

Situation Update #169 - Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

WHO Country Office for Nepal

Reporting Date: 3 - 9 July 2023 (Epi Week 27)

HIGHLIGHTS

(Data published in the MoHP Daily Bulletin as of 9 July 2023 and same data published in EDCC Report as of 10 July 2023)

1 RT-PCR confirmed case was reported this week from Udaypur district.

COVID-19 vaccination coverage status (as of 27 June 2023)

Vaccine	First dose	Second dose
Covi-AstraZeneca	5,587,477	4,840,679
Vero Cell	10,410,489	9,279,351
Janssen	3,548,417	
Pfizer	5,028,794	3,887,946
Moderna	3,229,769	2,832,700

SITUATION OVERVIEW

(Data as of 9 July 2023)

NEPAL

Cumulative confirmed cases

RT-PCR: 1,003,369

Antigen RDT: 154,057

Cumulative deaths: 12,031

Cumulative tests

RT-PCR: 6,049,575

Antigen RDT: 1,619,026

SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION

Cumulative cases (%)

61,192,989 (8%)

Cumulative deaths (%)

806,530 (12%)

GLOBAL

Cumulative cases (%)

767,809,165 (100%)

Cumulative deaths (%)

6,950,529 (100%)

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% (784,798/1,003,369) 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 (443,065/1,003,369), and 81.4% of the provincial total (443,065/544,307).
- Province-wise, RT-PCR test positivity rate in Epi week 27 ranged from 0.0% (Bagmati, Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces) to 6.3% (Koshi Province) with a national positivity rate at 0.2%. Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces did not report any RT-PCR test performed in the last week.
- Nepal reported a 67% decrease in the number of new RT-PCR confirmed cases (n=1) in Epi week 27 compared to that in the previous week. Of these total cases reported last week, 100% of the cases have been reported from Koshi Province.
- Nepal reported no death in Epi week 27, same as in the previous week.

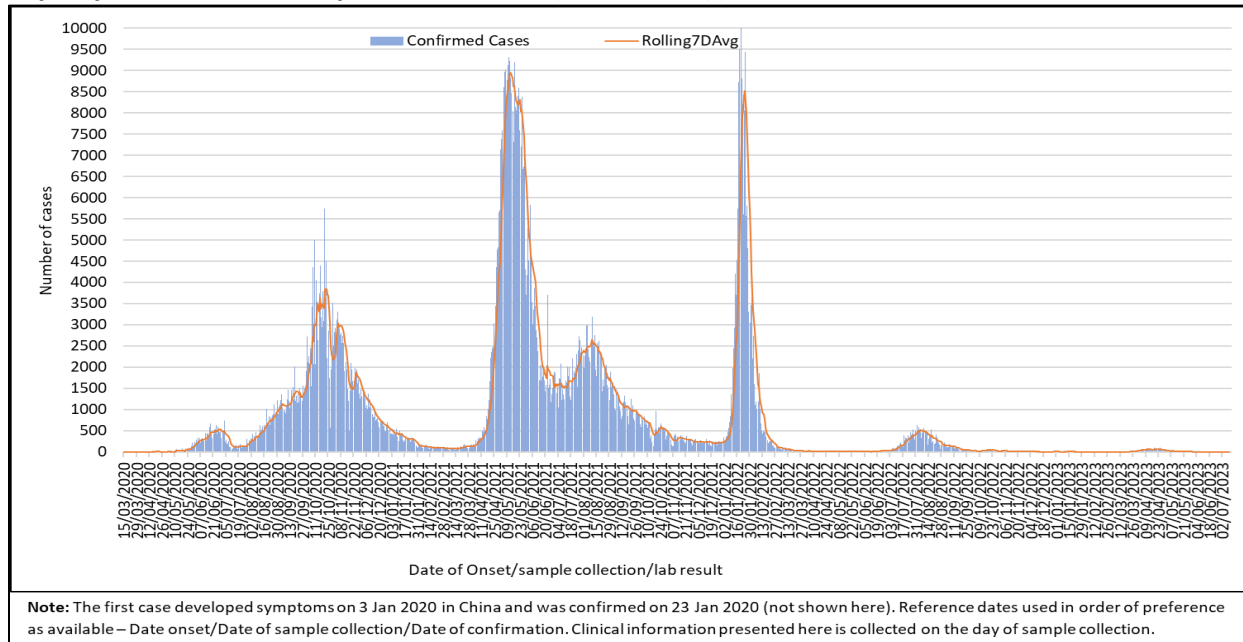
National Influenza Surveillance

- National Influenza Center (NIC)-NPHL reported 10 Diagnostic Influenza samples on Epi week 27 (3-9 July 2023).
 - One sample tested Influenza B positive.
 - None of the samples tested SARS-CoV-2 positive.
- NIC-NPHL received 19 Influenza samples from sentinel hospitals on Epi week 27. None of the samples tested positive for Influenza and SARS-CoV-2.
- Provincial Public Health Laboratories (PPHLs) reported testing 83 samples for Influenza-SARS-CoV-2 using Multiplex kit on Epi week 27.
 - One sample tested Influenza B positive.
 - One sample tested SARS-CoV-2 positive.
 - A total of 2,618 samples were tested by PPHLs from 2 Jan – 9 July 2023.
- From 2 January 2023 until 9 July 2023:
 - A total of 544 samples tested positive for Influenza [(73 Influenza B (lineage not determined), 72 Influenza B Victoria, 357 Influenza A/H3, and 42 Influenza A(H1N1) pdm09)] from 4,957 samples (sentinel and non-sentinel SARI and ILI samples).
 - Similarly, 213 samples tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 from dual testing of Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 in 4,545 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/>

