



Bericht zum spitalbasierten COVID-19-Sentinel- Überwachungssystem

Datenstand: 23. Januar 2023

1. Einleitende Zusammenfassung

Das spitalbasierte COVID-19-Sentinel-Überwachungssystem (CH-SUR) wurde im Jahr 2018 gegründet, um grippebedingte Hospitalisationen zu erfassen. Bereits am 1. März 2020, vier Tage nach der Meldung des ersten bestätigten COVID-19 Falls in der Schweiz, stand das angepasste Programm bereit, um auch Hospitalisationen im Zusammenhang mit einer laborbestätigten SARS-CoV-2-Infektion zu registrieren.

Zurzeit nehmen 19 Spitäler aktiv teil (18 für die Grippe), darunter die meisten Kantons- und Universitätsspitäler, welche einen grossen Teil der hospitalisierten pädiatrischen und erwachsenen Patientinnen und Patienten in der ganzen Schweiz abdecken. Die CH-SUR-Statistik gibt unter anderem die Anzahl und Dauer der **Hospitalisationen** sowie die Aufenthalte auf der Intensivpflegestation an. Ersichtlich ist in CH-SUR ebenfalls, ob die Patientin oder der Patient während der Hospitalisation **an oder mit Covid-19 oder Grippe verstorben** ist. Weitere Definitionen und Einzelheiten zu den Daten sind im Kapitel «**Glossar und ergänzende Informationen**» am Ende dieses Berichts zu finden.

Der aktuelle Bericht deckt den Zeitraum vom 1. Januar 2022, als die Omikron-Variante dominant wurde, bis zum 22. Januar 2023 ab. In diesem Zeitraum wurden die Daten zu 18 986 **Hospitalisationsepisoden** mit Covid-19 und zu 2 578 mit Grippe gesammelt. Im gleichen Zeitraum wurden dem BAG im Rahmen der gesamtschweizerischen Meldepflicht 23 502 Hospitalisierungsepisoden mit laborbestätigter SARS-CoV-2-Infektion gemeldet. Damit erfasste das CH-SUR-System rund 80,8 Prozent aller in der Schweiz gemeldeten Hospitalisierungen im Zusammenhang mit SARS-CoV-2. Eine entsprechende Übersicht über die letzten beiden Monate, für die bereits genügend Daten vorliegen, ist in den Abbildungen 1 und 2 dargestellt.

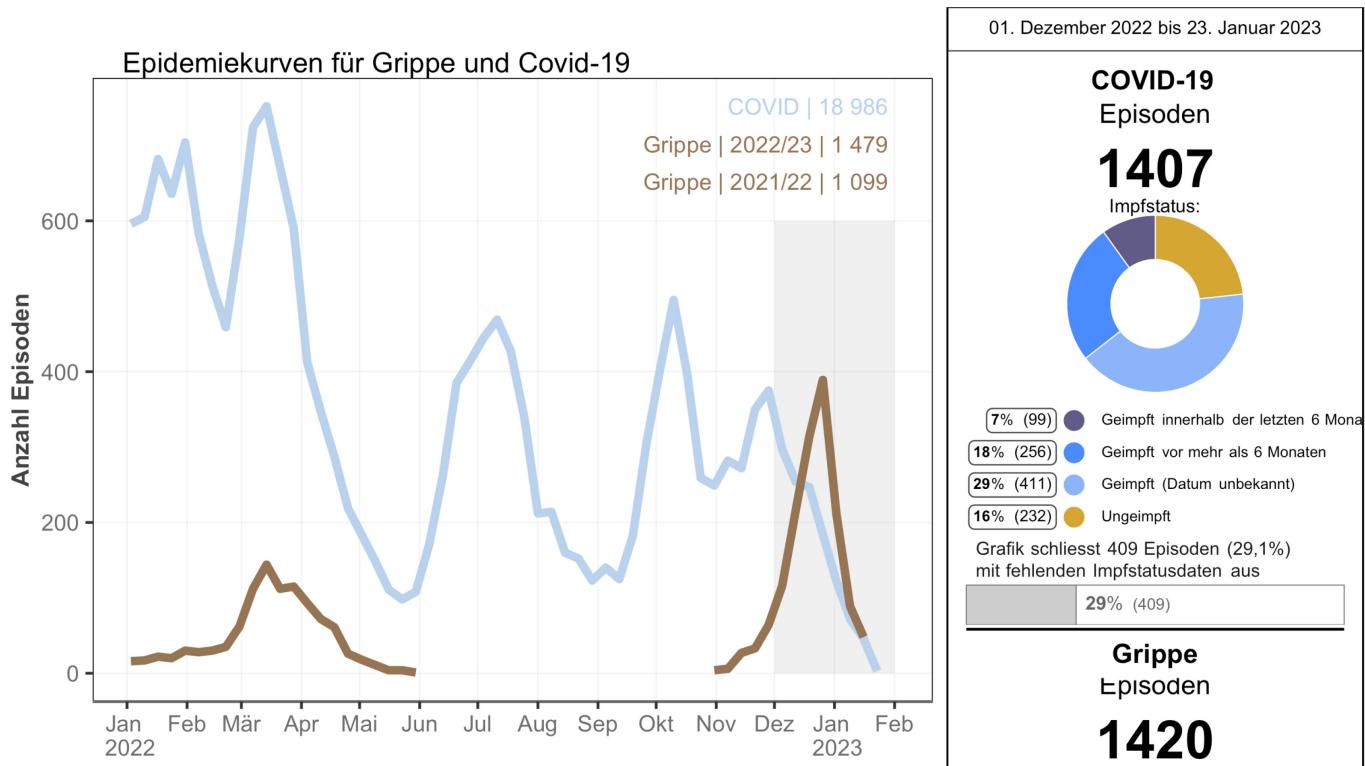


Abbildung 1: Übersicht über die neuesten Daten zu Hospitalisierungsepisoden. Die grau markierten Daten der letzten beiden Monate werden aufgrund von Verzögerungen bei der Dateneingabe als vorläufig betrachtet. Für die Gripesaison 2021/22: Es werden nur Episoden berücksichtigt, die nach Januar 2022 beginnen. Anzahl der teilnehmenden Spitäler für die Grippe: 19 für die Saison 2021/22, 18 für die Saison 2022/23.



Übersicht über CH-SUR Hospitalisierte, in den IPS behandelte Episoden und Todesfälle vom 01. Dezember 2022 bis 23. Januar 2023

COVID-19

Episoden mit Intermediate Care

125

Impfstatus:



13% (16)	Geimpft innerhalb der letzten 6 Monate
23% (29)	Geimpft vor mehr als 6 Monaten
19% (24)	Geimpft (Datum unbekannt)
17% (21)	Ungeimpft

Grafik schliesst 35 Episoden (28,0%) mit fehlenden Impfstatusdaten aus

28% (35)

COVID-19

Intensivpflegestation (IPS)

86

Impfstatus:



2% (2)	Geimpft innerhalb der letzten 6 Monate
9% (8)	Geimpft vor mehr als 6 Monaten
28% (24)	Geimpft (Datum unbekannt)
9% (8)	Ungeimpft

Grafik schliesst 44 Episoden (51,2%) mit fehlenden Impfstatusdaten aus

51% (44)

COVID-19

Todesfälle

46

Impfstatus:



(7)	Geimpft innerhalb der letzten 6 Monate
(7)	Geimpft vor mehr als 6 Monaten
(10)	Geimpft (Datum unbekannt)
(8)	Ungeimpft

Grafik schliesst 14 Episoden mit fehlenden Impfstatusdaten aus

(14)

Grippe

Episoden mit Intermediate Care

129

Unvollständige Daten für 135 Episoden (9,5%)

10% (135)

Grippe

Intensivpflegestation (IPS)

125

Unvollständige Daten für 270 Episoden (19,0%)

19% (270)

Grippe

Todesfälle

22

Unvollständige Daten für 373 Episoden (26,3%)

26% (373)

Abbildung 2: Übersicht über die neuesten Daten zu Hospitalisierungsepisoden.

2. Hospitalizations and patient characteristics

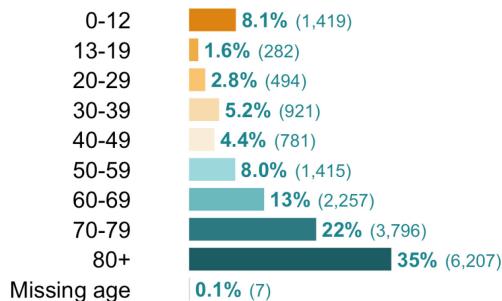
Between January 01, 2022 and January 23, 2023 and among the 19 hospitals actively participating in CH-SUR, 18,986 **episodes** were registered, accounting for a total of 19,486 hospitalizations. There were more hospitalizations than **episodes** because some episodes include multiple **hospitalizations** (for more details see section [glossary and supplemental information](#)).

Most patients (97.6% [18,523 of 18,986]) were hospitalized only once during an episode, while 2% of the registered episodes (463 of 18,986) included two to four hospitalizations. Only one episode included five hospitalizations.

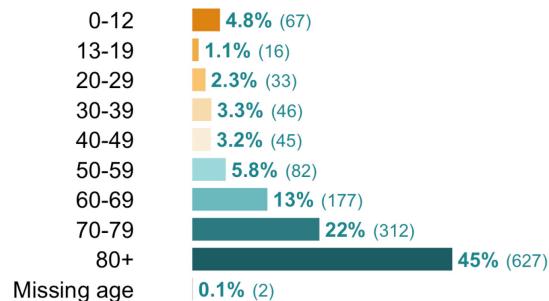
Among all episodes, the majority (52% [9,880 of 18,986]) of the episodes concerned male patients compared to female patients (47.9% [9,092 of 18,986]), and the age distribution was skewed towards older persons (Figure 3a and b). The largest age category corresponded to patients aged 80 and above (45.0% [627]).

