

Experiences from national registry-based virological surveillance, Norway

As seen from the reference laboratory

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Joint ECDC/WHO EURO European Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Meeting 2022

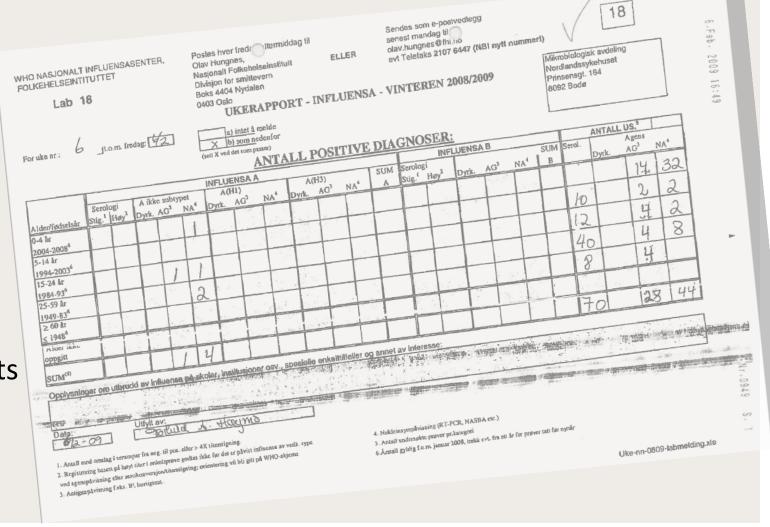
5 October 2022

Before: Comprehensive, aggregated weekly national flu testing data, by old WHO age groups



Comprehensive for influenza for several decades

- Testing denominators since 1999
- By fax or email, all digital by 2020,
 but manual process
- Compliance could vary
- Message based reporting served also as a nice weekly «hello» between sender and us
- Additional reference lab test results needed to be compensated by subtracting from aggregate data





Other virus diagnoses were also collected

- The NIPH Department of Virology also collected monthly data on all other virology diagnoses in Norway, but this was terminated in 2018 after many decades of operation
 - No test denominator, not age stratified, not very timely

 A new, comprehensive national microbiology lab database had been planned for several years.



The Covid-19 emergency and a flying start

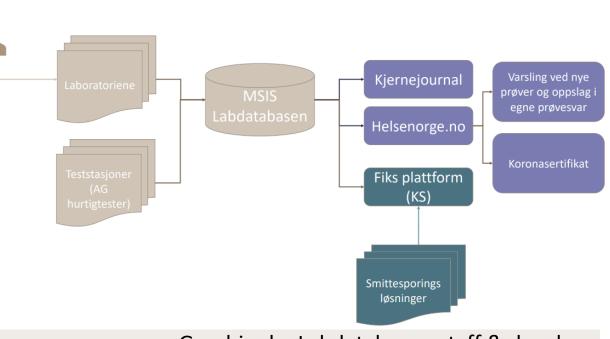
 A down-scaled version of the planned database was rushed into place with the emergence of Covid-19 in early 2020

A heroic effort by NIPH and the laboratories!

- At the same time, Covid case notification took place in the ordinary MSIS
 Registry; while the reference lab assisted with collecting aggregated Covid test
 denominators via the existing influenza lab collaboration, until the new lab
 database could take over later in the spring.
- Later in 2020, the database also took over for the weekly influenza reporting from the labs

All relevant medical microbiology test results in real-time NIPH

- A copy of every test result goes to the database in real-time
- Output to many purposes: for patient, health care, local and national public health surveillance and response
- The reference laboratory has access to some pseudonymised and some identifiable data views (e.g. sentinel data)
- This gives us a highly detailed, real-time, data flow; where results from primary and reference lab can be joined on the actual case



