



Surveillance sentinelle hôpitalière du COVID-19

État des données au: 23 janvier 2023



1. Résumé introductif

Le système sentinel de surveillance hospitalière (CH-SUR) a été mis en place en 2018 afin de recenser les hospitalisations liées à la grippe. Le 1er mars 2020 déjà, soit quatre jours après l'annonce du premier cas confirmé de COVID 19 en Suisse, sa version adaptée pour le COVID 19 était prête à enregistrer également les séjours hospitaliers en lien avec une infection au SARS-CoV-2, confirmée en laboratoire.

Actuellement, 19 hôpitaux participent activement à ce système de surveillance (18 pour la grippe); la plupart sont des hôpitaux cantonaux ou universitaires qui couvrent une grande proportion des patients, enfants et adultes, hospitalisés en Suisse. Les statistiques du CH-SUR informent, entre autres, sur le nombre et la durée des hospitalisations ainsi que des séjours en **unité de soins intensifs (USI)**. Le CH-SUR enregistre également si le patient est **décédé du (ou avec le) COVID 19 ou de la grippe** pendant l'hospitalisation. Pour plus de définitions et de détails sur les données, veuillez consulter **le glossaire et les informations complémentaires** à la fin de ce rapport.

Le présent rapport couvre la période allant du 1er janvier 2022, lorsque le variant Omicron est devenu dominant, au 22 janvier 2023. Durant cette période, les données ont été récoltées à partir de 18 986 **épisodes** d'hospitalisation pour le COVID-19 et 2 578 pour la grippe. Pendant le même laps de temps, 23 502 épisodes d'hospitalisation dus à une infection au SARS-CoV-2 confirmée en laboratoire ont été déclarés à l'OFSP dans le cadre du système de déclaration obligatoire en vigueur au niveau national, **Lien Dashboard OFSP**. Le système CH-SUR a ainsi couvert près de 80,8 % de toutes les hospitalisations dues au SARS-CoV-2 déclarées en Suisse. Les figures 1 et 2 offrent un aperçu des données enregistrées durant les deux mois les plus récents pour lesquels il existait suffisamment de données.

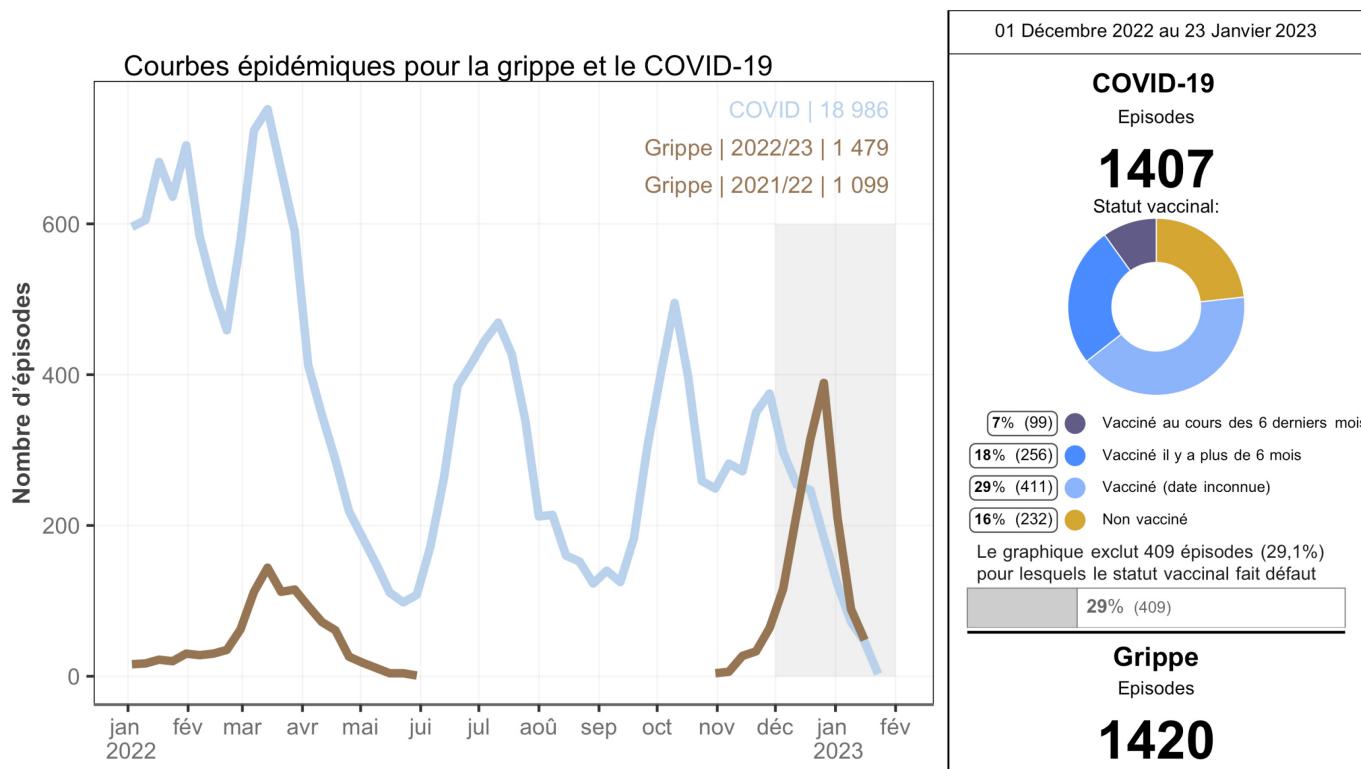


Figure 1: Aperçu des données les plus récentes sur les épisodes d'hospitalisation. Les données issues des deux derniers mois sont considérées comme provisoires en raison des retards dans l'enregistrement, raison pour laquelle elles n'ont pas été prises en compte. Pour la saison grippale 2021/22 : seuls les épisodes commençant après janvier 2022 sont inclus. Nombre d'hôpitaux participants pour la grippe : 19 pour la saison 2021/22, 18 pour la saison 2022/23.



Aperçu CH-SUR des épisodes, des admissions en SI et des décès du 01 Décembre 2022 au 23 Janvier 2023

COVID-19

Episodes avec soins intermédiaires

125

Statut vaccinal:



13% (18)	Vacciné au cours des 6 derniers mois
23% (29)	Vacciné il y a plus de 6 mois
19% (24)	Vacciné (date inconnue)
17% (21)	Non vacciné

Le graphique exclut 35 épisodes (28,0%) pour lesquels le statut vaccinal fait défaut

28% (35)

COVID-19

Episodes avec un séjour en SI

86

Statut vaccinal:



2% (2)	Vacciné au cours des 6 derniers mois
9% (8)	Vacciné il y a plus de 6 mois
28% (24)	Vacciné (date inconnue)
9% (8)	Non vacciné

Le graphique exclut 44 épisodes (51,2%) pour lesquels le statut vaccinal fait défaut

51% (44)

COVID-19

Décès

46

Statut vaccinal:



(7)	Vacciné au cours des 6 derniers mois
(7)	Vacciné il y a plus de 6 mois
(10)	Vacciné (date inconnue)
(8)	Non vacciné

Le graphique exclut 14 épisodes pour lesquels le statut vaccinal fait défaut

(14)

Grippe

Episodes avec soins intermédiaires

129

Données manquantes pour 135 épisodes (9,5%)

10% (135)

Grippe

Episodes avec un séjour en SI

125

Données manquantes pour 270 épisodes (19,0%)

19% (270)

Grippe

Décès

22

Données manquantes pour 373 épisodes (26,3%)

26% (373)

Figure 2: Aperçu des données les plus récentes sur les épisodes d'hospitalisation.

2. Hospitalizations and patient characteristics

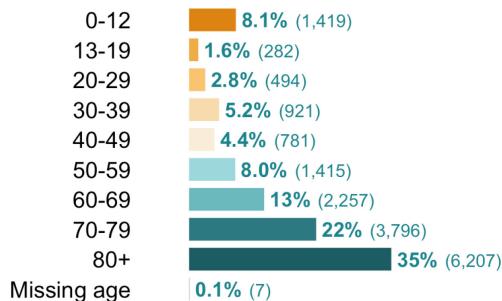
Between January 01, 2022 and January 23, 2023 and among the 19 hospitals actively participating in CH-SUR, 18,986 **episodes** were registered, accounting for a total of 19,486 hospitalizations. There were more hospitalizations than **episodes** because some episodes include multiple **hospitalizations** (for more details see section **glossary and supplemental information**).

Most patients (97.6% [18,523 of 18,986]) were hospitalized only once during an episode, while 2% of the registered episodes (463 of 18,986) included two to four hospitalizations. Only one episode included five hospitalizations.

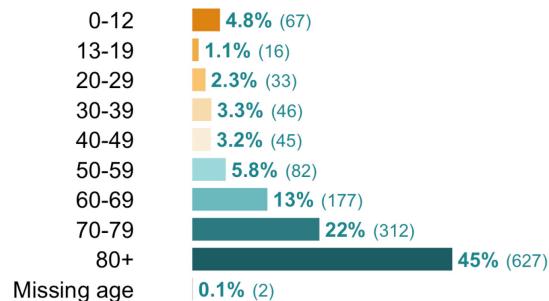
Among all episodes, the majority (52% [9,880 of 18,986]) of the episodes concerned male patients compared to female patients (47.9% [9,092 of 18,986]), and the age distribution was skewed towards older persons (Figure 3a and b). The largest age category corresponded to patients aged 80 and above (45.0% [627]).

Figures 3c and 3d show the sex and age distribution ratio over time. During most months, more men than women were admitted. During the period of observation, the proportion of episodes concerning patients aged 50 years old and above was the lowest in February 2022 with 67.9% (1,512 of 2,226). In October 2022, 89.3% (1,509 of 1,689) of episodes concerned patients 50 years old and above (Figure 3d).

