

COVID-19 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATE

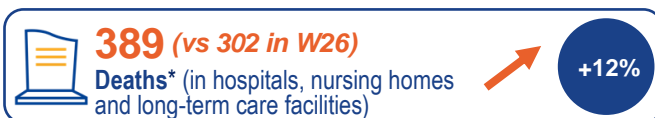
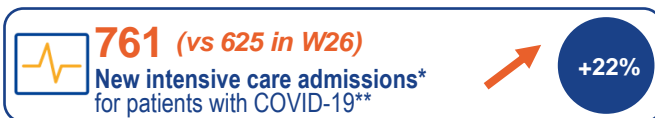
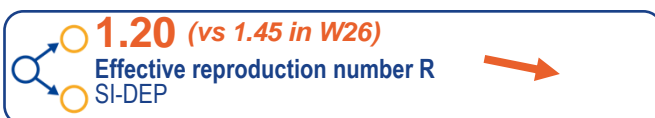
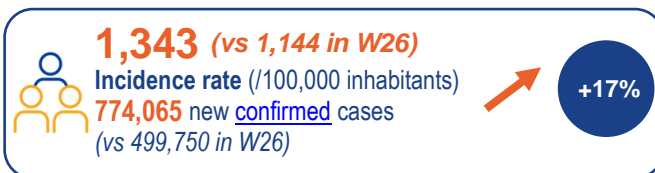
Weekly Report N° 124 / Week 27 / 14 July 2022

As part of its surveillance, alert, and prevention missions, Santé publique France analyses and publishes COVID-19 data obtained from its network of partners¹ as well as its own studies and surveys. This report is based on data reported to Santé publique France up to 13 July.

Key numbers

Week 27 (4-10 July 2022)

Compared to week 26 (27 June-3 July 2022)



On 11 July 2022***

Compared to 4 July 2022



*As of 6 July, the SOS Médecins indicators are once again produced using data from all the associations. They have been recalculated back to 16 February 2022 using retrieved data. **W27: unconsolidated data. ***Due to the update of reference values on 07/07/2022, estimates of vaccination coverage have been corrected. The history of vaccination coverage using the updated baseline is available on Geodes

¹Santé publique France acknowledges the large public health network that contributes to COVID-19 surveillance: healthcare professionals working in private practice and hospitals, emergency departments, hospital and private biology laboratories, learned societies for infectious diseases, resuscitation and emergency medicine, CNAM, INSERM and INSEE.

Key points

Epidemiological situation

In week 27, the increase in incidence of COVID-19 slowed down but remained at a very high level with a marked increase in hospital admissions and deaths.

Metropolitan France:

- Continued increase in incidence rate in all regions
- Hospital indicators and deaths on the rise
- Greater increase in incidence and hospital admission rates among people aged 90+ years

Overseas France:

- Virological indicators stable at very high levels in Guadeloupe
- Incidence rate continues to rise in Reunion Island
- Epidemic resurgence in Mayotte with a moderate incidence

Variants

- Continued increase in the proportion of Omicron sub-lineage BA.5 in the week 26 Flash Survey (27 June)

Prevention

- Vaccination on 11 July 2022*** (Vaccin Covid data):
 - Vaccination coverage for the booster shot stable at 74.9% in the population aged 18+ years and 84.8% in the 65+ age group
 - Only 28.5% of 60-79 year-olds and 37.1% of 80+ year-olds eligible for the second booster shot had received it
- In the context of the summer holidays and activities conducive to increased transmission of the virus, compliance with the combined measures remains essential to protect the most vulnerable populations. The following precautions are particularly vital:
 - self-isolation in case of symptoms and a positive test for COVID-19
 - application of protective measures, including wearing a mask (around vulnerable people and in enclosed spaces favourable to transmission, especially public transport and large gatherings), and hand washing. In this period of [persistent hot weather](#) protection against high temperatures must be a priority. Ventilation of enclosed spaces should be limited to the cooler hours of the day.

SITUATION UPDATE

In week 27, SARS-CoV-2 continued to circulate at a very high level throughout France. While the increase in the incidence rate slowed down, new admissions to hospitals and intensive care units were rising sharply. The number of deaths has also increased. In addition, incidence and hospital admission rates were particularly high in the 90+ age group. In overseas France, a high but stable incidence rate was observed in Guadeloupe. This indicator was again on the rise in Reunion Island and Mayotte, although incidence remained moderate in the latter. Vaccination efforts must be stepped up to improve vaccination coverage, which remains insufficient, particularly among the elderly who this week showed high rates of hospitalisation. Currently, only 37.1% of eligible 80+ year-olds and 44.1% of eligible nursing-home residents had received a second booster shot. In the context of the high circulation of SARS-CoV-2 and the summer holidays, which are conducive to activities that increase the transmission of the virus, compliance with precautionary measures remains more necessary than ever in order to limit epidemic spread and protect vulnerable populations, particularly the elderly who are among those most at risk of developing complications. Compliance with other recommended measures is still vital in the event of symptoms, a positive test or high-risk contacts.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATE

In week 27, the incidence rate was 1343/100,000 (+17% vs week 26), representing more than 130,000 new cases on average per day. This increase involved all age groups and particularly people aged 90+ years (909, +32%). The incidence rate exceeded 1,600 in the 20-59 age group and was highest among 20-29 year-olds (1,749, +17%) and 30-39 year-olds (1,790, +17%). The positivity rate continued to increase in all age groups, except for 10-19 year-olds, where it fell slightly (22.5%, -1.1 points). It exceeded 30% among 20-79 year-olds and was highest among 50-59 year-olds (39.9%, +2.9 points). The greatest increases were observed among people aged 60+ (at least 3 points). The screening rate followed the same dynamic as the incidence rate (+9%, 4,025).