Figures 3c and 3d show the sex and age distribution ratio over time. During most months, more men than women were admitted. During the period of observation, the proportion of episodes concerning patients aged 50 years old and above was the lowest in February 2022 with 67.9% (1,512 of 2,226). In October 2022, 89.3% (1,509 of 1,689) of episodes concerned patients 50 years old and above (Figure 3d).

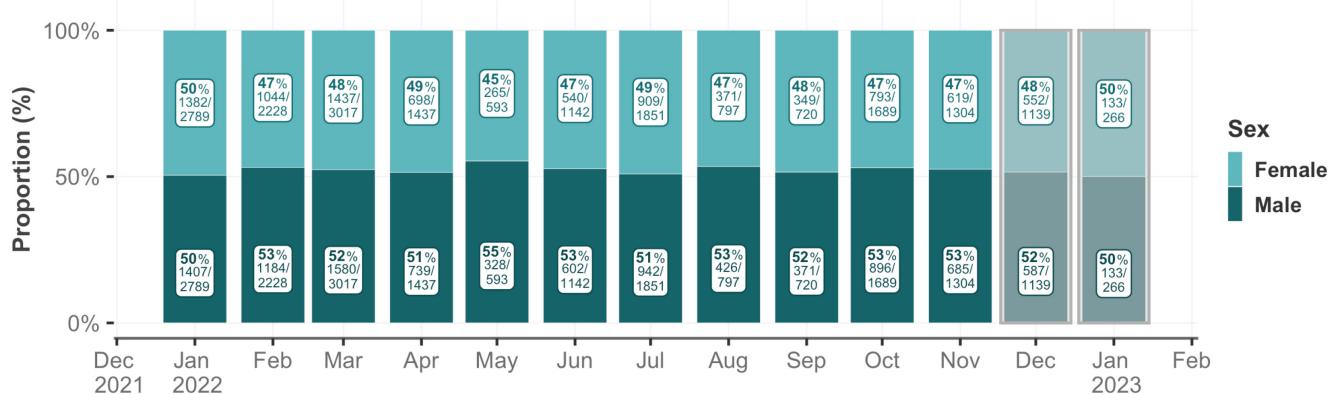
a. Age groups from January 01, 2022 to November 30, 2022



b. Age groups from December 01, 2022 to January 23, 2023



c. Sex distribution per month of first hospitalization, percentage



d. Age distribution per month of first hospitalization, percentage

Orange label: % (n/total) of episodes where the patient was aged under 50; Green label: % of (n/total) episodes concerning 50 and up

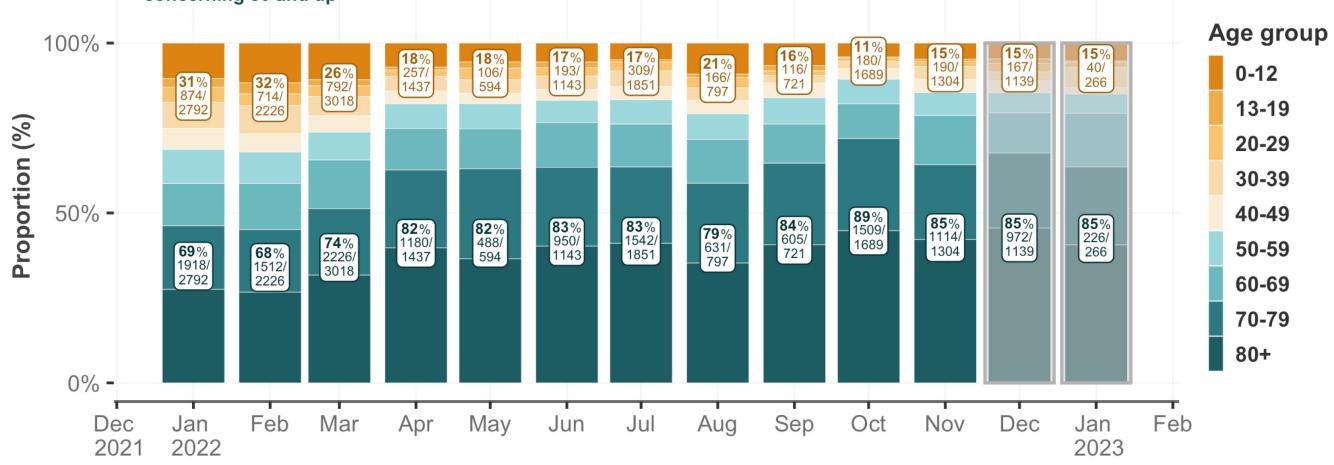


Figure 3: Demographic characteristics: sex and age distribution of admitted hospitalized patients, overall and per month. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the admission date of the first hospitalization was used. Data from the last two months (highlighted gray) is considered provisional due to entry delays. The 'other' sex category was removed from panel c, and the missing age group was removed from panel d.

2.1. Origin of infection

From January 01, 2022 to January 23, 2023, the overall percentage of nosocomial infections among all documented episodes was 21.6% (4,083 von 18,986) while episodes linked to community acquired infections accounted for 76.4% (14,497 von 18,986) (Figure 4). 2.1% of the episodes could not be classified either as nosocomial or community acquired.

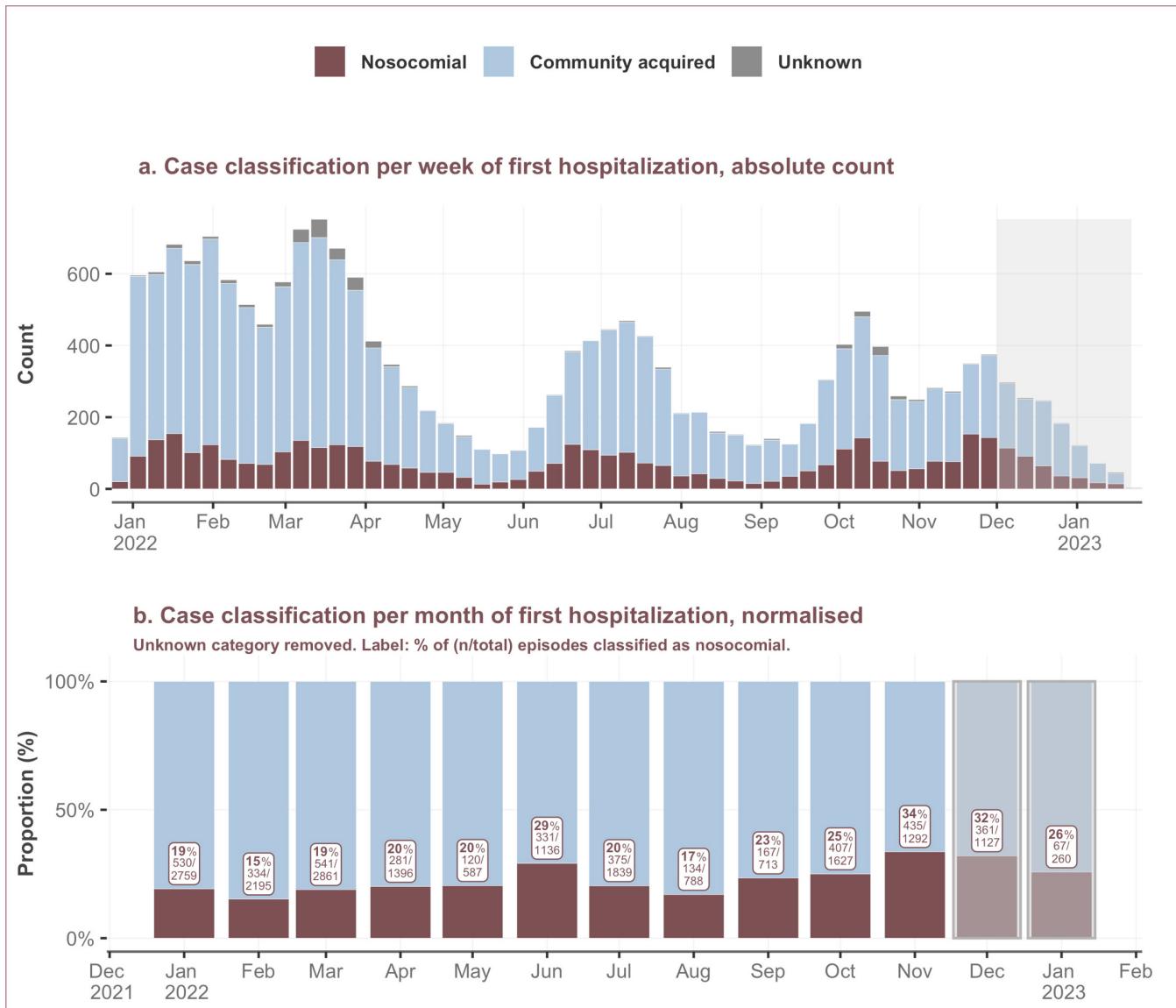


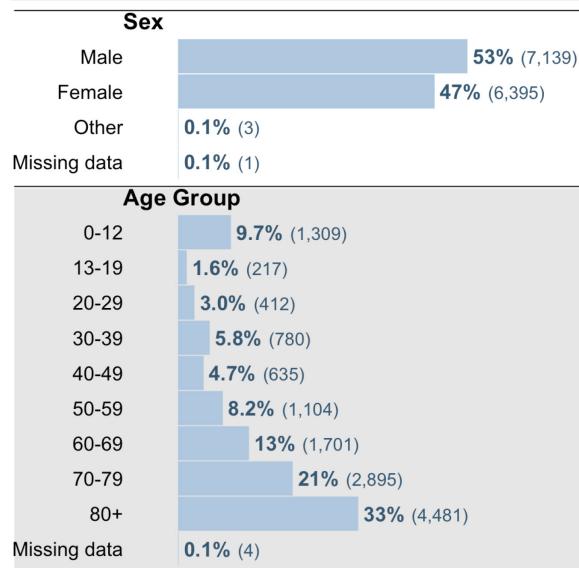
Figure 4: Case classification (infection source) of the episodes. The absolute count of episodes over time (panel a) and the proportion (normalized in %) of episodes by infection source (panel b). For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the case classification of the first hospitalization was considered. Data from the last two months (highlighted gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays.

