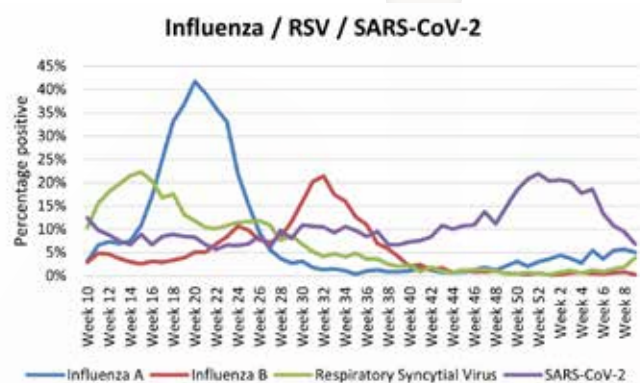


This report is a summary of the results obtained from various molecular respiratory panels performed across PathCare laboratories during February 2025 (epidemiological weeks 6-9). The data is dependent on submission of samples by clinicians and therefore may not be representative of the general population 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

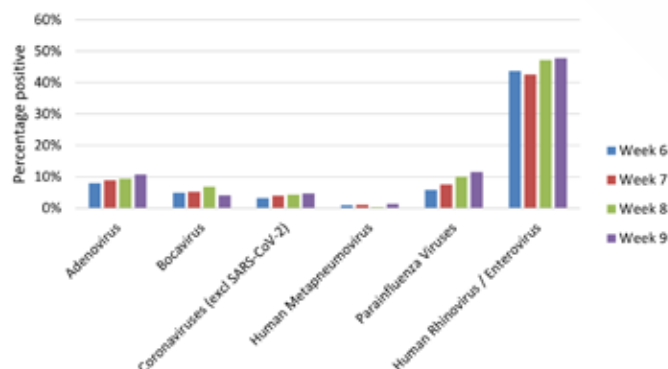
- Influenza A detection rates remained between 4-6% during February, similar to the previous month.
- Similarly, influenza B positivity remained  $\leq 1\%$  throughout the month.
- RSV detection rates increased to 4% during week 9 (week starting 24 February), but remained well below the threshold for the start of RSV season.
- SARS-CoV-2 detection rates declined from 13% in week 6 to 7% in week 9, having peaked at 22% in week 52 of 2024.



### OTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES

- Human rhino/enterovirus detection rates ranged from 44-48%, thus a further increase from 19-37% during January.
- Adenovirus was detected in 8-11% of samples, parainfluenzaviruses in 6-12%, bocavirus in 4-7% and coronaviruses (excluding SARS-CoV-2) in 3-5%. These viruses therefore all demonstrated slight increases in positivity during February.
- Coronavirus NL63 was the most commonly detected coronavirus, accounting for 75% of isolates for which molecular typing was available.
- Parainfluenza type 1 was the most commonly detected parainfluenza virus during February, with parainfluenza type 4 detection rates increasing during week 9.
- Human metapneumovirus detection rates were below 1% throughout the reporting period.

Other respiratory viruses



### ATYPICAL BACTERIA

- *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* detection rates were  $\leq 2\%$  throughout February.
- Three cases of *Bordetella pertussis* were detected during February, two of which were from the Western Cape and one from the Eastern Cape.
- No *Bordetella parapertussis* cases were detected during this reporting period.
- Four *Legionella pneumophila* cases were noted, with two each from the Western Cape and Gauteng. 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.

Atypical bacteria

