

BMJ Open Cohort profile: Actionable Register of Geneva Outpatients and inpatients with SARS-CoV-2 (ARGOS)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose The Actionable Register of Geneva Outpatients and inpatients with SARS-CoV-2 (ARGOS) is an ongoing prospective cohort created by the Geneva Directorate of Health. It consists of an operational database compiling all SARS-CoV-2 test results recorded in the Geneva area since late February 2020. This article aims at presenting this comprehensive cohort, in light of some of the varying public health measures in Geneva, Switzerland, since March 2020.

Participants As of 1 June 2021, the database included 360 525 patients, among which 65 475 had at least one positive test result for SARS-CoV-2. Among all positive patients, 37.6% were contacted only once, 10.6% had one follow-up call, 8.5% had two and 27.7% had three or more follow-up calls. Participation rate among positive patients is 94%. Data collection is ongoing.

Findings to date ARGOS data illustrates the magnitude of COVID-19 pandemic in Geneva, Switzerland, and details a variety of population factors and outcomes. The content of the cohort includes demographic data, comorbidities and risk factors for poor clinical outcome, self-reported COVID-19 symptoms, environmental and socioeconomic factors, prospective and retrospective contact tracing data, travel quarantine data and deaths. The registry has already been used in several publications focusing on symptoms and long COVID-19, infection fatality rate and re-infection.

Future plans The data of this large real-world registry provides a valuable resource for various types of research, such as clinical research, epidemiological research or policy assessment as it illustrates the impact of public health policies and overall disease burden of COVID-19.

INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, an increasing number of pneumonia cases caused by a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, was observed in Wuhan, China. On 11 March 2020, the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic.^{1,2} As of 1 June 2021, the virus spread to 207 countries, infected close to 171 million people and caused 3.68 million deaths.^{3,4} In Switzerland, the cumulative incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases during the first

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Actionable Register of Geneva Outpatients and inpatients with SARS-CoV-2 (ARGOS) main strength consists of its large number of cases, representative of all diagnosed cases on a regional level, with the primary aim of assessing all patients.
- ARGOS involves every individual who performed a SARS-CoV-2 test (PCR or antigenic) and is not limited to hospitalised patients, thus providing a valuable resource to assess the overall disease burden of COVID-19 in a geographically defined population.
- To mitigate confounding effects and improve data analysis and interpretation, we present the data according to four policy periods.
- This cohort is multicentric as it includes all tests performed and recorded by Geneva's hospitals (both public and private), private practices and medical centres.
- Due to operational needs, symptoms and comorbidities are self-reported, which may lead to measurement error or misclassification.

wave was in the top five countries in Europe, with about 400 confirmed cases per 100 000 population at the end of July 2020.^{4,5} In the Geneva area, the first patient with COVID-19 was diagnosed on 26 February 2020.⁶ Possibly due to the city's geographical proximity to Northern Italy,⁷ the epidemic curve showed a steep upward trend. The first wave of the epidemic peaked in Geneva on 2 April with 233 cases in 24 hours in an area with a population of 500 000. At that time, Geneva's cumulative incidence of confirmed cases was almost three times that of Switzerland,⁵ with more than 1000 cases per 100 000 population,⁶ while the seroprevalence was estimated to be close to 10 times that of the confirmed cases as 9.7% of the population had antibodies 3 weeks after the height of the epidemic.^{8,9}

A database was created in early March in order to contact new cases and keep track



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of their follow-up. The Actionable Register of Geneva Outpatients and inpatients with SARS-CoV-2 (ARGOS) includes all SARS-CoV-2 test results conducted in the Geneva area since late February 2020, as well as those from Geneva residents being tested in other Swiss cantons. After more than a year of pandemic and guided by operational needs, ARGOS has been enriched by various data, including contact tracing information. The primary aim of this article is to present this comprehensive cohort, its characteristics and the content of the data collected. The secondary aim is to interpret the data according to some of the public health measures implemented over time since the cohort profile was influenced by the varying policies enacted by the Swiss government and the Geneva State.

