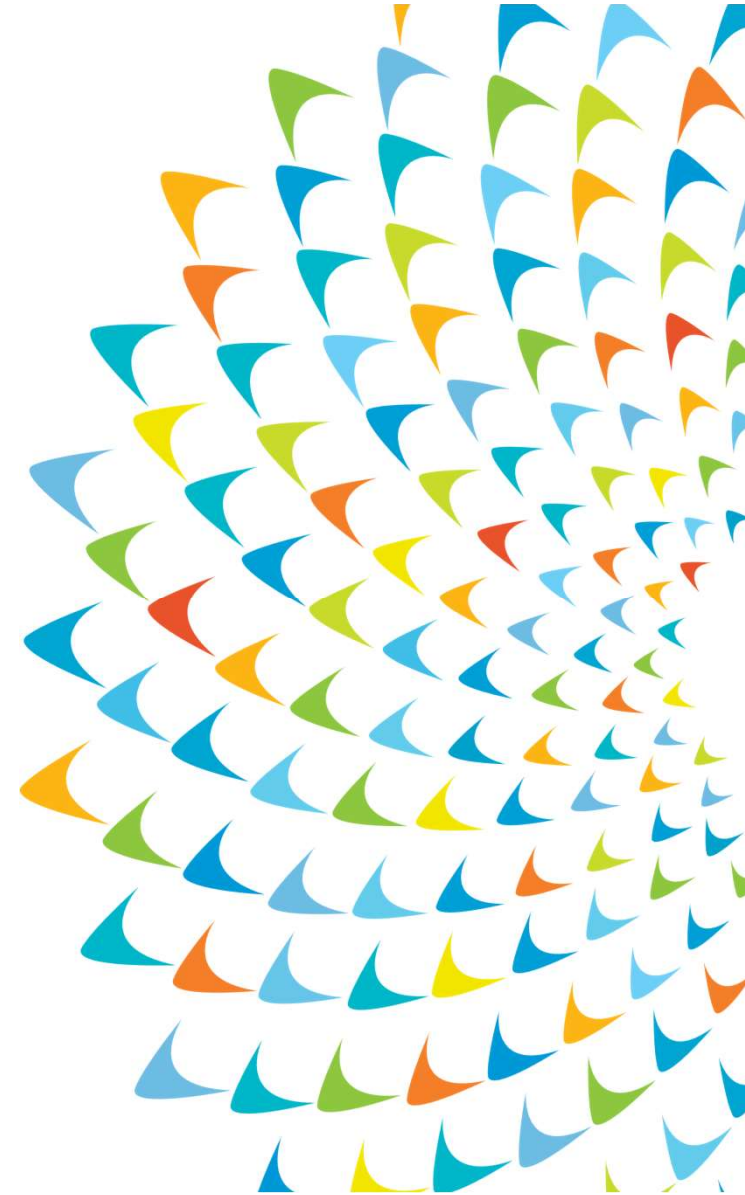




COVID-19 Global and Regional Update

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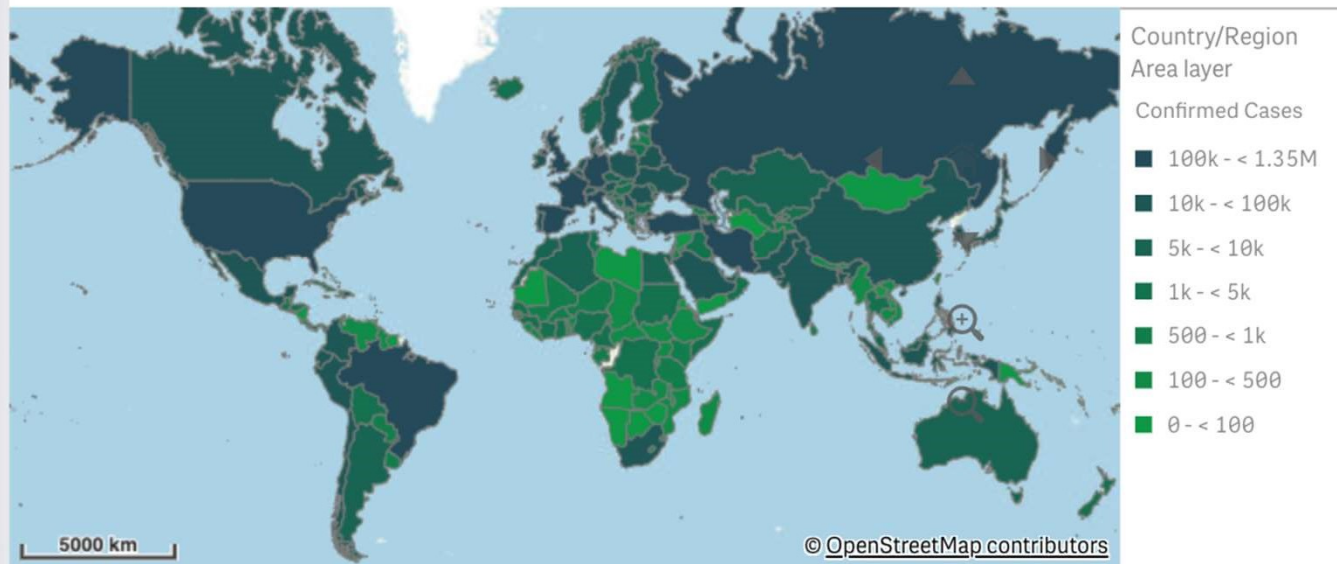
Global Situation Report

