

EPI·WIN

WHO Information Network for Epidemics



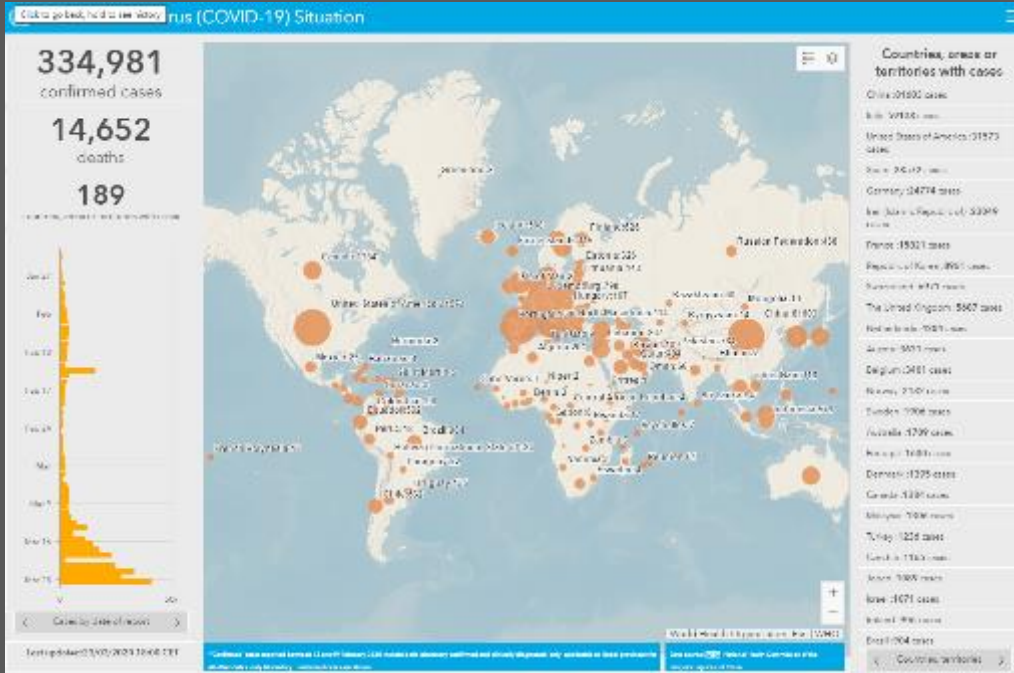
**World Health
Organization**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

2019 - 2020

Update #19 24.03.2020

Current Situation



Source: WHO

Globally, between 31 Dec 2019 - 23 Mar 2020

- Approximately 335,000 confirmed cases (reported to WHO)
- 190 countries, areas and territories with cases
- Approximately 15,000 deaths

Updates available from the following sources:

1. WHO situation dashboard

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/685d0ace521648f8a5beeeee1b9125cd>

