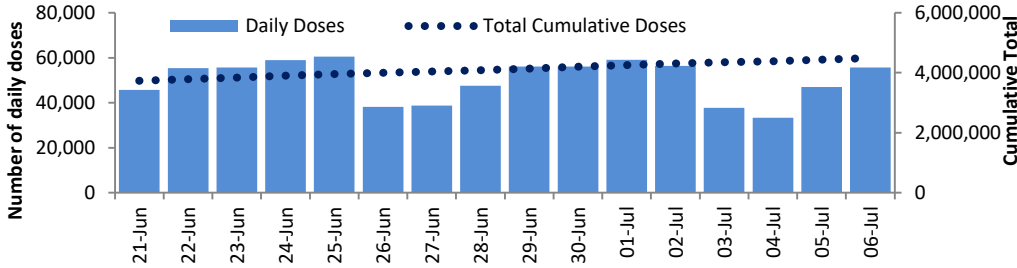


# COVID-19 Data Summary, Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> July 2021

## Introduction:

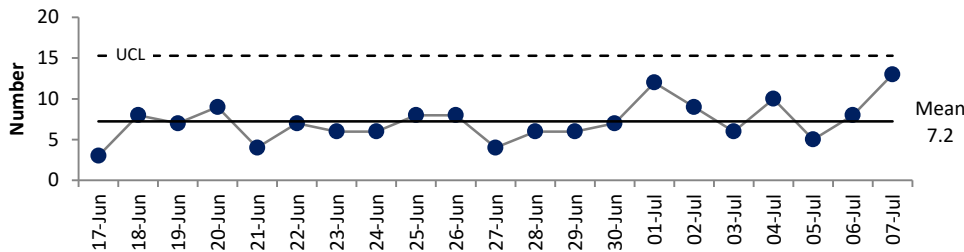
As restrictions continue to ease we will continue to monitor the situation closely to predict future pressures on the hospital system and to assess effectiveness of control measures.

### Daily & cumulative doses of COVID-19 vaccinations



Up to 6<sup>th</sup> July, **4,486,999 COVID vaccine doses have been administered (2,541,492 first doses, 1,873,441 second doses and 72,066 single doses)**. In the 7 days up to 6<sup>th</sup> July a **total of 345,342 doses were administered (average of 49,335 per day), down 2.91% on the previous 7 days.**

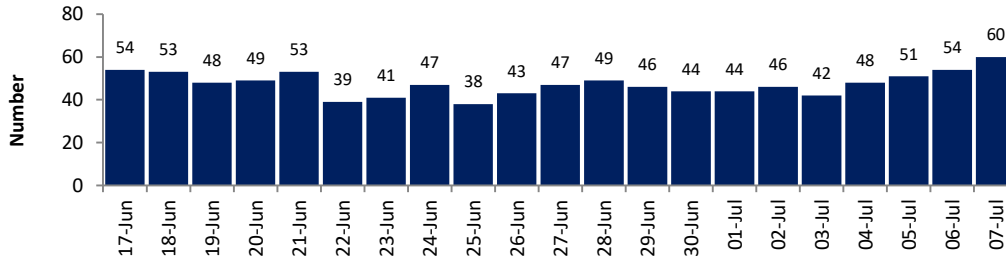
### Number of new confirmed COVID cases in hospital during the previous 24 hours



The SPC chart shows that the number of new confirmed COVID cases in hospital has been stable over the past 3 weeks.

In total there have been 63 new cases confirmed in hospital over the past 7 days, up 40% on the previous 7 days.

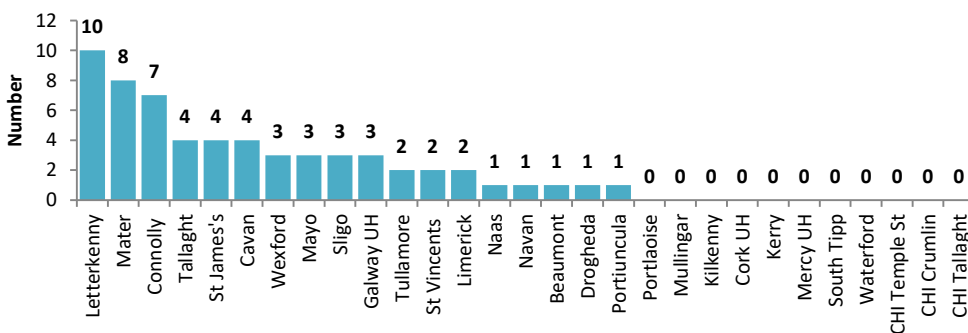
### Number of people with confirmed COVID-19 in hospital



