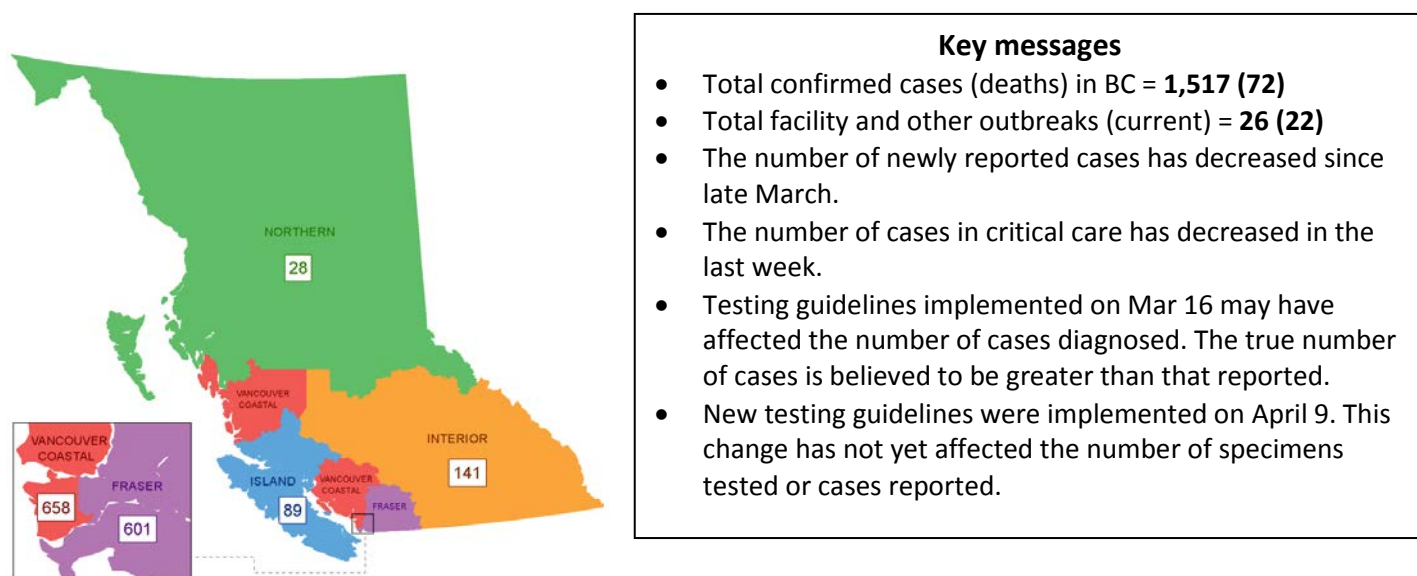


**British Columbia COVID-19 Daily Situation Report, April 14, 2020\***

**Figure 1:** Map of COVID-19 confirmed cases reported by health authority, BC, January 1 – April 14, 2020 (N=1,517)



**Table 1:** Epidemiological profile of reported cases by health authority, BC, January 1 – April 14, 2020 (N=1,517)

	Fraser	Interior	Vancouver Island	Northern	Vancouver Coastal	Total N (%) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total number of cases</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1,517</b>
<b>New cases since yesterday</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>
Median age in years, cases <sup>b</sup>	53	49	55	51	57	54 years (range 0-102 years)
Female sex, cases	308	77	47	18	361	811/1,500 (54%)
<b>Ever hospitalized<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>170</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>349 (23%)</b>
Median age in years, ever hospitalized <sup>b</sup>	68	60	72	47	70	68 years (range 0-98 years)
Currently hospitalized <sup>c</sup>	<b>73</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Currently in critical care<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Total number of deaths<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>72 (5%)</b>
<b>New deaths since yesterday</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Median age in years, deaths <sup>b</sup>	79	NA	88	NA	87	86 years (range 47-101 years)
<b>Recovered<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>329</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>473<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>942 (62%)</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=1498, 346, and 71, respectively).

