



Quantification of the spread of SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.1.7 in Switzerland

Chaoran Chen^{a,b}, Sarah Ann Nadeau^{a,b,1}, Ivan Topolsky^{a,b,1}, Marc Manceau^{a,b,1}, Jana S. Huisman^{a,b,c,1}, Kim Philipp Jablonski^{a,b}, Lara Fuhrmann^{a,b}, David Dreifuss^{a,b}, Katharina Jahn^{a,b}, Christiane Beckmann^d, Maurice Redondo^d, Christoph Noppen^d, Lorenz Risch^e, Martin Risch^e, Nadia Wohlwend^e, Sinem Kas^e, Thomas Bodmer^e, Tim Roloff^{b,f,g}, Madlen Stange^{b,f,g}, Adrian Egli^{f,g}, Isabella Eckerle^{h,o}, Laurent Kaiser^{h,p,q}, Rebecca Denesⁱ, Mirjam Feldkampⁱ, Ina Nissenⁱ, Natascha Santacroseⁱ, Elodie Burcklenⁱ, Catharine Aquino^j, Andreia Cabral de Gouvea^j, Maria Domenica Moccia^j, Simon Grüter^j, Timothy Sykes^j, Lennart Opitz^j, Griffin White^j, Laura Neff^j, Doris Popovic^j, Andrea Patrignani^j, Jay Tracy^j, Ralph Schlapbach^j, Emmanouil T. Dermitzakis^{k,1}, Keith Harshman^{k,m,n}, Ioannis Xenarios^{k,1}, Henri Pegeot^k, Lorenzo Cerutti^k, Deborah Penet^k, Anthony Blin^k, Melyssa Elies^k, Christian L. Althaus^m, Christian Beisel^{a,1}, Niko Beerenwinkel^{a,b,1}, Martin Ackermann^{c,n,1}, Tanja Stadler^{a,b,*}

^a Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering, ETH Zürich, Basel, Switzerland

^b Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Switzerland

^c Department of Environmental Systems Science, ETH Zürich, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland

^d Viollier AG, Allschwil, Switzerland

^e Dr Risch, Labormedizinisches Zentrum, Switzerland

^f Clinical Bacteriology and Mycology, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

^g Applied Microbiology Research, Department of Biomedicine, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

^h Geneva Center for Emerging Viral Diseases and Laboratory of Virology, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

ⁱ Genomic Facility Basel, Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering, ETH Zürich, Basel, Switzerland

^j Functional Genomics Center Zurich, ETH Zürich and University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

^k Health 2030 Genome Center, Geneva, Switzerland

^l University of Geneva Medical School, Geneva, Switzerland

^m Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

ⁿ Department of Environmental Microbiology, Eawag, Dübendorf, Switzerland

^o Department of Microbiology and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

^p Division of Infectious Diseases, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

^q Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

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ABSTRACT

Background: In December 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) reported a SARS-CoV-2 Variant of Concern (VoC) which is now named B.1.1.7. Based on initial data from the UK and later data from other countries, this variant was estimated to have a transmission fitness advantage of around 40–80 % (Volz et al., 2021; Leung et al., 2021; Davies et al., 2021).

Aim: This study aims to estimate the transmission fitness advantage and the effective reproductive number of B.1.1.7 through time based on data from Switzerland.

Methods: We generated whole genome sequences from 11.8 % of all confirmed SARS-CoV-2 cases in Switzerland between 14 December 2020 and 11 March 2021. Based on these data, we determine the daily frequency of the B.1.1.7 variant and quantify the variant's transmission fitness advantage on a national and a regional scale.

* Corresponding author at: Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering, ETH Zürich, Basel, Switzerland.

E-mail address: tanja.stadler@bsse.ethz.ch (T. Stadler).

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

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Results: We estimate B.1.1.7 had a transmission fitness advantage of 43–52 % compared to the other variants circulating in Switzerland during the study period. Further, we estimate B.1.1.7 had a reproductive number above 1 from 01 January 2021 until the end of the study period, compared to below 1 for the other variants. Specifically, we estimate the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 was 1.24 [1.07–1.41] from 01 January until 17 January 2021 and 1.18 [1.06–1.30] from 18 January until 01 March 2021 based on the whole genome sequencing data. From 10 March to 16 March 2021, once B.1.1.7 was dominant, we estimate the reproductive number was 1.14 [1.00–1.26] based on all confirmed cases. For reference, Switzerland applied more non-pharmaceutical interventions to combat SARS-CoV-2 on 18 January 2021 and lifted some measures again on 01 March 2021.

Conclusion: The observed increase in B.1.1.7 frequency in Switzerland during the study period is as expected based on observations in the UK. In absolute numbers, B.1.1.7 increased exponentially with an estimated doubling time of around 2–3.5 weeks. To monitor the ongoing spread of B.1.1.7, our plots are available online.

1. Introduction

In mid-December 2020 a SARS-CoV-2 variant named B.1.1.7 was first reported as more transmissible than previously circulating strains (Rambaut et al., 2020a; NERVTAG, 2021; Public Health England, 2021). This variant, whose name comes from the pangolin lineage nomenclature (Rambaut et al., 2020b) and which was first identified in the UK, carries the N501Y mutation in the spike protein which may increase ACE2 receptor affinity (Starr et al., 2020). Within only a few months, B.1.1.7 became the dominant variant in the UK epidemic.

