

RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 10 (March 03, 2024 to March 09, 2024)

Highlights¹

The 2023-2024 season runs from August 27, 2023 to August 24, 2024

Activity levels

- The number of influenza PCR positives increased this week compared to last week.
- The number of COVID-19 PCR positives increased this week compared to the last week and remains lower than during the same time period in 2022/23.
- The number of RSV PCR positives increased this week compared to last week.

Laboratory-confirmed cases

- Influenza:
 - There were 125 new cases of Influenza A, and 18 new cases of Influenza B reported during week 10; there have been 2199 cases of Influenza A and 203 cases of Influenza B reported since the start of the 2023-2024 season.
- COVID-19:
 - There were 112 new cases of COVID-19 reported during week 10; there have been 7213 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 since the start of the 2023-2024 season.
- RSV:
 - There were 42 new cases of RSV reported during week 10; there have been 1337 laboratory confirmed cases of RSV since the start of the 2023-2024 season.

Severity

- Influenza:
- During the 2023-2024 season there have been:
 - 411 hospitalizations (non-ICU)
 - 34 ICU admissions
 - 50 deaths
- COVID-19:
- During the 2023-2024 season there have been:
 - 727 hospitalizations (non-ICU)
 - 77 ICU admissions
 - 164 deaths

Outbreaks

- There were 7 new long term care facility outbreaks declared in this reporting period:
 - o 3 influenza
 - o 3 COVID-19
 - o 1 RSV

Syndromic surveillance

• The percentage of emergency department visits for influenza like illness (ILI) was 1.0% during this reporting period.

¹ See Appendix for data notes.

INFLUENZA

Figure 1: Laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by week (N=2402), 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous seasons, Nova Scotia²

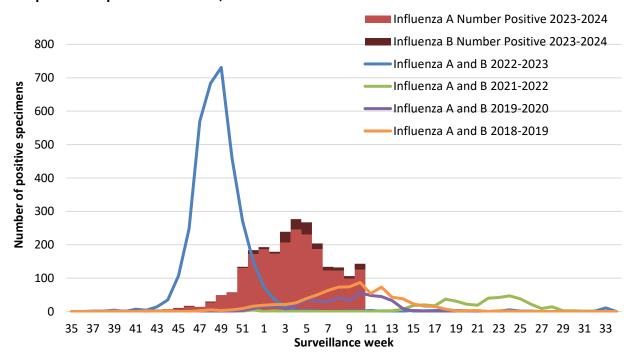


Table 1: Number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by zone, current reporting period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia³

ZONE	CURRENT PERIOD		CUMULATIVE 2023-2024			
ZONE	INFLUENZA A	INFLUENZA B	TOTAL	INFLUENZA A	INFLUENZA B	TOTAL
Western	47	3	50	423	27	450
Northern	34	6	40	676	29	705
Eastern	20	8	28	485	135	620
Central	24	1	25	615	12	627
Nova Scotia Total	125	18	143	2199	203	2402

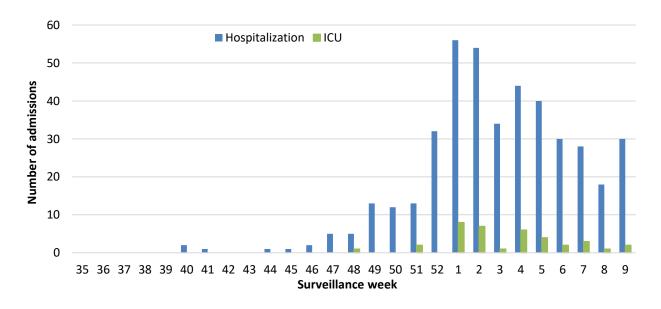
² There were no reported influenza cases during the 2020-2021 season.

³ Influenza case data are continuously entered and cleaned. Past-week data may be modified.

