

MONTHLY RESPIRATORY PATHOGENS SURVEILLANCE REPORT

 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Division of the National Health Laboratory Service

SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 30 2021

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CUMULATIVE DATA FROM



HIGHLIGHTS: WEEK 30

- RSV activity remains below seasonal threshold in both influenza-like illness (ILI) and pneumonia surveillance programmes.

- One new case of influenza from North West was detected in week 30. To date, 58 influenza cases have been detected from Gauteng, Western Cape, North West, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal sentinel surveillance sites. The influenza season has not started.

- From 2 March 2020 to 01 August 2021, a total of 2 198 COVID-19 cases were detected from all surveillance programmes. A decrease in detection rate has been noted in both pneumonia surveillance and ILI programme in this reporting week compared to an increase seen in the previous weeks. Of the 1 391 hospitalised COVID-19 cases reported with available data on outcome, 225 (16%) 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paroxysms of coughing, • or inspiratory “whoop”, • or post-tussive vomiting • or apnoea in children < 1 year; <p>OR</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paroxysms of coughing, • or inspiratory “whoop”, • or post-tussive vomiting • or apnoea in children < 1 year; <p>OR</p> <p>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. Since the first influenza positive case of 2021 was detected in pneumonia surveillance in week 9 of 2021 (week ending on the 07 March 2021), sporadic cases have been reported from week 16 to date. Of the 58 influenza cases detected in surveillance sites in 2021, the majority (47, 81%) were influenza B/Victoria.

ILI programme: In 2021 to date, specimens from 1031 patients meeting ILI case definition were received from 4 ILI sites. Influenza was detected in eight (1%) patients, of which six (75%) were influenza B(Victoria) and two (25%) were influenza B (lineage inconclusive). (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Viral Watch programme: In 2021 to date, specimens were received from 155 patients from Viral Watch sites in five of the 8 provinces participating in surveillance. Influenza was detected in nine (6%) patients, of which four (44%) were influenza B (Victoria), four (44%) influenza B (lineage inconclusive) and one (11%) was influenza B (pending lineage results). (Figure 5 and Table 4).

Pneumonia surveillance: Since the beginning of 2021, specimens from 3 505 patients with severe respiratory illness (SRI) were received from the 6 sentinel sites. Influenza was detected in 30 (1%) patients, of which one (3%) was influenza A(H3N2), 26 (87%) influenza B (Victoria) and three (10%) were influenza B (pending lineage results). (Figure 9 and Table 7).

In addition, influenza was detected in 11 (2%) specimens, all were influenza B (Victoria) from 546 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, 1031 specimens were tested and RSV was detected in specimens of 71 (7%) patients.

Viral Watch programme: During the same period, 155 specimens were tested and RSV was detected in specimens of six (4%) patients.

Pneumonia surveillance: Since the beginning of 2021, 3 505 specimens were tested and RSV was detected in specimens of 381 (11%) patients.

In addition, RSV was detected in 20 of 546 (4%) 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 1 018 patients and *B. pertussis* was not detected.

Pneumonia surveillance: During the same period, combined nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal specimens were tested from 3 391 patients and *B. pertussis* was not detected.

In addition, *B. pertussis* was not detected in 546 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 of 2020 (week starting 2 March 2020).

ILI programme: From March 2020 to date, specimens from 2 342 patients were tested and SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 444 (19%) patients.

Viral Watch programme: From March 2020 to date, specimens were tested from 434 patients and SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 79 (18%) patients.

Pneumonia surveillance: From March 2020 to date, specimens from 7 521 patients with severe respiratory illness (SRI) were tested and SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 1 545 (21%) patients.

In addition, SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 130 of 748 (17%) 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

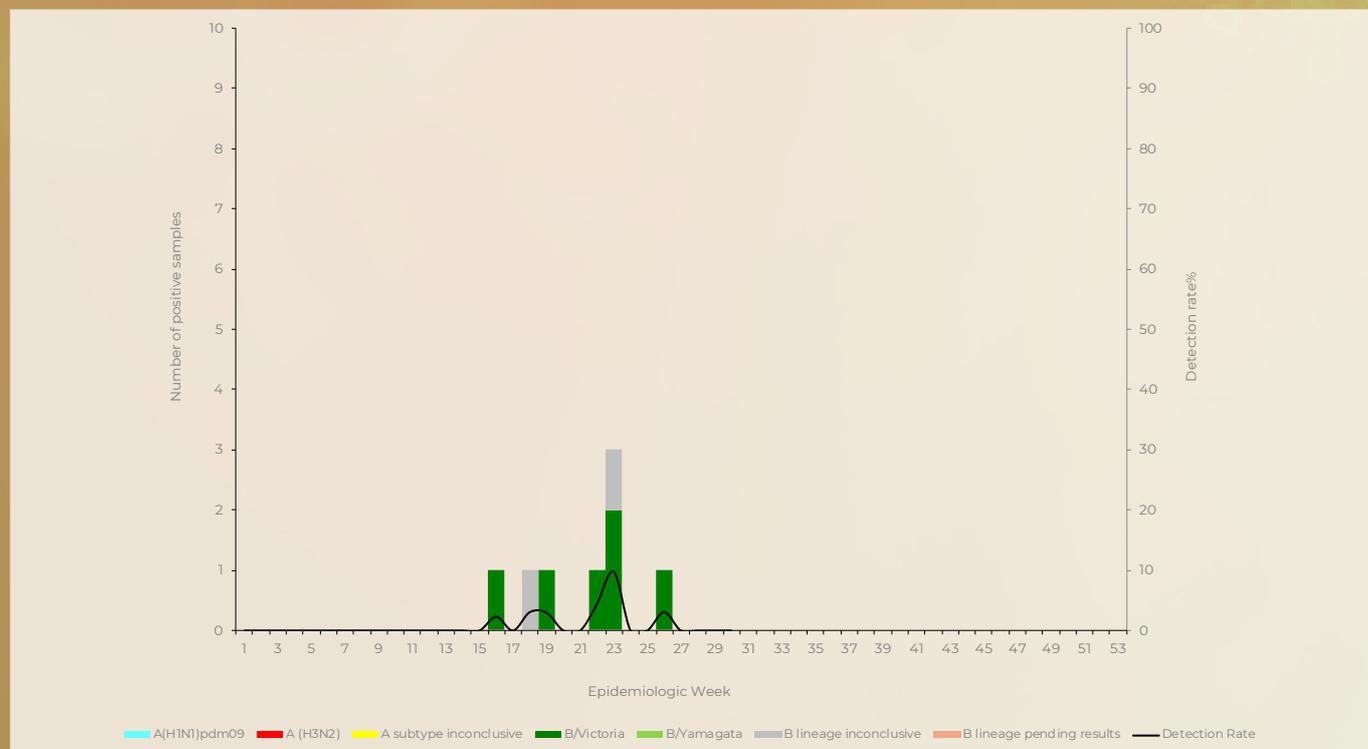


Figure 1. Number of positive samples* by influenza subtype and lineage** and detection rate*** by week

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

**Influenza was detected in 10 (3%) of 450 specimens, of which all were influenza B (Victoria), 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.

