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EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
TRANSVERSAL ACTIVITIES IN APPLIED GENOMICS
FOODBORNE PATHOGENS

WASTEWATER-BASED EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

Weekly report
2025 week 45

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As our name suggests, science and health are central to our mission. Sciensano's strength and uniqueness lie within the holistic and multidisciplinary approach to health. More particularly we focus on the close and indissoluble interconnection between human and animal health and their environment (the "One health" concept). By combining different research perspectives within this framework, Sciensano contributes in a unique way to everybody's health.
For this, Sciensano builds on the more than 100 years of scientific expertise.

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Epidemiology and public health - Epidemiology of infectious diseases

Biological health risks - Transversal activities in applied genomics

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National wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance

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1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

2. KEY POINTS

The epidemiological situation of several respiratory viruses measured through wastewater samples is presented in this document. Samples are collected once a week in 30 wastewater treatment plants covering a total of 38% of the Belgian population. Additionally, samples from the treatment plant of Brussels Airport are collected for the genomic surveillance.

The situation is assessed using four activity levels: low, moderate, high and very high. The overall activity level is defined as the highest activity level obtained for either SARS-COV-2, RSV or influenza.

Conclusions based on the latest results dating of week 45 (03-11-2025):

- **Overview of respiratory viruses:** Overall respiratory viruses are at low levels.
- **SARS-CoV-2**: SARS-CoV-2 is at a low level. During the wave starting in August 2025, the XFG variant was dominant.
- **RSV**: RSV concentration is at a low level.
- **Influenza**: Influenza concentration is at a low level.

The wastewater situation can be followed through:

- The weekly bulletin on respiratory infections published in French and Dutch
- The wastewater respiratory viruses dashboard
- Methodology available in the Methodology Appendix
- General information about the surveillance available on the website of Sciensano
- Data are available on the Belgian federal geoportal

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3. INTRODUCTION

The wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance of COVID-19 started in September 2020. In January 2024, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and influenza were integrated in this surveillance. The present report aims to assess the situation in Belgium for those respiratory viruses. This report is updated weekly on Monday with results based on samples collected the previous Monday.
Concentrations are measured once a week in 30 wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). The epidemiological situation of SARS-COV-2, RSV and influenza is assessed on the basis of four activity levels, defined in the methodology section (see section 4.3). The assessment is performed at different spatial levels: national, regional, provincial and for the areas covered by the treatment plants.

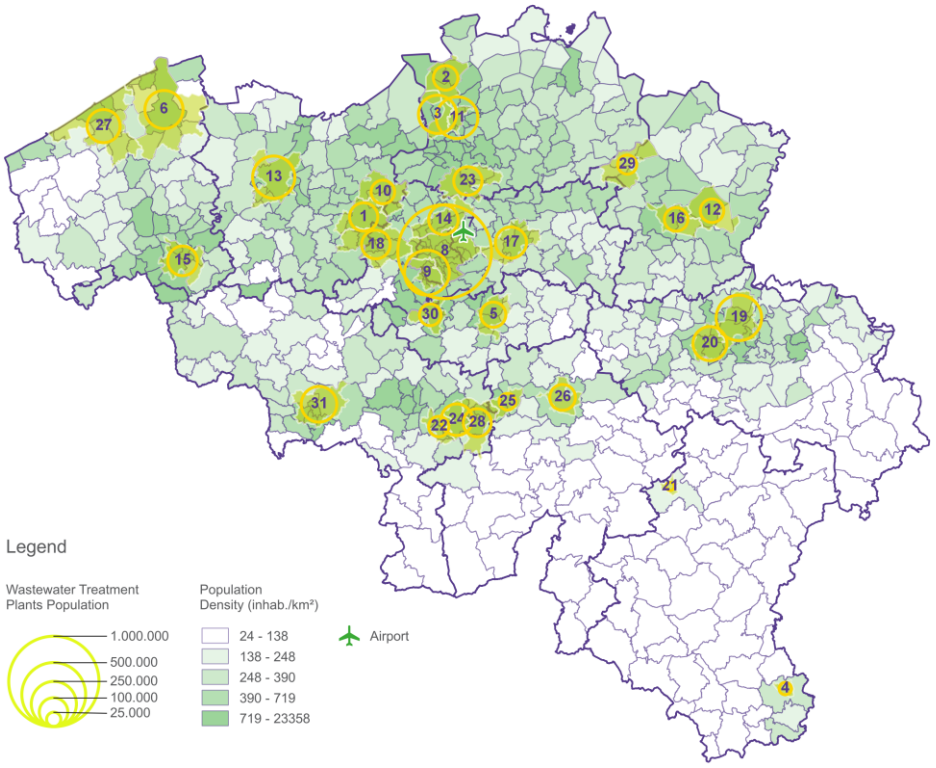
The genomic SARS-CoV-2 surveillance is performed at surges and peaks of viral circulation, based on samples from four treatment plants: Brussels-North, Gent, Liège-Oupeye, and Brussels Airport. Sequencing of wastewater samples provides information on the viral genomic diversity circulating in the general population. Genomic results are presented in this report only if recent analyses were performed. Otherwise, the date of the last publication with genomic results is mentioned.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Sample collection and analysis

Samples are collected once a week in several wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) covering around 38% of the Belgian population: 30% in the Flemish region, 30% in the Walloon region, and nearly 100% in the Brussels region. Figure 1 shows the catchment areas covered by WWTPs located in areas with high population density. The catchment area of a WWTP corresponds to the geographical area from which the wastewater is collected. Additionally samples from the treatment plant of Brussels Airport are also collected for the genomic surveillance.
Samples are collected on Mondays by auto-samplers (24-hour composite) at the inlet of WWTP and are transported to two laboratories for quantification of SARS-CoV-2, RSV, influenza and Pepper Mild Mottle Virus (PMMoV). Results are made publicly available on the following Monday.

Further details on the coverage, sampling plan, and analytical method can be found in the Methodology Appendix



WWTP	ID	Population
Aalst	1	98357
Antwerpen-Noord	2	73974
Antwerpen-Zuid	3	178677
Arlon	4	19440
Basse Wavre (Dyle)	5	78290
Brugge	6	180586
Brussels Airport	7	Na
Bruxelles-Nord	8	1080145
Bruxelles-Sud	9	249307
Dendermonde	10	69500
Deurne	11	215592
Genk	12	68582
Gent	13	220130
Grimbergen	14	107643
Harelbeke	15	107894
Hasselt	16	69586
Leuven	17	120939
Liedekerke	18	101075
Liège Oupeye	19	253780
Liège Sclessin	20	142240
Marche-en-Famenne	21	8633
Marchienne-au-Pont	22	52017
Mechelen-Noord	23	98143
Montignies-sur-Sambre	24	123576
Mornimont	25	34139
Namur-Brumagne	26	82175
Oostende	27	135491
Roselies	28	96890
Tessenderlo	29	45125
Vallée du Hain (l'Orchis)	30	57826
Wasmuel	31	157343

Figure 1 ● Population located in areas covered by the wastewater treatment plants (highlighted in yellow) and population density for each municipality (indicated by the green scale).

4.2. Viral to faecal ratio

A faecal marker was selected to reduce dilution effects caused by rain events and population mobility. This marker, called PMMoV, is known to undergo no substantial seasonal fluctuation. Therefore, concentrations of respiratory viruses and PMMoV are measured in the same sample and divided to obtain the viral to faecal ratio expressed in copies of respiratory virus over copies of PMMoV.
Limit of quantification (LOQ) and limit of detection (LOD) of SARS-COV-2 were estimated at 10 and 4 copies/mL, for influenza at 5 and 2 copies/mL, for RSV at 5 and 1 copies/mL, and for PMMoV at 125 and 1 copies/mL, respectively. However, data presented in this report are viral to faecal ratios and PMMoV concentrations are independent of those of respiratory viruses. Therefore, the mean LOQs were estimated on the viral to faecal ratios observed when the concentrations of SARS-COV-2, influenza,

and RSV were below the LOQ. The mean viral to faecal ratio obtained at a SARS-CoV-2 concentration of 10 copies/mL is 700 10e-6 copies/copies. It is 80 10e-6 copies/copies at an influenza concentration of 5 copies/mL. And, it is 100 10e-6 copies/copies at a RSV concentration of 5 copies/mL.

Aggregation at national, regional, and provincial level are computed using the mean viral to faecal ratio weighted by the population covered in each area.

A missing value for the analysis of a virus can be caused by several factors: i) impossibility to sample, ii) transport issue or iii) impossibility to analyse a sample due to PCR inhibition or equipment failure. In case a missing value occurs for respiratory viruses or PMMoV analysis, viral to faecal ratios are not computed and are set to missing. The list of areas with missing value at the last sampling date can be found in Table A.1.

4.3. Activity level

Activity levels were defined individually using the Hidden Markov Model. Firstly, epidemic and non-epidemic states were revealed by the Hidden Markov Model for each respiratory virus using data available between July 2023 and July 2025. Then activity levels were computed using a quartile method on data being in the epidemic states. P5, P50, and P95 percentiles were selected to define low, moderate, high, and very high activity levels. In other words, the very high activity level represents the value below which 95% of the data in the epidemic state falls, with the remaining 5% exceeding that value.

Table 1 ● Activity levels for SARS-CoV-2, RSV and influenza expressed in viral ratio (10e-6 copies / PMMV copies).

Activity level	SARS-CoV-2	RSV	Influenza
Low	0-1150	0-112	0-84
Moderate	> 1150-2390	> 112-253	> 84-276
High	> 2390-5070	> 253-507	> 276-569
Very high	> 5070	> 507	> 569

The overall activity level is defined as the highest activity level obtained either for SARS-CoV-2, RSV, or influenza. It is non-specific to a single respiratory virus.

