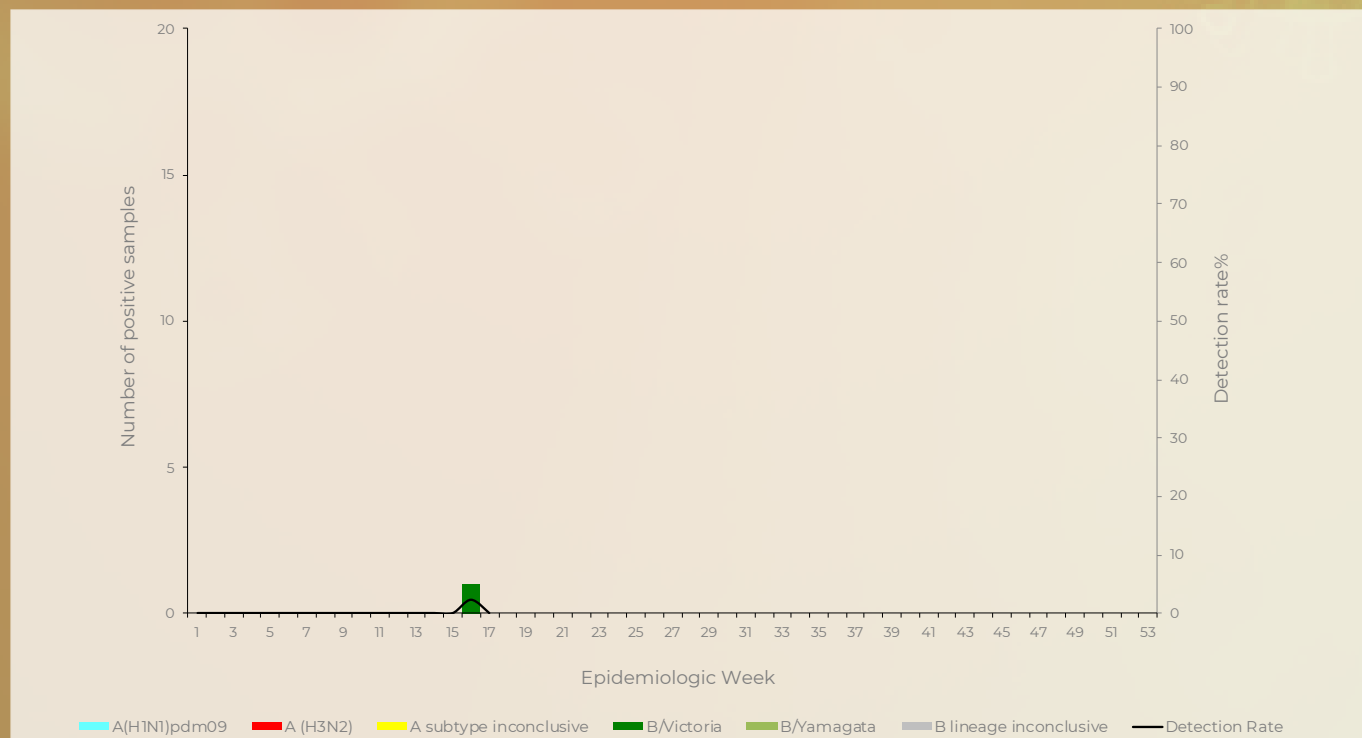


Figure 1. Number of positive samples* by influenza subtype and lineage and detection rate** by week

*Specimens from patients with influenza-like illnesses at 5 sentinel sites in 4 provinces

**Only reported for weeks with >10 specimens submitted

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

**Influenza B (Victoria) was detected from two of 237 (0.8%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet Influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. This is not included in the epidemiological curve.

Table 1. Cumulative number of influenza subtype and lineage and total number of samples tested by clinic and province

Clinic (Province)	A(H1N1) pdm09	A(H3N2)	A subtype inconclusive	B/Victoria	B/Yamagata	B lineage inconclusive	Total samples
Agincourt (MP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Eastridge (WC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	0	0	0	1	0	0	73
Jouberton (NW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Total:	0	0	0	1	0	0	521

KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; WC: Western Cape; MP: Mpumalanga

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

**Influenza B (Victoria) was detected from two of 237 (0.8%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet Influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. This is not included in the table.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CLINICS

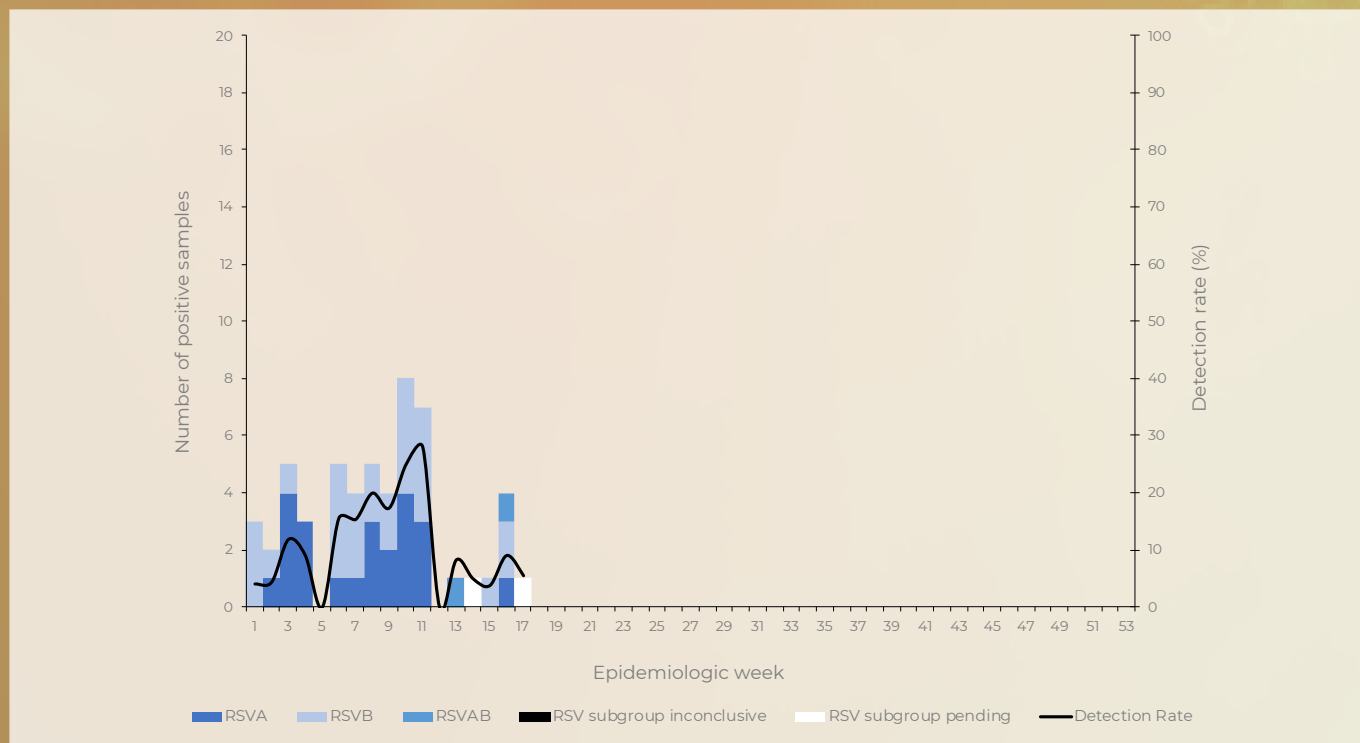


Figure 2. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus by subgroup and detection rate by week

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further
 RSV AB: Both RSV A and B subgroup identified

**RSV was detected from 12 of 237 (5%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. These are not included in the epidemiological curve.