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

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

B lineage pending results: influenza B results for lineage are pending

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	B lineage pending results ***	Total samples
Agincourt (MP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
Eastridge (WC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	117
Jouberton (NW)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	496
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Total:	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	1031

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

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

**Influenza was detected in 10 (3%) of 450 specimens, of which all were influenza B (Victoria), 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 B lineage results are pending

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

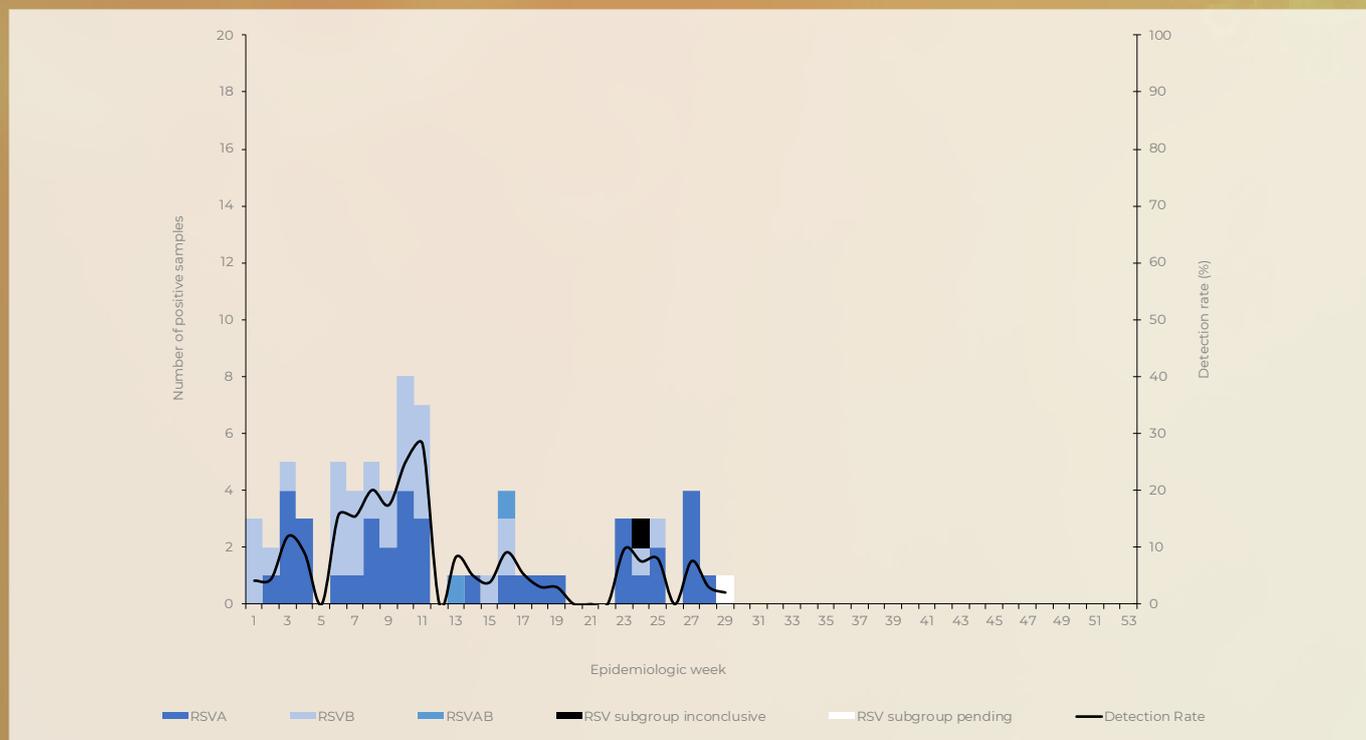


Figure 2. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus** by subgroup and detection rate by week

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

**RSV was detected from 15 of 450 (3%) 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	147
Eastridge (WC)	22	0	1	0	0	161
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	1	6	0	0	0	117
Jouberton (NW)	2	16	0	1	1	496
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	2	0	0	0	0	110
Total	38	29	2	1	1	1031

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 15 of 450 (3%) 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

