









10<sup>th</sup> April, 2023

The INSACOG reports genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 by whole genome sequencing of samples from sentinel sites across the country and international passengers arriving in India. A summary of the cumulative data of INSACOG and other state sequencing initiatives can be found in the INSACOG data portal along with other INSACOG related information at <a href="https://ibdc.rcb.res.in/">https://ibdc.rcb.res.in/</a>

#### **INSACOG:**

Total number of samples sequenced is 277,664

Samples sequenced by IGSLs under State government MoUs: 34,763

Total number of samples sequenced: 312,427

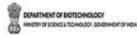
The number of samples with pangolin lineages assigned are given below:

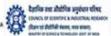
Table 1: Cumulative samples with pangolin lineage assigned (as on 07.04.2022)										
Community sample	Travelers sample	Total pangolin lineage assigned	Total VOC/VOI	Percentage						
193183	12503	205686	170760	83.0						

Alpha Variant Beta Variant		Gamma Variant			Delta Variant			B.1.617.1 and B.1.617.3			AY Series			Omicron						
Tr&Co	Com	Total	Tr&Co	Com	Total	Tr&Co	Com	Total	Tr&Co	Com	Total	Tr&Co	Com	Total	Tr&Co	Com	Total	Tr&Co	Com	Total
577	3691	4268	117	105	222	1	2	3	442	44217	44659	84	5540	5624	270	20357	20627	6281	84331	90935

Conditive distribution of lineages (as on 01-4-2023)													
Recombinant													
XAR   XAH   XAB   XAG   XAW   XBB   XBB.1   XBB.1	al Variant	Variant	Variant	Variant Va	riant <mark>VOC/VOI</mark>								
3 1 2 2 1 76 50 4 3 8 2 204 1 1 2 2 1 76 50 4 3 8 2 204 1 1 5 10 4 4	6 1	1	10	1	2 170760								
TriCct-Tracelers and contacts; Com-Community samples													











#### **Global Scenario**

Globally, nearly 3.3 million new cases and 26000 deaths have been reported in the last 28 days<sup>[1]</sup>. During the week 11 of the year 2023, there has been a continued increasing trend in the proportions of recombinant lineages globally. Despite this overall downward trend, it is important to note that 74 (31%) countries have reported increases in new cases of 20% or greater during the last 28 days. Currently, there is one variant of interest (VOI), XBB.1.5, and six variants under monitoring (VUMs). The VUMs are BQ.1, BA.2.75, CH.1.1, XBB, XBF and XBB.1.16. Recently, XBB.1.9.1 was added to the list of VUMs due to the F486P mutation (shared with XBB.1.5 and XBB.1.16). XBB.1.16 and XBB.1.9.1 have the same spike mutation profile as XBB.1.5 (E180V and F486P); and additional mutations in the open reading frame regions. A total of 1497 XBB.1.16 and 9644 sequences XBB.1.9.1 have been reported from 27 and 68 countries, respectively. However, so far reports do not indicate a rise in hospitalizations, ICU admissions, or deaths due to XBB.1.16.

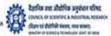
#### Indian Scenario

Omicron and its sub-lineages continue to be the dominant variants in India. An increase in infection rate has been observed. A newly emerged recombinant variant XBB.1.16 has been observed in different parts of India, accounting for 70.9% of the infection till date. Among the samples collected till the fourth week of March 2023, other XBB sub-lineages accounted for 26.7% of the current infection. A few BA.2.10 sub-lineage was detected in some part of India, whereas XBB was the most prevalent sub-lineage of omicron variant. Since the number of samples were relatively low in some part of India, the graphical representation should be considered in that perspective too. However, no increase in disease severity or hospitalization has been observed.

Country wide analysis:

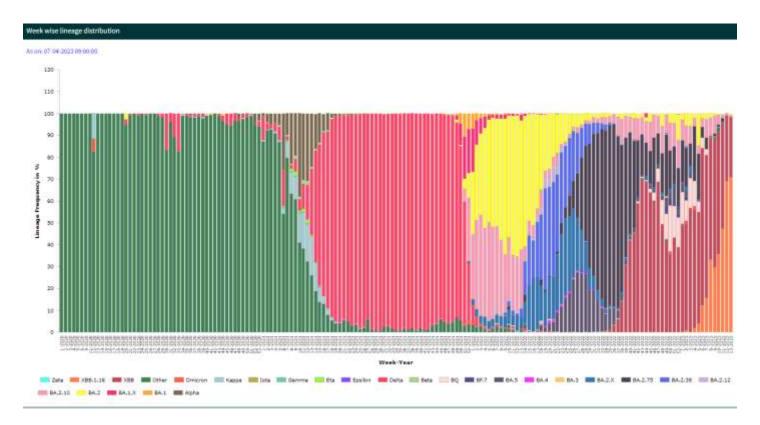












Region-wise analysis:

