

# SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

**3 SEPTEMBER 2020**

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# SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

## (ISSUE 214)

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



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**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](mailto: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).

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## Epidemiology

**Time Course of a Second Outbreak of COVID-19 in Beijing, China, June-July 2020**

## Clinical Feature

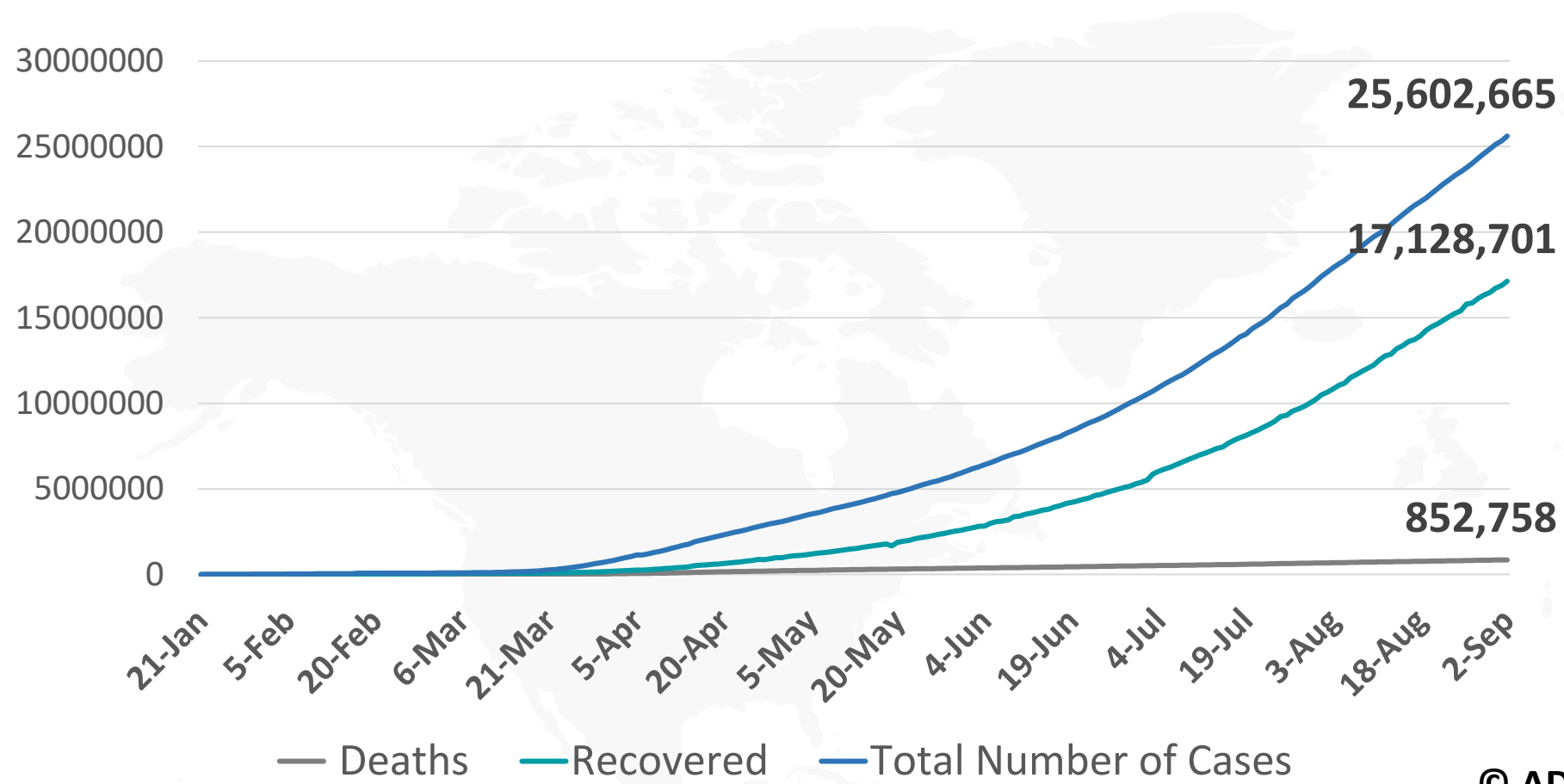
**Ocular Manifestations and Clinical Characteristics of Children With Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 in Wuhan, China**

