

# Respiratory Viruses in Luxembourg (ReViLux)

Monthly report – June 2023

## Executive summary

The sentinel network detected a low/ baseline epidemic activity over the last four weeks, based on 0.8- 1.7 % of consultations being associated with influenza-like illness. Among the specimen collected by the sentinel network over the last few weeks, the percentage of positive tests for Human Rhinovirus 25.4% and 9.5% for Parainfluenza, but Influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal level.

Concerning SARS-CoV-2 genomic surveillance, since late February 2023 recombinant strains that combine characteristics of other variants have been dominant in Luxembourg. During the month of June, the estimated distribution of recombinant XBB.1.9 was 42.4% (95%CI: 30.5-54.4%), followed by XBB.1.5 with 27.3 (95%CI: 16.5-38.0%). Similar trends have been reported in Europe.

### Summary of Influenza season 2022/23

The seasonal epidemic activity threshold of 10% positivity in sentinel specimen was first crossed in week 2022/50 with peak of 17.9% the following week in Luxembourg. Following the peak, Influenza activity decreased to 5.7% positivity in week 2023/04, then fluctuated between 3.4 and 8.9% over the following weeks and finally decreased to 1.3 % in week 2023/20. Influenza A(H3) dominated until week 2023/03 in the sentinel network and then higher circulations of Influenza B and A(H1) pdm9 were reported. Comparable trends have been reported by other European countries.

## Introduction

The Laboratoire national de santé, as **National Reference Laboratory for Acute Respiratory Infections** in Luxembourg, performs close surveillance on respiratory viruses, with a special focus on SARS-CoV-2. The main monitoring activities are:

- **The Sentinel Surveillance.** It provides a broad picture of respiratory diseases affecting the Luxembourgish population, based on clinical and laboratory data.
- **The SARS-CoV-2 Genomic Surveillance.** It enables detailed observation of SARS-CoV-2 variants and mutations through time and space, as well as studying specific groups of interest.

The objective of the ReViLux report is to inform public health actions in Luxembourg.

## Sentinel Surveillance Network

The Sentinel Surveillance aims at monitoring the circulating respiratory viruses, from traditional ones like Influenza to more recent ones like SARS-CoV-2, and hence underpin public health actions. The Sentinel Network is a group of general practitioners and paediatricians spread over the country. They report the weekly number of patients showing symptoms suggestive of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and influenza-like illness (ILI), and those patients are then sampled and tested for a panel of respiratory viruses. The circulation of respiratory viruses in the north hemisphere is generally monitored by seasons that go from week 40 to week 20. The period between weeks 20 and 40 is usually called inter-season.

## Clinical results

Last week, 0.8% of consultations were reported as ILI, which represents a baseline epidemic activity for Luxembourg, according to ECDC and the Moving Epidemic Method. The history of ILI consultations is displayed in Figure 1, and a detailed summary of the number of ARI and ILI cases during the last four weeks is included in Table 1.

## Laboratory results

Over the last four weeks, the most frequently detected viruses (according to positivity rates) were Human rhinovirus (25.4%), followed by Parainfluenzavirus (9.5%). Similar positivity rates have been observed in previous inter-season. Detected Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 rates remain low within the sentinel network. An overview of the viral circulation during the current and previous inter-season is displayed in Figure 2 and Table 2.

