



Weekly Report on Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI), Week 36 2022

Data for this report include SARI hospitalised cases that were admitted to St. Vincent's University Hospital (SVUH), Dublin, during the fourth COVID-19 pandemic wave (05/07/2021 and 18/12/2021) and fifth wave (19/12/2021 – present).

Please note that this report on SARI surveillance pertains to one hospital site only, data are not nationally representative. Therefore caution is advised when interpreting rates and trends as outlined in the report, which may fluctuate due to the low case numbers.

Key points

- In week 36 2022 (week ending 11/09/2022):
 - There were 10 SARI cases reported in week 36 2022, compared to 11 SARI cases reported during week 35 2022
 - The incidence rate per emergency hospitalisations was 38.2 per 1,000 emergency admissions, a decrease compared to 42.6 per 1,000 during week 35 2022
 - The incidence rate per hospital catchment population was 3.3 per 100,000 population aged ≥ 15 years, a decrease compared to the rate of 3.6 per 100,000 in week 35 2022
 - The proportion of SARI cases aged 65 years and older was 50% (n=5)
 - Among SARI cases admitted in week 36 2022, eight cases (80%) were reported as having underlying medical conditions
 - SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing was carried out on all SARI cases, of which two (20%) were positive, compared to 18.2% positivity (n=2) in week 35 2022
 - Influenza PCR testing was carried out on all SARI cases, none of which were positive for influenza. There was one positive influenza A (not subtyped) case in week 35 2022.
 - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) PCR testing was carried out on all SARI cases, all of which tested negative. There were no positive RSV cases in week 35 2022
- There were 463 SARI cases admitted to St. Vincent's University Hospital (SVUH) between 19/12/2021 to 11/09/2022 (wave 5), compared to 230 SARI cases admitted between 05/07/2021 and 18/12/2021 (wave 4)
 - The median age of SARI cases admitted during wave 5, was 75 years (interquartile range: 62 - 83 years), compared to 64 years (interquartile range: 48-78 years) amongst those admitted during wave 4
 - Among SARI cases admitted during wave 5, 94% (n=435) reported having underlying medical conditions, compared to 81.3% (n=187) during wave 4
 - Among SARI cases for whom admission to ICU is known, 51.8% (189/335) were reported to have been admitted to ICU and/or required respiratory support during wave 5, compared to 62.4% (143/229) during wave 4
 - Among SARI cases admitted during the 5th wave (since 19/12/2021), who tested positive by PCR for SARS-CoV-2 with known COVID-19 vaccination status, 12.1% (20/165) were not vaccinated, and 34.5% (n=57) had not received a booster vaccine dose >7 days prior to their illness
 - Of those discharged, with known outcome, admitted during wave 5, 10.8% (n=34) died in hospital, compared to 10.1% (n=23) during wave 4

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Background

Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) is of major relevance to public health worldwide. Surveillance of SARI is essential to monitor the (co-) circulation of respiratory pathogens and to assess disease severity. Data collected as part of SARI surveillance can provide important early warning information in the context of respiratory disease outbreaks and pandemics. SARI data can also be used as a platform to measure vaccine and antiviral effectiveness and impact.

The objectives of SARI surveillance are:

- To describe the number and incidence of SARI cases by aetiology, time, place and person
- To describe and monitor trends, intensity of activity and severity of SARI infections
- To identify groups at risk of severe disease
- To detect unusual and unexpected events
- To assess the SARI burden of disease in the participating hospital
- To assess and monitor vaccine and antiviral effectiveness

Methods

SARI surveillance was implemented in one tertiary care adult hospital; St. Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin (SVUH). Surveillance commenced on the 5th of July 2021. SARI cases are identified from new admissions through the Emergency Department (E/D). The SARI surveillance system includes people who are aged 15 years or older.

Case definition

SARI cases are identified from new admissions through the Emergency Department, based on clinical symptoms. Patients that develop SARI during their admission, or are admitted through alternate routes, are not included in the surveillance system.

Clinical SARI case:

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) clinical SARI case definition is currently used for the SARI surveillance project in Ireland:

- ECDC SARI definition: A hospitalised (defined as hospitalised for at least 24 hours) person with acute respiratory infection, with at least one of the following symptoms: cough, fever, shortness of breath OR sudden onset of anosmia, ageusia or dysgeusia with onset of symptoms within 14 days prior to hospital admission.

The ECDC clinical SARI case definition has been used for the SARI surveillance project since week 34 2021. The World Health Organization (WHO) clinical SARI case definition was used from week 27 to week 33 2021. The WHO SARI definition is defined as follows A hospitalised* person with an acute respiratory infection, and history of fever or measured fever of $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$, and cough, and onset within the last 10 days.

Denominator data

Denominator data for hospital catchment area are based on population projections for 2021. Population projections are provided by the Health Intelligence Unit (HIU) of the Health Service Executive (HSE) and were extracted from Health Atlas Ireland on 31/08/2021.

Denominator data on all-cause hospital admissions, via the Emergency Department, were provided by the SVUH statistics department.