- Globally as of 11 May:
 - 4,177,502 confirmed cases
 - 286,330 deaths

Total Confirmed Cases by Country/Region



Total Confirmed Cases Worldwide



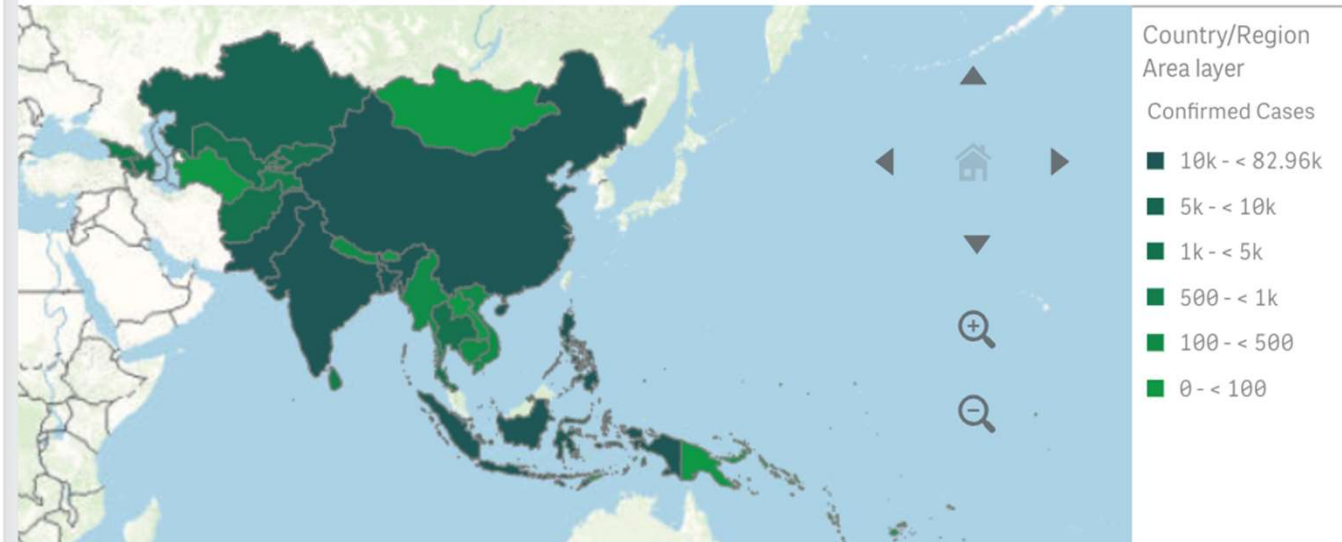
DMC Situation Report

- In DMCs as of 11 May:
 - 253,297 confirmed cases
 - 9,950 deaths

Total Confirmed Cases by Country/Region



Total Confirmed Cases Worldwide



COVID-19 Testing

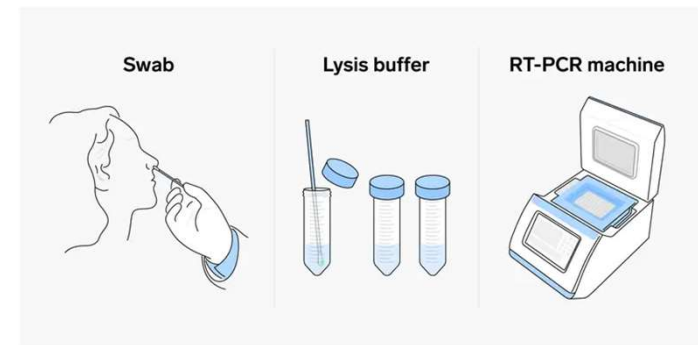
- Two types of tests:

- PCR

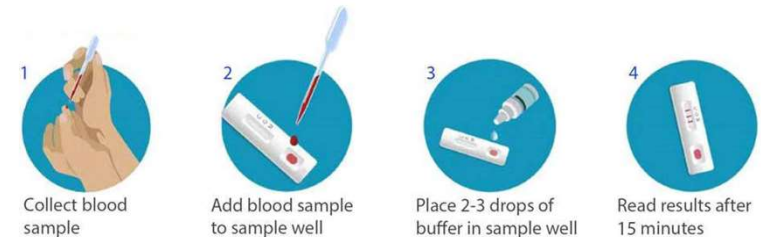
- Determines current COVID-19 diagnosis