Table 2. Cumulative number of respiratory syncytial virus subgroups identified and total number of samples tested by clinic and province

Clinic (Province)	RSVA	RSVB	RSVAB	RSV subgroup inconclusive	RSV subgroup pending*	Total samples
Agincourt (MP)	11	7	1	0	0	85
Eastridge (WC)	9	0	1	0	0	97
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	0	5	0	0	1	73
Jouberton (NW)	2	15	0	0	0	199
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	1	0	0	0	1	67
Total	23	27	2	0	2	521

KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; WC: Western Cape; MP: Mpumalanga
 Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

RSV AB: Both RSV A and B subgroup identified

*RSV results for subgroups are pending

**RSV was detected from 12 of 237 (5%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. These are not included in the table.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CLINICS

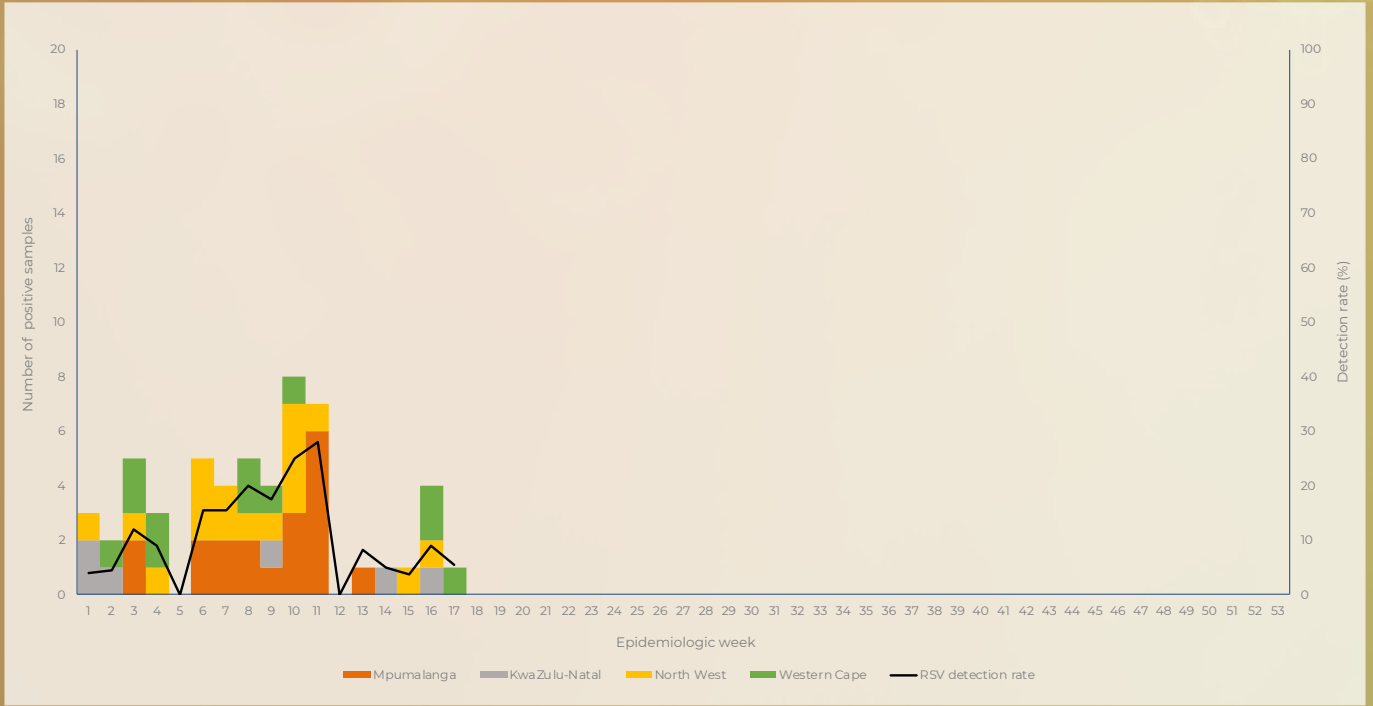


Figure 3. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus by province and detection rate by week