COHORT DESCRIPTION

ARGOS database

ARGOS is an ongoing prospective cohort created by the Geneva Directorate of Health (GDH) and consists of an operational database compiling all SARS-CoV-2 test results conducted in the Geneva canton. Data are collected and managed using the REDCap electronic data capture tools^{10 11} allowing the GDH to contact positive cases in order to promote public health measures and coordinate medical follow-up. It is set up as a collaborative tool between different institutions and medical entities, including the GDH, Geneva University Hospitals (HUG), and Geneva's main private medical centres. The latter have restricted access to data regarding their own patients only. The GDH and HUG are the only users to implement follow-up data in the electronic register. The data is hosted on HUG's secure servers. The register is administered by a committee of coprincipal investigators belonging to the GDH and HUG, with the agreement of the cantonal ethic committee. Participants in the database had the opportunity to refuse to participate in the registry, and those who did are excluded from the analyses presented here and any data sharing. The participation rate for positive patients is 93.9% (calculated as the ratio between the number of patients who gave their consent for the reuse of their data and the total number of patients). As recommended by the WHO, deidentified ARGOS data are made available on reasonable request, including a research protocol, using the online form (<https://edc.hcuge.ch/surveys/?s=TLT9EHE93C>).

Data collection

All Geneva laboratories performing SARS-CoV-2 testing are required to send the results to the GDH. Swabs are collected from the upper respiratory tract in medical centers, private practice or during home visits by trained healthcare professionals.¹² Between 24 January 2020 and 1 June 2021, 655 527 tests for SARS-CoV-2 recorded in the ARGOS database, 584 573 were performed by real-time reverse transcriptase-PCR assays and 70 954 by rapid antigen tests. The majority were performed in the Geneva

area and a small number consisted of tests conducted on Geneva residents in other Swiss Cantons, and declared to the GDH by the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH). Importantly, patients reporting COVID-19 symptoms between 13 March and 29 March 2020, did not get tested due to shortage of testing materials, unless they were healthcare workers, considered at-risk or hospitalised. However, symptomatic patients who visited the HUG COVID-19 testing centre without fulfilling testing criteria were entered in the database as 'suspected cases'. Some of these patients later received a test as policy evolved on 30 March 2020. For each positive or suspect case, a series of surveys is filled using REDCap platform. Depending on the needs, follow-up calls are performed either by a professional nurse, a medical student or a contact tracer with supervision from a medical doctor. Findings are documented in the database. Six hundred and sixty-nine patients from the cohort were also called back at 6 weeks and 7 months to monitor the persistence of symptoms, of which 510 and 410 answered, respectively. All SARS-CoV-2 positive patients in Geneva who require hospitalisation at HUG received follow-up calls by the HUG team at the time of discharge from the hospital. COVID-19 positive patients identified as nursing home residents or who are hospitalised at the time of diagnosis are not systematically called since they already receive medical attention and isolation measures are enforced by the medical staff. During the second wave, which started in late September 2020, the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 positive patients became so high that the GDH team could not contact everyone in time. A semi-automatic process was put in place. Positive patients and their declared contacts received an invitation to an online survey where they filled basic information. Only then and when the workload allowed it, they received a phone call from the GDH team to complete the data already provided. At the peak of the second wave, not all SARS-CoV-2 positive patients could be contacted. Follow-up calls as well as calls to close contacts were also temporarily abandoned. Finally, the Geneva Cantonal Population Office are required to declare COVID-19 related deaths, which are also recorded in ARGOS. Patients or the public were not involved in research.

What is being measured?

An overview of collected data is provided in [table 1](#). The surveys were created by the GDH and HUG medical task forces. Within the first 48 hours of testing, patients with a positive test result for COVID-19 receive a call by a professional nurse or a trained contact tracer with support from a medical doctor if needed. During this call, demographic data are collected,¹³ as well as symptoms,^{14–17} clinical and environmental risk factors, and clinical red flags. A special attention is paid to psychosocial and cultural factors, and resources are provided when needed. The clinical evaluation is used to identify patients who need immediate emergency care, or to address them for follow-up care by their general practitioner, by one of Geneva's

Table 1 Actionable Register of Geneva Outpatients and inpatients with SARS-CoV-2 (ARGOS) collected data