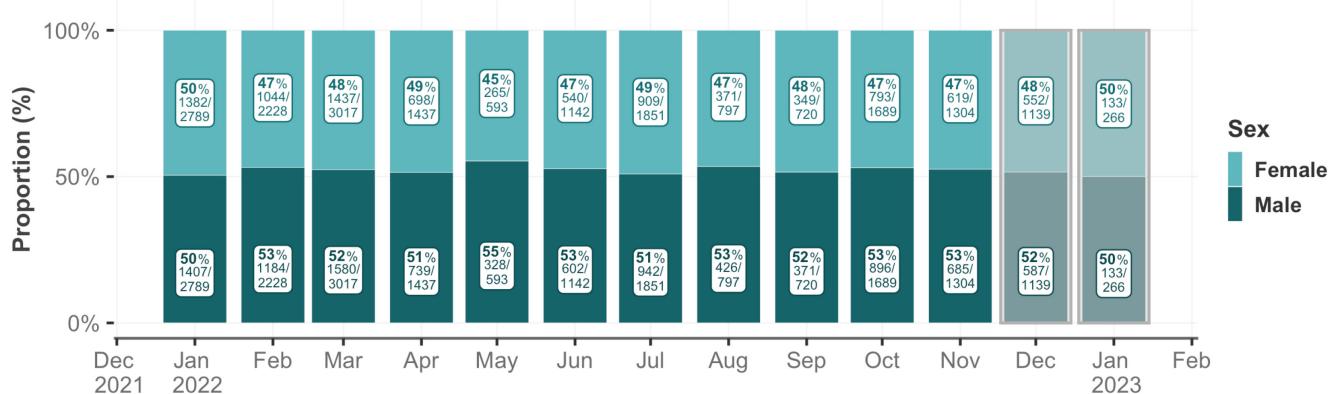
a. Age groups from January 01, 2022 to November 30, 2022



b. Age groups from December 01, 2022 to January 23, 2023



c. Sex distribution per month of first hospitalization, percentage



d. Age distribution per month of first hospitalization, percentage

Orange label: % (n/total) of episodes where the patient was aged under 50; Green label: % of (n/total) episodes concerning 50 and up

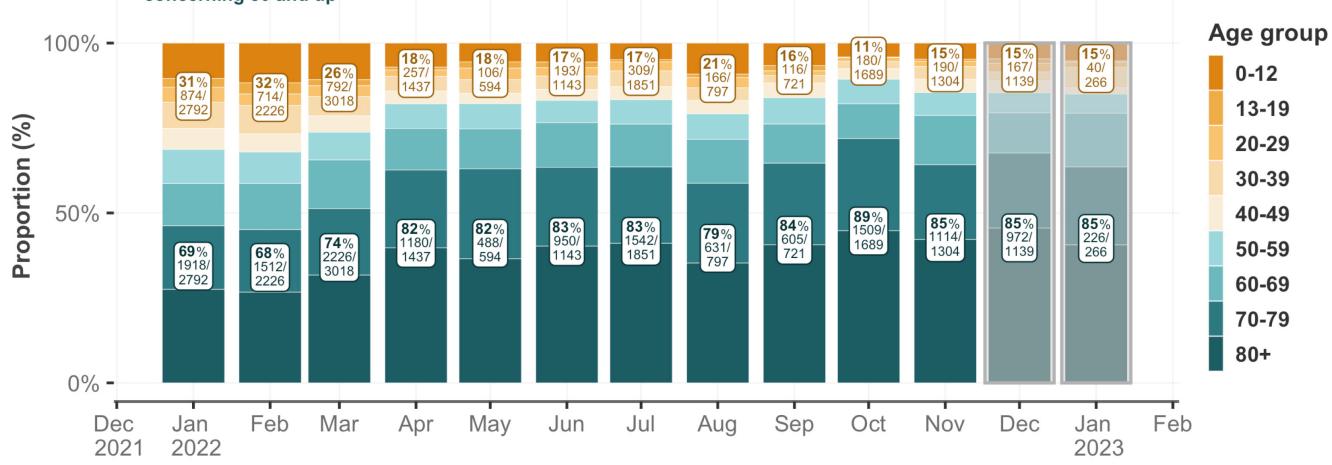


Figure 3: Demographic characteristics: sex and age distribution of admitted hospitalized patients, overall and per month. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the admission date of the first hospitalization was used. Data from the last two months (highlighted gray) is considered provisional due to entry delays. The 'other' sex category was removed from panel c, and the missing age group was removed from panel d.

2.1. Origin of infection

From January 01, 2022 to January 23, 2023, the overall percentage of nosocomial infections among all documented episodes was 21.6% (4,083 sur 18,986) while episodes linked to community acquired infections accounted for 76.4% (14,497 sur 18,986) (Figure 4). 2.1% of the episodes could not be classified either as nosocomial or community acquired.

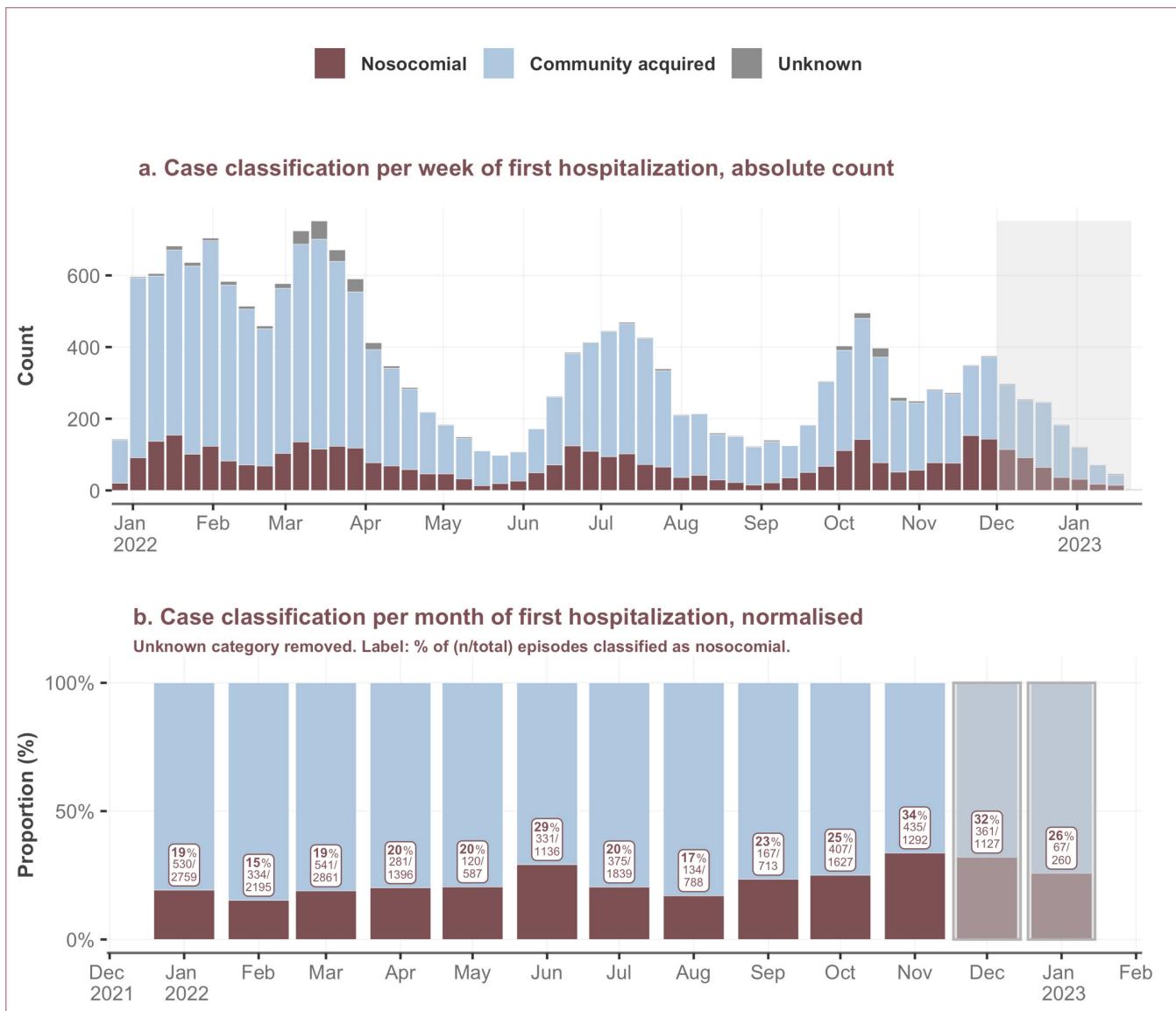


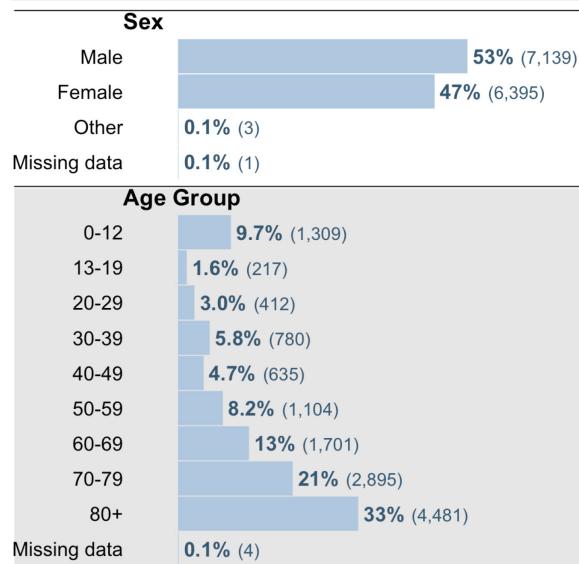
Figure 4: Case classification (infection source) of the episodes. The absolute count of episodes over time (panel a) and the proportion (normalized in %) of episodes by infection source (panel b). For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the case classification of the first hospitalization was considered. Data from the last two months (highlighted gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays.

