



Northumberland
County Council

Covid 19 Public Health Update

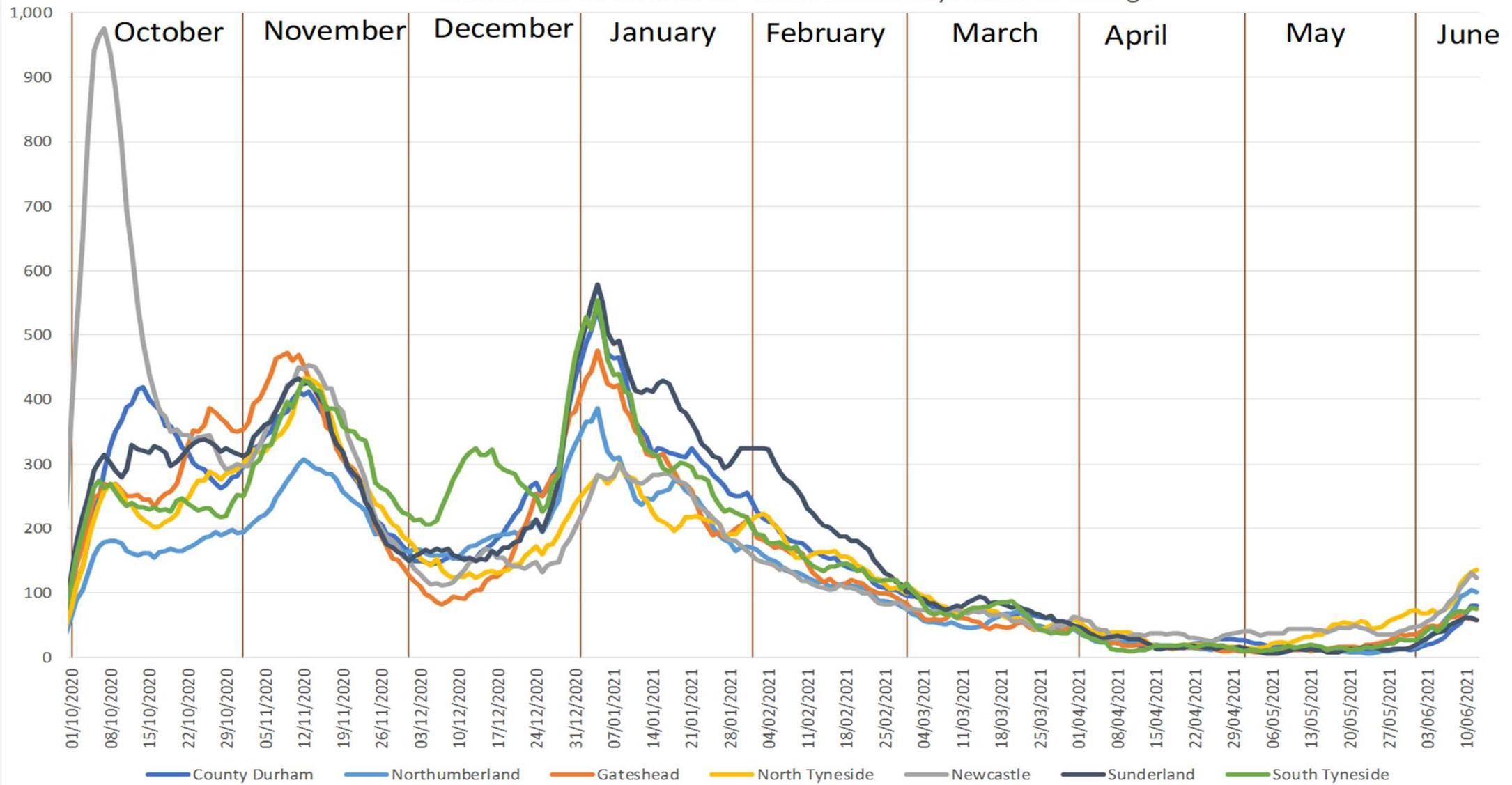
Health and Wellbeing Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Liz Morgan– Director of Public Health