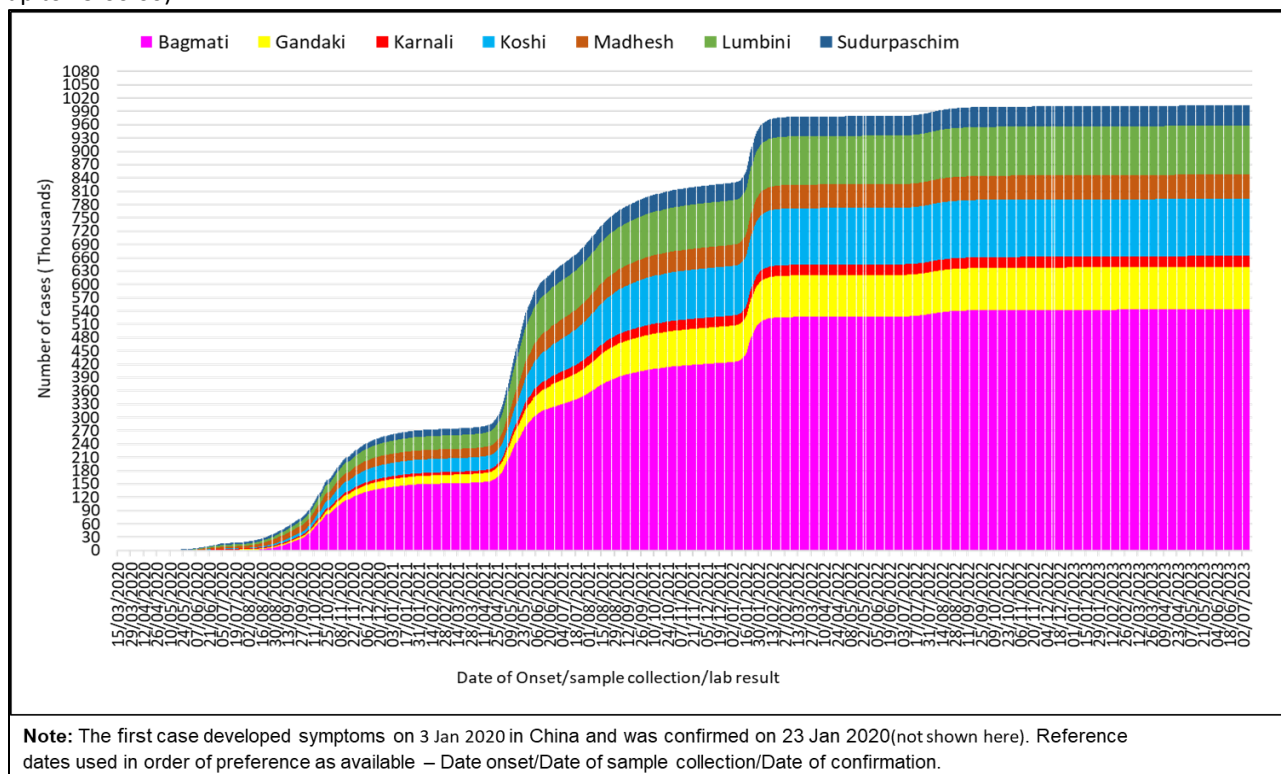
¹ These positive cases are included in the COVID-19 database

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= 1003369)(Data reported on 9 July 2023 up to 19:00:00)



