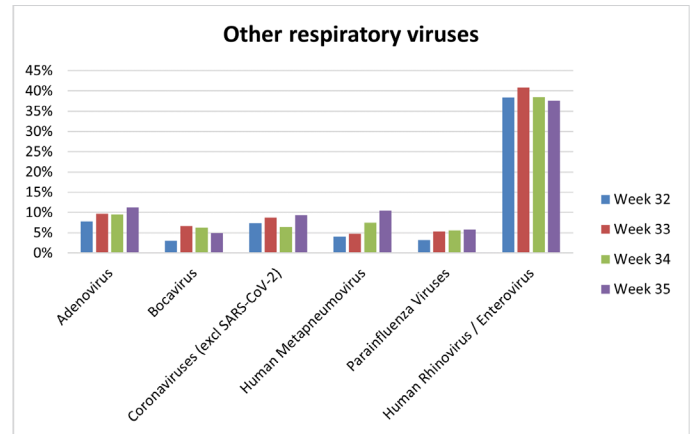


This report is a summary of the results obtained from various molecular respiratory panels performed across PathCare laboratories during August 2025 (epidemiological weeks 32-35). The data is dependent on submission of samples by clinicians and therefore may not be representative of the general population 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

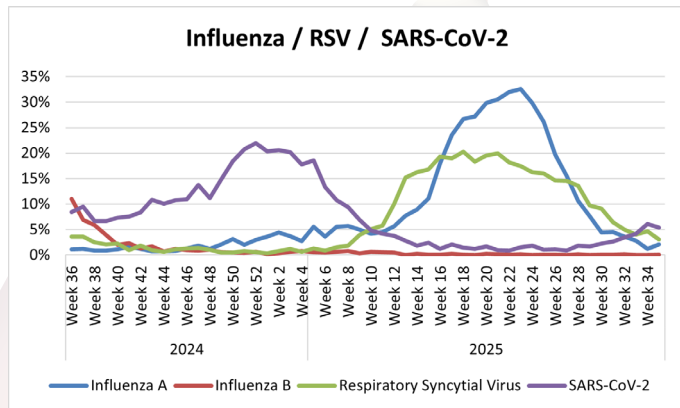
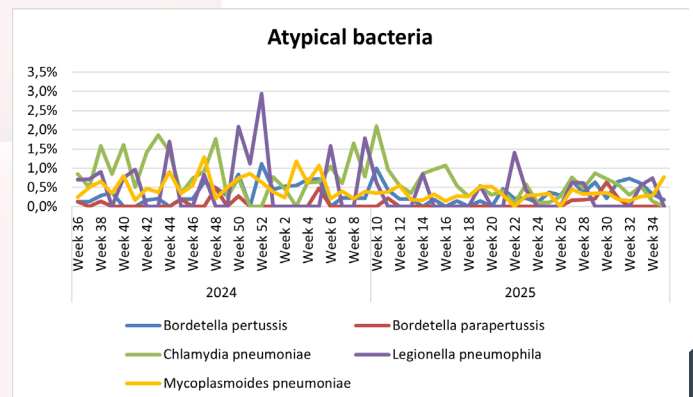
- RSV detection rates continued to decrease during August, with overall rates of $\leq 5\%$ throughout the reporting period. In week 35, detection rates dropped below 10% in children aged <1 year.
- The percentage of samples testing positive for influenza A also continued to decline and ranged from 1-4%, while Influenza B positivity remained $<1\%$.
- SARS-CoV-2 detection rates increased during August and reached $\geq 5\%$ during weeks 34 and 35. Following the previous SARS-CoV-2 peak in December 2024-January 2025, detection rates had remained below 5% from week 10 (week starting 3 March).

- A slight increasing trend in the detection of endemic coronaviruses was seen at 7-9% (previously 4-6%). OC43 remained the most commonly detected endemic coronavirus, accounting for 75% of isolates for which molecular typing was available.



ATYPICAL BACTERIA

- *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasmoides pneumoniae* detection rates remained below 1% throughout the month and have not exceeded 2% during 2025.
- Eleven *Bordetella pertussis* cases were noted during August, with three cases each from the Western and Eastern Cape, two each from Gauteng and North West province, and one case from Kwa-Zulu Natal. It should be noted that *Bordetella pertussis* is a notifiable medical condition, and post-exposure prophylaxis is recommended for close and vulnerable respiratory exposed contacts.
- No *Bordetella parapertussis* cases were detected during the reporting period.
- Two *Legionella pneumophila* cases were detected, with one each from the Eastern Cape and Gauteng. It should be noted that *Legionella pneumophila* is a notifiable disease and these statistics represent only molecular testing for *Legionella pneumophila*, as legionella urinary antigen results are not included in this report.



OTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES

- Increasing detection rates were noted for human metapneumovirus, which reached 10% in week 35 (previously 2-4%), and human rhinovirus/enterovirus, which ranged from 38-41% (previously 30-32%).
- The positivity rates remained similar to the previous reporting period for adenoviruses (8-11%), bocavirus (3-7%), and parainfluenza viruses for which molecular typing was available, types 3 and 4 were detected at similar rates (37% and 36% respectively), thus showing an increasing proportion of type 3 detections compared to July. Parainfluenza types 1 and 2 remained at similar proportions to the previous month, at 11% and 16% respectively.