

NSW Respiratory Surveillance Report - week ending 08 October 2022

COVID-19 Summary

- Transmission in NSW is currently low. The seven-day hospitalisation average continued to fall and is the lowest it has been in 2022.
- BA.4 and BA.5 Omicron subvariants are currently the dominant strains, but there are a number of subvariants emerging. We are closely monitoring sequencing data in relation to emerging variants to assess how rapidly they are growing as a proportion of all cases.
- PCR testing for COVID-19 has decreased by 13.8% compared to the previous week. The proportion of PCR tests that were positive for COVID-19 has increased from 6% to 7%.
- As testing patterns may change quantitative sewage surveillance provides an additional indicator of community transmission. Sewage surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 viral fragments has shown an increase in most metropolitan catchment areas recently. Gene copy numbers were stable in Bondi and Quakers Hill catchments in the last week. These data may be impacted by factors such as heavy rainfall in catchment areas.
- The number of people in hospital with COVID-19 has decreased by 9.4%. At the end of this week 946 people were hospitalised compared to 1,044 at the end of last week. There were 208 people with COVID-19 admitted to hospital and 23 people admitted to ICU this week. Hospital admissions include people with COVID-19 who are admitted for other reasons.
- There were 35 COVID-19 deaths reported this week. Of these, 7 (20%) had not received three doses of vaccine. Two deaths were in people aged under 65 years. Deaths may not have occurred in the week in which they were reported.
- From 14 October 2022 it is not mandatory to self-isolate, but if you test positive to COVID-19 it recommended that you stay at home and take steps to protect others.
- Workers in high risk settings such as hospitals, disability and aged care facilities, who test positive should only return to these settings after seven days, subject to their own work, health, and safety assessment, and if symptom-free.
- NSW Health recommends you stay at home if you have any cold or flu symptoms (runny nose, sore throat, cough, fever) and get tested for COVID-19.
- While registration of a positive rapid antigen test (RAT) will also no longer be mandatory from Friday, NSW Health asks people to continue voluntarily as registration can help you access health and other support.
- For more advice on how to stay safe and prevent the spread of respiratory viruses including COVID-19, visit nsw.gov.au

Other respiratory viruses summary

- Influenza activity is at low levels but influenza vaccination continues to be recommended.
- Detections of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) have decreased this week. Data from sentinel laboratories show 112 cases detected this week, compared to 222 cases detected last week.

Data sources

The NSW Respiratory Surveillance Report consolidates data from a range of sources to provide an understanding of what is happening in the community. This data includes laboratory results, hospital administrative data, emergency department syndromic surveillance, death registrations and community surveys.

COVID-19 hospital admissions, intensive care unit admissions, and deaths

- COVID-19 vaccines are very effective in preventing the severe impacts of infections with the virus. Over 95 per cent of people aged 16 and over in NSW have received two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine, while more than 68 per cent of people eligible for their third dose have received it. With such high vaccination coverage in the community, a high proportion of people admitted to hospital or intensive care unit (ICU) with COVID-19 are now vaccinated with two or three doses. However, people who are not vaccinated remain far more likely to suffer severe COVID-19. Note that some people with COVID-19 who are admitted to hospital or ICU are admitted for conditions unrelated to their COVID-19 infection, and these admissions will not be prevented by vaccination.
- Despite the substantial protection from COVID-19 provided by vaccination, older age remains a significant risk factor for serious illness and death with COVID-19, particularly when combined with significant underlying health conditions.

Figure 1. Daily seven-day rolling average of people with COVID-19 admitted to hospital within 14 days of their diagnosis, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

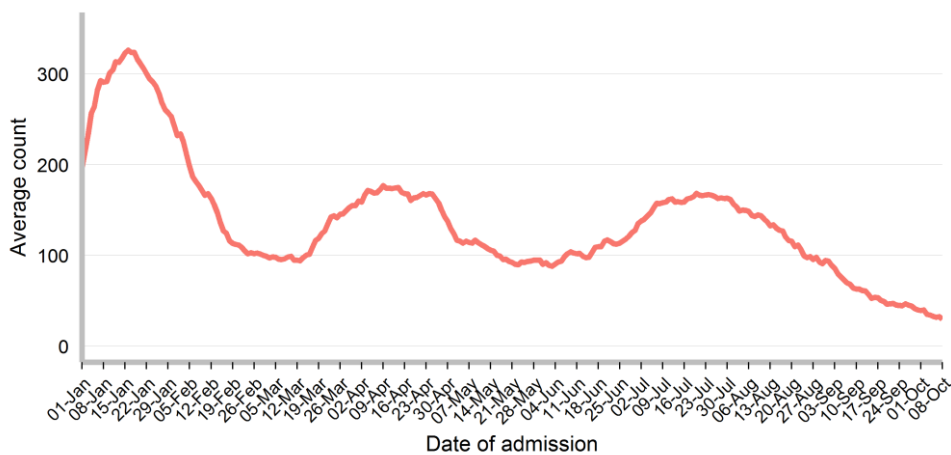


Figure 2. Daily seven-day rolling average of people with COVID-19 admitted to intensive care units, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

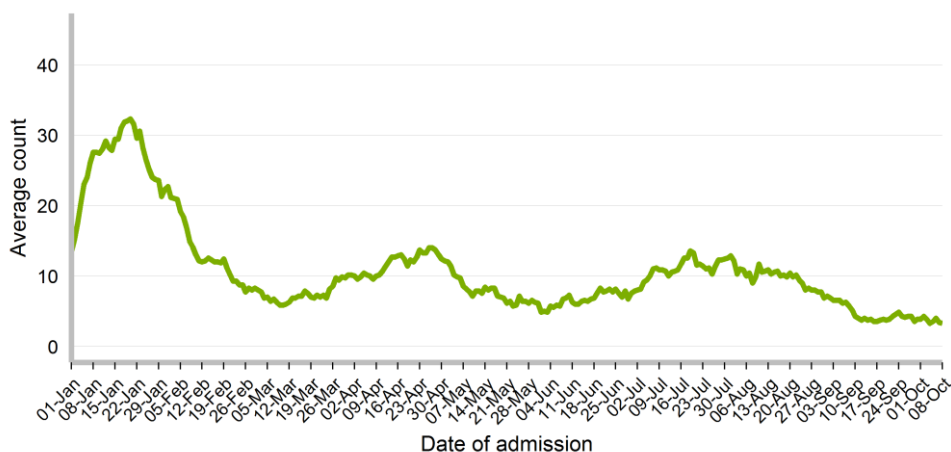
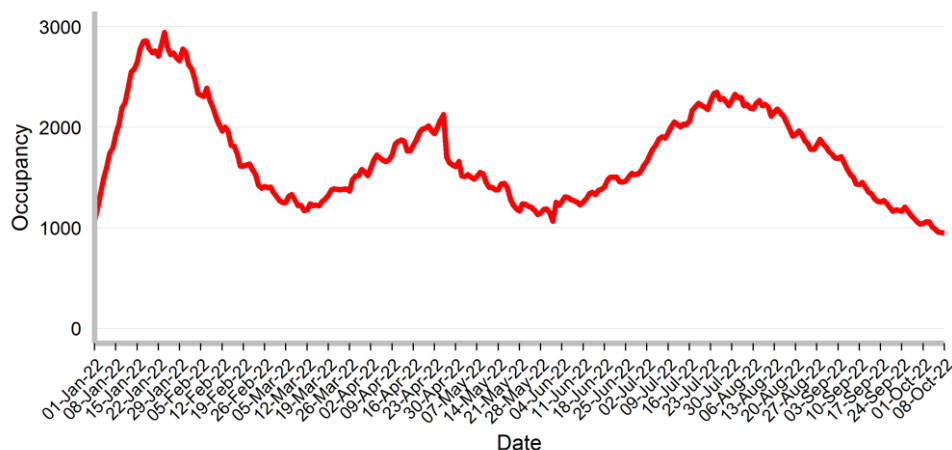


Figure 3. Number of people in hospital with COVID-19 by day, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

- Hospital admissions in people with COVID-19 have decreased in the last week. ICU admissions for people with COVID-19 have decreased in the last week
- Two hundred eight people diagnosed with COVID-19 in the previous 14 days were admitted to a NSW public hospital. The seven-day rolling average of daily hospital admissions decreased to an average of 30 admissions by the end of this week, compared with 39 admissions at the end of the previous week.
- Twenty three people diagnosed with COVID-19 were admitted to ICU. The seven-day rolling average of daily ICU admissions decreased to an average of 3 admissions by the end of this week, compared with 4 admissions at the end of the previous week
- The number of people in hospital with COVID-19 has decreased to 946 at the end of this week compared to 1,044 at the end of last week.