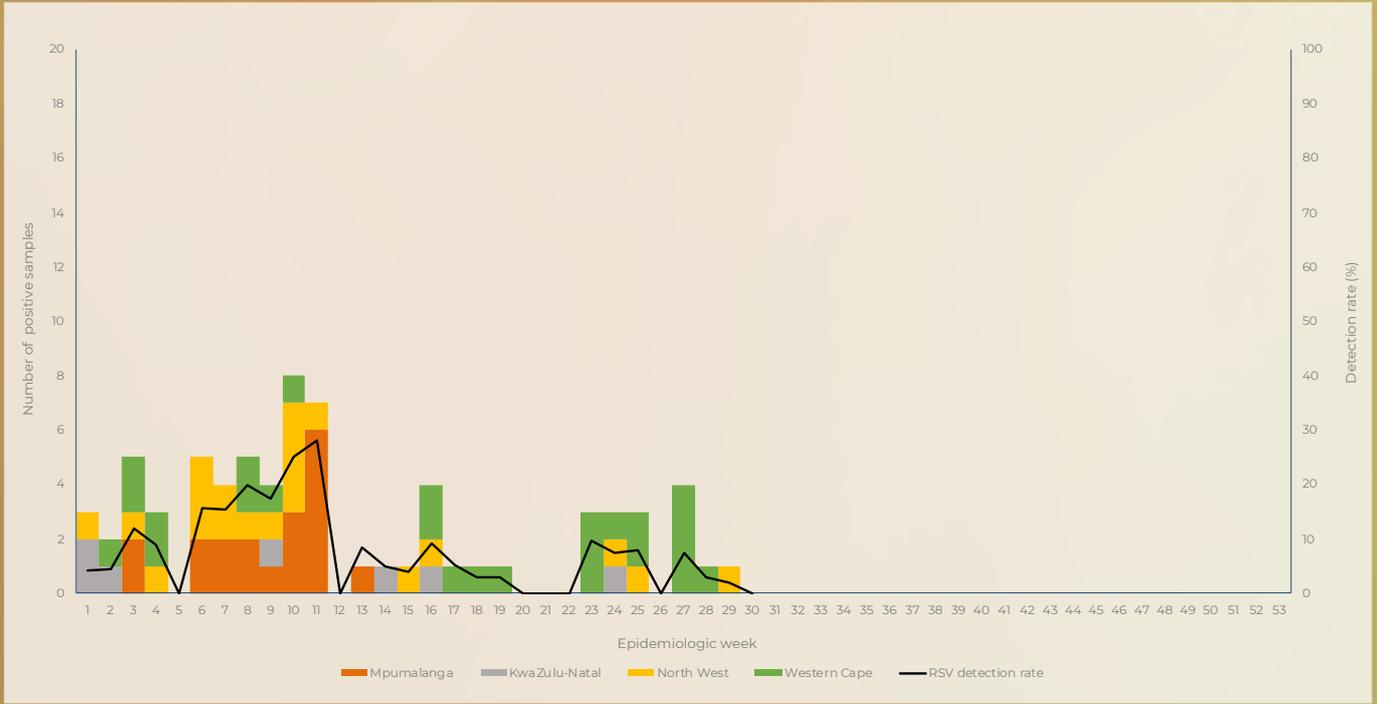


Figure 3. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus* by province and detection rate by week

**RSV was detected from 15 of 450 (3%) 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.

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

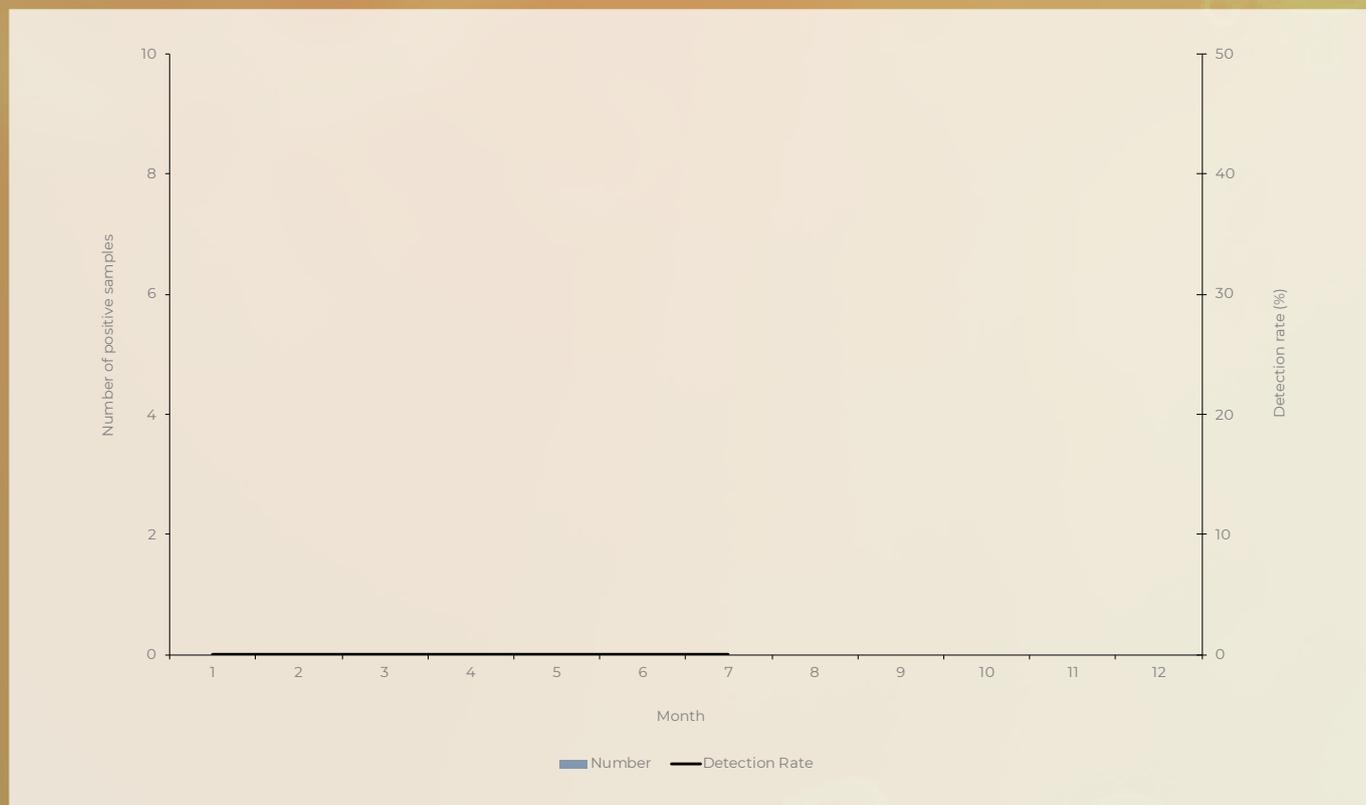


Figure 4. Number of samples testing positive for *B. pertussis* and detection rate by month

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	145
Eastridge (WC)	0	161
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	0	109
Jouberton (NW)	0	493
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	110
Total:	0	1018

