

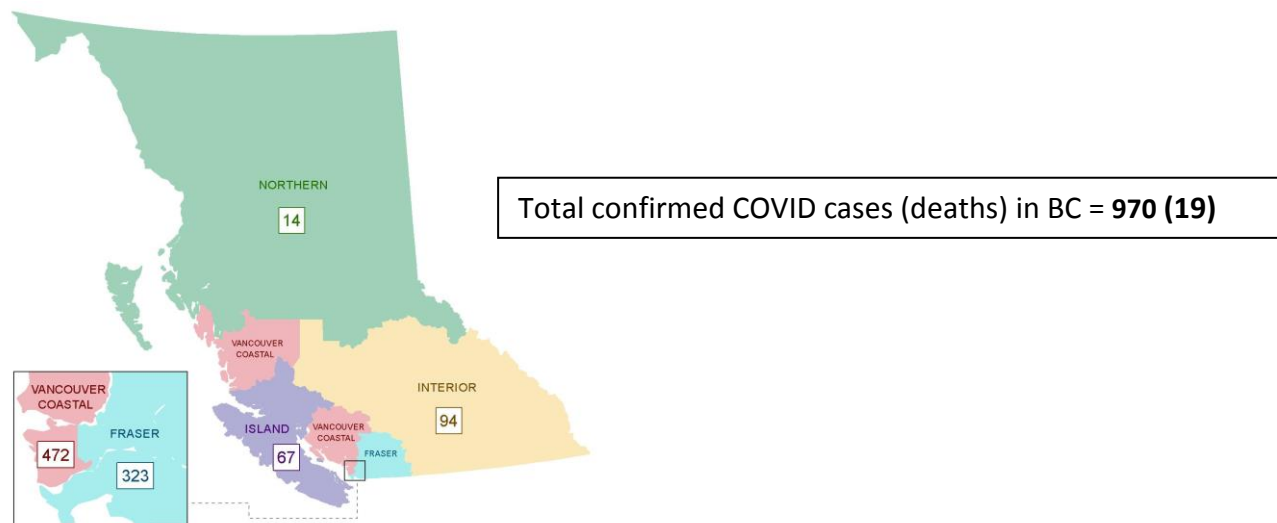
**British Columbia COVID-19 Daily Situation report, March 30, 2020**

All information is based on direct daily report from health authorities to BCCDC as of 10:00 AM PT, except otherwise noted.

Data are subject to change with reconciliation and/or as data become more complete.

Findings are based on laboratory-confirmed case detections in British Columbia (BC) which represent a subset of actual cases and are subject to changes in testing recommendations and practices.

**Figure 1:** Map of COVID-19 confirmed cases by health authority, BC, January 1 - March 30, 2020 (N=970)



**Table 1.** Epidemiological profile reported by health authority of case, BC, January 1 - March 30, 2020 (N=970)

	Fraser	Interior	Vancouver Island	Northern	Vancouver Coastal	Total N (%) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total number of cases</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>970</b>
<b>Number of new cases since March 29, 2020</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>70 (7%)</b>
Median age in years, cases <sup>b</sup>	51	44	50	53	54	53 years (range 0-99 years)
Female sex, cases	174	56	38	9	236	513/916 (56%)
<b>Ever hospitalized<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>80</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>175 (18%)</b>
Median age in years, hospitalized <sup>b</sup>	71	56	72	58	65	68 years (range 0-98 years)
<b>Deaths<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19 (2%)</b>
Median age in years, deaths <sup>b</sup>	84	NA	NA	NA	85	85 years (range 64-94 years)
<b>Recovered<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>147</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>469 (48%)</b>

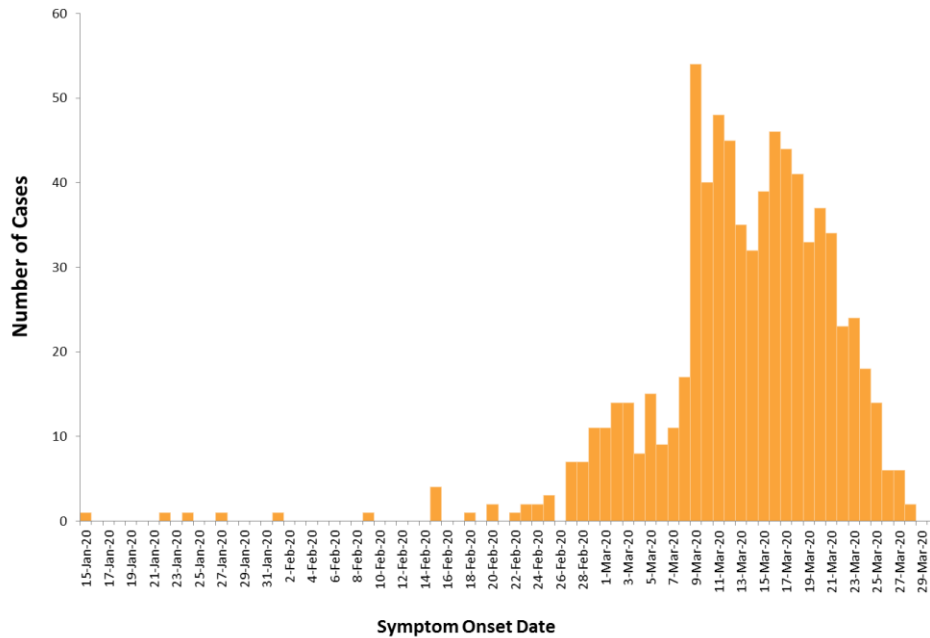
<sup>a</sup> Denominator for % derivation is total number of cases (N), except sex for which denominator is as specified for those with known information on sex.

