

COVID-19 Variant of Concern (VOC) Case Report

April 25, 2022

Cases reported here include cases with specimens sequenced at the Scientific Laboratory Division (SLD), University of New Mexico, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Aegis, LabCorp, Fulgent, Gravity, and Helix Genetics. Variants of concern (VOC) are defined by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/variant-surveillance/variant-info.html>.

COVID-19 Genomic Surveillance

Monitoring COVID-19 variants is an important part of epidemiologic surveillance to track the accumulation of SARS-CoV-2 mutations, which naturally occur over time. As the virus evolves, many variants will emerge and be identified; however, only a small minority will be classified as variants being monitored (VBM), variants of interest (VOI), or variants of concern (VOC). Variants are classified in these groups depending on whether the new mutations cause changes in transmissibility (i.e., how well the virus spreads between people), disease severity, detection by current diagnostic tests, or ability to evade monoclonal antibody treatments, natural immunity, or vaccine-induced immunity. Only a small proportion of COVID-19 cases have been sequenced since readily available diagnostic tests do not test for specific variant strains and must be sent to a lab for sequencing. Genetic sequencing requires coordinated effort and time, therefore there is a lag time from specimen collection to reporting of approximately 3-4 weeks.

CDC is monitoring two VOCs currently in the US, Delta and Omicron. All other VOCs and VOIs are now classified as VBMs due to their low prevalence including Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Epsilon, Eta, Iota, Kappa, Zeta, and Mu. CDC designated Omicron a VOC on November 30, 2021. The first confirmed Omicron case was identified in NM December 12, 2021. To date, 4896 confirmed cases of Omicron have been sequenced in NM; of these 58 confirmed cases are BA.2 sublineages. Since the week of January 24, 2022, Omicron represented approximately 100% of sequenced samples in New Mexico. Sequenced specimens reported from March 28-April 25, 2022 are incomplete but indicate a continued predominance of Omicron with a rising trend of BA.2 sublineages. CDC Nowcast predictive modeling forecasts Omicron to represent approximately 100% of US positive cases the week of April 23, 2022.⁴ CDC currently classifies all AY sublineage variants with B.1.617.2 as Delta, and all BA sublineage variants with B.1.1.529 as Omicron. Studies indicate that vaccines and vaccine booster doses authorized for use in the US are effective at preventing transmission, severe illness, and death caused by VOCs and are the recommended measure to slow the emergence of new variants.

NM COVID-19 Variant Epidemiologic Interpretation

CDC VARIANTS OF CONCERN (VOC)

Name	First Identified	Attributes ¹	New Mexico ²
Delta (B.1.617.2 and AY sublineages)	India	-Increased transmissibility -May reduce effectiveness of antibody treatments -May cause more severe illness in unvaccinated persons -May reduce natural and vaccine immunity	-Delta remained the dominant variant from 6/28/21 to 12/20/21 and represented 70% of sequences reported on 12/20/21. -Proportion of deaths is currently 3%.
Omicron (B.1.1.529 and BA sublineages)	South Africa	-May increase transmissibility -May reduce effectiveness of antibody treatments -May reduce natural and vaccine immunity	-Omicron became the dominant variant 12/27/21 representing 64% of cases. -4896 confirmed cases of Omicron have been sequenced in NM; 58 of them are BA.2.

