



**“Today marks 100 days since WHO was notified of the first cases of what we now call COVID19 in China. Over 1.3M people have been infected & almost 80K have lost their lives. This pandemic is much more than a health crisis. It requires a whole-of government & society response.” - Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus**

## Highlight

- A total of 87,323 (2,146 today) confirmed cases from 21 countries in the East Mediterranean Region and total deaths are at 4,576 (122 today).
- 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)”.
- Following detection of a cluster of cases in Becharre, the Ministry of Public Health visited the area on the 8<sup>th</sup> of April and took samples from healthcare staff, officials and local police to enhance early detection of COVID-19 cases.
- WHO has listed the first two diagnostic tests for emergency use during the COVID-19 pandemic. The move should help increase access to quality-assured, accurate tests for the disease. It also means that the tests can now be supplied by the United Nations and other procurement agencies supporting the COVID19 response. For more information, [please see here](#).

## Global update

as per WHO dashboard 09 April 2020 at 6pm

Globally cases	1,439,013 (73,639new)
Countries, areas or territories with cases	209 countries (0 new)
Total deaths (CFR: 5.6%)	85,587 (6,352 new)
Confirmed cases in China	83,249 (92 new)
Confirmed cases in USA	395,030 (31,709)
Confirmed cases in Spain	146,690 (6,180)
Confirmed cases in Italy	139,422 (3,836)

