Weekly update on Variants of Concern (VOC)

Jun 18, 2021

B.C. has transitioned to whole genome sequencing on all positive samples to provide gold standard analysis to detect VOC and to support outbreak responses.

Of all samples tested in epi week 23 (Jun 06 - Jun 12) in BC, ~90% were confirmed VOCs (Figure 1). VOC prevalence was similar across Health Authorities, except in Fraser Health, where it was lower, at ~85%.





Epidemiological week (based on collection date)

Data from the PLOVER system at the BCCDC Public Health Lab.

Purple shaded box reflects partial data due to the results being available 4-7 days after the sample is received by the BCCDC Public Health Lab, and estimates for the latest epi week may change as more sequencing results come back.

The main circulating variants are B.1.1.7 (Alpha) and P.1 (Gamma), respectively accounting for ~49 % and ~45% of positive specimens screened or sequenced. Please note that the estimate of distribution of VOC lineages (Figure 2) in BC for latest epi week 23 (Jun 06 - Jun 12) may change as more sequencing results are analyzed.





[^] Sample prevalence is calculated as the rate of occurrence of a given VOC lineage per 100 positive lab samples. It was estimated from the proportion of presumptive VOC from screening and the proportion of confirmed VOC via sequencing (excluding outbreaks and targeted surveillance) until May 30th, 2021 when BC transitioned to WGS on all positive cases. From week 13 (March 28, 2021), based on current prevalence, VOC screening results with both E484K and N501Y mutations are assumed to be P.1, given a very low prevalence of B.1.351 in BC. As of week 22 (May 30, 2021), prevalence of VOC is estimated from sequencing results only.

Region	Total positive tests	Sample prevalence VOCs [*]			Relative Proportion of VOC**		
		%B.1.1.7 (Alpha)***	%B.1.617.2 (Delta)	%P.1 (Gamma) ^{****}	%B.1.1.7	%B.1.617.2	%P.1
BC	1,016	44	6	40	49	6	45
FHA	518	40	8	39	46	9	45
IHA	211	52	1	46	52	1	47
NHA	52	90	5	0	95	5	0
VCH	189	26	4	58	29	5	66
VIHA	46	84	0	5	94	0	6

Table 1. Sequencing-based VOC prevalence and approximate distribution by VOC lineage in BC and HealthAuthorities, latest available estimates on epi week 23 (Jun 06 - Jun 12).

* Sample prevalence is calculated as the rate of occurrence of a given VOC lineage per 100 positive lab samples. It is estimated from the proportion of confirmed VOC via sequencing. Note, before epi week 22, sample prevalence was previously calculated using both screening and sequencing data

**Relative Proportion from the total VOC identified through sequencing. The proportion for B.1.351 not shown in this table due to small numbers. Note, before epi week 22, relative proportions were previously calculated using both screening and sequencing data. The proportion for B.1.351 not shown in this table due to small numbers.

***Estimated from whole genome sequencing (WSG) starting epi week 22, and prior to this week the prevalence was estimated from the distribution of sequenced samples from background surveillance and non-overlapping subset of screened sample up to May 30, 2021.

**** Estimated from WGS starting epi week 22, and prior to this week, the prevalence was estimated from the distribution of sequenced samples from background surveillance and non-overlapping subset of screened samples testing positive for both the N501Y and E484K mutation up to May 30, 2021.

Variants of Interests (VOI)

As illustrated in Figure 3 below, BCCDC Public Health Lab is continuously monitoring for both VOCs and VOIs. There are numerous VOIs, and they may not necessarily become VOCs. Once a VOI becomes a VOC, it will be added to our VOC reporting.

Figure 3. Overview of the screening and sequencing process applied to positive COVID-19 tests in BC, June 2021.



Please note the turnaround time sequencing which takes approximately 4-7 days, but it could also take longer if there are lab backlogs.

Whole genome sequencing (WGS)

Whole genome sequencing (Illumina only) was performed on 36,186 specimens up to epi week 23 (Jun 06 - Jun 12) in BC, of which 21,481 came back as variants under closer observation. Table 2 below presents the number of variant samples sequenced; it does not represent the number of variant COVID cases. As illustrated in Figure 3 above, BC has transitioned to whole genome sequencing on all positive samples.

Identified Lineage* (Pangolin version 2.4.2/ PangoLEARN2021- 05-19)	Nomenclature	Category**	First Detected/Alternate Name	TOTAL
B.1.1.7	Alpha	VOC	UK	11,144
B.1.351	Beta	VOC	South Africa	143
P.1	Gamma	VOC	Brazil/Japan	8,326
B.1.617.2	Delta	VOC	India	753
B.1.617.1	Карра	VOI	India; double mutant	279
B.1.617.3		VOI	India	4
A.23.1		VOI	TBC	23
B.1.427	Epsilon	VOI	California, USA	4
B.1.429	Epsilon	VOI	California, USA	474
B.1.1.318		VOI	Switzerland	16
B.1.616		VOI	France	0
C.37	Lambda	VOI	Chile	1
P.2	Theta	VOI	Brazil	151
P.3	lota	VOI	Philippines	1
B.1.526	Zeta	VOI	New York, USA	12
B.1.525	Eta	VOI	Nigeria	94
B.1.526.1		ALM	New York, USA	8
B.1.618		ALM	India; triple mutant	44
P.1.1##		ALM	Brazil	4
AY.1###		ALM	India; Delta+	0
TOTAL				21,481

Table 2: Frequencies of SARS-CoV-2 monitored genetic lineages confirmed by WGS

* Lineage assignments are based on the use of Pangolin, an epidemiological lineage assignment tool (github.com/cov-lineages/pangolin); these may change with time as new SARS-CoV-2 genomic data becomes available

** Variant category includes: Variant of Concern (VoC), Variant of Interest (VoI) and Additional Lineages Monitored (ALM)

*** Other surveillance categories include: vaccine breakthrough, reinfections, hospitalized and other requests for sequencing

Note that a new lineage, C.37 (Lambda) has been designated (VOI) as Variant of Interest and added to the list of variants that are closely monitored.

Note that P.1 has been further divided into 2 lineages (P.1 and P.1.1).

Note that AY.1 is a new sub-lineage of B.1.617.2 (Delta) with the addition of a mutation also found in B.1.351 (Beta).