COVID-19 Data Summary, Wednesday 3rd November 2021

Introduction:

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

Number

UCI

As restrictions continue to ease and case numbers rise we will continue to monitor the situation closely to predict future pressures on the hospital system and to assess effectiveness of control measures.



Up to 2nd Oct, **7,469,587 COVID vaccine doses have been administered.** In the 7 days up to 2nd Oct a total of 35,022 doses were administered, of which 39.7% (13,913) were first doses, 23.2% (8,127) were second doses, 0.05% (18) were single doses and 37% (12,964) were additional doses for immunocompromised people.



Number of hospital admissions of COVID positive patients during the previous 24 hours

Cumulative uptake of full vaccination by age group, Ireland & EU/EEA (3rd November)

Data from ECDC shows that 75.6% of adults age 18+ in the EU/EEA have been fully vaccinated, with 64.4% of the total population (including children) fully vaccinated. Uptake rates vary significantly by age group, with Ireland having higher uptake rates across all age groups compared to the EU/EEA.

The SPC chart shows a signal of increase in the number of new admissions of COVID positive patients over the past 3 weeks. **55** admissions on October 30th exceeded the upper control limit. 31 admissions today, with a total of 293 admissions over the past 7 days (**up 31% on the previous week**).

Mean

36.1



Prepared in partnership by Emma Hogan & Gráinne Cosgrove (National Quality and Patient Safety Directorate) and Dr Philip Crowley (Strategy & Research)

1







Number of new cases per day (last 3 weeks to Nov 2^{nd*})





Of the 460 people with confirmed COVID-19 in hospital, **St. James's has the highest number (38 people),** followed by the Mater (35), Drogheda (31), Connolly (30) Galway UH (30), and Limerick (30).

The number with COVID-19 in critical care has decreased this week after increasing the previous 2 weeks. **Down 15%** on this day last week.

Currently 86 in ICU (down 15 on the same day last week). 6 new admissions today.

The number of cases fluctuates by day but has increased over the past week.

The number of new cases in the 7 days to Nov 2nd up 23% on the previous week.

3,726 new cases on Nov 2nd. *1,262 cases were recorded on 3rd Nov however a technical issue with CIDR resulted in an artificially low number of notifications

Compared to the week previous to Nov 2nd, the **5 day average is up 32%** and the **7 day average is up 23%**.

Compared to 2 weeks prior to Nov 2nd, the **5 day average is up 49%** and the **7 day average is up 39%**.

Compared to the previous week the overall 14 day incidence rate is up 18%. The 14 day incidence rate is highest among 5-12 year olds (up 15% on previous week) and 19-24 year olds (up 26% on last week). Rates in the 85+ (down 23%) decreased.

The rates for all other ages groups increased compared to last week. The biggest increases were in 19-24 years old (26% increase) and 25-34 year olds (26% increase).





Prepared in partnership by Emma Hogan & Gráinne Cosgrove (National Quality and Patient Safety Directorate) and Dr Philip Crowley (Strategy & Research)

2



2% 0%

06-Jun

13-Jun

18-Jul 25-Jul

11-Jul

04-Jul

27-Jun

08-Aug 15-Aug 22-Aug

01-Aug

The SPC funnel plot shows that the rates of new cases in all counties, with the exception of Waterford are within the expected range of variation when compared to the national average.

Waterford currently has the highest 14-day incidence rate (1293.7) and is higher than the expected range of variation relative to the national rate for a county with that population.

Carlow (1257.6) has a high incidence rate but is within the expected range of variation.

The 14 day incidence rate to Nov 01 is 695 per 100,000 population, while the 7 day incidence rate is 384. The 7 day rate is more than half (55.25%) of the 14 day rate; this means that there were more new cases in the most recent 7 days than in the previous 7 days.

At county level, the 7 day rates for 23 counties are greater than half of the 14 day rates. This is a disimprovement on the same as this day last week when 18 counties were greater than the half of the 14 day rates.

The positivity rate had been stable at <2.5% during June, but trended upwards to 9.3% for the week ending 22nd August. While the positivity rate decreased for 4 weeks from then, it has since trended upwards again to 12% for the most recent week (week ending 31st October).

