Analyzing COVID-19 Trends: Comparing Mortality Rates across Countries with Diverse Populations

Dirga Febrian
Informatics Engineering,
University of Logistics and
International Business
Bandung, Indonesia
dirgafebrian45@gmail.com

Abstract—**The COVID-19 pandemic has posed complex global challenges, including its impact on mortality rates in various countries. To understand the differences in mortality rates and the factors influencing them, we conducted a comparative analysis using COVID-19 mortality data from countries with diverse populations. Data were collected from official sources such as the World Health Organization and other relevant institutions. We employed a statistical approach to compare mortality rates, considering population variables and other influencing factors. Our analysis revealed significant variations in mortality rates among countries, with factors such as healthcare infrastructure, demographics, and prevention policies playing a role in these differences. Additionally, we evaluated the implications of our findings for understanding the pandemic dynamics and the effectiveness of response strategies implemented by each country. Our findings provide deeper insights into the factors affecting COVID-19 mortality rates and serve as a basis for comparing policies and response strategies across countries. This research contributes to a better understanding of the pandemic's impact across different regions and facilitates the development of more effective strategies in responding to this global crisis.**

Keywords—COVID-19, pandemic, World Health Organization, mortality rates, crisis

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a global spotlight since it was first identified in 2019.[3] Its impact has been felt not only in terms of health but also economically, socially, and psychologically.[2] In an effort to understand the complexity of this pandemic, data analysis has become key in formulating effective response strategies.

One important aspect to analyze is the mortality rate caused by COVID-19 in different countries.[1] However, to gain a comprehensive understanding, variations in population among countries need to be considered.[1] This will allow us to ascertain whether reported mortality rates can be attributed to specific factors, such as the vulnerability of certain populations or differences in healthcare systems.

Therefore, in this study, we conduct a COVID-19 trend analysis comparing mortality rates among countries with different populations.[1] We utilize a dataset comprising daily information on the number of deaths and confirmed COVID-19 cases, as well as population data for each involved country.

Our objective is to identify patterns and trends that may occur in COVID-19 mortality rates in various countries, as well as to understand factors that may influence differences in mortality rates among countries.[1] This analysis can not only provide insights into the pandemic's impact across different regions but also serve as a basis for comparing policies and response strategies implemented by different countries.

Through this analysis, we hope to contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitate the development of more effective strategies in responding to this global crisis.

II. METHODS

We utilized a statistical analysis approach to compare COVID-19 mortality data from countries with different populations.[1] Data were gathered from official sources such as the World Health Organization and other relevant institutions. We applied appropriate analytical techniques to address population and other variable differences, thereby presenting valid and informative comparisons. The analysis was conducted by considering factors influencing mortality rates, such as healthcare infrastructure, demographics, and the prevention policies implemented by each country. [4]

After considering the previous journal reviews, we conducted additional analyses to broaden our understanding of the factors influencing COVID-19 mortality rates across different countries. We also evaluated the implications of our findings for understanding the pandemic dynamics and the effectiveness of response strategies implemented by each country. Thus, our research not only yielded population-based mortality rate comparisons but also provided deeper insights into the factors affecting these outcomes.

III. RESULTS

In this literature review research, researchers conducted a trend analysis of COVID-19 by comparing death rates in various countries with diverse populations, as stated in the reference journal used [1]. researchers found that there was significant variation in estimates of the seroprevalence of COVID-19 infection, which ranged from 0.02% to 53.40%.

