

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

26 JULY 2020

For accessing the full series of published scientific reports please visit the following link:
<https://www.doh.gov.ae/ar/covid-19/Healthcare-Professionals/Scientific-Publication>

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

(ISSUE 176)

Abu Dhabi Public Health Center (ADPHC) is gathering the latest scientific research updates and trends on coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in a daily report. The report provides summaries on breakthrough or updated research on COVID-19 to allow health care professionals and public health professionals get easy and fast access to information.

Click on icon to view content



Research
Update



WHO
Report



Statistics



Articles
Summary

Note : All articles presented in this report represent the authors' views and not necessarily represents Abu Dhabi Public Health Center views or directions. Due the nature of daily posting , some minor language errors are expected.

For further inquiries you may communicate with us as PHP@adphc.gov.ae

RESEARCH UPDATES

The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Abu Dhabi Public Health Center (ADPHC).

Public Health Response

**COVID-19 and China:
Lessons and the Way
Forward**

Transmission

**Neonatal Management and
Outcomes During the
COVID-19 Pandemic: An
Observation Cohort Study**

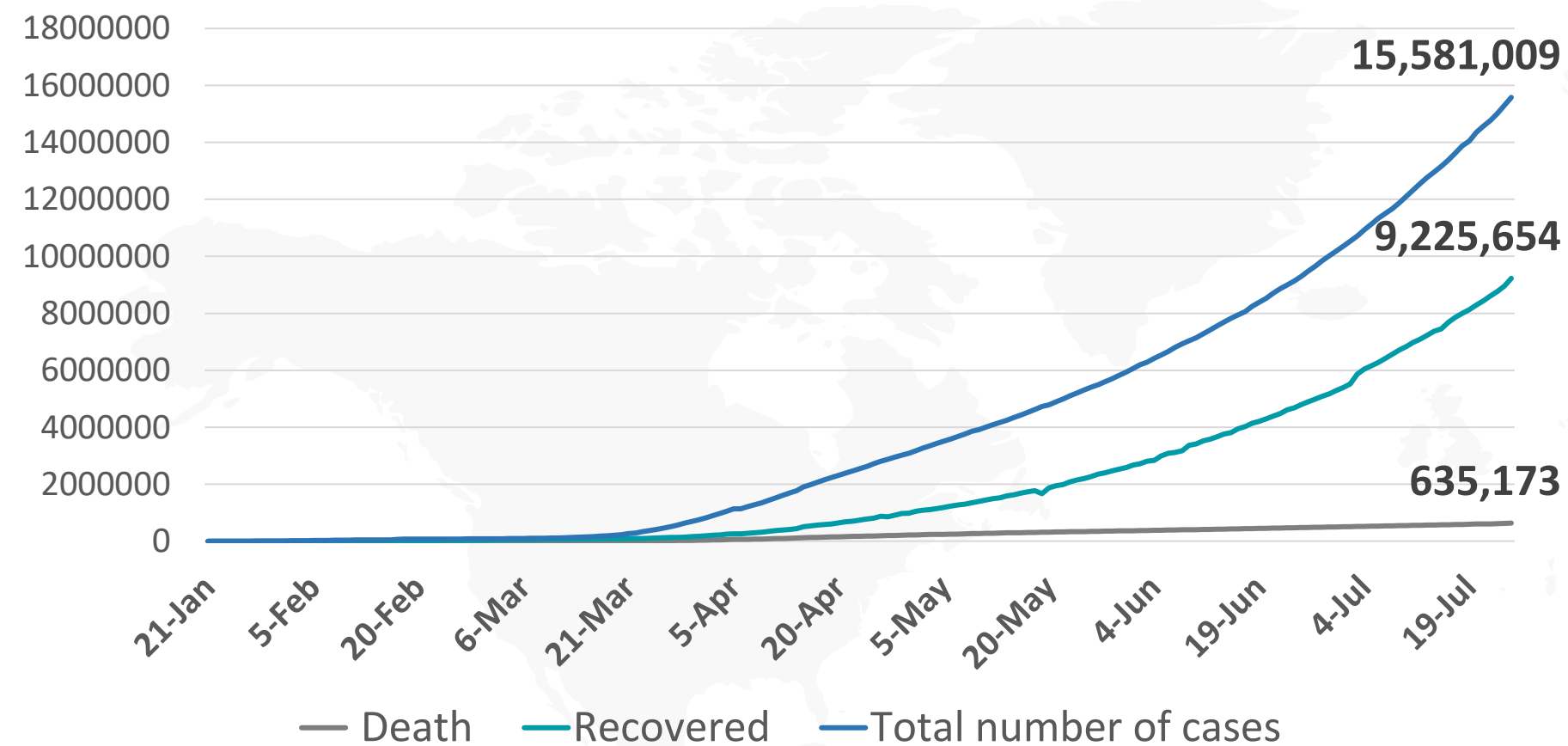




- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected older people disproportionately, especially those living in long-term care facilities. WHO has published a [policy brief](#) on preventing and managing COVID-19 across long-term care services.
- WHO has released a set of practical steps for implementing the [prescriptions of the WHO Manifesto](#) for a healthy recovery from COVID-19. These prescriptions aim to create a healthier, fairer and, greener world while investing to maintain and resuscitate the economy hit by the effects of the pandemic.
- Through the UHC Partnership, WHO has been working since 2011 to support Timor-Leste's efforts to strengthen its health system. At the time of the first confirmed case of COVID-19, Timor-Leste had no identified isolation and quarantine facilities, limited surveillance capacity and had just initiated in-country testing for COVID-19. Swift action from the Ministry of Health decisively transformed its fragile health system and prevented COVID-19 from reaching communities.



Figure 1: Total number of infected, recovered, and death cases



© ADPHC 2020

Figure 3: Total number of death due to COVID-19 (china and the result of the world)

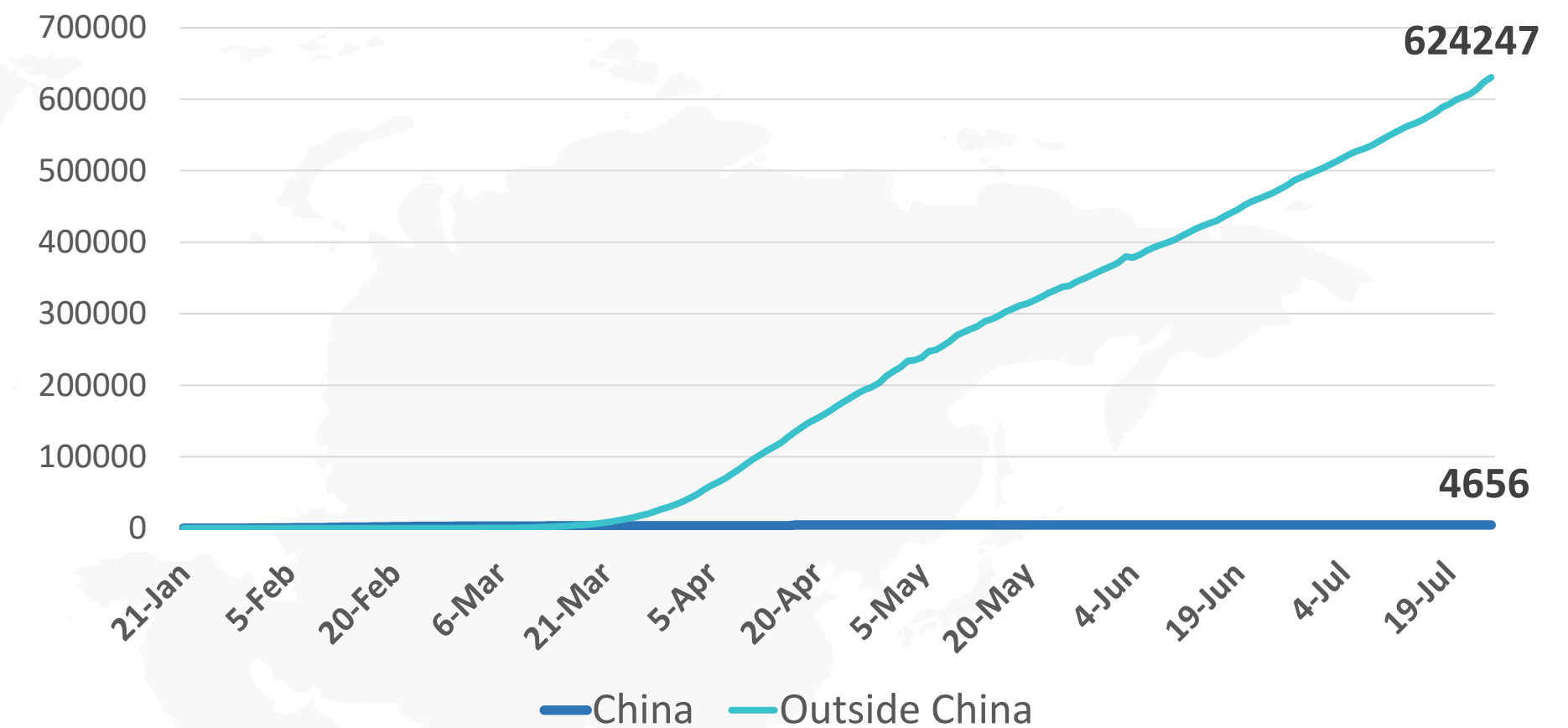


Figure 2: Daily new infected COVID-19 cases (china and the rest of the world)



Figure 4: Global daily new deaths due to COVID-19 (china and rest world)