Table 1. People with a COVID-19 diagnosis in the previous 14 days who were admitted to hospital, admitted to ICU or reported as having died in the week ending 08 October 2022

	Admitted to hospital (but not to ICU)	Admitted to ICU	Deaths
Gender			
Female	105	9	20
Male	103	14	15
Age group (years)			
0-9	11	0	0
10-19	2	0	0
20-29	9	1	0
30-39	22	0	0
40-49	15	2	1
50-59	10	3	0
60-69	18	4	1
70-79	49	7	5
80-89	56	4	15
90+	16	2	13
Local Health District of residence*			
Central Coast	4	0	1
Illawarra Shoalhaven	15	3	3
Nepean Blue Mountains	4	0	1
Northern Sydney	18	4	3

	Admitted to hospital (but not to ICU)	Admitted to ICU	Deaths
South Eastern Sydney	31	2	6
South Western Sydney	23	4	4
Sydney	30	1	2
Western Sydney	20	1	1
Far West	1	0	0
Hunter New England	18	4	7
Mid North Coast	8	1	1
Murrumbidgee	9	0	2
Northern NSW	6	1	2
Southern NSW	5	0	1
Western NSW	16	1	1
Vaccination status[^]			
Four or more doses	67	8	20
Three doses	51	10	7
Two doses	33	1	4
One dose	2	0	1
No dose	0	0	2
Unknown	55	4	1
Total	208	23	35

^{*}Excludes cases in correctional settings

[^]Vaccination status is determined by matching to Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) data. Name and date of birth need to be an exact match to that recorded in AIR. People with unknown vaccination status were unable to be found in AIR, though may have vaccination details recorded in AIR under a shortened name or different spelling.

- Of the 35 people who were reported to have died with COVID-19, 27 (77%) were known to have received three or more doses of a COVID-19 vaccine, while 4 had received two doses, 1 had received one dose and 2 had received no doses of a COVID-19 vaccine. The vaccination status of the remaining 1 were unable to be determined.¹
- Twenty five were aged care residents. Three of these people died in hospital and 22 died at an aged care facility.
- Three of the deaths occurred at home. Of these, three were diagnosed with COVID-19 prior to death.
- Reported deaths were classified as COVID-19 deaths if they met the surveillance definition in the Communicable Diseases Network of Australia's COVID-19 National Guidelines for Public Health Units. Under this definition, deaths are considered COVID-19 deaths for surveillance purposes if the person died with COVID-19, not necessarily because COVID-19 was the cause of death. Deaths may be excluded if there was a clear alternative cause of death that was unrelated to COVID-19 (e.g. major trauma).
- COVID-19 related deaths are notified to NSW Health from a range of sources, including public and private hospitals, aged care facilities, and the Coroner. Not all deaths reported by NSW Health occurred in the week in which they are reported as there is sometimes a delay between a death occurring and it being reported to NSW Health. NSW Health does not report deaths under investigation by the Coroner until the Coroner issues their findings on the cause of death.

¹ The Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) recommends that everyone aged 16 years and over has three doses of a COVID-19 vaccine, with an additional winter dose recommended for other people at increased risk of severe illness.

Notifications of COVID-19 and Influenza

Table 2. Notifications of COVID-19 and Influenza, by gender, age group, Local Health District, NSW, reported in the week ending 08 October 2022

	Week ending 08 October 2022		Year total	
	COVID-19	Influenza	COVID-19 *	Influenza
Gender				
Female	5,157 (53.3%)	41 (50.6%)	1,606,220 (52.5%)	59,629 (52.5%)
Male	4,509 (46.6%)	40 (49.4%)	1,446,967 (47.3%)	53,739 (47.3%)
Not stated / inadequately described	12 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4,434 (0.1%)	154 (0.1%)
Transgender	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Age group (years)				
0-4	342 (3.5%)	9 (11.1%)	139,872 (4.6%)	15,945 (14.0%)
5-9	241 (2.5%)	4 (4.9%)	196,577 (6.4%)	19,402 (17.1%)
10-19	619 (6.4%)	5 (6.2%)	433,685 (14.2%)	21,329 (18.8%)
20-29	1,682 (17.4%)	21 (25.9%)	496,383 (16.2%)	13,421 (11.8%)
30-39	1,760 (18.2%)	11 (13.6%)	533,084 (17.4%)	15,874 (14.0%)
40-49	1,368 (14.1%)	12 (14.8%)	450,722 (14.7%)	11,082 (9.8%)
50-59	1,279 (13.2%)	9 (11.1%)	350,876 (11.5%)	6,679 (5.9%)
50-69	1,086 (11.2%)	5 (6.2%)	243,824 (8.0%)	4,877 (4.3%)
70-79	780 (8.1%)	4 (4.9%)	135,783 (4.4%)	2,991 (2.6%)
80-89	391 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	58,151 (1.9%)	1,441 (1.3%)
90+	127 (1.3%)	1 (1.2%)	18,481 (0.6%)	465 (0.4%)
Local Health District of residence[#]				
Central Coast	401 (4.2%)	4 (4.9%)	134,950 (4.5%)	7,252 (6.4%)
Illawarra Shoalhaven	548 (5.7%)	4 (4.9%)	172,558 (5.7%)	6,505 (5.7%)
Nepean Blue Mountains	515 (5.4%)	2 (2.5%)	156,132 (5.2%)	6,256 (5.5%)
Northern Sydney	1,160 (12.1%)	10 (12.3%)	360,347 (11.9%)	11,927 (10.5%)
South Eastern Sydney	1,108 (11.6%)	7 (8.6%)	344,051 (11.4%)	11,875 (10.5%)
South Western Sydney	983 (10.3%)	9 (11.1%)	376,963 (12.5%)	16,637 (14.7%)
Sydney	892 (9.3%)	12 (14.8%)	255,327 (8.4%)	7,149 (6.3%)
Western Sydney	1,212 (12.7%)	6 (7.4%)	406,682 (13.4%)	16,477 (14.5%)
Far West	28 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10,138 (0.3%)	264 (0.2%)
Hunter New England	1,332 (13.9%)	12 (14.8%)	369,438 (12.2%)	14,502 (12.8%)
Mid North Coast	233 (2.4%)	6 (7.4%)	69,650 (2.3%)	1,746 (1.5%)
Murrumbidgee	341 (3.6%)	2 (2.5%)	101,695 (3.4%)	3,161 (2.8%)
Northern NSW	241 (2.5%)	3 (3.7%)	88,817 (2.9%)	2,281 (2.0%)
Southern NSW	206 (2.2%)	1 (1.2%)	74,332 (2.5%)	2,053 (1.8%)
Western NSW	371 (3.9%)	1 (1.2%)	106,524 (3.5%)	5,100 (4.5%)
Aboriginal status[^]				
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	526 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	115,852 (3.8%)	4,126 (3.6%)
Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	7,721 (79.8%)	37 (45.7%)	2,470,636 (80.8%)	57,994 (51.1%)
Not Stated / Unknown	1,431 (14.8%)	44 (54.3%)	471,137 (15.4%)	51,402 (45.3%)
Total	9,678 (100%)	81 (100%)	3,057,625 (100%)	113,522 (100%)

*Excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022 for whom demographic information is not available.

[#]Excludes cases in correctional settings

[^]Aboriginal status is reported by COVID-19 cases when completing their RAT registration or responding to a short text message survey sent to cases detected by PCR. Not all cases respond to the question. For influenza cases, Aboriginal status is only known if it is collected and reported by the laboratory, which is not routine.

