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INSACOG BULLETIN

27th March, 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:

Commi

191739

Total number of samples sequenced is 275,247

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

Total number of samples sequenced: 310,010

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

12429

Table 1: Cumulative samples with pangolin lineage assigned (as on 24.03.2022)														
unity sample	Travelers sample	Total pangolin lineage assigned	Total VOC/VOI	Percentage										

204168

Distribution of variants and sub-lineages (as on 24-43-2023)																																							
Alpha Variant	Beta Variant	Gamma Variant	Delta Variant	B.1.617.1 and B.1.617.3	AY Series	Omicron*			Recombinant XE												E XM	XU	XJ	XG	Total														
Tr&Co Com Total	Tr&Co Com Total	Tr&Co Com Total	Tr&Co Com Total	Tr&Co Com Tota	Tr&Co Com 1	Total Tr&Co Com*	Total X	AR XAH	XA XAG XBB)	BB.1	BB.1. XBB.1	. XBB.1	XBB.1 X	BB.1 XI	BB.1. XBB.1. 5.4 .5	5 XBB.1	1.5 XBB.1 .18	.5 XB8	3.1 XBB.1.9	XBB.1.9 2	. XBB.1.1 1	XBB.1.1)	BB. XBB.:	2. XBB.2 .3	XBB.2 .4	BB.3 XBB	.3. XBB.	XBB.5	XBC X	BC.1 XBD	XBF X	BP XBL	OTHERS		iant Variant	t Variant	Variant V	ariant N	VOC/VOI
577 3691 4268	117 105 222	1 2 3	442 44216 44658	84 5540 5624	270 20357 2	0627 6239 84200	90762	3 1	1 2 620	753	4 3	8	2	211	1 2	1	1	15	5 20	9	2	111	539 1	128	45 4	01 5	28	73	1	1 7	6	1 2	106	3114 1	1 2	9	1	2	169293
Tr&Co=Travelers and o	ontacts ; Com= Comr	numity samples																																					









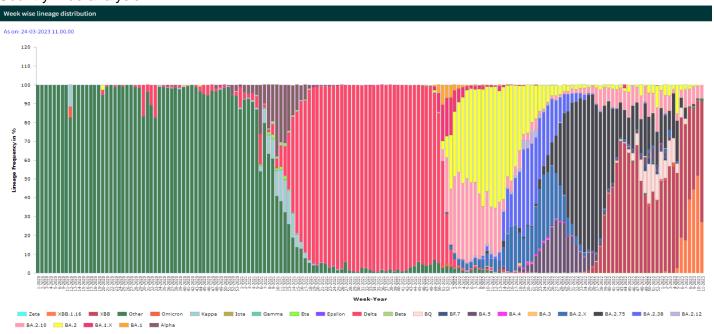
Global Scenario

Globally, nearly 3.7 million new cases and 26000 deaths have been reported in the last 28 days^[1]. During the week 09 of the year 2023, there has been a continued increasing trend in the proportions of recombinant lineages globally. The global variant landscape is characterized by a continuous increase in prevalence of the recombinant variant XBB and its descendent lineages. Currently, there is one VOI, XBB.1.5, and five variants under monitoring (VUMs). The VUMs are BQ.1, BA.2.75, CH.1.1, XBB and XBF. In epidemiological week 9, the prevalence of XBB.1.5 was 37.7%. To date, XBB.1.5 has been detected in 85 countries. A comparison of sequences submitted to GISAID from week 5 to week 9 shows declining or stable trends for all VUMs except XBB. BQ.1 declined from 26.8% to 9.3% and BA.2.75 from 7.8% to 1.6%, while CH.1.1 and XBF remained stable (7.1% to 6.8% and 1.5% to 1.1%, respectively). XBB increased from 5.7% to 12.5%. However, there is no indication of increased severity associated with these variants under monitoring compared to the former Omicron lineages.

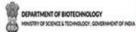
Indian Scenario

Omicron and its sub-lineages continue to be the dominant variants in India. An increase in infection rate has been observed, especially in Western, Southern and Northern parts of India. A newly emerged recombinant variant XBB.1.16 has been observed in different parts of India, accounting for 38.2% of the infection till date. Among the samples collected till the third week of March 2023, XBB continued to be the most commonly circulating Omicron sub-lineages. A few BA.2.10 and BA.2.75 sub-lineage was detected in some part of India, whereas XBB was the most prevalent sub-lineage of omicron variant.