Based on these first reports, Switzerland began an intense effort to detect and trace B.1.1.7 (Goncalves Cabecinhas et al., 2021). The first infections with B.1.1.7 in Switzerland were confirmed on 24 December 2020 and retrospective analyses identified B.1.1.7 in samples dating back to October (Goncalves Cabecinhas et al., 2021). In total, 1370 infections with B.1.1.7 were confirmed up to 05 February 2021 (Goncalves Cabecinhas et al., 2021).

Observing a variant increase in frequency does not necessarily mean it has a transmission fitness advantage. For example, a variant named 20A.EU1 spread rapidly across Europe in summer 2020. However, data suggests that extended travel and superspreading events caused that spread, not a viral transmission fitness advantage (Hodcroft et al., 2020). Alternatively, partial immune escape may help a variant spread compared to other variants.

In the case of B.1.1.7, Davies et al. (2021) concluded that the variant's spread is poorly explained by a hypothesis of immune escape. Instead, B.1.1.7's rapid increase in frequency in many high-prevalence regions across the UK in parallel is well-explained by a transmission fitness advantage (Davies et al., 2021). Indeed, several different analyses based on UK data suggest B.1.1.7 has a transmission fitness advantage between 40 and 80 % (Volz et al., 2021; Leung et al., 2021; Davies et al., 2021). Davies et al. (2021) also obtain similar estimates based on data from Denmark. Finally, analysis of the spread of the N501Y mutation in Switzerland suggests a similar transmission fitness advantage (Transmission of SARS-CoV, 2021).

In this study, we determine the frequency of B.1.1.7 through time in Switzerland and calculate its transmission fitness advantage based on three different datasets. First, we generated whole-genome sequences from randomly selected samples provided by the diagnostics company Viollier AG. Second, we use data from the diagnostics company Dr Risch AG which screens all their samples for B.1.1.7.

Finally, we use whole-genome sequences generated from all patients who tested positive for SARSCoV-2 at the University Hospital Geneva (HUG) with CT values below 32 beginning 23 December 2020. These three datasets are differently representative of Switzerland at the national and regional levels. Based on these data, we quantified the transmission fitness advantage of B.1.1.7 for Switzerland as well as for the seven Swiss economic regions (Grossregionen). We additionally calculated the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 and show how the number of B.1.1.7 infections developed through time.

The core plots presented here were regularly updated between mid-

January and mid-April 2021 on SARS-CoV (2021a) and, since then are available on the CoV-Spectrum website (CoV-Spectrum, 2021). Some of the results are additionally displayed on the Swiss National COVID-19 Science Task Force website as of May 2021 (SARS-CoV, 2021b). The code and data used for this study are publicly available on Github (Github et al., 2021). All sequences are available on GISAID (Elbe and Buckland-Merrett, 2017) (section A.7).

2. Methods

2.1. Data

We analyze three different datasets. The primary dataset is a set of whole-genome sequences generated from samples provided by Viollier AG, a large Swiss diagnostics company that processes SARS-CoV2 samples from across Switzerland. Each week, a random selection of samples from amongst all positive tests processed by the company were selected for whole-genome sequencing. Each sample is associated with a test date and the canton in which the test was performed. Whole-genome sequences were generated from selected samples according to the procedures described in the supplementary materials section A.1. We define a sequence to be a B.1.1.7 sample if at least 80 % of the lineage-defining, non-synonymous nucleotide changes according to Rambaut et al. (2020a) are present.

The second dataset is daily counts of B.1.1.7 infections amongst tests processed by Dr Risch AG, another Swiss diagnostics company. Each count is associated with a test date but not a geographic location. The screening procedures for B.1.1.7 used to generate these data are described in the supplementary materials section A.2.

The third and final dataset is a set of whole-genome sequences generated from patients at the University Hospital Geneva (HUG). Samples from all patients who tested positive there with a CT of below 32 were sent for whole-genome sequencing, which were generated according to the procedures described in the supplementary materials section A.1. As with the first dataset, a sequence is defined to be a B.1.1.7 sample if at least 80 % of the lineage-defining, non-synonymous nucleotide changes are present.

These three datasets differ in their size and geographic representation. The first dataset includes 9772 sequences from the study period 14 December 2020 to 11 March 2021 (approximately 780 per week, status current as of 23 March 2021). These data represent 5.3 % of the 184,165 confirmed infections in Switzerland during this period. The second dataset includes 12,019 samples screened for B.1.1.7. Taken together, these two datasets represent 11.8 % of all confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infections in Switzerland during our study period. Finally, the third dataset is specific to the Lake Geneva region. It covers most of the study period, from 23 December 2020 to 04 March 2021, and includes 2074 sequences which represent 7% of all confirmed infections in the Lake Geneva region during that period.

Regarding geographic location, the diagnostic companies Viollier AG and Dr Risch AG both process samples from all over Switzerland but

the intensity varies across regions. The set of sequenced samples inherits this uneven geographical distribution. For example, relative to the total number of confirmed infections, the Viollier AG dataset includes over eight times more sequenced infections from the region Nordwestschweiz than from the region Ticino (Table S1). The Dr Risch AG data, on the other hand, has much better coverage of Eastern Switzerland (Table S2). In summary, these two national-level datasets differ in their geographic biases.