 - Requires highly trained workforce
 - Requires a laboratory
 - Cold chain for transport
 - Highly accurate when done by a trained HCW

- Serology

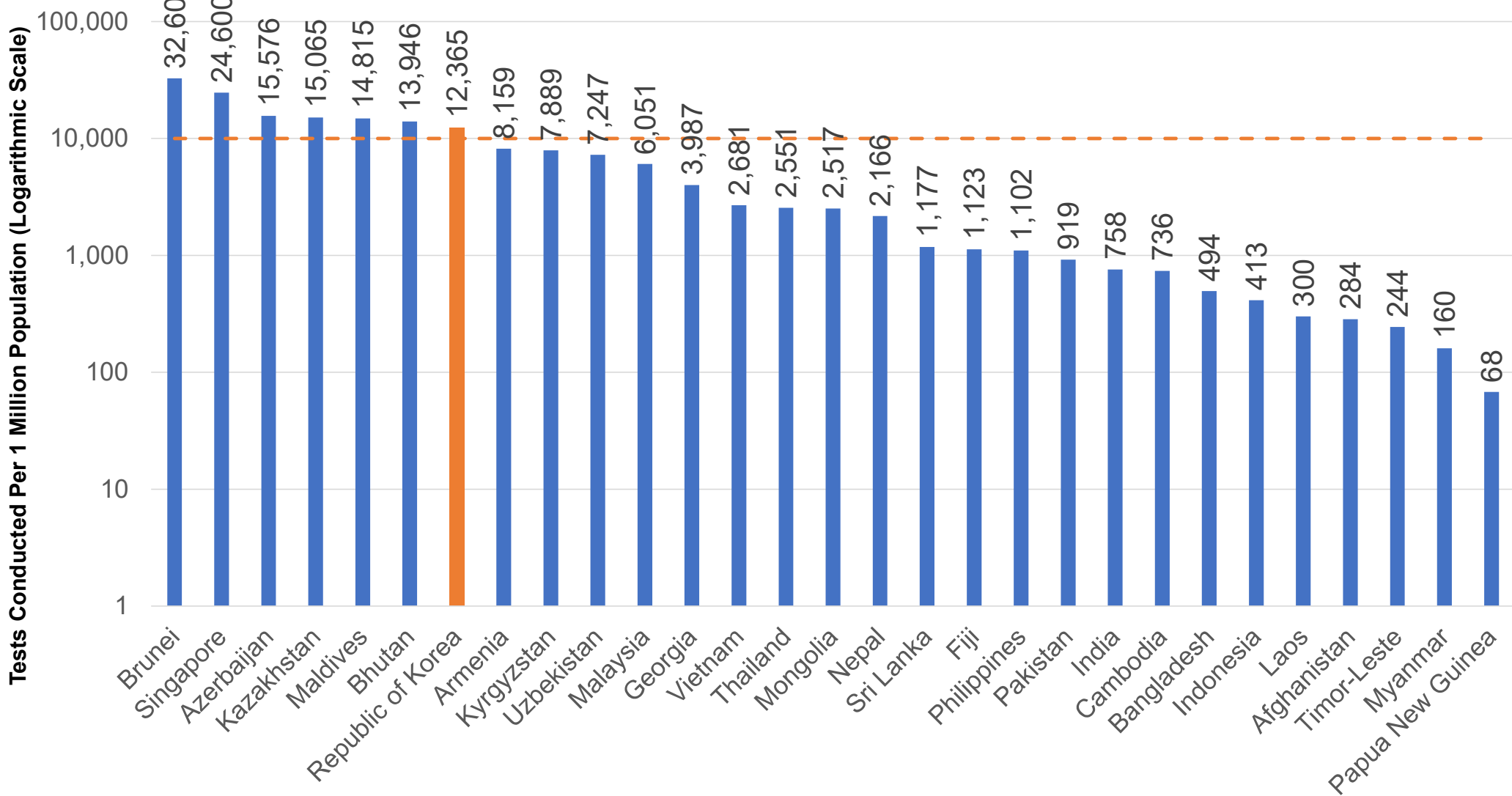
- Can detect antigens (for current COVID-19 diagnosis) or antibodies (for previous exposure to COVID-19) depending on the test
 - Very quick and can take a few minutes
 - Does not require a laboratory
 - Can be done by lay people
 - Does not require cold chain for transport
 - Not yet accurate (false positives and false negatives)



