



15 November 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 https://ibdc.rcb.res.in/

INSACOG:

Number of samples sequenced by IGSLs 297,745

Samples sequenced by IGSLs under State government MoUs: 35,441

Total number of samples sequenced by labs associated with INSACOG including their efforts under MoU with States: 333,186

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

Table 1: Cumulative samples with pangolin lineage assigned (as on 26.09.2023)				
Community sample	Travelers sample	Total pangolin lineage assigned	Total VOC/VOI	Percentage
209987	12564	222551	186547	83.8

Global Scenario

Worldwide, all VOIs (XBB.1.5, XBB.1.16 & EG.5) have been detected in all WHO regions and EG.5 remains the most prevalent VOI and has been reported by 87 countries [1]. However, the prevalence of XBB.1.5 and XBB.1.16 have been decreasing globally. XBB.1.5 accounted for 9.0% of sequences in week 40, a decrease from 9.7% in week 36. Similarly, XBB.1.6 accounted for 16.7% of sequences in week 40 and 20.2% in week 36. BA.2.86 has shown slight increased from 0.5% at 36th week to 2.0% at 40th week [1].

Indian Scenario

The Omicron variant and its sub-lineages remain prevalent in India. Recombinant variants XBB and XBB.1.16 have been detected in various regions of the country. Till date, six cases of the EG.5.1 variant have been identified in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Karnataka. However, no escalation in disease severity or hospitalization associated with these variants has been observed.



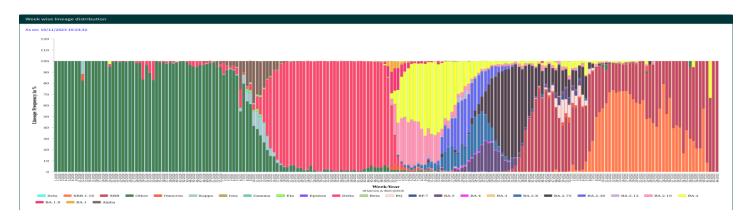




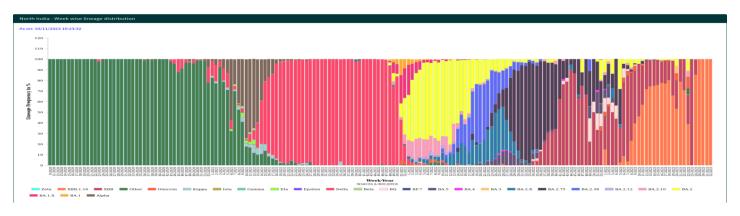


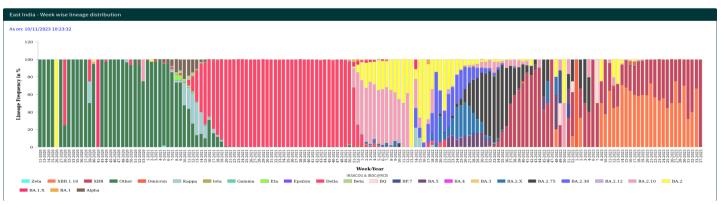


Country wide analysis:



Region-wise analysis:





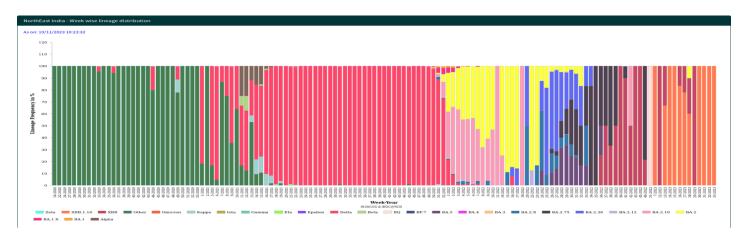


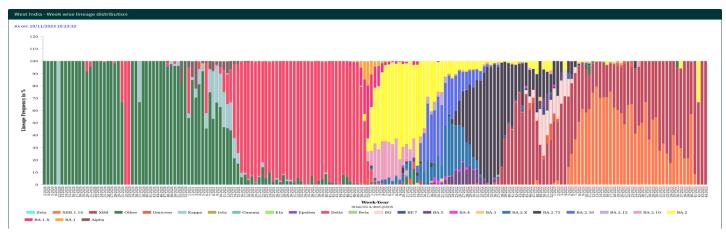


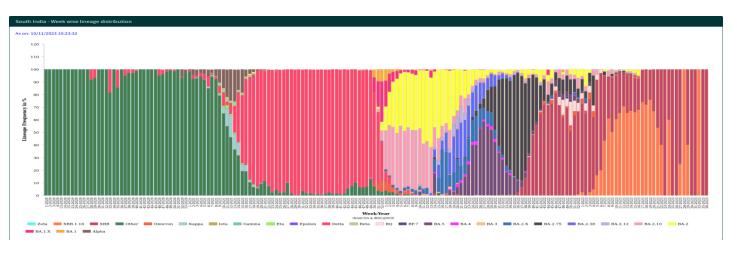




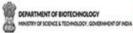








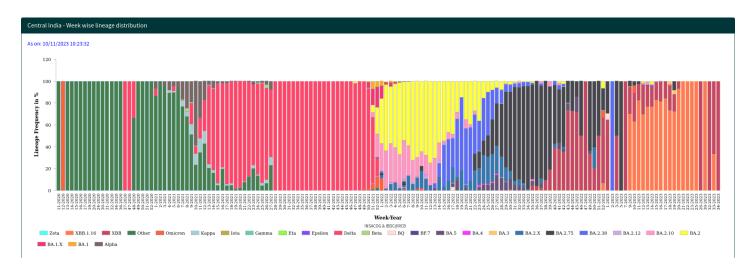












Reference:

1. WHO weekly epidemiological report.