## Public Health Response

**Transparency During Global Health Emergencies**

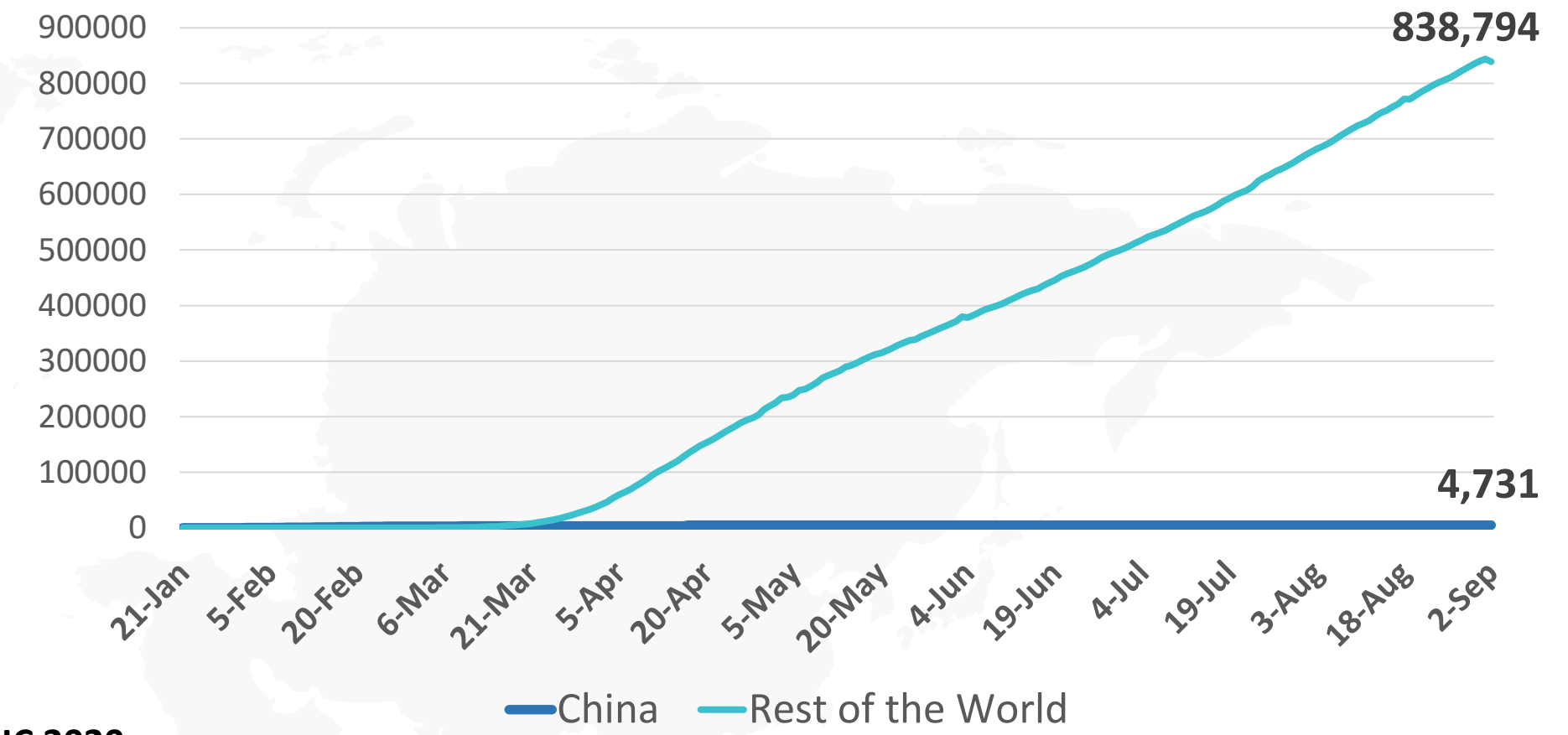


**Figure 1: Total Number of Infected, Recovered, and Death Cases**

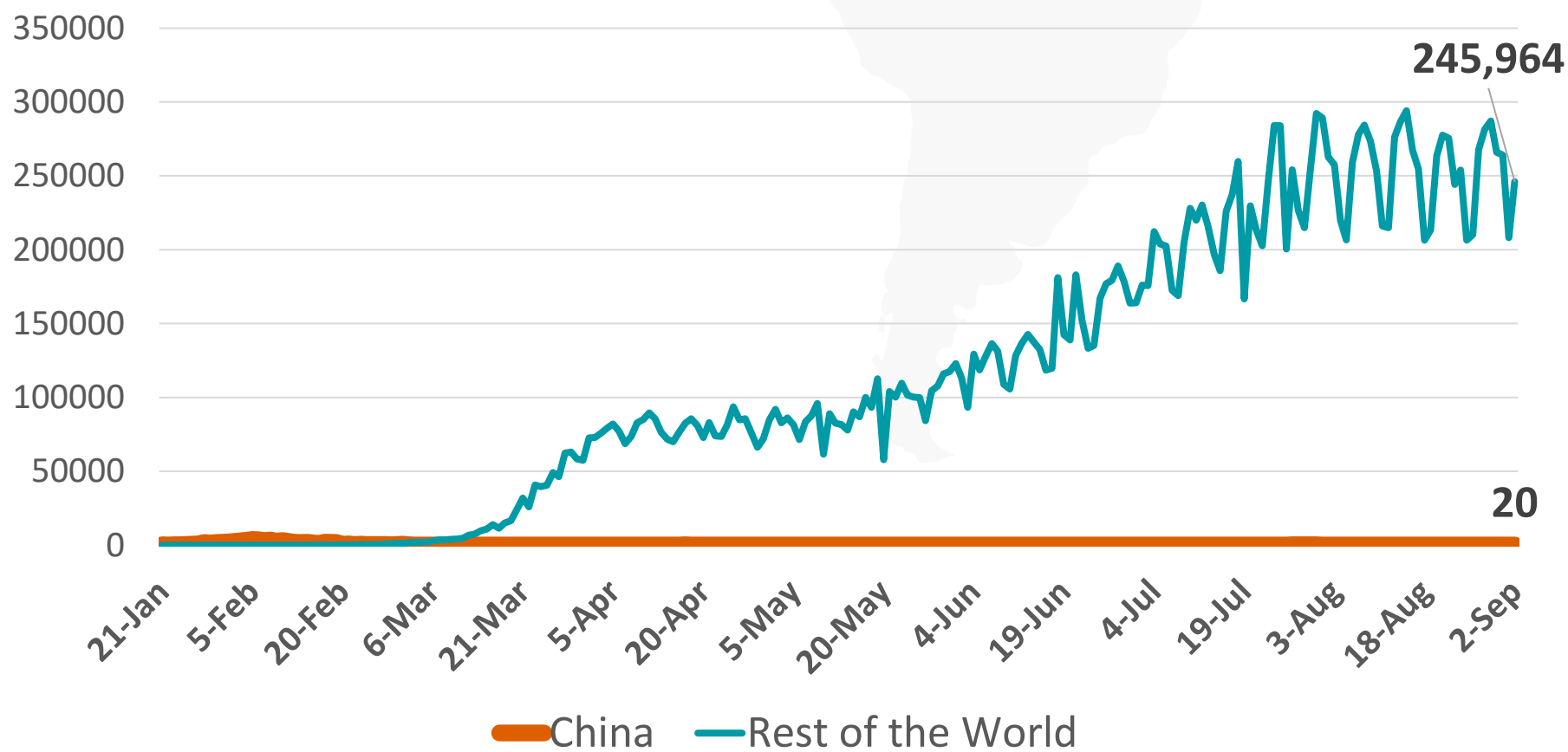


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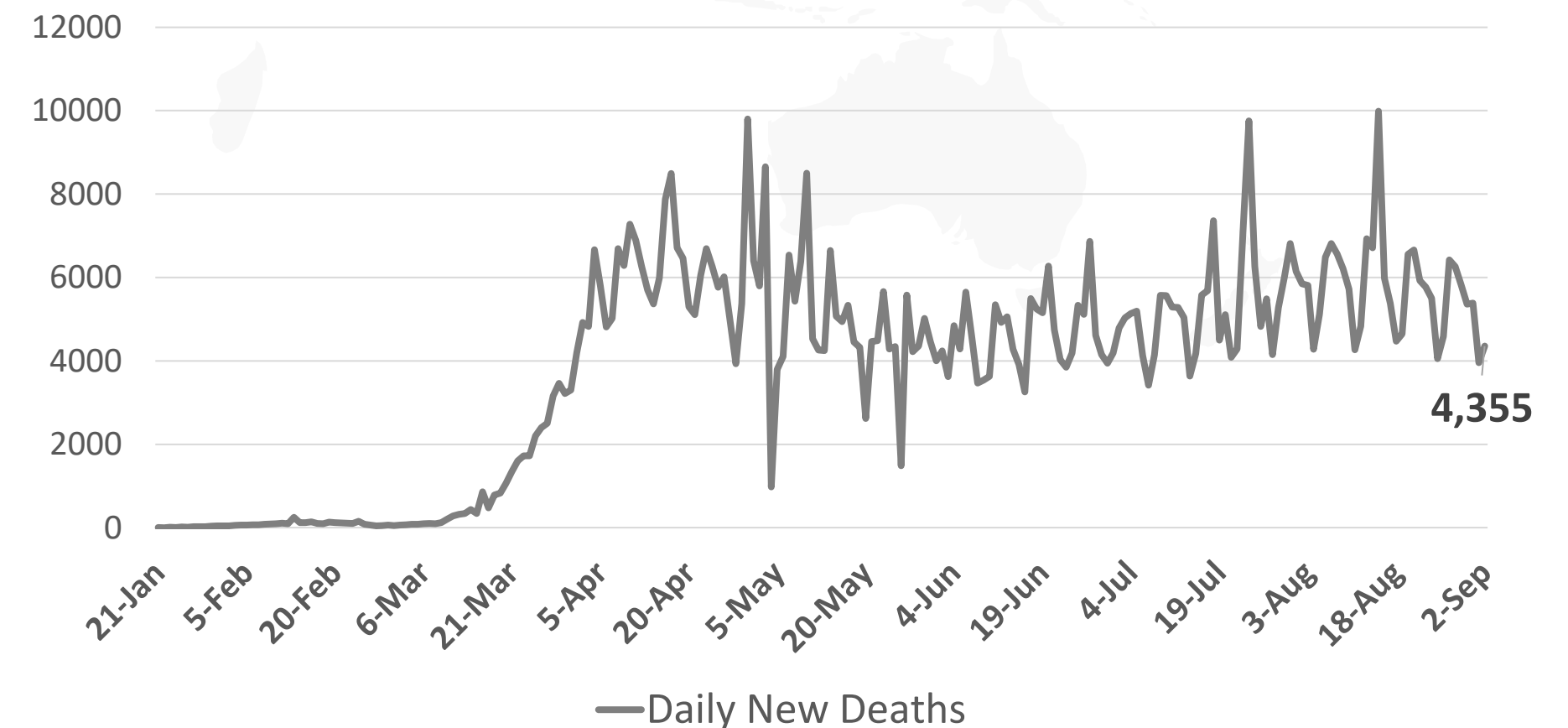
**Figure 3: Total Number of Death Due to COVID-19 (china and result of the world)**



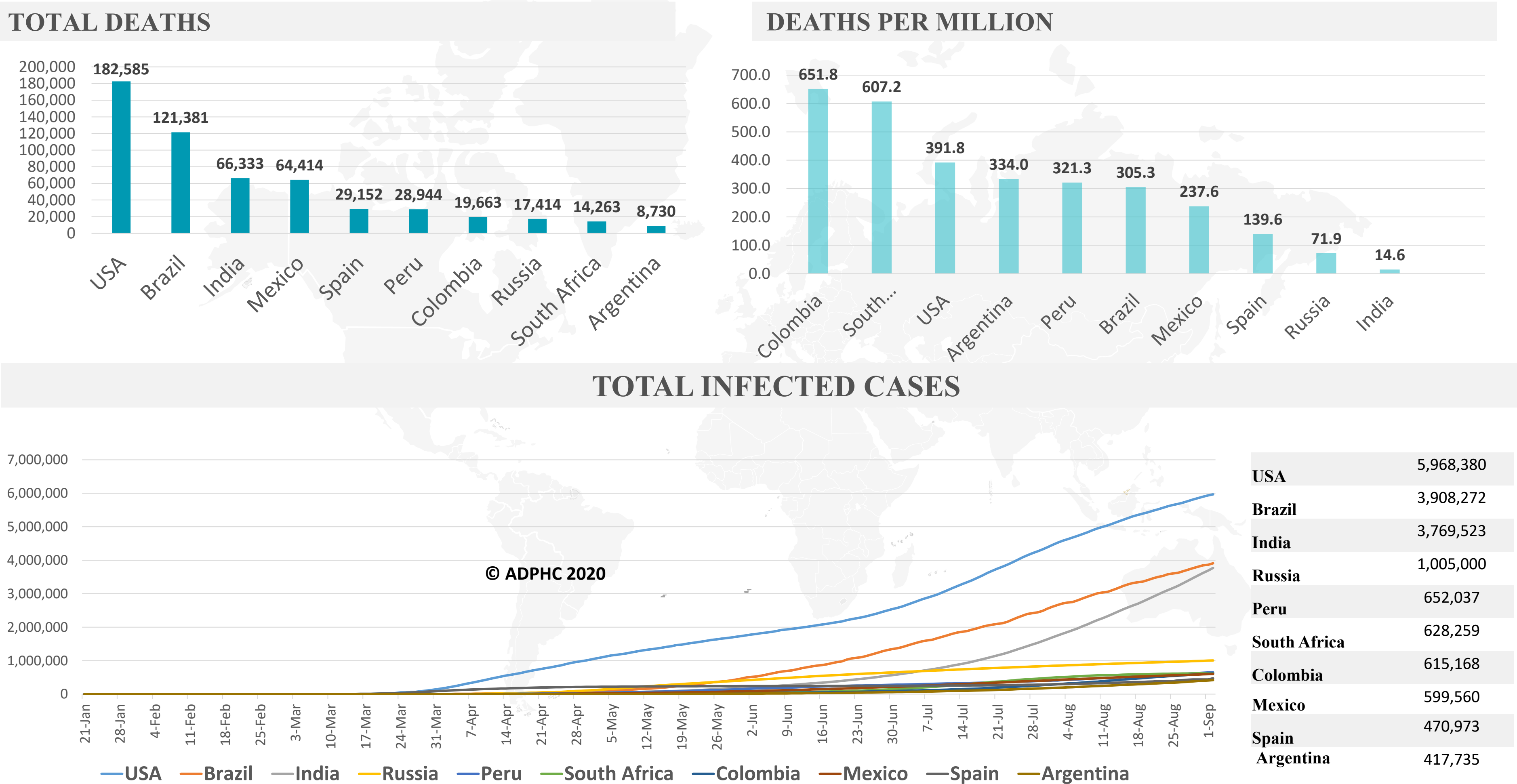
**Figure 2: Daily New Infected COVID-19 Cases (China and rest of the world)**



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

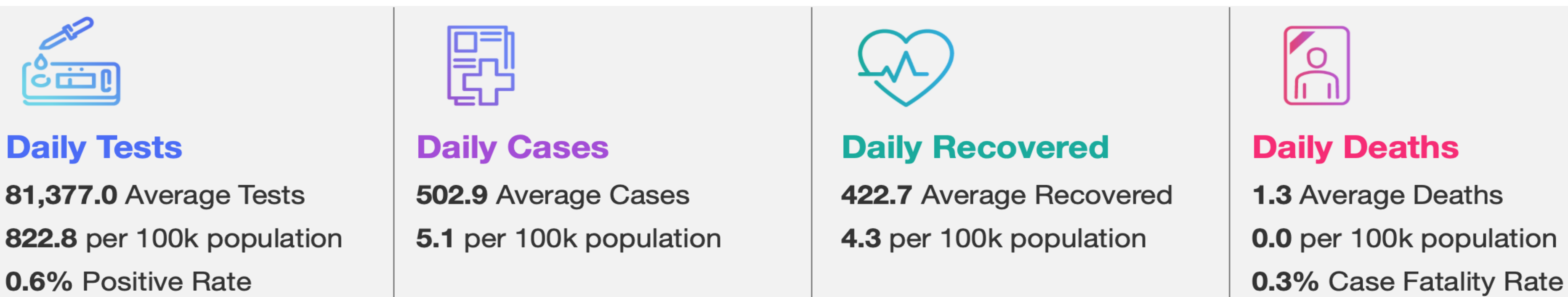


## Figure 5: Top 10 Countries in the Total Number of Cases Due to COVID-19

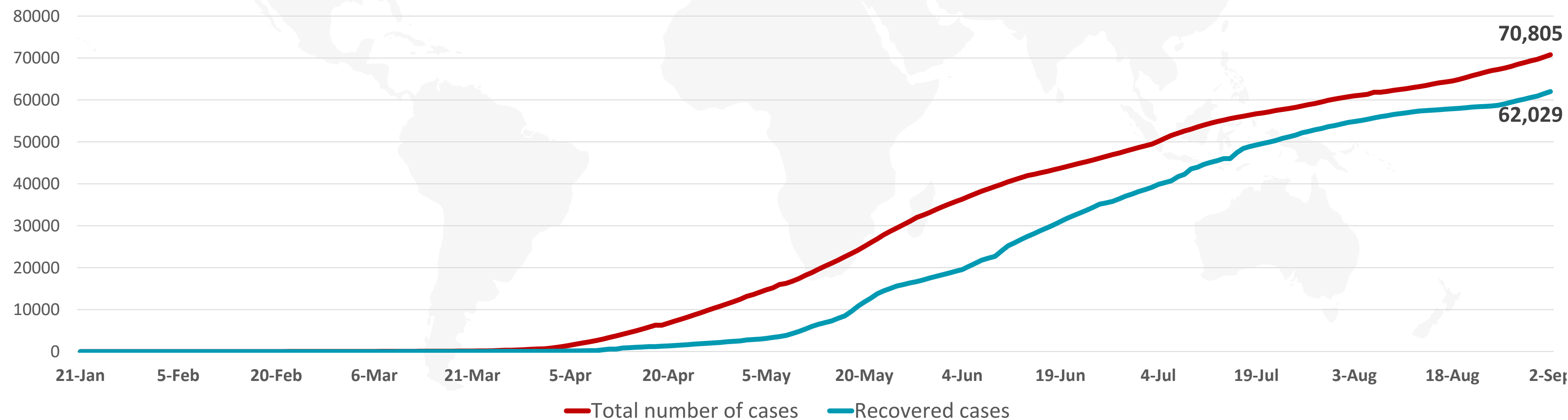




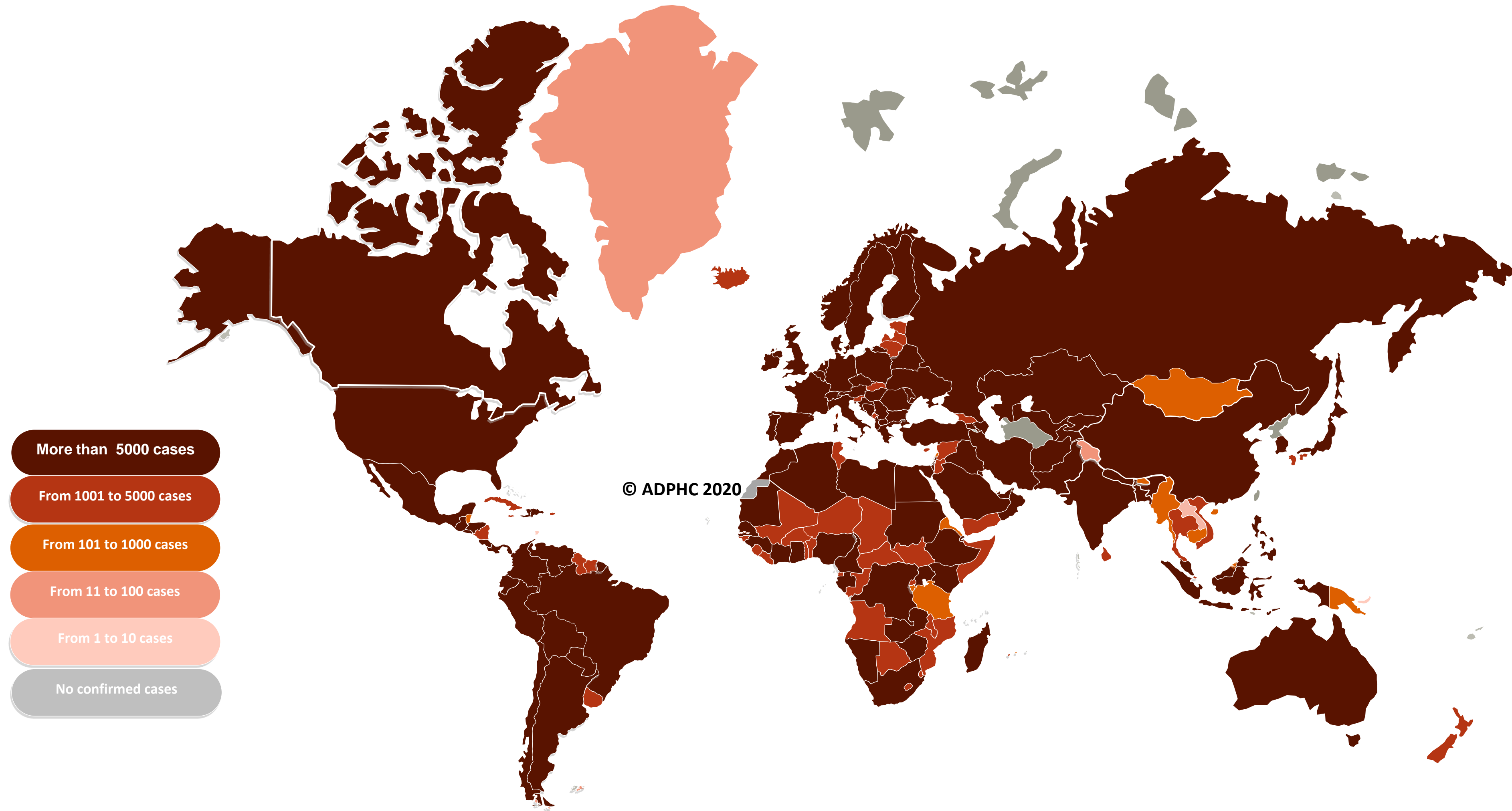
**Figure 6: COVID-19 Status in the UAE** (Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority Dashboard)