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CLINICS

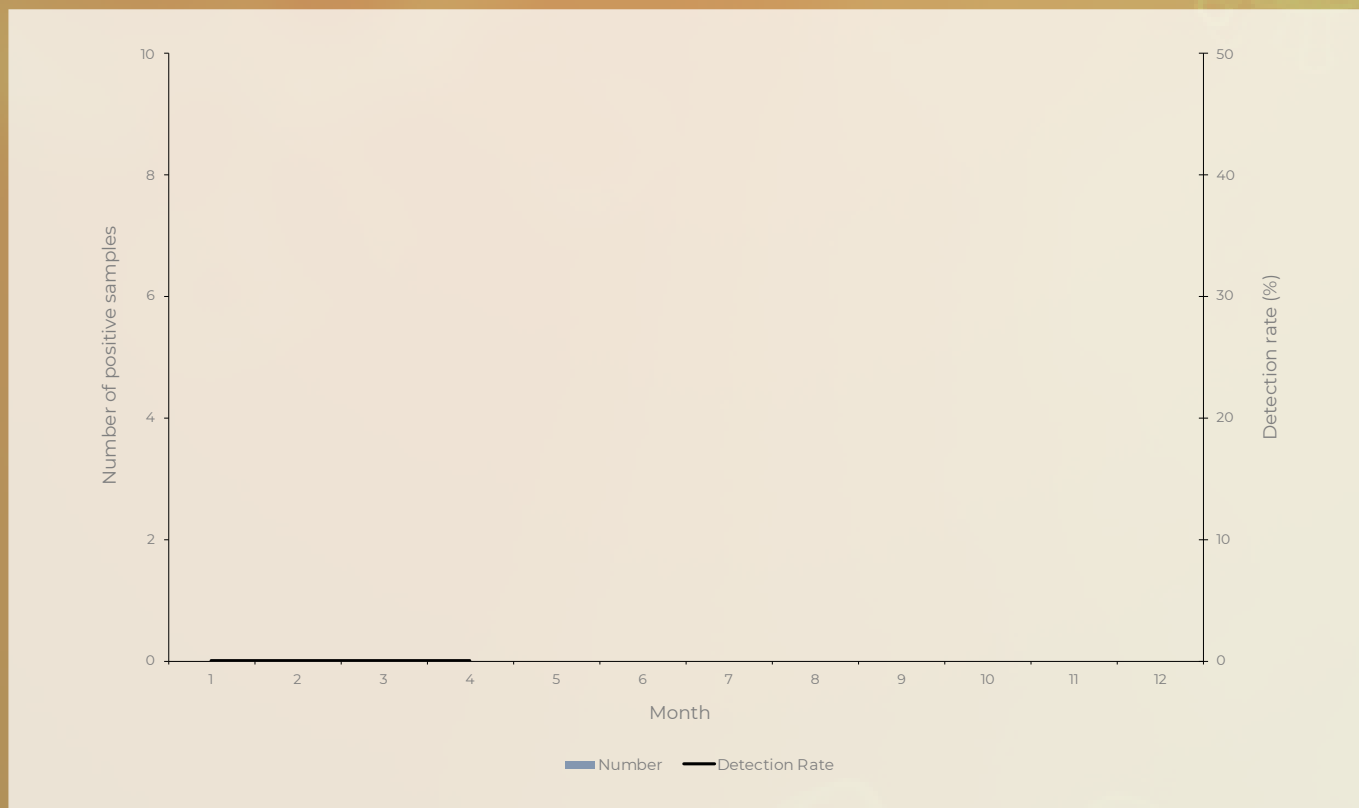


Figure 4. Number of samples testing positive for *B. pertussis* and detection rate by month

Table 3. Cumulative number of *B. pertussis* identified and total number of samples** tested by province

Clinic (Province)	<i>B. pertussis</i> Positive**	Total samples tested
Agincourt (MP)	0	81
Eastridge (WC)	0	97
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	0	73
Jouberton (NW)	0	199
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	67
Total:	0	517

KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; WC: Western Cape; MP: Mpumalanga

**234 cases met the suspected pertussis case definition but did not meet Influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. These are not included in the table or the epidemiological curve

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CLINICS

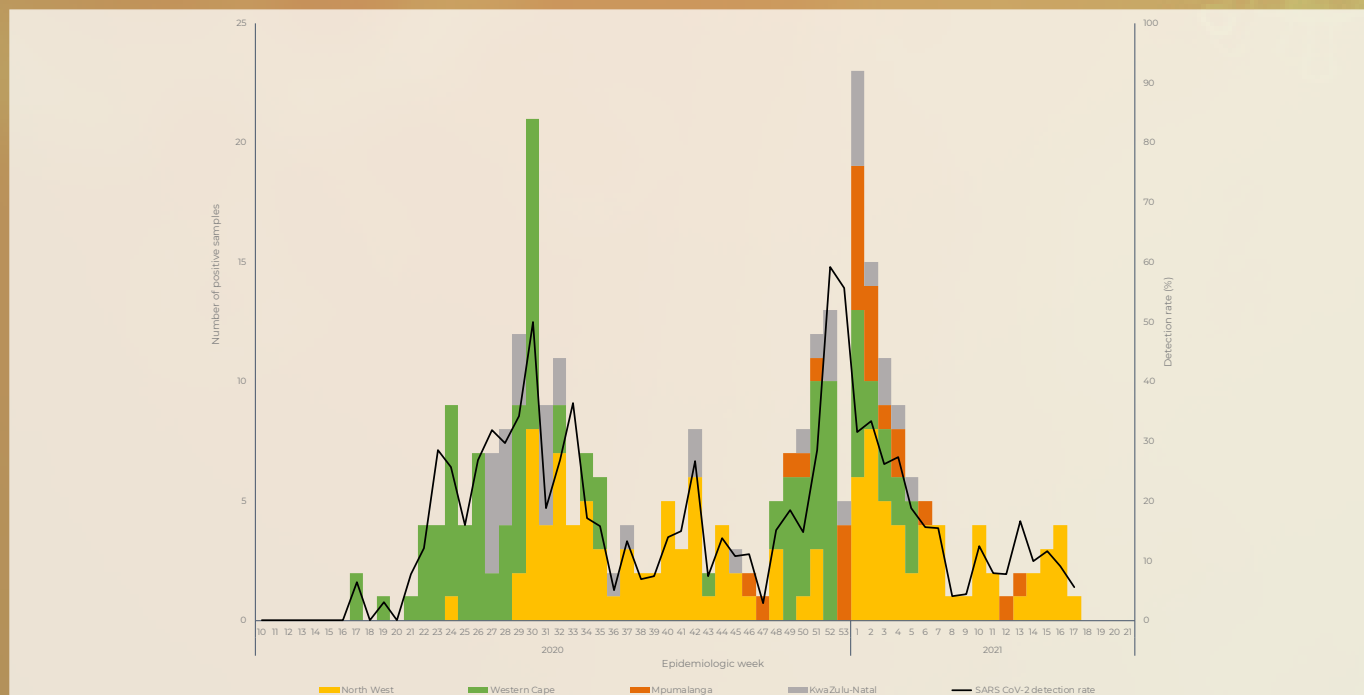


Figure 5. Number of samples testing positive for SARS-CoV-2* by province and detection rate by week

*Specimens from patients with influenza-like illnesses at 5 sentinel sites in 4 provinces

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 51 of 365 (14%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. These are not included in the epidemiological curve.

Table 4. Cumulative number of SARS-CoV-2 identified and total number of samples tested by clinic and province

Clinic (Province)	SARS-CoV-2 positive	Total samples tested
Agincourt (MP)	25	114
Eastridge (WC)	47	585
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	39	214
Jouberton (NW)	123	522
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	65	396
Total:	299	1 831

KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; WCP: Western Cape; MP: Mpumalanga (started enrolling on the 10th November 2020)

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 51 of 365 (14%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet influenza-like illness (ILI) case definition. These are not included in the table.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE VIRAL WATCH