In what follows, we analyze the frequency of identified B.1.1.7 samples per day in the three datasets and compare our results between them. Both national-level datasets (Viollier AG and Dr Risch AG) are used to generate estimates on the national level, and comparing between them shows the effect of different geographic biases. Since only the Viollier AG dataset is resolved at the regional level, all regional-level estimates are based on this dataset. Finally, the HUG dataset specific to the Lake Geneva region allows a more detailed view on B.1.1.7 spread in this region and a validation of results generated using the other two datasets.

2.2. Statistical inference

We fit a logistic model to the frequency of B.1.1.7 samples per day to estimate the logistic growth rate a and the sigmoid's midpoint t_0 . From that, we derive an estimate of the transmission fitness advantage of B.1.1.7 under a continuous (f_c) and a discrete (f_d) model. Each model could plausibly describe the actual dynamics, so we present results from both for comparison. Further, we estimate the reproductive number R for the B.1.1.7 and non-B.1.1.7 infections. The mathematical derivations are described in the supplementary materials in the sections A.3 and A.4. Finally, we show the projected number of confirmed infections in the future under the continuous model. We initialize the model on 01 January 2021 with the estimated number of B.1.1.7 and non-B.1.1.7 confirmed infections on that day. We assume a reproductive number for the non-B.1.1.7 infections as estimated on the national level for 01 January–17 January 2021. Further, we assume that the expected generation time is 4.8 days and the fitness advantage is the estimated f_c for the region and dataset of interest (Table 1).

3. Results

We estimate the logistic growth rate a and the sigmoid's midpoint t_0 based on the two national-level datasets from Viollier AG and Dr Risch AG (Table 1). Taking the estimates of both datasets together, we obtain a growth rate a of 0.07–0.09 per day for Switzerland. For each economic region, the estimated uncertainty interval of a overlaps with the Swiss-wide uncertainty. We have little data for two out of seven regions (Ticino and Central Switzerland; < 1100 sequences in total) resulting in very wide uncertainty intervals. From the t_0 estimates, we observe that the Lake Geneva region was about 2 weeks ahead of the rest of Switzerland with respect to B.1.1.7 spread. This confirms estimates from [Transmission of SARS-CoV \(2021\)](#). Our initial analyses of the data in January 2021 projected that B.1.1.7 will become dominant in Switzerland in March 2021. Indeed, our latest data points suggest a frequency of B.1.1.7 in confirmed infections of around 80 % for 11 March 2021.

In [Figs. 1 and 2](#), we graphically illustrate the logistic growth in frequency of B.1.1.7 and show the daily data together with an estimate of the proportion of B.1.1.7 under the logistic growth model.

As a validation of the logistic growth parameter estimates, we additionally analyzed the third, Lake Geneva-specific dataset from HUG. The estimates for the Lake Geneva region based on Viollier AG data agree very well with these independent estimates based on HUG data (Table 1 and Fig. S2).

Next, we estimate the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 and non-B.1.1.7 infections on a national scale ([Fig. 3](#)). We note that non-pharmaceutical interventions to combat SARS-CoV-2 spread in

Table 1

Estimates of the growth rate a and the sigmoid's midpoint t_0 (measured in days after Dec. 14) as well as the transmission fitness advantages f_d and f_c are reported. In the f_c calculation, the Swiss-wide estimate of the reproductive number for the time period 01 January 2021–17 January 2021 is assumed for the R_c . mismatch of the total number of infections and the Viollier AG-based projections.

Region	Dataset	a	t_0	$f_d = \exp(ag) - 1$	$f_c = ag/R_c$
Switzerland	Viollier	0.08	65	0.49	0.48
		[0.08; 0.09]	[64; 66]	[0.47; 0.52]	[0.46; 0.50]
Switzerland	Risch	0.08	69	0.45	0.45
		[0.07; 0.08]	[68; 70]	[0.43; 0.48]	[0.43; 0.47]
Central Switzerland	Viollier	0.09	73	0.51	0.50
Espace Mittelland	Viollier	[0.07; 0.11]	[67; 79]	[0.37; 0.66]	[0.38; 0.62]
		0.07	64	0.41	0.41
Grossregion Nordwestschweiz	Viollier	[0.07; 0.08]	[62; 66]	[0.37; 0.45]	[0.38; 0.44]
		0.09	67	0.53	0.52
Grossregion Tessin	Viollier	[0.04; 0.11]	[69; 86]	[0.20; 0.64]	[0.24; 0.61]
		0.07	77	0.42	0.43
Grossregion Zurich	Viollier	[0.08; 0.10]	[65; 70]	[0.47; 0.62]	[0.47; 0.58]
		0.10	54	0.61	0.57
Lake Geneva region	Viollier	[0.09; 0.11]	[52; 56]	[0.51; 0.71]	[0.50; 0.65]
		0.09	52	0.56	0.54
Lake Geneva region	HUG	[0.09; 0.10]	[51; 53]	[0.50; 0.62]	[0.49; 0.59]
		0.10	65	0.58	0.55
Ostschweiz	Viollier	[0.08; 0.11]	[62; 68]	[0.46; 0.69]	[0.46; 0.64]

Switzerland were strengthened on 18 January 2021 and then relaxed on 01 March 2021. Between 01 January and 17 January 2021, the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 was significantly above 1 (Viollier AG dataset: 1.24 [1.07–1.41], Dr Risch AG dataset: 1.46 [1.21–1.72]) while the reproductive number of non-B.1.1.7 was below 1 (Viollier AG dataset: 0.83 [0.65–1.00], Dr Risch AG dataset: 0.81 [0.67–0.96]).

