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

AFRO  AMRO  EMRO  EURO  SEARO  WPRO

* There is no data from 22 March due to 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 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-19\(^1\)

• 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

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

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.

US CDC’s Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, March 18 2020
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