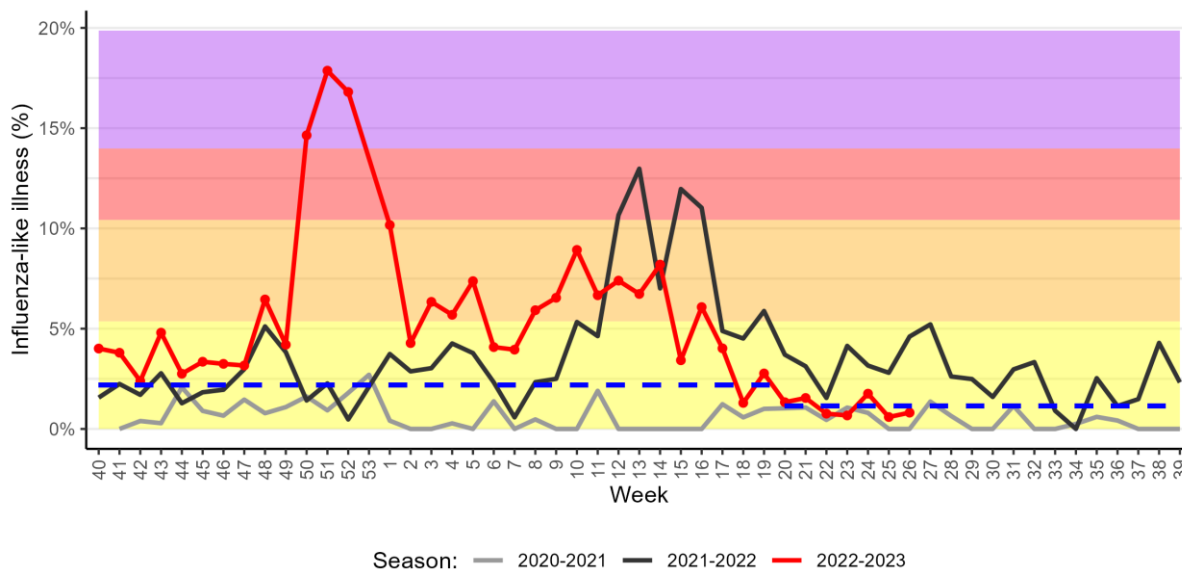


Figure 1. Percentage of patients with influenza-like illness over the last three seasons  
Background colours according to intensity of circulation: low, medium, high, very high.

Table 1. Syndromic surveillance over the last 4 weeks

Week	ARI		ILI		Total consultations
	N	%	N	%	
2023/23	30	10.10	2	0.67	297
2023/24	35	10.26	6	1.76	341
2023/25	29	8.63	2	0.60	336
2023/26	14	5.69	2	0.81	246

ARI: Acute Respiratory Infections; ILI: Influenza-Like Illness.

