

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

21 OCTOBER 2020

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

(ISSUE 533)

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.

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Research
Update



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).

UAE Ministry of Health & prevention Contribution

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Epidemiology

Impact of COVID-19 Mitigation Measures on the Incidence of Preterm Birth: A National Quasi-Experimental Study

Epidemiology

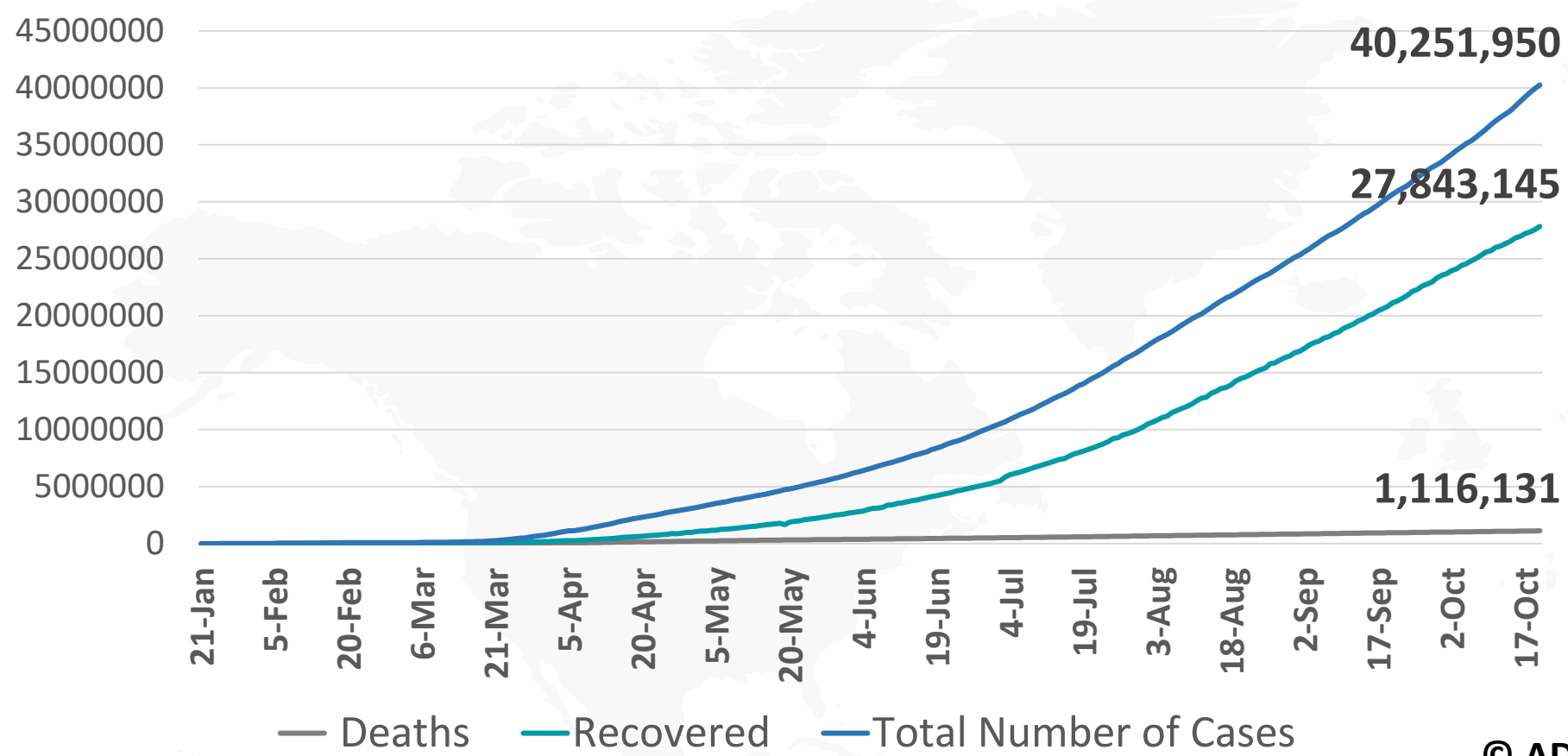
Epidemiological Changes on the Isle of Wight After the Launch of the NHS Test and Trace Programs: A Preliminary Analysis

Public Health Response

COVID-19 in New Zealand and the Impact of the National Response: A Descriptive Epidemiological Study



Figure 1: Total Number of Infected, Recovered, and Death Cases



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Figure 3: Total Number of Death Due to COVID-19 (china and result of the world)

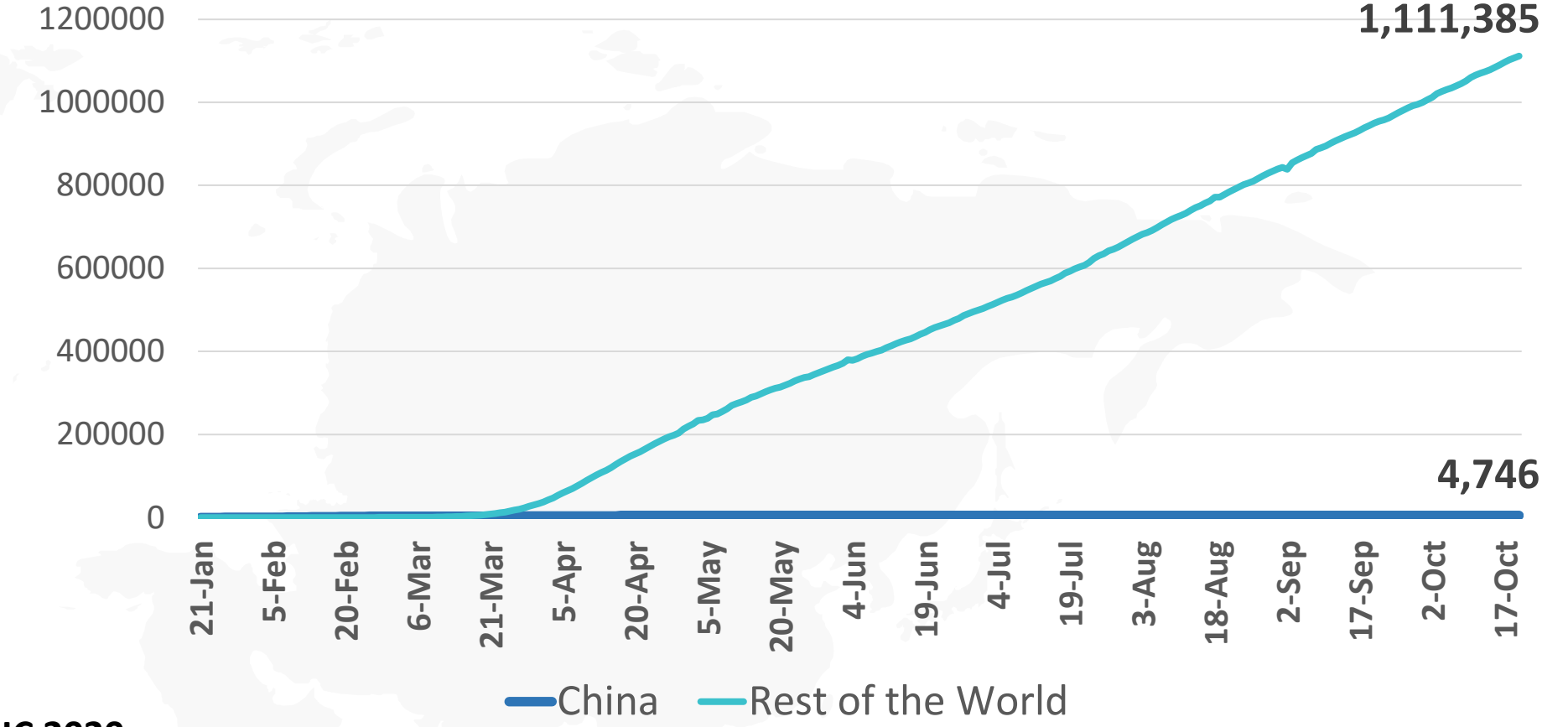


Figure 2: Daily New Infected COVID-19 Cases (China and rest of the world)

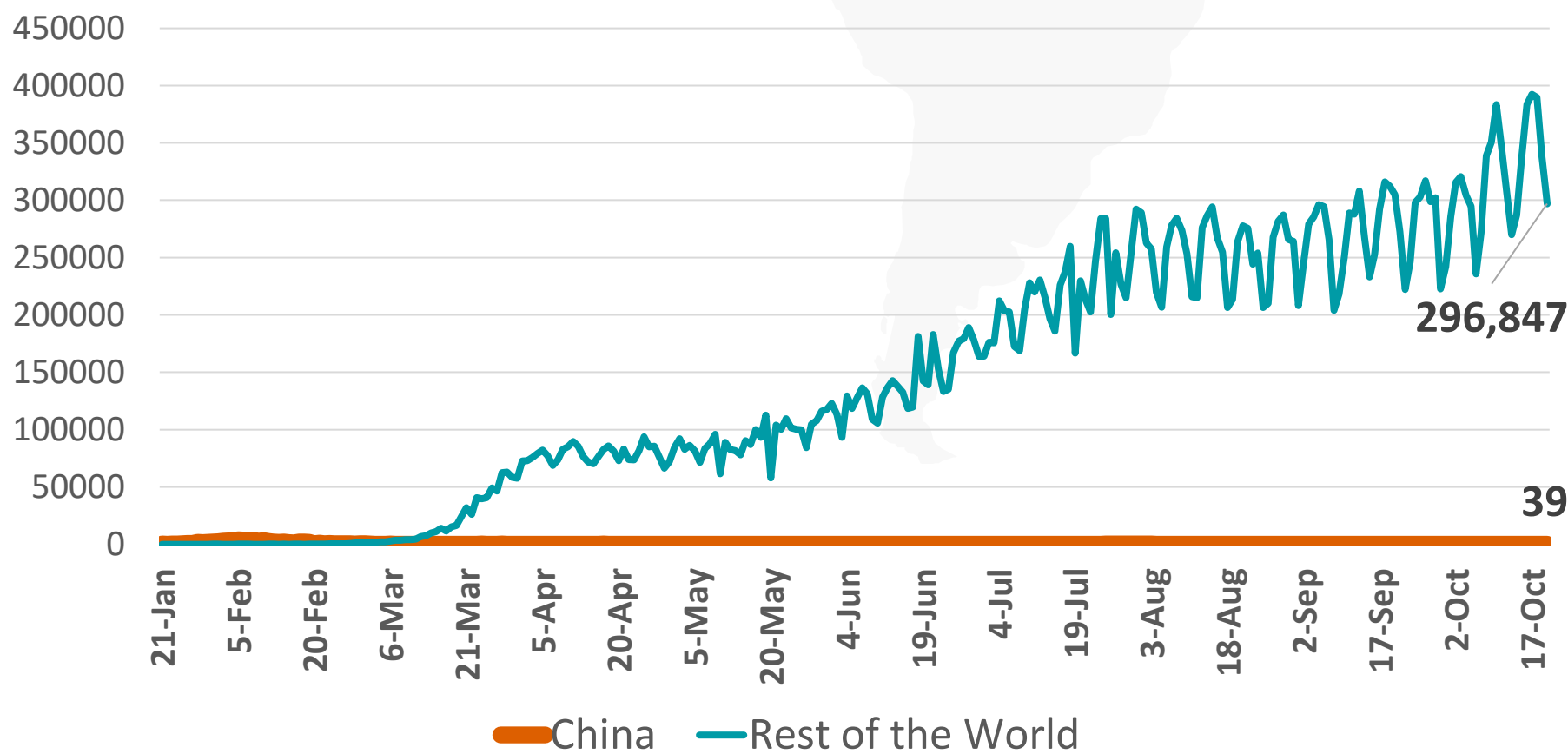


Figure 4: Global Daily New Deaths Due to COVID-19 (china and rest of the world)

