

# COVID-19 Variant of Concern Case Report

January 30, 2023

## 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 one VOC currently in the US, Omicron. All other VOCs and VOIs are now classified as VBMs due to their low prevalence including Delta, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Epsilon, Eta, Iota, Kappa, Zeta, and Mu. CDC designated Omicron a VOC on November 30, 2021. To date, 17,184 confirmed cases of Omicron have been sequenced in NM. Since the week of January 24, 2022, Omicron represented approximately 100% of sequenced samples in New Mexico. Sequenced specimens reported from January 2 to January 30, 2023 are incomplete but indicate a continued predominance of Omicron. Additional Omicron sublineages have been included in this report. To date, we have sequenced and identified 122 BA.4.6, 19 BF.11, 307 BF.7, 29 BN.1, 795 BQ.1, 311 BQ.1.1, 16 XBB, 4 XBB.1.5, and 24 BA.5.2.6 in New Mexico. DOH is monitoring these sublineage variants closely to ensure they are not causing increased cases or worse health outcomes. CDC Nowcast predictive modeling forecasts Omicron to represent 100% of US positive cases the week of January 28, 2023.<sup>4</sup> Studies indicate that vaccines and vaccine booster doses, including the new bivalent booster, 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 <sup>1</sup>	New Mexico <sup>2</sup>
<b>Omicron (B.1.1.529 and descendant sublineages)</b>	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 66% of cases. -17,184 confirmed cases of Omicron have been sequenced in NM.

## CDC VARIANTS BEING MONITORED (VBM)

Name <sup>3</sup>	First Identified	Attributes <sup>1</sup>	New Mexico <sup>2</sup>
<b>Delta</b> (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 the week of 6/28/21 (56%) to 12/20/21 (72%). -The first Delta was sequenced the week of 4/19/21 and has not been observed in NM since 2/21/22
<b>Alpha</b> (B.1.1.7 and Q lineages)	United Kingdom	-50% more transmissible -Potential to cause more severe cases and deaths	-Alpha remained the dominant variant from the week of 3/29/21 (50%) to 6/21/21 (51%). -The first Alpha was sequenced the week of 12/28/20 and has not been observed in NM since 8/16/21.
<b>Beta</b> (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.
<b>Gamma</b> (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.
<b>Epsilon</b> (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.
<b>Iota</b> (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
<b>Mu</b> (B.1.621, and B.1.621.1)	Colombia	-Designated a VBM on September 21, 2021	-First case sequenced in NM the week of 5/3/21 and has not been observed since 9/27/21; Mu peaked at 7% of sequenced NM specimens the week of 6/7/21.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>[CDC COVID Data Tracker](#)

## Cumulative number of specimens sequenced and matched to case investigations

Lineage	Sequenced Cases	Matched Cases*	Percent Matched
BA.1 (Omicron)	7240	6661	92%
BA.2 (Omicron)	3288	2617	80%
BA.4 (Omicron)	423	343	81%
BA.5 (Omicron)	4606	3685	80%
BA.4.6 (Omicron)	122	105	86%
BF.11 (Omicron)	19	17	89%
BF.7 (Omicron)	307	261	85%
BN.1 (Omicron)	29	24	83%
BQ.1 (Omicron)	795	688	87%
BQ.1.1 (Omicron)	311	258	83%
XBB (Omicron)	16	15	94%
XBB.1.5 (Omicron)	4	3	75%
BA.5.2.6 (Omicron)	24	20	83%
B.1.617.2 (Delta)	15653	14443	92%
B.1.1.7 (Alpha)	1870	1621	87%
B.1.351 (Beta)	10	5	50%
P.1 (Gamma)	108	94	87%
B.1.427/B.1.429 (Epsilon)	526	441	84%
B.1.525 (Eta)	5	5	100%
B.1.526 (Iota)	200	175	88%
B.1.617.1 (Kappa)	2	2	100%
P.2 (Zeta)	3	2	67%
B.1.621/B.1.621.1 (Mu)	35	32	91%
Other lineage	4127	3319	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39723</b>	<b>34836</b>	<b>88%</b>

\*Cases are matched to NMDOH case investigation data to provide demographic, disease outcome, and other clinical information. This table includes 332 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.