Compared to the other age groups, the **nosocomial** infections affected the patients aged 80 years and above the most, accounting for 1,646 (45%) of the nosocomial episodes. In comparison, 4,481 (33%) of episodes in the period from January 01, 2022 to November 30, 2022 with **community-acquired** infections corresponded to patients aged 80 years and above (Figure 5a).

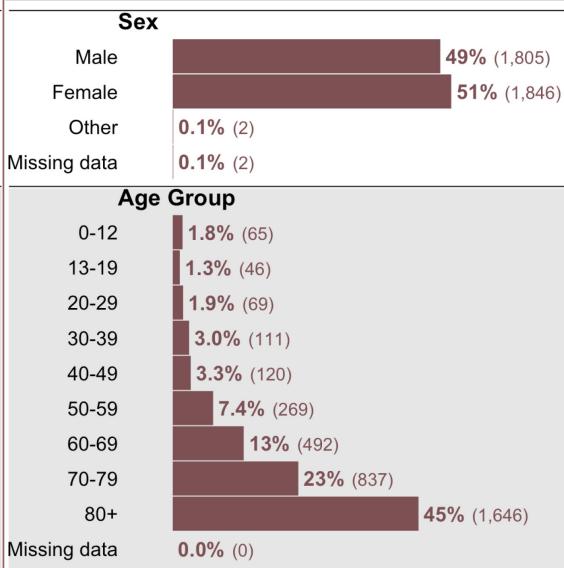


a. Community acquired and nosocomial episodes from Jan 2022 to Nov 2022

Community acquired 13,538 episodes

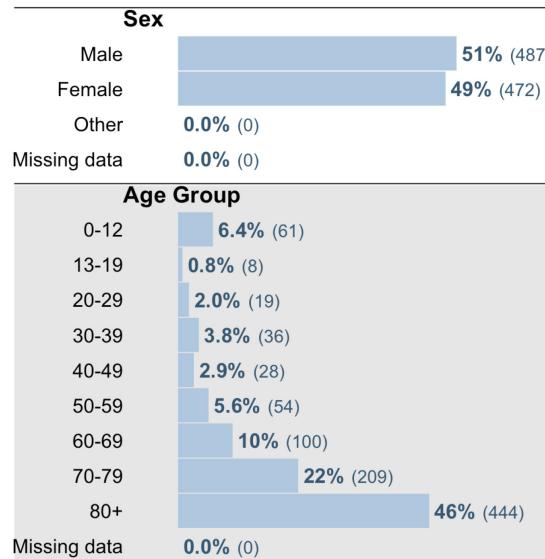


Nosocomial 3,655 episodes



b. Community acquired and nosocomial episodes from Dec 2022 to Jan 2023

Community acquired 959 episodes



Nosocomial 428 episodes

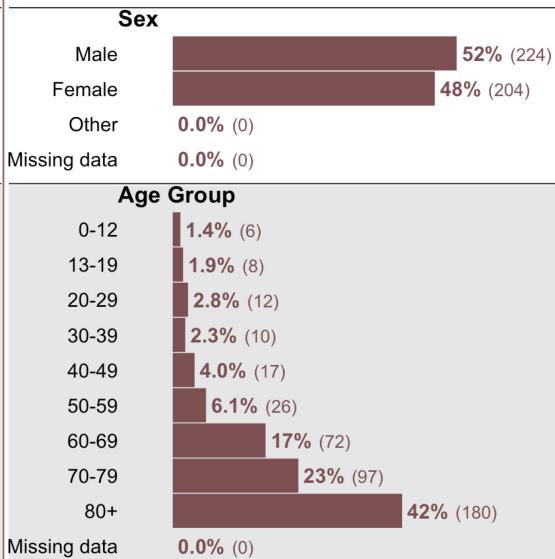


Figure 5: Comparison of community acquired and nosocomial cases by demographic characteristics.



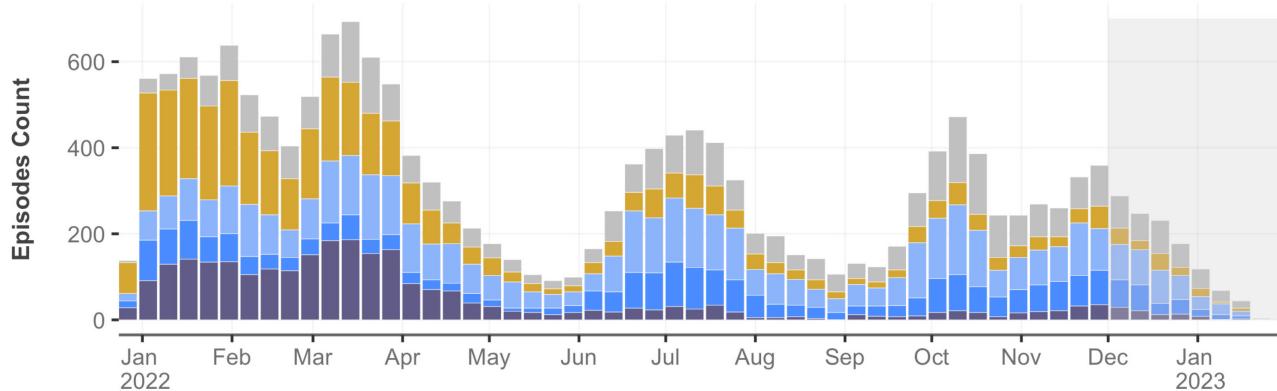
2.2. Vaccination status at admission over time

For these analyses, the **vaccination status** of a patient considers the vaccine doses received up to the time of a positive COVID-19 test, specifically up to the time when the sample for the test was collected.

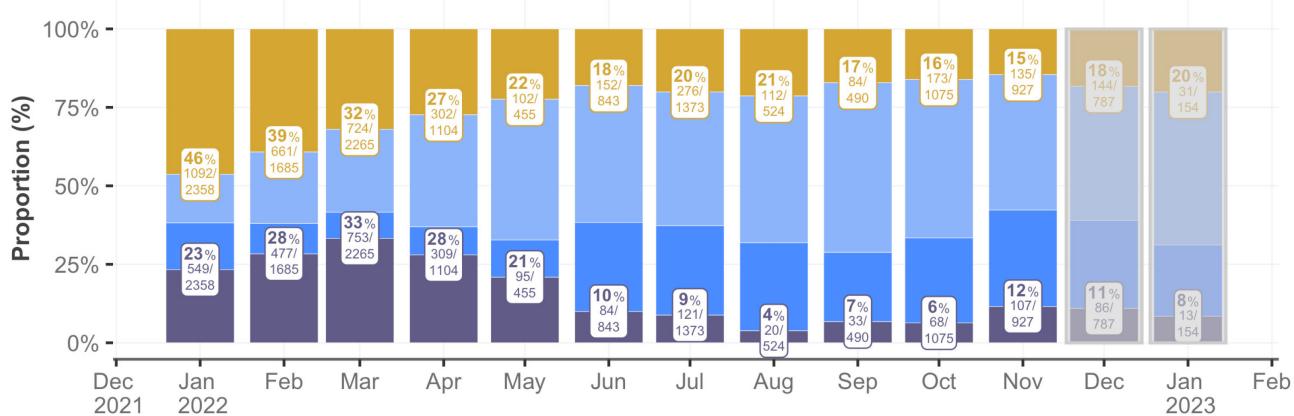
As of January 23, 2023, 69.7% of the Swiss population was vaccinated with at least one dose and 10.7% were vaccinated within the last 6 months. It is important to note that we can know the percentage of the population which is vaccinated (through administrative records), but only approximate the proportion of the population which is immunized. Recent studies from **Corona Immunitas** are indicating that **the population immunization (by vaccination and/or previous infection) is nearing 100%**.



a. Vaccination status of patients per week of first hospitalization, absolute count



b. Relative count per month



c. Relative count per age group from December 2022 to January 2023

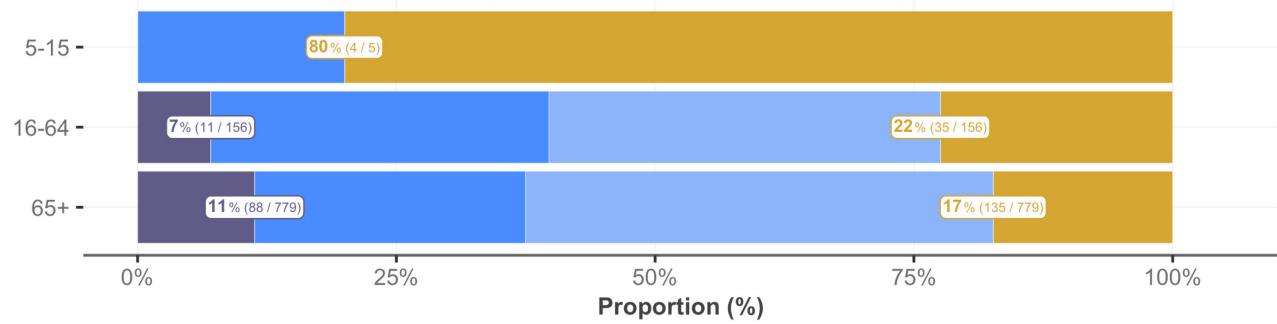


Figure 6: Episodes by vaccination status over time and by age group. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the vaccination status for the first hospitalization was considered. Episodes with first admission date after November 30, 2022 were excluded due to data completeness considerations. For Figure 5c only: Episodes with missing ages and children between 0 to 4 years old (following vaccination recommendations) were excluded from the analysis.

