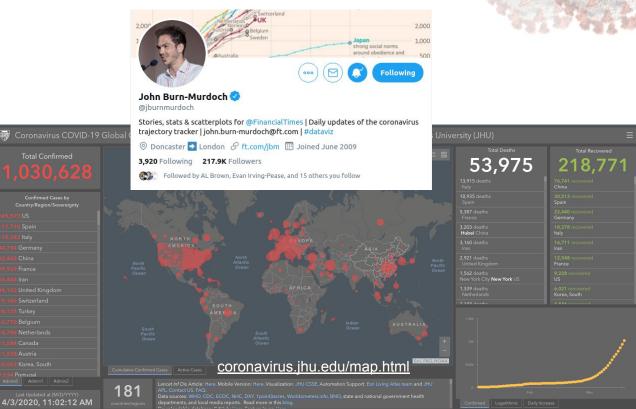


Katarzyna Kędzierska, Journal Club, 03/04/20

Staying informed?







Increase in new cases

Italy has turned the corner, with numbers of new cases now in decline, following in China's footsteps

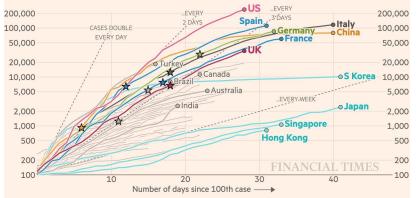
Daily confirmed cases (7-day rolling avg.), by number of days since 30 daily cases first recorded Stars represent national lockdowns 🖈



FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch
Source: FT analysis of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; Worldometers; FT research. Data updated April 02, 19:00 GMT

Most western countries are on the same coronavirus trajectory. Hong Kong and Singapore have limited the spread; Japan and S Korea have slowed it

Cumulative number of cases, by number of days since 100th case Stars represent national lockdowns \bigstar



FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch

Source: FT analysis of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; Worldometers; FT research. Data updated April 02, 19:00 GMT © FT

Death tolls

Italy and Spain's daily death tolls are plateauing, but in the UK and US every day brings more new deaths than the last

Daily coronavirus deaths (7-day rolling avg.), by number of days since 3 daily deaths first recorded



FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch Source: FT analysis of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; Worldometers; FT research. Data updated April 02, 19:00 GMT $^{\circ}$ FT

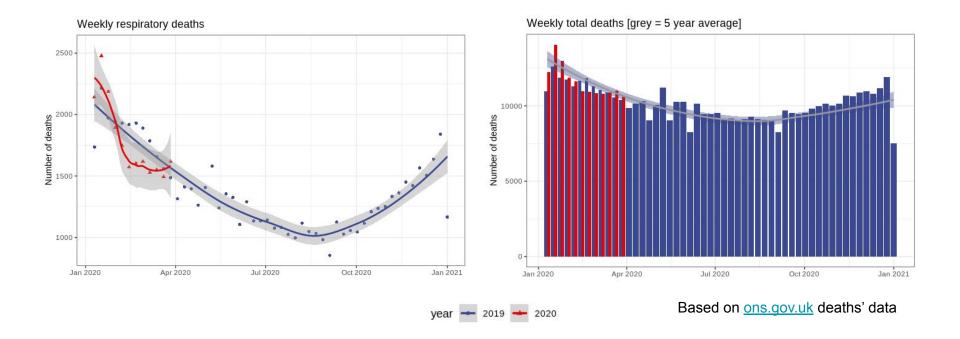
Coronavirus deaths in Italy, Spain, the UK and US are increasing more rapidly than they did in China

Cumulative number of deaths, by number of days since 10th deaths Stars represent national lockdowns *



FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch Source: FT analysis of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; Worldometers; FT research. Data updated April 02, 19:00 GMT @FT

How does number of deaths compare?