Figure 4. People notified with COVID-19, by date of test and type of test performed, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

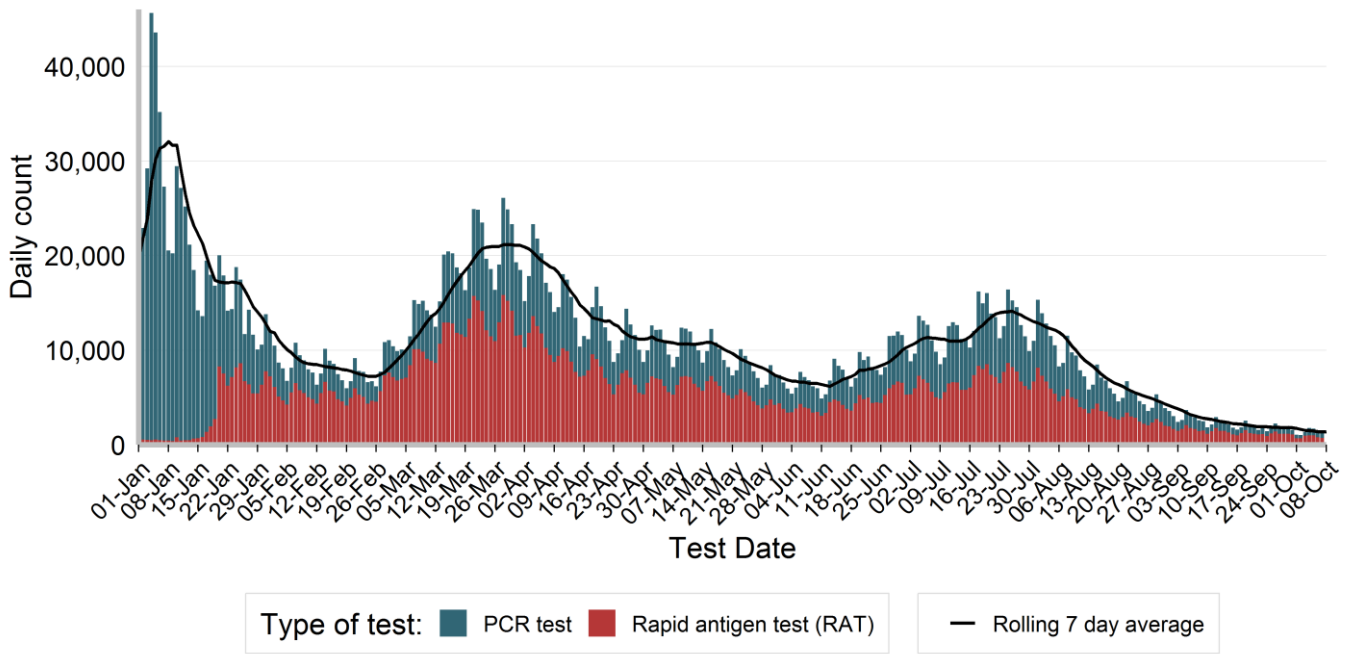
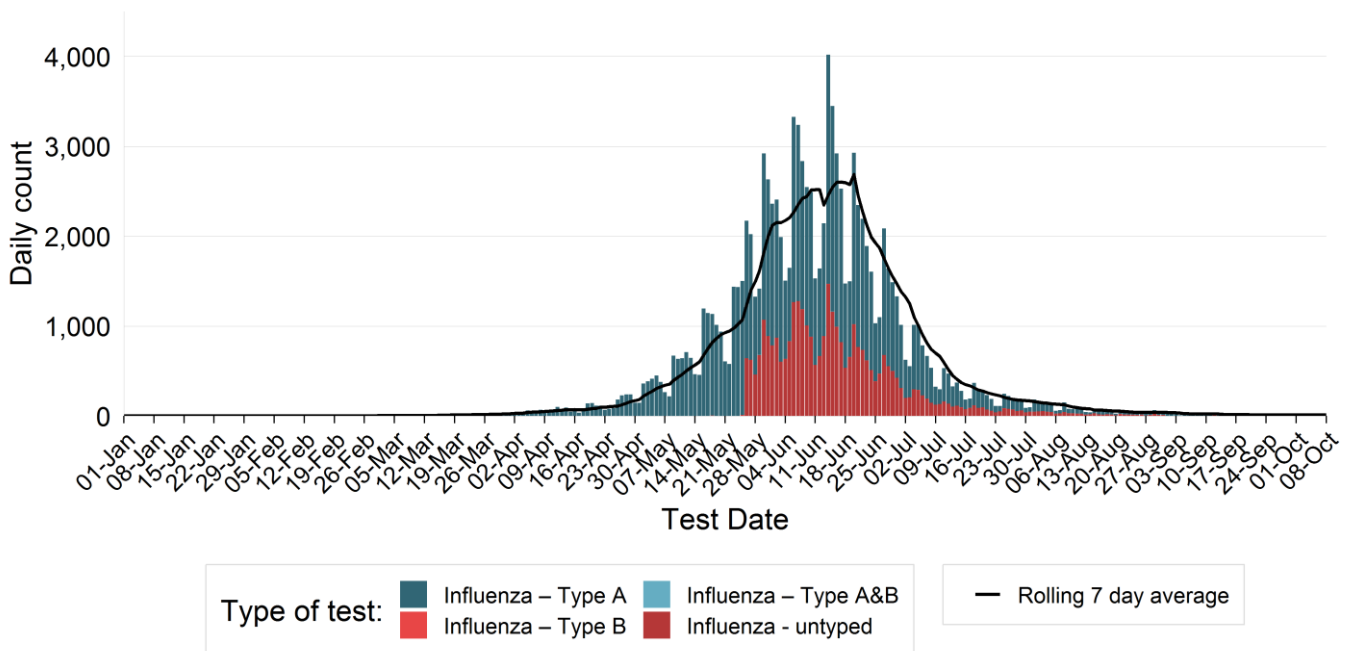


Figure 5. People notified with influenza, by date of test and virus type, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022



- There were 9,678 people diagnosed with COVID-19 this week, a decrease of 20.9% since the previous week.
- There were 81 people diagnosed with influenza this week, a decrease of 6.9% since the previous week.

Figure 6. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of COVID-19 notifications per 100,000 population, by age group and test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

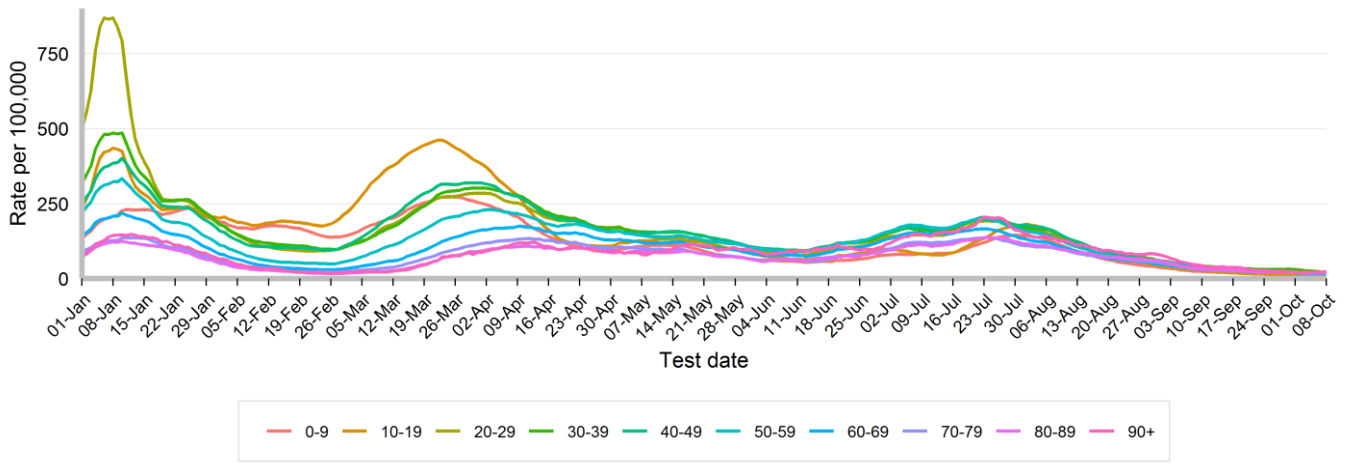


Figure 7. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of COVID-19 notifications per 100,000 population, by metropolitan Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

