

Figure 1: Estimated prevalence of Omicron subvariants in the community (1 May 2022– 9 Oct 2022)

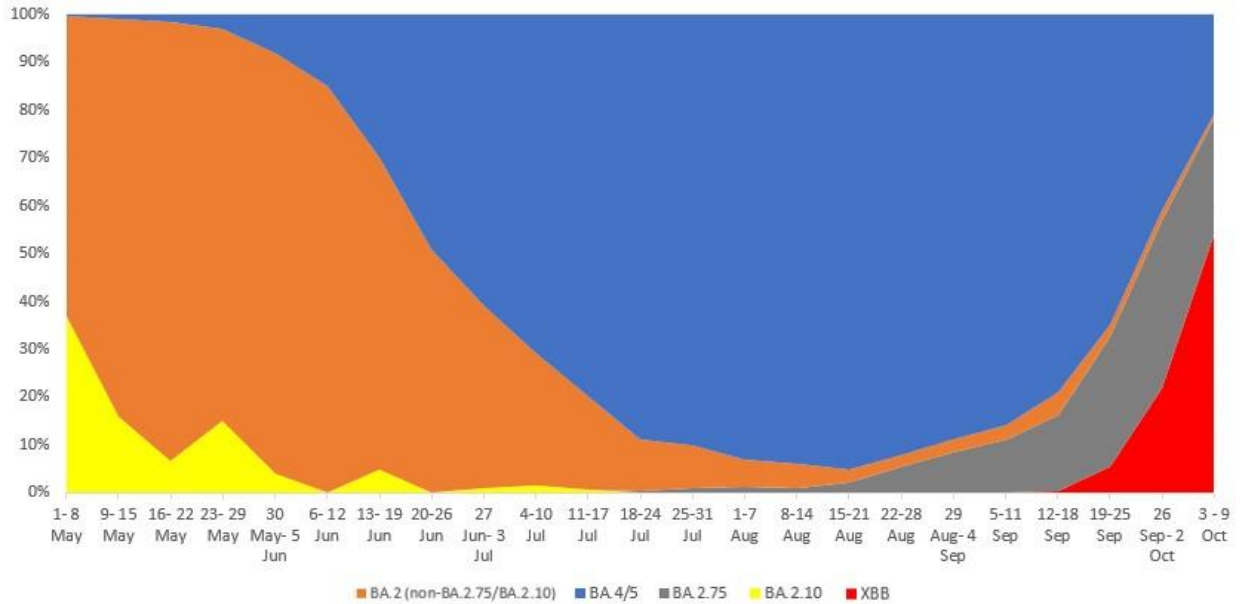


Figure 2: 7-day moving average proportion of reinfections out of total cases (15 Aug 2022– 14 Oct 2022)

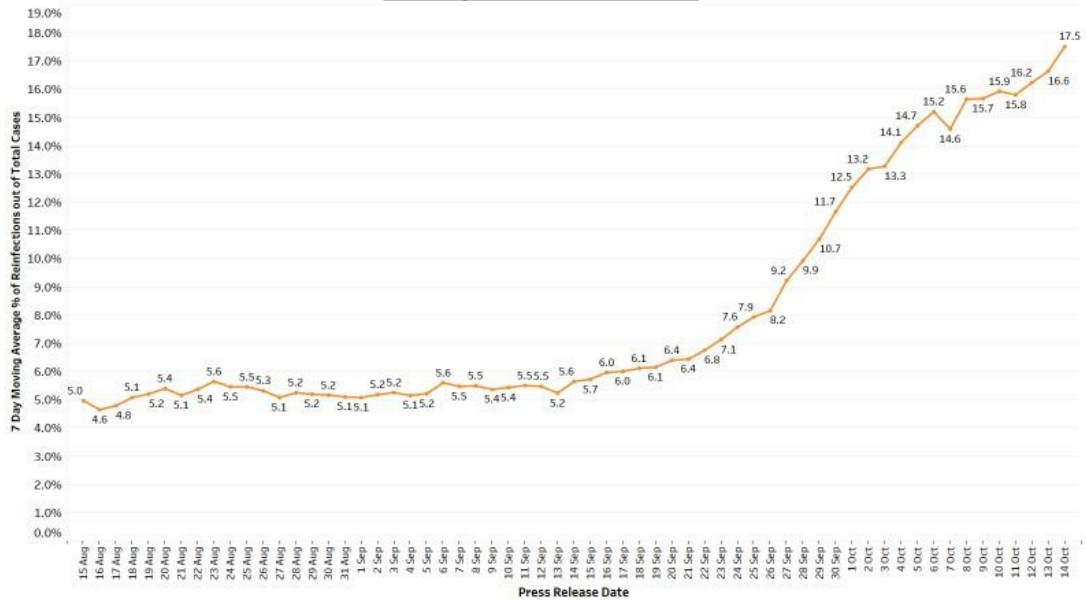


Figure 3: 7-day moving average number of local cases and week-on-week ratio (15 Aug 2022– 14 Oct 2022)

