Community Respiratory Illness Surveillance Program (CRISP) Situation Report: November 21, 2025 (Reporting Period November 2 – November 15, 2025)

Over the past two weeks, influenza test positivity has increased, surpassing the 5% threshold and marking the official start of flu season in the province. COVID-19 activity is stable, and RSV activity is increasing but at low levels. Test positivity for viruses other than RSV, Influenza and COVID-19 increased to 26.2% and Rhinovirus ("common cold") was the most commonly detected virus in the sentinel provider program. Influenza ICU admissions have increased, no deaths have been reported. Approximately 12% of the population is vaccinated against COVID-19, and 17% against influenza.

Saskatchewan residents can book flu and COVID-19 vaccinations at 4flu.ca.

Viral Indicators:

- COVID-19 test positivity has decreased in the past three weeks from 8.3% (week ending November 1) to 5.5% (week ending November 15). In the current week, just under half (43.1%) of cases were adults over 65 years of age.
- RSV test positivity increased from 0.6% (week ending October 25) to 2.0% (week ending November 8). Test positivity has slightly decreased to 1.3% in the current week ending November 15. Half (50.0%) of the cases occurred in children less than five years of age.
- Influenza test positivity is increasing and has crossed the seasonal threshold of 5% positivity indicating the start of the flu season in the province. Since August 24, 2025, 236 influenza detections have been reported of which 97% (228) were influenza A. Among subtyped influenza A detections (85), influenza A (H1) accounted for 68% (58) of detections. Over a third of cases (37.9%) occurred in the 20–64 year age group.
- From September 21 to November 1, 2025, XFG and its sublineages (denoted as XFG*) were the most commonly detected variants (75.8%), followed by LP.8.1* (11.5%) and NB.1.8.1* (11.5%).
- COVID-19 wastewater activity is low for past two weeks.

Community indicators:

- The number of respiratory-like illness calls to 811 HealthLine increased from 64.3 calls per 1,000 calls in the week ending October 25 to 84.2 calls per 1,000 in the week ending November 15.
- Rhinovirus was the most frequently detected virus by the sentinel healthcare providers during this reporting period.
- School absenteeism decreased from 10.2% for the week ending November 8 to 7.0% for the week ending November 15, 2025.

Outbreaks:

- Ten respiratory virus outbreaks were reported in high-risk settings (long-term care facilities, personal care homes and group homes) in this reporting period. Four of the outbreaks reported were due to COVID-19, two were due to Influenza A and the remaining four were due to other respiratory viruses.

Severe Outcomes (Hospitalizations/ICU admissions/Deaths):

- COVID-19 hospitalizations decreased, with ICU admissions remaining stable. Meanwhile, influenza and RSV hospitalizations increased, although RSV ICU admissions stayed low and stable.
- No COVID-19 or influenza associated deaths were reported in the last two weeks.

Table 1: Viral indicators by surveillance period, October 19, 2025 – November 15, 2025

Report date	SARS-CoV-2 positive laboratory test	SARS-CoV-2 test positivity	COVID-19 outbreaks	Influenza positive laboratory test	Influenza test positivity	Influenza outbreaks	RSV positive laboratory test	RSV test positivity	RSV outbreaks	'Other'[1] positive laboratory test	'Other'[1] sample positivity	'Other'[1] outbreaks
Nov 09 – Nov 15	59	5.5%	3	70	6.8%	2	12	1.3%	0	101	26.2%	4
Nov 02 – Nov 08	66	6.4%	1	73	7.2%	0	19	2.0%	0	55	14.3%	0
Oct 26 – Nov 01	82	8.3%	2	32	3.6%	0	12	1.4%	0	56	16.1%	2
Oct 19 – Oct 25	82	8.2%	3	14	1.5%	1	5	0.6%	0	80	20.7%	1

Notes: [1]*Parainfluenza viruses 1 – 4; Adenovirus; Human Metapneumovirus, seasonal Coronavirus and Entero/Rhinovirus.*

[#]*Starting with the week of October 22-28, 2023, the method for calculating test positivity for "Other" respiratory viruses has changed to more accurately reflect the number of positive results in laboratory samples tested for "other" respiratory viruses. Samples that tested positive for more than one of the "Other" viruses are counted only once. See Technical Notes for details.*

Table 2: Lab-confirmed respiratory illness by age group, November 09 – November 15, 2025

Age group (Years)	COVID-19 case count	Influenza case count	RSV case count	'Other' virus case count[1]
0 – 4	10 (17.2%)	8 (12.1%)	6 (50.0%)	101 (100%)
5 – 19	0 (0.0%)	12 (18.2%)	4 (33.3%)	
20 – 64	23 (39.7%)	25 (37.9%)	2 (16.7%)	
≥65	25 (43.1%)	21 (31.8%)	0 (0.0%)	
Total	**58 (100%)**	**66 (100%)**	**12 (100%)**	**101 (100%)**

Notes: *[1]Parainfluenza viruses 1 – 4; Adenovirus; Human Metapneumovirus, seasonal Coronavirus and Entero/Rhinovirus; age-specific data is unavailable for other respiratory pathogens. Individuals with co-infection of "Other" viruses are only counted once. Due to the rounding, total percentage may not add to 100%. See Technical Notes for further details.*

Table 3: Sentinel* indicators by surveillance period, Saskatchewan, October 19, 2025 – November 15, 2025

Report date	School illness absenteeism[1]	RLI** 811 calls per 1,000	SARS-CoV-2 Wastewater indicator[2]	Sentinel provider test positivity[3]	Most commonly detected virus: Sentinel providers[3]
Nov 09 – Nov 15	7.0%	84.2	Non-detect (n= 2), Low (n= 4), Medium (n= 2), Medium-high (n= 2), High (n= 0)	59% (n=13)	Rhinovirus
Nov 02 – Nov 08	10.2%	85.1	Non-detect (n= 2), Low (n= 4), Medium (n= 3), Medium-high (n= 1), High (n= 0)	43% (n=10)	Rhinovirus
Oct 26 – Nov 01	8.7%	60.6	Non-detect (*n*= 1), Low (*n*= 6), Medium (*n*= 3), Medium-high (*n*= 0), High (*n*= 0)	35% (n=6)	RSV, Rhinovirus
Oct 19 – Oct 25	8.8%	64.3	Non-detect (*n*= 1), Low (*n*= 6), Medium (*n*= 1), Medium-high (*n*= 2), High (*n*= 0)	33% (n=6)	Rhinovirus

