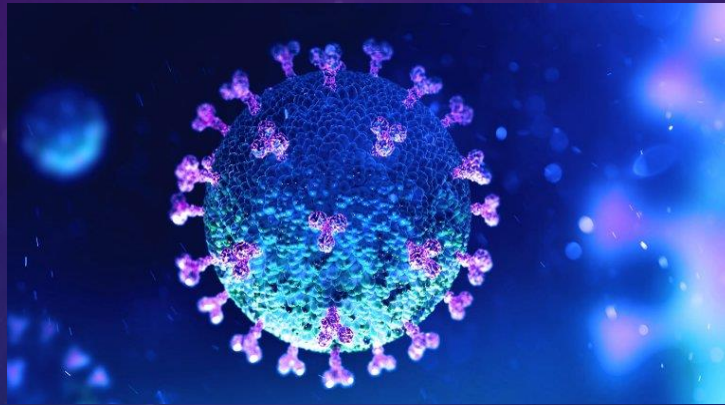


CURRENT STATUS OF COVID-19 IN INDIA AND THE WORLD



**PRESENTED BY-
UTKARSHA TELANG
MBA HM-24
IIHMR UNIVERSITY**

INTRODUCTION

- 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was first reported in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in early December 2019.
- Cause by SARS-COV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Virus Coronavirus 2).
- WHO declared it to be a pandemic on 11th March 2020.
- Most prominent symptoms of COVID-19- Fever, weakness, dry cough
- Older people are more prone to acquire serious diseases , especially those with existing medical conditions like obesity , heart attacks or diabetes.
- Median incubation period- 1 to 14 days (typically about 5 days).
- Highly contagious virus, spreads through droplet infection or by touching surfaces contaminated by the virus.
- The countries with maximum number of COVID-19 cases are The United States, Brazil, Russia, India, United Kingdom, Peru, Chile, Spain, Italy and Iran.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS (RQ) THE ANALYSIS ADDRESSES-

- What is the current status of COVID-19 in India and the World?
- What is the case load, recovery rate and case-fatality rate of COVID-19 in the world, specially in India?
- What is the distribution of COVID 19 according to the continents and Indian states?
- Which type of population is most affected by COVID19?
- What steps have been taken by India to contain the pandemic?

METHODOLOGY

- **Descriptive secondary research**
- **Data collected from various secondary sources like articles, journals, official websites of the government and newspapers.**
- **Data regarding the total cases, active cases, recovery rate, fatality rate, etc. was taken from official government websites like MOHFW, covid19india.org, and for data of the world, WHO and CDC websites were referred**
- **Study is based on Systematic review of literature.**
- **Inclusion criteria- Total number of cases, active and recovered cases and number of deaths due to COVID-19 in the world. Case load, infection rate, recovery rate and fatality rate of COVID in India and the world. Steps taken by the government and health organizations in India to reduce its spread.**
- **Keywords used for the search included Coronavirus, COVID-19, SARS-COV 2, fatality rate, epidemiology, caseload, lockdown.**

CURRENT STATUS OF COVID-19 IN INDIA AND THE WORLD (AS OF 5TH JULY 2020)

	Confirmed cases	Total Deaths
WORLD	11,125,245	528204
INDIA	673165	19268

COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST CASELOAD OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE

United States

- Worst-hit nation where the pandemic has affected more than 2.2 million people.
- About 1,20,000 deaths have been reported
- First case of COVID-19 in US- Washington D.C. on January 20, 2020.
- The maximum number of fatalities were found in New York.

Brazil

- After United States, Latin America is the number two COVID-19 hotspot in the world.
- The Covid-19 statistics has now risen to over one million cases in Brazil.
- First novel case of COVID-19 on 26 February,2020

