



Short Update 12a COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 25th of March 2020



info.dhsc@coemed.org

Branch Chief
Phone: +49 89 1249 4003
Branch Admin
Phone: +49 89 1249 4001

GLOBALY

435 480

Confirmed cases

173 countries
19 640 death

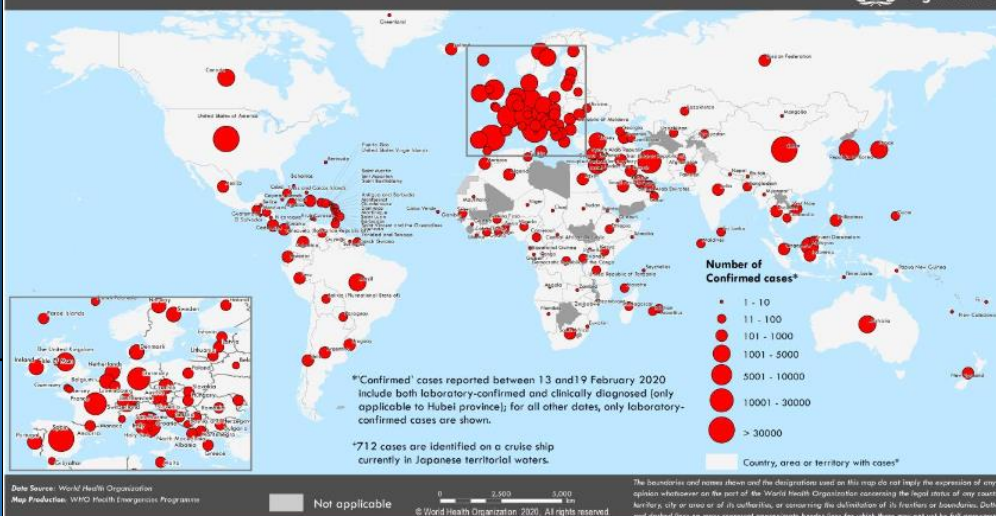
ITALY

69 176
confirmed cases
6 820 death

USA

55 189
confirmed cases
802 death

Distribution of COVID-19 cases as of 24 March 2020, 10:00 (CET)



News:

- Secretary general WHO: "What matters most is what we do. You can't win a football game by defending. You have to attack as well," – means beside the exit restrictions and isolations - testing and case tracking are still important.
- Spain military asked for health care support by NATO.
- The number of COVID-19 cases surpassed 300 000 globally. It took over three months to reach the first 100 000 confirmed cases, 12 days to reach the next 100 000 and only 4 days to reach the next 100 000.
- The newswire AFP reported that globally 1.7 billion people are under curfew or exit restrictions. In over 50 countries and areas mobility of movement is restricted and at least in 34 countries and areas, like Italy, France and US state California curfews are implemented. (as of 24 March)
- Aid agencies are worried about the upcoming situation of an outbreak in developing countries without an efficient health system.



Risk Assessment

EUROPE

- * The risk for importing/exporting the virus into/from Europe is currently high.
- * The risk of severe disease associated with COVID-19 infection is currently considered moderate for the general population and high for older adults and individuals with chronic underlying conditions. In addition, the risk of milder disease, and the consequent impact on social and work-related activity, is considered high.
- * The risk of the occurrence of subnational community transmission of COVID-19 is currently considered very high.
- * The risk of occurrence of widespread national community transmission of COVID-19 in the coming weeks is high.
- * The risk of healthcare system capacity being exceeded in the coming weeks is considered high.

China/Wuhan/

- * The risk for people travelling/resident in affected provinces with ongoing community transmission is currently very high.

GLOBALY

- * The high risk of further transmission persist.