4.4. Genomic analysis of SARS-CoV-2

Genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 is performed at surges and peaks of circulation. Therefore, genomic results are presented only if recent analyses were performed. Otherwise, the date of the last publication with genomic results is mentioned in the results section. Areas selected for sequencing are located in the three Belgian regions: Brussels-North, Gent, Liège-Oupeye, and Brussels Airport. Brussels Airport is an important entry point for variants on the Belgian territory.
Variants of concern (VOC) and variants of interest (VOI) as defined by the ECDC classification system are presented in the results section. Variants under monitoring (VUM) are grouped in a category named “Other”. And, variants not belonging to the ECDC classification system are gathered in a category named “Unassigned by ECDC”. Further details on the classification and analytical method are available online.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Overview of respiratory viruses

Table 2 presents the overall activity level, as well as the activity levels for each respiratory virus over the past 10 weeks. Figure 2 shows the viral ratios over time for each pathogen.

Overall respiratory viruses are at low levels.

Table 2 ● Activity levels over the last 10 weeks. Dates with missing data are indicated with a "/". * The overview activity level is defined as the highest activity level obtained either for SARS-CoV-2, influenza, or RSV.

Date	Overview*	SARS-CoV-2	Influenza	RSV
2025-W36	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W37	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W38	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W39	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W40	High	High	Low	Low
2025-W41	High	High	Low	Low
2025-W42	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W43	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W44	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
2025-W45	Low	Low	Low	Low

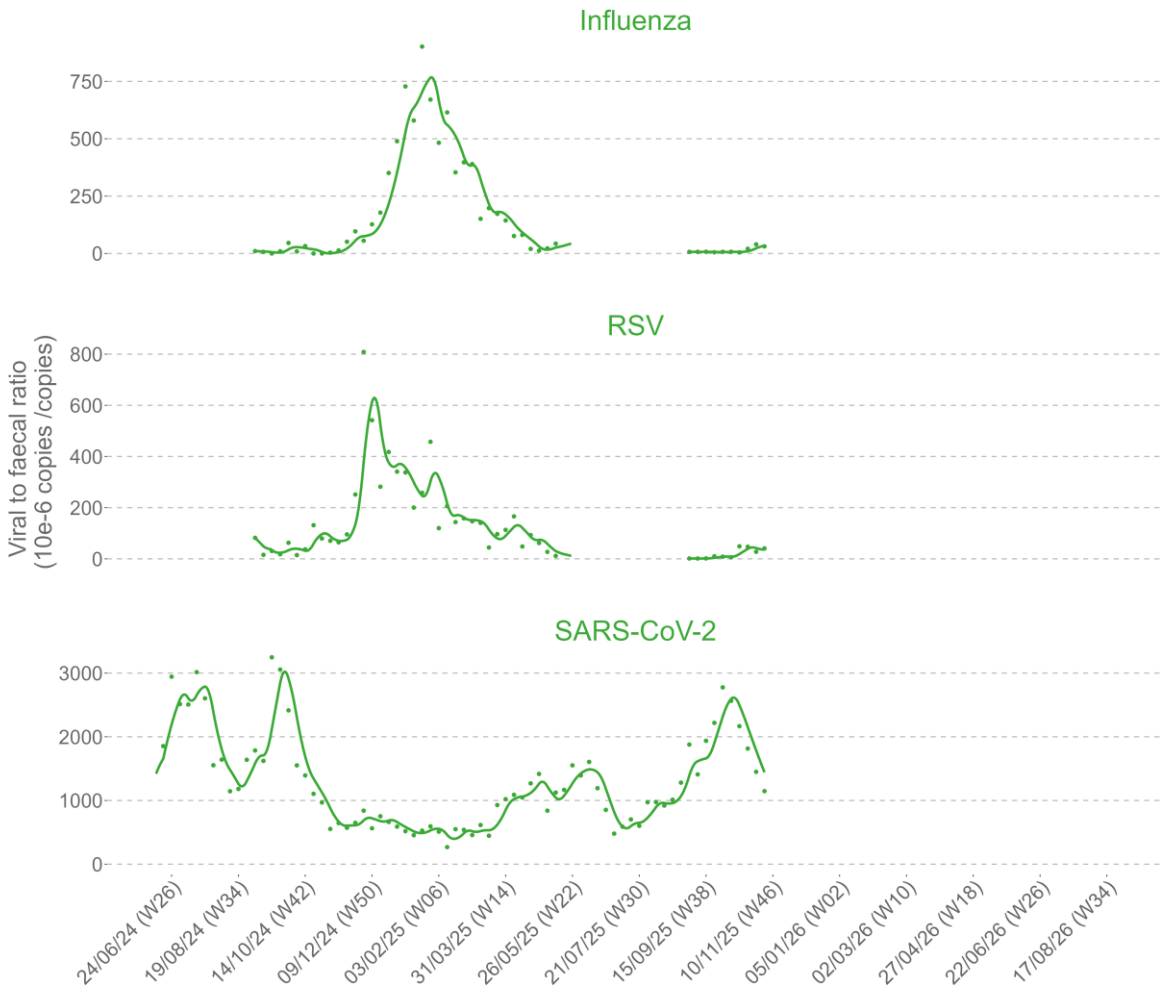


Figure 2 ● SARS-CoV-2, RSV and influenza viral to faecal concentrations (dots) expressed in 10e-6 copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (line). Influenza and RSV surveillances are suspended during the summer period.

5.2. SARS-CoV-2

5.2.1. National level

Figure 3 presents the SARS-CoV-2 viral to faecal concentrations at the national level. Table 3 presents the national SARS-CoV-2 activity levels over the past 10 weeks. Figure 4 shows a map of the SARS-CoV-2 activity levels for every WWTP.

SARS-CoV-2 is at a low level.

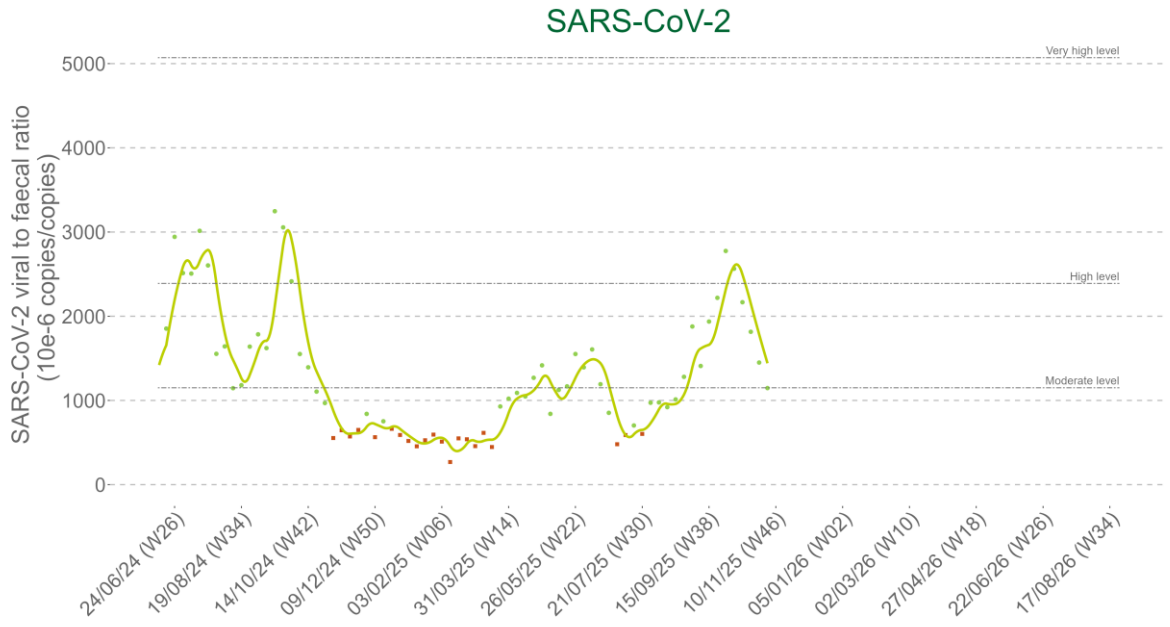


Figure 3 ● SARS-CoV-2 viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 SARS-CoV-2 copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line).

Table 3 ● SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the national level over the last 10 weeks. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Date	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
2025-W36	Moderate	1878	17
2025-W37	Moderate	1409	24
2025-W38	Moderate	1937	31
2025-W39	Moderate	2218	38
2025-W40	High	2775	45
2025-W41	High	2564	52
2025-W42	Moderate	2166	0
2025-W43	Moderate	1815	0
2025-W44	Moderate	1450	0
2025-W45	Low	1147	0