Test result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Positive ▶ Negative ▶ COVID-19 suspected, no test performed ▶ COVID-19 suspected, negative test result
Test type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RT-PCR ▶ Rapid antigen test
Reason for testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acute symptoms consistent with COVID-19 ▶ Screening, no symptoms ▶ Screening in the workplace (no symptoms) ▶ Screening based on Swisscovid notification (no symptoms) ▶ Patient transfer between hospitals
Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Date of birth ▶ Gender ▶ Basic professional information ▶ Personal and professional addresses ▶ School information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – School address – Name of class and professor
Medical risk factors for COVID-19 negative outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cardiovascular disease ▶ Hypertension ▶ Obesity (based of calculated BMI) ▶ Chronic respiratory disease ▶ Chronic kidney disease ▶ Cancer ▶ Immunosuppression ▶ Diabetes ▶ Pregnancy ▶ Smoking habits
Vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of doses ▶ Dates of doses
Environmental risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Homelessness ▶ Nursing home resident ▶ Asylum seeker or other migrant living in a collective housing ▶ Living in another type of collective housing ▶ Economic insecurity
Possible context of infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In the family or living in the same household ▶ In the workplace ▶ At school ▶ As a healthcare professional ▶ During a public event ▶ At a private party ▶ In a night club ▶ In a bar/restaurant ▶ During a spontaneous gathering (including between friends) ▶ No idea
Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cough ▶ Presence of sputum ▶ Dyspnoea ▶ Fever (>38°C) ▶ Chills ▶ Headache ▶ Fatigue ▶ Arthralgia and/or myalgia ▶ Sore throat ▶ Rhinorrhoea, nasal congestion ▶ Anosmia or ageusia ▶ Gastrointestinal symptoms ▶ Skin rash ▶ None
Factors likely to adversely influence the course of disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High anxiety level ▶ Feeling of isolation ▶ Difficulties in daily management

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Red flags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ New-onset or worsening dyspnoea ▶ Fever for more than 5 days, or worsening fever non responding to treatment ▶ Deterioration of the general status ▶ Worsening cough ▶ Haemoptysis ▶ Confusion ▶ Gastrointestinal symptoms with dehydration ▶ Moderate to severe chest pain
Positive patients' self-reported compliance to recommended isolation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Full compliance ▶ Partial compliance ▶ Insufficient compliance
Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Date of symptom onset ▶ Date of testing
Death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Site (at home, nursing home, hospital) ▶ Date
Contact tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of close contacts per index case ▶ Type of contact between index case and close contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Living in the same household ▶ Intimate contact ▶ Professional ▶ Healthcare environment ▶ Social interaction ▶ Recreational ▶ Schooling ▶ Date of last contact between index case and close contact
Close contact information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date of birth – Gender – Personal and professional addresses ▶ Vaccination information (number of doses, dates) ▶ Environmental risk factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Homelessness – Nursing home resident – Asylum seeker or other migrant living in a collective housing – Living in another type of collective housing – Economic insecurity – Healthcare professional ▶ Presence of symptoms at first call and follow-up calls ▶ Compliance to quarantine measures at first call and follow-up call ▶ Quarantine period (dates of onset and end) ▶ Tested positive during quarantine
Quarantine after travelling in a red list country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of people in quarantine ▶ Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date of birth – Gender – Personal address in Geneva/during stay ▶ Red list country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name – Date of departure ▶ Vaccination (number of doses, dates) ▶ Quarantine period (dates of onset and end) ▶ Presence of symptoms at first call and follow-up calls ▶ Compliance to quarantine measures at first call and follow-up call ▶ Tested positive during quarantine

medical centres, or by the GDH-HUG team via telemedicine, which is recorded in the database as well. Patients' declared symptoms are recorded in subsequent surveys.

Patients' self-reported compliance to isolation measures are also recorded. As of 27 April 2020, close contacts of index cases are individually contacted and basic information is recorded. Demographics, the type of contact they had with the index case, vaccine information, the presence of COVID-19 symptoms and their compliance to quarantine measures are also recorded at first call and during follow-up calls. Since 6 July 2020, the FOPH has established an evolving red list of countries where incidence rate is considered high or with variant of concern. Travellers who stayed in one of these countries have to quarantine for 10 days at their arrival in Switzerland. People staying in Geneva must self-declare on arrival and fill an online survey containing basic information which data is also part of ARGOS. Depending on the work load, travellers are called by contact tracers during their quarantine period. Self-reported compliance to quarantine measures and the presence of symptoms are recorded during these calls.