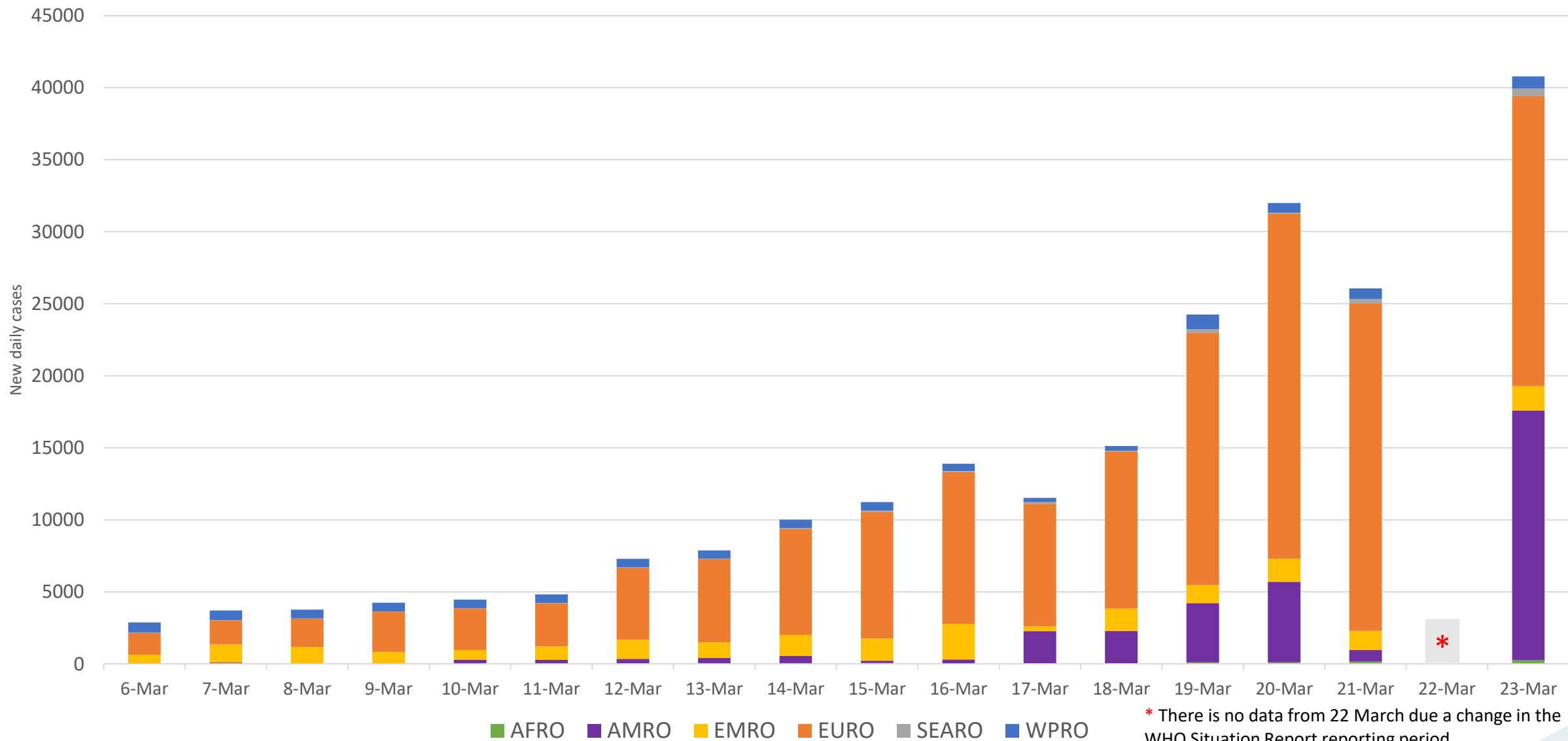
2. WHO Situation Reports

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>

3. UNWFP World Travel Restrictions

<http://unwfp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/db5b5df309ac4f10bfd36145a6f8880e>

Number of new cases of COVID-19 per day, by WHO Region



* There is no data from 22 March due a change in the WHO Situation Report reporting period.

We are all in this together



Dr. Tedros

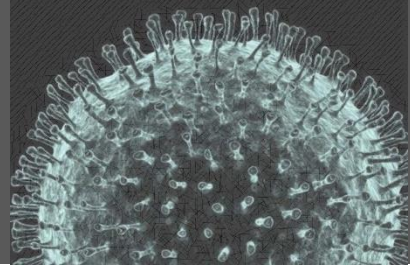
The pandemic is accelerating. It took 67 days from the first reported case to reach the first 100,000 cases, 11 days for the second 100,000 and just 4 days for the third 100,000.

Over 1 billion people have been asked to stay home in over 50 countries/territories

Updates and emerging science

- Ibuprofen and Chloroquine – 2 medicines raising questions
- What is the Solidarity Trial?
- Data of interest: age distribution in USA

The facts about two medicines in the media.....



