### Tested vs Confirmed Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Hotline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,001,431</td>
<td>370,132</td>
<td>283,182</td>
<td>5,375</td>
<td>21.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test/1 million vs Daily New Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test/1 million</th>
<th>Daily New Cases</th>
<th>Recovery Rate</th>
<th>IFR%</th>
<th>AR/1 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11,767</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2,173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Laboratories vs PPE Stock vs PoE Screening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratories</th>
<th>PPE Stock</th>
<th>PoE Screening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109 COVID-19 Labs</td>
<td>958,144</td>
<td>572,894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Last 7 days

- **80,049 Samples**
- **60.1% Inside Dhaka Tests**
- **18.5% Overall Positivity**

Photo Credit: Social Media, Bangladesh
1. Coordination

On 01 October 2020, WHO published a news release titled ‘The best time to prevent the next pandemic is now: countries join voices for better emergency preparedness’. This is the essence of the high-level virtual event co-hosted by Finland, France and Indonesia, along with the World Health Organization (WHO). The leaders agreed that COVID-19 will not be the world’s last health emergency and there is an urgent need for sustainable health emergency preparedness to deal with the next one.

Full document: https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/01-10-2020-the-best-time-to-prevent-the-next-pandemic-is-now-countries-join-voices-for-better-emergency-preparedness

On 05 October 2020, WHO published a news release titled ‘COVID-19 disrupting mental health services in most countries, WHO survey’. The survey published ahead of WHO’s Big Event for Mental Health – a global online advocacy event on 10 October that will bring together world leaders, celebrities, and advocates to call for increased mental health investments in the wake of COVID-19.


2. Surveillance and Laboratories

Between 8 March and 05 October 2020, according to the DGHS Press Release <https://corona.gov.bd/press-release> there were three hundred seventy thousand one hundred thirty-two (370,132) COVID-19 confirmed by rRT-PCR, including five thousand three hundred seventy-five (5,375) related deaths (IFR 1.44%)¹.

The figure below is showing the daily distribution of reported confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.

In the reported week (epidemiological week 40), in comparison to the previous epidemiological week, the number of new weekly COVID-19 cases decreased by 6.7% (9,542 in week 40 and 10,232 in the previous week) and the number of COVID-19 new weekly deaths decreased by 15.8% (187 and 222 respectively), while the IFR had little increase from 1.44% in epidemiological week 39 to 1.45% in the current week; the Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) decreased from 1.87 last week to 1.86 in the current week. Out of the total 370,132 COVID-19 cases registered as of 05 October 2020, 76.5% (283,182) recovered, 1.45% (5,375) died and 22.05% (81,575) are active cases.

¹IFR refers to ‘Infection Fatality Ratio’ which can describe the true severity of a disease
The figure below is showing status of confirmed COVID-19 cases, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.

In the epidemiological week 40, weekly average number of COVID-19 active cases decreased by 3.1%, in comparison to the previous week (82,589 and 85,212 respectively); during the same time, weekly recovery has decrease by 19.8% (11,165 and 13,926 respectively).

The figure below is showing distribution of the confirmed COVID-19 cases’ outcome, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.

As of 05 October 2020, 26.7% cases were confirmed in people between 31 and 40 years old, 20.0% - in the age group of 21 to 30, 18.9% - 41 to 50 years and 15.2% in the age group between 51 and 60 years old. The highest death rate (31.2%) was reported in the age group of 61 to 70 years old, 28.3% in the older age group of 71 and above and 22.9% - in the age group between 51 and 60 years. Male represented 72% and 77% of the of total reported confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths respectively.
The figure below is showing age-sex distribution of the COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.

As of 05 October 2020, 63.8% of reported cases were from Dhaka division, 13.3% from Chattogram, Khulna - 6.1%, Rajshahi - 5.6%, Sylhet - 3.5, Rangpur - 3.4%, Barishal - 2.4% and the lowest 1.8% from Mymensingh division. While, 50.2% of the reported death were from Dhaka division, 20.6% from Chattogram, Khulna - 8.1%, Rajshahi - 6.5%, Sylhet - 4.5%, Rangpur - 4.4%, Barishal - 3.6% and the lowest 2.1% from Mymensingh division.
As on 05 October 2020, Bangladesh overall attack rate (AR) is 2,173 per 1 million and 100% (64/64) of districts with the total population of 170,306,468 people have reported confirmed COVID-19 cases. In the reported week (epidemiological week 40), COVID-19 weekly AR increased by 2.7% in comparison to the previous week (2,165 and 2,109 respectively).

According to the available data as on 05 October 2020, the highest AR continues to be observed in Dhaka division (5,415/1,000,000). Within the Dhaka division, Dhaka city has the highest AR (23,337/1,000,000) followed by Faridpur (3,182), Rajbari (2,488), Munshiganj (2,059), Narayanganj (1,955), Gopalganj (1,870), Gazipur (1,363), Shariatpur (1,255), Madaripur (1,065), Manikganj (911), Narsingdi (887), Dhaka (District) (866), Kishoreganj (823) and the lowest AR 740 was reported from Tangail district.
The 2nd highest COVID-19 AR is reported from Chattogram division (1,394/1,000,000). Within the division, Chattogram district reported the highest AR (2,122/1,000,000) followed by Cox’s Bazar (1,763), Bandarban (1,708), Noakhali (1,356), Rangamati (1,279), Cumilla (1,185), Feni (1,107), Lakshmipur (1,047), Khagrachhari (941), Chandpur (809) and the lowest AR 733 was reported from Brahmanbaria district.