The number of people with COVID in hospital fluctuates by day (usually higher at weekends) but **overall is trending upwards.**

60 in hospital at 8am today, **up 36% on the same day last week.**

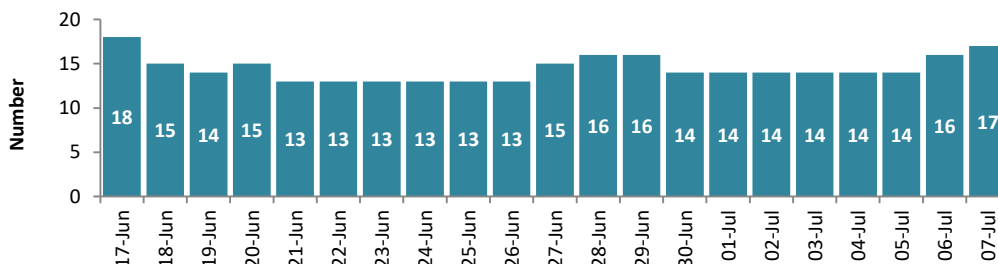
### Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in hospital by hospital (8am on 7<sup>th</sup> July)



Of the 60 people in hospital with confirmed COVID, 10 are in Letterkenny, 8 in the Mater and 7 in Connolly Hospital.

11 hospitals currently have no patients with confirmed COVID.

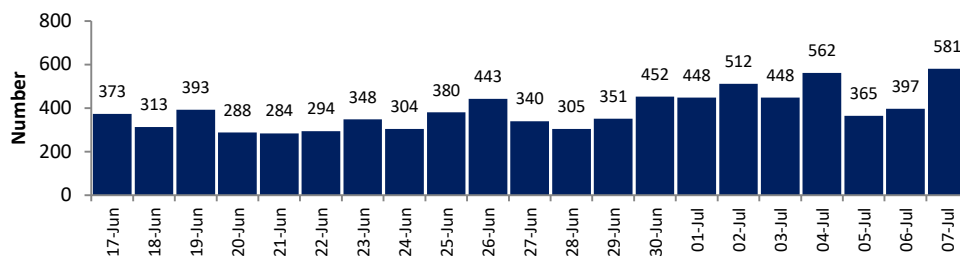
### Number of people with COVID-19 in critical care



The number with COVID-19 in critical care is **relatively stable over the past 3 weeks.**

Although the number has increased for the past 2 days it is too soon to determine if this is a trend. Currently 17 in ICU (**up from 14 on same day last week**) with **2 new admissions today.**

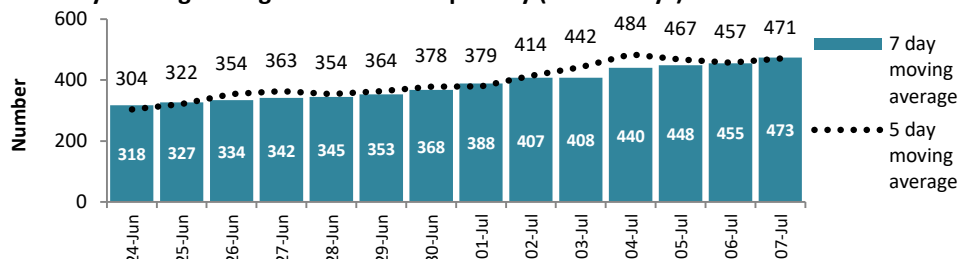
### Number of new cases per day (last 3 weeks)



The number of new cases fluctuates by day but overall is now trending upwards.

**New cases this week are up 29% on the previous week.**

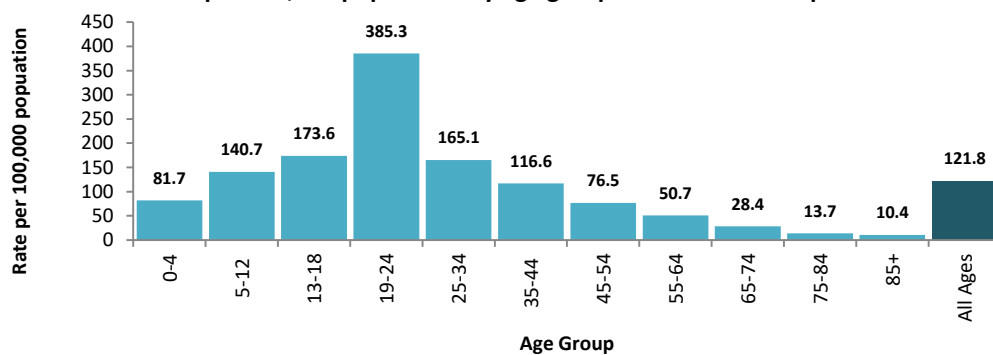
### 5 and 7 day moving averages of new cases per day (last 14 days)



Compared to last week, the **5 day average is up 24%** and the **7 day average is up 29%**.