\*\*Sublineage variants BA.4.6, BF.11, BF.7, BN.1, BQ.1, BQ.1.1, XBB, XBB.1.5, and BA.5.2.6 have been reaggregated into their parent lineages in the following tables due to small numbers.

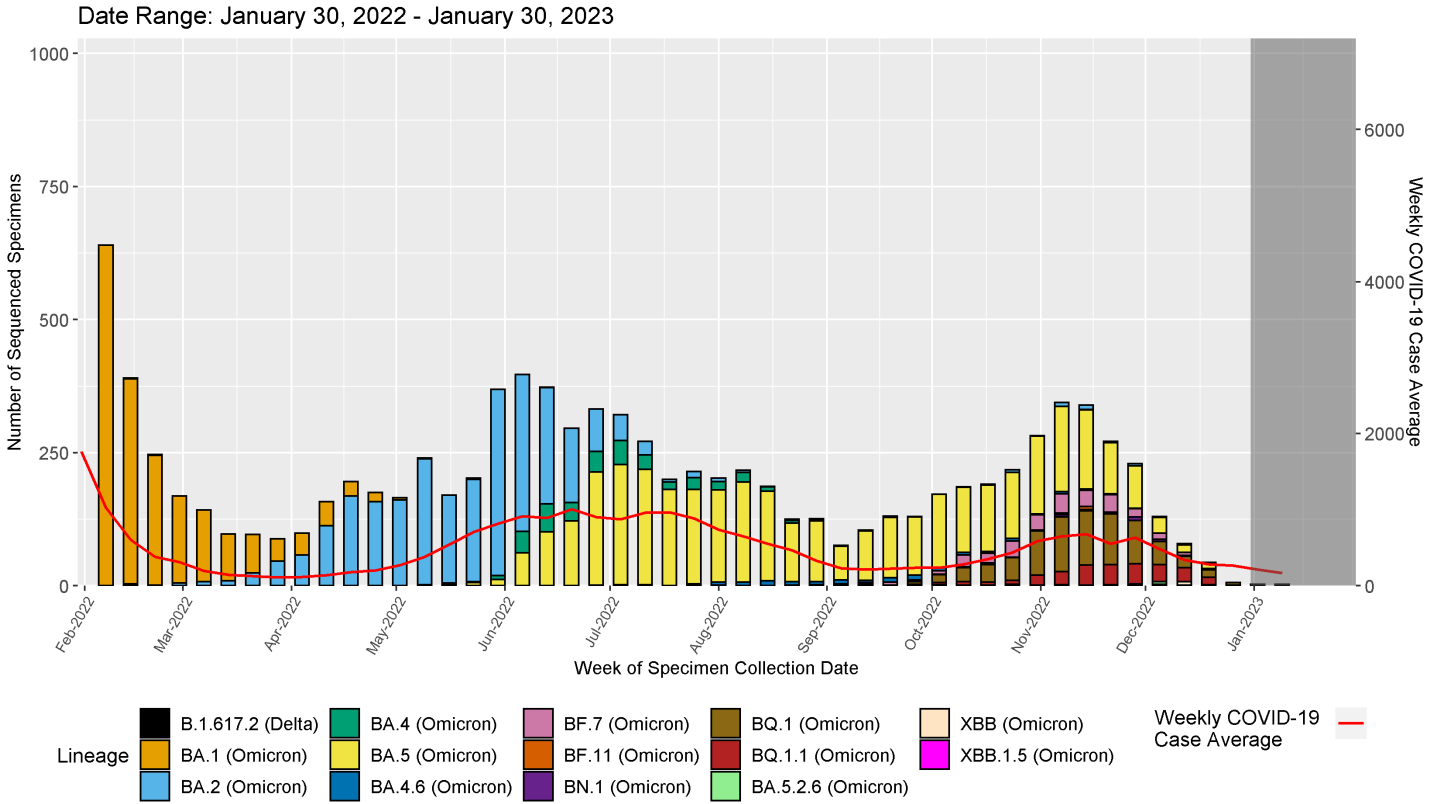
## Health outcomes of cumulative matched specimens