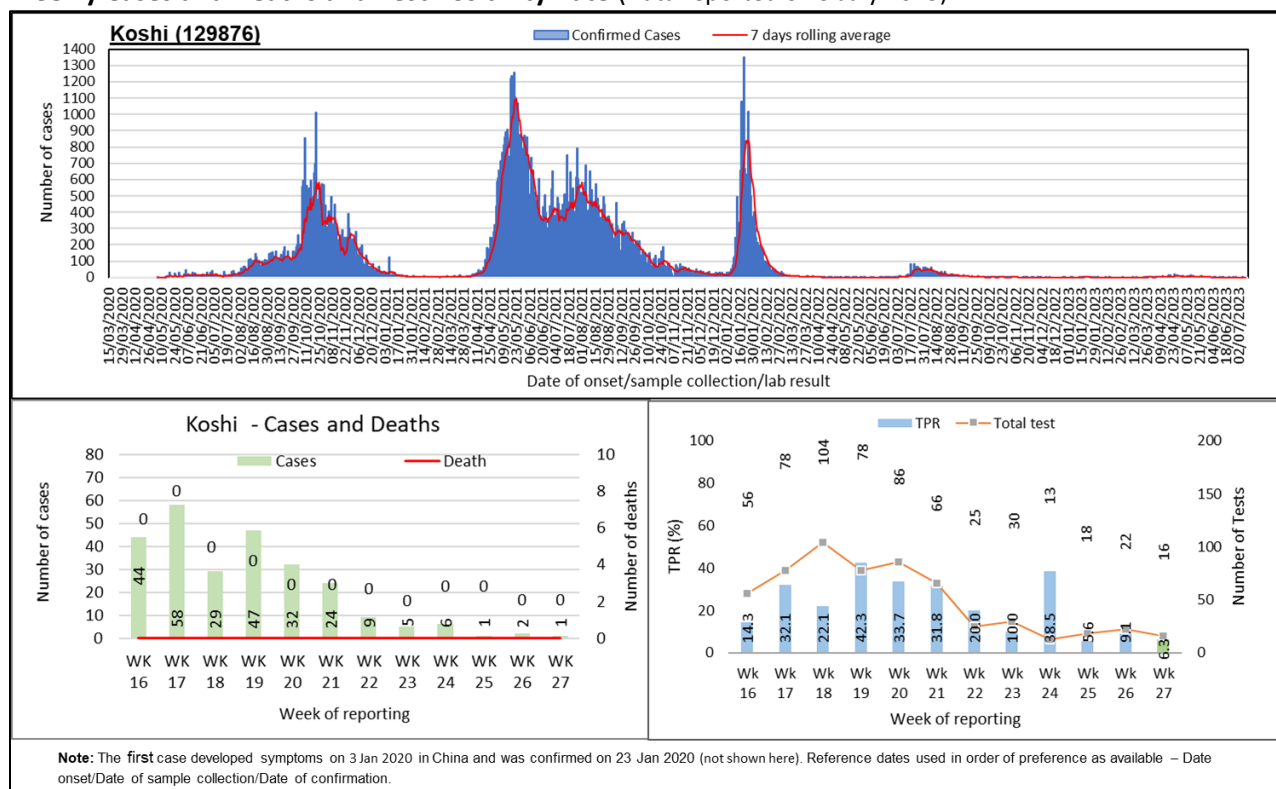
At the national level, the first wave of cases between July 2020 and February 2021 was followed by the second wave from the middle of March 2021. Since the middle of December 2021, a third wave of cases soared up exceeding the highest number of single day cases reported in the past surges towards the 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= 1003369)(Data reported on 9 July 2023 up to 19:00:00)



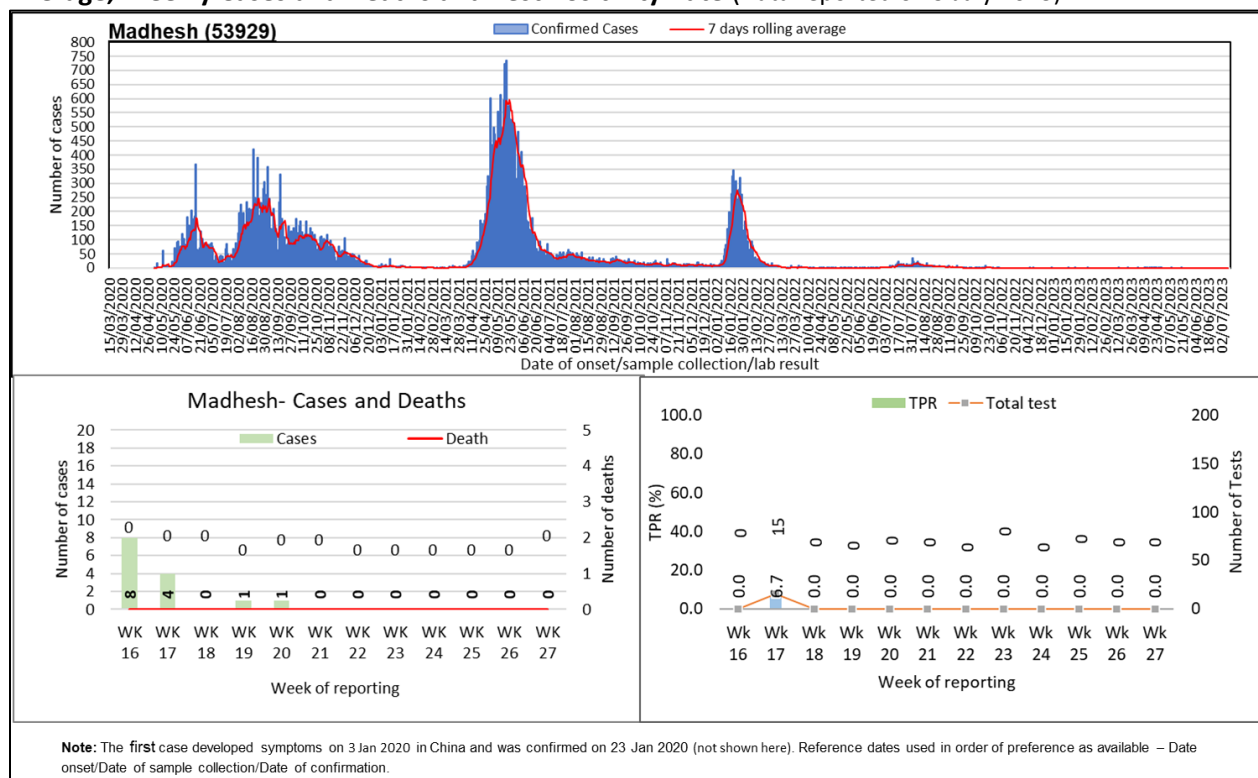
The cumulative case incidence has been increasing in Nepal since the first case was confirmed on 23 January 2020. Cases have been largely reported from Bagmati Province followed by Koshi and Lumbini Province.