Notes: **Sentinel surveillance are sampling programs representative of the population; [1]School absenteeism is the proportion of scheduled children who were absent from the class due to illness. The type of illness is not specified. [2]Count of wastewater treatment facilities reporting low, moderate or high levels of viral load causing COVID-19 infection. See Technical Notes and appendix for details. [3]Most commonly detected virus in Sentinel providers: COVID-19, Influenza A/B, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), Adenovirus, Metapneumovirus, Rhinovirus, Parainfluenza viruses (PIV) 1-4, and seasonal Coronaviruses (229E, HKU1, NL63, and OC43).*

Table 4: Outcome, health care capacity, and immunization coverage indicators by surveillance period, Saskatchewan, October 19 – November 15, 2025[¥]

Report date	Hospital admissions – COVID-19[1]	ICU admissions – COVID-19	Hospital admissions – Influenza	ICU admissions – Influenza	Hospital admissions – RSV	ICU admissions – RSV	% of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients[2]	Deaths – COVID-19	Deaths – Influenza[3]	Proportion of population with COVID-19 vaccine administered[4]	Proportion of population immunized for Influenza vaccine[4]
Nov 09 – Nov 15	17	2	20	3	4	0	0.9%	0	0	11.7%	16.8%
Nov 02 – Nov 08	21	2	17	2	6	0	0.7%	0	0	10.2%	14.4%
Oct 26 – Nov 01	22	3	13	0	7	0	0.7%	0	0	8.8%	12.3%
Oct 19 – Oct 25	21	2	7	0	1	0	0.9%	0	0	6.7%	9.3%

*[¥]Additional information on hospital admission stratified by respiratory organism and age group is provided below in **Figure 3** and **4** respectively. Viral infection may not be the main reason for the admission.*

Cases by respiratory organisms across the age groups

- From November 2 to November 15, 2025, there were 99 respiratory illness cases hospitalized with lab-positive COVID-19 (38), Influenza (37), RSV (10) other respiratory illnesses (14), and co-infected cases (0). The COVID-19 lab positives were among the age groups of 0-19 (3), 20-59 (13) and ≥60 (22). The Influenza lab positives were in the age group of 0-19 (7), 20-59 (4) and ≥60 (26). The RSV lab positive was in the age group of 0-19 (7), 20-59 (2) and ≥60 (1). The other respiratory lab positives were in the age group of 0-19 (12) and ≥60 (2).
- From November 2 to November 15, 2025, there were 11 respiratory illness cases admitted to the ICU with lab-positive COVID-19 (4), Influenza (5), and other respiratory illnesses (2). The COVID-19 lab positives were among the age groups of 20-59 (1) and ≥60 (3). The Influenza lab positives were in the age group of 0-19 (1), 20-59 (2) and ≥60 (2). The other respiratory lab positives were in the age group of 0-19 (2).

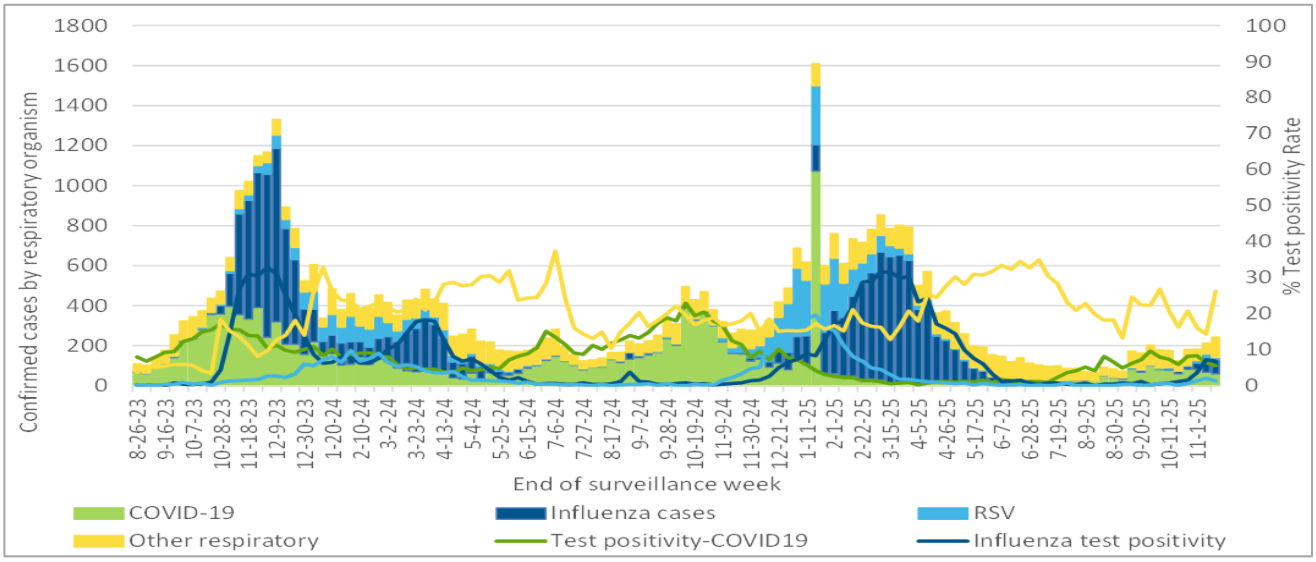
Notes: *[1] The delay in date tested result affects the total number of Influenza (A/B), RSV and other respiratory virus admissions for a particular day. This lag in data impacts mostly the last couple of days from the day the report is updated. The counts for influenza, RSV, and other respiratory virus-associated hospital and ICU admissions refer to individuals with laboratory or point of care tests positive for influenza, RSV, and other respiratory viruses, respectively, occurring within four days before the admission date AND/OR at any point during the hospital stay. The counts for COVID-19 hospital and ICU admissions refer to individuals with laboratory tests positive for COVID-19 virus, occurring within 21 days before the admission date and/or at any point during the hospital stay or 7 days from the discharge. Episodes of care considers patients total movement within the health system related to their condition. It combines 2 or more admission from 2 or more different facilities if they are transfers (No break in care). Transfer: Admission to any other hospital within 24 hours of discharge from previous hospital. Co-infected cases: positive for influenza and RSV or, positive for influenza and other respiratory virus or positive for RSV and other respiratory viruses or, positive for COVID-19 and influenza or, positive for COVID-19 and RSV or, Positive for COVID-19 and other respiratory viruses. Other includes Parainfluenza 1-4, Adenovirus, Enterovirus, Human Metapneumovirus, Rhinovirus, Seasonal Coronavirus (O43, NL63, 229E, HKU1f.)*