15th June 2021

www.northumberland.gov.uk

New positive cases as a 7 day rate per 100,000 population (2019 estimates), includes results announced 13 June 2021 - most recent days liable to change



Change in Rate per 100,000 - week beginning

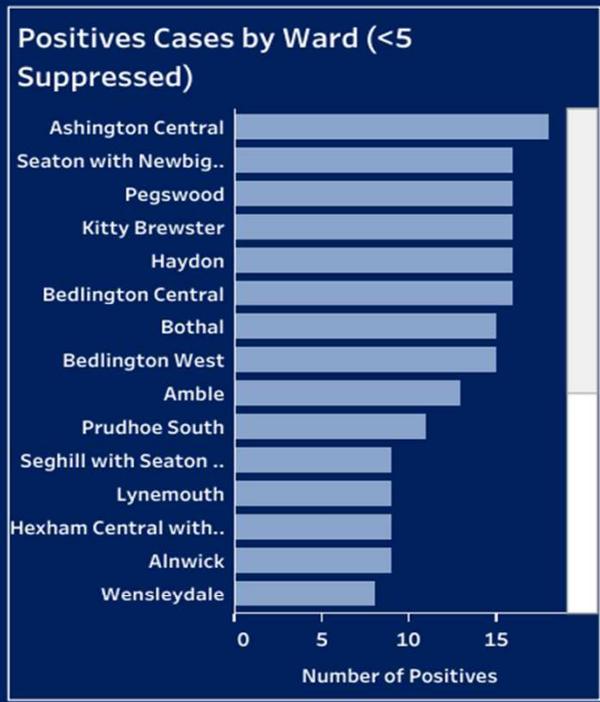
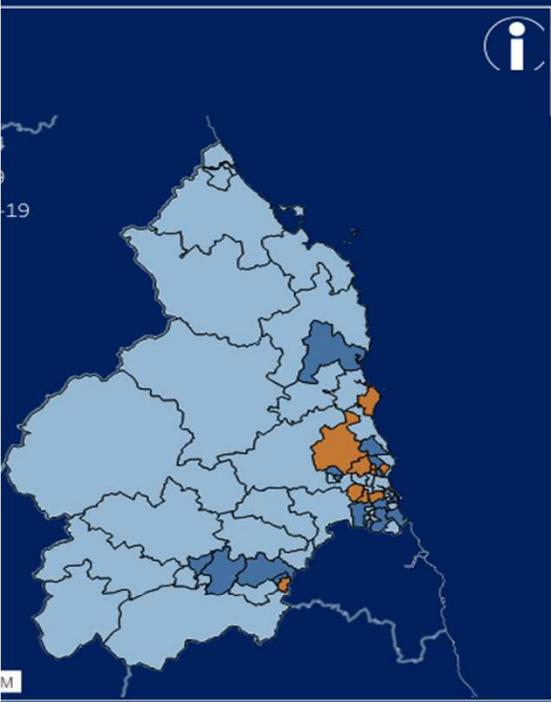
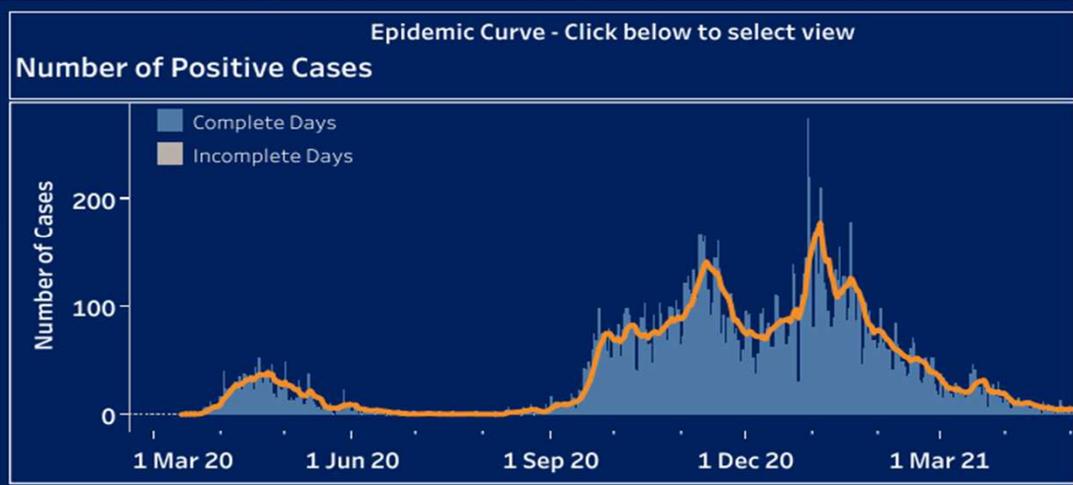
19 April 2021	26 April 2021	3 May 2021	10 May 2021	17 May 2021	24 May 2021	31 May 2021
6.55	11.55	12.49	14.99	14.36	6.56	14.05
	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼	▲

