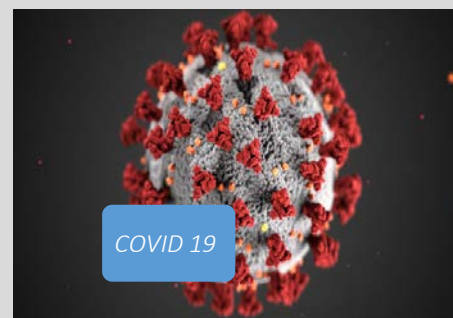




EUROPEⁱ

WORLDWIDE: NOVEL (NEW) CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK SUMMARY As of 19 Feb, 2021

- An outbreak of 2019 Novel (or new) Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Wuhan province China has been observed and cases have now been detected all over the world.
 - The Chinese authorities detected the outbreak in December 2019 and closed a live-animal market in Wuhan associated with the illness on 01 January 2020. It is likely spread from animals to humans, although it is becoming increasingly clear that human-to-human transmission is occurring. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).
- On 11th March 2020 WHO declared the COVID-19 causing coronavirus (SARS-nCoV2) outbreak is no longer just an outbreak. **It is officially a pandemic.**
 - Countries and territories affected: 219
 - Total Mortality Rate Estimated by WHO: **Globally, about 3.4% of reported COVID-19 cases have died.** By comparison, seasonal flu generally kills far less than 1% of those infected.



CASE DEFINITION FOR CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

Clinical criteria

Any person with at least one of the following symptoms [1]:

- cough
- fever
- shortness of breath
- sudden onset of anosmia, ageusia or dysgeusia

Diagnostic imaging criteria

Radiological evidence showing lesions compatible with COVID-19

Laboratory criteria

Detection of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid in a clinical specimen [2]

Epidemiological criteria

At least one of the following two epidemiological links:

- close contact [3] with a confirmed COVID-19 case in the 14 days prior to onset of symptoms
- having been a resident or a staff member, in the 14 days prior to onset of symptoms, in a residential institution for vulnerable people where ongoing COVID-19 transmission has been confirmed

Case classification

1. Possible case:
Any person meeting the clinical criteria
2. Probable case:
Any person meeting the clinical criteria with an epidemiological link
OR
Any person meeting the diagnostic criteria
3. Confirmed case:
Any person meeting the laboratory criteria

Notes:

The term "suspect cases" which addressed individuals who should be tested for COVID-19 is no longer used. Read more on testing



strategies

[1] Additional less specific symptoms may include headache, chills, muscle pain, fatigue, vomiting and/or diarrhea.

[2] Further guidance on laboratory issues on the page: Laboratory support

[3] Close contact defined according to the ECDC guidance document 'Contact tracing: Public health management of persons, including healthcare workers, having had contact with COVID-19 cases in the European Union'

COVID vaccine: What's New

The explanation of mRNA vaccine genetic safety has been enhanced with the following text: **mRNA vaccines do not have a risk of modifying the vaccine recipient's genetic makeup, which could theoretically happen with a DNA vaccine.** After injection, mRNA vaccines penetrate and introduce an mRNA sequence into host (the vaccine) immune cell cytoplasm that instructs the cell to synthesize a target protein (not a whole virus) for the immune system to react to. For COVID-19 vaccines, the spike protein is then excreted locally from the cell or presented directly on the cell surface to other mobile immune cells to stimulate a SARS-CoV-2 specific immune response. The cells penetrated by the vaccine mRNA serve as passive protein factories. The mRNA produces protein and then degrades after a few days (maximum) because RNA is very unstable. **No effect on host DNA is possible because DNA is located in the nucleus and is protected. A cell is not permanently modified unless the DNA is changed.**

As per travel medicine report, preferences for use of the available vaccines are as follows: **Vaccines of choice:** mRNA vaccines—either Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech; also known as Comirnaty and mRNA-BNT162b2) or Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine (Moderna; also known as mRNA-1273)—have > 95% efficacy and few adverse effects have been noted to date. **Alternate vaccine:** COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca (AstraZeneca; adenovirus; also known as AZD1222 and as Covishield in India) has lower efficacy (62%) and is very safe. **Vaccines with unknown efficacy:** CoronaVac (Sinovac Biotech; inactivated; also known as PiCoVacc), BBIBP-CorV (Sinopharm; inactivated), and Sputnik V (Gamaleya Research Institute; adenovirus; also known as Gam-COVID-Vac). The Sinovac Biotech vaccine is a standard inactivated vaccine that appears safe (limited data).

US anaphylaxis data for mRNA vaccines have been updated as of January 18, 2021. The rate of anaphylaxis in almost 18 million recipients of vaccine doses was 5.0 per 1 million doses for Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech; also known as Comirnaty and mRNA-BNT162b2) and 2.8 per 1 million doses for Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine (Moderna; also known as mRNA-1273). The median time to anaphylactic reaction was 10 minutes; 77% of reactions occurred within 15 minutes, and 90% within 30 minutes but single reactions occurred at 1.5, 2.5, and 2 hours. A history of allergy was present in 82% of those who had a reaction. All patients responded to epinephrine. On the side note, the rate of anaphylaxis for the influenza vaccine is 1.3 per 1 million dose.

Vaccine reactogenicity self-reported to V-Safe for 2 million US vaccines was: pain (71%), fatigue (33%), headache (29%), myalgia (23%), chills (12%), fever (11%), swelling (11%), joint pain (10%), and nausea (9%). Rates were similar for both the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines.

COVID Variants in News:

Viruses constantly change through mutation, and so the emergence of new variants is an expected occurrence and not in itself a cause for concern; SARS-CoV-2 is no exception. A diversification of SARS-CoV-2 due to evolution and adaptation processes has been observed globally. While most emerging mutations will not have a significant impact on the spread of the virus, some mutations or combinations of mutations may provide the virus with a selective advantage, such as increased transmissibility or the



ability to evade the host immune response. In such cases, these variants could increase the risk to human health and are considered to be variants of concern.

The UK variant strain of SARS-CoV-2 (B.1.1.7)—reported so far in at least 80 countries (but likely present in all countries) and in 541 persons in 33 states in the US—has the potential to dramatically increase the US pandemic trajectory as early as March. No definite increase in clinical severity occurs with the variant strain, but increased overall case numbers will result in increased hospitalizations and deaths.

Several independent laboratories have now confirmed that by using antibodies produced by persons who had previously been vaccinated with the Pfizer vaccine, the B.1.1.7 variant is fully neutralized.

The B.1.351 South Africa variant, reported so far in 41 countries but in only 3 cases in the US, has more potential for immune escape. Convalescent plasma from South African COVID-19 patients has significantly lower neutralizing antibody (nAb) titers for the B.1.351 variant than for standard strains previously dominant in South Africa.

NAb titers induced by humans vaccinated with the Moderna vaccine (n = 8) are about 6-fold lower than expected but appear sufficient to neutralize B.1.351. Preliminary data on both Novavax and Johnson & Johnson vaccine candidates in Phase 3 trials indicate lower efficacy (50%–60%) in trials

*Source: Risk related to spread of new SARSCoV- 2 variants of concern in the EU/EEA
29 December 2020; ECDC web link*

WHO WILL GET A COVID-19 VACCINE FIRST? ACCESS PLANS ARE TAKING SHAPE

The WHO's guidance at this point lists only which groups of people should have priority access to vaccines. The US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) guidance goes a step further by ranking priority groups in order of who should get a vaccine first (see 'A tiered approach').

