

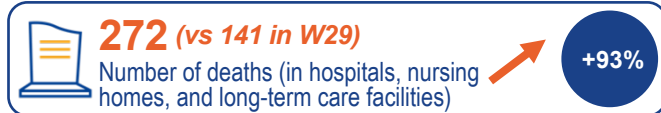
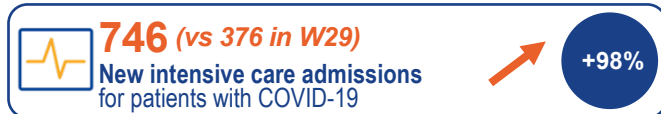
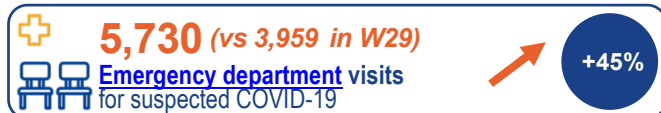
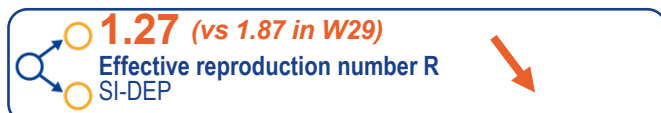
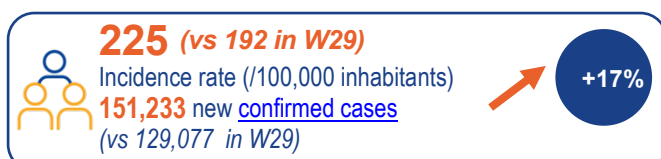
COVID-19 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATE

Weekly report / Week 30 / 05 August 2021

As part of its surveillance, alert, and prevention missions, Santé publique France analyses and publishes COVID-19 data obtained from its network of partners as well as its own studies and surveys. This report is based on data reported to Santé publique France up to 04 August 2021.

Key numbers

Week 30 (26 July – 01 August 2021)
Compared to week 29 (19-25 July 2021)



As of 03 August 2021
Compared to 27 July 2021



Key points

Epidemiological situation

In week 30, the circulation of SARS-CoV-2 was still very high across the entire country, with a more moderate increase in the incidence rate but a surge in hospital and intensive care admissions.

- Metropolitan France:
 - Highest incidence rates in Corsica, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, and Occitania
 - Sharp increase in the rate of hospital admissions in the majority of regions
- Overseas France:
 - Highest incidence rate in Martinique and sharp increase in Guadeloupe
 - High hospitalisation rates in Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Reunion Island

Variants

- Delta variant identified in 93.8% of sequenced samples in metropolitan France on 20 July

Contact tracing

- Average number of contacts identified per case at the lowest observed level in 2021, indicating low-level identification of transmission chains

Prevention

- Vaccination coverage of population as of 03 August 2021: 64.5% with at least one dose, and 53.8% fully vaccinated
- Importance of combining different measures: vaccination, preventive measures, and contact tracing

* Santé publique France thanks the large network of actors on which it relies to ensure its COVID-19 surveillance: private practice doctors, medico-social emergency (SAMU), Centre 15, hospital doctors, hospital and private medical biology laboratories, learned societies for infectious diseases, resuscitation, and emergency medicine, CNAM, INSERM, and INSEE.

SITUATION UPDATE

In week 30, the circulation of SARS-CoV-2 was still very high throughout the country. However, there was a more moderate increase in the number of cases, resulting in a lower reproduction number (1.27 vs 1.89 in week 29). Although the highest incidence rates were still among 10-39 year-olds, the increase this week was most pronounced among people aged 40 and over, reflecting the spread of the epidemic from the youngest to the oldest in the population. The increase in new hospital and intensive care admissions accelerated, confirming the impact of this fourth epidemic wave on hospitals. Contact tracking data indicate poorer identification of contacts and transmission chains during this summer period. As of 03 August 2021, 64.5% of the French population had received at least one dose of vaccine and 53.8% were fully vaccinated. Given the high level of viral circulation, the strong spread of the Delta variant, and the summer holidays, the vaccination of all eligible people - especially those in contact with vulnerable persons - must continue to be strongly encouraged to achieve a sufficient level of herd immunity, and to avoid putting new stains on hospitals and excess deaths. Vaccination must be combined with a high level of adherence to other preventive measures, notably by respecting protective measures, limiting at-risk contacts, and self-isolating in the event of symptoms, confirmed infection, or contact with a confirmed case.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

Nationally, the incidence rate reached 225/100,000 inhabitants (+ 17%) and was still highest among 10-39 year-olds. It increased in all age groups except for 20-29 year-olds (576, -6%). The increase in the incidence rate was most pronounced among those aged 40 and over. The screening rate (5,443/100,000, + 17%) increased in all age groups. The positivity rate was stable at 4.1%.