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 9 July 2023)



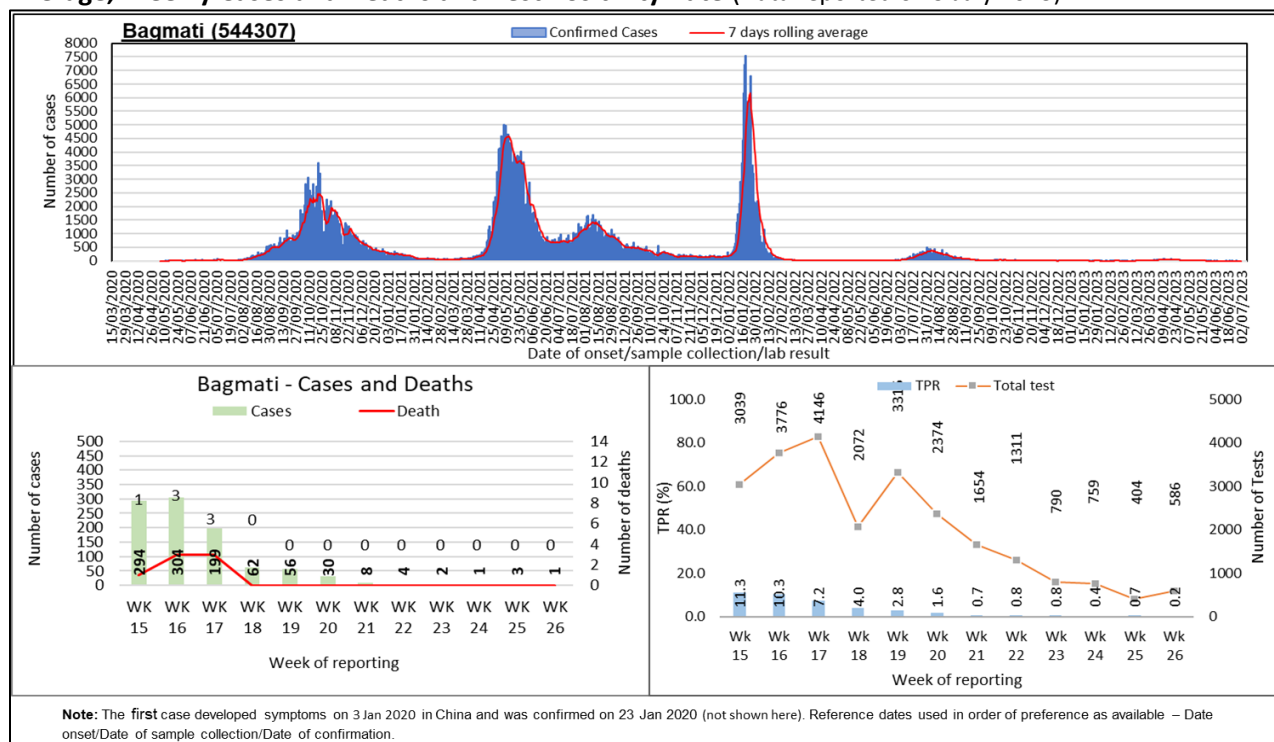
There was 1 new case reported in the past week in Koshi Province, 50% decrease compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Koshi Province decreased to 6.3% in the past week. A total of 16 tests were performed in the past week, 27% less than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A2: RT- PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Madhesh Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 9 July 2023)