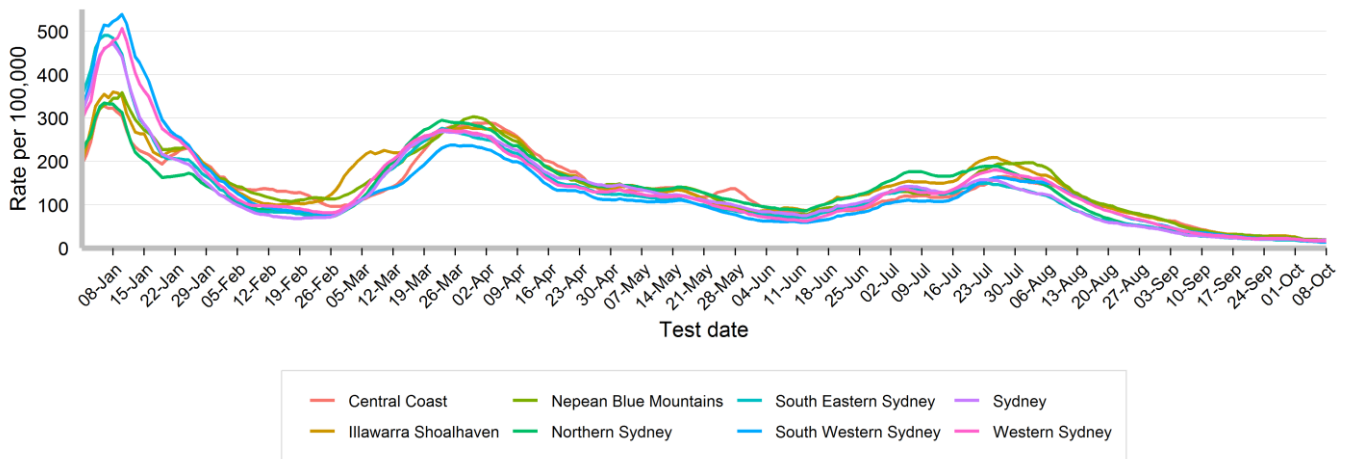


Figure 8. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of people reported with COVID-19 per 100,000 population, by rural and regional Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

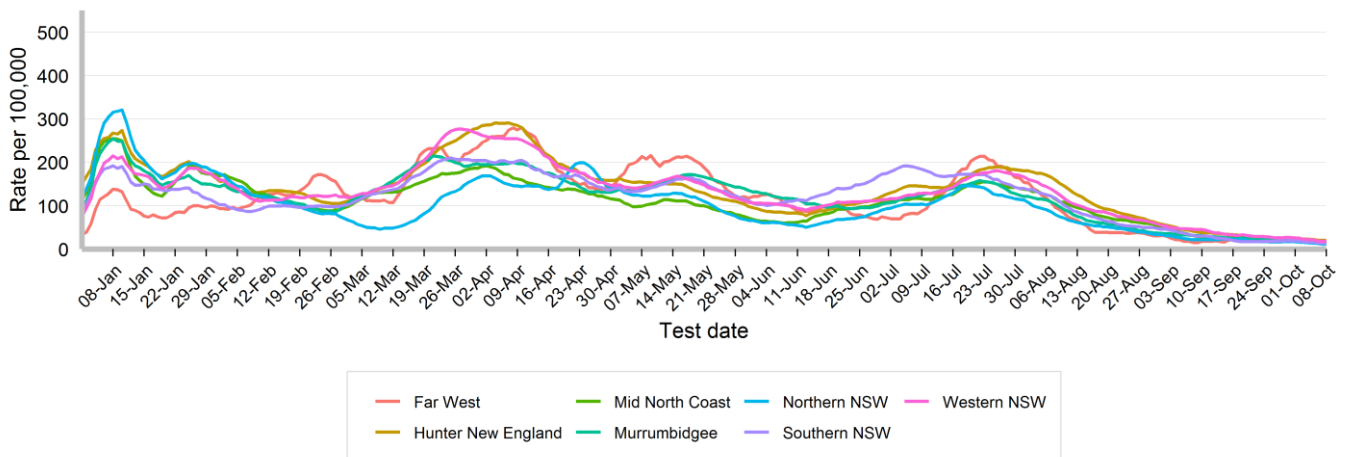


Figure 9. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of influenza notifications per 100,000 population, by age group and test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

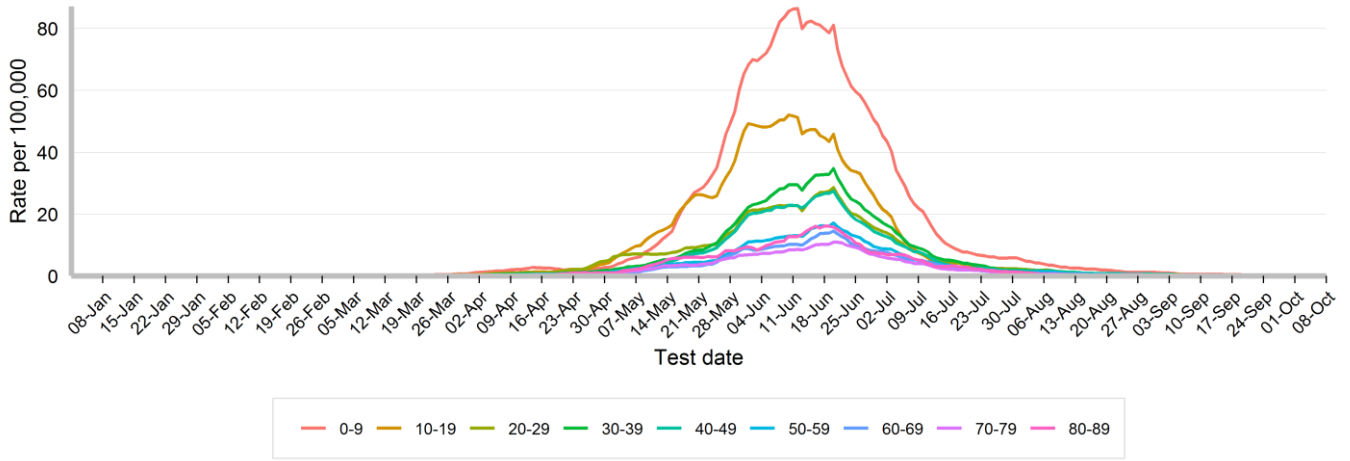


Figure 10. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of influenza notifications per 100,000 population, by metropolitan Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022

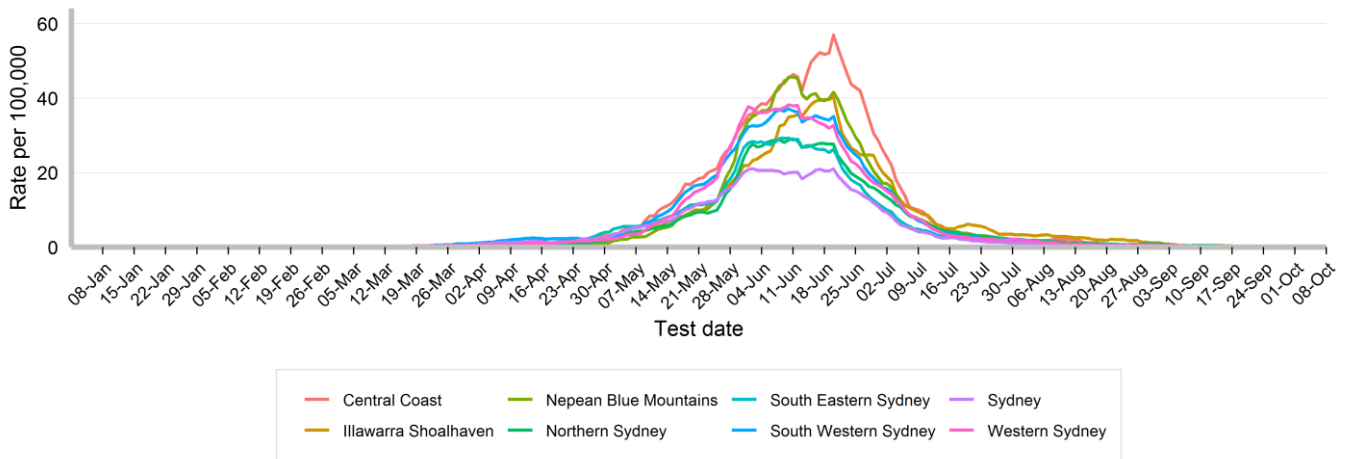
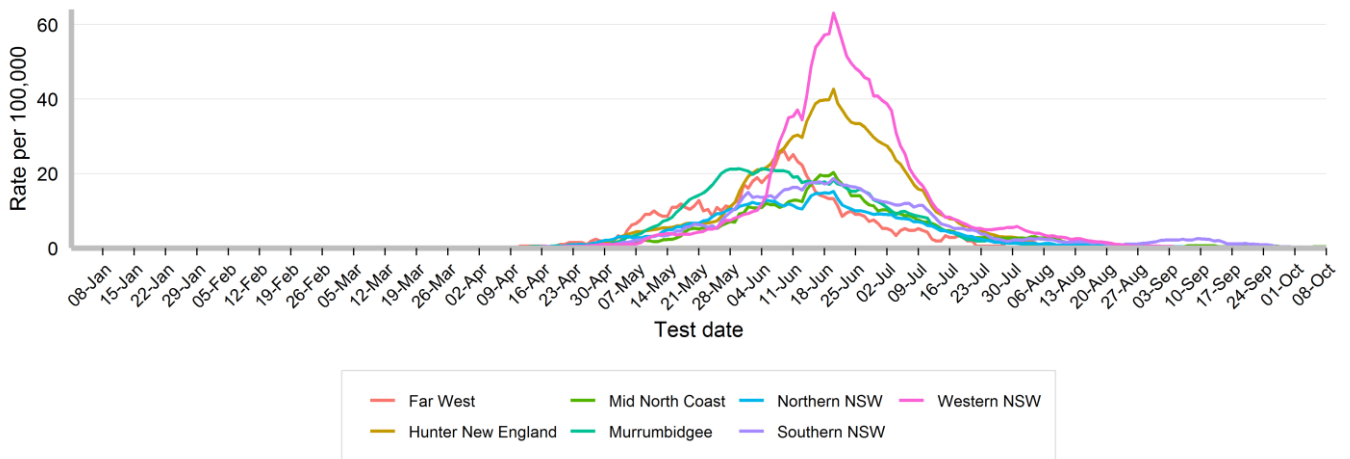


