Second wave of COVID-19 in Switzerland

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Table of contents

# Load libraries  
library(here)  
library(tidyverse)  
library(lubridate)  
install.packages("unibeCols", repos = "https://ctu-bern.r-universe.dev")  
library(unibeCols)

## Introduction

The aim of this exercise is to visualize the increase in laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Switzerland during autumn 2020.

## Data

We read and process the data of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Switzerland as reported by the [Federal Office of Public Health] (https://idd.bag.admin.ch/).

# Read data  
cases <- read\_csv("https://ispmbern.github.io/projects-in-R/data/raw/COVID19Cases\_geoRegion.csv")

# Process data  
region <- "CH"  
window\_start <- ymd("2020-09-01")  
window\_end <- ymd("2020-11-30")  
cases <- cases |>  
 filter(geoRegion == region & datum >=  
 window\_start & datum <= window\_end) |>  
 select(datum, entries)  
cases

# A tibble: 91 × 2  
 datum entries  
 <date> <dbl>  
 1 2020-09-01 364  
 2 2020-09-02 417  
 3 2020-09-03 438  
 4 2020-09-04 427  
 5 2020-09-05 295  
 6 2020-09-06 170  
 7 2020-09-07 467  
 8 2020-09-08 387  
 9 2020-09-09 462  
10 2020-09-10 507  
# ℹ 81 more rows

@Figure1 The figure shows the number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Switzerland from 2020-09-01to 2020-11-30.

ggplot(cases, aes(x=datum, y=entries)) +  
 geom\_bar(stat = "identity", fill=unibeSaphire()) +  
 labs(x="", y="Laboratory-confirmed cases") +  
 theme\_minimal()

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 1: Laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Switzerland in 2020. |

## Conclusions

The number of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Switzerland rapidly increased during October 2020 and subsequently declined.