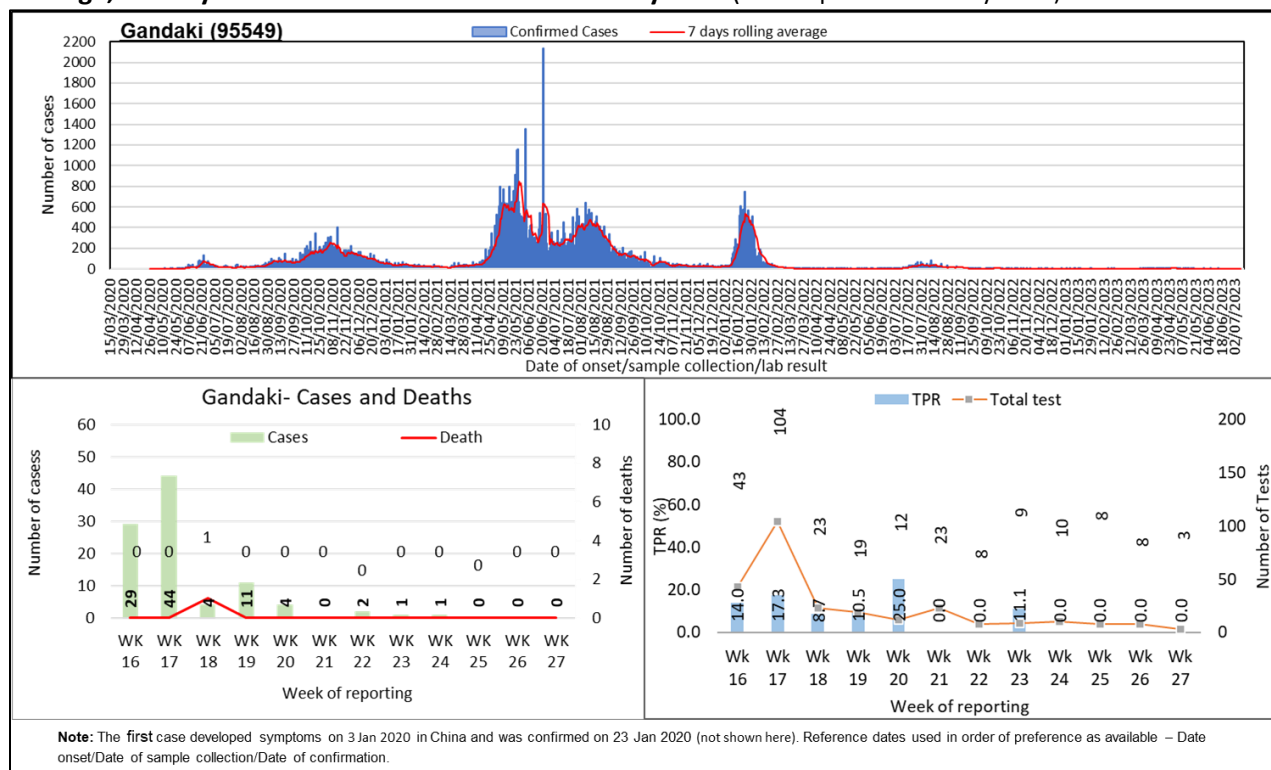
There was no new case reported in the past week in Madhesh Province, same as in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no test performed reported in the past week.

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 9 July 2023)



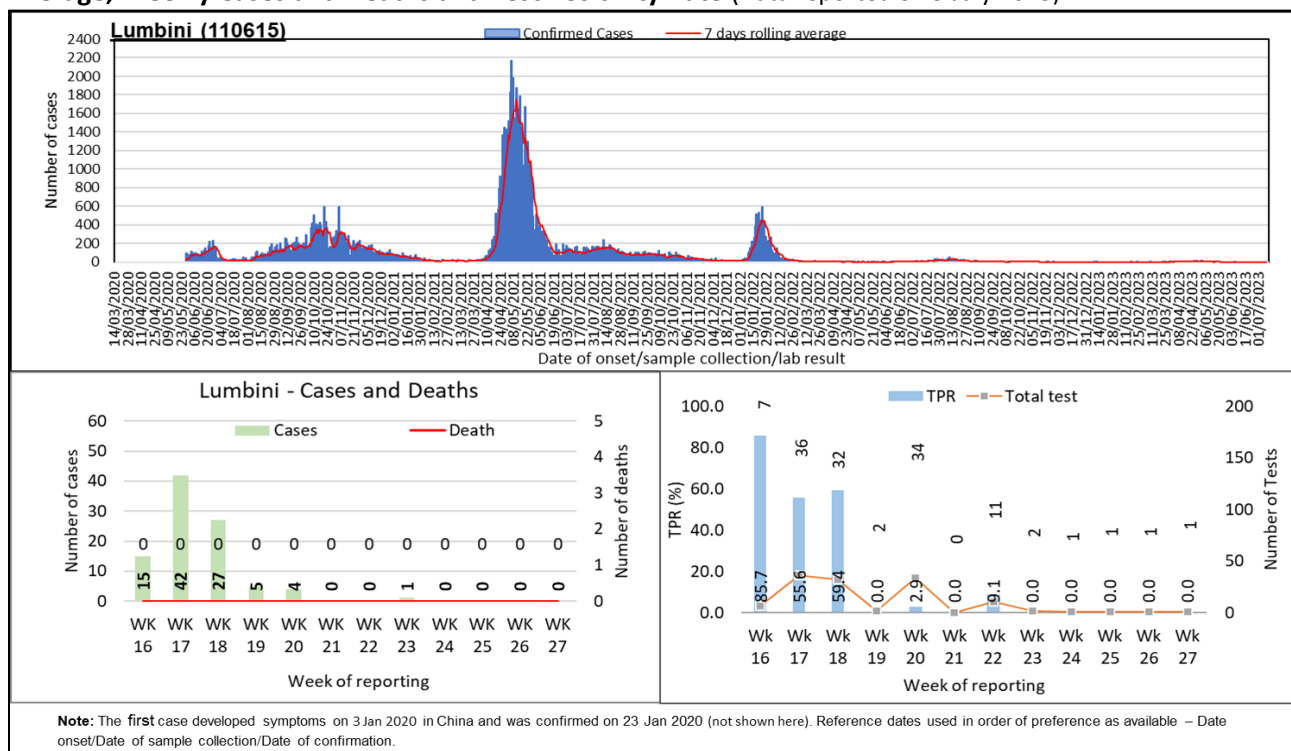
In Bagmati Province, no new case was reported in the past week, 100% decrease compared to that in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Bagmati Province decreased to 0.0% in the past week. A total of 596 tests were performed in the past week, 2% more 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 9 July 2023)