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

**450 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

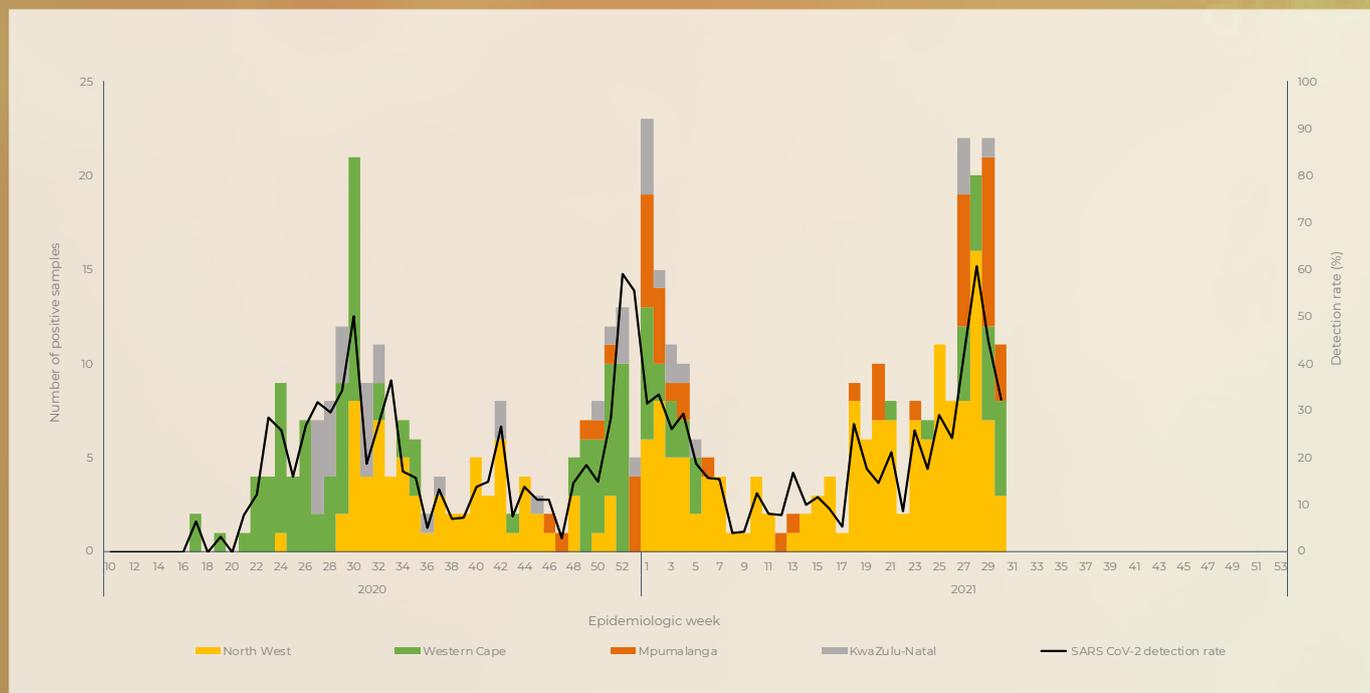


Figure 5. Number of samples testing positive for SARS-CoV-2* by province and detection rate by week

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

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 104 of 581 (18%) 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)	49	177
Eastridge (WC)	53	650
Edendale Gateway (KZ)	43	259
Jouberton (NW)	220	817
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	79	439
Total:	444	2 342

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

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 104 of 581 (18%) 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

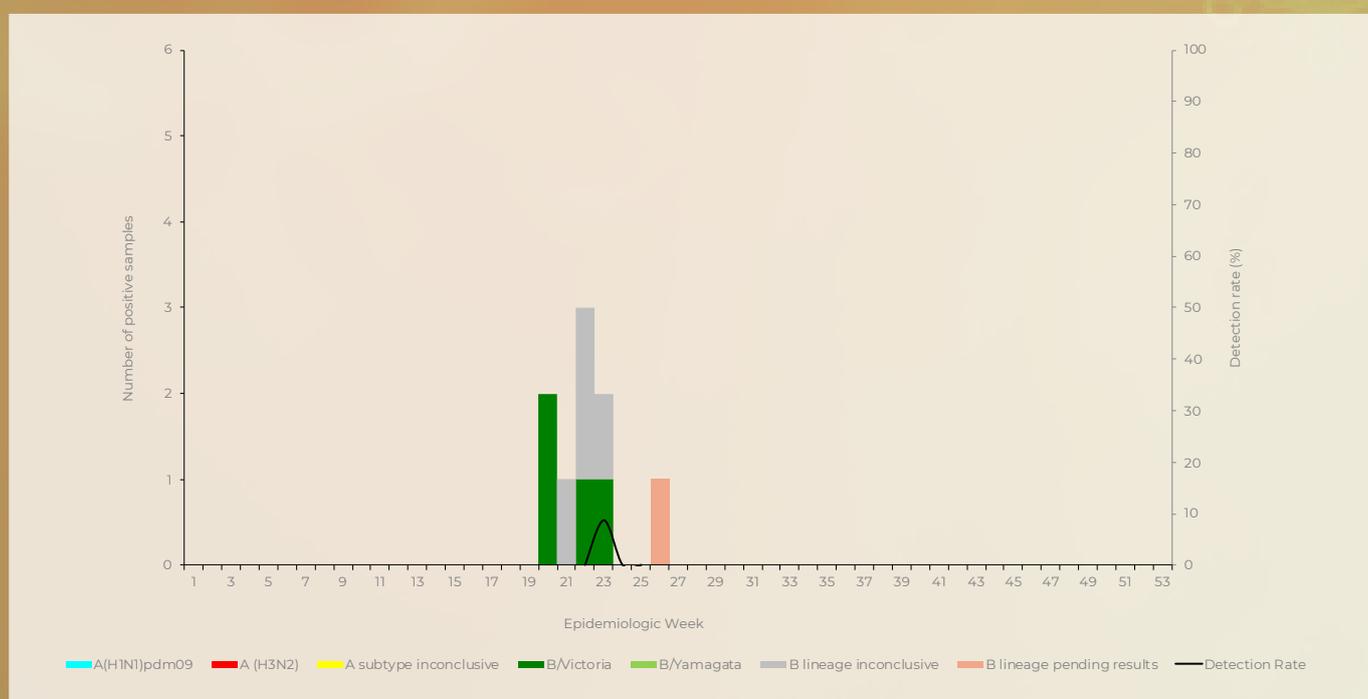


Figure 6. Number of positive samples* by influenza subtype and lineage and detection rate** by week

*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	B lineage pending results*	Total samples
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	134
Limpopo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
North West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total:	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	155