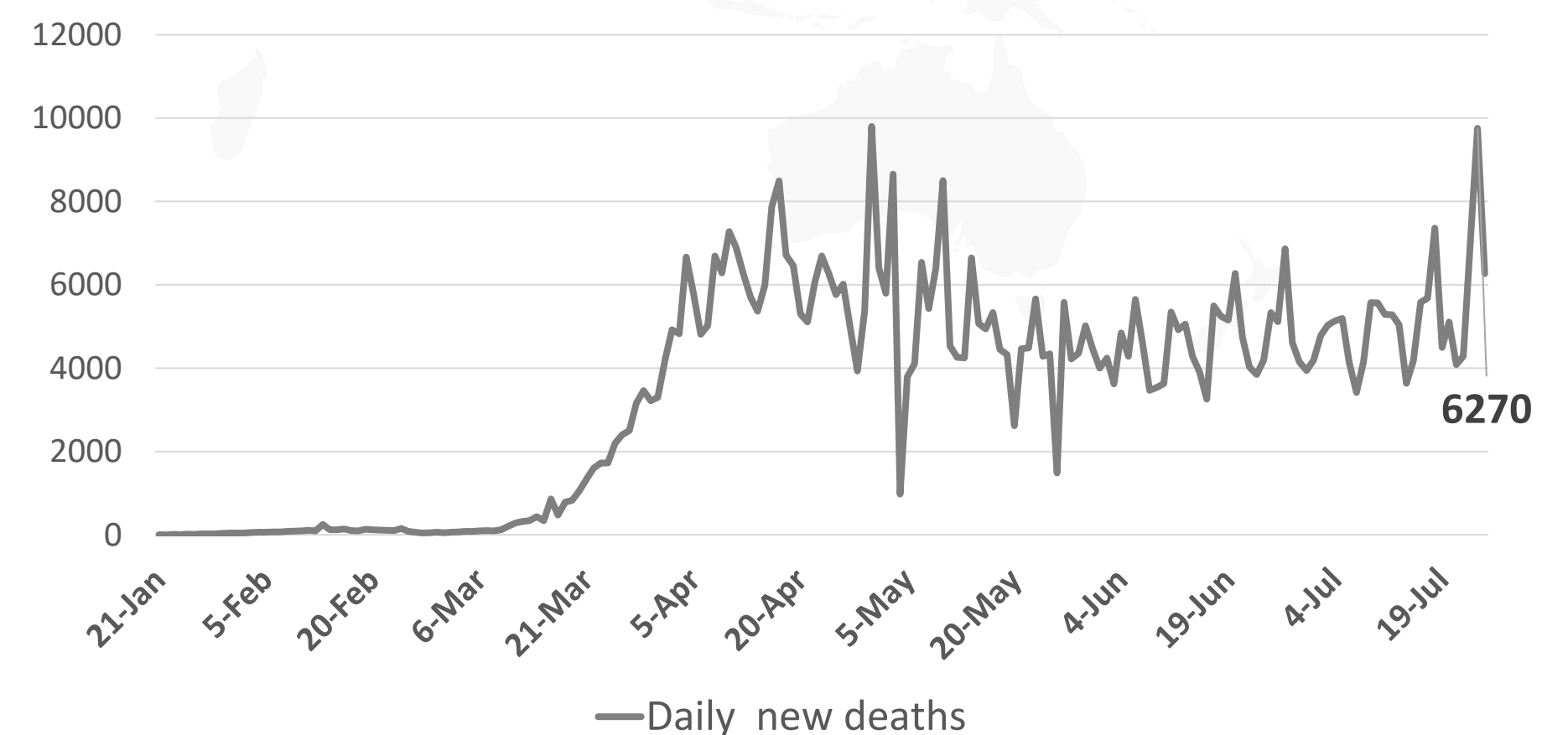


Figure 3: Top 10 countries in the total number of cases due to COVID-19

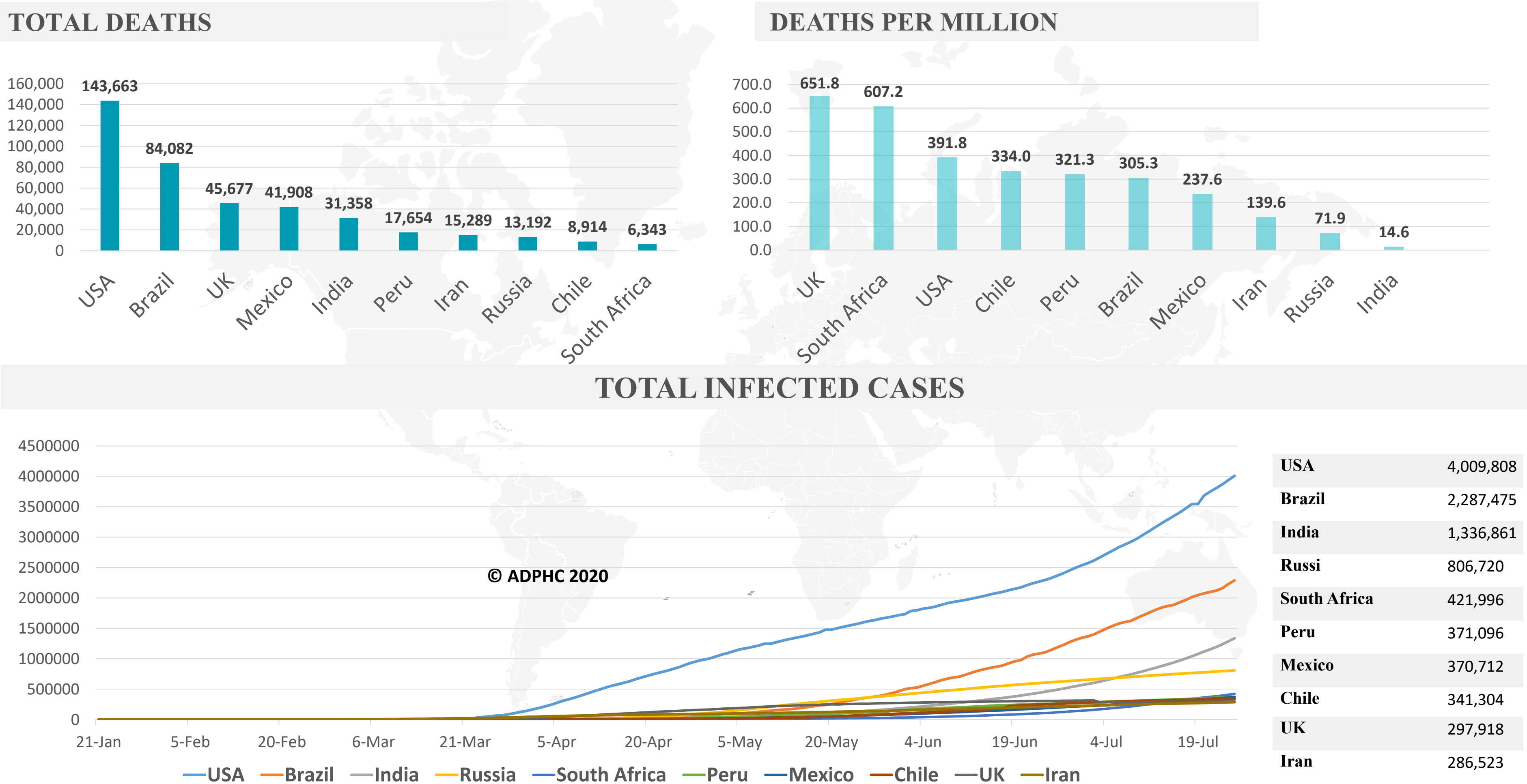
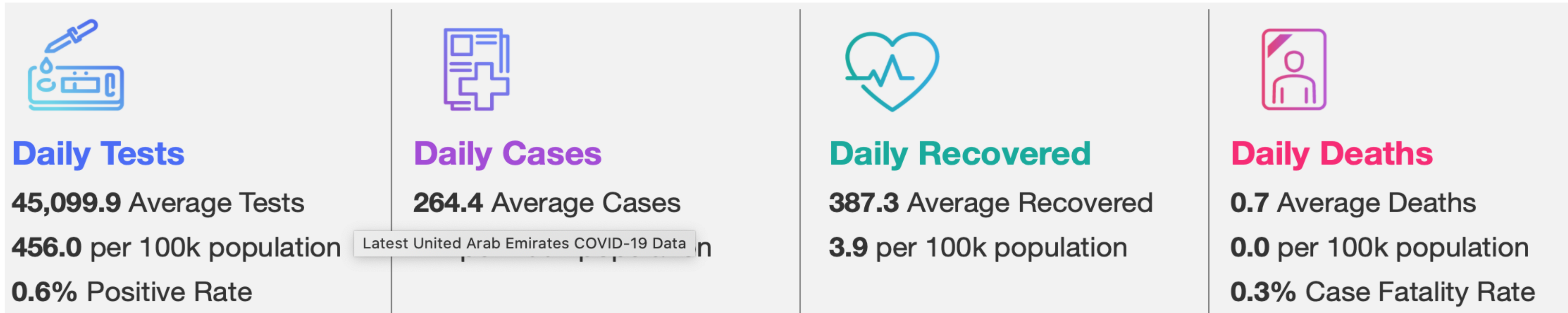


Figure 5: COVID19 STATUS IN THE UAE (Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority dashboard)



TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED AND RECOVERED CASES DUE TO COVID-19 REPORTED BY THE UAE

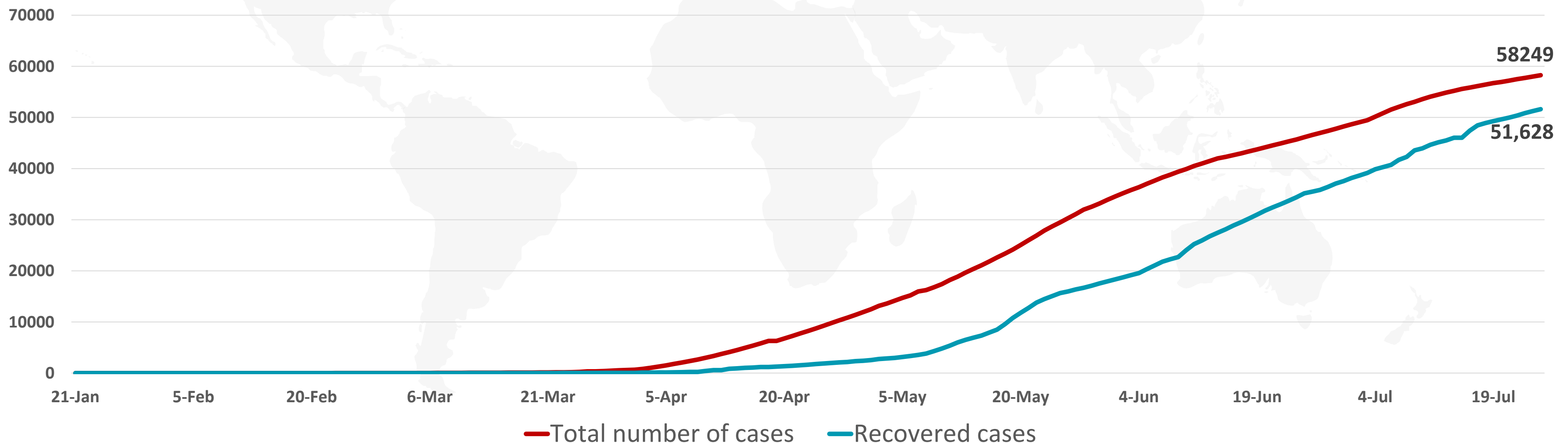


Figure 7A : Global distribution of COVID-19 cases

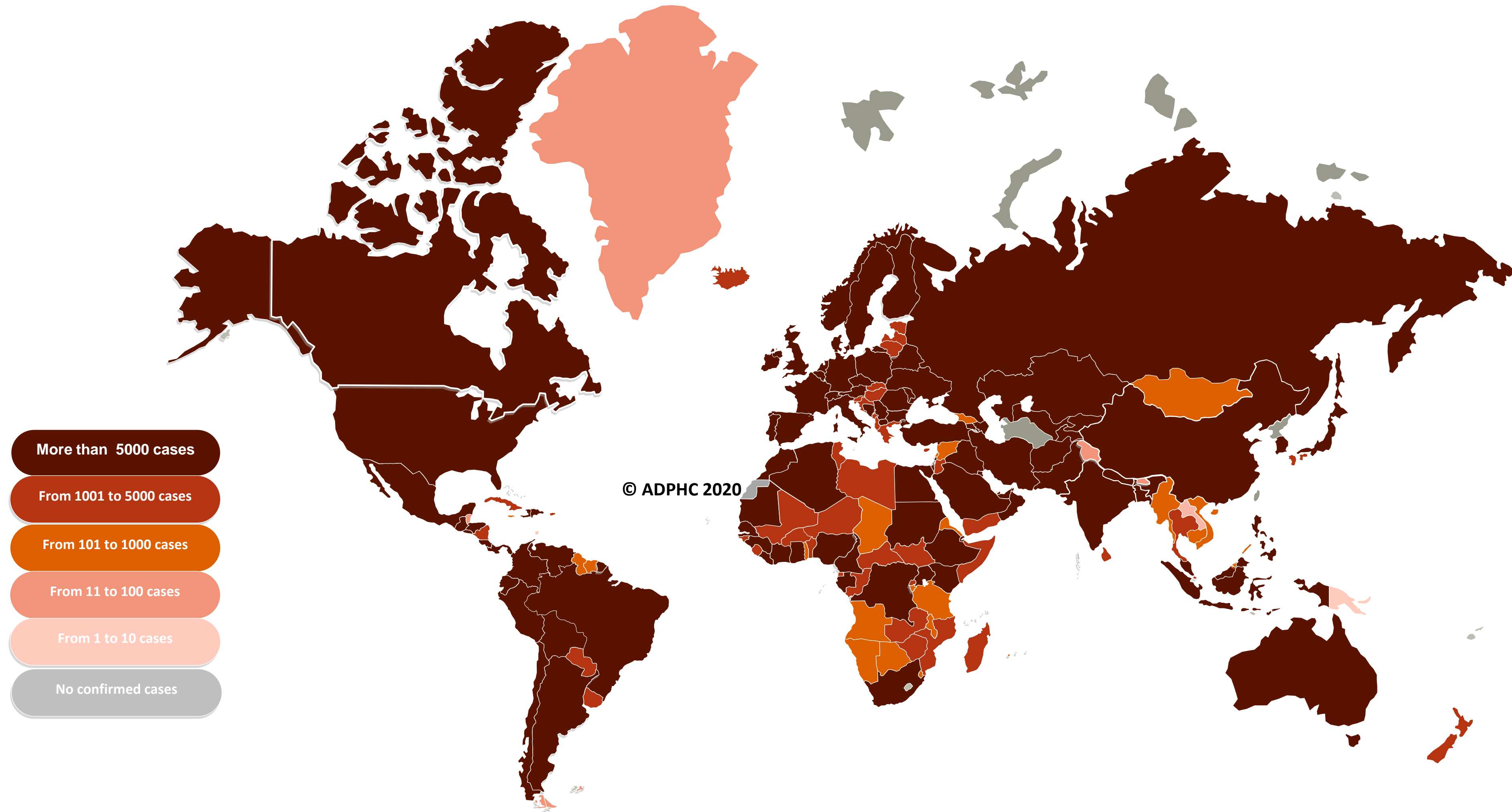
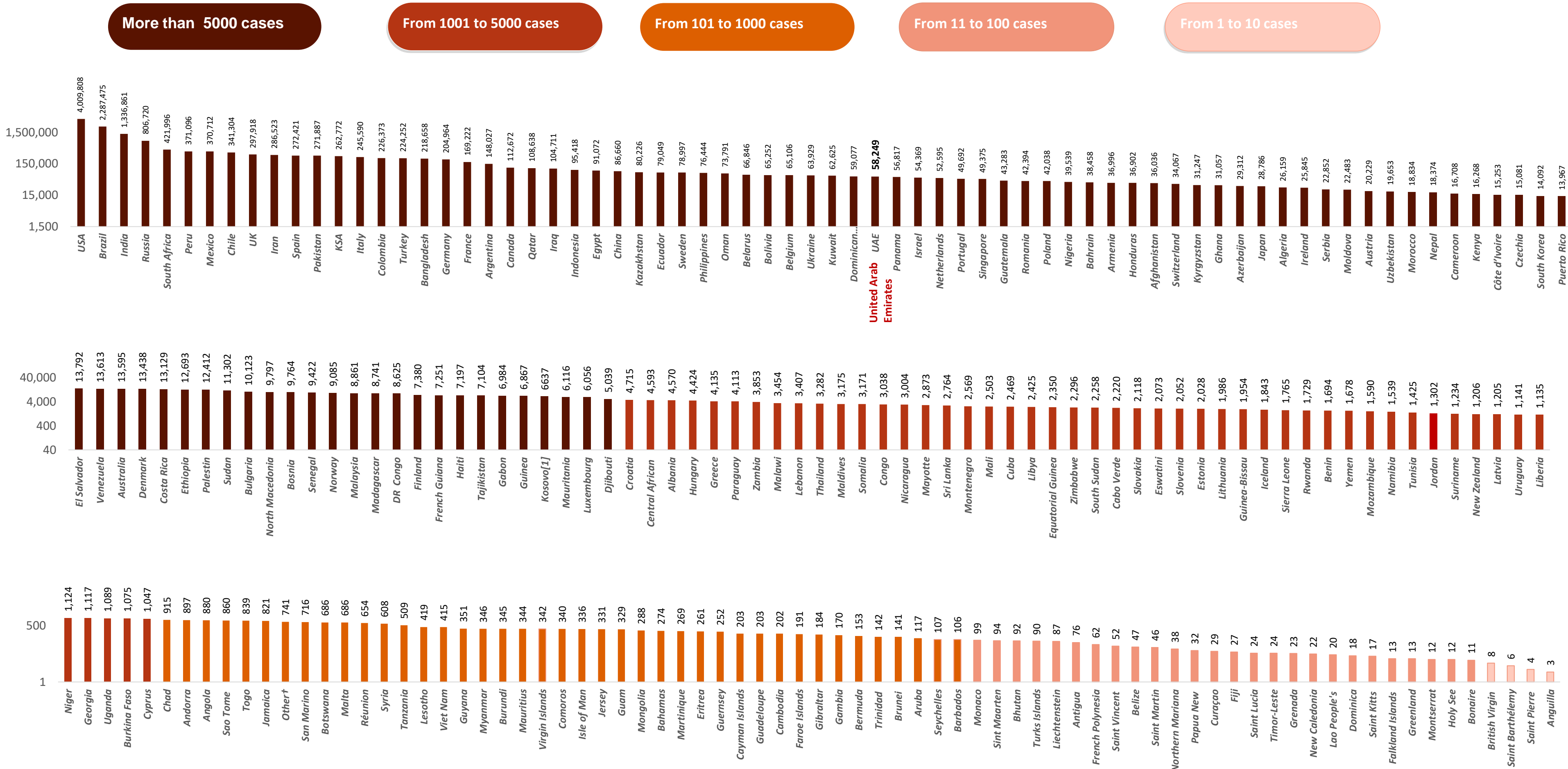


Figure 7B: Bar chart illustrate the global distribution of COVID19 cases



Other*: includes cases and deaths reported under the international conveyance(Diamond Princess)