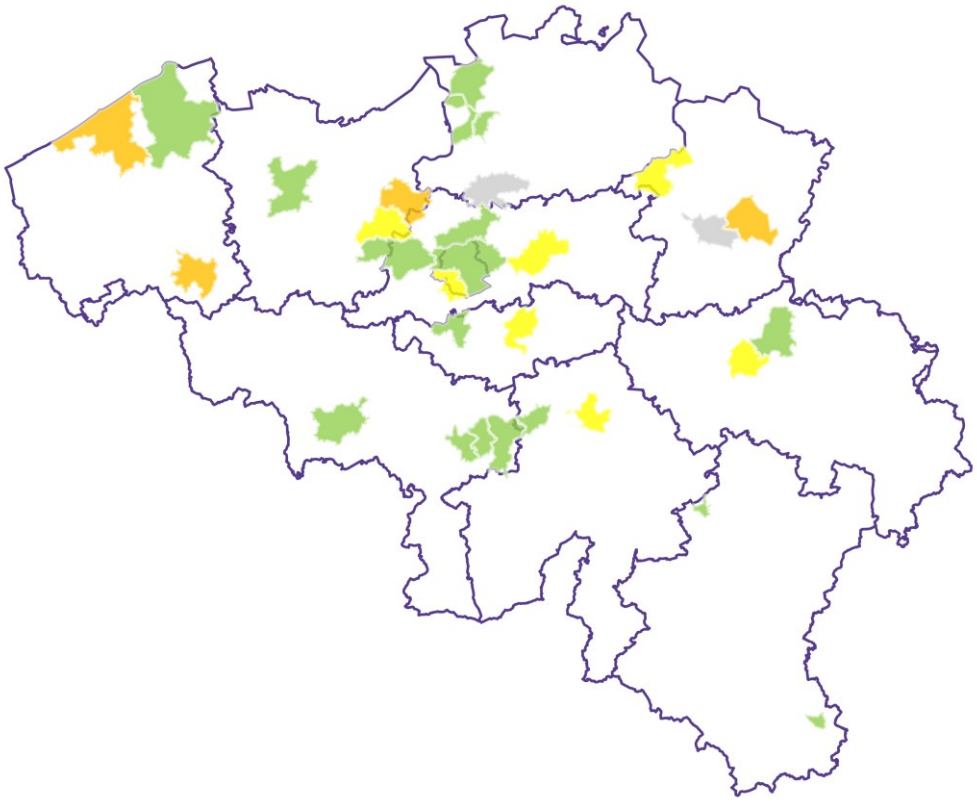


Figure 4 ● Geographical location of covered areas with corresponding SARS-CoV-2 activity levels: low (green), moderate (orange), high (red), and very high (scarlet). Missing data for an area are displayed in grey color. Names of covered areas with respect of their localization can be found in Figure 1.

5.2.2. Regional level

Figure 5 presents the SARS-CoV-2 viral to faecal concentrations at the regional level. Table 4 presents the SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the regional level.

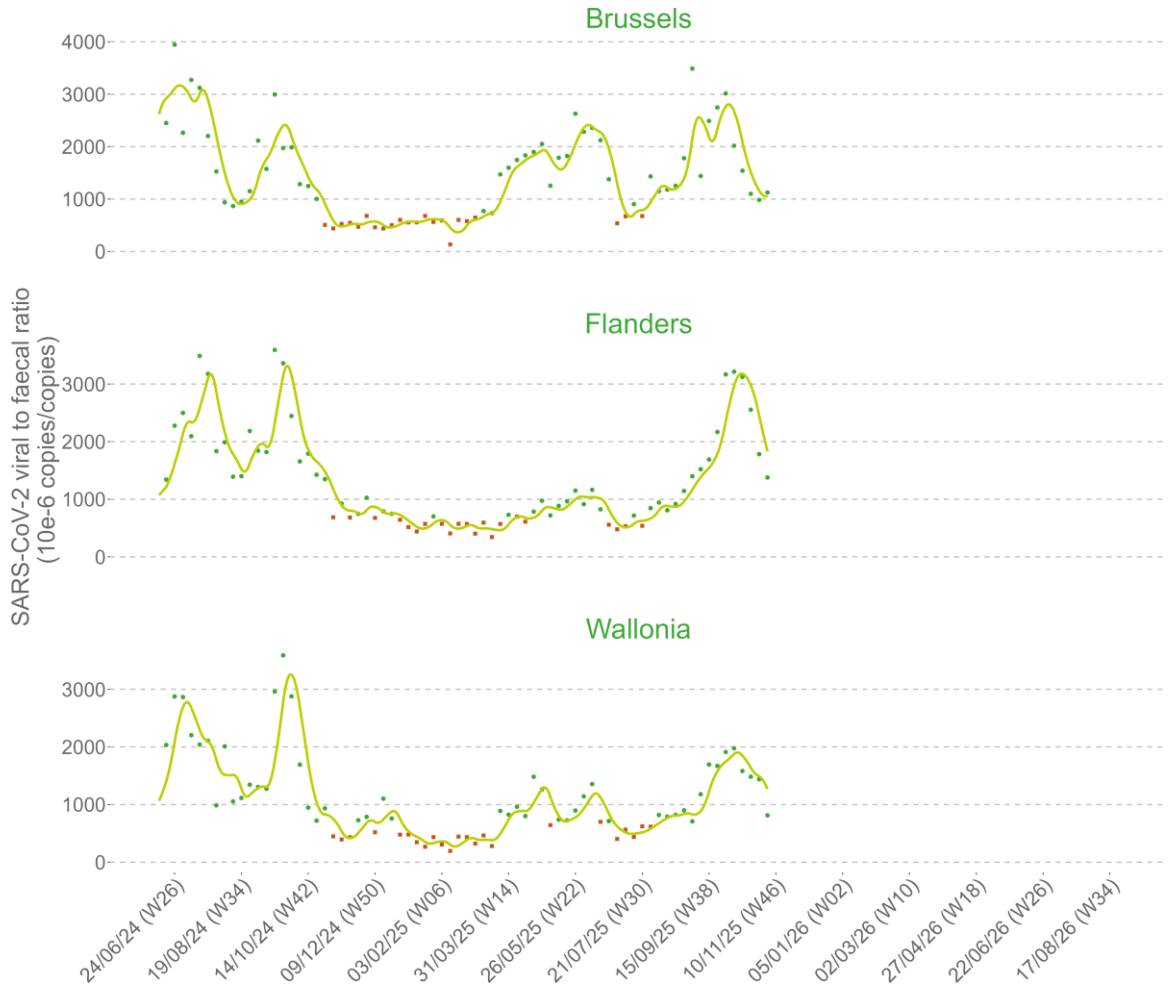


Figure 5 ● SARS-CoV-2 viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red squares) expressed in 10e-6 SARS-CoV-2 copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line).

Table 4 ● SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the regional level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Region	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Brussels	Low	1124	1
Flanders	Moderate	1378	0
Wallonia	Low	813	0

5.2.3. Provincial level

Table 5 presents the SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the provincial level.

Table 5 ● SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the provincial level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Province	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Antwerpen	Low	bLOQ	0
Brabant Wallon	Moderate	1352	0
Brussels	Low	1124	1
Hainaut	Low	bLOQ	0
Liege	Low	776	0
Limburg	Moderate	2218	0
Luxembourg	Low	bLOQ	0
Namur	Moderate	1318	0
Oost-Vlaanderen	Moderate	1572	0
Vlaams-Brabant	Moderate	1227	0
West-Vlaanderen	Moderate	1927	0

5.2.4. Individual area level

Table 6 presents the SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the individual area level.

Table 6 ● SARS-CoV-2 activity levels at the individual area level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Area	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Aalst	Moderate	1391	0
Antwerpen-Noord	Low	963	0
Antwerpen-Zuid	Low	bLOQ	0
Arlon	Low	bLOQ	0
Basse Wavre (Dyle)	Moderate	1551	0
Brugge	Low	bLOQ	0
Brussels-North	Low	1106	2
Brussels-South	Moderate	1203	0
Dendermonde	High	3715	5
Deurne	Low	bLOQ	0
Genk	High	2454	1
Gent	Low	976	0
Grimbergen	Low	830	2
Harelbeke	High	3280	0
Hasselt	/	/	/
Leuven	Moderate	1679	0
Liedekerke	Low	1110	0
Liege Oupeye	Low	bLOQ	0
Liege Sclessin	Moderate	1709	2
Marche-en-Famenne	Low	bLOQ	0
Marchienne-au-Pont	Low	bLOQ	0
Mechelen-Noord	/	/	/
Montignies-sur-Sambre	Low	bLOQ	0
Mornimont	Low	903	0
Namur-Brumagne	Moderate	1491	0
Oostende	High	2630	1
Roselies	Low	bLOQ	0
Tessenderlo	Moderate	1858	0
Vallee du Hain (L'Orchis)	Low	1083	0
Wasmuel	Low	bLOQ	0

5.2.5. Genomic surveillance

During the wave starting in August 2025, the XFG variant was dominant.

The viral ratios and variant proportions for the areas of Brussels-North, Gent, Liège Oupeye and Brussels Airport are shown in Figures 6 to 9, respectively. Information on the Pango lineages are presented in Table A.2.

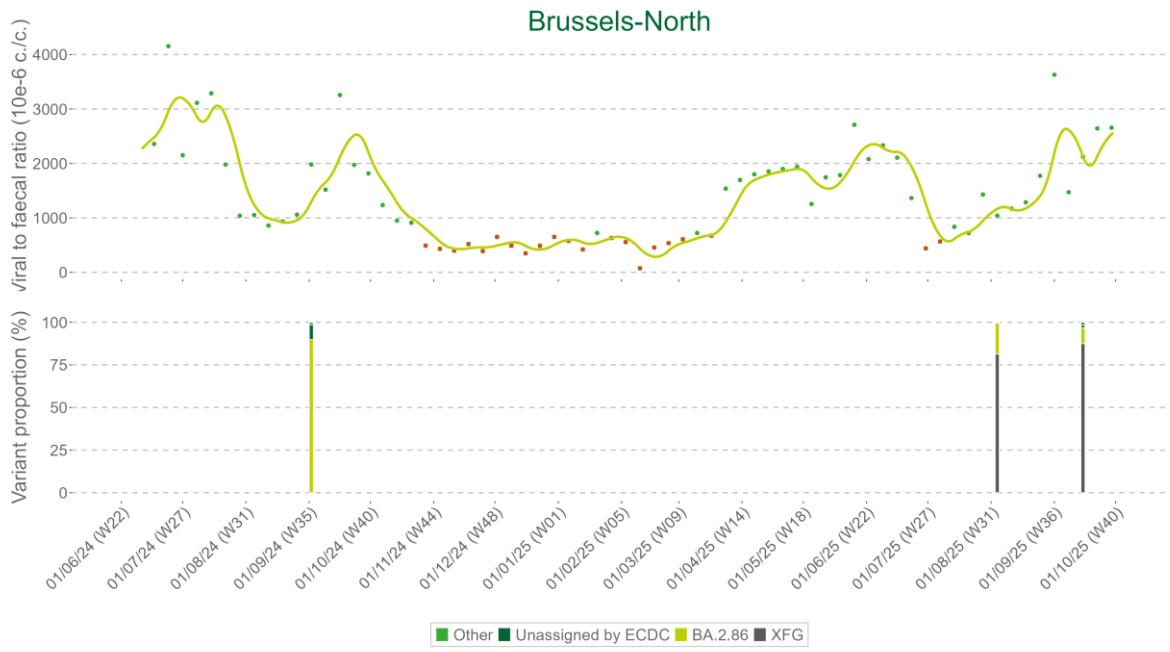


Figure 6 ● SARS-CoV-2 viral ratios expressed as SARS-CoV-2 copies/PMMoV copies (based on the past two weeks moving average) and variant proportions using the ECDC classification for the area of Brussels-North.

