NPHET epi update
19th November 2020
# Current situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>01-Oct</th>
<th>26-Oct (peak 14 day inc.)</th>
<th>31-Oct</th>
<th>03-Nov</th>
<th>06-Nov</th>
<th>09-Nov</th>
<th>12-Nov</th>
<th>15-Nov</th>
<th>18-Nov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-day incidence</td>
<td>96.12</td>
<td>307.23</td>
<td>266.14</td>
<td>226.21</td>
<td>195.41</td>
<td>160.32</td>
<td>134.93</td>
<td>126.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-day average cases</td>
<td>407.2</td>
<td>924.0</td>
<td>678.2</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>516.8</td>
<td>439.8</td>
<td>361.4</td>
<td>411.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total weekly cases</td>
<td>2608</td>
<td>7034</td>
<td>5341</td>
<td>4282</td>
<td>3525</td>
<td>2955</td>
<td>2634</td>
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<table>
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<th>06-Nov</th>
<th>09-Nov</th>
<th>12-Nov</th>
<th>15-Nov</th>
<th>18-Nov</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. in ICU (6.30 P.M)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>01-Oct</th>
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<th>06-Nov</th>
<th>09-Nov</th>
<th>12-Nov</th>
<th>15-Nov</th>
<th>18-Nov</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positivity rate (7 day average)</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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## August vs. September

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths associated with NH outbreaks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
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## October vs. November

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths associated with NH outbreaks</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data refers to latest available information at 11am 18th November*
Cases, numbers in hospital and intensive care

Case numbers increased from late June to late October, decreased for three weeks from 21 October, but have not decreased further over the last week. Hospitalisations admissions to ICU and deaths increased a number of weeks after the rise in cases. The number of people in hospital and ICU is decreasing slowly (though the number of admissions per day is not yet decreasing). The number of deaths per day is not yet decreasing.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases confirmed per day</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1161</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>412</td>
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<tr>
<td>14-day incidence</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital in-patients</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions per day</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU confirmed cases</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICU admissions per day</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths confirmed per day</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

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. NPHET monitors 5-day moving average and 14-day cumulative incidence on a day-by-day basis, as indicators of rate of change of incidence and overall burden of infection. 7-day averages are used here to limit day-of-week effects. The historic incidence data may change due to denotification of cases.
Confirmed cases each day

Daily and weekly count and 5-day rolling average – case counts have been decreasing since 21 October; the 5-day average peaked at 1186, reached a low of 350 on 11 November, and is now 403.

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.
National 7 and 14 day Incidence rates

Highest 14-day Incidence: 307 (25 Oct)

Highest 7-day incidence: 171 (20 Oct)

Source: HPSC CIDR Extract 18112020
Incidence in regions (18 Nov 20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>14 day incidence</th>
<th>7 day incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donegal</td>
<td>295.87</td>
<td>121.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>120.75</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>237.05</td>
<td>128.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Ireland excl Dublin</td>
<td>119.58</td>
<td>60.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Event date:
- Limerick:
  - 01 Aug 20
  - 08 Aug 20
  - 15 Aug 20
  - 22 Aug 20
  - 29 Aug 20
  - 05 Sep 20
  - 12 Sep 20
  - 19 Sep 20
  - 26 Sep 20
  - 03 Oct 20
  - 10 Oct 20
  - 17 Oct 20
  - 24 Oct 20
  - 31 Oct 20
  - 07 Nov 20
  - 14 Nov 20

- Rest of Ireland excl Dublin:
  - 01 Aug 20
  - 08 Aug 20
  - 15 Aug 20
  - 22 Aug 20
  - 29 Aug 20
  - 05 Sep 20
  - 12 Sep 20
  - 19 Sep 20
  - 26 Sep 20
  - 03 Oct 20
  - 10 Oct 20
  - 17 Oct 20
  - 24 Oct 20
  - 31 Oct 20
  - 07 Nov 20
  - 14 Nov 20

- Incidence rate:
  - Limerick: 237.05
  - Rest of Ireland excl Dublin: 119.58

- Colour:
  - Red: 14 day incidence
  - Blue: 7 day incidence
Total Tests: 1,833,804
Total Positive: 73,288 (4%)
Tests (24hrs): 12,560
Tests (Last 7 days): 77,292 (2,953 or 3.8% positive)
Recent trend in positivity rate