Data collection and reporting

Clinical data were collected and managed using REDCap electronic data capture tools hosted at University College Dublin. Laboratory data is extracted from APEX, the laboratory information management system (LIMS), using IBM Cognos software hosted at SVUH.

Case-based data are reported by SVUH to the HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) on a weekly basis. Data are also reported by HPSC to ECDC via The European Surveillance System (TESSy) on weekly basis as part of European level SARI surveillance.

COVID-19 vaccination data were collected from the National COVID-19 Vaccination Management System (COVAX), and linked to SARI cases by the HSE-Integrated Information service, where data were available.

Reference dates¹

05/07/2021 (Week 27 2021) – Commencement of SARI surveillance project

27/06/2021 (Week 26 2021) – the beginning of the 4th COVID-19 pandemic wave

19/12/2021 (Week 51 2021) – the beginning of the 5th COVID-19 pandemic wave

Week number refers to the week of hospital admission. Weeks run from Monday to Sunday, as per the international ISO week².

¹ Refer to [Health Protection Surveillance Centre \(hpsc.ie\)](https://hpsc.ie) for further details on the COVID-19 pandemic waves in Ireland

² Monday to Sunday (ISO week) used as per ECDC/WHO/international reporting protocol

Results

SARI cases and incidence rates

In total, 463³ SARI cases were admitted to St. Vincent’s University Hospital (SVUH) during the fifth pandemic wave (between 19/12/2021 and 11/09/2022); 230 SARI cases were admitted during the fourth pandemic wave (between 05/07/2021 to 18/12/2021).

In week 36 2022:

- Ten SARI cases were reported in week 36 2022, compared to 11 SARI cases reported in week 35 2022 (Figure 1).
- The SARI incidence rate was 3.3 per 100,000 hospital catchment population aged ≥15 years, compared to the rate of 3.6 per 100,000 in week 35 2022.
- The SARI incidence rate per emergency hospitalisations was 38.2 per 1,000, a decrease from the rate of 42.6 per 1,000 in week 35 2022.

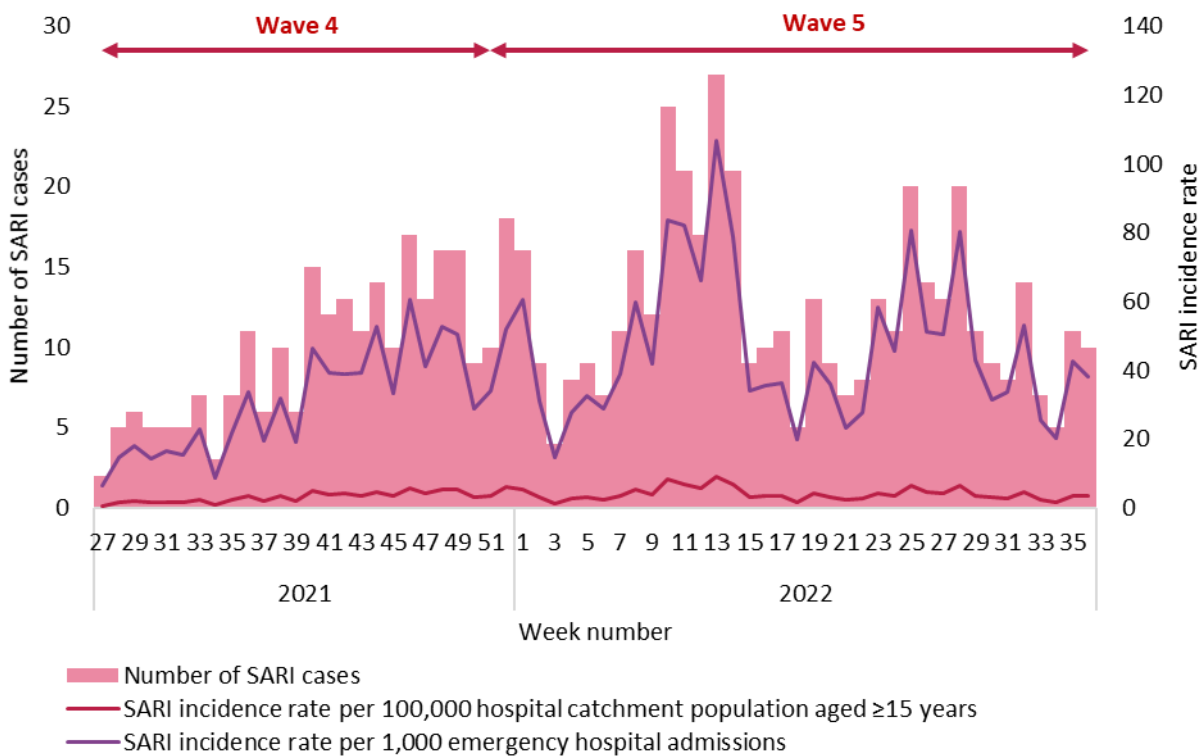


Figure 1 Number and incidence of SARI hospitalised cases (emergency admission) by week of hospital admission, week 27 2021 to week 36 2022 (n=693).

NOTE: Data were extracted from the SARI surveillance database at HPSC on 14/09/2022, and are subject to ongoing review, validation and update. As a result, figures in this report may differ from previously published figures.