Figure 8: illustrate the Global distribution of COVID19 cases per region

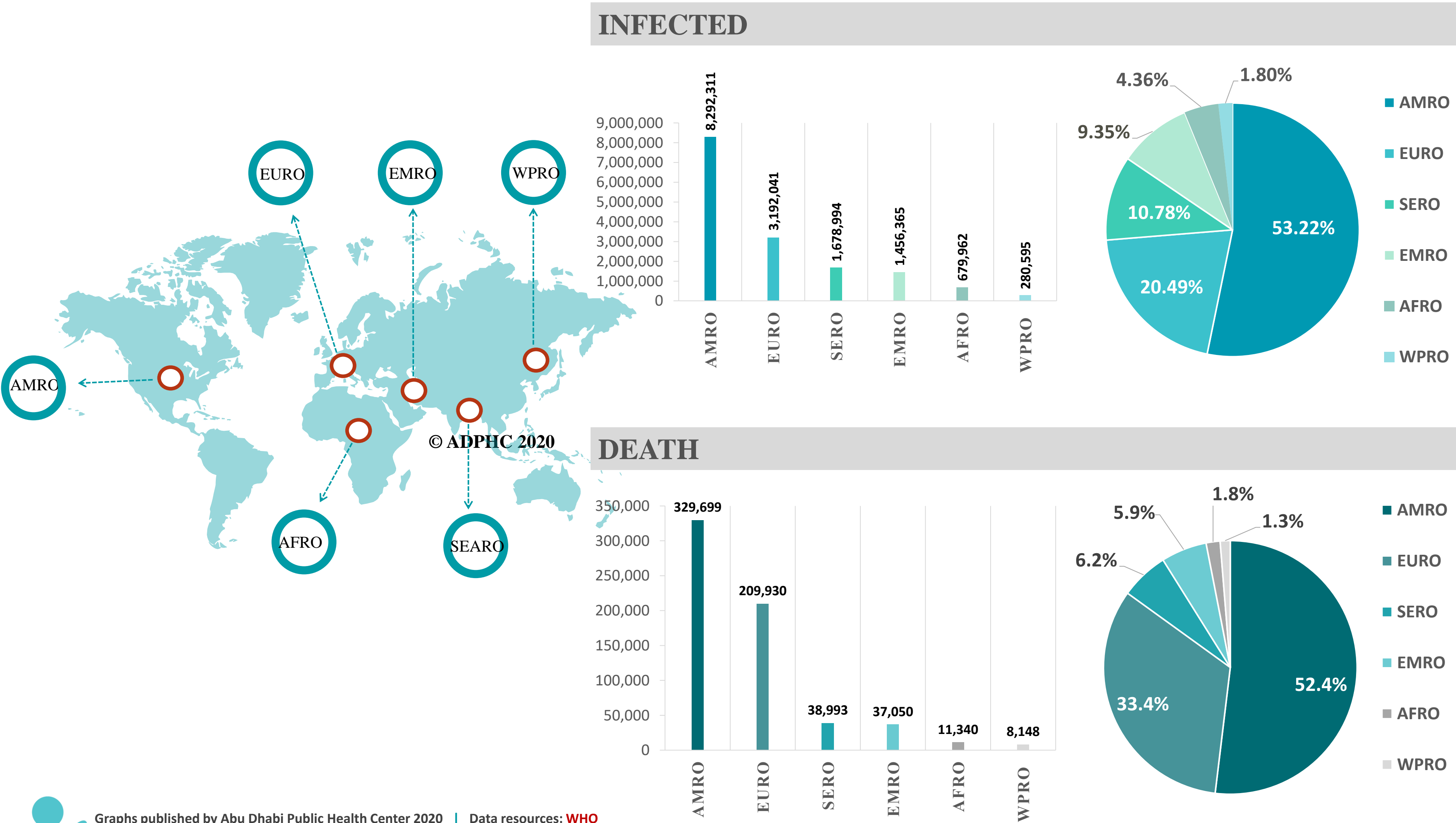
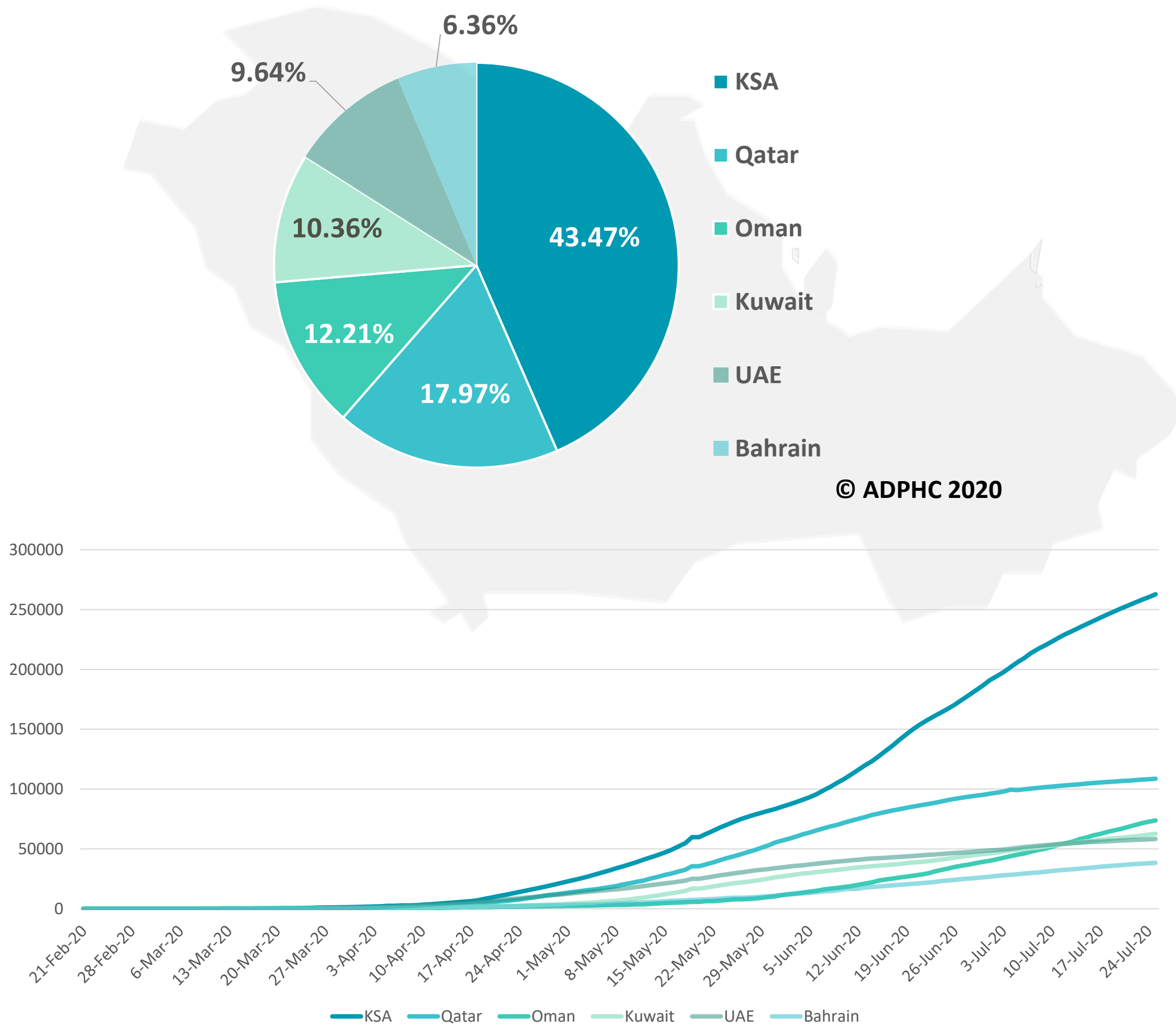
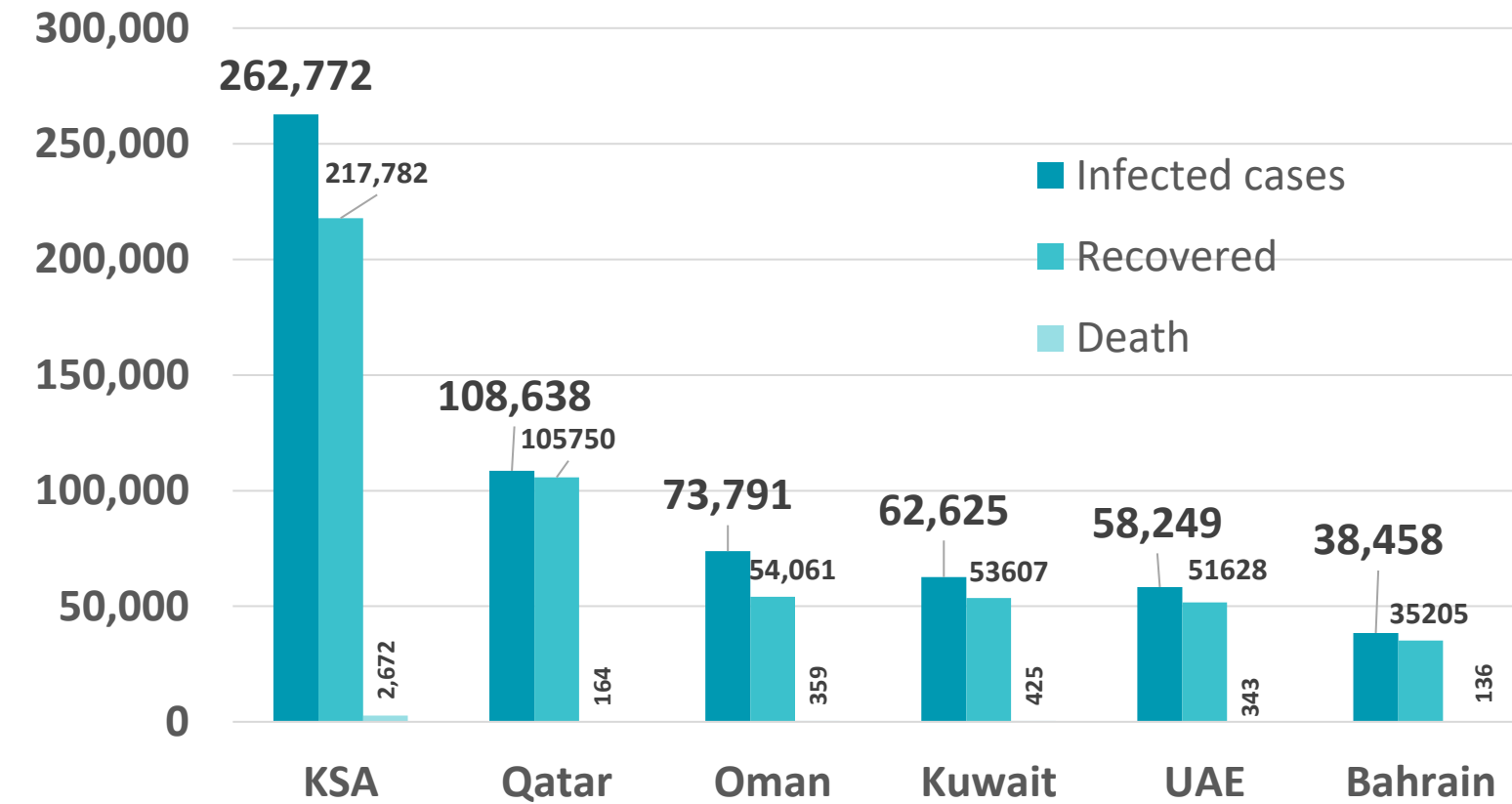


Figure 9: Comparative analysis of the distribution of COVID19 cases in GCC countries