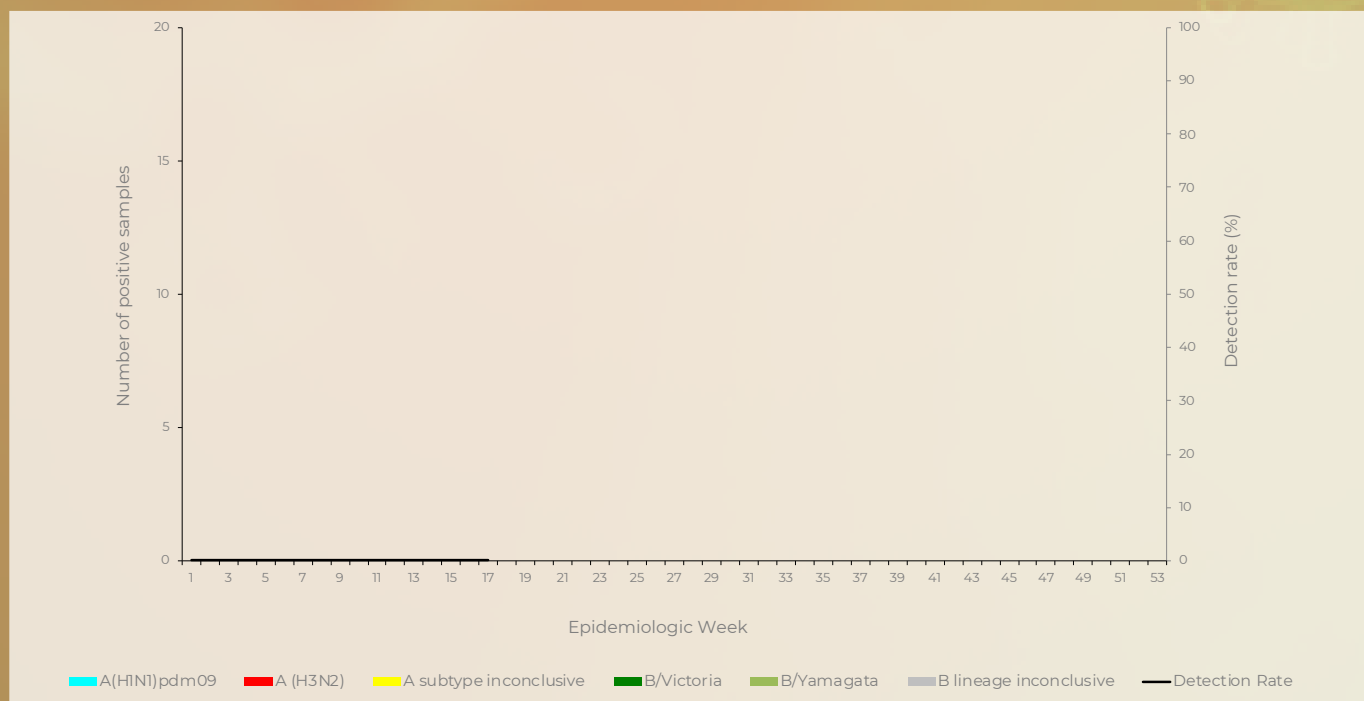


Figure 6. Number of positive samples* by influenza subtype and lineage and detection rate** by week

*Specimens from patients with Influenza-like illnesses at 90 sentinel sites in 8 provinces

** Only reported for weeks with >10 specimens submitted.

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

Table 5. Cumulative number of influenza subtype and lineage and total number of samples tested by province

Province	A(H1N1) pdm09	A(H3N2)	A subtype inconclusive	B/Victoria	B/ Yamagata	B lineage inconclusive	Total samples
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Limpopo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total:	0	0	0	0	0	0	41

*Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

From 04 January 2021 to date, no patients were tested for influenza at the time of entry into South Africa following travel abroad.

Patients known to have acquired influenza abroad are not included in the table or epidemiological curve.

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE VIRAL WATCH

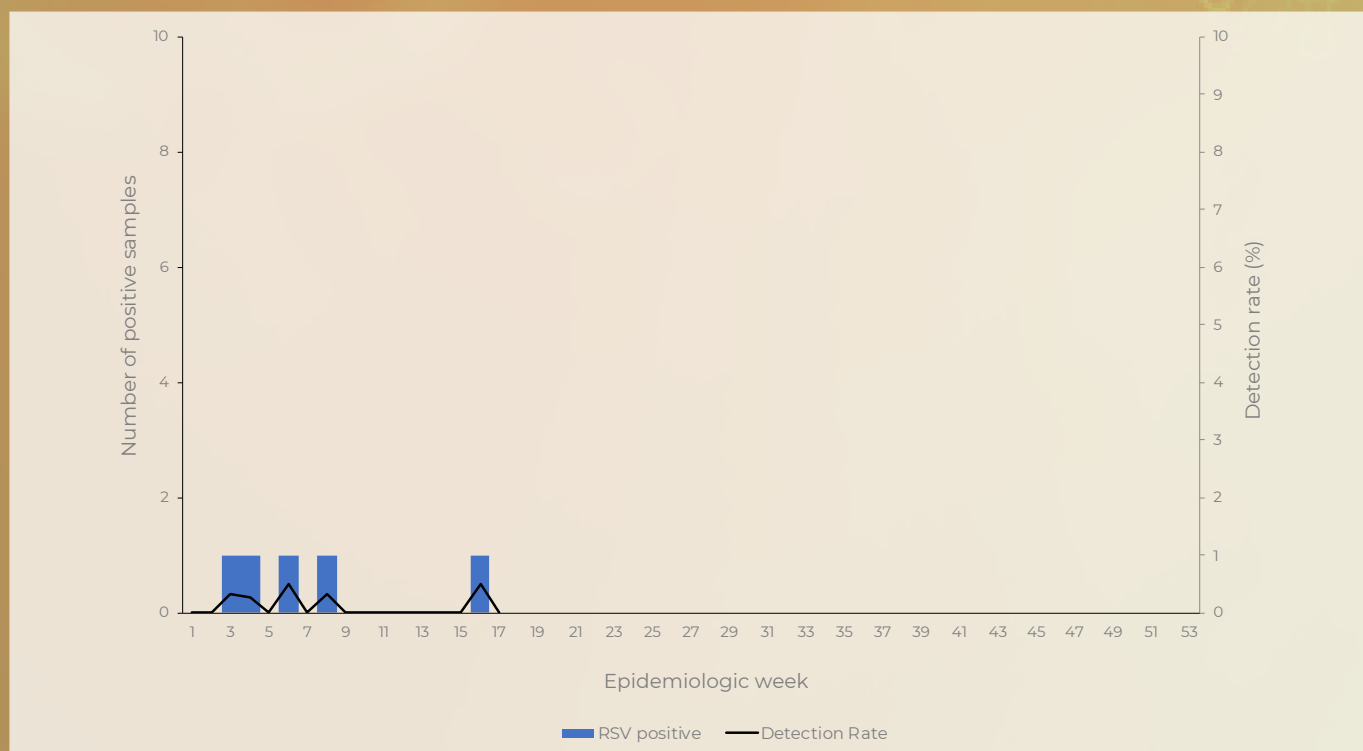


Figure 7. Number of samples testing positive for RSV*, and detection rate by week

*Specimens from patients with Influenza-like illnesses at 92 sentinel sites in 8 provinces

Table 6. Cumulative number of RSV positive cases identified and total number of samples tested by province

Clinic (Province)	SARS-CoV-2 positive	Total samples tested
Eastern Cape	0	0
Free State	0	0
Gauteng	4	35
Limpopo	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	1
North West	0	0
Northern Cape	0	0
Western Cape	1	5
Total:	5	41

