

British Columbia COVID-19 Daily Situation Report, April 15, 2020*

Figure 1: Map of COVID-19 confirmed cases reported by health authority, BC, January 1 – April 15, 2020 (N=1,561)

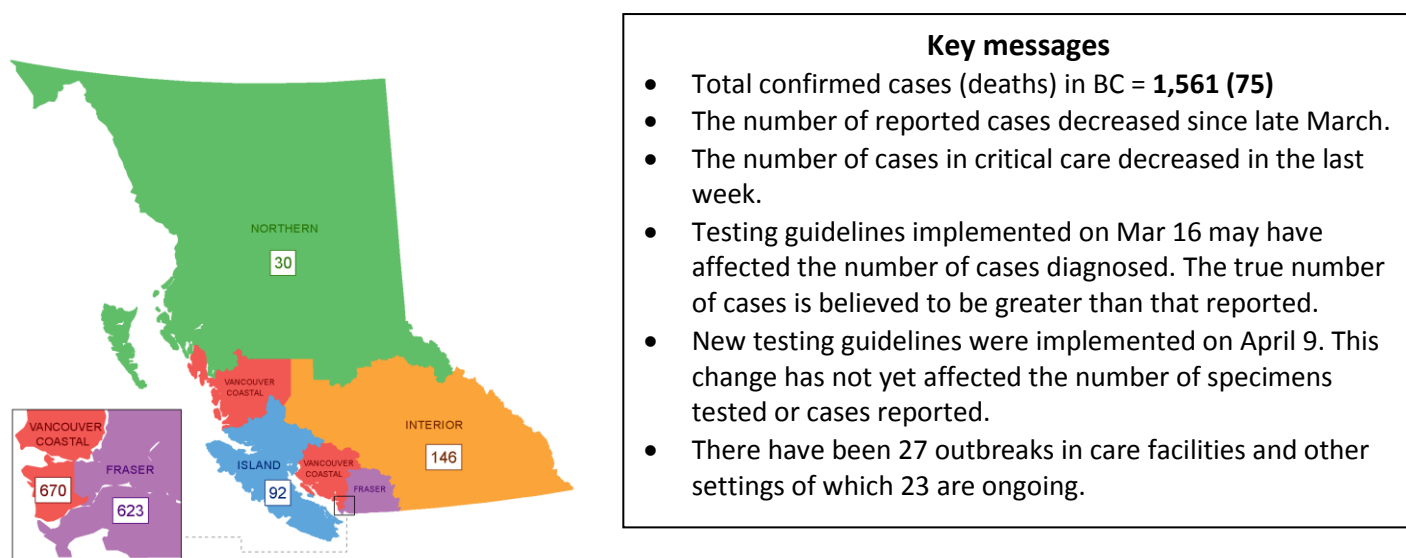


Table 1: Epidemiological profile of reported cases by health authority, BC, January 1 – April 15, 2020 (N=1,561)

	Fraser	Interior	Vancouver Island	Northern	Vancouver Coastal	Total N (%) ^a
Total number of cases	623	146	92	30	670	1,561
New cases since yesterday	22	5	3	2	12	44
Median age in years, cases ^b	53	50	56	50	57	54 years (range 0-102 years)
Female sex, cases	315	78	48	20	361	822/1,532 (54%)
Ever hospitalized^c	174	26	23	8	128	359 (23%)
Median age in years, ever hospitalized ^b	68	62	72	44	70 ^h	68 years (range 0-98 years)
Currently hospitalized ^c	68	11	9	4	39^h	131
Currently in critical care^d	33	6	2	1	17	59
Total number of deaths^c	16	1	2	0	56	75 (5%)
New deaths since yesterday	1	1	0	0	1	3
Median age in years, deaths ^b	80	- ^e	88	NA	87	86 years (range 47-101 years)
Recovered^f	338	74	48	22	473^g	955 (61%)

^a Denominator for % derivation is total number of cases (N), except sex for which denominator is as specified for those with known information on sex.