3. Outcomes

3.1. Outcomes over time

Figure 7 shows the final outcomes of episodes over time (Figure 7a & 7b). Episodes resulting in death, for which COVID-19 was the **cause of death** (died of COVID-19) are shown separately from those with an alternative cause of death (died *with* COVID-19, but not of COVID-19). A medical doctor at the hospital for each CH-SUR participating center determined whether a patient died of COVID-19 or another cause. Episodes where the cause of death was not certain, but there was a COVID-19 diagnosis (in conformity with inclusion criteria for CH-SUR) were counted as died of COVID-19 or suspected death of COVID-19. The outcome “**discharged**” includes patients who were transferred out of the CH-SUR system. Episodes with “**pending or missing outcomes**” correspond to either patients who were still hospitalized or whose outcomes were not yet recorded in the database at the date of data extraction. Because of the higher proportion of incomplete data during the most recent months, case fatality rates from these months should be interpreted with caution.

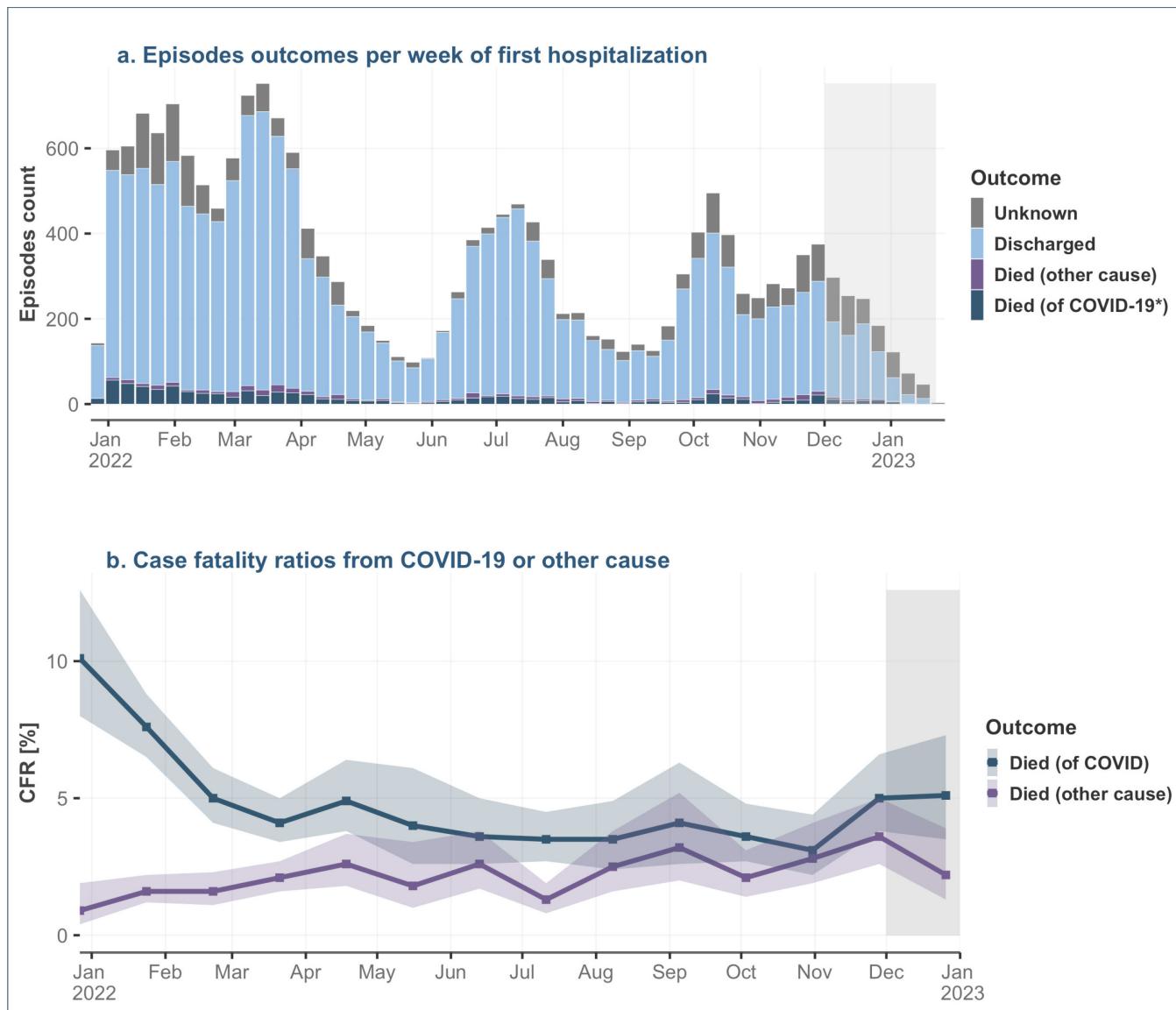


Figure 7: Outcomes for COVID-19 related episodes over time. Includes records up to January 23, 2023. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. Episodes where the cause of death was not certain, but there was a COVID-19 diagnosis (in conformity with inclusion criteria for CH SUR) were counted as Died of COVID-19 or suspected death of COVID. (* Died of COVID-19 as a confirmed or suspected cause of death). The coloured bands on this plot indicate the 95% confidence interval around the estimated CFR.



3.2. Case fatality rate (CFR) across demographic and risk groups

Since January 2022 and until November 2022, the case fatality rate (CFR) increased with increasing age, from 2.5% (31 of 1,239) in episodes of patients aged 50-59, and to 8.2% (439 of 5,386) in episodes of patients aged 80+. CFR% was greater in men than in women: 5.5% (444 of 8,138) vs 4.1% (302 of 7,336) respectively. (Figure 8a)

The overall CFR% of the most recent period for which enough data is available (months December 2022 and January 2023, Figure 8b) was higher than the CFR% from January 2022 until November 2022 (5.1% vs. 4.8%).

Of note, there was no clear mortality difference across different BMI groups. Data regarding CFR% and vaccination status can be found in section 3.3.



a. CFR % : 15,481 episodes with first hospitalization between January 2022 and November 2022

CFR % (deaths/episodes)

All episodes **4.8%** (747 of 15,481)

Age groups

0-12 **0.1%** (2 of 1,345)

13-19 **0.0%** (0 of 250)

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 418)

30-39 **0.5%** (4 of 801)

40-49 **0.6%** (4 of 673)

50-59 **2.5%** (31 of 1,239)

60-69 **3.4%** (67 of 1,995)

70-79 **5.9%** (200 of 3,370)

80+ **8.2%** (439 of 5,386)

Missing age **0.0%** (0 of 4)

Sex

Male **5.5%** (444 of 8,138)

Female **4.1%** (302 of 7,336)

Other **0.0%** (0 of 5)

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **4.6%** (75 of 1,626)

18.5 - 24.9 **5.0%** (261 of 5,235)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **3.7%** (134 of 3,633)

> 30 (Obese) **4.2%** (91 of 2,188)

Missing BMI **6.6%** (186 of 2,799)

Episode source

Domicile **4.4%** (577 of 13,239)

Long term care **11.4%** (92 of 804)

Other hospital **4.9%** (51 of 1,033)

Other... **3.8%** (14 of 367)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **4.4%** (530 of 12,169)

Nosocomial **6.9%** (208 of 2,998)

Unknown **2.9%** (9 of 314)

b. CFR % : 896 episodes with first hospitalization between December 2022 and January 2023

CFR % (deaths/episodes)

All episodes **5.1%** (46 of 896)

Age groups

0-12 **0.0%** (0 of 55)

13-19 **0.0%** (0 of 10)

20-29 **0.0%** (0 of 30)

30-39 **3.3%** (1 of 30)

40-49 **0.0%** (0 of 32)

50-59 **1.6%** (1 of 61)

60-69 **3.4%** (4 of 116)

70-79 **4.8%** (9 of 189)

80+ **8.3%** (31 of 373)

Sex

Male **5.4%** (25 of 466)

Female **4.9%** (21 of 430)

Other NA

BMI

< 18.5 (Underweight) **10.3%** (9 of 87)

18.5 - 24.9 **5.3%** (17 of 323)

25 - 30 (Overweight) **4.4%** (8 of 181)

> 30 (Obese) **1.7%** (2 of 115)

Missing BMI **5.3%** (10 of 190)

Episode source

Domicile **5.3%** (41 of 780)

Long term care **7.0%** (3 of 43)

Other hospital **0.0%** (0 of 45)

Other... **7.1%** (2 of 28)

Origin of infection

Community acquired **4.3%** (28 of 646)

Nosocomial **7.4%** (18 of 244)

Unknown **0.0%** (0 of 6)

Figure 8: Case fatality rate (CFR) % among demographic and risk groups: percentage of hospitalization episodes, which ended in the death of the patient of COVID-19 in hospital. Records with incomplete data (ongoing hospitalization episodes or with a pending outcome in the database) were not included.

3.3. CFR by age group and vaccination status

For the most recent time period for which reliable data is available, the case fatality rate is displayed by age group and vaccination status (Figure 9).

The data should be interpreted with caution, as local peaks most often result from a small number of cases (for example, the peak in CFR% concerning patients vaccinated within the last 6 month in the age group of 80 and above patients in August 2022 is due to 1 death out of 6 episodes).