³ One SARI cases was denotified following validation, as it did not meet the SARI case definition, and one case, admitted in week 35 2022, was notified during week 36 2022

Demographics

In week 36 2022, of the 10 SARI cases reported:

- Females accounted for a higher proportion of SARI cases (n=7, 70%), (Table 1)
- The median age of SARI cases admitted was 65 years (interquartile range: 63 - 83 years)
- The incidence rate amongst those aged 65 years and older was 8.3 per 100,000, compared to the rate of 15 per 100,000 in week 35 2022.

Table 1 Number and proportion of SARI cases by sex and age, for week 36 2022 and by pandemic wave.

		Week 36, 2022		Wave 5		Wave 4	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Total number of SARI cases		10		463		230	
Sex	Male	3	70.0	245	53.2	120	52.2
	Female	7	30.0	218	46.8	110	47.8
Age (years)	Mean	68		71		63	
	Median	65		75		64	
	Interquartile range	63 - 80		62 - 83		48 - 78	
	Range	43 - 86		16 - 101		19 - 100	
Age group	15-24 years	0	0.0	13	2.9	5	2.2
	25-34 years	0	10.0	13	2.9	12	5.2
	35-44 years	1	0.0	14	2.9	27	11.7
	45-54 years	1	0.0	33	7.1	33	14.3
	55-64 years	3	10.0	62	13.0	40	17.4
	65-74 years	2	30.0	88	19.0	44	19.1
	75-84 years	2	30.0	141	30.7	39	17.0
85+ years	1	20.0	99	21.6	30	13.0	

*Surveillance excludes children under 15 years of age

The incidence rate per 100,000 hospital catchment population by age group is shown in Figure 2.

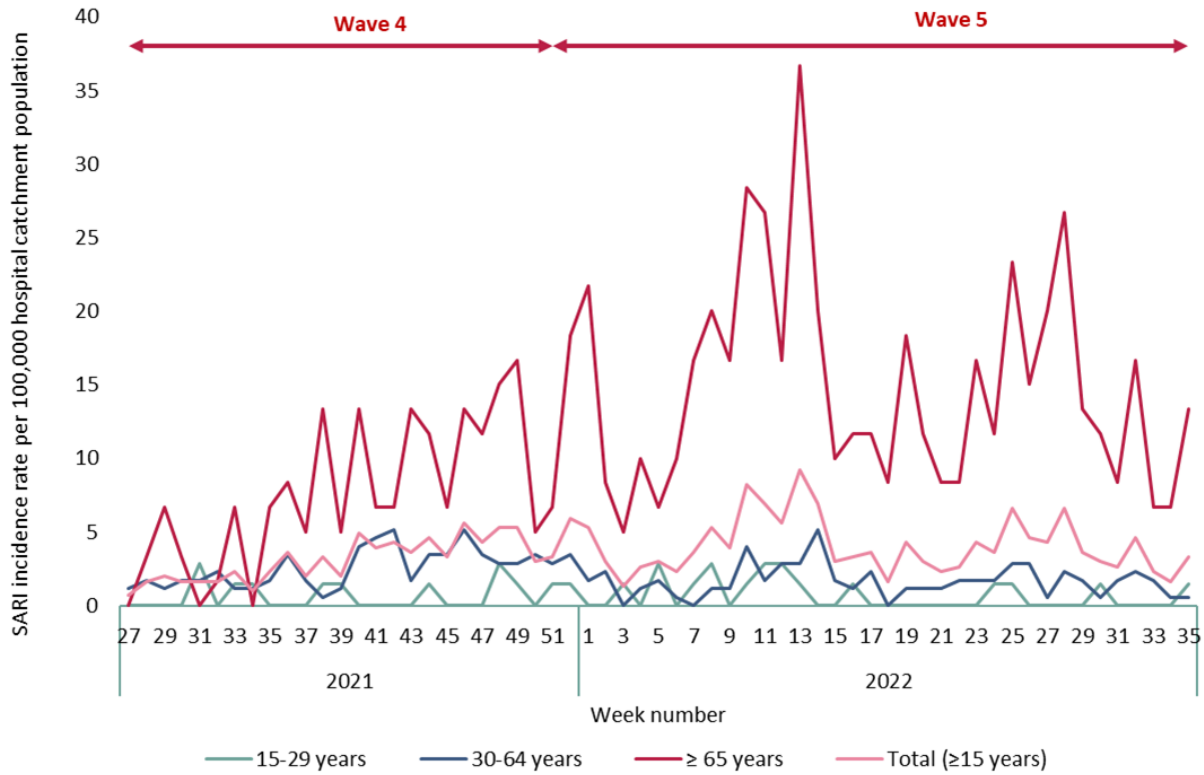


Figure 2 SARI incidence rate per 100,000 hospital catchment population by age group and week of hospital admission, week 27 2021 to week 36 2022 (n=693)

Underlying medical conditions and risk factors

Information on underlying medical conditions was reported for 690 (99.6%) SARI cases. Of those admitted during wave 5, 94.0% (n=435) reported having underlying medical conditions, compared to 81.3% (n=187) during wave 4.