^b Median age is calculated based on those with known information for all, hospitalized, and deceased cases (n=1530, 353, and 74, respectively).

^c Serious outcomes (i.e., hospitalization, death) may be incomplete or out of date (i.e., under-estimates) owing to the timing and process for case status update.

^d Source: PHSA, April 15 2020 @10am. The number of COVID cases in critical care units is reported daily by each Health Authority and includes the number of COVID patients in all critical care beds (e.g., intensive care units; high acuity units; and other surge critical care spaces as they become available and/or required). Work is ongoing to improve the completeness and accuracy of the data reported.

^e Single case, median age not shown.

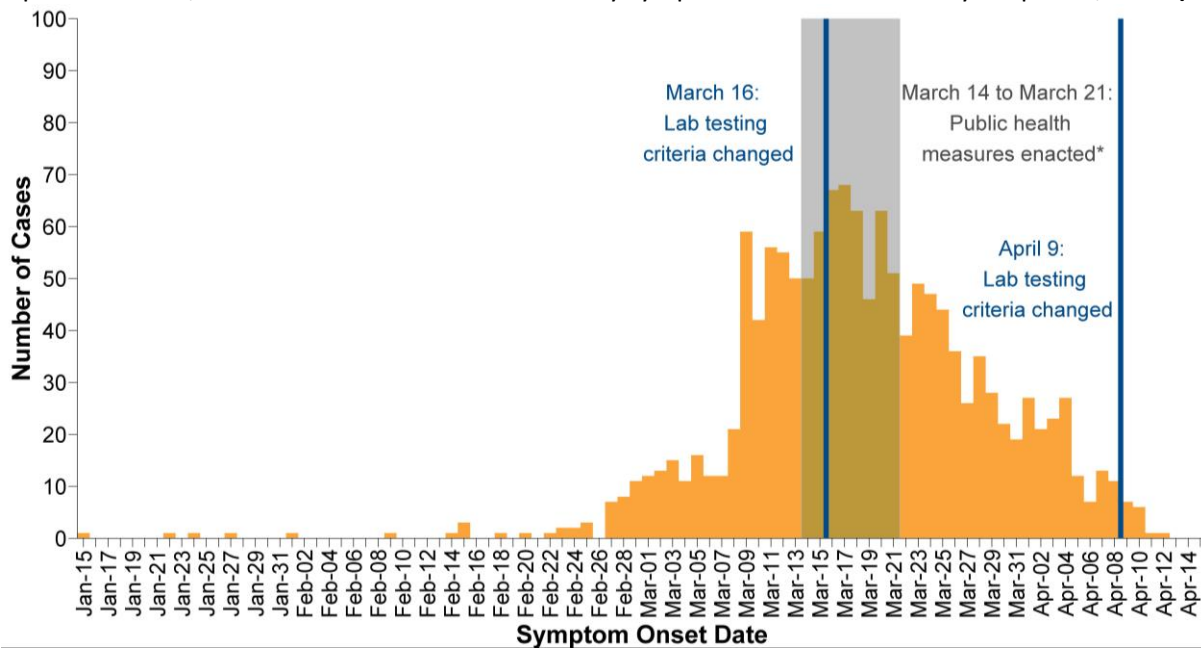
^f Includes cases considered recovered following either 2 lab confirmed negative swabs 24 hours apart or at least 10 days have passed since symptom onset and symptoms have improved.

^g The number of cases recovered is from April 8 and may be inaccurate.

^h Hospitalisation data is from April 14.