Compared to the other age groups, the **nosocomial** infections affected the patients aged 80 years and above the most, accounting for 1,646 (45%) of the nosocomial episodes. In comparison, 4,481 (33%) of episodes in the period from January 01, 2022 to November 30, 2022 with **community-acquired** infections corresponded to patients aged 80 years and above (Figure 5a).

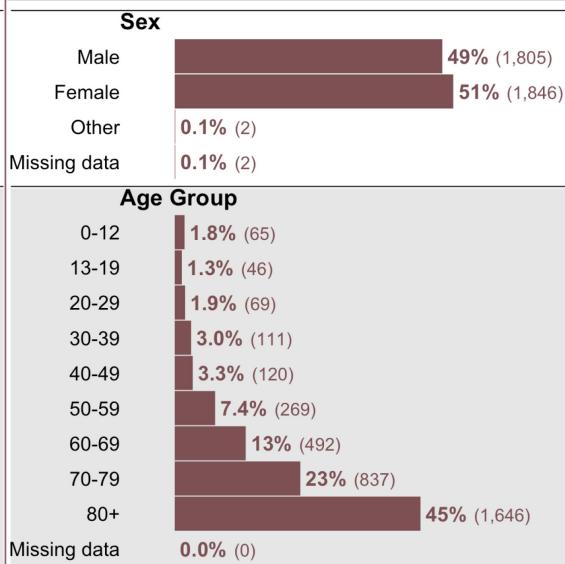


a. Community acquired and nosocomial episodes from Jan 2022 to Nov 2022

Community acquired 13,538 episodes

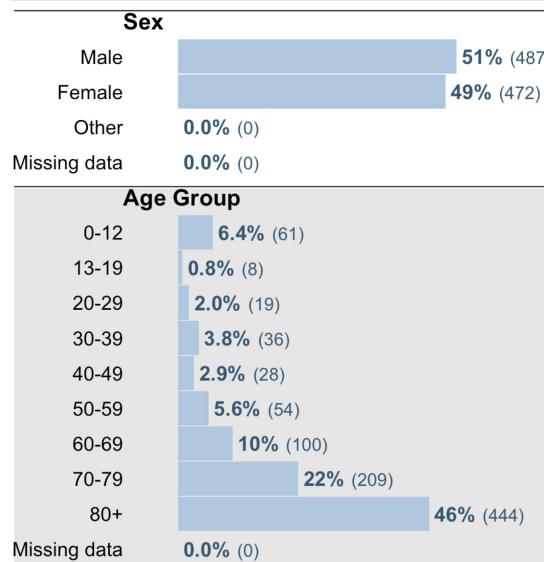


Nosocomial 3,655 episodes



b. Community acquired and nosocomial episodes from Dec 2022 to Jan 2023

Community acquired 959 episodes



Nosocomial 428 episodes

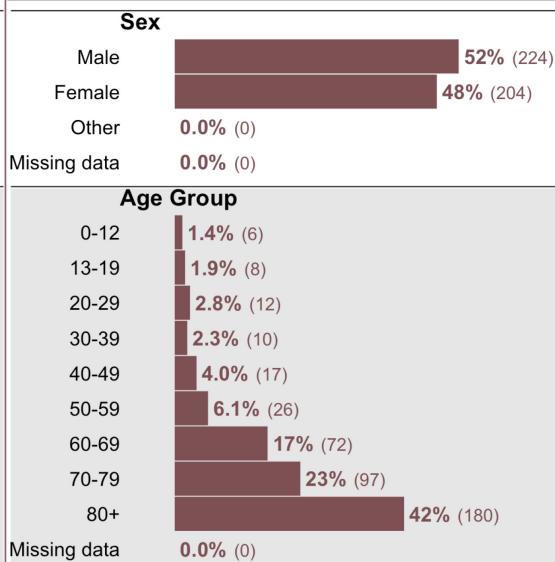


Figure 5: Comparison of community acquired and nosocomial cases by demographic characteristics.



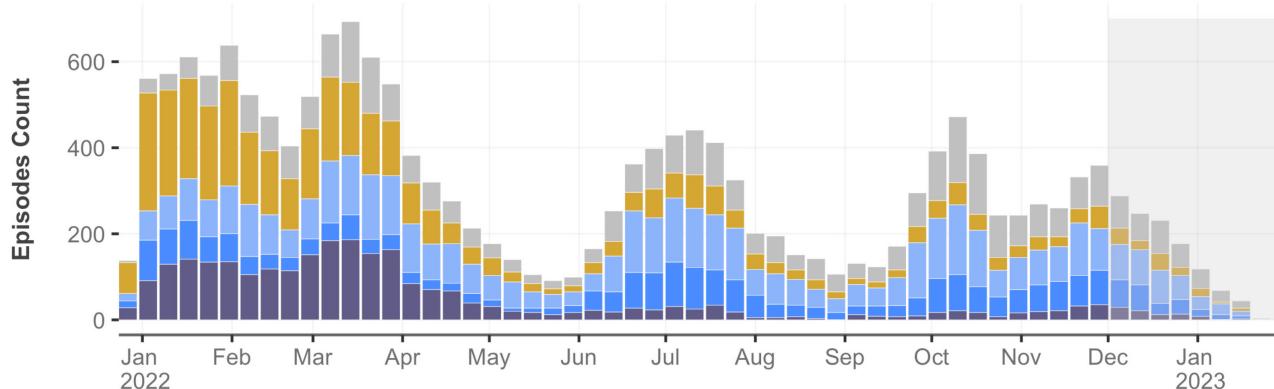
2.2. Vaccination status at admission over time

For these analyses, the **vaccination status** of a patient considers the vaccine doses received up to the time of a positive COVID-19 test, specifically up to the time when the sample for the test was collected.

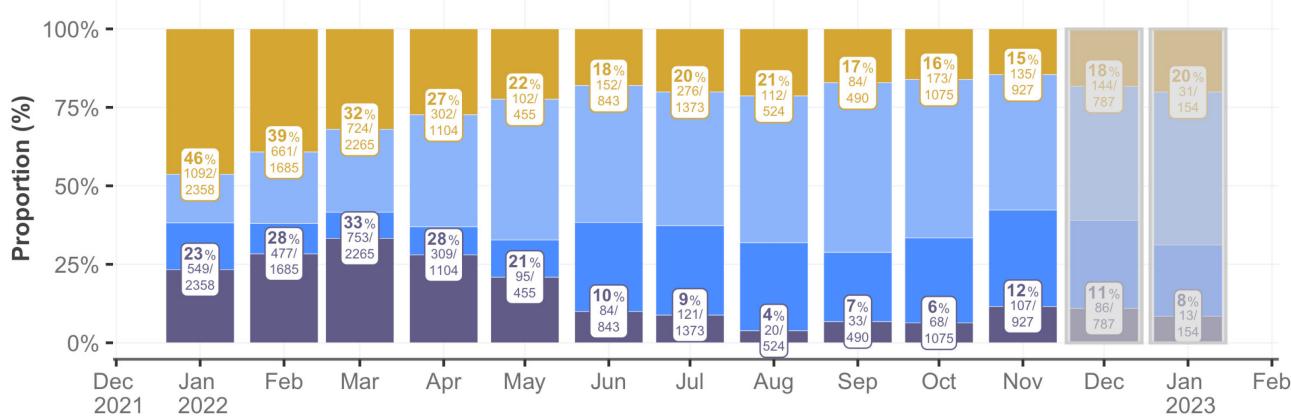
As of January 23, 2023, 69.7% of the Swiss population was vaccinated with at least one dose and 10.7% were vaccinated within the last 6 months. It is important to note that we can know the percentage of the population which is vaccinated (through administrative records), but only approximate the proportion of the population which is immunized. Recent studies from **Corona Immunitas** are indicating that **the population immunization (by vaccination and/or previous infection) is nearing 100%**.



a. Vaccination status of patients per week of first hospitalization, absolute count



b. Relative count per month



c. Relative count per age group from December 2022 to January 2023

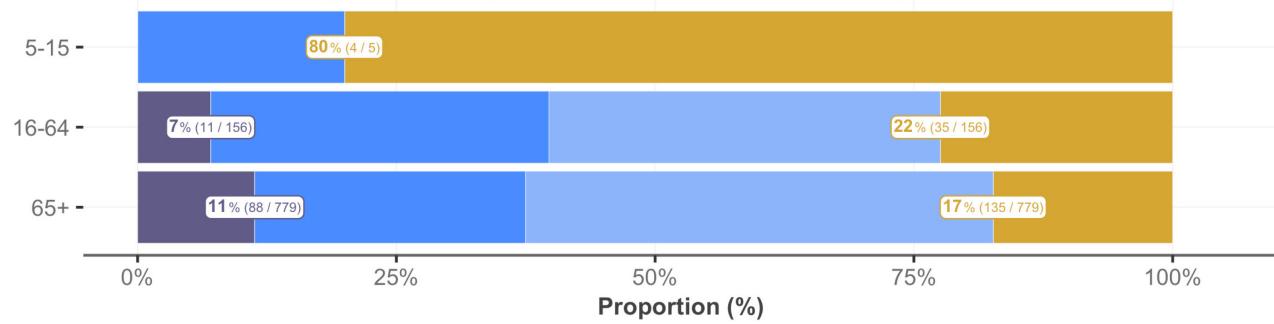


Figure 6: Episodes by vaccination status over time and by age group. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the vaccination status for the first hospitalization was considered. Episodes with first admission date after November 30, 2022 were excluded due to data completeness considerations. For Figure 5c only: Episodes with missing ages and children between 0 to 4 years old (following vaccination recommendations) were excluded from the analysis.