*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

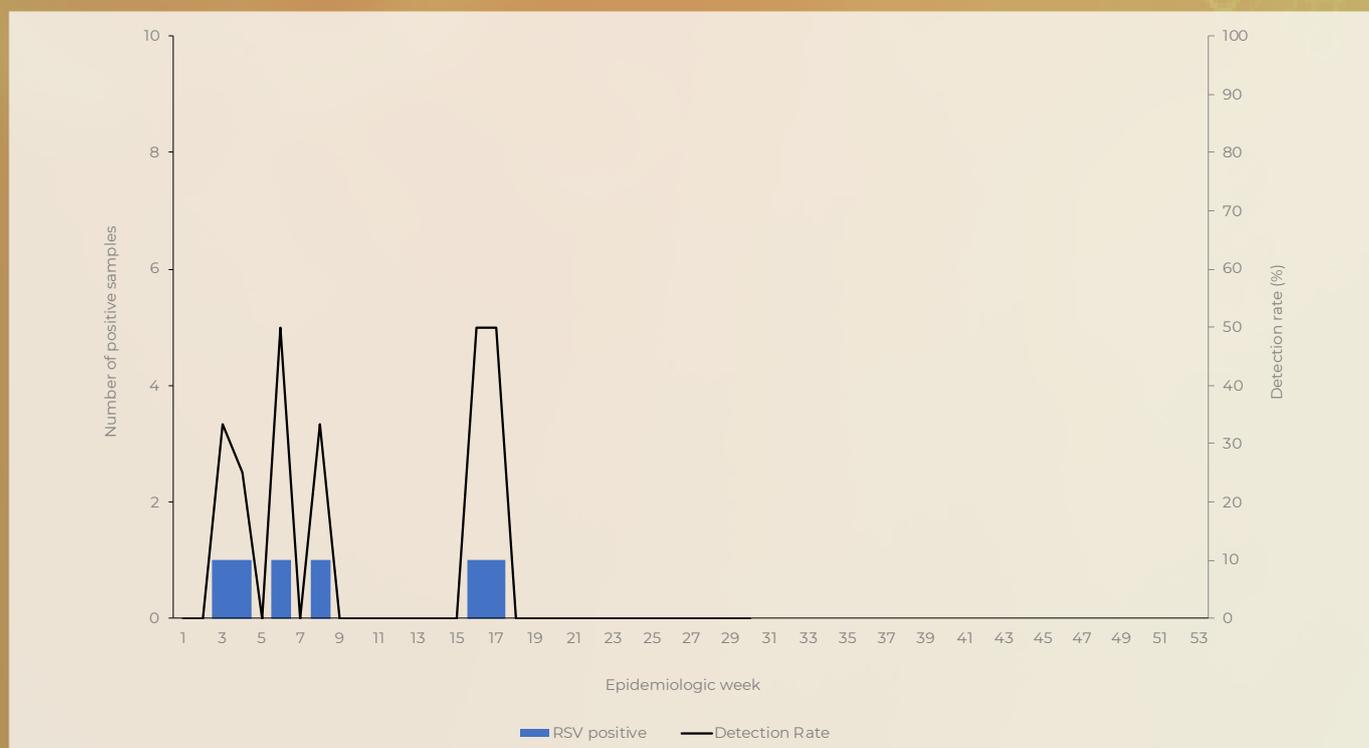


Figure 7. Number of samples testing positive for RSV*, and detection rate by week

*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)	RSV positive	Total samples tested
Eastern Cape	0	1
Free State	0	0
Gauteng	4	134
Limpopo	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	2
North West	0	2
Northern Cape	0	0
Western Cape	2	16
Total:	6	155

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (ILI) SURVEILLANCE VIRAL WATCH

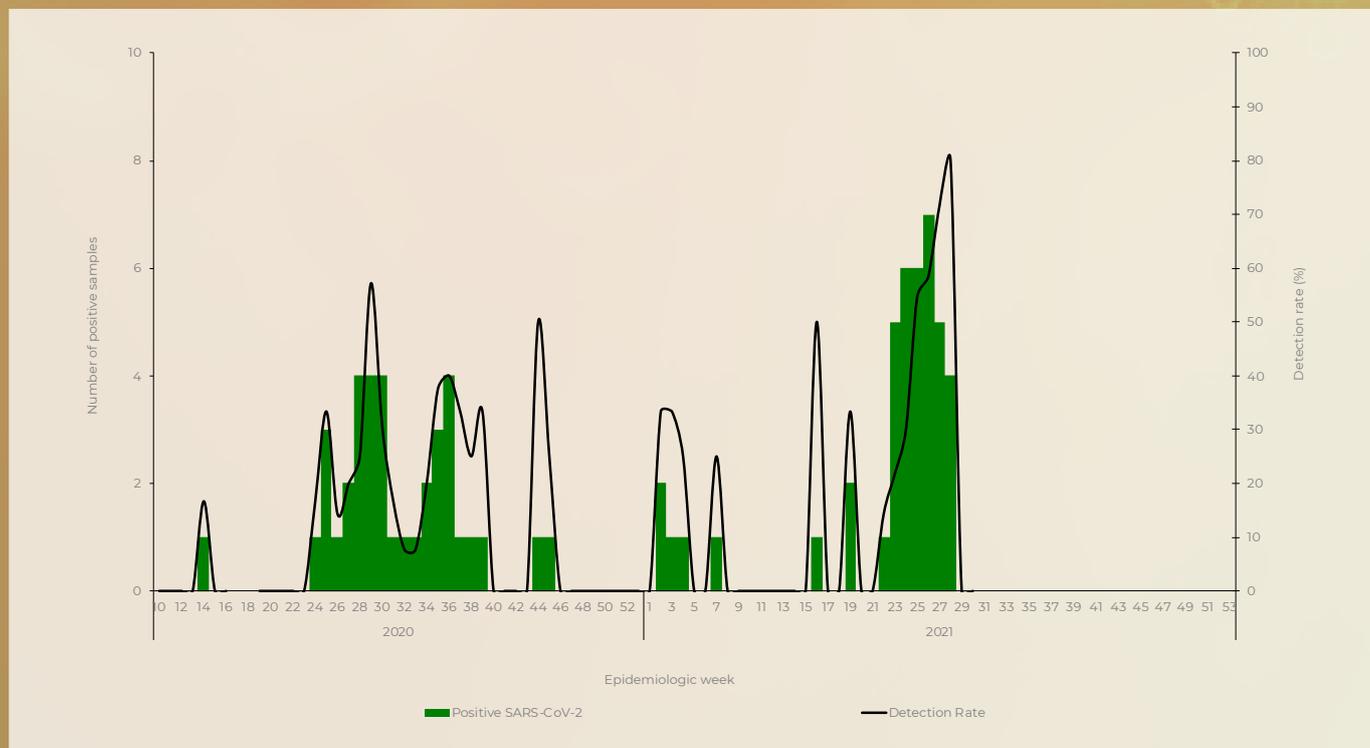


Figure 8. Number of samples testing positive for SARS-CoV-2*, and detection rate by week

*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	5
Free State	1	14
Gauteng	64	294
Limpopo	0	2
Mpumalanga	1	7
North West	0	2
Northern Cape	0	2
Western Cape	12	108
Total:	79	434