Additionally, the results showed that the infection fatality rate (IFR) varied widely, ranging from 0.00% to 1.63%. These findings, cited in the Reference Journal [4], show significant differences in the severity of infections across locations, with Peru showing the highest IFR of 0.723%, followed by Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Suriname. In contrast, Guyana has the lowest IFR at 0.303%. Researchers also found that patient characteristics, microbiological findings, and antimicrobial resistance patterns differed between groups of COVID-19 patients, as revealed in the reference journal [2].
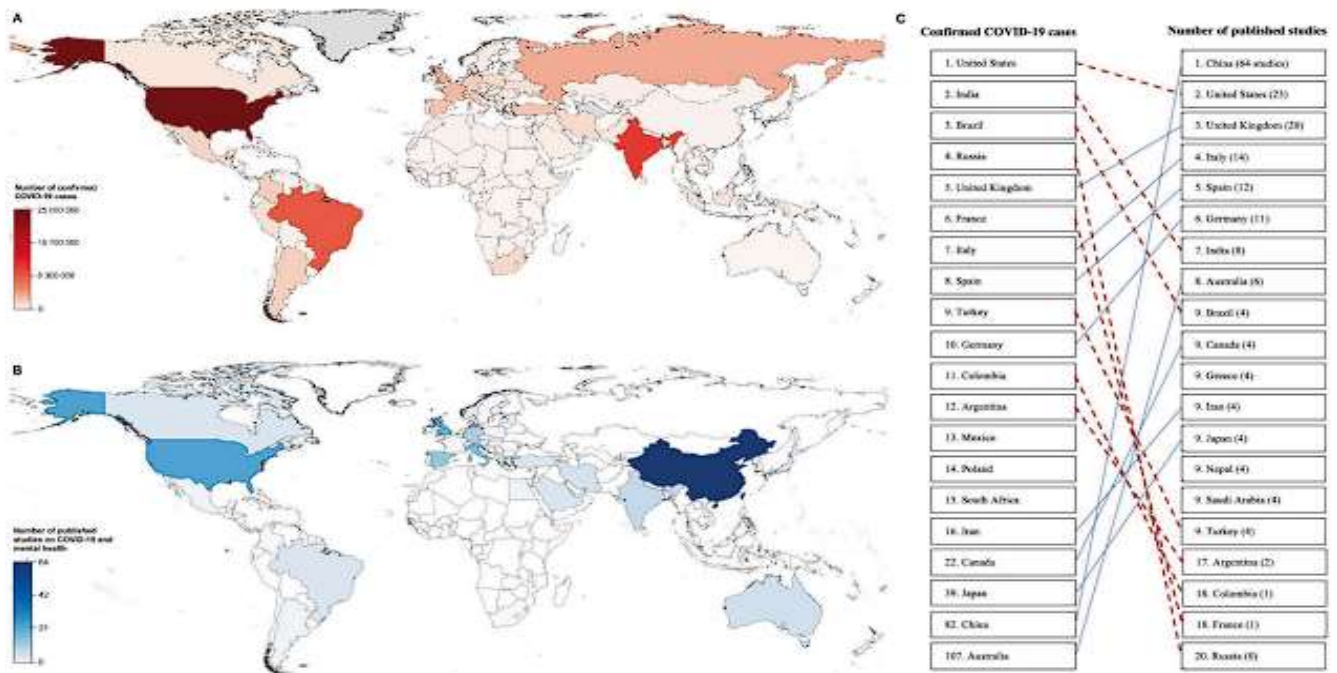
Figure 1 **A Number of confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases as of January 21, 2021.**

Furthermore, the reference journal [5] highlighted the psychological impact of the pandemic on health professionals, emphasizing the prevalence of burnout and secondary traumatic stress (STS).

Finally, the reference journal [3] discusses the mental health challenges faced during the pandemic, including high levels of depression, anxiety and psychological distress. By integrating findings from these diverse studies, researchers gained a deeper understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mortality rates, patient characteristics, microbial profiles, mental health, and well-being of health professionals in countries with diverse populations.

These insights are important to inform appropriate public health policies and interventions to reduce the impact of the pandemic globally.

IV. DISCUSSION

Alongside the increasing workload, pharmacists in the healthcare system are also faced with additional pressures resulting from changes in patient needs and demands to provide timely and efficient medication during the COVID-19 pandemic.[5]