Graphics by Labdatabasen staff & developers



Also SARS-CoV-2 variant data

Variant PCR and sequencing results

- Database conveys variant data to and from reference lab; may assist in prioritising for sequencing, virus isolation etc.
- When we sequence a virus already typed by variant PCR in the primary lab,
 the WGS result will confirm, extend or correct the initial variant PCR result
- Database variant data is harmonised and translated for reporting to TESSy
 Through a BIG interpretation and harmonisation effort by database and reflab
- Database carries all sentinel metadata from external laboratory partner to reference lab

Experiences from national registry-based virological surveillance



Conclusions

- The implementation of the long-awaited lab database was forced ahead by the emergence of the covid-19 pandemic
- The database successfully joins data from a very diverse laboratory ecosystem in the country
- It adds great functionality, speed, detail and compliance; while taking away reporting lab workload
- It has empowered the work for the reference laboratory significantly.
 -but there have been several rounds of discussions on our level of access
- Further evolution of the database is highly desirable
- In a post(?)-covid austerity situation, the sustainability and continued improvement must be fought for.
- A HUGE thank you to all those who made the MSIS Laboratory Database happen!!

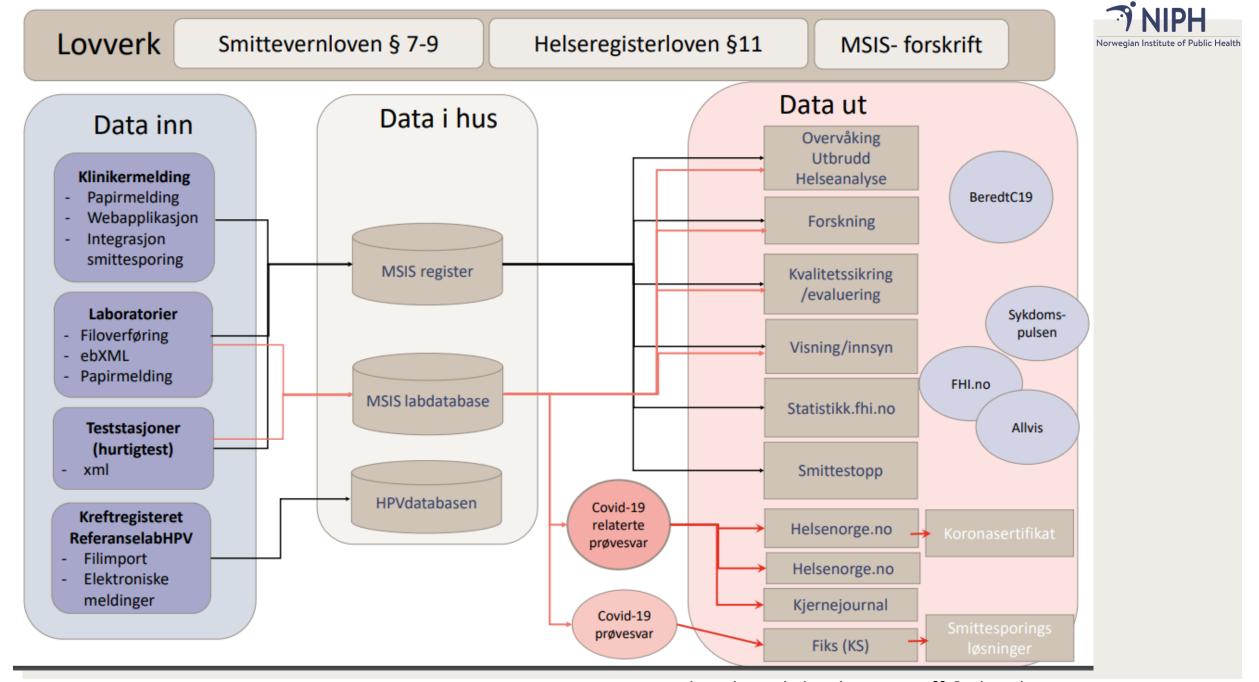


The MSIS Laboratory Database received the Norwegian Digitalization Prize for 2021





Supplementary slide after this



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