3. Outcomes

3.1. Outcomes over time

Figure 7 shows the final outcomes of episodes over time (Figure 7a & 7b). Episodes resulting in death, for which COVID-19 was the **cause of death** (died of COVID-19) are shown separately from those with an alternative cause of death (died *with* COVID-19, but not of COVID-19). A medical doctor at the hospital for each CH-SUR participating center determined whether a patient died of COVID-19 or another cause. Episodes where the cause of death was not certain, but there was a COVID-19 diagnosis (in conformity with inclusion criteria for CH-SUR) were counted as died of COVID-19 or suspected death of COVID-19. The outcome “**discharged**” includes patients who were transferred out of the CH-SUR system. Episodes with “**pending or missing outcomes**” correspond to either patients who were still hospitalized or whose outcomes were not yet recorded in the database at the date of data extraction. Because of the higher proportion of incomplete data during the most recent months, case fatality rates from these months should be interpreted with caution.

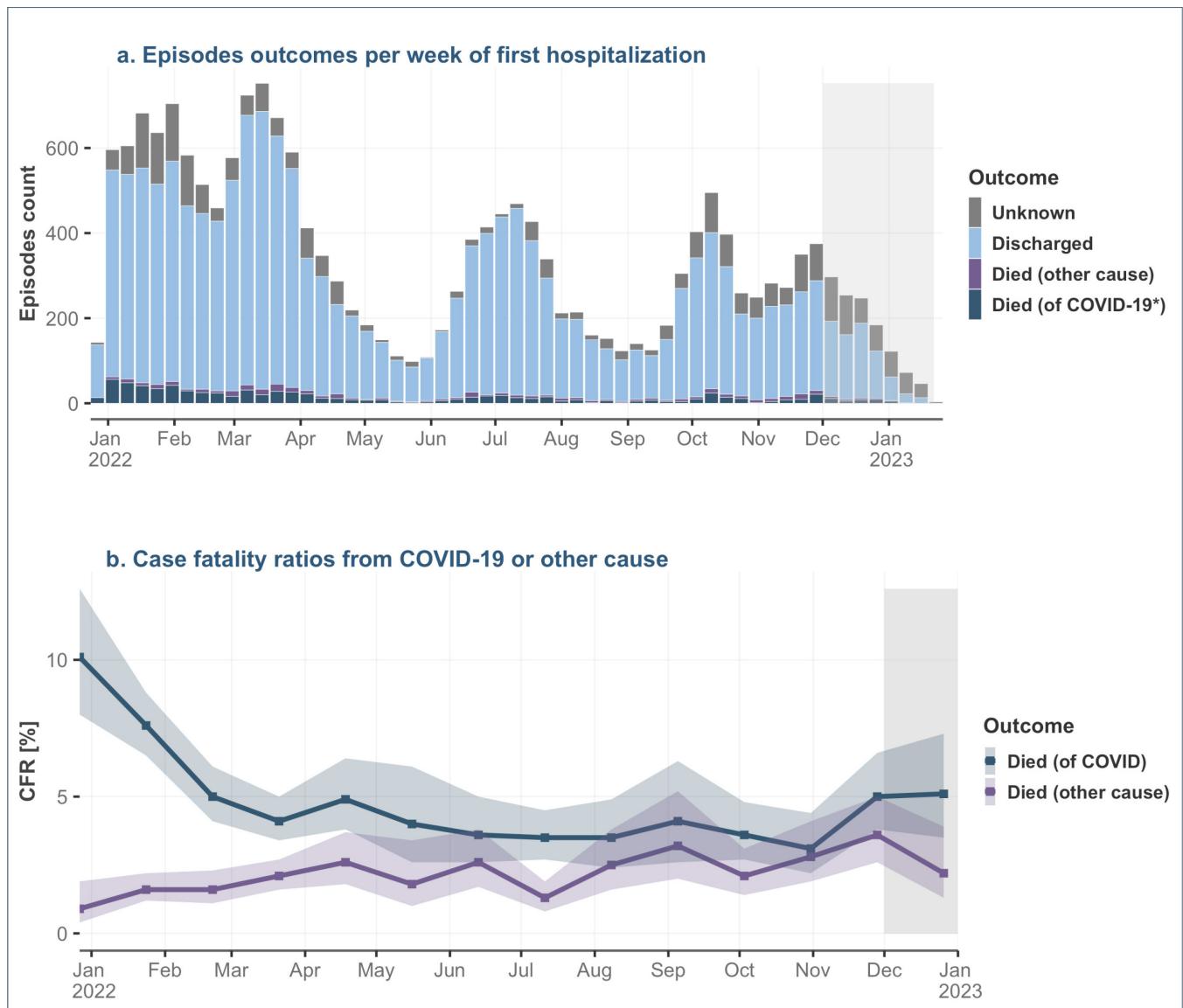


Figure 7: Outcomes for COVID-19 related episodes over time. Includes records up to January 23, 2023. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. Episodes where the cause of death was not certain, but there was a COVID-19 diagnosis (in conformity with inclusion criteria for CH SUR) were counted as Died of COVID-19 or suspected death of COVID. (* Died of COVID-19 as a confirmed or suspected cause of death). The coloured bands on this plot indicate the 95% confidence interval around the estimated CFR.



3.2. Case fatality rate (CFR) across demographic and risk groups

Since January 2022 and until November 2022, the case fatality rate (CFR) increased with increasing age, from 2.5% (31 of 1,239) in episodes of patients aged 50-59, and to 8.2% (439 of 5,386) in episodes of patients aged 80+. CFR% was greater in men than in women: 5.5% (444 of 8,138) vs 4.1% (302 of 7,336) respectively. (Figure 8a)

The overall CFR% of the most recent period for which enough data is available (months December 2022 and January 2023, Figure 8b) was higher than the CFR% from January 2022 until November 2022 (5.1% vs. 4.8%).

Of note, there was no clear mortality difference across different BMI groups. Data regarding CFR% and vaccination status can be found in section 3.3.



a. CFR % : 15,481 episodes with first hospitalization between January 2022 and November 2022

CFR % (deaths/episodes)

All episodes **4.8%** (747 of 15,481)

Age groups

0-12 **0.1%** (2 of 1,345)

13-19 **0.0%** (0 of 250)

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 418)

30-39 **0.5%** (4 of 801)

40-49 **0.6%** (4 of 673)

50-59 **2.5%** (31 of 1,239)

60-69 **3.4%** (67 of 1,995)

70-79 **5.9%** (200 of 3,370)

80+ **8.2%** (439 of 5,386)

Missing age **0.0%** (0 of 4)

Sex

Male **5.5%** (444 of 8,138)

Female **4.1%** (302 of 7,336)

Other **0.0%** (0 of 5)

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **4.6%** (75 of 1,626)

18.5 - 24.9 **5.0%** (261 of 5,235)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **3.7%** (134 of 3,633)

> 30 (Obese) **4.2%** (91 of 2,188)

Missing BMI **6.6%** (186 of 2,799)

Episode source

Domicile **4.4%** (577 of 13,239)

Long term care **11.4%** (92 of 804)

Other hospital **4.9%** (51 of 1,033)

Other... **3.8%** (14 of 367)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **4.4%** (530 of 12,169)

Nosocomial **6.9%** (208 of 2,998)

Unknown **2.9%** (9 of 314)

b. CFR % : 896 episodes with first hospitalization between December 2022 and January 2023

CFR % (deaths/episodes)

All episodes **5.1%** (46 of 896)

Age groups

0-12 **0.0%** (0 of 55)

13-19 **0.0%** (0 of 10)

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 30)

30-39 **3.3%** (1 of 30)

40-49 **0.0%** (0 of 32)

50-59 **1.6%** (1 of 61)

60-69 **3.4%** (4 of 116)

70-79 **4.8%** (9 of 189)

80+ **8.3%** (31 of 373)

Sex

Male **5.4%** (25 of 466)

Female **4.9%** (21 of 430)

Other NA

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **10.3%** (9 of 87)

18.5 - 24.9 **5.3%** (17 of 323)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **4.4%** (8 of 181)

> 30 (Obese) **1.7%** (2 of 115)

Missing BMI **5.3%** (10 of 190)

Episode source

Domicile **5.3%** (41 of 780)

Long term care **7.0%** (3 of 43)

Other hospital **0.0%** (0 of 45)

Other... **7.1%** (2 of 28)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **4.3%** (28 of 646)

Nosocomial **7.4%** (18 of 244)

Unknown **0.0%** (0 of 6)

Figure 8: Case fatality rate (CFR) % among demographic and risk groups: percentage of hospitalization episodes, which ended in the death of the patient of COVID-19 in hospital. Records with incomplete data (ongoing hospitalization episodes or with a pending outcome in the database) were not included.

3.3. CFR by age group and vaccination status

For the most recent time period for which reliable data is available, the case fatality rate is displayed by age group and vaccination status (Figure 9).

The data should be interpreted with caution, as local peaks most often result from a small number of cases (for example, the peak in CFR% concerning patients vaccinated within the last 6 month in the age group of 80 and above patients in August 2022 is due to 1 death out of 6 episodes).