FINDINGS TO DATE

On 1 June 2021, of all 360 525 patients recorded in the ARGOS database, 65 475 had at least one positive test result, 294 723 had one or more negative test results and no positive one, and 327 were suspected COVID-19 cases without a positive test to confirm the disease. During the same period, 655 527 tests were performed, among which 89.2% were PCR. The positivity, that is, the ratio between the positive tests and the total amount of tests, was of 10.7%. Among the positive patients, 4687 persons did not allow their data to be used for research and were excluded from analyses. The remaining number of positive cases available for analysis is 60 788. Of these patients, 37.6% have only a first telephone contact, 10.6% and 8.5% have one and two follow-up calls, respectively, and 27.7% of participants have three or more follow-up calls. 15.7% of the patients were not contacted, mainly during the periods of active pandemic activity when the GDH team was overworked (see [table 2](#)). The cohort shows a slight female predominance, with women representing 50.2%–55.9% of all patients depending on the defined period ([table 2](#)). More than 60% of all recorded patients have no risk factor for a poor clinical outcome.¹⁸ The context of infection recorded for COVID-19 positive patients since June 2020 indicates that infection mostly occurs at home, at work or via the educational system. Around 23.2% of the patients reported having no idea of their contamination context. Information about 114 690 close contacts of positive patients has been registered, and 639 153 days of quarantine have been notified. Nine thousand five hundred and fifty-one close contacts of a positive COVID-19 case had a positive test result during their quarantine. Given that the standard duration of quarantine is 10 days, we can estimate that around 15% of the persons in quarantine after being in contact with a positive COVID-19 case received a positive test result during their quarantine (see [table 2](#)).

273 189 days of quarantine concerning 27 920 persons were ordered for persons coming back from a country at risk. As of 1 June 2021, these countries were in order of importance Spain (19.4%), France (14.8%), Kosovo (7.6%), USA (7.0%), UK (7.0%), Portugal (6.2%) and Brazil (4.2%). Ninety-six persons received a positive test result during their travel quarantine, among which 26 came back from Kosovo, 11 from France and 10 from Spain, the total of these infections occurring in 0.35% of the quarantines.

To mitigate confounding effects and improve data analysis and interpretation, we present the data according to four periods (see [figure 1](#)).

26 February to 27 April 2020 (first phase)

The first phase starts on 26 February 2020, when the first case was tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 in the Geneva area. The Swiss authorities implemented lockdown measures which remained moderate in comparison with many other countries.¹⁹ This first phase ends on 27 April 2020, when some of the measures started to be lifted following the decreasing incidence of new cases and hospitalisations. During this first wave, contact tracing was not implemented. Between 13 March and 29 March 2020, symptomatic individuals did not get tested due to shortage of testing materials, unless they were health-care workers, considered at-risk or hospitalised. The percentage of healthcare professionals among positive cases was significantly higher during this phase (15.6%) and the percentage of patients declaring no risk factors was smaller (32.4%) when compared with the other phases. The positivity rate (ie, the ratio between positive tests results and the total amount of test performed) was of 23%.

28 April to 24 September 2020 (second phase)

Between May and the end of September 2020, incidence of SARS-CoV-2 positive cases remained low. Nearly all restrictions were lifted at the end of June. Nightclubs were closed again at the end of July after a surge of incidence mostly among Geneva youth, as can be seen by the relative higher incidence of the 20–39 years age category compared with the others during this period ([figure 2](#)). 14.1% of the positive tests during this period were stemming from screening campaigns and more than 70% of cases reported no risk factor. The positivity rate was only 4.6% during this period.