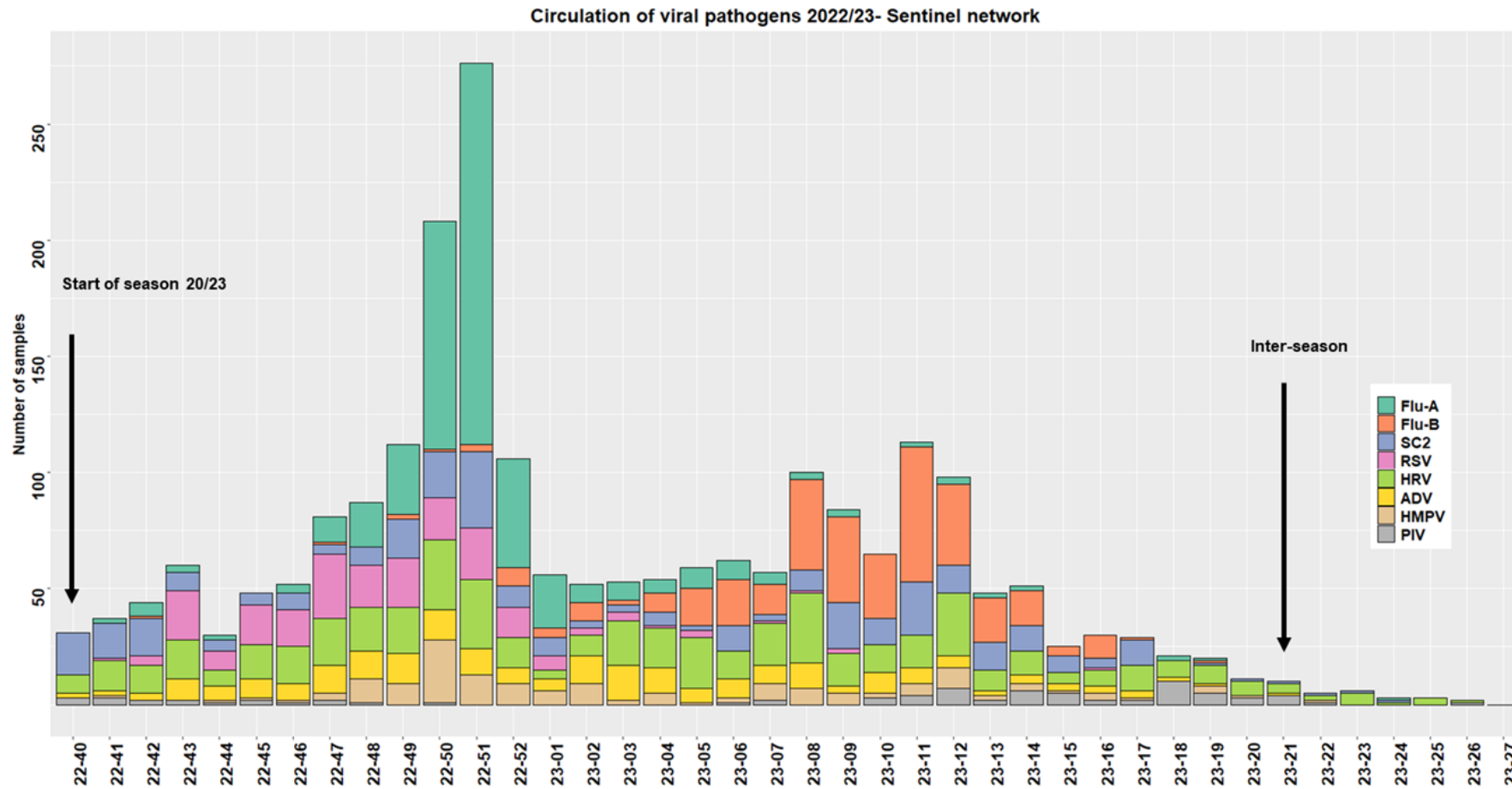


Figure 2. Distribution of respiratory viruses detected within the Sentinel Network, by calendar week. Results from last weeks are not yet consolidated. FLU-A: influenza virus A; FLU-B: influenza virus B; PIV: parainfluenza virus; RSV: respiratory syncytial virus; ADV: adenovirus; MPV: metapneumovirus; HRV: human rhinovirus; SC2: SARS-CoV-2.

Table 2. Distribution of respiratory viruses detected within the Sentinel Network over the last 2 weeks compared to the whole current season.

Virus	Inter-season 22/23 (w21-w26)		Inter-season 21/22 (w21-w26)	
	N*	Positivity rate (%)	N*	Positivity rate (%)
Human rhinovirus	16	25.4	24	21.1
Parainfluenzavirus	6	9.5	9	7.9
Influenzavirus A	1	1.3	3	1,8
SARS-CoV-2	4	5.3	62	37.0
Influenzavirus B	0	0.0	1	0.6
Adenovirus	1	1.6	6	5.3
Respiratory syncytial virus	0	0.0	3	2.6
Metapneumovirus	1	1.6	2	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>109</b>	

\*Co-infection cases counted once for each virus detected.

## Genotyping analyses

In order to assess the circulation of viral strains, genotyping analyses were also performed for Influenzavirus A and Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) (Figure 3). During the last season (22/23), the most frequently detected strain for Influenzavirus A was H3 (87.8%), and for RSV it was type B (74.3%). Within the sentinel network RSV activity remains also low.

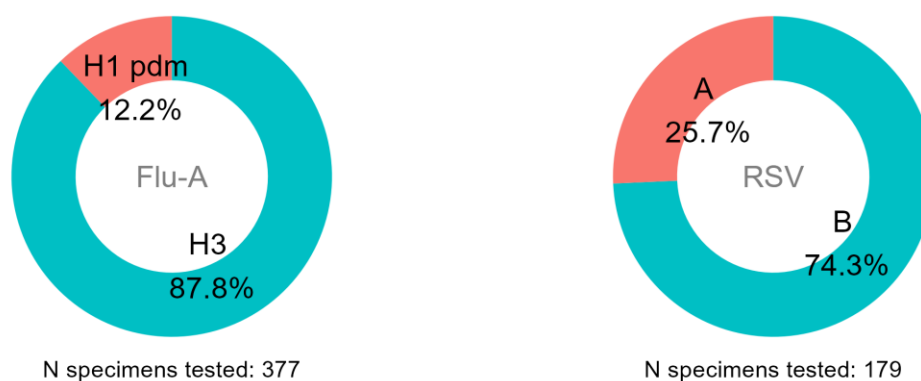


Figure 3. Detection of influenza virus-A (Flu-A) and Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) strains in sentinel samples during the current season.