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



## Figure 7A : Global Distribution of COVID-19 Cases



More than 5000 cases

From 1001 to 5000 cases

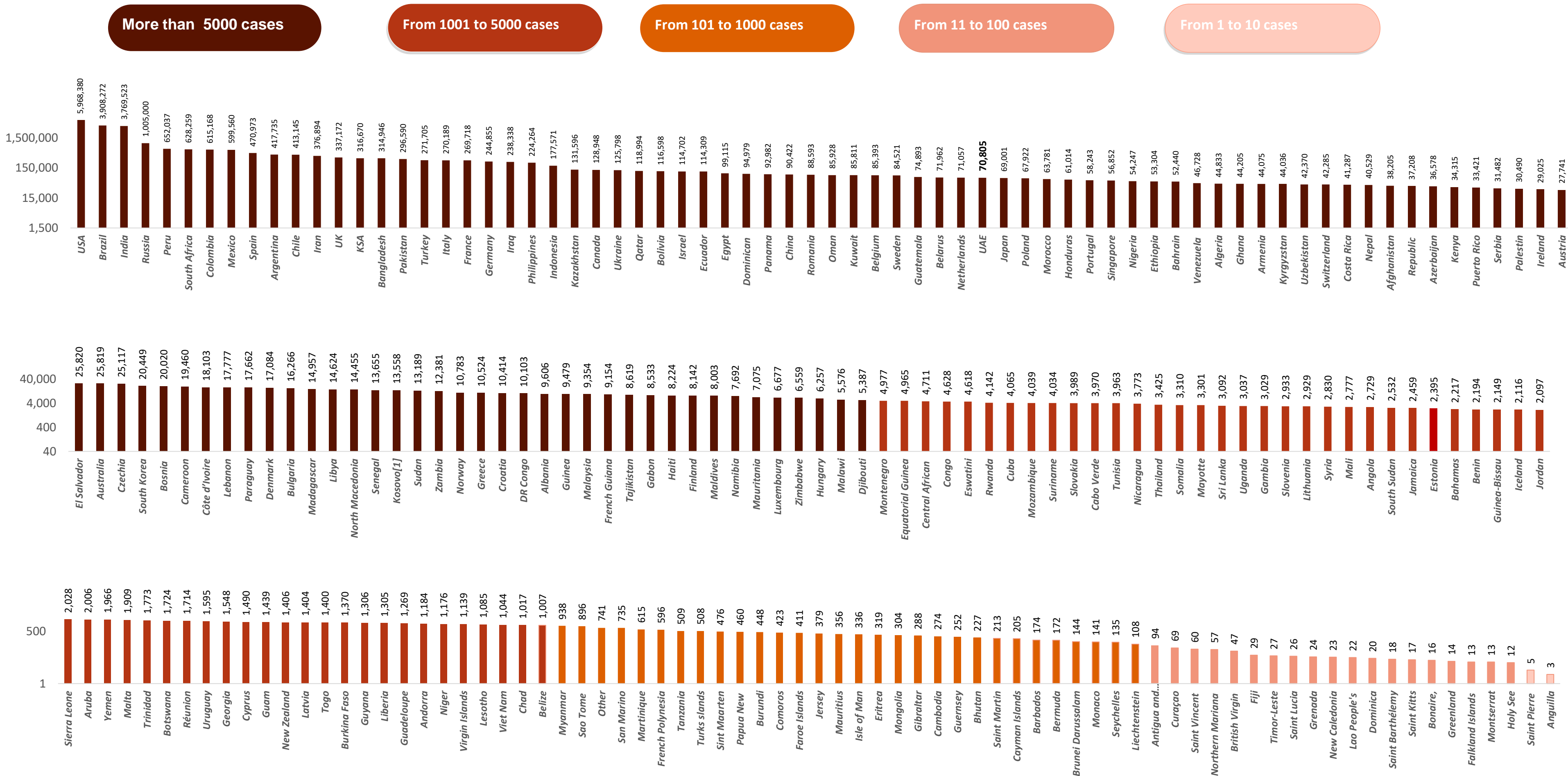
From 101 to 1000 cases

From 11 to 100 cases

From 1 to 10 cases

No confirmed cases

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

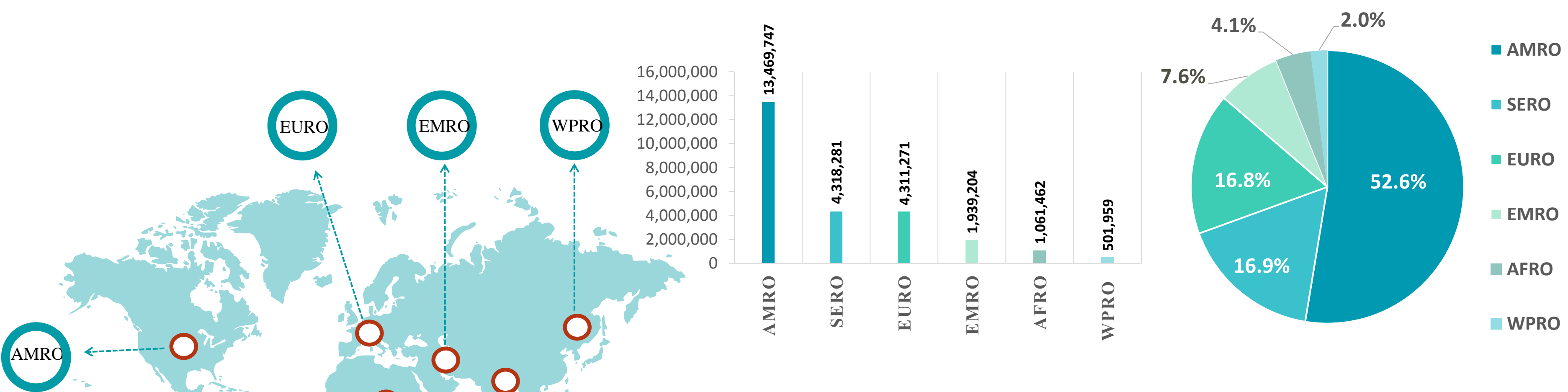


Other\*: includes cases and deaths reported under the international conveyance(Diamond Princess)

