Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report



WHO Office - Riyadh

Weekly Report No. 235 - Saudi Arabia

08-14 April, 2021

	Glo	bal	Eastern Mediterranean Region		
	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths	
Current	136,996,364	2,951,832	8,220,531	167,283	
Last Week	132,046,206	2,867,242	7,837,399	162,476	
In 7 days	4,950,158	84,590	383,132	4,807	

Saudi Arabia

	Confirmed Cases	Recovered Cases	Deaths	Active Cases	Critical Cases	PCR Tests
Total	401,157	385,441	6,781	8,935	986	15,973,019
In 7 days	6,205	4,255	62	-	-	439,104
7/4/2021	902	469	9	7,468	874	71,946
8/4/2021	904	540	9	7,823	898	71,044
9/4/2021	878	578	10	8,113	914	61,640
10/4/2021	799	548	7	8,360	915	58,897
11/4/2021	842	706	11	8,485	950	59,793
12/4/2021	951	608	8	8,820	962	61,853
13/4/2022	929	806	8	8,935	986	53,931

HIGHLIGHTS

- Regions with the highest new infections over the past 7 days: Riyadh (2,772), Makkah (1,162), Eastern (998), Asir (229), Madinah (191), Hail (173), Jazan (153), and Tabuk (147).
- 6.6 million COVID-19 vaccine doses administered so far in over 587 vaccination centres. People aged 75 and over can get COVID-19 vaccines without appointment.
- Expansion of administering the first dose of COVID-19 vaccines, postponing all dates for the second dose, and rescheduling it later to cover a large segment of society with the first dose.
- Minister of Interior:10,000SR fines for Umrah pilgrims without permits, 1,000SR for entering the Grand Mosque at Makkah without permits.
- 30,054 is the total number of violations of COVID-19 precautionary measures from 5-10 April, Riyadh recorded the highest while Jazan recorded the lowest.
- Minister of Islamic Affairs: Shorten taraweeh prayers (special night prayers) during Ramadan in all mosques to 30 minutes.
- Ministry of Hajj: pilgrims would be granted permit to perform Umrah only one time during the holy month of Ramadan.
- New research highlights risks of separating new-borns from mothers during COVID-19 pandemic, see link.
- WHO publishes WHO Living guideline: Drugs to prevent COVID-19, see link
- WHO publishes Interim recommendations for the use of the Janssen COVID-19) vaccine, see link.
- WHO launches Global COVID-19 Clinical Platform Case Report Form (CRF) for Post COVID condition, see link
- WHO publishes a guide to contracting for health services during the COVID-19 pandemic, see link.

IMPORTANT LINKS

- MoH COVID-19 updates: https://twitter.com/saudimoh
- WHO's COVID-19 global situation reports: https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports
- WHO's COVID-19 dashboard: https://covid19.who.int/
- MoH COVID-19 dashboard: https://covid19.my.gov.sa/ar/Pages/default.aspx
- New research on risks of separating new-borns: New research highlights risks of separating new-borns from mothers during COVID-19 pandemic (who.int)
- WHO Living guideline: Drugs to prevent COVID-19: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-prophylaxes-2021-1
- Interim recommendations for use of the Janssen vaccine: Interim recommendations for the use of the Janssen Ad26.COV2.S (COVID-19) vaccine: interim guidance, 17 March 2021 (who.int)
- WHO's post COVID clinical platform case report form (CRF): https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/3rd-edl-submissions/who_crf_postcovid_feb9_2021.pdf?sfvrsn=76afd14_1&download=true
- A guide to contracting for health services during the COVID-19 pandemic: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/a-guide-to-contracting-for-health-services-during-the-covid-19-pandemic

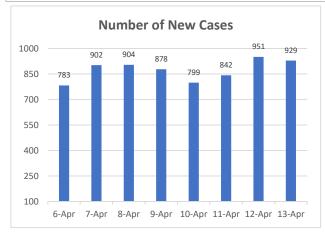
IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

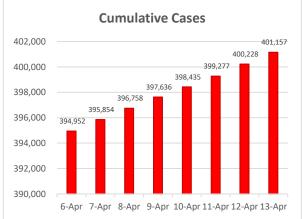
Interim statement of the COVID-19 subcommittee of the WHO Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety Regarding the AstraZeneca vaccine

The subcommittee has reviewed reports of rare cases of blood clots with low platelets following vaccination with the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. At its meeting on 7 April, 2021, the subcommittee reviewed latest information from the <u>European Medicines Agency</u> along with information from the <u>United Kingdom's Medicines and other Health products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)</u>, and other Member States and noted the following:

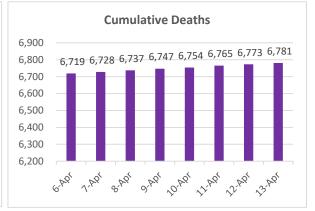
- Based on current information, a causal relationship between the vaccine and the occurrence of blood clots with low platelets is considered plausible but is not confirmed. Specialised studies are needed to fully understand the potential relationship between vaccination and possible risk factors.
- It is important to note that whilst concerning, the events under assessment are very rare, with low numbers reported among the almost 200 million individuals who have received the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine around the world.
- Rare adverse events following immunizations should be assessed against the risk of deaths from COVID-19 disease and the potential of the vaccines to prevent infections and reduce deaths. In this context, it should be noted that as of today, at least 2.8 million people have died of COVID-19 disease worldwide.
- Side effects within two- or three-days following vaccination, the majority of which are mild and local in nature, are expected and common. However, individuals who experience any severe symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest pain, leg swelling, persistent abdominal pain, neurological symptoms, such as severe and persistent headaches or blurred vision, tiny blood spots under the skin beyond the site of the injection from around four to 20 days following vaccination, should seek urgent medical attention. Clinicians should be aware of relevant case definitions and clinical guidance for patients presenting thrombosis and thrombocytopaenia following COVID-19 vaccination. To this end, the subcommittee also suggested that a committee of clinical experts is convened, for advice on clinical diagnosis and case management.
- Active surveillance should be considered to further characterise these rare events. The subcommittee will meet again next week to review additional data and will be issuing further recommendations as relevant

In extensive vaccination campaigns, it is normal for countries to identify potential adverse events following immunization. This does not necessarily mean that the events are linked to vaccination itself, but they must be investigated to ensure that any safety concerns are addressed guickly. Vaccines, like all medicines, can have side effects. The administration of vaccines is based on a risk versus benefit analysis.









IMPORTANT CONTACTS

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