<sup>b</sup> Median age is calculated based on those with known information for all, hospitalized, and deceased cases (n=894, 168, and 12, respectively).

<sup>c</sup> Serious outcomes tallies (e.g. hospitalization, death) may be incomplete or out of date (i.e. under-estimates) owing to the timing and processes for case status update. As of March 30, 2020, the number of COVID cases in critical care units is being reported separately by PHSA.

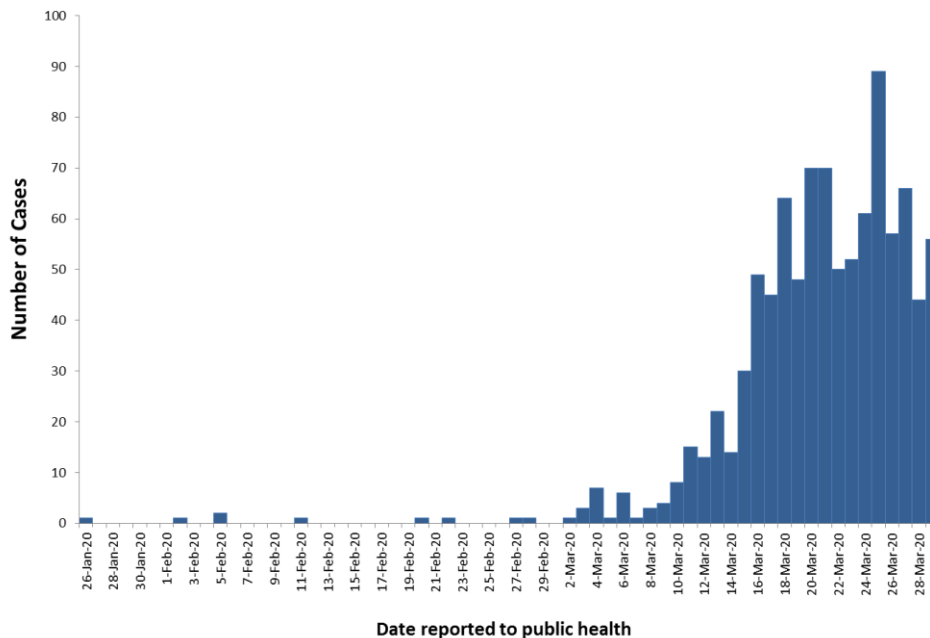
<sup>d</sup> Includes both cases indicated as recovered following 2 lab confirmed negative swabs 24 hours apart or removed from isolation requirements 10 days after symptom onset.

**Figure 2:** Epidemic curve, confirmed COVID-19 cases in BC by symptom onset date January 1-March 30 2020 (N=766\*)



\*Only cases with symptom onset date reported are included.

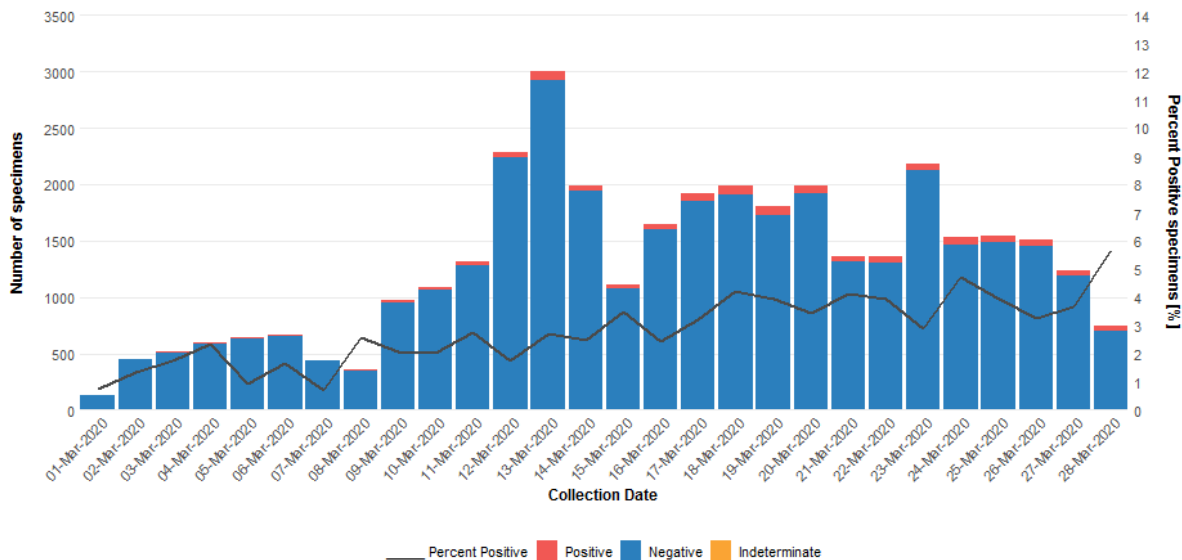
**Figure 3:** Epidemic curve, confirmed COVID-19 cases in BC by reported date January 1-March 29, 2020 (N=958\*)