After health-care workers, medically vulnerable groups should be among the first to receive a vaccine, according to the NASEM draft plan. These include older people living in crowded settings, and individuals with multiple existing conditions, such as serious heart disease or diabetes, that put them at risk for more-serious COVID-19 infection.

The plan prioritizes workers in essential industries, such as public transit, because their jobs place them in contact with many people. Similarly, people who live in certain crowded settings—homeless shelters and prisons, for example—are called out as deserving early access.



A TIERED APPROACH

The US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine has proposed a five-phase plan to fairly allocate a coronavirus vaccine to US residents.

Phase 1	Health-care workers and first responders (5%)
Phase 2	People with underlying conditions that put them at high risk of severe COVID-19 disease or death, and older adults in densely populated settings (10%)
Phase 3	Essential service workers at high risk of exposure, teachers and school staff, people in homeless shelters and prisons, older adults who have not already been treated and people with underlying conditions that put them at moderate risk (30–35%)
Phase 4	Young adults, children and essential service workers at increased risk of exposure (40–45%)
Phase 5	All remaining residents (5–15%)

Note: Phases 1 and 2 might occur in tandem. Per cent is the percentage of the US population to receive a vaccine. Source: NASEM

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/who-will-get-a-covid-19-vaccine-first-access-plans-are-taking-shape/>

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) AND THE HEART (NEW)

We are in the midst of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and, as many clinicians across the globe, we are seeing firsthand the pain and death caused by COVID-19. While there are more than 300 clinical trials currently under way for this illness, **there are no specific therapies that are known to decrease mortality**. In response to dire predictions and a lack of effective treatments, authorities across the world continue to recommend a series of aggressive mitigation strategies to slow the spread of COVID-19. **While early fears of widespread death and overwhelmed hospitals have played an important role in sounding the alarm about this pandemic and motivated important social distancing measures**, these fears are also causing substantial harm. In this Viewpoint, using cardiac disease as an example, we explore the hazards associated both with the pandemic and initial response. We argue that clinicians' ability to modulate fear—a sensitive but nonspecific response to threats—will be a major determinant of the magnitude of the pandemic's effects.

Outcomes of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) in Patients Recently Recovered From Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Findings: In a cohort study including 100 patients recently recovered from COVID-19 identified from a COVID-19 test center, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging revealed cardiac involvement in 78 patients (78%) and ongoing myocardial inflammation in 60 patients (60%), which was independent of preexisting conditions, severity and overall course of the acute illness, and the time from the original diagnosis.

Association of Cardiac Infection With SARS-CoV-2 in Confirmed COVID-19 Autopsy Cases



Findings: In a cohort study of 39 autopsy cases of patients with COVID-19, cardiac infection with SARS-CoV-2 was found to be frequent but not associated with myocarditis like influx of inflammatory cells into the myocardium.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2768916>; and

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2768914>

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamacardiology/fullarticle/2768742>

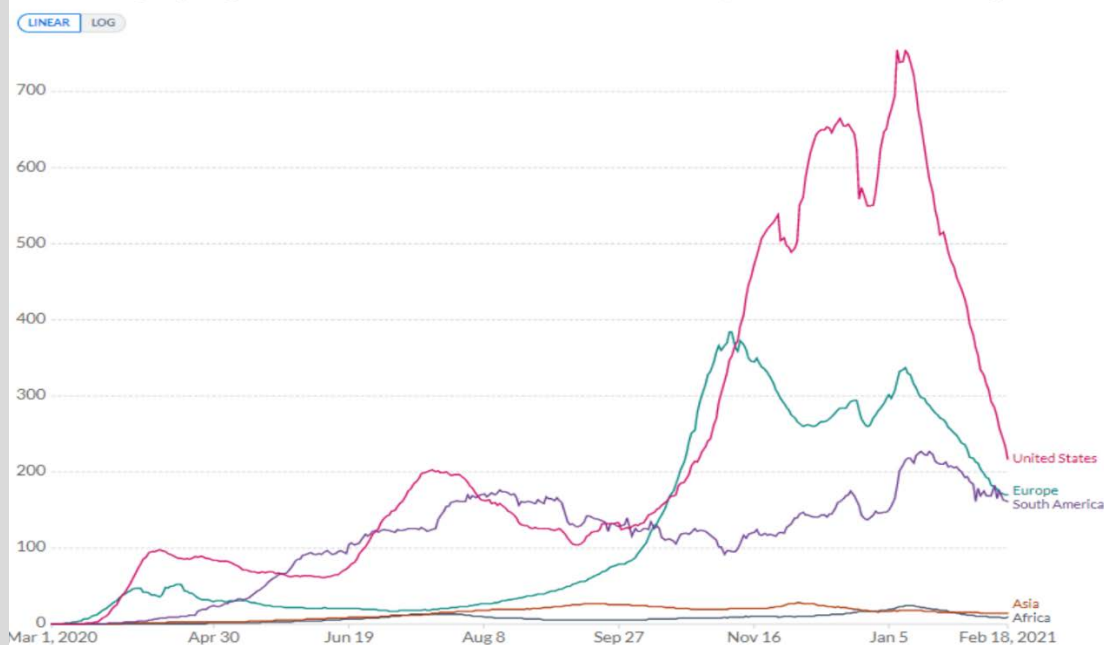
KEY COUNTRIES COVID-19 DATA AS OF 18 FEB 2021 2021

Country	Total cases	New cases	New cases per 100,000 over 7 days (trend old → new)
Worldwide (7.8 B)	110,823,713	398,494	32 (6 / 5 / 4 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 5)
USA (328 M)	28,523,524	68,924	157 (33 / 26 / 20 / 16 / 19 / 22 / 21)
UK (68 M)	4,083,242	12,057	125 (22 / 20 / 16 / 14 / 16 / 19 / 18)
France (65 M)	3,536,648	22,501	200 (32 / 33 / 25 / 7 / 30 / 38 / 35)
Spain (47 M)*	3,121,687	14,515	170 (31 / 0 / 0 / 64 / 21 / 23 / 31)
Italy (61 M)	2,765,412	13,755	135 (23 / 22 / 18 / 12 / 17 / 20 / 23)
Germany (84 M)	2,372,209	9,845	61 (11 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 7 / 11 / 12)
Poland (38 M)	1,614,441	9,068	116 (17 / 17 / 14 / 7 / 14 / 23 / 24)
Ukraine (43 M)	1,287,141	6,237	67 (11 / 12 / 7 / 5 / 7 / 10 / 15)
Netherlands (17 M)	1,042,674	4,518	151 (26 / 25 / 20 / 17 / 16 / 20 / 27)
Romania (19 M)	771,843	3,058	88 (13 / 13 / 10 / 7 / 14 / 15 / 16)
Belgium (12 M)	743,882	2,677	108 (18 / 18 / 16 / 13 / 7 / 14 / 22)