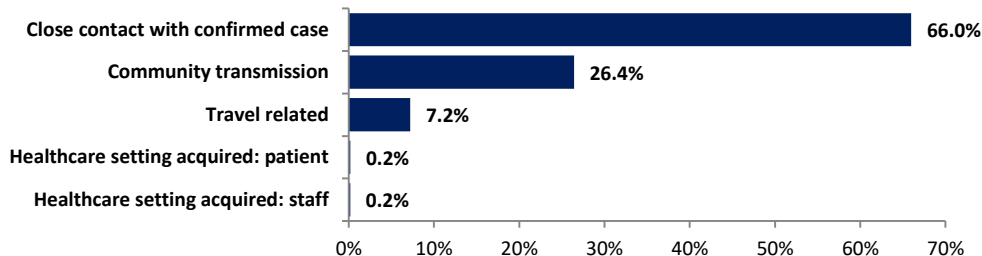
Compared to 2 weeks ago, the **5 day average is up 46%** and the **7 day average is up 44%**.

### Rate of new cases per 100,000 population by age group notified over the past 2 weeks



Compared to last week the **overall 14 day incidence rate is up 21%**. The 14 day incidence rate is **highest among 19-24 year olds (up 26% on last week)**. The rates increased for every age group compared to last week, with the largest increase among 13-18 year olds (+49%) and the lowest increase among 45-54 (+7%).

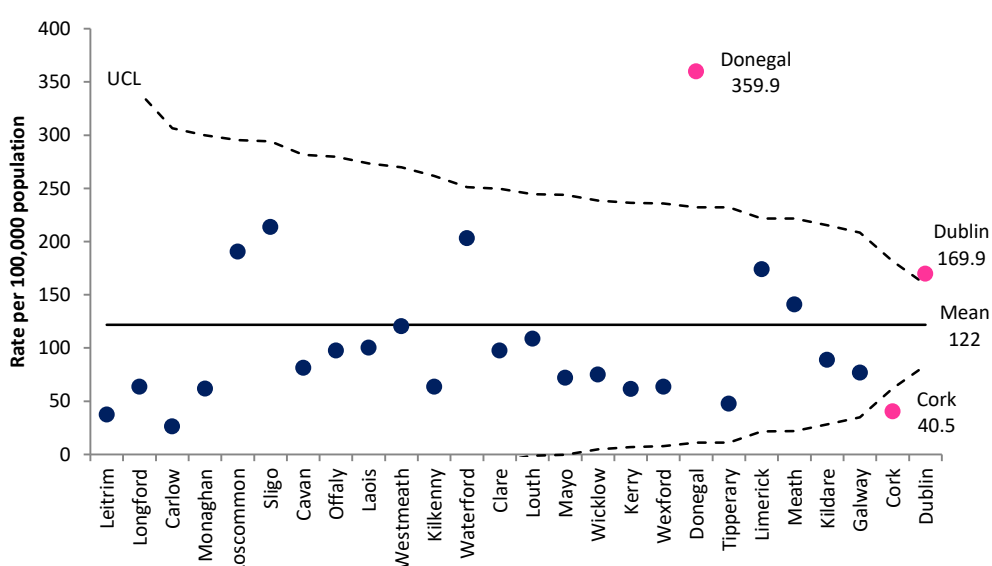
### Most likely transmission source of new cases notified over the past 2 weeks



**Note:** Transmission source remains under investigation for 10% of cases. The percentages above are based on those with known transmission source. Transmission source should be interpreted with caution as data may not be updated based on additional investigations undertaken by Departments of Public Health.

Of 5,203 new cases with known most likely transmission source notified within the past 2 weeks, 3,433 (66%) were close contacts. 376 (7.2%) were travel related. 19 (0.4%) were acquired in healthcare settings (10 patients & 9 staff), and 1,375 (26.4%) were community transmission (no other identified source).