\*Cases reported on March 30, 2020 have been excluded given they only represent a fraction of the total cases reported on March 30 when the data are extracted.

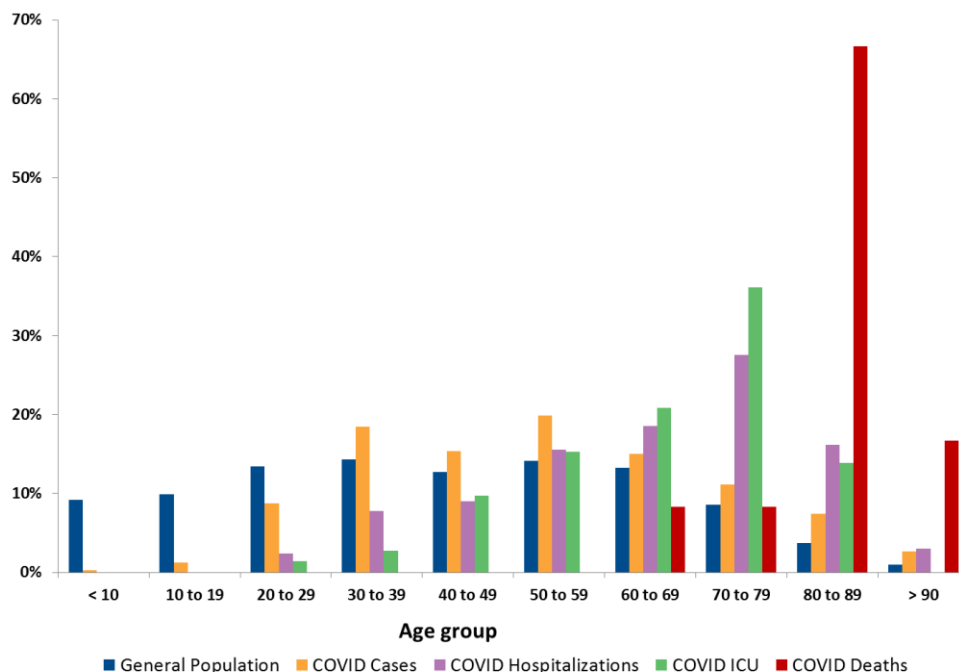
**How to interpret the epidemic curves:** Figure 2 shows the date that a case’s illness started. Figure 3 shows the date the illness was confirmed and reported by the laboratory. There is a delay between the beginning of a person’s illness (symptom onset date) and the date the laboratory confirms and reports the illness (reported date). New cases have only reported date available and appear on the far right of the curve in Figure 3, but their onset of symptoms would have been prior to this. As information on symptom onset becomes available through public health investigation, cases are expected to appear on earlier dates on the curve in Figure 2.

**Figure 4:** Proportion of respiratory specimens testing SARS-CoV-2 positive\* in BC, March 1-March 28, 2020 (N=38,920)



\*Participating laboratories include: BCCDC Public Health Laboratory, Vancouver General Hospital, BC Children’s & Women’s Hospital, St. Paul’s Hospital, Victoria General Hospital Microbiology Laboratory, and Kelowna General Hospital Microbiology Laboratory. Data source: PLOVER extract at 10:30 on March 30, 2020. Methods and Caveats: SARS-CoV-2 specimens are tallied at the specimen level by date the specimen was collected. The proportion positive on a given date may not represent only new positive cases and this may lead to an over-estimation of proportionate positivity; similarly, individuals may be tested repeatedly after becoming negative and this may lead to an under-estimate of proportionate positivity. The relative impact of these considerations may be greater in the earlier part of the epidemic when repeat testing was more routinely undertaken and there were fewer tests being done overall. As of March 16, testing recommendations have changed to focus on hospitalized patients, healthcare workers, long term care facility staff and residents, or those part of a cluster or outbreak who are experiencing respiratory symptoms.

**Figure 5:** Percentage distribution of COVID-19 cases, hospitalization, ICU admissions and deaths by age, compared to the general population of BC, January 1-March 30, 2020 (N=893\*)



\*Includes 893 cases, 167 hospitalizations, 72 ICU admissions, and 12 deceased with age information available.