The number of consultations for suspected COVID-19 increased in SOS Médecins' organisations (2,399, +10%) and emergency departments (5,730, +45%). These increases were less marked than those in the previous week (+35% and +93%, respectively).

In hospitals, the increase in indicators intensified with 3,531 new hospitalizations in week 30 (+92% vs +51% in week 29) and 746 new intensive care admissions (+98% vs +81% in week 29). The number of hospitalised COVID-19 patients was 8,033, including 1,344 in intensive care. COVID-19-related deaths increased for the second week in a row (272, +93%).

In metropolitan France, the incidence rate continued to increase in all regions, except Île-de-France and Nouvelle-Aquitaine, where it stabilized. Incidence rates were highest in Corsica (659/100,000, +31%), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (573, +38%) and Occitania (422, + 14%). Hospitalization rates by date of admission increased in most regions and were highest in Corsica (16.6 /100,000), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (10.4), and Occitania (7.6).

In overseas France, the highest incidence rate was observed in Martinique (1,085/100,000, +7%) and increased strongly in Guadeloupe (854, +160%). The incidence rate remained high in Reunion Island (394, +22%) and French Guiana (208, -15%). Hospitalization rates by date of admission increased

and were highest in both Martinique (51.9/100,000, +46%) and Guadeloupe (22.4, +79%).

VARIANTS OF CONCERN

The Delta variant remained dominant in the majority in metropolitan France, representing 93.8% of interpretable sequences in the Flash #16 survey dated July 20.

CONTACT TRACING

In week 30, the [number of cases and contacts](#) continued to increase (respectively, 144,832 (+ 23%) and 218,250 (+6%), although these increases were less pronounced than in the previous week, especially for contacts. The decrease in the number of contacts per case and the low level of the proportion of cases previously identified as contacts (14.7%) suggest that a substantial proportion of at-risk contacts were not identified by the index case.

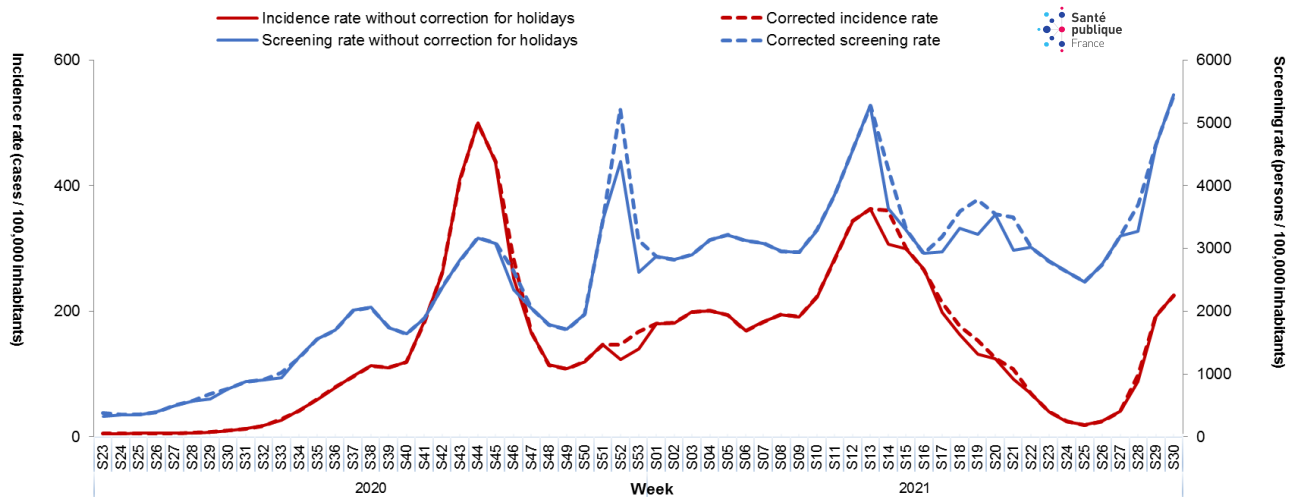
PREVENTION

As of 03 August 2021, 64.5% of the French population had received at least one vaccine dose, and 53.8% were fully vaccinated. Vaccination coverage for persons aged 12 years and over was 75.0% for one dose and 62.5% were fully vaccinated. Coverage continued to increase very slightly among those aged 80 years and over (82.5% for one dose and 78.3% for full vaccination).