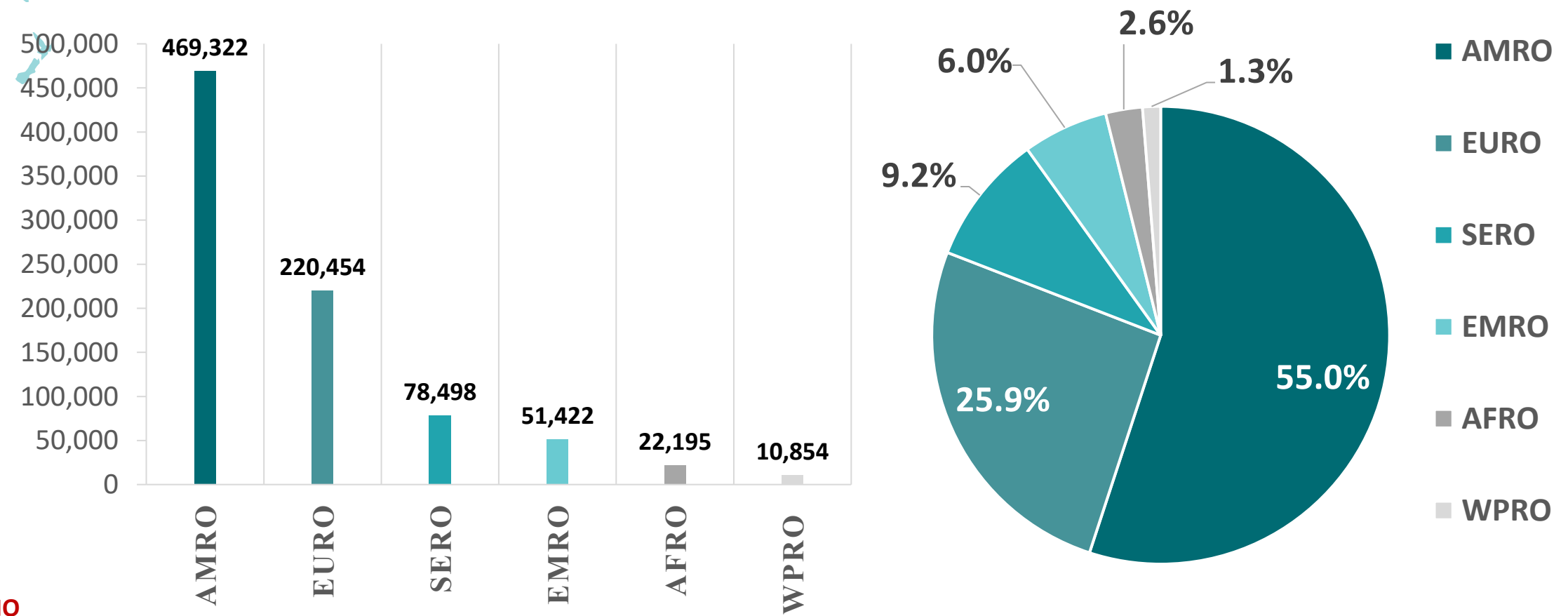


Figure 8: Global Distribution of COVID-19 Cases per Region

## INFECTED

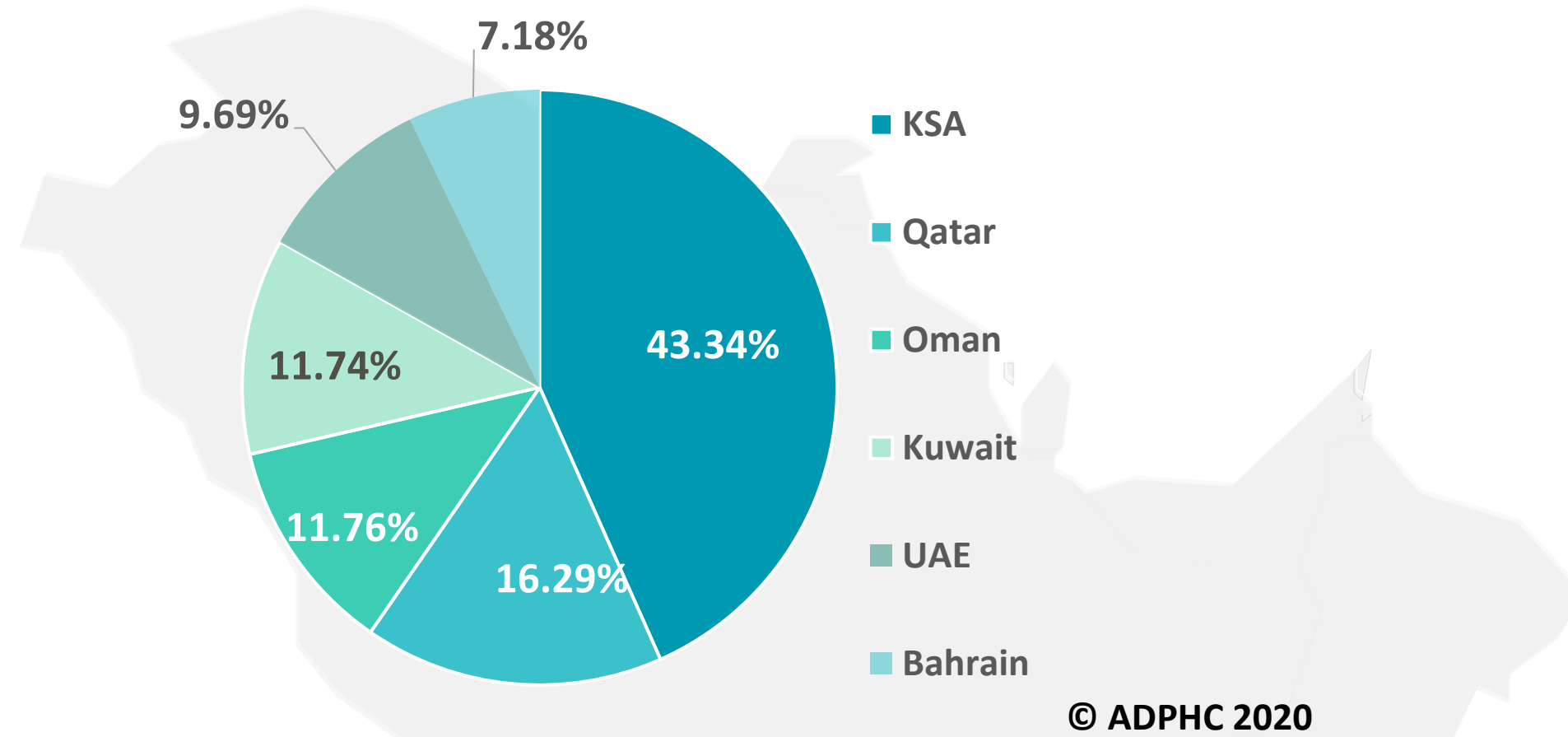


## DEATHS

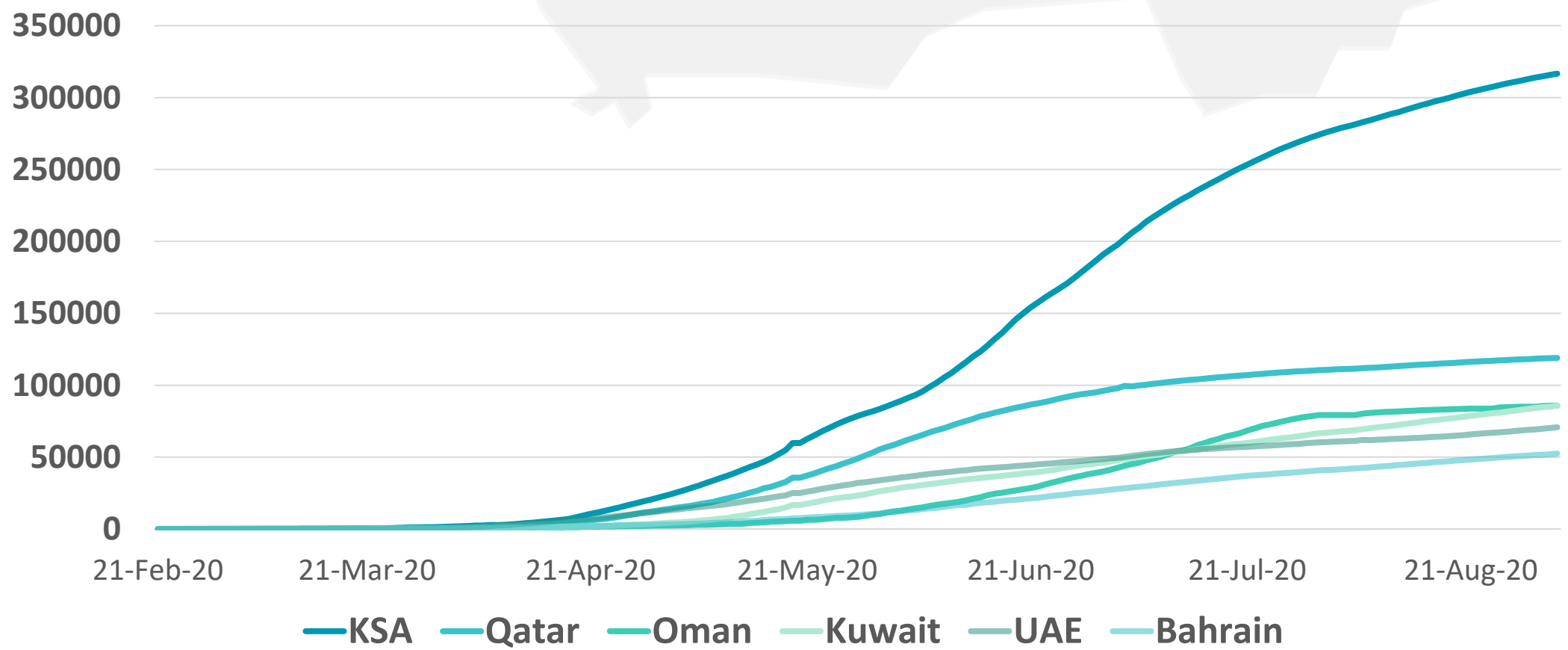
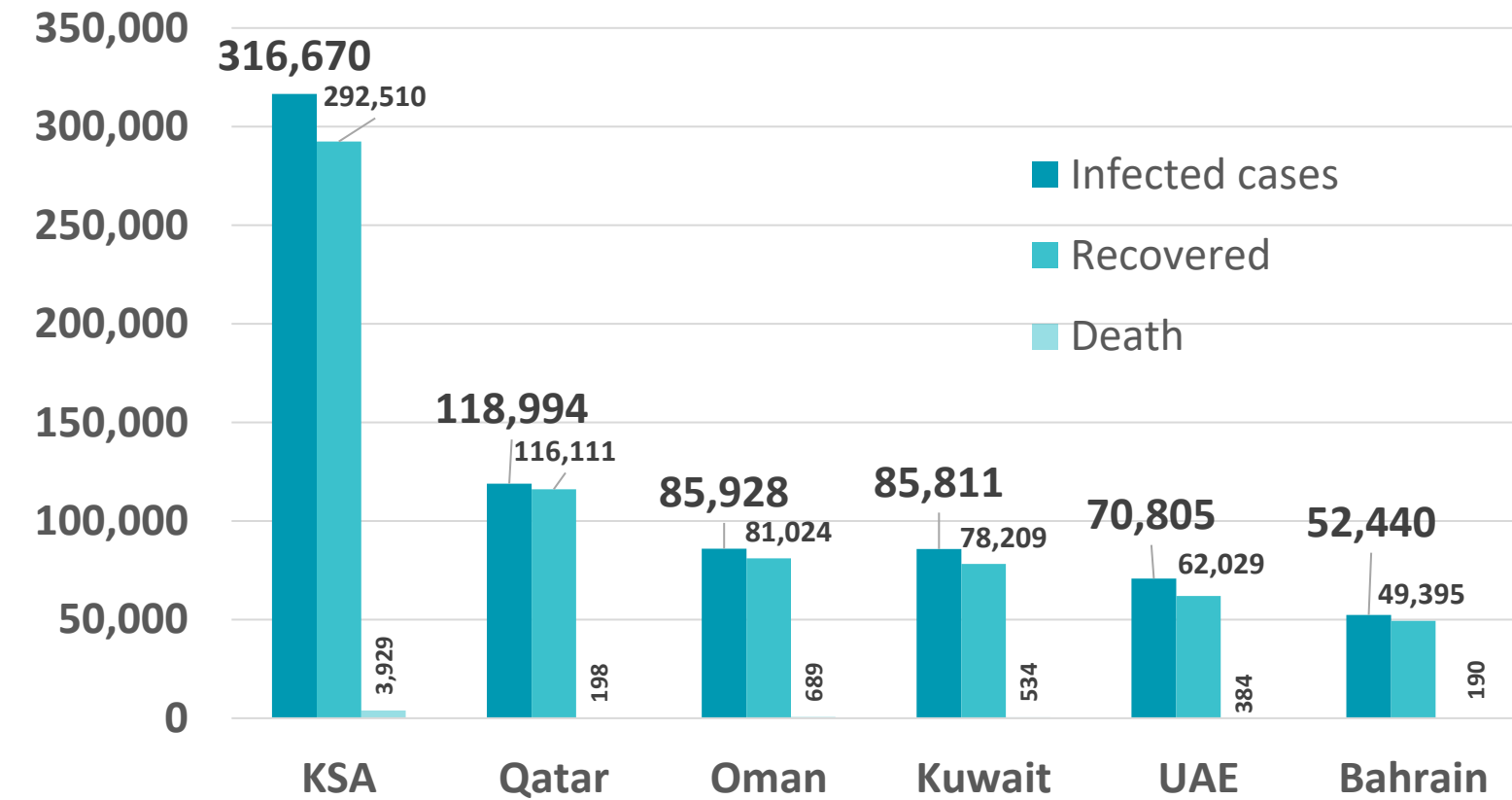


## Figure 9: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 Cases in GCC Countries

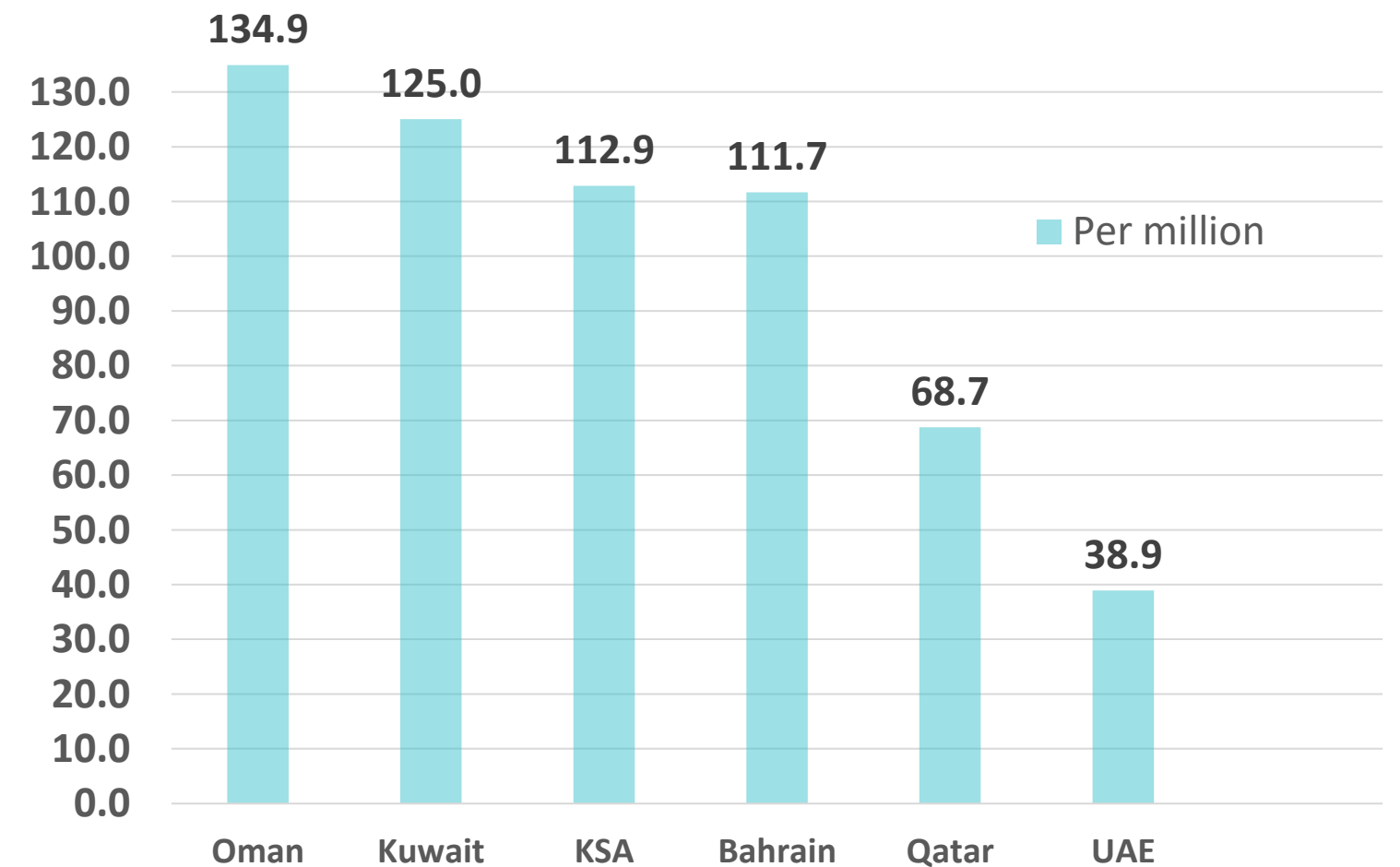
### TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED CASES



### TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED, RECOVERED AND DEATHS



### DEATHS PER MILLION



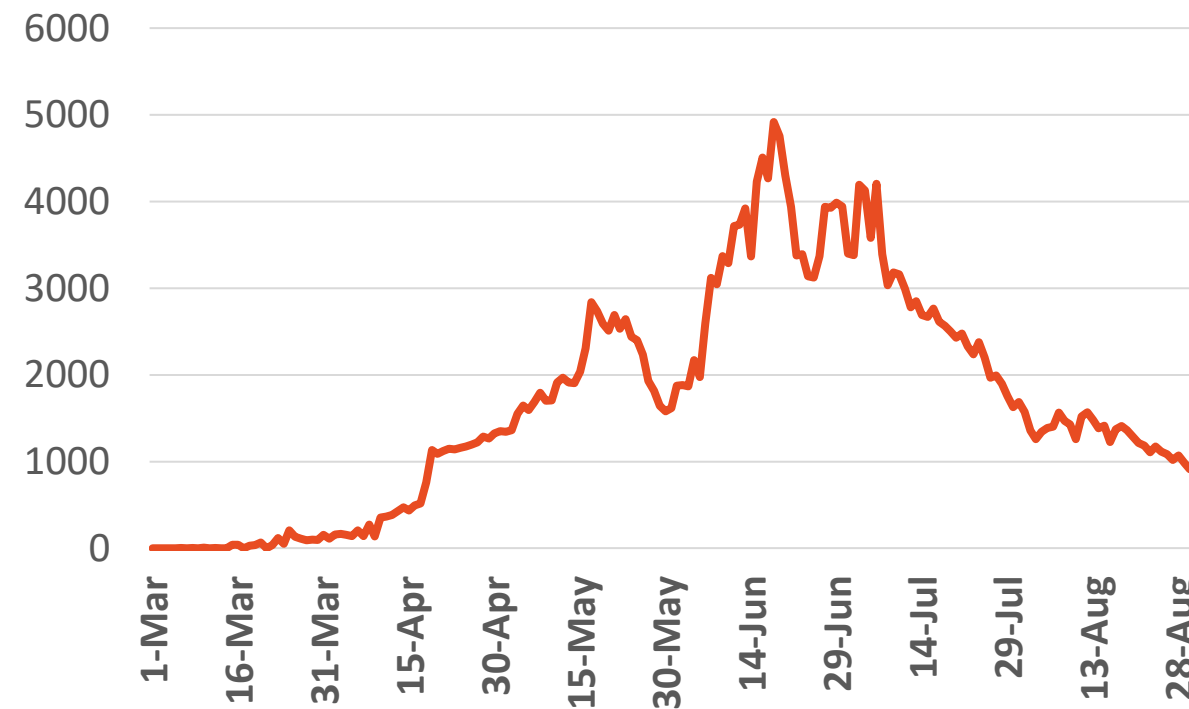
## Figure 10: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 New Cases in GCC Countries