Rate of Positive Cases per 100,000 - 06/06/2021 to 12/06/2021

115.8

New Confirmed Positive Cases - 06/06/2021 to 12/06/2021

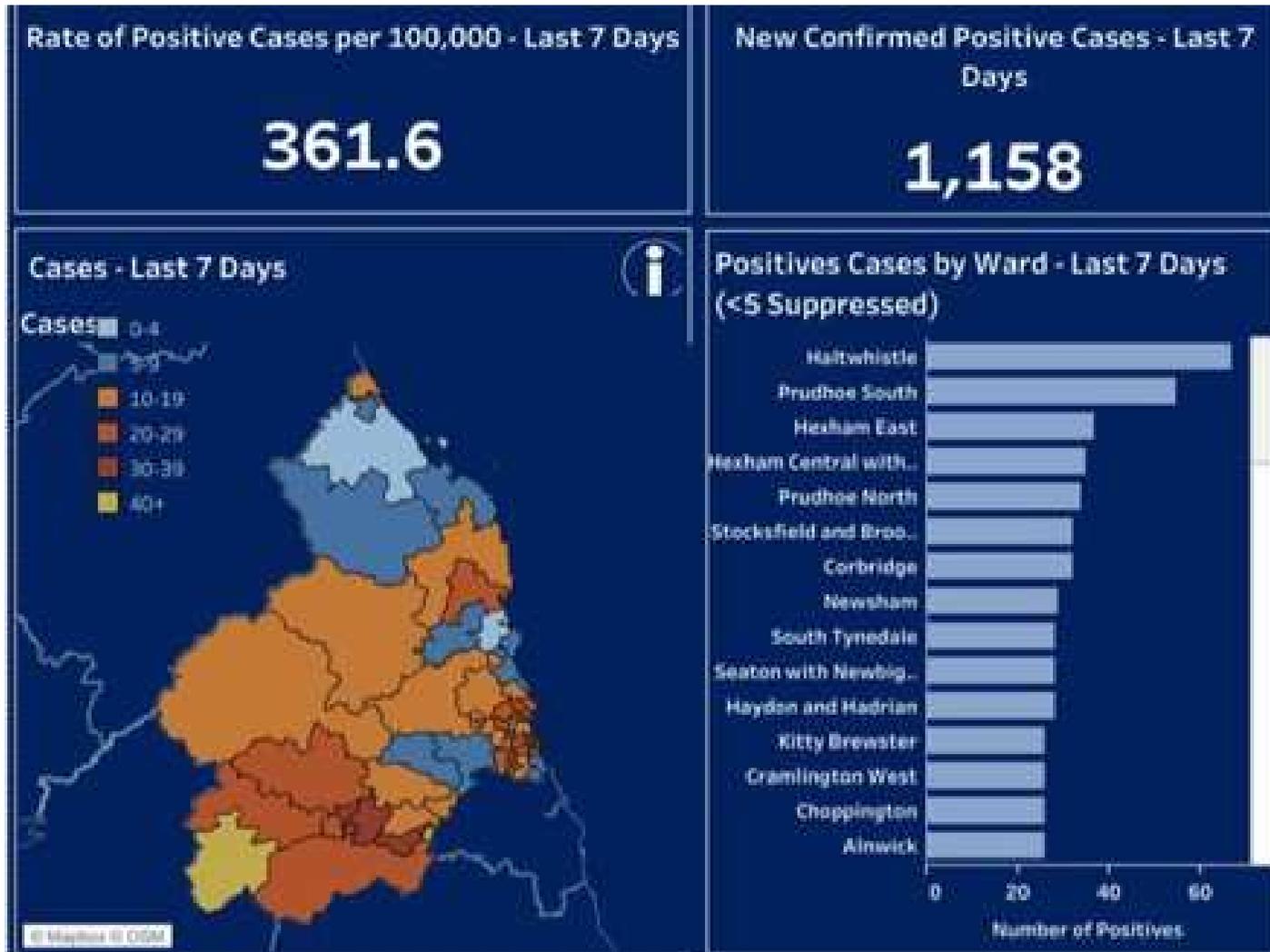
371



Daily Cases - This data is subject to change and cases will be added retrospectively on a

12 June 2021	51	▼
11 June 2021	60	▲
10 June 2021	51	▼
9 June 2021	71	▲
8 June 2021	56	▲
7 June 2021	37	▼
6 June 2021	45	

Compared to week ending 3rd Jan 21



Why the increase?