Confirmed cases, incidence, and screening

At the national level, the [incidence rate](#) was 225 per 100,000 inhabitants in week 30 (vs 192 in week 29, +17%), while the [screening rate](#) was 5,443 per 100,000 inhabitants (vs 4,647 for week 29, +17%). The [positivity rate](#) was stable at 4.1%. Among those tested, 92% were asymptomatic, which was stable when compared to week 29. Among cases, 51% were symptomatic, which was also stable when compared to week 29. The positivity rate increased in symptomatic patients (27% vs 25% in week 29) but remained stable in asymptomatic patients (22% in both week 30 and week 29).

Weekly trends in incidence and screening rates - with and without correction for the effect of public holidays - since 1 June 2020, France (as of 04 August 2021)

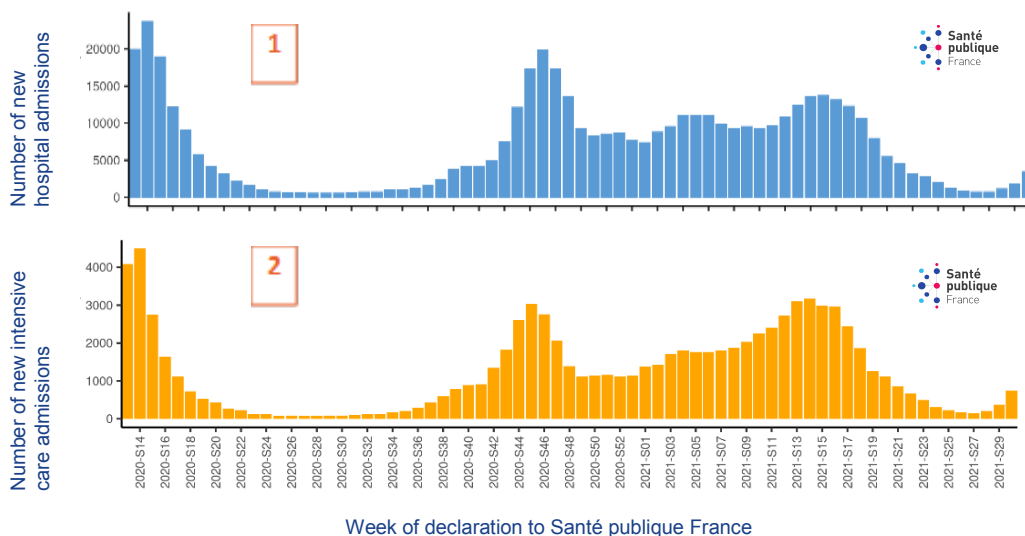


Source: SI-DEP

Hospitalisations, intensive care admissions, and deaths

As of 03 August 2021, **8,033 COVID-19 patients were hospitalised in France** (vs 7,196 on 27 July, +12%), including **1,344 patients in intensive care** (vs 991 on 27 July, +36%). At the national level, hospital indicators based on the date of declaration increased since week 29 with **3,531 new hospital admissions** in week 30 (+92% compared to week 29) and **746 new intensive care admissions** (+98%).

Weekly number of new hospital (1) and intensive care (2) admissions for COVID-19 patients since 23 March 2020, France (as of 01 August 2021)