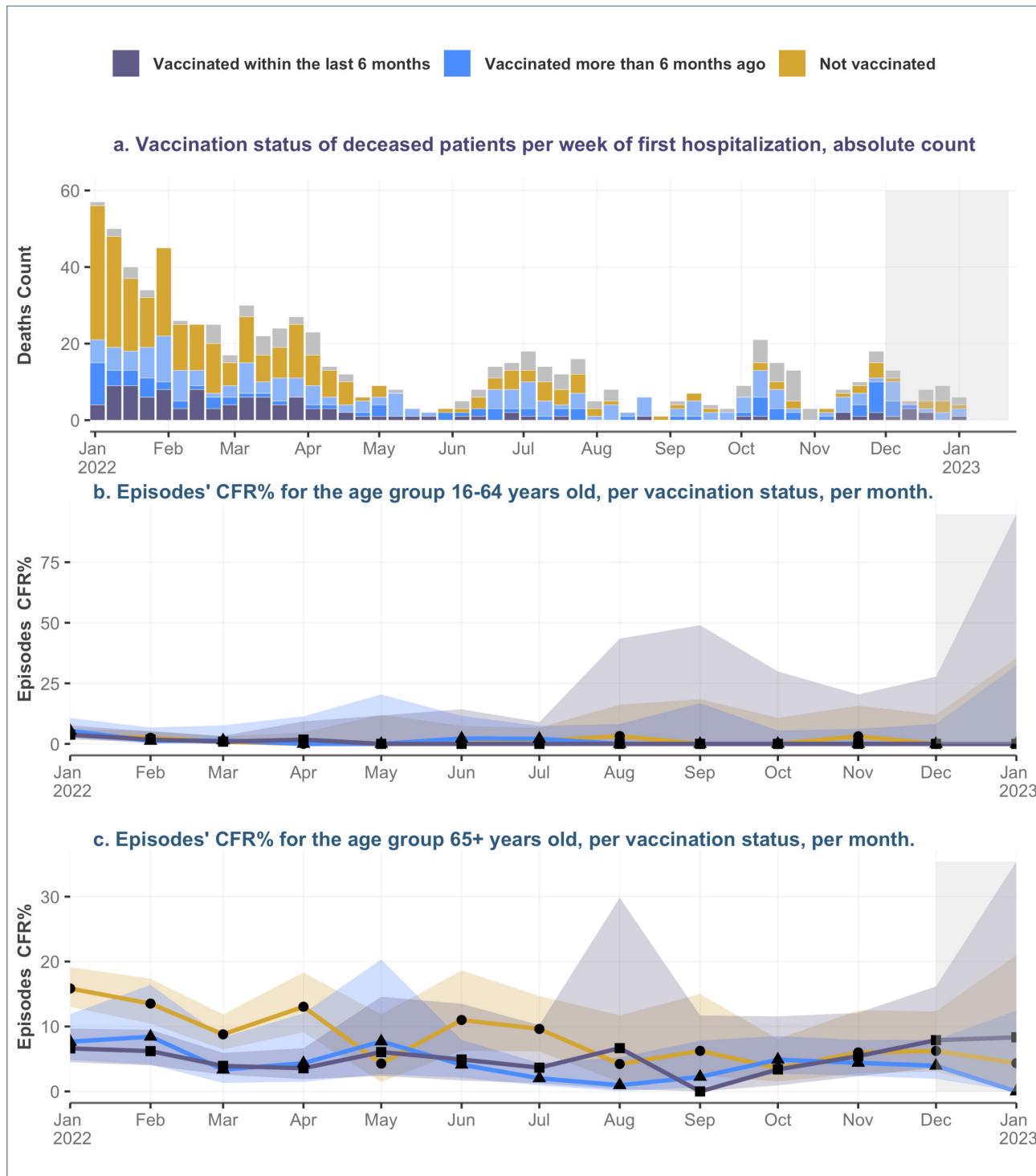


Figure 9: Case fatality rate (CFR%) by age and by vaccination status over time: percentage of episodes, which ended in the death of the patient of COVID-19 in hospital. Records with incomplete data were not included. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. The coloured bands on this plot indicate the 95% confidence interval around the estimated CFR.



4. Intensive care unit (ICU) admission

4.1. ICU, IMCU admission and ventilation administration over time

Figure 10 shows the distribution over time of episodes requiring ICU, IMCU admissions or both, as well as the ventilation type used. Figure 10b only includes episodes with known information on ICU and IMCU stay. Figure 10b shows that the proportion (in %) of **ICU** admission has remained relatively stable over time since January 2022.

ICU and IMCU admissions include both patients that were hospitalized *because* of COVID-19 and *with* COVID-19 (admitted with COVID-19, but not because of COVID-19).

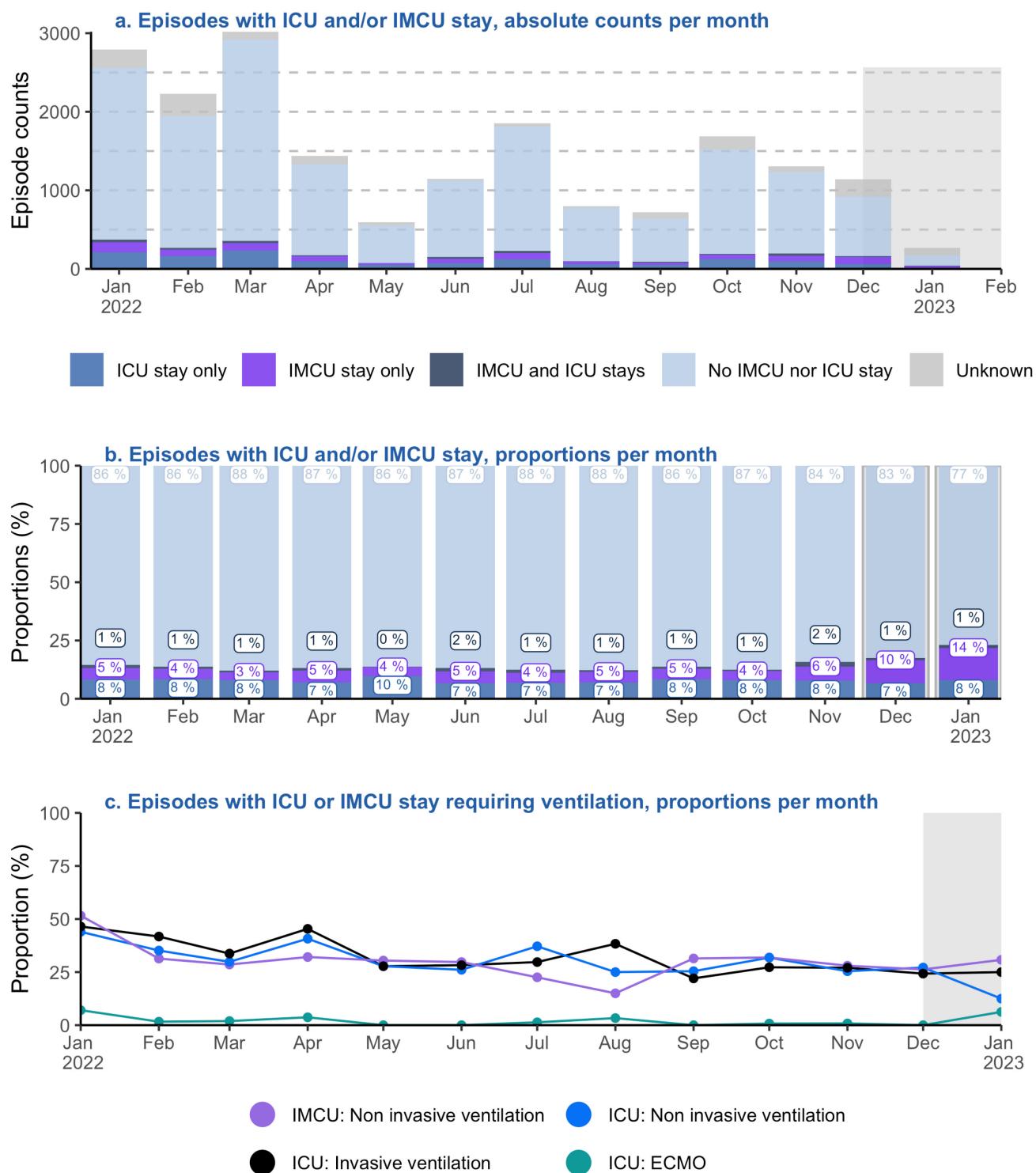


Figure 10: Counts and proportion of episodes with at least one ICU or IMCU admission over time.

4.2. ICU admission across demographic and risk groups

From January 2022 to November 2022, **ICU** admission probability across ages was roughly bimodal with a peak for the 10-19-year age group and for the 60-69 age group. The 60-69 age group had the highest probability of admission to the ICU, with 14.2% (321 of 2,257) of episodes including at least one ICU admission. During the same period, individuals aged 80 and above were least likely to be admitted to the ICU, with 4.3% (269 of 6,207) of the episodes including at least one ICU admission. Males were more likely to be admitted to the ICU than females. Overall, admissions to the ICU were registered for 9.9% of the episodes concerning males, compared to 6.5% of the episodes concerning females. Episodes of patients transferred from other hospitals had a high probability of ICU admission: 23% of such episodes (263 of 1,141) required at least one ICU admission, compared to an overall admission rate of 8.3% (Figure 11a).