United Kingdom

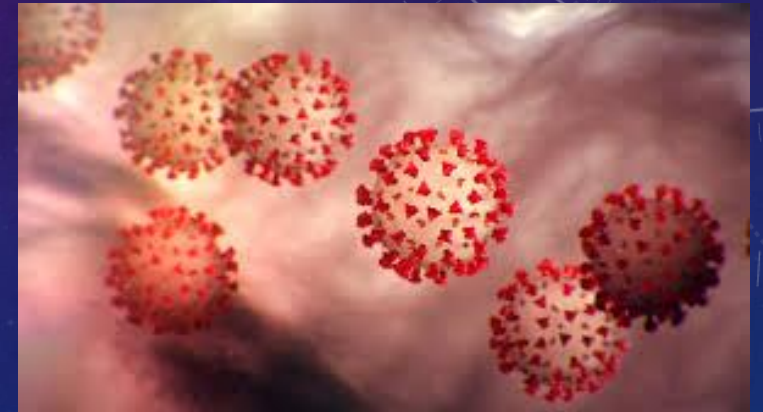
- One of the highest fatalities of COVID-19
- Seen a steady decrease in the number of cases recently

Iran

- First cases of coronavirus on 19th February 2020
- In Iran, the total number of COVID-19 cases is 2,04,952.

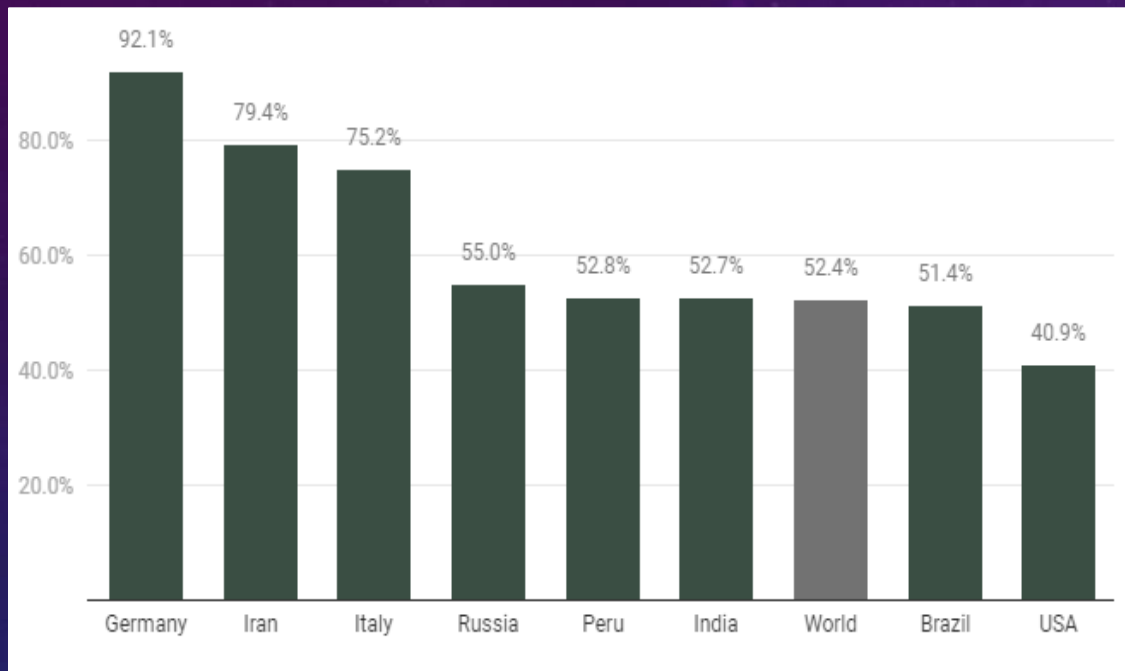
Peru

- One of the hardest hit nations in the Latin American region.
- Reported nearly 2.5 lakh cases and about 8000 deaths.



