



STAY HOME

Health Workers are heroes, but they are humans, too. They have children & families, whom they may not have seen in a while as they're fighting COVID-19.

Highlight

- A total of 32,192 (2,744 today) confirmed cases from 21 countries (Libya today) in the East Mediterranean Region and total deaths are at 2,157 (150 today).
- Today, the UN system launched a humanitarian campaign to fight the coronavirus in the world’s most vulnerable countries specifically targeting weakest health system.
- Lebanon is still in level 3 of COVID 19 transmission scenarios “Lebanon is experiencing cases clusters in time, geographic location and/or common exposure (Clusters of cases)”

Global update	
as per WHO dashboard 25 March 2020 at 4pm	
Globally cases	375,498 (42,563 new)
Countries, areas or territories with cases	195 countries (6 new)
Total deaths	12,784 (3,578 new) (CFR: 3.4%)
Confirmed cases in China	81,767 (166 new)
WHO RISK ASSESSMENT Global Level - Very High	

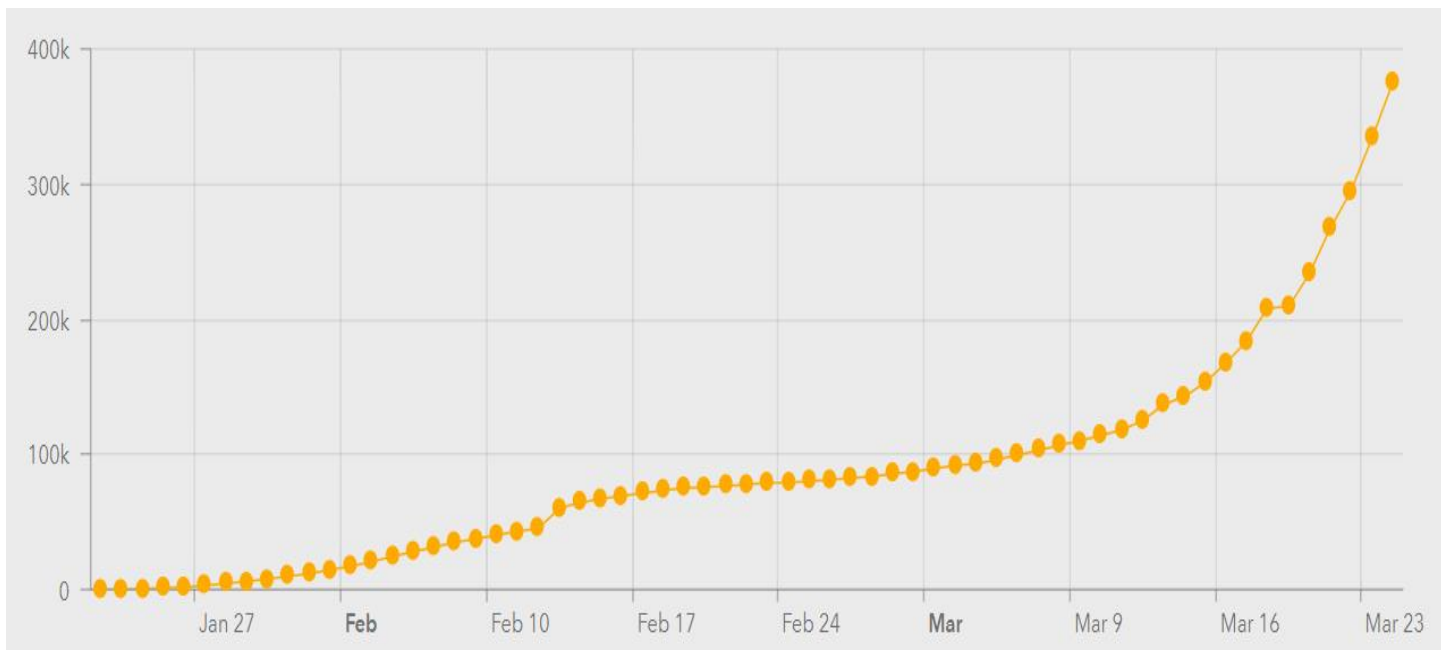


Figure 1. Cumulative cases with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 25 March 2020 as per WHO dashboard



Distribution of COVID-19 cases as reported by the Epidemiological Surveillance Unit at the MOPH dashboard at 7pm