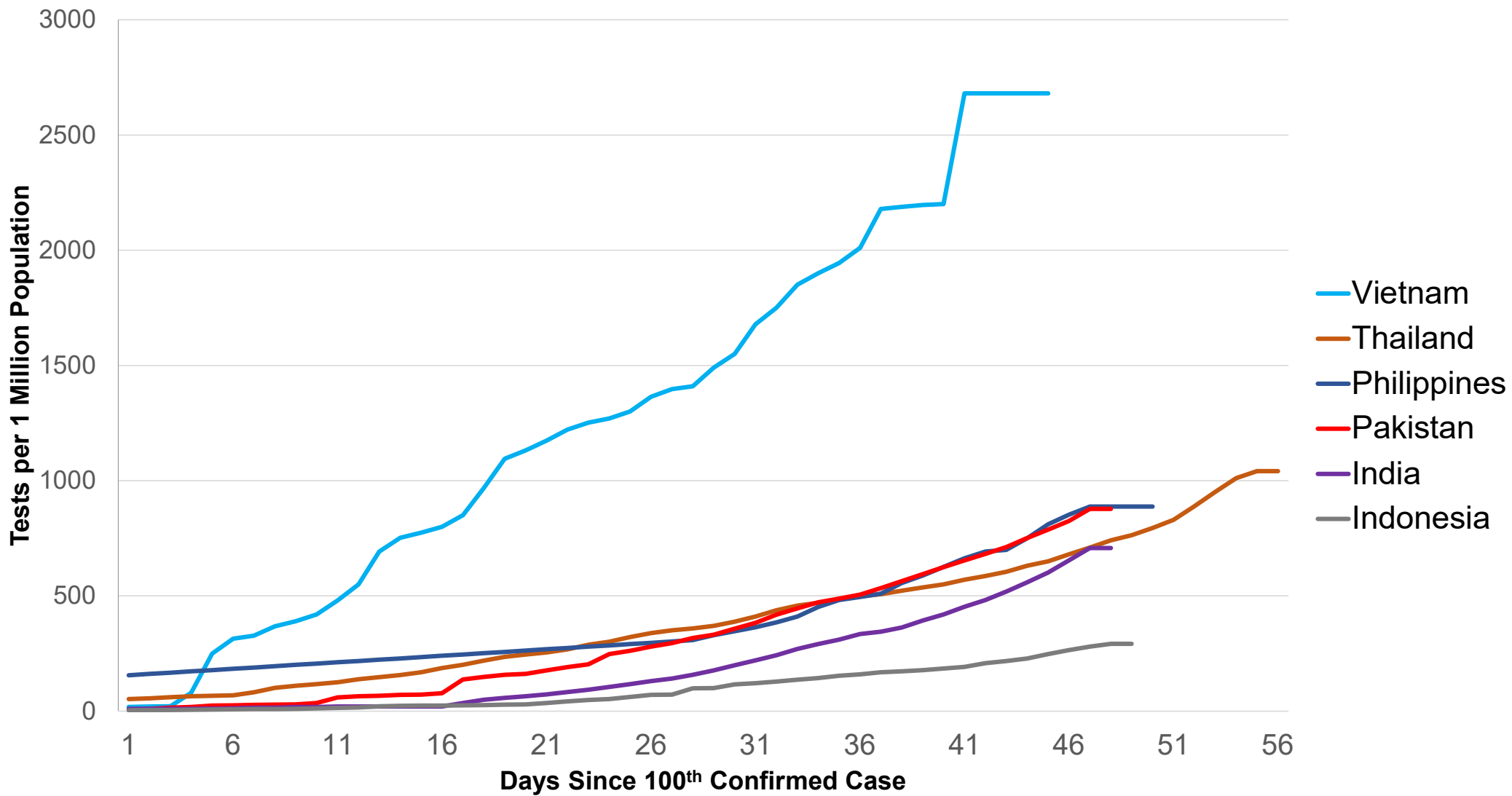
VS



Tests Conducted per 1 Million Population

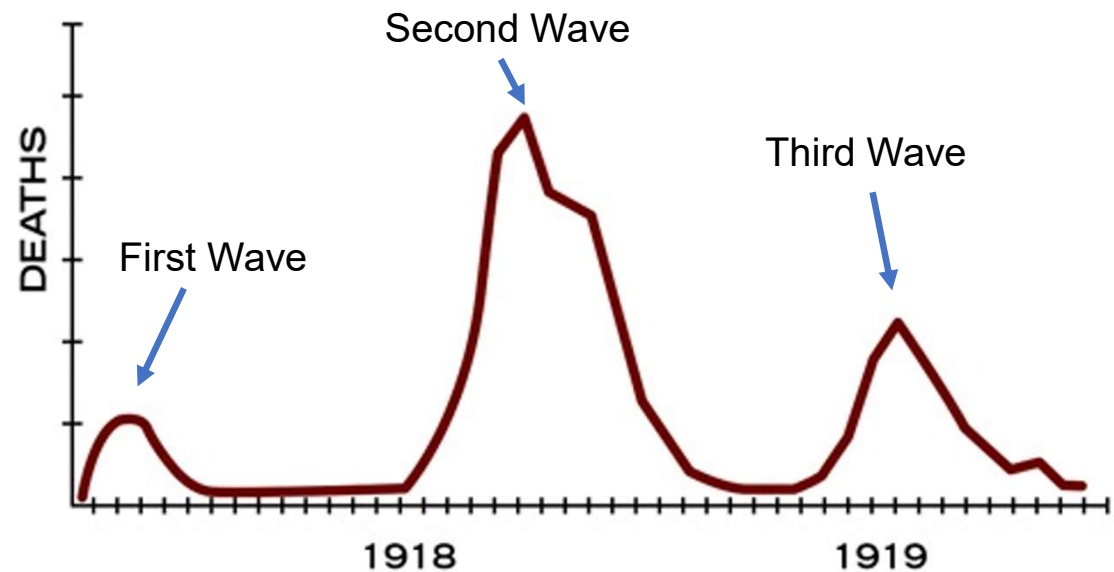


Testing in DMCs Over Time



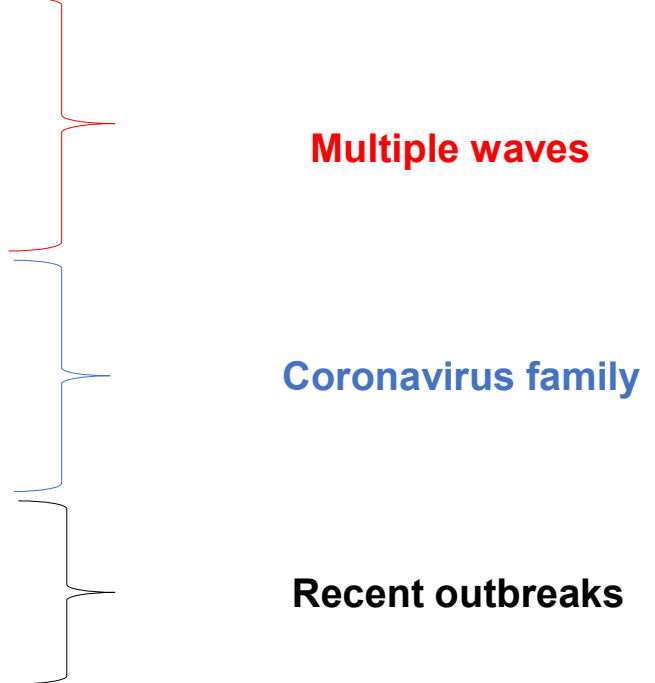
Lessons from Previous Pandemics

- The Spanish Influenza Pandemic had multiple waves of infection
- Countries must remain vigilant to mitigate subsequent outbreaks



The second wave of the 1918 pandemic was 5 times deadlier than the initial outbreak