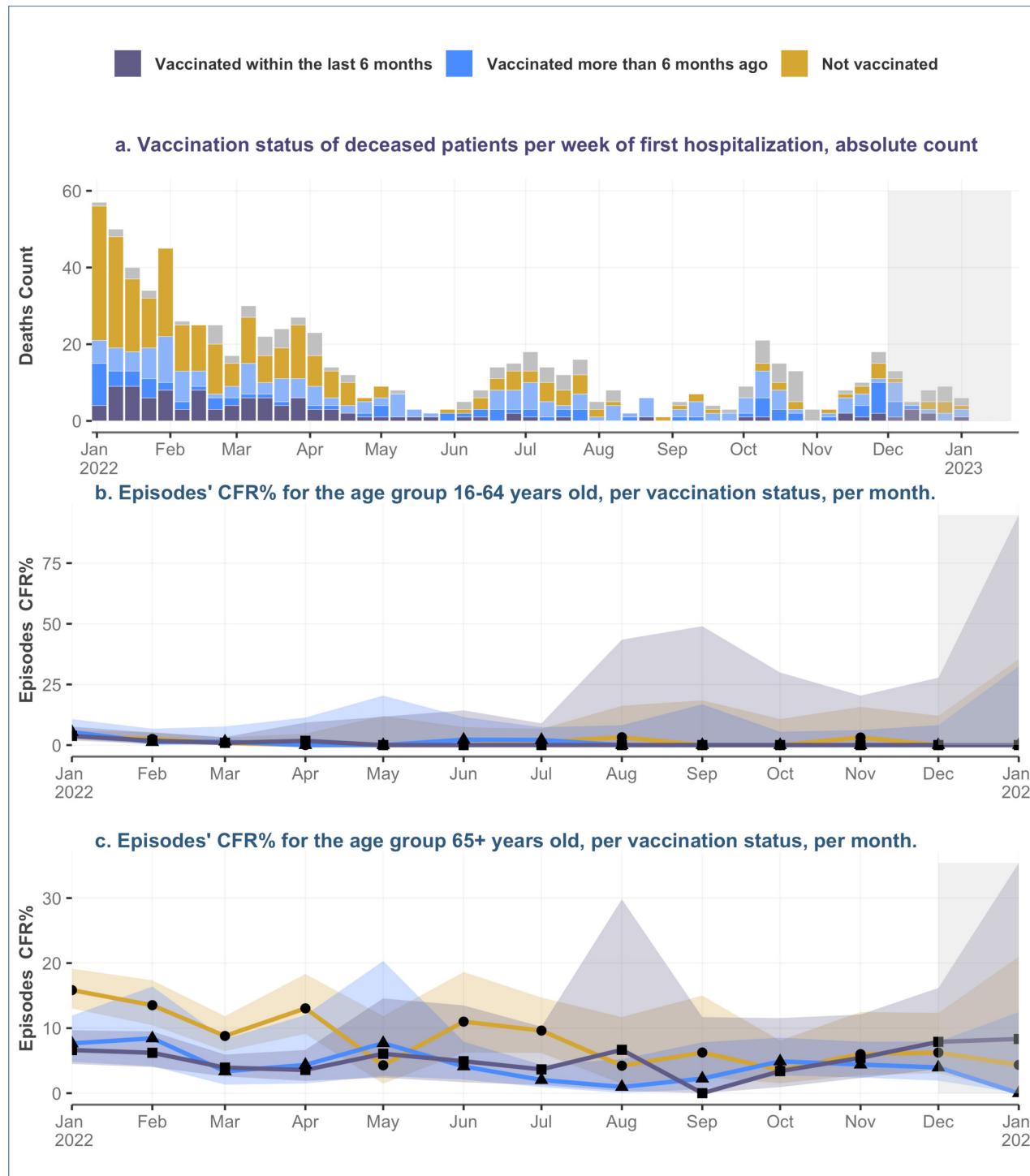


Figure 9: Case fatality rate (CFR%) by age and by vaccination status over time: percentage of episodes, which ended in the death of the patient of COVID-19 in hospital. Records with incomplete data were not included. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. The coloured bands on this plot indicate the 95% confidence interval around the estimated CFR.



4. Intensive care unit (ICU) admission

4.1. ICU, IMCU admission and ventilation administration over time

Figure 10 shows the distribution over time of episodes requiring ICU, IMCU admissions or both, as well as the ventilation type used. Figure 10b only includes episodes with known information on ICU and IMCU stay. Figure 10b shows that the proportion (in %) of **ICU** admission has remained relatively stable over time since January 2022.

ICU and IMCU admissions include both patients that were hospitalized *because* of COVID-19 and *with* COVID-19 (admitted with COVID-19, but not because of COVID-19).

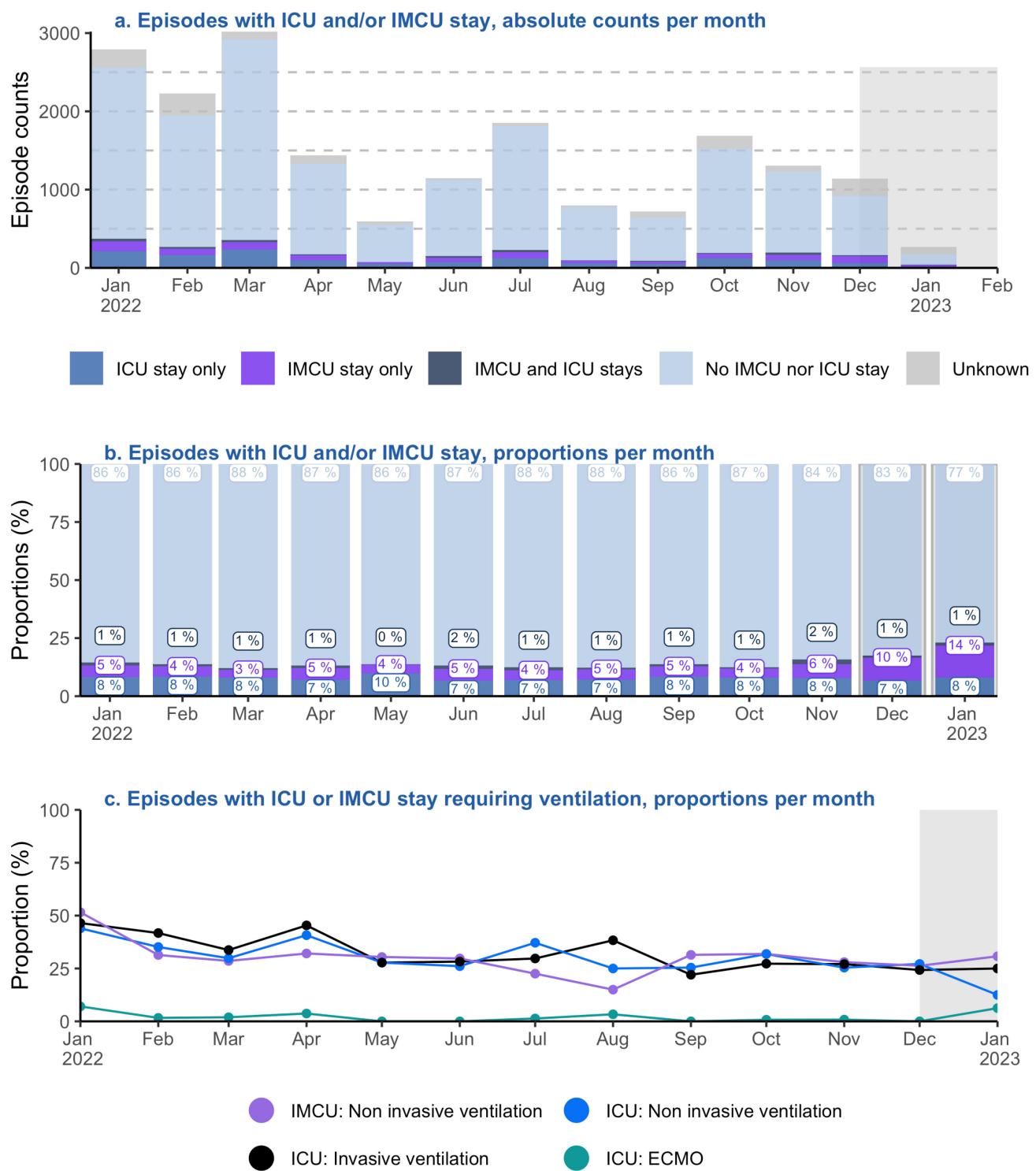


Figure 10: Counts and proportion of episodes with at least one ICU or IMCU admission over time.

4.2. ICU admission across demographic and risk groups

From January 2022 to November 2022, **ICU** admission probability across ages was roughly bimodal with a peak for the 10-19-year age group and for the 60-69 age group. The 60-69 age group had the highest probability of admission to the ICU, with 14.2% (321 of 2,257) of episodes including at least one ICU admission. During the same period, individuals aged 80 and above were least likely to be admitted to the ICU, with 4.3% (269 of 6,207) of the episodes including at least one ICU admission. Males were more likely to be admitted to the ICU than females. Overall, admissions to the ICU were registered for 9.9% of the episodes concerning males, compared to 6.5% of the episodes concerning females. Episodes of patients transferred from other hospitals had a high probability of ICU admission: 23% of such episodes (263 of 1,141) required at least one ICU admission, compared to an overall admission rate of 8.3% (Figure 11a).