### UAE



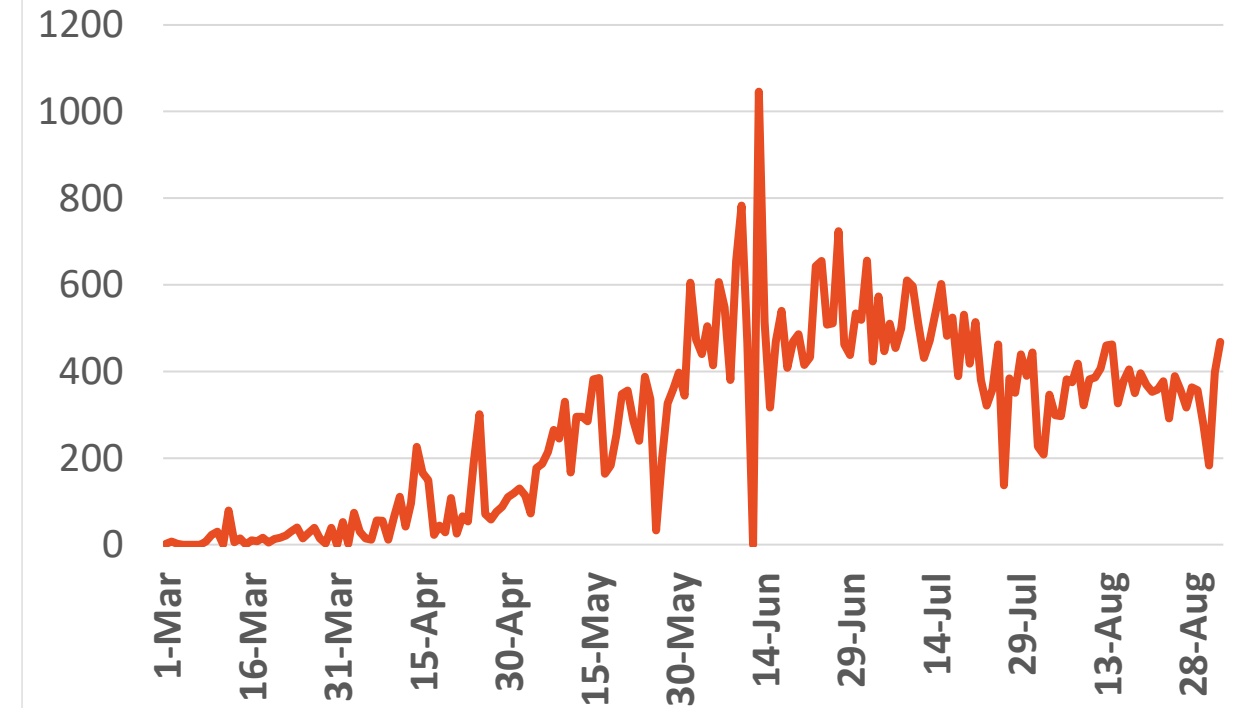
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

### KSA



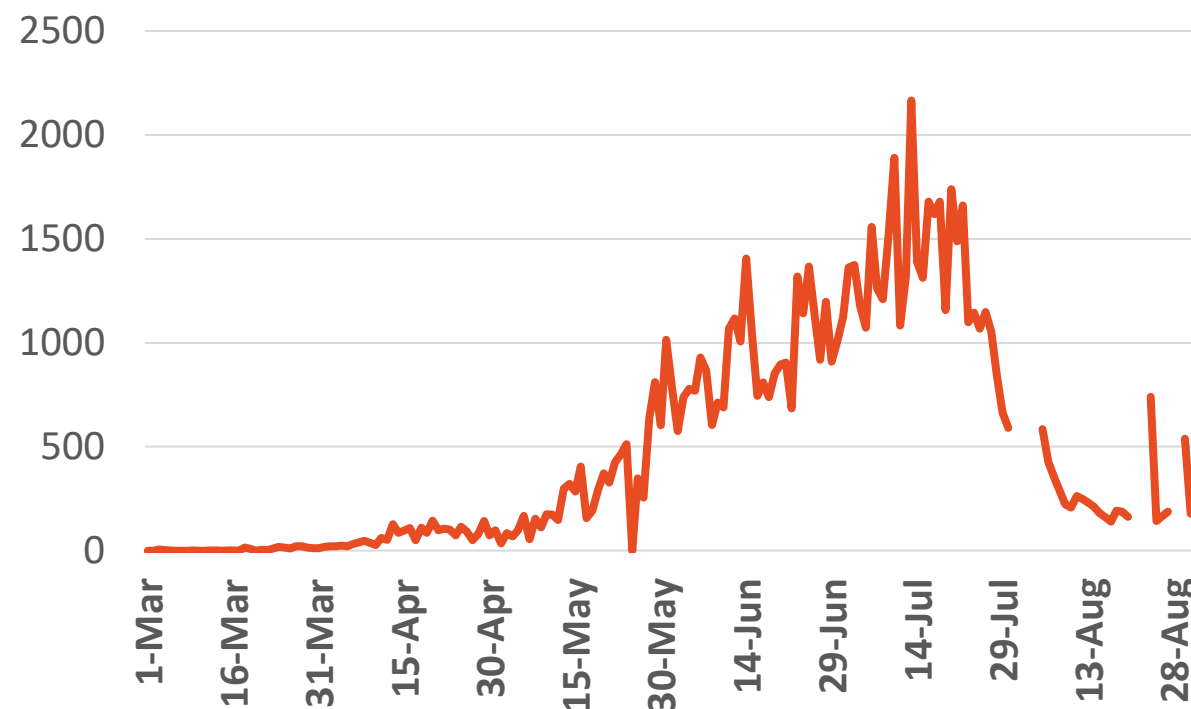
Source : KSA ministry of health

### Bahrain



Source :WHO

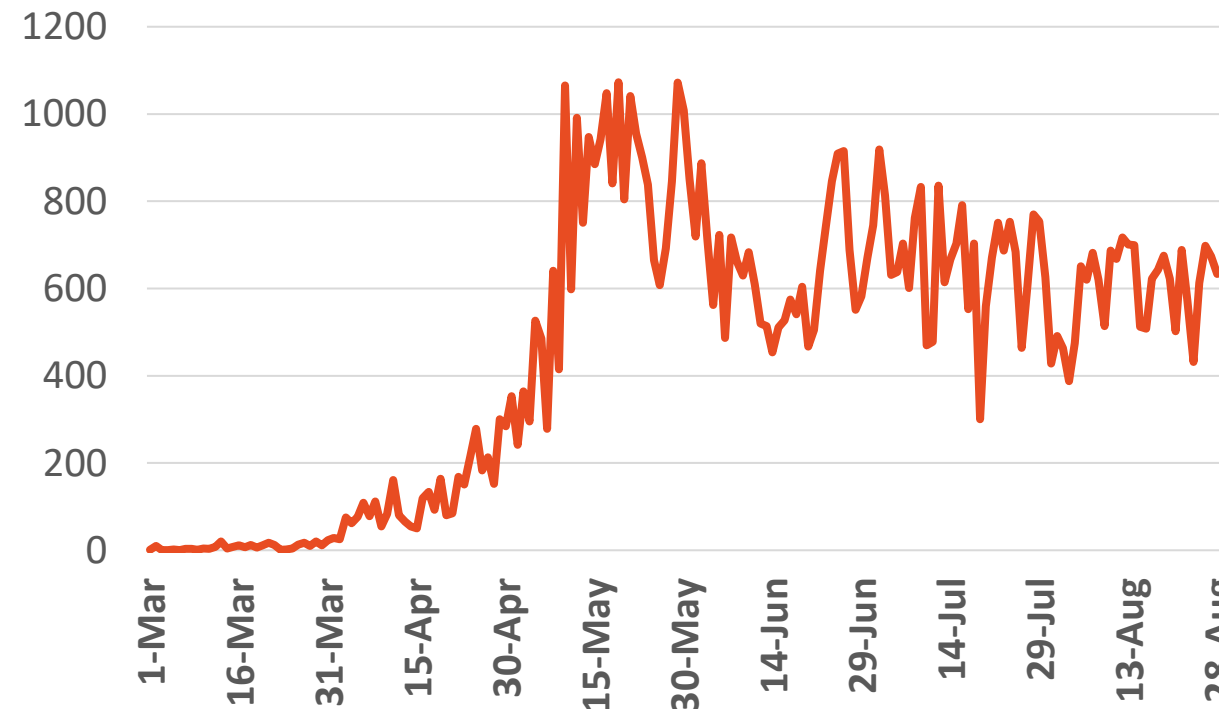
### Oman



Source :Oman ministry of health

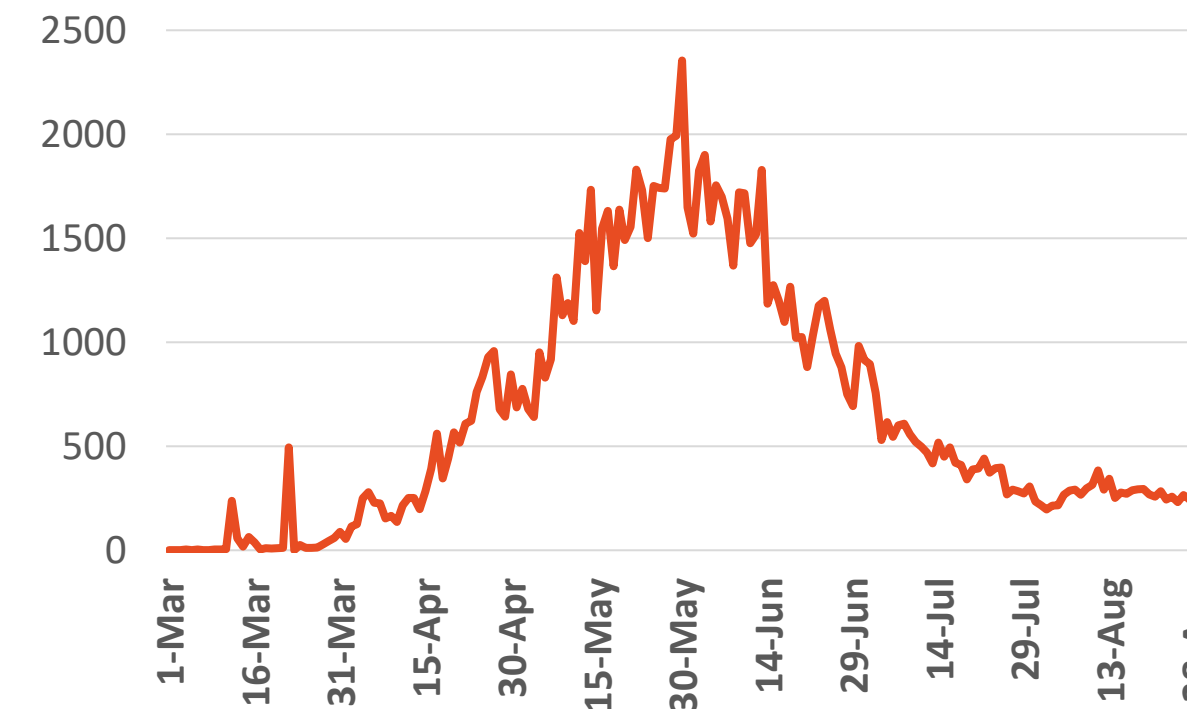
### Kuwait

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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 to 23 August & from 28 to 30 August, 2 September  
\*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.