## SARS-CoV-2 Genomic Surveillance

SARS-CoV-2 has posed a serious threat to the world population since 2020, but over the past 12 months increased immunity and the availability of highly effective vaccines have decreased the pressure on the health system. However, the risk of new variants emerging remains and monitoring on lower scale is still required.

Changes to SARS-CoV-2 testing came into effect at the end of March 2023, with reduction in the use of PCR testing. This will also affect the genomic surveillance and sequencing data will be biased towards hospital admissions and more severe cases. However, LNS will continue to monitor, assess risks and prepare the next season.

LNS receives positive specimens (nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs analysed by RT-PCR) from the national network of laboratories. All hospital specimens are sequenced, as well as a representative selection of community specimens. Illumina and Nanopore devices are used respectively. When needed, an additional screening by targeted PCR is also performed to enable earlier evaluation of the spread of newly emerging variants.

Bioinformatic analyses are based on a standardised pipeline, and lineage assignment is performed through the PANGOLin software (4.3, pango-data 1.21, mode UShER). In order to allow easier visualisation, WHO and Nextstrain categorisations are also used.

### Sequencing activity

68 samples from cases registered in Luxembourg were sequenced with specimen dates between week 2023/23 and 2023/26. Approximately 26% were samples from the hospital and remaining samples were community samples. Sequencing data probably does not fully represent virus circulation within the population.

### Variant circulation

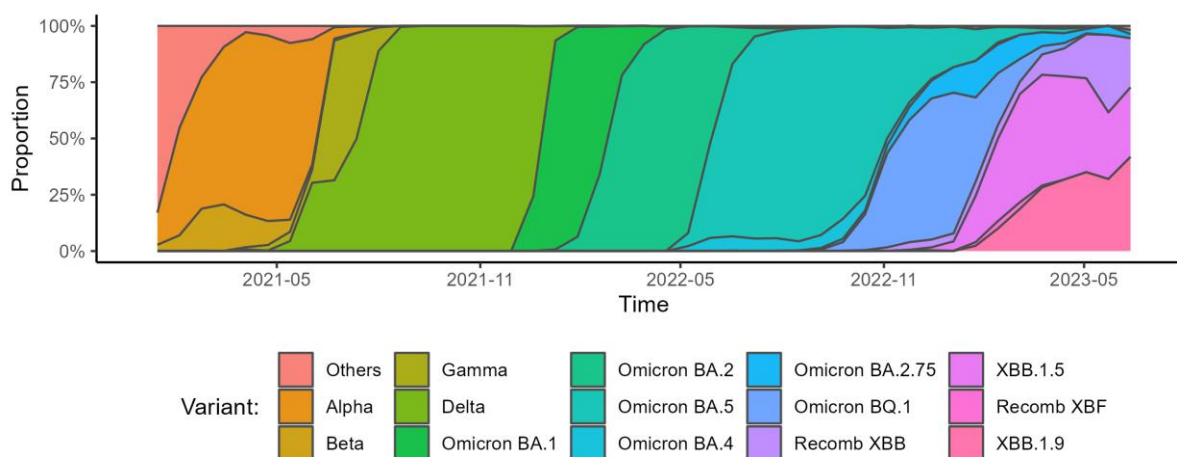
From Luxembourg collected sequences from 4<sup>th</sup> of June to 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 2023, 42.4% were classified as XBB1.19, 27% (XBB1.5) and 24% of other XBB. The remaining sequences (6%) were from other lineages. Similar trends have been observed during May period this year. Proportions of XBB.1.5 and 1.9 started to emerge in beginning of January 2023 with peaks during calendar weeks 2023/10 to 11. Since then the diversity of other XBB variants has increased. Only low proportions of XBB.1.16 and other XBB.2 have been detected within the Luxembourg sequenced samples.

An overview of the variants and lineages circulating over the last weeks is displayed in Figure 5, and further details are shown in Table 3. The history of the circulation of each variant since January 2021 is displayed in Figure 4.