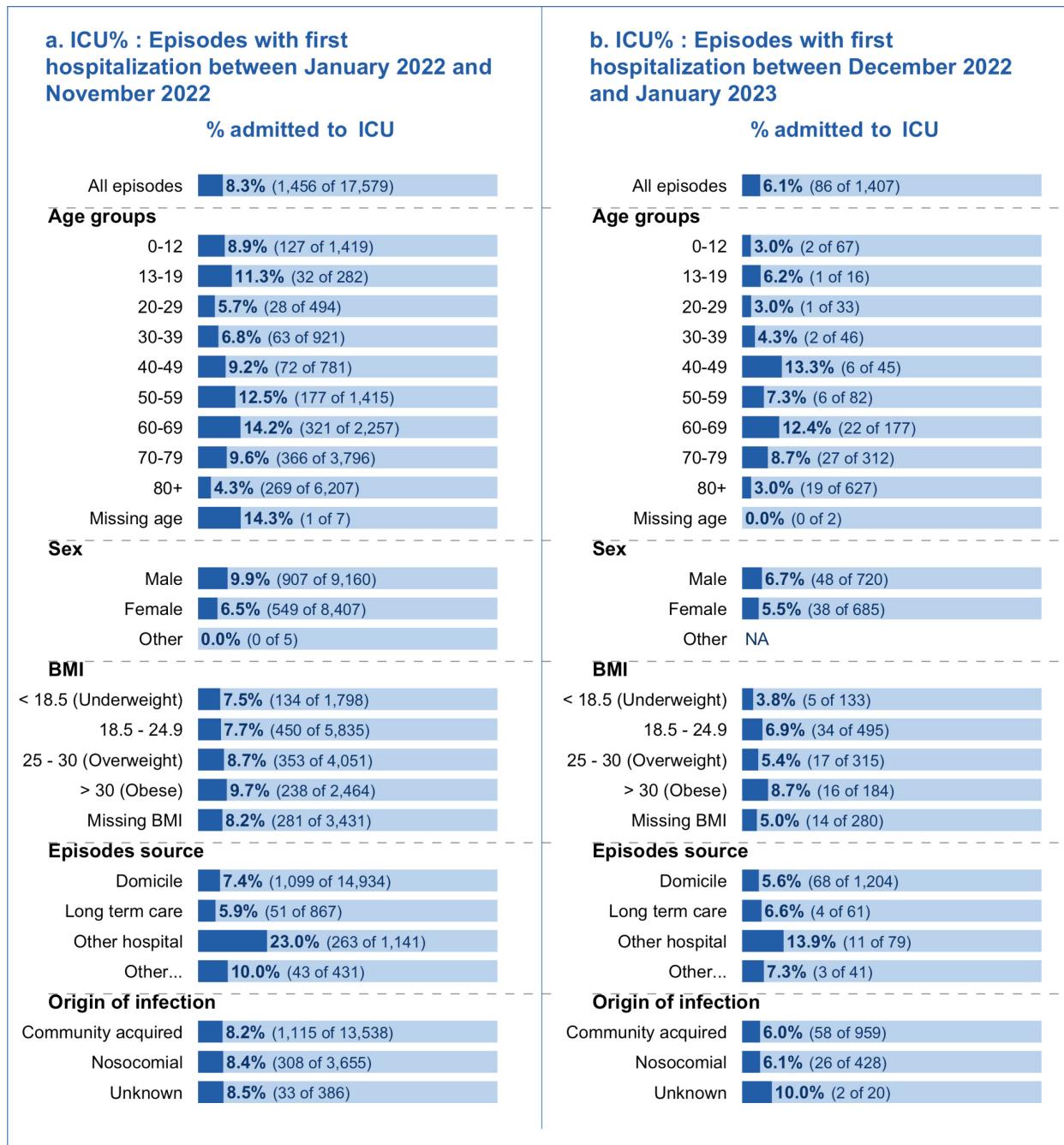


Figure 11: Percentage of hospitalization episodes with at least one ICU admission, grouped by demographic and risk factors, over two time intervals. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, we considered whether they were admitted to the ICU during any of their hospitalizations. Records with incomplete data were not included.



4.3. ICU admission rate by vaccination status

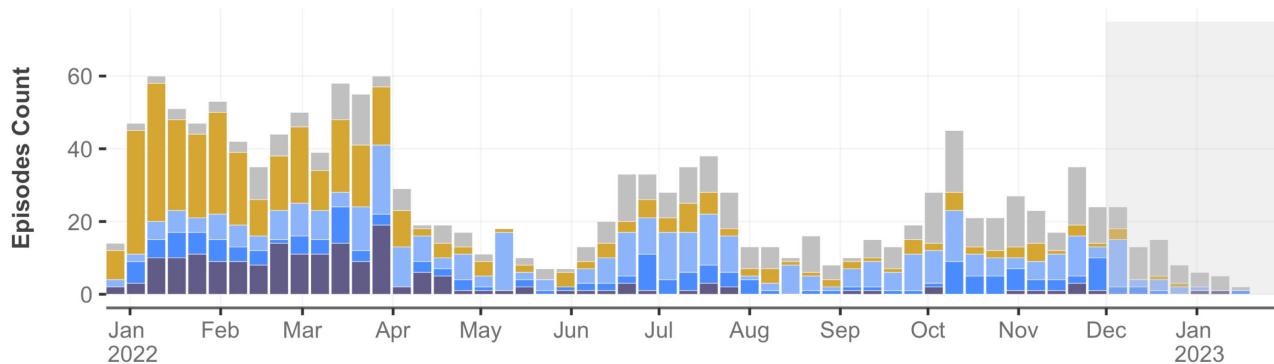
Figure 12 shows the ICU admission rate, which is the number of episodes requiring an admission to the ICU over all episodes registered, stratified by vaccination status.

The percentage of not vaccinated patients among episodes with ICU stay decreased sharply from January to April from 62% to 27% and has fluctuated since then. (Figure 12b)

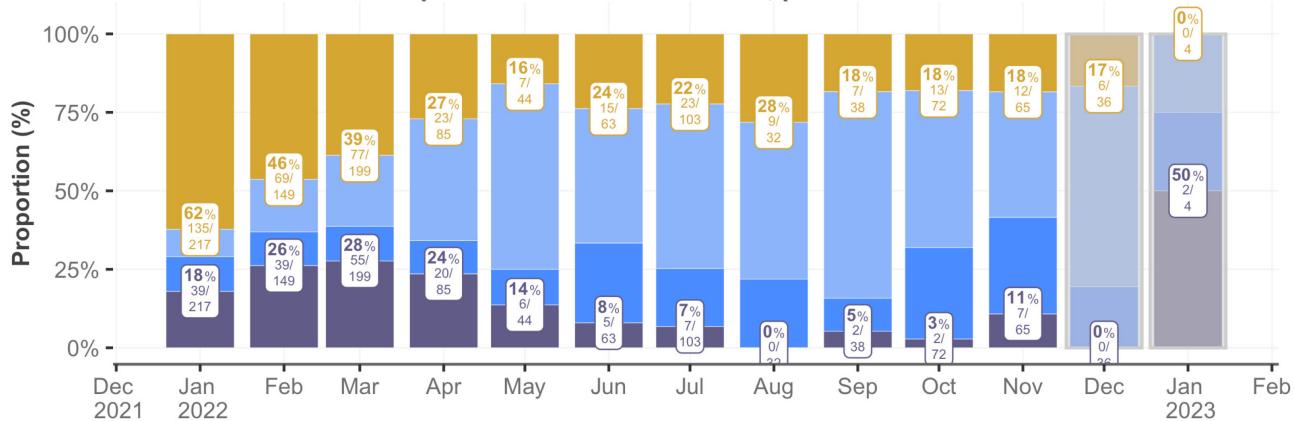
The relative counts for the age groups of 5-15 have to be interpreted with caution due to low numbers. (Figure 12c)



a. Vaccination status of patients admitted to the ICU per week of first hospitalization, absolute count



b. Relative counts of episodes with ICU admission, per month



c. Relative counts for episodes with ICU admission, per age group from December 2022 to January 2023

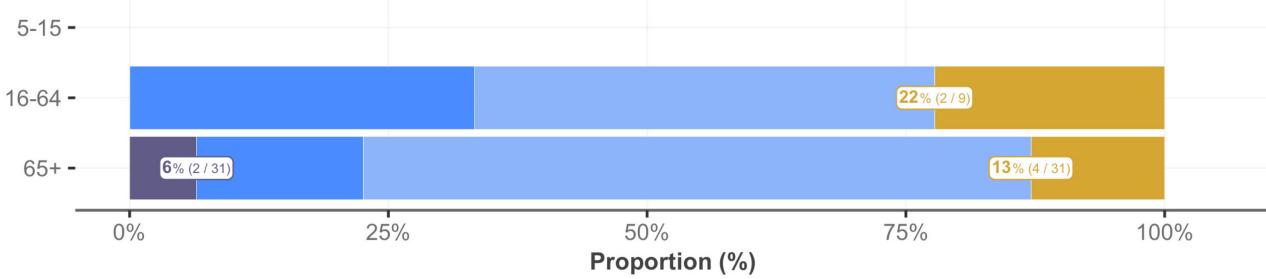


Figure 12: Demographic characteristics of hospitalized patients by immune status and immune status of patients over time. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the immune status for the first hospitalization was considered. For Figure 5c only: Episodes with missing ages and children between 0 to 4 years old (following vaccination recommendations) were excluded from the analysis.

4.4. ICU admission rate by age group and vaccination status

Figure 13 shows the ICU admission rate by age group and by vaccination status. Plots for the age groups 5-15 should be interpreted with caution, as the ICU% is calculated on a small number of episodes. The same caution applies in recent months, where peaks may be due to low number of episodes.