24 September 2020 to 28 February 2021 (third phase)

A second wave of SARS-CoV-2 positive cases hit Geneva in late September, 2020, at the same time as in the neighbouring countries. New restrictions were imposed mid-October but no real lockdown was enacted. The peak lasted about 8 weeks. Due to political and economic pressure, some restrictions measures were lifted long before incidence reached low level. The number of SARS-CoV-2 positive cases in Geneva area remained significant during several months. During February 2021, the B.1.1.7 variant

Table 2 ARGOS baseline characteristics of positive patients, Geneva, 26 February 2020–1 June 2021. Periods are presented by grouping together the first wave of cases, the period between the first and second wave, the second wave and the following period of sustained epidemic activity, and finally the more recent period following the start of the vaccination campaign

	Overall	From 25 February 2020 to 27 April 2020	From 27 April 2020 to 24 September 2020	From 24 September 2020 to 14 February 2021	From 14 February 2021 to 2 June 2021
Number of positive patients					
n	60 788	5782	3274	40 882	10 824
Living in Geneva	53 344 (88.2)	4793 (84.4)	2827 (86.5)	35 936 (88.3)	9775 (90.4)
Number of follow-ups per patient recorded in ARGOS					
Not called	9514 (15.7)	1135 (19.6)	108 (3.3)	8128 (19.9)	131 (1.2)
First contact only	22 847 (37.6)	3402 (58.8)	578 (17.7)	17 541 (42.9)	1316 (12.2)
1 follow-up call	6427 (10.6)	346 (6.0)	735 (22.4)	4387 (10.7)	959 (8.9)
2 follow-up calls	5178 (8.5)	152 (2.6)	683 (20.9)	2362 (5.8)	1977 (18.3)
3 or more follow-up calls	16 822 (27.7)	747 (12.9)	1170 (35.7)	8464 (20.7)	6441 (59.5)
Age					
0–19	6997 (11.5)	175 (3.0)	364 (11.1)	4052 (9.9)	2406 (22.2)
20–39	21 080 (34.7)	1690 (29.2)	1558 (47.7)	14 356 (35.1)	3473 (32.1)
40–64	23 879 (39.3)	2567 (44.4)	1101 (33.7)	16 007 (39.2)	4202 (38.8)
65–80	5046 (8.3)	676 (11.7)	138 (4.2)	3693 (9.0)	539 (5.0)
>80	3750 (6.2)	674 (11.7)	108 (3.3)	2769 (6.8)	199 (1.8)
Gender					
Male	28 314 (46.6)	2549 (44.1)	1628 (49.8)	18 890 (46.2)	5238 (48.4)
Female	32 433 (53.4)	3233 (55.9)	1643 (50.2)	21 972 (53.8)	5574 (51.5)
Non binary	22 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	12 (0.1)
Comorbidities and risk factors					
Cardiovascular disease	1835 (3.0)	396 (6.8)	95 (2.9)	1103 (2.7)	241 (2.2)
Hypertension	4469 (7.4)	600 (10.4)	196 (6.0)	2968 (7.3)	705 (6.5)
Diabetes	1975 (3.2)	273 (4.7)	95 (2.9)	1295 (3.2)	312 (2.9)
Chronic respiratory illness	2170 (3.6)	512 (8.9)	83 (2.5)	1269 (3.1)	306 (2.8)
kidney	229 (0.4)	N/A	N/A	186 (0.5)	43 (0.4)
Cancer	545 (0.9)	73 (1.3)	28 (0.9)	349 (0.9)	95 (0.9)
Immunosuppression	600 (1.0)	192 (3.3)	30 (0.9)	301 (0.7)	77 (0.7)
Obesity	1081 (1.8)	N/A	N/A	778 (1.9)	303 (2.8)
Age 65 and older	8796 (14.5)	1350 (23.3)	246 (7.5)	6462 (15.8)	738 (6.8)
No risk factor	36 905 (60.8)	1868 (32.4)	2523 (77.1)	24 093 (59.0)	8419 (77.8)
Missing information	8698 (14.3)	1854 (32.1)	209 (6.4)	6221 (15.2)	411 (3.8)
Other potential risks					
Chronic disease	787 (1.3)	56 (1.0)	28 (0.9)	550 (1.3)	152 (1.4)
Smoking	4659 (7.7)	N/A	N/A	3345 (8.2)	1313 (12.1)
Pregnancy	533 (0.9)	41 (0.7)	24 (0.7)	352 (0.9)	116 (1.1)
Other risk	4284 (7.0)	107 (1.9)	364 (11.1)	2741 (6.7)	1072 (9.9)
Self-reported symptoms					
Missing information	12 735 (21.0)	2632 (45.5)	264 (8.1)	9217 (23.3)	604 (5.0)
No symptoms ever declared	3893 (6.4)	254 (4.4)	416 (12.7)	1807 (4.6)	1413 (11.6)
At least one symptom	44 159 (72.6)	2896 (50.1)	2594 (79.2)	28 516 (72.1)	10 148 (83.4)
Possible context of infection					
Family	17 266 (28.4)	N/A	511 (15.6)	11 861 (29.0)	4889 (45.2)
Work	8535 (14.0)	N/A	304 (9.3)	6588 (16.1)	1639 (15.1)