EUROPE
232 703
confirmed cases
12 894 death

ASIA
&
Western
Pacific Region
99 826
confirmed cases
3 587 death

Eastern
Mediterranean
Region
33 901
confirmed cases
2 028 death

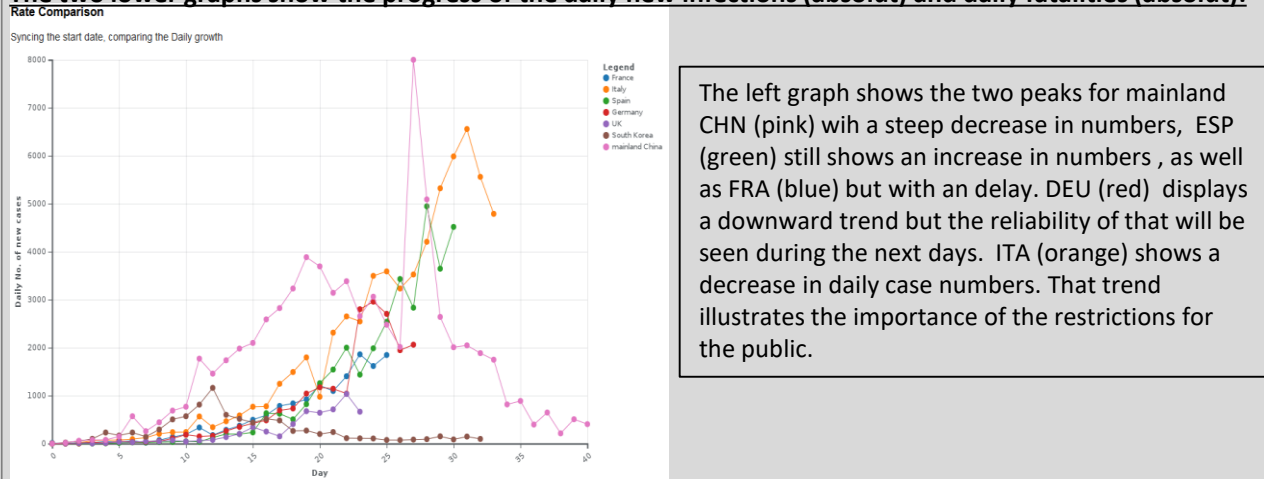
AMERICAS
REGION
65 175
confirmed cases
944 death

AFRICA
2 230
confirmed cases
68 death

Situation in Europe

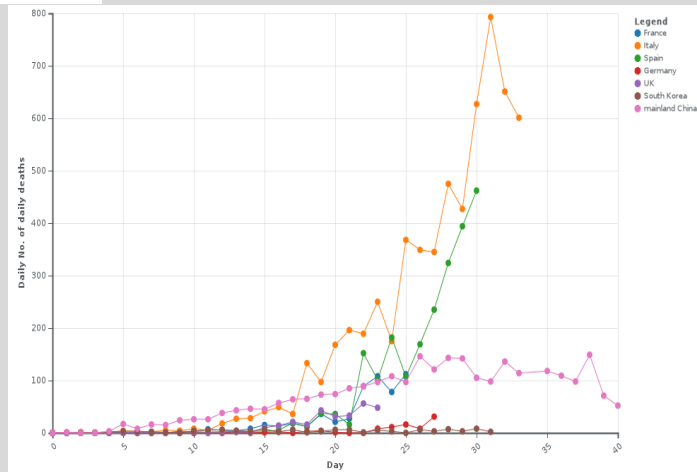
- Europe is now considered the active centre of COVID-19 according to the WHO as of 13 March 2020. Other focus areas of the outbreak are in USA, Great Britain and Iran.
- Many European countries show erratic increase in case numbers from one day to another, which leads to an overload of the health care systems because of elevated rates of hospitalizations and deaths.
- Due to strict regulation for the public, first positive results in decrease of daily case numbers can be seen in some countries.
- The risk for the public in the most affected areas can be considered as high, depending on regions as well as the part of the region.**

The two lower graphs show the progress of the daily new infections (absolut) and daily fatalities (absolut):



The left graph shows the two peaks for mainland CHN (pink) with a steep decrease in numbers, ESP (green) still shows an increase in numbers, as well as FRA (blue) but with an delay. DEU (red) displays a downward trend but the reliability of that will be seen during the next days. ITA (orange) shows a decrease in daily case numbers. That trend illustrates the importance of the restrictions for the public.

At the right graph a tentatively downward trend in daily fatalities can be seen for ITA (orange). As for ESP (green) the curve is still rising, CHN (pink) curve shows a relatively flat trend over the whole time and is now decreasing. DEU (red) and FRA (blue) are still in an upward trend.