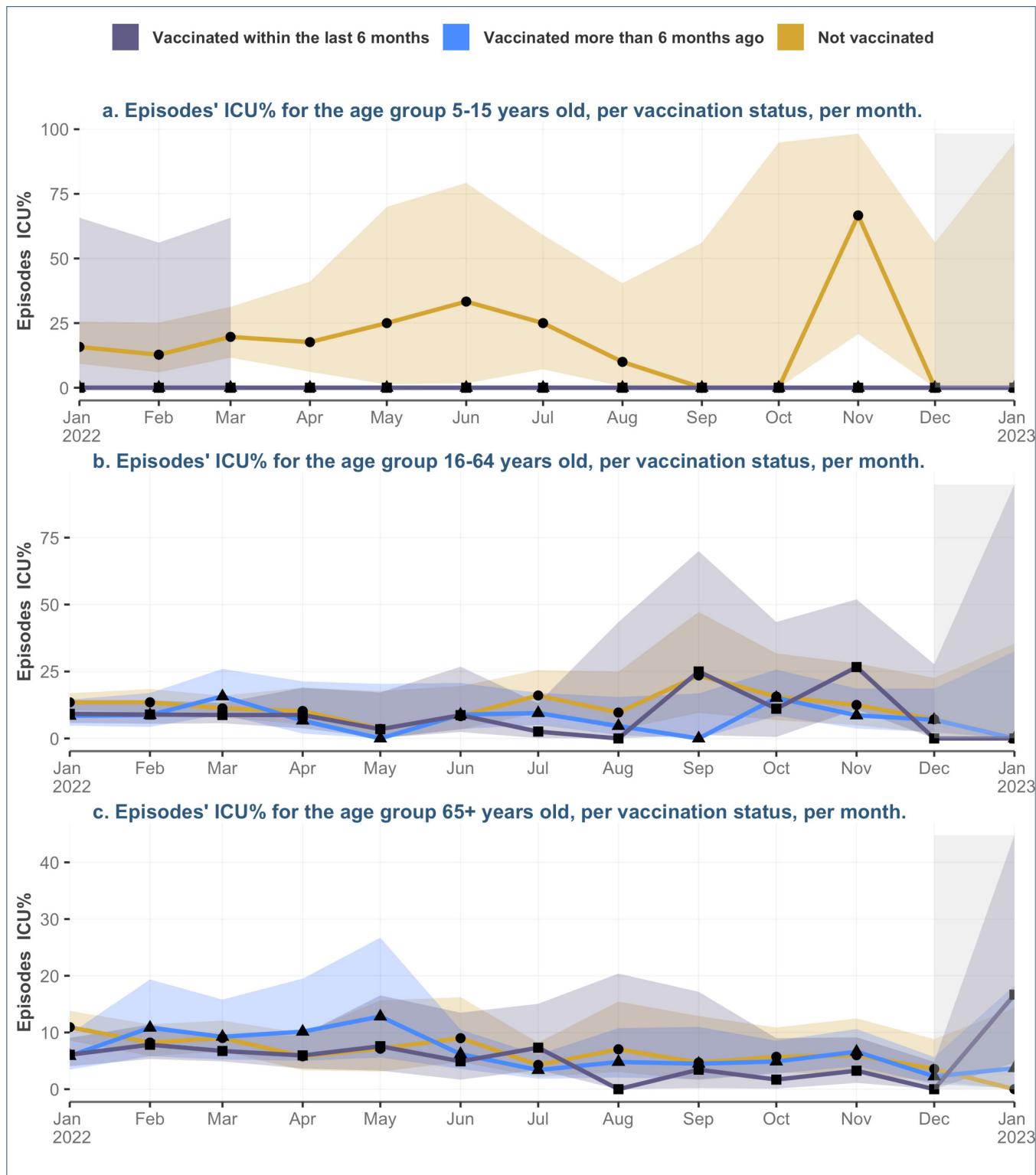


Figure 13: ICU admission rate (ICU%) by age and by vaccination status over time: percentage of episodes, which resulted in ICU admission of the patient in hospital. Records with incomplete data were not included. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. The coloured bands on this plot indicate the 95% confidence interval around the estimated ICU%. A gap in the coloured band means that the confidence interval goes beyond the displayed range of the plot.

5. Influenza

5.1. Influenza epidemic curves

The influenza's seasonal data collection within CH-SUR begins its collection each November. In the Figure 14, the current, developing influenza epidemic curve can be compared and contrasted with past seasons' epidemic curves. Essential demographic information for the ongoing influenza season is also displayed. Epidemic curves should be compared with caution, due to a varying number of hospitals which reported data over each specific season. For additional weekly updates about the current influenza season please refer to [Saisonale Grippe – Lagebericht Schweiz](#).

This data is not representative for whole Switzerland, but represents the situation in the CH-SUR Hospitals partners.

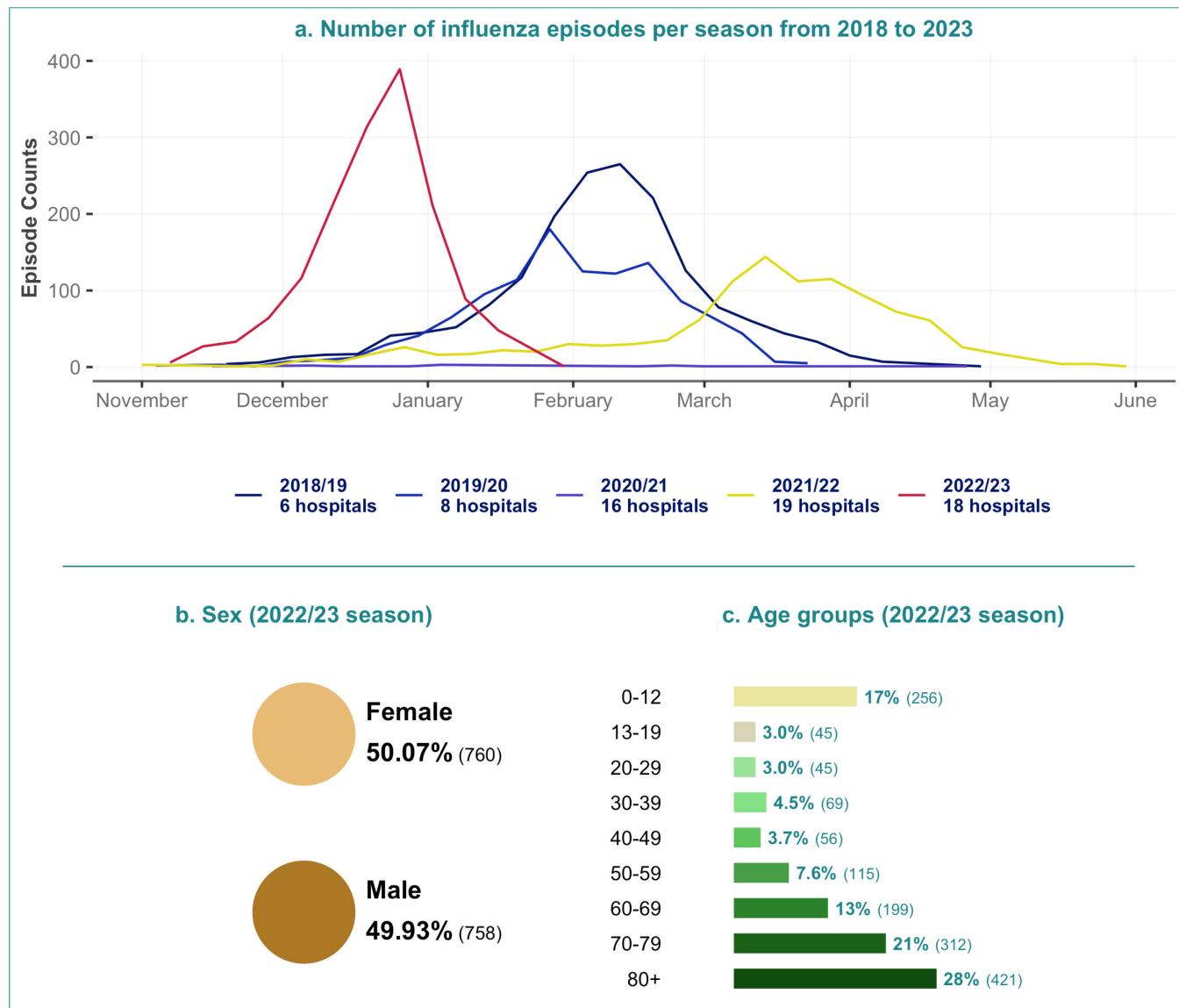


Figure 14: Number of episodes per influenza seasons, with the age and sex demographic characteristics of the ongoing season.

5.2. Summary of influenza episodes for season 2022-2023:

Important note: the epidemiological and clinical data for the ongoing influenza season are to be interpreted with caution, given the limited number of patients and events. Additional registrations are expected.

- We registered a total of 1479 influenza episodes including 190 (13%) nosocomial infections (16 unknowns) (Figure 15).
- Influenza type A virus was detected in 1428 (98%) episodes, and influenza type B virus in 31 (2%) episodes. Influenza type was unknown for 20 episodes.
- A total of 135 (9%) influenza episodes included a stay in intermediate care. Among those, 40 (30%) required non-invasive ventilation.
- A total of 138 (9%) episodes included a stay in intensive care. Among those, 54 (39%) required non-invasive ventilation, 41 (30%) required invasive ventilation and 4 (3%) required ECMO.
- A total of 22 influenza episodes resulted in death during hospitalisation.