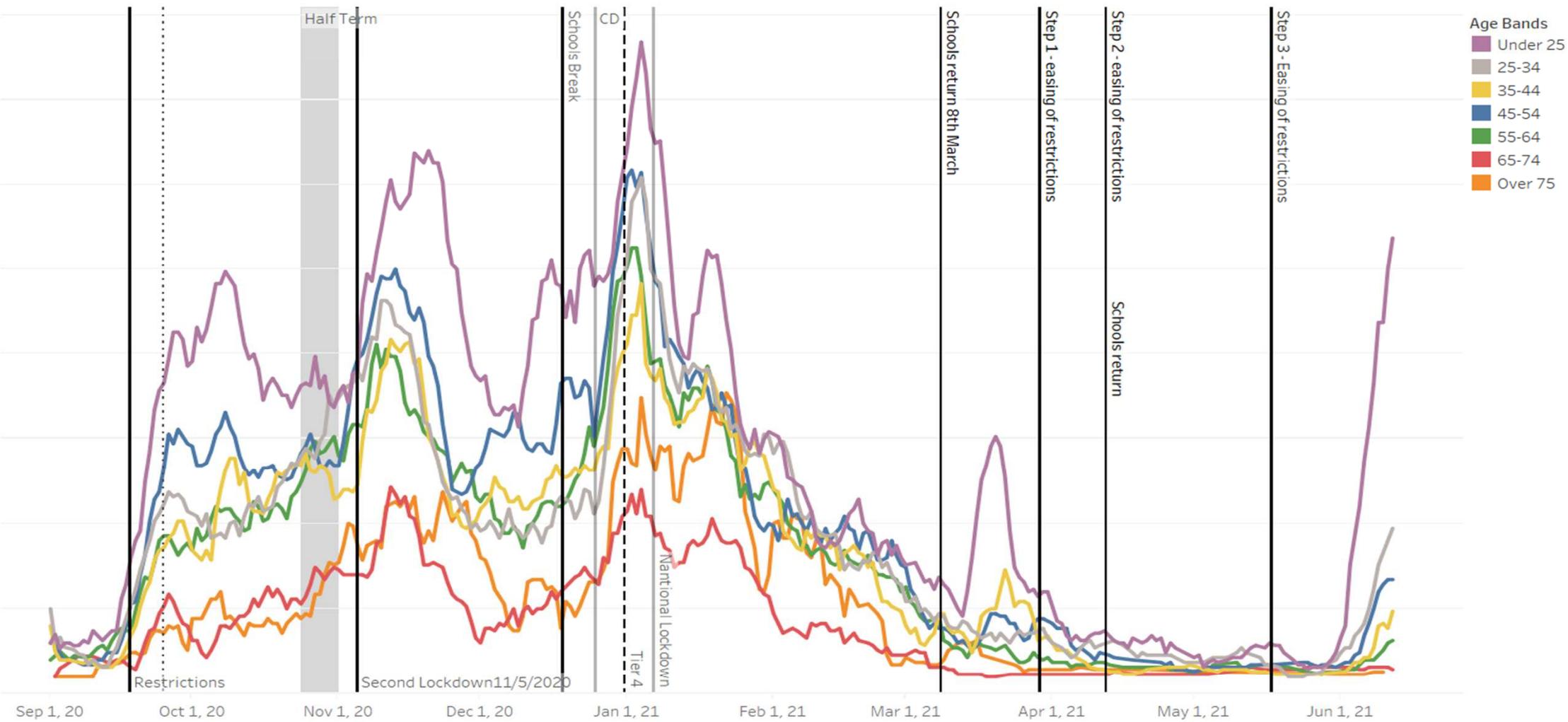
- The Indian variant (B1.617.2 now called Delta) is more transmissible. Delta has overtaken Alpha (the Kent variant) as the dominant SARS-CoV-2 variant in the UK.
- Higher proportion of household members being affected by initial case.
- All close contacts of cases, irrespective of the variant, are being asked to have a PCR test whether they have symptoms or not. More testing = more cases.
- Impact of the easing of restrictions on May 17th.