The reproductive number for B.1.1.7 calculated based on the Viollier AG dataset did not drastically change after 18 January 2021 (1.18 [1.06–1.30]) and agrees well with the estimates based on the Dr Risch AG dataset (1.15 [1.01,1.29]). The non-B.1.1.7 reproductive number also did not drastically change after this timepoint (Viollier AG dataset: 0.80 [0.68–0.91], Dr Risch AG dataset: 0.85 [0.76,0.93]).

As expected from assuming a constant B.1.1.7 transmission fitness advantage, the ratio of the reproductive numbers for B.1.1.7 and non-B.1.1.7 based on the Viollier AG dataset was roughly constant throughout January and February. However, based on the Dr Risch AG dataset, the ratio of the reproductive numbers for B.1.1.7 and non-B.1.1.7 unexpectedly dropped in January. We suspect a potential bias in this dataset (such as preferential inclusion of B.1.1.7 in early January) because all estimates for B.1.1.7 in early January agree except those based on the Dr Risch AG dataset.

Our data does not allow us to estimate the variant-specific reproductive number for March yet. However, for the time period 10 March–16 March 2021, we can estimate the reproductive number based on all confirmed infections ([Real-time estimates, 2021](#)) (1.14 [1.00–1.26]). Since this estimate is based on confirmed cases from the second part of March when we project around 90–95 % of all confirmed infections are B.1.1.7, this estimate should only slightly underestimate the reproductive number of B.1.1.7. In summary, we estimate the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 was above 1 since January 2021 while the reproductive number for non-B.1.1.7 variants was below 1.

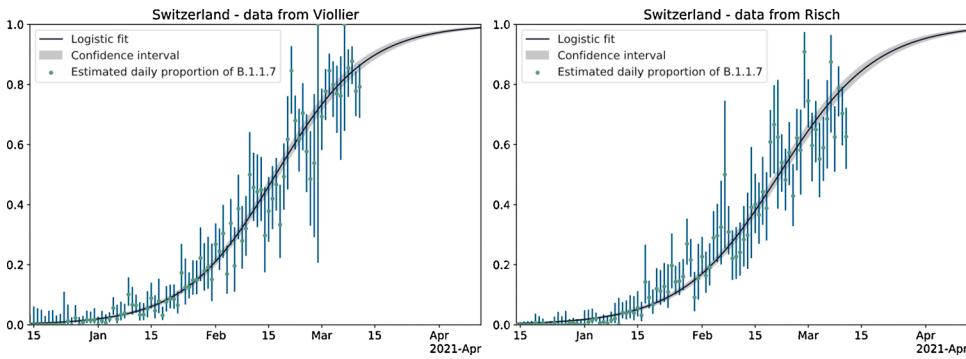


Fig. 1. Logistic growth of frequency of B.1.1.7 in Switzerland. Green points are the empirical proportions of B.1.1.7 for each day (i.e. number of B.1.1.7 samples divided by the total number of samples). Blue vertical lines are the estimated 95 % uncertainty of this proportion for each day, assuming a simple binomial sampling and Wilson uncertainty intervals. A logistic growth function fit to the data from all of Switzerland is shown in black with the 95 % uncertainty interval of the proportions in gray (i.e. $p(t)$ from Eqn. 2 and 5 in the supplementary material section A.3).

