Situation Update #166 - Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)  
WHO Country Office for Nepal

Reporting Date: 12 - 18 June 2023 (Epi Week 24)

HIGHLIGHTS  
(Data published in the MoHP Situation Report as of 18 June 2023 and same data published in EDCD Report as of 19 June 2023)

- Of the total RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases, 98.8% of cases have recovered, 0.01% (8) are active cases, and 1.19% (12,031) are deaths.
- Among the new RT-PCR confirmed cases (8) reported this week, 25% (2 cases) are from Morang and Udayapur districts. One case (12.5%) has been reported from Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur) in Bagmati Province.

COVID-19 vaccination coverage status (as of 13 June 2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>First dose</th>
<th>Second dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covi-AstraZeneca</td>
<td>5,587,477</td>
<td>4,840,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vero Cell</td>
<td>10,410,379</td>
<td>9,279,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janssen</td>
<td>3,548,417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>5,028,042</td>
<td>3,886,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>3,229,769</td>
<td>2,832,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEPAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

- Since 9 May 2021, all 7 provinces in the country are experiencing community transmission.
- Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 78.2% (784,790/1,003,361) of RT-PCR confirmed cases were reported from three provinces, namely - Koshi, Bagmati and Lumbini Provinces. The Kathmandu Valley area (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur) in Bagmati Province has substantially high case load with 44.2% of the national total (443,062/1,003,361), and 81.4% of the provincial total (443,062/544,303).
- Province-wise, RT-PCR test positivity rate in Epi week 24 ranged from 0.0% (Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces) to 38.5% (Koshi Province) with a national positivity rate at 1.0%. Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces did not report any RT-PCR test performed in the last week.
- Nepal reported a 20% decrease in the number of new RT-PCR confirmed cases (n=8) in Epi week 24 compared to that in the previous week. Of these total cases reported last week, 88% of the cases have been reported from Koshi and Bagmati Provinces.
- Nepal reported no death in Epi week 24, same as in the previous week.
National Influenza Surveillance

- National Influenza Center (NIC)-NPHL reported 14 diagnostic Influenza samples on Epi week 24.
  - None of the sample tested positive for Influenza and SARS-CoV-2.
- NIC-NPHL received 20 Influenza samples from sentinel hospitals on Epi week 24.
  - None of the samples tested positive for Influenza and SARS-CoV-2.
- Provincial Public Health Laboratories (PPHLs) reported testing 80 samples for Influenza-SARS-CoV-2 using a Multiplex kit on Epi week 24.
  - Three samples tested Influenza B positive.
  - One sample tested SARS-CoV-2 positive.
- A total of 2322 samples have been tested by PPHLs from 2 Jan – 18 Jun 2023.
- From 2 January 2023 until 18 June 2023:
  - A total of 532 samples have tested positive for Influenza [(71 Influenza B (lineage not determined), 63 Influenza B Victoria, 356 Influenza A/H3, and 42 Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09] from 4536 samples (sentinel and non-sentinel Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) and Influenza Like Illness (ILI) samples).
  - Similarly, 210 samples tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 from dual testing of Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 among 4,134 SARI and ILI samples received from sentinel and non-sentinel sites.¹

WHO SEAR countries: Number of COVID-19 confirmed cases and cumulative incidence rate (per 100,000). Link Here- https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/covid/

¹ These positive cases are included in the COVID-19 database
**Figure 1: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases and average number of COVID-19 cases over the last seven days, by date of onset/sample/confirmation (N= 1003361)**(Data reported on 18 June 2023 up to 19:00:00)

![Graph showing confirmed COVID-19 cases and average number over the last seven days](image)

**Note:** The first case developed symptoms on 3 Jan 2020 in China and was confirmed on 23 Jan 2020 (not shown here). Reference dates used in order of preference as available – Date onset/Date of sample collection/Date of confirmation. Clinical information presented here is collected on the day of sample collection.

At national level, the first wave of cases between July 2020 and February 2021 was followed by the second wave from the middle of March 2021. Since the middle of December 2021, a third wave of cases soared up exceeding the highest number of single day cases reported in the past surges towards the end of January 2022. Another wave of cases steadily soared up towards the middle of May 2022 following an overall declining trend since the middle of August 2022. Since the middle of March 2023, cases were soaring up, however the trend is continuously decreasing since the end of April 2023.