Figure 11. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of influenza notifications per 100,000 population, by rural and regional Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022



Emergency department and community surveillance

Public Health Rapid, Emergency, Disease and Syndromic Surveillance (PHREDSS) system

The NSW Public Health Rapid, Emergency, Disease and Syndromic Surveillance (PHREDSS) system provides daily monitoring of most unplanned presentations to NSW public hospital emergency departments (EDs) and all emergency Triple Zero (000) calls to NSW Ambulance. Emergency hospital presentations and ambulance calls are grouped into related acute illness and injury categories.

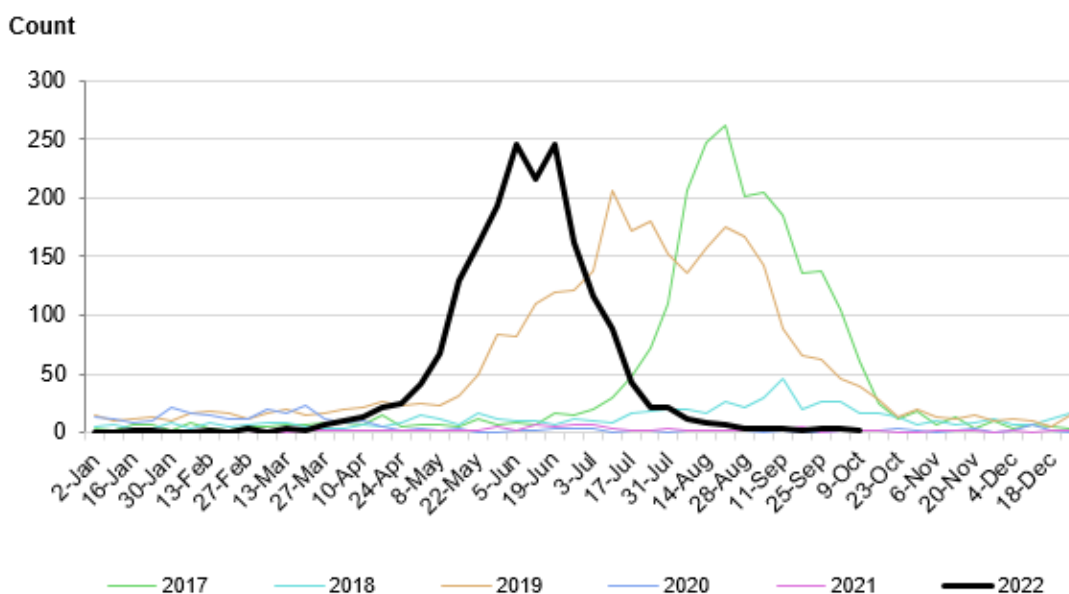
The number of presentations and calls in each category is monitored over time to quickly identify unusual patterns of illness. Unusual patterns could signify an emerging outbreak of disease or issue of public health importance in the population. PHREDSS is also useful for monitoring the impact of seasonal and known disease outbreaks, such as seasonal influenza or gastroenteritis, on the NSW population.

The 88 NSW public hospital EDs used in PHREDSS surveillance account for 95% of all ED activity in NSW public hospitals in 2020-2021, including most major metropolitan public hospitals (99%) and rural public hospitals (89%).

The emergency department 'influenza-like illness' surveillance syndrome includes provisional diagnoses of ILI, influenza, including pneumonia with influenza and avian and other new influenza viruses. Influenza-like illness does not include COVID-19. The number of emergency department presentations for ILI reflects only a fraction of the impact of influenza on emergency departments but it is a useful marker of seasonal timing and trends. The number of presenting patients requiring an admission also provides an indication of severity.

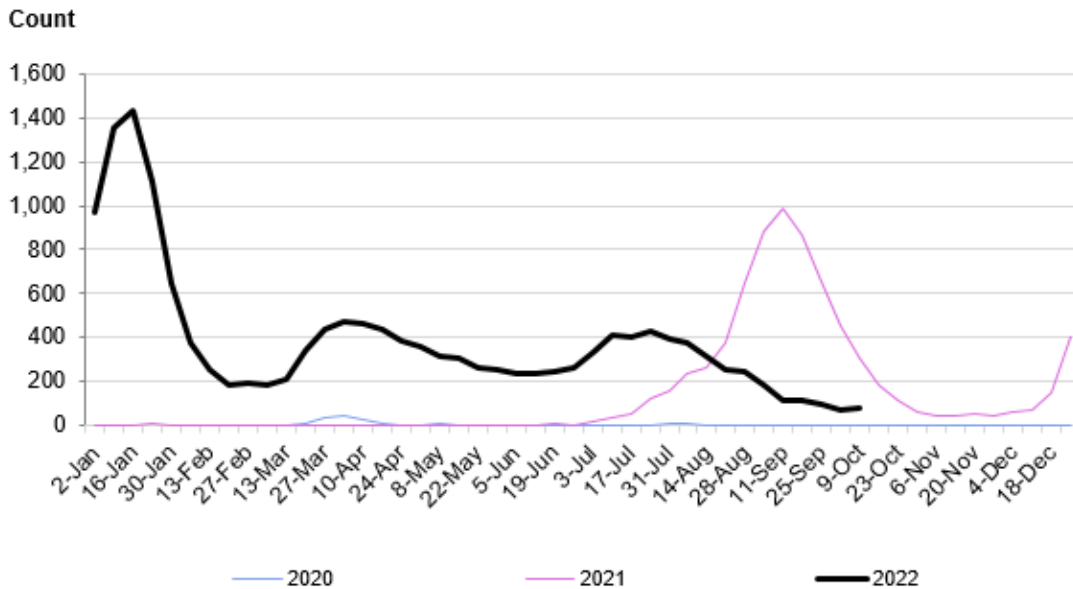
The emergency department 'coronaviruses/SARS' surveillance syndrome includes provisional diagnoses (SNOMEDCT and ICD-10-AM codes) for coronavirus infections SARS, MERS, COVID-19 or other coronaviruses, or clinical condition of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). It excludes testing and suspected coronavirus codes. There are no IDC-9 codes for COVID-19, so COVID-19 ED presentations at Albury Hospital will be mapped to the fever/unspecified infection surveillance syndrome. A person with COVID-19 may be admitted for reasons other than COVID-19, and of this the number of admissions from ED with a diagnosis of coronaviruses/SARS will be less than the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 who are in hospital.

Figure 12. Weekly counts of unplanned emergency department (ED) presentations for 'influenza-like illness', that were admitted, for 2022 (black line), compared with the previous five years (coloured lines), persons of all ages, 88 NSW hospitals



Emergency department presentations for 'influenza-like illness' (ILI) requiring an admission have decreased to 2 compared to 3 admissions in the previous week. This represents 7% of all ILI emergency department presentations this week, which is similar to the previous week.