<sup>c</sup> Serious outcomes (i.e., hospitalization, death) may be incomplete or out of date (i.e., under-estimates) owing to the timing and process for case status update.

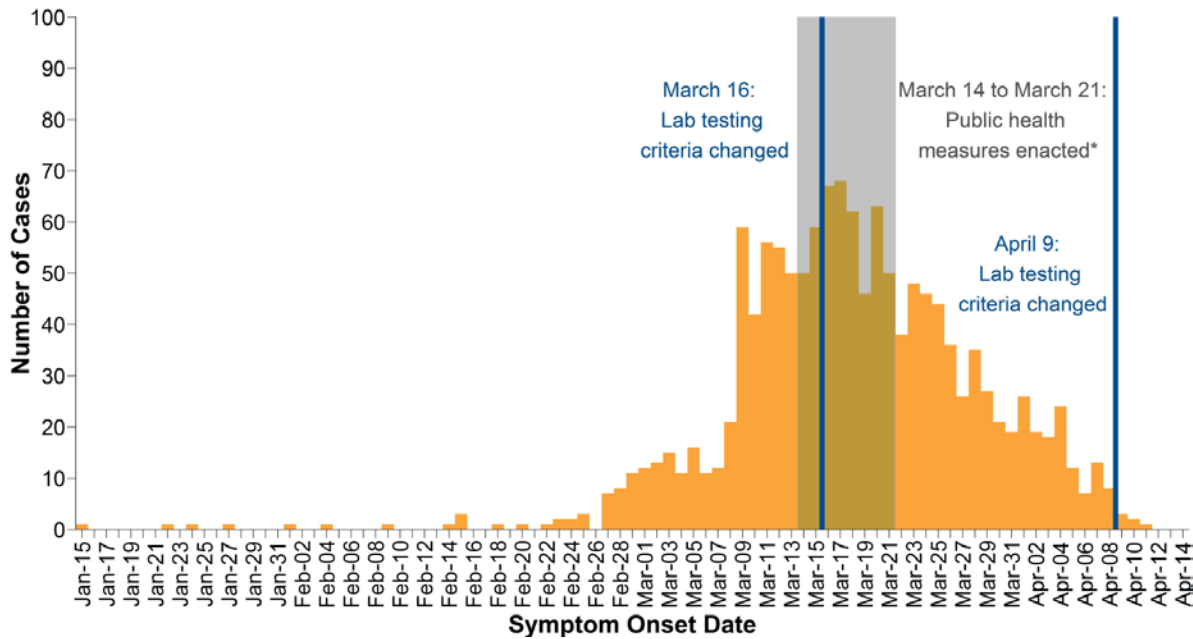
<sup>d</sup> Source: PHSA, April 14 2020 @10am. The number of COVID cases in critical care units is reported daily by each Health Authority and includes the number of COVID patients in all critical care beds (e.g., intensive care units; high acuity units; and other surge critical care spaces as they become available and/or required). Work is ongoing to improve the completeness and accuracy of the data reported.

<sup>e</sup> Includes cases considered recovered following either 2 lab confirmed negative swabs 24 hours apart or at least 10 days have passed since symptom onset and symptoms have improved.

<sup>f</sup> The number of cases recovered is from April 8 and may be inaccurate.