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE VIRAL WATCH

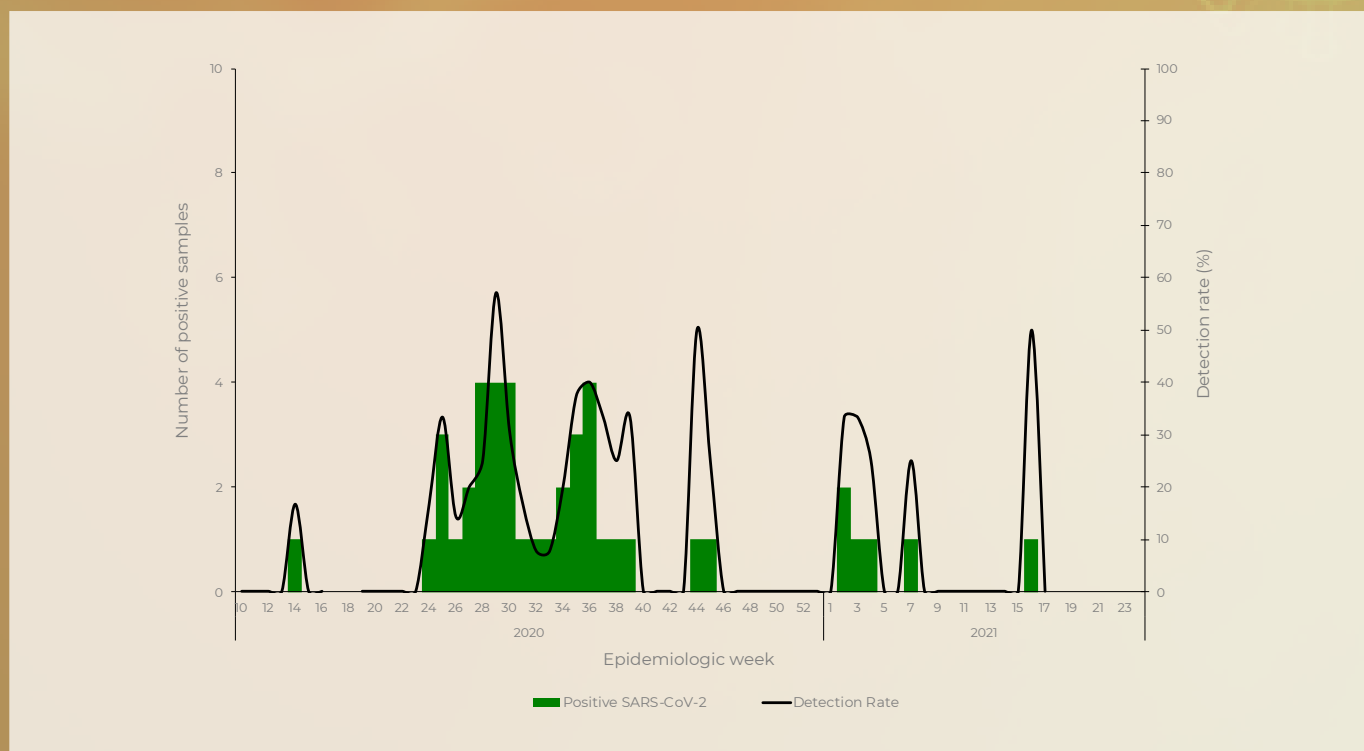


Figure 8. Number of samples testing positive for SARS-CoV-2*, and detection rate by week

*Specimens from patients with Influenza-like illnesses at 92 sentinel sites in 8 provinces

Table 7. Cumulative number of SARS-CoV-2 identified and total number of samples tested by province

Clinic (Province)	SARS-CoV-2 positive	Total samples tested
Eastern Cape	1	4
Free State	1	14
Gauteng	30	195
Limpopo	0	2
Mpumalanga	1	6
North West	0	0
Northern Cape	0	2
Western Cape	10	97
Total:	43	320

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

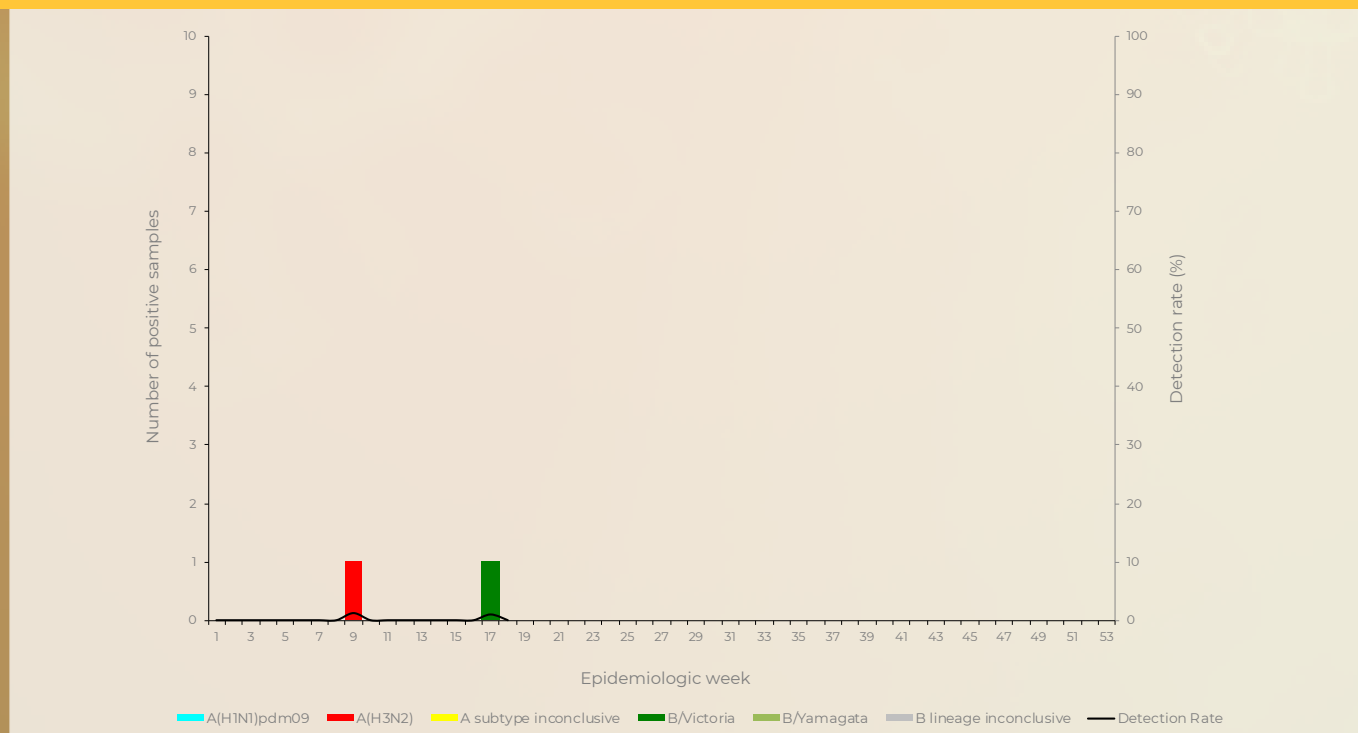


Figure 9. Number of positive samples* by influenza subtype and lineage and detection rate** by week

*Specimens from patients hospitalised with pneumonia at 6 sentinel sites in 5 provinces

**Only reported for weeks with >10 specimens submitted

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

**Influenza B (Victoria) was detected from one of 73 specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet pneumonia (SRI) case definition. This is not included in the epidemiological curve.