Lineage	Total Matched Cases	Number Hospitalized (%)	Number Died (%)	Number Vaccine Breakthrough (%)*
BA.1 (Omicron)	6622	282 (4%)	61 (1%)	3762 (57%)
BA.2 (Omicron)	2602	209 (8%)	21 (1%)	1866 (72%)
BA.4 (Omicron)	447	28 (6%)	3 (1%)	308 (69%)
BA.5 (Omicron)	4925	445 (9%)	50 (1%)	3420 (69%)
B.1.617.2 (Delta)	14340	1257 (9%)	458 (3%)	4436 (31%)
B.1.1.7 (Alpha)	1602	153 (10%)	21 (1%)	96 (6%)
B.1.351 (Beta)	5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
P.1 (Gamma)	92	22 (24%)	2 (2%)	4 (4%)
B.1.427/B.1.429 (Epsilon)	430	9 (2%)	2 (0%)	9 (2%)
B.1.525 (Eta)	5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
B.1.526 (Iota)	173	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)	32	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (16%)
Other lineage	3222	192 (6%)	65 (2%)	50 (2%)

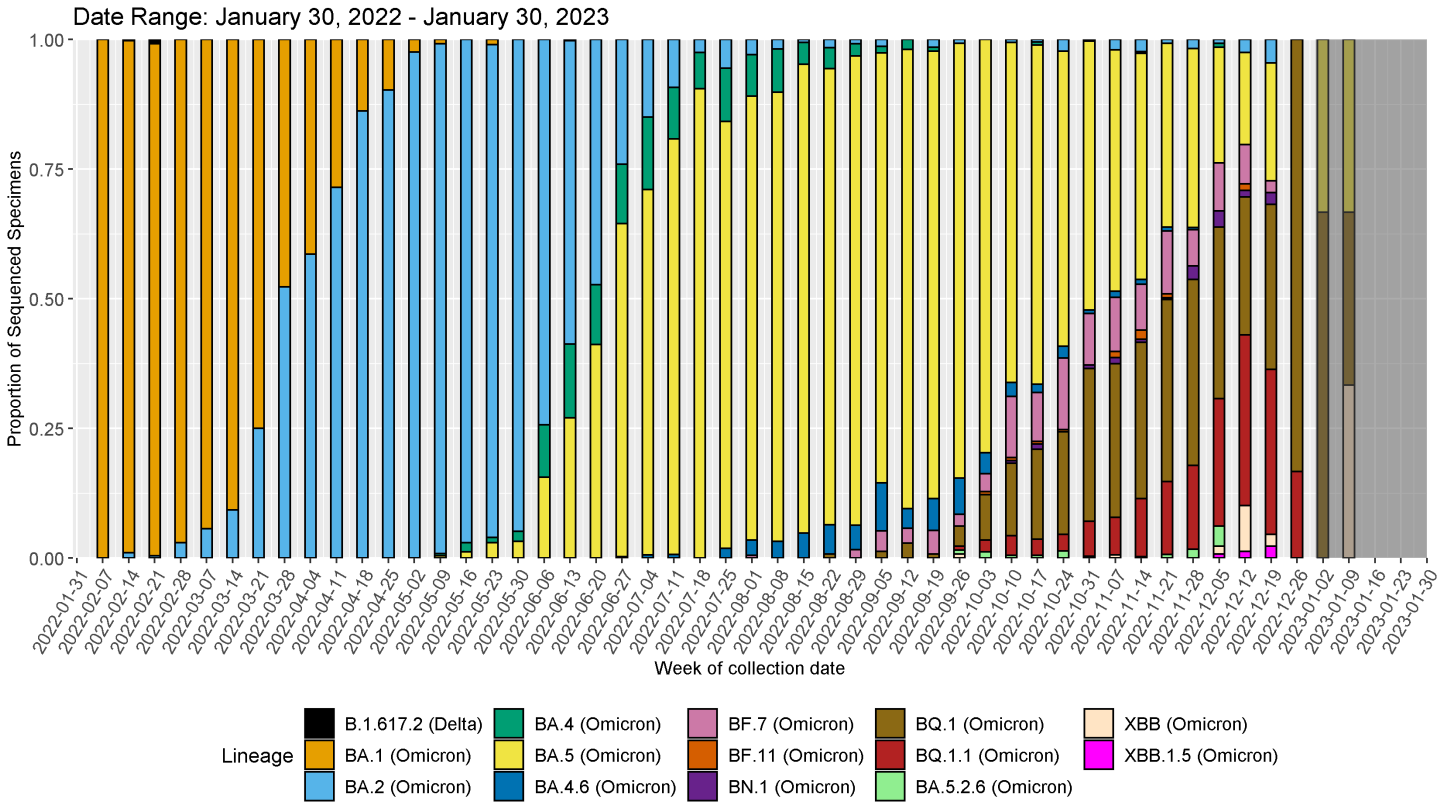
\*A vaccine breakthrough (VBT) case is defined as a person who tests positive  $\geq 14$  days after completing the full series of an FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccine and has not tested positive the prior 89 days. Because samples collected from VBT cases are more frequently sequenced compared to samples 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\*