CDC VARIANTS BEING MONITORED (VBM)			
Name³	First Identified	Attributes¹	New Mexico²
Alpha (B.1.1.7 and Q lineages)	United Kingdom	-50% more transmissible -Potential to cause more severe cases and deaths	-Alpha has proportionally declined from 80% the week of 5/24/21 to 2% of samples collected the week of 7/19/21. -Has not been observed in NM since 8/16/21.
Beta (B.1.351 and descendent lineages)	South Africa	-50% more transmissible -Reduced effectiveness of antibody treatments -Reduced response of natural and vaccine induced immunity	- Least reported VOC in NM. -Has not been observed in NM since 7/19/21.
Gamma (P.1 and descendent lineages)	Japan/Brazil	-Reduced effectiveness of some antibody treatments -Reduced response of natural and vaccine immunity	-First case sequenced in NM the week of 3/22/21 and has not been observed since 8/9/2021; Gamma peaked at 9% of sequenced NM specimens the week of 6/21/2021. -Currently has the highest proportion of hospitalizations (24%); oversampling of severe cases may skew these results.
Epsilon (B.1.427, and B.1.429)	California	-Downgraded from a VOI on September 21, 2021	-First case sequenced in NM the week of 10/12/20 and has not been observed since 6/7/21; Epsilon peaked at 27% of sequenced NM specimens the week of 3/15/21.
Iota (B.1.526)	U.S.	-Downgraded from a VOI on September 21, 2021	-First case sequenced in NM the week of 2/08/21 and has not been observed since 7/19/21; Iota peaked at 14% of sequenced NM specimens the week of 5/10/21
Mu (B.1.621, and B.1.621.1)	Colombia	-Designated a VBM on September 21, 2021	-First case sequenced in NM the week of 5/24/21 and has not been observed since 9/27/21; Mu peaked at 7% of sequenced NM specimens the week of 6/7/21.

¹<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/variants/variant-info.html>

²NM interpretations based on data collected >4 weeks ago to allow for lag in genomic sequencing.

³All other VBMs have either not been observed in NM or have had <10 sequenced specimens and are not included in this table.

⁴[CDC COVID Data Tracker](#)

Cumulative number of Specimens Sequenced and Matched to Case Investigations

For the remainder of the report, Omicron BA.2 sublineages will be split from B.1.1.529 and BA.1 sublineages.

Lineage	Sequenced Cases	Matched Cases*	Percent Matched
BA.2 (Omicron)	58	58	100%
B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	4838	4528	94%
B.1.617.2 (Delta)	12875	11183	87%
B.1.1.7 (Alpha)	1834	1546	84%
B.1.351 (Beta)	8	3	38%
P.1 (Gamma)	109	95	87%
B.1.427/B.1.429 (Epsilon)	518	429	83%
B.1.525 (Eta)	4	3	75%
B.1.526 (Iota)	191	165	86%
B.1.617.1 (Kappa)	2	2	100%
P.2 (Zeta)	3	2	67%
B.1.621/B.1.621.1 (Mu)	36	30	83%
Other lineage	4018	3224	80%
Total	24494	21268	87%

*Cases are matched to NMDOH case investigation data to provide demographic, disease outcome, and other clinical information. This table includes 252 sequences from patients who were tested at New Mexico facilities but reside outside New Mexico. These have been removed from the subsequent tables and figures.