Worldwide and USA COVID-19 Confirmed Cases as of 18 Feb 2021

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

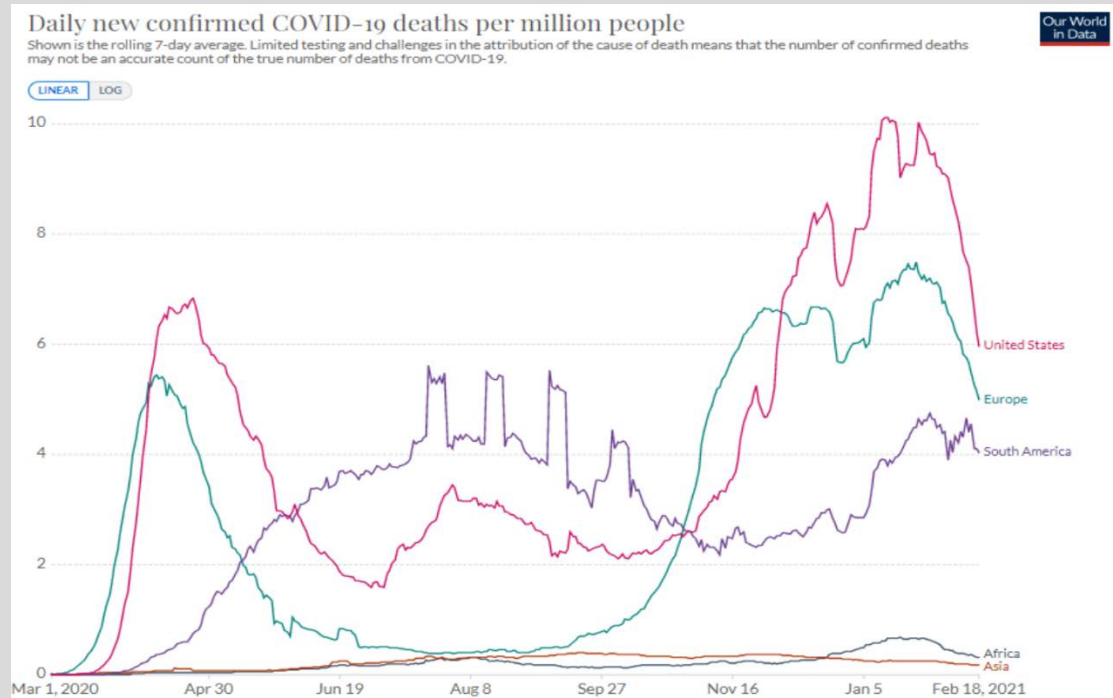
Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



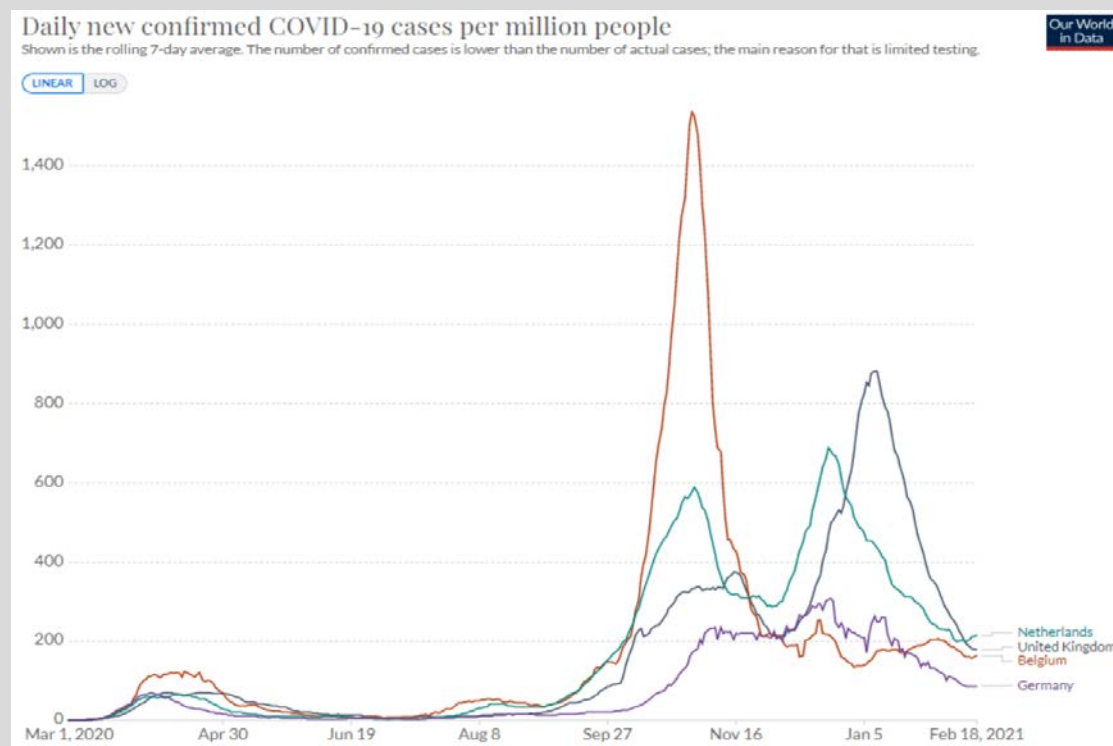
Our World
in Data



Worldwide and USA COVID-19 Confirmed Deaths as of 18 Feb 2021



West/Central Europe COVID-19 Data as of 18 Feb 2021



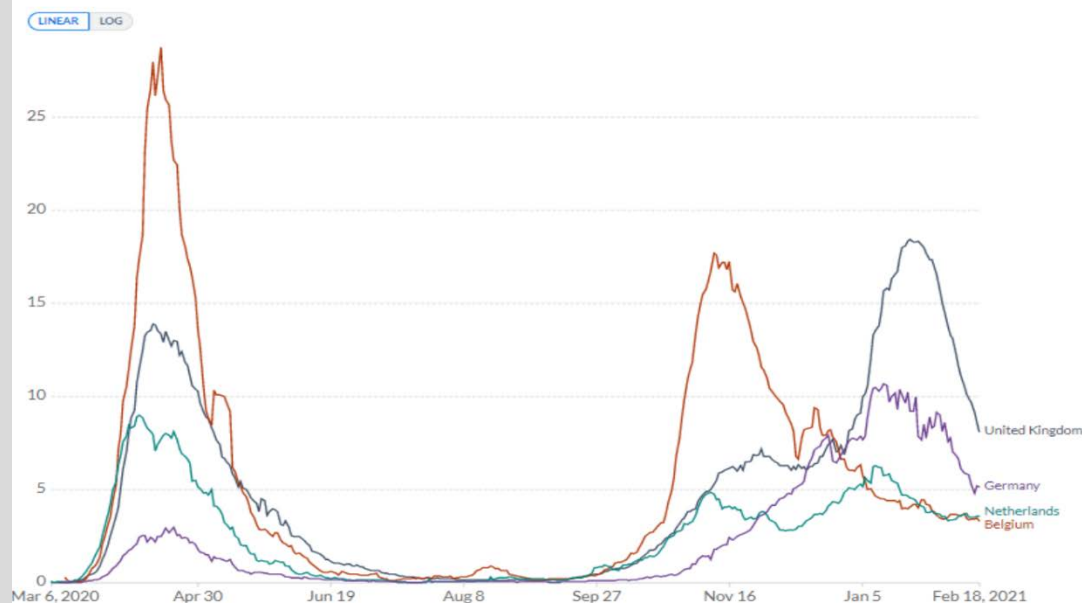


West/Central Europe COVID-19 Deaths as of 18 Feb 2021

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.