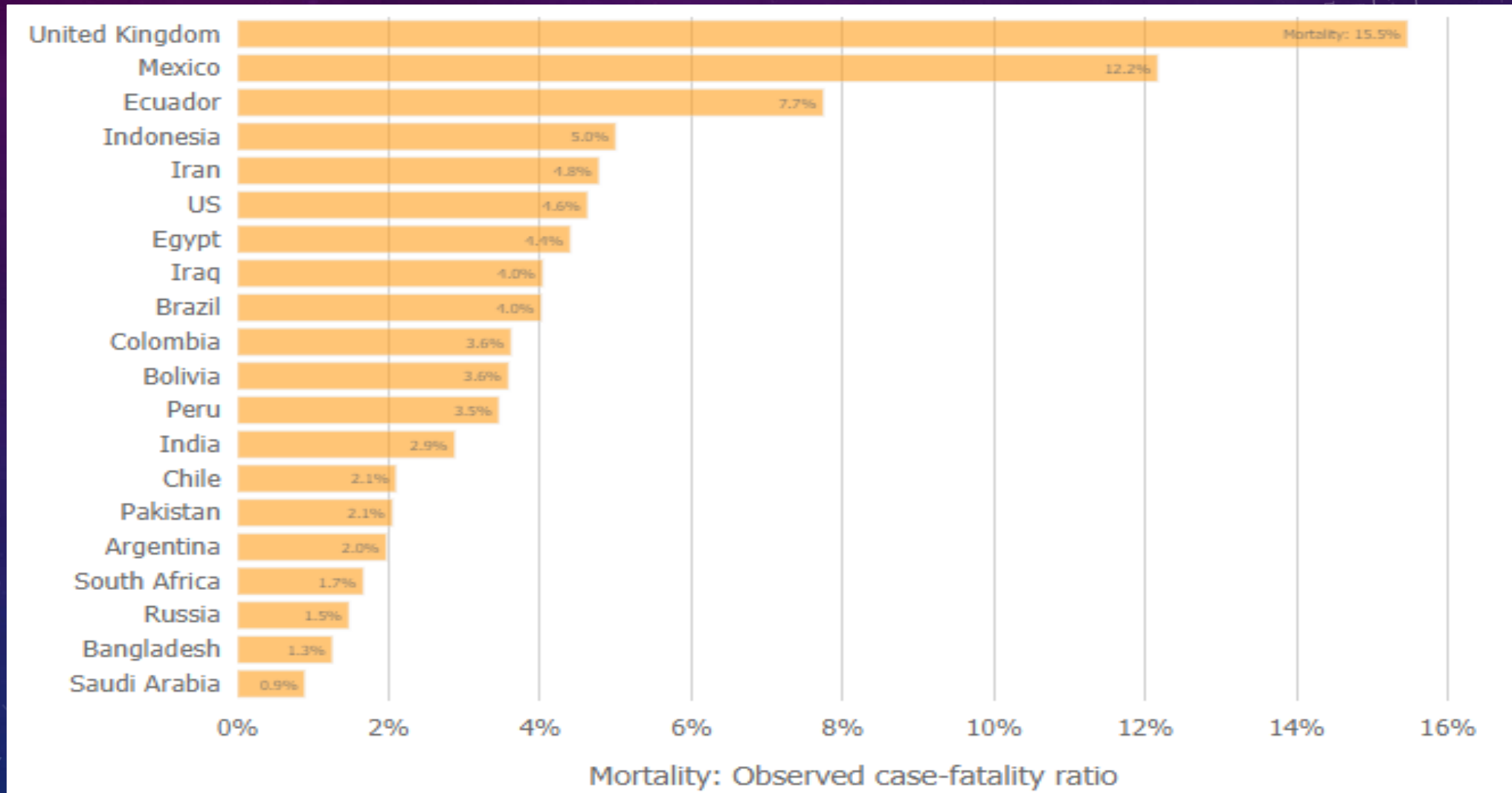
- India reported the country's highest single-day rise in COVID case load adding 24,850 new coronavirus cases and 613 deaths on 5 July 2020.
- India overtook Russia on 5th July to become the third worst-hit country, with the number of cases at 6,90,396.
- Russia reported 6,80,283 cases of coronavirus disease.
- India is now only followed by Brazil and the United States which registered 2,841,124 cases respectively and 1,577,004 cases

RECOVERY RATE OF COVID-19 IN INDIA AND WORLD



- More than 4 million people have now recovered from the virus.
- Germany has the highest recovery rate with over 90 per cent of its cases recovered followed by Iran and Italy.
- The recovery rate in the US, with the largest number of cases worldwide, is about 40 per cent.
- As of July 4 , 2020, there are 1,58,793 recovered cases more than the active cases of COVID-19 in India. As a result , the rate of recovery has risen further to 60.81 per cent.

