

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

23 SEPTEMBER 2020

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MONITORING ON COVID-19

(ISSUE 234)

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).

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Epidemiology

Estimating Older Adult Mortality from COVID-19

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Assessing the Potential Impact of COVID-19 on Life Expectancy

Public Health Response

Demographic and Attitudinal Factors of Adherence to Quarantine Guidelines During COVID-19: The Italian Model

Telemedicine

What is Telemedicine in a Non-US Setting

Public Health Response

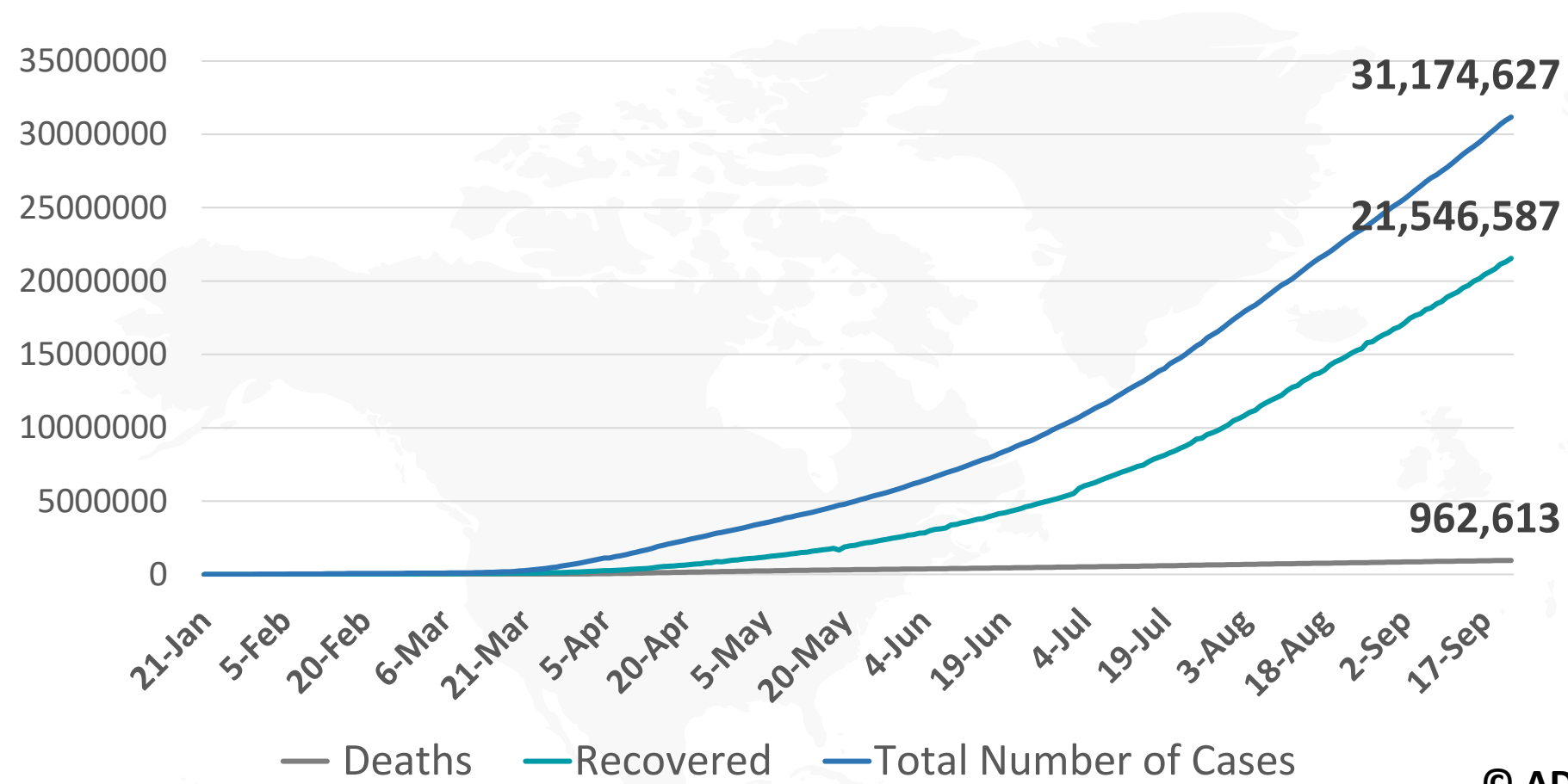
CDC Releases Indicators for Dynamic School Decision-Making

Public Health Response

COVID-19 Testing Strategies and Objectives



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)

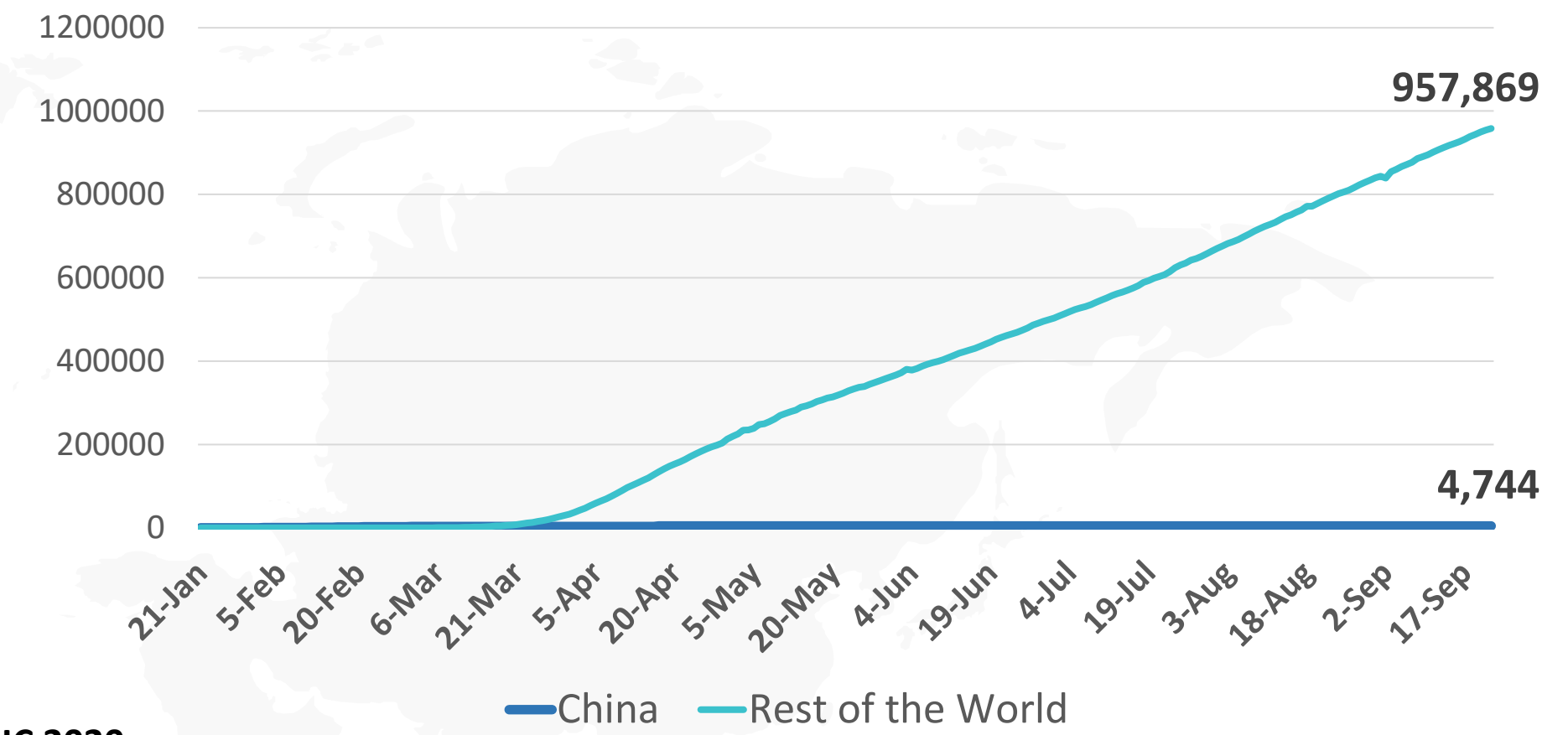


Figure 2: Daily New Infected COVID-19 Cases (China and rest of the world)

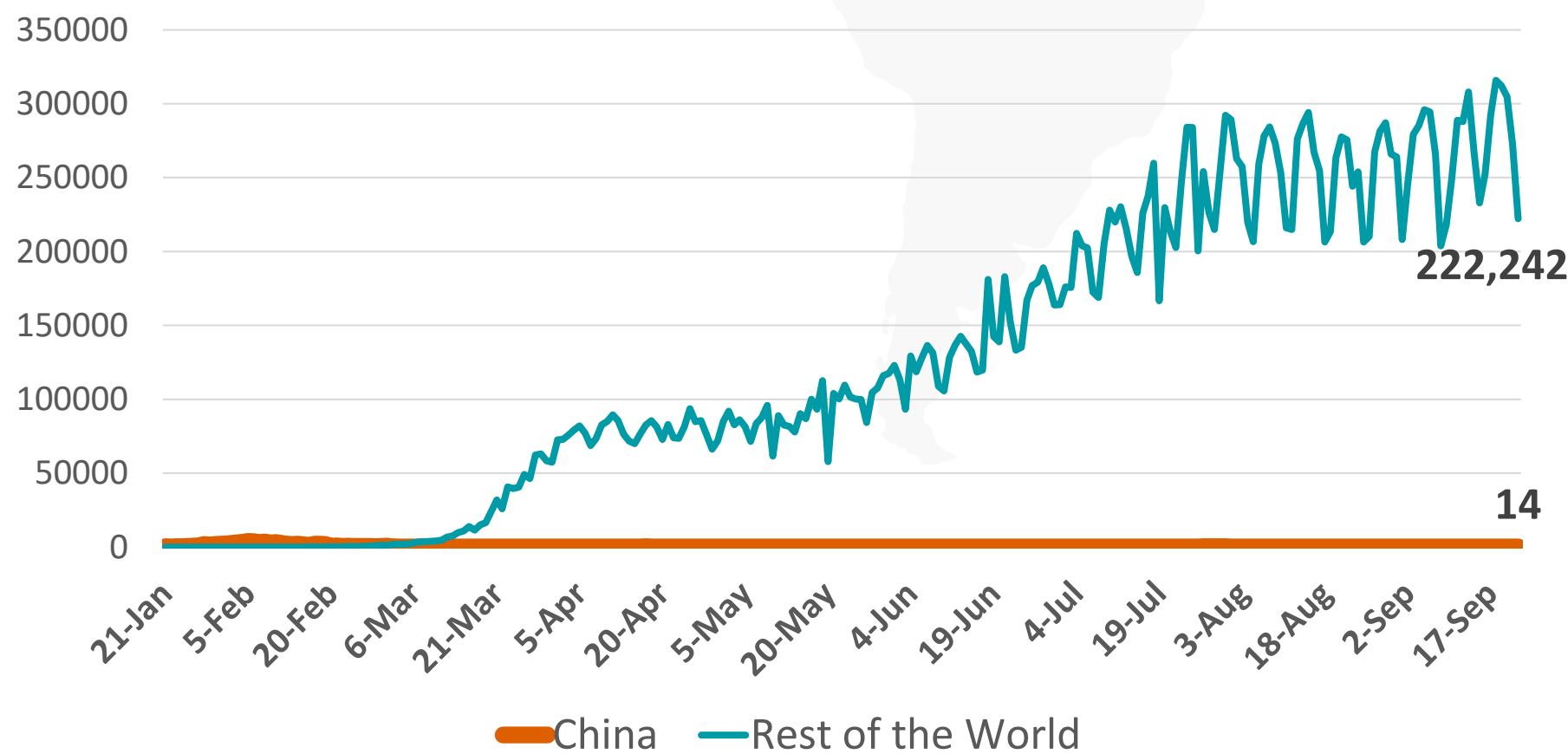


Figure 4: Global Daily New Deaths Due to COVID-19 (china and rest of the world)