Our World
in Data

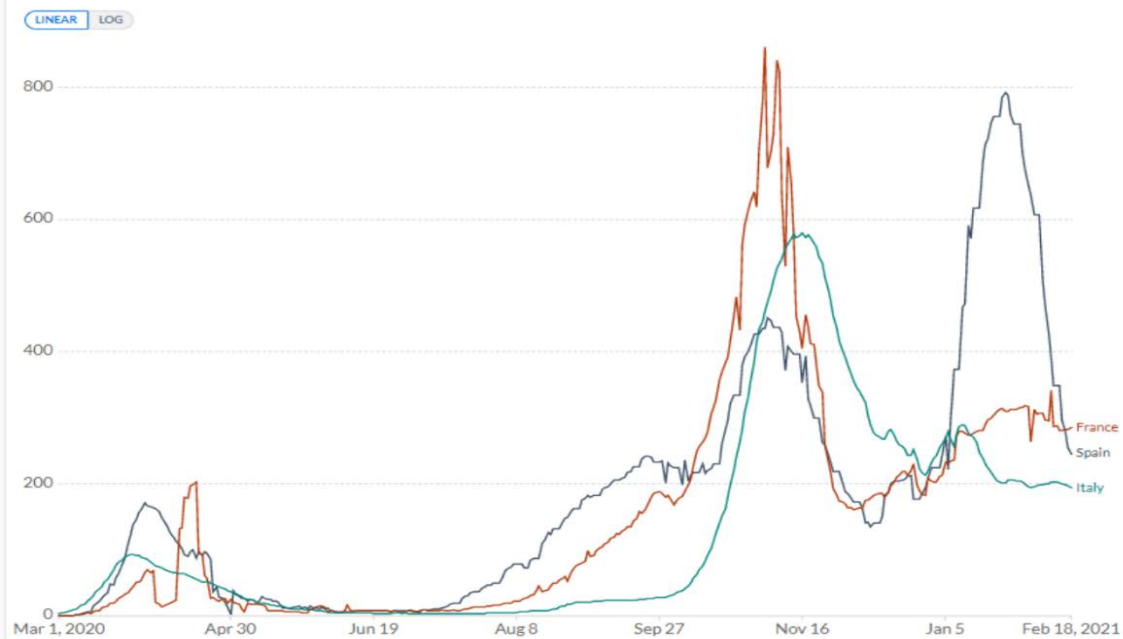


Southern Europe COVID-19 DATA as of 18 Feb 2021

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

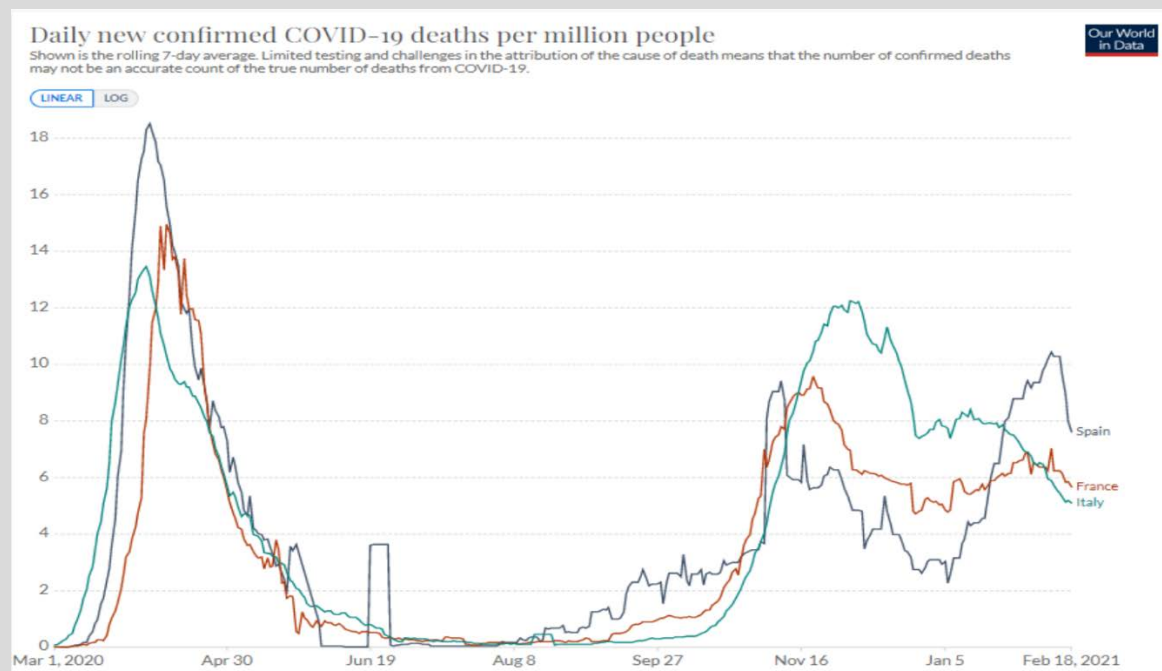
Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.