Table 8. Cumulative number of identified influenza subtype and lineage and total number of samples tested by hospital

Province	A(H1N1) pdm09	A(H3N2)	A subtype inconclusive	B/Victoria	B/Yamagata	B lineage inconclusive	Total samples
Edendale (KZ)	0	0	0	1	0	0	219
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	478
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
Red Cross (WC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	1	0	0	0	0	182
Tintswalo (MP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Total:	0	1	0	1	0	0	1 639

GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; MP: Mpumalanga; WC: Western Cape

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

**Influenza B (Victoria) was detected from one of 73 specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet pneumonia (SRI) case definition. This is not included in the table.

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

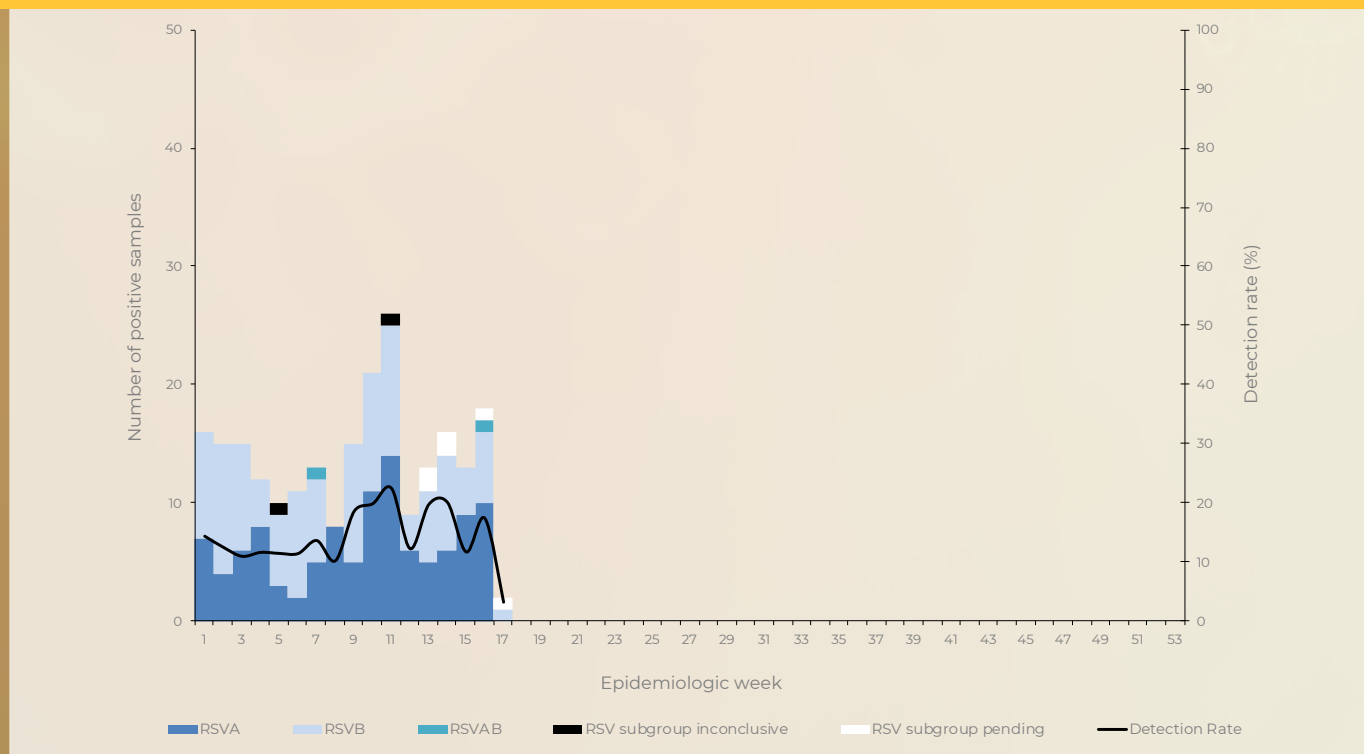


Figure 10. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus by subgroup and detection rate by week

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

RSV AB: Both RSV A and B subgroup identified

**RSV was detected in five of 73 (7%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet pneumonia (SRI) case definition. These are not included in the epidemiological curve.

Table 9. Cumulative number of respiratory syncytial virus subgroups identified and total number of samples tested by hospital

Hospital (Province)	RSVA	RSVB	RSVAB	RSV subgroup inconclusive	RSV subgroup pending*	Total samples
Edendale (KZ)	3	22	0	0	1	219
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	30	39	0	0	0	478
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	8	36	0	2	1	241
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	19	5	1	0	1	228
Red Cross (WC)	32	7	0	0	0	233
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	7	3	1	0	2	182
Tintswalo (MP)	10	2	0	0	1	58
Total:	109	114	2	2	6	1 639

GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; MP: Mpumalanga; WC: Western Cape

Inconclusive: insufficient viral load in sample and unable to characterise further

RSV AB: Both RSV A and B subgroup identified

*RSV results for subgroups are pending

**RSV was detected in five of 73 (7%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet pneumonia (SRI) case definition. These are not included in the table.