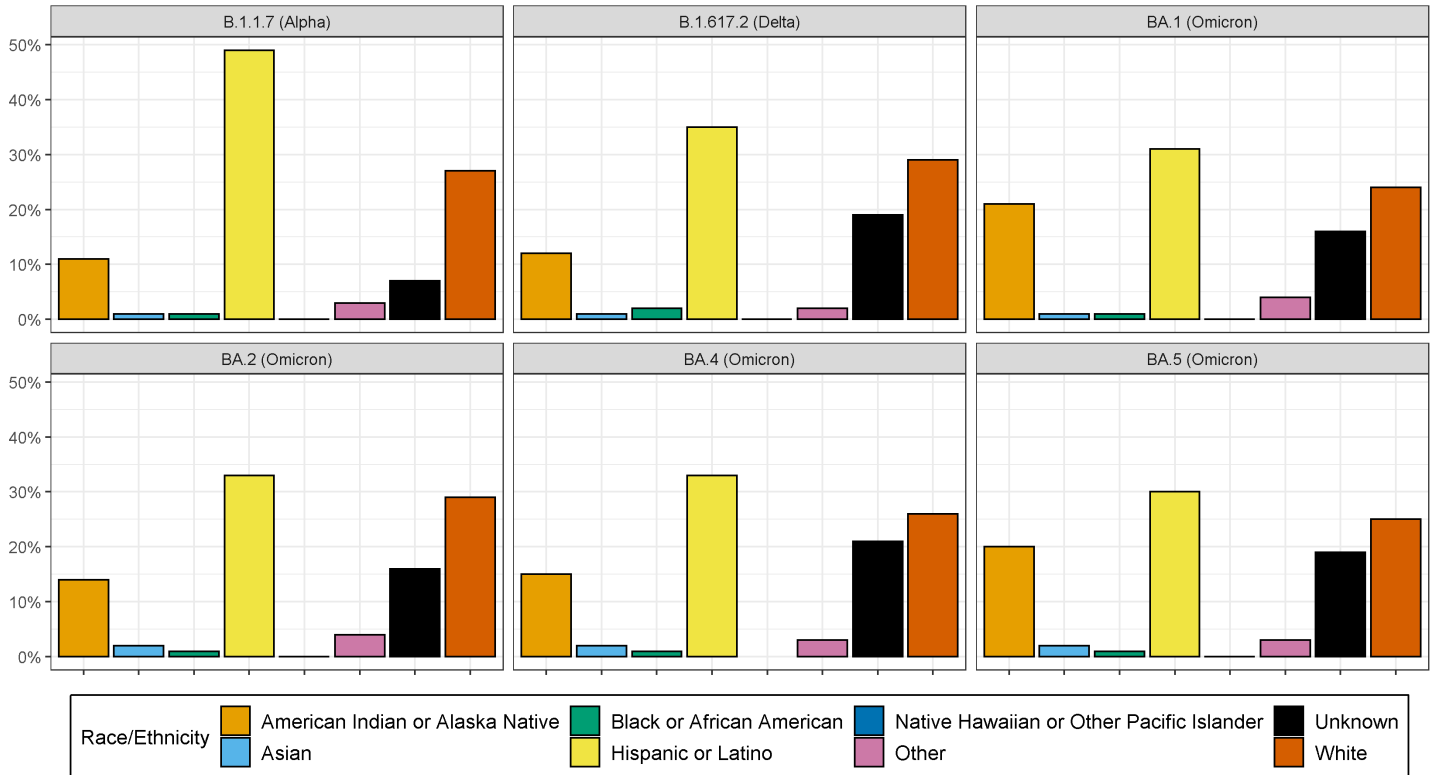
# Proportion of identified SARS-CoV-2 lineages by week\*