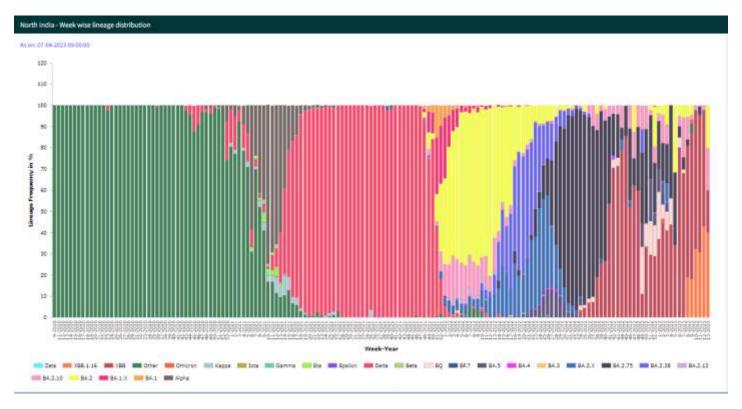


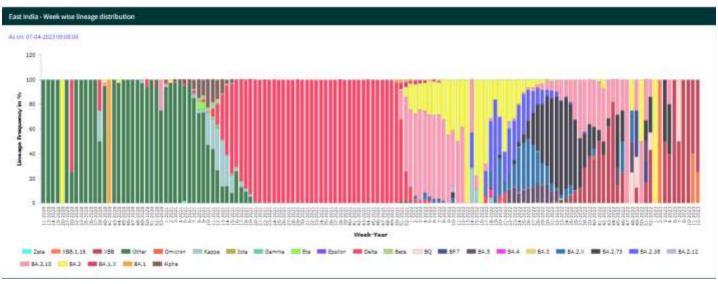












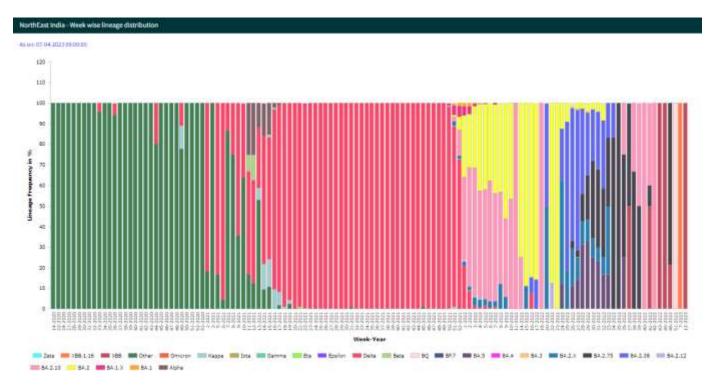


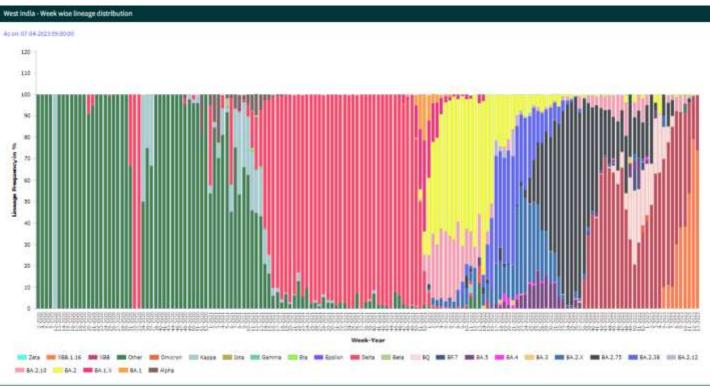




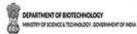


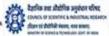






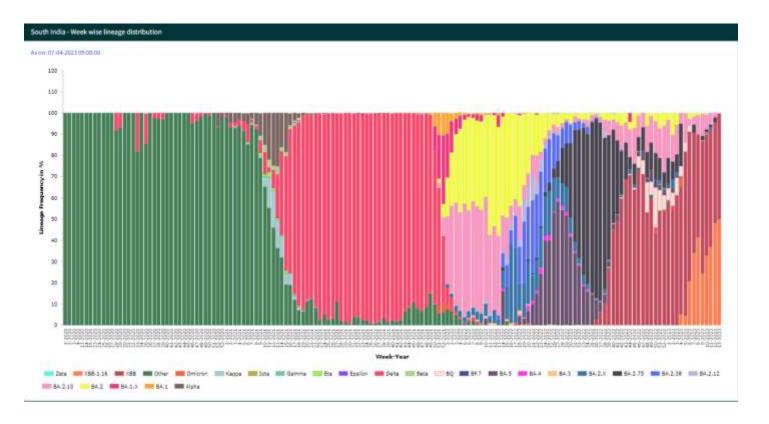


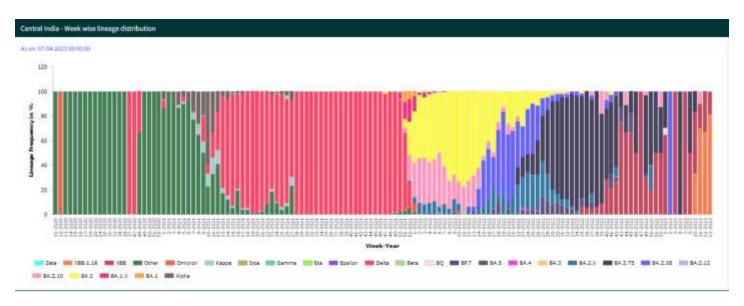




















### Reference:

1. WHO weekly epidemiological report.