CASE- FATALITY RATE DUE TO COVID-19

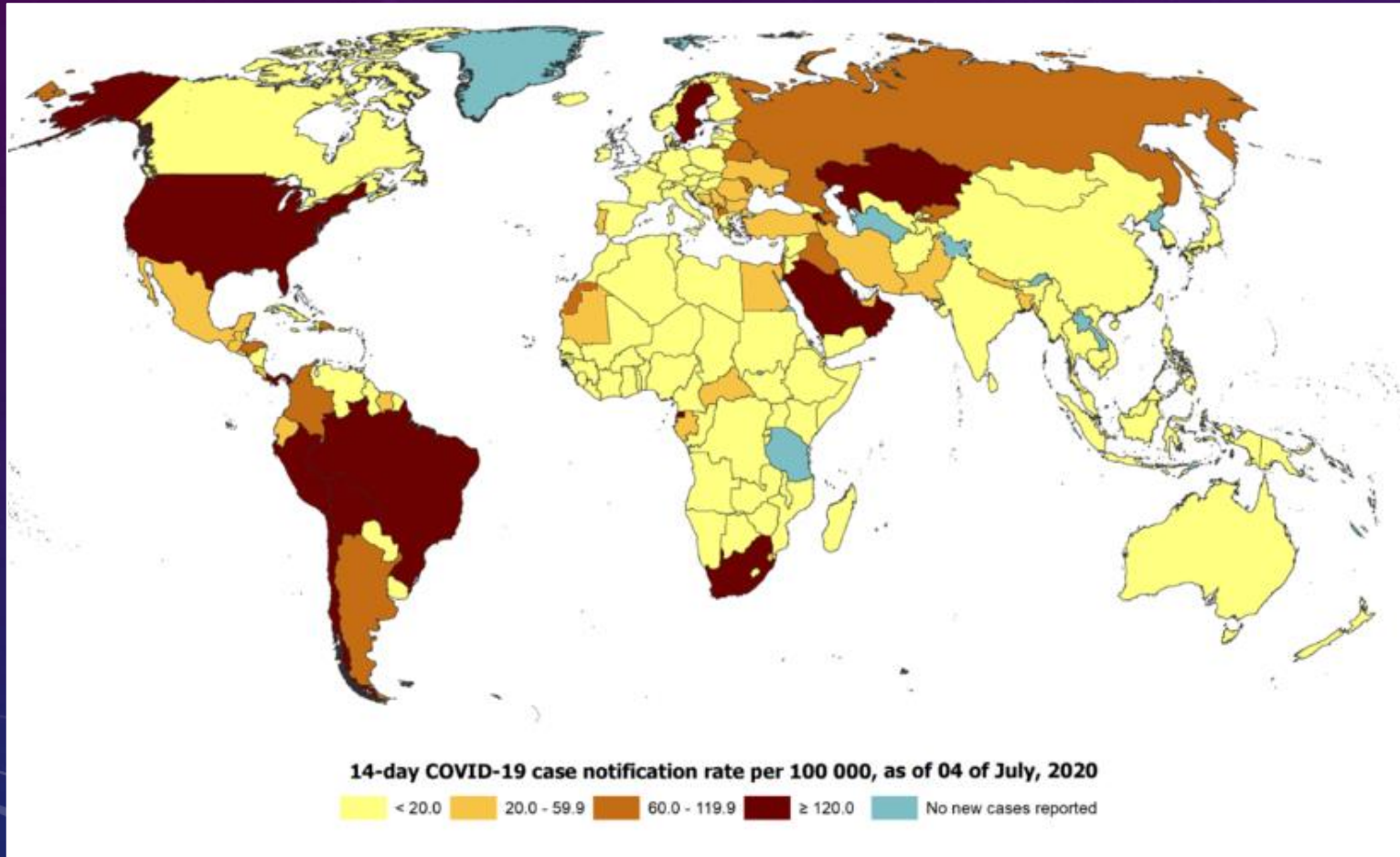


- The bars in the chart in the previous slide display the number of deaths for the twenty countries currently most affected by COVID-19 globally as per 100 confirmed cases (observed case-fatality ratio). Countries at the top of this list have the number of deaths, not necessarily the most total deaths, in comparison to their COVID-19 cases or population.
- United Kingdom has highest case fatality rate of 15.5% followed by Mexico with 12.2% and Ecuador with 5.5%.