**WHO RISK ASSESSMENT**  
Global Level - Very High

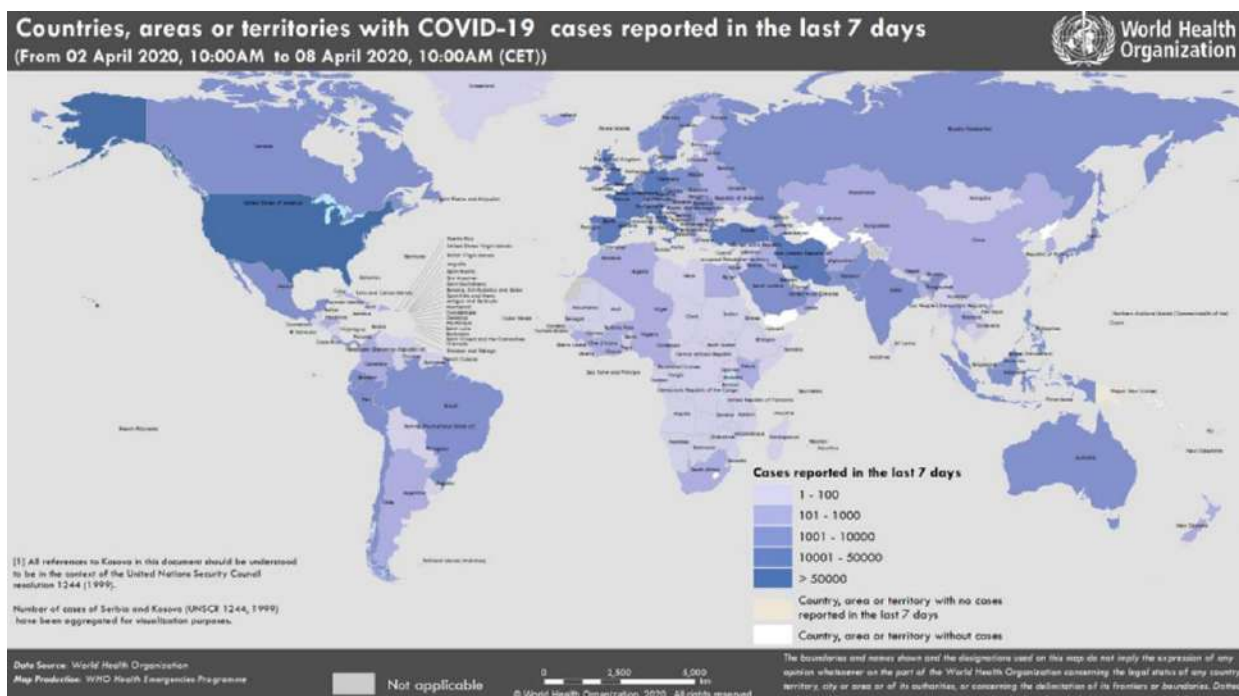


Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 8 April 2020



# Distribution of COVID-19 cases as reported by the Epidemiological Surveillance Unit at the MOPH dashboard at 4pm

## COVID-19 Surveillance in Lebanon

09 APRIL 2020 UPDATE

Figure 1: Cases by age group

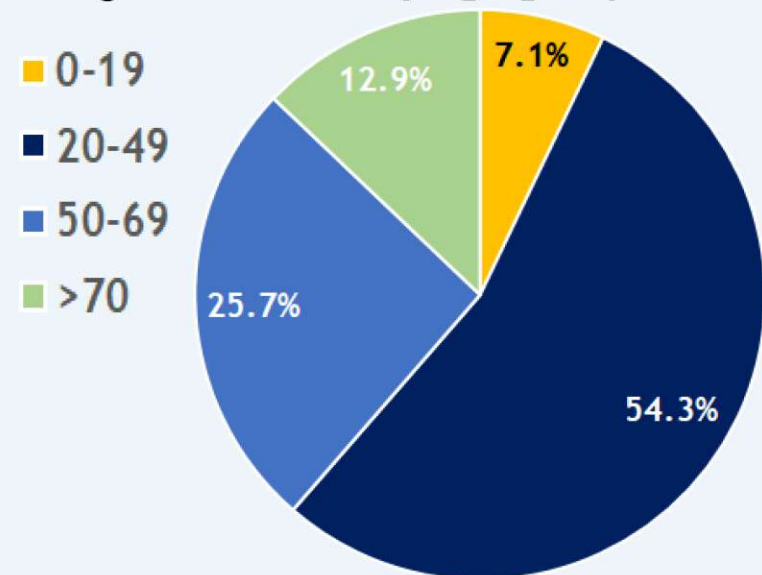


Figure 2: Cases by source of exposure

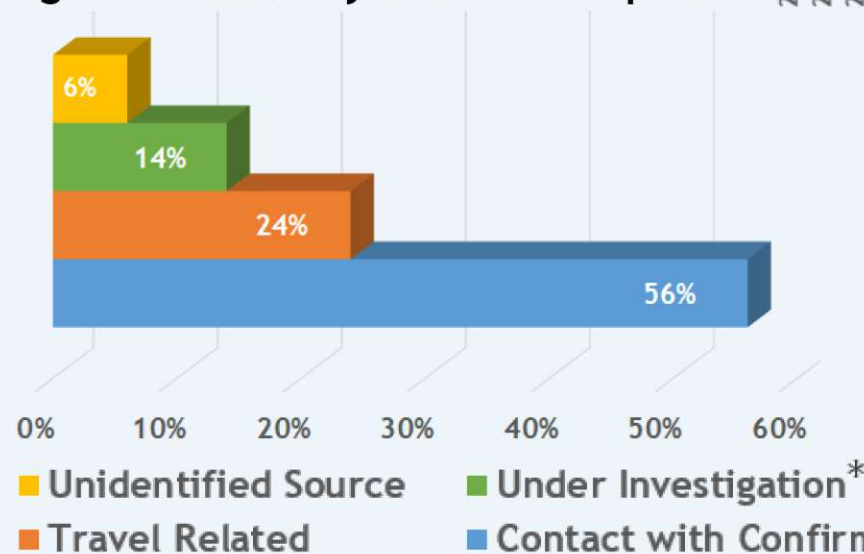


Figure 3: Cases by clinical presentation

