

RESPIRATORY WATCH

Week 2 (January 07, 2024 to January 13, 2024)

Highlights¹

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

Activity levels

- The number of Influenza PCR positives has declined his week compared to last week.
- The number of COVID-19 PCR positives has been steadily declining over the past several weeks. PCR positives continues to be lower than during the same time period in 2022/23.
- RSV has declined since last week. The number of PCR positives is lower than during the same time period in 2022/23.

Laboratory-confirmed cases

- Influenza:
 - There were 172 new cases of Influenza A, and 6 new cases of Influenza B reported during week 2; there have been 860 cases of Influenza A and 40 cases of Influenza B reported since the start of the 2023-2024 season.
- COVID-19:
 - There were 179 new cases of COVID-19 reported during week 2; there have been 6289 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 since the start of the 2023-2024 season.
- RSV:
 - There were 93 new cases of RSV reported during week 2; there have been 937 laboratory confirmed cases of RSV since the start of the 2023-2024 season.

Severity

- Influenza:
- During the 2023-2024 season there have been:
 - 190 hospitalizations (non-ICU)
 - 16 ICU admissions
 - 11 deaths
- COVID-19:
- During the 2023-2024 season there have been:
 - 612 hospitalizations (non-ICU)
 - 48 ICU admissions
 - 112 deaths

Outbreaks

- There were 11 new long term care facility outbreaks declared in this reporting period:
 - 4 influenza
 - 4 COVID-19
 - o 3 RSV

Syndromic surveillance

The percentage of emergency department visits for influenza like illness (ILI) was 1.3% during this
reporting period.

¹ See Appendix for data notes.

INFLUENZA

Figure 1: Laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by week (N=900), 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous seasons, Nova Scotia²

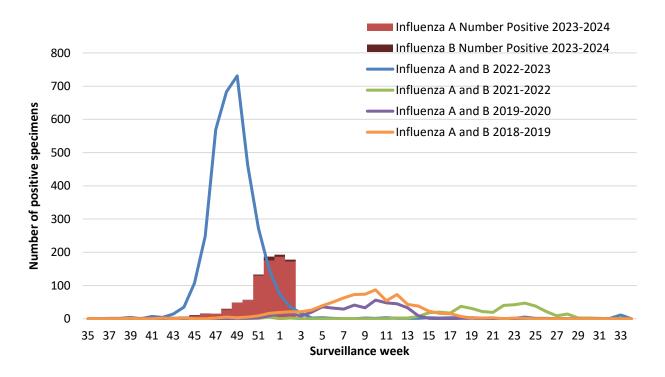


Table 1: Number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by zone, current reporting period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia³

ZONE	CURRENT PERIOD		CUMULATIVE 2023-2024			
ZONE	INFLUENZA A	INFLUENZA B	TOTAL	INFLUENZA A	INFLUENZA B	TOTAL
Western	25	2	27	99	12	111
Northern	51	0	51	300	6	306
Eastern	57	4	61	240	18	258
Central	39	0	39	221	4	225
Nova Scotia Total	172	6	178	860	40	900

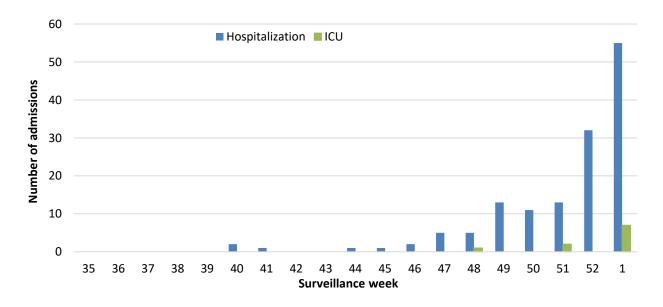
² There were no reported influenza cases during the 2020-2021 season.