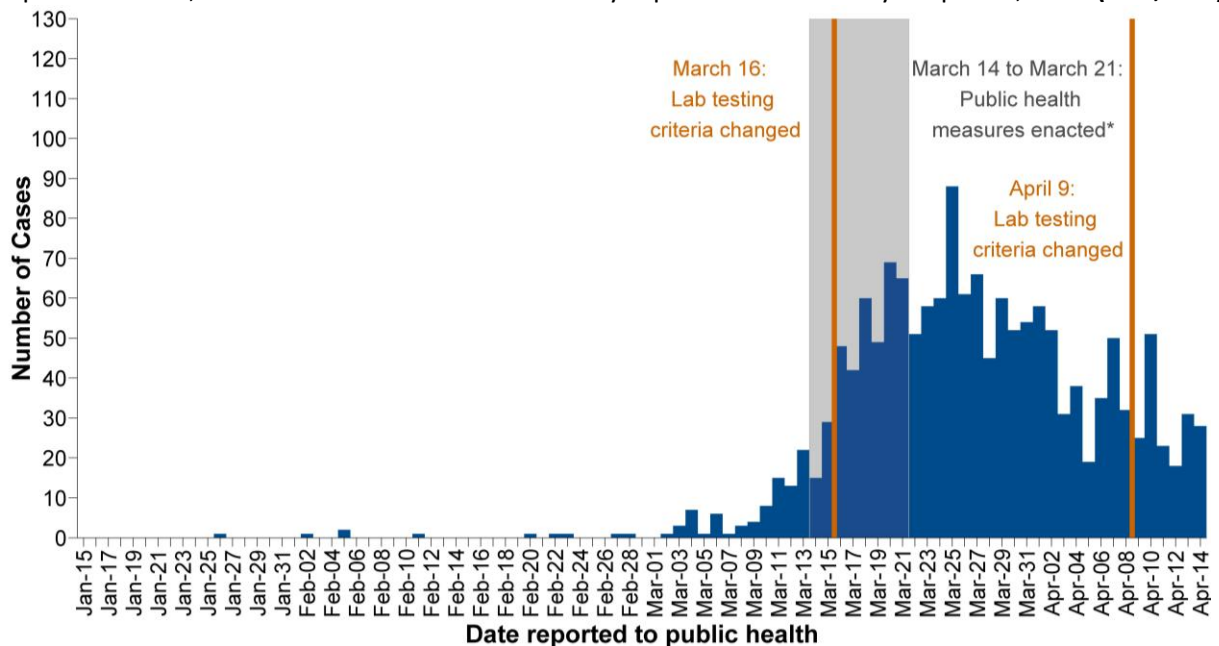
*All findings are based on laboratory-confirmed cases reported from Health Authorities to BCCDC as of 10:00 AM PT, except where otherwise noted. Data represent a subset of actual cases and are subject to change with changes in testing recommendations and practices, reconciliation and/or as data become more complete.

Figure 2: Epidemic curve, confirmed COVID-19 cases in BC by symptom onset date January 1-April 15, 2020 (N=1,388[†])



[†] Only cases with symptom onset dates reported are included.

Figure 3: Epidemic curve, confirmed COVID-19 cases in BC by reported date January 1-April 14, 2020 (N=1,557[‡])