*Table 3. Distribution of SARS-CoV-2 lineages detected during weeks 2023/19 to 2023/26. Previously reported cases might be updated by retrospective analysis.*

Lineage*	weeks 19-22		weeks 23-26	
	%	CI %	%	CI %
Recomb XBB.1.5	36.1	30.2-42.0	27.3	16.5-38.0
Recomb XBB	30.2	24.5-35.8	42.4	30.5-54.4
Recomb XBB.1.5	28.7	22.6-33.7	24.2	13.9-34.6
Omicron BA.2.75	4.0	1.6-6.4	3.0	0.0-7.2
Others	1.6	0.4-3.1	3.0	0.0-7.2

\*Sub-lineages are not included in the count of their parental lineages (e.g. BQ.1 not included in BA.5).  
CI: confidence interval at 95%.



*Figure 4. Proportion of each variant circulating in Luxembourg since January 2021.*

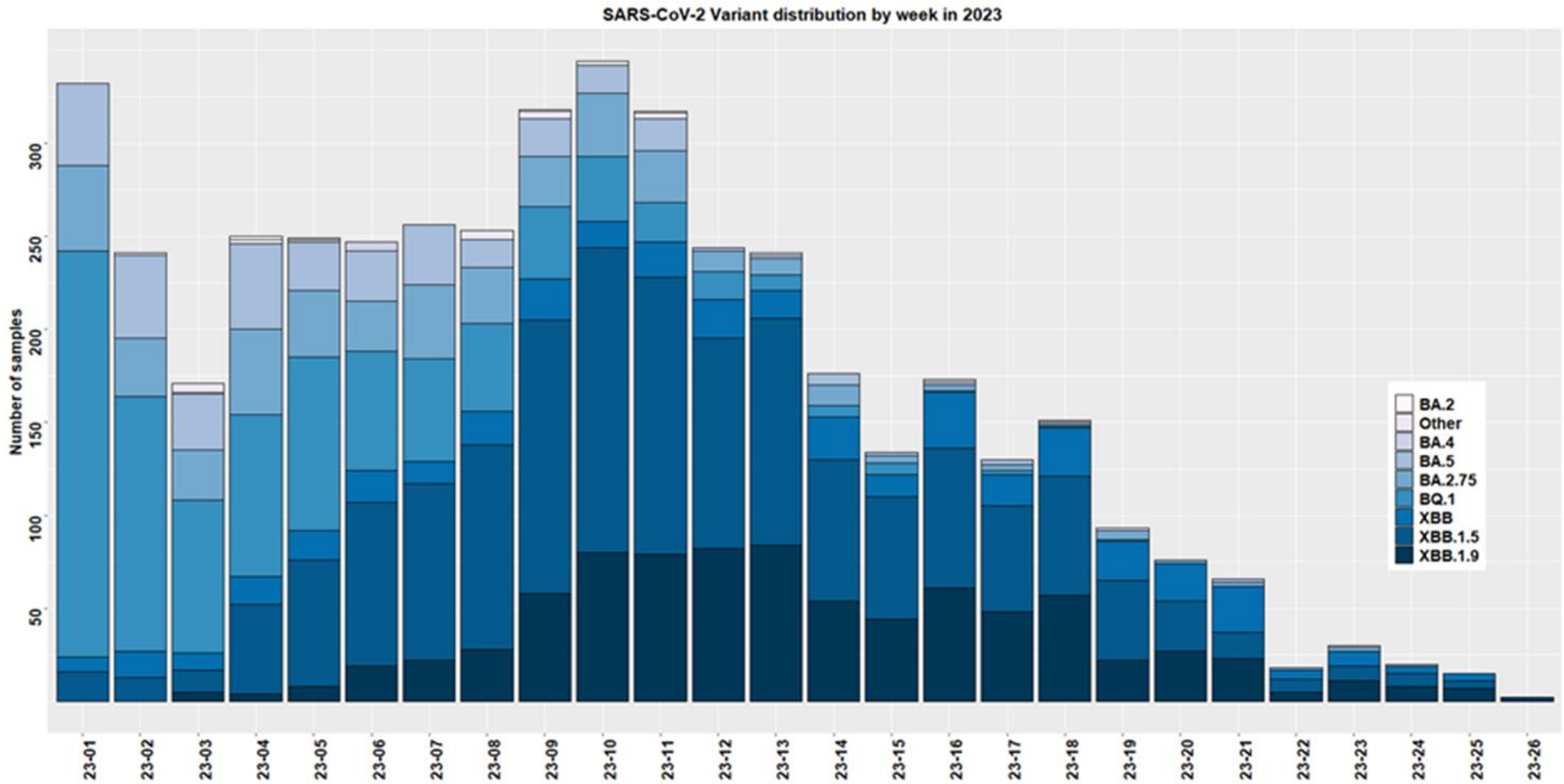


Figure 5. Distribution of lineages within the representative sample during the last 10 weeks.