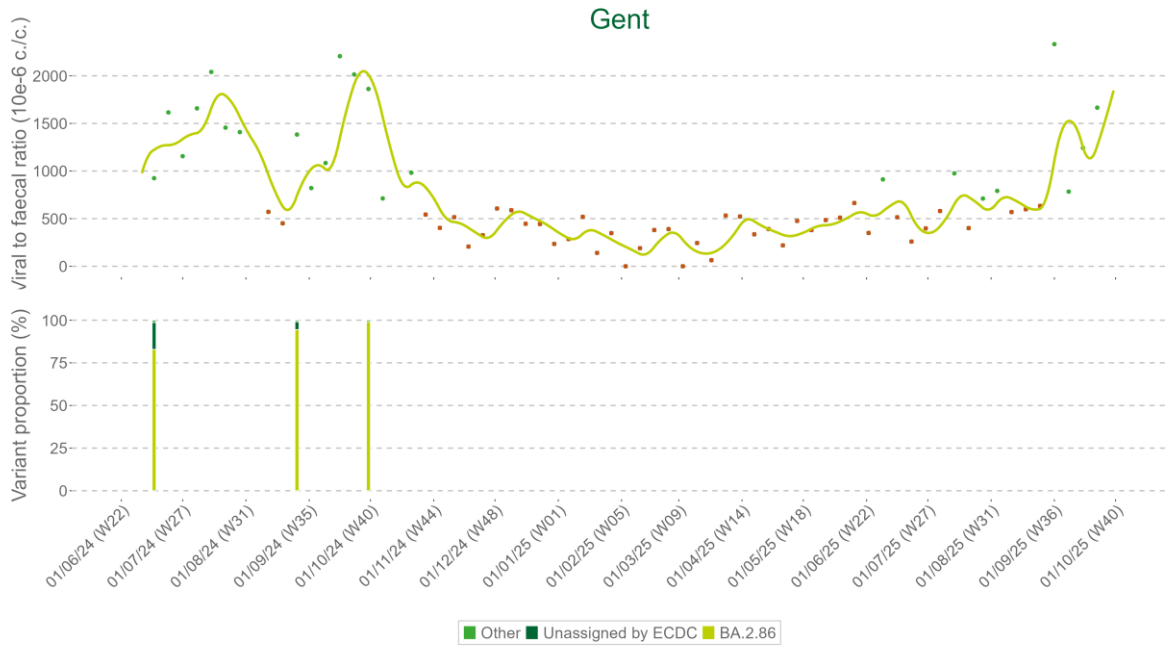


Figure 7 ● SARS-CoV-2 viral ratios expressed as SARS-CoV-2 copies/PMMoV copies (based on the past two weeks moving average) and variant proportions using the ECDC classification for the area of Gent.

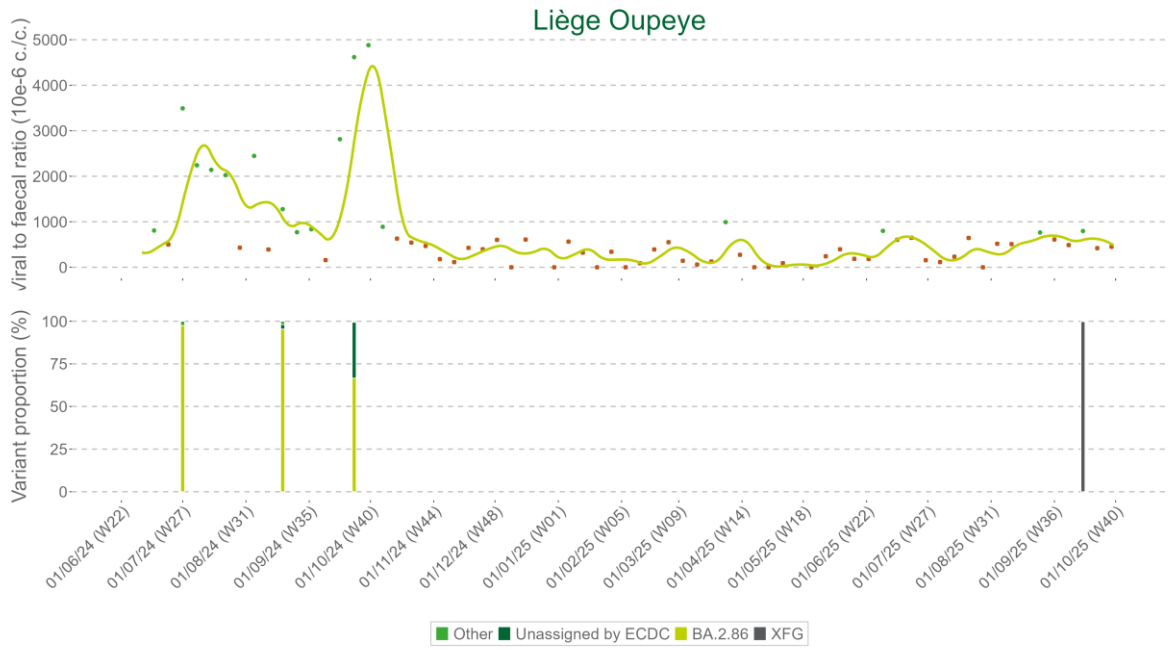


Figure 8 ● SARS-CoV-2 viral ratios expressed as SARS-CoV-2 copies/PMMoV copies (based on the past two weeks moving average) and variant proportions using the ECDC classification for the area of Liège Oupeye.

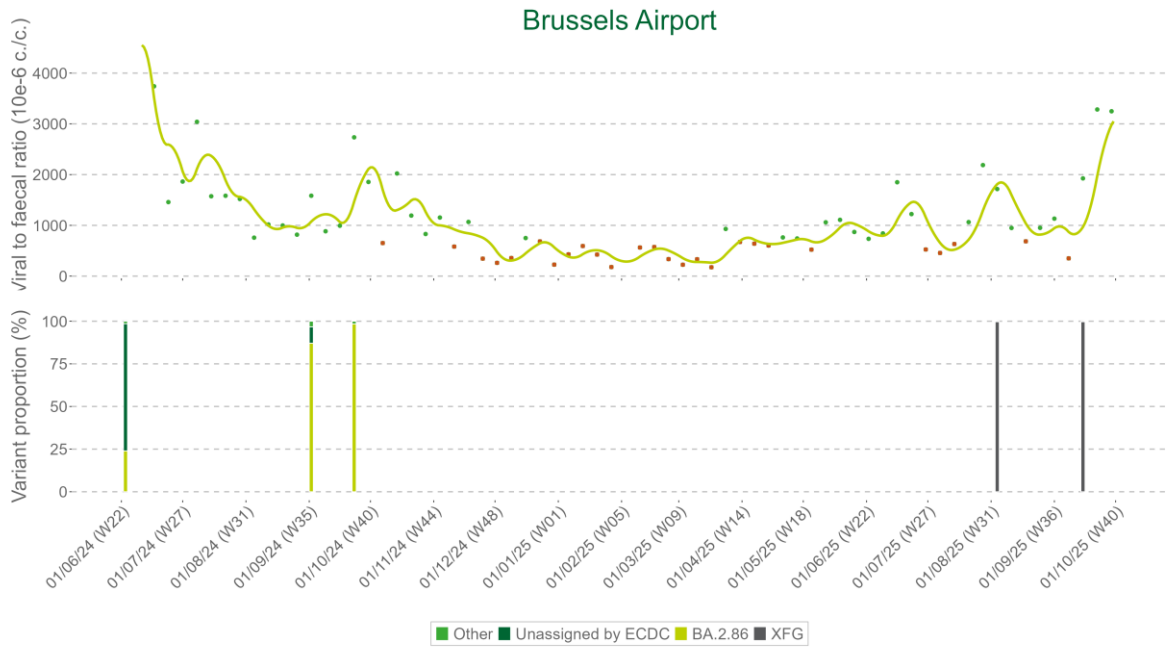


Figure 9 ● Viral ratio expressed as SARS-CoV-2 copies/PMMoV copies (based on the past two weeks moving average) and variant proportion using the ECDC classification for the area of Brussels Airport.

5.3. RSV

5.3.1. National level

Figure 10, 11, and 12 presents the mean RSV, RSVA and RSVB viral to faecal concentrations at the national level, respectively. Table 7 presents the national RSV activity levels for the last 10 weeks. Also, Figure 13 presents a map of the RSV activity levels at the area level.

RSV concentration is at a low level.