Figure 13. Weekly counts of unplanned emergency department (ED) presentations for ‘coronaviruses/SARS’, that were admitted, for 2022 (black line), compared with the previous two years (coloured lines), persons of all ages, 88 NSW hospitals

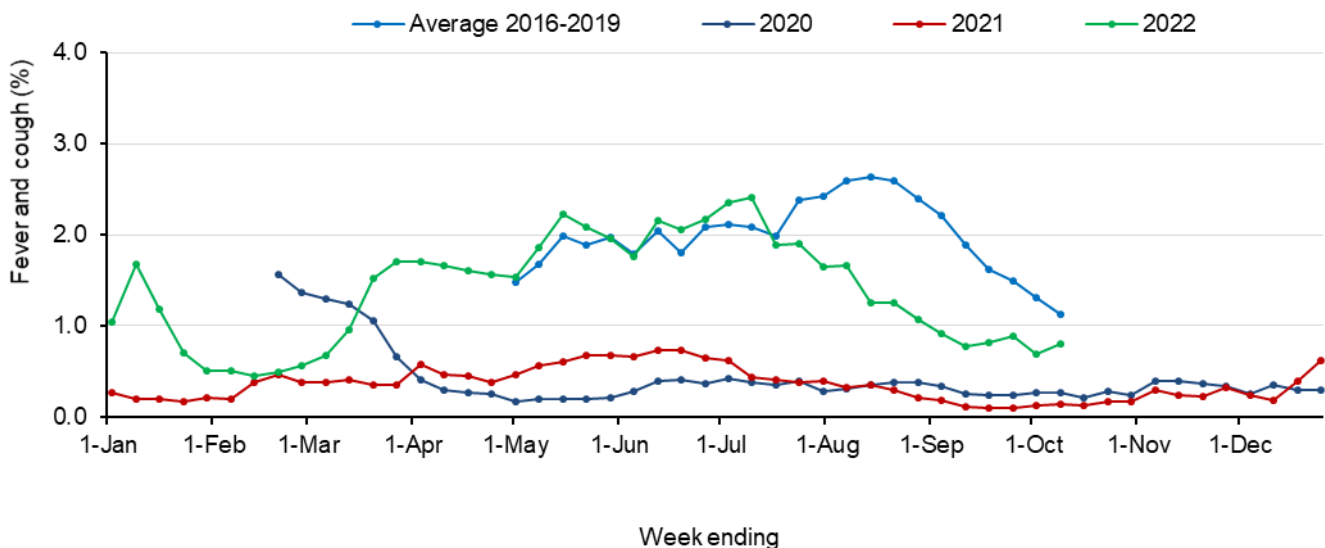


Emergency department presentations for coronaviruses/SARS requiring an admission have increased to 80 from 67 admissions in the previous week.

FluTracking

FluTracking is an online health surveillance system used to detect epidemics of influenza across Australia and New Zealand. Participants complete an online survey each week to provide community level influenza-like illness surveillance, consistent surveillance of influenza activity across all jurisdictions over time, and year to year comparisons of the timing, attack rates and seriousness of influenza in the community. More information about FluTracking and ways to be involved are available here: <https://info.flutracking.net/about/>

Figure 14. Proportion of FluTracking participants reporting influenza-like illness, NSW, 1 January to 9 October 2022

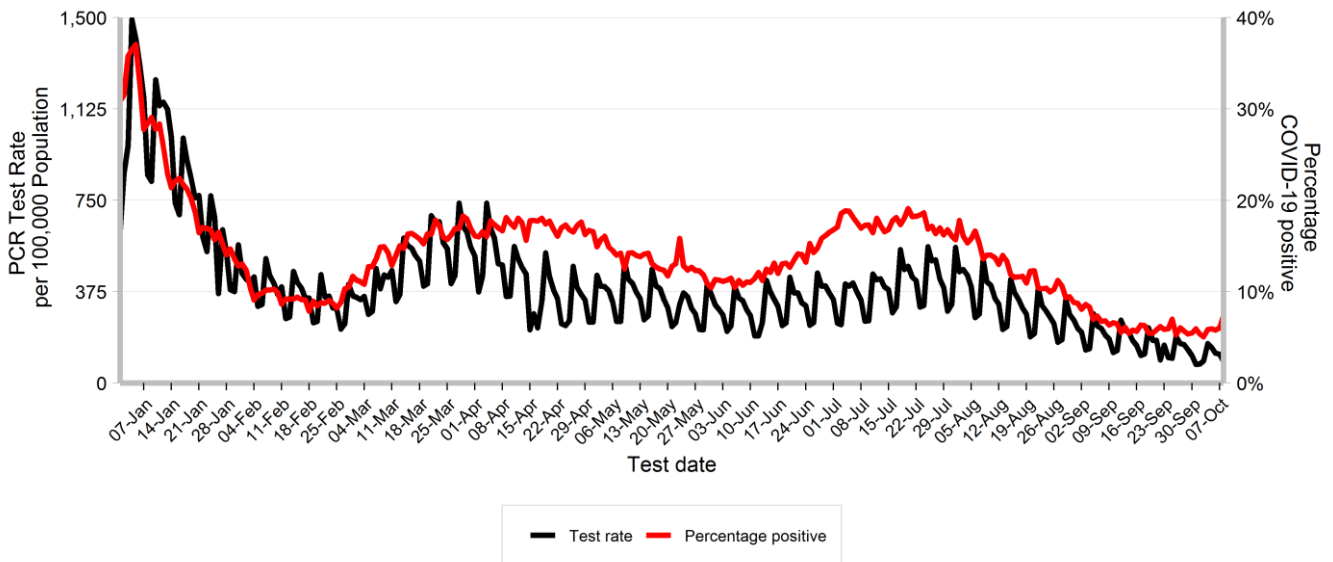


- The proportion of FluTracking participants reporting influenza-like illness remained stable this week.
- Additional FluTracking reports are available at: <https://info.flutracking.net/reports-2/australia-reports/>

LABORATORY SURVEILLANCE

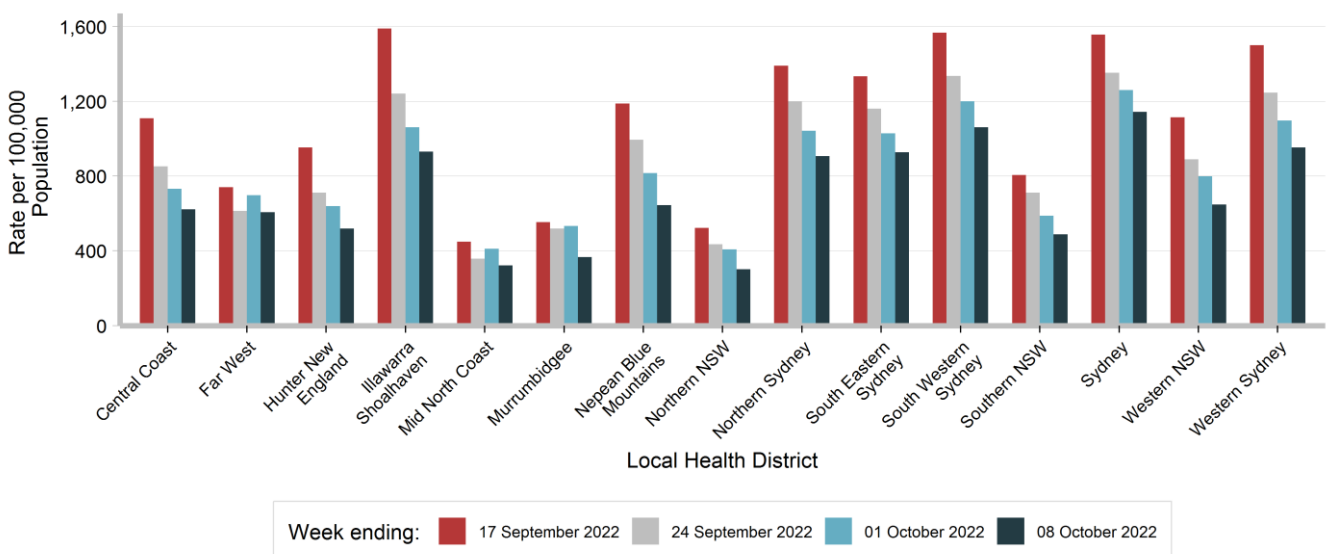
COVID-19 PCR testing

Figure 15. Rate of PCR tests for COVID-19 per 100,000 population per day, and percentage of PCR tests which were positive for COVID-19, by test date, NSW, 1 January to 08 October 2022



- There were 68,222 PCR tests reported this week. This is a 13.8% decrease compared to 79,188 PCR tests reported in the previous week.
- The percentage of PCR tests that were positive for COVID-19 has increased to 7.3% compared to 5.9% at the end of the previous week admissions by the end of this week.