Our World
in Data

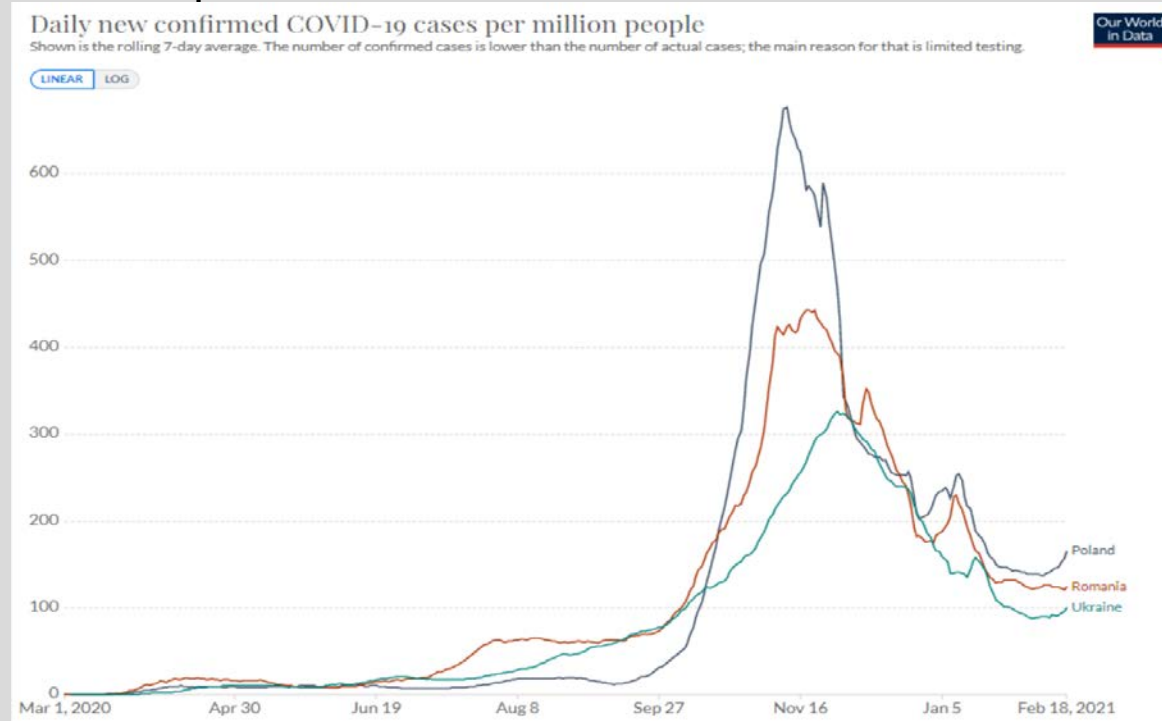




Southern Europe COVID-19 Deaths as of 18 Feb 2021

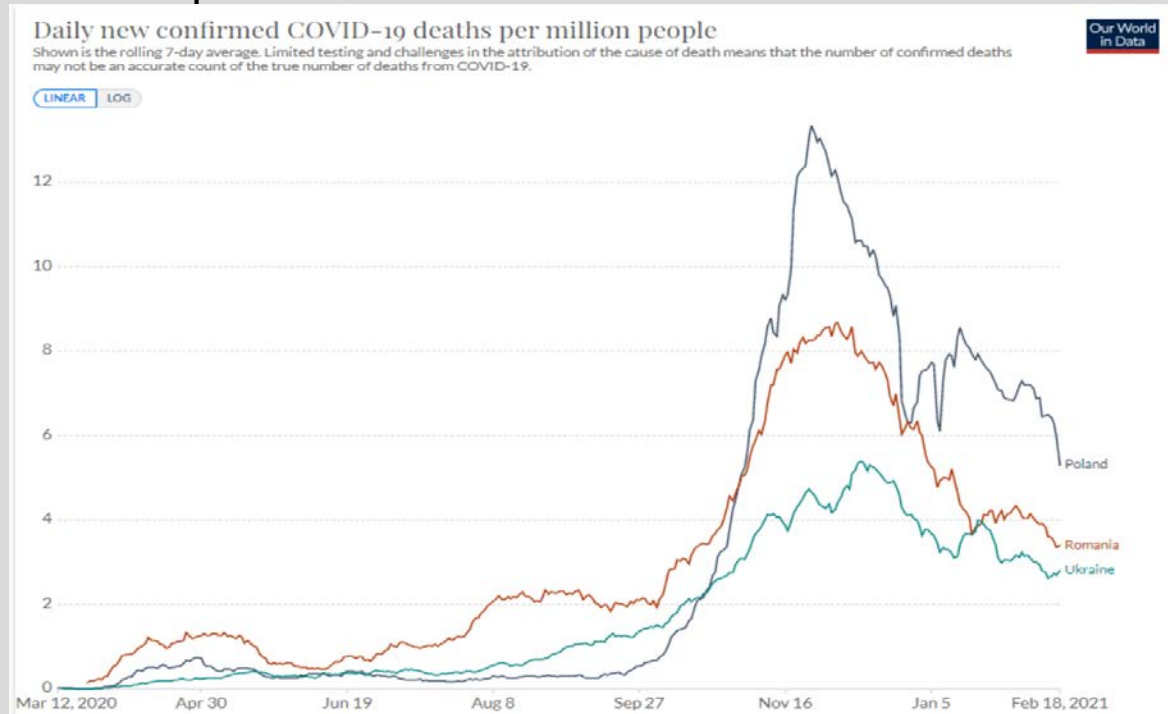


Eastern Europe COVID-19 DATA as of 18 Feb 2021

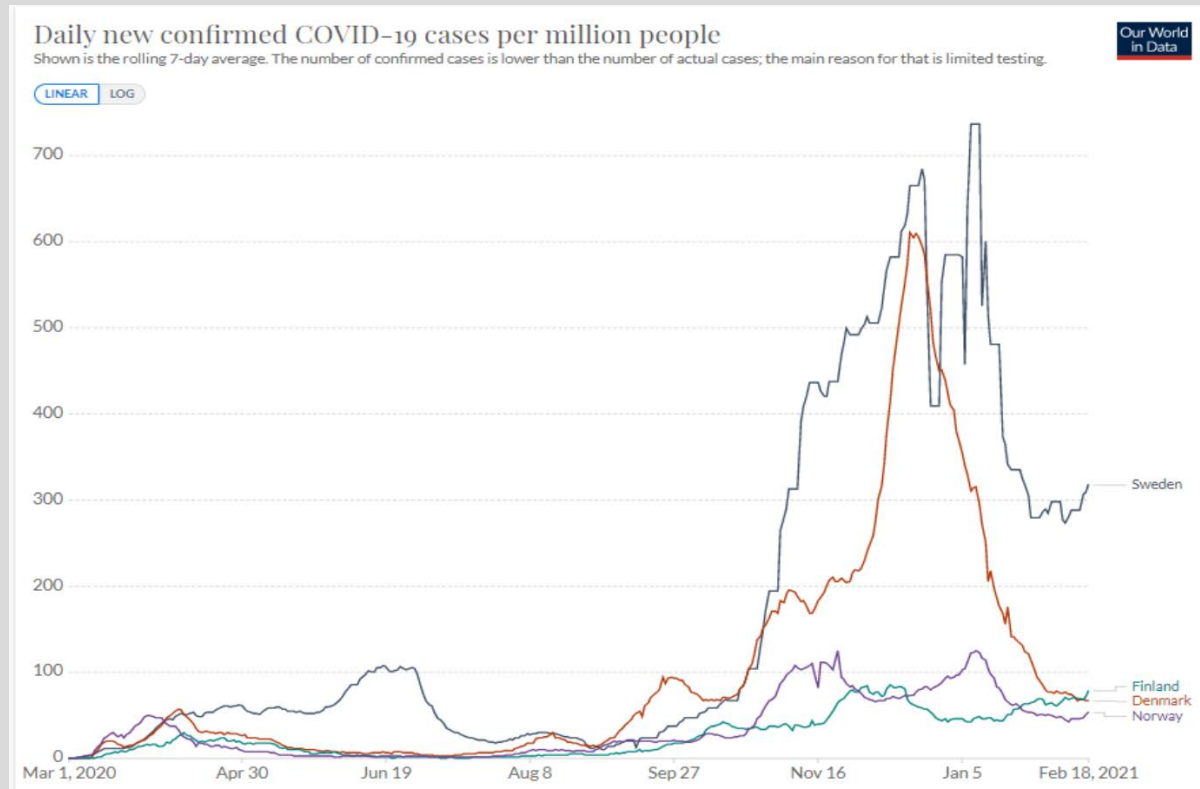




Eastern Europe COVID-19 Deaths as of 18 Feb 2021

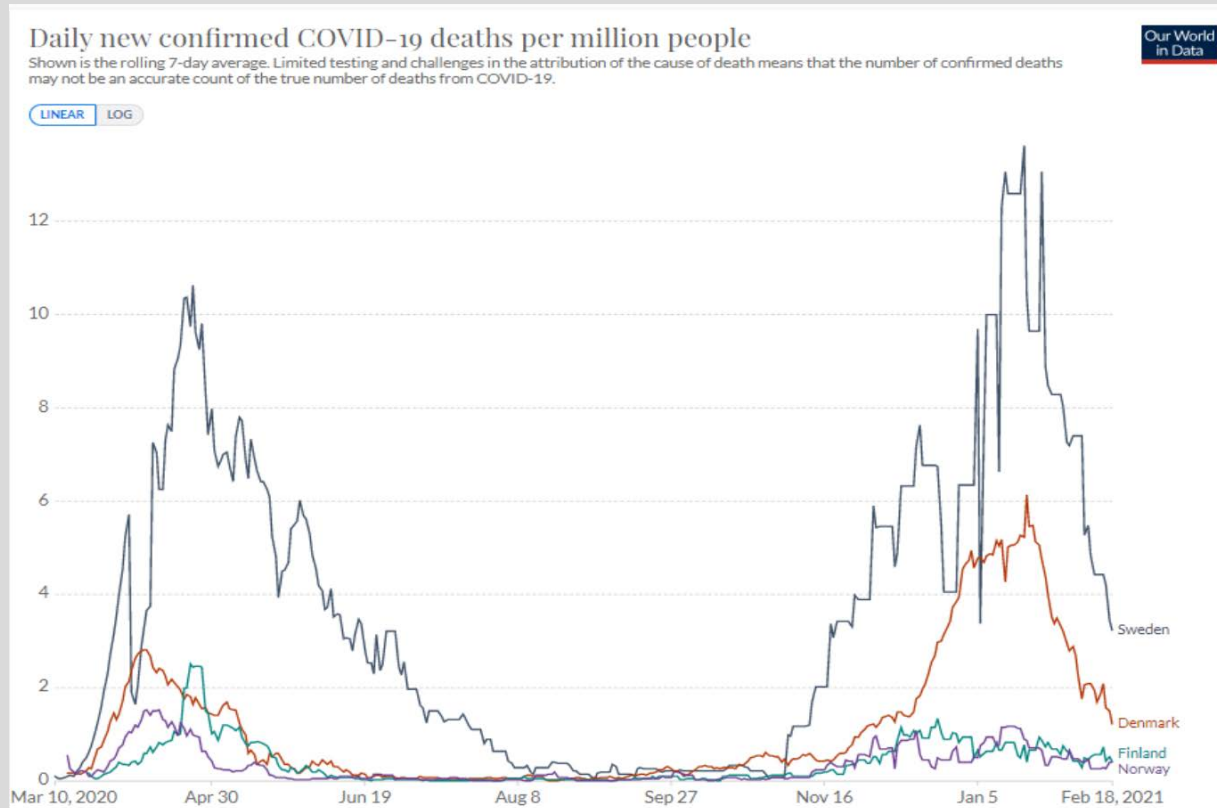


Scandinavia COVID-19 DATA as of 18 Feb 2021

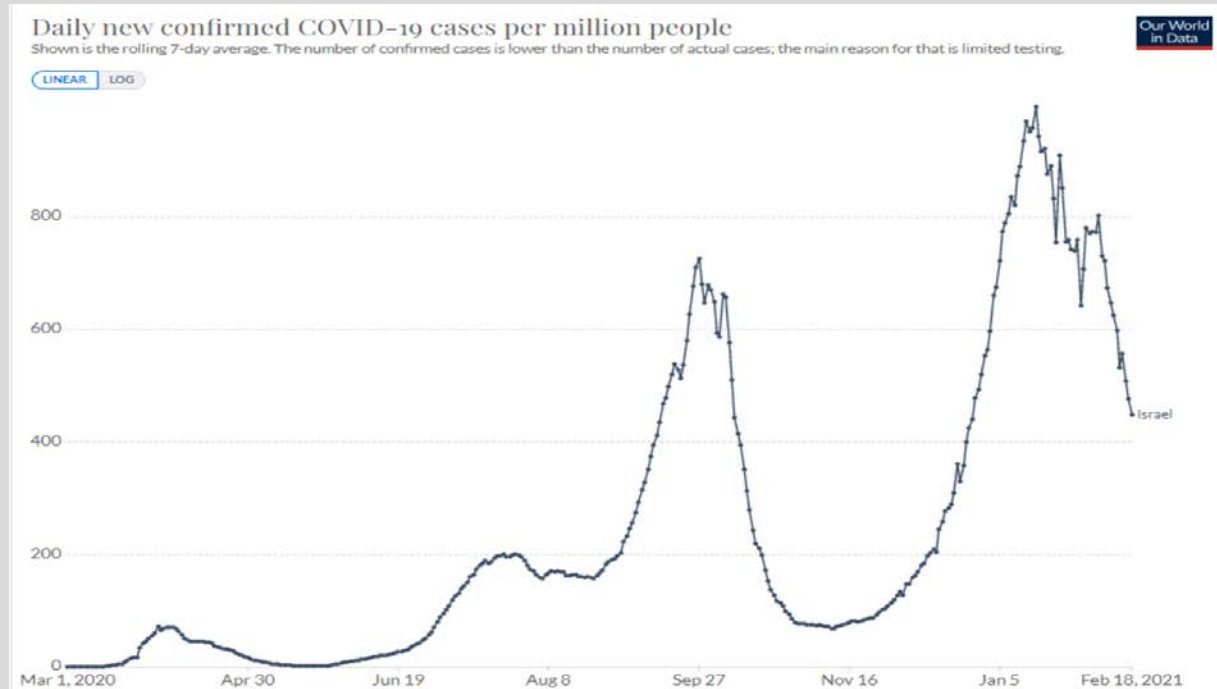




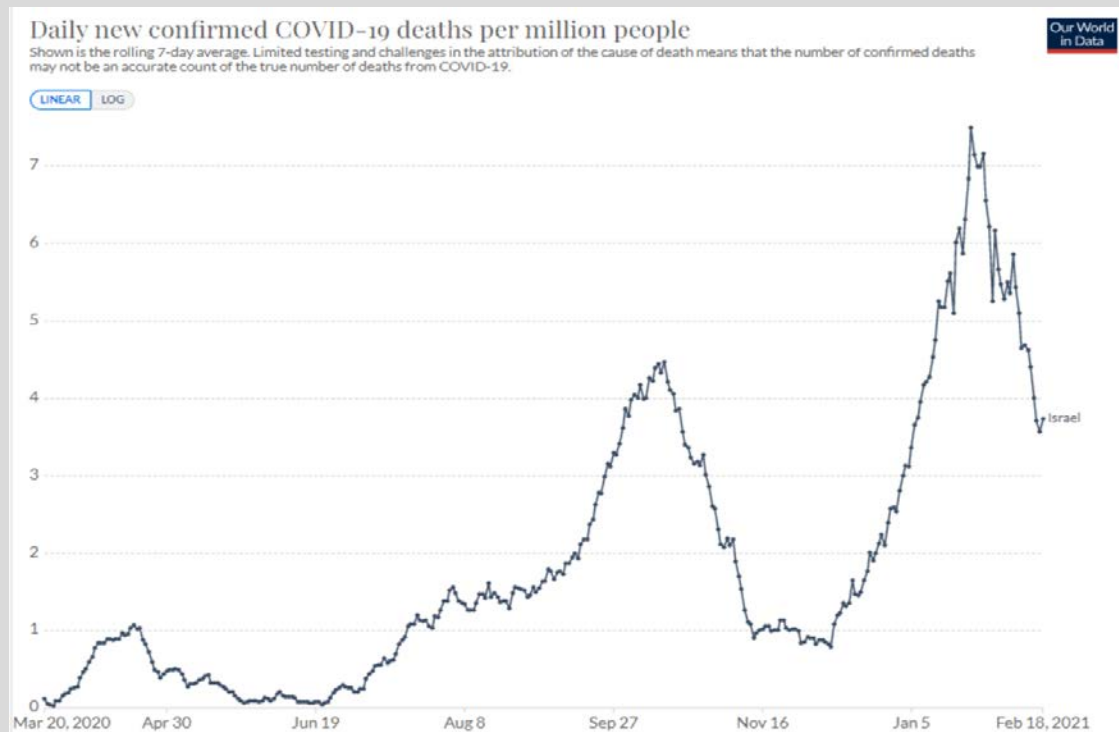
Scandinavia COVID-19 Deaths as of 18 Feb 2021



Israel COVID-19 Data as of 18 Feb 2021



Israel COVID-19 Deaths as of 18 Feb 2021



GERMANY COVID-19 OVERALL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY (18 FEB 2021)

Summary (as of 18/02/2021)

- Currently, the number of transmissions in the population in Germany remains high. RKI assesses the level of threat to the health of the general population to be very high.
- Yesterday, 10,207 new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases as well as 534 new deaths associated with COVID-19 were transmitted to the RKI. The national 7-day incidence is 57 cases per 100,000 population. The incidence in Saxony-Anhalt is moderately and in Thuringia considerably above the national incidence.
- In 218 of the 412 districts, the 7-day COVID-19 incidence is high (>50 cases/100,000 population). In 42 districts, the 7-day incidence is >100 cases/100,000 population and in 2 of these districts it is >250 -500 cases/100,000 population.
- The 7-day incidence among people aged 60-79 years is currently 44 and among the age group ≥ 80 years 81 cases/100,000 population.
- The high nationwide number of cases is caused by increasingly diffuse transmission, with numerous clusters especially in households, occupational settings as well as nursing and long-term care homes.
- On 18/02/2021 (12:15 PM) 3,251 COVID-19 patients were in intensive care. In the preceding 24 hours, +344 existing patients had been discharged (28% of whom had died) and +270 patients were newly admitted. The resulting number of cases under treatment was 74 less than the prior day.