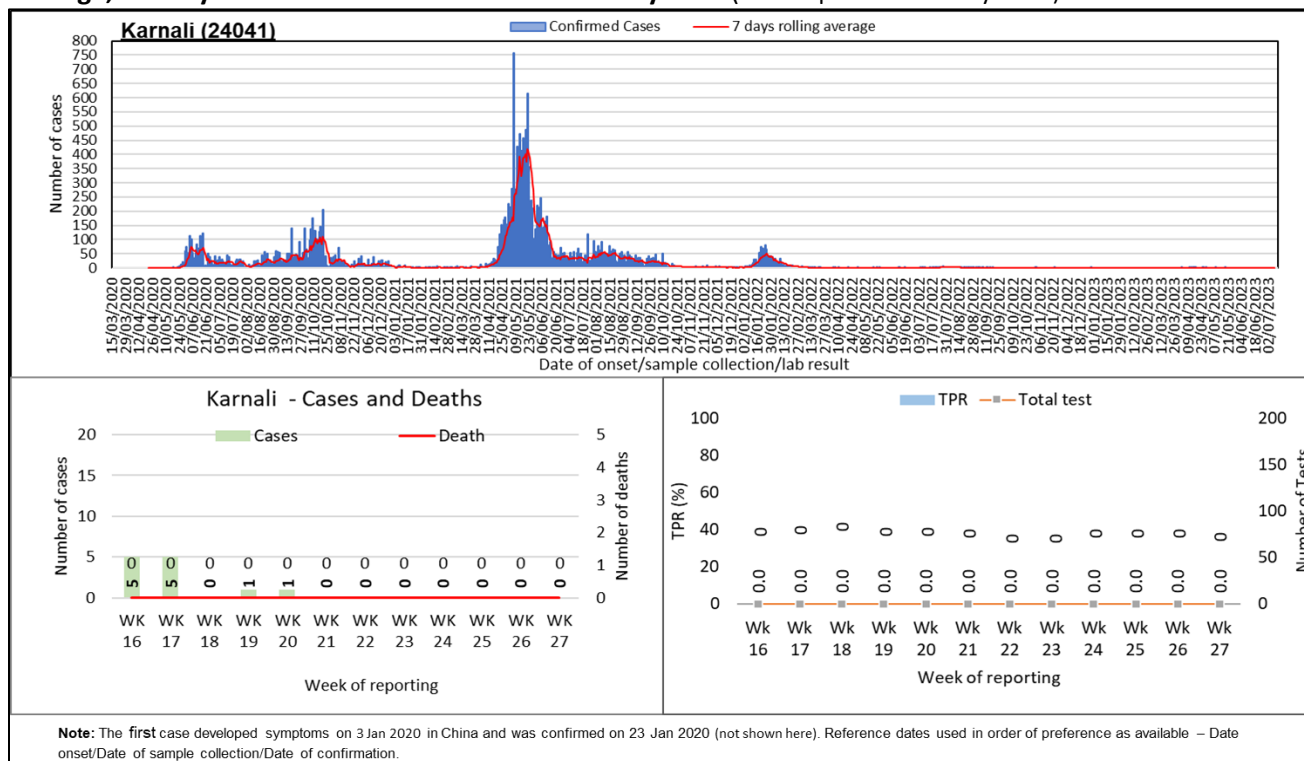
In Gandaki Province, no new case was reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Gandaki Province retained at 0.0% in the past week. A total of 3 tests were performed in the past week, 63% less than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A5: RT- PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Lumbini Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 9 July 2023)