In week 27, consultations for suspected COVID-19 were still on the rise in emergency departments (10,056, +23%) and less markedly so in SOS Médecins associations (8,444, +8%).

The rise in new hospital admissions continued in week 27 (8,063, +19%) following a 26% increase in the previous week (after data consolidation). Similarly, admissions to intensive care units increased by 22% in week 27 (vs +29% in week 26). Hospital admission rates were highest among people aged 90 and over, where the largest increases were observed (124.9/100,000, +20%). The highest rates of admissions to intensive care were observed in the 80-89 age group, where the increase was also the most significant (4.1, +24%). The number of deaths in hospitals and long-term care facilities had also sharply increased (389, +29%, unconsolidated data for week 27). As for the number of [all-cause electronically certified deaths](#), it was slightly up in week 27, mainly in the 65+ age group. A moderate excess of all-cause deaths was also observed in Martinique between weeks 21 and 26.

In metropolitan France, the incidence rate was still increasing across the whole territory. However, the increase was lower in Île-de-France (+3%) than in the other regions. The highest incidence was observed in Pays de la Loire (1,532, +21%), followed by Brittany (1,524, +23%). Hospital admission rates were increasing in all regions. The number of new admissions to intensive care units was rising or stable across the whole territory (unconsolidated data). Centre-Val de Loire, Normandy and Bourgogne-Franche-Comté showed the most marked increases in rates of hospital admissions and intensive care admissions.

In overseas France, the incidence rate remained at a high level in Guadeloupe (1,045, -0.4%). It increased again in Reunion Island (419, +25%) and in Mayotte, although the incidence remained moderate in the latter (78, +53%). A decline was observed in Martinique (764, -33%) and French Guiana (431, -13%). The hospital admission rate was nevertheless on the rise in French Guiana.

VARIANTS

The replacement of BA.2 by BA.5 has continued. BA.5 has been in the majority for the past three weeks, representing 72% of interpretable sequences, compared to 9% for BA.2 during the week 26 Flash Survey (27 June). The sub-lineage BA.4 was again detected in 7% of sequences. In line with the progression of these different sub-lineages, the presence of the mutation at position L452 in the screening tests continued to increase (85% in week 27 vs 80% in week 26).

PREVENTION

Due to the update of reference values performed on 7 July, [estimates of vaccination coverage have been corrected](#). Thereby, on 11 July, vaccination coverage for the booster shot was 84.8% in the 65+ age group. Only 28.5% of 60-79 year-olds and 37.1% of 80+ year-olds, as well as 44.1% of eligible nursing-home residents, had received their second booster dose.

Where to find the graphs and tables on InfoCovidFrance?

As of 14 July 2022, the Weekly Report (COVID-19 Epidemiological Update) will evolve to a condensed 3-page format that provides a global view of the dynamics of the COVID-19 epidemic in France.

The graphs and tables presenting the indicators are available directly on [InfoCovidFrance](#):

HOSPITAL INDICATORS

- Weekly figures for COVID-19 patients newly admitted to hospital and intensive care units are available in the "Key numbers" tab, under "Consultations / Hospital". The different rates for these indicators are also presented in the "Hospital" tab.
- Weekly rates of COVID-19 patients newly admitted to hospital and intensive care, by age group, are presented as two separate graphs in the "Hospital" tab.

LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY INDICATORS

The "Long-term care facilities" tab provides information on the following indicators:

- vaccination coverage among residents and staff of nursing homes and long-term care facilities;
- the weekly number of new confirmed cases among residents and staff of long-term care facilities;
- weekly deaths among residents of long-term care facilities.

VIROLOGICAL DATA AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- The graph "Incidence and screening corrected for public holidays" is available in the "Incidence" tab.
- The heat map "Weekly evolution of the incidence rate by age group" is available in the "Incidence" tab.

VIROLOGICAL DATA AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- The table "Evolution of the incidence, positivity, and screening rates by region" is presented in the form of graphs at regional and departmental levels in the "Incidence" tab.

VARIANTS

- The graph "Evolution of the proportions for each classified variant in the Flash surveys" is available in the "Variants" tab.

VACCINATION COVERAGE

- The graph "Vaccination coverage by age group" is available in the "Vaccination" tab.

For more information on COVID-19, the surveillance systems in place, and vaccination, consult the websites of [Santé publique France](#) and [Vaccination Info Service](#)
For more information on the regional data, see the [Regional Epidemiological Updates](#)
Find all the open access data on [Géodes](#)

Dashboard

[InfoCovidFrance](#)

Key figures and evolution of COVID-19 in France and worldwide