

"This is the time for facts, not fear.

This is the time for science, not rumors.

This is the time for solidarity, not stigma.

We are de in this together . "Dr TEDROS





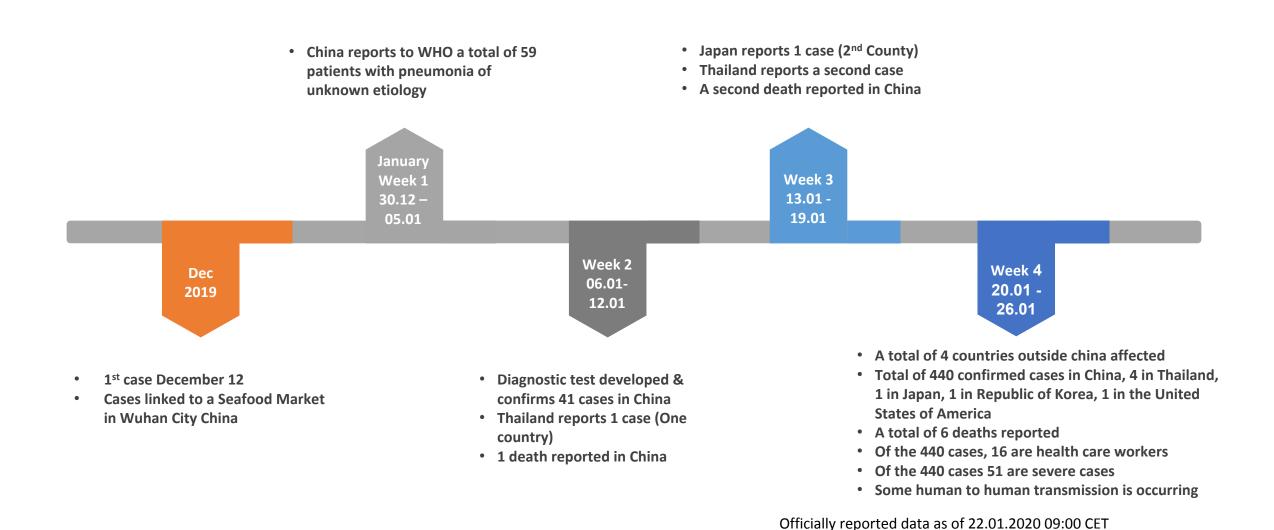
Coronavirus Pandemic

Pan = All Demos: People

Coronavirus Concerns All People

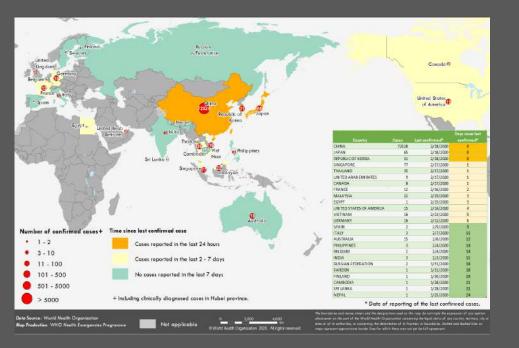


Timeline of the outbreak



Distribution of cases of COVID-19 as of 24 February*

Globally: 79 331 confirmed cases and 2595 deaths



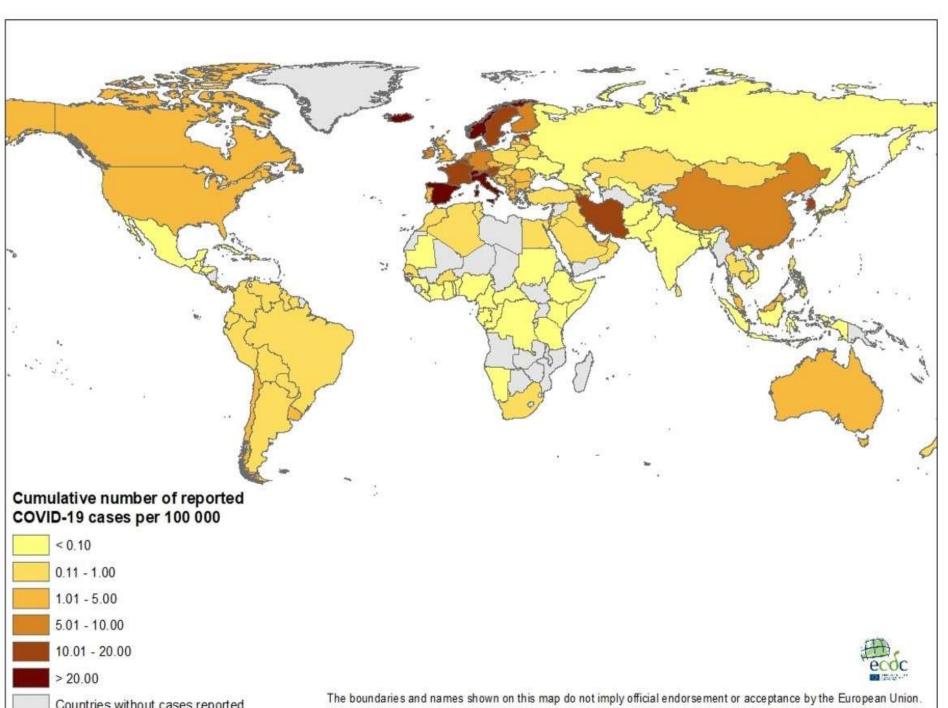


* Source: WHO Coronavirus disease situation report 35 (24 February 2020)

Total Outside China

Cases by country/territory/area (as of 24 February)

		New confirmed cases (last 24	
Country/Territory/Area	Total confirmed cases	hours)	Total deaths
China	77262	415	2595
Republic of Korea	763	161	7
Japan	144	12	1
Italy	124	48	2
Singapore	89	0	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	43	15	8
Thailand	35	0	0
United States of America	35	0	0
Australia	22	0	0
Malaysia	22	0	0
Germany	16	0	0
Viet Nam	16	0	0
United Arab Emirates	13	0	0