## Clinical and epidemiological factors

In this section, the lineage distribution of all specimens sequenced over the last month is assessed by demographics (sex and age group, Figure 6) and sampling setting (community vs. hospital, Table 4).

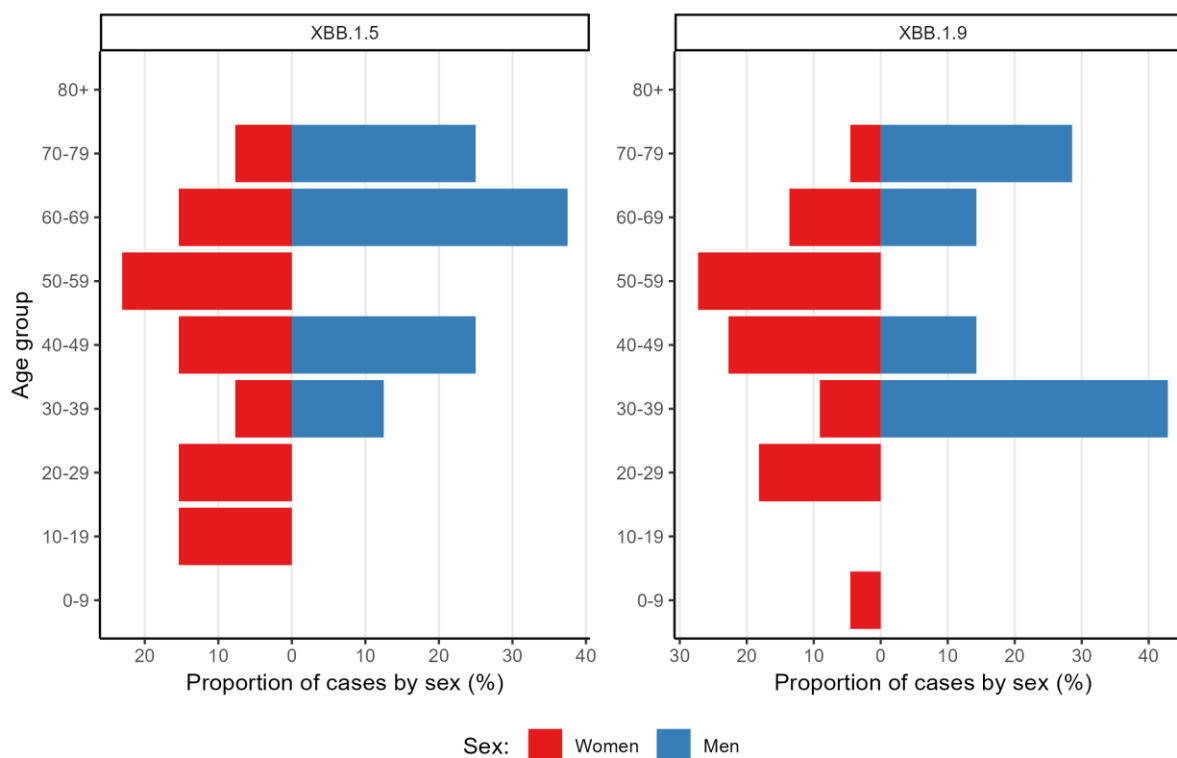


Figure 6. Age group and sex distribution of specimens sequenced over the last 4 weeks, by lineage.

Table 4. Comparison of lineage distribution by sampling setting.

Lineage	Community			Hospital		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Recomb XBB.1.9	66.7%	45.5%	<b>60.5%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	<b>50.0%</b>
Recomb XBB.1.5	33.3%	54.5%	<b>39.5%</b>	50.0%	50.0%	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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