Country wide analysis:





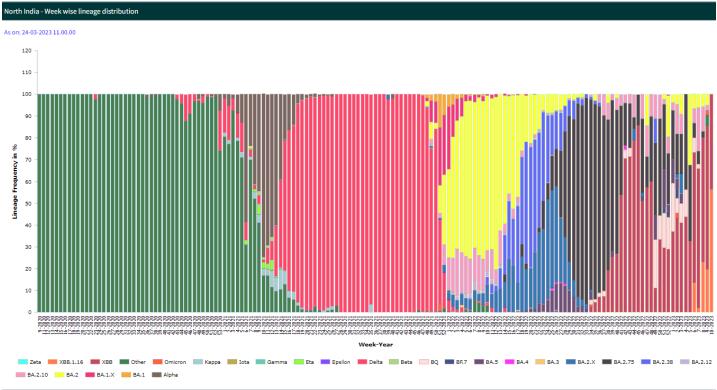


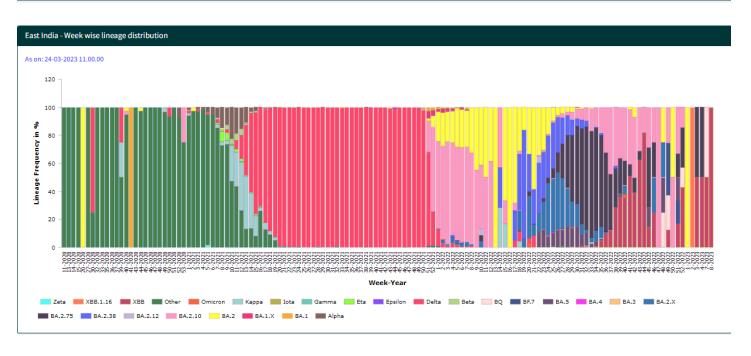






Region-wise analysis:





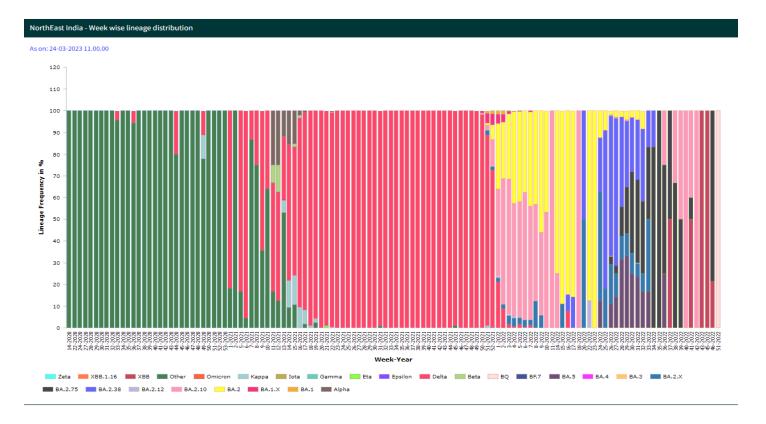


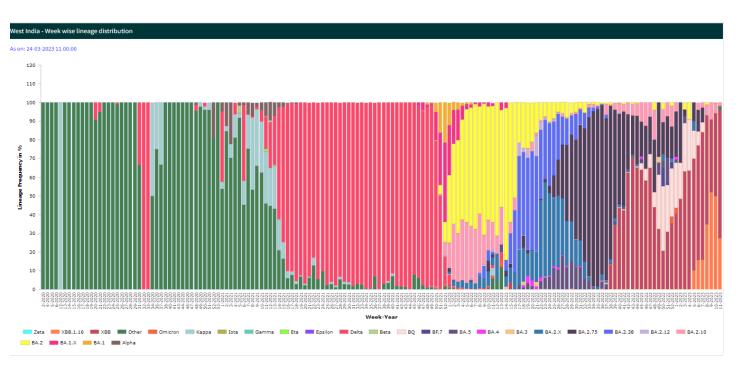












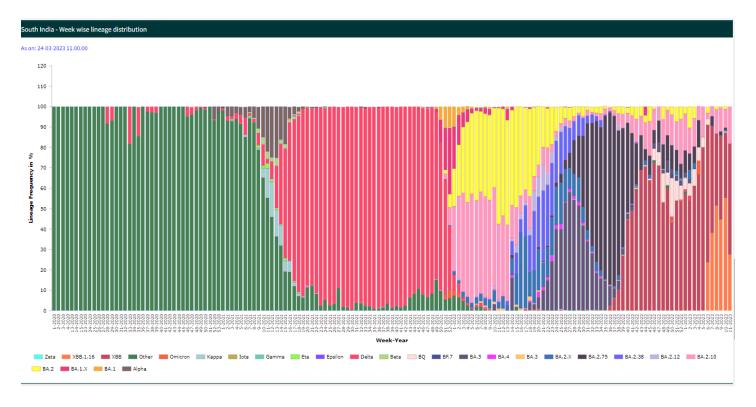


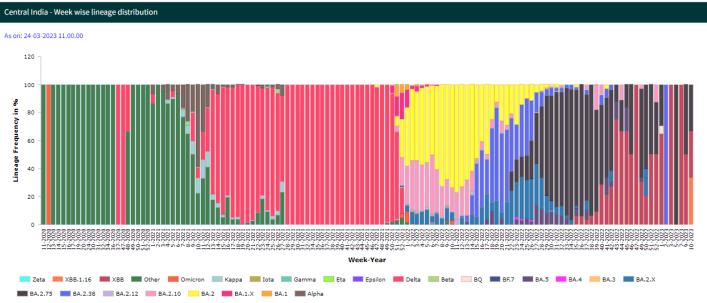












Reference:

1. WHO weekly epidemiological report.