


# Agenda Item 4

		<b>THE HEALTH SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	
Boston Borough Council	East Lindsey District Council	City of Lincoln Council	Lincolnshire County Council
North Kesteven District Council	South Holland District Council	South Kesteven District Council	West Lindsey District Council

Report to	<b>Health Scrutiny Committee for Lincolnshire</b>
Date:	<b>13 April 2022</b>
Subject:	<b>Supplementary Chairman's Announcements</b>

## 1. Covid-19 Update

A report is attached at Appendix A, which is based on the weekly briefing prepared by Lincolnshire County Council Public Health. Following changes to the Government Policy on 1 April 2022, Public Health advises test and case data should now be used with caution and refer to the latest Office for National Statistics (ONS) Infection Survey as an indication of estimated Covid-19 prevalence.

## 2. Lincoln County Hospital Major Incident

Further to my announcements circulated with the agenda, I understand that all staff involved at United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust and system partners have been commended by NHS England and NHS Improvement (NHSE/I) in the Midlands as a great example of collaborative working. As well as other NHS organisations, such as the East Midlands Ambulance Service, system partners also included Lincolnshire County Council, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue and Lincolnshire Police. All system partners came together at strategic and tactical levels, several times each day to support and manage as one team, until the major incident was stood down on 31 March.

The incident was managed speedily and effectively, with the result that although some of scanners were out of action during the incident, none were damaged, and these services have returned to normal.

### **3. Health and Care Bill**

Further to paragraph 4 of my announcements circulated with the agenda, I can advise that the House of Commons had previously accepted certain amendments made by the House of Lords, which had included provisions on tackling organ trafficking and the safe discharge of hospital patients. On 5 April 2022 the House of Lords considered the amendments which had been rejected by the House of Commons and in certain instances proposed alternative amendments for consideration by the House of Commons. The remaining areas of disagreement between the two Houses include:

- the frequency of reports by the Secretary of State on workforce planning;
- the intervention powers of the Secretary of State on local NHS reconfigurations;
- efforts to avoid modern slavery in procurement processes; and
- the capping arrangements for social care costs.

As the House of Commons has risen for the Easter recess, the remaining House of Lords amendments will be considered no earlier than 19 April 2022. The House of Lords has paused for Easter and is due to return on 25 April 2022.

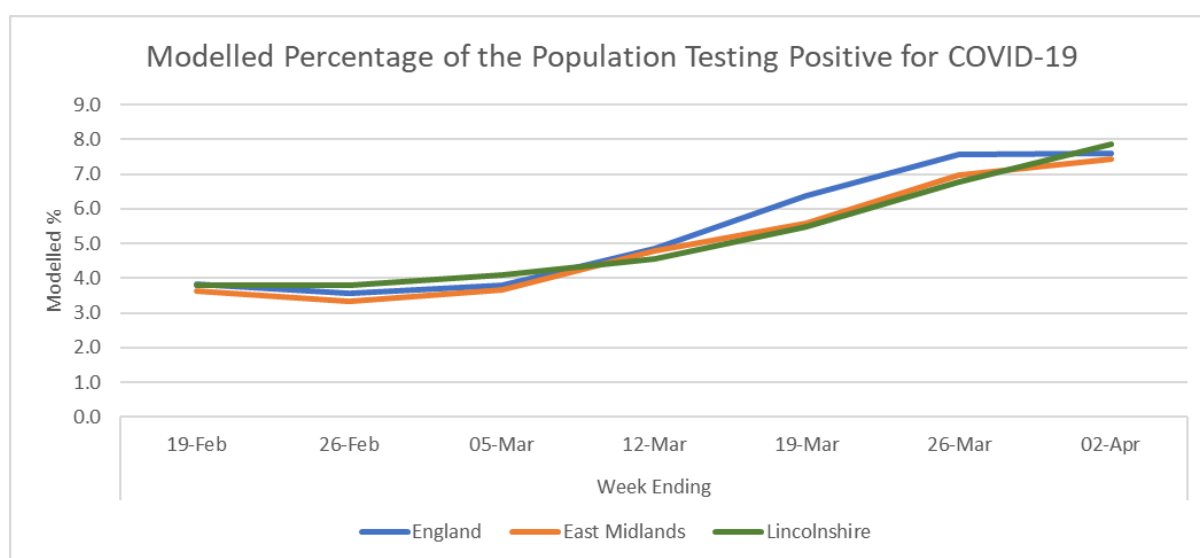
## COVID-19 BRIEFING – 11 April 2022

### 1. LATEST DATA

Following changes to the Government policy on 1 April 2022, test and case data should now be used with caution. As a result Public Health has included the latest Office for National Statistics (ONS) Infection Survey as an indication of estimated COVID-19 prevalence.

#### A. Coronavirus Infection Survey (Office for National Statistics)

In England, the percentage of people testing positive for Coronavirus continued to increase in the week ending 1 April 2022. It is estimated that 7.60% (1 in 13) of the population had Covid-19. This is a slight increase from the previous week (7.56% or 1 in 13).