Table 2 displays the number and proportion of individual underlying medical conditions, where known, among those that reported having underlying medical conditions. The most common underlying medical conditions reported during wave 5 were heart disease (n=184, 42.3%) and hypertension (n=167, 38.4%); which was also observed during wave 4.

Among female SARI cases admitted during wave 5, four (1.8%) were reported as being pregnant at the time of admission, compared to 1.8% (n=2) female SARI cases during wave 4.

Healthcare workers accounted for 2.8% (n=13) of SARI cases admitted during wave 5, compared to 4.8% (n=11) during wave 4.

Table 2 Number and proportion of SARI cases with pre-existing conditions, reported on hospital admission, for week 36 2022 and by pandemic wave.

Underlying medical condition*	Week 36 2022 (n=8)		Wave 5 (n=435)		Wave 4 (n=187)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Heart disease	3	30.0	184	42.3	57	30.5
Hypertension	3	30.0	167	38.4	75	40.1
Lung disease	4	40.0	145	33.3	55	29.4
Cancer	1	10.0	92	21.1	38	20.3
Neurological disease	1	10.0	80	18.4	34	18.2
Asthma	4	40.0	61	14.0	28	15.0
Diabetes	2	20.0	69	15.9	37	19.8
Kidney disease	0	0.0	34	7.8	20	10.7
Intellectual disability	3	30.0	24	5.5	14	7.5
Immunocompromised	0	0.0	15	3.4	7	3.7
Obesity	1	10.0	11	2.5	20	10.7
Cystic fibrosis	0	0.0	3	0.7	2	1.1
Other chronic conditions**	5	50.0	211	48.5	120	64.2

*SARI cases could be reported with one or more underlying medical condition

** Data reported on other chronic conditions may include some of the chronic conditions listed above; these data are under review and may change over time.

Symptoms

Information on clinical symptoms, either at or prior to hospital admission, was reported for all SARI cases. The most common symptoms during both waves 4 and 5, were cough and shortness of breath (Table 3).

Table 3 Number and proportion of SARI cases with clinical symptoms, either at or prior to hospital admission, for week 36 2022 and by pandemic wave.

Clinical symptom*	Week 36 2022 (n=10)		Wave 5 (n=463)		Wave 4 (n=230)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cough	9	90.0	360	77.8	206	89.6
Shortness of breath	8	80.0	341	73.7	190	82.6
Fever	3	30.0	211	45.6	117	50.9
General deterioration	1	10.0	180	38.9	88	38.3
Malaise	0	0	70	15.1	67	29.1
Headache	0	0	31	6.7	29	12.6
Muscular pain	0	0	34	7.3	21	9.1
Sore throat	0	0	35	7.6	12	5.2
Ageusia	1	10.0	4	0.9	16	7.0
Anosmia	0	0	4	0.9	13	5.7
Dysgeusia	1	10.0	7	1.5	7	3.0

*SARI cases could be reported with one or more clinical symptom

Severe clinical course during hospitalisation

Information on the clinical course during hospitalisation is only available after discharge; information on ICU admission is available prior to discharge.

In summary, 68.3% (n=316) of SARI cases admitted during wave 5 have discharge information available, compared to 99.1% (n=228) during wave 4.

Among those for whom discharge information is available, and who were admitted during wave 5, 15.5% (n=49) were reported as having pneumonia, compared to 28.1% (n=64) during wave 4 (Table 4).

Information on ICU admission is available for 78.8% (n=365) of SARI cases admitted during wave 5 and 99.6% (n=229) of those admitted during wave 4. Among those, 51.8% (n=189) were admitted to ICU and/or required respiratory support during wave 5, compared to 62.4% (n=143) admitted during wave 4.

Data collection is ongoing for those not yet discharged from hospital.

Table 4 Number and proportion of SARI cases by complication, respiratory support and ICU admission, for wave 4 and wave 5

Complications*	Wave 5 (n=316)		Wave 4 (n=228)	
	n	%	n	%
Pneumonia	49	15.5	64	28.1
Sepsis	10	3.2	5	2.2
ARDS	14	4.4	5	2.2
Myocarditis	0	0.0	2	0.9
Long COVID	1	0.3	1	0.4
Other complications**	67	21.2	44	19.3
No complications	188	59.5	128	56.1
Unknown	9	2.8	2	0.9
Respiratory support	Wave 5 (n=310)		Wave 4 (n=229)	
	n	%	n	%
High-flow oxygen therapy (non-invasive ventilation)	175	56.5	126	55.0
Invasive ventilation	13	4.2	17	7.4
Other respiratory support	0	0.0	0	0.0
No respiratory support given	122	39.4	86	37.6
Admitted to ICU	Wave 5 (n=365)		Wave 4 (n=229)	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	17	4.7	19	8.3
No	348	95.3	210	91.7

*SARI cases could be reported with one or more complication

**Data reported on “other complications” may include some of the complications listed above; these data are under review and may change over time.