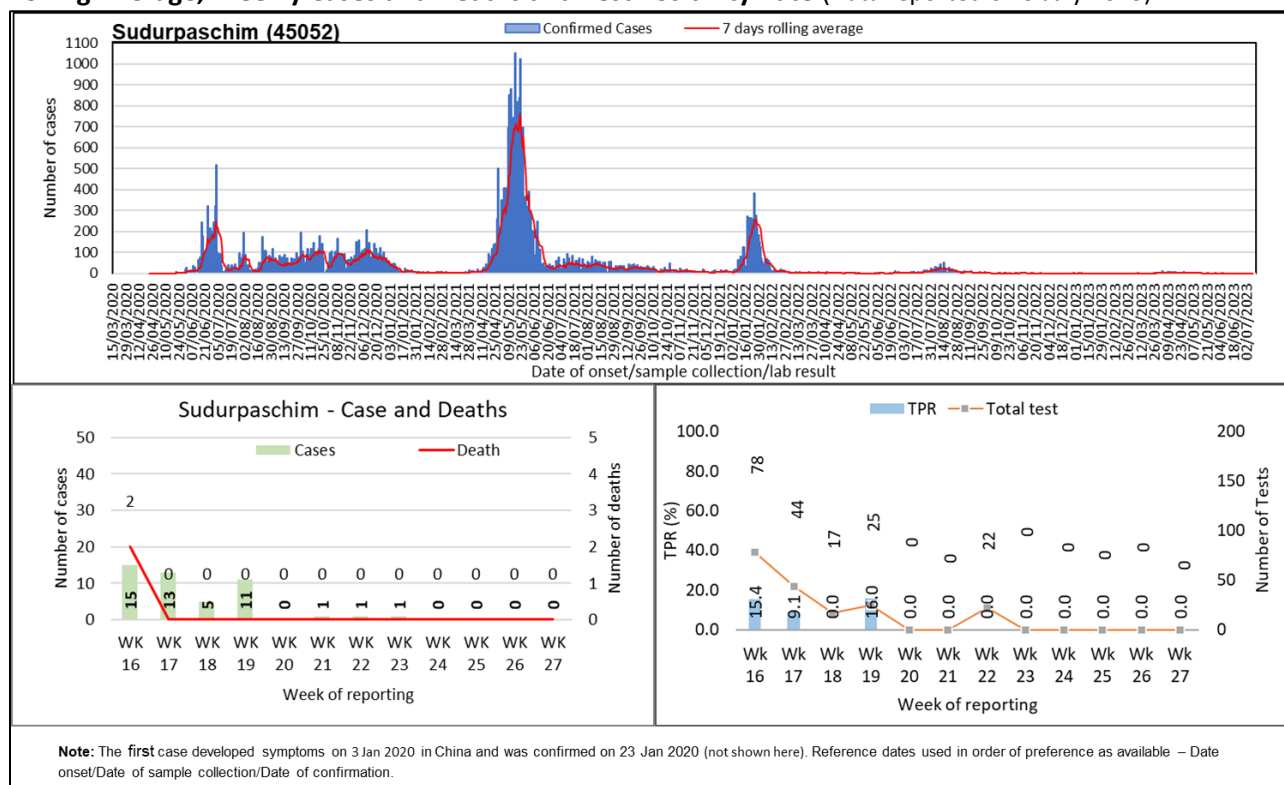
In Lumbini Province, no new case was reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Lumbini Province retained at 0.0% in the past week. A total of 1 test was performed in the past week, same as 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 9 July 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 Sudurpashchim Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 9 July 2023)



In Sudurpashchim 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.

Table 1: Summary of confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths, and transmission by Provinces (Data reported on 9 July 2023 up to 19:00:00)