[2] 7-day average of percentage of acute inpatient beds staffed and in operation that are occupied by COVID-positive patients as of 8AM census

[3] Includes deaths entered into Panorama IOM among lab-confirmed cases. Deaths reported based on the actual date of death. Deaths reported in previous periods subject to change due death reporting data lags.

[4] The fall immunization campaign for COVID-19 and influenza started on October 14, 2025. The first doses of COVID-19 and influenza vaccines arrived in SK the week of September 21. Coverage is based on doses administered on or after September 21, 2025. Influenza vaccines were administered starting September 29, 2025, and COVID-19 vaccine doses were administered starting October 6, 2025.

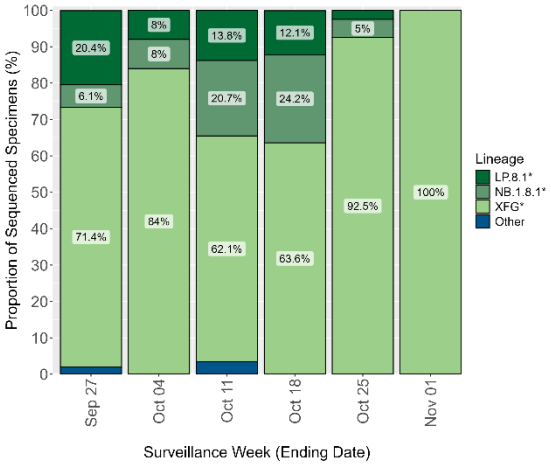
Figure 1: Epidemic curve, respiratory illness by organism and test positivity, August 20, 2023 – November 15, 2025



Data sources: Panorama IOM extracted on November 18, 2025 (COVID-19 cases)
Respiratory Virus Detections Surveillance System (influenza and other respiratory) (RRPL extracted November 18, 2025)
As of November 19, 2022, COVID-19 cases include new and reinfections.

For the two weeks of November 2 to November 15, 2025, there were:
- *68 COVID-19 cases (10 were 0 to 19 years; 23 were 20 to 64 years; and 25 were 65 years and older).*
- *143 Influenza lab detections*
- *31 RSV detections*
- *156 other viral lab detections (parainfluenza, adenovirus, human metapneumovirus, rhinovirus, coronavirus)*

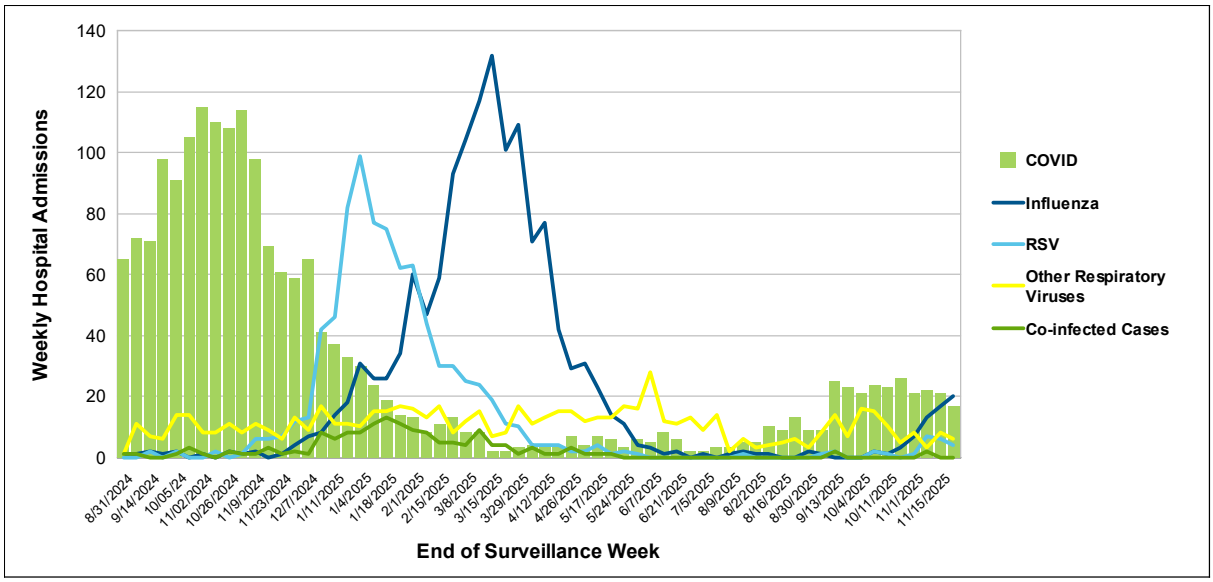
Figure 2: Percentage of SARS-CoV-2 variants, September 21 – November 01, 2025[¥*]