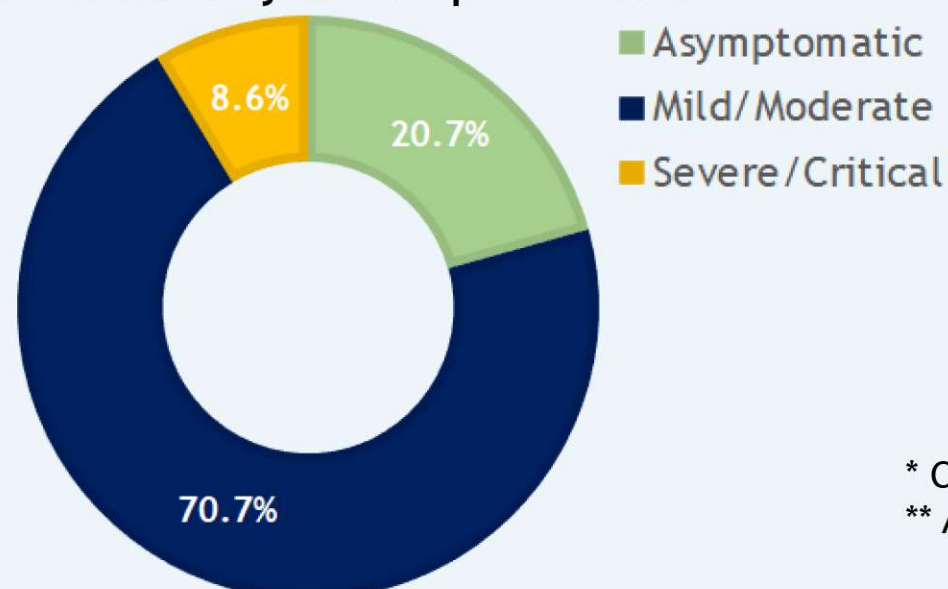


Figure 4: Cases by date of confirmation

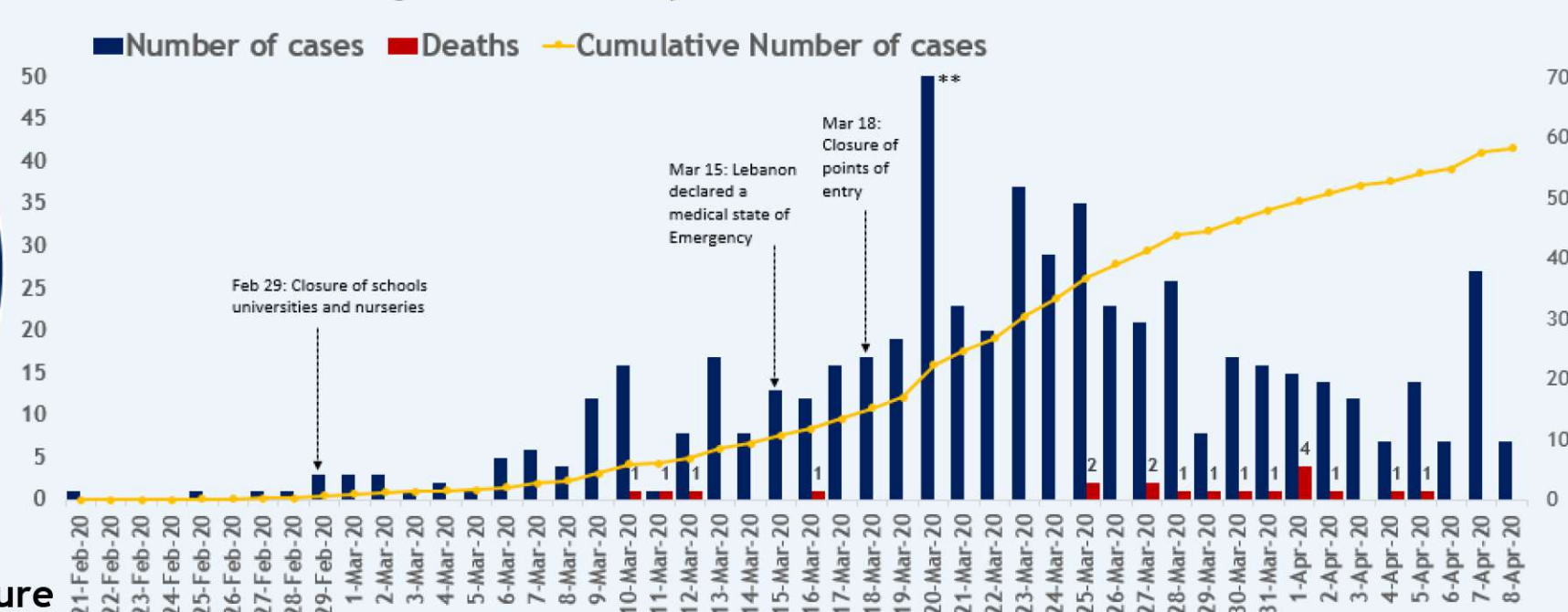


Table 1: Distribution of fatalities by age group

Age (years)	Deaths (n)	CFR
<10y	0	0.0%
10-19y	0	0.0%
20-29y	0	0.0%
30-39y	0	0.0%
40-49y	1	1.2%
50-59y	4	4.7%
60-69y	3	4.8%
70-79y	7	15.6%
80+y	4	13.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

\* Cases under investigation have not yet been classified by exposure  
 \*\* Addition of new reporting laboratories