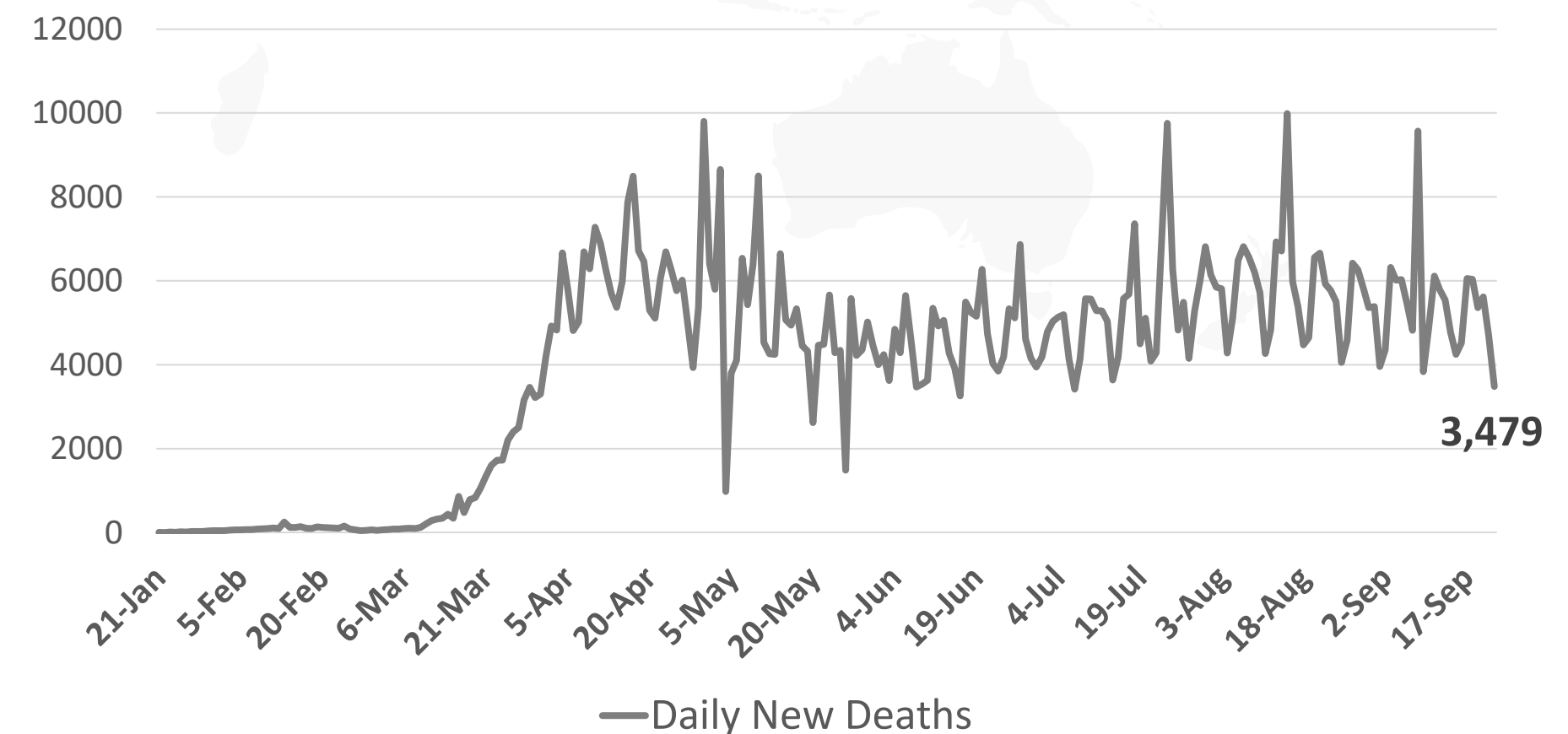
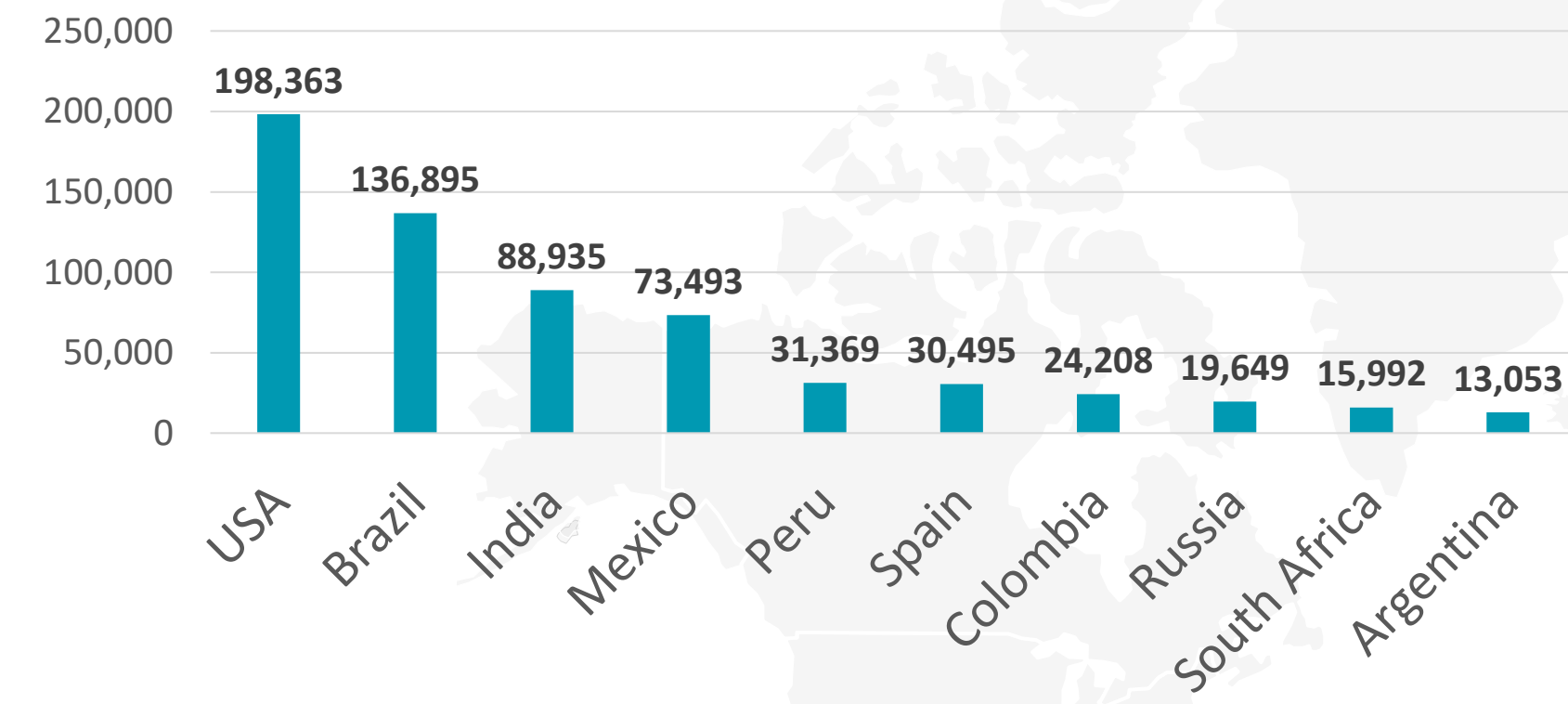
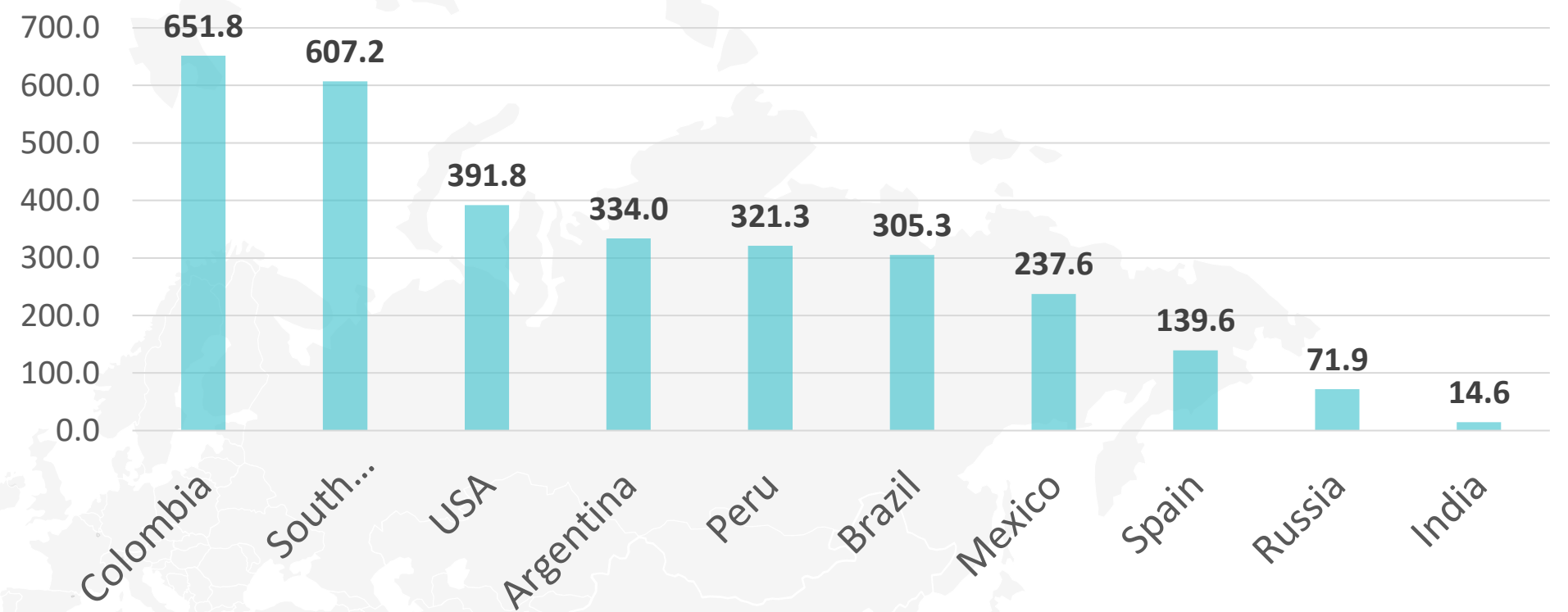