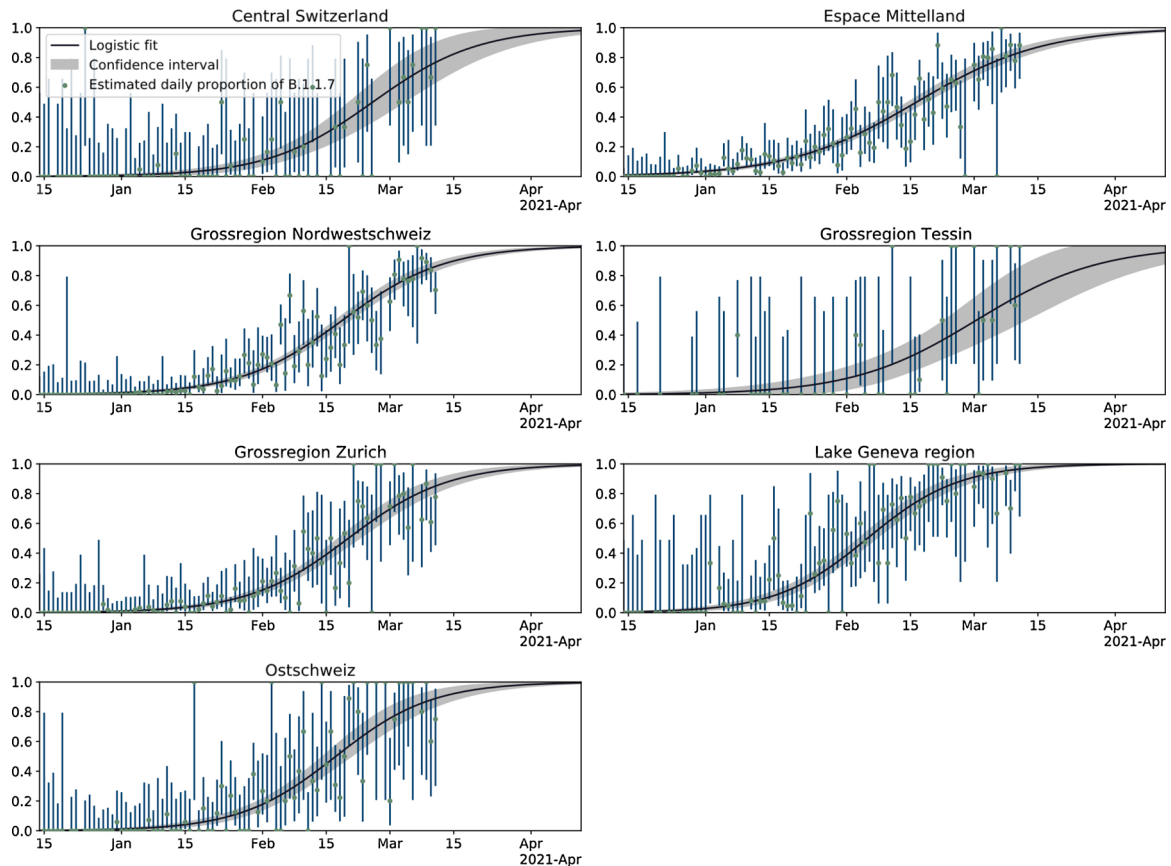


Fig. 2. Logistic growth of frequency of B.1.1.7 in the seven economic regions of Switzerland. For details see legend of Fig. 1.

Next, we calculate the transmission fitness advantage f_c of B.1.1.7 under our continuous-time model using the average reproductive number estimated between 01 January 2021–17 January 2021. Further, we calculate the transmission fitness advantage f_d under a discrete-time model. In both cases, we assume a generation time g of 4.8 days (the same as the mean generation time used to estimate the reproductive number). Table 1 shows the estimated fitness values under both methods. On a national level, we estimate a fitness advantage of 43–52 % across methods and datasets. The regional estimates overlap with this interval. We note that we use the national reproductive number for the regional f_c estimates. Since Ticino had a lower reproductive number averaged over all variants (Real-time estimates, 2021), the f_c for Ticino may be an underestimate. Similarly, the Lake Geneva region had a higher reproductive number so the f_c for Lake Geneva may be an overestimate.

Finally, we show the projected dynamics of the epidemic under the

continuous model using parameter values based on epidemic conditions in the first half of January (Figs. 4 and 5). We show how the number of B.1.1.7 infections develops over time in blue and how the number of non-B.1.1.7 infections develops in green. In particular, in January 2021, the model projects a decline in overall infections due to a decline in non-B.1.1.7 variants. However, the number of B.1.1.7 variants increases.

Under this model, the total number of infections will increase again once B.1.1.7 becomes dominant. It is important to note that this simple model is intended to highlight whether epidemic dynamics change compared to early January 2021 due to B.1.1.7, and thus it assumes the transmission dynamics are constant. In particular, the model does not include effects of non-pharmaceutical interventions introduced on 18 January 2021 or removed on 01 March 2021, vaccination, immunity after infection, and population heterogeneity.

In our projections, we assume that dynamics remained unchanged since early January. In order to explore to what extent this assumption