National

- Most recent data show 82.4% of genomically sequenced/typed cases in the NE are Delta.
- Increase in the prevalence of infection (prevalence = proportion of people infected at any one time) from 1 in 1120 (week ending 22nd May) to 1 in 250 (week ending 5th June). Some regional variation e.g. NE estimated prevalence about a fifth of NW.
- Recent media reports refer to an increase in severity of disease; some are suggesting that the risk of admission with the Delta variant is greater.

Cases - 7 Day Averages

All Age Groups 0-24 25-74



National tests for Roadmap progression

Test 1: The vaccine deployment programme continues successfully.

Test 2: Evidence shows vaccines are sufficiently effective in reducing hospitalisations and deaths in those vaccinated.

Test 3: Infection rates do not risk a surge in hospitalisations which would put unsustainable pressure on the NHS.

Test 4: Assessment of the risks is not fundamentally changed by new variants of concern.



Test 2: Evidence shows vaccines are sufficiently effective in reducing hospitalisations and deaths in those vaccinated

- Symptomatic disease – one dose reduces risk by 26 – 40%; two doses by 76 – 84% (Delta)
- Hospitalisation – one dose reduces risk by 57 – 85%; two doses by 85 – 98%
- Pfizer – 96-99% effective in reducing mortality (2 doses in older adults).
- Est 39,000 hospitalisations and over 13,000 deaths in older adults averted



est 3: Infection rates do not risk surge in hospitalisations which would put unsustainable pressure on the NHS.