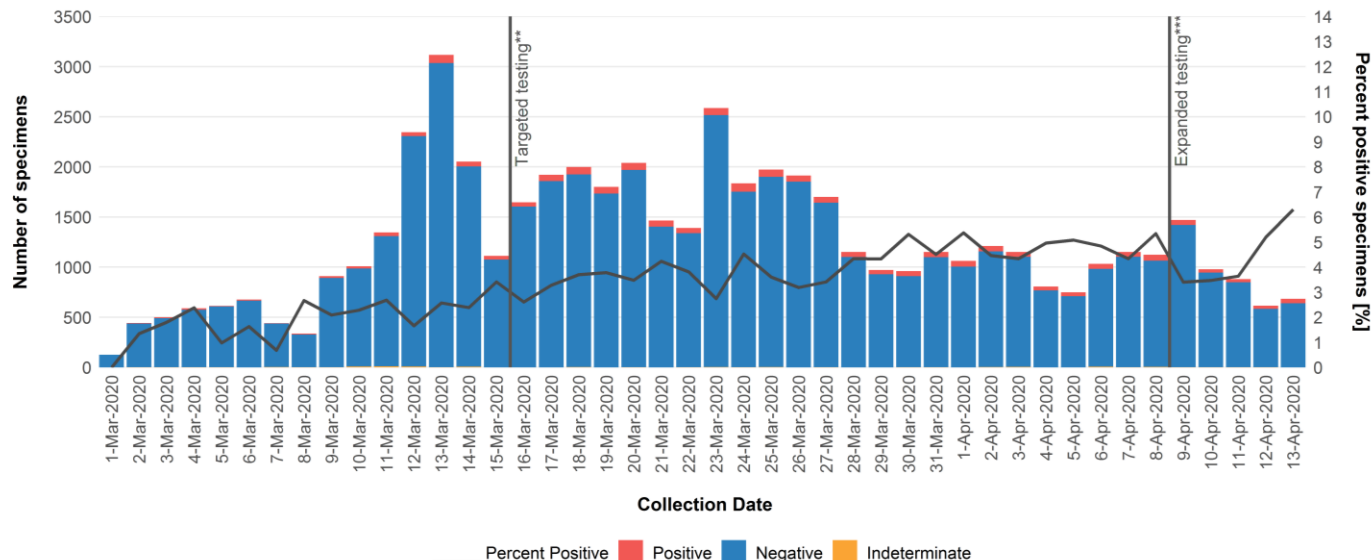


[‡] Cases reported on the same day as this report are excluded as only a portion are available at the time the data are extracted.

*A number of public health measures were enacted during the week shaded in grey. These include: March 14: Spring break started for most schools; March 16: Mass gatherings public health order implemented (>50 people), entry of foreign nationals banned, symptomatic individuals banned from flights to Canada, international flights restricted to four national airports; March 17: BC public health emergency declared, traveller self-isolation public health order implemented; March 18: Provincial state of emergency declared, food and drink service restrictions public health order implemented; March 20: US/Canada border closed to non-essential travel; March 21: closure of personal service establishments. Please refer to footnote in Figure 4 for laboratory testing criteria changes.

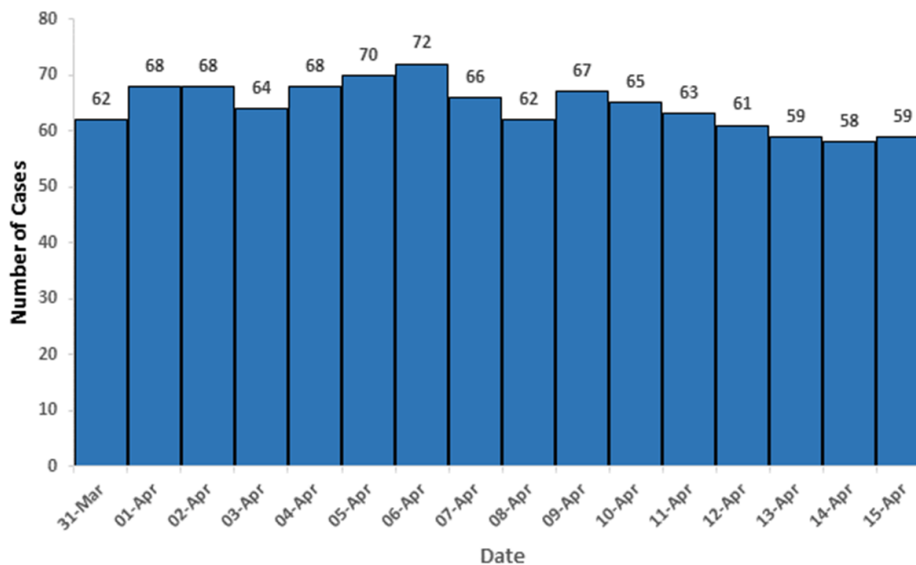
How to interpret the epidemic curves: Figure 2 shows the date that a case’s illness started. Figure 3 shows the date the illness was confirmed and reported by the laboratory. There is a delay between the beginning of a person’s illness (symptom onset date) and the date the laboratory confirms and reports the illness (reported date). New cases only have a reported date available and appear on the right of the curve in Figure 3, but their symptom onset would have occurred prior. As information on symptom onset becomes available through public health investigation, cases are expected to appear on earlier dates in Figure 2.