COVID-19 Surveillance in Lebanon

25 March 2020 UPDATE



Figure 1: Cases by age group

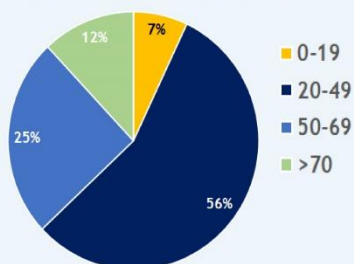


Figure 2: Cases by source of exposure



Figure 3: Cases by clinical presentation

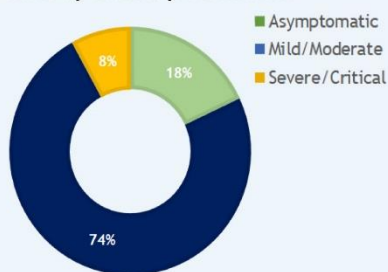
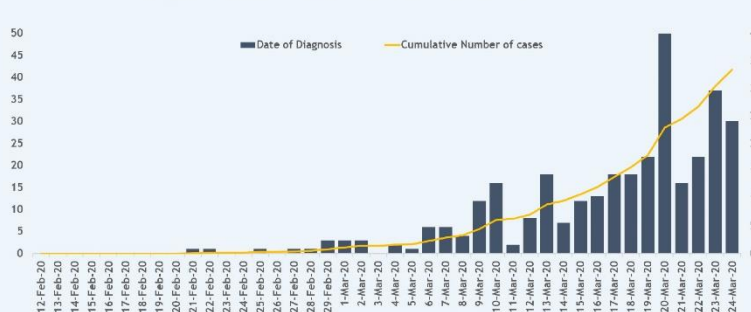


Figure 4: Cases by date of confirmation



333 cumulative cases of COVID-19

- 29 new cases
- 20 healthcare workers
- 4 associated deaths

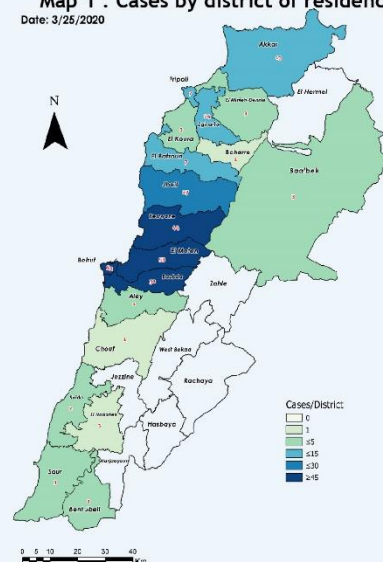
Call center:

- 3102 cumulative calls received
- 246 referred to R-UH

Table 1: Distribution of fatalities by age group

Age (years)	Deaths (n)	CFR
<10y	0	0%
10-19y	0	0%
20-29y	0	0%
30-39y	0	0%
40-49y	0	0%
50-59y	2	4%
60-69y	0	0%
70-79y	1	6%
80+y	1	7%
Total	4	1.20%

Map 1 : Cases by district of residence
Date: 3/25/2020



Get the health system ready

Health workers exposure risk assessment and management in the context of COVID-19 virus

This tool is to be used by health care facilities that have either cared for or admitted COVID-19 patients; it is to be completed for all health workers who have been exposed to a confirmed COVID-19 patient in a health care facility. It will help determine the risk of COVID-19 virus infection of all HCWs who have been exposed to a COVID-19 patient and then provides recommendations for appropriate management of these HCWs, according to their infection risk.

Q&A on infection prevention and control for health care workers caring for COVID-19 patients

Are boots, impermeable aprons, or coverall suits required as routine personal protective equipment (PPE) for healthcare workers (HCW) caring for patients with suspected or confirmed 2019-nCoV infection?

No. Current WHO guidance for HCW caring for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 acute respiratory disease patients recommends the use of contact and droplet precautions, in addition to standard precautions which should always be used by all HCW for all patients. In terms of PPE, contact and droplet precautions include wearing disposable gloves to protect hands, and clean, non-sterile, long-sleeve gown to protect clothes from contamination, medical masks to protect nose and mouth, and eye protection (e.g., goggles, face shield), before entering the room where suspected or confirmed 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease patients are admitted.

Respirators (e.g. N95) are only required for aerosol generating procedures. For more information on PPE for HCW caring for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients, [click here](#).



Why does WHO recommend contact and droplet precautions and not routine use of airborne precautions for healthcare workers providing care to patients with suspected/confirmed 2019-nCoV infection?

WHO developed its rapid guidance based on the consensus of international experts who considered the currently available evidence on the modes of transmission of 2019-nCoV. This evidence demonstrates viral transmission by droplets and contact with contaminated surfaces of equipment; it does not support routine airborne transmission. Airborne transmission may happen, as has been shown with other viral respiratory diseases, during aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., tracheal intubation, bronchoscopy), thus WHO recommends airborne precautions for these procedures. For more information about healthcare worker protection for 2019-nCoV, [click here](#).

WHO technical guidance

- Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak: rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including key considerations for occupational safety and health. [Click here](#)
- Recommendations for the rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19). [Click here](#).

Useful Links	Important numbers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WHO real time dashboard ➤ WHO COVID-19 page ➤ Protect yourself (English/Arabic) ➤ Q&A (English/Arabic) ➤ WHO Lebanon website ➤ WHO Lebanon Facebook Twitter Instagram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MOPH Hotline 1214 ➤ Airport quarantine section 01-629352 ➤ Preventive medicine center 01-843769 01830300 ➤ Call Centre 76-592699 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preventive medicine center 01-843769 01-830300 ➤ Call Centre 76-592699 ➤ Epidemiological Surveillance Unit 01-614194 01-614196