Table 2: Number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by age group, current reporting period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia

ACE (VEARS)	CURRENT PERIOD		CUMULATIVE 2023-2024			
AGE (YEARS)	INFLUENZA A	INFLUENZA B	TOTAL	INFLUENZA A	INFLUENZA B	TOTAL
0-4	8	3	11	232	23	255
5-19	20	9	29	272	95	367
20-44	21	4	25	404	63	467
45-64	31	1	32	530	14	544
65+	45	1	46	761	8	769
Nova Scotia Total	125	18	143	2199	203	2402

Figure 2. Number of influenza hospitalizations and ICU admissions by week, 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia⁴

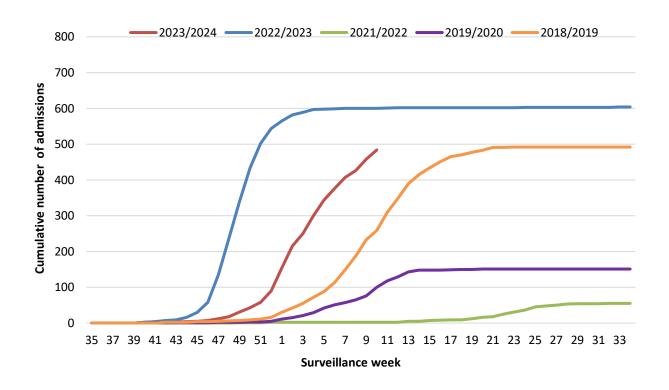


⁴ Due to influenza outcome reporting cycles, a data delay prevents reporting on the most recent surveillance week. If a case is hospitalized and moves to ICU in the same reporting week, they will appear in both the hospitalization and ICU columns for that week.

Table 3: Hospitalizations, ICU admissions, and deaths for influenza positive patients, based on most severe outcome, cumulative counts, 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia⁵

ACE (waste)	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024			
AGE (years)	Hospitalizations	ICU	Deaths	
0-4	31	0	0	
5-19	30	1	0	
20-44	34	5	1	
45-64	100	13	4	
65+	216	15	45	
Nova Scotia Total	411	34	50	

Figure 3: Cumulative influenza hospitalizations and ICU admissions, by week, 2023-24 season compared to prior seasons, Nova Scotia⁶



⁵ In this table, only the most severe outcome for a case is included; numbers of hospitalizations and ICU admissions could therefore decline over time, if a person counted in one of those columns moves to a more severe outcome. Influenza outcome data are continuously entered and cleaned. Past-week data may be modified.

⁶ A case can have more than one outcome (e.g., be hospitalized, and later move to the ICU); multiple outcomes per case are counted in graphs showing outcomes by week, where applicable. There were no reported cases of influenza during the 2020-2021 season.

COVID-19

Figure 4: Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases by week (N=7213), 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous season, Nova Scotia

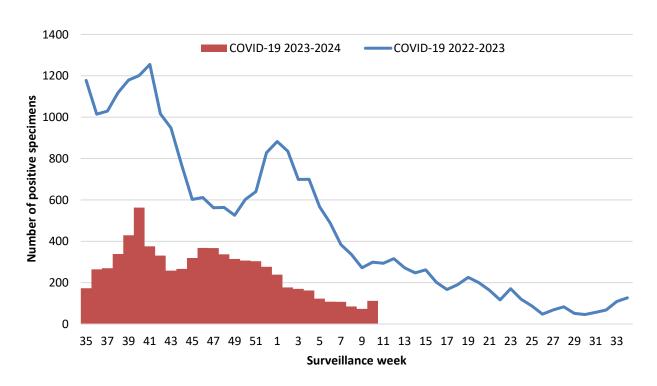


Table 4: Number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases by zone, current period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia⁷

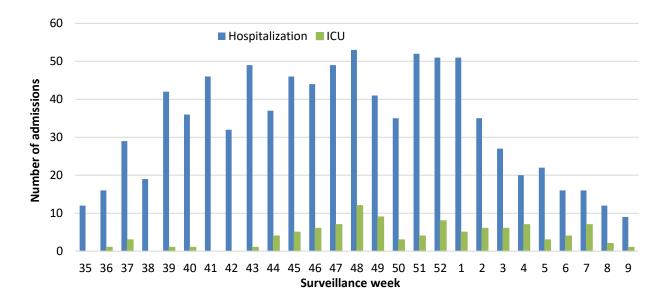
ZONE	CURRENT PERIOD	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024
Western	9	1577
Northern	22	1427
Eastern	27	1184
Central	54	3025
Nova Scotia Total	112	7213

⁷ COVID-19 case data are continuously entered and cleaned. Data from prior weeks may be modified.