The 3rd highest AR in the country was reported from Khulna division (1,161/1,000,000) while the highest AR district is Khulna (2,301/1,000,000) followed by Narail (1,588), Kushtia (1,412), Jashore (1,208), Chuadanga (1,083), Jhenaidah (928), Magura (849), Meherpur (792), Bagerhat (552) and the lowest 465 in Satkhira district.

Sylhet division has taken the 4th highest in the overall AR with (1,047/1,000,000) with the highest AR in Sylhet district (1,659/1,000,000) followed by Sunamganj (790), Maulvibazar (741) and the lowest 699 in Habiganj district.

Rajshahi division has overall AR 913/1,000,000 with the highest AR in Bogura district (1,916/1,000,000), followed by Rajshahi (1,624), Joypurhat (1,016), Sirajganj (598), Natore (518), Naogaon (424), Chapainawabganj (388) and Pabna district is the lowest at 386/1,000,000.

In Barishal division the overall AR is 844/1,000,000 with the highest AR in Barishal district (1,310/1,000,000), while Jhalokathi (864), Barguna (863), Pirojpur (827), Patuakhali (787) and the lowest AR 343 was reported from in Bhola district.

In Rangpur division the overall AR is 642/1,000,000 with the highest AR in Dinajpur district (981/1,000,000), while Rangpur (849), Thakurgaon (716), Lalmunarhat (589), Panchagarh (516), Nilphamari (506), Gaibandha (427) and the lowest AR 374 was reported from Kurigram district.

The lowest AR is reported from Mymensingh division (492/1,000,000). Mymensingh district having the highest AR of 615/1,000,000 followed by Jamalpur (583), Sherpur (289) and the lowest 273 in Netrakona district.

The figure below is showing the progression of Arrack Rate (per million) by division, 04 May – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.

As of 05 October 2020, according to the DGHS Press Release 2,001,431 COVID-19 tests with the overall positivity rate of 18.49% (12.25% in last 24 hours) were conducted in Bangladesh by 109 laboratories; 63 laboratories (57.8%) in Dhaka and 46 laboratories (42.2%) from outside Dhaka. Three (07) new private Labs joined in the network of COVID-19 testing laboratories since the last update; of them two (02) are within Dhaka (Bashundhara Medical & Diagnostic Center...
and Dynamic Lab) and one (01) from outside Dhaka (Modern Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Comilla). Total 61.1% (1,202,103/2,001,431) of all samples were tested by the laboratories in Dhaka.

The graph below is showing number of daily COVID-19 tests, test positive and positivity rate, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.

The graph below is showing the comparison between the average number of samples tested and average number of confirmed COVID-19 cases, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.
The map below is showing distribution of COVID-Cases and Fatality, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh
3. Point of Entry (PoE) and Quarantine

According to DGHS, as of 05 October 2020, the current institutional quarantine capacity in the country is represented by 629 centres across the 64 districts, which can receive 31,991 persons. A total of 34,878 individuals were placed in quarantine facilities and of them 30,755 (88.2%) have already been released. Over the same period, total of 82,190 individuals were isolated in designated health facilities and of them 68,001 (82.7%) have been released.

The figure below is showing the number of cases, individuals were in quarantine and in hospital isolation, 03 May – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh (without Dhaka City).

In the reported week (epidemiological week 40), the number of international flights has increased by 16.8%, in comparison to the previous week (111 and 95 respectively) leading to increase in the number of incoming passengers by 17.7% (19,702 and 16,742 respectively). In the reported week 283 individuals were sent to Institutional Quarantine after passenger screening at the Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport (HSIA).

The figure below is showing the weekly incoming international flights and number of passengers arrived, 27 April – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.
4. Case Management and Infection Prevention & Control

According to DGHS, as of 05 October 2020, there are 11,687 general beds in the country of which 30.1% (3,519) in Dhaka city and 564 ICU of which 55.7% (314) in Dhaka city dedicated for COVID-19 treatment. Presently 21.9% of the general beds and 48.05% ICU are occupied all over the country.

The figure below is showing temporal comparison of Cases, Hospitalized cases and Recovered cases, 22 June – 04 October 2020, Bangladesh.

The figure below is showing geographical comparison of Cases, Hospitalized cases, Recovered cases and Deaths, 08 March – 05 October 2020, Bangladesh.
5. Risk Communication and Public Awareness

RCCE partners are continuing work on conducting national and local communication and community engagement activities towards the enforcement of prevention measures, especially mask wearing, physical distancing and hands hygiene. Additionally 9 NGO networks across the country are further disseminating the messages at subnational and local levels and are also in different phases of mask distribution to vulnerable populations.

In addition to the dissemination of information through a large variety of channels, RCCE partners are strengthening the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in order to have a proper understanding of the efficiency and efficacy of the public information campaigns. In this regards, several surveys are planned or currently implemented, either online through social media or various partners platforms, either offline conducted by volunteers or SMS based evaluations. Though various surveys have shown a good awareness regarding the protection measures, especially mask wearing, the compliance with these measure is still not at high levels, with recent surveys showing that only 2 out 5 people are wearing the masks properly.

While general awareness activities and messages emphasizing protection measures are still ongoing, activities are also being conducted focusing on the secondary impact of the coronavirus such as stress management, domestic violence, promoting skills for adapting to and coping with the new circumstance or information on ways to combat the virus at the workplace.

6. Useful links for more information

- WHO Cox's Bazar Situation reports: https://www.who.int/bangladesh/emergencies/Rohingyacrisis/bulletin-and-reports
- COVID-19 Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/56d2642cb379485ebf78371e744b8c6a
- WHO Bangladesh awareness and risk communication materials in Bengali: https://www.who.int/bangladesh/emergencies/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-update
- COVID-19 WHO Online Training modules: https://openwho.org/channels/covid-19
- Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR): https://iedcr.gov.bd/covid-19/covid-19-situation-updates