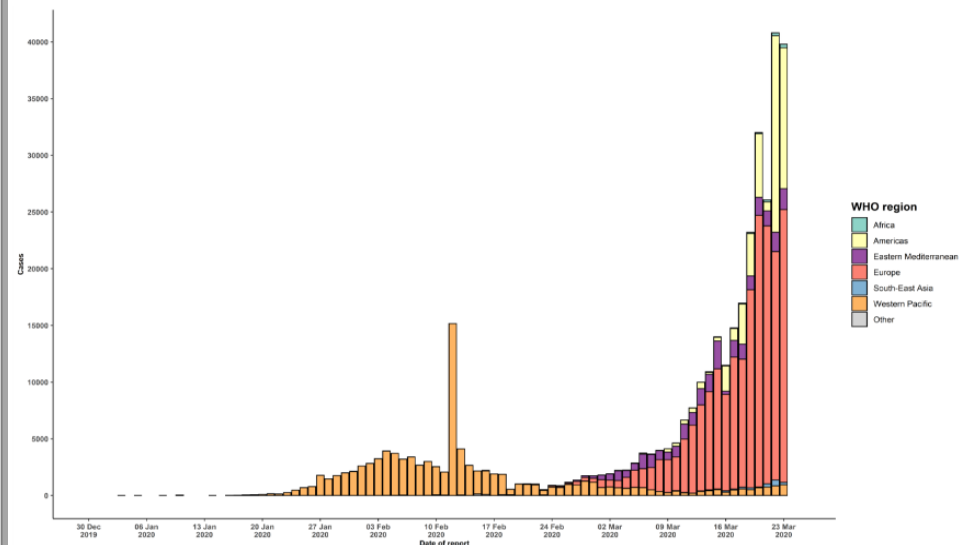


Global Situation

- Globally case numbers still increasing.
- As of 24 March a global fatality rate of 4,7% has been reported. With the highest rate in ITA (9,5%) and IRA (7,9%).
- USA seems to become the new epicentre of the Pandemie with New York as the hotspot (accounting for 60% of infections).
- India: The whole country will be set under a lock down at midnight. The excit restriction will account for around 1.3 billions of poeople for the next 21 days.
- Japan: The IOC decided to postpone the the Olympic games for one year.
- Africa: in 43 of the 54 african countries cases of COVID-19 have been reported.

Country	Confirmed case (Over 5 000 cases)	Deaths
China	81 637	3 285
Italy	69 176	6 820
USA	55 176	802
Spain	42 058	2 991
Germany	33 954	171
Iran	24 811	1 934
France	22 637	1 102
Switzerland	9 991	133
South Korea	9 137	126
Great Britain	8 164	423
Netherlands	5 448	277
Austria	5 448	30

Figure 2. Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19, by date of report and WHO region through 24 March 2020



Yellow: Americas
Purpel: Eastern
Mediterranean
Red: Europe
Blue: South East Asia
Orange: Western Pacific

Source: WHO as of 24 March

Preparedness and Response

Basic protective measures against COVID-19:

- When coughing and sneezing, keep your distance and turn away; hold the crook of your arm in front of your mouth and nose or use a handkerchief that you should dispose immediately (respiratory hygiene).
- Wash your hands regularly with soap and water, avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth (hand hygiene)

See also: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

- A medical mask is **not** required if exhibiting no symptoms, as there is no evidence that wearing a mask – of any type – protects non-sick persons. If masks are to be worn, it is critical to follow best practices on how to wear, remove and dispose of them and on hand hygiene after removal.
- For MTFs and clinical personal handling COVID-19 patients please see here:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/infection-prevention-and-control>

- All WHO technical guidance regarding COVID-19 you can find here: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance>
- During a pandemic considerable physical and psychic stress can occur to concerned persons, relatives and personnel. It is necessary to assign a psychosocial clinical emergency care timely, by incorporating all SMEs in this field.

Travel Informations

In the case of non-deferrable trips, please note the following

- Many airlines have suspended inbound and outbound flights to affected countries. Contact the relevant airline for up-to-date information on flight schedules.
- Check your national foreign office advices for regulations of the countries you're traveling or regulations concerning your country.
- Information's about the latest travel regulations you can find at [IATA](#) and [International SOS](#).

Most countries implemented strict rules of contact reduction:

- Everyone is urged to reduce contacts with other people outside the members of their own household to an absolutely necessary minimum.
- In public, a minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained wherever possible.
- Staying in the public space is only permitted alone, with another person not living in the household or in the company of members of the own household (for most countries, please check before traveling).
- Follow the instructions of the local authorities.

People returning from affected areas should self-monitor for symptoms for 14 days and follow national protocols of receiving countries. If symptoms occur, such as fever, or cough or difficulty breathing, persons are advised to contact local health care providers, preferably by phone, and inform them of their symptoms and their travel history.

Why do we practise „Social Distancing“?



Social Distancing



1

Avoid gatherings or meetings with many people. Use online conference facilities, VTC, conference calls, e-mail, phone calls within the same building as well as Home Office as far as possible.



2

Unavoidable personal meetings should be kept brief and take place in a sufficiently large, well-ventilated room that allows you to keep your distance. Avoid handshakes – a smile connects.



3

Cancel unnecessary travel and postpone meetings that are not essential.



4

Do not stay longer than necessary in social rooms such as kitchens or common rooms. Keep your distance from others.



5

Bring your own meals to work and eat them at your desk.



6

Avoid public transportation. Instead, walk, use the bike or your own car. Avoid the "rush hours" by starting or stopping work early.



7

Restrict your off-duty activities: e.g. no mass events, concerts, course participation, fitness studios or cinemas. Support high-risk patients in order to minimize their social contacts (shopping, etc.).