Table 5. Number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases by age group, current period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia

AGE (YEARS)	CURRENT PERIOD	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024
0-4	4	129
5-19	1	107
20-44	13	1109
45-64	16	1569
65+	78	4299
Nova Scotia Total	112	7213

Figure 5: Number of COVID-19 hospitalizations and ICU admissions by week, 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia⁸

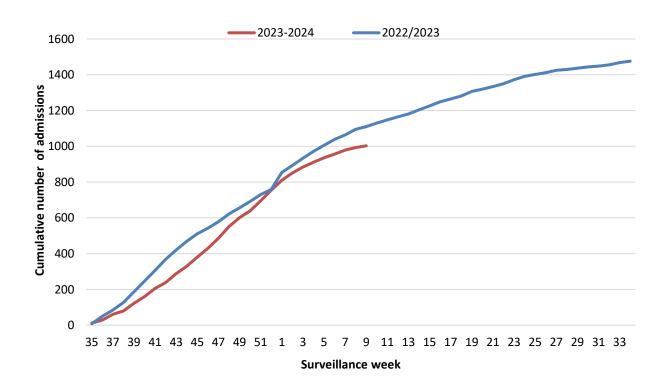


⁸ Due to COVID-19 outcome reporting cycles, a data delay prevents reporting on the most recent surveillance week. If a case is hospitalized and moves to ICU in the same reporting week, they will appear in both the hospitalization and ICU columns for that week.

Table 6: Hospitalizations, ICU admissions, and deaths for COVID-19 positive patients, cumulative counts, 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia⁹

AGE (years)	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024			
AGE (years)	Hospitalizations	ICU	Deaths	
0-4	8	0	0	
5-19	7	0	0	
20-44	22	7	2	
45-64	87	24	4	
65+	603	46	158	
Nova Scotia Total	727	77	164	

Figure 6: Cumulative COVID-19 hospitalizations and ICU admissions, by week, 2023-24 season compared to prior seasons, Nova Scotia¹⁰



⁹ In this table, only the most severe outcome for a case is included; numbers of hospitalizations and ICU admissions could therefore decline over time, if a person counted in one of those columns moves to a more severe outcome. COVID-19 outcome data are continuously entered and cleaned. Data from prior weeks may be modified.

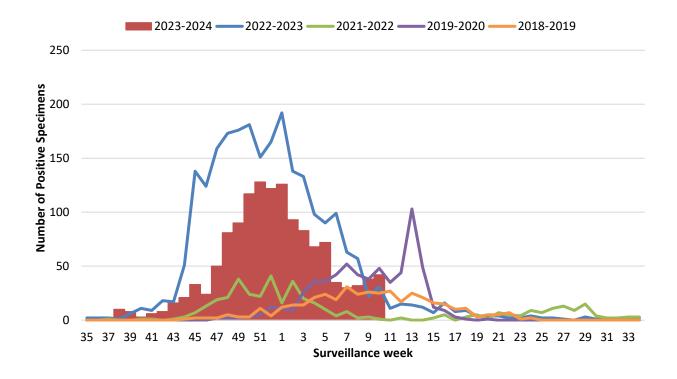
¹⁰ A case can have more than one outcome (e.g., be hospitalized, and later move to the ICU); multiple outcomes per case are counted in graphs showing outcomes by week, where applicable.

RSV

Table 7: Number of laboratory-confirmed RSV cases by age group, current reporting period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia

AGE (YEARS)	CURRENT PERIOD	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024
0-5 months	8	239
6-11 months	4	80
12-23 months	2	139
2-4 years	5	225
5-19 years	2	85
20-64 years	7	180
65+ years	14	389
Nova Scotia Total	42	1337

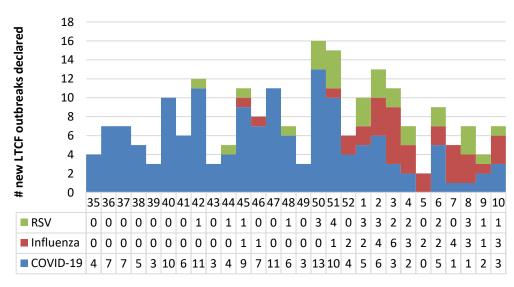
Figure 7: Laboratory-confirmed RSV cases by week (N=1337), 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous seasons, Nova Scotia¹¹



¹¹ There were no reported RSV cases during the 2020-2021 season. There has been a change in testing methods with the implementation of multiplex respiratory virus PCR. This may increase the number of cases detected.