France	12	0	1
Canada	9	0	0
The United Kingdom	9	0	0
India	3	0	0
Kuwait	3	3	0
Philippines	3	0	1
Russian Federation	2	0	0
Spain	2	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0
Cambodia	1	0	0
Egypt	1	0	0
Finland	1	0	0
Israel	1	0	0
Lebanon	1	0	0
Nepal	1	0	0
Sri Lanka	1	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0
International			
conveyance (Diamond			
Princess)	695	61	3
Total Outside China	2040	200	22





Situation as on 18th March 2020

In the last 24 hours:

Globally

• Globally 179 111 confirmed (11 525 new)

Total deaths

7 426 (New 475)

Rwanda

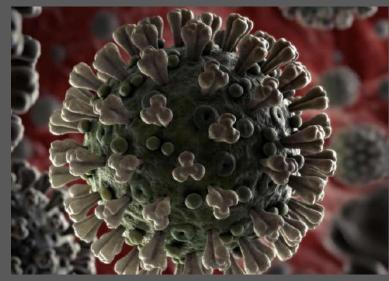
• 11 Confirmed (3 new)

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

- China: Very High
- Regional Level: Very High
- Global Level : Very High

Frequently asked questions

What is Corona Virus?



Credit: Getty image

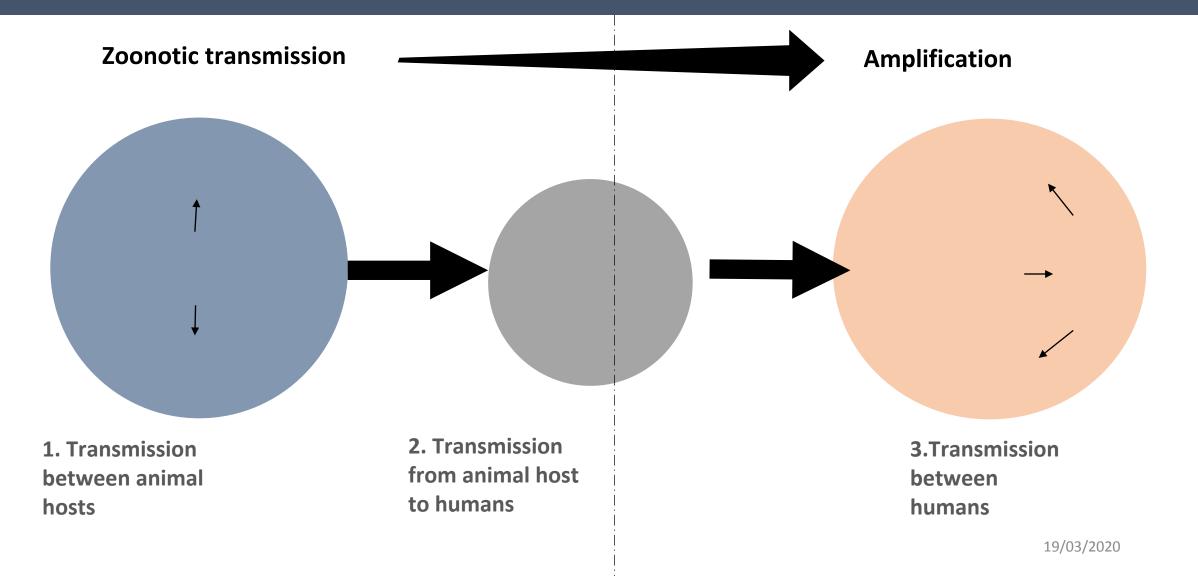
- Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as:
 - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV)
 - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV)