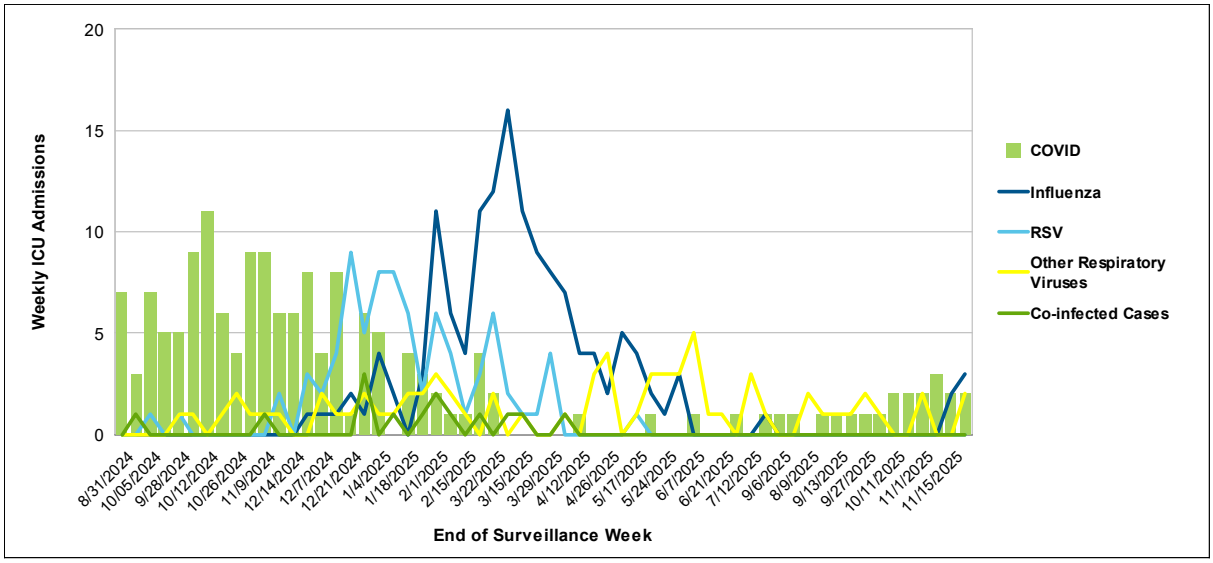


Lineage	Sep 27	Oct 04	Oct 11	Oct 18	Oct 25	Nov 01
LP.8.1*	10	2	4	4	1	0
NB.1.8.1*	3	2	6	8	2	0
XFG*	35	21	18	21	37	6
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	49	25	29	33	40	6

Data Source: *Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory, Saskatchewan Health Authority, as of November 19, 2025*
¥ Surveillance weeks correspond to specimen collection date.
** Parent lineage reported also includes all sublineages derived from this parent lineage.*
"Other" represents non-VOC variant groups and their sublineages. For the current period the other category includes XFJ.3 (1 case) and XFG (1 case).

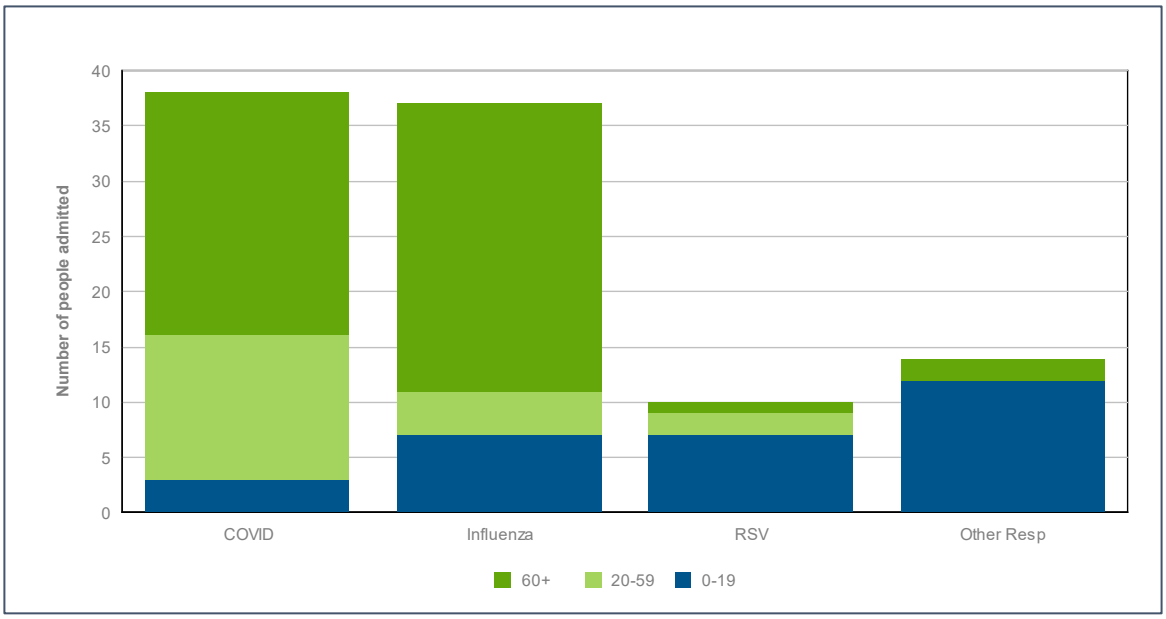
Figure 3: The number of COVID-19, influenza, RSV, other respiratory viruses, and co-infected cases admitted to hospital and ICU by week of the admission, August 25, 2024 – November 15, 2025*