Cumulative number of variant cases, hospitalizations, and deaths

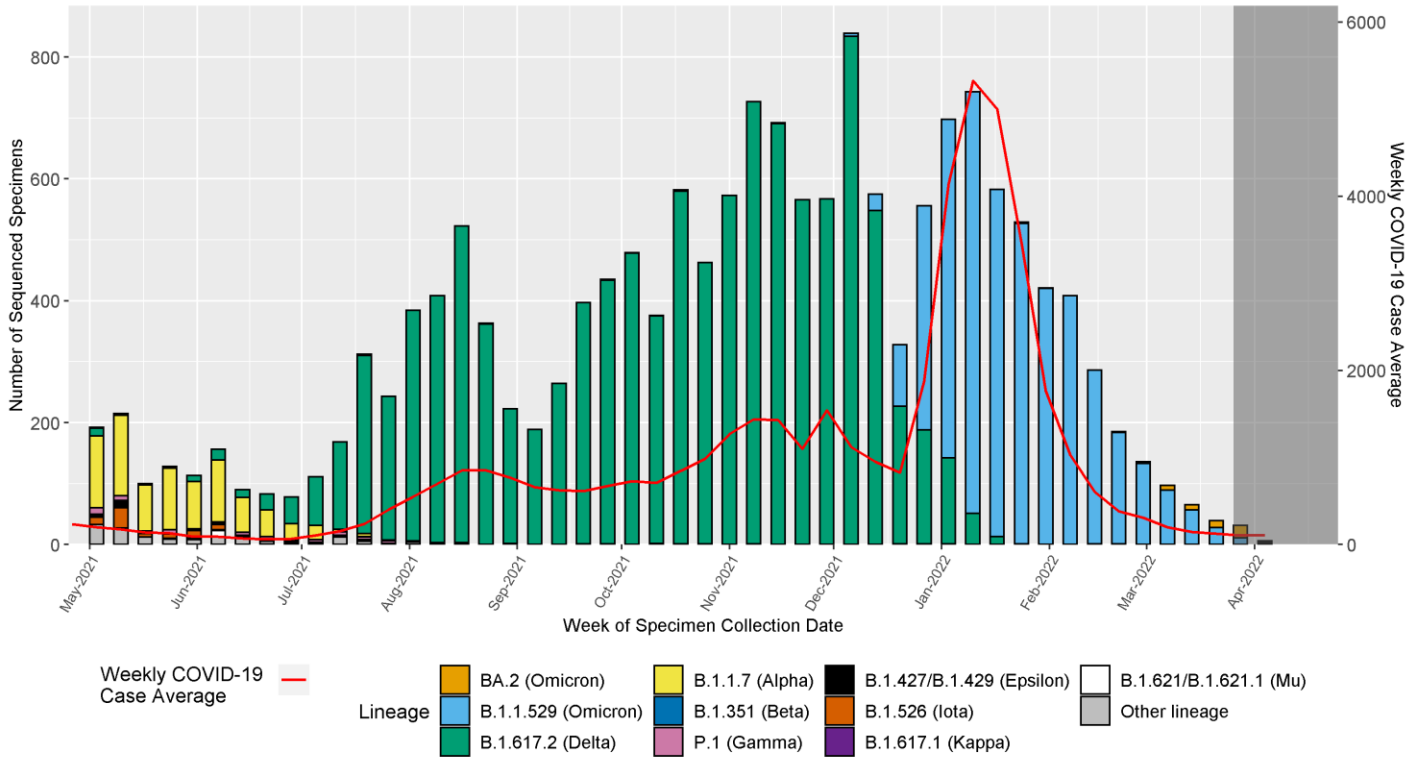
Lineage	Total Cases	Number Hospitalized	Number Died	Vaccine Breakthrough Cases*
BA.2 (Omicron)	57	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	45 (79%)
B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	4497	184 (4%)	45 (1%)	2616 (58%)
B.1.617.2 (Delta)	11089	1100 (10%)	377 (3%)	3741 (34%)
B.1.1.7 (Alpha)	1528	149 (10%)	19 (1%)	96 (6%)
B.1.351 (Beta)	3	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
P.1 (Gamma)	93	22 (24%)	2 (2%)	4 (4%)
B.1.427/B.1.429 (Epsilon)	418	9 (2%)	2 (0%)	8 (2%)
B.1.525 (Eta)	3	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
B.1.526 (Iota)	163	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	8 (5%)
B.1.617.1 (Kappa)	2	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
P.2 (Zeta)	2	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
B.1.621/B.1.621.1 (Mu)	30	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	4 (13%)
Other lineage	3131	195 (6%)	65 (2%)	22 (1%)

*A vaccine breakthrough (VBT) case is defined as a person who tests positive ≥ 14 days after completing the full series of an FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccine and has not tested positive the prior 89 days. *Because samples collected from VBT cases are more frequently sequenced compared to samples from other COVID-19 cases, these counts should not be used to evaluate the frequency with which VOCs cause vaccine breakthrough.*

**The specimen submission process for sequencing is not representative. A large proportion of P.1 (Gamma) cases were collected from a single hospital in San Juan County that submitted specimens on hospital admissions, rather than on a representative set of cases in the county. This is likely increasing the apparent severity of this VOC.