Source: HPSC Cumulative Report on Lab Results, 18112020
### 7-day Avg Positivity Rate (Lab data) and % Positivity Rate in Past 7 Days inc. and ex. Serial Testing (CRM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Avg 7-day Positivity Rate (Lab data)</th>
<th>Positivity Rate Inc. Serial (CRM)</th>
<th>Positivity Rate Ex. Serial (CRM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at 02/10/2020</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 09/10/2020</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 14/10/2020</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 23/10/2020</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 30/10/2020</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 06/11/2020</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 13/11/2020</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 18/11/2020</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated 18/11/2020

Source: Lab data, HPSC Daily Cumulative Report; CRM data, HSE Contact and Tracing Team.

Up to 23/10/2020 tests which could not be linked to a County (Not Mapped) are not included in the data for total tests.
Up to 23/10/2020 tests which could not be linked to a County (Not Mapped) are not included in the data for total tests.

As at 02/10/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 55,256
- Serial Swabs: 8,065
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 87.3

As at 09/10/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 59,684
- Serial Swabs: 12,982
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 82.1

As at 14/10/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 67,895
- Serial Swabs: 11,977
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 85.0

As at 23/10/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 79,412
- Serial Swabs: 32,407
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 71.0

As at 30/10/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 66,804
- Serial Swabs: 29,861
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 69.1

As at 06/11/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 50,512
- Serial Swabs: 29,219
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 63.4

As at 13/11/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 45,314
- Serial Swabs: 28,133
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 61.7

As at 18/11/2020
- Non-Serial Swabs: 44,458
- Serial Swabs: 28,778
- Non-Serial as % of Total Swabs: 60.7

Source: HSE Contact and Tracing Team.
% Positivity Rate Past 7 Days (inc./ex. serial testing) by County as at 18/11/20
(data from County Positivity Rate data provided by HSE Contact and Tracing Team)

Location is based on location of Community Test Centre or Acute Hospital and not on patient’s address
Incidence across different age groups (excluding HCW and LTRC)

When incidence started to rise again in July, cases increased first in younger age groups, especially in the 19-24 age group, with a delayed increase in incidence in older (65+) adults. There has been a very significant decrease in incidence in younger adults over the last five weeks, though this has now stalled. While incidence in the 65-84 age group has decreased from the peak, it remains high, and incidence has increased in the 85+ age group.

Heat map of 7-day incidence by age

Chart shows 5-day rolling average of total incidence (cases per day per 100,000 population) with coloured bands showing the contribution of each age cohort to the total incidence, having adjusted for the number of people in that age cohort (CSO 2016 census data). Heat map shows age-specific incidence (cases per week per 100,000 population) 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 date of specimen collection.
Incidence across different age groups (excluding HCW and LTRC)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-12</th>
<th>13-18</th>
<th>19-24</th>
<th>25-39</th>
<th>40-64</th>
<th>65-74</th>
<th>75-84</th>
<th>85+</th>
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<td>45.6</td>
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<td>42.7</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heat map shows age-specific incidence (cases per week per 100,000 population) 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 date of specimen collection.
Incidence by age
This analysis focuses on the older age cohort, compared with the population as a whole.

Data 5-day rolling average: Age specific incidence per 100,000 population, excluding healthcare workers and those associated with outbreaks in long-term residential care.
Total No. of Confirmed Covid Cases in Hospital at 8AM &
No. of New Confirmed Covid Cases in Past 24 hrs since 01/09/2020

No. of New Covid-19 cases confirmed in past 24 hrs 8AM
No. of Confirmed Covid-19 cases Admitted on site 8AM

Updated to 8AM 19/11/2020

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

18 An Roinn Sláinte | Department of Health
Total No. of Confirmed Covid Cases in ICU at 11.30AM &
No. of New Confirmed Covid Admissions to ICU in past 24 hrs since 01/09/20
(includes all reporting public and private hospitals and may differ from no. reported by HSE in public hospital ICUs)

Updated to 11.30AM 18/11/2020
Excess mortality in Europe (week 45)

The latest weekly pooled EuroMOMO data (European monitoring of excess mortality for public health action network) estimates show a substantial excess all-cause mortality overall for the participating European countries, coinciding with a reported increase in COVID-19 cases in several countries.