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	16	0	16	102	9	111
5-19	21	3	24	97	12	109
20-44	34	3	37	161	14	175
45-64	43	0	43	202	2	204
65+	58	0	58	298	3	301
Nova Scotia Total	172	6	178	860	40	900

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

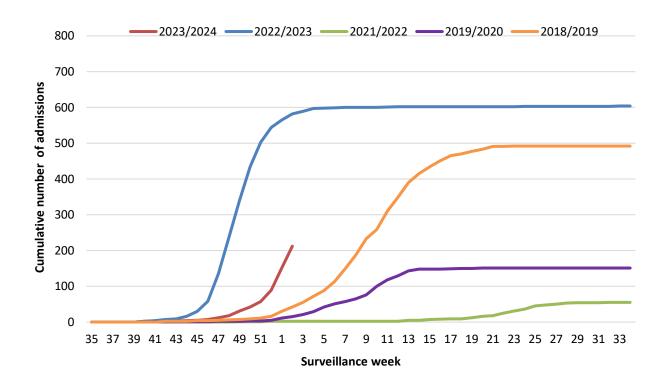


⁴ Due to influenza outcome reporting cycles, a data delay prevents reporting on the most recent surveillance week. If a case is hospitalized and moves to ICU in the same reporting week, they will appear in both the hospitalization and ICU columns for that week.

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

AGE (veors)	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024			
AGE (years)	Hospitalizations	ICU	Deaths	
0-4	9	0	0	
5-19	7	0	0	
20-44	17	3	1	
45-64	47	7	2	
65+	110	6	8	
Nova Scotia Total	190	16	11	

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

COVID-19

Figure 4: Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases by week (N=6289), 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous season, Nova Scotia

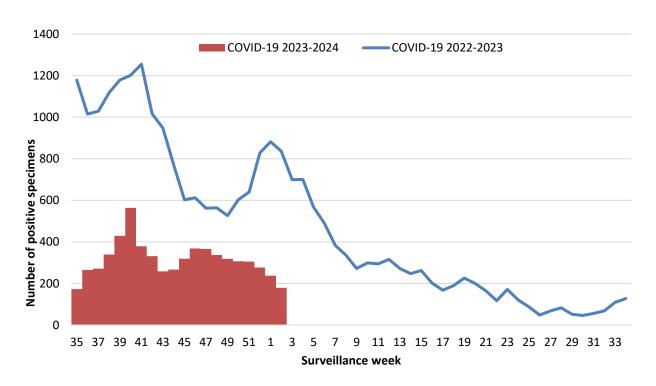


Table 4: Number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases by zone, current period and cumulative 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia⁷

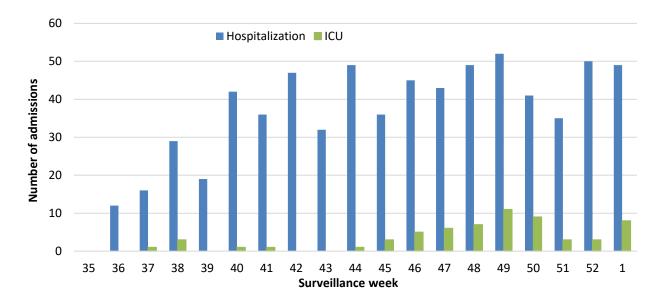
ZONE	CURRENT PERIOD	CUMULATIVE 2023-2024
Western	50	1413
Northern	34	1220
Eastern	19	1050
Central	76	2606
Nova Scotia Total	179	6289

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	6	101
5-19	5	86
20-44	29	939
45-64	30	1386
65+	109	3777
Nova Scotia Total	179	6289

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

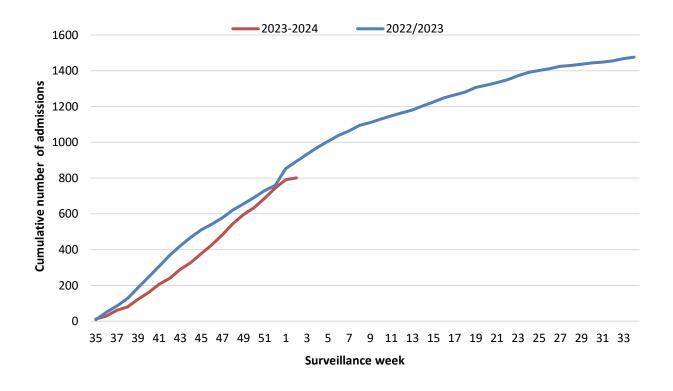


⁸ Due to COVID-19 outcome reporting cycles, a data delay prevents reporting on the most recent surveillance week. If a case is hospitalized and moves to ICU in the same reporting week, they will appear in both the hospitalization and ICU columns for that week.