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

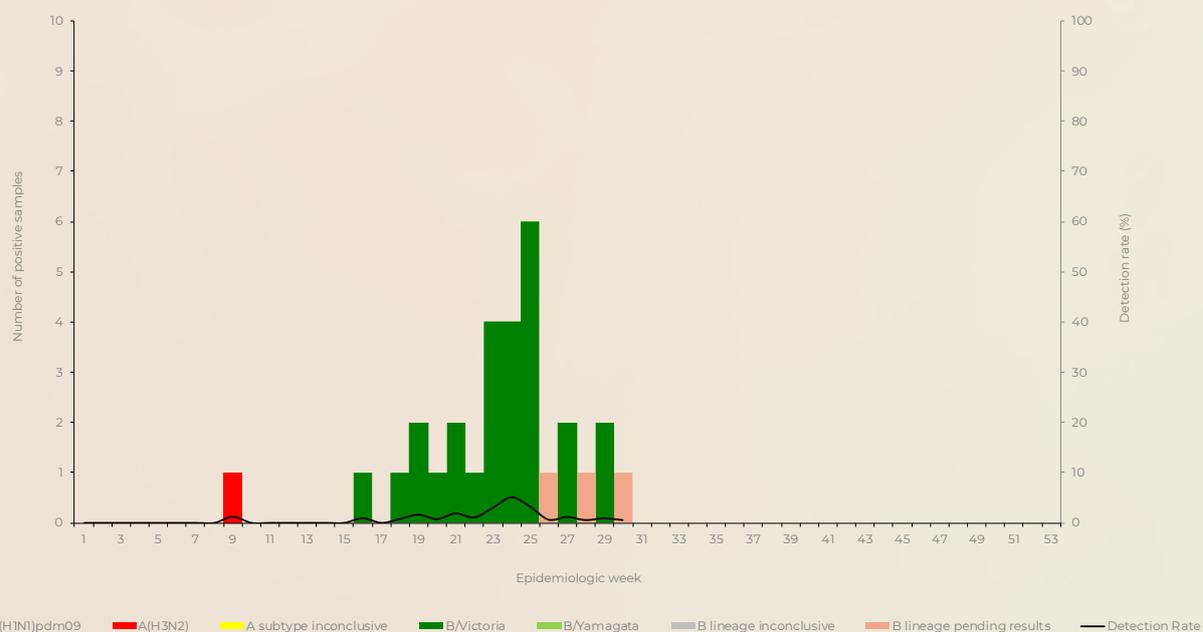


Figure 9. Number of positive samples* by influenza subtype and lineage** and detection rate*** by week

*Specimens from patients hospitalised with pneumonia at 7 sentinel sites in 5 provinces

**Influenza B(Victoria) was detected from one of 96 (1%) 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.

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

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

B lineage pending results: influenza B results for lineage are pending

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	B lineage pending results ***	Total samples
Edendale (KZ)	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	480
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	953
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	583
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	377
Red Cross (WC)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	470
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	492
Tintswalo (MP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	150
Total:	0	1	0	26	0	0	3	3 505

GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; MP: Mpumalanga (Tintswalo started enrolling on the 10th Feb 2021); WC: Western Cape

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

**Influenza B(Victoria) was detected from one of 96 (1%) 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.

***influenza B lineage results are pending

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

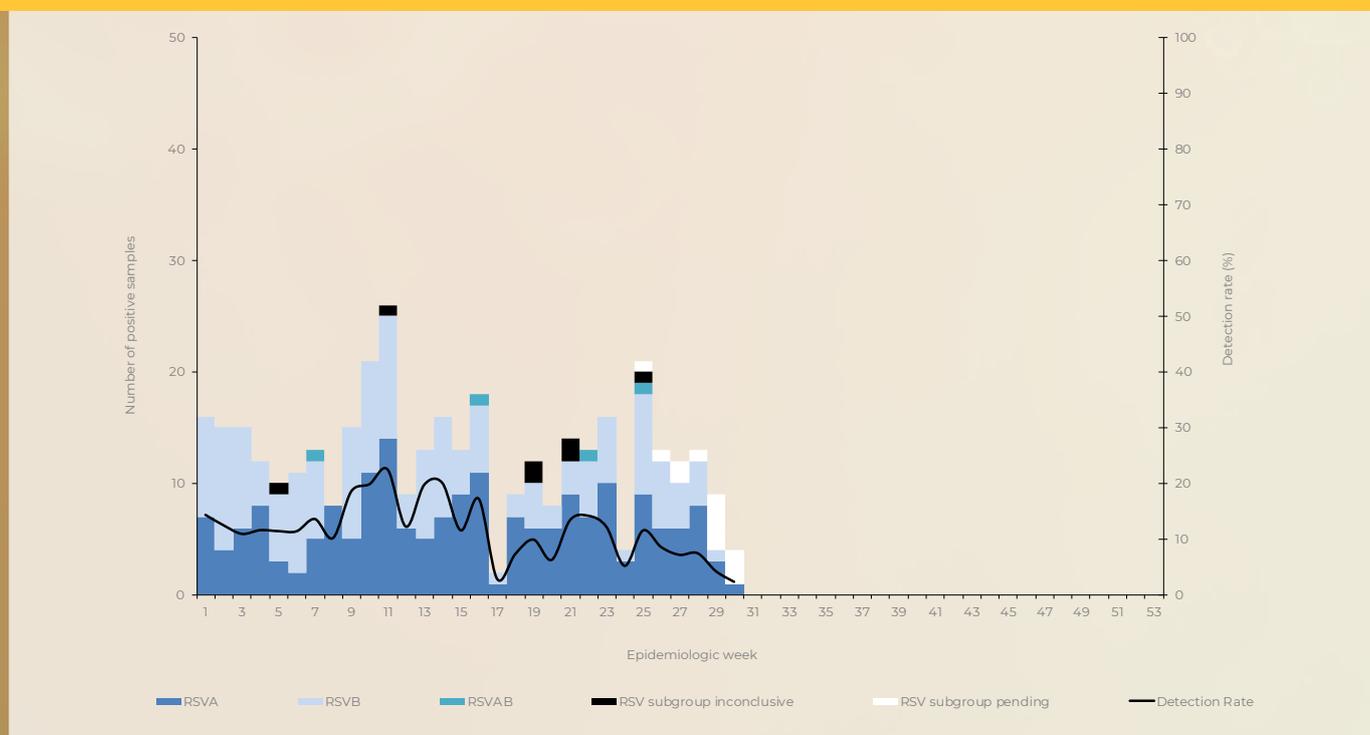


Figure 10. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus* by subgroup and detection rate by week

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

RSV AB: Both RSV A and B subgroup identified

RSV subgroup pending: RSV results for subgroups are pending

*RSV was detected in five of 96 (5%) 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)	5	29	0	0	0	480
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	36	42	0	0	0	953
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	8	44	0	2	0	583
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	20	7	1	0	0	377
Red Cross (WC)	78	29	2	4	13	470
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	36	10	1	1	0	492
Tintswalo (MP)	10	3	0	0	0	150
Total:	193	164	4	7	13	3 505

GP: Gauteng; KZ: KwaZulu-Natal; NW: North West; MP: Mpumalanga (Tintswalo started enrolling on the 10th Feb 2021); 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 96 (5%) 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