Figure 5: Top 10 Countries in the Total Number of Cases Due to COVID-19

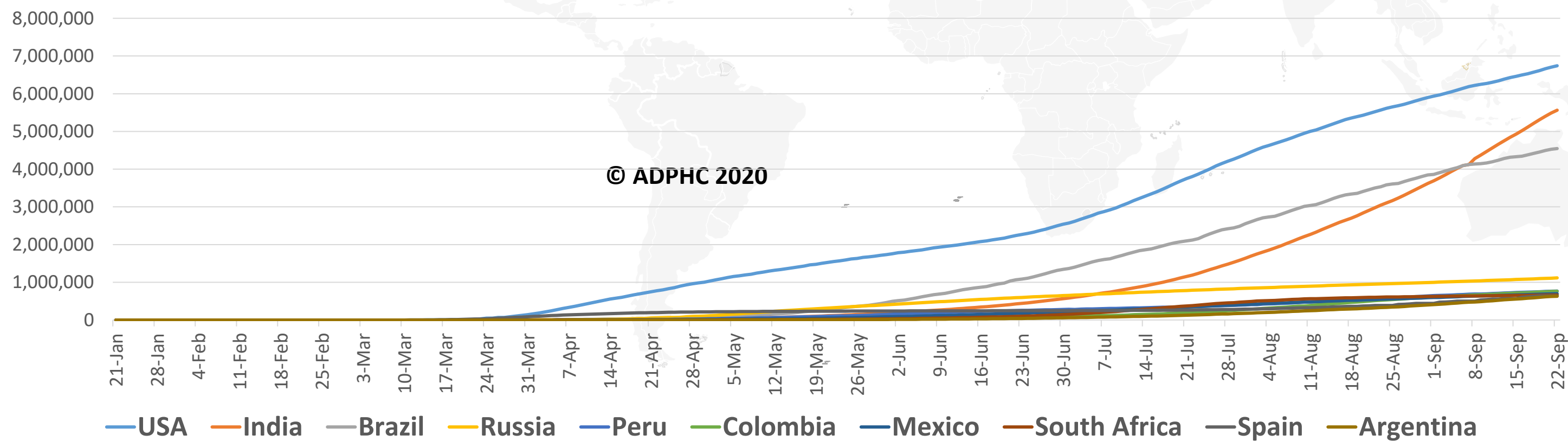
TOTAL DEATHS



DEATHS PER MILLION

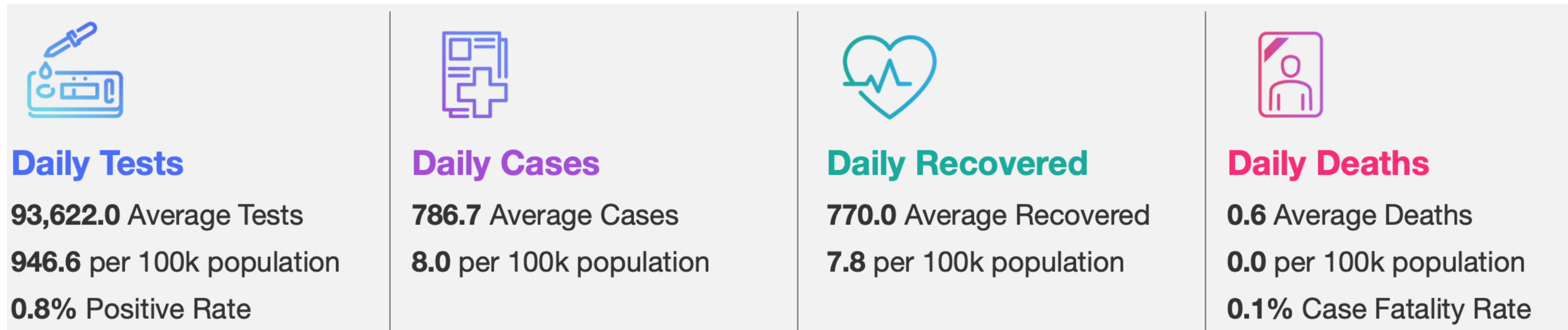


TOTAL INFECTED CASES



USA	6,740,464
India	5,562,663
Brazil	4,544,629
Russia	1,115,810
Peru	768,895
Colombia	765,076
Mexico	697,663
South Africa	661,936
Spain	640,040
Argentina	631,365

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

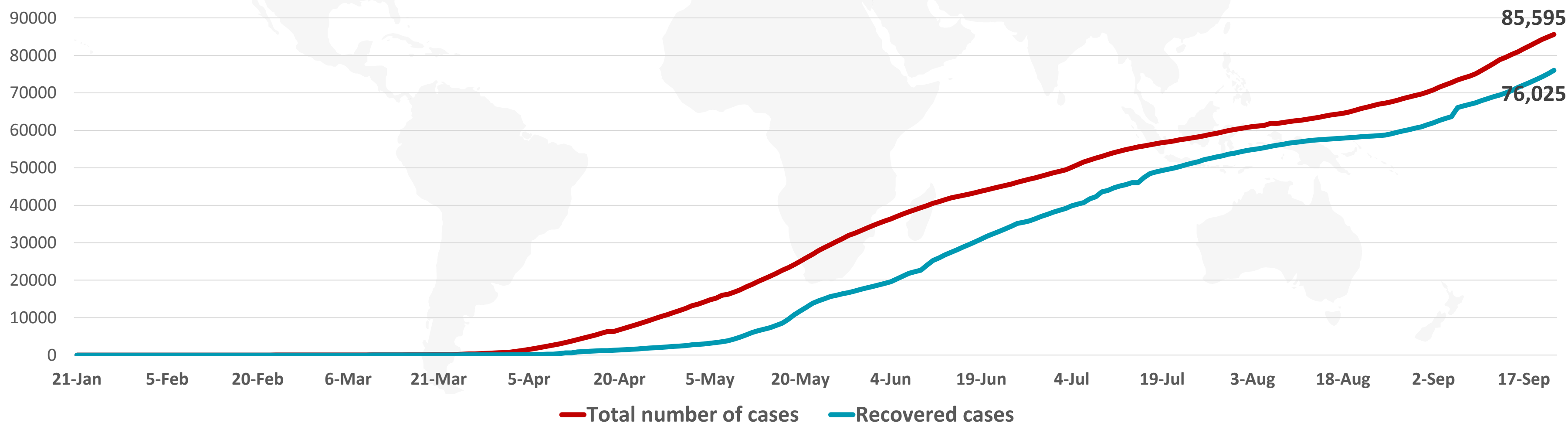
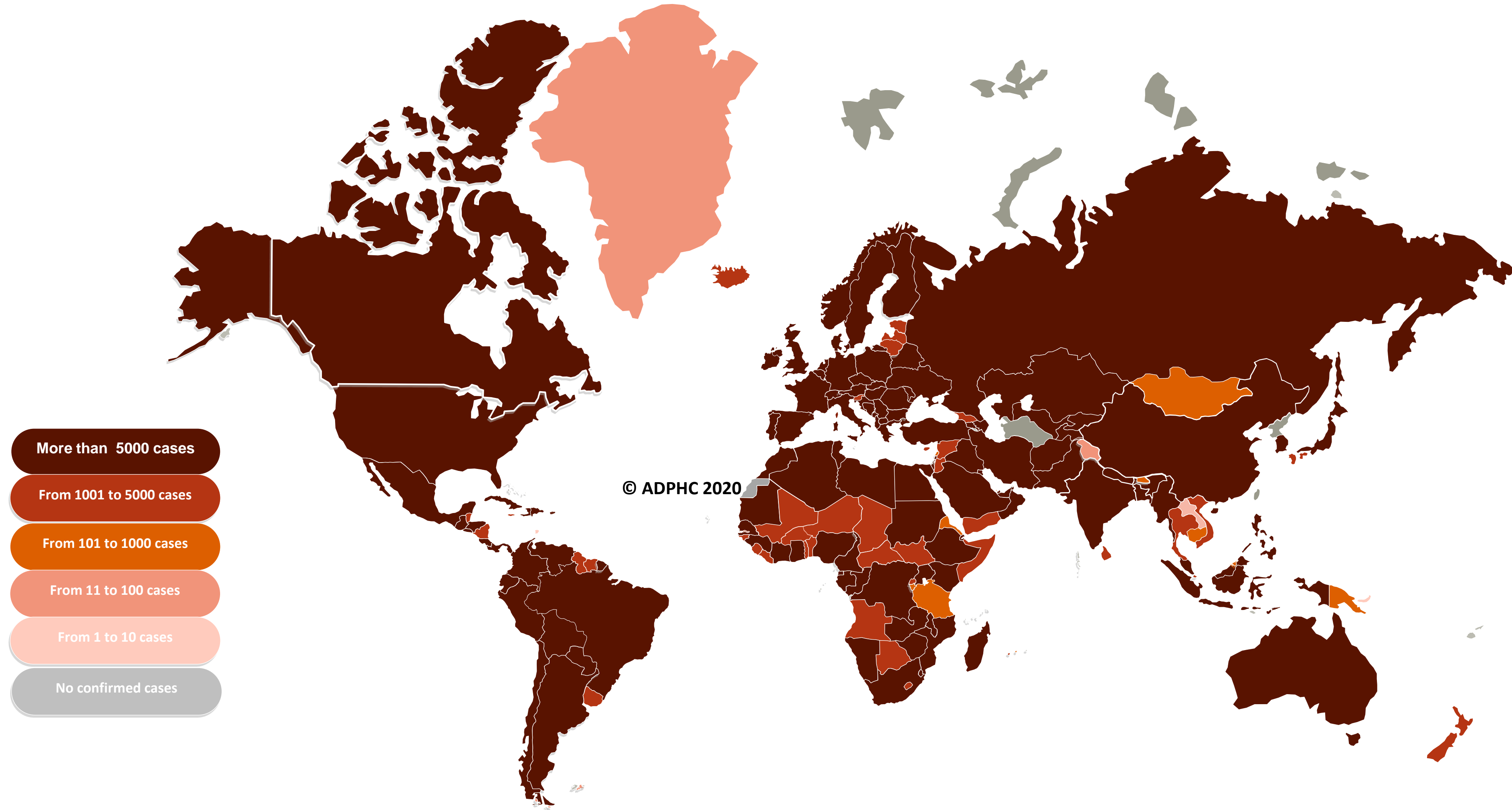