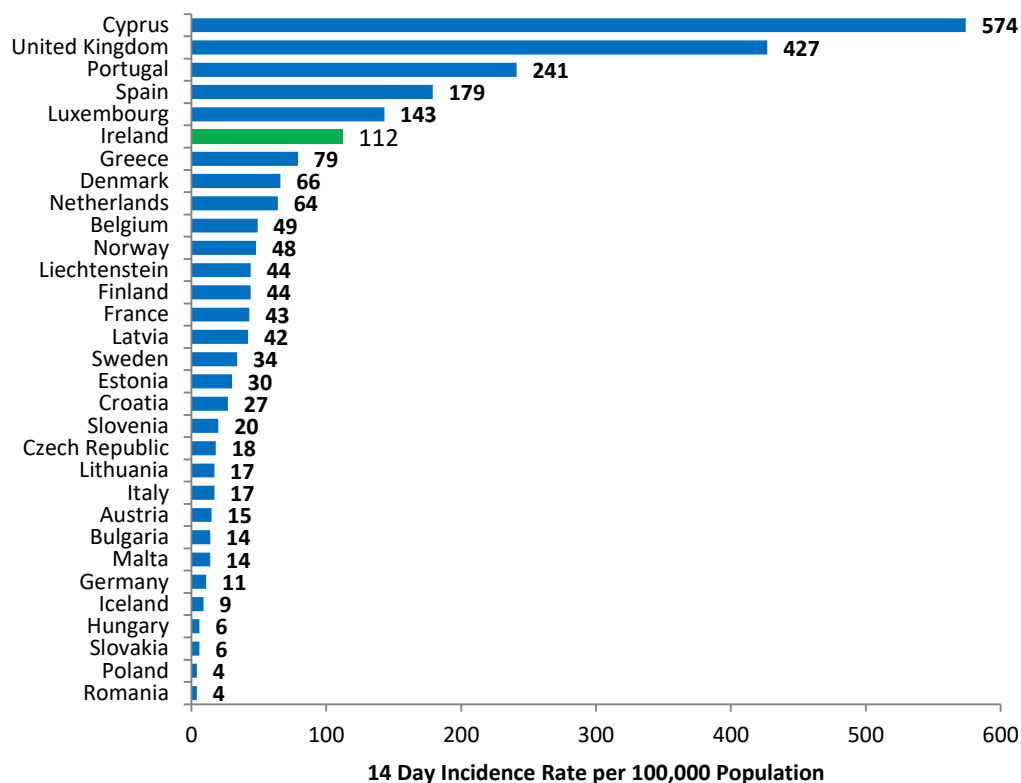
### 14-day incidence rate per 100,000 population by county notified from 23 June – 6 July



The SPC funnel plot shows that the rates of new cases in all counties are within the expected range of variation when compared to the national average, **with the exception of Donegal & Dublin which are above the upper control limit, and Cork which is below the lower control limit.**

This is a signal that the current 14 day rates in Donegal & Dublin are higher than expected relative to the national rate, and the rate in Cork is lower than expected relative to the national average.

### 14-day COVID-19 rates per 100,000 population EU/EEA & UK (WHO Data, 6<sup>th</sup> July)



Data from the WHO on COVID incidence rates within Europe shows that the **14 day incidence rate in Ireland has increased by 23% compared to 2 weeks ago and is now 6th highest out of the 31 countries.**

The 14 day incidence rates in **19 of the 31 countries have decreased compared to 2 weeks ago**. Rates have increased in 11 countries, with six countries experiencing triple digit growth. **499% increase in Cyprus, 289% in Malta, 220% in Luxembourg, 146% in the UK, 120% in Finland, and 113% in Liechtenstein.** Greece remains static.

### Key trends & recent changes:

- In the **7 days up 7<sup>th</sup> July** there were 3,313 new cases notified; **up 29% on the previous week** (2,575 new cases in the 7 days up to 30<sup>th</sup> June).
- **55.8% of new cases over the past 2 weeks were among people ages 19-44 years.** 29.1% of new cases over the past 2 weeks were among children aged 0-18 years. 12.7% of new cases were among people age 45-64 years and 2.4% were among people aged 65 and over.

### **Hospital activity:**

- The number of patients with confirmed COVID currently **in hospital is up 36% compared to last week** (60 at 8am on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 44 at 8am on 30<sup>th</sup> June).
- Data from the NOCA ICU Bed Information System shows that the number of confirmed COVID cases **in ICU is up 21% compared to last week, although absolute numbers remain low** (17 on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 14 on 30<sup>th</sup> June).