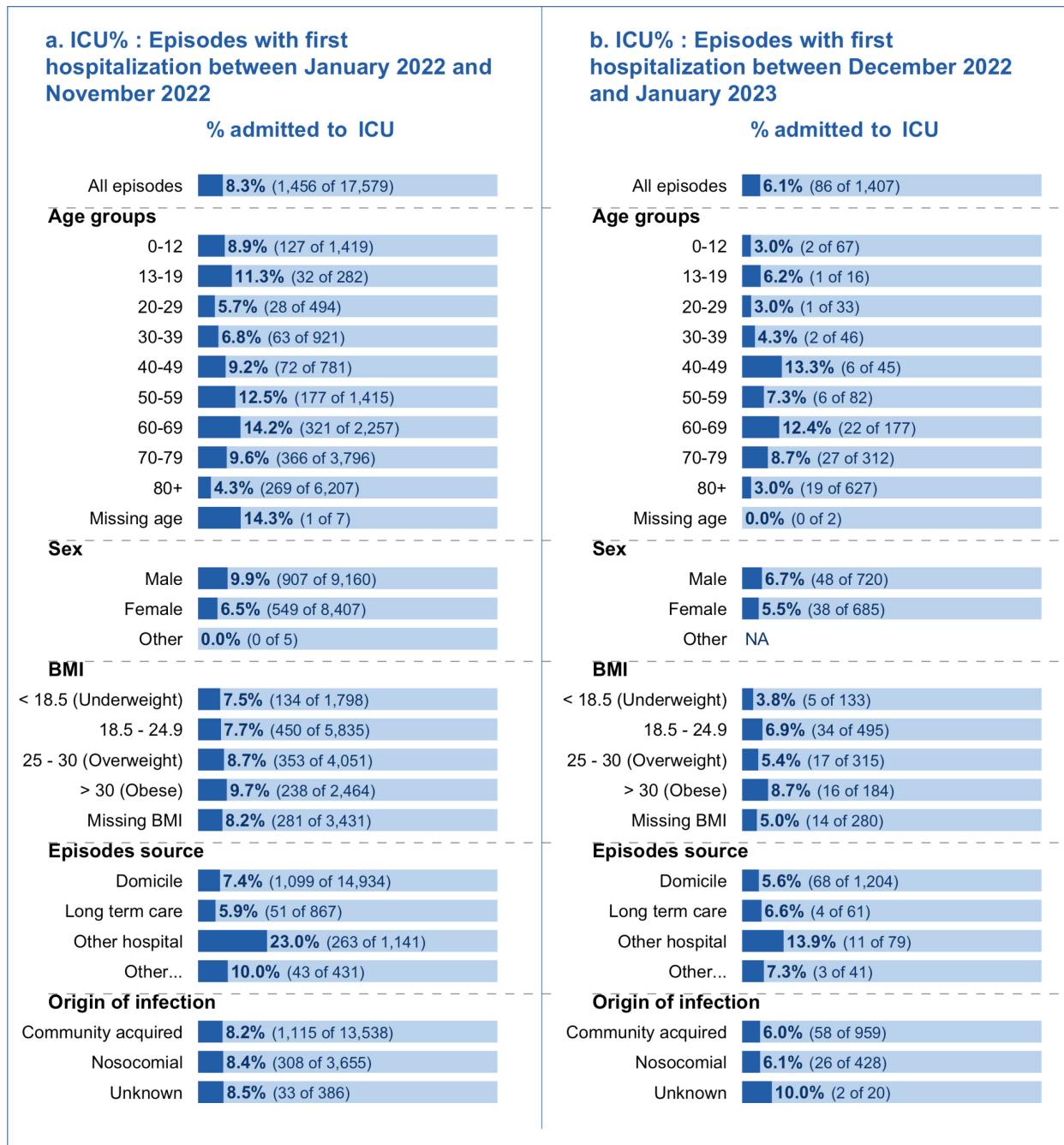


Figure 11: Percentage of hospitalization episodes with at least one ICU admission, grouped by demographic and risk factors, over two time intervals. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, we considered whether they were admitted to the ICU during any of their hospitalizations. Records with incomplete data were not included.



4.3. ICU admission rate by vaccination status

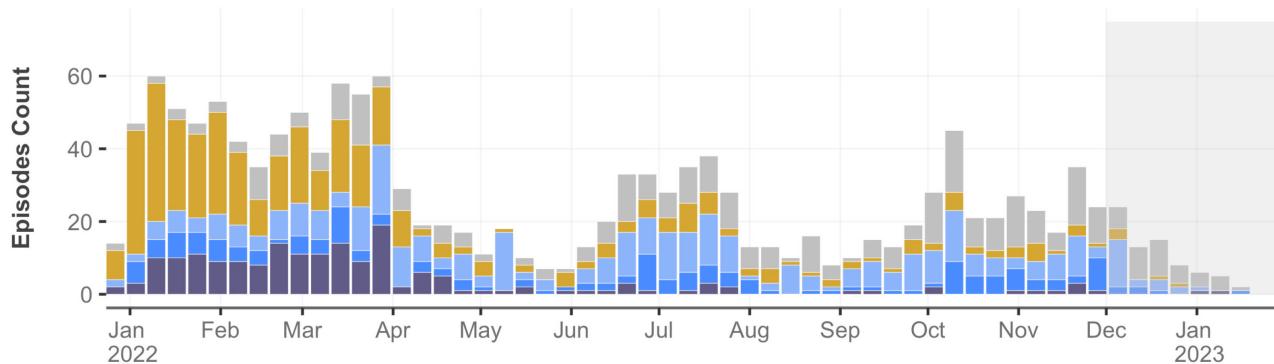
Figure 12 shows the ICU admission rate, which is the number of episodes requiring an admission to the ICU over all episodes registered, stratified by vaccination status.

The percentage of not vaccinated patients among episodes with ICU stay decreased sharply from January to April from 62% to 27% and has fluctuated since then. (Figure 12b)

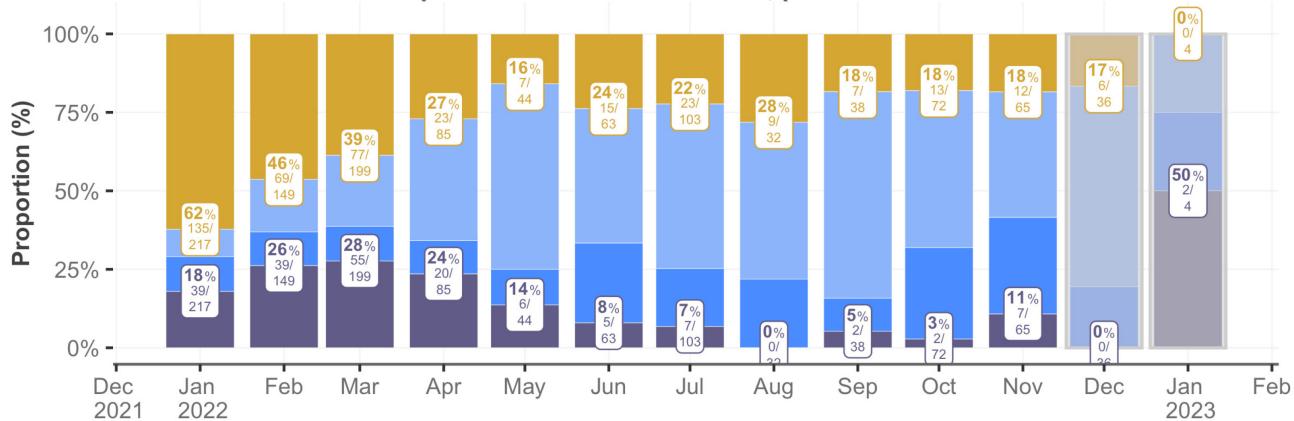
The relative counts for the age groups of 5-15 have to be interpreted with caution due to low numbers. (Figure 12c)



a. Vaccination status of patients admitted to the ICU per week of first hospitalization, absolute count



b. Relative counts of episodes with ICU admission, per month



c. Relative counts for episodes with ICU admission, per age group from December 2022 to January 2023

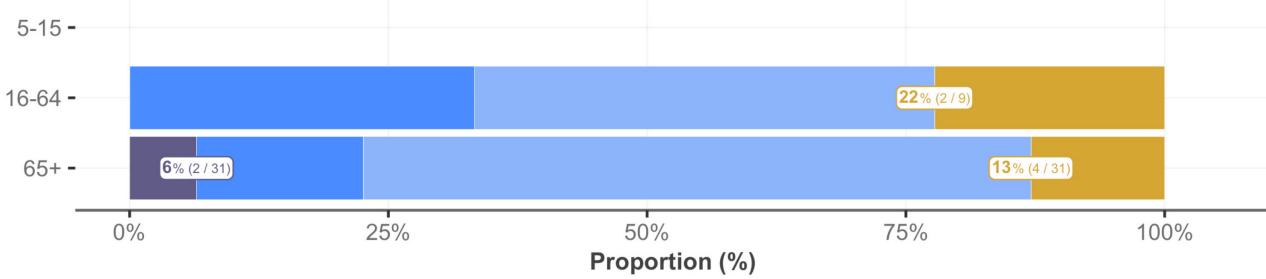


Figure 12: Demographic characteristics of hospitalized patients by immune status and immune status of patients over time. For episodes with multiple hospitalizations, the immune status for the first hospitalization was considered. For Figure 5c only: Episodes with missing ages and children between 0 to 4 years old (following vaccination recommendations) were excluded from the analysis.

4.4. ICU admission rate by age group and vaccination status

Figure 13 shows the ICU admission rate by age group and by vaccination status. Plots for the age groups 5-15 should be interpreted with caution, as the ICU% is calculated on a small number of episodes. The same caution applies in recent months, where peaks may be due to low number of episodes.

