



Rapporto sul sistema di sorveglianza ospedaliero COVID-19-Sentinel

Stato: 20 febbraio 2023

1. Introduzione per il rapporto mensile CH-SUR:

Il sistema di sorveglianza dell'influenza negli ospedali è stato istituito nel 2018 a complemento dei sistemi di dichiarazione obbligatoria per i casi di influenza in Svizzera e per colmare le lacune esistenti nel monitoraggio delle malattie infettive. Appena quattro giorni dopo il primo caso confermato di COVID-19, il programma è stato adattato per registrare le ospedalizzazioni collegate a infezioni da SARS-CoV-2 confermate in laboratorio.

Attualmente partecipano attivamente al **sistema di sorveglianza sentinella della COVID-19 negli ospedali (CH-SUR)** 18 ospedali in tutta la Svizzera. L'obiettivo primario di CH-SUR è registrare informazioni cliniche ed epidemiologiche complete sul carico di malattia, come il numero e la durata delle **ospedalizzazioni**, delle degenze nelle **unità di cure intensive (UCI)** e se durante l'ospedalizzazione il paziente è deceduto **per o con la COVID-19** o l'influenza. Per ulteriori definizioni e dettagli sui dati, si veda la sezione **Glossario e i materiali supplementari** in calce al presente rapporto.

Il presente rapporto copre il periodo da quando la variante Omicron è diventata dominante (1° gennaio 2022) all'ultima data di estrazione dei dati, il 19 febbraio 2023. In questo periodo sono stati raccolti dati relativi a 20 044 **episodi** di ospedalizzazione dovuti a COVID-19 e 3 116 episodi dovuti all'influenza. Durante lo stesso periodo, sono stati dichiarati all'UFSP per l'intera Svizzera attraverso il sistema di dichiarazione obbligatoria 23 344 episodi di ospedalizzazione con infezione da SARS-CoV-2 confermata in laboratorio. Il sistema CH-SUR ha pertanto coperto il 85,9% circa di tutte le ospedalizzazioni connesse al SARS-CoV-2 dichiarate in Svizzera. Le figure **1** e **2** mostrano una panoramica dei dati rilevati negli ultimi due mesi.

Sintesi dell'evoluzione negli ultimi due mesi

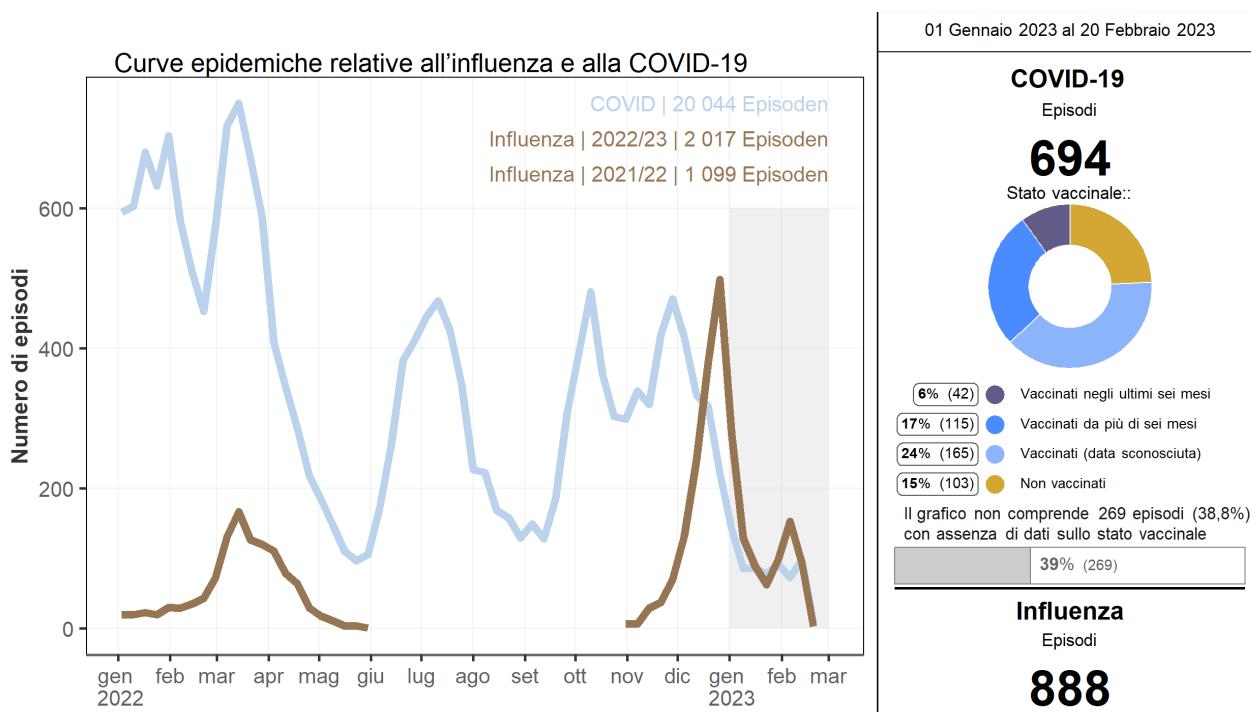


Figura 1: Panoramica dei dati più recenti sui casi di ospedalizzazione. I dati degli ultimi due mesi sono considerati provvisori a causa di ritardi nell'immissione e sono pertanto stati omessi. Per la stagione influenzale 2021/22: sono inclusi solo gli episodi che iniziano dopo il gennaio 2022. Numero di ospedali partecipanti per l'influenza: 19 per la stagione 2021/22, 18 per la stagione 2022/23. Questo grafico esclude i casi di un ospedale a causa di dati incompleti per COVID-19

Panoramica di episodi CH-SUR, ricoveri in terapia intensiva (UTI) e decessi dal 01 Gennaio 2023 al 20 Febbraio 2023

COVID-19

Nell'unità di cure intermedie (UCIM)

42

Stato vaccinale::



Il grafico non comprende 14 episodi (33,3%) con assenza di dati sullo stato vaccinale

33% (14)

COVID-19

In terapia intensiva

40

Stato vaccinale::



Il grafico non comprende 23 episodi (57,5%) con assenza di dati sullo stato vaccinale

58% (23)

COVID-19

Decessi

21

Stato vaccinale::



Il grafico non comprende 7 episodi con assenza di dati sullo stato vaccinale

(7)

Influenza

Nell'unità di cure intermedie (UCIM)

65

Dati insufficienti per 108 episodi (12,2%)

12% (108)

Influenza

In terapia intensiva

72

Dati insufficienti per 190 episodi (21,4%)

21% (190)

Influenza

Decessi

15

Dati insufficienti per 264 episodi (29,7%)

30% (264)

Figura 2: Panoramica dei dati più recenti sui casi di ospedalizzazione. Questo grafico esclude i casi di un ospedale a causa di dati incompleti per COVID-19



2. Hospitalizations and patient characteristics

Between January 01, 2022 and February 20, 2023 and among the 18 hospitals actively participating in CH-SUR, 20,044 **episodes** were registered, accounting for a total of 20,580 hospitalizations. There were more hospitalizations than **episodes** because some episodes include multiple **hospitalizations** (for more details see section **glossary and supplemental information**).

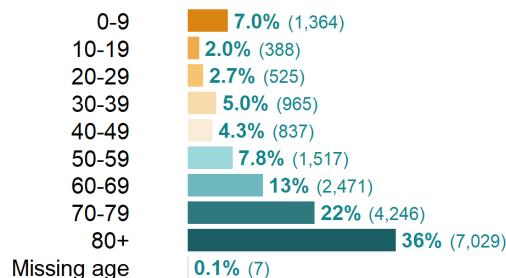
Most patients (97.5% [19,548 of 20,044]) were hospitalized only once during an episode, while 2.5% of the registered episodes (496 of 20,044) included two to four hospitalizations. Only one episode included five hospitalizations.

Among all episodes, the majority (51.9% [10,399 of 20,044]) of the episodes concerned male patients compared to female patients (48.1% [9,632 of 20,044]), and the age distribution was skewed towards older persons (Figure 3a and b). The largest age category corresponded to patients aged 80 and above (43.0% [300]).

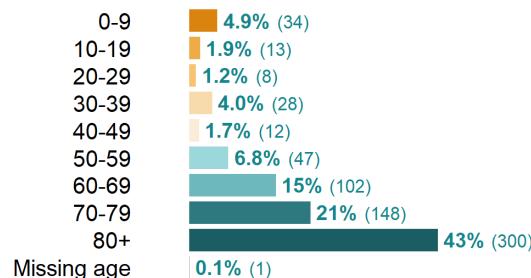
Figures 3c and 3d show the sex and age distribution ratio over time. During most months, more men than women were admitted. During the period of observation, the proportion of episodes concerning patients aged 50 years old and above was the lowest in February 2022 with 68.3% (1,509 of 2,208). In October 2022, 89.5% (1,513 of 1,691) of episodes concerned patients 50 years old and above (Figure 3d).