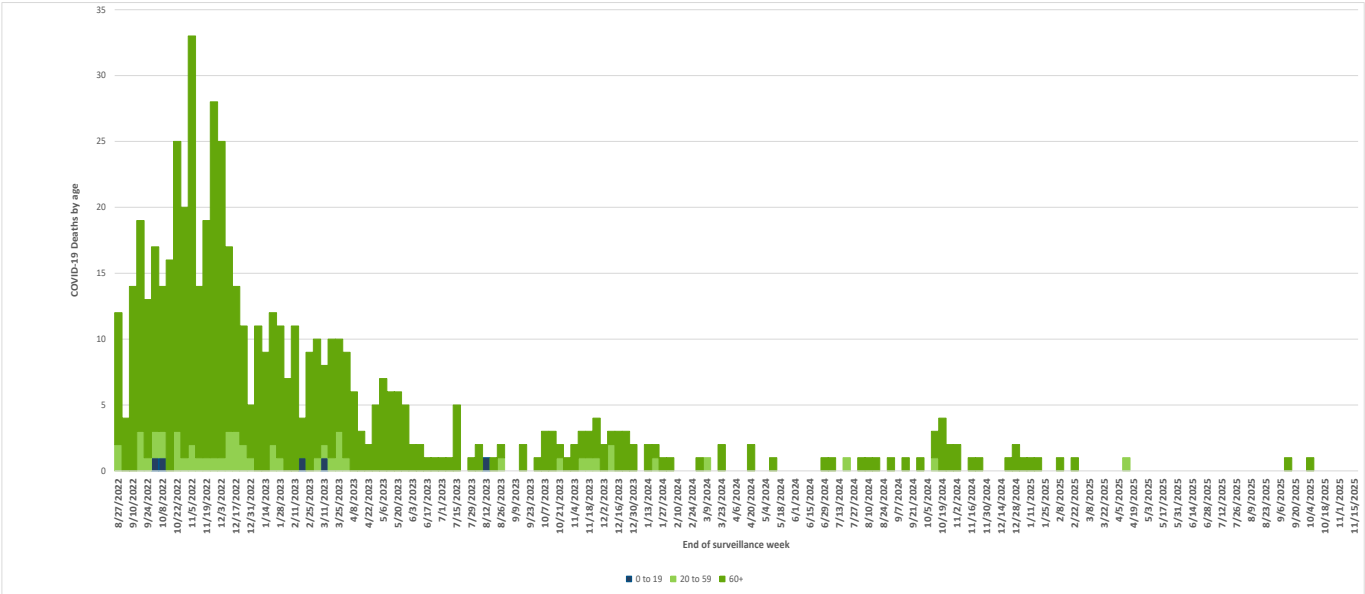
*Data source: Digital Health Analytics, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Episode of Care methodology (Admission, Discharge, Transfer Database (ADT, RRPL, Panorama); data extracted on November 18, 2025. * Viral infection may not be the main reason for the admission.*
Note: The delay in date tested result affects the total number of COVID 19 admissions for a particular day. This lag in data impacts mostly the last couple of days from the day the report is updated. Includes lab or point of care positive for influenza, RSV, other respiratory viruses, four days prior to date of admission AND/OR at any point during admission. Episode of Care considers patients total movement within the health system related to their condition. It combines 2 or more admissions from 2 or more different facilities, if they are transferred (no break in care). Transfer = admission to any other hospital within 24 hours of discharge from previous hospital admission. Co-infected cases = positive for Influenza and RSV, or Influenza and 'other', or RSV and 'other', or, COVID-19 and Influenza, or, COVID-19 and RSV, or COVID-19 and 'other'.

Figure 4: The number of COVID-19, influenza, RSV, other respiratory viruses, and co-infected cases admitted to hospital by age group, November 02– November 15, 2025*



Data source: Digital Health Analytics, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Episode of Care methodology (Admission, Discharge, Transfer Database (ADT, RRPL, Panorama); data extracted on November 18, 2025. Viral infection may not be the main reason for the admission.*
Note: The delay in date tested result affects the total number of COVID 19 admissions for a particular day. This lag in data impacts mostly the last couple of days from the day the report is updated. Includes lab or point of care positive for influenza, RSV, other respiratory viruses, four days prior to date of admission AND/OR at any point during admission. Episode of Care considers patients total movement within the health system related to their condition. It combines 2 or more admissions from 2 or more different facilities if they are transferred (no break in care). Transfer = admission to any other hospital within 24 hours of discharge from previous hospital admission. Co-infected cases = positive for Influenza and RSV, or Influenza and 'other', or RSV and 'other', or, COVID-19 and Influenza, or, COVID-19 and RSV, or COVID-19 and 'other'.

Figure 5: COVID-19 deaths by age group and week, August 27, 2022 – November 15, 2025*



Source: Panorama November 18, 2025
In the past two weeks, November 02 to November 15, 2025, no death was reported among COVD-19 cases.
**Total COVID-19 deaths from March 2020 to date; n=2,100*

Table 5: Community Respiratory Infection Surveillance Program Indicators by zone, November 09 – November 15, 2025