Continued

Table 2 Continued

	Overall	From 25 February 2020 to 27 April 2020	From 27 April 2020 to 24 September 2020	From 24 September 2020 to 14 February 2021	From 14 February 2021 to 2 June 2021
School	3302 (5.4)	N/A	0 (0.0)	2200 (5.4)	1101 (10.2)
Healthcare worker	894 (1.5)	N/A	17 (0.5)	808 (2.0)	67 (0.6)
Public event	204 (0.3)	N/A	22 (0.7)	138 (0.3)	44 (0.4)
Private_party	1372 (2.3)	N/A	184 (5.6)	933 (2.3)	255 (2.4)
Club	70 (0.1)	N/A	24 (0.7)	41 (0.1)	5 (0.0)
Restaurant	1346 (2.2)	N/A	161 (4.9)	1125 (2.8)	60 (0.6)
Spontaneous gathering	2527 (4.2)	N/A	81 (2.5)	1718 (4.2)	728 (6.7)
No idea	14 090 (23.2)	N/A	410 (12.5)	10 451 (25.6)	3222 (29.8)
Other	4921 (8.1)	N/A	488 (14.9)	3574 (8.7)	858 (7.9)
Missing information	16 520 (27.2)	5775 (100)	1356 (41.4)	8885 (21.7)	486 (4.5)
Profession					
Healthcare professional	4503 (7.4)	902 (15.6)	175 (5.3)	2973 (7.3)	452 (4.2)
Environmental risk factor					
Homelessness	135 (0.2)	15 (0.3)	6 (0.2)	102 (0.2)	12 (0.1)
Nursing home resident	1895 (3.1)	377 (6.5)	63 (1.9)	1403 (3.4)	49 (0.5)
Asylum seeker or other migrant living in a collective home	267 (0.4)	25 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	172 (0.4)	68 (0.6)
Collective home resident (other than migrant)	627 (1.0)	34 (0.6)	31 (0.9)	431 (1.1)	131 (1.2)
Reason for testing					
Acute symptoms	45 321 (88.0)	5633 (99.9)	2693 (85.9)	28 785 (89.2)	8204 (78.8)
Testing					
Total number of tests performed	655 527	28 931	80 342	291 510	254 744
PCR	584 573 (89.2)	28 879 (99.8)	80 339 (100.0)	263 182 (90.3)	212 173 (83.3)
Number of patients tested	360 525	25 853	71 269	210 598	169 164
Positivity rate	10.7	23.0	4.6	15.9	5.2
Deaths					
Deaths number	747	280	20	421	22
Age	87.1 (80.2, 91.5)	86.3 (79.4, 91.3)	89.2 (85.8, 93.3)	87.7 (81.4, 91.8)	83.6 (70.5, 90.3)
Gender	354 (47.4)	130 (46.4)	10 (50.0)	200 (47.7)	11 (45.8)
Contact tracing					
Number total of contact	114 690	118	12 420	77 990	24 162
Number of contacts per index patient	3 (1, 6)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 11)	3 (1, 6)	3 (2, 5)
Quarantine after contact with positive					
Number of days	639 153	N/A	31 615	445 468	162 003
Number of infections during quarantine	9551	N/A	333	6009	3209
Percentage of quarantine leading to infection	14.9	N/A	10.5	13.5	19.8
Quarantine after travelling					
Number of days	273 189	N/A	85 490	121 202	66 429

Continued

Table 2 Continued

	Overall	From 25 February 2020 to 27 April 2020	From 27 April 2020 to 24 September 2020	From 24 September 2020 to 14 February 2021	From 14 February 2021 to 2 June 2021
Number of infections during quarantine	96	N/A	29	42	25
Percentage of quarantine leading to infection	0.35	N/A	0.34	0.35	0.38

Periods are presented by grouping together the first wave of cases, the period between the first and the second wave, the second wave and the following period of sustained epidemic activity, and finally the more recent period following the start of the vaccination campaign. ARGOS, Actionable Register of Geneva Outpatients and inpatients with SARS-CoV-2.

completely replaced SARS-CoV-2 wild type. At the same time, federal and local policies evolved and testing among symptomatic children over 5 years old was newly encouraged. Concurrently with these changes, the incidence of the 0–19 years age population almost doubled to reach those of the older age categories.^{19–21} The positivity rate during this period was 15.9%.