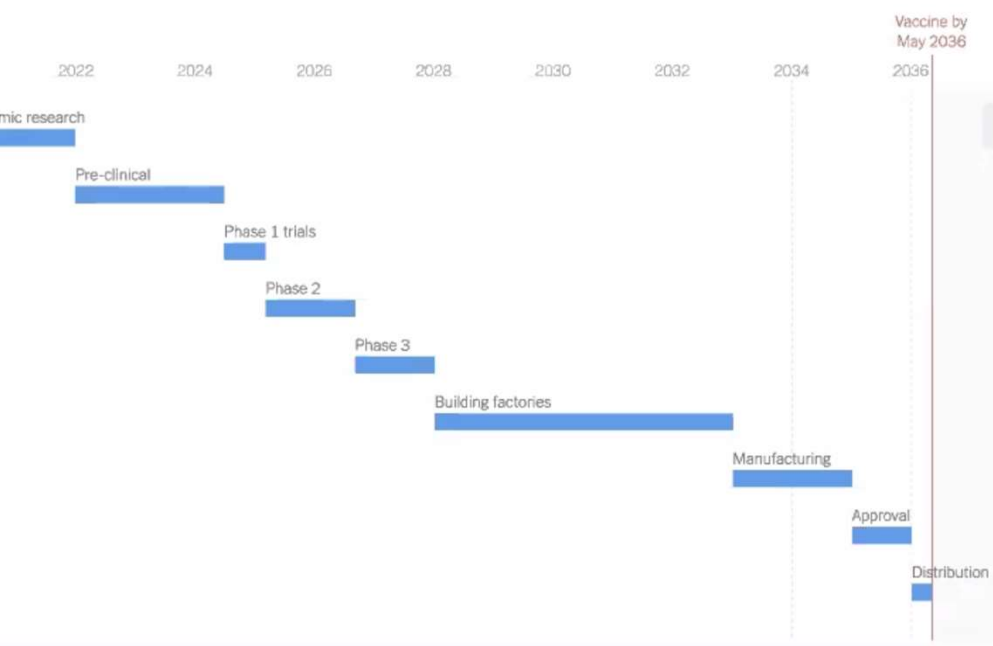
Lessons from Previous Pandemics

- Pandemic Influenza (1918-1919)
 - Pandemic Influenza (1957-58)
 - H1N1 influenza pandemic (2009-2010)
 - SARS (2003-2004)
 - MERS (2012, 2014, 2015)
 - COVID-19 (2019- ongoing)
 - Ebola (2014-2016, 2018)
 - Zika (2015-2016)
- 
- The diagram uses brackets to group the list items into three categories on the right:
- Multiple waves** (red text): Groups the first three items (Pandemic Influenza 1918-1919, Pandemic Influenza 1957-58, and H1N1 influenza pandemic 2009-2010) with a red bracket.
 - Coronavirus family** (blue text): Groups the next three items (SARS 2003-2004, MERS 2012, 2014, 2015, and COVID-19 2019- ongoing) with a blue bracket.
 - Recent outbreaks** (black text): Groups the last two items (Ebola 2014-2016, 2018 and Zika 2015-2016) with a black bracket.

Treatment Options- FDA

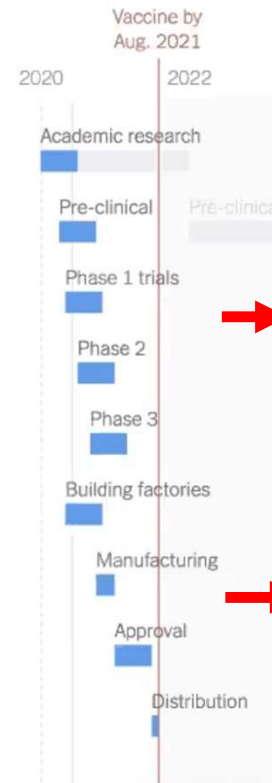
- There are no drugs or other therapeutics presently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent or treat COVID-19.
- Potential antiviral drugs under investigation (non-specific drugs)