FATALITY RATE IN INDIA

- **2.95 % as on 2nd July 2020**
- **Neighbouring countries of India- Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan , and Afghanistan, on June 26, the case fatality rates were 0 percent, 0.21 percent, 0.38 percent, 0.54 percent, 1.26 percent, 2.05 percent, and 2.43 percent , respectively.**
- **In India, Gujrat's fatality rate is the highest at 6.2 %**
- **About 3,067 people have died due to the infection in the Delhi, which means that Delhi has a case fatality rate (CFR) of 3%, slightly higher than the national average.**

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 (TILL 4TH JULY 2020)



The map shows the geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, worldwide, as of 4 July 2020.

TOP 10 STATES IN INDIA WITH MAXIMUM CASELOAD AS UPDATED ON 5TH JULY 2020-

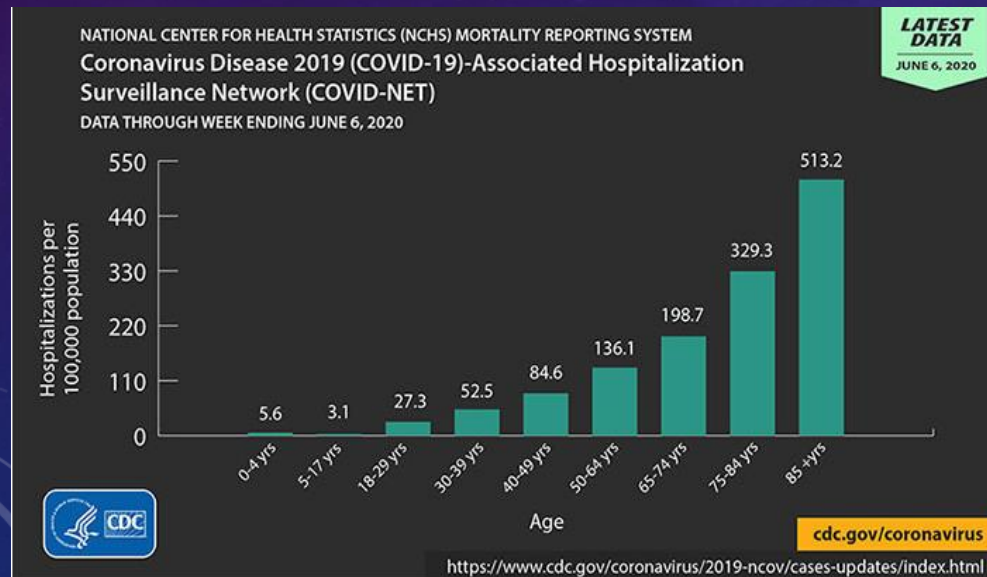
STATE	TOTAL POSITIVE	NEW CASES	TOTAL RECOVERIES	DEATHS
<i>Maharashtra</i>	192,990	6,364	104,687	8,376
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	102,721	4,329	58,378	1,385
<i>Delhi</i>	94,695	2,520	65,624	2,923
<i>Gujarat</i>	34,686	787	24,941	1,906
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	25,797	972	17,597	749
<i>West Bengal</i>	20,488	669	13,571	717
<i>Telangana</i>	20,462	1,892	10,195	283
<i>Karnataka</i>	19,710	1,694	8,805	297
<i>Rajasthan</i>	18,937	390	15,168	440
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	16,934	837	7,632	206

POPULATION MOST AFFECTED BY COVID-19

People mainly at increased risk of COVID-19 are-

- Older adults
- People with underlying medical conditions

The risk of serious COVID-19 disease rises with age, with highest risk among older adults.



- The risk of COVID-19 hospitalization increases with age rise.
- 8 out of 10 COVID-19 fatalities recorded in the US were among adults with an age of 65 years and above.

- Individuals with certain underlying conditions like COPD, chronic kidney disease, diabetes mellitus, patients whose immunity has been compromised (weakened immune system) due to organ transplantation, obesity, serious heart disorders are more vulnerable.
- Among children, those who are medically complex, have neurologic or genetic disorders or any metabolic disease are at higher risk.
- According to ICMR, the urban slum population was most vulnerable to spread, followed by urban settlement.
- Risk of spreading was 1.09 times higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in India, and 1.89 times higher in urban slums.