31-Oct

24-Oct

17-Oct



12-Sep 19-Sep 26-Sep

03-Oct 10-Oct

29-Aug 05-Sep

Week ending



Key trends & recent changes:

- In the 7 days up to 2nd November there were 18,295 new cases reported; up 23% on the previous week (14,833 new cases in the 7 days up to 26th October). Compared to 5 days prior to 2nd November, the 5 day average is up 32% and compared to two weeks ago, up 49%.
- **1,262 cases** were recorded on **3**rd **Nov** however a technical issue with CIDR resulted in an **artificially low number of notifications**
- 24.8% of new cases over the past 2 weeks were among children aged 0-18 years. 40.3% of new cases over the past 2 weeks were among people aged 19-44 years. 23.6% of new cases were among people aged 45-64 years and 11.3% were among people aged 65 and over.

Hospital activity:

- The number of patients with confirmed COVID currently in hospital is down 9% compared to last week (460 at 8am on 3rd November, 503 at 8am on 27th October).
- Over the past 7 days there have been **293 admissions of COVID positive patients to hospital** (an average of 42 per day), **up 31% on the previous week** (224 new admissions in the 7 days up to 27th October).
- Data from the NOCA ICU Bed Information System shows that the number of **confirmed COVID cases in ICU has decreased by 15% compared to last week** (86 on 3rd November, 101 on 27th October).
- <u>The 14 days to 2nd November</u>: Of 33,095 new cases notified between **19th Oct & 2nd Nov, 501 (1.5%) have been** hospitalised to date and **31 (0.1%) have been admitted to ICU**. Of these 501 hospitalised cases:
 - o 29 (5.8%) were aged 0-18 years, with 1 ICU admissions in this age group
 - \circ 52 (10.4%) were aged 19-34 years, with 5 ICU admissions in this age group
 - \circ $\,$ 161 (32.1%) were aged 35-64 years, with 16 ICU admissions in this age group $\,$
 - o 259 (51.7%) were aged 65 and over, with 9 ICU admissions in this age group.

Outbreaks:

- For the most recent week (ending 30th October), there were **6 new outbreaks in acute hospitals** reported (5 last week), with **29** linked cases.
- There were **16 new outbreaks in nursing homes (12 last week) with 15 linked cases** (down from 87 cases last week).

- There was 1 new outbreak in community hospitals / long-term care facilities (1 last week) with 2 linked cases.
- There were 7 new outbreaks in residential institutions (20 last week) with 31 linked cases reported.
- There were **5 new outbreaks reported in schools** (11 last week) with 32 linked cases. 4 in primary schools and 1 in post primary.
- There was **1 new outbreaks associated with childcare facilities** (4 last week) with 2 linked cases.
- There were **11 outbreaks in vulnerable/key populations** (15 last week); 8 among members of the Irish traveller community with 47 confirmed cases, 1 associated with a women/children's refuge with 2 linked cases, 1 outbreak in third level students (outbreak location: university/college setting) with 3 confirmed cases and 1 outbreak associated with asylum seekers/refugees with 2 confirmed linked cases.
- There were **18 new outbreaks in workplaces** (22 last week) with 58 linked cases.
- Note data on outbreaks are provisional and subject to ongoing review, validations and updating.

Conclusion:

There are a number of signals of disimprovement. There is an increasing trend in the number of new cases, which now meets the threshold for rapid growth (see next page). Incidence is rising, including a 7 day incidence rate greater than 50% of the 14 day rate in 23 counties. There are also signals of increase in the number of hospital admissions of COVID positive patients and an increasing positivity rate.

However there are some positive signals. The rapid growth in cases is not yet reflected in the numbers of people with confirmed COVID-19 in hospital (stable) or in the numbers of cases in critical care (decreasing). There is also a high uptake of vaccinations among all ages, reducing incidence of COVID-19 among the 85+ cohort in the last two weeks, and the administration of nearly 13,000 booster doses for immunocompromised people in the past week.