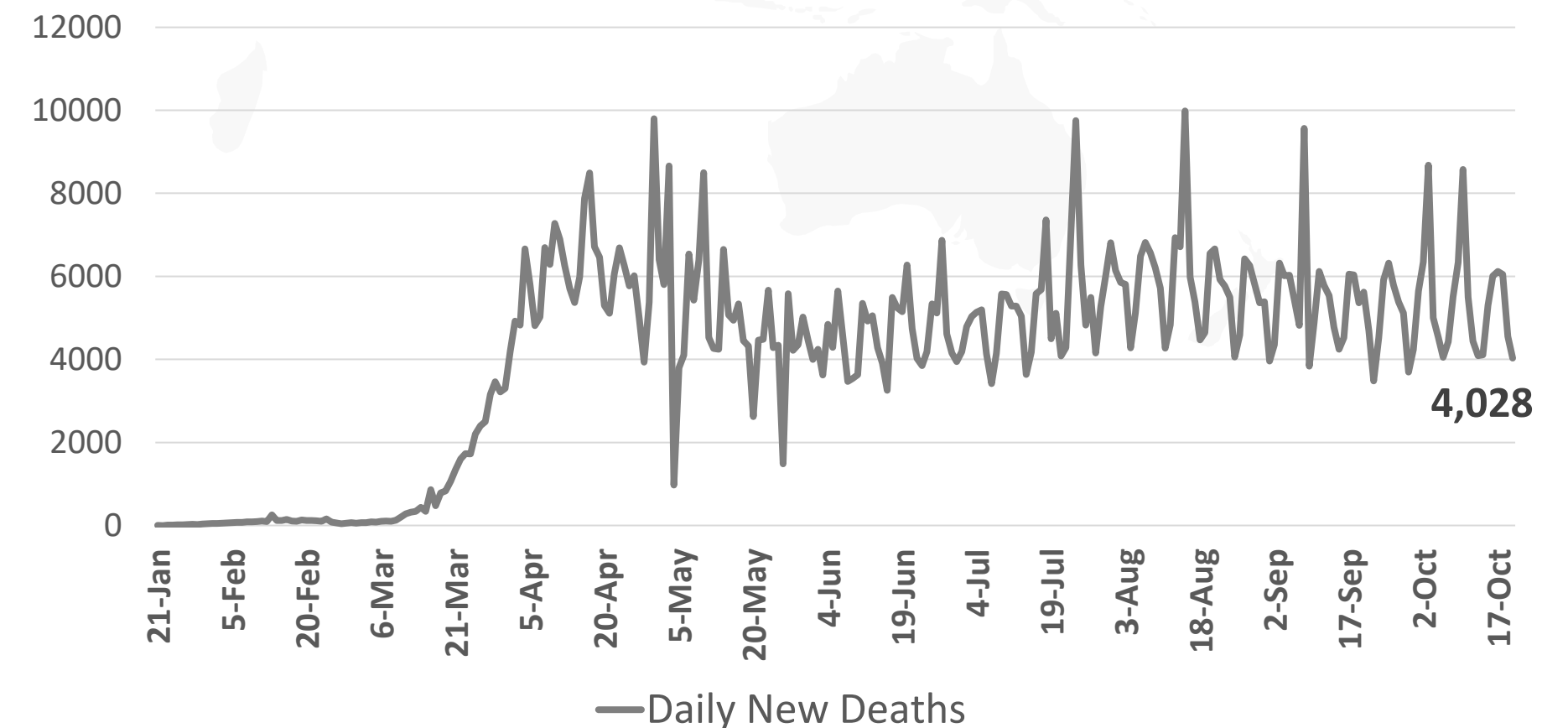
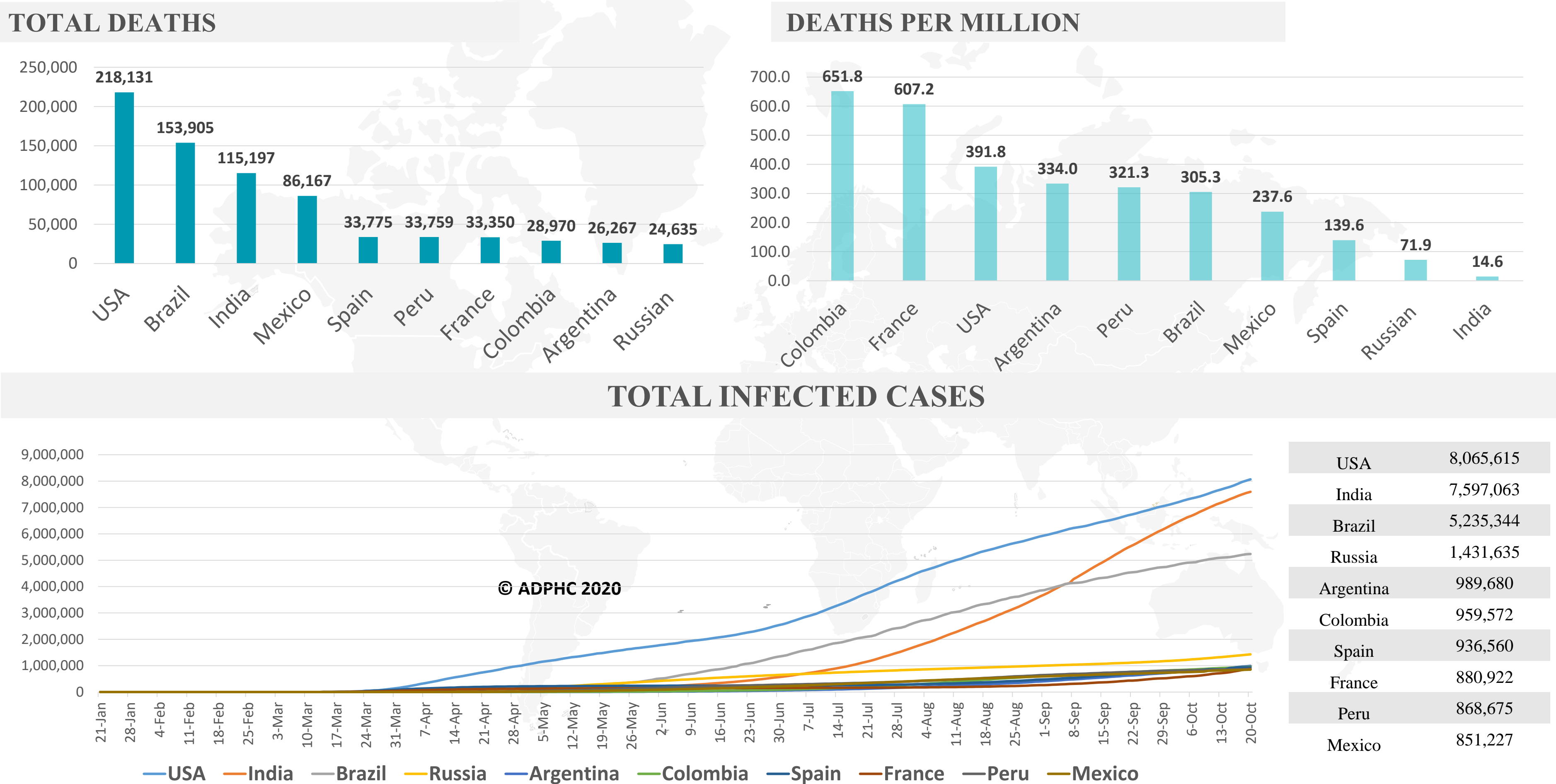
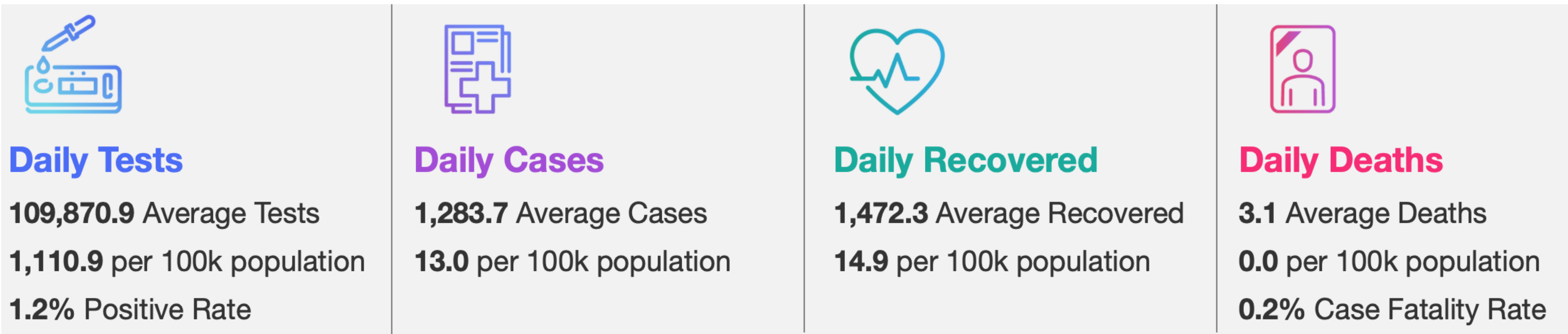


Figure 5: Top 10 Countries in the Total Number of Cases Due to COVID-19



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Figure 6: COVID-19 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

