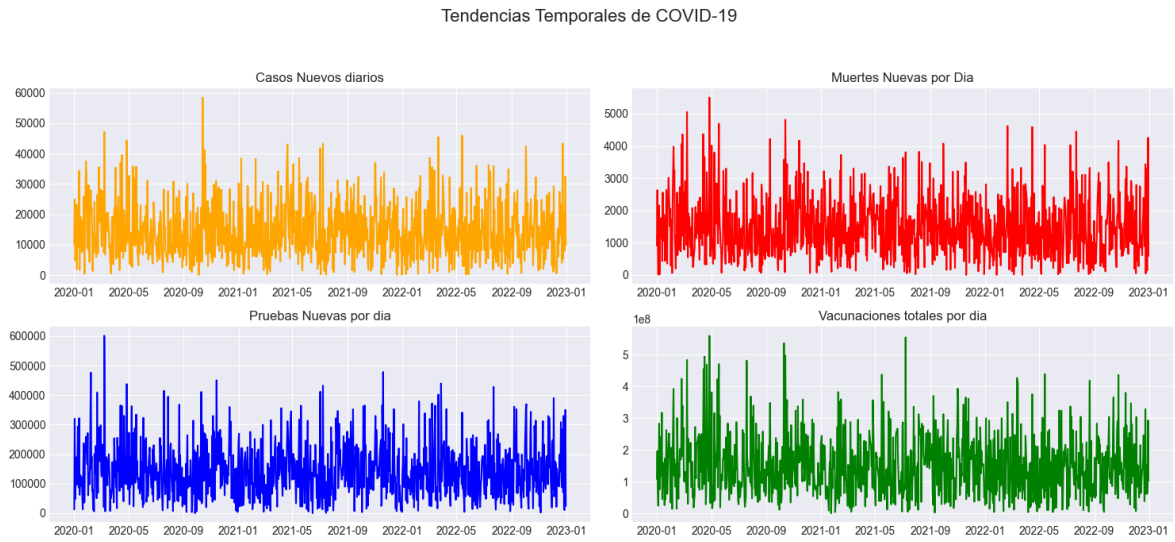
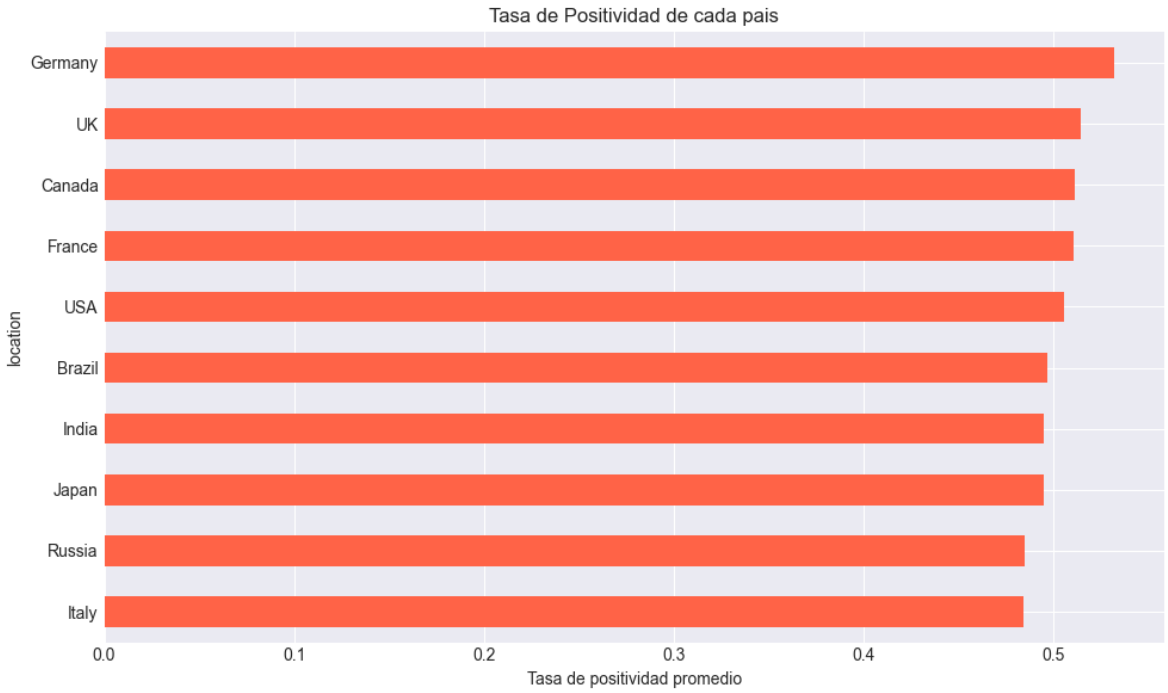



When analyzing the global temporal trends of COVID-19:

- Peaks in new cases reflect the different waves of infection over time.
- New deaths follow a curve similar to that of new cases, though with a slight time lag, which is consistent with the period between infection and the onset of severe complications.
- The number of daily tests increases progressively, indicating an improvement in the capacity for diagnosis and virus tracking.
- The curve of accumulated vaccinations shows a steady rise, with sharper increases during certain periods, likely due to mass vaccination campaigns.

These patterns reflect the evolution of the pandemic at a global level, the public health responses adopted by different countries, and the impact of vaccination efforts in managing the crisis.




When analyzing the average positivity rate (confirmed cases vs. tests conducted), we observe that some countries show significantly higher values than others.

This suggests that:

- Countries with higher positivity rates likely conducted fewer tests or mainly tested individuals with severe symptoms.
- A high positivity rate may indicate underreporting of actual cases, which can hinder effective pandemic control.
- In contrast, countries with lower positivity rates carried out more testing relative to their positive cases, reflecting better population monitoring, including asymptomatic individuals.

These differences may be due to:

- Economic and logistical capacities.
- Public health policies.
- Levels of public awareness or compliance with guidelines.

In summary, the positivity rate is a key indicator for assessing the quality of testing systems in each country. A low positivity rate is often associated with better health management and stronger control over the spread of the virus.