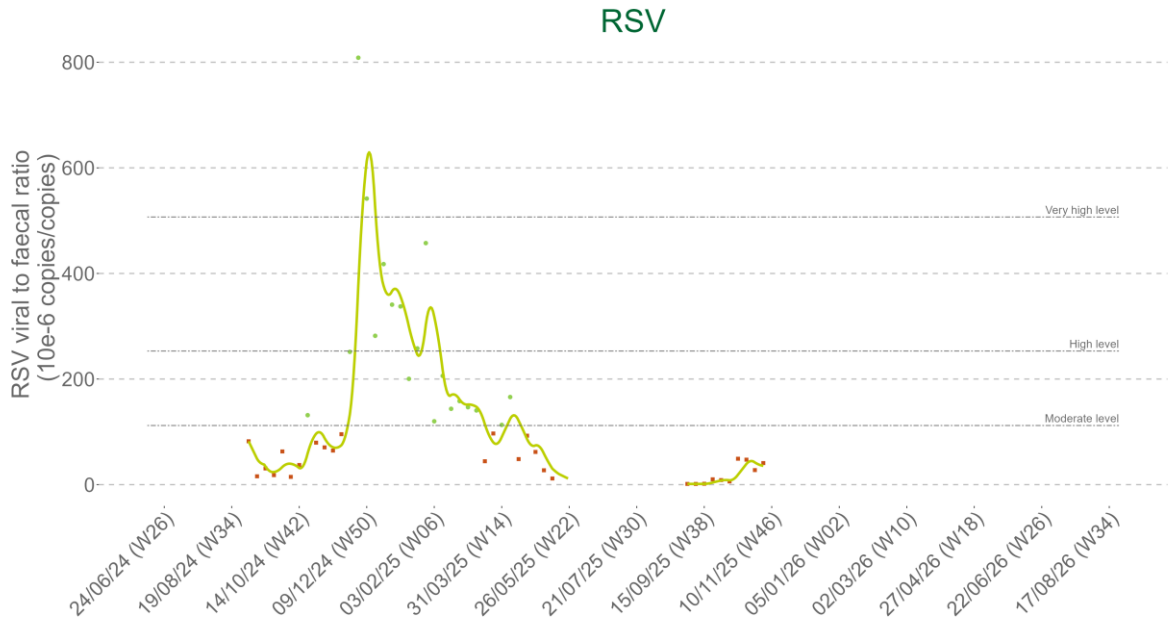


Figure 10 ● RSV viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 RSV copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). RSV surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

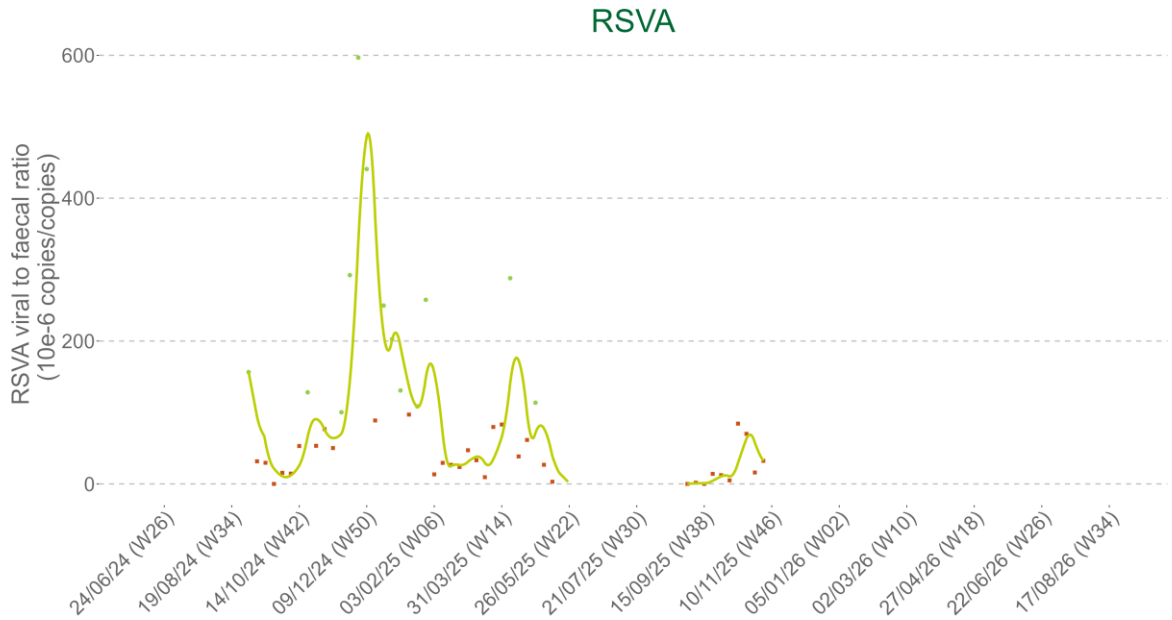


Figure 11 ● RSVA viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 RSV copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). RSV surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

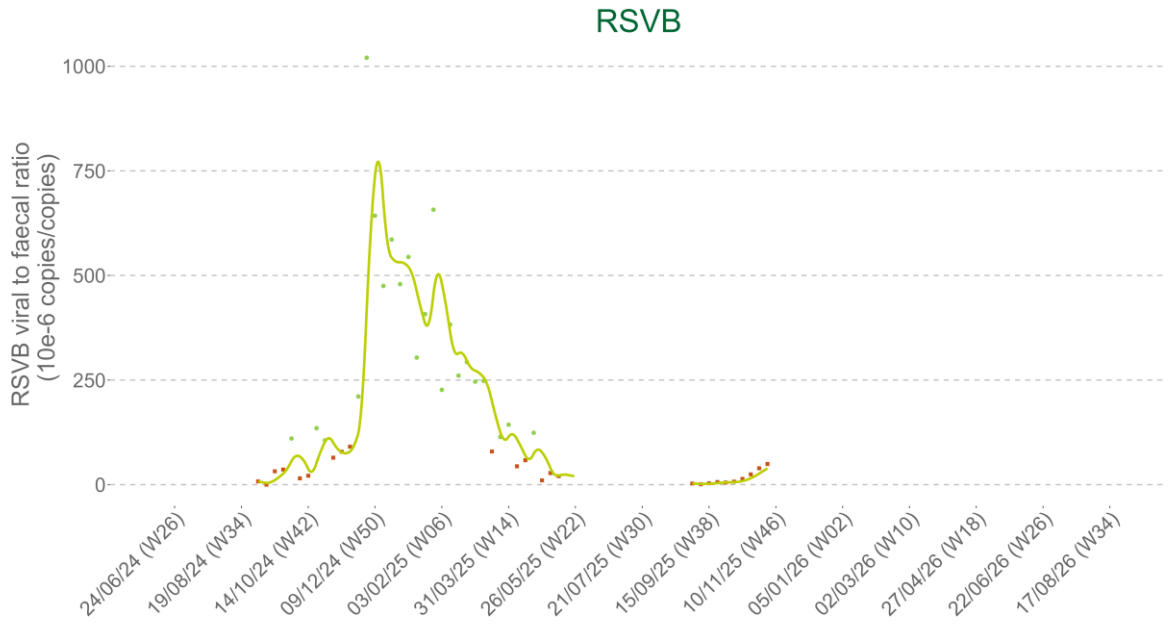


Figure 12 ● RSVB viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 RSV copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). RSV surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

Table 7 ● Activity levels for RSV at the national level over the last 10 weeks. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Date	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
2025-W36	Low	bLOQ	
2025-W37	Low	bLOQ	0
2025-W38	Low	bLOQ	7
2025-W39	Low	bLOQ	14
2025-W40	Low	bLOQ	21
2025-W41	Low	bLOQ	0
2025-W42	Low	bLOQ	7
2025-W43	Low	bLOQ	14
2025-W44	Low	bLOQ	0
2025-W45	Low	bLOQ	0

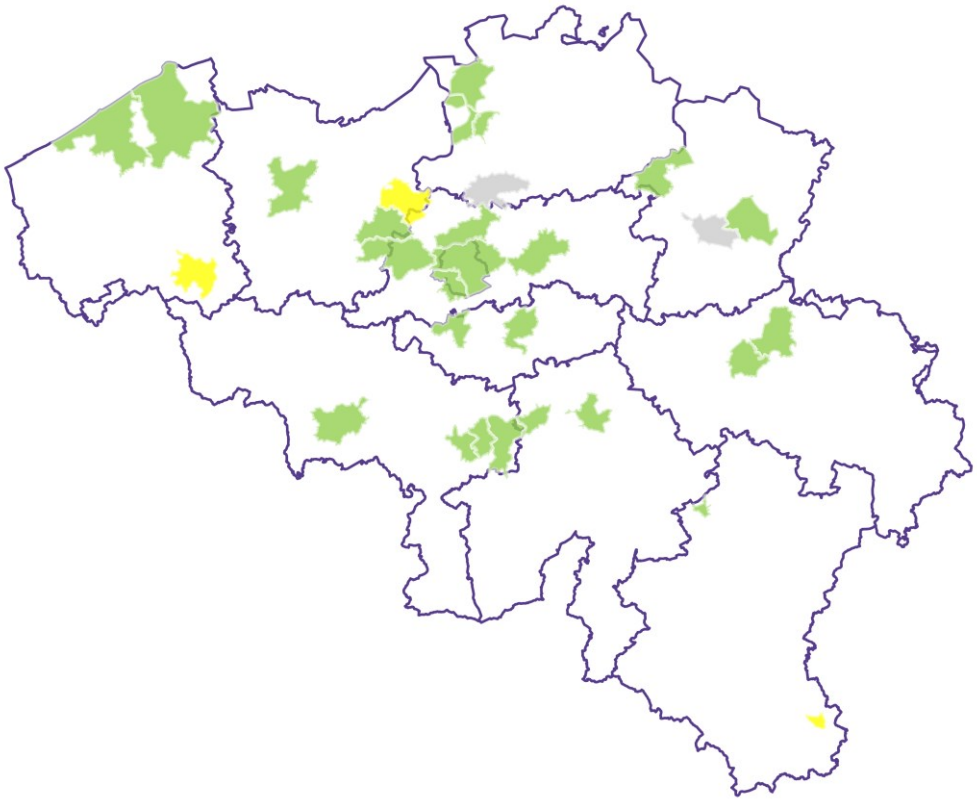


Figure 13 ● Geographical location of covered areas with corresponding RSV activity levels: low (green), moderate (orange), high (red), and very high (scarlet). Missing data for an area are displayed in white color. Names of covered areas with respect of their localization can be found in Figure 1.