Figure 16. Rate of PCR tests for COVID-19 per 100,000 population by Local Health District and test date, NSW, in the four weeks to 08 October 2022



COVID-19 Whole Genome Sequencing

Whole genome sequencing (WGS) is a laboratory procedure that identifies the genetic profile of an organism. WGS can help understand how a virus transmits, responds to vaccination and the severity of disease it may cause. It can also help to monitor the spread of the virus by identifying specimens that have are genomically similar. WGS has been used in NSW since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic to inform epidemiological investigations, and to monitor for and analyse the behaviour of new SARS-CoV-2 variants circulating in the community. WGS is conducted at three NSW reference laboratories. Prior to August 2021, low community transmission meant that most positive specimens were able to be sequenced. However, since that time high case numbers have required prioritisation of specimens for sequencing.

Specimens from people with COVID-19 who are admitted to hospital or an ICU are prioritised to identify and understand lineages with increased disease severity. Specimens from overseas arrivals are also prioritised to monitor for the introduction of new variants into the community. This is not a random sample, therefore the proportion of sequences identified is not necessarily reflective of their distribution in the community. There is a lag between the date a PCR test is taken and the date that the results of WGS are reported, therefore the count of sequences for recent dates will increase over time.

Variants of Concern

Like all viruses, the SARS-CoV-2 virus changes over time. The World Health Organization monitors these changes and classifies lineages according to the risk that they pose to global public health. Those that they identify as having changes that increase transmissibility, increase virulence, or decrease the effectiveness of vaccines or treatments are designated as variants of concern (VOCs).

Table 3. Variants of concern (VOCs) identified by whole genome sequencing (WGS) of virus from people who tested positive for SARS CoV-2 by PCR, by test date, NSW, in the four weeks to 01 October 2022

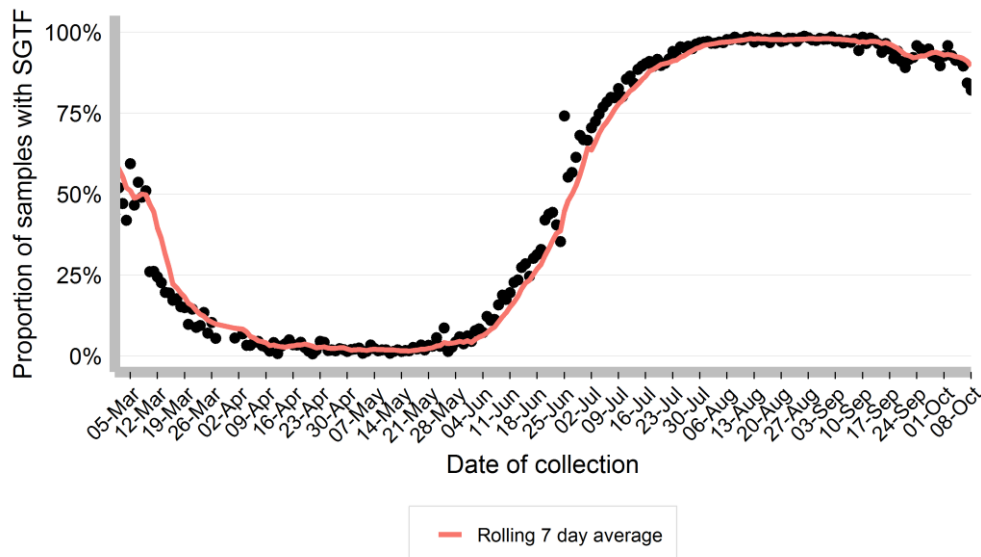
Variant	Week ending			
	10 September	17 September	24 September	01 October
Omicron (BA.2)	6 (1.8%)	13 (4.3%)	21 (8%)	20 (10.3%)
Omicron (BA.2.12.1)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Omicron (BA.2.3.20)	3 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Omicron (BA.2.75)	51 (15.2%)	45 (15%)	36 (13.6%)	23 (11.8%)
Omicron (BA.2.75.2)	0 (0%)	20 (6.6%)	15 (5.7%)	4 (2.1%)
Omicron (BA.4)	4 (1.2%)	6 (2%)	3 (1.1%)	0 (0%)
Omicron (BA.4.6)	3 (0.9%)	14 (4.7%)	5 (1.9%)	8 (4.1%)
Omicron (BA.5)	267 (79.7%)	201 (66.8%)	184 (69.7%)	130 (66.7%)
Omicron (BQ.1.1)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (4.6%)
Recombinant XBC	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	335	301	264	195

- The Omicron variant is currently the dominant COVID-19 variant circulating in the NSW community. Most recent specimens have been identified as the BA.5 sub-lineage.

S Gene detection as a proxy for the BA.2 omicron sub-lineage

- The BA.1, BA.4 and BA.5 subvariant of the Omicron variant have a mutation that results in a failure of certain PCR test platforms to detect the S gene. This mutation is typically not present in the BA.2 subvariant, and therefore the detection of an S gene can be used as a proxy to estimate the prevalence of BA.2 in the community.
- A PCR testing platform used by a large private pathology provider in NSW can routinely report on detection of the S gene in a specimen positive for SARS-CoV-2. Around 18% of SARS-CoV-2 positive specimens currently have an S gene detected. A sample of S gene detected specimens have been prioritised for WGS, with the majority of these now being identified as BA.2.75.
- We are closely monitoring S-gene target failure and sequencing data in relation to BA.2 sub-lineages. There are some early suggestions that BA.2.75 infections are increasing.
- We are now sequencing a subset of community SGTF samples, they were found to be predominantly BA.5 sequences with 3% BA.4.6 samples.

Figure 17. Proportion of samples with S gene target failure (SGTF), 1 March 2022 to 08 October 2022