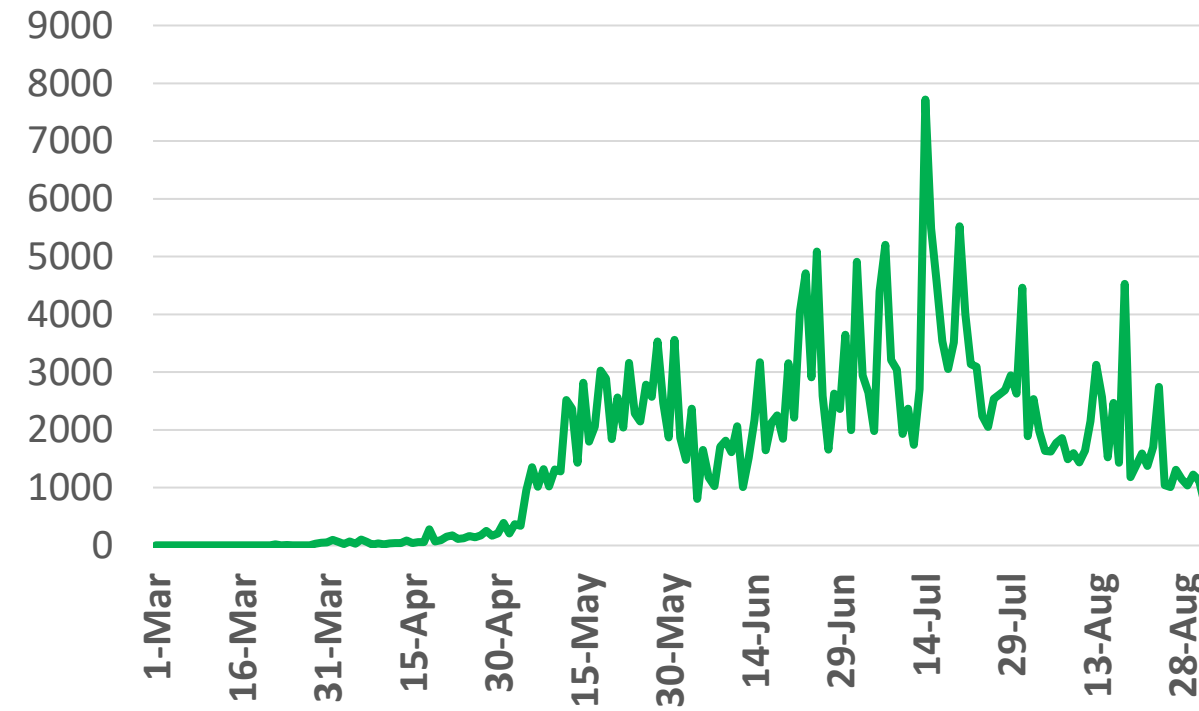
**Figure 11: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 Newly Recovered Cases in GCC Countries**

## UAE



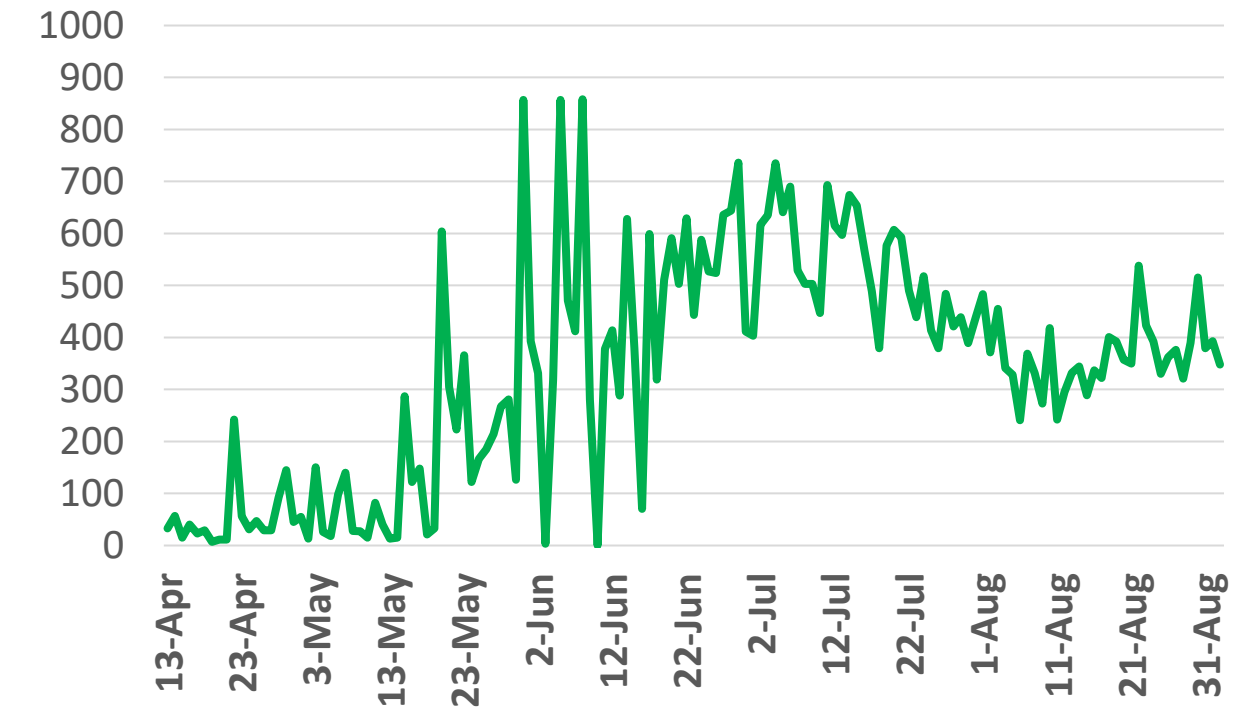
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

## KSA



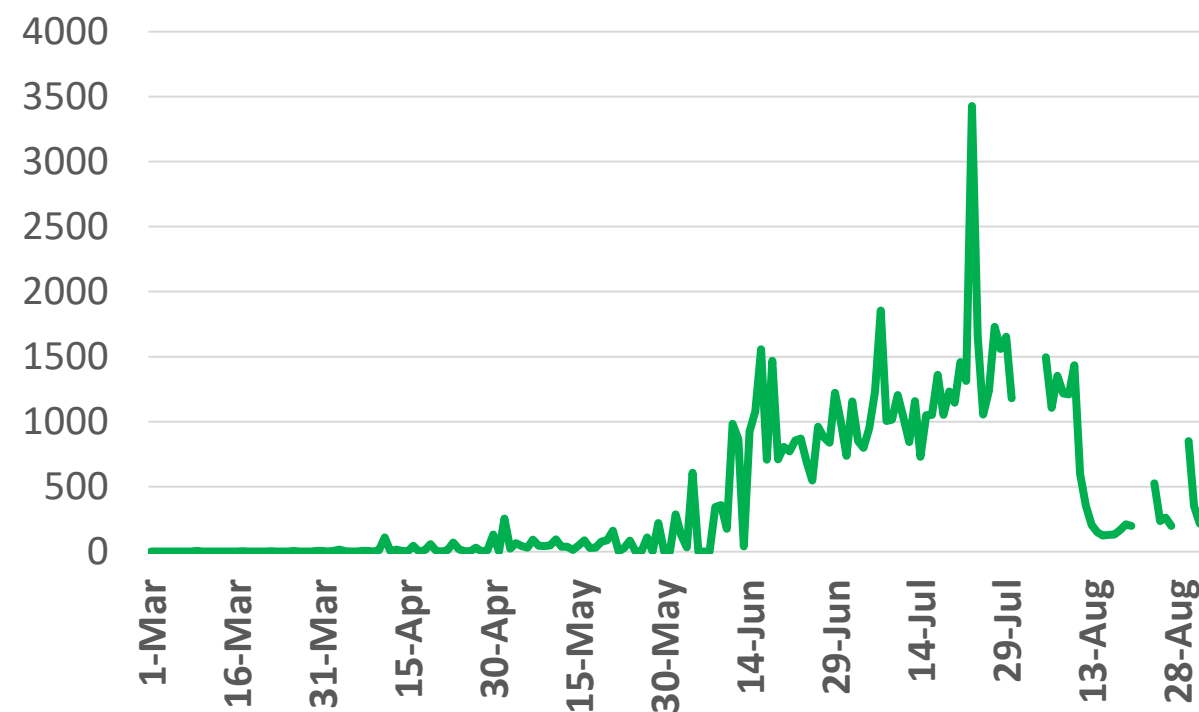
Source : KSA ministry of health

## Bahrain



Source : GCCStat

## Oman



Source : Oman ministry of health

## Kuwait

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Source : Kuwait ministry of health

## Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health

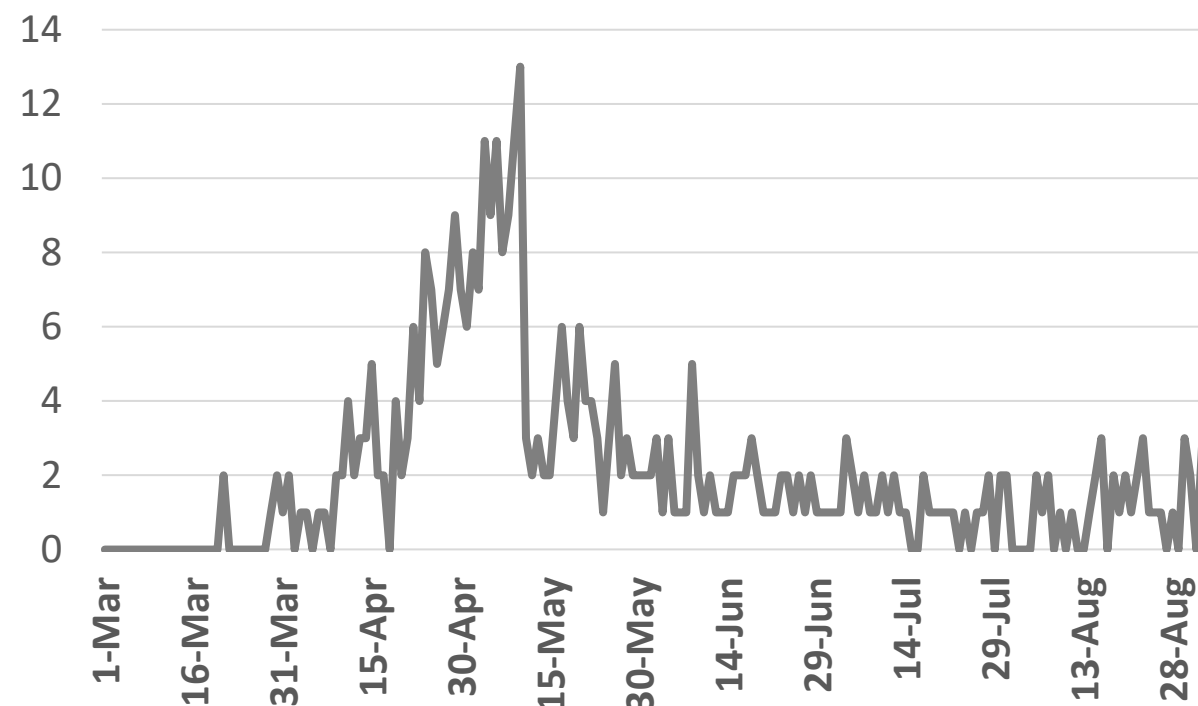
\*No announced statistic data from 31 July to 4 August, 21 to 23 August & from 28 to 30 August, 2 September

\*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



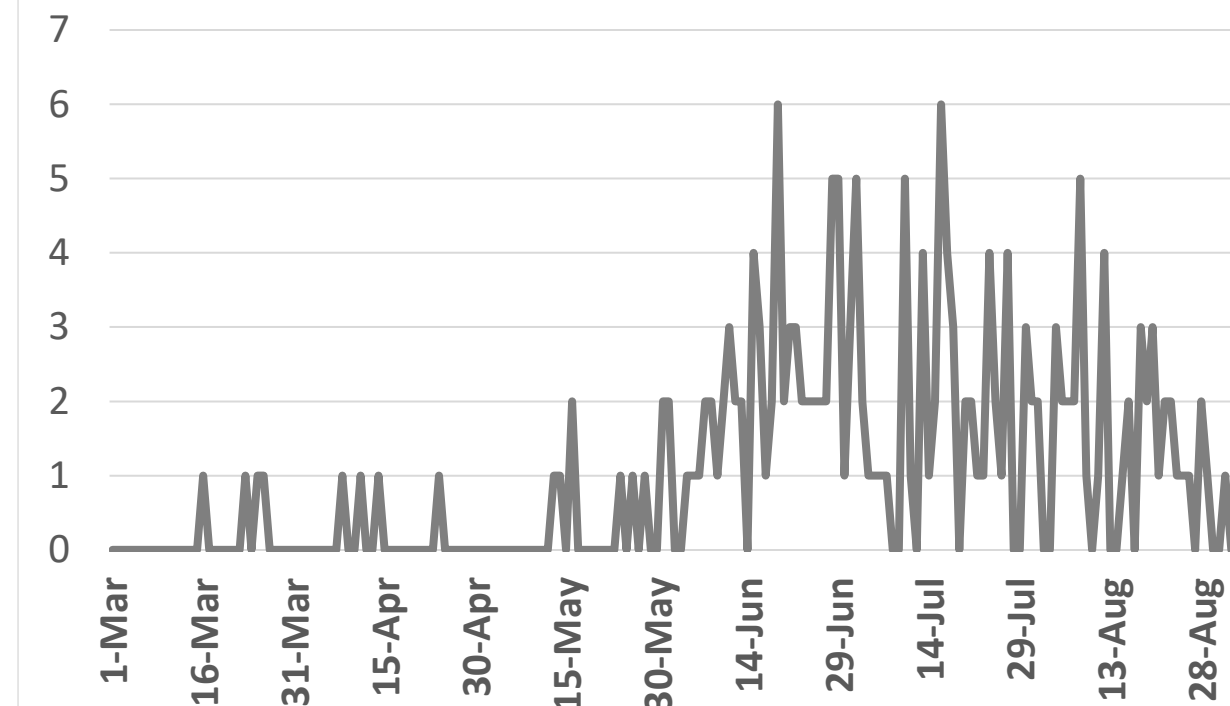
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