Laboratory testing for SARS-CoV-2, influenza and RSV

PCR testing:

SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing is carried out on admission. For a small proportion of SARI cases, there is a lag time with testing for influenza and RSV⁴.

In week 36 2022:

- SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing was carried out on all 10 SARI cases, of which two (20%) were positive, compared to 18.2% positivity (n=2) in week 35 2022 (Figure 3)
- Influenza PCR testing was carried out on all 10 SARI cases, all of which were negative for influenza. In week 35 2022, one SARI case (9.1%) tested positive for influenza A (not subtyped).
- RSV PCR testing was carried out on all 10 SARI cases, all of which were negative. There were no RSV positive cases reported in week 35 2022

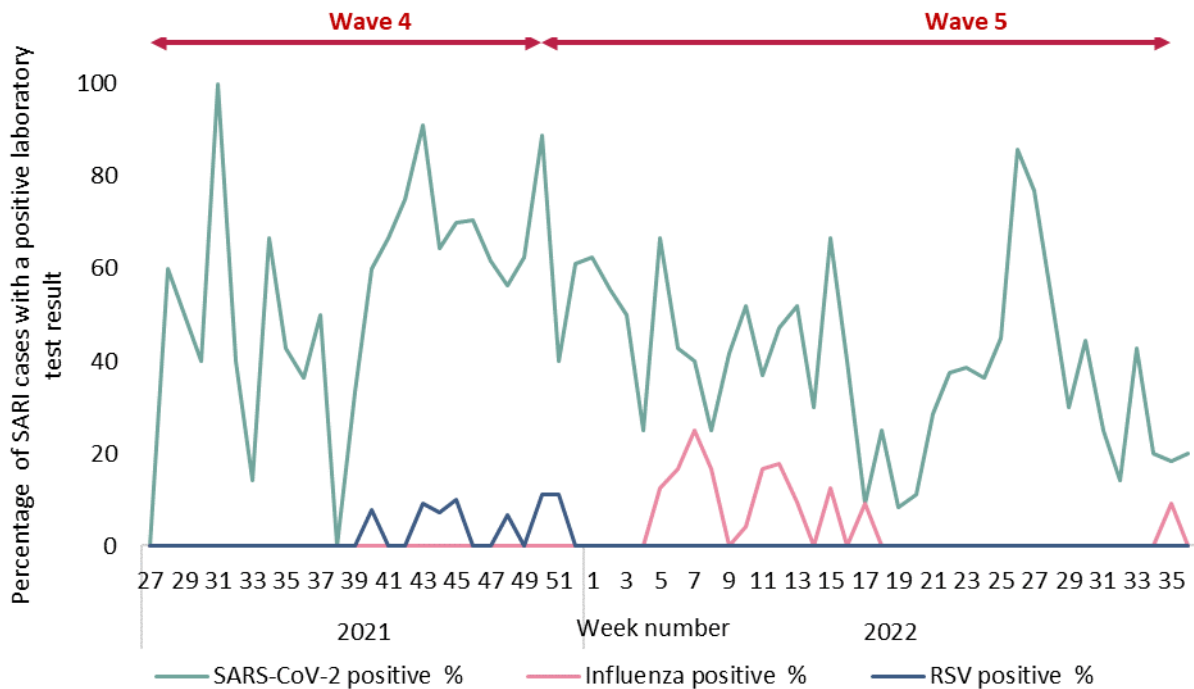


Figure 3 Percentage of SARI cases with a positive laboratory test result for SARS-CoV-2, influenza and RSV by week, weeks 27 2021 - 36 2022

Of those admitted to SVUH during wave 5, 41.7% (n=189) tested positive by PCR for SARS-CoV-2, compared to 57.2% (n=131) during wave 4 (Table 5).

During wave 5, 4.3% (n=18) of those admitted were positive for influenza A: 16 influenza A(H3) and 2 A (not subtyped), and two cases had a positive test result for both SARS-CoV-2 and influenza A, one of which was subtyped as influenza A(H3). No SARI cases admitted during wave 4 tested positive for influenza.

⁴ Due to reagent supply issues, samples are occasionally sent to external laboratories for influenza and RSV testing.

During wave 5, 0.5% (n=2) of those admitted were positive for RSV, compared to 3.6% (n=6) during wave 4, one of which, had a positive test result for both RSV and SARS-CoV-2.

Table 5 Number and proportion of SARI cases by laboratory test result, for week 36 2022 and by pandemic wave

Laboratory test	Laboratory test result	Week 36 2022		Wave 5		Wave 4	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Tested for SARS-CoV-2	Total tested	10		453		229	
	Positive	2	20.0	189	41.7	131	57.2
	Negative	8	80.0	241	53.2	90	39.3
	Indeterminate*	0	0.0	23	5.1	8	3.5
Tested for influenza A	Total tested	10		420		165	
	Positive	0	0.0	18	4.3	0	0.0
	Negative	10	100	402	95.7	165	100
Tested for influenza B	Total tested	10		420		165	
	Positive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Negative	10	100	420	100	165	100
Tested for RSV	Total tested	10		420		165	
	Positive	0	0.0	2	0.5	6	3.6
	Negative	10	100	418	99.5	159	96.4

* Ct value (cycle threshold) >30

Genomic analysis:

SARS-CoV-2:

SARI samples that are positive for SARS-CoV-2 and that have a cycle threshold (Ct) value <25 are referred to the National Virus Reference Laboratory (NVRL) for whole genome sequencing (WGS). In total, for both waves 4 and 5, 245 (76.6%) SARS-CoV-2 positive SARI samples have met the Ct criteria for WGS; 218 (89%) have been sent for WGS, and 27 (11%) SARI samples that met the Ct eligibility criteria were not sent for WGS, for reasons such as insufficient sample volume, or the sample could not be located.