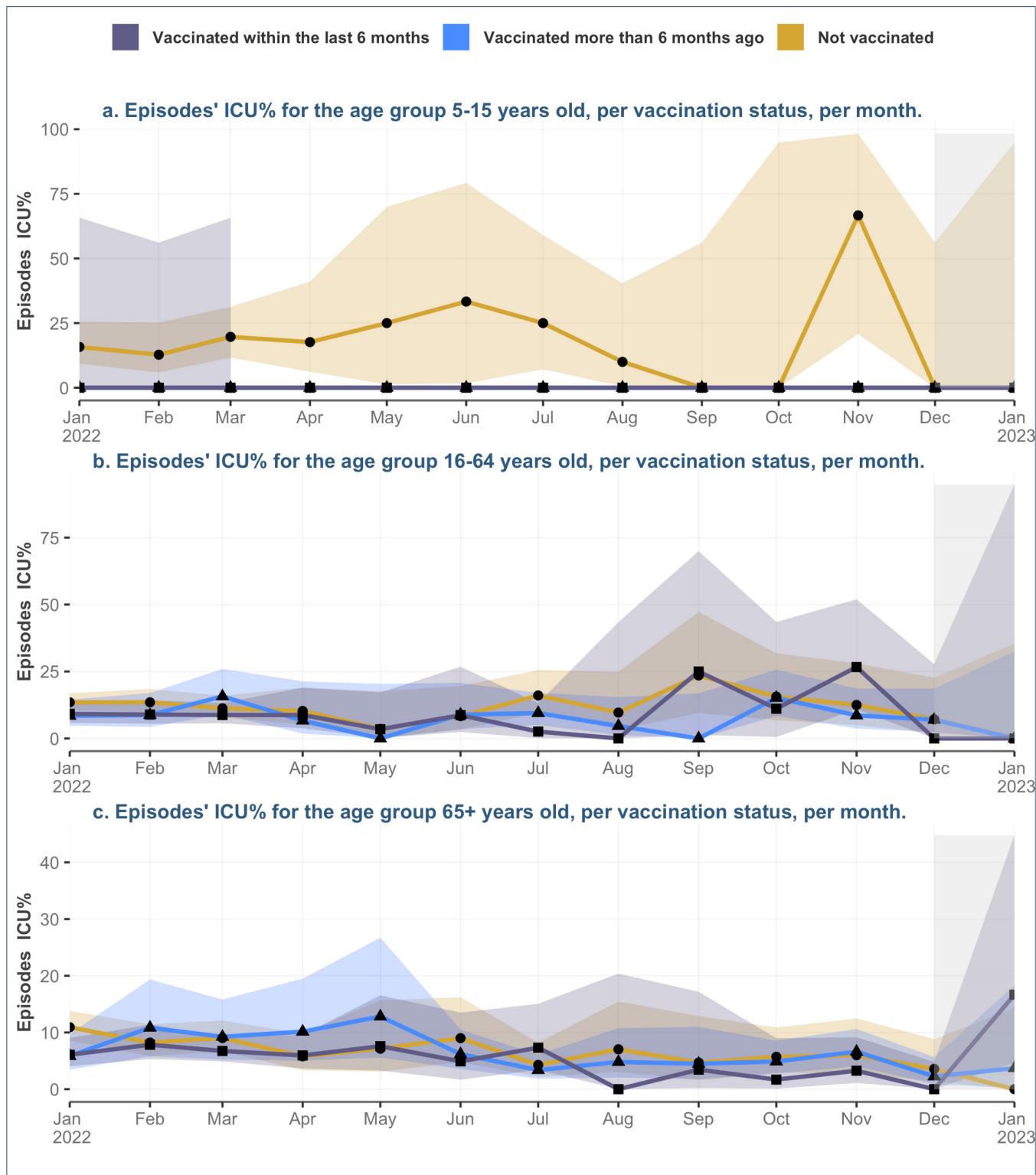


Figure 13: ICU admission rate (ICU%) by age and by vaccination status over time: percentage of episodes, which resulted in ICU admission of the patient in hospital. Records with incomplete data were not included. Data from the two last months (highlighted in gray) are considered provisional due to data entry delays. The coloured bands on this plot indicate the 95% confidence interval around the estimated ICU%. A gap in the coloured band means that the confidence interval goes beyond the displayed range of the plot.

5. Influenza

5.1. Influenza epidemic curves

The influenza's seasonal data collection within CH-SUR begins its collection each November. In the Figure 14, the current, developing influenza epidemic curve can be compared and contrasted with past seasons' epidemic curves. Essential demographic information for the ongoing influenza season is also displayed. Epidemic curves should be compared with caution, due to a varying number of hospitals which reported data over each specific season. For additional weekly updates about the current influenza season please refer to [Saisonale Grippe – Lagebericht Schweiz](#).

This data is not representative for whole Switzerland, but represents the situation in the CH-SUR Hospitals partners.

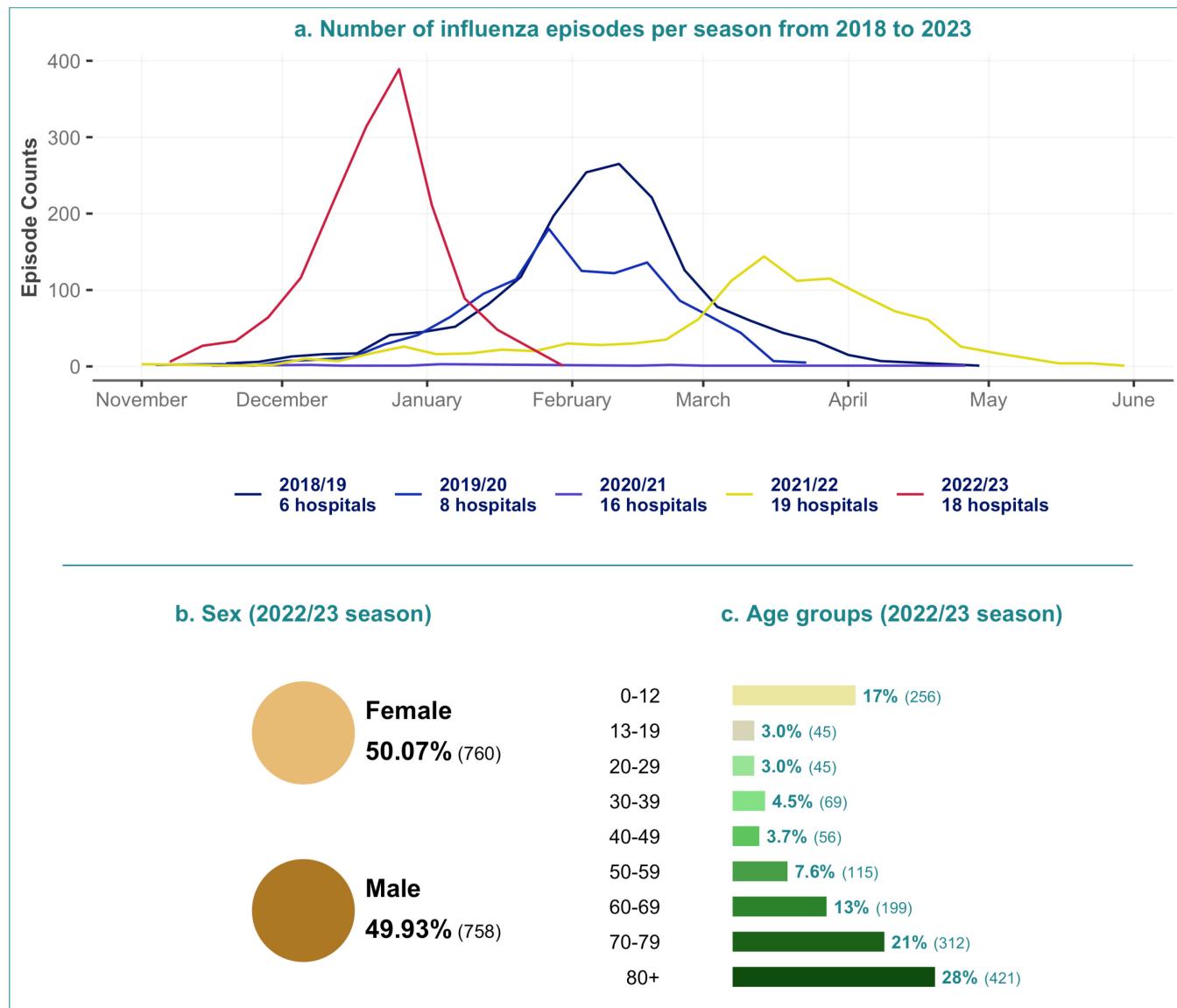
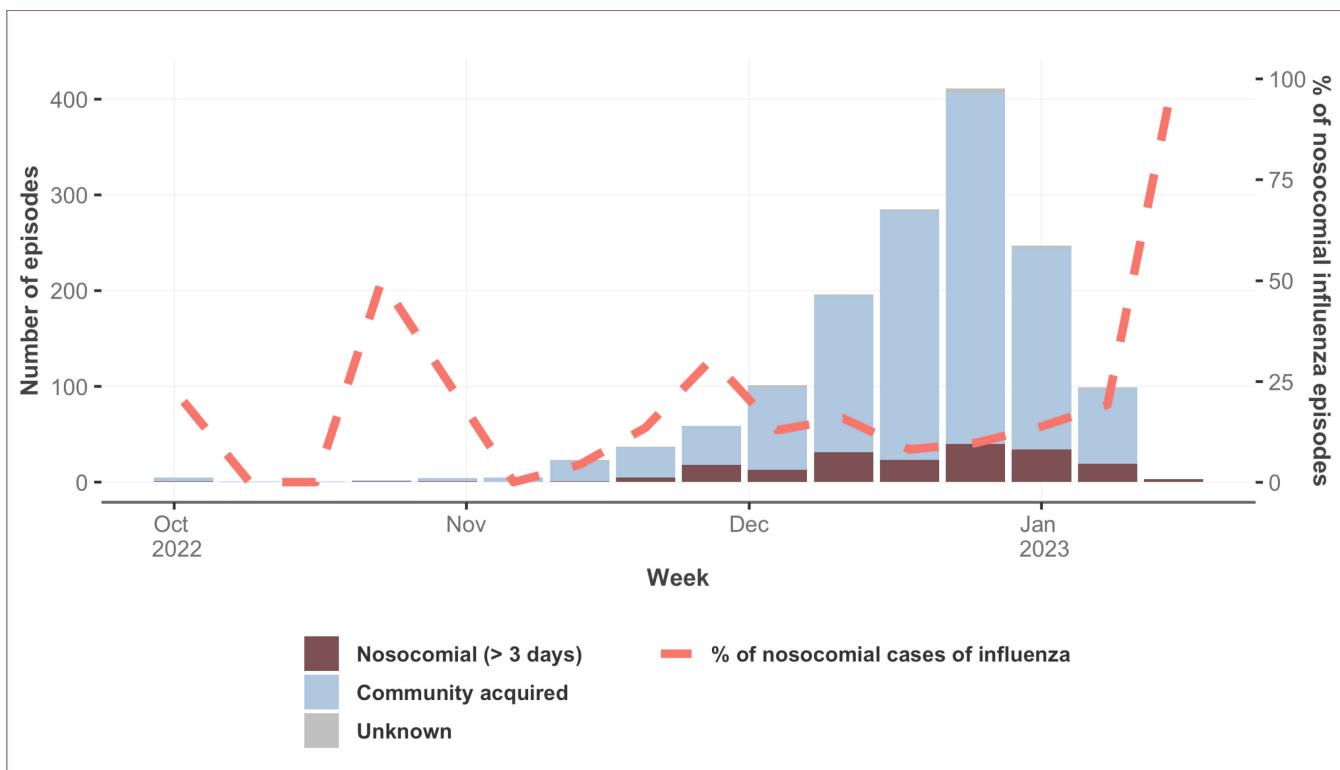


Figure 14: Number of episodes per influenza seasons, with the age and sex demographic characteristics of the ongoing season.