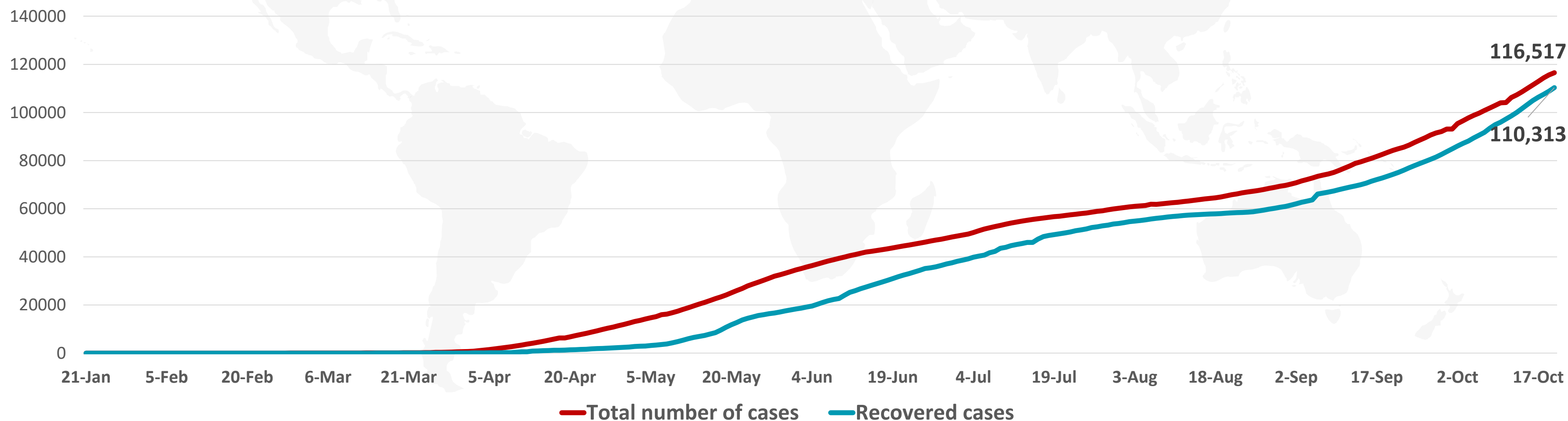


Figure 7A : Global Distribution of COVID-19 Cases

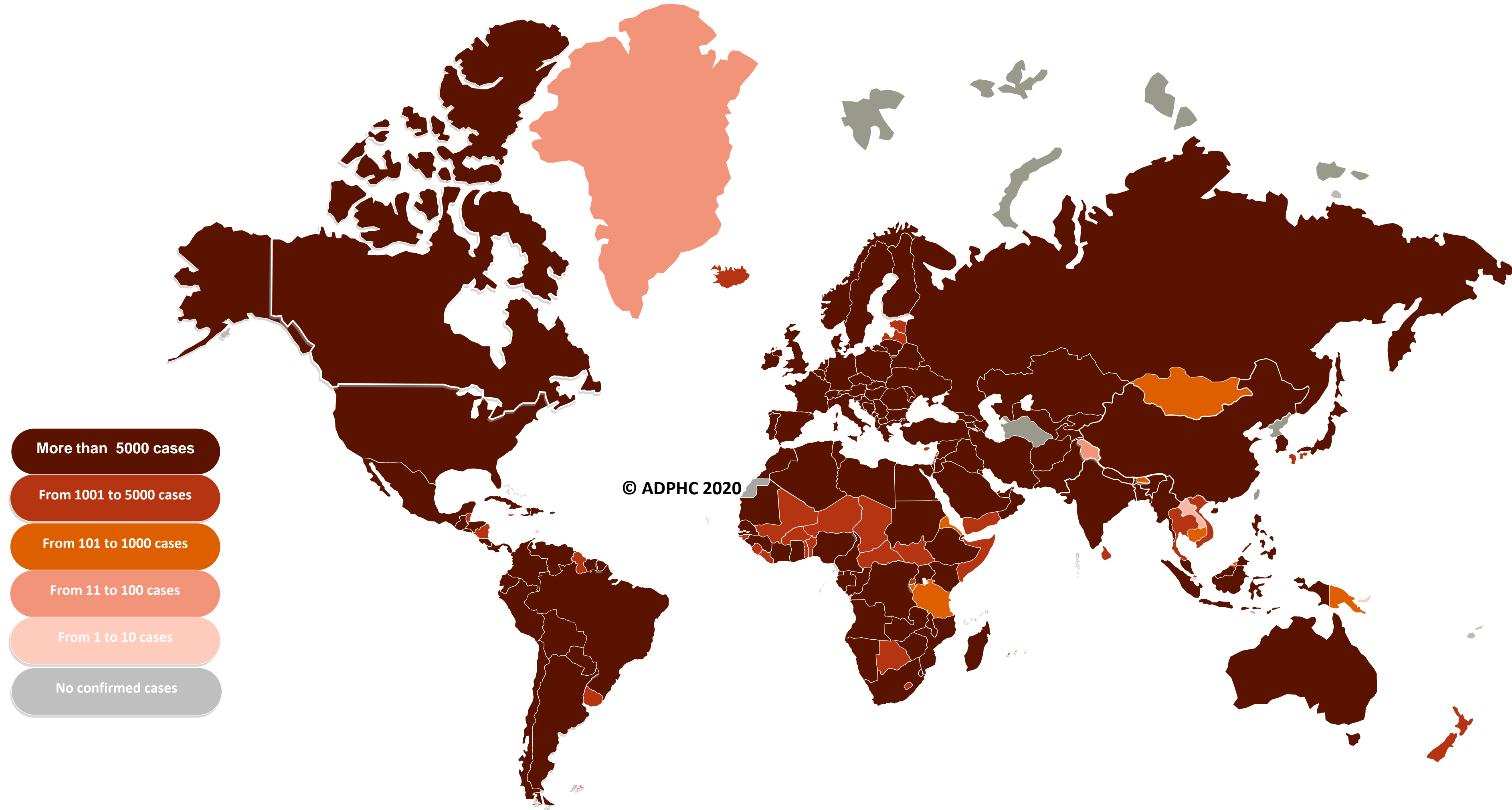
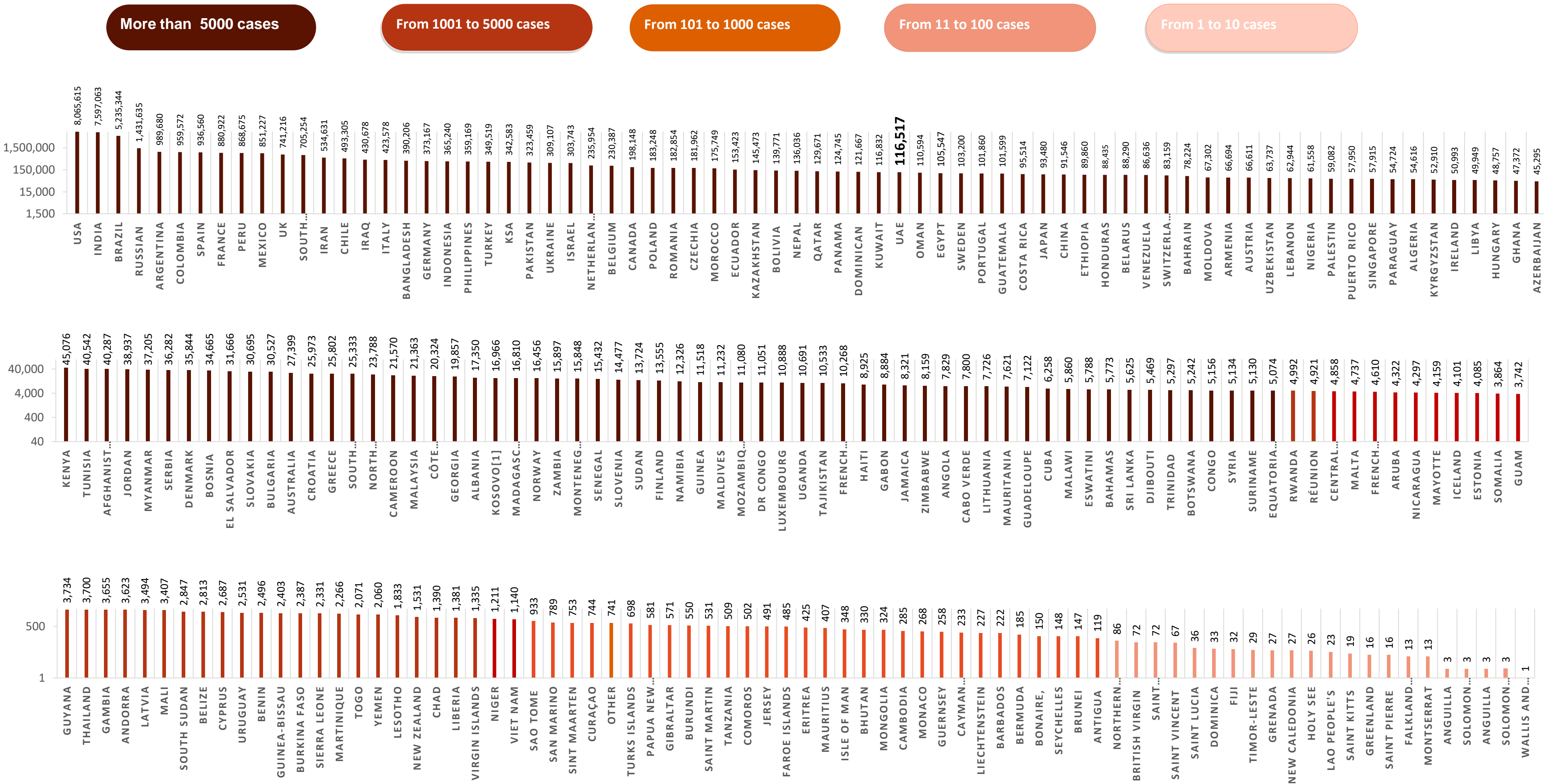


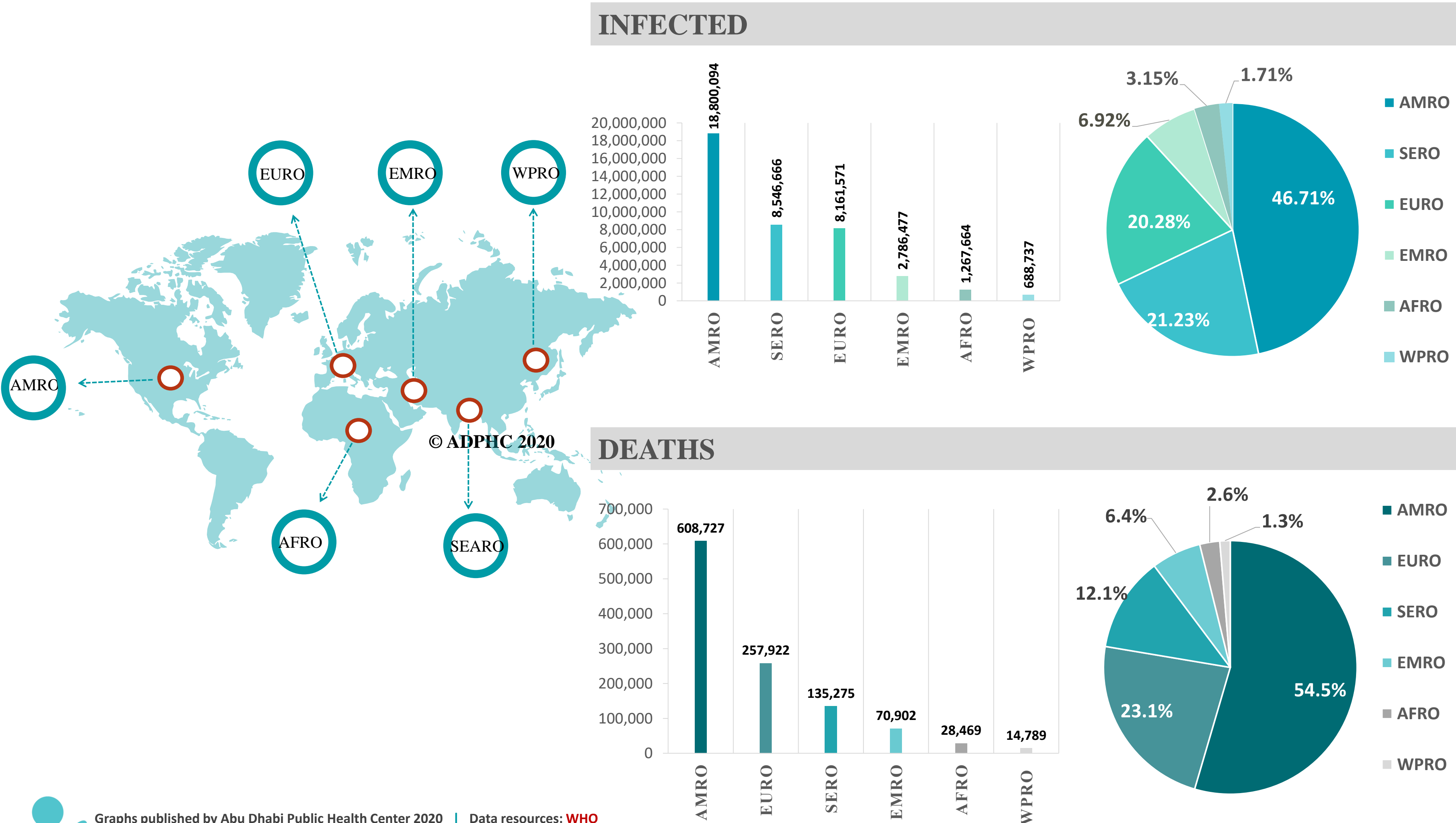
Figure 7B: Bar Chart Illustrates the Global Distribution of COVID19 Cases