As of 8 February 2021, quarantine measures for close contacts were lifted after 7 days if the person tested negative for SARS-CoV-2. Concurrently, the percentage of close contacts tested positive increased (see table 2). Considering vaccination program, the first dose of vaccine in Geneva was given to an elderly patient on 28 December 2020. At first, only residents over 74 years old and patients with risk factors received vaccination. The decline of the incidence for people of the corresponding age category compared with the others can be observed since February 2021 in figure 2.

1 March to 1 June 2021 (fourth phase)

On 1 March 2021, access to vaccination continued to broaden. Residents over 65 years were allowed to be vaccinated since 17 March 2021, followed by the 45–65 years old residents starting on 12 April 2021. By 19 May 2021, all Geneva residents over 15 years old were eligible

to get vaccinated. The incidence COVID-19 among the 65–79 years old population started to decline by end of March (figure 2), followed by a rapid decline of the incidence overall by mid-May. The amount of screening tests increased, as 21% of the positive tests were performed during screening campaigns. The positivity rate decreased to 5.2% during this period.

DISCUSSION

COVID-19 represents a major challenge to each country's healthcare system. Collaboration between healthcare providers and public health authorities is particularly important in order to improve both our understanding of the disease and our response.^{22–24} The publication of the ARGOS cohort underscores our willingness to share data for research purposes. Indeed, data from this registry has already been used to investigate symptoms and long COVID-19,²⁵ infection fatality rate,⁹ reinfection rates,²⁶ as well as viral load kinetics²⁷ and healthcare-related COVID-19 infections²⁸. Several projects using these data to develop more accurate mathematical models estimating transmission chains are also ongoing.

Furthermore, analysis from the ARGOS database illustrates the impact of various testing policies on the

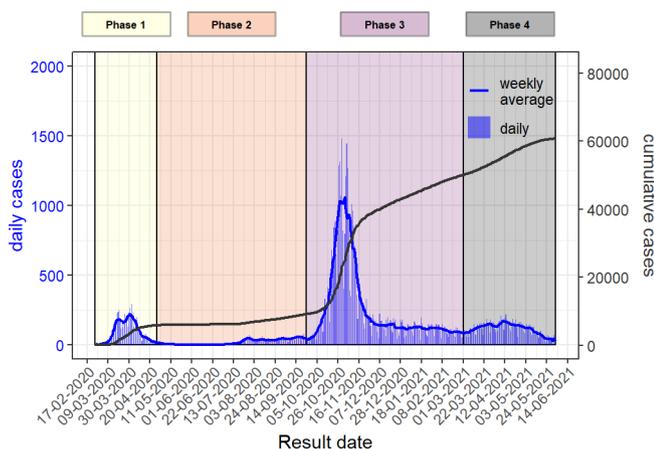


Figure 1 Epidemic curve of the cases of COVID-19 in Geneva state, 26 February 2020–1 June 2021. Vertical bars represent the daily cases (based on the date of the test result), solid blue line represents the weekly moving average and the solid black line the cumulative cases.