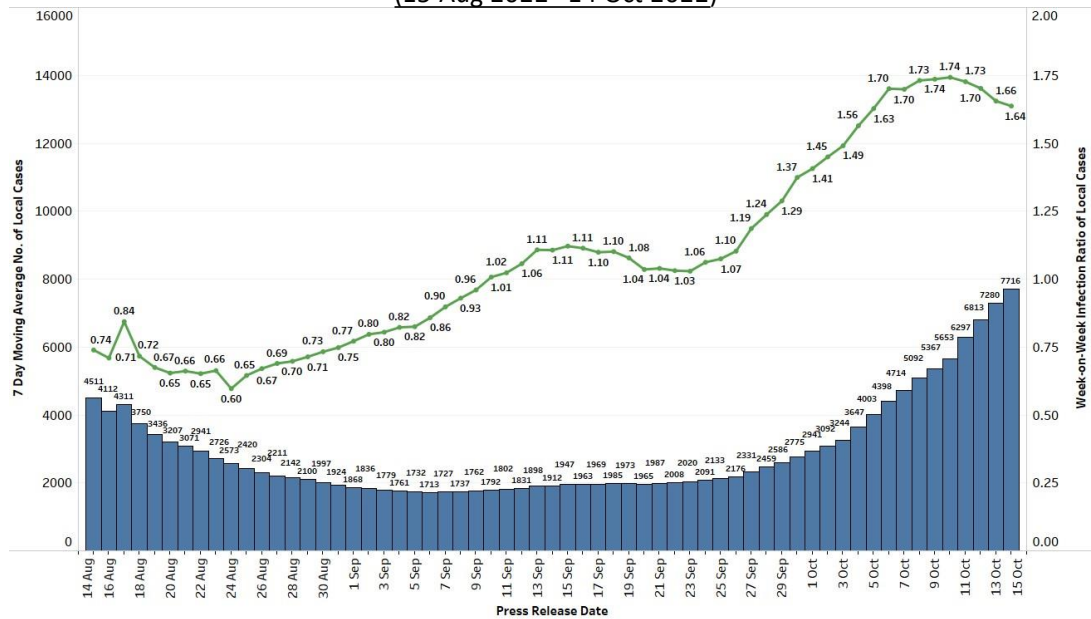
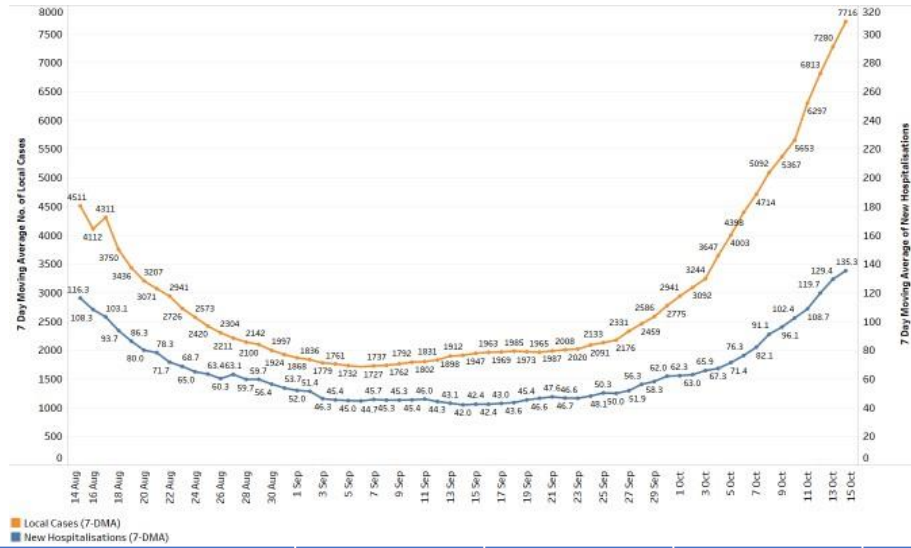


Figure 4: Rates of reinfection and infection by previous variant and time from previous infection (1 Oct 2022– 14 Oct 2022)

Case type	Previous infection variant type/ Time from previous infection	No. of reinfections/new infections per 100k person-days	
		1 Oct – 7 Oct	8 Oct – 14 Oct
Reinfections	Pre-Delta/Delta	133.2	147.4
	Omicron	25.8	42.4
	7 – 10 months	42.3	70.9
	4 – 6 months	19.0	26.4
	1 – 3 months	0.5	0.7
New infections	COVID-naïve	121.6	162.5

Figure 5: 7-day moving average number of local cases and new hospitalisations (15 Aug 2022– 14 Oct 2022)



Week	17 Sep – 23 Sep	24 Sep – 30 Sep	1 Oct – 7 Oct	8 Oct – 14 Oct*
No. of cases subsequently hospitalised per 1000 local cases reported in the week	22.7	22.8	17.8	16.3

*May be under-estimated for recent cases due to time lag between diagnosis and hospitalisation

Figure 6: Current and highest number of cases in General Ward, requiring oxygen supplementation and in Intensive Care Unit in previous waves

	14 Oct 2022	Peak of Delta wave	Peak of Omicron BA.1/2 wave
Cases in General Ward	509	1352	1442
Cases requiring oxygen supplementation	44	308	242
Cases in Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	9	171	54