- Since 26/12/2020 a total of 2,991.792 people in Germany have been vaccinated at least once (vaccination rate 3.6%) and of those und 1,580,628 people twice (vaccination rate 1.9%) against COVID-19.
- In this situation report, the following additional information is given: information from additional RKI based surveillance systems for acute respiratory illness, data on emergency department utilization

COVID-19 CASES AND DEATHS FOR EACH FEDERAL STATE GERMANY (DATA AS OF 18 FEB 2021)

Federal State	Cumulative cases			Last 7 days		Cumulative deaths	
	Total number of cases	Number of new cases	Cases/ 100,000 pop.	Cases in the last 7 days	7-day incidence/ 100,000 pop.	Number of deaths	Number of deaths/ 100,000 pop.
Baden-Wuerttemberg	308,077	911	2,775	4,609	42	7,856	70.8
Bavaria	424,534	1,721	3,235	7,257	55	11,945	91.0
Berlin	125,726	452	3,426	1,759	48	2,670	72.8
Brandenburg	74,065	392	2,937	1,702	67	2,874	114.0
Bremen	17,170	97	2,521	448	66	317	46.5
Hamburg	49,553	234	2,683	1,114	60	1,206	65.3
Hesse	182,385	862	2,900	3,467	55	5,598	89.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	22,822	197	1,419	1,034	64	664	41.3
Lower Saxony	155,840	940	1,950	4,844	61	3,977	49.8
North Rhine-Westphalia	514,947	2,068	2,869	10,246	57	12,424	69.2
Rhineland-Palatinate	98,759	368	2,412	1,866	46	2,945	71.9
Saarland	27,850	127	2,822	574	58	835	84.6
Saxony	188,956	702	4,640	2,694	66	7,294	179.1
Saxony-Anhalt	57,479	394	2,619	1,840	84	2,221	101.2
Schleswig-Holstein	40,273	232	1,387	1,521	52	1,190	41.0
Thuringia	72,170	510	3,383	2,550	120	2,682	125.7
Total	2,360,606	10,207	2,838	47,525	57	66,698	80.2

Source: RKI.de

COVID19 data for Rhineland Pfalz as of 18 Feb 2021



County	Total	Deceased	Recovered	Last 7 days/100K
Ahrweiler	2835	43	2501	69,2
Altenkirchen	2359	64	2090	69,1
Alzey-Worms	3266	104	2965	44
Bad Dürkheim	3093	122	2758	35,4
Bad Kreuznach	4091	114	3697	33,5
Bernkastel-Wittlich	1993	57	1838	33,8
Birkenfeld	2119	75	1819	101,3
Bitburg-Prüm	2237	20	2032	91,9
Cochem-Zell	1480	36	1303	101
Donnersbergkreis	1564	48	1398	39,8
Germersheim	3327	98	2965	106,2
Kaiserslautern	2698	57	2487	20,8
Kusel	1573	58	1455	18,5
Mainz-Bingen	5021	174	4584	25,1
Mayen-Koblenz	4327	127	3835	36,8
Neuwied	4963	98	4573	53,6
Rhein-Hunsrück	2430	67	2090	82,4
Rhein-Lahn-Kreis	2535	87	2208	66,2
Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	4512	176	4035	47,2
Südliche Weinstr.	2459	95	2146	38,9
Südwestpfalz	1674	60	1506	34,8
Trier-Saarburg	3023	78	2726	39,5
Vulkaneifel	1359	54	1171	62,7
Westerwaldkreis	4343	117	3906	44,1
Stadt				
Frankenthal	1417	39	1239	67,7



Kaiserslautern	2387	78	2224	16
Koblenz	3012	100	2636	38,6
Landau i.d.Pfalz	1055	27	916	32
Ludwigshafen	6713	286	6045	43,5
Mainz	6648	147	6266	28,8
Neustadt Weinst.	1156	29	1042	48,8
Pirmasens	816	50	715	42,3
Speyer	1976	72	1827	53,4
Trier	1806	20	1673	31,4
Worms	2485	80	2243	53,9
Zweibrücken	445	3	431	8,8
Rheinland-Pfalz	99,197	2960	89,345	47,4

Note: Landstuhl and Ramstein comes under LK Kaiserslautern area

<https://lua.rlp.de/de/presse/detail/news/News/detail/coronavirus-sars-cov-2-aktuelle-fallzahlen-fuer-rheinland-pfalz>

How long does coronavirus last?

Patients are infectious as long as long as they are "actively sick." But how long someone is actively sick can vary, according to the CDC. Information about how long symptoms last is still evolving. But the February WHO study, the median time from symptom onset to recovery **is about two weeks for mild cases.**

For patients with severe or critical disease, the median recovery time is three to six weeks.

Among patients who have died, the time from symptom onset to death ranges from two to eight weeks.



TABLE: COMPARISON OF COMMON SYMPTOMS BETWEEN COMMON COLD, HAY FEVER AND COVID-19

Illness	Common cold	Hay fever (pollen allergy)	COVID-19
Fever	± Sometimes usually <38.5°C	No	+++ Yes, (maybe high grade)
Cough	+ Sometimes	± Sometimes	+++ Yes, persistent dry cough
Runny/stuffy nose	++ Yes	+++ Yes	± Sometimes
Sneezing	++ Yes	+++ Yes	± Sometimes
Headache	+ Yes	+ Yes	+++ Yes
Myalgia	No	No	++ Yes
Anosmia (loss of smell)	± Sometimes	± Sometimes	± Sometimes
Conjunctivitis	± Sometimes, depends on the virus	+++ Yes	++ Yes
Skin rash	No	++ Yes	No
Fatigue	± Sometimes	± Sometimes	+++ Yes
Difficulty breathing	No	± Sometimes, esp. if allergic asthma	++ Yes, in moderate to severe cases accounting for about 20% of infected
N/V/D	No	No	± Sometimes
Relieved by antihistamines	+ Antihistamines are included in OTC cold medications to relieve runny nose	+++ Yes	No

Table: comparison of common symptoms between common cold, hay fever and COVID-19

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CO-INFECTION OF SARS-COV-2 AND INFLUENZA VIRUSES IN PATIENTS DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK

In a single-centered study of 307 severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infected patients, it was found that co-infection of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza virus was common during COVID-19 outbreak. And patients **Co-infected with SARS-CoV-2 and influenza B virus have a higher risk of developing poor outcomes so a detection of both viruses was recommended during COVID-19 outbreak.**

[The epidemiology and clinical characteristics of co-infection of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses in patients during COVID-19 outbreak - Yue - Journal of Medical Virology - Wiley Online Library](https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/questions-answers)
<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/questions-answers>

HOW CONTAGIOUS IS THE WUHAN CORONAVIRUS? (R₀)

The *attack rate* or *transmissibility* (how rapidly the disease spreads) of a virus is indicated by its reproductive number (R₀, pronounced *R-nought* or *r-zero*), which represents the average number of people to which a single infected person will transmit the virus.