5.3.2. Regional level

Figure 14 presents the RSV viral to faecal concentrations at the regional level. Table 8 presents the RSV activity levels at the regional level.

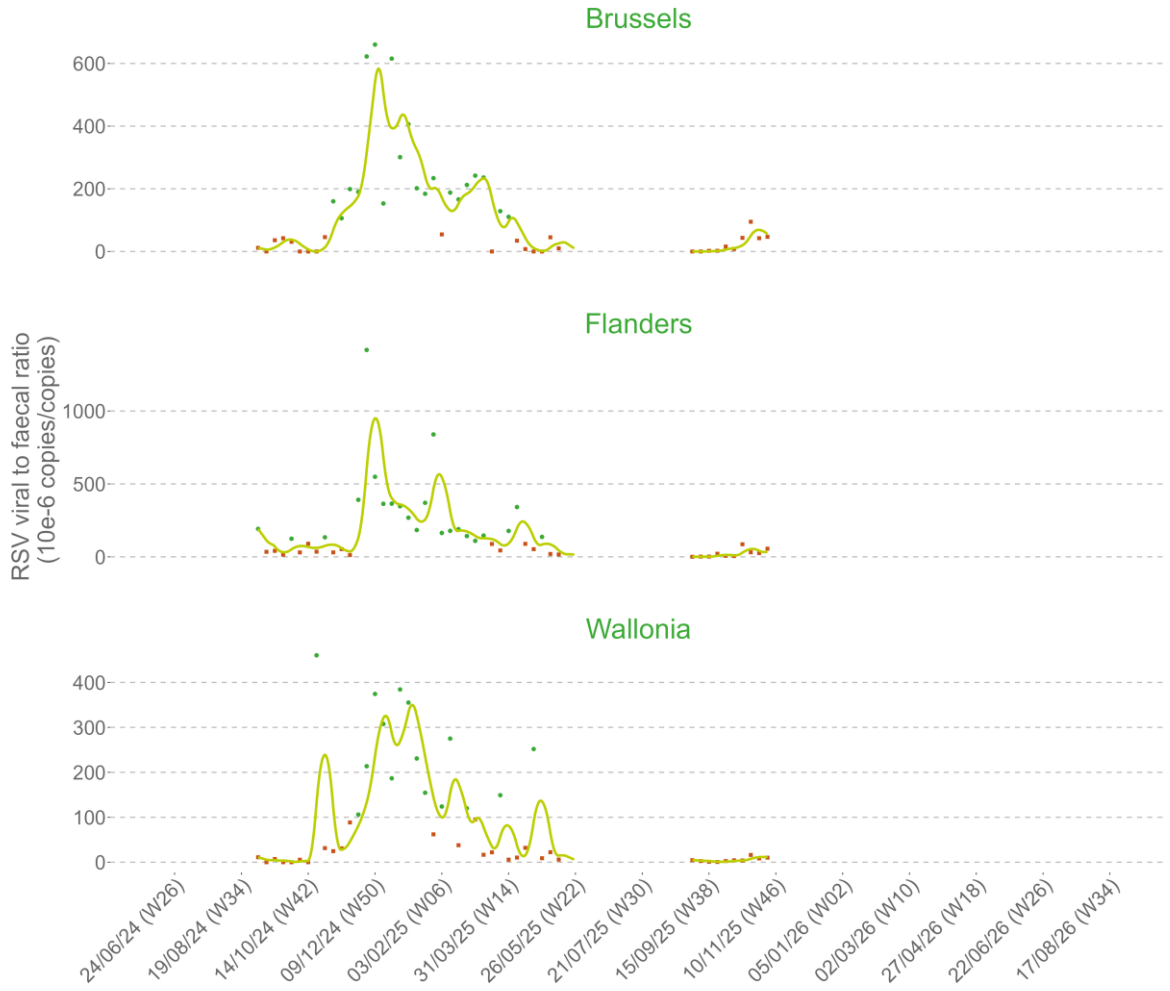


Figure 14 ● RSV viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red squares) expressed in 10e-6 RSV copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). RSV surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

Table 8 ● RSV activity levels at the regional level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Region	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Brussels	Low	bLOQ	0
Flanders	Low	bLOQ	3
Wallonia	Low	bLOQ	0

5.3.3. Provincial level

Table 9 presents the RSV activity levels at the provincial level.

Table 9 ● RSV activity levels at the provincial level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Province	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Antwerpen	Low	bLOQ	1
Brabant Wallon	Low	bLOQ	0
Brussels	Low	bLOQ	0
Hainaut	Low	bLOQ	0
Liege	Low	bLOQ	0
Limburg	Low	bLOQ	1
Luxembourg	Low	bLOQ	14
Namur	Low	bLOQ	7
Oost-Vlaanderen	Low	bLOQ	28
Vlaams-Brabant	Low	bLOQ	0
West-Vlaanderen	Low	bLOQ	7

5.3.4. Individual area level

Table 10 presents the activity levels at the individual area level.

Table 10 ● RSV activity levels at the individual area level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Area	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Aalst	Low	bLOQ	0
Antwerpen-Noord	Low	bLOQ	0
Antwerpen-Zuid	Low	bLOQ	22
Arlon	Moderate	143	7
Basse Wavre (Dyle)	Low	bLOQ	11
Brugge	Low	bLOQ	0
Brussels-North	Low	bLOQ	0
Brussels-South	Low	102	13
Dendermonde	Moderate	210	35
Deurne	Low	bLOQ	0
Genk	Low	bLOQ	0
Gent	Low	bLOQ	26
Grimbergen	Low	bLOQ	14
Harelbeke	Moderate	144	7
Hasselt	/	/	/
Leuven	Low	bLOQ	0
Liedekerke	Low	bLOQ	19
Liege Oupeye	Low	bLOQ	21
Liege Sclessin	Low	bLOQ	0
Marche-en-Famenne	Low	bLOQ	0
Marchienne-au-Pont	Low	bLOQ	0
Mechelen-Noord	/	/	/
Montignies-sur-Sambre	Low	bLOQ	0
Mornimont	Low	bLOQ	0
Namur-Brumagne	Low	bLOQ	7
Oostende	Low	bLOQ	0
Roselies	Low	bLOQ	0
Tessenderlo	Low	bLOQ	1
Vallee du Hain (L'Orchis)	Low	bLOQ	0
Wasmuel	Low	bLOQ	0

5.4. Influenza

5.4.1. National level

Figure 15, 16, and 17 presents the mean influenza, influenza A and influenza B viral to faecal concentrations at the national level, respectively. Table 11 presents the national influenza activity levels over the last 10 weeks. Figure 18 presents a map of the influenza activity levels at the area level.

Influenza concentration is at a low level.

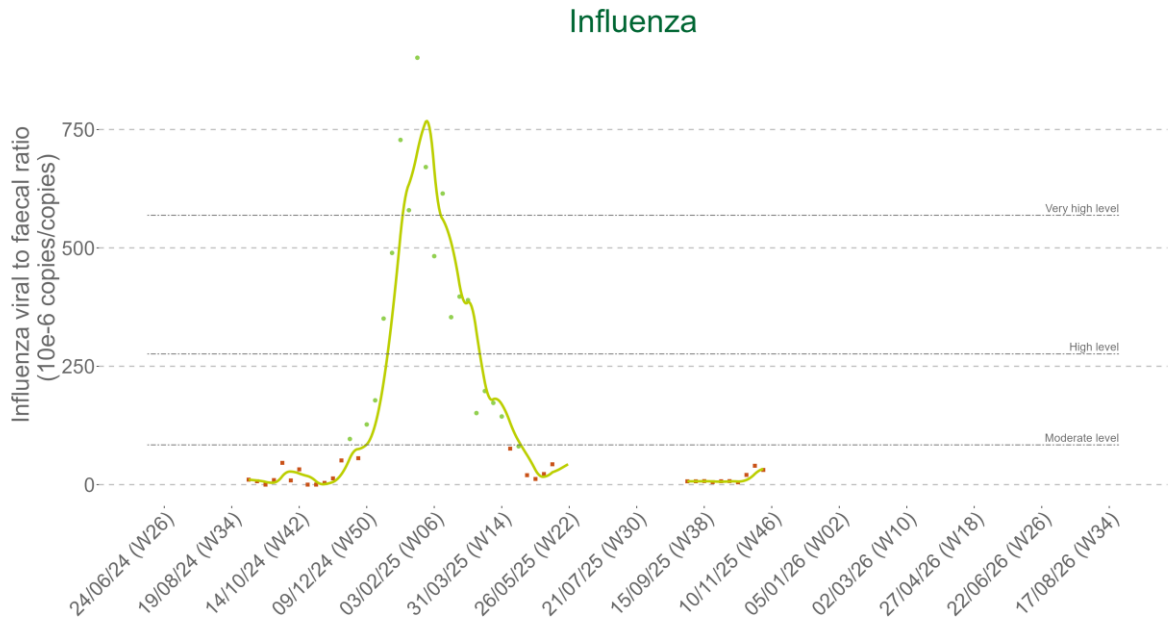


Figure 15 • Mean influenza viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 influenza copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). Influenza surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