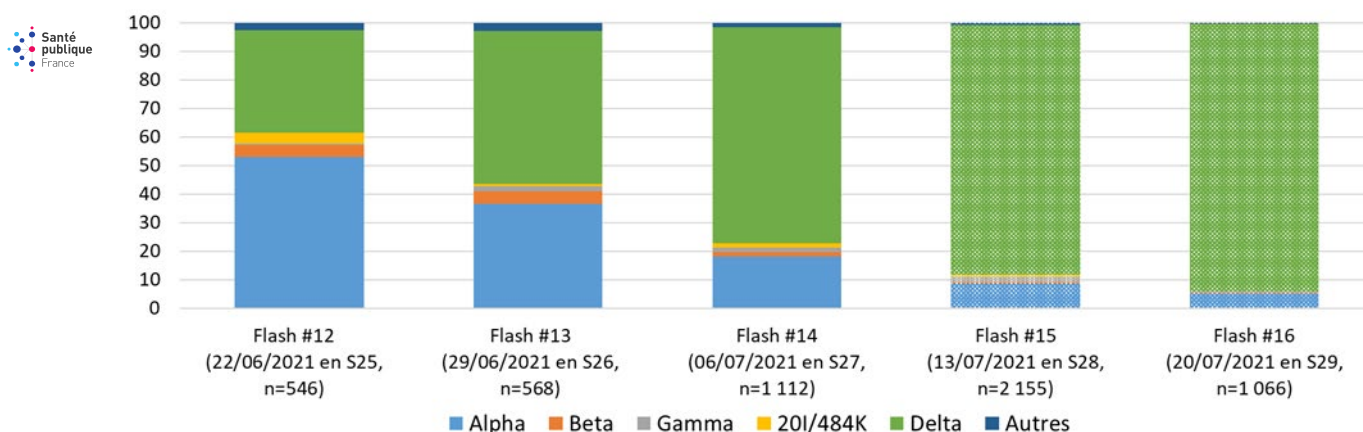
Source: SI-VIC

At the national level, there were **263 deaths in hospitals** in week 30, an increase with respect to week 29 (+88%), and **9 deaths** recorded in long-term care facilities (vs 1 death in week 29)

Variants of concern

The L452R mutation (driven in particular by the Delta variant) - whose increase seems to be stabilizing - was found in 91.7% of samples testing positive in week 30 (89.0% in week 29). [Sequencing data](#) confirm that the Delta variant has been the dominant [variant](#) in metropolitan France since week 26, representing 93.8% of interpretable sequences in the Flash Survey #16 dated 20 July (vs 87.4% in Flash Survey #15 dated 13 July). In overseas France, overall sequencing data (including data from the Flash Surveys) showed a large increase in Delta in Reunion Island, with less predominance of Beta, while Gamma remained the dominant variant in French Guiana. In the French Antilles, Alpha was still dominant, although the circulation of the Delta variant increased in Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Proportion of variants of concern detected by sequencing in Flash Surveys #11 to #16 in metropolitan France

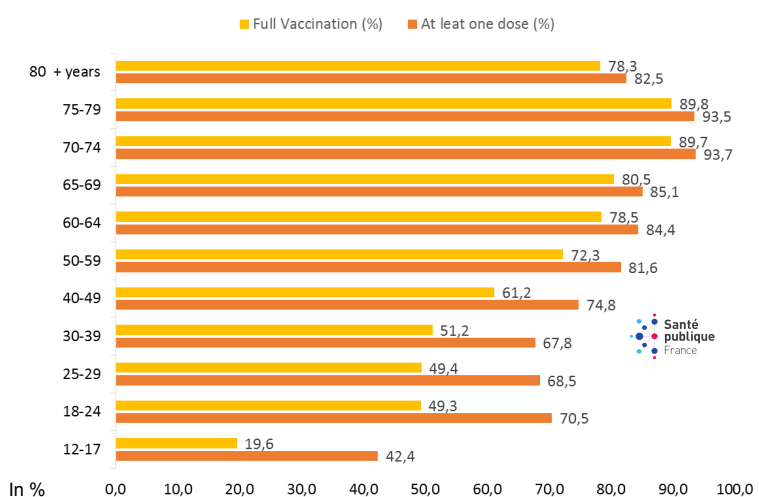


Source: EMERGEN.
Data processing by Santé publique France

Vaccination

On 03 August 2021, [vaccination coverage](#) in France was estimated at 64.5% for at least one dose and 53.8% for full vaccination. **Among persons aged 12 years and over, 43,251,121 had received at least one dose (75.0%) and 36,072,674 (62.5%) were fully vaccinated.** Vaccination coverage with at least one dose was 90.4% for residents of nursing homes and long-term care facilities (86% fully vaccinated), 76.8% for professionals working in nursing homes and long-term care facilities (64.7% fully vaccinated), and 88.1% for healthcare professionals in private practice (82.7% fully vaccinated).

Vaccination coverage by age group in France as of 03 August 2021 (in %)



Sources: data from Vaccin Covid, Cnam,
Data processing by Santé publique France

Check out the survey of the week

Update on the circulation of variants with [Flash Survey #14](#)
[Surveillance Review](#) of Paediatric Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome Cases

Consult the [Santé Publique France](#) website for more information on COVID-19 and the surveillance systems in place.
Find all the open access data on [Géodes](#)

For more information on the regional data, see [Regional epidemiological situation](#)