This excess mortality is driven by a very substantial excess mortality in some countries, while other countries see normal mortality levels.

The excess all-cause mortality is seen primarily in the age group of 65 years and above, but also in the age groups of 15-44 and 45-64 years.

Data from 26 participating European countries or regions were included in this week’s pooled analysis of all-cause mortality.

Source: EuroMOMO Bulletin, Week 45, 2020
COVID-19 outbreaks by key outbreak locations, week 46 and overall, 2020 Ireland

- Since March 1\textsuperscript{st} 2020, 8,311 outbreaks have been notified to CIDR
- In week 46, 1057 outbreaks were notified; 954 in private houses, 103 in other locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key outbreak locations</th>
<th>Week 46</th>
<th>Weeks 10-46</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workplace</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Provision Centre</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable groups*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Home/Community Hospital</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute hospitals</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School\textsuperscript{^}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare facility</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Irish Travellers, Roma and homeless population

\textsuperscript{^}These outbreaks are associated with school children +/- school staff. Transmission of COVID-19 within the school has not necessarily been established in these outbreaks

Data source: CIDR November 17\textsuperscript{th} 2020 – data to midnight 16/11/2020
Weekly Summary

• **Total** number of outbreaks week 46 n=1,057 compared with week 45 n=572

• **Vulnerable groups**
  – Irish Traveller outbreaks (since 20/09/2020)
    • 53 outbreaks (2 outbreaks since the previous report)
    • 1035 cases in Irish Travellers
  – Two new DPC outbreaks
  – Two new outbreaks in vulnerable populations; one in addiction services (n=14), one in the Roma population (n=58)

• **Workplace & construction sector outbreaks**
  – Five new outbreaks in food production since last week’s report
  – Largest outbreak remains in HSE NW, with 55 linked cases
  – Four new construction sector outbreaks with 14 linked cases

• **Residential institution outbreaks**
  – 222 outbreaks in residential institutions with 1,247 linked cases
  – Eight have been notified in week 46 and to date in week 47, with 41 linked cases

• **Nursing Homes & Community Hospitals**
  – 51/381 outbreaks remain open with 1368 linked cases
  – 6 new outbreaks with 32 linked cases since last week’s report
  – Five largest ‘open’ outbreaks have between 59 and 77 linked cases
  – Since August 1st, 82 deaths have occurred in cases linked to NH/CH outbreaks

• **Acute hospitals**
  – Twelve new outbreaks since last week’s report with 43 linked cases
  – 203 events linked to 18 previously reported hospital outbreaks

• **Schools**
  – 14 new outbreaks since last week’s report with 39 linked cases
  – 11 outbreaks ≥ 2 linked cases (range 2-7)

• **Childcare facilities**
  – Four new outbreaks since last week’s report with 23 linked cases
  – All six outbreaks ≥ 2 linked cases (range 2-13)

• **Third level institutions**
  – 49 outbreaks since week 39 – 233 linked cases
Deaths linked to outbreaks in Nursing Home and Community Hospital/Long Stay Units among confirmed COVID-19 cases notified August 1st to midnight November 9th 2020

Of 82 deaths among confirmed COVID-19 cases notified since August 1st linked to outbreaks in Nursing Home and Community Hospital/Long Stay Units

- 76 (93%) were >75 years
- 45 (55%) were male

Data source: CIDR November 10th 8:30 am
Hospital outbreaks to midnight 16\textsuperscript{th} November 2020 (n=172)

Overview

- 172 outbreaks in acute hospitals
- 51 ‘open’ acute hospital outbreaks (all occurring since 1\textsuperscript{st} September 2020)
  - in all of the 8 HSE areas
- 602 confirmed cases linked to 47 of the open outbreaks (range 1-93)

Update

- 12 new outbreaks since reporting on 10/11/2020
- 43 confirmed cases linked to 9 of these outbreaks (range 1-17)
- 203 events were linked to 18 previously reported open hospital outbreaks
- One previously notified hospital outbreak was de-activated since last week
- The status of one previously “closed” outbreak was updated to open

Data source: CIDR November 17\textsuperscript{th} 2020

*Data to midnight 16/11/2020
Outbreaks associated with school children and staff to midnight 16\textsuperscript{th} November 2020 (n=190)