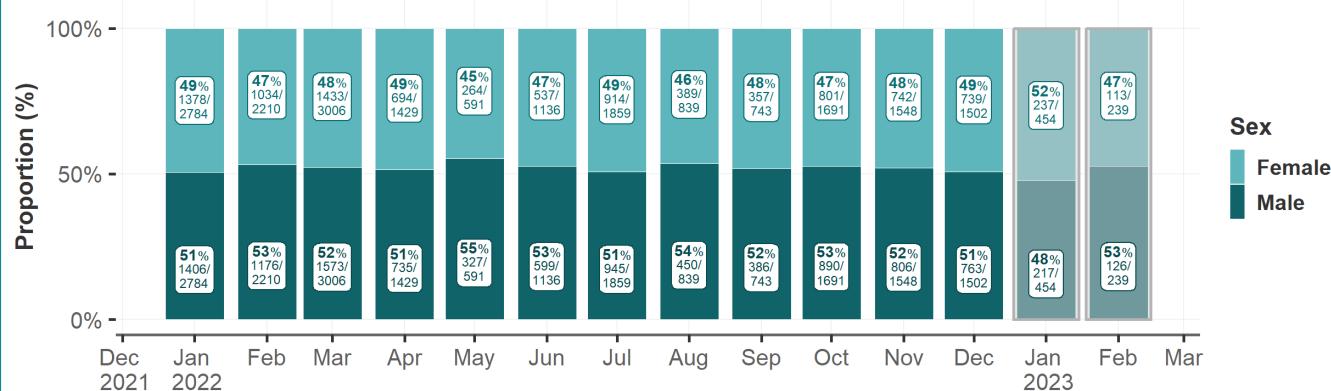
a. Age groups from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022



b. Age groups from January 01, 2023 to February 20, 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

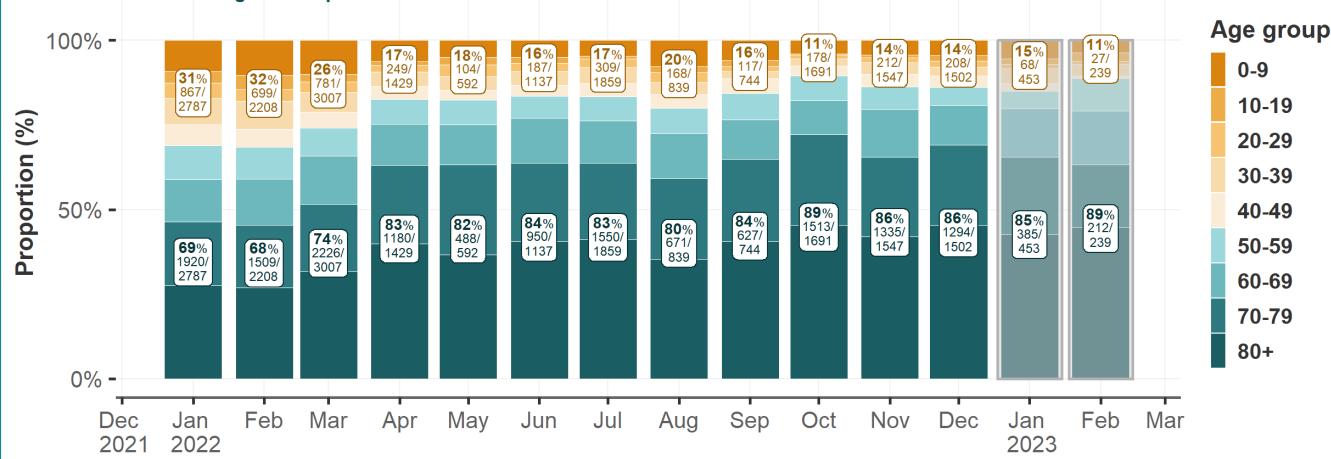


Figure 3: Demographic characteristics: sex and age distribution of hospitalized patients, overall and per month. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the admission date of the first hospitalization was used. Data from the last two months (highlighted gray) is considered provisional due to entry 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 February 20, 2023, the overall percentage of nosocomial infections among all documented episodes was 22.0% (4,417 su 20,044) while episodes linked to community acquired infections accounted for 76.0% (15,229 su 20,044) (Figure 4). 1.9% of the episodes could not be classified either as nosocomial or community acquired.

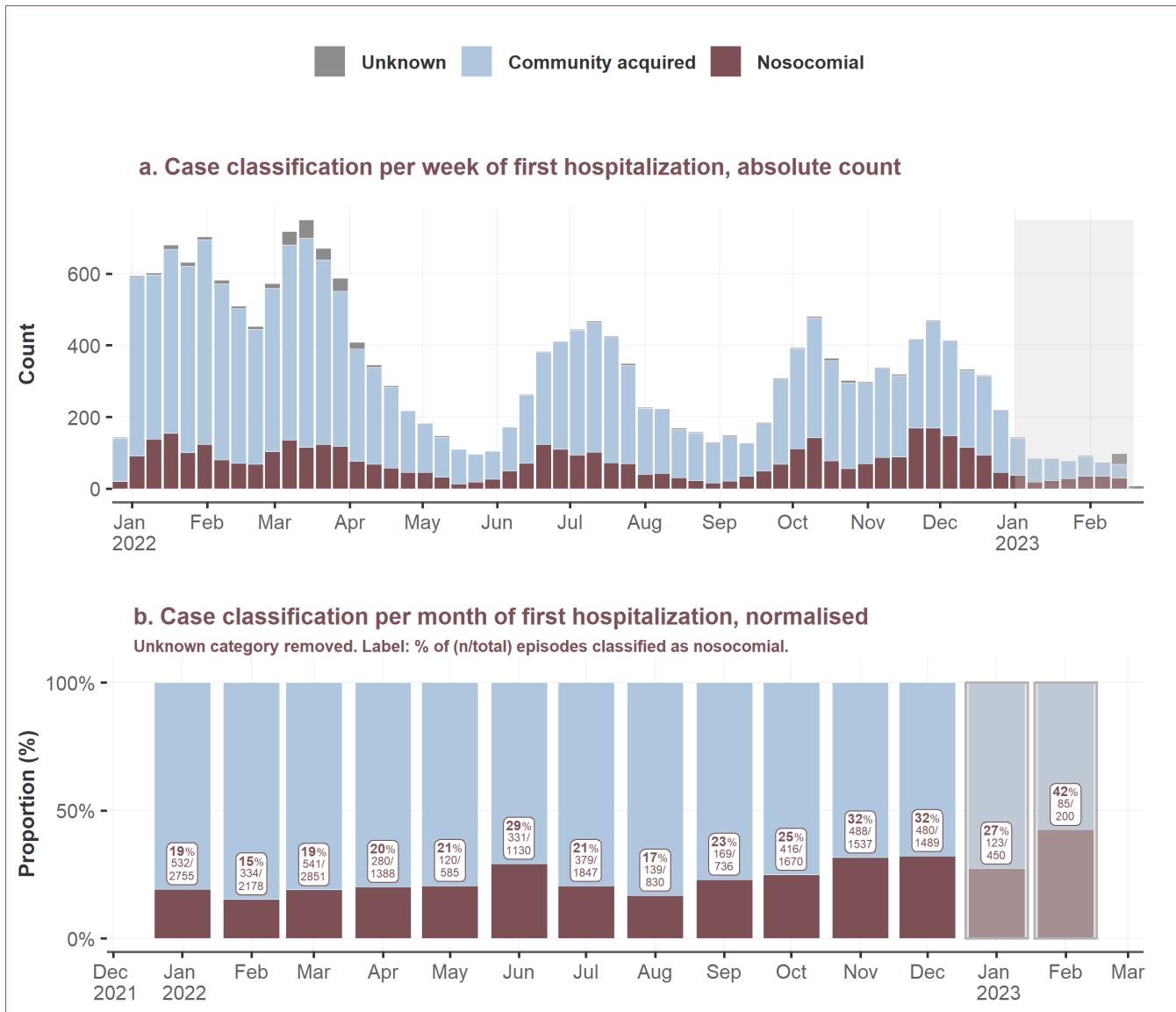


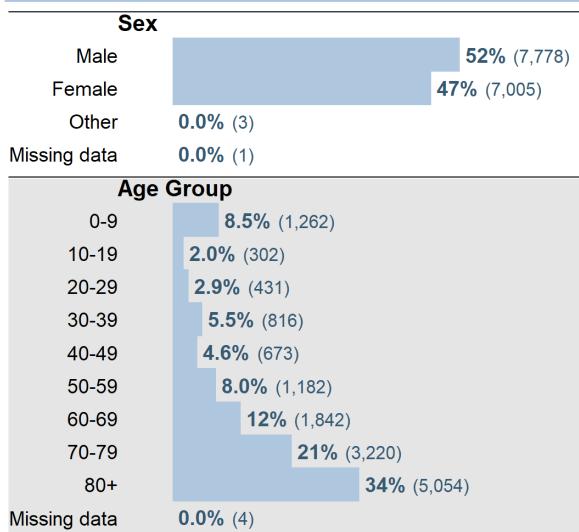
Figure 4: Case classification (origin of infection) of the episodes. The absolute count of episodes over time (panel a) and the proportion (normalized in %) of episodes by origin of infection (panel b). For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the case classification of the first hospitalization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

Compared to other age groups, patients aged 80 years and above were most affected by nosocomial infections, accounting for 1,908 (45.3%) of the nosocomial episodes from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022. Furthermore, patients aged 80 years and above also account for a majority of community-acquired infections with 5,054 (34.2%) episodes from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022 (Figure 5a).

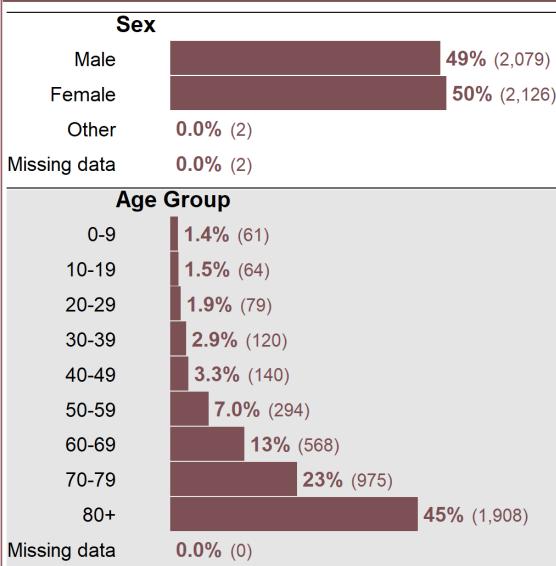


a. Community acquired and nosocomial episodes from Jan 2022 to Dec 2022

Community acquired 14,787 episodes

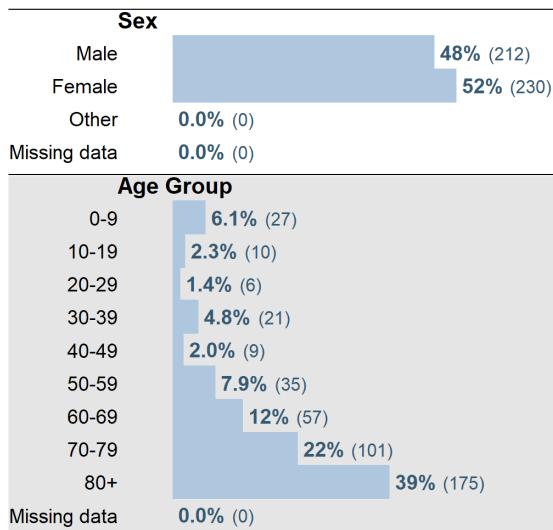


Nosocomial 4,209 episodes



b. Community acquired and nosocomial episodes from Jan 2023 to Feb 2023

Community acquired 442 episodes



Nosocomial 208 episodes

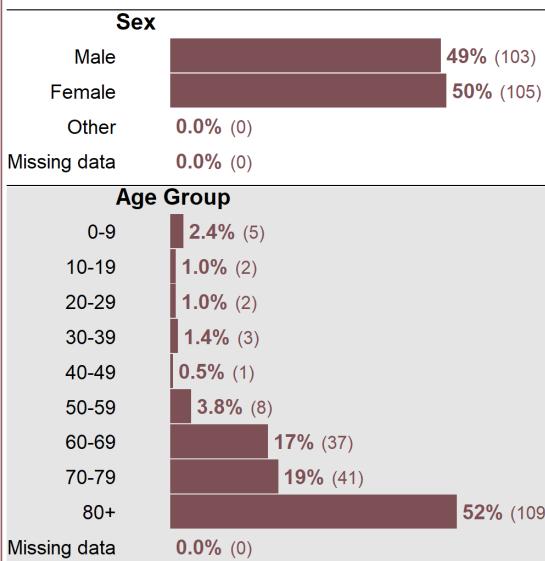


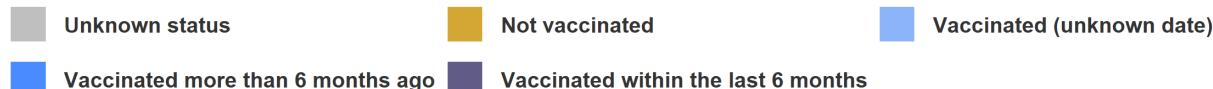
Figure 5: Comparison of community acquired and nosocomial cases by demographic characteristics.



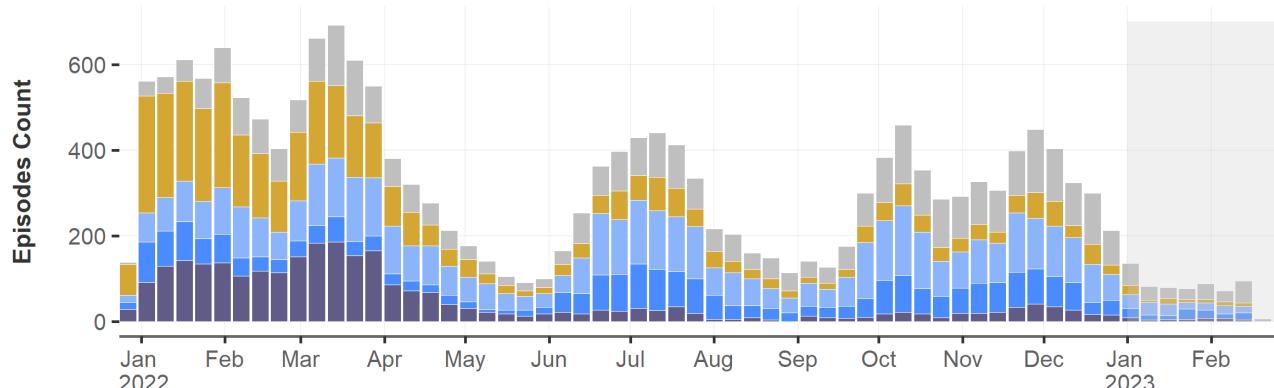
2.2. Vaccination status at admission over time

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.

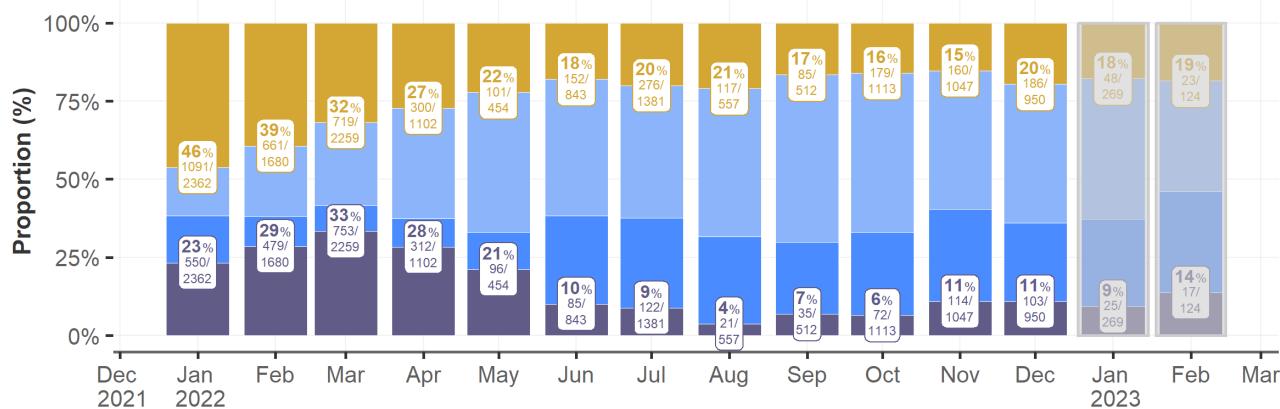
As of February 20, 2023, 81.5% of the Swiss population was vaccinated with at least one dose and 13.7% were vaccinated within the last 6 months. It is important to note that we can know the percentage of the population which is vaccinated (through administrative records), but only approximate the proportion 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 January 2023 to February 2023

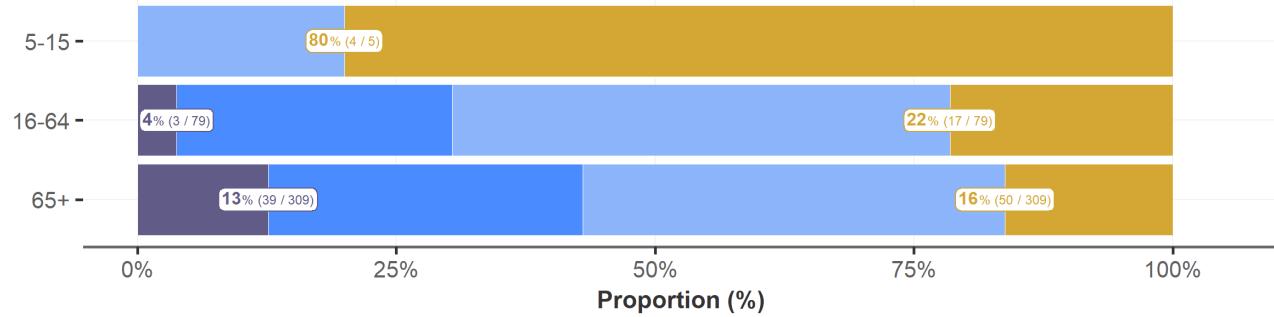


Figure 6: Episodes by vaccination status over time and by age group. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the vaccination status for the first hospitalization was considered. Episodes with first admission date after December 31, 2022 were excluded due to data completeness considerations. For 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 in-hospital 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 during the COVID-19 hospitalisation. 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.

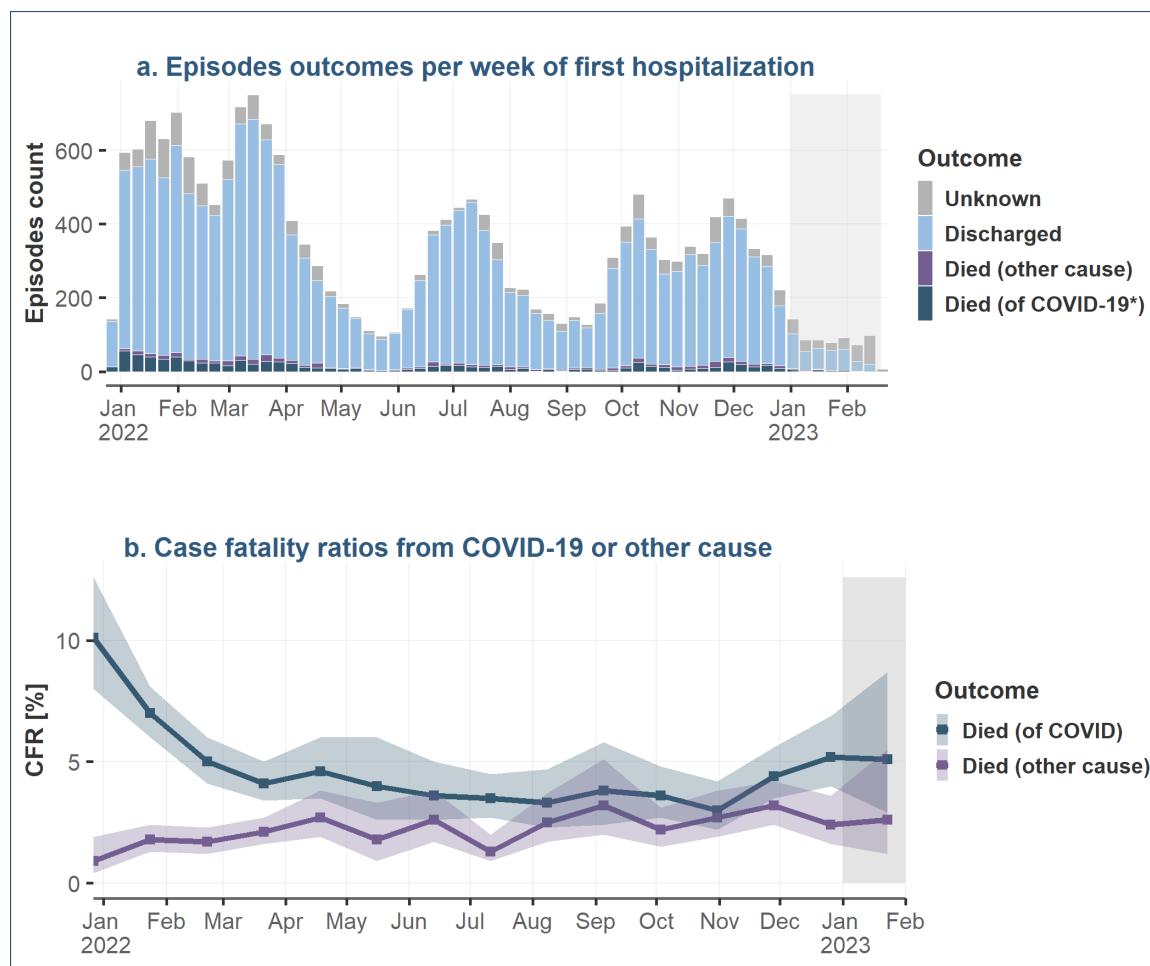


Figure 7: Outcomes for COVID-19 related episodes over time. Includes records up to February 20, 2023. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. Episodes where the cause of death was not certain, but there was a COVID-19 diagnosis (in conformity 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 December 2022, the case fatality rate (CFR) increased with increasing age, from 0.1% (1 of 1,309) in episodes of patients aged 0-9, to 2.3% (32 of 1,376) in episodes of patients aged 50-59, and to 7.7% (486 of 6,319) in episodes of patients aged 80+. CFR% was greater in men than in women: 5.2% (479 of 9,156) vs 4.0% (337 of 8,384) respectively. (Figure 8a)

The overall CFR% of the most recent period for which enough data is available (months January 2023 and February 2023, Figure 8b) was higher than the CFR% from January 2022 until December 2022 (5.1% vs. 4.7%).

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 % : 17,547 episodes with first hospitalization between January 2022 and December 2022

CFR % (deaths/episodes)

All episodes **4.7%** (817 of 17,547)

Age groups

0-9 **0.1%** (1 of 1,309)

10-19 **0.3%** (1 of 355)

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 456)

30-39 **0.6%** (5 of 859)

40-49 **0.5%** (4 of 749)

50-59 **2.3%** (32 of 1,376)

60-69 **3.3%** (73 of 2,239)

70-79 **5.5%** (215 of 3,880)

80+ **7.7%** (486 of 6,319)

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

Sex

Male **5.2%** (479 of 9,156)

Female **4.0%** (337 of 8,384)

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

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **4.8%** (86 of 1,808)

18.5 - 24.9 **4.8%** (290 of 5,999)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **3.5%** (145 of 4,121)

> 30 (Obese) **4.0%** (99 of 2,475)

Missing BMI **6.3%** (197 of 3,144)

Episode source

Domicile **4.3%** (648 of 15,034)

Long term care **10.6%** (97 of 918)

Other hospital **4.4%** (51 of 1,162)

Other... **3.8%** (16 of 418)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **4.2%** (575 of 13,561)

Nosocomial **6.4%** (233 of 3,663)

Unknown **2.8%** (9 of 323)

b. CFR % : 411 episodes with first hospitalization between January 2023 and February 2023

CFR % (deaths/episodes)

All episodes **5.1%** (21 of 411)

Age groups

0-9 **0.0%** (0 of 24)

10-19 **0.0%** (0 of 6)

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 6)

30-39 **0.0%** (0 of 16)

40-49 **0.0%** (0 of 7)

50-59 **0.0%** (0 of 27)

60-69 **3.1%** (2 of 64)

70-79 **2.1%** (2 of 94)

80+ **10.2%** (17 of 167)

Sex

Male **5.6%** (11 of 197)

Female **4.7%** (10 of 214)

Other NA

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **9.1%** (3 of 33)

18.5 - 24.9 **7.8%** (12 of 153)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **3.0%** (3 of 101)

> 30 (Obese) **1.7%** (1 of 58)

Missing BMI **3.0%** (2 of 66)

Episode source

Domicile **4.7%** (17 of 360)

Long term care **18.2%** (4 of 22)

Other hospital **0.0%** (0 of 15)

Other... **0.0%** (0 of 13)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **3.3%** (9 of 276)

Nosocomial **9.2%** (12 of 131)

Unknown **0.0%** (0 of 4)

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).

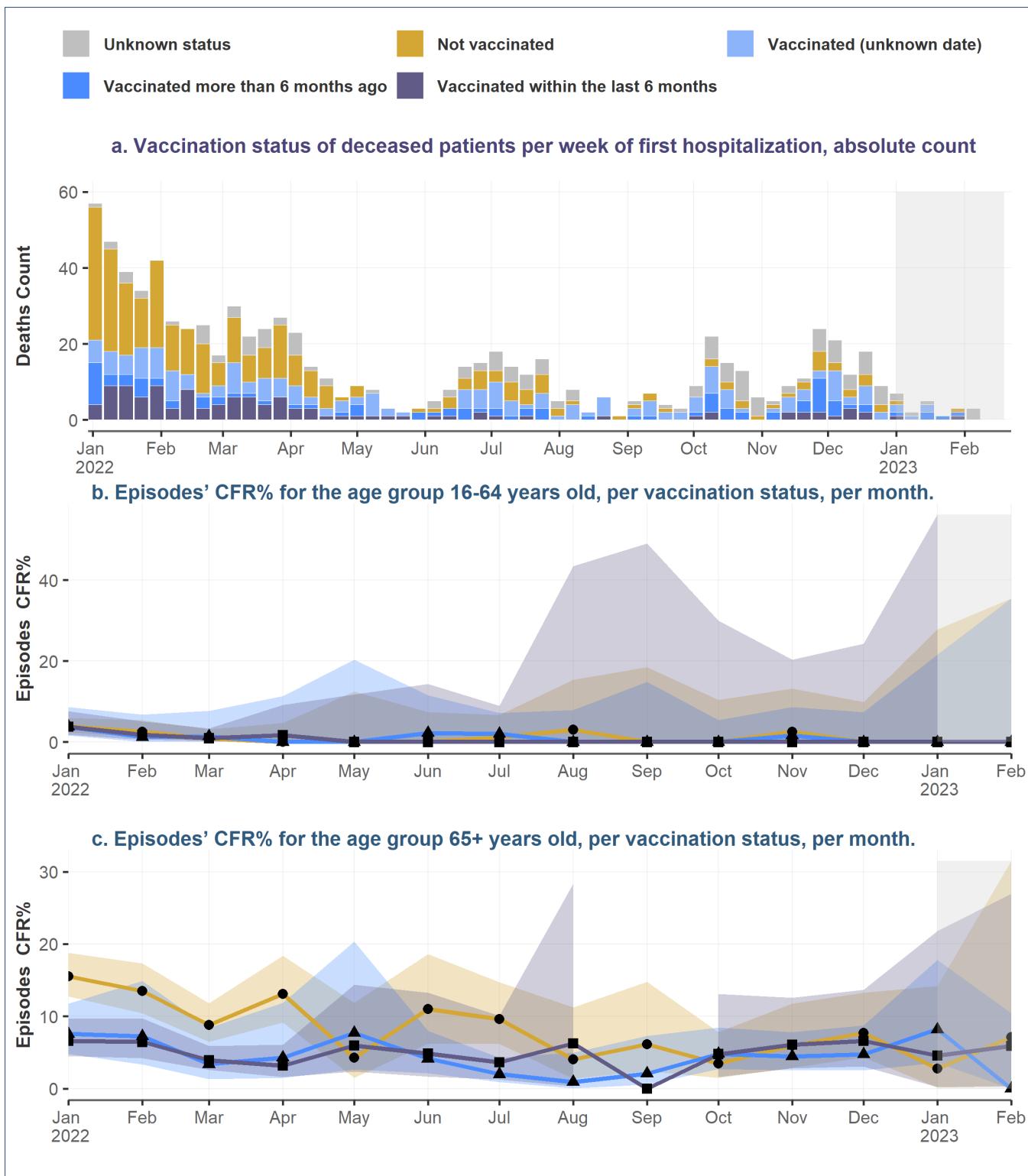


Figure 9: Case fatality rate (CFR%) by age and by vaccination status over time: percentage of episodes, which ended in the death of the patient of COVID-19 in hospital. Records with incomplete data were not included. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to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



4. Intensive care unit (ICU) admission

4.1. ICU, IMCU admission and use of ventilation over time

ICU and IMCU admissions include patients that were hospitalized *because of* COVID-19 as well as *with* COVID-19.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of episodes over time which required ICU, IMCU admissions or both, as well as the type of ventilation 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.

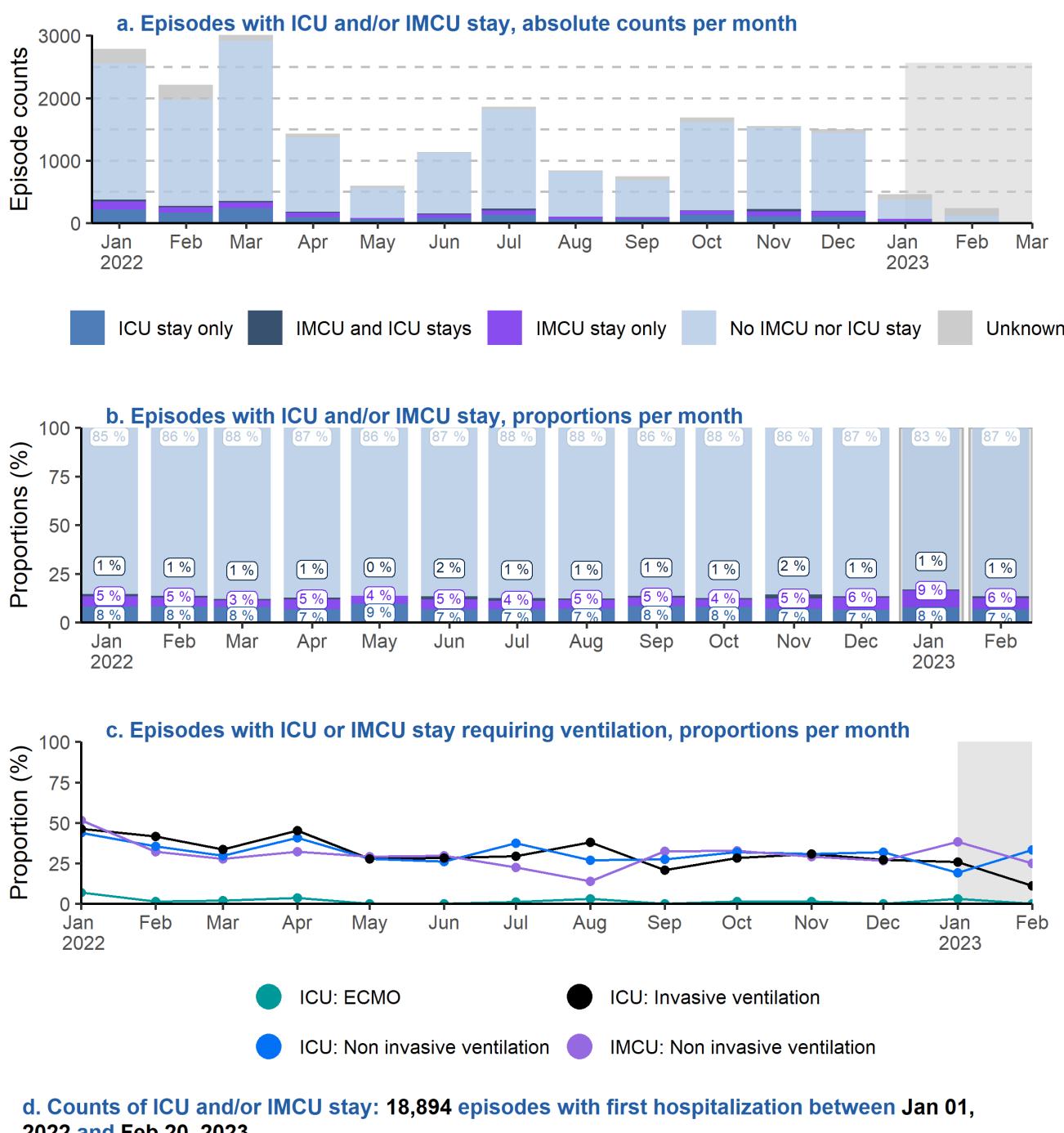


Figure 10: Counts and proportion of episodes with at least one ICU or IMCU admission over time. Evolution over time of the use of invasive, non-invasive and ECMO for ICU or IMCU admissions. Data from the last two months (highlighted gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays.



4.2. ICU admission across demographic and risk groups

From January 2022 to December 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 14.3% (354 of 2,471) 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 4.2% (297 of 7,029) 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 9.8% of the episodes concerning males, compared to 6.6% of the episodes concerning females. Episodes of patients transferred from other hospitals had a high probability of ICU admission: 22.2% of such episodes (281 of 1,263) required at least one ICU admission, compared to an overall admission rate of 8.2% (Figure 11a).



a. ICU% : Episodes with first hospitalization between January 2022 and December 2022

% admitted to ICU

All episodes **8.2%** (1,594 of 19,350)

Age groups

0-9 **8.7%** (118 of 1,364)

10-19 **12.4%** (48 of 388)

20-29 **5.5%** (29 of 525)

30-39 **6.8%** (66 of 965)

40-49 **9.6%** (80 of 837)

50-59 **12.5%** (189 of 1,517)

60-69 **14.3%** (354 of 2,471)

70-79 **9.7%** (412 of 4,246)

80+ **4.2%** (297 of 7,029)

Missing age **14.3%** (1 of 7)

Sex

Male **9.8%** (986 of 10,056)

Female **6.6%** (608 of 9,282)

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

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **7.2%** (141 of 1,949)

18.5 - 24.9 **7.6%** (497 of 6,538)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **8.5%** (381 of 4,492)

> 30 (Obese) **9.8%** (269 of 2,739)

Missing BMI **8.4%** (306 of 3,632)

Episodes source

Domicile **7.3%** (1,210 of 16,550)

Long term care **5.9%** (57 of 970)

Other hospital **22.2%** (281 of 1,263)

Other... **9.5%** (45 of 476)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **8.1%** (1,205 of 14,787)

Nosocomial **8.4%** (354 of 4,209)

Unknown **9.9%** (35 of 354)

b. ICU% : Episodes with first hospitalization between January 2023 and February 2023

% admitted to ICU

All episodes **5.8%** (40 of 694)

Age groups

0-9 **2.9%** (1 of 34)

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

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 8)

30-39 **3.6%** (1 of 28)

40-49 **0.0%** (0 of 12)

50-59 **8.5%** (4 of 47)

60-69 **14.7%** (15 of 102)

70-79 **10.1%** (15 of 148)

80+ **1.3%** (4 of 300)

Missing age **0.0%** (0 of 1)

Sex

Male **7.0%** (24 of 343)

Female **4.6%** (16 of 350)

Other NA

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **3.6%** (2 of 56)

18.5 - 24.9 **7.0%** (17 of 242)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **8.2%** (13 of 159)

> 30 (Obese) **6.9%** (6 of 87)

Missing BMI **1.3%** (2 of 150)

Episodes source

Domicile **5.8%** (32 of 554)

Long term care **14.7%** (5 of 34)

Other hospital **4.9%** (2 of 41)

Other... **5.9%** (1 of 17)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **6.3%** (28 of 442)

Nosocomial **5.8%** (12 of 208)

Unknown **0.0%** (0 of 44)

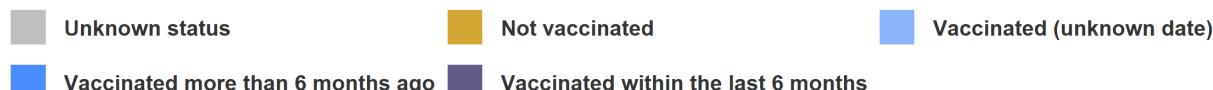
Figure 11: Percentage of hospitalization episodes with at least one ICU admission, grouped by demographic and risk factors, over two time intervals. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, we considered whether they were admitted to the ICU during any of their hospitalizations. Records with incomplete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

4.3. ICU admission rate by vaccination status

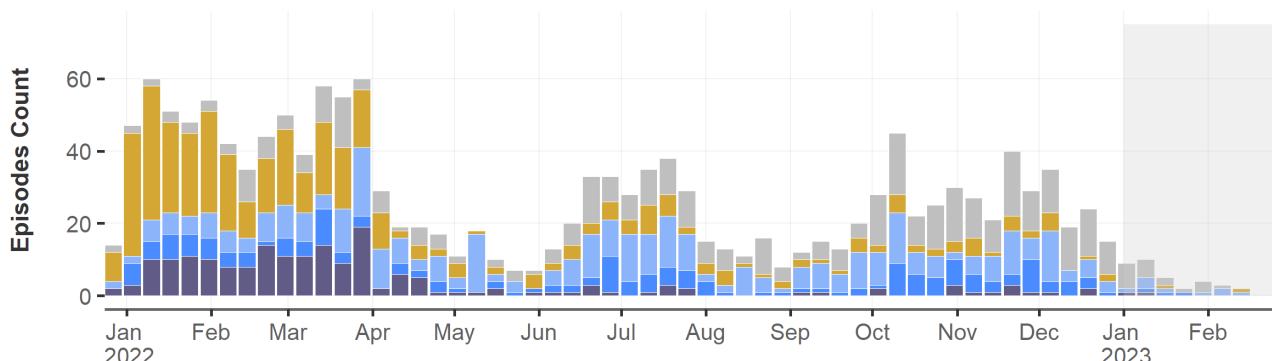
Figure 12 shows the ICU admission rate, which is the number of episodes requiring an admission to the ICU over all episodes registered, stratified by vaccination status.

The percentage of not vaccinated patients among episodes with ICU stay decreased sharply from January to April from 61.5% to 27.1% and has fluctuated since then. (Figure 12b)

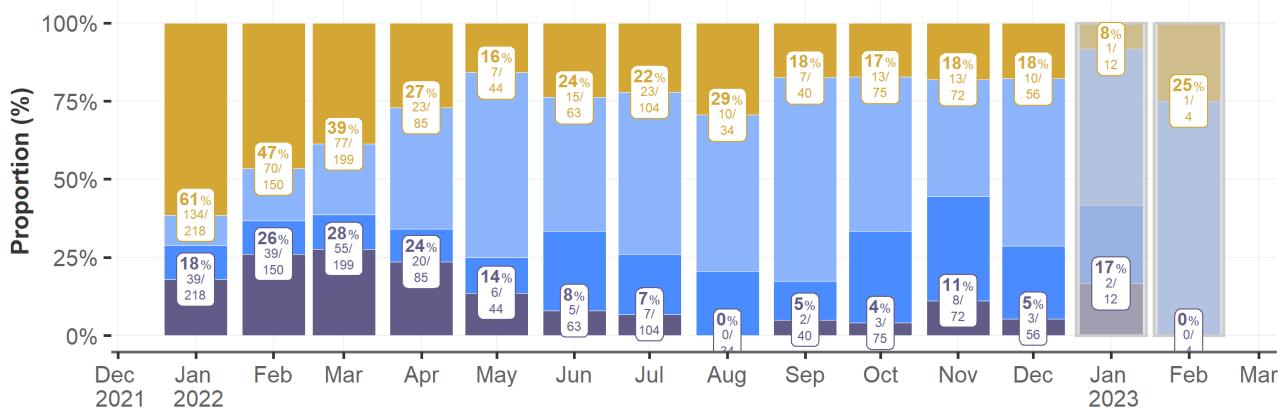
The relative counts for the age groups of 5-15 must be interpreted with caution due to the small numbers. (Figure 12c)



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 January 2023 to February 2023

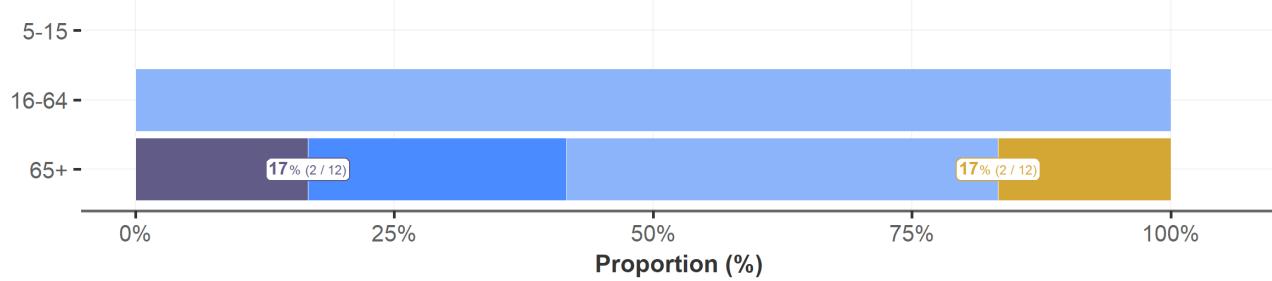


Figure 12: Demographic characteristics of hospitalized patients by immune status and immune status of patients over time. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the immune status for the first hospitalization was considered. For Figure 5c only: Episodes with missing ages and children between 0 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 the small number of episodes.

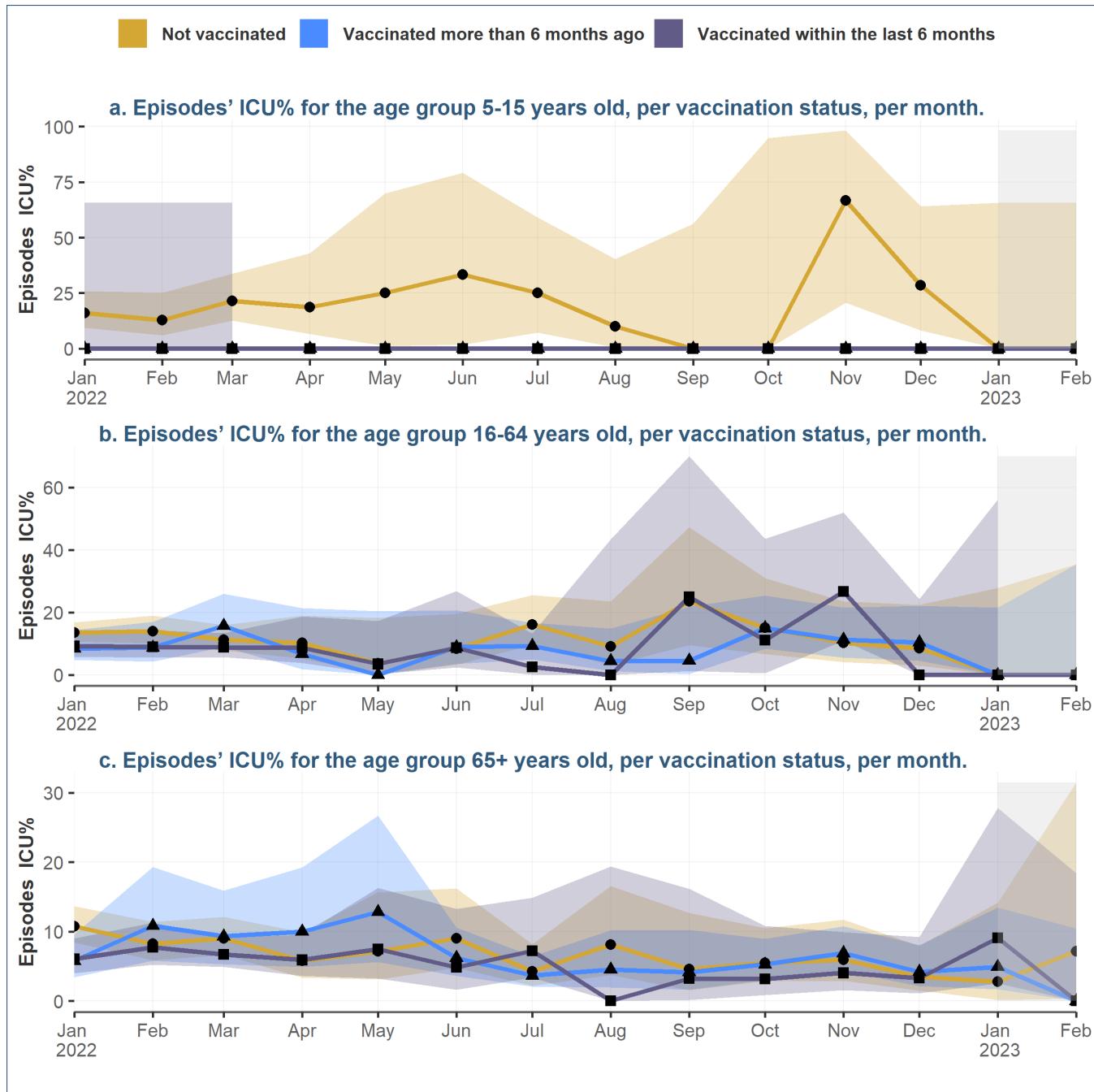


Figure 13: ICU admission rate (ICU%) by age and by vaccination status over time: percentage of episodes, which resulted in ICU admission. Records with incomplete data were not included. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. The coloured 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

Data status: February 20, 2023

5.1. Influenza epidemic curves

The influenza's seasonal data collection within CH-SUR begins each November. In the Figure 14, the current influenza epidemic curve is represented in light of the past seasons' epidemic curves. Epidemic curves should be compared with caution, due to a varying number of hospitals which reported data over each specific season. Essential demographic information for the ongoing influenza season is also displayed. 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.

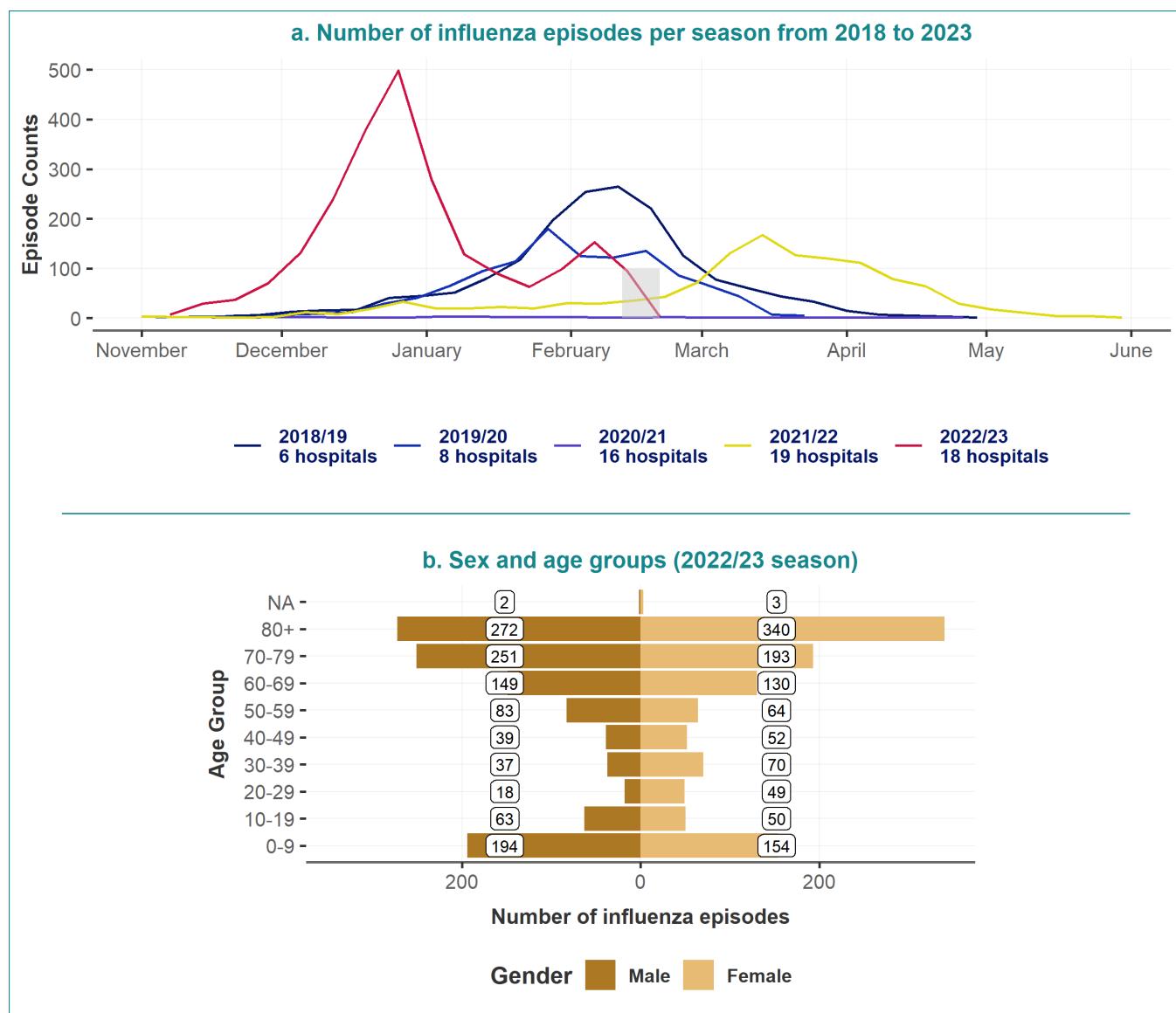


Figure 14: Number of episodes per influenza seasons, with the age and sex demographic characteristics of the ongoing season. Data from the last two weeks (highlighted gray) is considered provisional due to entry delays.

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

Important note:

Given the limited number of patients and events, all epidemiological and clinical data included in this report are to be interpreted with caution. **Additional registrations are expected.**

- From week 2022-44 to week 2023-06, we registered a total of 2213 influenza episodes including 312 (14%) nosocomial infections among CH-SUR hospitals. For 45 influenza episodes, it is unknown if the infection is nosocomial (Figure 15).
- At this stage of the season, influenza type A virus was detected in 2067 (95%) episodes, and influenza type B virus in 116 (5%) episodes. Influenza type was unknown for 30 episodes.
- Information regarding the patient's vaccination status is available for 580 out of the 2213 influenza episodes (1633 unknowns). 473 (82%) influenza episodes occurred among non-vaccinated patients.
- A total of 151 (7%) influenza episodes concerned patients admitted to intermediate care (137 unknowns). Among those, 66 (44%) required non-invasive ventilation.
- A total of 219 (11%) influenza episodes concerned patients admitted to ICU (216 unknowns). Among those, 98 (45%) required non-invasive ventilation, 72 (33%) required invasive ventilation and 9 (4%) required ECMO.
- A total of 40 influenza episodes resulted in death during the hospitalisation in this season.

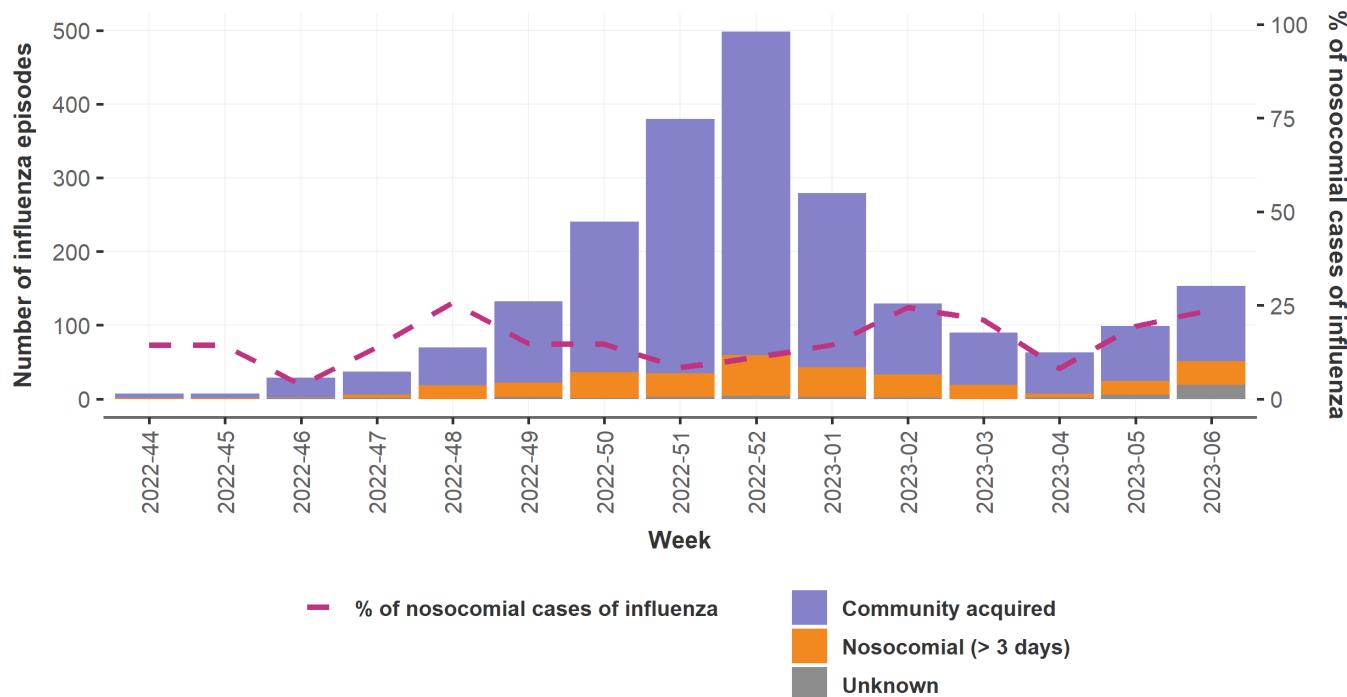


Figure 15: Number of influenza episodes per week according to the origin of infection.