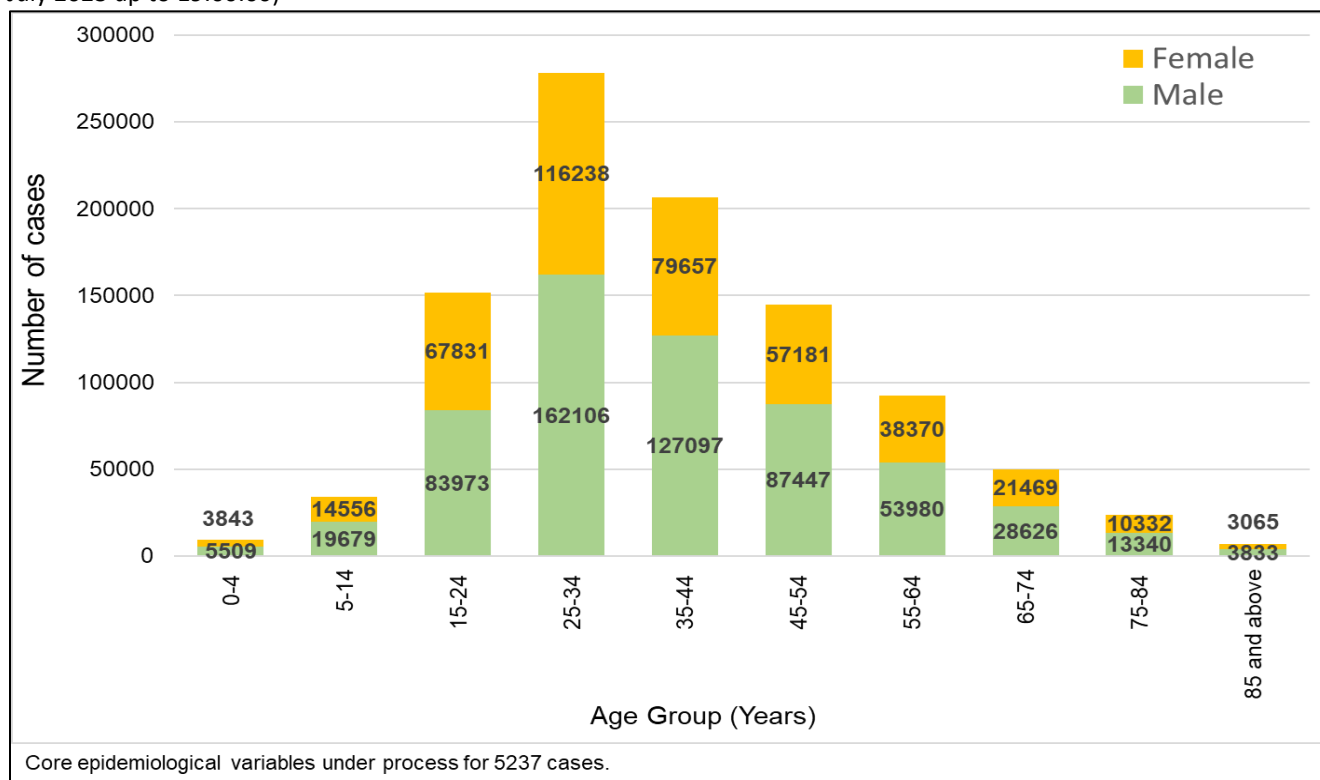
Reporting Province	Total confirmed cumulative cases RTPCR Tests	Total Confirmed cumulative cases Antigen RDT test	Total confirmed cumulative cases	% of total confirmed cumulative cases	Total cumulative deaths	Transmission classification	Total confirmed cases in last 14 days Antigen RDT test	Total confirmed cases in last 14 days RT-PCR test	Total confirmed cases in last 14 days	% of total confirmed cumulative cases in last 14 days	Total Deaths in last 14 days
Koshi	129876	30391	160267	14.1	1722	Community transmission	0	3	3	30.0	0
Madhesh	53929	1187	55116	4.9	783	Community transmission	0	0	0	0.0	0
Bagmati	544307	33413	577720	50.9	5210	Community transmission	1	4	5	50.0	0
Gandaki	95549	24885	120434	10.6	1430	Community transmission	1	0	1	10.0	0
Lumbini	110615	28510	139125	12.3	1874	Community transmission	1	0	1	10.0	0
Karnali	24041	6450	30491	2.7	492	Community transmission	0	0	0	0.0	0
Sudurpashchim	45052	6546	51598	4.5	520	Community transmission	0	0	0	0.0	0
National Total	1003369	131382*	1134751	100	12031	Community transmission	3	7	10	100	0

Total reported in Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) Sitrep as of 9 July 2023 **154057, IMU reported **131382***

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.

Figure 4: Distribution of RT-PCR positive COVID-19 cases by age and sex (N= 998132)(Data reported on 9 July 2023 up to 19:00:00)



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= 1003369)(Data reported on 9 July 2023 up to 19:00:00)

Age Group (Years)	Total confirmed cases	Death (male)	Death (female)	Deaths with any known comorbid condition	Age specific case fatality ratio (%)
0-4	9352	16	23	13	0.42
5-14	34235	13	7	10	0.06
15-24	151804	92	97	71	0.12
25-34	278344	388	265	152	0.23
35-44	206754	875	452	281	0.64
45-54	144628	1398	646	577	1.41
55-64	92350	1692	803	784	2.7
65-74	50095	1641	894	959	5.06
75-84	23672	1229	660	775	7.98
85+	6898	524	290	280	11.8
Unknown	5237	19	7	11	0.5
National	1003369	7887	4144	3913	1.20

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

COVID-19 positive lab result is temporally 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 administering 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 National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) in continued routine work.
- WHO Nepal also provided technical support to NPHL in the following areas:
 - Validation of CWBIO extraction kit.
 - Standardization of mumps using macrogen primer and probe.

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

- A web story on the challenges and recommendations from the national *COVID-19 Vaccination and Routine Immunization Review Meeting* was published via website (link [here](#)). Organized by the Family Welfare Division (FWD), Department of Health Services (DoHS), under the Ministry of Health and Population, with support from WHO, Country Office for Nepal, the review program sought to guide the development of local-level strategies for strengthening vaccination efforts at the sub-national levels.
- IEC materials on the following topics were shared via social media:
 - I. Smoking and COVID-19,
 - II. Physical activity and COVID-19
- *Weekly COVID-19 EPI Dashboard* was uploaded on *ReliefWeb* (link [here](#)) and WHO, Country Office for Nepal, website (link [here](#)).

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.

- 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](#)).

What are the health clusters partners doing?

- Continued routine work from the team of Partner Coordination and Donor Relation⁴
- 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.

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](#)

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

WHO Representative

Dr. Rajesh Sambhajirao Pandav

WHO Representative to the Government of Nepal

Email: pandavr@who.int

WHO Incident Manager/ Health Cluster Co-lead

Dr. Allison Gocotano

Team Leader - WHO Health Emergencies Program (WHE)

WHO Country Office for Nepal

Email: gocotanoa@who.int

Communication/Media Focal Point

Ms. Tsering Dolkar Gurung

Media, Communication and Public Information Officer

WHO Country Office for Nepal

Email: gurungt@who.int