Figure 7A : Global Distribution of COVID-19 Cases



More than 5000 cases

From 1001 to 5000 cases

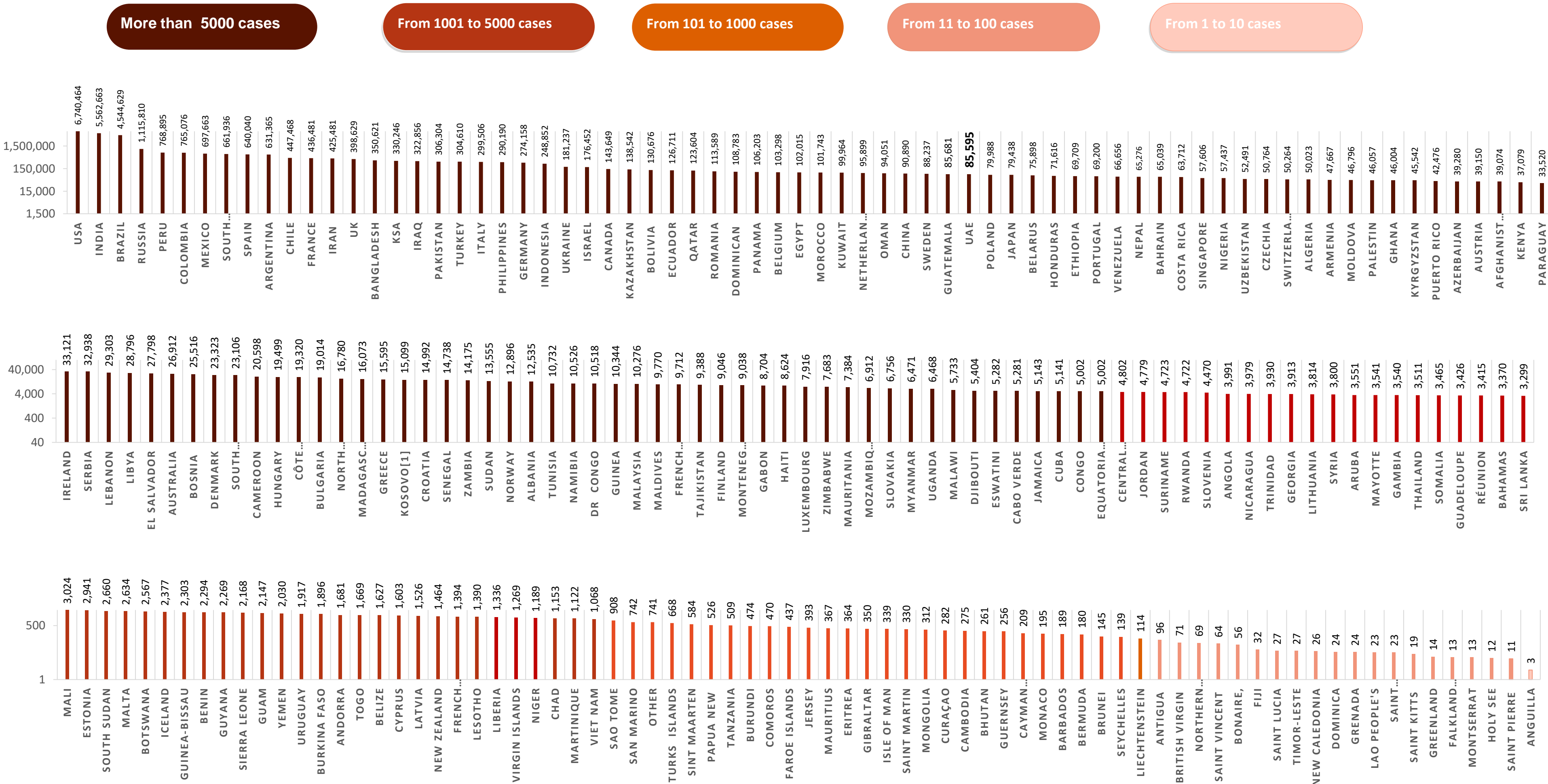
From 101 to 1000 cases

From 11 to 100 cases

From 1 to 10 cases

No confirmed cases

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

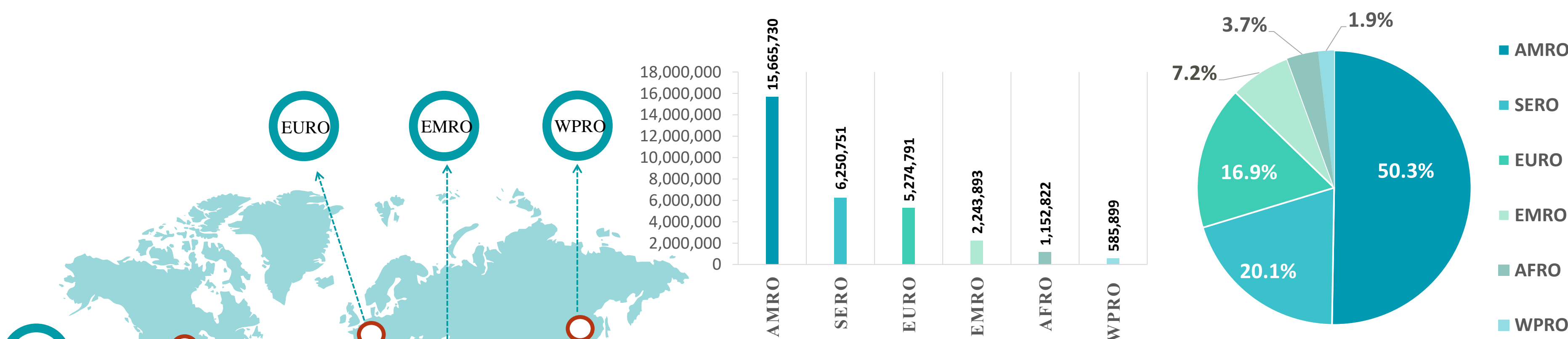


Other*: includes cases and deaths reported under the international conveyance(Diamond Princess)



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

INFECTED



DEATHS

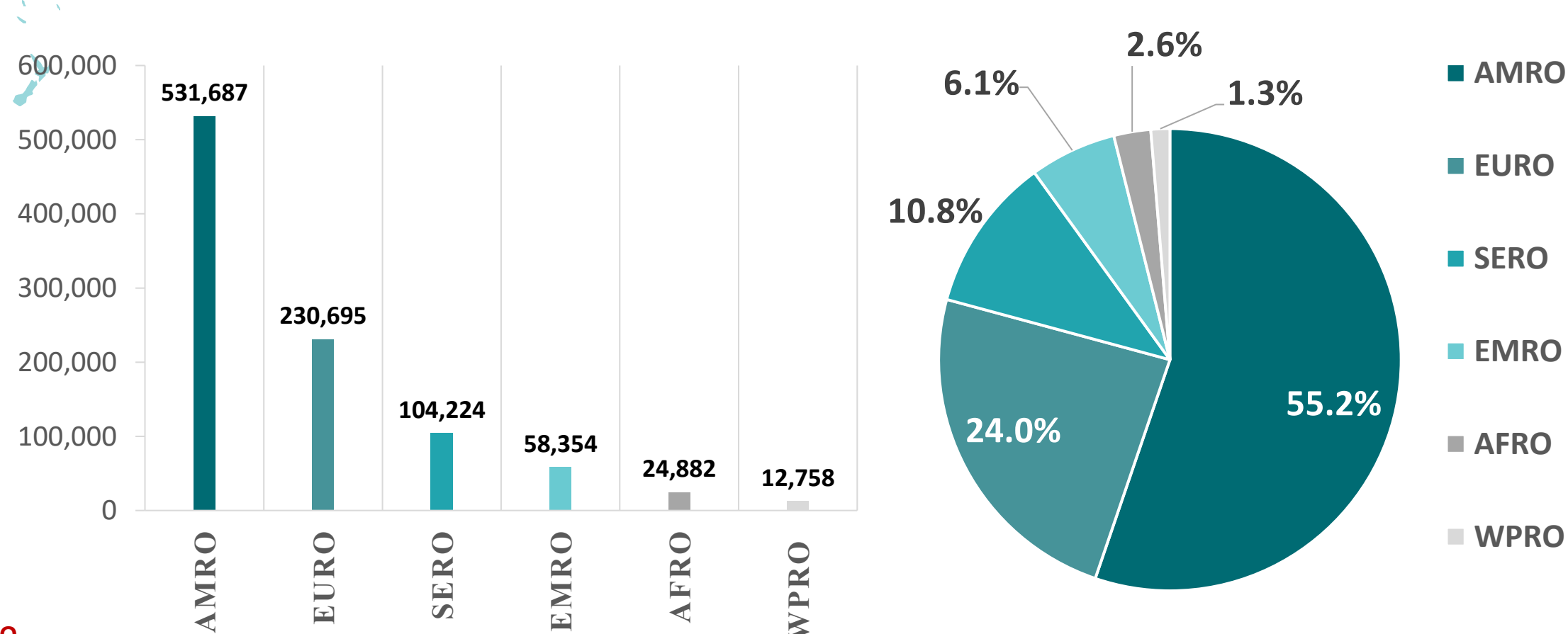
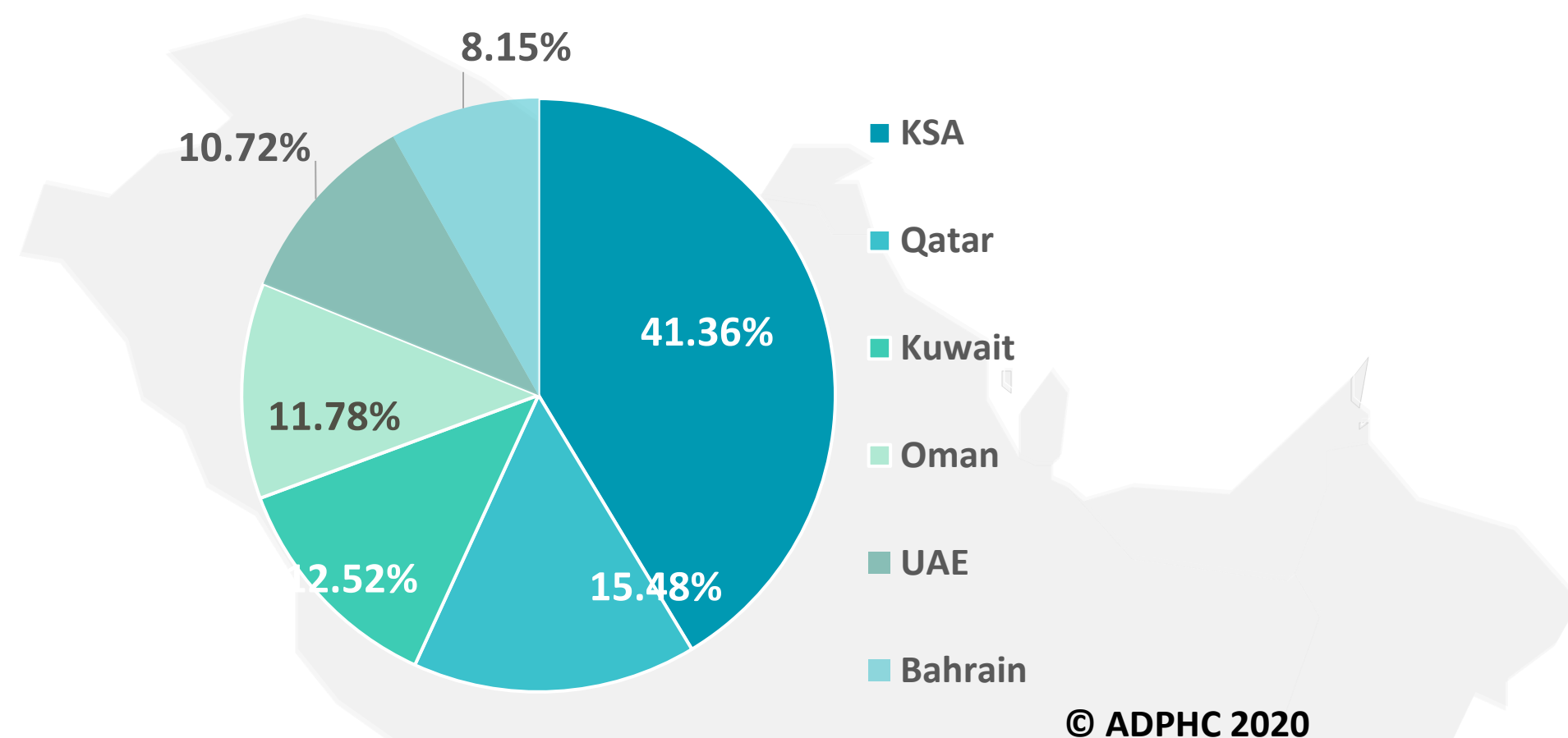
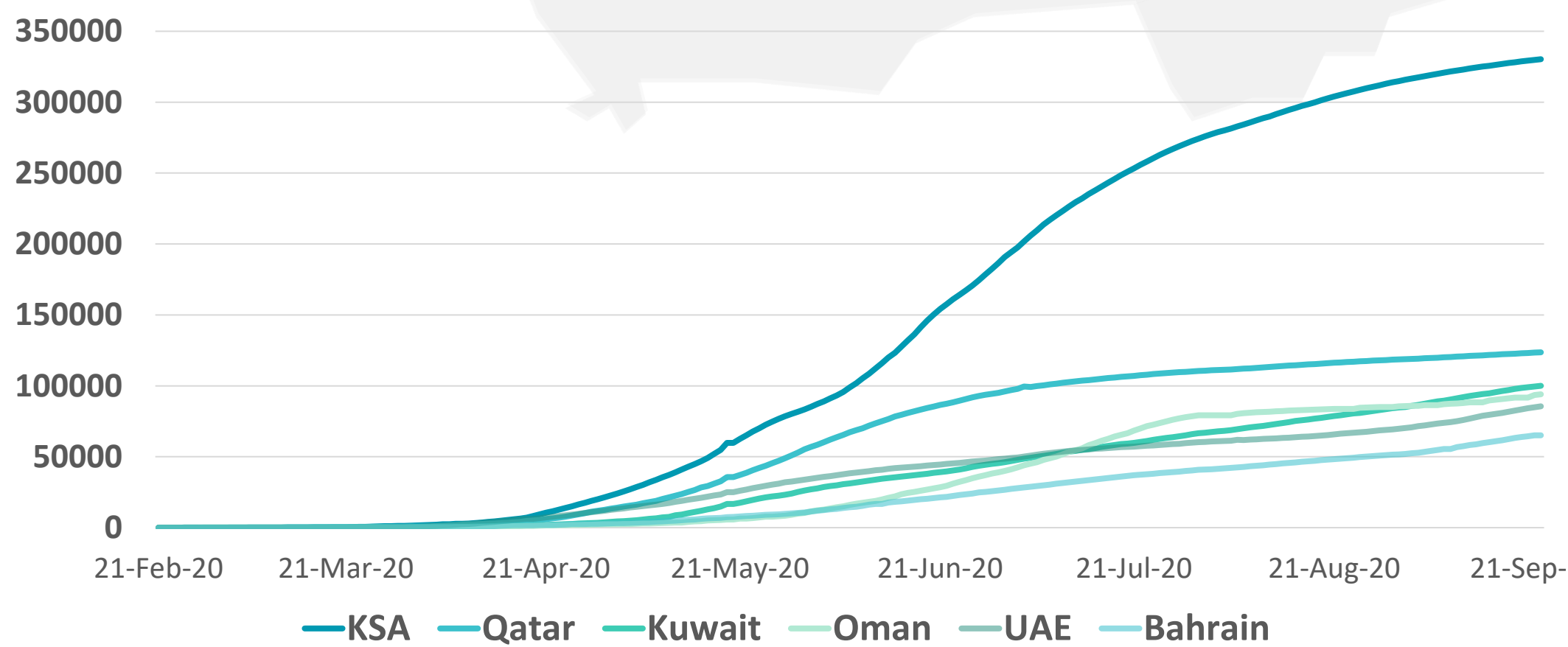
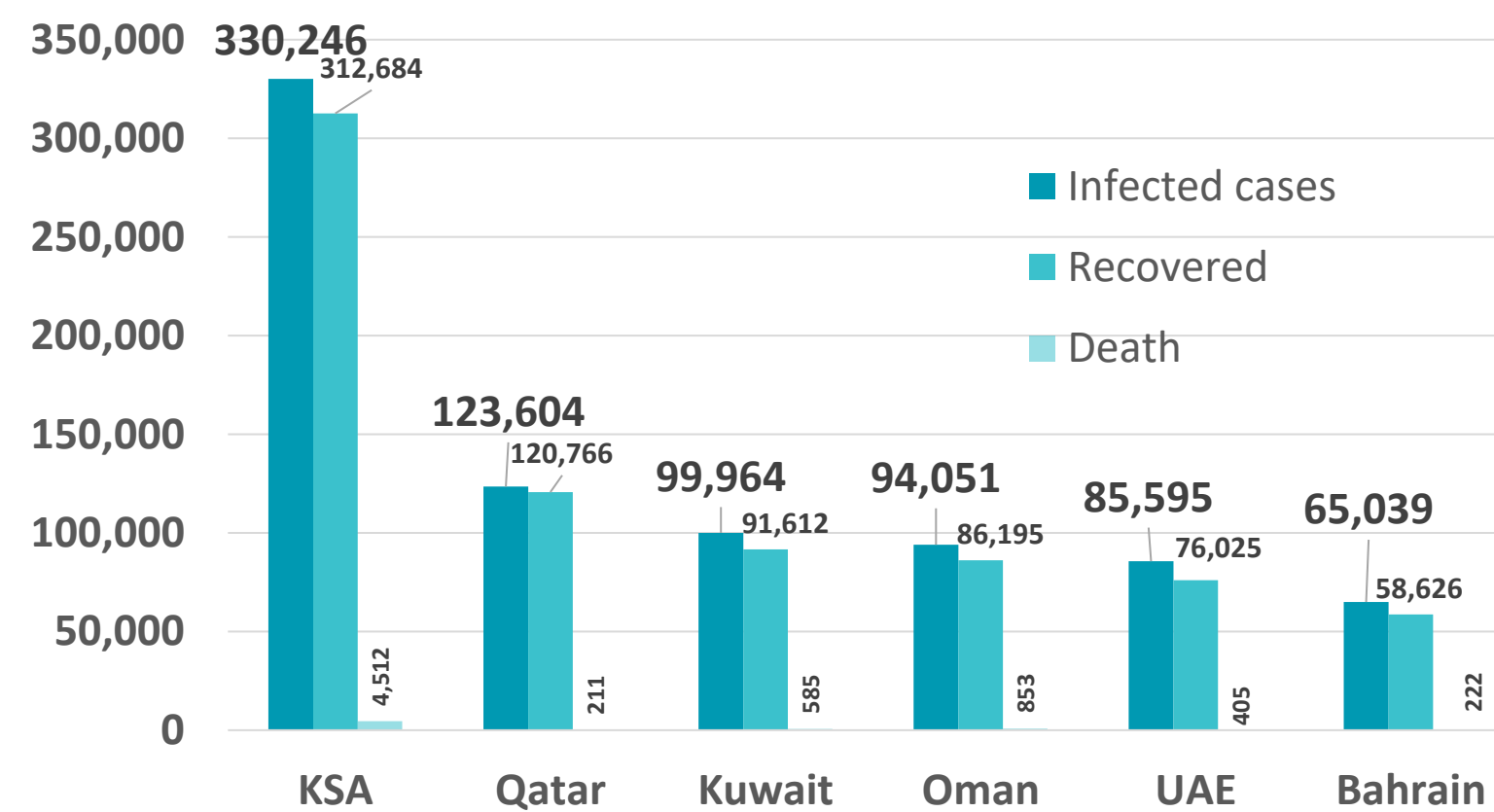