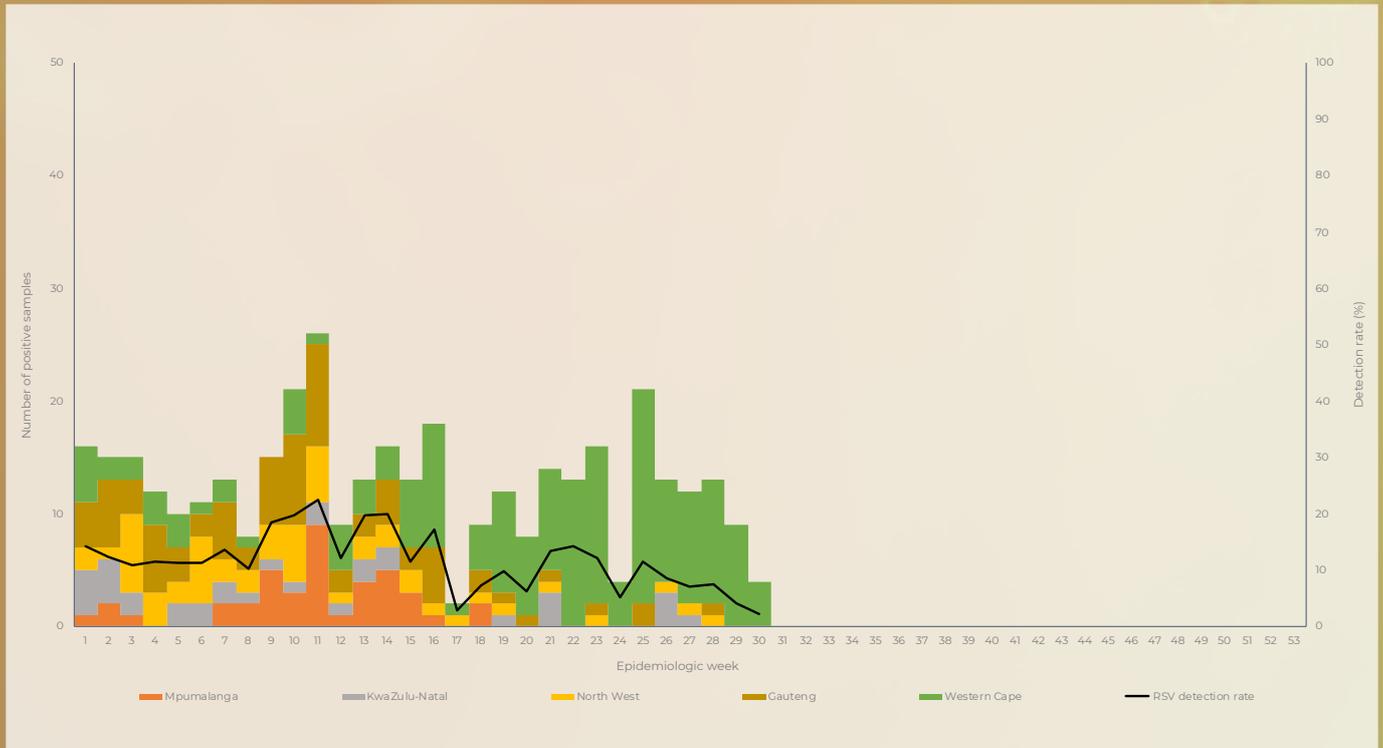


Figure 11. Number of samples testing positive for respiratory syncytial virus* by province and detection rate by week

*RSV was detected in five of 96 (5%) 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.

NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PNEUMONIA

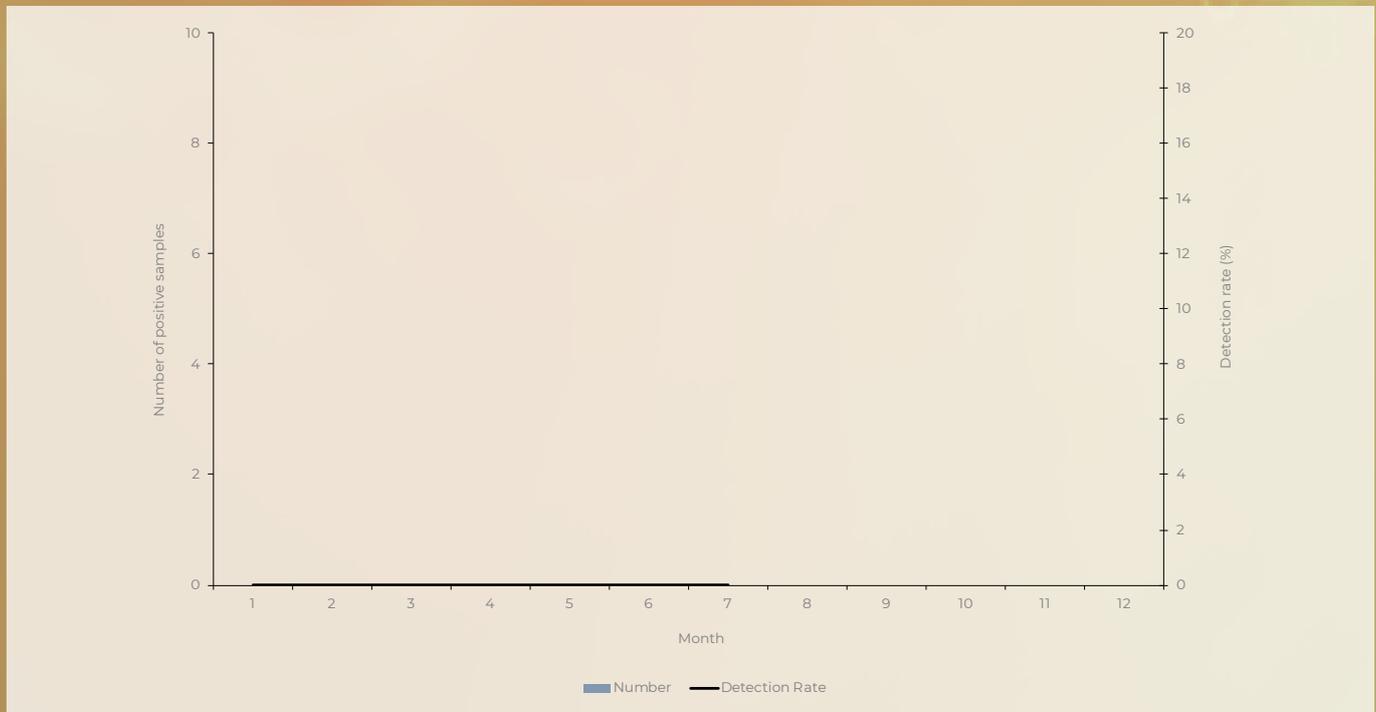


Figure 12. Number of samples testing positive for *B. pertussis* and detection rate by month

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	415
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	0	939
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	0	568
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	0	369
Red Cross (WC)	0	468
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	0	487
Tintswalo (MP)	0	145
Total:	0	3 505