Figure 4: Number and proportion of SARS-CoV-2 positive respiratory specimens, BC, March 1-April 13, 2020 (N=55,035; Positive=3.46%)



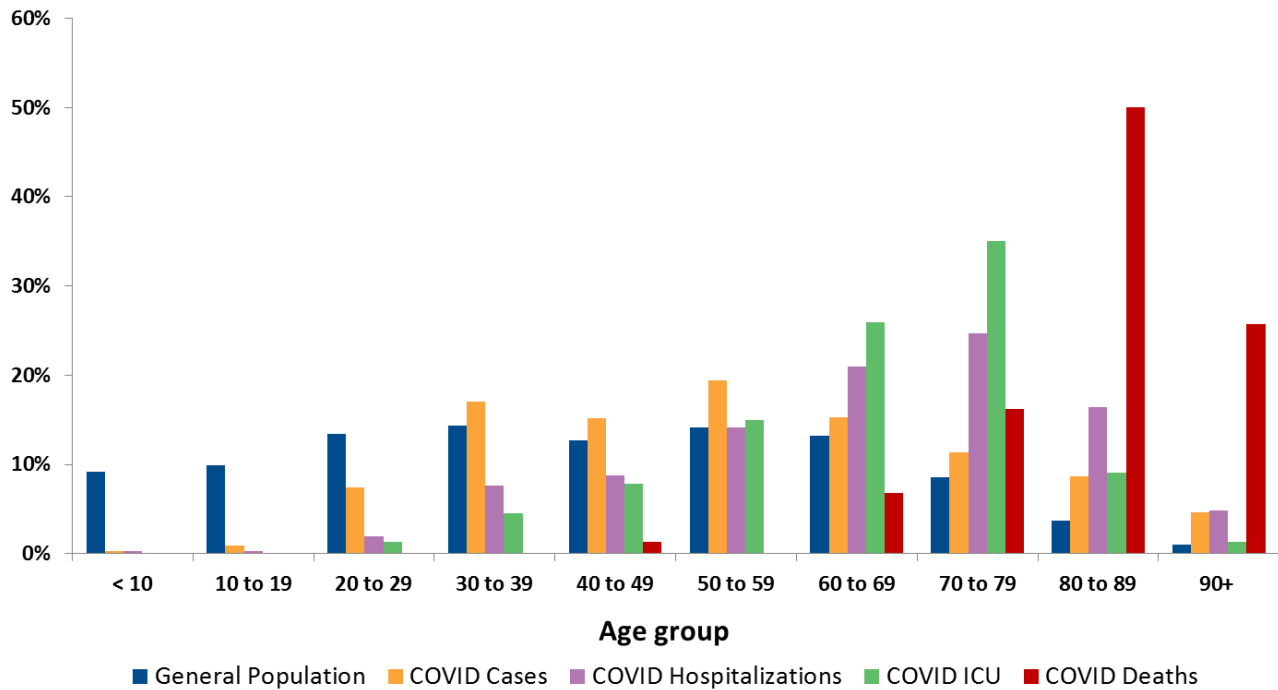
Data source: PLOVER extract on April 15, 2020. Participating laboratories include: BCCDC Public Health Laboratory, Vancouver General Hospital, BC Children’s & Women’s Hospital, St. Paul’s Hospital, Victoria General Hospital Microbiology Laboratory, Kelowna General Hospital Microbiology Laboratory, and LifeLabs® laboratories. Methods and Caveats: SARS-CoV-2 specimens are tallied at the specimen level by date the specimen was collected. The proportion positive on a given date may include new positive cases and retested positive cases; this may over-estimate proportionate positivity. Similarly, individuals may be tested repeatedly after becoming negative; this may under-estimate proportionate positivity. The relative impact of these considerations may be greater in the earlier part of the epidemic when repeat testing was more routinely undertaken and there were fewer tests being done overall. **As of March 16, testing guidelines changed to focus on hospitalized patients, healthcare workers, long term care facility staff and residents, and those part of a cluster or outbreak who experienced respiratory symptoms. ***As of April 9, previous testing guidelines were expanded to include individuals with fever (>38°C) and cough or shortness of breath, including (a) residents of remote, isolated or Indigenous communities, (b) people living and working in congregate settings such as work-camps, correctional facilities, shelters, group homes, assisted living and seniors’ residences, (c) people who are homeless or have unstable housing, (d) essential service providers (e.g. first responders), or (e) returning travellers identified at a point of entry to Canada. In addition to these priority groups, health care providers can order a COVID-19 test for any patient based on their clinical judgment.