 Novel coronavirus (nCoV) is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans

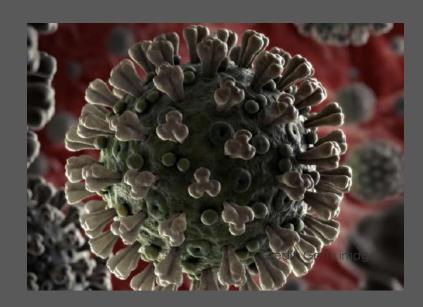


How is it transmitted?

COVID Transmission



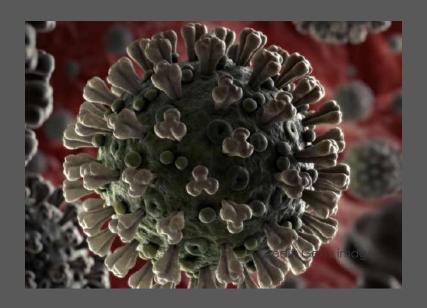
How does human to human transmission of COVID occur



World Health Organization

- The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales
- These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person
- Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth
- People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets
 - This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick
- WHO is assessing ongoing research on the ways COVID-19 is spread and will continue to share updated findings.

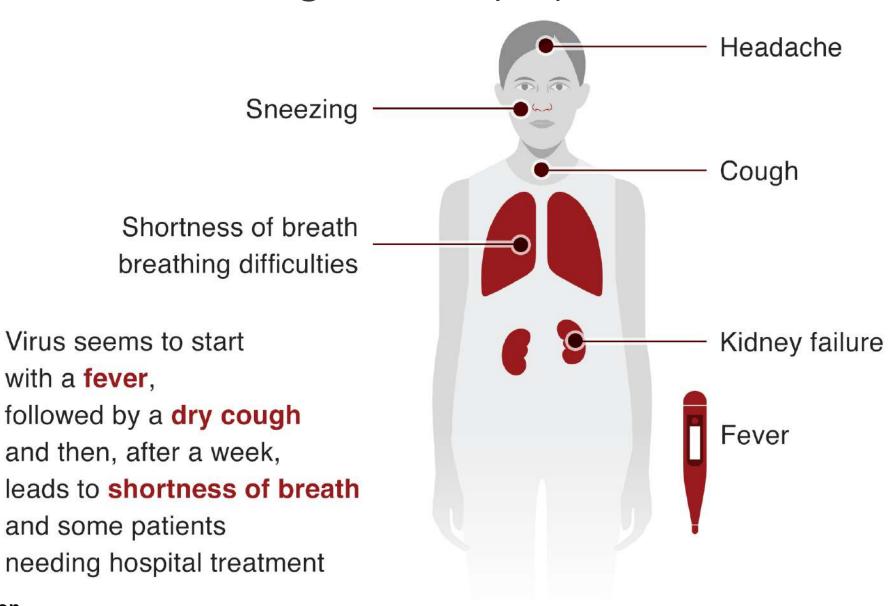
What are the symptoms of COVID-19?



The symptoms include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Other flu like symptoms
- Shortness of breath and breathing difficulties
- Although for most people COVID-19 causes only mild illness, it can make some people very ill
- More rarely, the disease can be fatal
- Older people, and those with pre-existing medical conditions (such as high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes) appear to be more vulnerable

2019-nCoV signs and symptoms



Should I worry about COVID-19?



