

From: [redacted]

Sent: 05 January 2022 22:50

To: Jim McMenamin <Jim.McMenamin@phs.scot>; Head of HSCA <HeadofHSCA@gov.scot>; Scott Heald <Scott.Heald@phs.scot>

Cc: [redacted]; Covid-19 Director <covid-19.director@gov.scot>; [redacted]; [redacted]; [redacted]

Subject: RE: FM speech tomorrow

Sensitivity: Confidential

Dear Anita,

Please see below for some headline figures from the clinical audit that PHS did in coordination with GGC and Grampian. These figures are still preliminary for review by the Boards first thing tomorrow. They will be shared in a final version with accompanying narrative as part of the pre-release of the weekly PHS report. Until then, just kindly noting that these are subject to the same embargo time as the weekly PHS report.

If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call as agreed!

Best,

[redacted]

- PHS and NHS Board GGC conducted a clinical audit of admission records for all 102 people newly admitted into hospital with a recent COVID-19 diagnosis or who tested positive for COVID-19 whilst in GGC hospitals during the first two days in January 2022. Thirty three people were excluded because they had either an as-of-yet undetermined reason for admission or may have been infected in hospital rather than the community. Among the remaining, 57% (37 of 69) were admitted to hospital or were in hospital because of their COVID-19 infection.
- In Grampian, where hospital data from December 29-January 4 were available, an automated assignment of reason for admission (either 'because' or 'with') cross-validated against a free text field containing a description of primary complain on admission showed that 63% (36 of 57) were admitted to hospital or in hospital because of their COVID-19 infection. Eight people were excluded because they had either an as-of-yet undetermined reason for admission or may have been infected in hospital rather than the community.
- Owing to the festive season and the high proportion of people testing for COVID-19 through NHS labs, s gene target or genomic sequencing results are not available for the majority of cases currently. In GGC, 70% (7 of 10) with available S gene status outcomes were S gene dropouts (a proxy for Omicron). In Grampian, this figure was 36% (4 of 11). Hospitalisations reflect a case distribution that is lagged by approximately two weeks and the higher proportion of Omicron cases in GGC than in Grampian likely reflects the faster rate of increase in the proportion of S gene target failures in the NHS Board GGC at that time.
- Although more complete data on the type of variant that people are being admitted to hospital with is still expected, PHS estimates that between 55% and 63% of people in hospital because of COVID-19 with a community acquired infection currently have the Omicron virus.