Figure 9: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 Cases in GCC Countries

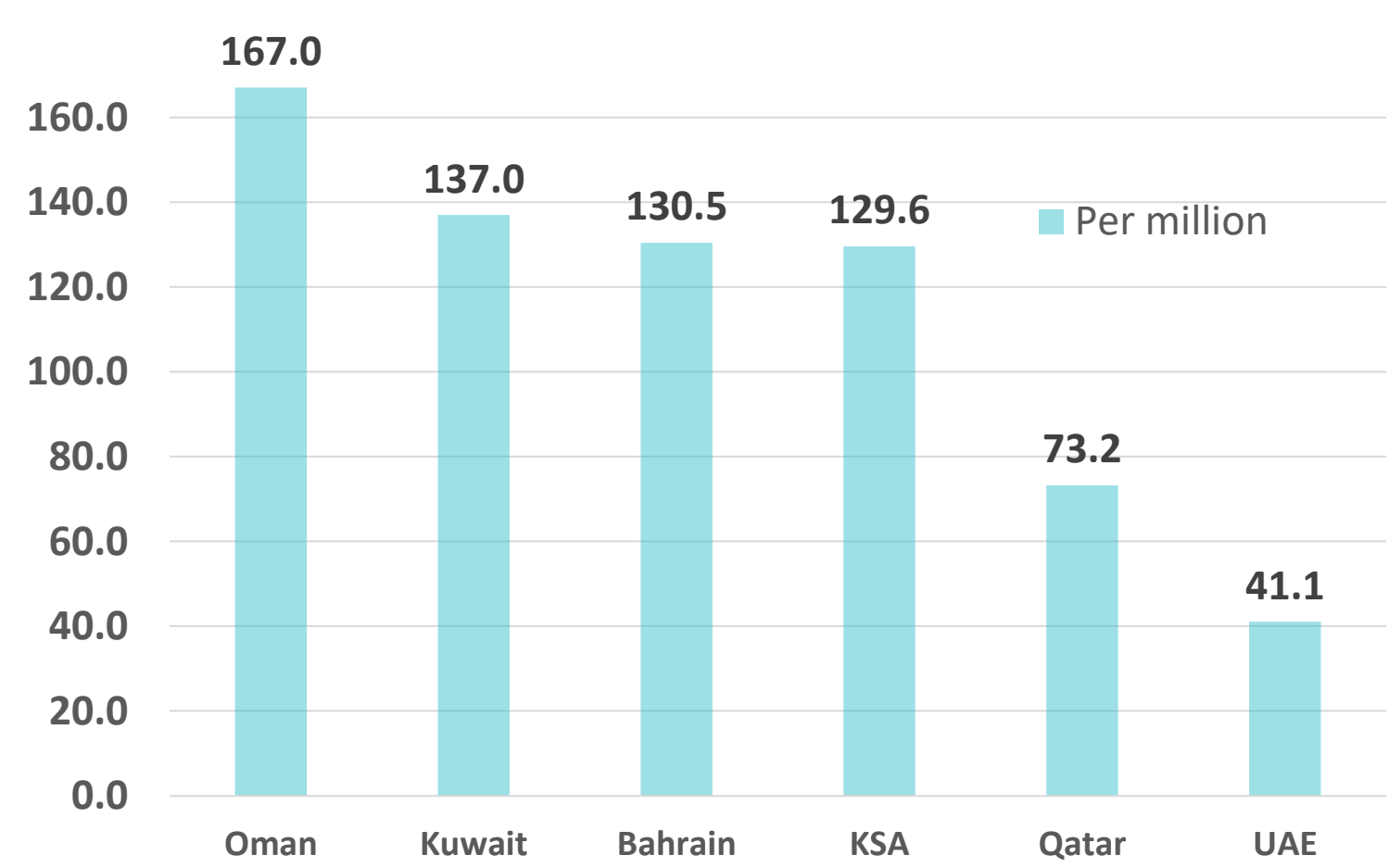
TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED CASES



TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED, RECOVERED AND DEATHS



DEATHS PER MILLION



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

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

UAE



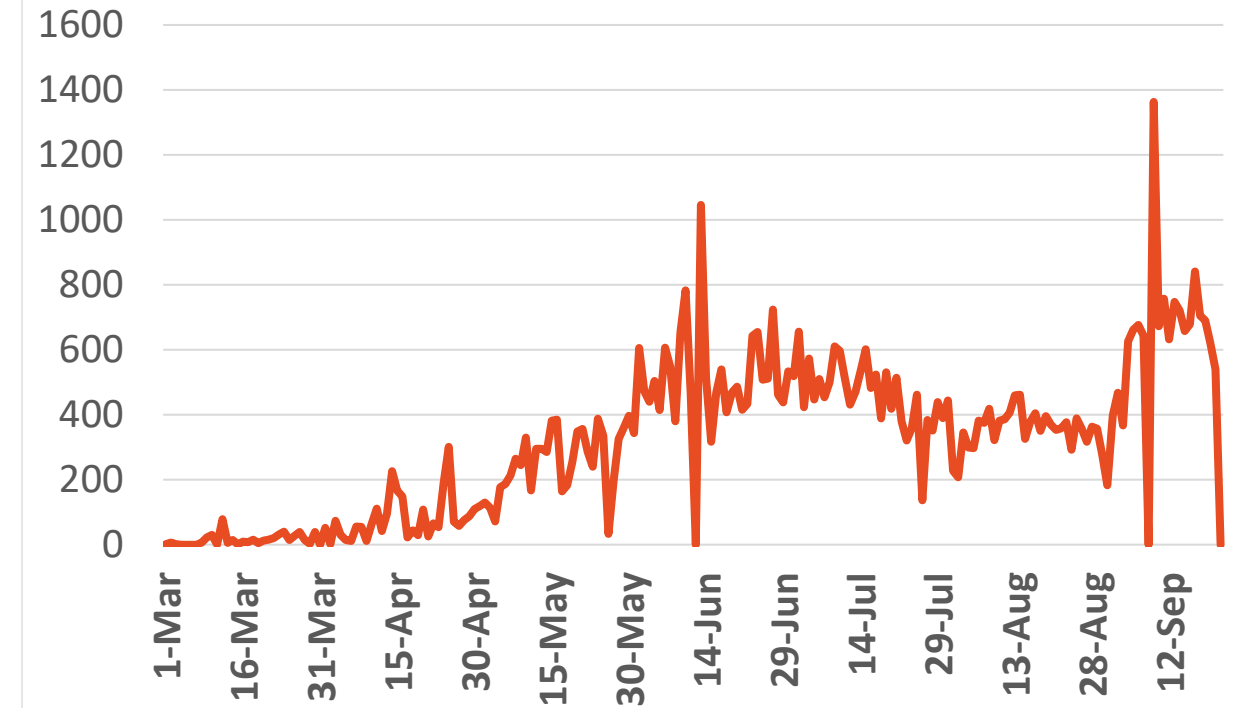
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