### **Conclusion:**

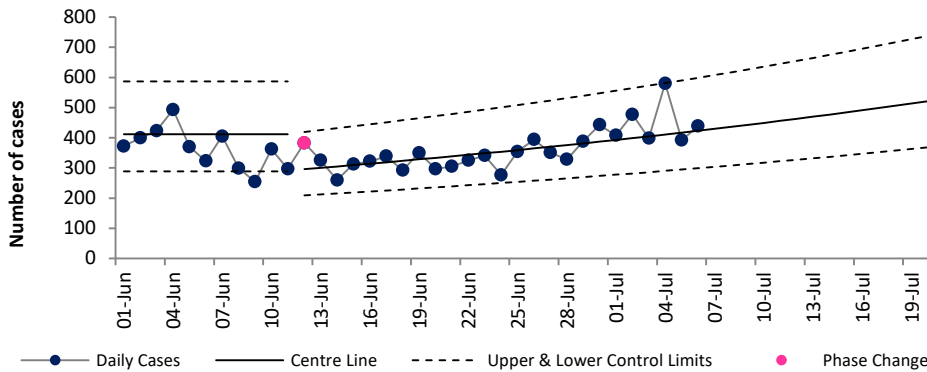
As the Delta variant becomes the dominant variant in Ireland, this report demonstrates some worrying trends. While the relaxation in social restrictions would be expected to lead to an increase in cases in younger non-vaccinated groups, the increase in other age groups seen here (albeit small) and the increase in hospitalisations means that we must keep a very close eye on this data for the next period.

We are seeing signs of growth in the number of new cases of COVID-19, and increases in hospitalisations. The 14 day incidence rate has increased by 21% compared to last week, with particularly high rates among people aged 19-24 years and a large increase in rates among 13-18 year olds compared to last week. The 14 day incidence rate also increased among older age groups compared to last week, but absolute numbers remain very low with less than 1% of cases in the last 2 weeks occurring in people aged 75+ (34 cases, 0.6% of total cases) and 1.8% of cases occurring among people aged 65-74 years (106 cases).

# Weekly Report on COVID-19 Statistical Process Control Charts

07 July 2021

Daily COVID-19 Reported Cases

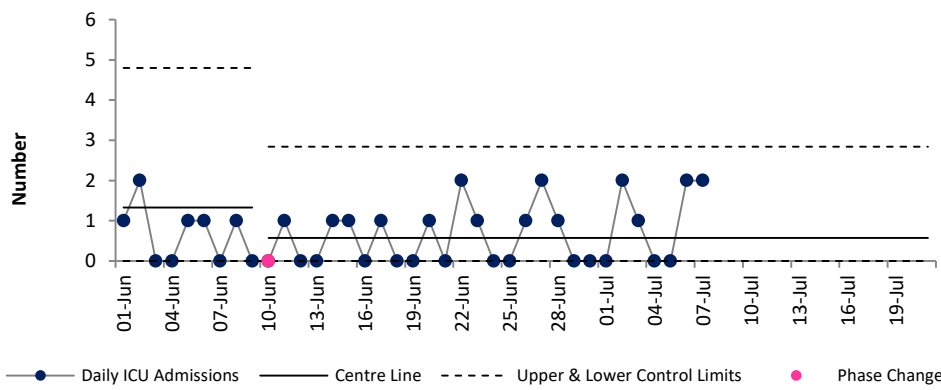


**Epoch 2: Growth in daily reported cases**

The latest data indicates that the number of new cases reported per day has been increasing (i.e. in the growth phase / Epoch 2) since 12<sup>th</sup> June after being in Epoch 3 (plateau or descent in daily cases) since 17<sup>th</sup> May.

Since 12<sup>th</sup> June the average number of cases per day has increased from 296 to 423 per day on 6<sup>th</sup> July. If this trend continues we can expect to see an average of 521 cases per day by 20<sup>th</sup> July.

Daily admissions to ICU of COVID-19 positive patients



**Epoch 4: Stability after descent in daily reported ICU admissions**

The number of new ICU admissions per day of COVID positive patients has been trending downwards since January.

There was a signal of a reduction in the average number of new ICU admissions of COVID positive patients per day from 1.3 since 30<sup>th</sup> April to 0.6 per day since 10<sup>th</sup> June.

The number is stable since then and based on the current data we can expect to continue to see an average of 0.6 ICU admissions per day, i.e. 4 ICU admissions per week.

Note that due to the cyber-attack data on daily new hospital admissions of COVID-19 positive patients and daily notified deaths of people with COVID-19 are not currently available.

For more information on the methodology used above and the team behind the development of this SPC approach see <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/qid/covid-19-qi-learning/resources-developed-to-support-the-national-covid19-response/understanding-variation-in-key-covid-19-indicators-in-ireland-using-statistical-process-control-shewhart-charts.pdf>