\*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.

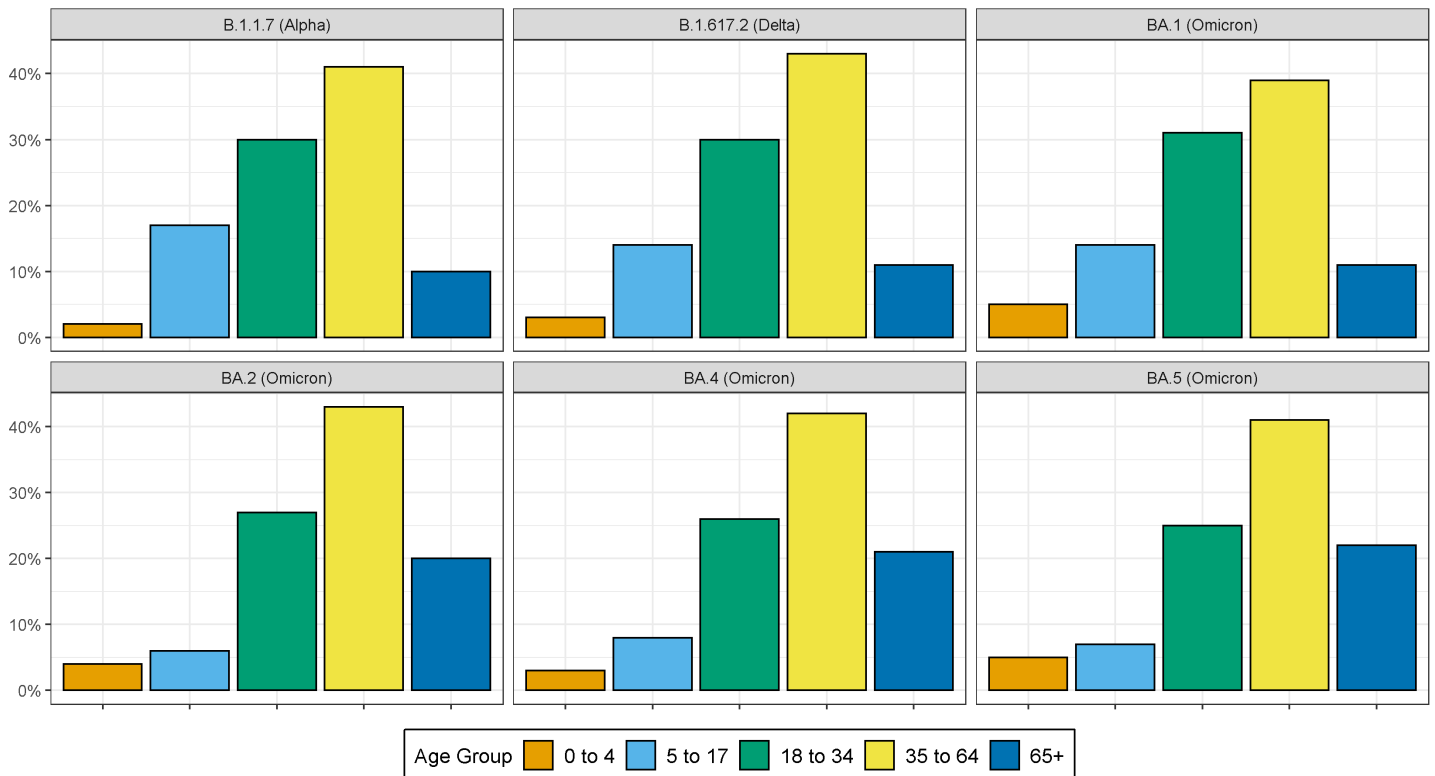
## Cumulative proportion of variant cases by race/ethnicity