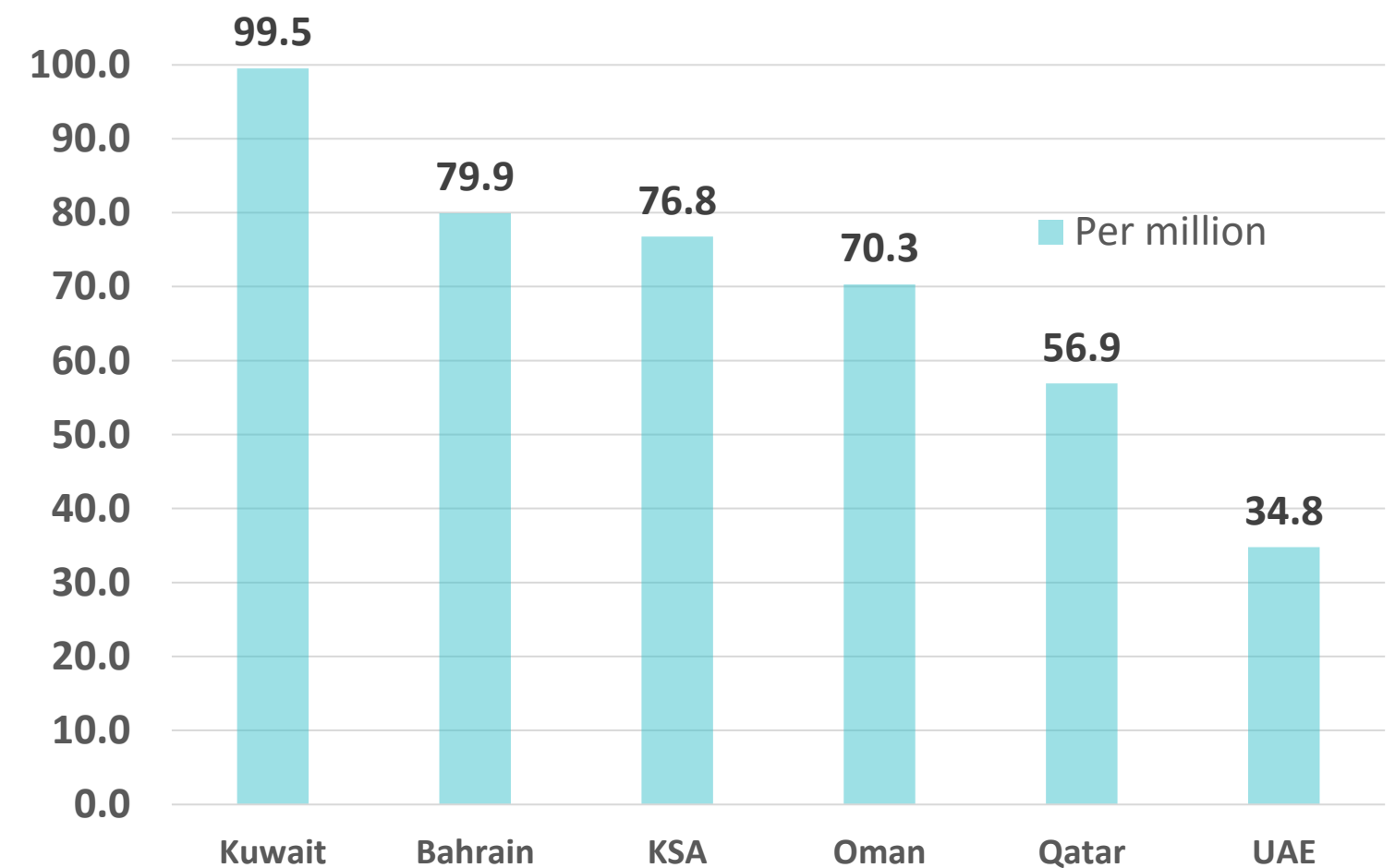
TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED CASES



TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED, RECOVERED AND DEATHS



DEATH PER MILLION



Graphs published by Abu Dhabi Public Health Center 2020 | Data resources: [WHO](#)

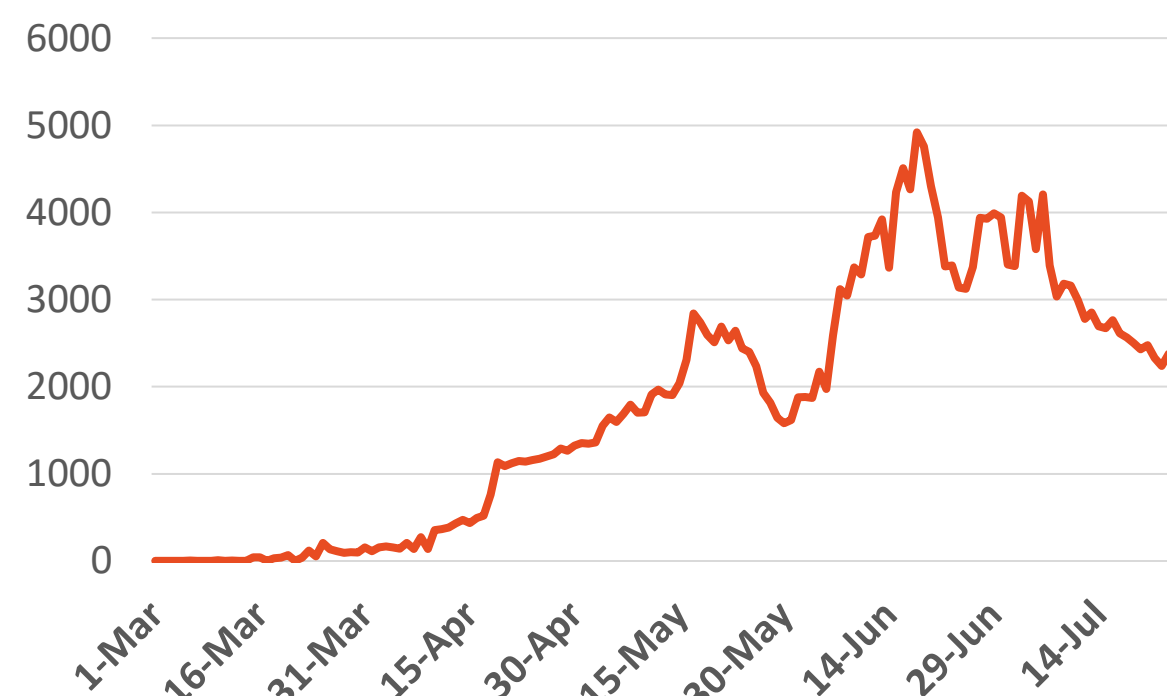
Figure 10: Comparative analysis of the distribution of COVID19 new cases in GCC countries

UAE



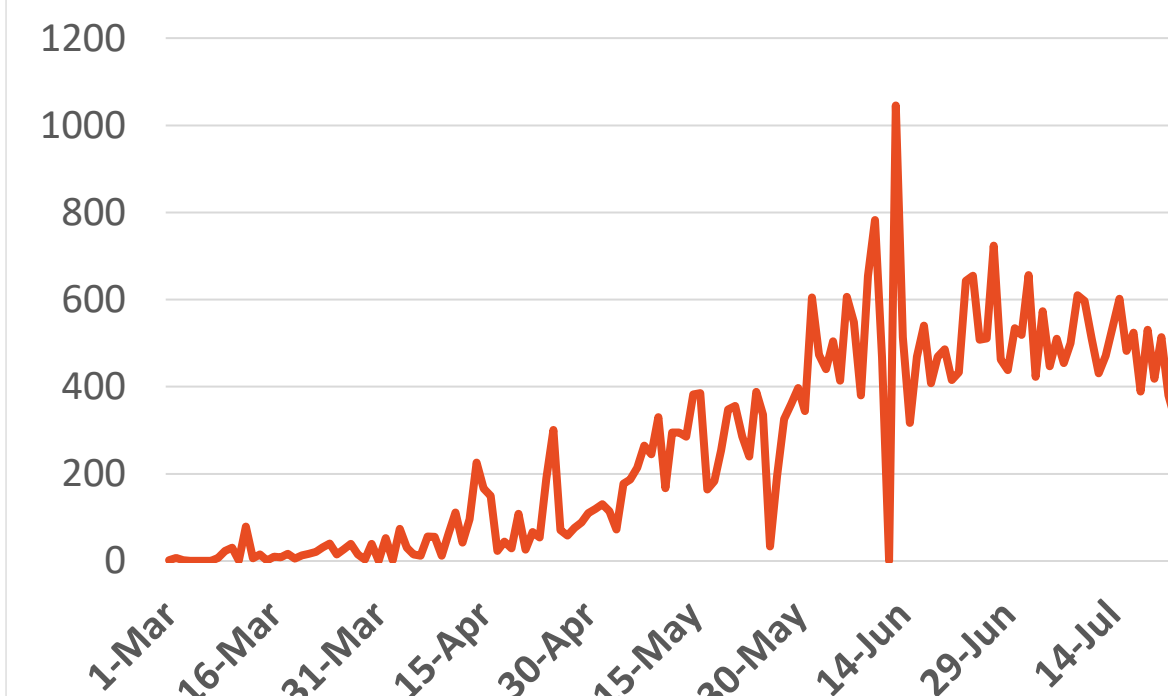
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



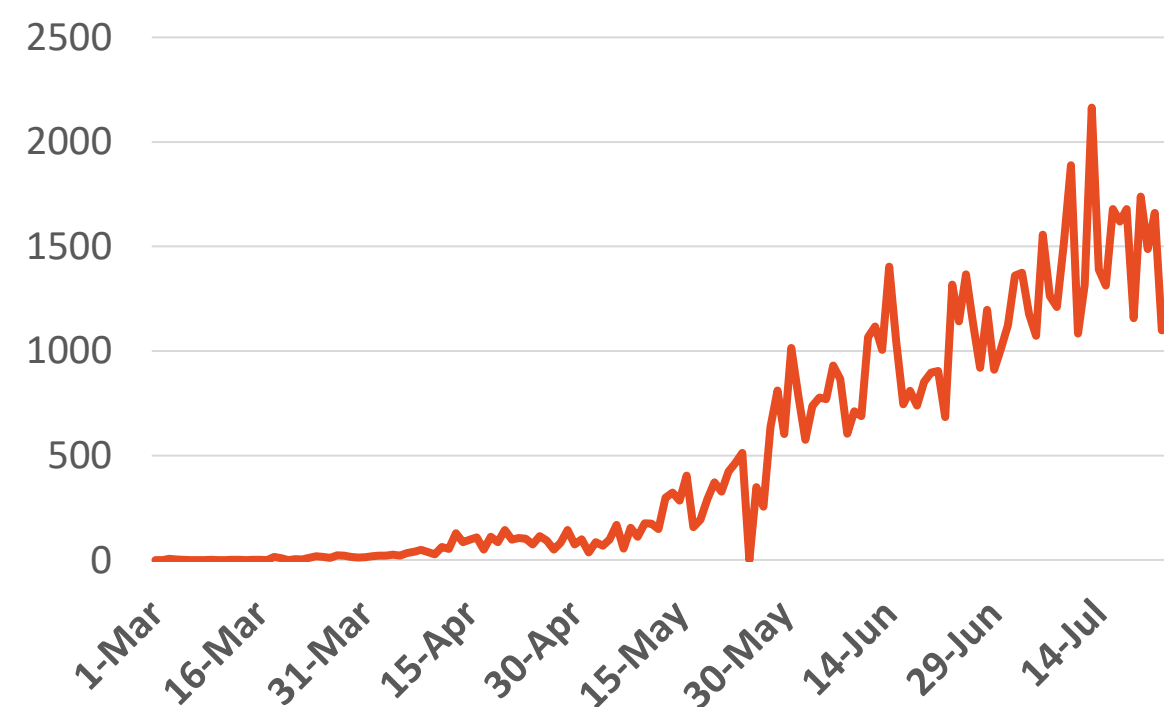
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source :WHO