### KSA



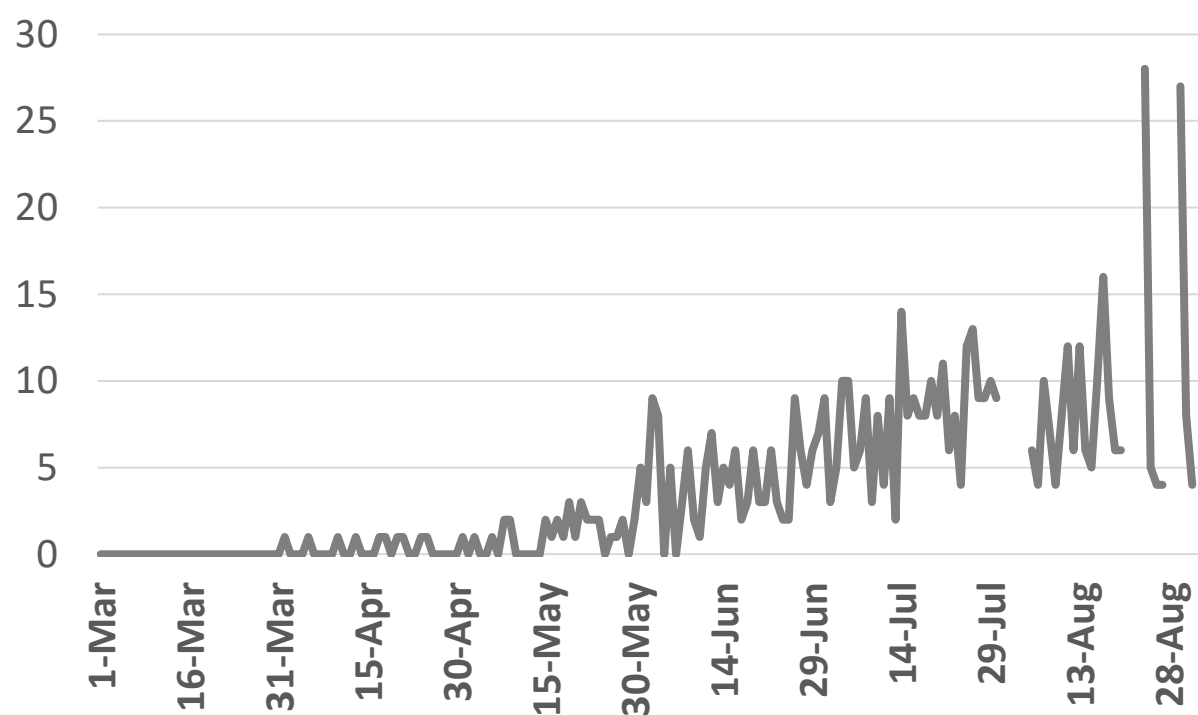
Source : KSA ministry of health

### Bahrain



Source :WHO

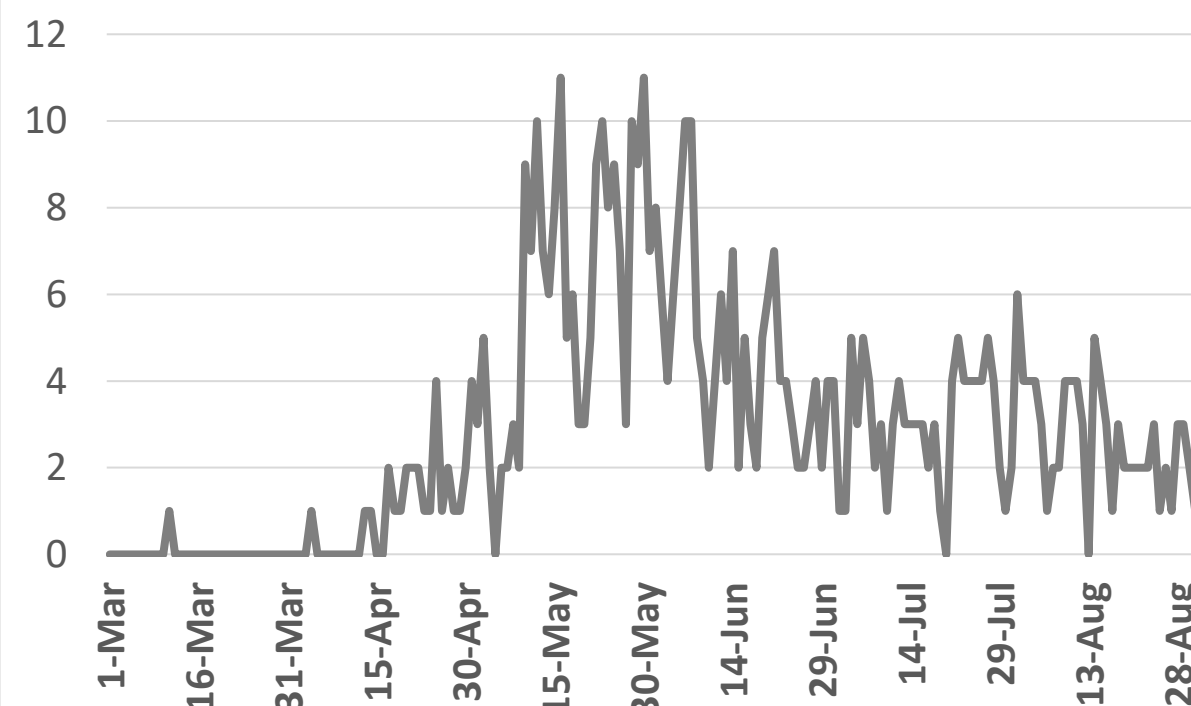
### Oman



Source :Oman ministry of health

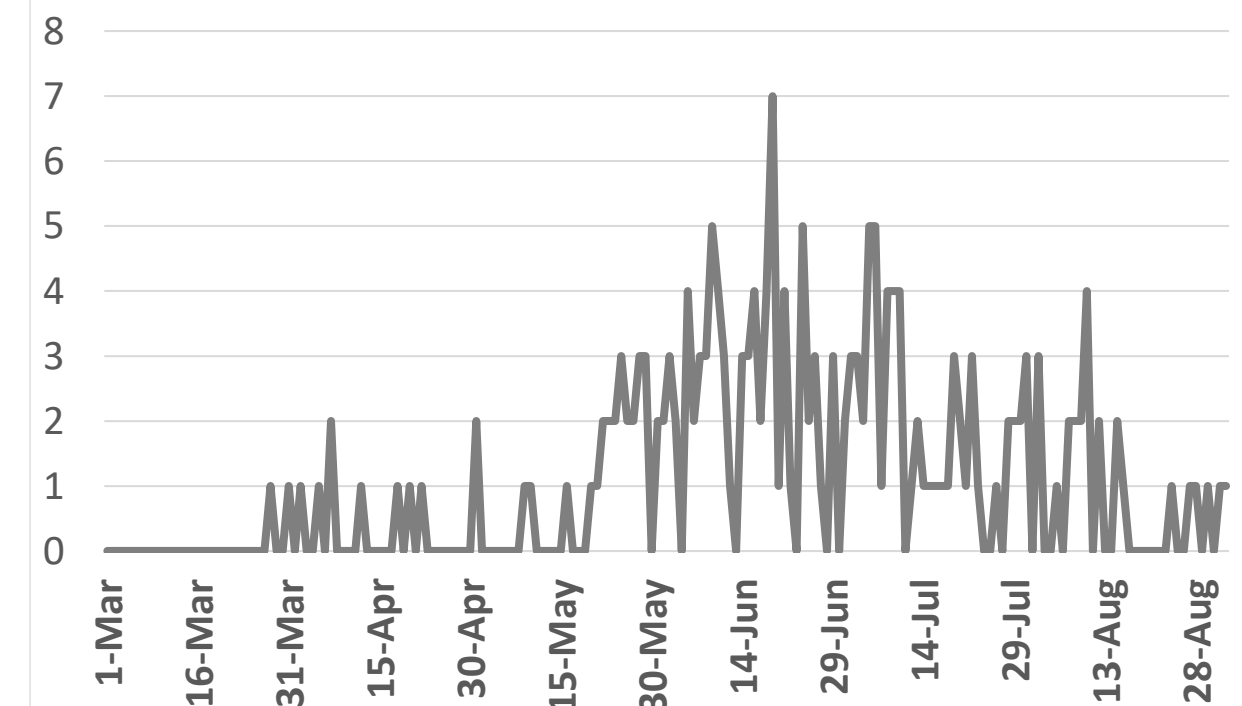
### Kuwait

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Source : Kuwait ministry of health

### Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health

\*No announced statistic data from 31 July to 4 August, 21 to 23 August & from 28 to 30 August, 2 September

\*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.



## Article 1

# Time Course of a Second Outbreak of COVID-19 in Beijing, China, June-July 2020

Published

01 SEPTEMBER 2020 [THE LANCET](#)

### Introduction

- This study assessed preliminary Beijing outbreak data and presents, a timeline of the investigation and public health response.

### Methodology

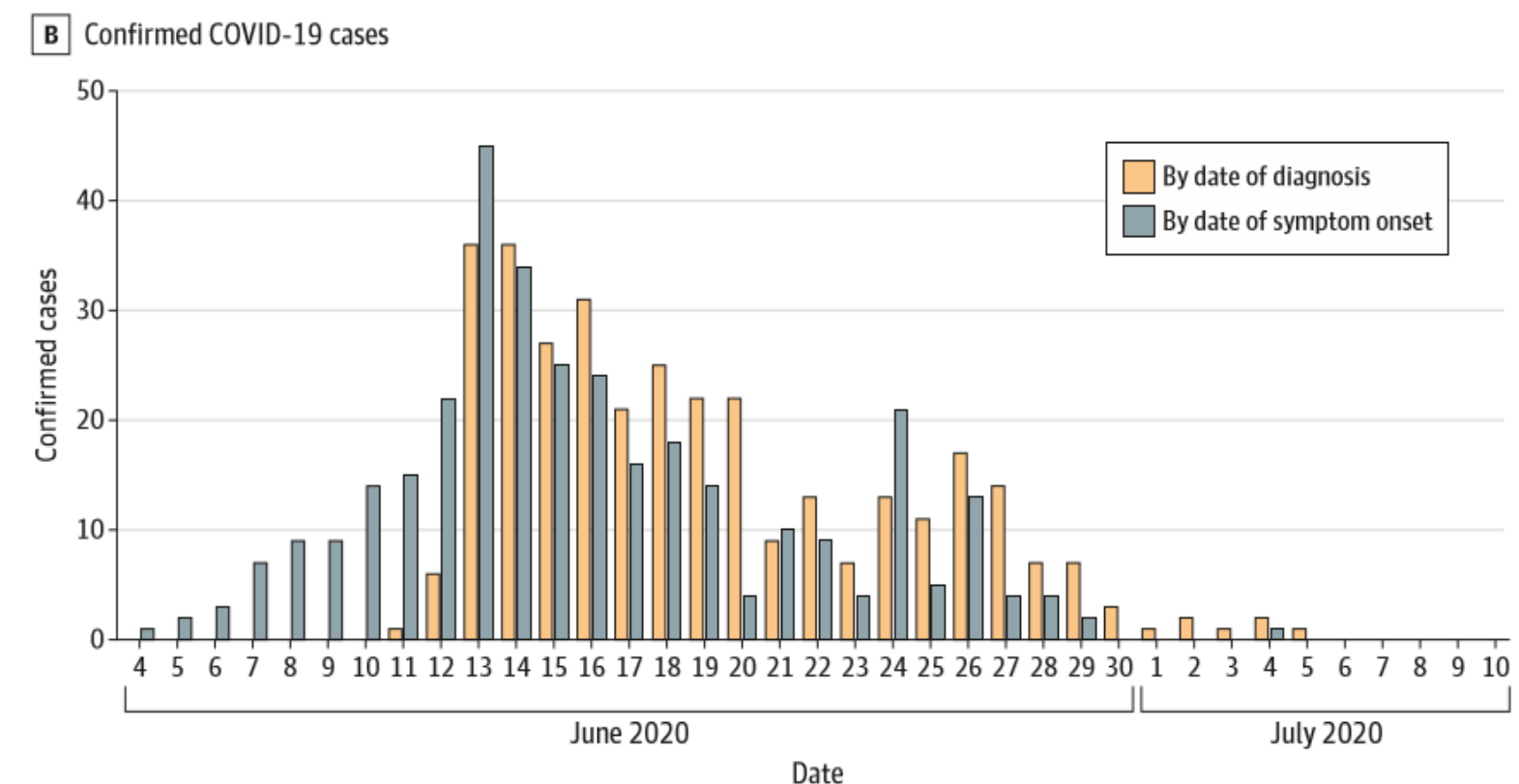
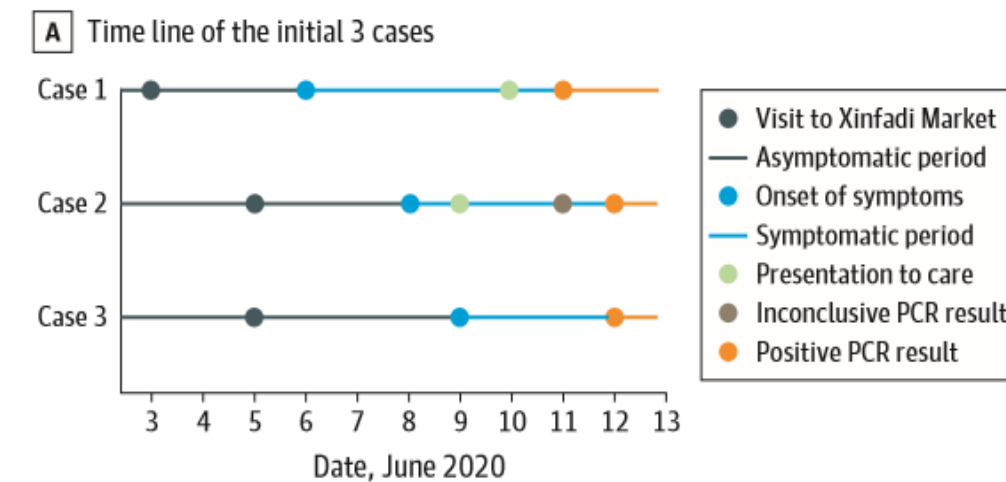
- Cases were extracted from national public health databases.
- If patient RT-PCR was positive but asymptomatic it was not counted as a confirmed case.
- Cases were reported within 2 hours and investigated within 24 hours.