Modelling controlling of the outbreak



LSHTM Research Online

Feasibility of controlling COVID-19 outbreaks by isolation of cases and contacts

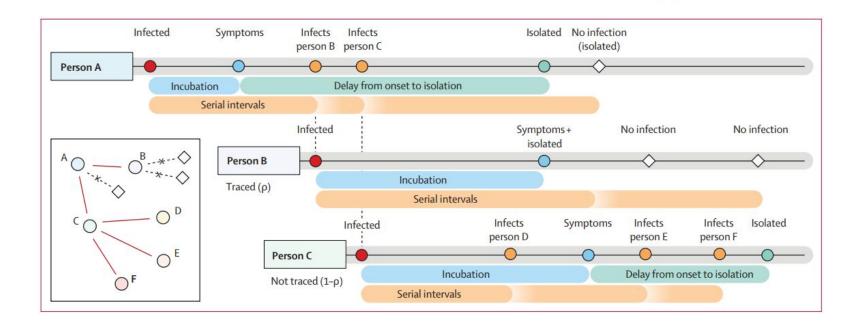








Model of the spread of the infection

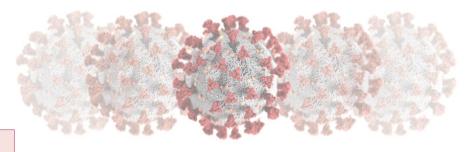


Model assumptions

	Value	Reference
Sampled		
Delay from onset to isolation (short)	3·43 days (2·02-5·23)	Donnelly et al ²⁰
Delay from onset to isolation (long)	8.09 days (5.52-10.93)	Li et al ²¹
Incubation period	5.8 days (2.6)	Backer et al ²²
Serial interval	Incubation period (2)	Assumed
Fixed		
Initial cases	5, 20, and 40	Public Health England ¹¹ and Klinkenberg and colleagues ¹⁴
Percentage of contacts traced	0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%	Tested
Reproduction number (R_o ; low, central, high estimate)	1.5, 2.5, 3.5	Kucharski et al ¹⁷ and Imai et al ¹⁸
Overdispersion in R _o (SARS-like)	0.16	Lloyd-Smith et al ¹⁹
R_o after isolation	0	Assumed
Cases isolated once identified	100%	Assumed
Isolation effectiveness	100%	Assumed
Subclinical infection percentage	0%, 10%	Tested

Data are median (IQR) or mean (SD), n, or %. Sampled values are probabilistically sampled during the simulation, and fixed values remain constant during the simulation. The mean of the short and long delays are 3.83 and 9.1, respectively. SARS=severe acute respiratory syndrome.

Table: Parameter values for the model

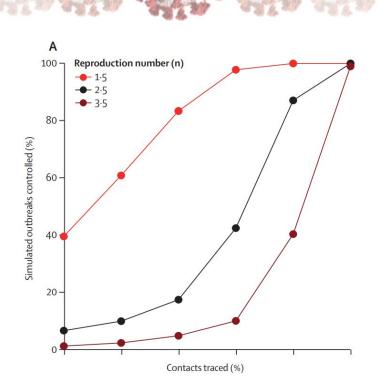


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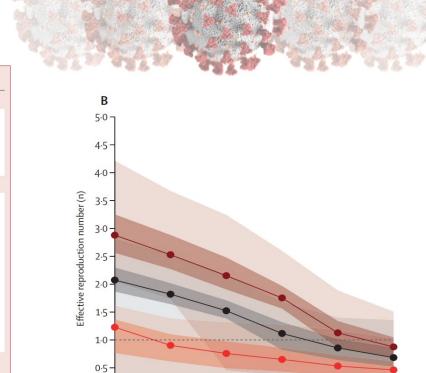


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20

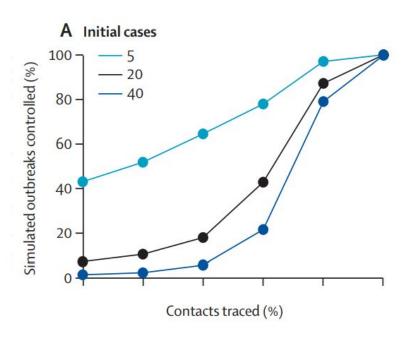
60

Contacts traced (%)

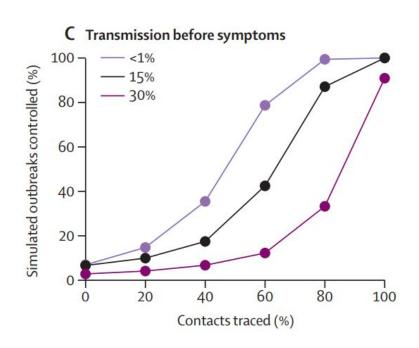
80

100

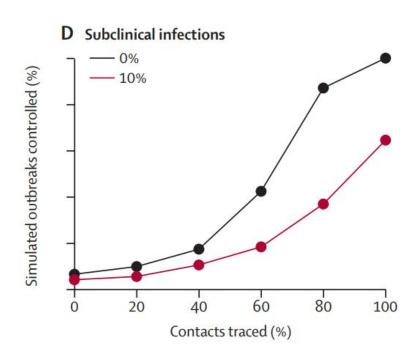
Tracing: The earlier the better



Transmitting before symptoms reduces doesn't help



What if some experience no symptoms?



Tracing and (self-)isolation not enough