Figure 5: Total positive COVID-19 cases in critical care by day, BC, March 31- April 15, 2020



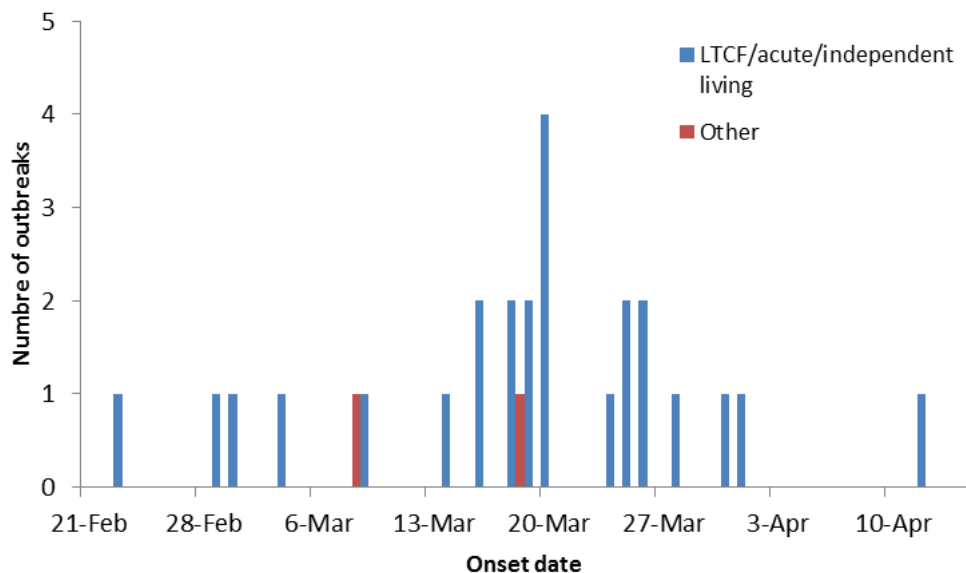
Data source: PHSA, April 15 2020. Note: critical care data may change over time due to small adjustments and improvements in data quality.

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of COVID-19 cases, hospitalization, ICU admissions and deaths by age, compared to the general population of BC, January 1-April 15, 2020 (N=1,530*)



*Includes 1530 cases, 353 hospitalizations, 154 ICU admissions, and 74 deceased with age information available. Hospitalisation and ICU data for one HA is from April 14.

Figure 7: COVID-19 outbreaks* by earliest** date, BC, January 1-April 15, 2020 (N=27)



* Longterm care/acute/independent living facility outbreaks have at least one lab-confirmed as COVID-19 staff or resident. Other outbreaks have two or more lab-confirmed of COVID-19 cases diagnosed within a 14-day period in closed or common settings.

** Earliest date is date of onset (or reported date when onset is unavailable) of earliest case in the outbreak.