RESPIRATORY OUTBREAKS

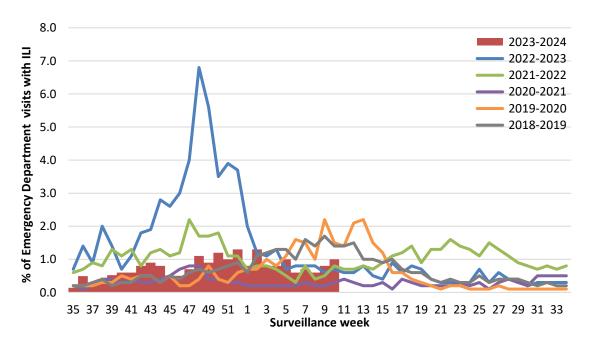
Figure 8. Number of new long term care facility respiratory outbreaks by week and respiratory virus (influenza, COVID-19 and RSV), 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia¹²



Surveillance week

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

Figure 9: Percentage of emergency department visits due to ILI by report week, 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous seasons, Nova Scotia



¹² Outbreak definitions can be found in the Appendix.

OTHER RESPIRATORY ILLNESS

Table 8: Number of positive specimens for other respiratory viruses, current reporting period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia

PATHOGEN	CURRENT PERIOD	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024	
Adenovirus	0	39	
Bocavirus	0	0	
Coronavirus*	1	9	
Enterovirus/Rhinovirus	6	212	
Metapneumovirus	2	5	
Parainfluenza	1	30	

*Excludes COVID-19

APPENDIX – DATA NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

DATA NOTES

- A surveillance week runs from Sunday to Saturday. Nova Scotia's 2023-2024 season is aligned with the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) FluWatch surveillance weeks.
 - o This year runs from August 27, 2023 (Week 35) to August 24, 2024 (Week 34).
- Notifications of hospitalizations, ICU admissions, and deaths may lag; deaths are particularly
 affected. Additionally, data are incomplete for the most recent week because COVID-19 and
 influenza outcome reporting from public health occurs on Wednesdays. The most recent
 surveillance week is not included in graphs showing outcomes by week because of this.
- The definition for a COVID-19 hospitalization was changed in May 2023.
- RSV is not a notifiable disease in Nova Scotia.
- Testing eligibility guidelines and the use of multiplex PCR testing affect the number of cases identified and reported.
 - A multiplex PCR tests for multiple respiratory pathogens simultaneously. Routine multiplex PCR tests include influenza, RSV, and COVID-19.
 - In the 2022-2023 season, Nova Scotia saw increased accessibility to a multiplex PCR testing which likely increased detection in community of influenza and RSV.
 - Testing is limited to specific populations and the numbers reported here underrepresent the true burden of disease in the community.

DEFINITIONS USED IN RESPIRATORY SURVEILLANCE, AND USEFUL LINKS, 2023-2024

See: Nova Scotia's Respiratory Response Plan

ACRONYM LIST

ICU Intensive care unit III Influenza-like illness

RSV Respiratory syncytial virus
PCR Polymerase chain reaction
LTCF Long term care facilities

OUTBREAK DEFINITIONS

Lab Confirmed COVID-19 Outbreak

Two or more laboratory-confirmed resident cases, AND at least one is a facility acquired case, with all cases epidemiologically linked within the LTCF in a 10-day period

Lab Confirmed Influenza Outbreak

Two or more resident cases of ILI (influenza-like illness), where at least one is a laboratory confirmed case of influenza, within the LTCF in a 7-day period

Week 10 (March 03, 2024 to March 09, 2024)

Lab Confirmed Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Outbreak

Two or more symptomatic residents where at least one is a laboratory confirmed case of RSV, epidemiologically linked within the LTCF in a 7-day period

ILI CASE DEFINITION

Acute onset of respiratory illness with fever and cough and with one or more of the following – sore throat, arthralgia, myalgia or prostration which is likely due to influenza. In children under 5, gastrointestinal symptoms may also be present. In patients under 5 or 65 and older, fever may not be prominent.

OTHER CASE DEFINITIONS

See: <u>Surveillance Guidelines | novascotia.ca</u>

LINKS TO OTHER WEEKLY INFLUENZA REPORTS

Canada: Weekly influenza reports - Canada.ca

World: https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-

monitoring/influenza-updates/current-influenza-update

US: www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly