



Acute respiratory infections

Week 14 (1 to 7 April 2024). Publication: 10 April 2024

NATIONAL EDITION

This week's trends

Acute respiratory infections (ARI). Indicators decreasing in general practice and stable in hospitals.

Influenza. Influenza activity decreasing further in mainland France, with indicators at baseline level in all regions. Guadeloupe and Martinique enter post-epidemic phase.

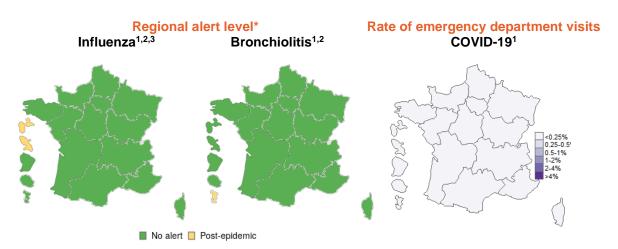
Bronchiolitis. Mayotte in post-epidemic phase; all other regions at baseline level.

COVID-19. Indicators stable at low levels.

Key indicators

Syndromic indicators

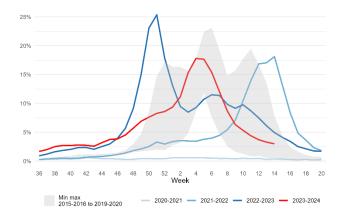
| | Low | Lower ARI* | | Influenza | | Bronchiolitis (<2 years) | | COVID-19 | |
|--|-------|---------------|------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Share of pathology among | W14 | W14 vs W13 | W14 | W14 vs W13 | W14 | W14 vs W13 | W14 | W14 vs W13 | |
| SOS Médecins consultations | 10.3% | -0.4 pts | 3.0% | -0.3 pts | 3.8% | -0.3 pts | 0.3% | +0.1 pts | |
| Emergency department visits (OSCOUR®) | 3.1% | 0 pts | 0.2% | 0 pts | 6.2% | -0.1 pts | 0.1% | 0 pts | |
| Admissions post-emergency department visit (OSCOUR®) | 6.7% | +0.1 pts | 0.1% | -0.1 pts | 13.1% | +1.2 pts | 0.1% | 0 pts | |



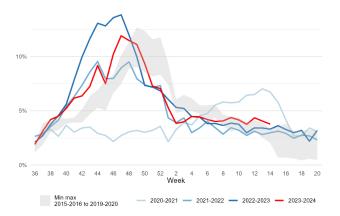
*Methodology explained in the appendix. French West Indies: W13 alert level. Source: 1OSCOUR® network, 2SOS Médecins, 3Sentinelles network

Read the regional bulletins (French only) by Santé publique France for the epidemiological situation in each region.

Share of influenza-like illness among SOS Médecins consultations

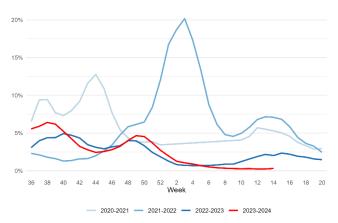


Share of bronchiolitis among SOS Médecins consultations for children under 2 years



Source: SOS Médecins Source: SOS Médecins

Share of suspected COVID-19 among SOS Médecins consultations



Source: SOS Médecins

Virological indicators

| | Influe | enza viruses | RSV | | SARS-CoV-2 | |
|---|--------|--------------|------|------------|------------|------------|
| Positivity rate of samples | W14 | W14 vs W13 | W14 | W14 vs W13 | W14 | W14 vs W13 |
| General practice (Sentinelles network, National Reference Centres) | 11.4% | +0.3 pts | 0.0% | 0 pts | 2.9% | +1.3 pts |
| Hospitals (RENAL network, National Reference Centres) | 1.3% | -0.4 pts | 0.3% | -0.3 pts | 2.5% | +0.1 pts |

| | SARS-CoV-2 | | |
|---|------------|------------|--|
| | W14 | W14 vs W13 | |
| Positivity rate of samples tested in medical laboratories | 2.4% | 0 pts | |
| Wastewater surveillance (SUM'Eau)* | 620 | -0.9% | |

^{*}Ratio of SARS-CoV-2 viral concentration to ammoniacal nitrogen concentration. Methodology explained in the appendix.

Situation update

In week 14, indicators for acute respiratory infections were decreasing in general practice and stable in hospitals. Influenza indicators had returned to baseline levels in all regions except Guadeloupe and Martinique, which entered the post-epidemic phase. The bronchiolitis epidemic was over in all regions except Mayotte, which was still in the post-epidemic phase. All COVID-19 surveillance indicators remained stable at low levels in both general practice and hospitals. However, there was still an active circulation of respiratory viruses, mainly rhinoviruses. In this context, the systematic use of protective measures, particularly wearing a mask if symptomatic, remains important in the presence of people at risk of complications. The next COVID-19 vaccination campaign will begin on 15 April 2024, targeting the most vulnerable groups.

In mainland France, influenza activity continued to decline. In general practice, the proportion of SOS Médecins activity for influenza-like illness was at baseline level, across all ages and in every age group, as was the proportion of hospital admissions post-emergency department visit. The influenza epidemic was over in all regions except Guadeloupe and Martinique, which had entered the post-epidemic phase.

For bronchiolitis, Mayotte was still in the post-epidemic phase. Indicators for the other regions of mainland and overseas France remained at low levels.

COVID-19 surveillance indicators were stable and at low levels in both general practice and hospitals. In wastewater, detection of SARS-CoV-2 remained at a very low level.

The number of ARI clusters occurring in long-term care facilities (care homes) continued to fall.

In the current context, the systematic use of protective measures remains important in the presence of people at risk, particularly wearing a mask if symptomatic, hand washing and frequent ventilation of closed spaces.

The next COVID-19 vaccination campaign will begin on 15 April 2024, targeting the most vulnerable groups (people aged 80+, immunocompromised people, residents of nursing homes and long-term care facilities). These people will be offered a vaccine dose if at least 3 months have passed since their last injection or SARS-CoV-2 infection.

About this bulletin

This weekly bulletin provides key syndromic and virological indicators for acute respiratory infections (ARI) with an overview of recent epidemiological trends in the French territories (mainland and overseas). Santé publique France, the French public health agency, produces these indicators to help monitor COVID-19, influenza and bronchiolitis on a grouped or specific basis, and to better estimate their burden and impact on the healthcare system. The English version is an extract from the <u>Bulletin des infections respiratoires aiguës</u>, which contains further indicators, graphs and analysis based on data gathered through France's integrated ARI surveillance system.

Partners

Santé publique France acknowledges the large public health network that contributes to the surveillance of acute respiratory infections: healthcare professionals working in private practice and hospitals, emergency departments, hospital and private biology laboratories, learned societies for infectious diseases, resuscitation and emergency medicine, CNAM, INSERM and INSEE.

For more information (French only):

Integrated ARI surveillance

Surveillance of influenza, bronchiolitis and COVID-19

<u>SURSAUD®</u> syndromic surveillance Surveillance in long-term care facilities

Surveillance in general practice: <u>Sentinelles Network</u> (INSERM – Sorbonne University) Virological surveillance (National Reference Centre for Viral Respiratory Infections)

Genomic surveillance: <u>Variant risk analysis</u> Regional trends: see <u>Regional Bulletins</u> Open data indicators: <u>Géodes</u>, <u>data.gouv.fr</u>

Editorial team

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