Location	Test positivity – SARS-CoV-2 [1] (positive lab tests)	Test positivity – Influenza (positive lab tests)	Test positivity – RSV (positive lab tests)	RLI* 811 calls per 1,000[3]	School illness absenteeism[4]	Wastewater indicator†	Proportion of population with COVID-19 vaccine administered[5]		Proportion of population with Influenza vaccine adminstered[5]	
							<65 Yrs	≥65 Yrs	<65 Yrs	≥65 Yrs
Far North West (Meadow Lake & area)	3 (6.8%)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	-	4.2%	Low	1.9%	18.8%	5.3%	31.2%
Far North Central	0 (0.0%)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	-	0.0%	No Data	0.6%	5.8%	6.7%	15.5%
Far North East (La Ronge & area)	3 (13.0%)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	-	4.6%	Medium-high	2.6%	22.7%	7.3%	33.7%
North West (Lloydminster & area/North Battleford)	1 (1.6%)	11.5% (9)	0.0% (0)	47.3	7.8%	Medium	3.5%	29.5%	6.8%	38.5%
North Central (Prince Albert & area)	2 (3.8%)	3.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	-	7.8%	Low	4.8%	35.8%	8.5%	44.3%
North East (Melfort & area)	0 (0.0%)	7.7% (3)	0.0% (0)	104.2	6.2%	No Data	5.5%	32.4%	9.5%	41.5%
Saskatoon	14 (5.3%)	11.4% (28)	0.0% (0)	114.7	7.8%	Medium-high	8.3%	41.5%	12.7%	48.4%
Central West (Kindersley & area)	0 (0.0%)	8.3% (1)	10.0% (1)	-	5.6%	No Data	4.8%	36.5%	10.3%	47.3%
Central East (Yorkton/Melville & area)	9 (9.4%)	10.5% (10)	0.0% (0)	-	6.4%	Low	4.9%	33.5%	9.0%	43.4%
Regina	19 (9.5%)	5.6% (11)	3.6% (7)	70.3	6.9%	Medium	7.9%	43.5%	11.9%	50.5%
South West (Swift Current/ Maple Creek & area)	0 (0.0%)	0.0% (0)	3.7% (1)	78.3	4.8%	Low	5.6%	33.4%	11.2%	43.2%
South Central (Moose Jaw & area)	1 (1.6%)	0.0% (0)	5.3% (3)	-	7.0%	Non-detect	5.1%	34.4%	9.5%	43.8%
South East (Weyburn/Estevan & area)	3 (6.4%)	2.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	44.6	7.0%	Non-detect	4.1%	31.9%	9.1%	44.7%
Unknown/Out of Province	4 (2.8%)	5.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	-	6.2%	-	-	-	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN	**59 (5.5%)**	**6.8% (70)**	**1.3% (12)**	**84.2**	**7.0%**	-	**6.4%**	**37.2%**	**10.6%**	**45.8%**

Notes: [1]By week of lab detection; effective Oct 30, 2022, includes cases who tested positive more than once >= 90 days apart; ^ [1]For COVID-19 test positivity, all tests reported were performed within the province. [3] 811 data available at the six Integrated Service Areas geographical level. Unknown represents the number of students who were absent from the class due to illness with no known geography for the school. School absenteeism is the proportion of scheduled children who were absent from the class due to illness. The type of illness is not specified. †SK overall estimate is currently unavailable as this metric tends to overestimate and underestimate WW level due to varied patterns across regions, which is difficult to synchronize with the population size of each region. [5]The fall immunization campaign for COVID-19 and influenza started on October 14, 2025. The first doses of COVID-19 and influenza vaccines arrived in SK the week of September 21. Coverage is based on doses administered on or after September 21, 2025.

Technical Notes

1. Laboratory surveillance: Conducted through epidemiological analyses and positivity rate monitoring (counts and proportion of positive specimens, week of specimen collection, age category, geographical area, etiological type where applicable) of selected respiratory specimens submitted to the provincial laboratory in SK. Whole genome sequencing is conducted to detect changes (emergence of sub-lineages, variant proportion, etc) of clinical and public health importance among circulating respiratory organisms.

2. Sentinel health providers: Comprise a geographical-based network in practices across the province (n = 13 zones) who submit one to two specimens weekly to the Microbiology section of Royal University Hospital and the Molecular Diagnostics section of Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL), Saskatchewan Health Authority, from patients presenting with respiratory-like symptoms. Specimens are tested for a wider complement of respiratory organisms to monitor respiratory illness activity in the community. Assessment of co-infection (infected by more than one respiratory virus organism concurrently) occurs through sentinel provider submissions.

3. Wastewater data: Provided by the Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory Wastewater Testing Team. Viral load for each zone was used to determine risk levels (Low, Medium, Medium-High, and High) based on viral copies per unit volume and weekly change percentage. Locations sampled include Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Swift Current, Yorkton, Weyburn, Estevan, Meadow Lake, Melville, Town of Battleford, La Ronge, Unity, Assiniboia, Maple Creek, Lumsden, Watrous, Île-à-la-Crosse, Birch Hills, Southey, and Pasqua First Nation.

4. HealthLine 811 callers with Respiratory Symptoms (RLI): This count of response protocols collected by HealthLine nurses specific to callers reporting respiratory-like symptoms. HealthLine data is collected for a seven-day week, Monday to Sunday. Data is transformed into the rate of callers with respiratory symptoms from each Integrated Service Area (ISA) per 1000 calls from that ISA concerning any type of symptom.

5. A confirmed outbreak: Defined as two or more lab confirmed respiratory virus cases in high-risk settings where transmission is evident or there is a high level of suspicion of transmission. Outbreaks are reported by the week they were reported to the local public health office and not necessarily in the week that the outbreak began. For this report outbreaks in high-risk settings comprise long term care facilities, personal care homes and group homes.

6. COVID hospitalized admissions is the number of C-19 positive cases that during the surveillance week were admitted as an inpatient to an acute care facility. This includes patients with C-19 related illness, incidental COVID infection, and patients under investigation. COVID ICU admissions is the number of C-19 positive cases that during the surveillance week were admitted to an ICU location in SK. This includes both infectious and non-infectious cases.

7. Influenza, RSV and other respiratory virus admissions: Delays in testing results affect the total number of Influenza, RSV and other respiratory virus admissions for a particular day. This lag in data has the greatest impact on the two days prior to when the report is updated. Counts include individuals who are laboratory positive for influenza, RSV, and other respiratory viruses, within four days prior to date of admission AND/OR at any point during the hospital stay. Episode of Care considers patients' total movement within the health system related to their condition. It combines 2 or more admissions from 2 or more different facilities, if they are transfers (i.e., no break in care). Transfer: Admission to any other hospital within 24 hours of discharge from previous hospital. Co-infected Cases = if positive for Influenza and RSV positive for Influenza and Other Respiratory viruses or, positive for RSV and Other respiratory viruses or, positive for Covid-19 and Influenza or, positive for Covid-19 and RSV or, positive for Covid-19 and Other Respiratory viruses.