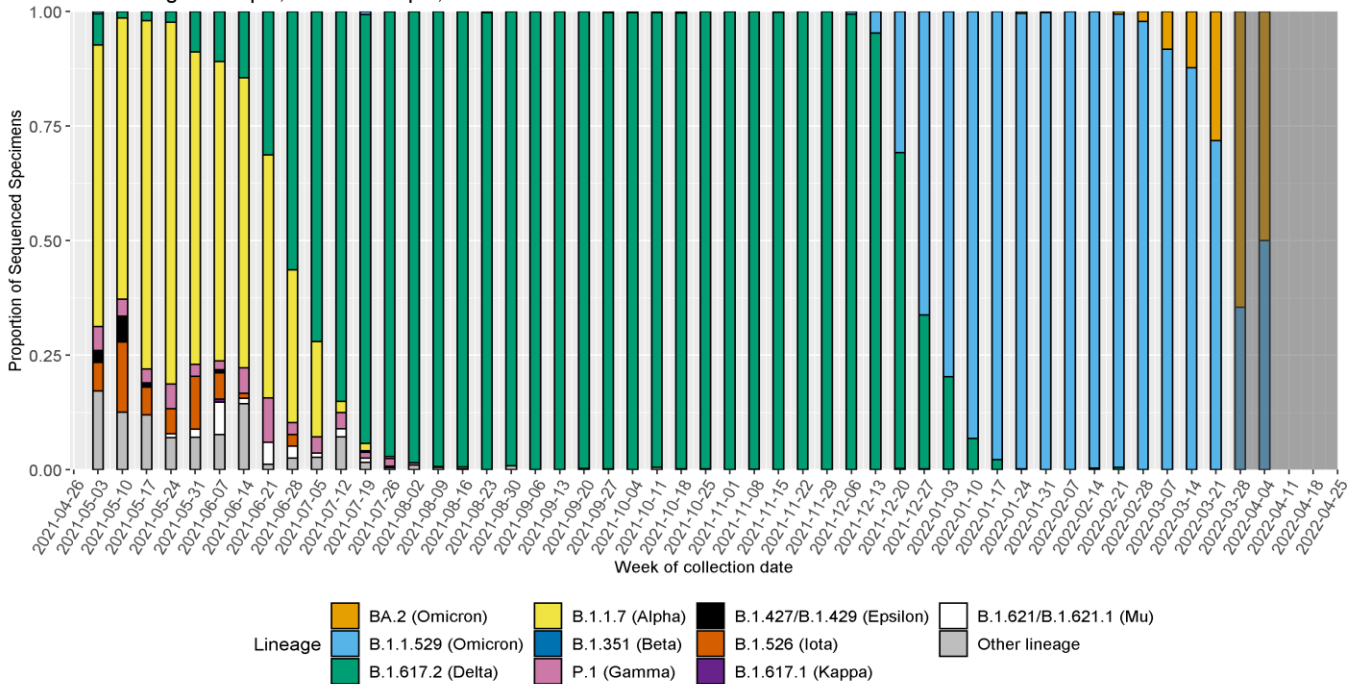
Identified SARS-CoV-2 lineages by week*

Date Range: 25 April, 2021 - 25 April, 2022



Proportion of identified SARS-CoV-2 lineages by week*

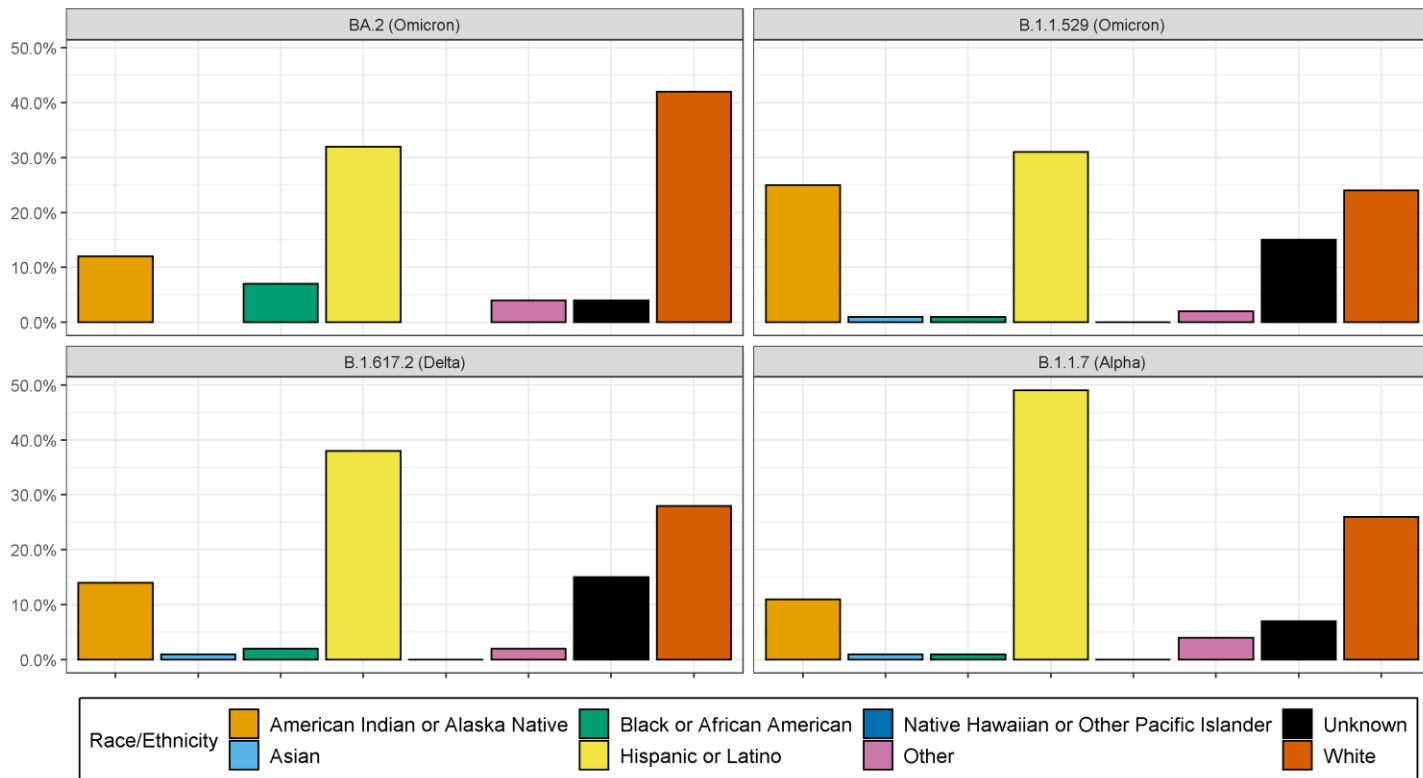
Date Range: 25 April, 2021 - 25 April, 2022



*The dark grey shaded region in each of the figures on this page represents the lag period between specimen collection and genomic sequencing results such that the results may look different when all specimens available for sequencing have been reported.