**Figure 2: Cumulative case count of RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 (N= 1003361)**(Data reported on 18 June 2023 up to 19:00:00)

![Graph showing cumulative COVID-19 cases](image)

**Note:** The first case developed symptoms on 3 Jan 2020 in China and was confirmed on 23 Jan 2020 (not shown here). Reference dates used in order of preference as available – Date onset/Date of sample collection/Date of confirmation.
The cumulative case incidence has been increasing in Nepal since the first case confirmed on 23 January 2020. Cases have been largely reported from Bagmati Province followed by Koshi and Lumbini Province.

Figure 3A1: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Province 1: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 18 June 2023)

There were 6 new cases reported in the past week in Koshi Province. Cases have increased by 20% in the past week compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Koshi province increased to 38.5% in the past week. A total of 13 tests were performed in the past week, 57% less than that in the previous week.
There was no new case reported in the past week in Madhesh Province, same as in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no test performed reported in the past week.

Figure 3A3: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Bagmati Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 18 June 2023)
In Bagmati Province, 1 new case was reported in the past week. Cases have decreased by 50% in the past week compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Bagmati Province decreased to 0.4% in the past week. A total of 759 tests were performed in the past week, 4% less than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A4: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Gandaki Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 18 June 2023)

In Gandaki Province, 1 new case was reported in the past week, same as compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Gandaki decreased to 0.0% in the past week. A total of 10 tests were performed in the past week, 11% more than that in the previous week.
In Lumbini Province, no new case was reported in the past week, 100% less compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Lumbini retained at 0.0% in the past week. A total of 1 test was performed in the past week, 50% less than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A6: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Karnali Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 18 June 2023)
In Karnali Province, no new case was reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no test performed reported in the past week.

Figure 3A7: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Sudurpaschim Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 18 June 2023)

In Sudurpaschim Province, no new case was reported in the past week, 100% less compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no test performed reported in the past week.
Table 1: Summary of confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths, and transmission by Provinces (Data reported on 18 June 2023 up to 19:00:00)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Province</th>
<th>Total confirmed cumulative cases RTPCR Tests</th>
<th>Total confirmed cumulative cases Antigen RDT test</th>
<th>Total confirmed cumulative cases</th>
<th>Total cumulative deaths</th>
<th>Transmission classification</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases in last 14 days Antigen RDT test</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases in last 14 days RT-PCR test</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases in last 14 days</th>
<th>% of total confirmed cases in last 14 days</th>
<th>Total Deaths in last 14 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koshi</td>
<td>129872</td>
<td>30391</td>
<td>160263</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhesh</td>
<td>53929</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>55116</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagmati</td>
<td>544303</td>
<td>33412</td>
<td>577715</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>5210</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandaki</td>
<td>95549</td>
<td>24884</td>
<td>120433</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbini</td>
<td>110615</td>
<td>28508</td>
<td>139123</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnali</td>
<td>24041</td>
<td>6450</td>
<td>30491</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudurpashchim</td>
<td>45052</td>
<td>6546</td>
<td>51598</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Total</td>
<td>1003361</td>
<td>131378*</td>
<td>1134739</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12031</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total reported in Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) Sitrep as of 18 June 2023 154053, IMU reported 131378

Notes:
1. The source for the case data used in this update is from RT-PCR test positivity reported by laboratories from various locations across Nepal, as shared by HEOC Sitrep; and IMU/IHIMS.
2. Case data is screened and cleaned by our data team for double entry, wrong entries, and manual errors such as city names in place of districts, district names in place of province etc.
3. Whereas the test positivity rate is calculated based on the test positivity reported in Sitrep for RT-PCR which may or may not be scrutinized or cleaned the same way and mark the cases on location of the laboratories rather than their place of residence.
Overall, the sex-distribution remains skewed towards males. The incidence of cases is higher in the economically productive age group (15-54 years) for both males and females.

Table 2: Age Specific Case Fatality Ratio and Co-morbidity of Deaths in RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases (N= 1003361)  (Data reported on 18 June 2023 up to 19:00:00)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases</th>
<th>Death (male)</th>
<th>Death (female)</th>
<th>Deaths with any known comorbid condition</th>
<th>Age specific case fatality ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>9352</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>34235</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>151803</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>278343</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>206752</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>144627</td>
<td>1398</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>92349</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>50094</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>23671</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>7.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>6898</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5237</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>1003361</td>
<td>7887</td>
<td>4144</td>
<td>3913</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case Fatality ratio (CFR, in%) = \( \frac{\text{Number of deaths from disease}}{\text{Number of confirmed cases of disease}} \times 100 \)

COVID-19 positive lab result is temporarily associated with death; causal association under investigation.
A total of 12,031 deaths have been reported. Out of the total deaths, 7,887 (65.6%) were male and 4,144 (34.4%) were female. Amongst the deaths, 3,913 persons (32.5%) had at least one known comorbidity. The age specific case fatality ratio (CFR) progressively increases with age, ranging from 0.06% to 11.8%.

**PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

**What are the Government of Nepal (GoN) & the Ministry of Health & Population (MoHP) doing?**

- From 3 November 2022 onwards, the Government of Nepal has started administrating second dose COVID-19 booster vaccination for people aged 55 years and above and the vulnerable population group (immune-deficiency/chronic patients, pregnant women, and health workers).

**What is the WHO Country Office for Nepal doing?**

**Laboratory Diagnosis**
- WHO Nepal has been providing support to the NPHL in continued routine work.
- WHO Nepal provided technical support to National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) in the following activities:
  - Testing Mpox and VZV suspected sample received at NPHL and disseminating result to the relevant stakeholders.
  - Testing WHO EQAP Mpox panel.

**Technical Expertise and Training**
- Continued routine work from the team of Technical Expertise and Training.\(^2\)

**Operational Support and Logistics**
- Continued routine work from the team of Operation Support and Logistics.\(^3\)

**Risk Communication and Community Engagement**
- IEC materials on the following topics were shared via social media:
  - I. Mpox,
  - II. Importance of vaccinations
- *Weekly COVID-19 EPI Dashboard* was uploaded on ReliefWeb (link [here](#)) and WHO, Country Office for Nepal, website (link [here](#)).
- *The Weekly WHO Nepal COVID-19 Situation Update* was uploaded on ReliefWeb (link [here](#)) and WHO, Country Office for Nepal, website (link [here](#)).
- *The Focused COVID-19 and Health Media Monitoring* was uploaded on ReliefWeb (link [here](#)).

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\(^2\) The routine works of the technical expertise and training team included technical support to the Ministry of Health and Population and its department for developing different guidelines/manuals, conducting health programs, and conducting capacity building activities. To perform these activities, the team coordinates and discuss with relevant government authorities and partners for effective planning and conducting the various activities.

\(^3\) The routine works of the operation support and logistics team included technical support to the Management Division of the Department of Health Services for the forecasting, quantification, procurement, and distribution plan of COVID-19 commodities. The other routine activities included daily operational support to the WHO country office and seven provincial health emergency operation centers, including fleet and travel management and the procurement of required logistics and supplies.
What are the health clusters partners doing?

- Continued routine work from the team of Partner Coordination and Donor Relation
- UNICEF and WHO are providing overall support for COVID-19 vaccination in close coordination with health partners and donors.
- All members of the Health Cluster are supporting the COVID-19 vaccination campaign of Nepal.
- Health partners are continuing their technical, operational, and logistics support for COVID-19 responses to health-related offices and institutions throughout the country.
- COVID-19 consultation is being provided continuously by specialist teams through tele-medicine services.

WHO’s STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE- link here

RECOMMENDATION AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

- Protect yourself
- Questions and answers
- Travel advice
- EPI-WIN: tailored information for individuals, organizations, and communities

USEFUL LINKS

- MoHP COVID-19 official portal is available here.
- Nepal COVID-19 regular updates and resources are available here
- For COVID-19 updates from the WHO South-East Asia Region Office, please visit here.
- For information about coronavirus disease (COVID-19) from WHO, please visit here
- Please visit this site for all technical guidance from WHO.
- Online courses on COVID-19 from WHO can be found here
- WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard can be found here
- Visit the WHO Nepal Facebook page and webpage on COVID-19 here

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4 The routine works include coordinating with all the divisions, units, centers of Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and Department of Health Services (DoHS), and the health partners for effective conduction of Health Cluster Coordination meeting. Furthermore, the works included the documentation and distribution of meeting minutes, health partner’s support updates in the 3Ws (Who, What, Where) and thematic mapping, updates of WHO’s support in the UNRCO 3W sheet, participate in multi-sectoral and emergency and disaster preparedness and response platforms and activities and the humanitarian country team operational meetings. Moreover, necessary support for effective coordination of Health Emergency Operation Centre (HEOC) with different stakeholders is provided.
CONTACT DETAILS

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