Oman



Source :Oman ministry of health

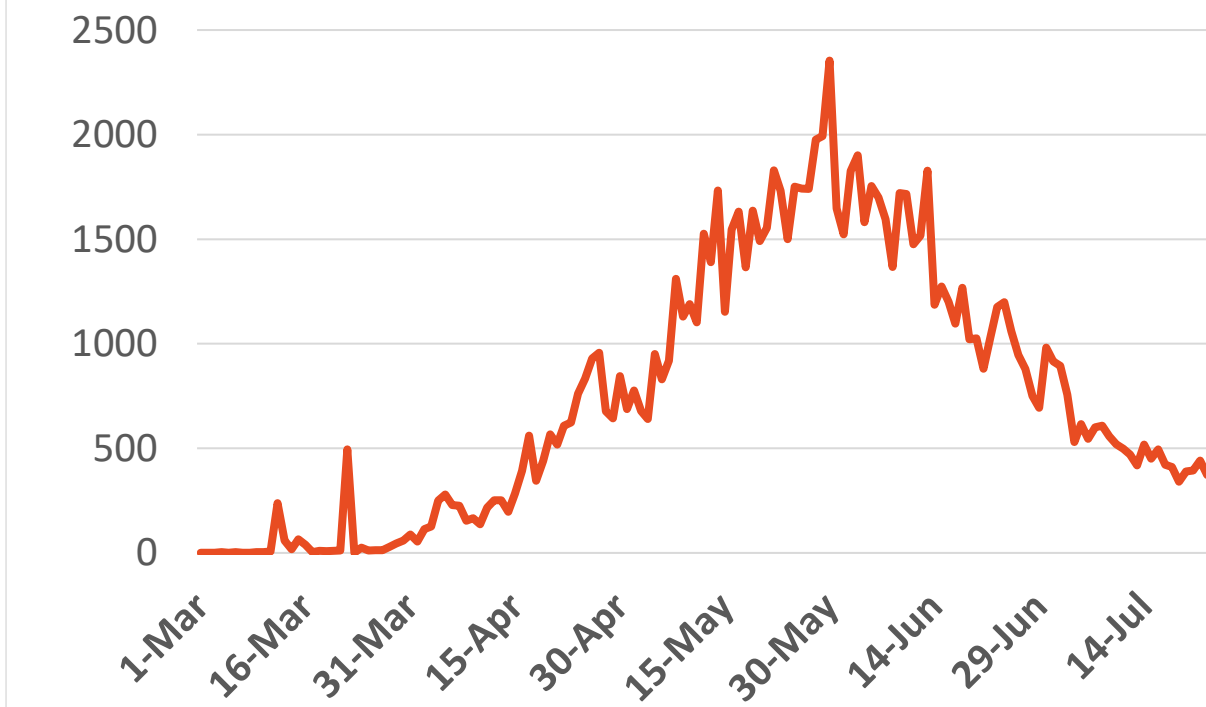
Kuwait

© ADPHC 2020



Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health

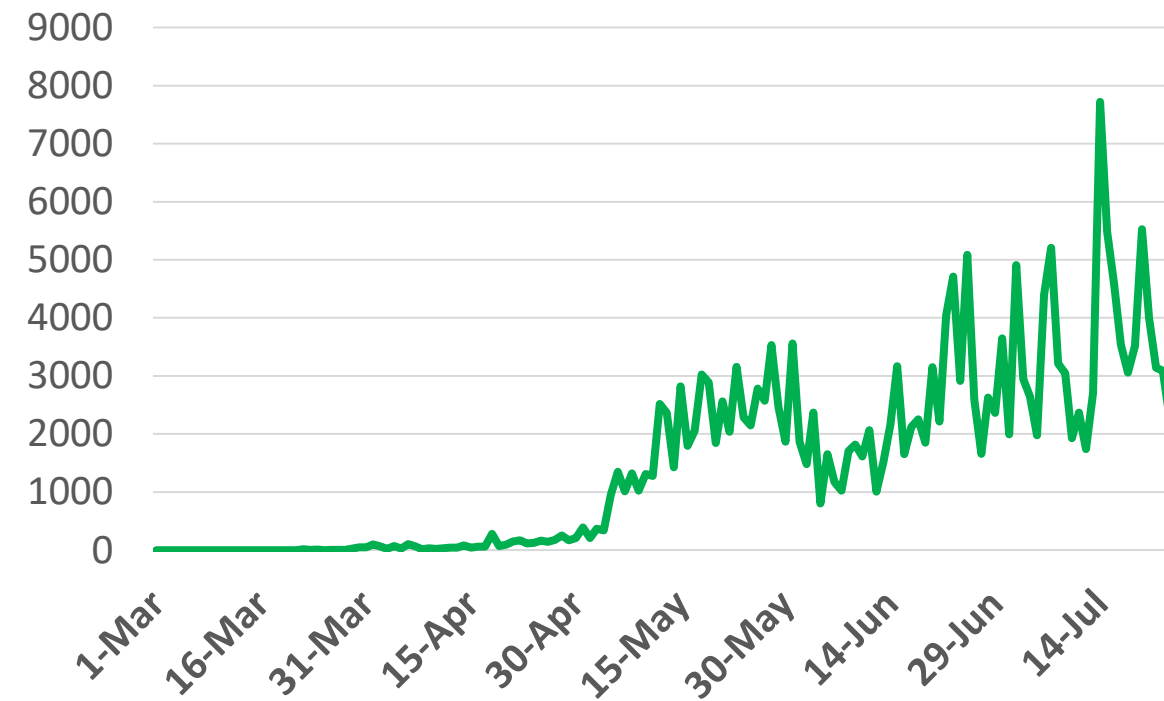
Figure 11: Comparative analysis of the distribution of COVID19 newly recovered cases in GCC Countries

UAE



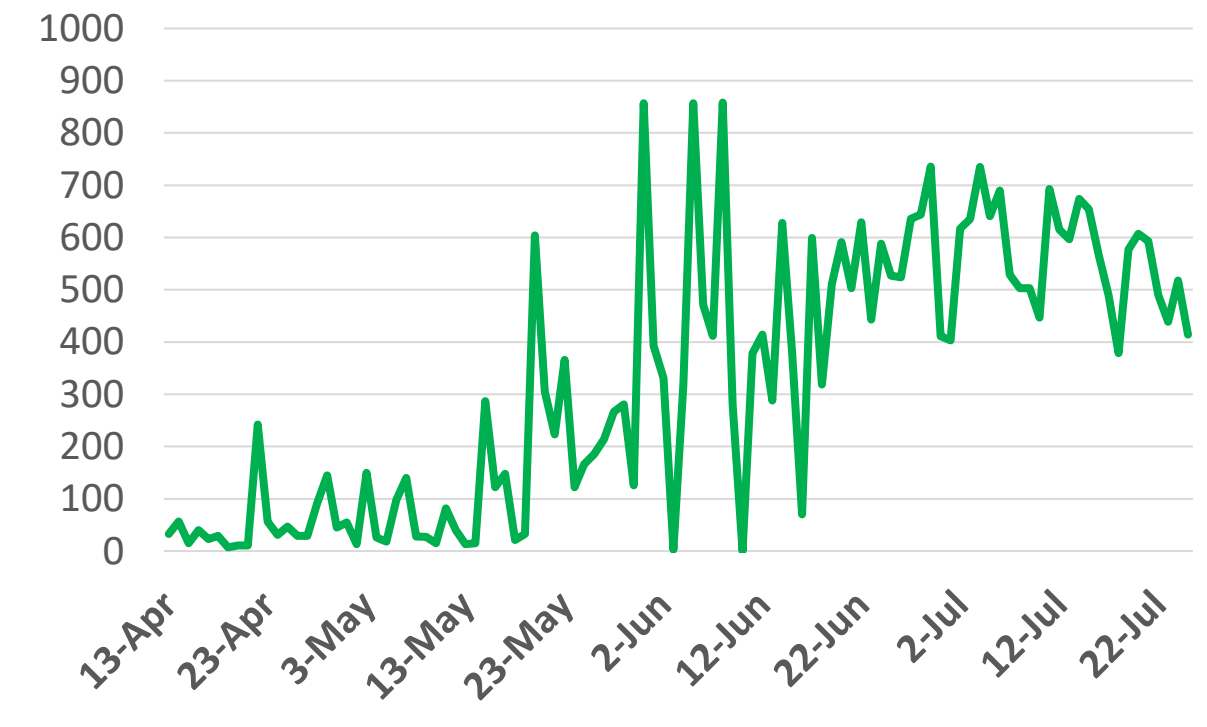
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



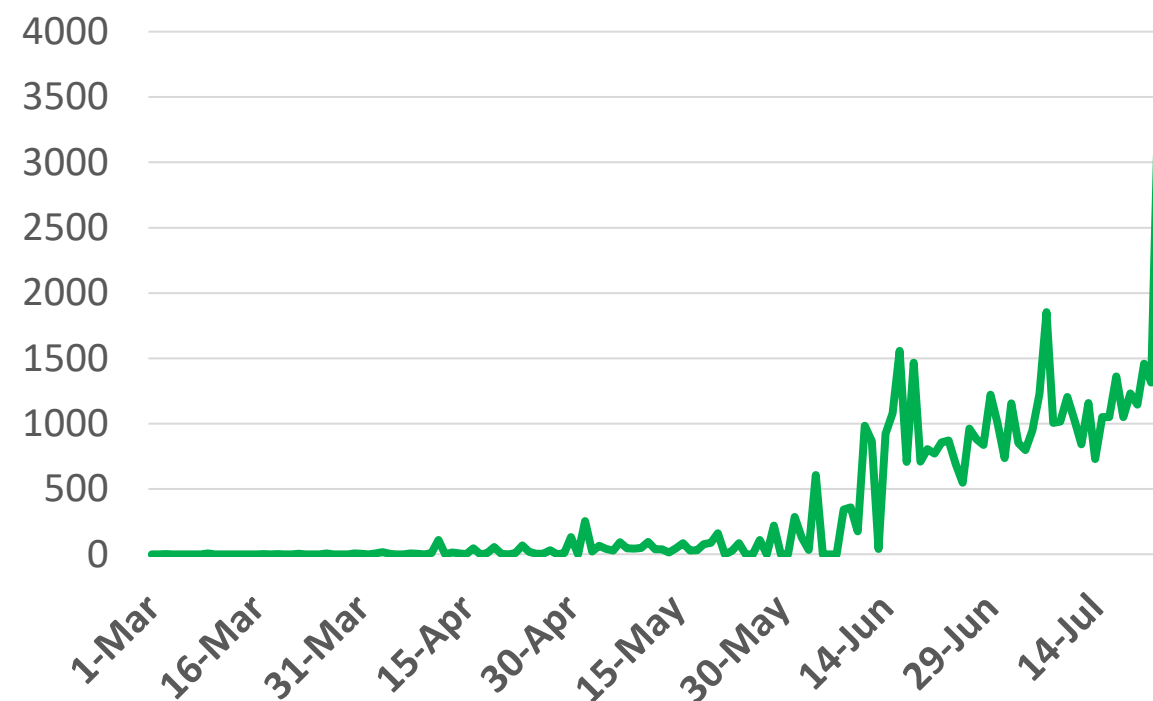
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source : GCCStat