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



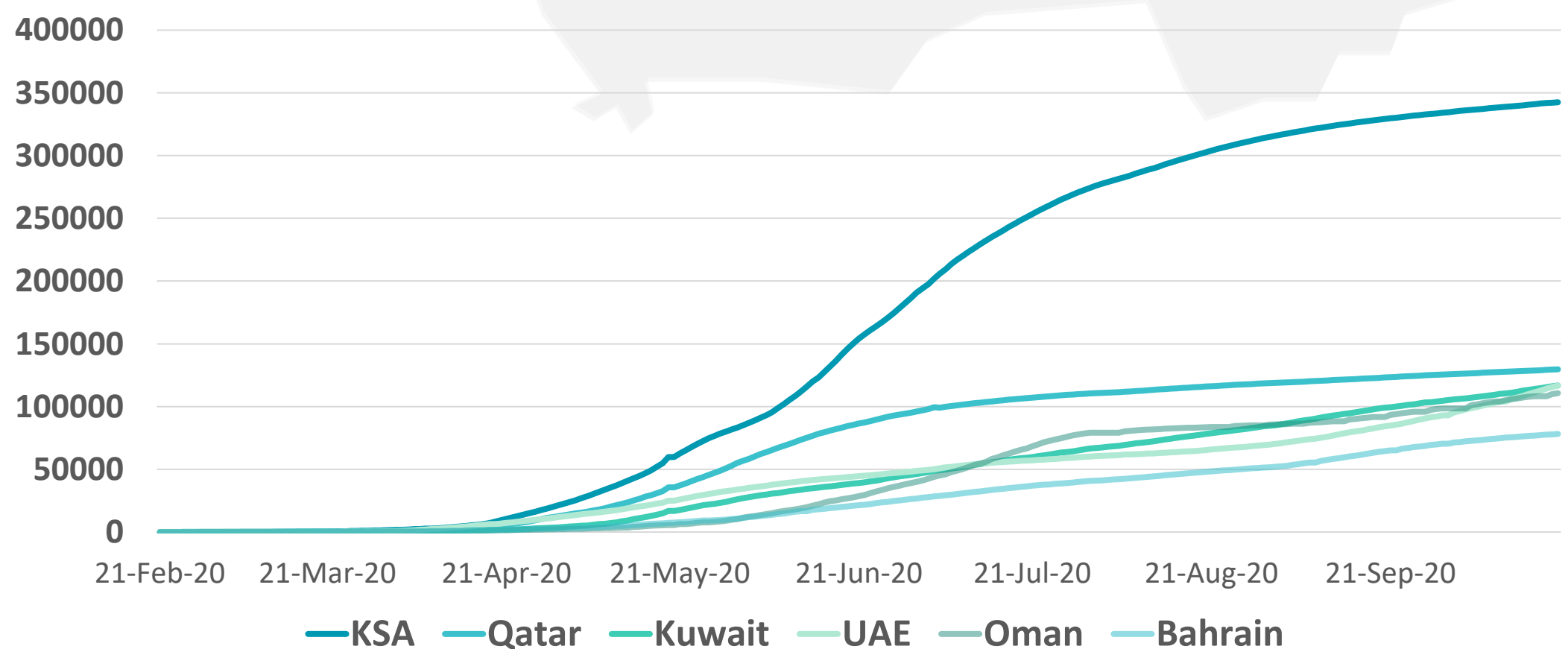
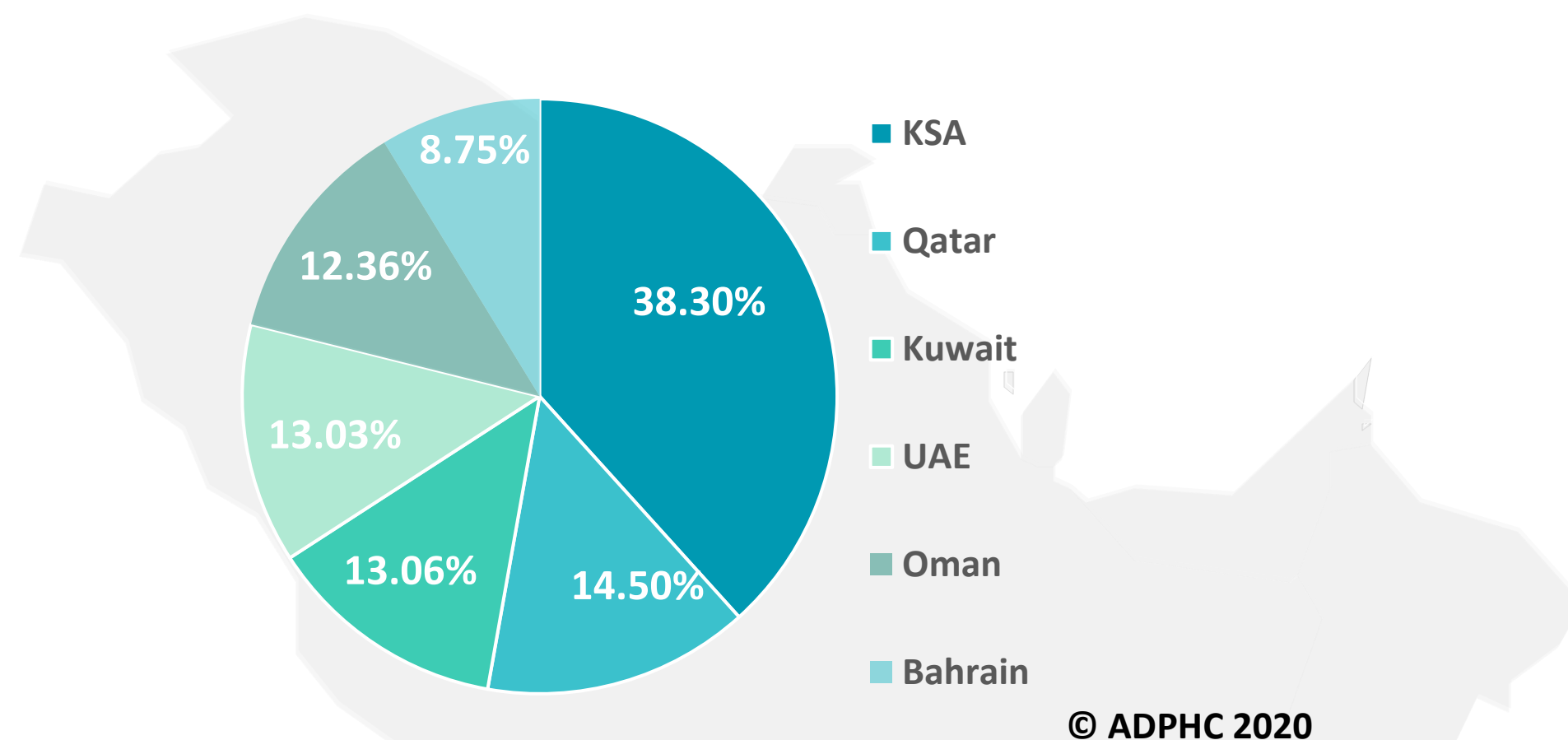
Figure 8: Global Distribution of COVID-19 Cases per Region



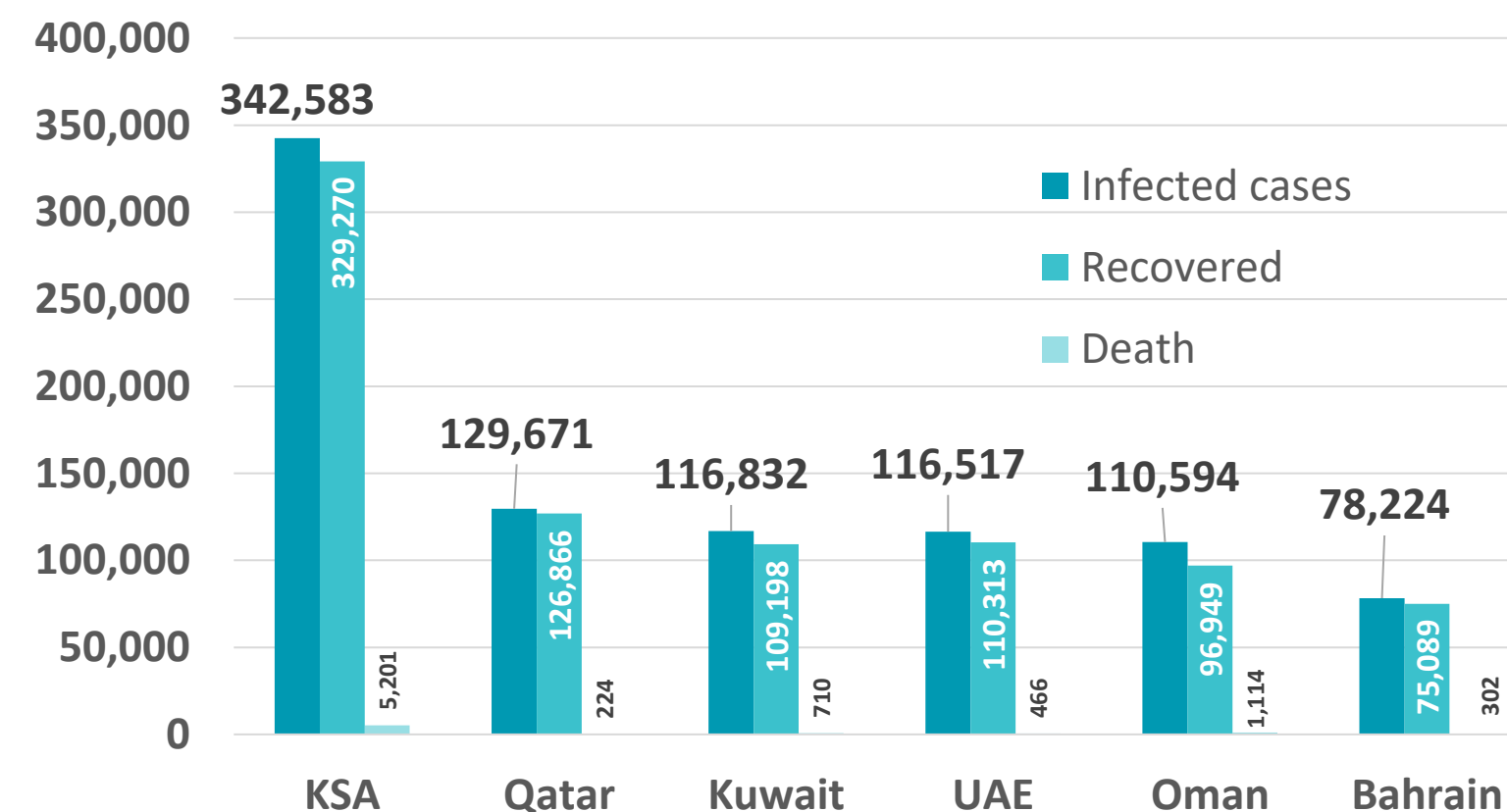
Graphs published by Abu Dhabi Public Health Center 2020 | Data resources: [WHO](#)

Figure 9: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 Cases in GCC Countries

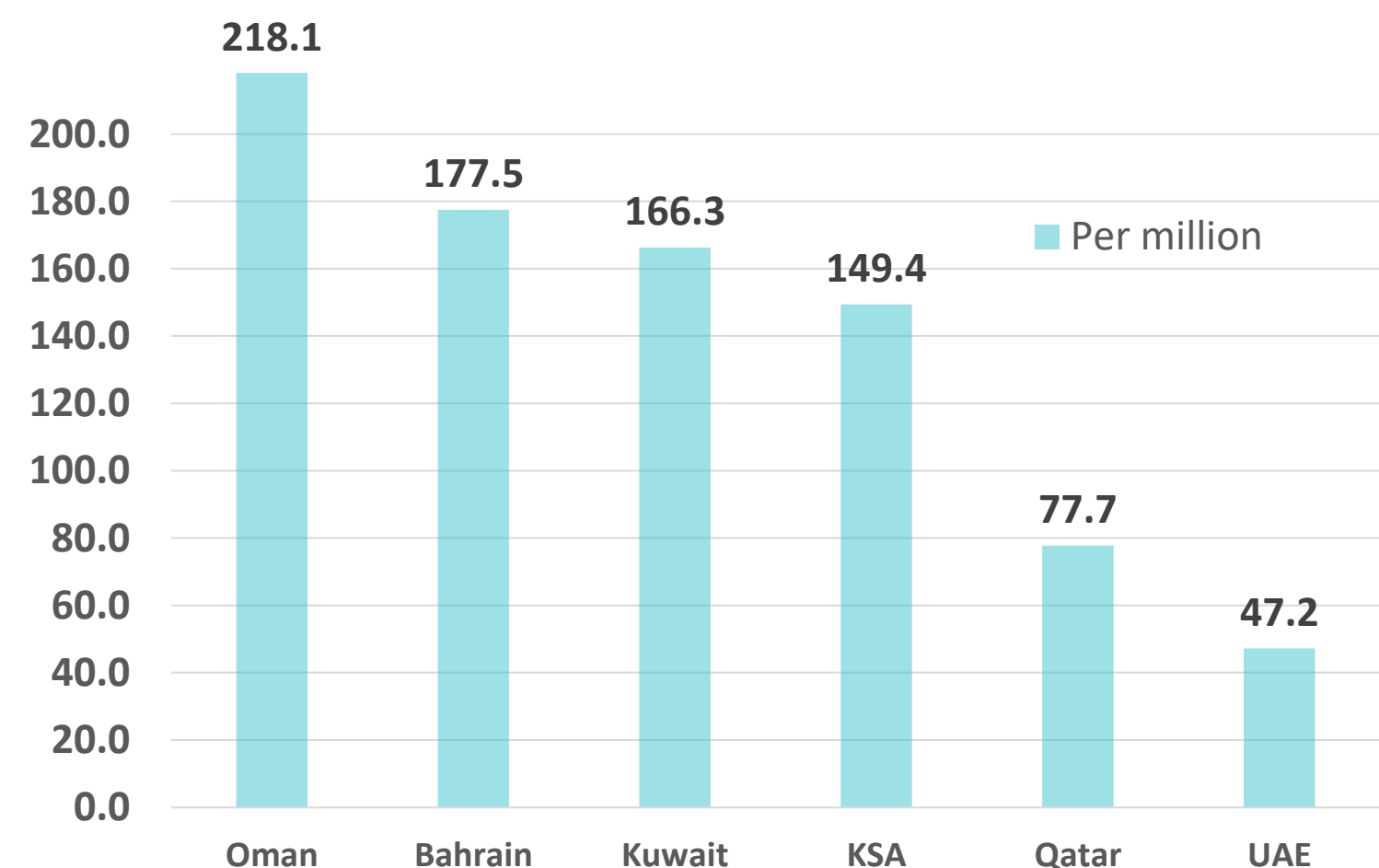
TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED CASES



TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED, RECOVERED AND DEATHS



DEATHS PER MILLION



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

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Figure 10: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 New Cases in GCC Countries

UAE



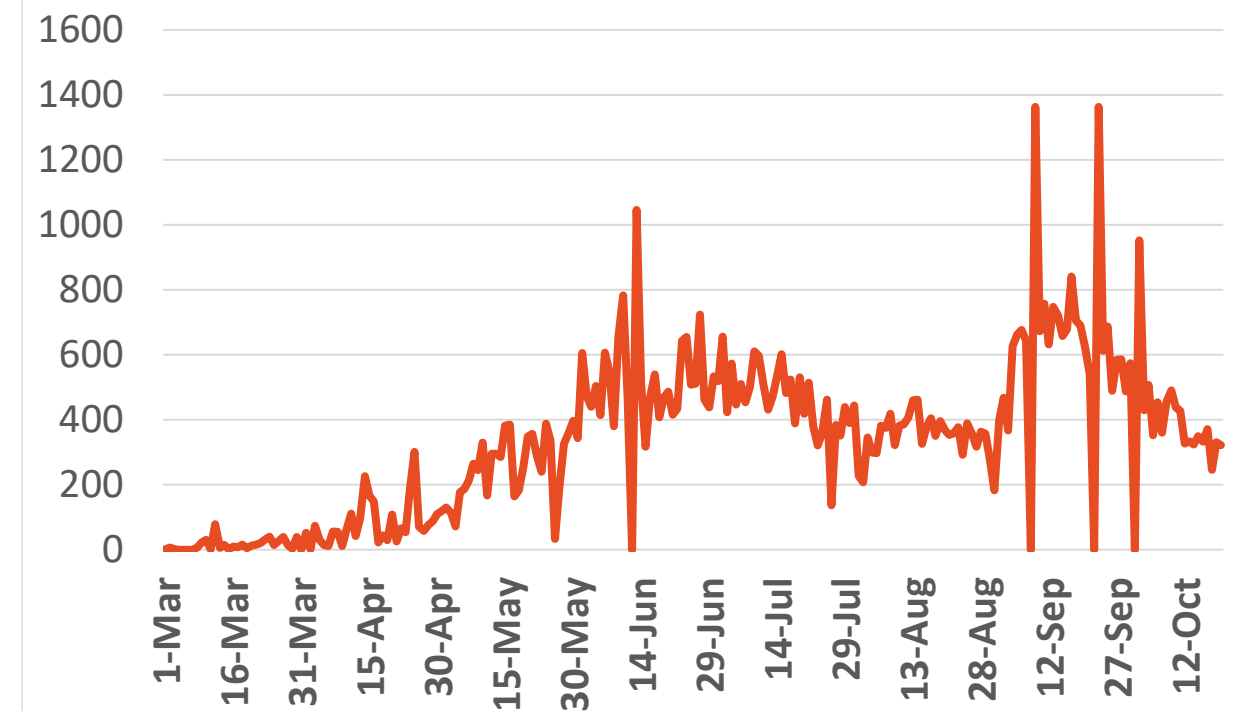
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



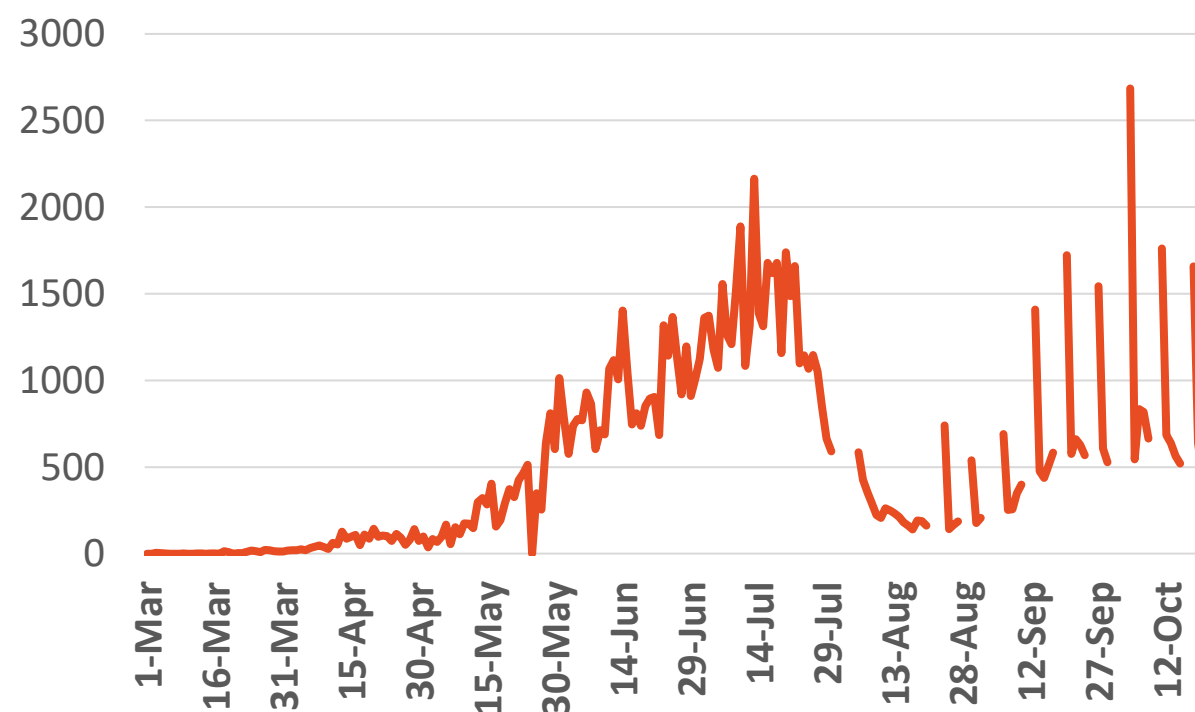
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source :WHO

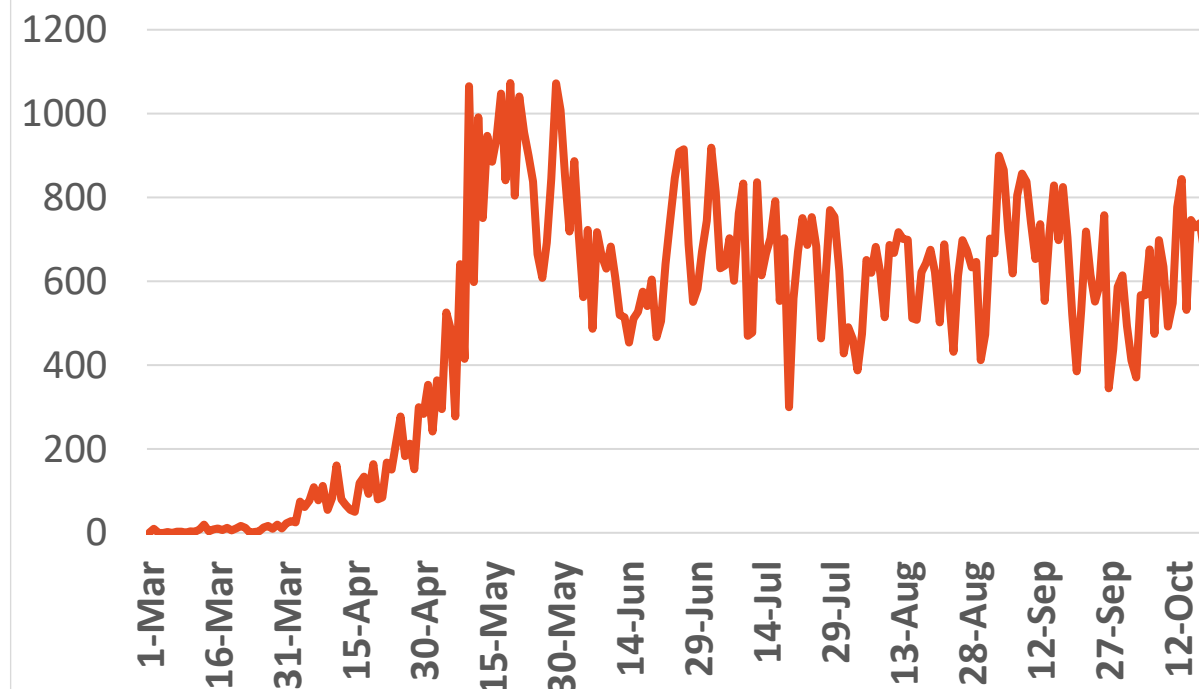
Oman



Source :Oman ministry of health

Kuwait

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Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



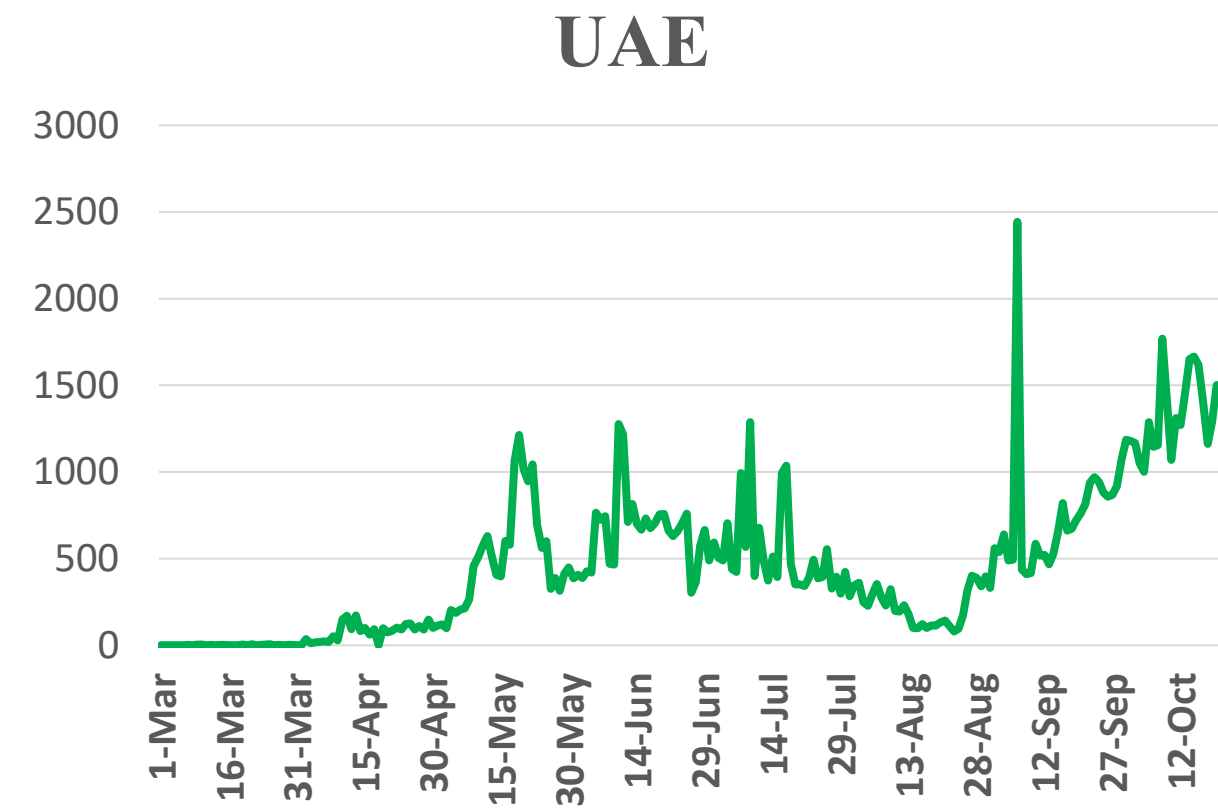
Source : Qatar ministry of health

*No announced statistic data from 31 July to 4 August, 21,23,28,30 August 2, 4, 5,11,12,18,19,25, 26,30 September,1,2,9,10,16 &17 October