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

**96 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

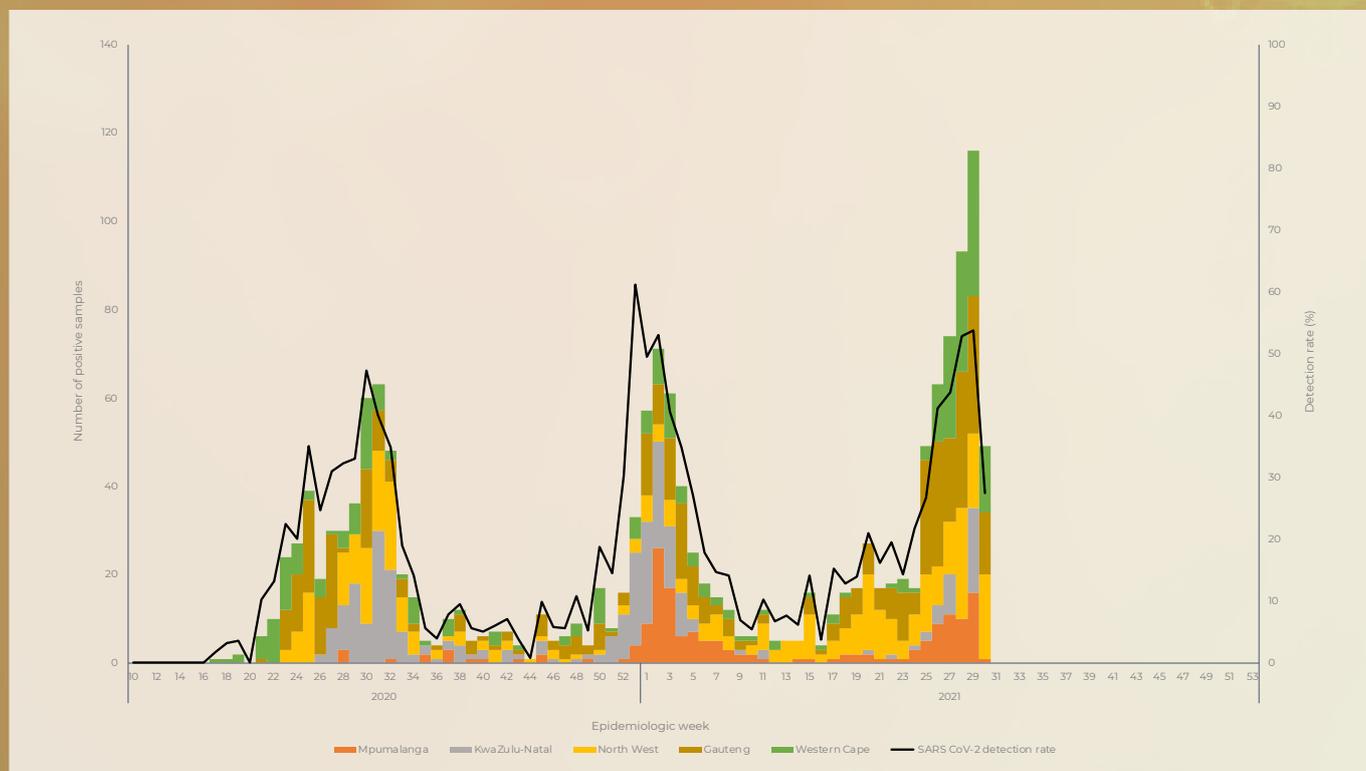


Figure 13. Number of samples testing positive for SARS-CoV-2*, and detection rate by week

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

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 26 of 167 (16%) 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)	281	1301
Helen Joseph-Rahima Moosa (GP)	442	1806
Klerksdorp-Tshepong (NW)	370	1184
Mapulaneng-Matikwana (MP)	134	683
Red Cross (WC)	51	1435
Mitchell's Plain (WC)	231	961
Tintswalo (MP)	36	151
Total:	1 545	7 521

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

**SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 26 of 167 (16%) 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- 01 August 2021

Characteristic	Influenza-like illness (ILI), public-sector, n=548 (%)	Pneumonia, n=1 571 (%)
Age group		
0-9	44/548 (18)	100/1571 (6)
10-19	33/548 (6)	11/1571 (1)
20-39	245/548 (45)	270/1571 (17)
40-59	181/548 (33)	581/1571 (37)
60-79	43/548 (8)	547/1571 (35)
≥80	2/548 (<1)	62/1571 (4)
Sex-female	326/548 (59)	943/1571 (60)
Province*		
Gauteng	N/A	443/1571 (28)
KwaZulu-Natal	65/548 (12)	284/1571 (18)
Mpumalanga**	65/548 (12)	192/1571 (12)
North West	282/548 (51)	370/1571 (24)
Western Cape	136/548 (25)	282/1571 (18)
Race		
Black	393/540 (73)	1241/1558 (80)
Coloured	122/540 (23)	229/1558 (14)
Asian/Indian	4/540 (1)	42/1558 (3)
White	19/540 (4)	28/1558 (2)
Other	2/540 (<1)	18/1558 (1)
Presentation		
Fever	442/540 (82)	775/1558 (50)
Cough	524/540 (97)	1496/1558 (96)
Shortness of breath	187/540 (35)	1225/1558 (79)
Chest pain	225/540 (42)	618/1558 (40)
Diarrhoea	47/540 (9)	92/1558 (6)

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

WEEK 30 2021

REPORTING PERIOD 2 MARCH 2020 TO 1 AUGUST 2021

Characteristic	Influenza-like illness (ILI), public-sector, n=548 (%)	Pneumonia, n=1 571 (%)
Underlying conditions		
Hypertension	17/540 (3)	247/1558 (10)
Cardiac	2/540 (<1)	41/1558 (3)
Lung disease	0/540 (0)	2/1558 (<1)
Diabetes	14/540 (3)	319/1558 (20)
Cancer	1/540 (<1)	9/1558 (1)
Tuberculosis	7/540 (1)	37/1558 (2)
HIV-infection	91/540 (17)	313/1558 (20)
Other ***	12/540 (2)	90/1558 (6)
Management		
Oxygen therapy	7/540 (1)	1109/1558 (71)
ICU admission	N/A	36/1558 (2)
Ventilation	N/A	42/1558 (3)
Outcome***		
Died	0/530 (0)	225/1391 (16)

*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 225 patients who died, two were in <20 age group, 17 in the 20-39 year age group, 65 in the 40-59 year age group, and 141 were ≥60 years; 131/225 (58%) were female. All except seven were known to have underlying medical conditions.

Of the 713 admitted cases with COVID19 vaccine status, 17 (2%) received the first dose of Pfizer-BioNTech. All cases were 50 years old and above with 64% (11/17) females and 88% (15/17) being ≥65 years old. During their hospitalization 71% (12/17) received oxygen, 76% (13/17) were admitted in ICU and 12% (2/17) died. None of these cases were HIV infected.