### Results

- On June 11, the first confirmed case was for a man in his 50's after 56 consecutive days with no local transmission event in Beijing.
- The first 2 cases had only an epidemiologic link to the Market, which later was closed on June 12.
- All market workers, recent visitors, close contacts of cases, and residents of surrounding communities were actively sought for RT-PCR testing, 335 cases were confirmed while 33 people were asymptomatic.
- The interval from earliest symptom onset (June 4) to first confirmed case and outbreak alert (June 11) was 7 days.

### Conclusion

- The outbreak was rapidly detected and contained based on lessons learned from the Wuhan outbreak.



### Limitations

- This is Only preliminary data.
- Results of environmental testing and response measures are still being analyzed.
- This study underscores the effectiveness of sensitive surveillance, immediate investigation, and rapid response in combination with public health interventions in containing an outbreak of SARS-CoV-2.



## Article 2

# Ocular Manifestations and Clinical Characteristics of Children With Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 in Wuhan, China

Published

26 August 2020 [JAMA](#)

## Introduction

Cases of patients with COVID-19 and ocular (eyes) symptoms were reported, but most of the cases were adults, thus a retrospective clinical study on the clinical and ocular characteristics of pediatric patients with COVID-19 was performed at Wuhan Children's Hospital (Wuhan, China).

## Methodology

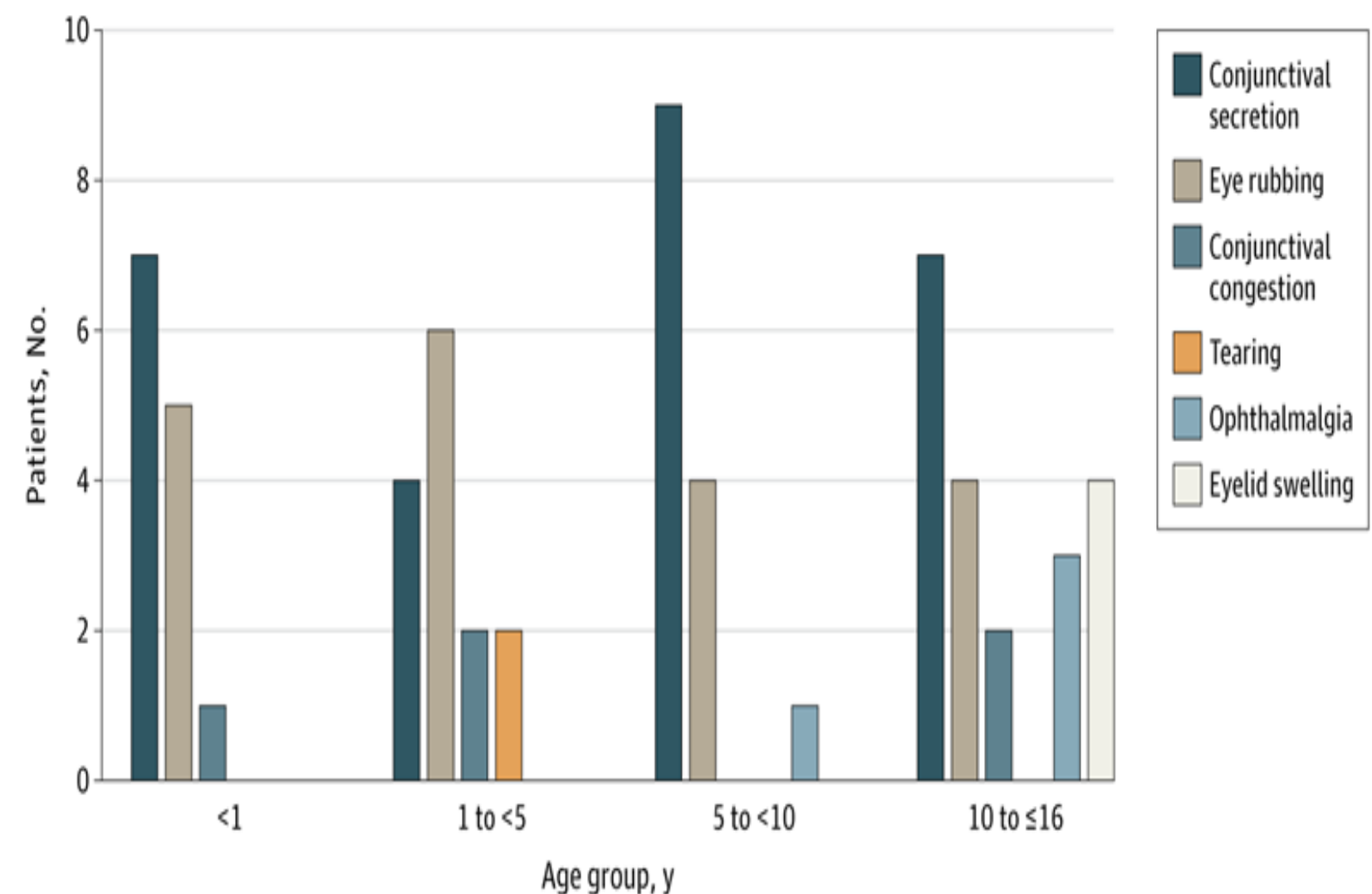
- This study was conducted on 216 children with confirmed COVID-19, from January 26 to March 18, 2020.
- Data was collected through medical record review and electronic questionnaires.

## Results

- The age distribution among those with ocular symptoms is summarized in Figure 1.
- 89.4% of pediatric cases have confirmed/suspected family member with COVID-19 infection.

- 41 children recovered while the rest of the 8 patients had persistent eye rubbing.
- The median (interquartile range) duration of ocular symptoms was 7 (3-10) days.

Figure 1: Ocular Symptoms in Different Age Groups





## Article 2

### Continued

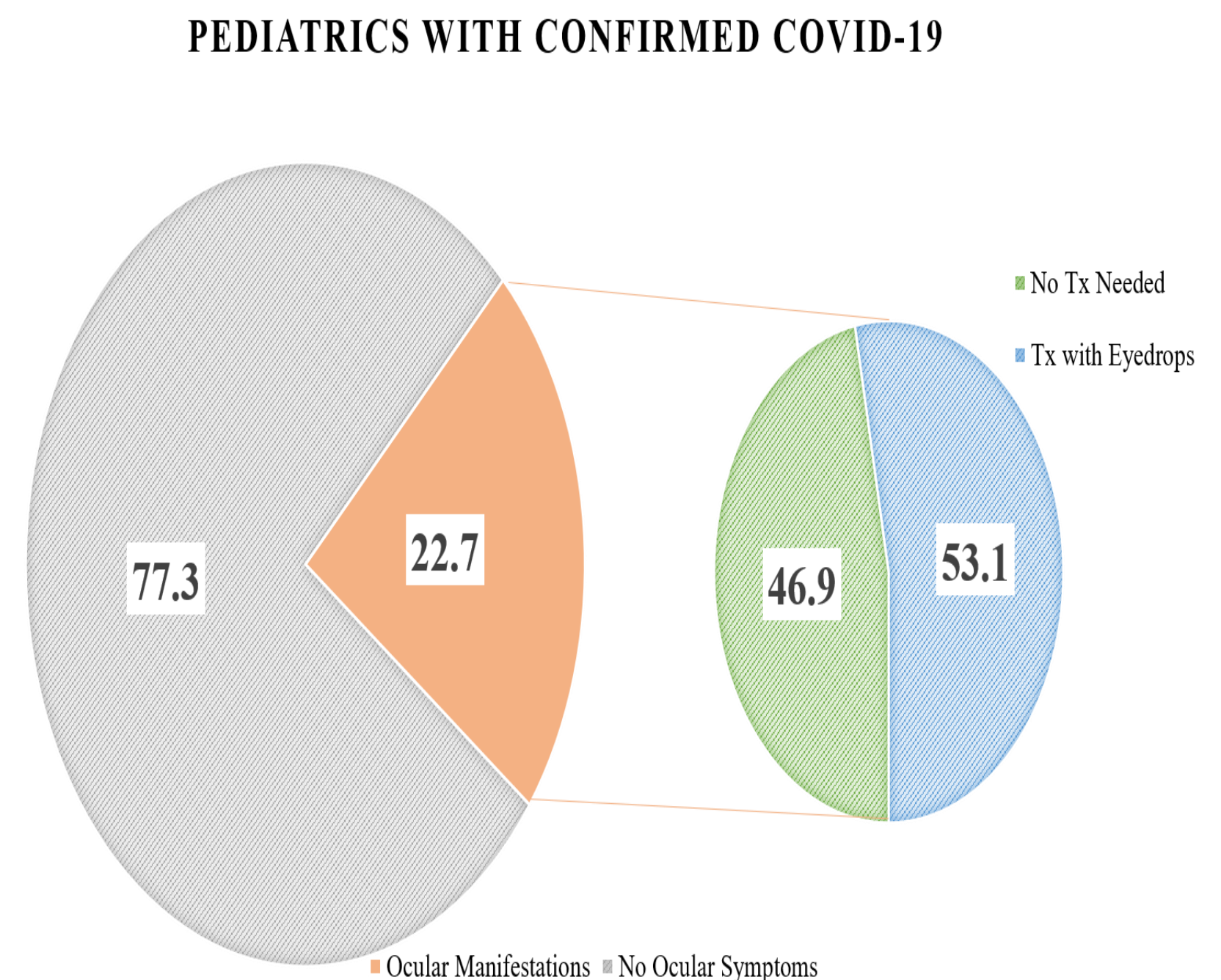
#### Conclusion

- This study describes the ocular involvements, the clinical course, and the outcome, which will help guide the prevention and management of ocular disorders in children with COVID-19.
- Nasolacrimal duct can provide the opportunity for the virus to travel from the respiratory tract to the ocular surface.
- ACE-2 was found on ocular tissue.
- Whether the ocular disease was directly caused by SARS-CoV-2 remains unknown, and more studies are needed.
- Children with systemic symptoms or cough were more likely to develop ocular symptoms.

#### Limitations

- The pathogenic evidence of ocular disorders in children could not be acquired.
- The descriptions of ocular symptoms can be subjective to a certain extent.
- Children in this study are from Wuhan, thus the findings may not be generalizable to children in other regions.

**Figure 2:** Percentage of cases with ocular manifestations and its observed treatment.





## Article 3 Transparency during global health emergencies

Published

04 June 2020 [THE LANCET](#)

**This article presents post-publication analysis of some COVID -19 papers revealed multiple inconsistencies in the data.**

- Therefore, Protection of proprietary interest in the ownership of data is thought to encourage further research and to mitigate concerns over misinterpretation of data.
- Beside that, a Comment published in The Lancet Digital Health showed that, despite the benefits of data in health care, there is concern among the public of risks involved in data sharing that the main obstacles of data sharing are not so much available with regards to technology or infrastructure, but the cultural and systemic challenges.
- However, The pandemic has prompted a new interest in sharing existing data, and in pooling resources, as open data repositories receive an increase in submissions. To combat concerns regarding the erosion of ethics review and informed consent during emergencies, with a more ethical and collaborative approach to sharing data and doing research.
- This article implies if privacy issues prevent the reviewers from accessing the data underlying a paper's results, then authors must endeavour to validate their conclusions with data that are accessible to readers so that analyses can be reproduced.



# THANK YOU

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