PHE publishes a weekly national influenza and COVID-19 surveillance report which summaries the information from the surveillance systems which are used to monitor influenza, COVID-19 and other seasonal respiratory viruses in England.

Additional figures based on these surveillance systems are included in this slide set.

The figures presented in this slide set are based on data from week 49 (between 30 November and 6 December 2020).
Confirmed COVID-19 cases in England
Weekly COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by age group and region, weeks 40-49

East Midlands

East of England

London

North East

North West

South East

South West

West Midlands

Yorkshire and Humber

Week number

0-9
10-19
20-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60-69
70-79
80+
Weekly COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by ethnicity and region, weeks 40-49
Weekly COVID-19 rate per 100,000 population by IMD quintile (1 being the most deprived and 5 being the least deprived), weeks 40-49
Cumulative rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)
Cumulative rate (from week 27) of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)

As of 16 November 2020, the methodology for allocating geographies for cases has been updated to include alternate postcodes where applicable.

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Created by PHE, GIS Team
Weekly positivity of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by reason for test, weeks 41-49

- Liverpool mass testing
- Local council testing
- ZOE study
- Symptomatic Citizen
- Symptomatic essential worker
- Symptomatic household member
Respiratory Datamart system (England)
Respiratory DataMart – Influenza subtypes

Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09

- Number of positive samples
- Proportion positive (%)
- Week number

Influenza A(H3N2)

- Number of positive samples
- Proportion positive (%)
- Week number

Influenza A (not subtyped)

- Number of positive samples
- Proportion positive (%)
- Week number

Influenza B

- Number of positive samples
- Proportion positive (%)
- Week number

10 December 2020
Respiratory DataMart – Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

The chart shows the weekly number of positive samples for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) over three years (2018/19, 2019/20, and 2020/21). The x-axis represents the week number, and the y-axis shows the proportion positive (%). The data points indicate a peak in the number of positive samples in week 51 of 2018/19, with a slight decrease in 2019/20 and a further decrease in 2020/21.
Respiratory DataMart – other respiratory viruses

### Adenovirus
- **Positive samples**
- **% 2018/19**
- **% 2019/20**
- **% 2020/21**

### Parainfluenza
- **Positive samples**
- **% 2018/19**
- **% 2019/20**
- **% 2020/21**

### Rhinovirus
- **Positive samples**
- **% 2018/19**
- **% 2019/20**
- **% 2020/21**

### hMPV
- **Positive samples**
- **% 2018/19**
- **% 2019/20**
- **% 2020/21**
Number of COVID-19 confirmed clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting, England