Overview
• 190 outbreaks associated with school children and staff notified
• 729 linked confirmed cases in total
• 163 outbreaks have ≥2 linked cases (range 2-30)
• 57 outbreaks have been closed; 133 remain open

Update
• 14 new outbreaks reported since last week
• 39 confirmed cases linked to 13 of the outbreaks
• 11 outbreaks have ≥2 linked cases (range 2-7)
• Outbreaks were reported from 7 of the 8 HSE areas
• Eight outbreaks were closed since last week
• Six previously reported outbreaks were de-activated or re-classified

Data source: CIDR November 17\textsuperscript{th} 2020
*Data to midnight 16/11/2020
Outbreaks associated with childcare facilities to midnight 16th November 2020 (n=78)

Overview

• 78 outbreaks associated with children and staff in childcare facilities notified
  • 35 (45%) were in HSE East and 11 (14%) were in HSE Northeast
  • 373 linked events in total
  • 69 outbreaks have ≥2 linked confirmed cases (range 2-39)
  • 26 outbreaks have been closed; 52 remain open

Update

• 4 new outbreaks reported since last week: 2 were reported during week 46 and 2 had been previously reported as school outbreaks but were re-classified to childcare facilities
  • 23 confirmed cases linked to these outbreaks
• All outbreaks have ≥2 linked cases (range 2-13)
• 3 of the outbreaks were reported from HSE West

Data source: CIDR November 17th 2020
*Data to midnight 16/11/2020
Outbreaks associated with third-level institutions/students to midnight 16th November 2020 (n=49)

Overview

- To date there have been 49 confirmed notified outbreaks
- Median number confirmed linked cases = 3 (range 2 to 32)
- 40 ‘open’ outbreaks: 15 HSE-M, 9 HSE-S, 7 HSE-E, 7 HSE-NW, 2 HSE-SE
  - 233 confirmed linked cases to these ‘open’ outbreaks

Data source: CIDR November 17th 2020
*Data to midnight 16/11/2020
Where are cases arising?

We have seen an increasing number of infections in healthcare workers in recent weeks.

Weekly total cases by setting. LTRC: residents of long-term residential care. HCW (LTRC): Healthcare workers associated with outbreaks in long-term residential care. HCW: healthcare workers in other settings. Outbreaks: all other outbreaks. Sporadic: cases not associated with outbreaks or healthcare work. Date of specimen collection.
Infections in the healthcare setting

We have seen an increasing number of infections acquired in the healthcare setting in recent weeks.

Weekly total number of nosocomial infections by type. Date of specimen collection.
Healthcare workers as a proportion of all cases

This has increased in recent weeks, so that now about 13% of cases are in healthcare workers. This remains a significantly lower proportion than in the first wave of the pandemic, but under-detection of cases in the wider population this period will increase the proportion of cases accounted for by healthcare Workers. Note that cases are dated by specimen collection date, so data from recent days are incomplete.

Data 5-day rolling average: Percentage of all cases each day that are identified as healthcare workers, cases dated to date of specimen collection, so most recent data is right-censored.
Sentinel GP ILI consultation rates per 100,000 population & number NVRL influenza positive specimens by week.
Age specific sentinel GP ILI consultation rates per 100,000 population by week and age specific thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEM Threshold Levels</th>
<th>Below Baseline</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Extraordinary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel GP ILI consultation/100,000 pop.</td>
<td>Week of GP Phone Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15 yrs</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64 yrs</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥65 yrs</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reporting practices (N=58)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) threshold levels are colour coded – the MEM method is recommended internationally and by ECDC to establish thresholds for influenza-like illness (ILI)/influenza
### Laboratory Completed Tests during Last 7 Days (11 - 17 Nov 2020) by LGD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Government District</th>
<th>+ve Cases Last 7 Days</th>
<th>Last 7 Day Rate per 100K</th>
<th>Individuals Tested Last 7 Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antrim and Newtownabbey</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>188.5</td>
<td>2.648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ards and North Down</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>128.7</td>
<td>3.283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>243.4</td>
<td>4.191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>189.3</td>
<td>6.504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causeway Coast and Glens</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>226.7</td>
<td>2.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derry City and Strabane</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>209.7</td>
<td>2.496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermanagh and Omagh</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>182.3</td>
<td>2.217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisburn and Castlereagh</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>139.8</td>
<td>2.751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid and East Antrim</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>155.1</td>
<td>2.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Ulster</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>209.5</td>
<td>2.609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newry, Mourne and Down</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>111.5</td>
<td>2.916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>1.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>187.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,830</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Confirmed COVID-19 patients (All Trusts)