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	6	0	0	
5-19	5	0	0	
20-44	17	3	0	
45-64	71	14	4	
65+	513	31	108	
Nova Scotia Total	612	48	112	

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



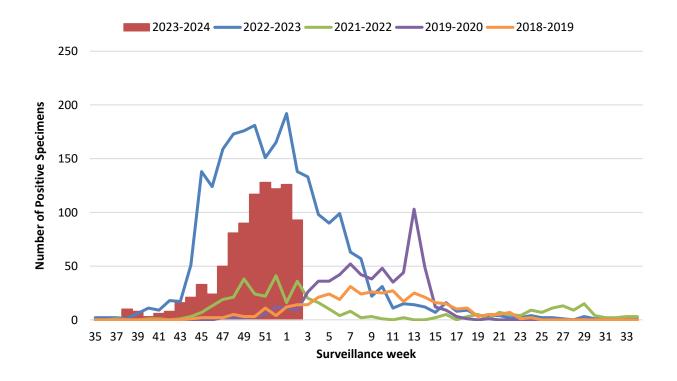
⁹ In this table, only the most severe outcome for a case is included; numbers of hospitalizations and ICU admissions could therefore decline over time, if a person counted in one of those columns moves to a more severe outcome. COVID-19 outcome data are continuously entered and cleaned. Data from prior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

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	15	187
6-11 months	4	49
12-23 months	7	111
2-4 years	14	183
5-19 years	2	61
20-64 years	18	113
65+ years	33	233
Nova Scotia Total	93	937

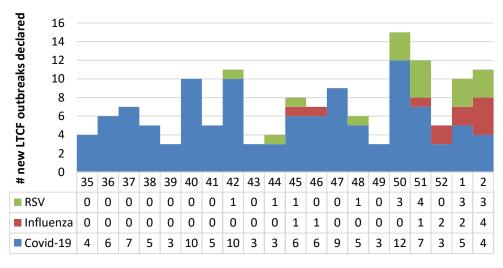
Figure 7: Laboratory-confirmed RSV cases by week (N=937), 2023-2024 season, with comparison to previous seasons, Nova Scotia¹⁰



¹⁰ 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. Previous week's data adjusted due to delay in data submission.

RESPIRATORY OUTBREAKS

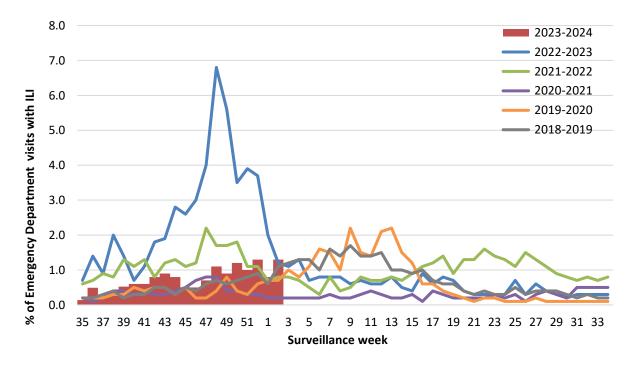
Figure 8. Number of new long term care facility respiratory outbreaks by week and respiratory virus (influenza, COVID-19 and RSV), 2023-2024 season, Nova Scotia¹¹



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



¹¹ 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	2	35
Bocavirus	0	0
Coronavirus*	0	0
Enterovirus/Rhinovirus	3	186
Metapneumovirus	0	3
Parainfluenza	0	28

*Excludes COVID-19

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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.
- 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 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 ILI Influenza-like illness

RSV Respiratory syncytial virus

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

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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: Surveillance Guidelines | novascotia.ca

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