AGE	DEATH RATE confirmed cases	DEATH RATE all cases
80+ years old	21.9%	14.8%
70-79 years old		8.0%
60-69 years old		3.6%
50-59 years old		1.3%
40-49 years old		0.4%
30-39 years old		0.2%
20-29 years old		0.2%
10-19 years old		0.2%
0-9 years old		no fatalities

The table shows the risk of dying due to COVID-19, for a person in a given age group.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITION	DEATH RATE confirmed cases	DEATH RATE all cases
Cardiovascular disease	13.2%	10.5%
Diabetes	9.2%	7.3%
Chronic respiratory disease	8.0%	6.3%
Hypertension	8.4%	6.0%
Cancer	7.6%	5.6%
no pre-existing conditions		0.9%

The table shows the risk of dying if infected by COVID-19, for a patient with a given pre-existing condition.

Steps taken by India to contain COVID-19

- The Indian government under Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, issued a national lockdown of twenty one days on March 24, 2020 restricting the movement of about 1.3 billion people in India.
- When the lockdown was imposed, there were about 500 confirmed positive cases of COVID in India.

Lockdown 1 (25th March-14th April 2020)

- March 25th 2020-the first day of national lockdown in India.
- Finance Minister Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman announced a stimulus package of about 170,000 crore (US\$ 24 billion) on March 26 to aid those affected by the lockdown.
- Reserve Bank of India on March 27 declared a number of steps to alleviate the economic impacts of the lockdown.
- Passenger trains suspended by Indian Railways from 31st March 2020.
- On 29th March 2020, Indian Railways declared to launch special parcel trains to transport necessary goods.

Lockdown 2 (15th April-3rd May 2020)

- On April 14 2020, PM Mr. Narendra Modi extended the lockdown in the entire nation until May 3.
- As of April 20, the government announced several relaxations enabling the opening of agricultural enterprises, including aquaculture, plantations, dairy as well as shops selling farm supplies.
- Guidelines were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 29th April 2020 for states to facilitate travel across the states for the stranded persons.

Lockdown 3 (4th May- 17th May 2020)

- On May 1,2020 the lockdown was extended for two weeks more with some relaxations.
- India had been divided into three zones- Red zone having 130 districts, orange zone with 284 districts and green zone with 319 districts.
- Green zones have been given some relaxations, where buses have been allowed to operate but the capacity has been reduces to 50 %.

Lockdown 4 (18th May-31st May 2020)

- The lockdown was further extended for two more weeks beyond 18th May 2020 by the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Disaster Management Authority.
- Apart from the changes made in Lockdown 3, more of relaxations were given.

Unlock 1.0 (1st June-30th June)

- Phases of reopening would "have an economic orientation".
- Lockdown controls would be only imposed in the containment areas, while operations would be allowed in other regions in phases.
- Large gatherings were prohibited but interstate travel was not restricted.
- Night curfews were effective from nine p.m. to around five a.m.

Unlock 2.0

Lockdown extended in containment zones till July 31st 2020.

Following activities will be prohibited outside containment zone-

- Educational institutions , colleges, schools and other training facilities will be closed until 31st July 2020.
- International air travel by passenger, except as allowed by MHA.
- Metro Rail services
- Cinema halls ,gymnasiums, beaches, amusement parks, movie theaters, hotels, auditoriums, conference rooms, etc.
- The movement of individuals in the country, except in emergency situations, will be strictly restricted between 10:00 pm and 5:00 am.

CONCLUSION

- ❖ It can be concluded from the study that as the days are passing, havoc to human life due to this deadly virus is increasing.
- ❖ India is under lockdown since 25th March 2020 and now reopening phase has been started.
- ❖ Personal hygiene methods like hand washing, coughing into tissue or elbow, social distancing and avoiding unnecessary touching of eyes, nose, mouth and other body parts from which corona virus can enter the body are being followed.
- ❖ Even though India has adopted several strategies to combat the spread of virus, it is important to work upon improving its testing policy.
- ❖ The need of the situation is that everyone should follow guidelines provided by government and health department and should take necessary precautions in order to eliminate this virus not only from states or countries but from the world.