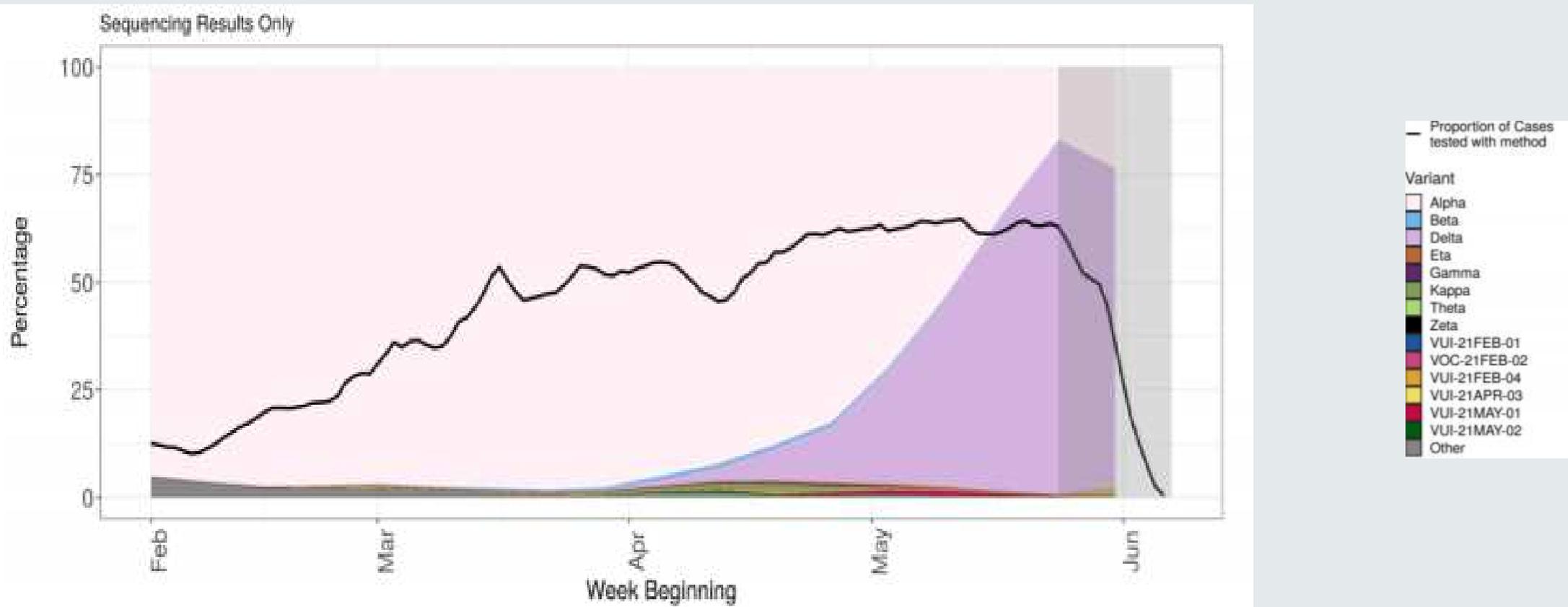
- Admissions lower than in January
- Patients seem younger/less need for critical care/lower mortality;
- Low numbers where people have had two vaccinations

BUT

- The NHS is very busy - primary care busier and Trust(s) managing care backlog recovery and busy ED.
- In the NW, cases have increased by 64% in a week and admissions by 61%. Rate of increase may be unsustainable.

Test 4: Assessment of the risks is not fundamentally changed by new variants of concern.

Variant prevalence for all England available case data from 1 February 2021 as of 7 June 2021



Key messages

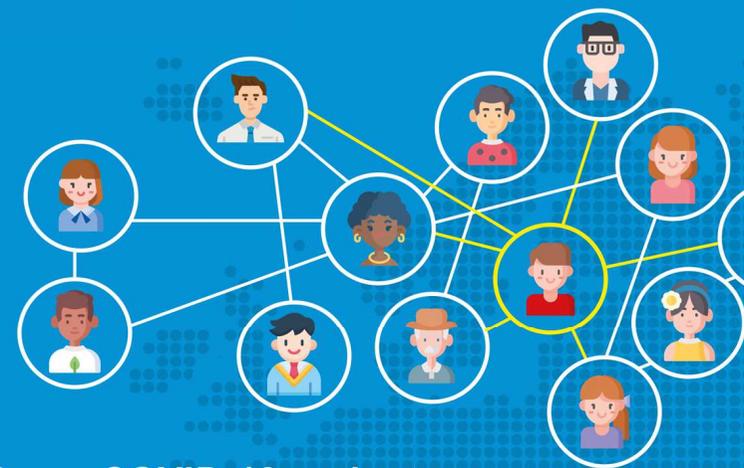
PROCEED WITH CAUTION

Use every contact we have with the public to share the messages:

- **'Hands, Face, Space, Fresh air'**
- **Ventilation in enclosed spaces**
- **Get tested by PCR if you have any symptoms: [nhs.uk/coronavirus](https://www.nhs.uk/coronavirus) or 119**
- **Regular asymptomatic testing by LFD where available**
- **Take up vaccination offer (safer than covid)**

Mixing with others is safer outside

Think carefully about social contact between younger adults/teenagers and unvaccinated older/vulnerable adults



Some COVID-19 variants may spread more easily.

Luckily, the same basic protective measures work against all COVID-19 variants.

originally developed by WHO Region