Number of ARI incidents

Date of report week

- Nursery
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools
- College/University
Cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting and PHE Centre since week 36, England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHE Centres</th>
<th>Nursery</th>
<th>Primary school</th>
<th>Secondary school</th>
<th>Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools</th>
<th>College/University</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>7 (1)</td>
<td>16 (2)</td>
<td>39 (2)</td>
<td>8 (0)</td>
<td>12 (1)</td>
<td>83 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>44 (2)</td>
<td>135 (3)</td>
<td>97 (1)</td>
<td>24 (1)</td>
<td>20 (0)</td>
<td>322 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>48 (10)</td>
<td>190 (19)</td>
<td>280 (38)</td>
<td>40 (4)</td>
<td>37 (0)</td>
<td>595 (71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>18 (0)</td>
<td>23 (2)</td>
<td>7 (0)</td>
<td>5 (0)</td>
<td>54 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>15 (0)</td>
<td>61 (3)</td>
<td>83 (1)</td>
<td>39 (0)</td>
<td>10 (0)</td>
<td>210 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>70 (8)</td>
<td>177 (31)</td>
<td>241 (28)</td>
<td>57 (9)</td>
<td>27 (1)</td>
<td>570 (77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>21 (2)</td>
<td>62 (3)</td>
<td>77 (2)</td>
<td>18 (2)</td>
<td>25 (2)</td>
<td>213 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>32 (1)</td>
<td>179 (5)</td>
<td>158 (7)</td>
<td>40 (3)</td>
<td>21 (0)</td>
<td>430 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and Humber</td>
<td>40 (1)</td>
<td>132 (7)</td>
<td>110 (5)</td>
<td>40 (2)</td>
<td>24 (0)</td>
<td>346 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>278 (25)</td>
<td>970 (73)</td>
<td>1108 (86)</td>
<td>286 (21)</td>
<td>181 (4)</td>
<td>2823 (209)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of outbreaks for Week 49 in brackets
Contacts by exposure/activity setting in week 49, England (Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Note: categories have been grouped as follows: leisure/community includes eating out, attending events and celebrations, exercising, worship, arts, entertainment or recreation, community activities and attending play groups or organised trips; other workplace includes: retail, manufacturing or construction, hospitality, transport, emergency services or border force, food production and agriculture, prison, financial services, civil service or local government, information and communication, military, critical national infrastructure. Personal services includes hairdressers, barbers, tattooists and nail bars.
Events and activities reported by people testing positive, prior to symptom onset in week 49, England
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Note: ‘Other’ includes a wide range of different activities and settings, each of which has small numbers of individuals, as well as activities which did not fit any specific category and were added as Other by the case. This includes:
(all within ‘activities’: Arts entertainment or recreation; Civil service or government; Close contact services; Community and charity activities;
Critical national infrastructure; Emergency services; Financial services;
Food production; Hospitality; Immigration border services; Information and communication; Military; Personal care;
Prison; Private events and celebrations; Public events and mass gathering; event within a shared household;
Sport events; Supported living; Teaching and education; Transport;
‘Other (combined)’ includes all exposure group types that have small counts such as “went to church”, “went to the zoo” within that event type.
Common locations reported by people testing positive in week 48, England
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Of the 72,772 cases reported for contact tracing between 30 and 6 December 2020, 15,320 (21%) had a common exposure with at least 1 other case. 4,188 common locations/settings were reported in total (of which the table calculates % of the most frequent). Supermarkets were the most frequently reported common location followed by secondary and primary school, then visiting a hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Number of common locations reported</th>
<th>Proportion of all common locations reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket (visiting and working)</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school (attending)</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school (attending)</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (visiting)</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care home (working)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse (working)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College (attending)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery preschool (attending)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special needs educational setting</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(attending)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality (working)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common Exposure Reports use NHS Test and Trace enhanced contact tracing data to identify locations or activities reported by 2 or more cases. Once a case enters the NHS Test and Trace system, enhanced contact tracing information is collected on household, workplace, education and activities in the 7-2 day period before symptom onset (or date of test if onset date is not provided). Data collected for this period is primarily used to identify where someone may have caught their infection.

Data presented are for common exposures within the enhanced contact tracing data with a known postcode only. Activities, household and workplace events reported by cases are grouped based on a shared postcode. Any event with >=2 cases associated with it (>=2 persons declaring the same postcode with onsets (or date tested if unavailable) the last 7 days) is defined as a common exposure and is included in this report.

Locations with more visitors are more likely to be identified as common exposures. No adjustment has been made for how commonly a location is visited. The exposure category selected is the most commonly identified among all individuals with an event at that postcode. The exposure category can change retroactively therefore, changing the most common exposure as reported here.

Common exposures identified in this way are not always indicative of epidemiological linkage between the cases and require further investigation. Some will be coincidental rather than relating to potential/actual transmission events.
Surveillance in ‘educational-age’ cohorts
Methodology and limitations

• Data source: SGSS Pillar 1 (NHS and PHE testing) and Pillar 2 (community testing) – England
• Educational-age cohorts have been calculated using dates of birth that correspond to a particular year group. School year groups run from 1 September to 31 of August of the following calendar year.
• We include all cases regardless of whether or not they attended an educational setting or whether or not the educational setting was open during the reporting period
• Data for the most recent week are provisional and likely to be an underestimate
Methodology and limitations - Birth cohort – Year group

- The table aside represents the birth cohorts for each year group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth cohort</th>
<th>Year group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/09/1998 to 31/08/1999</td>
<td>Uni Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/1999 to 31/08/2000</td>
<td>Uni Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2000 to 31/08/2001</td>
<td>Uni Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2001 to 31/08/2002</td>
<td>Uni Year 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2002 to 31/08/2003</td>
<td>Year 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2003 to 31/08/2004</td>
<td>Year 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2004 to 31/08/2005</td>
<td>Year 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2005 to 31/08/2006</td>
<td>Year 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2006 to 31/08/2007</td>
<td>Year 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2007 to 31/08/2008</td>
<td>Year 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2008 to 31/08/2009</td>
<td>Year 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2009 to 31/08/2010</td>
<td>Year 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2010 to 31/08/2011</td>
<td>Year 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2011 to 31/08/2012</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2012 to 31/08/2013</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2013 to 31/08/2014</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2014 to 31/08/2015</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2015 to 31/08/2016</td>
<td>Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2016 to 31/08/2017</td>
<td>Pre-school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2017 to 31/08/2018</td>
<td>Nursery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weekly number of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in nursery/preschool, primary, secondary and college/university age cohorts