Oman



Source : Oman ministry of health

Kuwait

© ADPHC 2020



Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar

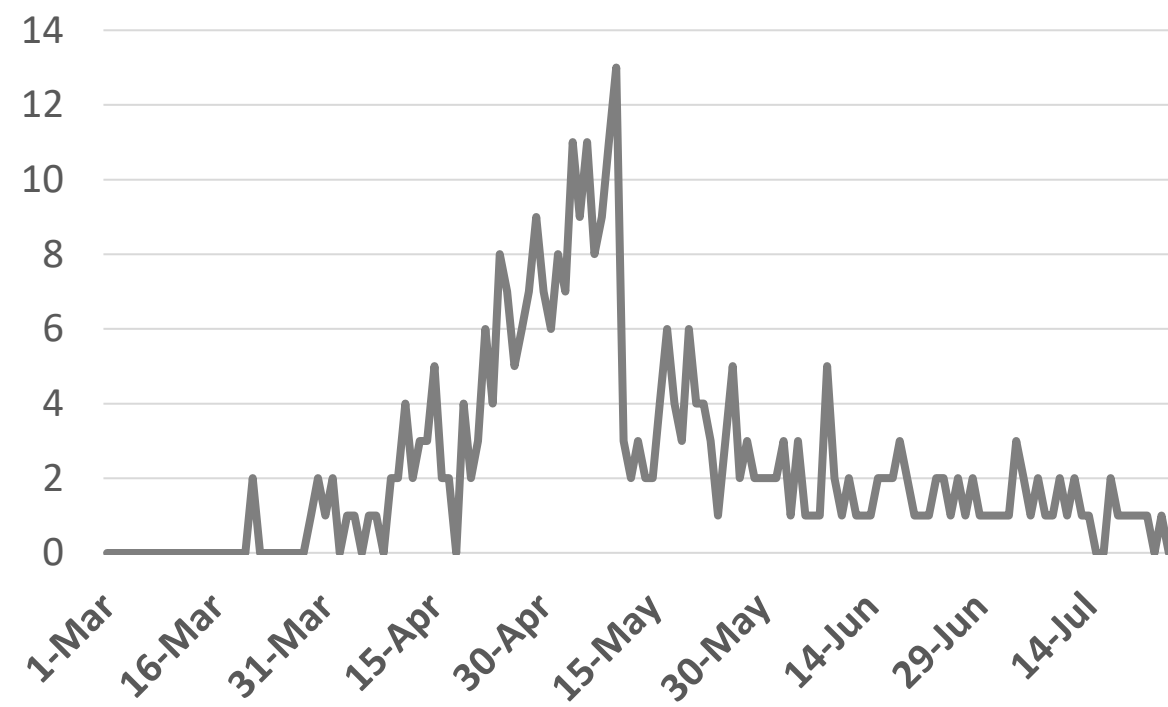


Source : Qatar ministry of health



Figure 12: Comparative analysis of the distribution of COVID19 newly death cases in GCC countries

UAE



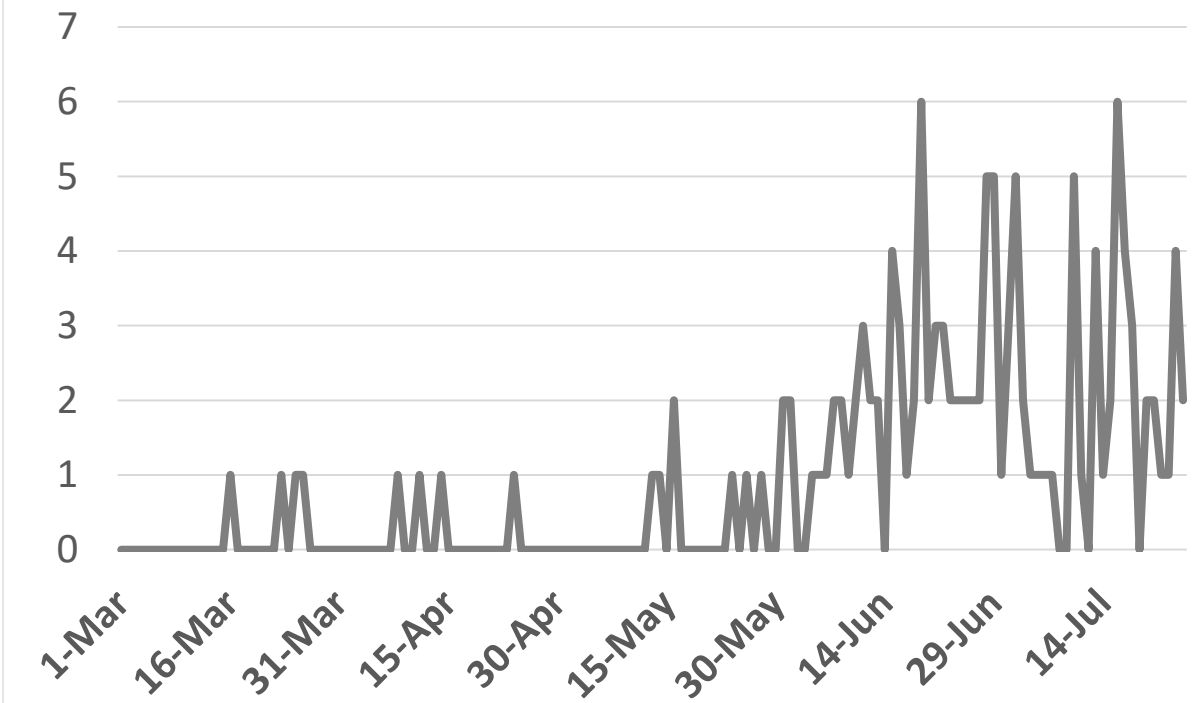
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



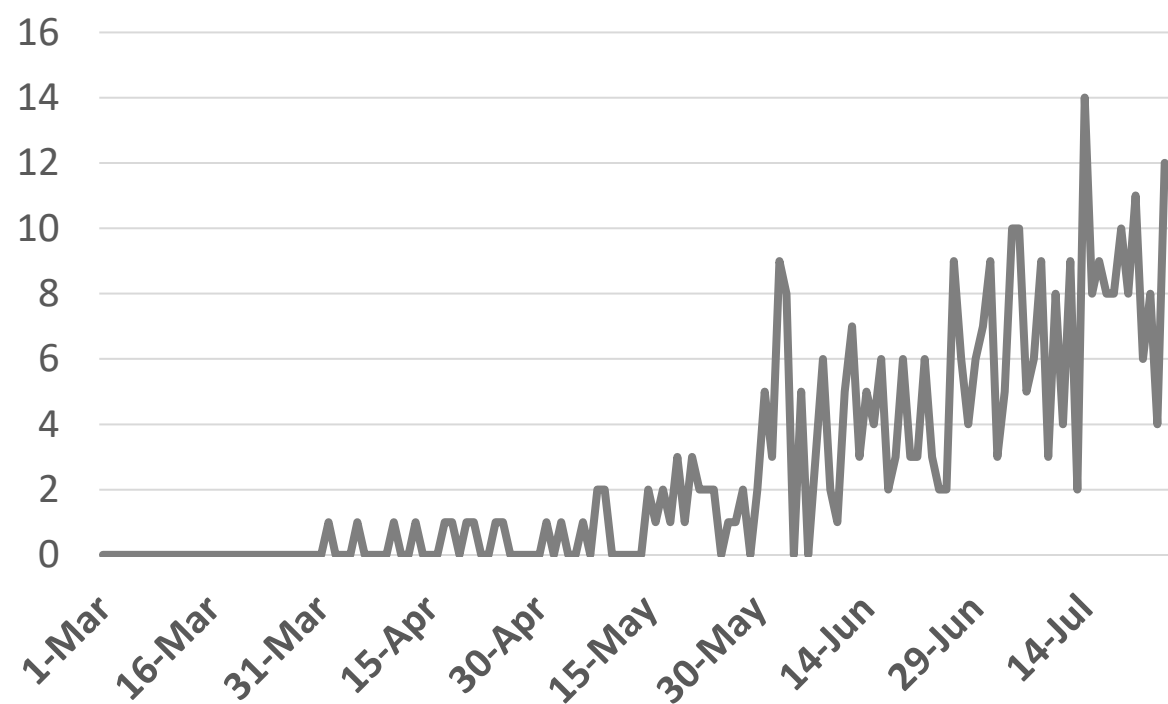
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source :WHO