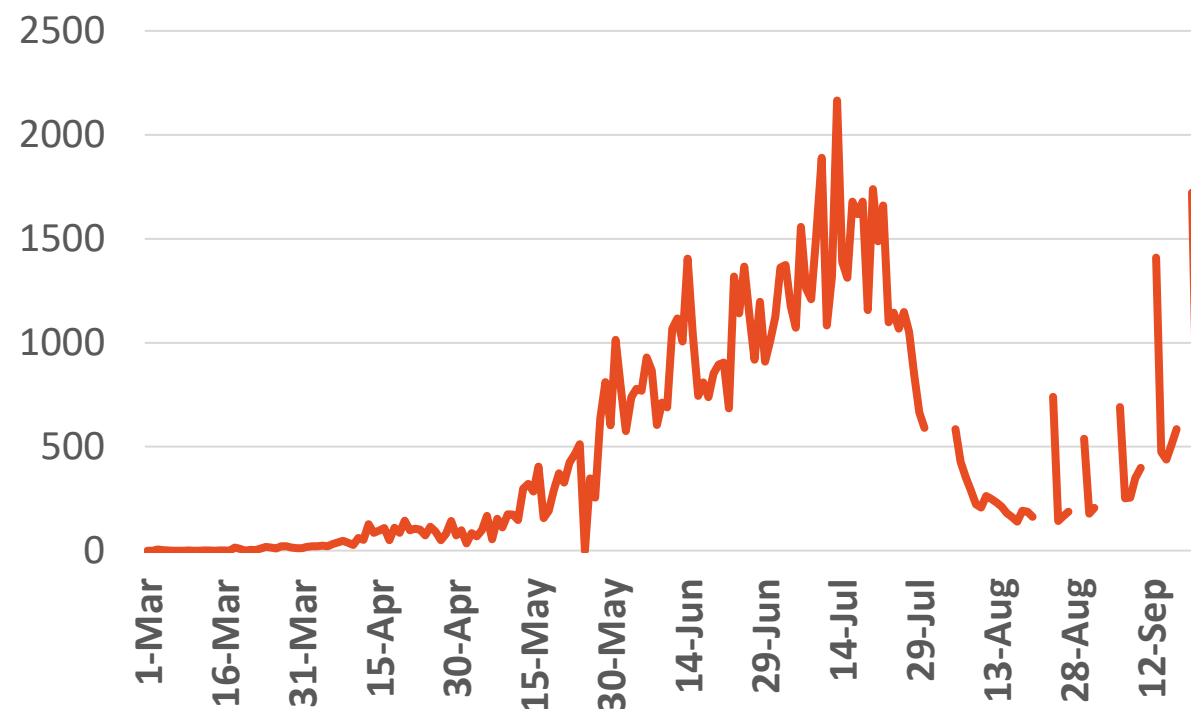
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source :WHO

Oman

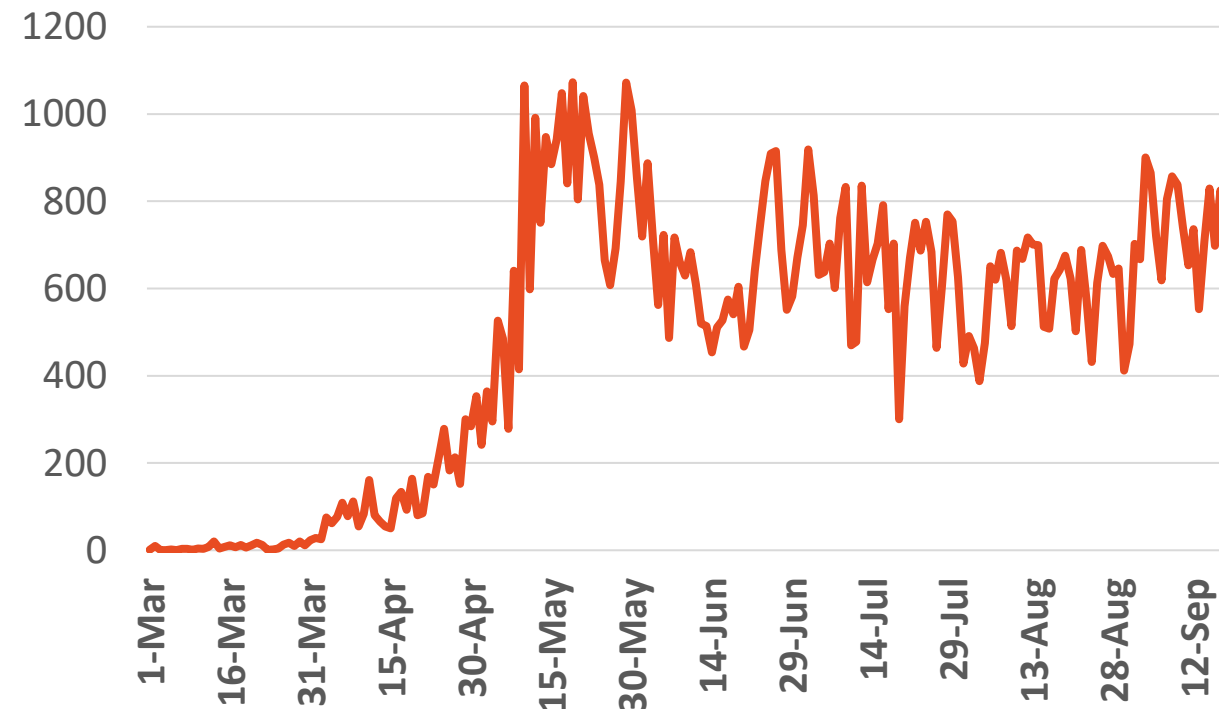


Source :Oman ministry of health

*No announced statistic data from 31 July to 4 August, 21,23,28,30 August, 2, 4, 5,11,12,18 & 19 September
*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.

Kuwait

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Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health



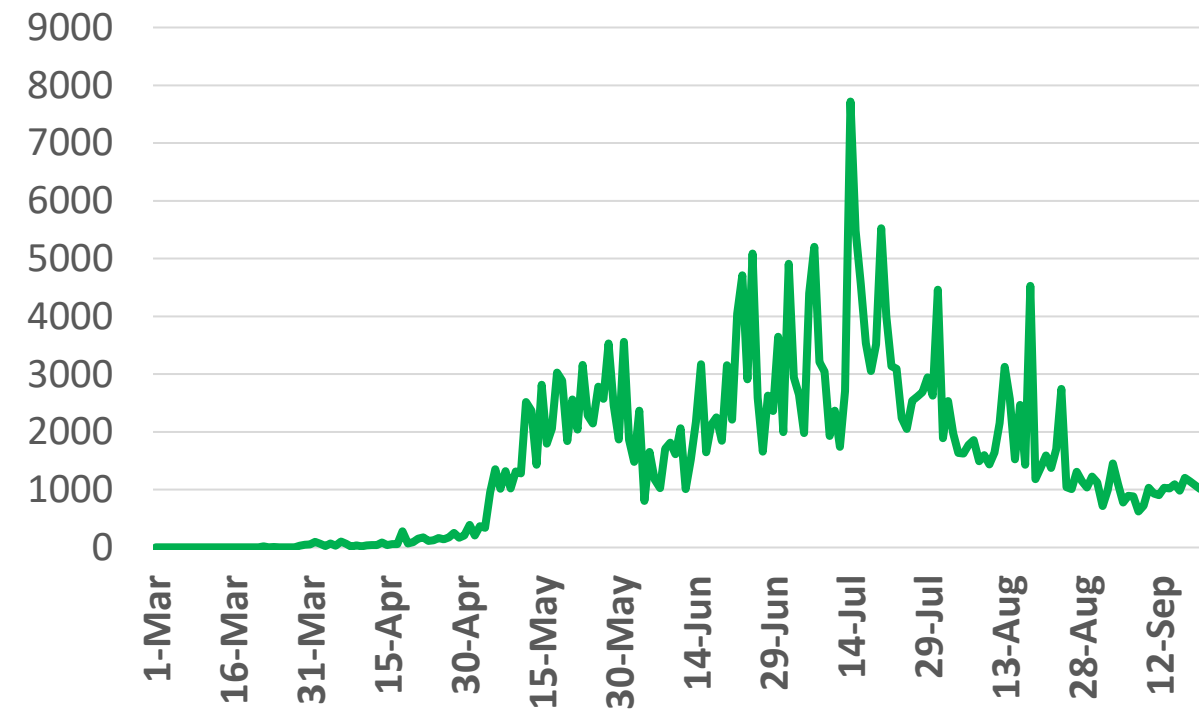
Figure 11: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 Newly Recovered Cases in GCC Countries

UAE



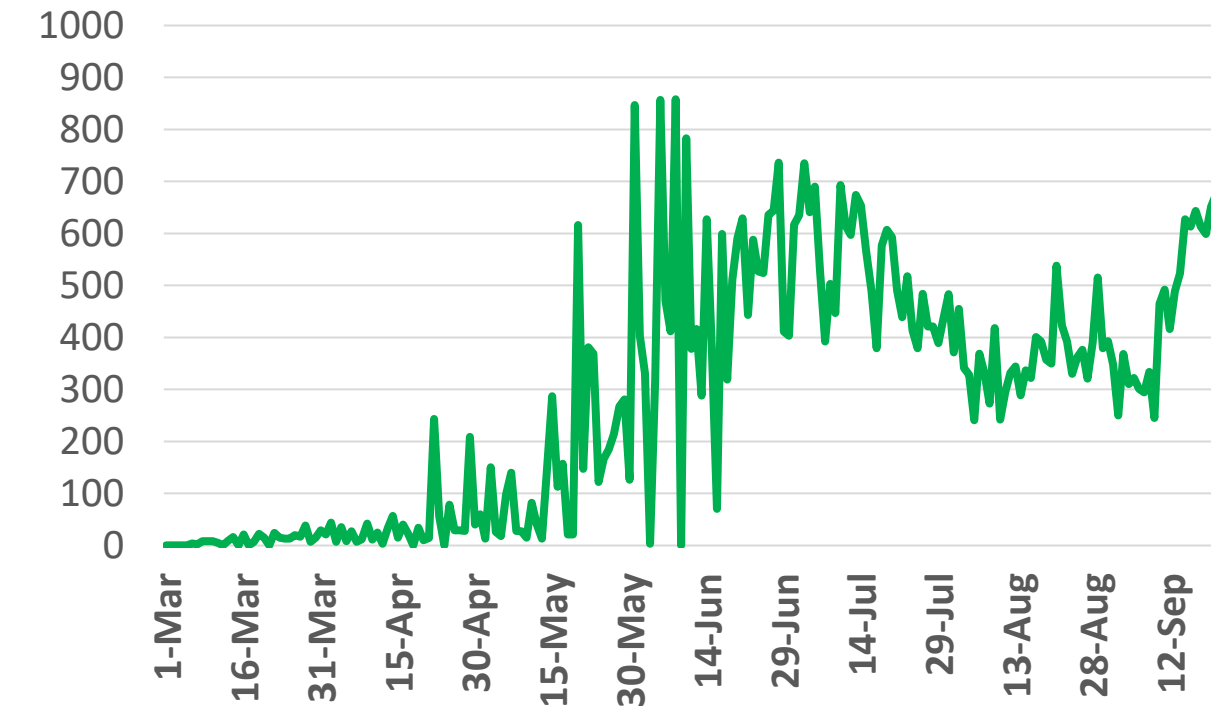
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