 - Provisional use of **remdesivir** in severe cases
- Potential immune-based therapy under investigation
 - No evidence for or against use of **COVID-19 convalescent plasma** or **SARS-CoV-2 immune globulins** (injection of antibodies)

Vaccines- How long will it take?



Typical

www.nyti

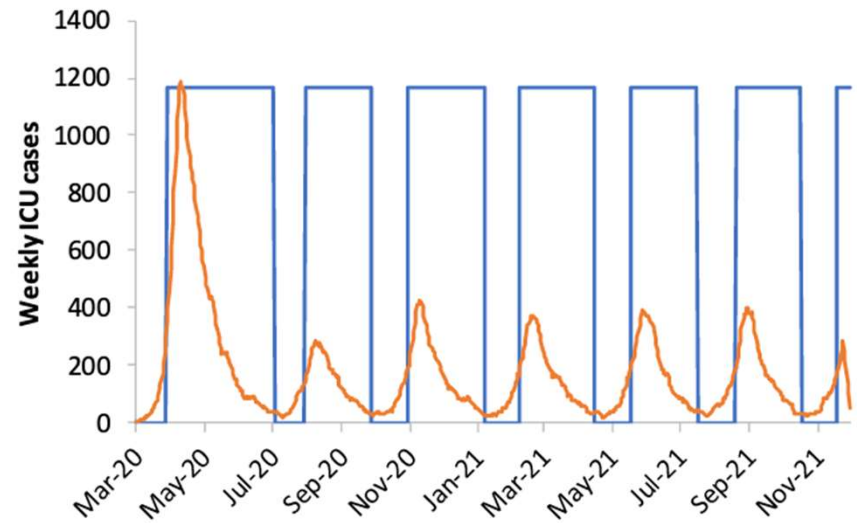


Goal

"We're thinking completely outside of what is, quote-unquote, normal," said Kathrin Jansen, head of vaccine research and development for Pfizer. "We come up with unique approaches, we're getting into contract negotiations with suppliers, and we haven't seen a single clinical data point. It's unheard of."

How to Reopen?

- In order to reopen, several conditions must be met:
 - Testing capacity must be at scale
 - Real-time contact tracing, isolation of cases and quarantine of contacts must be enforced
 - Targeted control measures should be deployed in the event of an outbreak
 - Data driven decision making is critical
 - Travel –ongoing discussions



Imperial College of London predicts a cycle of “triggers” under which suppression measures are instituted and relaxed