Understanding and Strengthening the Health Systems

(Course by John Hopkins University)

Presented by-

Utkarsha Telang

MBA HM-24

IIHMR University



Course Description

- Outline of key components or building blocks of a health care system
- Four major areas of global health systems, with specific regard to low- and middle-income countries-

Understanding health service organizations, the challenges

WHO's six major building blocks or health systems components

The specific systems component of human resource development and capacity building

Health policy making and advocacy with stakeholders

Course Objectives

- ❖ Understanding organisations and how they change
- ❖ Basic functions and Building blocks of Health systems
- ❖ Human resource capacity development for health systems
- ❖ Health systems policy development and advocacy approaches

Course Duration- 14 to 16 hours

Learning Methodology used in the course

- Video lectures
- Reading materials
- Power point presentations
- Discussion forums
- Case studies

Key learnings from the course

Module 1- Understanding organisations and how they change

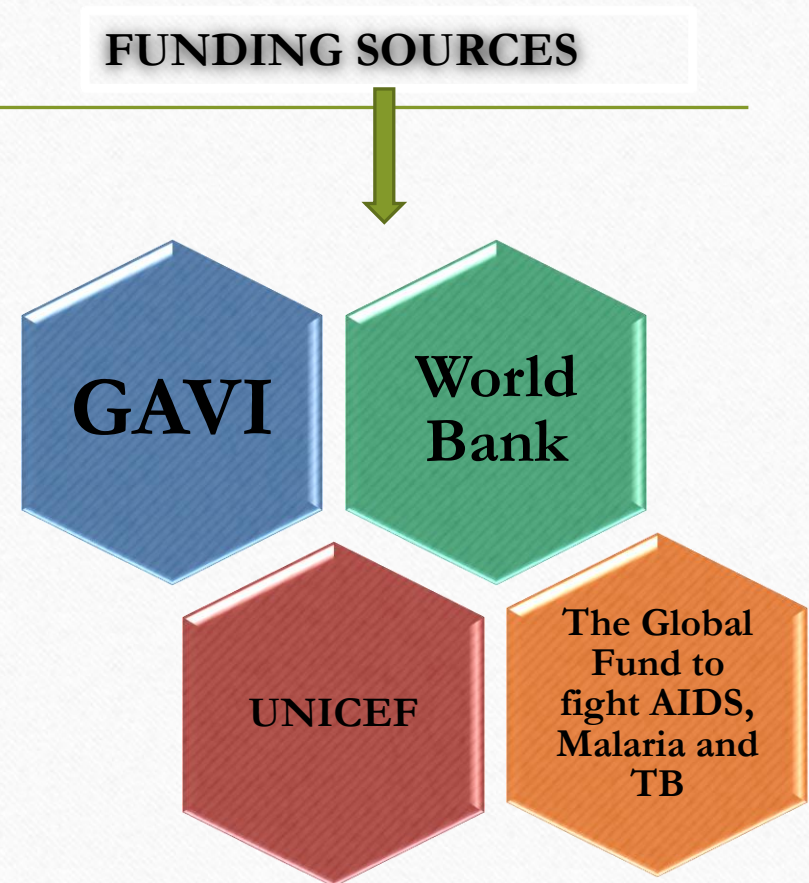
Health systems are human organizations. Organizations have membership, structure and purpose. An organization must adjust to the climate in order to stay "Healthy," whether it be funding and policy adjustments or client expectations. Within this section, emphasis has been given on diagnosing organizational health-related factors and suggest approaches to help organizations adapt.

-
- Define the term organization especially as it relates to health services.
 - Identify environmental and internal indicators of the 'health' of an organization.
 - Describe 5 key factors used to diagnosis why organizational problems exist.

An organization is the coordination of different activities by individual contributors to carry out planned transactions with the environment. Key words are coordination and environment.

Module 2- Health Systems: Basic Functions and Building Blocks

- List the six major component or building blocks of a health systems
- Identify some of the major funding sources for health systems in low and middle income countries



Module 3- Human Resource Capacity Development: An Essential Health System Function

Human resources are important components or building blocks that supports all other components of a health system. This module examines the role of training and continuing professional development in strengthening organizations and systems.

- Explain the role of human resource development in organizational management
- Identify different approaches to human resource capacity development
- Describe the process of getting health commodities from source to users at the community level
- Outline the aspects of community systems strengthening to improve health programs

Module 4 - Health systems policy development and advocacy approaches

Organizations and systems of health and development are formed and funded through policy decisions. There are policies and procedures within organisations that decide what actually functions and how in the organisation. This module looks at stakeholders and helps understand advocacy strategies to influence healthy policy change.

- Describe the health policy making process
- Identify stakeholders in health policy development and their roles and positions on health issues.
- Explain the role and forms advocacy as a policy development and change tool