5.2. Summary of influenza episodes for season 2022-2023:

Important note: the epidemiological and clinical data for the ongoing influenza season are to be interpreted with caution, given the limited number of patients and events. Additional registrations are expected.

- We registered a total of 1479 influenza episodes including 190 (13%) nosocomial infections (16 unknowns) (Figure 15).
- Influenza type A virus was detected in 1428 (98%) episodes, and influenza type B virus in 31 (2%) episodes. Influenza type was unknown for 20 episodes.
- A total of 135 (9%) influenza episodes included a stay in intermediate care. Among those, 40 (30%) required non-invasive ventilation.
- A total of 138 (9%) episodes included a stay in intensive care. Among those, 54 (39%) required non-invasive ventilation, 41 (30%) required invasive ventilation and 4 (3%) required ECMO.
- A total of 22 influenza episodes resulted in death during hospitalisation.





6. Glossar und ergänzende Informationen

CH-SUR erfasst Daten von Patientinnen und Patienten, welche mit einer dokumentierten Infektion mit SARS-CoV-2 hospitalisiert wurden und deren Spitalaufenthalt länger als 24 Stunden andauert. Als Bestätigung für eine Infektion gilt ein positiver PCR-Test (Polymerase Chain Reaction) oder ein positiver Antigen-Schnelltest wie auch ein klinischer Befund für COVID-19. Nosokomiale SARS-CoV-2-Infektionen werden in der Datenbank ebenfalls erfasst und in einem separaten Kapitel am Schluss dieses Berichts aufgeführt.

Hospitalization / Hospitalisation:

Bei der Hospitalisation handelt es sich um die kleinste Datenanalyseeinheit. Sie ergibt sich aus jeweils einem Ein- und Austritt in einem an CH-SUR teilnehmenden Spital, wenn der Aufenthalt länger als 24 Stunden andauert. Jede Aufnahme einer Person in ein Spital wird als neue Hospitalisation gezählt. Da es innerhalb desselben Krankheitsverlaufs (einer einzelnen Infektion) häufig zu mehreren Hospitalisationen (Wiedereintritten) kommt, erfolgt die Analyse in diesem Bericht anhand der Anzahl Episoden und nicht anhand der Anzahl Hospitalisationen.

Episode / Episode:

Bei jeder Neuaufnahme in ein Spital, die mindestens 30 Tage nach einer früheren Hospitalisation erfolgt und zu einem Aufenthalt von mehr als 24 Stunden führt, wird eine Episodennummer vergeben. Wird eine Person innerhalb von 30 Tagen nur einmal oder mehrfach hospitalisiert, wird in beiden Fällen nur eine Episode gezählt. Wird eine Person im Abstand von über 30 Tagen zweimal hospitalisiert, werden zwei unterschiedliche Episodennummern vergeben. Wird eine Person innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach der letzten Entlassung zwischen zwei an CH-SUR teilnehmenden Spitätern transferiert, werden diese Hospitalisationen zur selben Episode gezählt. Eine Episode kann deshalb mehrere Hospitalisationen und jede Hospitalisation kann mehrere IPS-Aufnahmen umfassen.

Reason for the hospitalization / Hospitalisationsgrund:

- *Hospitalization because of COVID-19 / Hospitalisation aufgrund von COVID-19:* Basierend auf den bei der Aufnahme verfügbaren Informationen wird die Person hospitalisiert, weil sie Symptome aufgrund von COVID-19 aufweist oder an einer offensichtlich durch COVID-19 verursachten Dekompensation einer chronischen Krankheit leidet.
- *Hospitalization with a SARS-CoV-2 infection / Hospitalisation mit einer SARS-CoV-2-Infektion:* Basierend auf den bei der Aufnahme verfügbaren Informationen weist die Person einen positiven SARS-CoV-2-Test auf, wird aber ohne COVID-19-Symptome aus einem nicht mit COVID-19 zusammenhängenden Grund hospitalisiert. Das Hauptproblem ist also ein Unfall oder eine Erkrankung, die nicht mit COVID-19 in Verbindung steht.

Origin of the infection / Infektionsursprung:

- *Community acquired infection: / Ambulant erworbene Infektion:* Die SARS-CoV-2 Infektion wurde vor der Aufnahme in das Spital oder innerhalb der ersten fünf Tage nach der Aufnahme festgestellt.
- *Nosocomial infection / Nosokomiale Infektion:* Eine Episode gilt als «nosokomial», wenn die SARS-CoV-2 Infektion nach fünf oder mehr Tagen nach der Aufnahme in das Spital festgestellt wird.

Severity score at admission / Schweregrad bei der Aufnahme:

Bei Erwachsenen wird zur Beurteilung des Schweregrads der CURB-65 Score angewendet. Für jedes der folgenden Kriterien wird jeweils 1 Punkt gezählt: Verwirrtheit (Abbreviated Mental Test Score < 9), Serumharnstoff > 19 mg/dl, Atemfrequenz > 30 pro Minute, tiefer Blutdruck (diastolisch < 60 oder systolisch < 90 mmHg), Alter > 65 Jahre. Bei Kindern wird je ein Punkt für folgende Kriterien gezählt: Atemnot, Sauerstoffsättigung < 92%, Anzeichen schwerer klinischer Dehydratation oder eines klinischen Schocks und ein veränderter Bewusstseinszustand. Der Schweregrad entspricht der Summe der jeweiligen gezählten Punkte.

Intermediate care unit (intermediate care or IMC) / Intermediate Care Unit (IMC): Pflegestation für Personen, die an einer Störung einer lebenswichtigen Funktion leiden oder deren Pflegelast keine Rückkehr in eine Bettenstation erlaubt. Die Intermediate Care Unit bildet das Bindeglied zwischen Intensivpflegestation und Bettenstation.

Intensive care unit (ICU) / Intensivpflegestation (IPS): Pflegestation für Personen, die eine schwerwiegende Störung einer oder mehrerer lebenswichtiger Funktionen haben oder bei denen das Risiko schwerer Komplikationen besteht.

Vaccination status / Impfstatus:

Die Definition des Impfstatus basiert auf der letzten verabreichten Impfdosis, sofern der Patient oder die Patientin eine solche erhalten hat. Der Impfstatus umfasst folgende Kategorien:

- a) *Geimpft innerhalb der letzten 6 Monate*: Patient/-innen, die ihre letzte Impfdosis innerhalb von 6 Monaten vor dem Zeitpunkt des positiven SARS-CoV-2-Tests erhalten haben.
- b) *Geimpft vor mehr als 6 Monaten*: Patient/-innen, die ihre letzte Impfdosis mehr als 6 Monate vor dem Zeitpunkt des positiven SARS-CoV-2-Tests erhalten haben.
- c) *Geimpft (Datum unbekannt)*: Patient/-innen, die vor dem positiven Test mindestens eine Dosis der von der WHO zugelassenen Impfstoffe erhalten haben, wobei jedoch nicht bekannt ist, wann die letzte Dosis verabreicht wurde.
- d) *Ungeimpft*: Patient/-innen, die zum Zeitpunkt des positiven SARS-CoV-2-Tests keine einzige Dosis eines von der WHO zugelassenen Impfstoffs erhalten hatten.
- e) *Status unbekannt*: Patient/-innen, für die keine Angaben zur Impfung vorlagen.

Wichtiger Hinweis: Besondere Bevölkerungsgruppen: Kinder unter 5 Jahren sind in keiner altersspezifischen Analyse zum Impfstatus erfasst, da für sie keine Impfung empfohlen wird

Discharge / Entlassung: Ein Spitalaustritt gilt als «Entlassung», wenn die Person das Spital mit einem der folgenden Zielorte verlässt: 1. nach Hause; 2. Langzeitpflegeeinrichtung; 3. anderes Spital; 4. andere Einrichtung, die sich nicht am CH-SUR-Überwachungssystem beteiligt; 5. Rehabilitationseinrichtung; 6. unbekannter Zielort

Reason of death / Todesursache: Personen, bei denen COVID-19 die Todesursache war (died of COVID-19 / verstorben an COVID-19), werden getrennt aufgeführt von den COVID-19-Patientinnen und -Patienten, die wegen anderer Todesursachen verstarben (died with COVID-19, but not of COVID-19 / verstorben mit COVID-19, aber nicht an COVID-19). Ob eine Person an COVID-19 oder aus einem anderen Grund verstarb, wird auf Spitlebene im betreffenden am CH-SUR-System teilnehmenden Zentrum von einer Ärztin oder einem Arzt beurteilt. Fälle, in denen die Todesursache nicht sicher ist, aber eine COVID-19-Diagnose vorliegt (in Übereinstimmung mit den Einschlusskriterien für CH-SUR), werden als «verstorben an COVID-19» oder «vermuteter COVID-19-Todesfall» gezählt.

Dealing with missing data / Umgang mit fehlenden Daten: Wenn im Text erwähnt, werden fehlende Daten von der Analyse ausgeschlossen. Andernfalls werden Datensätze mit fehlenden Daten in der Gesamtanzahl berücksichtigt und entsprechend analysiert. Dies kann dazu führen, dass die Denominatoren der verschiedenen analysierten Kategorien nicht dieselbe Gesamtsumme ergeben. In einigen Abbildungen werden die Daten der letzten beiden Monate aufgrund von Verzögerungen bei der Datenerfassung als provisorisch betrachtet und grau markiert, wobei dies jeweils angegeben wird.



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