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

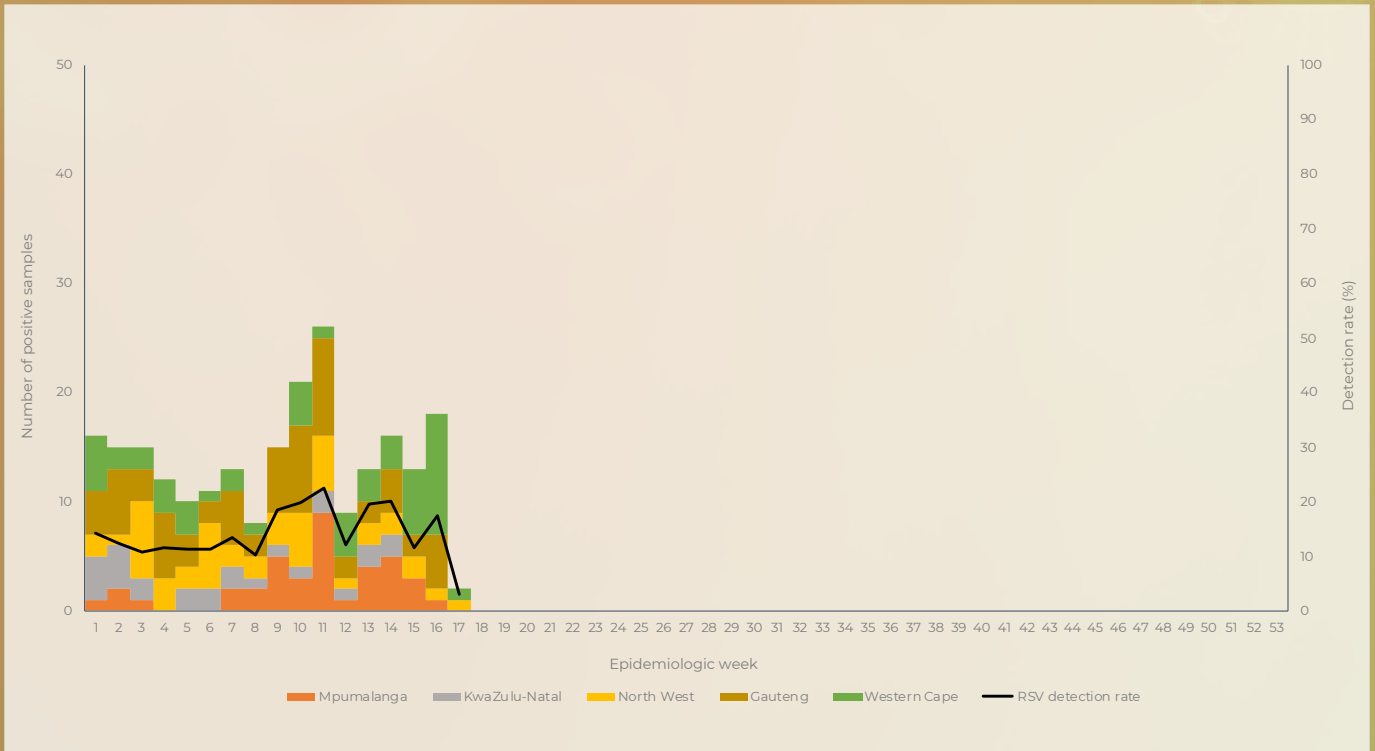


Figure 11. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus by province and detection rate by week

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

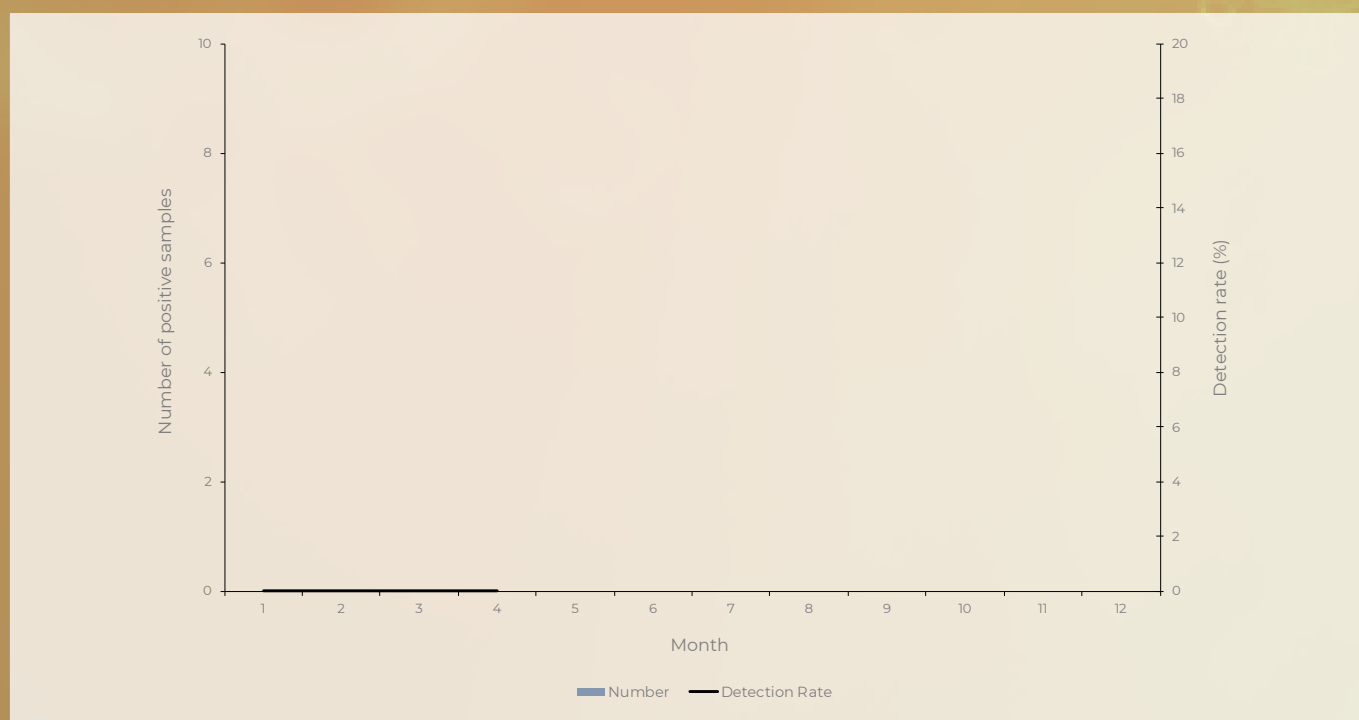


Figure 12. Number of samples testing positive for *B. pertussis* and detection rate by month

Table 10: Cumulative number of *B. pertussis* identified and total number of samples** tested by hospital and province

Hospital (Province)	<i>B. pertussis</i> Positive**	Total samples
Edendale (KZ)	0	219
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	0	478
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	0	236
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	0	228
Red Cross (WC)	0	229
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	180
Tintswalo (MP)	0	57
Total:	0	1 627

GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; MP: Mpumalanga; WC: Western Cape

**65 cases met the suspected pertussis case definition but did not meet Pneumonia Surveillance case definition. These are not included in the table and epidemiologic curve.