Of the 218 samples sent to NVRL for WGS, results have been received for 200 (91.7%) samples, 12 (5.5%) samples could not be sequenced (due to insufficient sample volume or high Ct value) and 6 (2.8%) are currently being sequenced and results are pending.

All SARI cases that have undergone whole genome sequencing up to week 47 2021 were Delta (B.1.617.2) and Delta sublineages. In total, 31.5% (63 of 200) of all sequenced SARI cases reported since July 2021 (weeks 28 2021 to week 33 2022) were identified as Delta variant. The last Delta variant SARI case was detected in week 1 2022.

The first Omicron variant was identified in one SARI case admitted to SVUH in week 48 2021. Between weeks 2 and 33 2022 inclusive, all SARI cases sequenced and reported from the NVRL were Omicron variants, in total 68.5% (137 of 200) of sequenced SARI cases were identified as Omicron. Figure 4 shows sequenced SARI cases by week of hospitalisation and Pango Lineage, further information on Pango Lineage is available in the appendix (Table A1).

Further sequencing data on cases admitted since week 33 2022, are not yet available.

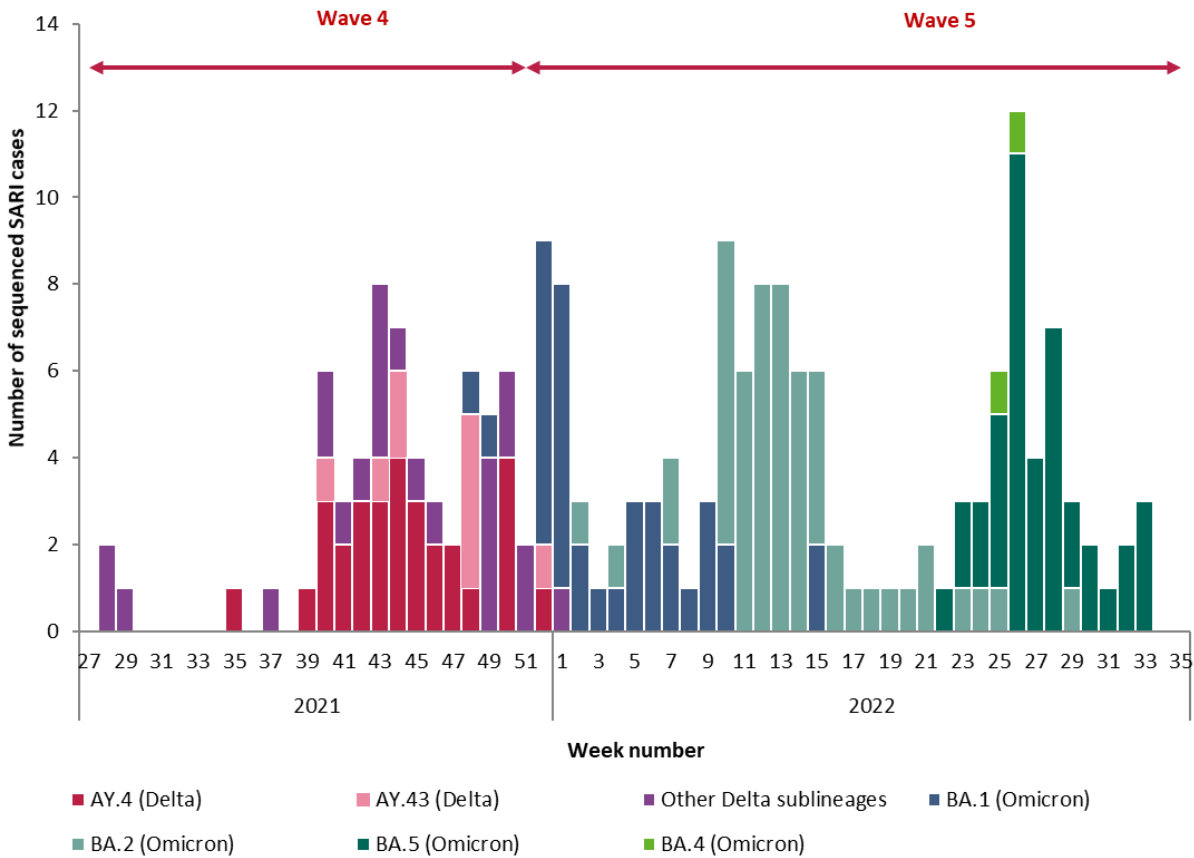


Figure 4 Number of SARI cases sequenced and reported by the National Virus Reference Laboratory, by week of hospitalisation, week 27 2021 to week 33 2022, (n=200)

COVID-19 Vaccination status

Amongst the SARI cases, admitted during wave 5 (since 19/12/2021), who tested positive by PCR for SARS-CoV-2 with known COVID-19 vaccination status, 12.1% (20/165) were not vaccinated and 34.5% (n=57) had not received either a first or second booster vaccine dose >7 days prior to the epidemiological date of their episode of illness. (Table 6).