Cumulative up to January 30, 2023



## Cumulative proportion of variant cases by age group

Cumulative up to January 30, 2023



## Cumulative number of variant cases by county of residence\*

County	BA.1 (Omicron)	BA.2 (Omicron)	BA.4 (Omicron)	BA.5 (Omicron)	B.1.617.2 (Delta)	B.1.1.7 (Alpha)
Bernalillo	2490	1054	192	2019	4813	470
Chaves	57	9	9	68	354	13
Cibola	209	131	17	95	292	14
Colfax	40	7	1	8	224	28
Curry	116	80	16	106	337	30
Dona Ana	319	140	30	232	911	83
Eddy	67	12	2	26	383	21
Grant	84	57	4	24	135	16
Guadalupe	22	0	0	2	67	1
Hidalgo	11	2	0	11	28	0
Lea	32	3	1	7	226	17
Lincoln	44	34	5	75	119	6
Los Alamos	34	17	2	13	49	9
Luna	67	19	2	11	59	15
McKinley	342	6	2	67	356	19
Otero	219	40	7	37	780	27
Quay	12	6	3	23	79	4
Rio Arriba	114	90	10	125	203	96
Roosevelt	17	3	1	8	79	1
San Juan	981	211	42	824	1659	327
San Miguel	78	35	1	43	160	10
Sandoval	452	254	39	452	973	77
Santa Fe	366	241	42	351	747	101
Sierra	31	14	3	25	124	5
Socorro	18	16	0	45	92	9
Taos	48	35	2	45	233	17
Torrance	47	15	1	16	176	16
Valencia	258	54	12	136	566	70

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

## Percentage of variant cases reporting any symptoms

Lineage	Total	Total Investigated (%)	No	Yes	Percent Symptomatic
<b>BA.1 (Omicron)</b>	6622	2333 (35%)	141	2192	94%
<b>BA.2 (Omicron)</b>	2602	1340 (51%)	57	1283	96%
<b>BA.4 (Omicron)</b>	447	182 (41%)	2	180	99%
<b>BA.5 (Omicron)</b>	4925	1427 (29%)	86	1341	94%
<b>B.1.617.2 (Delta)</b>	14340	5744 (40%)	390	5354	93%
<b>B.1.1.7 (Alpha)</b>	1602	1226 (77%)	117	1109	90%

## Percentage of specific symptoms reported by symptomatic variant cases

The table below includes data only from symptomatic cases.

