

# THE PATHCARE NEWS

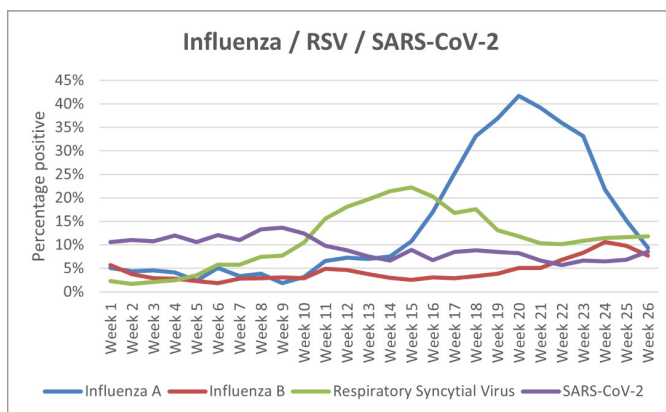
## RESPIRATORY PATHOGEN STATISTICS: JUNE 2024



This report is a summary of the results obtained from various molecular respiratory panels performed across PathCare laboratories during June 2024 (epidemiological weeks 23-26). The data is dependent on submission of samples by clinicians and therefore may not be representative of the general population but is intended to identify trends in the circulation of these viruses which may be of clinical relevance.

### Influenza, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and SARS-CoV-2

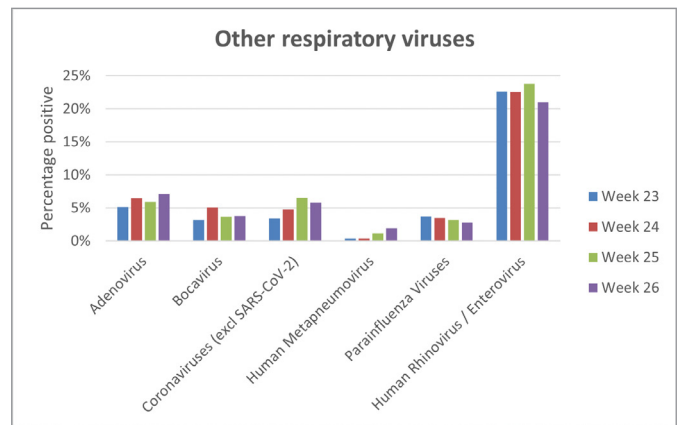
- Following the peak of influenza A positivity noted in week 20, the detection rates declined during June, with national rates dropping from 33% in week 23 to 9% in week 26. Influenza A/H1 continued to be the predominant subtype detected among isolates for which molecular typing was available. Influenza B detection rates showed a slight increase, ranging from 8-11% during the reporting period.
- RSV detection rates remained at approximately 11% throughout June. The highest detection rates were noted in children aged <5 years, with percentage positivity ranging from 38-48% in 0-6 month olds, 30-35% in 6-12 months olds, and 16-20% in 1-5 year olds. RSV detection rates remained at or below 10% in all other age groups.
- As in May, SARS-CoV-2 percentage positivity was below 10% throughout the current reporting period.



### Other respiratory viruses

- Percentage positivity remained relatively stable during June for adenovirus (5-7%), bocavirus (3-5%), parainfluenza viruses (3-4%) and human rhinovirus/enterovirus (21-24%). Human metapneumovirus detection rates were between 0.4-2% during June.

- Percentage positivity for endemic coronaviruses (excluding SARS-CoV-2) ranged from 3-7%, with coronavirus OC43 accounting for approximately 60% of isolates for which molecular typing was available.



### Atypical bacteria

- Mycoplasmoides pneumoniae* (formerly *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*) detection rates remained  $\leq$ 1% throughout June, while *Chlamydia pneumoniae* rates remained between 1-2%.
- One case of *Bordetella pertussis* was detected in Gauteng in week 25 (week starting 17 June), while no *Bordetella parapertussis* cases were detected.
- Two *Legionella pneumophila* cases were detected in the Western Cape during week 25. It should be noted that these statistics represent only molecular testing for *Legionella pneumophila*, as legionella urinary antigen results are not included in this report.