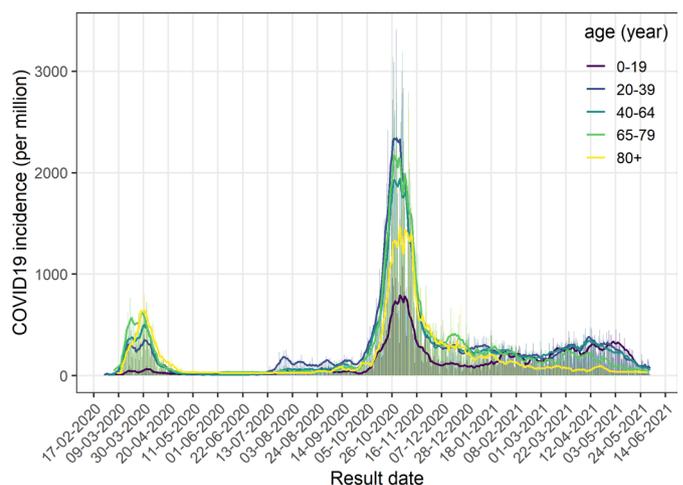


Figure 2 Incidence per age category, Geneva, 26 February 2020–1 June 2021. Vertical bars represent the daily incidence, solid line represent the weekly moving average.



proportion of risk factors or age groups identified among confirmed cases. The partition of data analysis and interpretation according to policy period confirms the variations within each group depending on the period of interest and could thus guide public health decisions.

Strength and limitations

The state of Geneva accounts for half a million residents and the local Directorate of Health ordered the recording of all COVID-19 positive cases since the beginning of the epidemic, according to recommendations from the FOPH. Due to this policy, the database's main strength consists of its large number of cases, representative of all diagnosed cases on a regional level primarily serving operational needs and not scientific purposes, with one main objective: assessing all cases. This cohort is also multicentric as it includes all recorded tests performed in Geneva's hospitals (both public and private), private practices and medical centres. The fact that a very large proportion of all cases are assessed reduces the risk of biased data. Also, as data is recorded on the day of the call to the patient, recall bias is very low. Finally, the ARGOS database is characterised by a high number of follow-ups.

Despite these strengths, ARGOS has been influenced by the testing policy and the results must be seen in light of these influences. Seroprevalence study results confirm the under-representation of certain groups and the undertesting of the overall population.⁸ First, individuals without risk factors for COVID-19 and those younger than 65 years old are under-represented in the database during the testing restriction period. The shapes of the graphics in figures 1 and 2 confirm the impact of this policy as there is a sudden decrease in number of cases after 20 March 2020, when restriction started. Other factors could have amplified this phenomenon such as less symptomatic forms of disease in younger people and children. Reasons to get tested have also evolved over the first months of the epidemic. For example, anosmia or ageusia became a testing criteria only in late April 2020. Patients who presented with these isolated symptoms within the first 2 months of the epidemic could thus have been undertested. In addition, as from April 2021, negative results for tests performed on asymptomatic persons in order only to travel or to access events or specific sites were not subject to mandatory reporting and are therefore not part of the database.⁸

ARGOS has several other limitations. First, measurement error due to lack of detail of some variables can be observed, since efficiency is prioritised over detail-oriented data collection. For instance, individuals' level of education is not recorded. Furthermore, fear of sanction could lead to underreporting of compliance to isolation and quarantine measures. However, compliance is assessed by asking the patient whether he or she is able to comply to measures and by offering solutions (eg, online grocery shopping or dog-walking by a third-party) if not. Second, misclassification also certainly occurs as symptoms and risk factors are self-reported. Moreover,

recording of information in ARGOS is performed by a large and evolving team of professionals, including healthcare workers with various backgrounds, medical students, police recruits or contact tracers with no particular medical and health knowledge. Due to the crisis situation, training contents delivered to the GDH team has continuously evolved, leading to a certain level of heterogeneity of phone interviews and a greater risk for misclassification of medical information. Third, the patient information gathered is tailored to operational needs and growing scientific knowledge. For example, anosmia and ageusia were initially classified as general ENT symptoms, and were later detailed separately as they were recognised as frequent and specific manifestations of COVID-19.²⁹ Finally, during some periods of the pandemic, the GDH team was overworked and could not call nor verify self-reported information for all positive cases. This resulted in missing and incomplete data.

In conclusion, ARGOS is a large, real-world registry of individuals tested for SARS-CoV-2¹. Unlike many other registries, it involves every tested individual and is not limited to hospitalised patients, thus providing a precious resource to assess the impact of public health policies and overall disease burden of COVID-19.

COLLABORATION

The publication of the ARGOS cohort underscores our willingness to share data for research purposes and for optimising public health measures. Deidentified ARGOS data are available on reasonable request, including a research protocol, using the online form (<https://edc.hcuge.ch/surveys/?s=TLT9EHE93C>).

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