#### B. Coronavirus Infection Survey Data

Following the changes to the Government policy on 1 April 2022, the following data should be used with caution.

Tests (updated: 8 April 2022)

	Total Tests Carried Out	Positive Tests					
		Total	%	Cases	Rate of Cases per 100,000	Positive Cases (Previous Update)	Rate of Cases per 100,000 (Previous Update)
Boston	4,146	541	13.0%	339	478.6	457	645.1
East Lindsey	9,348	1,306	14.0%	803	565.4	1,185	834.3
Lincoln	6,020	768	12.8%	461	460.8	779	778.6

	Total Tests Carried Out	Positive Tests					
		Total	%	Cases	Rate of Cases per 100,000	Positive Cases (Previous Update)	Rate of Cases per 100,000 (Previous Update)
North Kesteven	8,895	1,295	14.6%	685	579.8	1,114	942.9
South Holland	5,510	889	16.1%	524	546.6	848	884.7
South Kesteven	9,044	1,287	14.2%	760	530.6	1,303	909.8
West Lindsey	6,718	955	14.2%	513	533.3	862	896.2
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>49,681</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>533.1</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>854.5</b>

The data in the table above represent a rolling seven day summary of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 Tests. Data have been extracted from Public Health England daily line lists, which provide data on laboratory confirmed cases and tests captured through their Second Generation Surveillance System. The rates shown are crude rates per 100,000 resident population.

Cases (updated: 8 April 2022)

	Cases in the Last Seven Days	Cases to Date
Boston	339	20,464
East Lindsey	803	36,368
Lincoln	461	32,457
North Kesteven	685	34,735
South Holland	524	27,127
South Kesteven	760	43,637
West Lindsey	513	27,921
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>222,711</b>

Data on cases are sourced from Second Generation Surveillance System. This is PHE's surveillance system for laboratory confirmed cases. Lab confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 confirmed in the last 24 hours are reported daily by NHS and PHE diagnostic laboratories. This is the most accurate and up to date version of data and as such it will not align with the data that are published nationally due to delays in reporting.

Deaths (updated: 7 April 2022)

Area	Total Deaths	Total deaths in the last 7 days
Boston	230	2
East Lindsey	515	7
Lincoln	256	0
North Kesteven	275	1

Area	Total Deaths	Total deaths in the last 7 days
South Holland	270	5
South Kesteven	338	1
West Lindsey	248	2
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>18</b>

Total number of deaths since the start of the pandemic of people who have had a positive test result for Covid-19 and died within 28 days of the first positive test. The actual cause of death may not be Covid-19 in all cases. People who died from Covid-19 but had not tested positive are not included and people who died from Covid-19 more than 28 days after their first positive test are not included. Data on Covid-19 associated deaths in England are produced by Public Health England from multiple sources linked to confirmed case data. Deaths newly reported each day cover the 24 hours up to 5pm on the previous day.

#### Vaccinations (8 December 2020 – 3 April 2022)

Age Group	First Dose	Second Dose	Booster or Third Dose	% who have had at least one dose	% who have had two doses	% who have had a booster or third dose
Under 12/Unknown	3,022	644	138			
12 - 15	23,631	13,974		71.4%	42.2%	
16 - 17	12,797	10,328	2,929	82.8%	66.8%	19.0%
18 - 24	49,692	46,449	28,943	83.2%	77.7%	48.4%
25 - 29	35,379	33,150	21,344	84.9%	79.5%	51.2%
30 - 34	38,371	36,549	24,987	88.5%	83.8%	57.6%
35 - 39	37,948	36,549	27,528	89.1%	85.8%	64.6%
40 - 44	37,866	36,789	29,832	93.6%	91.0%	73.8%
45 - 49	42,082	41,263	35,646	88.9%	87.2%	75.3%
50 - 54	52,399	51,657	46,676	97.3%	95.9%	86.7%
55 - 59	55,615	55,038	50,999	97.7%	96.7%	89.6%
60 - 64	50,516	50,052	47,195	99.5%	98.6%	93.0%
65 - 69	45,322	45,009	43,504	95.1%	94.4%	91.3%
70 - 74	47,997	47,742	46,662	94.4%	93.9%	91.8%
75 - 79	37,254	37,099	36,424	100%*	100%*	99.5%
Over 80	43,930	43,769	42,879	93.1%	92.7%	90.8%

All figures are presented by date of vaccination as recorded on the National Immunisation Management Service (NIMS) database. \*100% signifies that the number who have received their first dose exceeds the latest official estimates of the population from the ONS for this group.

## **2. DEVELOPMENTS OVER THE PAST WEEK**

- In the last seven days, 69.2% of cases in Greater Lincolnshire that were genome sequenced were the Omicron Variant, 29.0% were the Omicron BA.2 Variant and 1.8% were 'Undetermined'.
- The final REACT-1 study showed that prevalence of Covid-19 in England between 8 March and 31 March 2022 was 6.37%. This is the highest recorded figure since the beginning of the study in May 2020.
- The latest data from the Office for National Statistics suggests that infections may no longer be increasing in some parts of the UK. However, it is too early to say if infections have peaked.