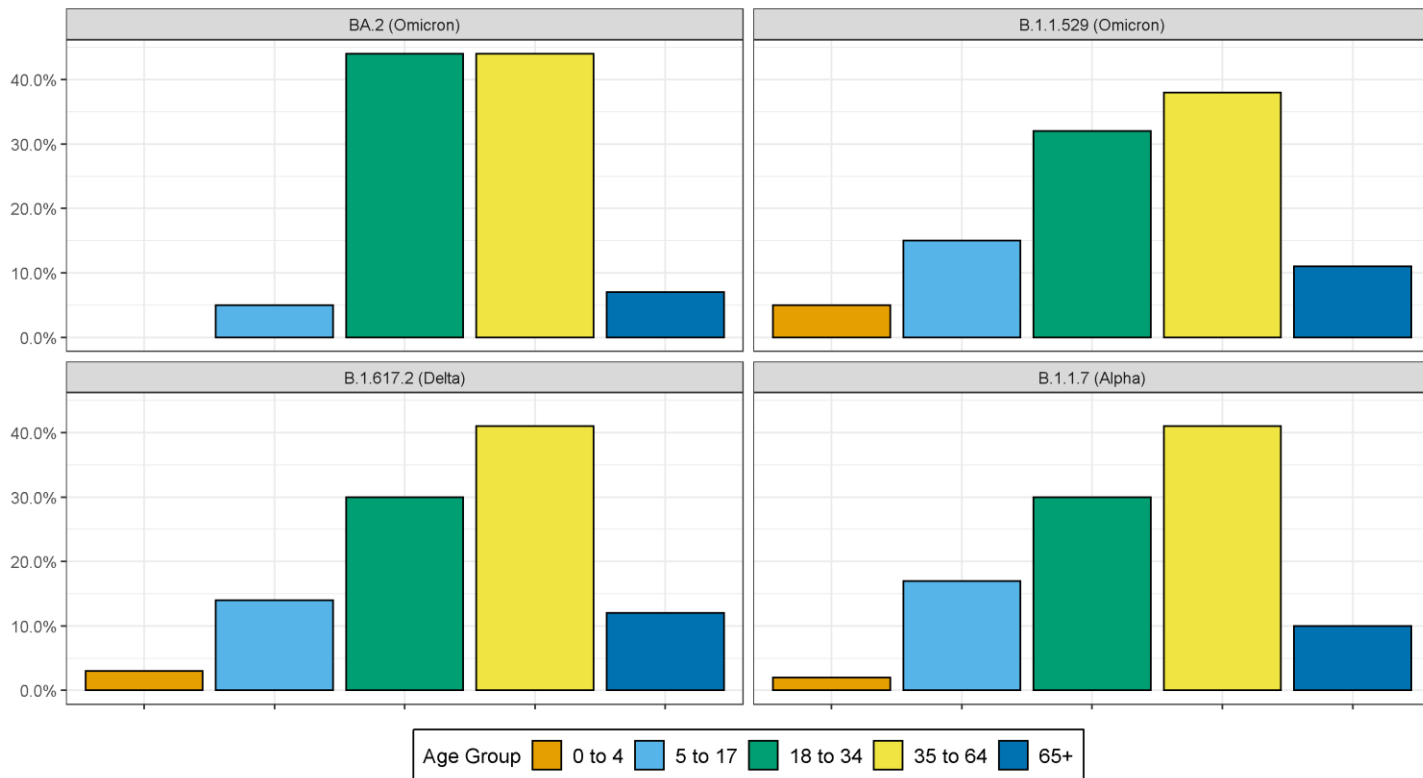
Cumulative proportion of variant cases by Race/Ethnicity

Date Range: 25 April, 2021 - 25 April, 2022



Cumulative proportion of variant cases by Age Group

Date Range: 25 April, 2021 - 25 April, 2022



Cumulative number of variant cases by county of residence*

County	BA.2 (Omicron)	B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	B.1.617.2 (Delta)	B.1.1.7 (Alpha)
Bernalillo	18	1614	3686	447
Chaves	0	44	261	13
Cibola	4	137	215	13
Colfax	1	19	139	24
Curry	0	20	152	24
Dona Ana	8	245	760	81
Eddy	2	21	294	19
Grant	0	53	96	13
Guadalupe	0	20	63	1
Lea	0	12	145	16
Lincoln	2	15	72	5
Los Alamos	0	18	44	9
Luna	0	55	47	14
McKinley	0	268	319	18
Otero	2	185	690	24
Quay	0	2	67	3
Rio Arriba	2	56	161	92
San Juan	1	916	1541	317
San Miguel	0	44	115	10
Sandoval	4	259	659	72
Santa Fe	9	219	570	97
Sierra	0	24	104	5
Socorro	0	7	63	9
Taos	2	19	121	16
Torrance	1	29	136	16
Valencia	1	170	457	70

* Counties with less than 50 matched sequenced cases are not included in the table below. Excludes all VBMs other than Alpha.

Percentage of variant cases reporting any symptoms

Lineage	Total	Total Investigated (%)	No	Yes	Symptomatic (%)
BA.2 (Omicron)	57	37 (65%)	1	36	97%
B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	4497	719 (16%)	67	652	91%
B.1.617.2 (Delta)	11089	4346 (39%)	264	4082	94%
B.1.1.7 (Alpha)	1528	1164 (76%)	105	1059	91%

Percentage of specific symptoms reported by symptomatic variant cases

The table below includes data ONLY from symptomatic cases.