The infection fatality rate of COVID-19 is not fixed and can vary significantly depending on factors such as population structure and the mix of infected and deceased cases. Most studies analyzed represent locations with higher death rates. Age gradient heavily influences mortality risk, with a concentration of deaths occurring in nursing homes and among the elderly and debilitated. High fatality rate estimates in Wuhan, China, likely reflect widespread nosocomial infections and initial management challenges. Poor decisions and management practices may also contribute to adverse outcomes. Therefore, a better understanding of these factors is crucial for effective pandemic management.[1]
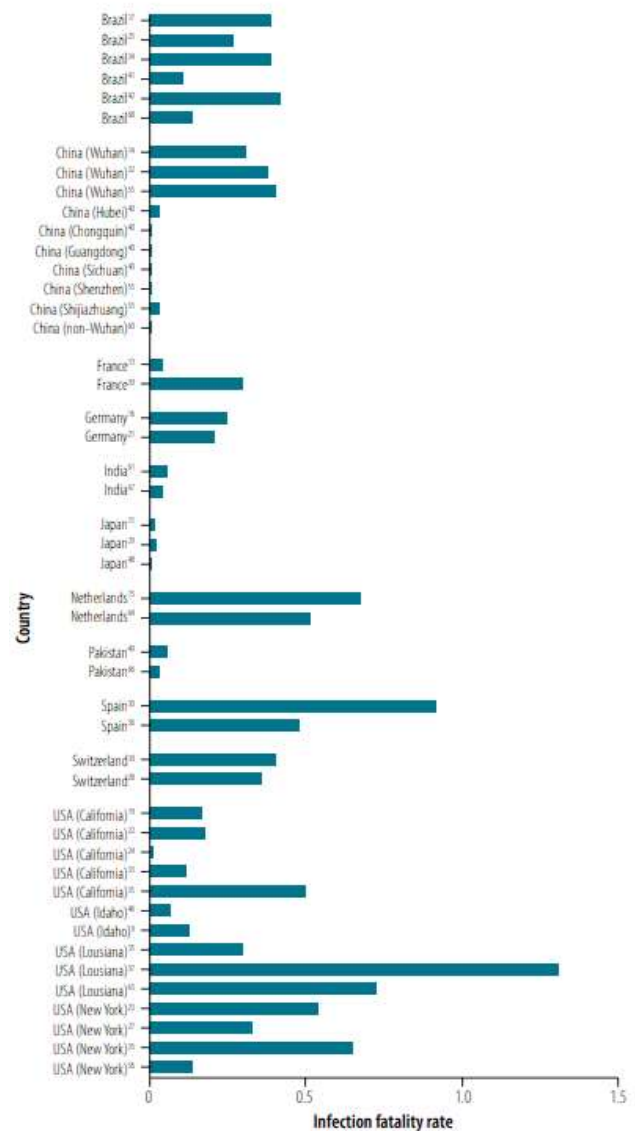

Figure 2 **Estimates of infection fatality rates for COVID-19 in locations that had two or more estimates, 2020**

Country	Sample size	Date	Reported seroprevalence (%)	Population, no.	Deaths, no. (date)	Inferred infection fatality rate (corrected), %
Afghanistan[75]	9 500 (NR)	NR	31.5	39 021 453	1 300 (8 May)	0.01 (0.01)
Czechia[71]	26 549 (IgG)	23 April–1 May	0.4	10 710 000	252 (4 May)	0.59 (0.47)
Finland[69]	674 (IgG)	20–26 April[a]	2.52	5 541 000	211 (30 April)	0.15 (0.12)
Georgia[76]	1 068 (NR)	18–27 May	1	3 988 264	12 (30 May)	0.03 (0.03)[b]
Israel[72]	1 709 (NR)	May	2–3	9 198 000	299 (10 June)	0.13 (0.10)[c]
Russian Federation[74]	650 000 (NR)	NR	14	145 941 776	5 859 (7 June)	0.03 (0.03)
Slovenia[73]	1 368 (NR)	April	3.1	2 079 000	92 (1 May)	0.14 (0.11)
Sweden[70]	1 200 (IgG)	18–24 May	6.3	10 101 000	4 501 (28 May)	0.71 (0.57)

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High levels of congestion, such as in crowded public transportation systems, might have exposed numerous individuals to substantial infectious burdens, potentially leading to more severe illness. Furthermore, there is speculation about the existence of a more aggressive viral clade contributing to this scenario. The infection fatality rate could be notably elevated among disadvantaged populations and in environments with a confluence of factors predisposing to heightened fatalities. Conversely, very low infection fatality rates appear to be prevalent in Asian nations. These observations underscore the intricate interplay between environmental factors and disease severity.[1]

V. CONCLUSION

Conclusion analysis of literature review research on COVID-19 trends in countries with diverse populations reveals significant findings. The median infection fatality rate across the 51 locations we studied was 0.27%, providing an idea of the variation in COVID-19 mortality rates across regions. Additionally, the proportion of ICU patients with co-infections was higher in cases of COVID-19 pneumonia, indicating the need for further research to identify modifiable risk factors. Our findings also highlight the psychological challenges faced by health professionals during the pandemic, such as burnout and secondary traumatic stress (STS). A deep understanding of the long-term impact of the pandemic on mental wellbeing is essential. Finally, we highlight the importance of urgent action to address the decline in resources for mental health treatment and prevention in response to the impact of COVID-19 and past epidemics.

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