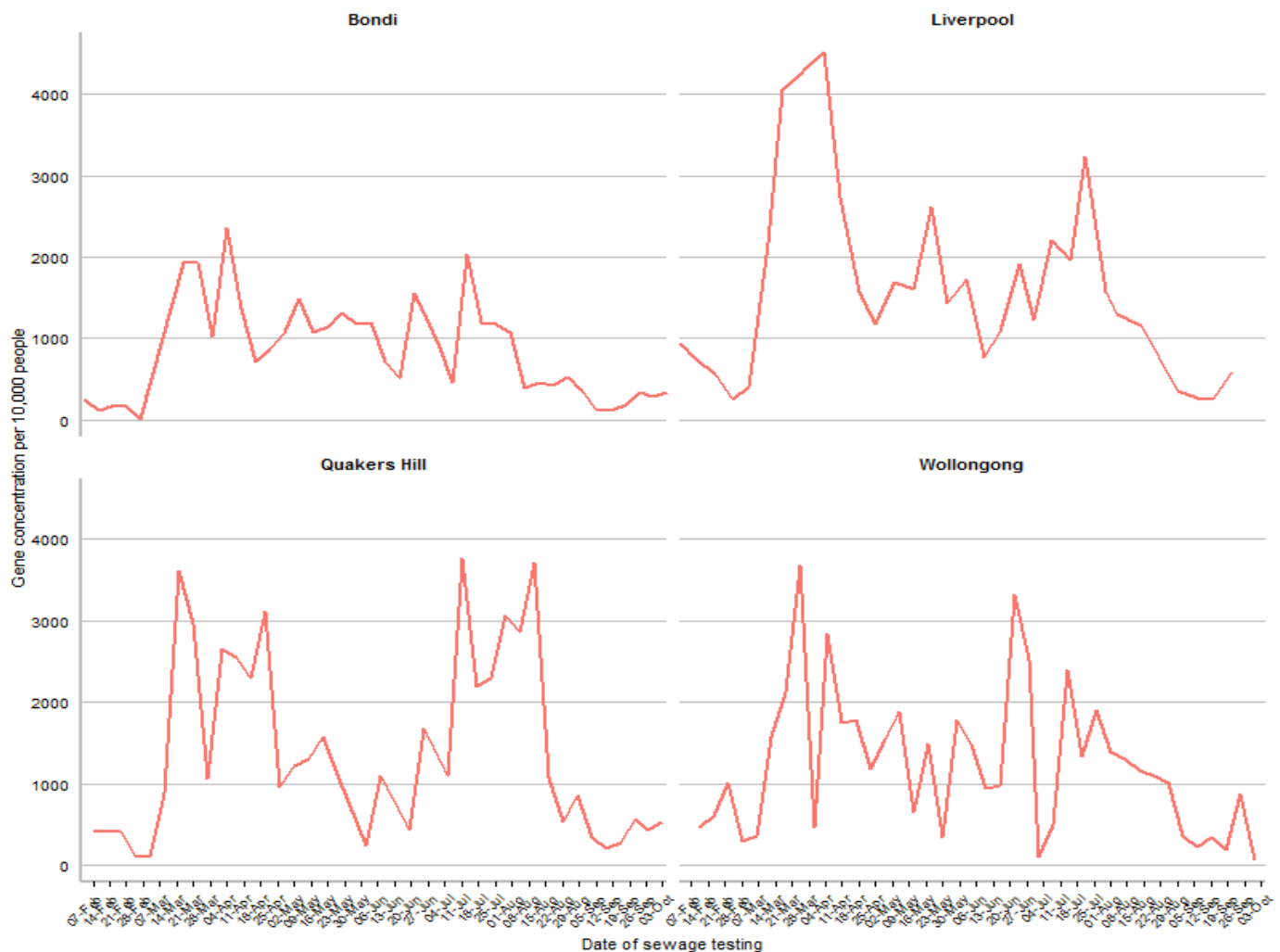
COVID-19 Sewage surveillance program

The NSW Sewage Surveillance Program tests untreated sewage for fragments of the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19. Gene copy numbers are influenced by many factors including virus shedding by people (which varies individually and over the course of the infection), dilution of virus within sewage – such as during rain, the period of time over which the sewage sample is collected, and the presence of chemicals and microorganisms in the sewage that affects how well the testing can detect SARS-CoV-2 virus fragments. Gene copy numbers are reported per 10,000 people in the catchment over time.

Trends are presented for Sydney Bondi, Quakers Hills, Liverpool and Wollongong sewage catchments from 5 February 2022 to the week ending 8 October 2022. Peaks in gene copy numbers can be seen that relate to peaks in COVID-19 notifications during March and July 2022. Dips in the graph in early April and July are due to heavy rain. Gene copy numbers have stabilised to low levels in recent weeks.

Gene copy numbers increased in Bondi, Liverpool and Quakers Hill in the week ending 24 September. In the week ending 8 October 2022, gene copy numbers are stable in Bondi and Quakers Hill. Recent results are not yet available for Liverpool and Wollongong. For more results, please see the [COVID-19 Sewage Surveillance Program website](#).

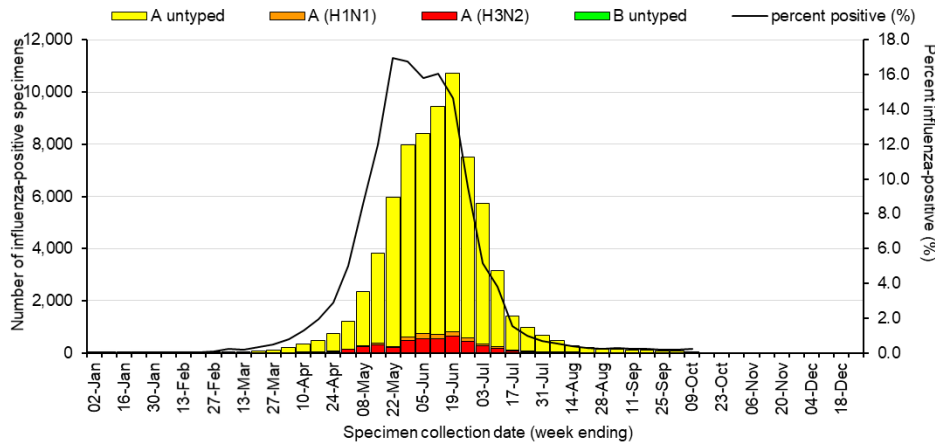
Figure 18. Gene concentration, per 10,000 people in each sewage catchment



Influenza and other respiratory viruses

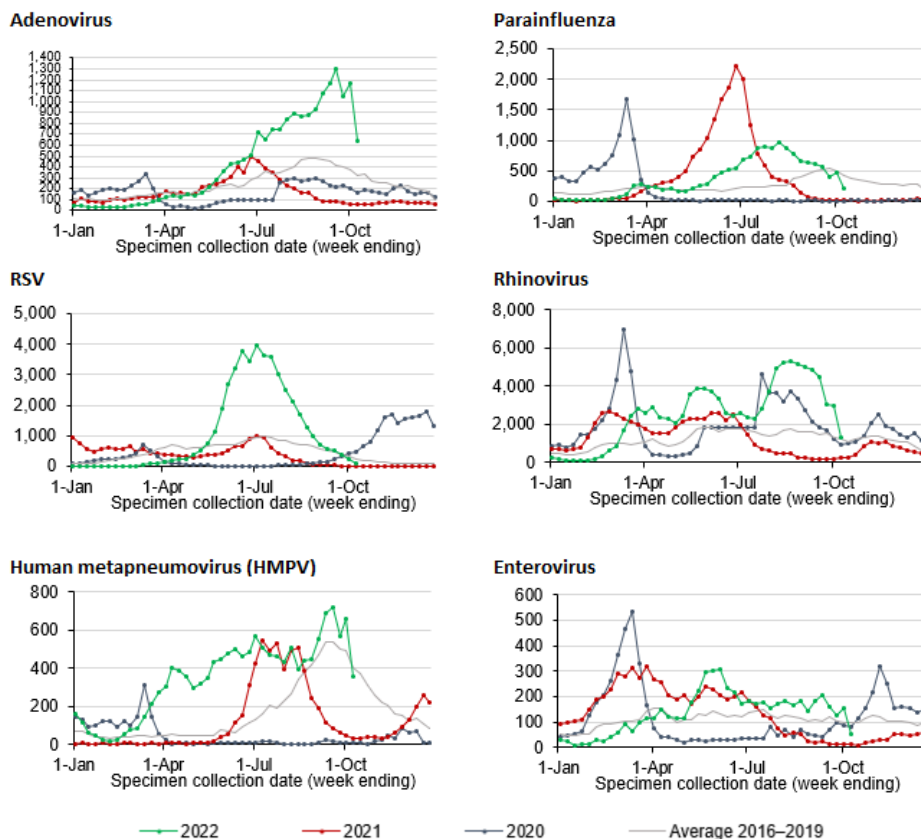
The NSW sentinel laboratory network comprises of 13 public and private laboratories throughout NSW who provide additional data on positive and negative test results. This helps us to understand which respiratory viruses are circulating as well as how much.

Figure 19. Number and proportion of tests positive for influenza at sentinel NSW laboratories, 1 January to 9 October 2022



Of the 11,536 tests conducted for influenza, the proportion positive has remained stable below 1%.

Figure 20. Number of positive PCR test results for other respiratory viruses at sentinel NSW laboratories, 1 January to 9 October 2022.



*Recent data is subject to change. For the week ending 9 October 2022, 5 out of 13 sentinel laboratories have provided testing data at the time of reporting.

Table 4. Total number of respiratory disease notifications from sentinel laboratories, NSW in the four weeks to 9 October 2022

	Week ending				Year to date
	18 September	25 September	02 October	09 October*	
Adenovirus	1,293	1,042	1,169	642	17,774
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	498	360	222	112	44,089
Rhinovirus	4,477	3,009	2,931	1,334	103,645
Human metapneumovirus (HMPV)	722	567	656	358	14,125
Enterovirus	163	129	156	55	5,563
Number of PCR tests conducted	44,120	36,821	27,951	11,536	1,705,265

*Recent data is subject to change. For the week ending 9 October 2022, 5 out of 13 sentinel laboratories have provided testing data at the time of reporting.