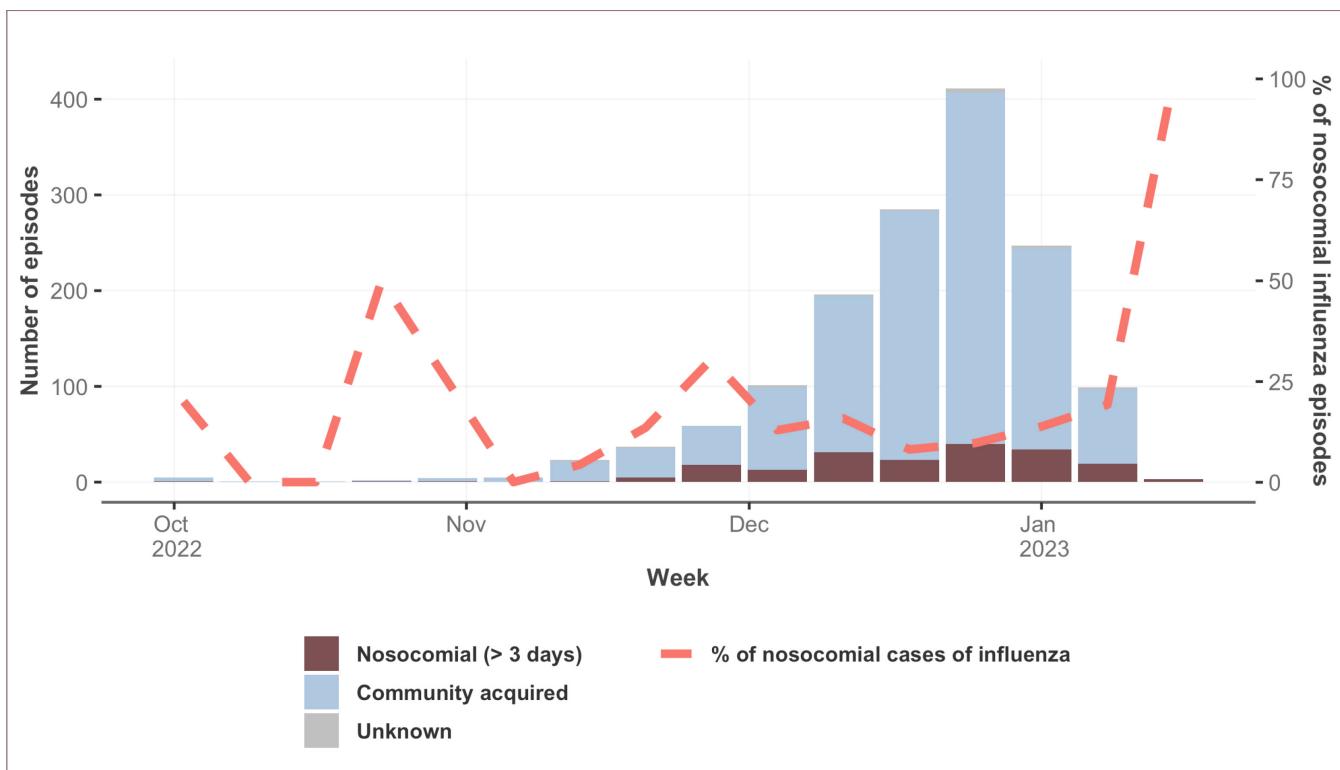


Figure 15: Origin of infection of influenza episodes per week.



6. Glossary and supplemental information

[Critères d'inclusion / Inclusion criteria] :

Le CH-SUR recueille les données des patients hospitalisés pendant au moins 24 heures avec une infection au SARS-CoV-2 documentée. Sont considérés comme des confirmations de l'infection un résultat positif à un test PCR (polymerase chain reaction) ou à un test rapide antigénique ainsi qu'un diagnostic clinique pour le COVID 19. Les **infections nosocomiales** au SARS-CoV-2 sont également enregistrées dans la base de données et sont décrites dans une section spécifique à la fin de ce rapport.

Hospitalization / Hospitalisation:

Il s'agit de l'unité d'analyse la plus petite ; elle équivaut à la période écoulée entre l'admission et la sortie de l'un des hôpitaux participant à CH-SUR, cet intervalle de temps doit être supérieur à 24 heures pour être pris en compte. Une nouvelle hospitalisation est enregistrée chaque fois qu'une personne est admise à l'hôpital. Étant donné la fréquence des réadmissions au cours d'un même épisode de la maladie (dû à une seule infection), ce rapport fonde son analyse sur le nombre d'épisodes et non sur le nombre d'hospitalisations.

Episode / Épisode:

Un numéro d'épisode est attribué à chaque nouvelle admission à l'hôpital pour plus de 24 heures, qui est séparée d'au moins 30 jours d'une hospitalisation antérieure, que le patient soit hospitalisé une seule fois ou plusieurs fois pendant une période de 30 jours. Deux hospitalisations différentes du même patient, séparées par 30 jours, donnent lieu à deux numéros d'épisodes différents. Si un patient est transféré entre deux hôpitaux participant au CH-SUR dans la période de 30 jours suivant sa dernière sortie, alors ces hospitalisations comptent pour le même épisode. Un épisode peut donc inclure plusieurs hospitalisations et chaque hospitalisation peut inclure plusieurs admissions en unité de soins intensifs.

Reason for the hospitalization / Raison d'hospitalisation:

- *Hospitalisation en raison du COVID-19:* sur la base des informations disponibles au moment de l'admission, le patient est hospitalisé parce qu'il présente des symptômes dus au COVID-19 ou qu'il souffre de la décompensation d'une maladie chronique manifestement causée par le COVID-19.
- *Hospitalisation avec une infection au SARS-CoV-2:* sur la base des informations disponibles au moment de l'admission, le patient a un test positif pour le SARS-CoV-2 mais est hospitalisé sans symptômes de COVID 19 pour un problème autre que le COVID 19. En d'autres termes, le problème prédominant est un accident ou une maladie autre que le COVID 19.

Origin of the infection / Origine de l'infection:

- *Infection acquise dans la communauté:* le COVID 19 a été détecté avant l'admission à l'hôpital ou dans les 5 premiers jours suivant l'admission.
- *Infection nosocomiale:* l'épisode est considéré comme "nosocomial" si le COVID 19 est détecté 5 jours après l'admission à l'hôpital.

Severity score at admission / Score de gravité à l'admission:

Pour les adultes, le score de gravité utilisé est le score CURB-65. Un point est attribué pour chacun des symptômes suivants : confusion (score abrégé du test mental < 9), urémie > 19 mg/dl, fréquence respiratoire > 30/mn, pression artérielle basse (diastolique < 60 ou systolique < 90 mmHg), âge > 65 ans. Pour les enfants, un point est attribué pour chacun des éléments suivants : détresse respiratoire, saturation en oxygène < 92 %, évidence clinique d'une déshydratation grave ou d'un choc clinique, altération de l'état de conscience. Le score de gravité correspond à la somme des points donnés.

Intermediate care unit (intermediate care or IMC) / Unité de soins intermédiaires (U-IMC): unité de soins prenant en charge des patients qui présentent une défaillance d'une fonction vitale ou dont la charge en soins ne permet pas un retour dans une unité d'hospitalisation normale. Ces unités constituent le lien entre une unité de soins intensifs et une unité de soins normale.

Intensive care unit (ICU) / Unité de soins intensifs (USI): unité de soins prenant en charge des patients présentant une défaillance grave d'une ou plusieurs fonctions vitales ou risquant de développer des complications sévères.

Statut vaccinal / Vaccination status:

La définition du statut vaccinal se fonde sur la dernière dose reçue, le cas échéant. Il distingue les catégories suivantes :

- a) *Vacciné au cours des 6 derniers mois* : patients ayant reçu leur dernière dose de vaccin au cours des 6 mois précédent le test positif au SARS-CoV-2
- b) *Vacciné il y a plus de 6 mois* : patients ayant reçu leur dernière dose de vaccin plus de 6 mois avant le test positif au SARS-CoV-2
- c) *Vacciné (date inconnue)* : patients ayant reçu au moins une dose des vaccins **approuvés par l'OMS** avant le test positif, mais dont on ne sait pas quand la dernière dose a été administrée
- d) *Non vacciné* : patients n'ayant reçu aucune dose d'un des vaccins **approuvés par l'OMS** au moment du test positif au SARS-CoV-2
- e) *Statut inconnu* : patients pour lesquels on ne dispose d'aucune information sur la vaccination

Remarque : populations spéciales Les enfants de moins de 5 ans ne sont pas inclus dans les analyses spécifiques à l'âge concernant le statut vaccinal, étant donné que la vaccination ne leur est pas recommandée.

Discharge / Sortie: lorsque le patient quitte l'hôpital vivant, le départ est qualifié de « sortie » si le patient se rend :

1. à son domicile,
2. dans un établissement de soins de longue durée,
3. dans un autre hôpital,
4. dans une autre institution ne participant pas à la surveillance du CH-SUR,
5. dans un établissement de réadaptation, ou
6. vers une destination inconnue.

Reason of death / Raison du décès: : les patients pour lesquels le COVID 19 était la cause du décès (décédés du COVID 19) sont présentés séparément des patients ayant le COVID 19 qui sont morts d'autres causes (décédés avec le COVID 19, non du COVID 19). Cette détermination de la cause du décès d'un patient, du COVID ou d'une autre cause, est faite par un médecin de l'hôpital concerné pour chaque centre participant au CH-SUR. Les cas, où la cause du décès n'est pas certaine mais où il y a eu un diagnostic de COVID 19 (en conformité avec les critères d'inclusion du CH-SUR) sont comptés comme des décès du COVID ou des décès suspectés du COVID.

Dealing with missing data / Traitement des données manquantes: lorsque cela est mentionné dans le texte, les données manquantes sont exclues de l'analyse. Sinon, les enregistrements avec des données manquantes sont inclus dans les nombres totaux et analysés en conséquence. Cela peut conduire à la situation où les dénominateurs des différentes catégories analysées ne donnent pas le même total. Lorsque cela est indiqué, les données des deux derniers mois sont considérées comme provisoires en raison des délais de saisie et sont mises en évidence en gris dans certaines illustrations.



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