Symptom	BA.1 (Omicron)	BA.2 (Omicron)	BA.4 (Omicron)	BA.5 (Omicron)	B.1.617.2 (Delta)	B.1.1.7 (Alpha)
<b>Upper Respiratory</b> (Runny nose, sore throat)	1876 (86%)	1107 (86%)	151 (84%)	1030 (77%)	3507 (66%)	744 (67%)
<b>Lower Respiratory</b> (Cough, shortness of breath)	1800 (82%)	1098 (86%)	153 (85%)	1169 (87%)	4217 (79%)	844 (76%)
<b>Gastrointestinal</b> (Nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea)	898 (41%)	538 (42%)	89 (49%)	634 (47%)	2370 (44%)	476 (43%)
<b>Systemic</b> (Fever, chills, muscle aches, headache, fatigue, loss of appetite)	1977 (90%)	1167 (91%)	166 (92%)	1185 (88%)	4753 (89%)	979 (88%)
<b>Loss of Taste and Smell</b>	476 (22%)	256 (20%)	43 (24%)	292 (22%)	2579 (48%)	428 (39%)

\* Excludes all VBMs other than Alpha and Delta.

## Percentage of variant cases reporting underlying conditions

Lineage	Total	Total Investigated (%)	No	Yes	Percent Underlying Conditions
<b>BA.1 (Omicron)</b>	6177	1914 (31%)	1422	492	26%
<b>BA.2 (Omicron)</b>	2026	766 (38%)	210	556	73%
<b>BA.4 (Omicron)</b>	315	54 (17%)	13	41	76%
<b>BA.5 (Omicron)</b>	4195	685 (16%)	133	552	81%
<b>B.1.617.2 (Delta)</b>	14340	5646 (39%)	4339	1307	23%
<b>B.1.1.7 (Alpha)</b>	1602	1219 (76%)	628	591	48%

## Percentage of specific underlying conditions reported by variant cases

Data below includes ONLY cases who report having a preexisting condition.

Symptom	BA.1 (Omicron)	BA.2 (Omicron)	BA.4 (Omicron)	BA.5 (Omicron)	B.1.617.2 (Delta)	B.1.1.7 (Alpha)
<b>Chronic Lung Disease</b>	118 (28%)	132 (30%)	7 (19%)	122 (28%)	248 (23%)	136 (26%)
<b>Chronic Liver Disease</b>	15 (4%)	21 (5%)	2 (6%)	25 (6%)	53 (5%)	17 (3%)
<b>Chronic Renal Disease</b>	46 (11%)	43 (10%)	2 (6%)	77 (18%)	126 (12%)	20 (4%)
<b>Diabetes Mellitus</b>	117 (28%)	112 (25%)	11 (31%)	158 (36%)	399 (38%)	95 (18%)
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>	158 (38%)	179 (40%)	12 (33%)	187 (43%)	388 (37%)	172 (32%)
<b>Autoimmune Disease</b>	13 (3%)	18 (4%)	2 (6%)	19 (4%)	61 (6%)	41 (8%)
<b>Neurological Disability</b>	50 (12%)	47 (11%)	7 (19%)	73 (17%)	80 (8%)	31 (6%)
<b>Current or Former Smoker</b>	178 (43%)	210 (47%)	14 (39%)	165 (38%)	362 (34%)	285 (54%)

\* Excludes all VBMs other than Alpha and Delta.

\*\*Beginning January 2022, case investigation interviews conducted via webform survey no longer collected underlying conditions, and have been excluded from the underlying conditions tables.



## 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**
  - Cases reported here include cases with specimens sequenced at the Scientific Laboratory Division (SLD), the University of New Mexico, and the following partnering labs with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Aegis Sciences Corporation, Fulgent Genetics, Gravity Diagnostics, Helix/Illumina, LabCorp, Quest Diagnostics, and Infinity BiologiX (Sampled).
- **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.
- **Gender.** Gender refers to a person's internal sense of being male, female, some combination of male and female, or neither male nor female. Sex refers to the biological anatomy of an individual's reproductive system, and secondary sex characteristics.