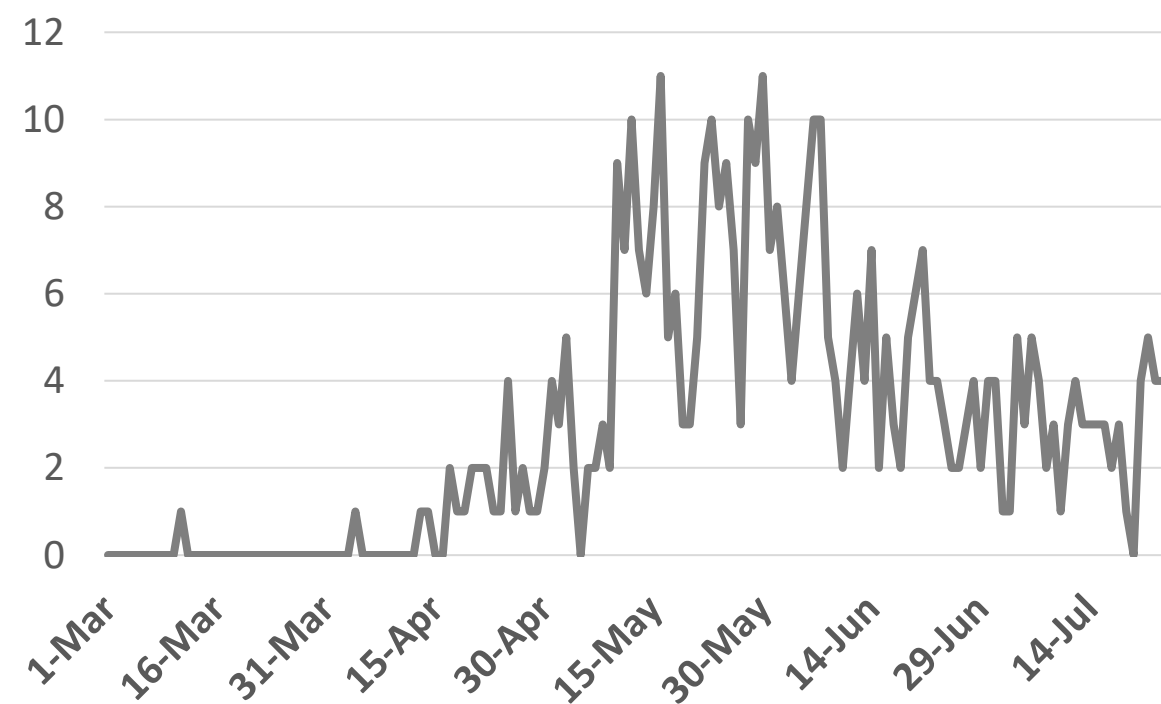
Oman



Source :Oman ministry of health

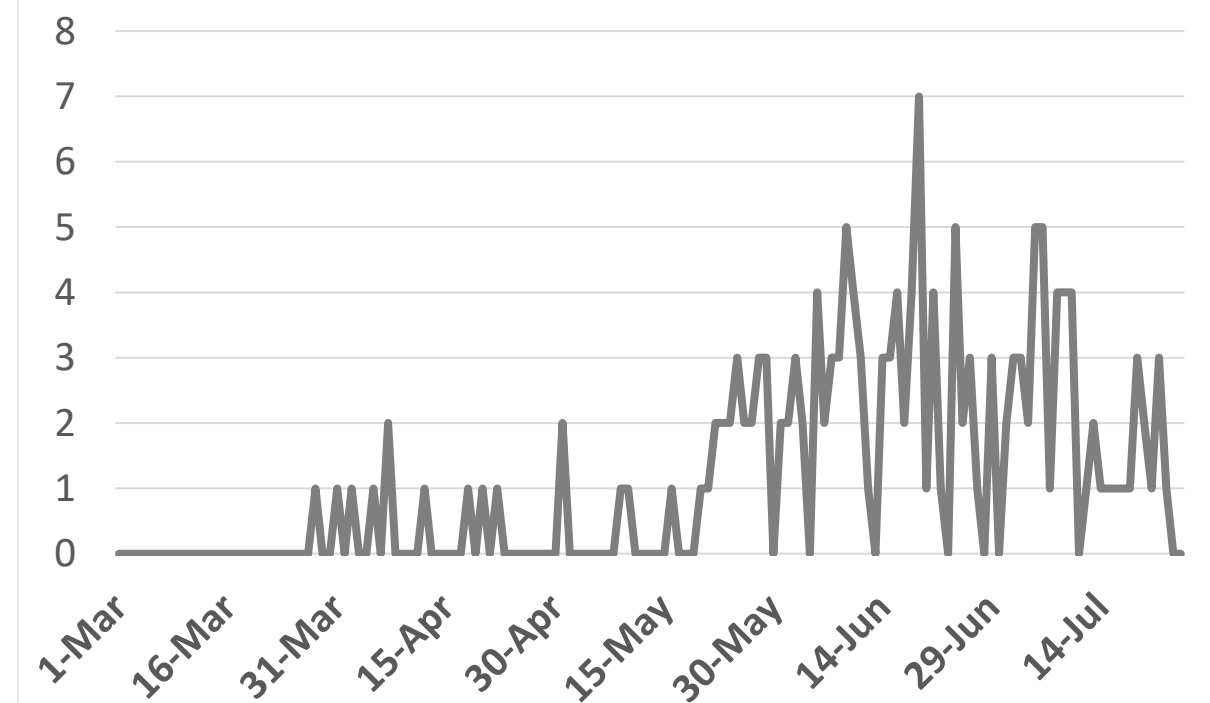
Kuwait

© ADPHC 2020



Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health

Article 1:

COVID-19 and China: Lessons and the Way Forward

Published

25 July 2020 [The Lancet](#)

- This article highlights how China has largely controlled COVID-19. China has been widely criticized for its responsibilities during the pandemic, but the rest of the world can still learn from its success in bringing the outbreak under control.
- China's response shows the importance of domestic research and public health capacity. When SARS broke out in 2002, China was unprepared initially, but when COVID-19 emerged, Chinese scientists were quickly able to identify the virus and shared genomic sequencing data internationally. Such research is fundamental to a quick and effective national response to health emergencies and global health security. For other countries, China's experience shows the importance of investing in national health and research systems to enhance laboratory capacity as well as the workforce.
- A robust foundation of research cannot guarantee effective control without strong top-level political commitment to use science to tackle the outbreak decisively. Governments leaders must respect science, understand its value, and act on it in a way that is best for society.
- When Chen Wang, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, and colleagues saw the need for Fangcang shelter hospitals, the government was quick to respond.
- Achieving rapid and effective implementation of control measures for COVID-19 requires broad community engagement. Community solidarity has been unprecedented during the COVID-19 outbreak in China.
- China's Foreign Minister has said that globalization needs to be more inclusive and beneficial to all and that global governance needs to be reformed and improved where it is most lacking.
- The lack of global solidarity to address COVID-19 amid geopolitical instability is a threat to us all.



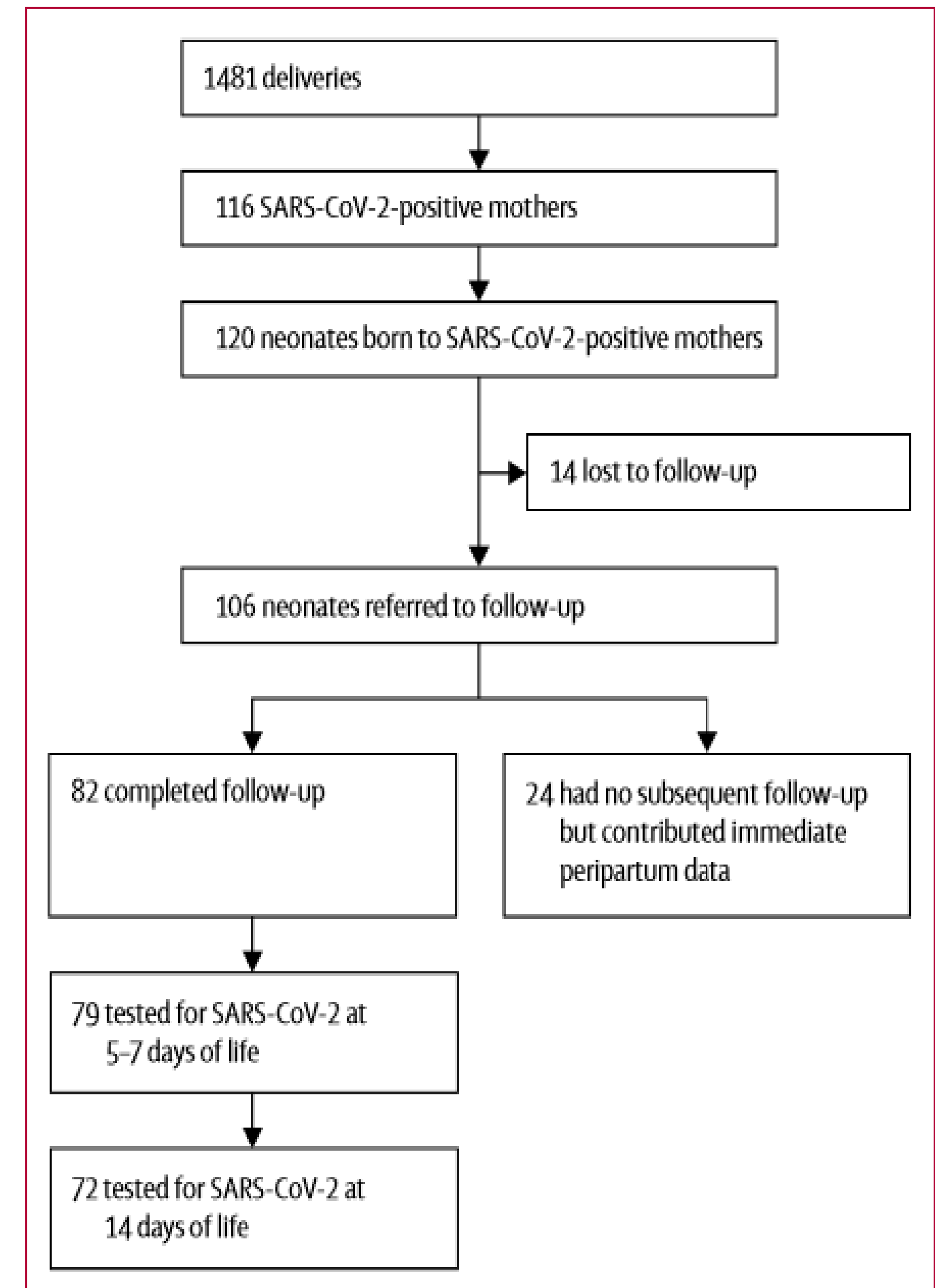
Article 2:

Neonatal Management and Outcomes During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Observation Cohort Study

Published

23 July 2020 [The Lancet](#)

- Neonates at three Presbyterian Hospitals, NY, USA (March 22 - May 17, 2020) to mothers positive for SARS-CoV-2 at delivery were identified in an observational cohort study. Data collected from medical records included demographics, neonatal and maternal clinical presentation and infection control practices in the hospital and at home. Neonates were tested for SARS-CoV-2 by RT-PCR on nasopharyngeal swabs taken at 24h, 5-7 days, and 14 days of life and were clinically evaluated by telemedicine at 1 month of age.
- There were 1,481 deliveries during the study period with 116 (8%) mothers testing positive for SARS-CoV-2. Of the 120 neonates identified, 106 (88%) were referred to the outpatient clinic, and 14 (12%) were lost to follow up. Only 82 (68%) completed follow up at days 5-7. Of the 82 neonates, 68 (83%) roomed in with the mothers. All mothers were allowed to breastfeed; at 5-7 days of life, 64 (78%) were still breastfeeding. 79 (96%) of the 82 had a repeat RT-PCR at 5-7 days of life, and all were negative. 72 (88%) neonates had repeat RT-PCR testing at day 14 of life and had a negative test result.
- These findings support published articles and confirm **that perinatal transmission of COVID-19 is unlikely to occur if appropriate hygiene precautions are undertaken and that rooming-in and breastfeeding are safe procedures when paired with effective parental education of infant protective strategies.**



THANK YOU

 ADPHCAE  ADPHC_AE  ADPHC_AE  ADPHC.AE  ADPHC-AE  056 2312171