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

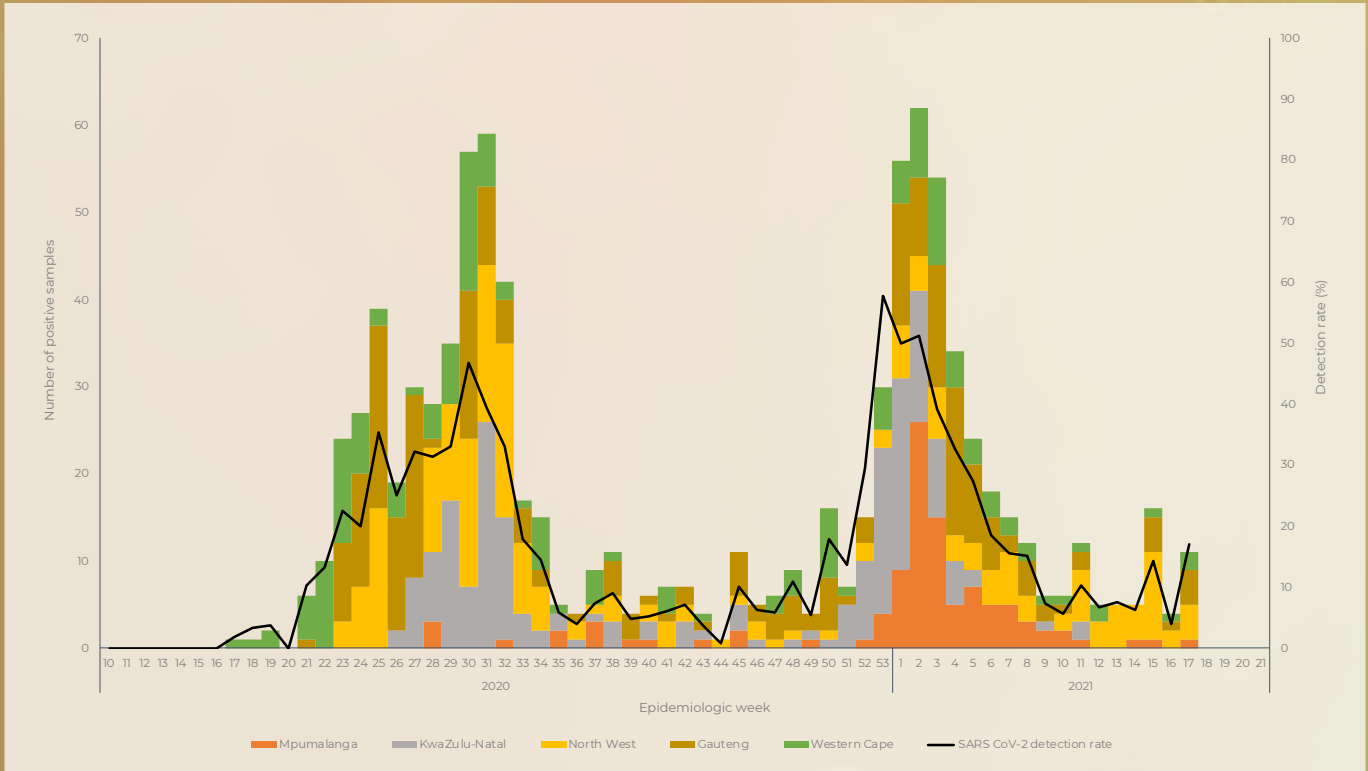


Figure 13. Number of samples testing positive for SARS-CoV-2*, and detection rate by week

*Specimens from patients hospitalised with pneumonia at 6 sentinel sites in 5 provinces

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 19 of 127 (15%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet pneumonia (SRI) case definition. These are not included in the epidemiological curve.

Table 11. Cumulative number of identified SARS-CoV-2 and total number of samples tested by hospital

Hospital (Province)	SARS-CoV-2 positive	Total samples tested
Edendale (KZ)	197	918
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	244	1315
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	212	833
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	94	528
Red Cross (WC)	43	1195
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	119	648
Tintswalo (MP)	9	58
Total:	918	5 495

GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; MP: Mpumalanga; WC: Western Cape

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 19 of 127 (15%) specimens from patients who met suspected SARS-CoV-2 case definition but did not meet pneumonia (SRI) case definition. These are not included in the table.

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY CONFIRMED SARS-COV-2 CASES

Table 12. Characteristics of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19, enrolled in influenza-like illness (ILI) and pneumonia surveillance programmes, South Africa, 2 March 2020- 02 May 2021

Characteristic	Influenza-like illness (ILI), public-sector, n=299 (%)	Pneumonia, n=918 (%)
Age group		
0-9	32/299 (11)	67/918 (7)
10-19	21/299 (7)	7/918 (1)
20-39	133/299 (44)	163/918 (18)
40-59	90/299 (30)	340/918 (37)
60-79	22/299 (7)	312/918 (34)
≥80	1/299 (<1)	29/918 (3)
Sex-female	173/299 (58)	560/918 (61)
Province*		
Gauteng	N/A	244/918 (27)
KwaZulu-Natal	39/299 (13)	197/918 (21)
Mpumalanga**	25/299 (9)	103/918 (11)
North West	123/299 (41)	212/918 (23)
Western Cape	112/299 (37)	162/918 (18)
Race		
Black	206/299 (68)	766/915 (84)
Coloured	90/299 (31)	111/915 (12)
Asian/Indian	0/299 (0)	22/915 (2)
Other	3/299 (1)	16/915 (2)
Presentation		
Fever	289/299 (97)	511/915 (56)
Cough	298/299 (99)	883/915 (97)
Shortness of breath	94/299 (31)	736/915 (80)
Chest pain	124/299 (41)	397/915 (43)
Diarrhoea	28/299 (9)	62/915 (7)

INFLUENZA, RSV, BORDETELLA PERTUSSIS AND SARS-COV-2 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

WEEK 17 2021

REPORTING PERIOD 2 MARCH 2020 TO 2 MAY 2021

Characteristic	Influenza-like illness (ILI), public-sector, n=299 (%)	Pneumonia, n=918 (%)
Underlying conditions		
Hypertension	12/299 (4)	124/915 (13)
Cardiac	0/299 (0)	8/915 (1)
Lung disease	0/299 (0)	1/915 (<1)
Diabetes	6/299 (2)	195/915 (21)
Cancer	0/299 (0)	5/915 (1)
Tuberculosis	1/299 (<1)	27/915 (3)
HIV-infection	41/299 (14)	191/915 (21)
Other ***	8/299 (3)	80/915 (9)
Management		
Oxygen therapy	2/299 (1)	661/915 (72)
ICU admission	N/A	22/915 (2)
Ventilation	N/A	24/915 (3)
Outcome***		
Died	0/299 (0)	128/915 (14)

*ILI surveillance not conducted in Gauteng province

**Mpumalanga (ILI site started enrolling on the 10th November 2020)

***Chronic lung, liver and kidney disease, organ transplant, pregnancy, malnutrition, obesity, tracheostomy, prematurity, seizure, stroke, anaemia, asplenia, burns, Systemic lupus erythematosus, seizures

****Outcome includes patients who are still hospitalised, have been discharged or referred, and those who died

Note: Children may be over-represented amongst hospitalised patients due to the inclusion of a large paediatric hospital in Cape Town.

Of the 128 patients who died, 13 were in the 20-39 year age group, 38 in the 40-59 year age group, and 77 were ≥60 years; 80/128 (63%) were female. All except six were known to have underlying medical conditions.