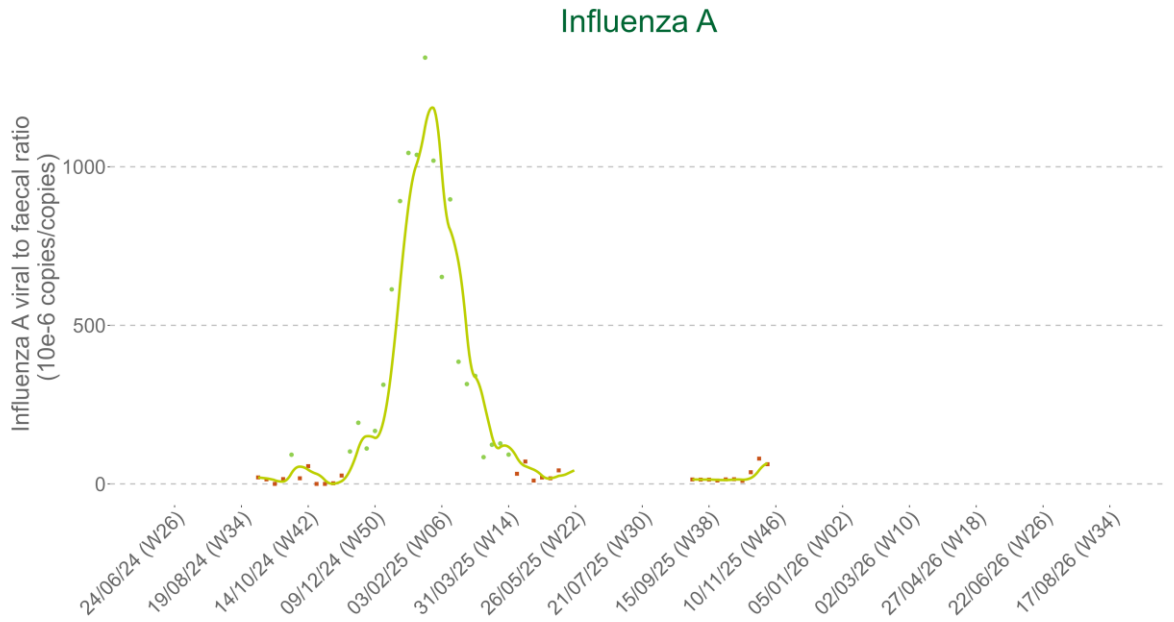


Figure 16 ● Influenza A viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 influenza copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). Influenza surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

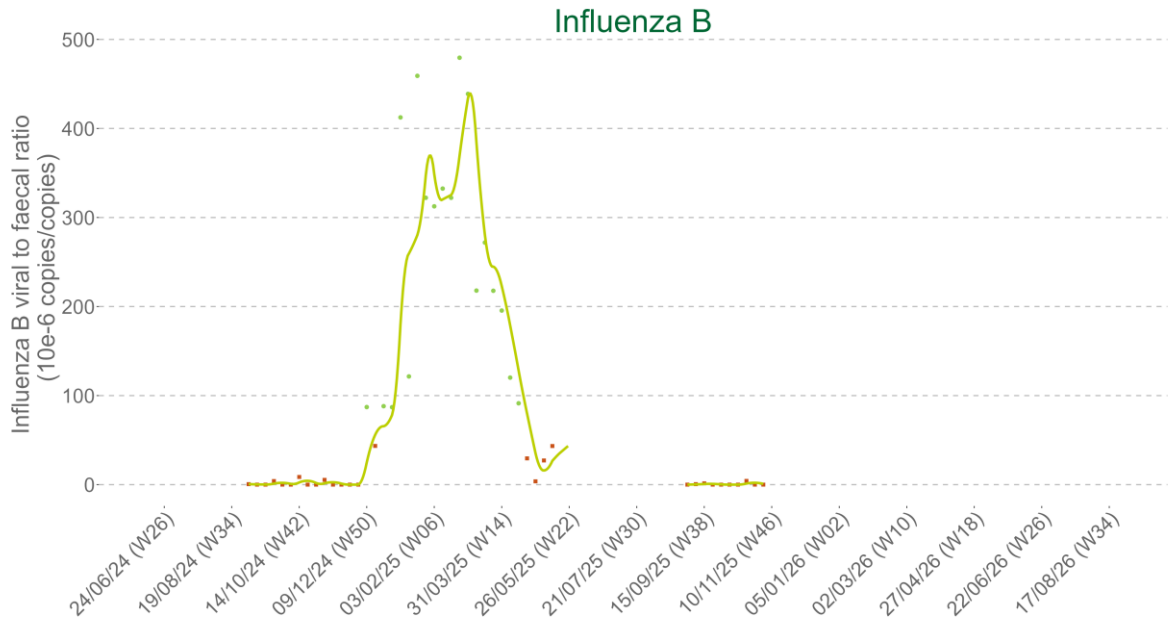


Figure 17 ● Influenza B viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red square) expressed in 10e-6 influenza copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). Influenza surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

Table 11 ● Activity levels for influenza at the national level over the last 10 weeks. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Date	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
2025-W36	Low	bLOQ	
2025-W37	Low	bLOQ	7
2025-W38	Low	bLOQ	14
2025-W39	Low	bLOQ	0
2025-W40	Low	bLOQ	0
2025-W41	Low	bLOQ	7
2025-W42	Low	bLOQ	0
2025-W43	Low	bLOQ	6
2025-W44	Low	bLOQ	13
2025-W45	Low	bLOQ	20

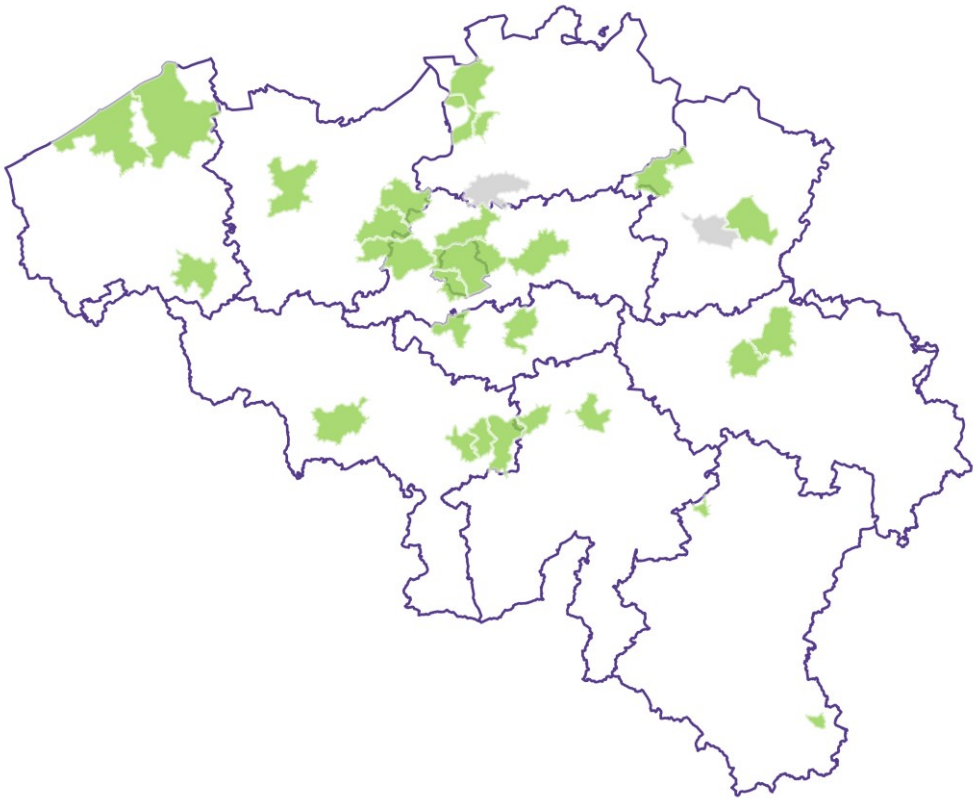


Figure 18 ● Geographical location of covered areas with corresponding influenza activity levels: low (green), moderate (orange), high (red), and very high (scarlet). Missing data for an area are displayed in grey color. Names of covered areas with respect of their localization can be found in Figure 1.

5.4.2. Regional level

Figure 19 presents the influenza viral to faecal concentrations at the regional level. Table 12 presents activity levels at the regional level.