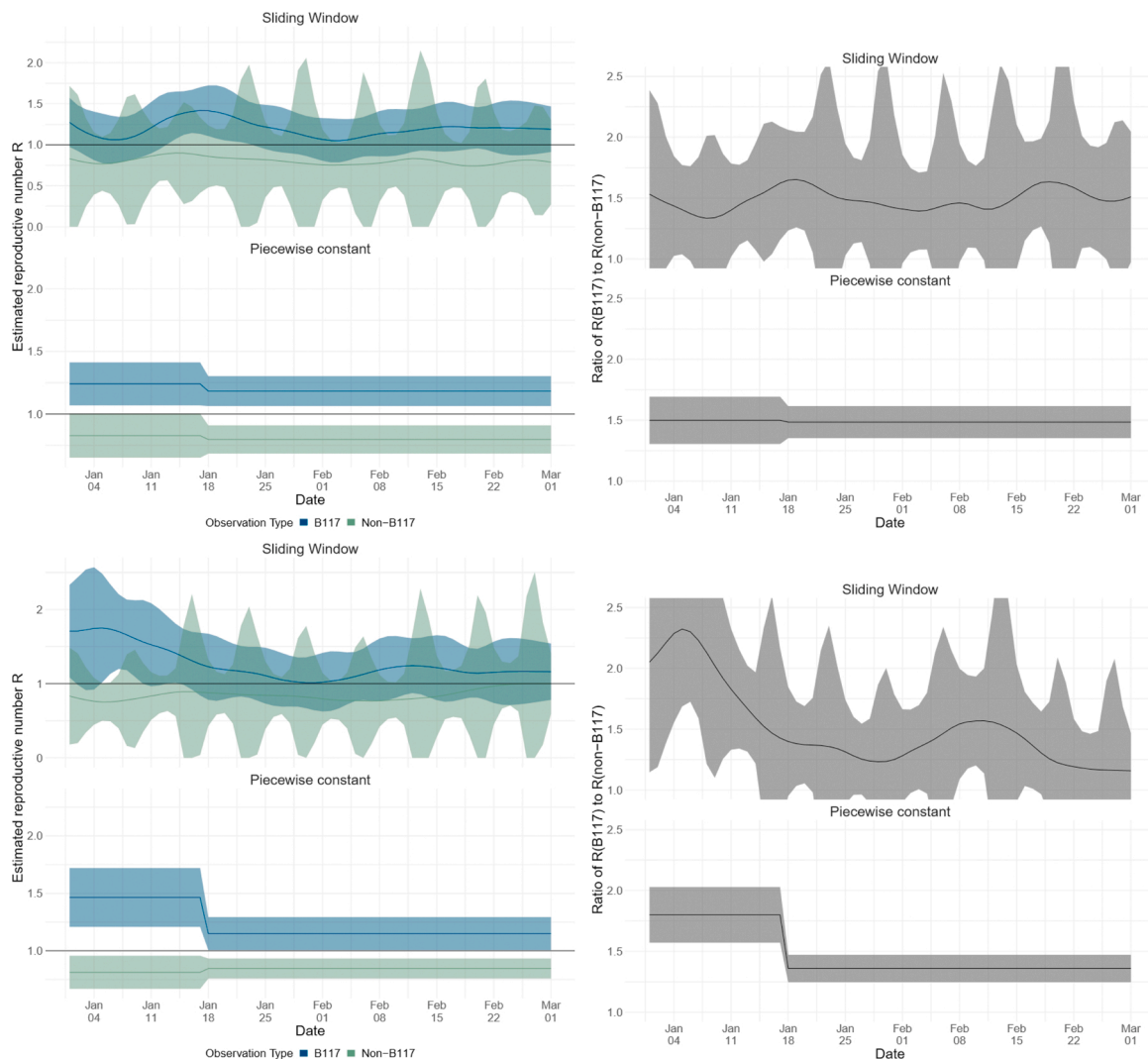


Fig. 3. Estimates of the effective reproductive number R of the B.1.1.7 variant and non-B.1.1.7 variants. Results in the top row are based on Viollier data, and in the bottom row based on Risch data. Within each panel, the top row shows the results of the continuously varying R estimation, and the bottom of the piecewise constant R estimation. The left column shows the R estimates, whereas the right shows the ratio between R estimated for B.1.1.7 and R estimated for all nonB.1.1.7 variants. The confidence intervals for the R of non-B117 variants show a 7-day periodicity due to lower case reporting on weekends. The R value was allowed to change on 18 January 2021 in the statistical inference as measures were tightened on that day.

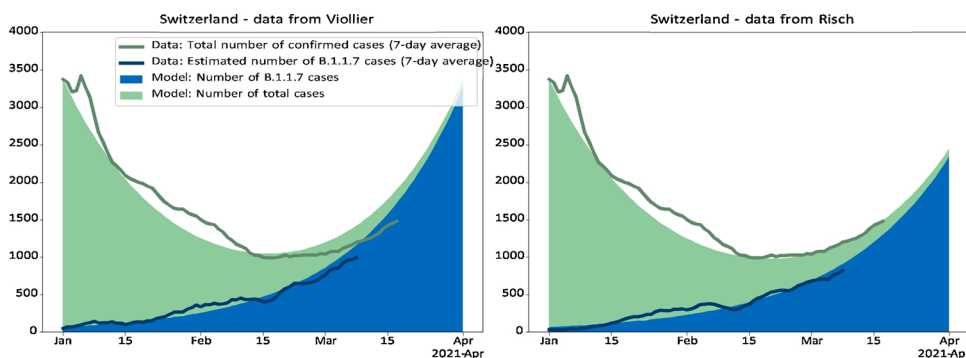


Fig. 4. Change in the number of B.1.1.7 variants and in the number of all cases through time for Switzerland. Based on the average reproductive number R_c for Switzerland estimated for the time period 01 January 2021-17 January 2021 (i.e. prior to the tightening of measures on 18 January 2021) and the transmission fitness advantage f_c for the same time period, we plot the expected number of B.1.1.7 variants (blue) and the expected number of non-B.1.1.7 variants (green) under the continuous model. The model is initialized on Jan. 1 with the total number of cases and the estimated number of B.1.1.7 cases on that day. This model is compared to data: The dark green line is the total number of confirmed cases (7-day average). The dark blue line is the estimated

number of confirmed B.1.1.7 cases (7-day average); this number is the product of the total number of confirmed cases for a day by the proportion of the B.1.1.7 variant for that day. If the empirical data develops as the model, the dark blue line follows the upper end of the blue area and the dark green line follows the upper end of the green area.