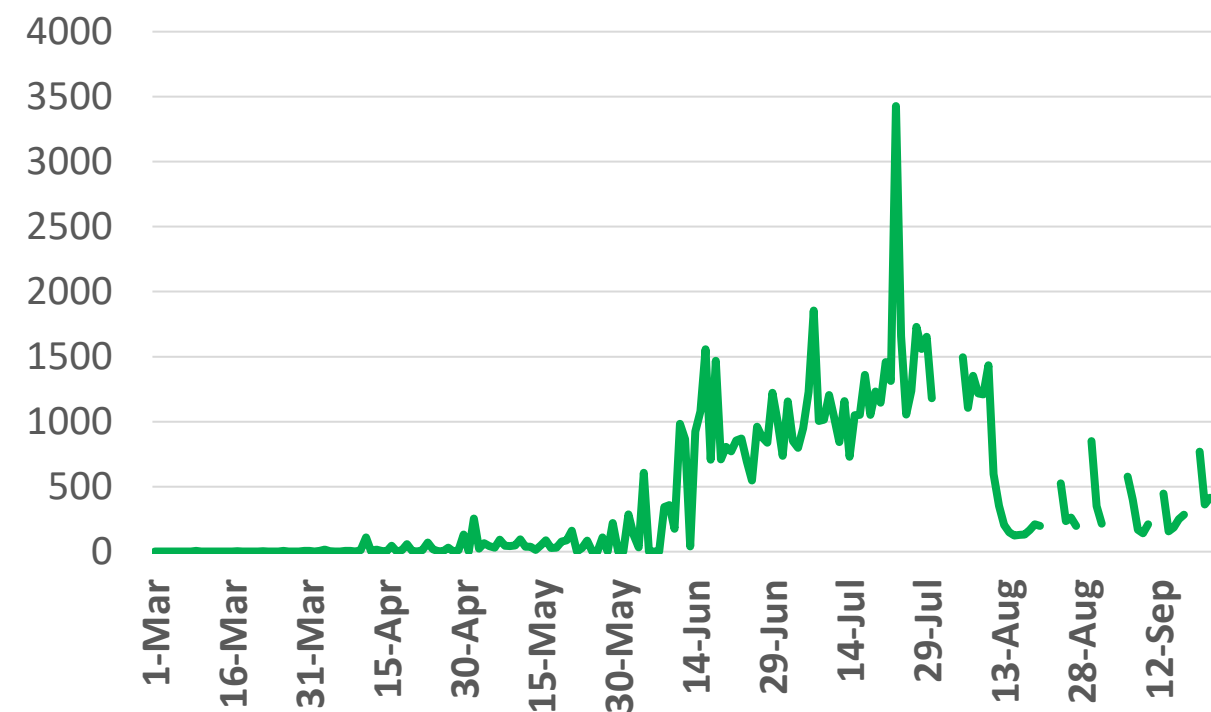
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source : Bahrain ministry of health

Oman



Source : Oman ministry of health

Kuwait

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Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health

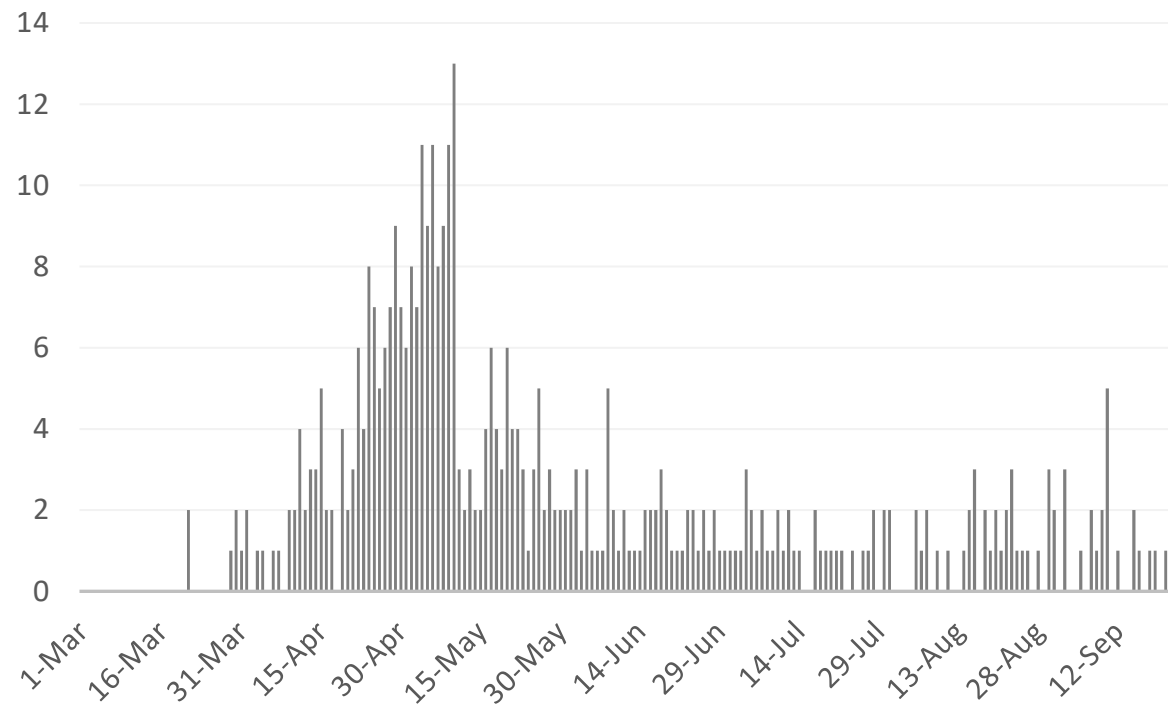
*No announced statistic data from 31 July to 4 August, 21,23,28,30 August, 2, 4, 5,11,12,18 & 19 September

*No announced statistic data on weekends and official holidays.



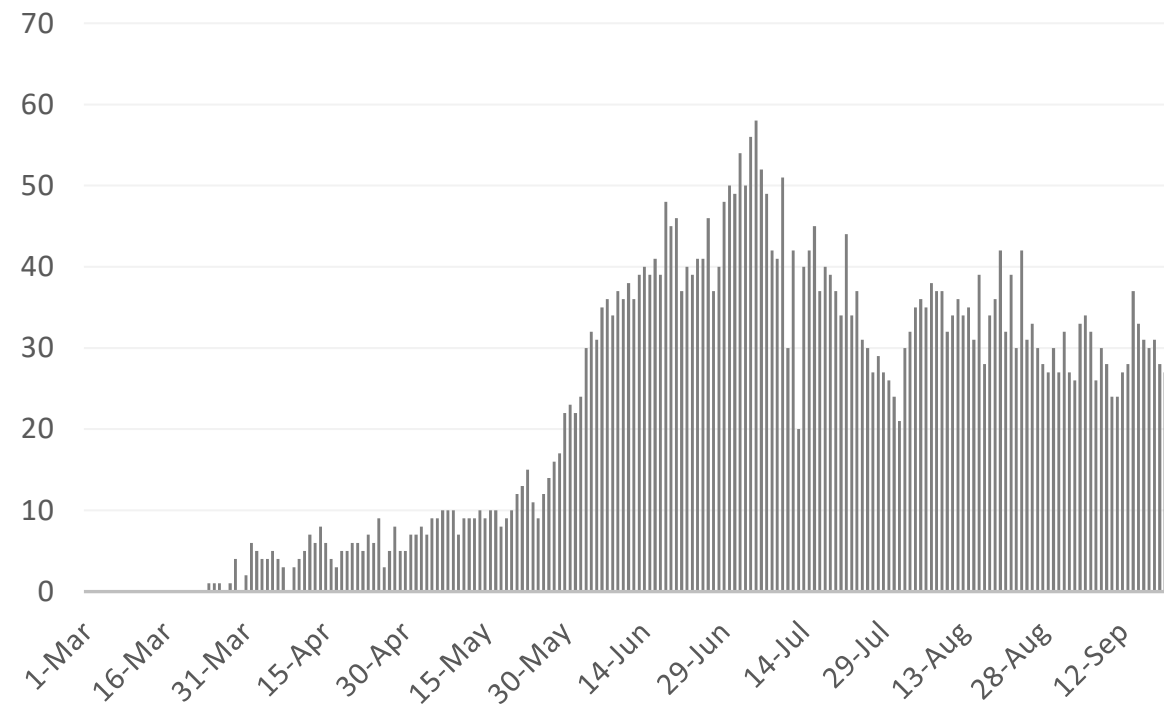
Figure 12: Comparative Analysis of the Distribution of COVID-19 New Death Cases in GCC Countries

UAE



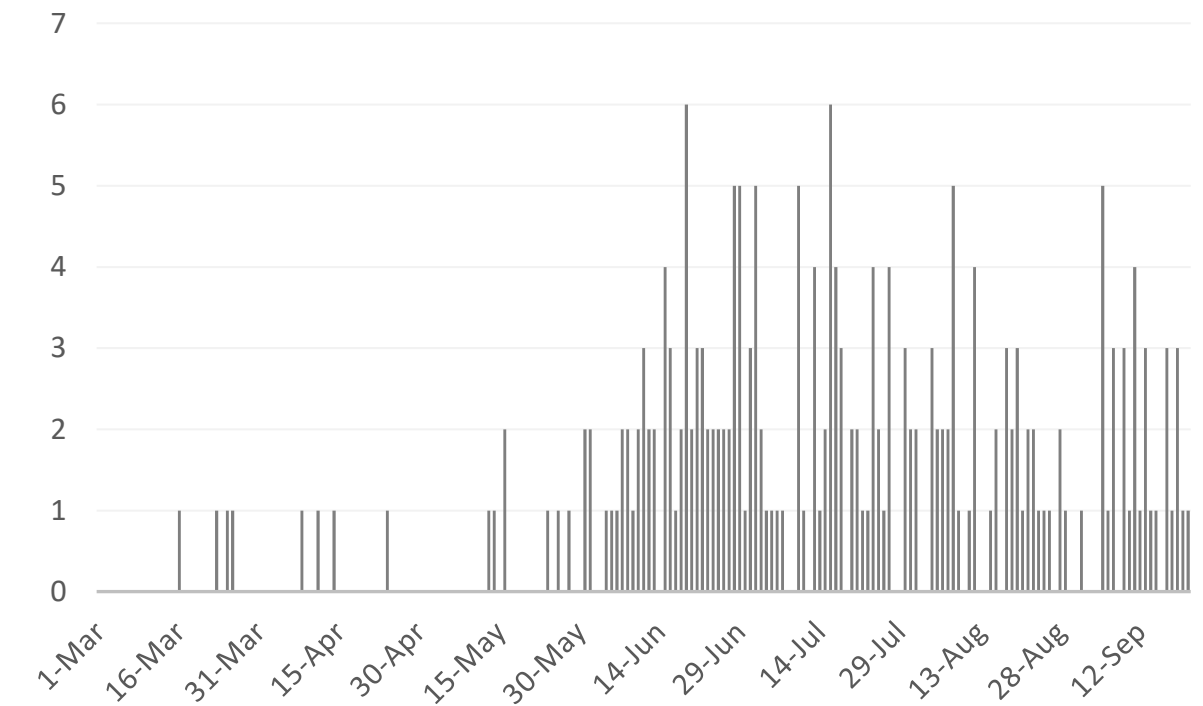
Source : National Emergency Crisis and Disaster Management Authority