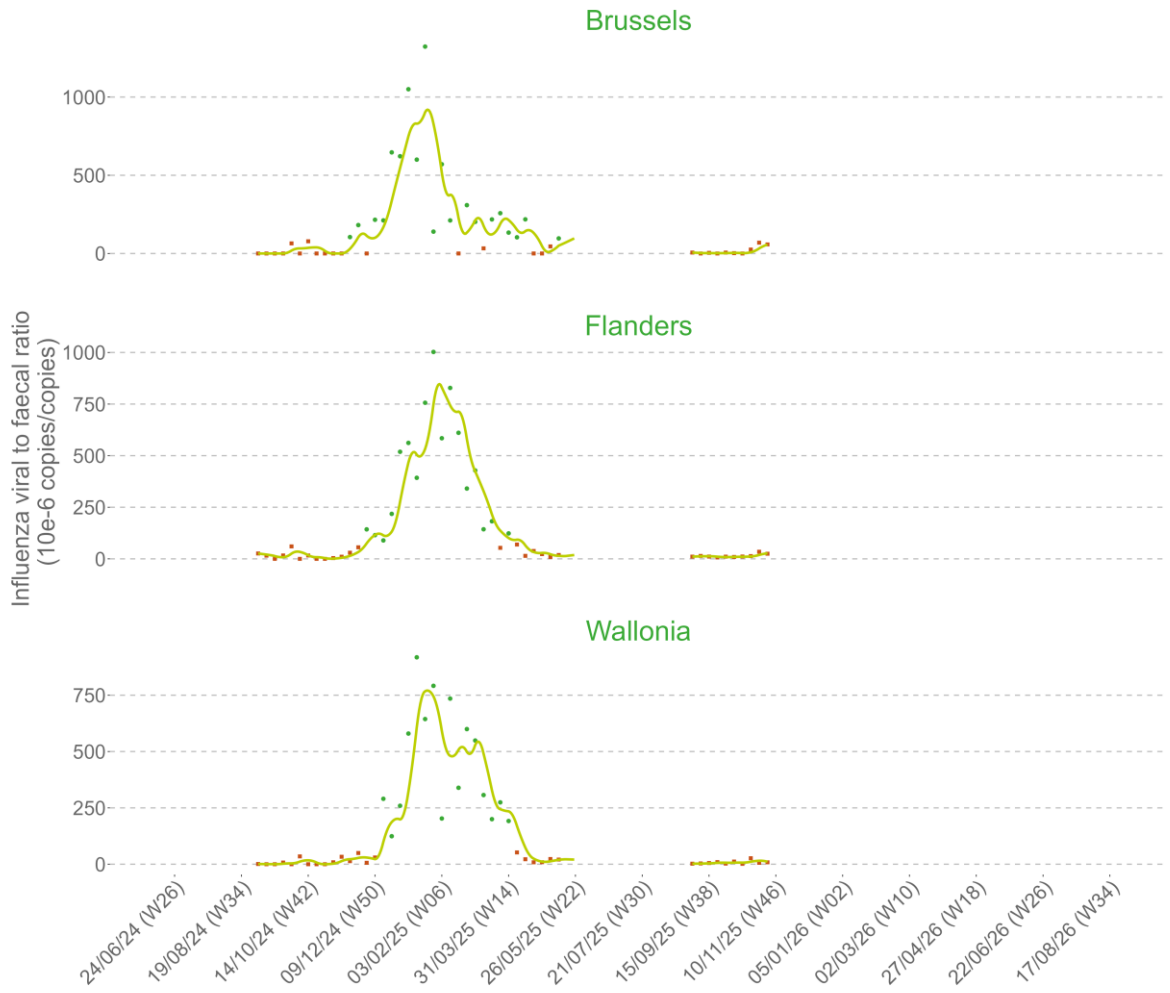


Figure 19 ● Influenza viral to faecal concentrations above LOQ (green dots) and below LOQ (red squares) expressed in 10e-6 influenza copies/PMMoV copies and past two weeks moving average (yellow line). Influenza surveillance is suspended during summer periods.

Table 12 ● Influenza activity levels at the regional level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Region	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Brussels	Low	bLOQ	20
Flanders	Low	bLOQ	35
Wallonia	Low	bLOQ	0

5.4.3. Provincial level

Table 13 presents the influenza activity levels at the provincial level.

Table 13 ● Influenza activity levels at the provincial level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Province	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Antwerpen	Low	bLOQ	0
Brabant Wallon	Low	bLOQ	0
Brussels	Low	bLOQ	20
Hainaut	Low	bLOQ	0
Liege	Low	bLOQ	0
Limburg	Low	bLOQ	0
Luxembourg	Low	bLOQ	0
Namur	Low	bLOQ	7
Oost-Vlaanderen	Low	bLOQ	42
Vlaams-Brabant	Low	bLOQ	0
West-Vlaanderen	Low	bLOQ	13

5.4.4. Individual area level

Table 14 presents the activity levels at the individual area level.

Table 14 ● Influenza activity levels at the individual area level. Missing data is indicated with a "/" and data below LOQ is indicated with "bLOQ".

Area	Activity level	Mean viral ratio (10e-6)	Consecutive days of increase
Aalst	Low	bLOQ	5
Antwerpen-Noord	Low	bLOQ	7
Antwerpen-Zuid	Low	bLOQ	0
Arlon	Low	bLOQ	0
Basse Wavre (Dyle)	Low	bLOQ	20
Brugge	Low	bLOQ	12
Brussels-North	Low	bLOQ	21
Brussels-South	Low	bLOQ	0
Dendermonde	Low	bLOQ	0
Deurne	Low	bLOQ	0
Genk	Low	bLOQ	0
Gent	Low	bLOQ	14
Grimbergen	Low	bLOQ	0
Harelbeke	Low	bLOQ	0
Hasselt	/	/	/
Leuven	Low	bLOQ	21
Liedekerke	Low	bLOQ	0
Liege Oupeye	Low	bLOQ	0
Liege Sclessin	Low	bLOQ	7
Marche-en-Famenne	Low	bLOQ	0
Marchienne-au-Pont	Low	bLOQ	0
Mechelen-Noord	/	/	/
Montignies-sur-Sambre	Low	bLOQ	0
Mornimont	Low	bLOQ	7
Namur-Brumagne	Low	bLOQ	0
Oostende	Low	80	13
Roselies	Low	bLOQ	0
Tessenderlo	Low	bLOQ	0
Vallee du Hain (L'Orchis)	Low	bLOQ	0
Wasmuel	Low	bLOQ	0

6. ANNEXES

Table A.1 ● Areas with missing values this week.

Date	Province	Area	Pathogen
2025-W45	Limburg	Hasselt	Influenza
2025-W45	Limburg	Hasselt	RSV
2025-W45	Limburg	Hasselt	SARS-CoV-2
2025-W45	Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	Influenza
2025-W45	Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	RSV
2025-W45	Antwerpen	Mechelen-Noord	SARS-CoV-2

Table A.2 ● Variants with a proportion above 10% are reported using a ECDC and Pango classification for the area of Brussels-North.

Area	Date	ECDC	Pango	Proportion (%)
Brussels-North	2024-09-02	BA.2.86	KP.3.1.1	54.8
Brussels-North	2024-09-02	BA.2.86	MC.16	10.0
Brussels-North	2025-08-04	XFG	XFG.3	30.5
Brussels-North	2025-08-04	XFG	XFG.4	27.3
Brussels-North	2025-08-04	BA.2.86	LF.7.11	18.2
Brussels-North	2025-08-04	XFG	XFG.3.10	14.8
Brussels-North	2025-09-15	XFG	XFG.8	65.8
Brussels-North	2025-09-15	XFG	XFG.18	19.6

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MORE INFORMATION

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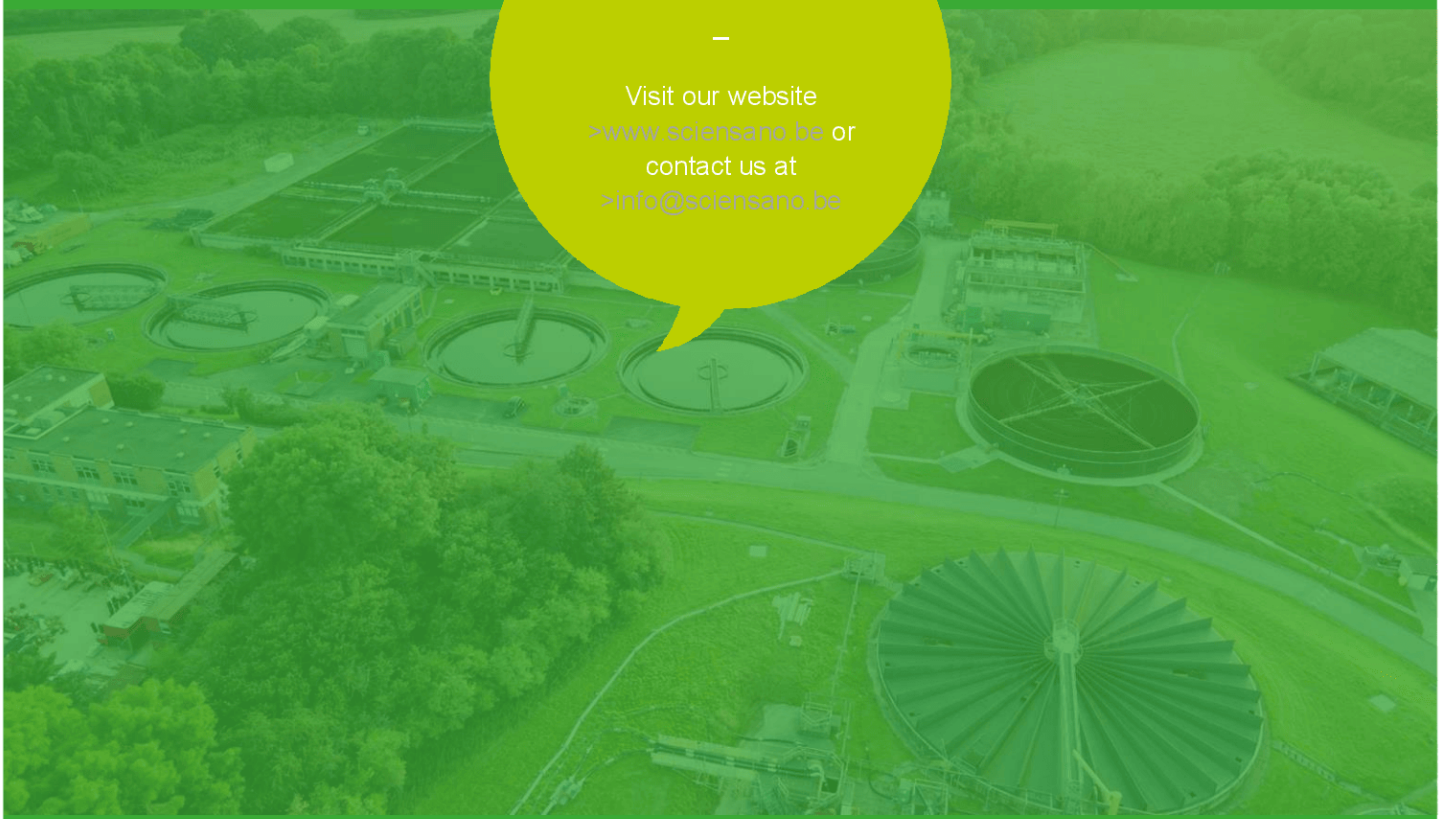
contact us at
>info@sciensano.be



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