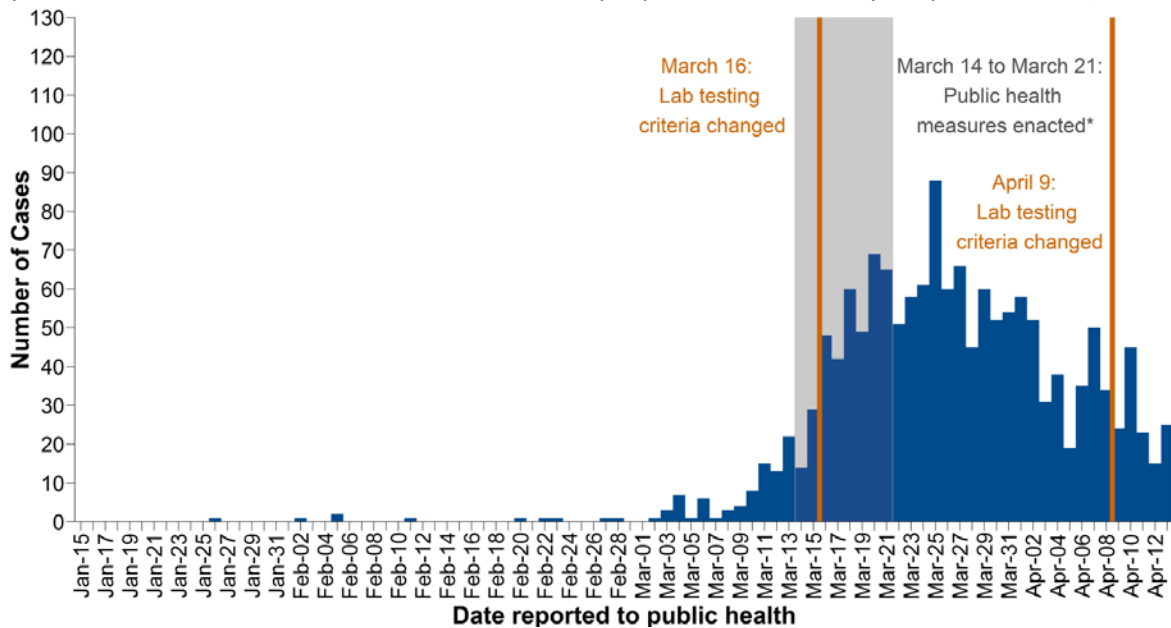
\*All findings are based on laboratory-confirmed cases reported from Health Authorities to BCCDC as of 10:00 AM PT, except where otherwise noted. Data represent a subset of actual cases and are subject to change with changes in testing recommendations and practices, reconciliation and/or as data become more complete.

**Figure 2:** Epidemic curve, confirmed COVID-19 cases in BC by symptom onset date January 1-April 14, 2020 (N=1,358<sup>†</sup>)



<sup>†</sup> Only cases with symptom onset dates reported are included.

**Figure 3:** Epidemic curve, confirmed COVID-19 cases in BC by reported date January 1-April 13, 2020 (N=1,514<sup>‡</sup>)