Ibuprofen

Ibuprofen is a common non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSA) that can be used to treat fever. Concerns have been raised about its use by people with COVID-19. To date there appears to be no published clinical or population-based data on this topic.

WHO is consulting with physicians treating COVID-19 patients and are not aware of reports of any negative effects of ibuprofen, beyond the usual known side effects that limit its use in certain populations.

More studies are needed to get evidence on the full spectrum of effects of this drug in COVID19

Chloroquine

Chloroquine is a drug that has been used extensively to treat and to prevent the protozoal disease, malaria. As it can also modulate the immune system it has been used to treat autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis too.

Chloroquine has been shown to inhibit growth of COVID-19 virus in laboratory studies. A recent systematic review of the relevant literature indicates the need for randomized clinical studies of the drug in humans.¹ This was also the preliminary finding of an informal consultation of experts convened by WHO.² A number of studies are currently ongoing in China and other countries. Studies of chloroquine are included in the large international Solidarity Trial being coordinated by WHO.³

What is the Solidarity Trial being coordinated by WHO?

The SOLIDARITY Trial –

- a large, international study to generate robust data on effective treatments for COVID-19¹
- The trial provides simplified procedures to enable hospitals to participate without extra burden
- 5 arm trial design:
 - 1) the usual care that is provided to the patients in the country;
 - 2) Remdesivir
 - 3) Lopinavir/Ritonavir;
 - 4) Lopinavir/Ritonavir with interferon beta and 5) includes chloroquine.
- Participating countries to date: Argentina, Bahrain, Canada, France, Iran, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand



Outcomes among patients with COVID-19 in the USA

Age group (#cases)	Hospitalization %	ICU admission %	Case fatality %
<19 (123)	1.6-2.5	0	0
20-44 (705)	14.3-20.8	2.0-4.2	0.1-0.2
45-54 (429)	21.2-28.3	5.4-10.4	0.5-0.8
55-64 (429)	20.5-30.1	4.7-11.2	1.4-2.6
65-74 (409)	28.6-43.5	8.1-18.8	2.7-4.9
75-84 (210)	30.5-58.7	10.5-31.0	4.3-10.5
>85 (144)	31.3-70.3	6.3-29.0	10.4-27.3
Total (2,449)	20.7-31.4	4.9-11.5	1.8-3.4

As found in China, older adults were most at risk of severe COVID-19 and death. However COVID-19 can result in severe disease among persons of all ages.

Preliminary data from 4,226 cases (as of 16.03. 2020)

No data on serious underlying health conditions available.

Missing data meant overall percentages had to be estimated as a range

New information resources

New EPI-WIN website

www.who.int/epi-win

WHO WhatsApp Messaging Service

WHO just launched a messaging service to provide the latest news and information on COVID-19. To subscribe, users will need to send “hi” to +41 79 893 1892



The screenshot shows the EPI-WIN website interface. At the top is a blue navigation bar with a home icon and menu items: Health Topics, Countries, Newsroom, Emergencies, and About Us. Below the navigation bar is a header section with the title "EPI-WIN: WHO information network for epidemics" on the left and a descriptive paragraph on the right: "EPI-WIN seeks to give everyone access to timely, accurate, and easy-to-understand advice and information from trusted sources on public health events and outbreaks: currently the COVID-19 public health emergency." Below the header is a section titled "Audiences" which contains four columns, each with a representative image and a text box. The columns are: 1. "Individuals and communities" with an image of a woman and children, and text: "Information on COVID-19. How people can protect themselves and others; Updates on the evolving situation." 2. "Travel & Tourism Sector" with an image of an airport, and text: "Guidance and resources for the travel and tourism sectors (Balancing national travel restrictions and safety of passengers and staff)." 3. "Health Sector" with an image of a healthcare worker, and text: "Guidance and resources for health facilities and healthcare workers (Infection prevention and control, clinical care and healthcare workers rights)." 4. "Employers & Workers" with an image of construction workers, and text: "Guidance and resources for businesses and employees (Health and safety for travelling employees)."