8. Variant of Concern (VOC): VOCs are SARS-CoV-2 viruses that have undergone genetic modification or mutation causing altered virus infectivity, replication and pathogenicity. As a result, it can alter host immune response. The Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL) tests for and monitors COVID-19 variants of concern (VOCs) in Saskatchewan. Confirmation of VOC lineages is done by conducting whole genome sequencing (WGS) at RRPL or the National Microbiology Laboratory. It takes one to two weeks to complete WGS from the date a sample is collected. Data sources for VOCs analysis include testing data from the RRPL, and epidemiological information from Panorama. Where geographical zone is missing in RRPL or Panorama data, the Saskatchewan postal code file is used to identify cases' geographical information.

   Lineages JN.1, JN.1.18, LB.1, KP.2, KP.3, KP.3.1.1, XEC are all classified under the WHO label of "Omicron". Lineages that are not explicitly indicated in the analysis are aggregated under their corresponding parent lineage. Percentages are shown when a lineage or variant group constitutes 5% or more of total specimens evaluated for a given surveillance week.

9. COVID-19 cases: Effective September 4, 2022, COVID-19 cases are based on lab detection and include cases who tested positive more than once 90 days, or further, apart. Prior to this, cases include, only, first time cases reported and entered into Panorama.

10. COVID-19 Deaths: Includes deaths entered into Panorama IOM among laboratory confirmed cases. Deaths are reported based on the actual date of death. Deaths in previous periods may be adjusted from previous reports due to data lag.

11. COVID-19 Immunizations: Up to date (UTD) COVID-19 vaccination is the proportion of people having completed a primary series and one booster for ages five and older divided by the eligible population found in the Saskatchewan Covered Population, 12-Nov-2022 Ministry of Health version (2022 Version 2). Though vaccinated children six months to four years of age may be technically UTD, this specific definition does not apply to them. In addition, UTD in last six months is calculated by the proportion of people having received one or more boosters within the previous six months.

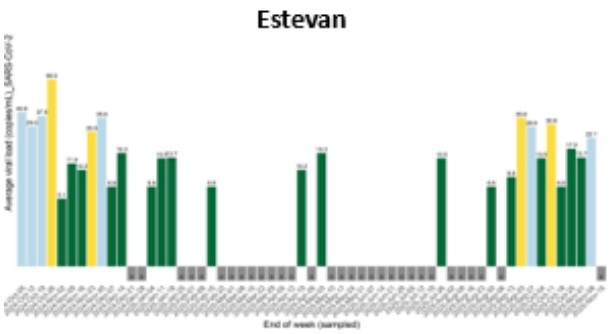
12. Influenza immunizations: UTD Influenza vaccination is the proportion of people, six months and older, having one influenza dose this season divided by the eligible population found in the Saskatchewan Covered Population, 12-Nov-2022 Ministry of Health version (2022 Version 2). Vaccination for the current influenza season officially began October 11, 2022. Some doses were administered prior to the start date.

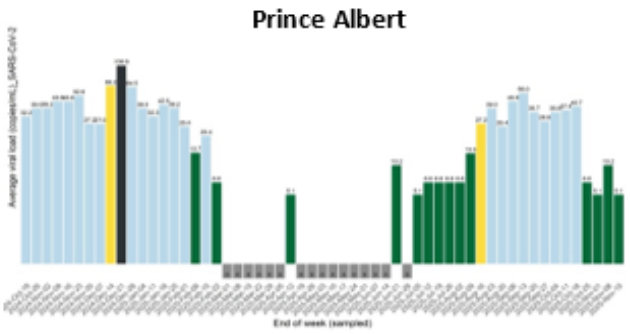
13. Staffed Inpatient beds: Weekly average COVID Occupancy is a 7-Day average percentage of acute inpatient beds staffed and in operation COVID positive patients occupy. The full calculation of this metric is: Average COVID occupance=$\sum$(8am covid census) ÷ $\sum$(8am beds staffed and in operation) × 100%. Where "bed staffed and in operation = "Planned beds" + "Surge Beds" - "Closed" and $\sum$(…) indicates summation over 7-day period from Sunday to Saturday. 8am COVID census is taken from the ADT patient registration, which is fed to the provincial data-mart and archived hourly. 8am planned bed, surge beds, and closed beds is compiled via data feeds from APF (Saskatoon & Regina) and the provincial bed edits interface (INH &IRH).

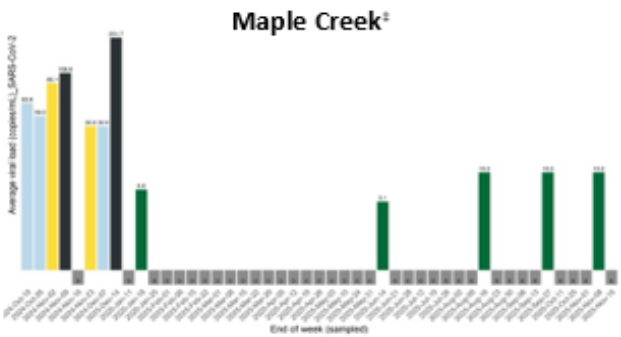
14. Rate of COVID-19 hospitalization (ICU or Death) were calculated by summing the daily number of hospitalizations (ICUs or Deaths) for the period by vaccine status (numerator) divided by the mid period population by respective vaccine status (denominator), multiplied by 100,000. This estimate is further divided by the number of days to obtain the daily rate. Denominator for individuals in the Booster in the past 6-months group are all Saskatchewan residents who have had their booster dose within the last 6 months. To eliminate bias of age all rates are adjusted by age. Direct standardization method is employed using the Saskatchewan population as the standard population. Age at first dose used in the rate calculation. Individuals with unknown age are excluded from age-specific analyses. Estimates of relative risk (i.e., rate ratios) is obtained by comparing vaccinated with 2 doses (Any Booster dose) and unvaccinated. Risk estimates may differ from other reports due to differing methodologies. Relative risk estimates methodology is described elsewhere. See Namrata Bains. *Standardization of Rates* (March 2009).

