IEMAG briefing

1 March 2021





Health Protection Surveillance Centre Lárionad Faire um Chosaint Sláinte





Performance Management and Improvement Unit







Cases, numbers in hospital and intensive care

There is progress against all indicators of disease, though cases and number of people requiring hospital care remain high. The number of people in hospital and ICU is decreasing. The number of deaths per day remains high.

	Apr 2020	Summer 2020	Oct 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	3 Feb	10 Feb	17 Feb	24 Feb	1 Mar	Daily count 25 Feb
Cases confirmed per day	859 18-04	8.7 25-06	1158 21-10	262	6520 10-01	1188	943	816	737	654	687
14-day incidence	212 19-04	3.0 04-07	306 26-10	79 09-12	1532 15-01	424	312	261	231	209	
Hospital in-patients	862 17-04	9 02-08	333 01-11	198 16-12	1949 24-01	1499	1188	907	723	592	546
Hospital admissions per day	85 04-04	<1 10-07	27 26-10	11 13-12	158 15-01	68	52	45	40	25	14
ICU confirmed cases	150 14-04	4 04-08	43 04-11	26 27-12	217 28-01	209	179	163	149	136	120
ICU admissions per day	14 31-03	<1 03-06	4 03-11	1 16-12	20 17-01	11	6	8	6	4	0
Deaths confirmed per day	46 22-04	<1 30-07	7 01-12	4 17-12	57 03-02	57	41	35	29	26	1

Data are 7-day averages (the indicated day and the preceding 6 days, rounded to the nearest whole number) with the exception of 14 day cumulative incidence, which is the total number of cases in the preceding 14 days per 100,000 population. The highest and lowest values of each indicator are given for each wave of the pandemic, along with the date on which that value was recorded, as well as the data for recent weeks. The historic incidence data may change due to denotification of cases.



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Confirmed cases each day

Daily and weekly count and 5-day rolling average. The 5-day average peaked at 1186 on 21 October, reached a low of 251 on 28 November, peaked again at 6847 on 8 January and is now 684



Daily count (bars) 5-day average (line) and weekly counts of the number of laboratory confirmed new cases by date on which they were confirmed by HPSC. Case counts may change due to denotification of cases. Weekly case counts are by notification (event) date and standard epidemiological week.



Coronavirus COVID-19 Public Health

Advice



Confirmed cases in acute hospitals

The number of people in hospital with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection. The number of people in hospital continues to fall, and the number of admissions and newly confirmed cases in hospital per day has also decreased in the last 10 days



Hospital in-patients: Daily count of number of COVID-19 confirmed cases in acute hospitals. Daily admissions: New COVID-19 confirmed admissions and new laboratory confirmations of suspected cases in preceding 24 hours. Data from HSE PMIU-SDU, 8am census.



Coronavirus **COVID-19** Public Health

Advice

Confirmed cases in intensive care

The number of people in ICU with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection remains high but is now decreasing.



Patients in ICU: Daily count of number of COVID-19 confirmed cases in ICU. Daily admissions: new COVID-19 confirmed admissions to ICU and new laboratory confirmations of suspected cases in ICU. Average of morning and evening census from NOCA



Coronavirus **COVID-19** Public Health

Advice

Testing and test positive rate

The demand for tests has fallen. Positivity rate has fallen significantly: overall positivity rate peaked at 23% on 7 January; it had been plateaued near 6%, but may be decreasing again.



Data 5-day rolling averages, tests outsourced to German laboratory in April backdated using specimen collection date. The aggregate positivity rate should be interpreted with caution, as it includes community referrals, close contacts, mass and serial testing, and hospital testing, and changes in numbers of tests done in these different settings will alter the overall positivity rate.

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Test positivity: public health laboratories

The positivity rate is higher for tests conducted in public health laboratories (NVRL, associated laboratories and Cherry Orchard) compared with tests conducted in hospitals. The test positivity in hospital laboratories continues to fall (2.3%). Positivity rates in public health laboratories have decreased from a peak 5-day average positivity of 27.4% on 6 January; it had been plateaued at 7-8%, but now appears to be decreasing again









Incidence in younger cohorts

The incidence per 100,000 population in those aged under 25, compared with the population as a whole. The incidence in those aged 18 and under is trending upwards, most likely due to increased testing of asymptomatic household contacts. Incidence in thosed aged 19-24 may also be starting to increase.



Notification (event) date

Age-specific incidence (cases per day per 100,000 population within each age cohort, population from CSO 2016 census data). Healthcare workers and cases associated with outbreaks in long-term residential care are excluded, so that the analysis reflects the pattern of cases in the community. Cases dated by notification (event) date. Tests outsourced to German laboratory in April backdated, using the specimen collection date, to the date they would have been confirmed if tested in a timely manner.