**582 Cumulative cases of COVID-19**

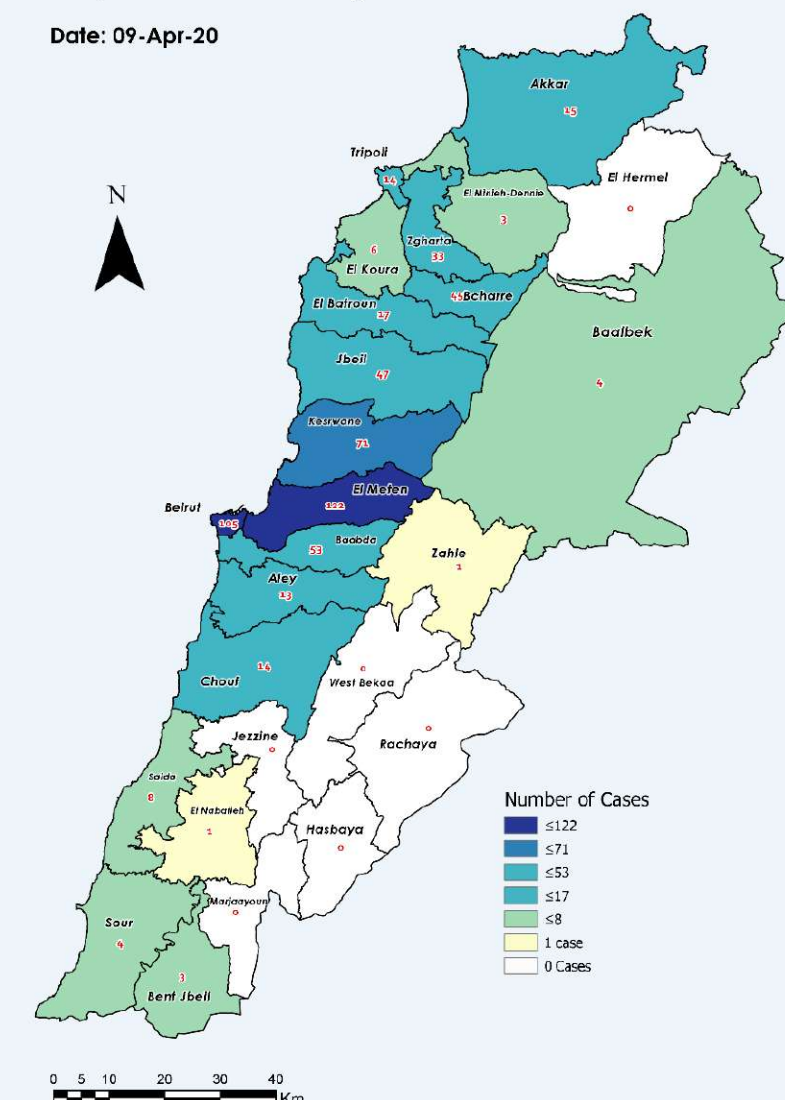
- 7 new cases
- 49 healthcare workers
- 19 associated deaths

**Call center:**

- 4851 Cumulative calls received
- 344 referred to RHUH

Map 1 : Cases by district of residence

Date: 09-Apr-20







## Isolation vs quarantine

### What does home quarantine mean?

If you think you have been exposed to someone with COVID-19, avoid human contact in case you get sick is called “quarantining” yourself. In this case you should self-quarantine for 14 days. Even if you feel healthy.

### Planning home care in case you get COVID-19

After testing positive for COVID-19, your health advisor will recommend you be treated at home or at the hospital. Consider who will take care of you if you become sick and need home care.

### How long should patients be kept isolated after symptoms disappear?

Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patients who are cared for at home can be released from home isolation after testing negative twice using PCR testing with samples collected at least 24 hours apart. Where testing after isolation is not possible, WHO recommends that confirmed patients remain isolated for two weeks after symptoms resolve.

### What is the difference between isolation and quarantine?

Isolation is the separation of ill or infected persons from others, so as not to spread the infection or contamination. Isolation is different from quarantine, which is when you restrict movement of healthy people who may have been exposed to the virus, but who are not ill.

WHO continues to recommend that people who are contacts of laboratory-confirmed cases be quarantined for 14 days from the last time they were exposed to a COVID-19 patient. Because people infected with COVID-19 can still infect others *after* they stop feeling sick, WHO has recommended that people infected with COVID-19 isolate themselves for two weeks *after* they stop feeling sick.

### What is WHO's view of quarantine?

Quarantining has been used effectively in this outbreak to contain the outbreak in several countries. It is one of several interventions that together can be part of an effective strategy to help quickly detect, isolate and stop outbreaks. While the decision as to when to implement quarantine is up to individual countries, doing so early in an outbreak has been shown to slow the spread of COVID-19.

## WHO Guides

- Key considerations for repatriation and quarantine of travellers in relation to the outbreak of novel coronavirus COVID-19. [Click here](#)
- Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19). [Click here](#)

## When should I quarantine myself?



Do you know someone with COVID-19 or who recently developed a cough, fever and shortness of breath? Then ask yourself if you:



Had 15 minutes or more of face-to-face contact within 1 meter



Shared a workplace, classroom, household or gathering?



Provided care without using a mask and gloves when caring for someone with COVID-19?



Spent time travelling together within 1 metre of distance?

If the answer to any of these is yes you should self-quarantine for 14 days.

#COVID19



World Health  
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR  
Europe



**Useful Links**

- WHO real time [dashboard](#)
- WHO [COVID-19 page](#)
- Protect yourself ([English](#)/[Arabic](#))
- Q&A ([English](#)/[Arabic](#))
- WHO Lebanon [website](#)
- WHO Lebanon [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#)  
[Instagram](#)

**Important numbers**

- MOPH Hotline 1214
- Airport quarantine section 01-629352
- Preventive medicine center 01-843769 | 01830300
- **Call Centre 01-594459**
- Preventive medicine center 01-843769 | 01-830300
- Epidemiological Surveillance Unit 01-614194 | 01-614196

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