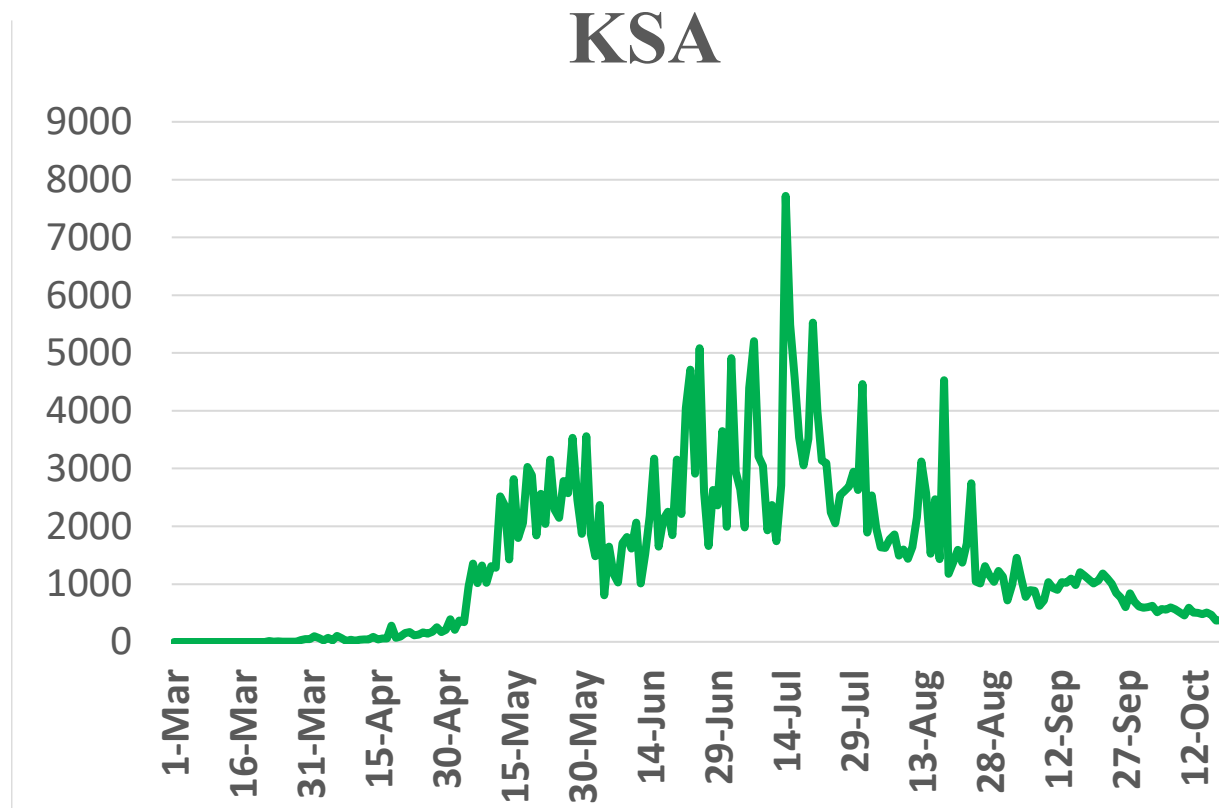
*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.



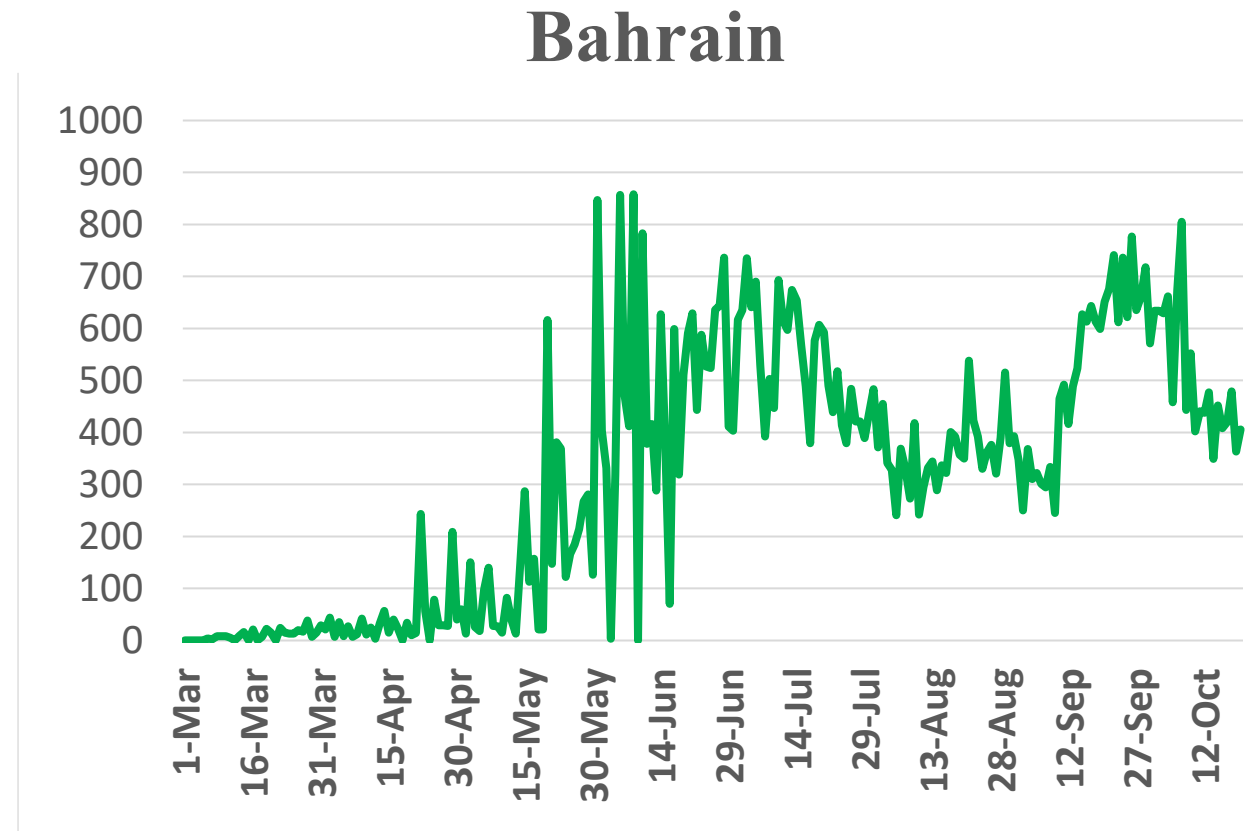
Figure 11: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 Newly Recovered Cases in GCC Countries



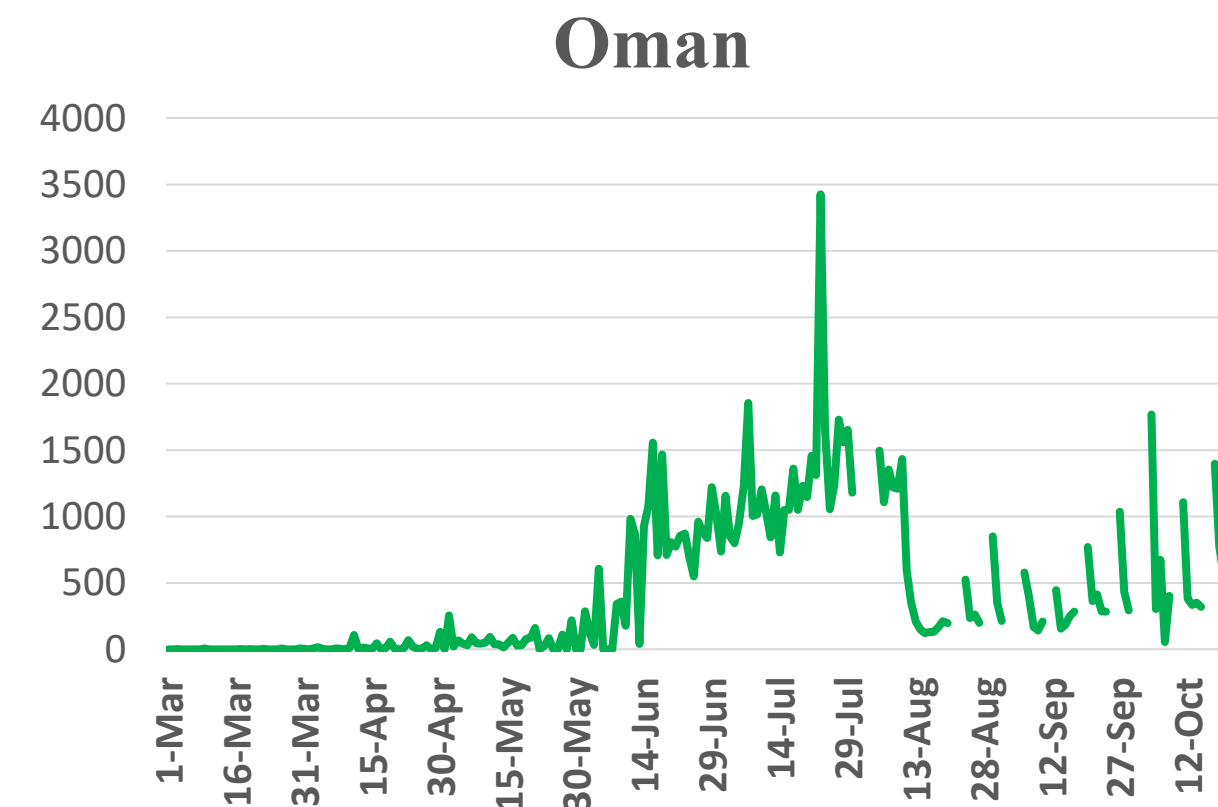
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority



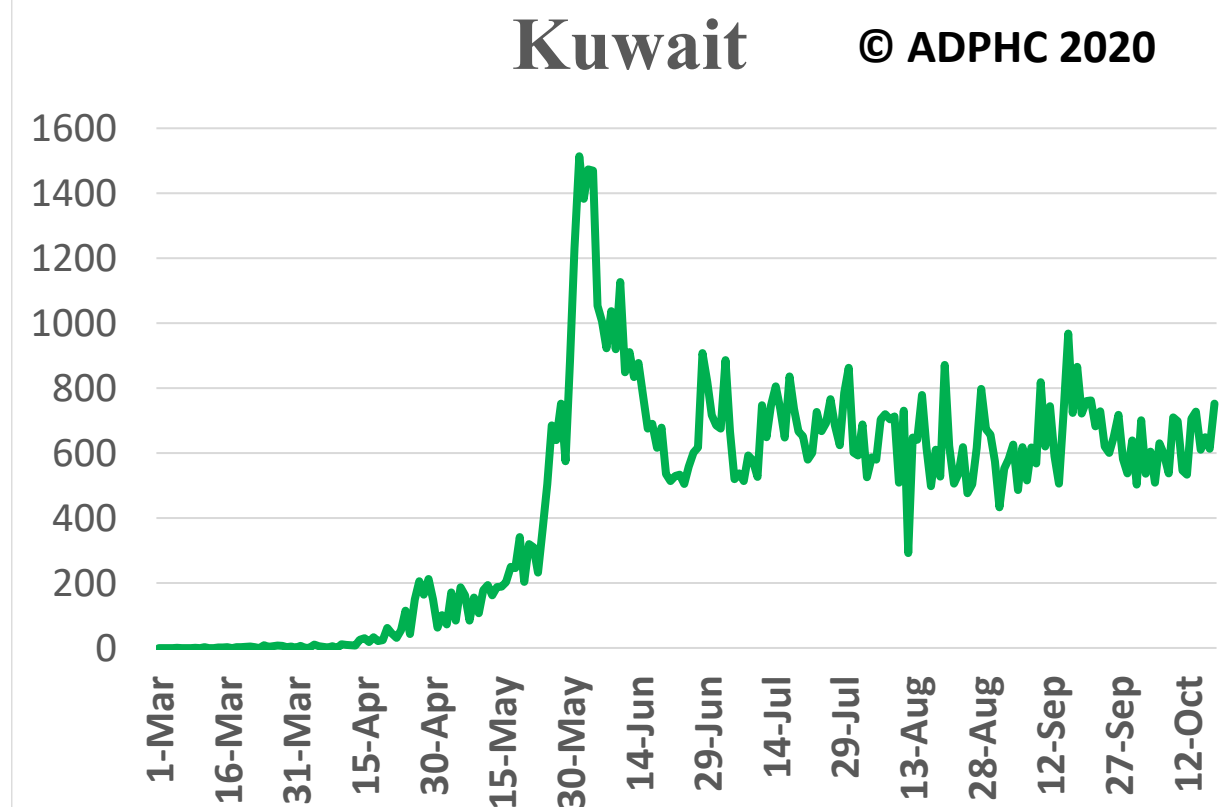
Source : KSA ministry of health



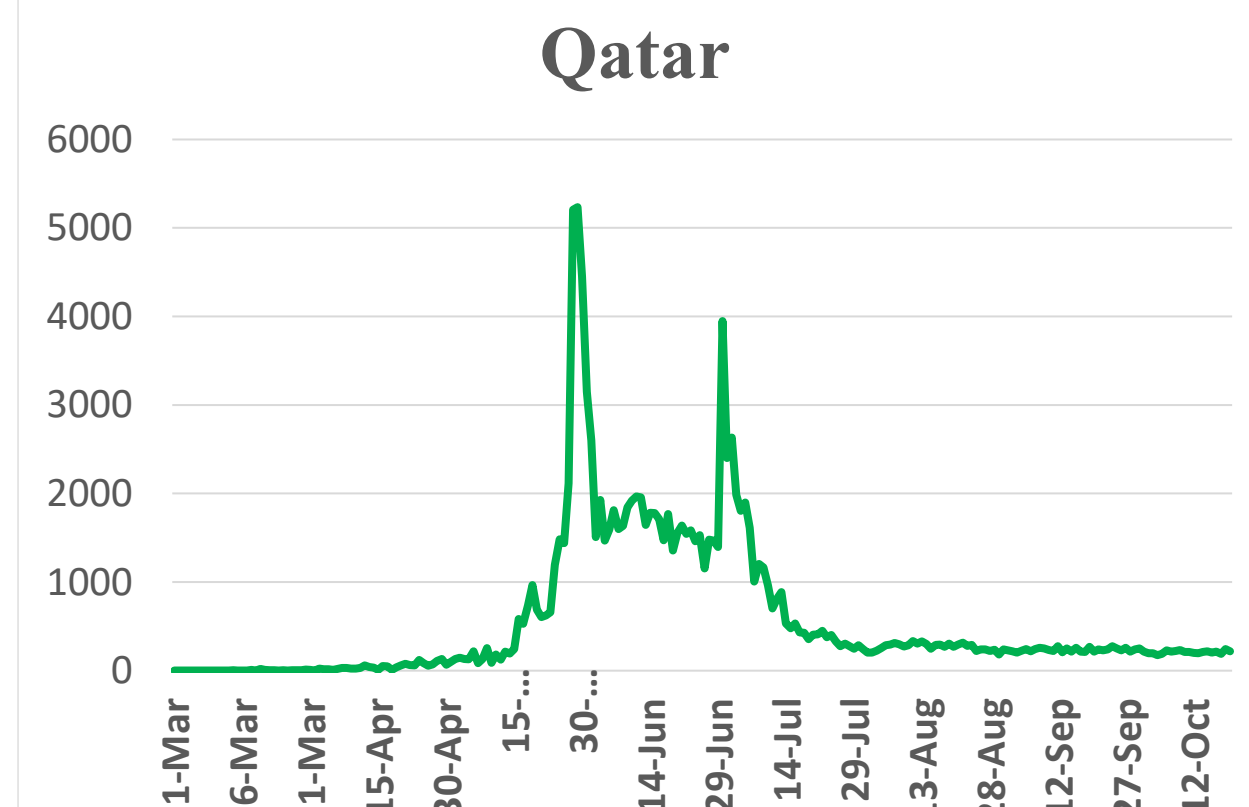
Source : Bahrain ministry of health



Source : Oman ministry of health



Source : Kuwait ministry of health



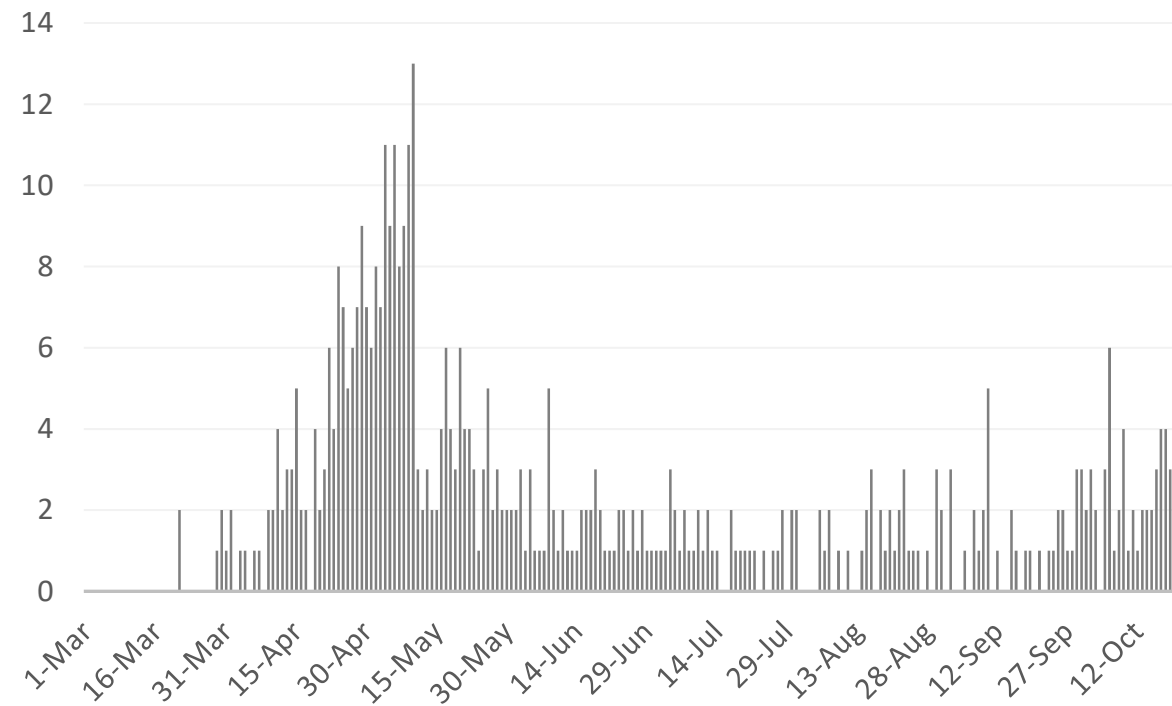
Source : Qatar ministry of health

*No announced statistic data from 31 July to 4 August, 21,23,28,30 August 2, 4- 5,11,12,18,19,25 ,26,30 September, 1,2,9,10,16 &17 October
*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.



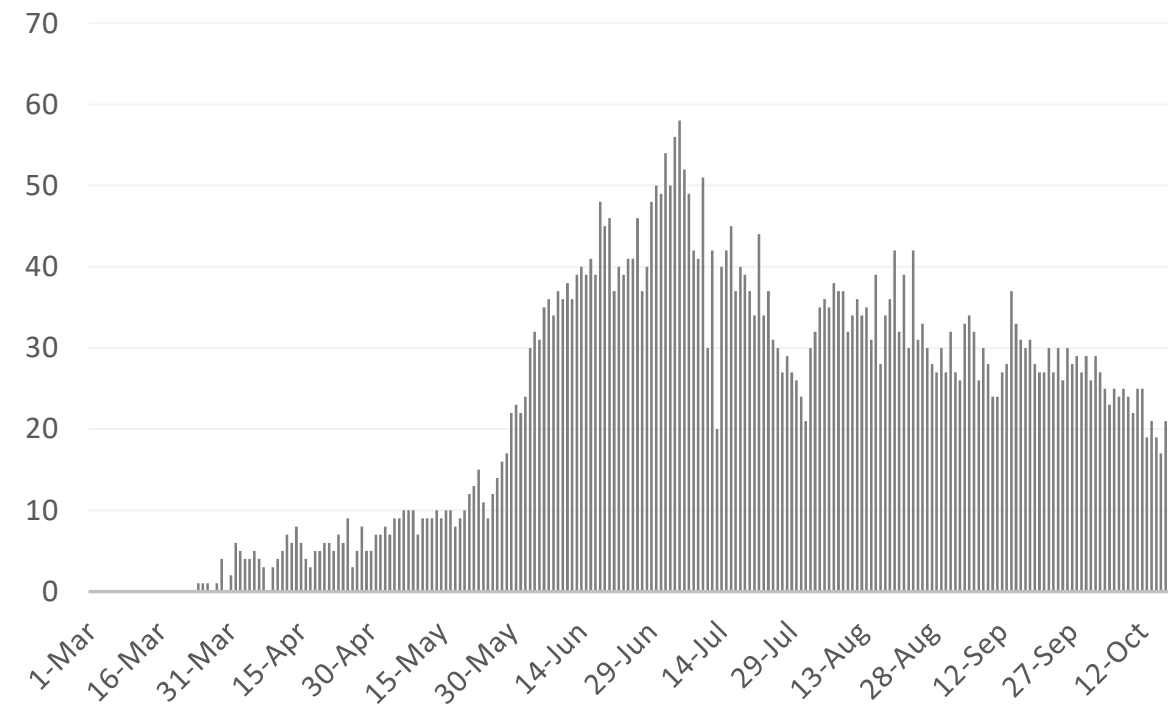
Figure 12: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 New Death Cases in GCC Countries

UAE



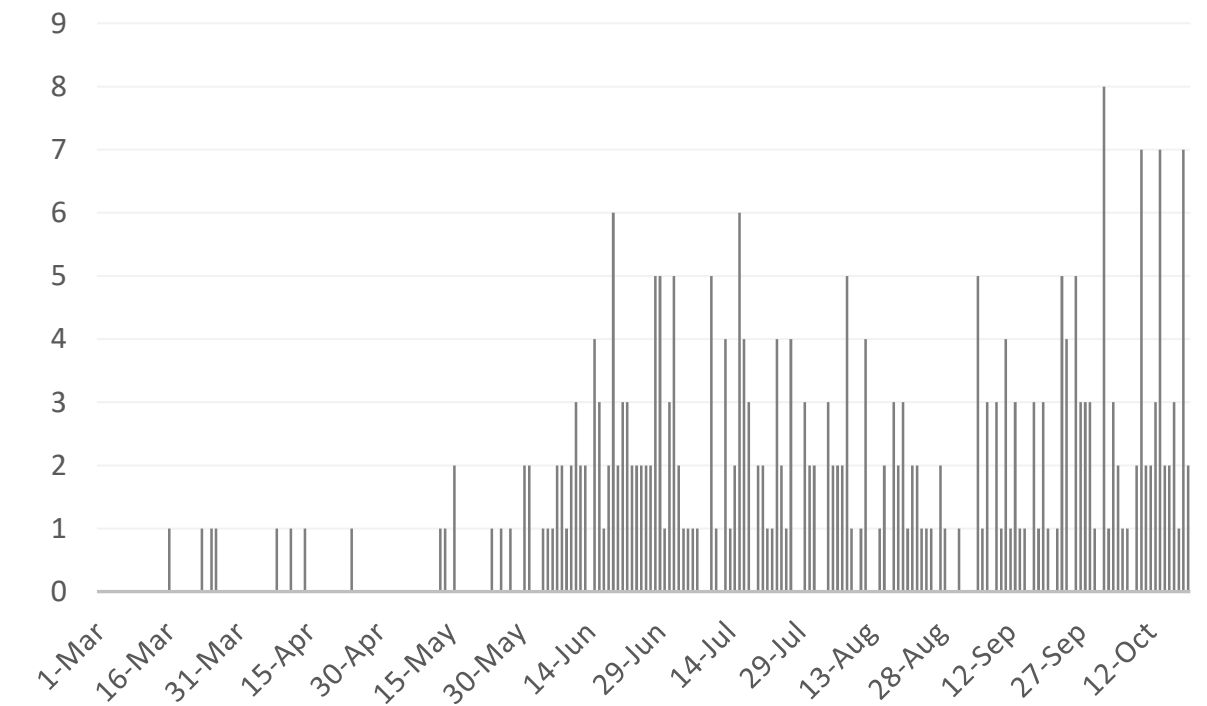
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