- Donegal 121.9
- Monaghan 42.4
- Cavan 55.1
- Louth 101.6
- Ireland 60.6
7 and 14 day Incidence rates for ROI and NI

Source: HPSC CIDR Extract 18112020 and health-ni.gov.uk daily data 17/11/20
Testing and contact tracing NPHET update

Testing

Over the past seven days, 10th – 16th of November, there has been approximately 77,888 swabs taken for COVID-19 testing.

Of these:

• 34,896 (45%) of these were taken in the community, the majority were performed at fixed testing sites and a portion as home visits which have increased in recent weeks.

• 23,465 (30%) were taken in acute settings.

• 19,527 (25%) were taken as part of the Serial Testing programmes of staff in residential care facilities for older persons and staff in food production plants.

Contact Tracing

• Last week, a total of 12,288 calls were made in the Contact Tracing Centres. A total of 3,025 of these were Call 1s which involves the communication of a detected result. A total of 9,263 calls were completed relating to contact tracing. This figure is marginally down on prior week.

• Over the past seven days, the average number of close contacts per case was 3.6. Last week this was 3.7

Source: HSE/N O’Beirne
Turnaround Times

Over the seven-day period, 10th – 16th of November:

• The median end-to-end turnaround time, from referral to SMS result, for not detected tests in the community setting was **1.6 days**.
• The median turnaround time from referral to communication of a detected result by SMS, in community settings was **1.8 days**.
• The median end-to-end turnaround time, from referral to end of tracing, for detected cases in the community was **2.2 days**.

Overall Swab to laboratory result communicated - Medians
• 26 hours in Acute; 29 hours in Serial Testing; 29 hours in Community

Referral to appointment:
In the community, the median time for community referral to appointment was **0.2 days**.
92% of GP referrals are provided a swabbing appointment within 24 hours.

Contact Tracing:
The median time to complete all calls for contact tracing, from the 10th – 16th of November was **0.7 days**.

Source: HSE/N O’Beirne
Growth rate for case numbers

When the pandemic in Ireland grew very rapidly in early March, at over 30% per day. The national restrictions introduced in late March suppressed transmission, with daily incidence decreasing at -5% to -10% per day. This was sustained until the end of June, after which case numbers started to grow, on average at 4% to 5% per day. A period of very rapid growth can be seen in early August associated with the outbreaks in Kildare-Laois-Offaly. Level 3 measures in Dublin reduced growth rate to zero for a period (data not shown). Incidence was decreasing at -5% to -7% per day, but in the last week this has stalled, with growth rate close to zero.

Growth rate calculated as the average growth rate over a 14-day trailing window; cases dated by notification (event) date.
Contacts per confirmed case

The number of contacts per case decreased from approximately 5 in September to fewer than 3 just after Level 5 measures were introduced. This was a progressive change, with both delays after and anticipation of the transition to different levels of public health restrictions. The number of contacts began to increase from 2 November, and the marginal increase in social contact this represents is the likely cause of the cases seen in the last week.
Situation analysis 19 November 2020

- We have made great progress over four weeks with significant suppression of viral transmission
  - Daily average case counts down from 1200 to 400 per day
  - 14-day incidence down from 307 per 100,000 to 120 per 100,000
- However, the rapid decline in incidence has stalled
  - growth rate close to zero
  - R estimated at 0.7-0.9
    - caution in interpreting R number – it’s an estimate that lags changes in viral transmission
- Numbers in hospital and intensive care are decreasing very slowly
- A persistently high incidence in older persons
- A marginal increase in social contact from 2 November most likely explains the case numbers over the last week
- We can further reduce transmission and bring the number of cases and force of infection to very low levels
Compliance data
Overall Public Transport daily passengers
Amárach data
Safe Behaviours – II
Which of the following are you doing more often as a result of the Coronavirus?

- Staying at home rather than going out
- Contacting older relatives and friends to see they are okay
- Disposing of used tissues immediately
- Sitting further apart from others

Source: Amárach Public Opinion Tracker for Department of Health