6. Glossary and supplemental information

Hospitals participating to data collection / Ospedali che partecipano alla raccolta dei dati : Per consultare l'elenco degli ospedali svizzeri che partecipano attualmente al sistema CH-SUR, si prega di visitare il sito internet al seguente indirizzo: [Hospital-based surveillance of COVID-19 in Switzerland website](#).

Criteri di inclusione / Inclusion Criteria

CH-SUR raccoglie dati di pazienti ospedalizzati con infezione da SARS-CoV-2 documentata e una degenza di durata superiore alle 24 ore. La conferma dell'infezione è data dal risultato positivo di un test PCR (reazione a catena della polimerasi) o di un test antigenico rapido, nonché da un referto clinico di COVID-19. Le infezioni **nosocomiali** da SARS-CoV-2 sono anch'esse rilevate nella banca dati e descritte in una sezione speciale in calce al presente rapporto.

Ospedalizzazione / Hospitalization:

Si tratta della più breve unità di analisi dei dati e corrisponde al tempo intercorso tra ricovero e dimissioni da un qualsiasi ospedale partecipante a CH-SUR. L'intervallo deve avere durata superiore alle 24 ore per essere considerato un'ospedalizzazione. È rilevata una nuova ospedalizzazione ogni qualvolta la persona è ricoverata in ospedale. Considerati i frequenti nuovi ricoveri durante il decorso di un'unica malattia (singola infezione), il rapporto basa le proprie analisi sul numero di episodi e non sul numero di ospedalizzazioni.

Episodio / Episode:

È assegnato un numero di episodio a ogni nuovo ricovero in ospedale che ha una durata di almeno 24 ore avvenuto ad almeno 30 giorni di distanza da una precedente ospedalizzazione. Che il paziente sia ricoverato una sola volta o più volte nel corso di 30 giorni, in entrambi i casi è rilevato un solo episodio. Due ospedalizzazioni separate dello stesso paziente che si verificano a distanza di oltre 30 giorni determinano l'assegnazione di due diversi numeri di episodio. Se un paziente è trasferito da un ospedale a un altro (entrambi partecipanti a CH-SUR) entro un periodo di 30 giorni dalle ultime dimissioni, le due ospedalizzazioni contano come un episodio. Un episodio può pertanto comprendere numerose ospedalizzazioni, ciascuna delle quali può richiedere più ricoveri in unità di terapia intensiva.

Motivo dell'ospedalizzazione / Reason for the hospitalization:

- *Ospedalizzazione causata da COVID-19 / Hospitalization because of COVID-19:* sulla base delle informazioni disponibili al momento del ricovero, il paziente è ospedalizzato perché presenta sintomi di COVID-19 o soffre dello scompenso di una patologia cronica evidentemente causato dalla COVID-19.
- *Ospedalizzazione con infezione da SARS-CoV-2 / Hospitalization with a SARS-CoV-2 infection:* sulla base delle informazioni disponibili al momento del ricovero, il paziente è risultato positivo a un test per il SARS-CoV-2 ma viene ricoverato senza sintomi di COVID-19 per un problema che non ha a che vedere con la COVID-19. In altre parole, il problema predominante è una malattia diversa dalla COVID-19 o un infortunio.

Origine dell'infezione / Origin of the infection:

- *Infezione acquisita in comunità / Community acquired infection:* l'infezione da SARS-CoV-2 è stata rilevata prima del ricovero in ospedale o entro i primi 5 giorni dal ricovero.
- *Infezione nosocomiale / Nosocomial infection:* l'episodio è rilevato come «nosocomiale» se l'infezione da SARS-CoV-2 è rilevata 5 giorni dopo il ricovero in ospedale.

Punteggio di gravità al ricovero / Severity score at admission:

Per gli adulti, il punteggio di gravità utilizzato è il CURB-65 che assegna un punto per ciascuno dei seguenti sintomi: confusione (punteggio < 9 sul mental test abbreviato), azotemia nel sangue > 19 mg/dL, frequenza respiratoria > 30 al minuto, bassa pressione arteriosa (diastolica < 60 o sistolica < 95 mmHg), età > 65 anni. Per i bambini, è assegnato un punto per ciascuno dei seguenti sintomi: distress respiratorio, saturazione di ossigeno < 92 %, evidenza di grave



disidratazione clinica o shock clinico e stato di coscienza alterato. Il punteggio di gravità corrisponde alla somma dei punti assegnati.

Unità di terapia intermedia / Intermediate care unit (intermediate care or IMC): Unità di terapia che si prende cura di pazienti con insufficienza di una funzione vitale o il cui onere di cura non consente il ritorno a un'unità di ospedalizzazione. Queste unità costituiscono l'anello di collegamento tra le unità di terapia intensiva e i posti letto normali.

Unità di terapia intensiva (UTI) / Intensive care unit (ICU): Unità che si fa carico dei pazienti con un'insufficienza grave di una o più funzioni vitali o che sono a rischio di sviluppare complicazioni gravi.

Stato vaccinale / Vaccination status:

La definizione dello stato vaccinale si basa sulla dose di vaccino più recente eventualmente ricevuta dal paziente e comprende le seguenti categorie:

- a) *Vaccinati negli ultimi sei mesi:* pazienti che hanno ricevuto l'ultima dose di vaccino meno di sei mesi prima del risultato positivo del test SARS-CoV-2.
- b) *Vaccinati da più di sei mesi:* pazienti che hanno ricevuto l'ultima dose di vaccino più di sei mesi prima del risultato positivo del test SARS-CoV-2.
- c) *Vaccinati (data sconosciuta):* pazienti che hanno ricevuto almeno una dose di un vaccino **approvato dall'OMS** prima del test positivo, ma per i quali mancano informazioni sulla data di somministrazione dell'ultima dose.
- d) *Non vaccinati:* pazienti che non hanno ricevuto nemmeno una dose di un vaccino **approvato dall'OMS** al momento del test SARS-CoV-2 positivo.
- e) *Stato sconosciuto:* pazienti per i quali non erano disponibili informazioni sulla vaccinazione.

Note importanti: popolazioni speciali. I bambini sotto i cinque anni non sono compresi in nessuna analisi specifica per età, poiché per loro non è raccomandata la somministrazione di alcuna dose di vaccino.

Dimissioni / Discharge: Quando il paziente lascia l'ospedale da vivo, la sua partenza è categorizzata come dimissioni se il paziente:

1. rientra al proprio domicilio;
2. è ricoverato in una struttura di lungodegenza;
3. è ricoverato in un altro ospedale;
4. è ricoverato in un'altra struttura che non partecipa alla sorveglianza CH-SUR;
5. è ricoverato in una struttura di riabilitazione;
6. si reca presso una destinazione sconosciuta.

Motivo del decesso / Reason of death: I pazienti per i quali la COVID-19 è stata la causa di morte (decesso per COVID-19) sono indicati separatamente dai pazienti di COVID-19 morti per altre cause (decesso con COVID-19 ma non per COVID-19). Per ogni struttura partecipante a CH-SUR è un medico a livello di ospedale ad accettare se un paziente COVID-19 è morto per COVID-19 o per un'altra causa. In presenza di una diagnosi di COVID-19 (conformemente ai criteri di inclusione di CH-SUR), i casi in cui la causa del decesso è incerta sono considerati decessi per COVID-19 effettivi o sospetti.

Gestione dei dati mancanti / Dealing with missing data: Se indicato nel testo, i dati mancanti sono esclusi dall'analisi. In caso contrario, le voci con dati mancanti sono incluse nei totali e analizzate di conseguenza. Questo potrebbe comportare che i denominatori di diverse categorie analizzate non diano, se addizionati, lo stesso totale.



Ove indicato, i dati degli ultimi due mesi sono considerati provvisori a causa di ritardi nell'immissione dei dati ed evidenziati in grigio in alcuni grafici.



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