Reduce risk of coronavirus infection

1



Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water

2



When coughing and sneezing cover mouth and nose with flexed elbow or tissue - throw tissue away immediately and wash hands

3



Avoid close contact with anyone that has fever and cough

 AS COVID19 is declared a pandemic, we need to take the disease seriously. We need to follow the advice issued by national authorities.

- A suspected COVID-19 infection is someone with any of the symptoms and has travel in areas where cases have been reported (within previous 14 days), or close contact with someone with the disease or who has travelled in these areas has become ill, or anyone who live in an area where cases have been reported.
- It is however important to be informed of the situation where you live and have situation updates of the spread of COVID-19
- Its also important to take appropriate measures to protect yourself. (See <u>Protection measures for everyone</u>).



How long does the virus survive on surfaces?



Credit: Packari

- It is not certain how long the virus that causes COVID-19 survives on surfaces, but it seems to behave like other coronaviruses
- Studies suggest that coronaviruses (including preliminary information on the COVID-19 virus) may persist on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. This may vary under different conditions (e.g. type of surface, temperature or humidity of the environment)

If you think a surface may be infected:

- Clean it with simple disinfectant to kill the virus
- Clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water
- Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, or nose.



Should I wear a mask to protect myself?

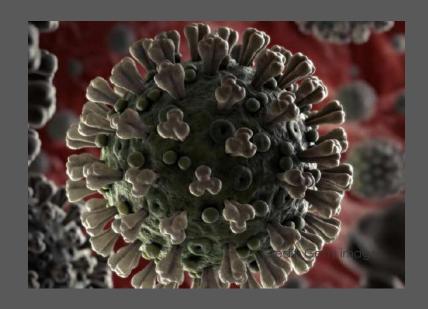


Credit: Furonew

- People with no respiratory symptoms, such as cough, do not need to wear a medical mask
- WHO recommends the use of masks for people who have symptoms of COVID-19 and for those caring for individuals who have symptoms, such as cough and fever
- The use of masks is crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone (at home or in a health care facility).
- WHO advises rational use of medical masks to avoid unnecessary wastage of precious resources and mis-use of masks (see Advice on the use of masks)
- Use a mask only if you have respiratory symptoms (coughing or sneezing), have suspected COVID-19 infection with mild symptoms, or are caring for someone with suspected COVID-19 infection.
- The most effective ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are to frequently clean your hands, cover your cough with the bend of elbow or tissue and maintain a distance of at least 1 meter (3 feet) from people who are coughing or sneezing.



Is there any specific treatment for COVID-19?

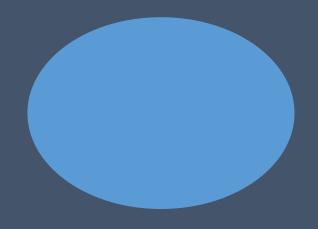


- To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the novel coronavirus
 - However, those infected with 2019-nCoV should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms
 - Those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care
 - Some specific treatments are under investigation and will be tested through clinical trials
 - WHO is helping to coordinate efforts to develop medicines to treat COVID with a range of partners



Public health advice: summary

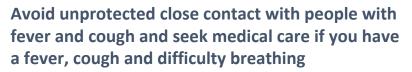
Stay healthy and protect yourself from infection







Cover mouth and nose with a medical mask, tissue, or flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing. Wash hands afterwards and discard mask or tissue.





If you become sick while travelling, inform crew, seek medical attention early and share travel history





When visiting live markets, avoid direct unprotected contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with animals