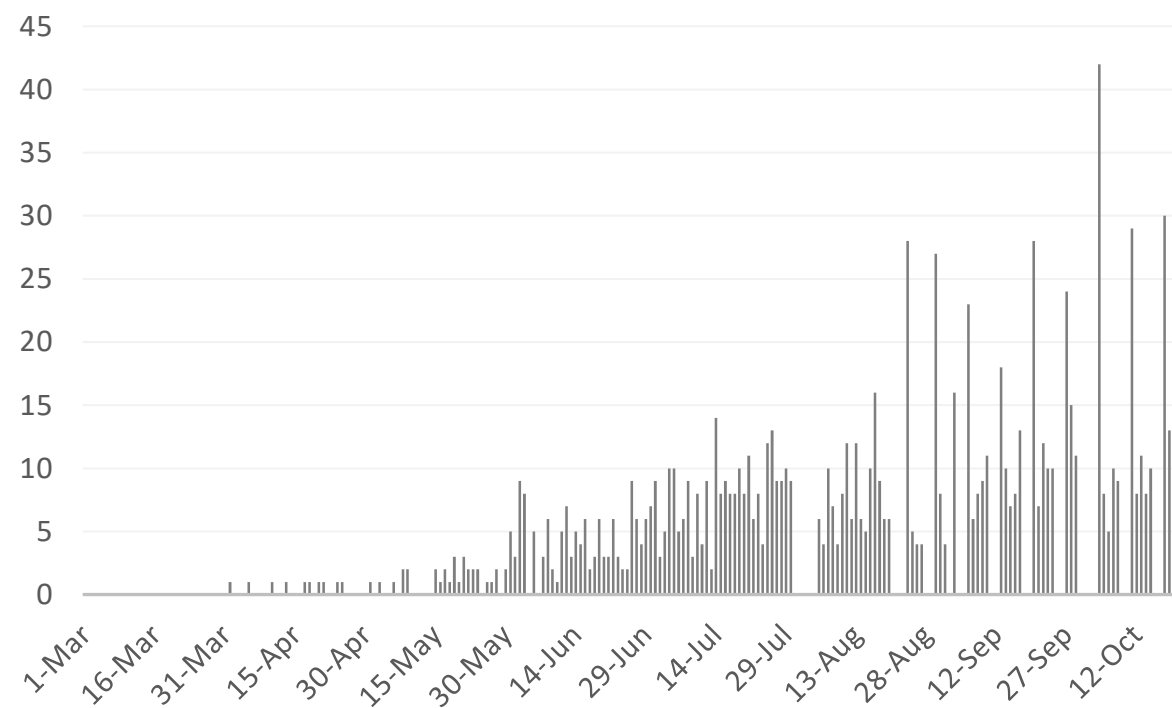
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source :WHO

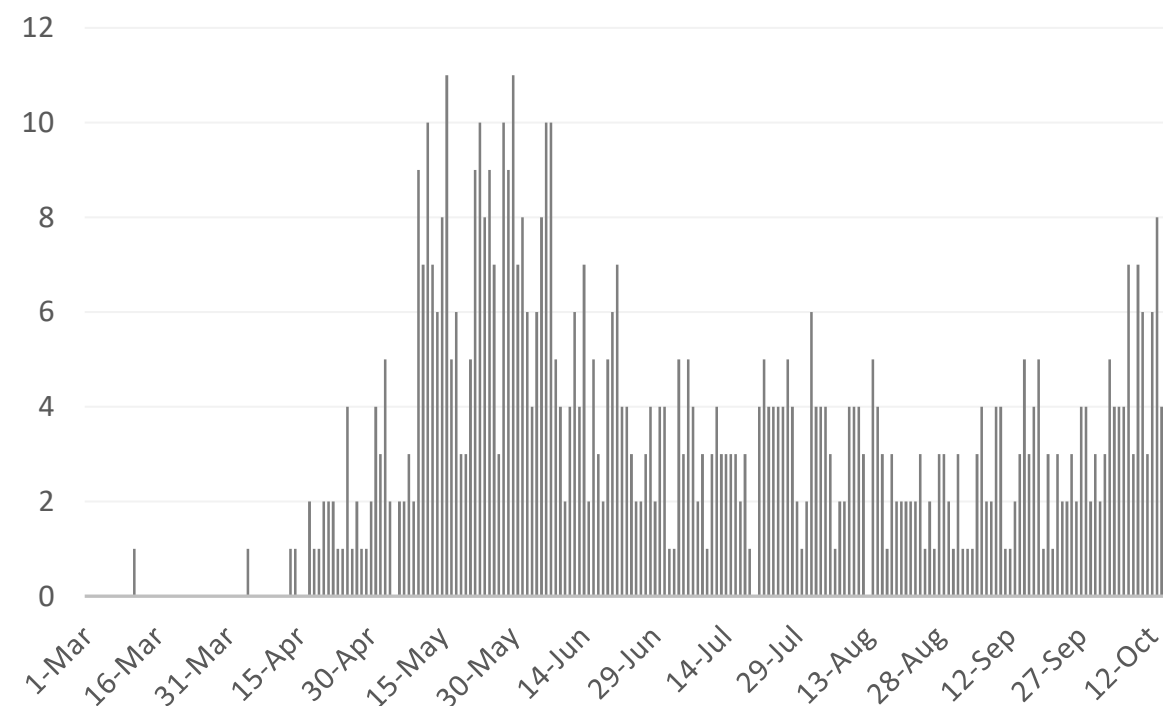
Oman



Source :Oman ministry of health

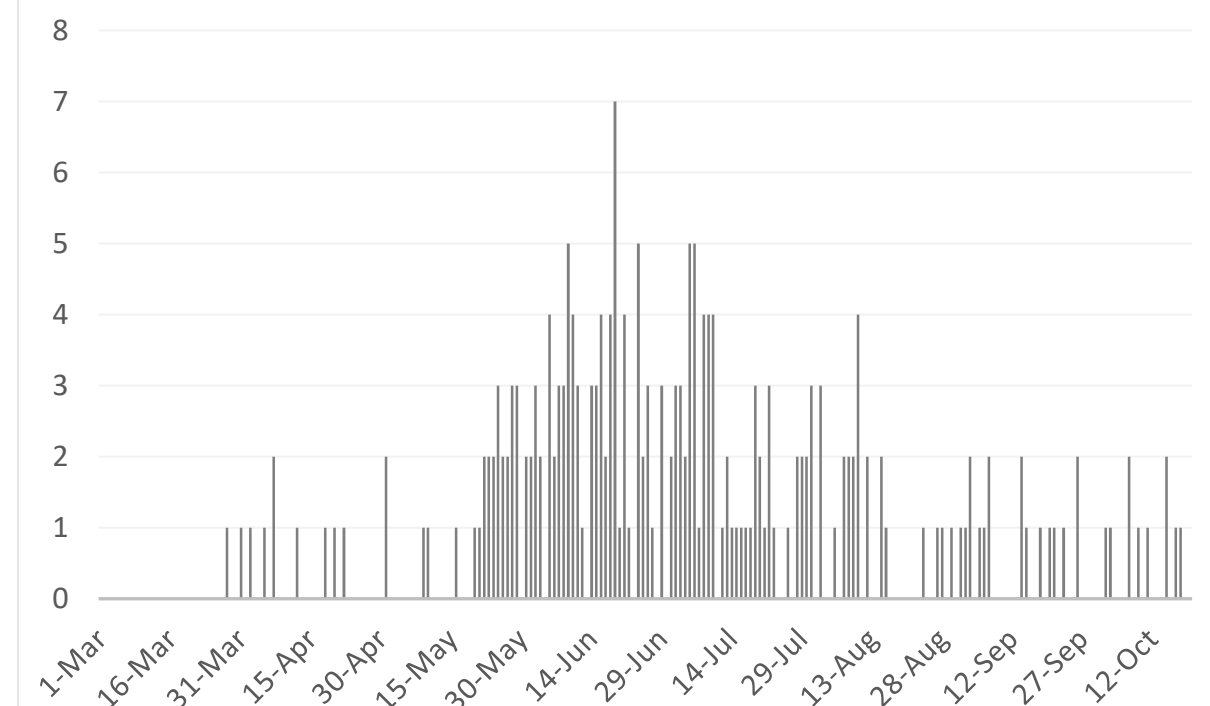
Kuwait

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Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health

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*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.





Article 1

Published

Impact of COVID-19 Mitigation Measures on the Incidence of Preterm Birth: A National Quasi-Experimental Study

October 13, 2020 [THE LANCET](#)

- This national quasi-experimental study aimed at determining the impact of the COVID-19 mitigation measures implemented in the Netherlands on the incidence of preterm birth.
- This study confirmed the evidence from earlier preliminary studies indicating that substantial reductions in preterm births occurred following the national introduction of COVID-19 mitigation measures.
- International collaborative efforts are further needed to collate evidence from across the globe to further substantiate these findings and to study the underlying mechanisms. Such efforts could help uncover new opportunities for preterm birth prevention with substantial effects on global perinatal and public health.





Article 2

Published

October 14, 2020 [The LANCET](#)

Epidemiological Changes on the Isle of Wight After the Launch of the NHS Test and Trace Programs: A Preliminary Analysis

- The aim of this study was to make preliminary assessment of the epidemiological impact of the Test and Trace programs using publicly available data. The study included COVID-19 daily case data from Public Health England to infer incidence of new infections and estimate the reproduction number (R) for each of the 150 Upper-Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) in England and nationally, before and after the launch of the Test and Trace programme on the Isle of Wight.
- The investigators observed significant decreases in incidence and R on the Isle of Wight immediately after the launch of the Test and Trace programme. The results of the study demonstrate that the epidemic on the Isle of Wight was controlled quickly and effectively after the launch of Test and Trace. These findings highlight the need for further research to determine the causes of the reduction in the spread of the disease, as these could be translated into local and national non-pharmaceutical intervention strategies in the period before a treatment or when vaccination for COVID-19 becomes available.





Article 3

Published

COVID-19 in New Zealand and the Impact of the National Response: A Descriptive Epidemiological Study

October 16, 2020 [The LANCET](#)

- This descriptive epidemiological study investigated the impacts on the epidemiology of the first wave of COVID-19 in the country and response performance measures.
- The study included 1503 all laboratory-confirmed and probable cases of COVID-19 and all patients tested for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in New Zealand from Feb 2 to May 13, 2020.
- Demographic features and disease outcomes, transmission patterns (source of infection, outbreaks, household transmission), time-to-event intervals, and testing coverage were described over five phases of the response, capturing different levels of non-pharmaceutical interventions.
- The estimated case infection rate per million people per day peaked at 8.5 (95% CI 7.6–9.4) during the 10-day period of rapid response escalation, declining to 3.2 (2.8–3.7) in the start of lockdown and progressively thereafter. Severe outcomes were associated with locally acquired infection, older age for people aged ≥ 80 years compared with 20–34-year olds), aged residential care residency, and Pacific peoples and Asian ethnicities relative to European or other.
- The study supports WHO recommendations for timely decisive government leadership for evidence-informed, risk-based escalation and de-escalation decisions combining rigorous case detection, contact tracing, isolation, and quarantine measures with population engagement and education.



THANK YOU

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