Vaccination data are available approximately one week after cases are notified, therefore the vaccination status for the current week’s SARI cases is recorded as unknown.

Refer to the technical notes for the full list of definitions regarding epidemiological date and COVID-19 vaccination status⁵.

NOTE: Data are provisional and subject to ongoing review, validation and update.

⁵ Refer to www.hse.ie for further information on the COVID-19 vaccination rollout.

Table 6 Number and proportion of SARI cases by COVID-19 vaccination status, SARS-CoV-2 PCR result and date of hospitalisation

SARS CoV-2 PCR positive	Admitted since rollout of second booster ¹ (n=165)		Admitted since rollout of first booster ² (n=511)		Admitted during wave 5 ³ (n=372)		Admitted during wave 4 ⁴ (n=204)	
	Vaccine status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Not vaccinated	8	12.7	53	20.5	20	12.1	48	40.3
Primary series - Partial	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.6	2	1.7
Primary series - Complete	7	11.1	94	36.3	36	21.8	66	55.5
First booster	39	61.9	102	39.4	99	60.0	3	2.5
Second booster	9	14.3	9	3.5	9	5.5	0	0.0
Total	63	100	259	100	165	100	119	100
SARS CoV-2 PCR negative								
Vaccine status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not vaccinated	3	2.9	14	5.6	9	4.3	9	10.6
Primary series - Partial	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2
Primary series - Complete	9	8.8	50	19.8	26	12.6	59	69.4
First booster	72	70.6	170	67.5	154	74.4	16	18.8
Second booster	18	17.6	18	7.1	18	8.7	0	0.0
Total	102	100	252	100	207	100	85	100

¹The second COVID-19 vaccination booster was rolled out on 22/04/2022

²The first COVID-19 vaccination booster was rolled out on 27/09/2021

³Wave 5 from 19/12/2021 to present; ⁴Wave 4 from 05/07/2021 to 18/12/2021

Table 7 displays the clinical course and outcome of those admitted during wave 5 by SARS CoV-2 PCR result and vaccination status. Data collection for clinical course and outcome is on-going for those admitted during wave 5.

Further information on those admitted during wave 4 is available in the appendix (Table A2).

Table 7 Number and proportion of SARI cases, admitted during wave 5 (19/12/2021 to 11/09/2022), by COVID-19 vaccination status, and SARS-CoV-2 PCR result (n=372)

SARS CoV-2 PCR positive			Required respiratory support		ICU admission		Died in hospital	
	Vaccination status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Not vaccinated	20	12.1	10	13.9	1	20.0	1	7.1
Primary series - Partial	1	0.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary series - Complete	36	21.8	21	29.2	2	40.0	5	35.7
First booster	99	60.0	40	55.6	2	40.0	8	57.1
Second booster	9	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	165	100	72	100	5	100	14	100
SARS CoV-2 PCR negative								
Vaccination status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not vaccinated	9	4.3	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary series - Partial	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary series - Complete	26	12.6	12	14.0	1	16.7	2	14.3
First booster	154	74.4	70	81.4	5	83.3	12	85.7
Second booster	18	8.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	207	100	86	100	6	100	14	100

Outcome

Of the 463 SARI cases admitted during wave 5, 68.3% (n=316) have been discharged (Table 8). During wave 4, 230 SARI cases were admitted to St Vincent's University Hospital, 99.1% (n=228) of these cases have been discharged.

Of the 34 cases admitted during wave 5, who died in hospital, 25 (73.5%) were male and nine (26.5%) were female. The median age was 82 years (interquartile range 78 – 88 years).

Of the 23 cases admitted during wave 4, who died in hospital, 17 (73.9%) were male and six (26.1%) were female. The median age was 85 years (interquartile range 73 – 91 years).

Table 8 Number and proportion of discharged SARI cases by outcome and hospital length of stay and by pandemic wave.

		Wave 5 (n=316)		Wave 4 (n=228)	
		n	%	n	%
Outcome	Discharged alive	275	87.0	200	87.7
	Transferred to another hospital	7	2.2	5	2.2
	Died in hospital	34	10.8	23	10.1
Hospital length of stay (number of days)	Mean	12		13	
	Median	7		6	
	Interquartile range	3 - 13		3 - 13	
	Range	1 - 123		1 - 203	

Acknowledgements

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This report was produced by the SARI surveillance team at HPSC: Róisín Duffy, Adele McKenna, Lisa Domegan, Joan O'Donnell.

Technical notes

1. SARI case

A SARI case refers to an individual patient episode of care.