Elements of Standard Precautions

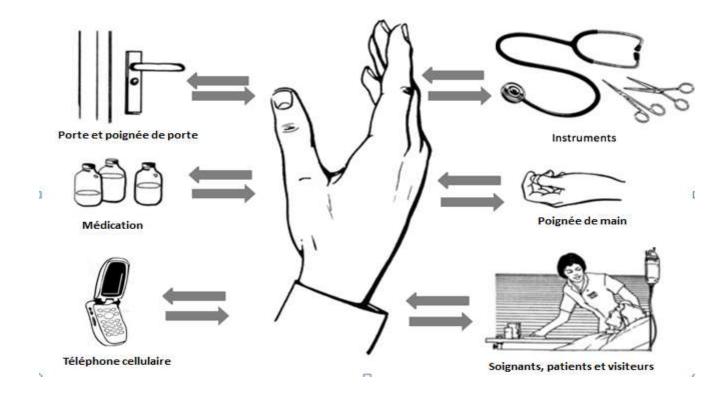


- 1. Hand hygiene
- 2. Respiratory hygiene
- 3. PPE according to the risk
- 4. Safe injection practices, sharps management and injury prevention
- 5. Safe handling, cleaning and disinfection of patient care equipment
- 6. Environmental cleaning
- 7. Safe handling and cleaning of soiled linen
- 8. Waste management

Hand Hygiene

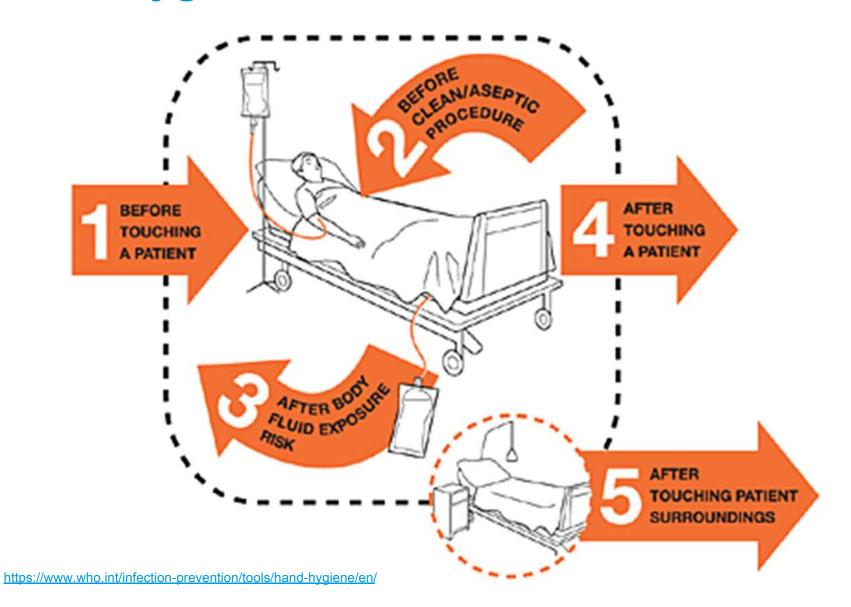


- Best way to prevent the spread of germs in the health care setting and community
- Our hands are our main tool for work as health care workers- and they are the key link in the chain of transmission



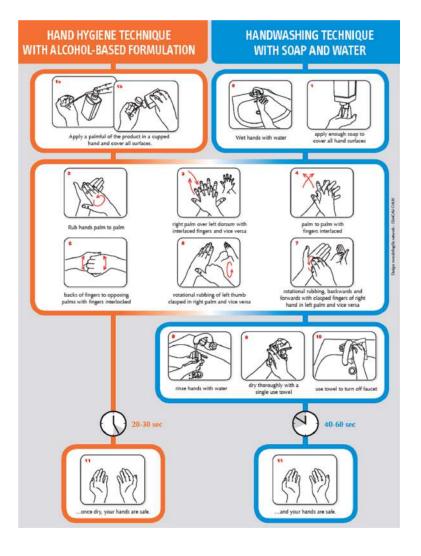


Hand hygiene: WHO 5 moments









- Use appropriate product and technique
- An alcohol-based hand rub product is preferable, if hands are not visibly soiled
 - Rub hands for 20–30 seconds!
- Soap, running water and single use towel, when visibly dirty or contaminated with proteinaceous material
 - Wash hands for 40–60 seconds!

Examples of PPE for use in health care for nCoV



Face Mask



Nose + mouth

N95 Mask



Nose + mouth

Face shield



Eyes + nose + mouth

Goggle



Eyes

Gown



Apron



Body

Gloves



Hands

Head cover



Head + hair

Rwanda Capability and preparedness



- Trained medical staff around the country
- WELL INTEGRATED EFFORTS
- Command post at RBC
- Testing and Diagnosis confirmation at National lab
- Isolation and treatment centers (RMH, Kanyinya and Kabgayi)

At RMH

World Health Organization

Measures to stop COVID19