![Chart showing weekly number of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in different age cohorts]
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in nursery/preschool, primary school, secondary school and college/university age cohorts, week 39 to 49.
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6, week 39 to 49
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13), week 39 to 49.
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups, week 39 to 49

Week number: 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population by educational age cohorts and PHE region, week 39 to 49

Case rate per 100,000 population

- East Midlands
- East of England
- London
- North East
- North West
- South East
- South West
- West Midlands
- Yorkshire and Humber

Legend:
- Nursery/Pre-school age cohorts
- Primary school age cohorts
- Secondary school age cohorts
- College/University age cohorts

10 December 2020
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6, week 39 to 49

Number of COVID-19 cases reported through Pillar 1 and Pillar 2

Week number  39  40  41  42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49

Nursery  Pre-School  Reception  Year 1  Year 2  Year 3  Year 4  Year 5  Year 6
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6

- Nursery
- Pre-School
- Reception
- Year 1
- Year 2
- Year 3
- Year 4
- Year 5
- Year 6

Half term school holiday weeks 43-44
Beginning of first term in England 02/09/2020 week 36

Week number
Number of COVID-19 cases reported through Pillar 1 and Pillar 2

10 December 2020
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13), week 39 to 49
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13)
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups, week 39 to 49
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups

Number of COVID-19 cases reported through Pillar 1 and Pillar 2

- Uni Year 1
- Uni Year 2
- Uni Year 3
- Uni Year 4

10 December 2020

Beginning of first term in Universities in England 28/09/2020 week 40

Beginning of orientation week in Universities in England 21/09/2020 week 39

Return to main menu
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by educational age cohorts and PHE region, week 39 to 49.
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6, week 39 to 49.
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by secondary school year group (Year 7 to Year 13), week 39 to 49
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups, week 39 to 49
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases, in nursery/preschool, primary school, secondary school and college/University age cohorts, week 39 to 49
Weekly rate of new COVID-19 tests performed per 100,000 population in nursery/preschool, primary school, secondary school and college/University age cohorts, week 39 to 49

* From early December a mass testing programme has been rolled out in Higher Education Institutions using Lateral Flow Devices ahead of students returning home for the Christmas break. This will impact testing trends and positivity data during this period.
Primary care surveillance
For the most recent week, more samples are expected to be tested therefore the graph should be interpreted with caution.

Positivity (%) is not calculated when the total number tested is less than 10.
Overall SARS-CoV-2 positivity (%) (weekly) by age group, England (RCGP)

For the most recent week, more samples are expected to be tested therefore the graph should be interpreted with caution.
Positivity (%) is not calculated when the total number tested is less than 10
Secondary Care surveillance
Weekly overall hospital and ICU/HDU admission rates per 100,000 of new COVID-19 positive cases reported through SARI Watch, England since week 12.

Graph showing the admission rates over weeks.
Weekly admission rates for hospital and ICU/HDU laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, week 49
Age/sex pyramid of new (a) hospital (lower level of care) (n=24,136) and (b) ICU/HDU (n=10,268) COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, England

This figure is based on individual patient level data which are provided to SARI Watch from a subset of NHS Acute Trusts, therefore the data should be interpreted with caution as the distribution of age, sex and ethnic group may not be representative of all hospitalised patients.
Ethnic group of new hospitalisations (lower level of care) (n=23,274) and ICU/HDU (n=9,515) COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, England

This figure is based on individual patient level data which are provided to SARI Watch from a subset of NHS Acute Trusts, therefore the data should be interpreted with caution as the distribution of age, sex and ethnic group may not be representative of all hospitalised patients.
Weekly COVID-19 hospitalisation rate per 100,000 trust catchment population by age group and region, weeks 40-49

[Graphs showing hospitalisation rates by age group and region for different regions over weeks 40 to 49.]
Mortality surveillance
Number of deaths since week 10 by week of death and time since laboratory confirmation of COVID-19, England

- 28 day definition (N = 54,170)
- 60 day definition (N = 59,492)
Cumulative mortality rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2 since week 27 by (a) 28 day definition and (b) 60 day definition

From this report onwards, rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates.
Co/secondary infections with COVID-19
Co/secondary infections with COVID-19 (data updated monthly)

- Caveat - a limited number of COVID-19 cases are tested for other respiratory viruses therefore data could represent an underestimate of co/secondary infection cases. Due to the low number of cases data is representative of January to October 2020 unless stated.