2. Epidemiological date

Epidemiological date is used to determine timing of Severe Acute Respiratory Infections. Epidemiological date is based on the earliest date available on the case, taken from date of onset of symptoms, laboratory specimen collection date, and date of hospitalisation.

3. Vaccination status

For the purposes of SARI surveillance, vaccination status of cases is as follows:

- **Primary vaccination series – Partial completion, if:**
 - Received one dose of a recommended two-dose vaccine schedule and the epidemiological date is ≥ 14 days after receipt of dose one.
 - Date of receipt of dose two of a recommended two-dose vaccine schedule is < 14 days before the epidemiological date.
 - No identifiable linked record on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system, of receiving dose two of a recommended two-dose COVID-19 vaccine schedule.
- **Primary vaccination series - Complete, if:**
 - Received one dose of a recommended one-dose vaccine schedule, and the epidemiological date is ≥ 14 days after receipt of the dose.
 - Received two doses of a recommended two-dose vaccine schedule, and the epidemiological date is ≥ 14 days after receipt of the second dose.
 - Received three doses of a recommended three-dose vaccine schedule, and the epidemiological date is > 7 days after receipt of the third dose. The recommended primary series for immunocompromised individuals is three doses of a recommended vaccine.
 - Date of receipt of first booster dose is ≤ 7 days before the epidemiological date.
 - There is no identifiable linked record on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system of receiving a booster dose of a recommended COVID-19 vaccine schedule.
- **First booster dose, if:**
 - They had a first booster dose of a recommended vaccine schedule, and the epidemiological date is > 7 days after receipt of the booster dose.
 - Date of receipt of second booster dose is ≤ 7 days before the epidemiological date.
 - There is no identifiable linked record on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system of receiving a second booster dose of a recommended COVID-19 vaccine schedule.
- **Second booster dose, if:**
 - They had a second booster dose of a recommended vaccine schedule, and the epidemiological date is > 7 days after receipt of the booster dose.

- **Not vaccinated**, if the following applies:
 - Vaccination record on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system indicates the person was vaccinated after the epidemiological date.
 - The SARI patient was reported as not vaccinated on the SARI hospital clinical questionnaire, and there is no identifiable linked record of COVID-19 vaccination on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system.

- **Vaccine status unknown**, if:
 - The SARI patient is reported on the SARI hospital clinical questionnaire as vaccinated, however there is no identifiable linked record of COVID-19 vaccination on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system. Vaccination status is reported as unknown, until verified on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system.
 - The SARI patient is reported on the SARI hospital clinical questionnaire as vaccination status unknown, AND there is no identifiable linked record of COVID-19 vaccination on the National COVID-19 Immunisation system

Appendix

Table A1

Number and proportion of SARI cases sequenced and reported by the National Virus Reference Laboratory, by Pango lineage, SARI cases week 27 2021 to week 33, 2022, (n=200)

Virus variant	Number of cases	% sequenced cases
Total sequenced	200	
Delta and Delta sublineages:	63	31.5
AY.4	30	15.0
AY.43	9	4.5
B.1.617.2	5	2.5
AY.122	4	2.0
AY.5	4	2.0
AY.4.5	2	1.0
AY.4.6	2	1.0
AY.4.2.2	1	0.5
AY.6	1	0.5
AY.4.10	1	0.5
AY.46.6	1	0.5
AY.98	1	0.5
AY.4.2*	2	1.0
Omicron sublineages	137	68.5
BA.1 lineages:		
BA.1	22	11.0
BA.1.1	14	7.0
BA.2 lineages:		
BA.2	40	20.0
BA.2.9	6	3.0
BA.2.3	5	2.5
BA.2.1	1	0.5
BA.2.12.1	1	0.5
BA.2.18	1	0.5
BA.2.40.1	1	0.5
BA.4 lineages:		
BA.4	3	1.5
BA.4.1	1	0.5
BA.4.4	1	0.5
BA.5 lineages:		
BA.5.1	19	9.5
BA.5.2.1	6	3.0
BA.5	5	2.5
BA.5.2	5	2.5
BE.1	4	2.0
BA.5.3	1	0.5
BF.1	1	0.5

* Variant of interest

Table A2

Number and proportion of SARI cases, admitted during wave 4 (05/07/2021 to 18/12/2021), by COVID-19 vaccination status, and SARS-CoV-2 PCR result (n=204)

SARS CoV-2 PCR positive			Required respiratory support		ICU admission		Died in hospital	
Vaccination status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not vaccinated	48	40.3	38	48.1	7	43.8	4	26.7
Primary series - Partial	2	1.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary series - Complete	66	55.5	37	46.8	8	50.0	10	66.7
First booster	3	2.5	3	3.8	1	6.3	1	6.7
Second booster	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	119	100	79	100	16	100	15	100
SARS CoV-2 PCR negative								
Vaccination status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not vaccinated	9	10.6	6	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary series - Partial	1	1.2	1	2.2	1	33.3	0	0.0
Primary series - Complete	59	69.4	32	69.6	1	33.3	5	71.4
First booster	16	18.8	7	15.2	1	33.3	2	28.6
Second booster	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	85	100	46	100	3	100	7	100