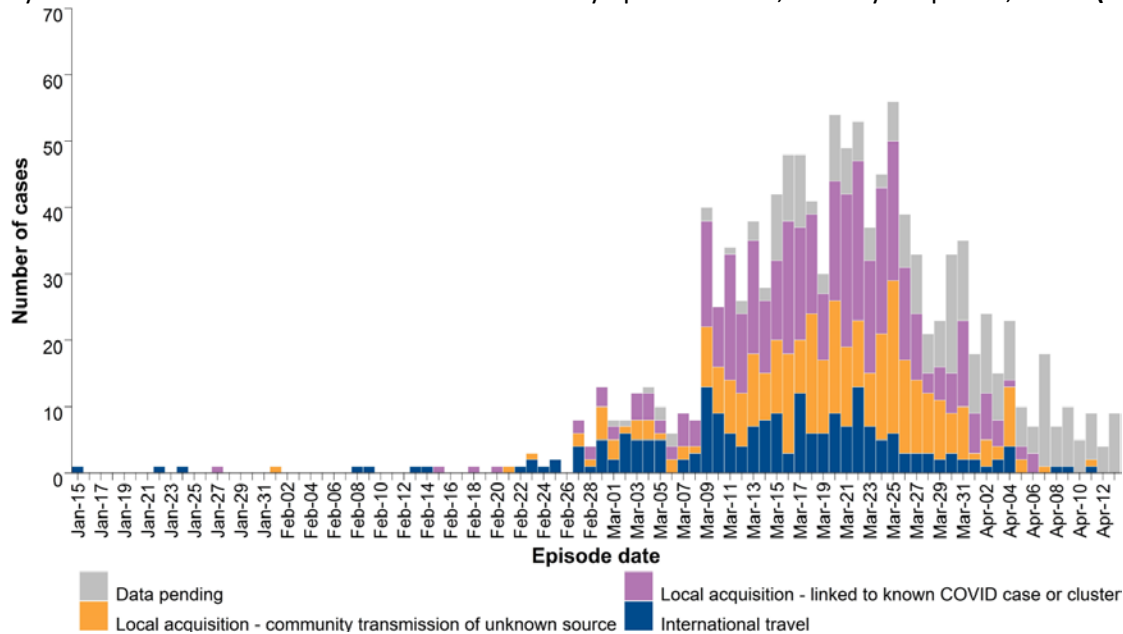


<sup>‡</sup> Cases reported on the same day as this report are excluded as only a portion are available at the time the data are extracted.

\*A number of public health measures were enacted during the week shaded in grey. These include: March 14: Spring break started for most schools; March 16: Mass gatherings public health order implemented (>50 people), entry of foreign nationals banned, symptomatic individuals banned from flights to Canada, international flights restricted to four national airports; March 17: BC public health emergency declared, traveller self-isolation public health order implemented; March 18: Provincial state of emergency declared, food and drink service restrictions public health order implemented; March 20: US/Canada border closed to non-essential travel; March 21: closure of personal service establishments. Please refer to footnote in Figure 5 for laboratory testing criteria changes.

**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 only have the 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.

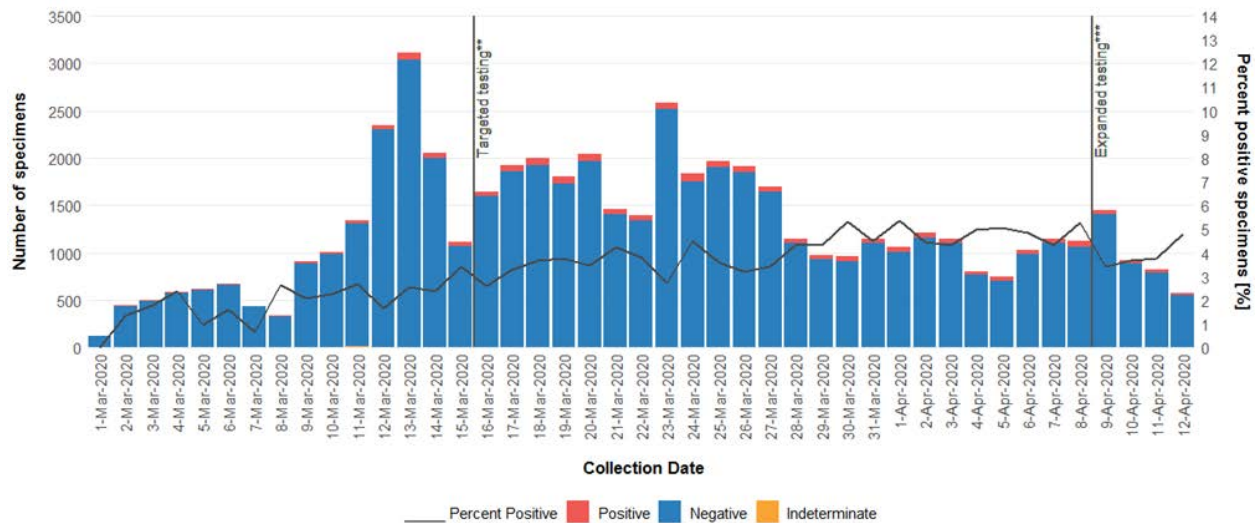
**Figure 4:** Likely source of infection for COVID-19 cases in BC by episode date\*, January 1-April 14, 2020<sup>†</sup> (N=1,156)