KSA



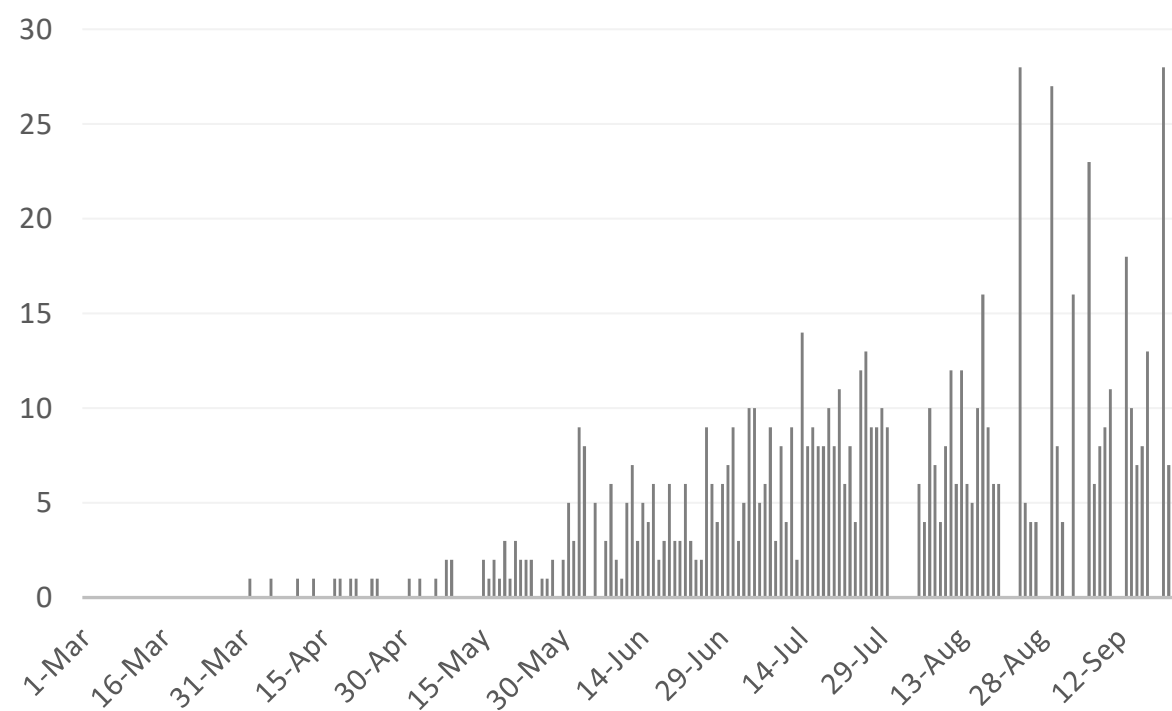
Source : KSA ministry of health

Bahrain



Source :WHO

Oman



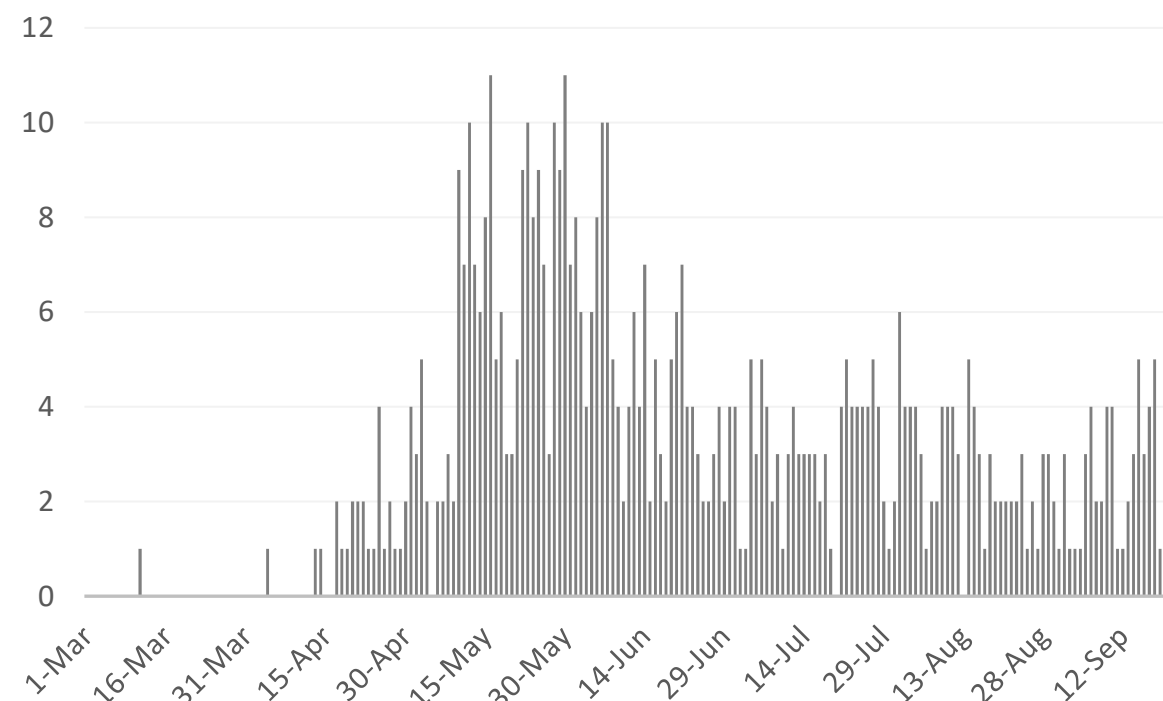
Source :Oman ministry of health

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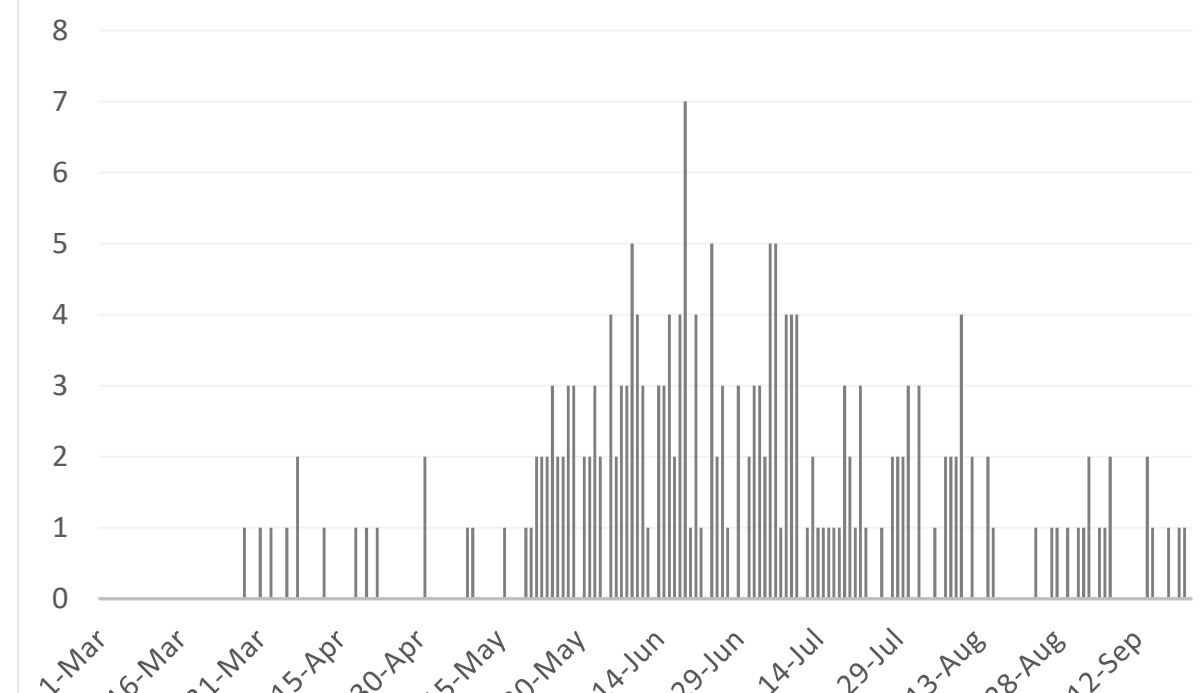
Kuwait

© ADPHC 2020



Source : Kuwait ministry of health

Qatar



Source : Qatar ministry of health





Article 1

Estimating Older Adult Mortality from COVID-19

Published

15 September 2020, [OXFORD ACADEMIC](#)

- This study aimed at applying simulations to model the probability of mortality from COVID-19 (i.e., Coronavirus) for older adults in the United States (U.S.) given at the worst and best cases.
- The current epidemiological reports were also examined to better understand the mortality risk from COVID-19.
- The microdata from the National Health Interview Survey pooled sample (2016, 2017, and 2018 IPUMS NHIS with a sample of 34,881 adults at least 60 years of age) were also used.
- Some of the primary measures comprised of health status (diabetes, body mass index, and hypertension) and age.
- A logit regression with 100,000 simulations was used to derive the probabilities and estimates. Age exhibited a positive association for the probability of death with an odds ratio (OR) of 1.22 ($p < 0.05$, 1.05-1.42, 95% C.I.).
- A **positive association** was also found for **obesity and hypertension**.
- Diabetes was significant but only for “at best case”.





Article 2

Assessing the Potential Impact of COVID-19 on Life Expectancy

Published

17 September 2020, [PLOS ONE](#)

- This paper provides the first estimates of the potential direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on period life expectancy.
- A discrete-time microsimulation model was built that simulates the number of people infected by COVID-19, dying from it, and the number of deaths from all cause's week by week for a period of one year.
- **The findings of the study suggest that in regions with relatively high life expectancy if the infection prevalence threshold exceeds 1 or 2%, the COVID-19 pandemic will break the secular trend of increasing life expectancy, that results in a decline in period life expectancy.**
- With life expectancy being a key indicator of human development, mortality increase, particularly among the vulnerable subgroups of populations, would set a country back on its path of human development.





Article 3

Demographic and Attitudinal Factors of Adherence to Quarantine Guidelines During COVID-19: The Italian Model

Published

15 September 2020, [frontiers in Psychology](#)

- This online cross-sectional survey conducted in Italy aimed at investigating the degree of adherence with quarantine restrictions and the factors associated with self-reported adherence.
- Around 3672 Italian quarantined adult residents (65% females, range: 18-85 years) participated in the survey.
- The study focused on the risk perception of contracting COVID-19 and their reported adherence with quarantine protocols.
- The results of the study demonstrated a significant difference among the demographic groups that had a tendency to comply with the orders related to quarantine, with women, most educated individuals, Southern Italy residents, middle-aged people, as well as health workers were more likely to adhere to quarantine guidelines.
- The individuals exhibiting the perception, anxiety and susceptibility of risk of contracting COVID-19 disease were found to significantly be more likely to adhere to the guidelines related to quarantine.
- The **findings** of this study **can guide the public health policymakers to recognize target populations** for COVID-19 prevention and health education and to understand how informed communication strategies aimed at **minimizing the spread and impact of the disease**.





Article 4

What is Telemedicine in a Non-US Setting

Published

03 September 2020, [CDC](#)

- Telemedicine is the use of electronic information and telecommunication technology to get the health care you need while practicing social distancing.
- All you need is a phone or device with the internet to continue your medical care while protecting yourself and your healthcare provider from COVID-19.
- Benefits of telemedicine include talking to a doctor live over the phone or video chat.
- It allows you to send and receive messages from your doctor using chat messaging or email.
- It helps in remote monitoring of patients.
- Telemedicine saves on travel time/ transportation costs, reduces wait time for services and number of visits to a clinic





Article 5

CDC Releases Indicators for Dynamic School Decision-Making

Published

15 September 2020, [CDC](#)

- CDC released indicators to support schools to make dynamic decisions about in-person learning as local conditions evolve throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.
- When coupled with local data about community spread, these indicators are an important tool to help local health officials, school administrators, and communities prepare, plan, and respond to COVID-19
- These indicators are the latest resources CDC has provided for schools during the COVID-19 pandemic, and they supplement previously released CDC guidance.





Article 6

COVID-19 Testing Strategies and Objectives

Published

18 September 2020, [ECDC](#)

- This document outlines strategies and objectives for sustainable SARS-CoV-2 testing of populations to achieve specific public health objectives in various epidemiological situations.
- General population-wide testing, and targeted testing of individuals, or specific populations related to particular settings, are presented based on country experiences and information gathered from the scientific literature.



THANK YOU

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