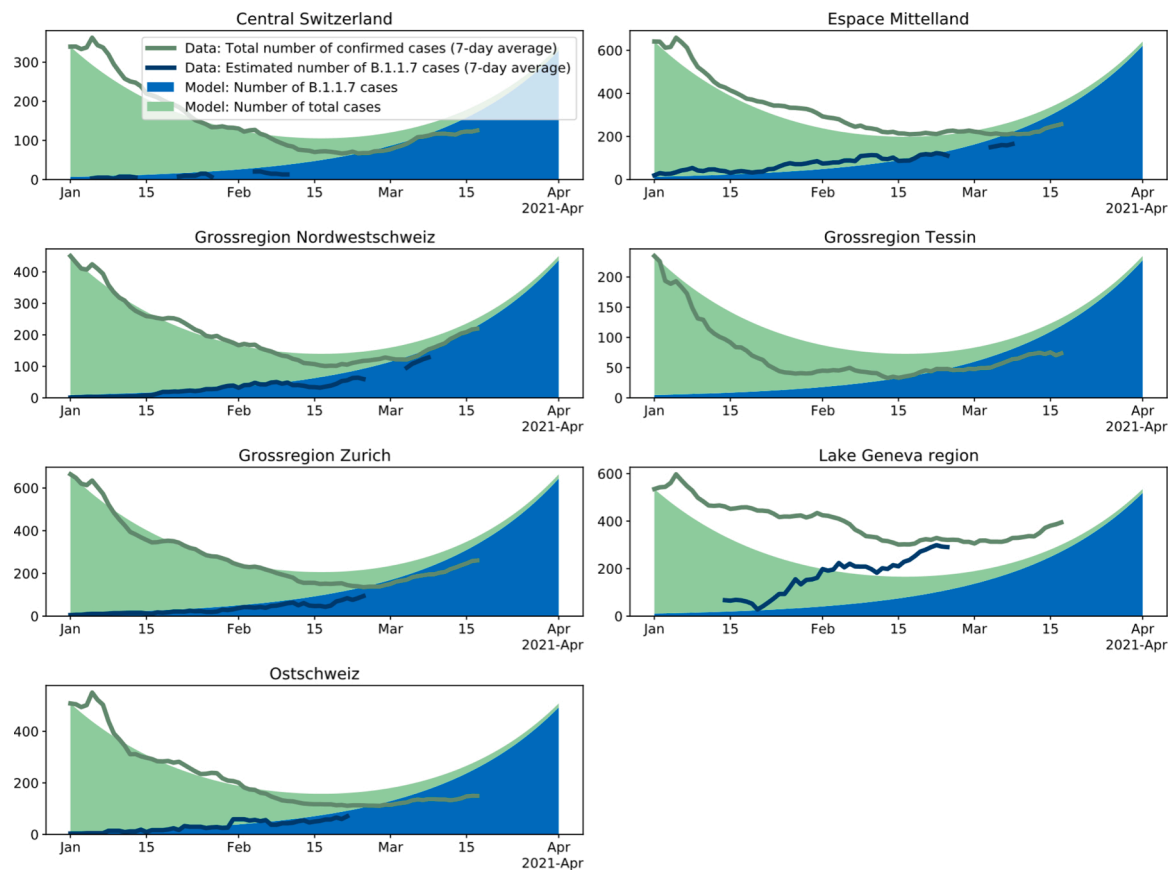


Fig. 5. Change in the number of B.1.1.7 variants and in the number of all cases through time for the seven Swiss economic regions. For details see legend of Fig. 4. We use the reproductive number estimated for the whole of Switzerland for the continuous-time model such that we can compare to what extent regions differ from the national dynamic. The regional transmission fitness advantage is taken from Table 1.

is violated, we investigate whether empirical infection numbers follow the model-based projections. In Figs. 4 and 5, we show that the model (solid areas) and empirical data (lines) follow the same trajectories throughout January 2021 across datasets and regions, with the exception of the Ticino and Lake Geneva regions. As discussed above, we believe these discrepancies are a result of regional differences in the reproductive number (see also the supplementary materials, section A.5). After January 2021, we notice a discrepancy between the empirical data and the projections at the national level based on the Viollier AG dataset (Fig. 4) as well as the five regions with a good match in January (Fig. 5, also based on the Viollier AG dataset). The empirical data are below the model projections. This discrepancy is consistent with a slight reduction in the reproductive number after 18 January 2021.

On the other hand, the empirical data follow model projections using parameters estimated from the Dr Risch AG dataset very well until March (Fig. 4). Thus, changing the model from the Viollier AG-based parameters (R-value 0.83, fitness advantage 0.48) to the Dr Risch AG-based parameters (R-value 0.81, fitness advantage 0.45) leads to a very good fit until mid-March, highlighting that in a phase of overall exponential growth, slight changes of the parameters can have large consequences on the total number of infections. In other words, a slight reduction of transmission in late January 2021 and/or a slight misspecification of the Viollier AG-based parameters can explain the recent mismatch of the total number of infections and the Viollier AG-based projections.

4. Discussion

We quantified the Swiss-wide transmission fitness advantage and the

effective reproductive number of B.1.1.7 based on two national-level datasets. One dataset also allows us to obtain estimates specific to the seven Swiss economic regions. Swiss-wide estimates point towards a transmission fitness advantage of 43–52 %. Based on our early sequencing data, we already projected in January 2021 that B.1.1.7 will become dominant in March. The same conclusion was reached by [Transmission of SARS-CoV \(2021\)](#) in January 2021 based on Swiss data tracking S:501Y mutations. Indeed, on 11 March 2021 around 80 % of characterized infections carried the B.1.1.7 variant. As of the date of writing, 26 March 2021, we expect almost all new infections may be caused by B.1.1.7 since cases are confirmed 8–11 days after the time of infection in Switzerland. Thus, the Swiss epidemic is now a B.1.1.7 epidemic.

The increase in the frequency of B.1.1.7 in Switzerland occurred as expected given the variant's large transmission advantage. Unless measures such as contact tracing particularly target B.1.1.7, the variant's transmission advantage causes it to dominate. However, the speed at which a variant increases in absolute numbers is a function of variables such as non-pharmaceutical interventions, adherence to such measures, and levels of immunity in the population.