\* Episode date is based on symptom onset date (n= 628), if not available then date COVID-19 was reported to health authority (n= 528)

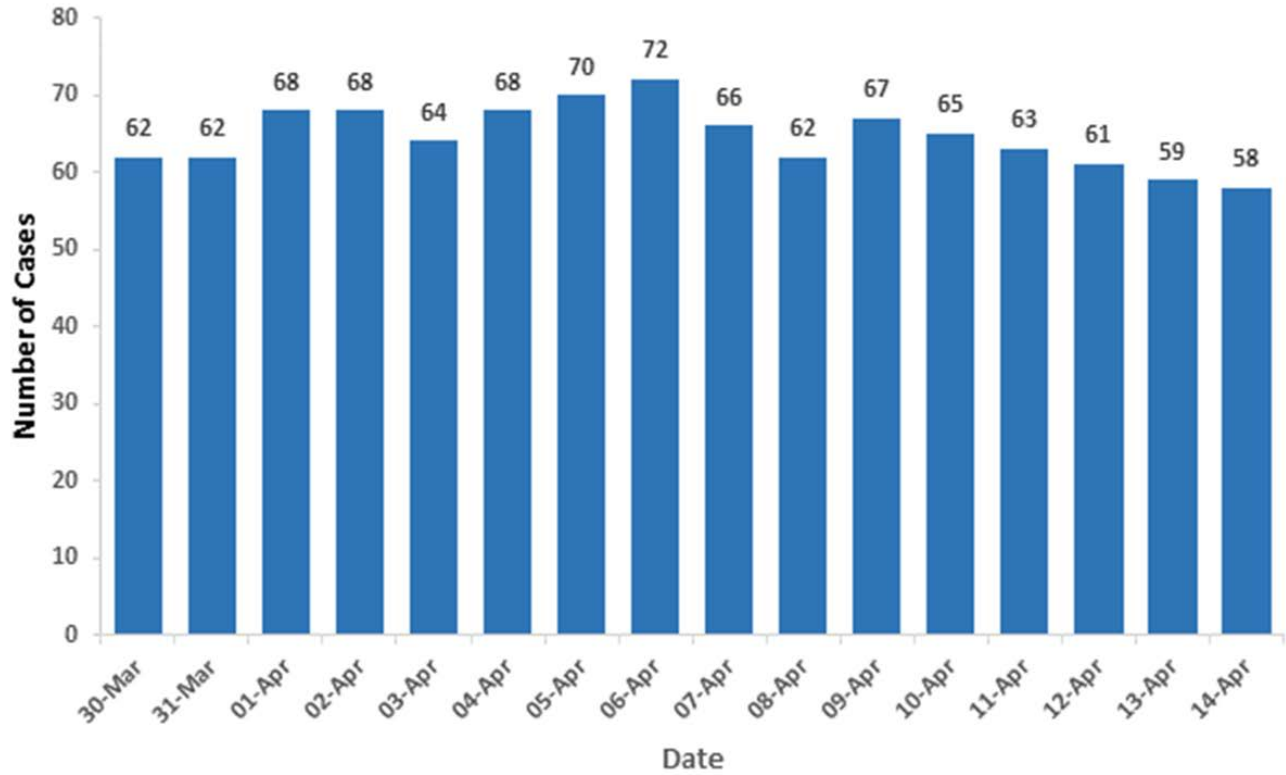
† Data source: Panorama public health information system

**Figure 5:** Number and proportion of SARS-CoV-2 positive respiratory specimens tested in BC<sup>†</sup>, March 1-April 12, 2020 (N=54,185; Positive=3.43%)