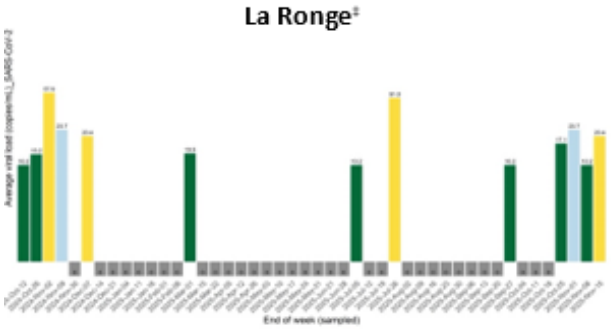
Saskatchewan

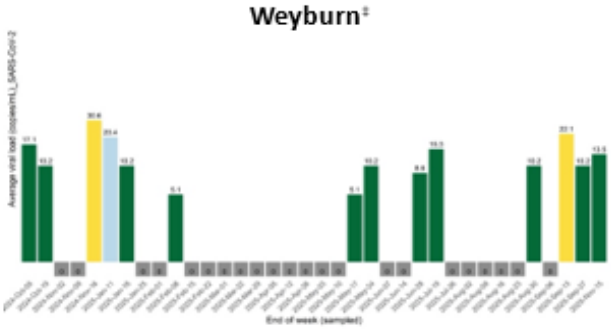
Appendix: Wastewater Surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 by cities, Saskatchewan





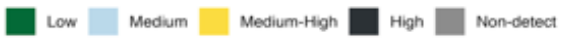




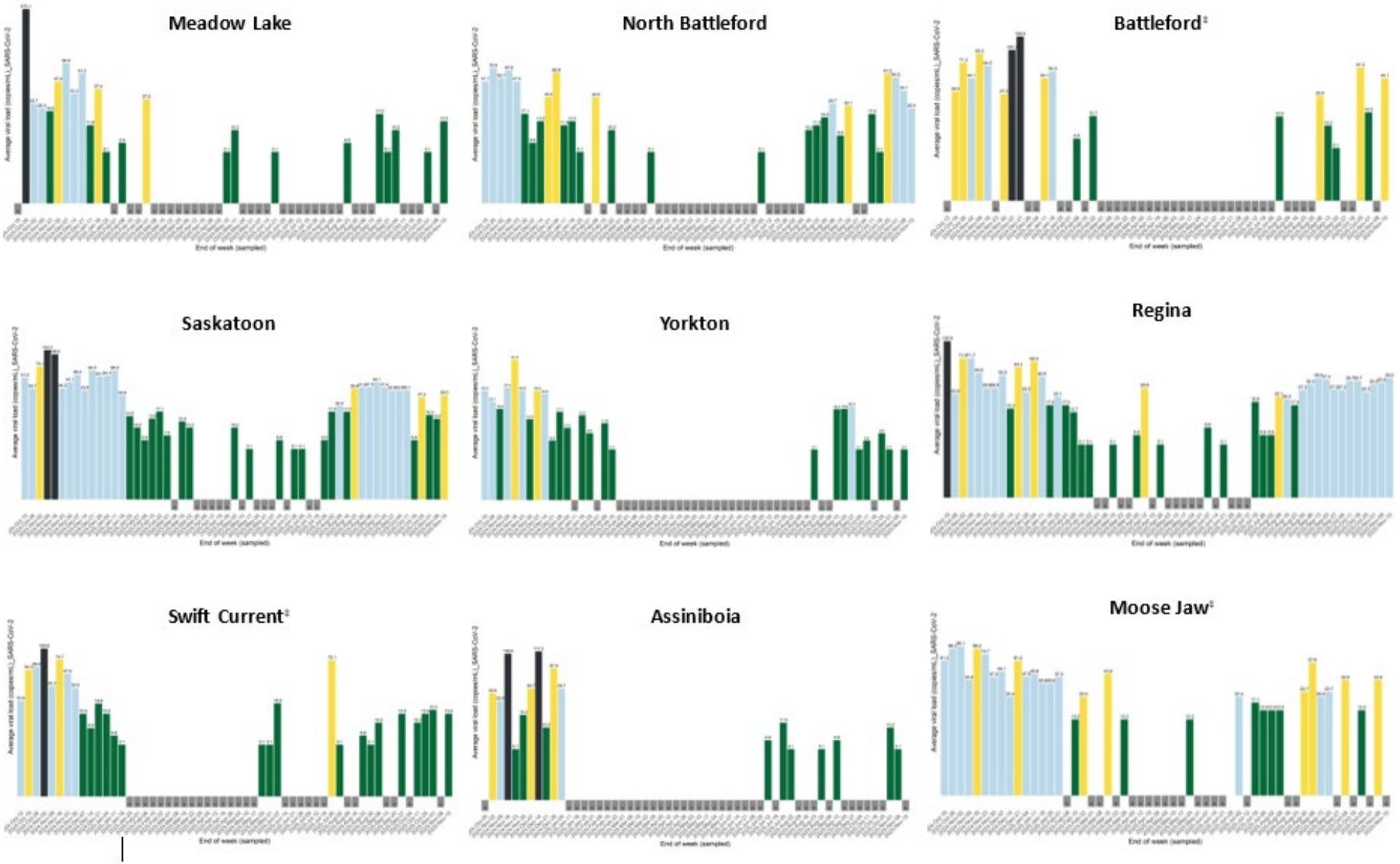


Quantitative Interpretation:

- Non-detect: 0 gene copy per mL/gene copies < LOD (limit of detection)
- Low: < 20 gene copies per mL
- Medium: 20-100 gene copies per mL and weekly change < 100%
- Medium-high: 20-100 gene copies per mL and weekly change ≥ 100%
- High: > 100 gene copies per mL



‡Date gaps reflect weeks when no wastewater samples were received.



Quantitative Interpretation:

- Non-detect: 0 gene copy per mL/gene copies < LOD (limit of detection)
- Low: < 20 gene copies per mL
- Medium: 20-100 gene copies per mL and weekly change < 100%
- Medium-high: 20-100 gene copies per mL and weekly change ≥ 100%
- High: > 100 gene copies per mL