- Co/secondary infections refers to when a patient has an infection with more than one pathogen at the same time (co-infection), or acquires another infection after contracting the first infection (secondary infection).

- Numbers of co/secondary infection remain low across PHE surveillance systems except for patients requiring Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) which are those with the most severe respiratory signs. Analysis of ECMO cases indicates co/secondary infections account for just less than a third of respiratory infection cases.

- Preliminary data analysis from the first pandemic wave (health care associated infections, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, influenza, ECMO data) to end of September 2020 indicates that patients requiring ECMO and those not requiring ECMO with co/secondary infection have increased risk of mortality in comparison to patients without co/secondary infection.
Co/secondary infections among Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) patients (patients with most severe clinical respiratory signs)

Based on data including the first wave from week 10 (week beginning 2 March 2020) to week 46 (week ending 15 November) 2020 is included:

- 32% (117/364) of patients admitted to ECMO with a laboratory confirmed respiratory infection had a co/secondary infection reported.
- 43% (16/37) of patients with influenza had co/secondary infections
- 32% (86/268) of patients with COVID-19 had co/secondary infections. Of these 86 cases, the most frequent co/secondary infections in COVID-19 cases were Gram-negative bacilli and fungi, accounting for 64% (55/86).
Co/secondary infections among patients with Healthcare Associated Infections: Blood stream and respiratory infections (bacterial and fungal, COVID-19 cases up to September 3rd)

- 1.6% of COVID-19 patients had a bacterial/fungal infection at or within 28 days following their COVID-19 diagnosis: 0.5% respiratory infection; 0.9% bloodstream infection.

- Most (71%) of co/secondary infections were categorised as secondary infections.

- Most frequent species identified from respiratory co/secondary infection isolates were Staphylococcus aureus, followed by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Haemophilus influenzae.

- Most frequent species identified from blood co/secondary infection isolates were Escherichia coli, followed by Enterococcus faecium, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Staphylococcus aureus.

- Co-infections occur more frequently in the elderly (>70 years; 66% of co-infections)

- Secondary infections occurred more frequently in the 50 to 70 years age groups (46% secondary infections)
Co/secondary infection with respiratory viruses, vaccine preventable bacteria and fungi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacteria/Fungi</th>
<th>Cases per Month</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>24.10.2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A</td>
<td>0 0 28 5 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B</td>
<td>0 0 10 3 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A &amp; B</td>
<td>0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu (not typed)</td>
<td>0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parainfluenza (any subtype)</td>
<td>0 3 10 1 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal coronavirus</td>
<td>0 6 41 56 8 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterovirus</td>
<td>0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenovirus</td>
<td>0 2 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinovirus</td>
<td>0 21 68 7 1 0 0 1 0 0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSV</td>
<td>0 5 17 1 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human metapneumovirus</td>
<td>0 3 34 8 0 0 1 0 0 0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus fumigatus ISOLATES (azole resistant)</td>
<td>0 0 5(1) 30(3) 10 1 0 1 2 1</td>
<td>50(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable/Proven cases of CAPA</td>
<td>0 0 1 8 3 3 0 0 1 0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordetella pertussis</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidaspp.:</td>
<td>0 0 1 21 6 1 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CandidemiaOsteomyelitis/discitis:</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenzae</td>
<td>TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neisseria meningitidis</td>
<td>0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus pneumoniae</td>
<td>0 0 16 23 1 0 TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The UK moved out of influenza season in early 2020/21 when COVID-19 increase began in March 2020
Data contains results from two systems (Respiratory DataMart system and SGSS).
Mycology data contains results from Mycology reference laboratory data, Candidaemia is representative of deep infection.
Legionella, mycoplasma and gastrointestinal infection data not included