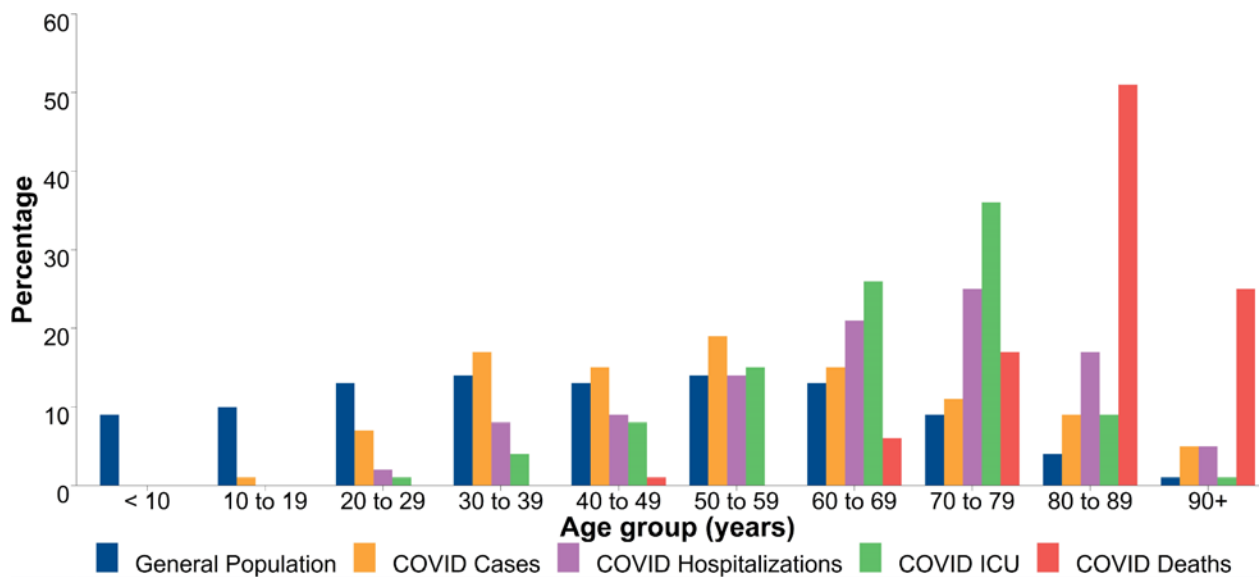
<sup>†</sup> Participating laboratories include those with confirmatory testing: BCCDC Public Health Laboratory, Vancouver General Hospital, BC Children’s & Women’s Hospital, St. Paul’s Hospital, Victoria General Hospital Microbiology Laboratory, Kelowna General Hospital Microbiology Laboratory, and LifeLabs® laboratories. Data source: PLOVER extract on April 14, 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 include new positive cases and retested positive cases; this may over-estimate proportionate positivity. Similarly, individuals may be tested repeatedly after becoming negative; this may under-estimate 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. Specimens collected in the Yukon and tested at the BCCDC PHL are included. \*\*As of March 16, testing guidelines changed to focus on hospitalized patients, healthcare workers, long term care facility staff and residents, and those part of a cluster or outbreak who are experiencing respiratory symptoms. \*\*\*As of April 9, the previous testing guidelines were expanded to include individuals with fever (>38°C) and cough or shortness of breath, including (a) residents of remote, isolated or Indigenous communities, (b) people living and working in congregate settings such as work-camps, correctional facilities, shelters, group homes, assisted living and seniors’ residences, (c) people who are homeless or have unstable housing, (d) essential service providers (e.g. first responders), or (e) returning travellers identified at a point of entry to Canada. In addition to these priority groups, health care providers can order a COVID-19 test for any patient based on their clinical judgment.

**Figure 6:** Total positive COVID-19 cases in critical care by day, BC, March 25- April 14, 2020



Data source: PHSA, April 14 2020. Note critical care data may change over time due to small adjustments and improvements in data quality.

**Figure 7:** Percentage distribution of COVID-19 cases, hospitalization, ICU admissions and deaths by age, compared to the general population of BC, January 1-April 14, 2020 (N=1,498\*)



\*Includes 1498 cases, 346 hospitalizations, 149 ICU admissions, and 71 deceased with age information available.