We show that in the first half of January 2021, the absolute numbers of B.1.1.7 infections increased (R-value 1.24 [1.07–1.41]) for 01 January–17 January 2021 based on our Swiss-wide sequence dataset from Viollier AG) while the absolute numbers of all other infections decreased (R-value 0.83 [0.651–1.00]). For the second half of January 2021, the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 and non-B.1.1.7 infections only decreased slightly according to the Viollier AG data.

To facilitate a comparison of the B.1.1.7 reproductive number before and after the introduction of more non-pharmaceutical interventions on 18 January 2021, we note that the doubling time for a reproductive

number of 1.24 is 15 days compared to 20 days for a reproductive number of 1.18, which makes a substantial difference in the overall epidemic dynamics.

Estimates based on the Swiss-wide Dr Risch AG data agree very well with this pattern, with the exception of B.1.1.7 in early January where a higher reproductive number is estimated. We speculate that the large drop in the reproductive number for B.1.1.7 based on the Dr Risch AG data is due to a bias in the early B.1.1.7 data, which possibly contained samples preferentially stemming from B.1.1.7 infections.

We estimate the reproductive number averaged over all confirmed infections in Switzerland from 10 March to 16 March 2021 (among which B.1.1.7 is projected to have caused 90–95 % of infections) was 1.14 [1.00–1.26]. Taken together, these reproductive number estimates highlight that B.1.1.7 spread exponentially in Switzerland beginning in early January 2021. Our point estimate for the doubling time is around 2–3.5 weeks.

When comparing confirmed infections to model-based projections, we observe that the number of confirmed infections is lower in February 2021 than expected based on the model fit to Viollier AG data and using parameter estimates from the first half of January 2021. This may reflect a small overall slow-down in transmission, which is also suggested by our reproductive number estimates. However, this slow-down was not large and the reproductive number estimates are quite uncertain. On the other hand, the number of confirmed infections agrees very well with the model fit to Dr Risch AG data. We suggest that either a slight slow-down in transmission in late January and/or a slight misspecification of the Viollier AG-based model parameters may explain the discrepancy (assumed parameters are: non-B.1.1.7 reproductive number of 0.83 vs 0.81 and B.1.1.7 transmission fitness advantage of 0.48 vs 0.45 from Viollier AG and Dr Risch AG data, respectively). In summary, the reduction seen in the Viollier AG data may be the outcome of the strengthening of non-pharmaceutical interventions on 18 January or a slight bias in the parameter estimates from early January 2021. The 11.5 % of confirmed infections characterized in our dataset is not sufficient to quantify the change in dynamics precisely enough to evaluate the effect of these measures on the reproductive number.

Our data reveal that the seven different economic regions of Switzerland were sampled with different intensities. For this reason, we expect it is more reasonable to assume a homogeneous sampling intensity at the regional level than at the national level. On the other hand, infections imported from other regions likely represent a larger fraction of regional infections than imports from abroad do for national infections. However, the economic regions represent well-defined regions where we expect a lot of mixing within and less mixing across regions. Thus, we also performed analyses specific to the seven economic regions. Our regional estimates for B.1.1.7 transmission fitness advantage are largely in line with the national estimates, though of course with larger uncertainty. Two of the regions (Ticino, Central Switzerland) have too little data to make precise statements. Geneva is estimated to be around 2 weeks ahead in the B.1.1.7 dynamics compared to Switzerland as a whole. One explanation may be the large number of UK travelers to ski resorts in the Valais in December 2020.

Overall, we see a consistent signal for a large transmission advantage of B.1.1.7 in Switzerland across datasets and regions. Our results confirm other estimates from studies from the UK (Volz et al., 2021; Leung et al., 2021; Davies et al., 2021), Denmark (Davies et al., 2021), and Switzerland (Transmission of SARS-CoV, 2021); looking at 501Y mutations). Furthermore, the strengthening of non-pharmaceutical interventions in Switzerland on 18 January 2021 could not stop the spread of B.1.1.7. We estimate that B.1.1.7 spread exponentially from its arrival in Switzerland in late 2020 until the end of our study period. Thus, despite the additional control efforts, total infections began growing exponentially again once B.1.1.7 became dominant in March 2021. Our core plots are available on SARS-CoV (2021a) and SARS-CoV (2021b) for real-time monitoring. Further, our model is integrated in the CoV-Spectrum website where it can be applied to other countries and

variants (CoV-Spectrum, 2021).

Contribution

CC: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Resources, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing - original draft; SN: Data curation, Writing - review & editing; IT: Data Curation, Resources, Software, Validation; MM: Formal Analysis, Methodology, Software, Writing - review & editing; JSH: Formal Analysis, Software, Visualization, Writing - review & editing; KPJ: Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing - review & editing; LF: Software; DD: Data curation, Software, Validation; KJ: Formal analysis, Validation; CA: Methodology, Writing - review & editing; NB: Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Project administration, Supervision, Writing - review & editing; MA: Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing - review & editing; TS: Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Supervision, Validation, Writing - original draft; Everyone else: Resources, Writing - review & editing.

Ethics

In this study we characterized the genome of viral RNA. As metadata, the date of sampling and location on a cantonal level was used. The local ethics commission (Ethikkommission Nordwest- und Zentralschweiz) confirmed that the study conforms to general ethical principal and that the study does not require ethical approval as only viral RNA with limited general metadata is used.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors report no declarations of interest.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary material related to this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epidem.2021.100480>.

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