Symptom	BA.2 (Omicron)	B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	B.1.617.2 (Delta)	B.1.1.7 (Alpha)
Upper Respiratory (Runny nose, sore throat)	35 (97%)	519 (88%)	2688 (74%)	713 (70%)
Lower Respiratory (Cough, shortness of breath)	31 (89%)	521 (84%)	3245 (82%)	805 (78%)
Gastrointestinal (Nausea/Vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea)	10 (29%)	241 (41%)	1837 (50%)	459 (45%)
Systemic (Fever, chills, muscle Aches, headache, fatigue, loss of Appetite)	35 (100%)	580 (93%)	3619 (93%)	938 (91%)
Loss of Taste and Smell	8 (24%)	129 (24%)	1911 (55%)	408 (41%)

* Excludes all VBMs other than Alpha.

** Data presented in the table, "Percentage of variant cases reporting any symptoms", from the weeks of 3/7/22 – 4/26/22 were incorrectly reported. In the corrected table, each case is counted only once for a reported symptom (e.g. runny nose) per category of symptom (e.g. Upper respiratory), even if the case exhibits multiple symptoms in this category.

Percentage of variant cases reporting underlying conditions

Lineage	Total	Total Investigated (%)	No	Yes	Underlying Conditions (%)
BA.2 (Omicron)	57	37 (65%)	15	22	59%
B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	4497	716 (16%)	432	284	40%
B.1.617.2 (Delta)	11089	4213 (38%)	3070	1143	27%
B.1.1.7 (Alpha)	1528	1158 (76%)	593	565	49%

Percentage of specific underlying conditions reported by variant cases

Data below includes ONLY cases who report having a pre-existing condition.

Symptom	BA.2 (Omicron)	B.1.1.529 (Omicron)	B.1.617.2 (Delta)	B.1.1.7 (Alpha)
Chronic Lung Disease	4 (29%)	68 (38%)	218 (38%)	127 (26%)
Chronic Liver Disease	0 (0%)	11 (7%)	48 (9%)	17 (4%)
Chronic Renal Disease	1 (7%)	23 (13%)	118 (21%)	20 (4%)
Diabetes Mellitus	2 (13%)	65 (34%)	339 (50%)	96 (19%)
Cardiovascular Disease	3 (21%)	91 (46%)	349 (54%)	164 (34%)
Autoimmune Disease	0	5 (14%)	55 (12%)	40 (8%)
Neurological Disability	2 (14%)	30 (17%)	74 (15%)	31 (6%)
Current or Former Smoker	9 (100%)	104 (84%)	324 (53%)	272 (57%)

* Excludes all VBMs other than Alpha.

Data Sources

- **COVID-19 data**
 - **New Mexico Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NM-EDSS)**, Infectious Disease Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health.
 - **Salesforce/MTX COVID-19 Case Investigation Platform.**
- **Sequencing data**
 - New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) receives sequencing data for specimens sequenced at the NMDOH Scientific Laboratory Division (SLD), University of New Mexico, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Aegis, LabCorp, Fulgent Genetics, Gravity, and Helix Genetics.
- **Variants of concern (VOC)** are defined by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/variant-surveillance/variant-info.html>.
- **CDC COVID Data Tracker** [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#)

Data Notes

- **The data reported in this weekly update may not match the daily numbers that are reported in the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) press releases and/or the NMDOH COVID-19 data dashboard. This may be due to variation in the date and time of data extraction from NM-EDSS, corrections after quality assurance review, and differences in the exclusion criteria.**
- **New Mexico Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NM-EDSS).** Disease incidence data are derived from reports of notifiable infectious diseases. NMDOH relies on health care providers, laboratories, hospitals, clinics, institutions, and individuals to report suspected and confirmed notifiable infectious diseases in accordance with New Mexico Administrative Code 7.4.3.13. Under-reporting can occur due to lack of awareness about reporting requirements or lack of compliance with those requirements. Not all cases of infectious diseases can be detected for various reasons including lack of access to health care services, lack of laboratory testing or concerns about confidentiality. Specific and standardized national case definitions are used to classify disease reports by case status.
- **Race/Ethnicity.** Race/Ethnicity are reported as a single variable according to the selection of the case. Any case who is Hispanic is in the Hispanic category and all other races are non-Hispanic.