WHO's estimated (on Jan. 23) R₀ to be between 1.4 and 2.5.

Other studies have estimated a R₀ between 3.6 and 4.0, and between 2.24 to 3.58.

Preliminary studies had estimated R₀ to be between 1.5 and 3.5.

An outbreak with a reproductive number of below 1 will gradually disappear.

For comparison, the R₀ for the common flu is 1.3 and for SARS it was 2.0.

Sources:



[Early Transmissibility Assessment of a Novel Coronavirus in Wuhan, China](#) - Maimuna Majumder and Kenneth D. Mandl, Harvard University - Computational Health Informatics Program - Posted: 24 Jan 2020 Last revised: 27 Jan 2020

[Report 3: Transmissibility of 2019-nCoV](#) - 25 January 2020 - Imperial College London

[Case fatality risk of influenza A\(H1N1pdm09\): a systematic review](#) - Epidemiology. Nov. 24, 2013

[Statement on the meeting of the International Health Regulations \(2005\) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#) - WHO, January 23, 2020

[Preliminary estimation of the basic reproduction number of novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) in China, from 2019 to 2020: A data-driven analysis in the early phase of the outbreak](#) - Jan. 30, 2020

CASE FATALITY IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER VIRUSES

For comparison, the case fatality rate with seasonal flu in the United States is **less than 0.1%** (1 death per every 1,000 cases).

Mortality rate for SARS was 10%, and for MERS 34%.

Virus	Death Rate
Wuhan Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)	2%*
SARS	9.6%
MERS	34%
Swine Flu	0.02%

**estimate*

COVID-19 FATALITY RATE BY AGE:

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

***Death Rate** = (number of deaths / number of cases) = **probability of dying if infected by the virus (%)**. The percentages **do not have to add up to 100%**, as they **do NOT** represent share of **deaths by age** group.

In general, relatively few cases are seen among children.

**COVID-19 FATALITY RATE BY COMORBIDITY:**

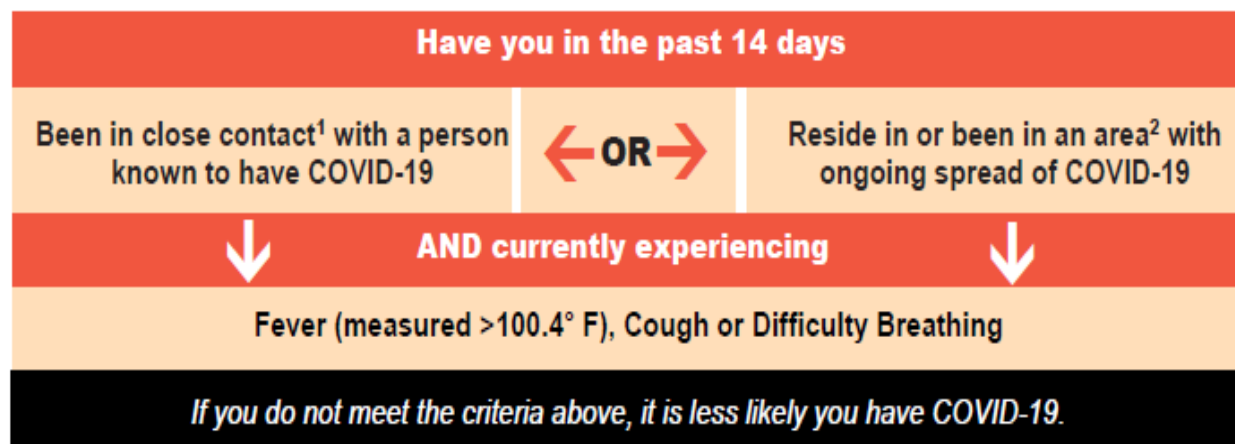
PRE-EXISTING CONDITION	DEATH RATE confirmed cases	DEATH RATE all cases
Cardiovascular disease	13.2%	10.5%
Diabetes	9.2%	7.3%
Chronic respiratory disease	8.0%	6.3%
Hypertension	8.4%	6.0%
Cancer	7.6%	5.6%
<i>no pre-existing conditions</i>		0.9%

***Death Rate = (number of deaths / number of cases) = probability of dying if infected by the virus (%).** The percentages **do not have to add up to 100%**, as they **do NOT** represent share of deaths by condition.

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/coronavirus-age-sex-demographics/>



WHAT TO DO IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE COVID-19?



¹ Close contact is defined as being within 6 feet of or sharing a congregated setting with a confirmed case for prolonged period of time.

² Check CDC's COVID-19 Travel website for most up-to-date areas with ongoing transmission

(<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>.)

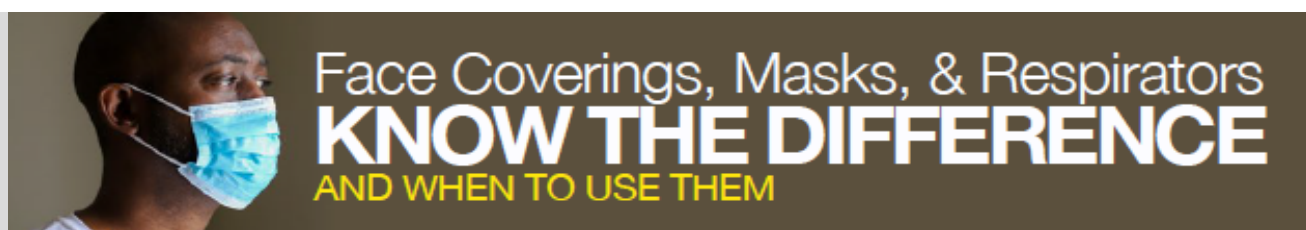


Self-isolate



- **Stay home:** People who are mildly ill with COVID-19 are able to isolate at home during their illness. You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care.
- **Notify your supervisor:** Inform your supervisor that you are ill and unable to come into work.
- **Avoid public areas:** Do not go to work, school, or public areas.
- **Avoid public transportation:** Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.
- **Stay away from others:** As much as possible, you should stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available.
- **Limit contact with pets & animals:** You should restrict contact with pets and other animals while you are sick with COVID-19, just like you would around other people.

Seek Medical Evaluation

- **Call ahead:** It is imperative, for your protection and protection of healthcare providers that you call the healthcare provider in advance of presenting at the medical treatment facility and tell them that you may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected. You can also call the Tricare Nurse Advice Line at 1-800-TRICARE, and choose option one for additional instructions on how to be seen.
- **Emergency:** If you develop emergency warning signs* for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately at the nearest Emergency Room. Make every effort to call ahead if possible. (*Emergency warning signs include: difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, new confusion or inability to arouse, or bluish lips or face.)
- **Getting tested:** If your provider decides COVID-19 testing is appropriate for you, they will arrange for you to get tested at an approved laboratory. Testing will involve swabbing the back of your nasopharynx and/or the back of your throat. You can expect results of your test anywhere from 1 to 5 days.



	N-95 RESPIRATORS	SURGICAL MASKS	CLOTH FACE COVERINGS
Who Should Wear	Healthcare Workers	Healthcare Workers and patients in medical treatment	General public
Risk Factor	High-risk situations (e.g., direct patient care activities that require aerosol-generating procedures)	Moderate-risk situations (e.g., patient care activities that do not require aerosol-generating procedures; source control for symptomatic patients)	Routine situations
What it Does	Reduces wearer's exposure to particulates in the environment by filtering out at least 95% of particles (both large and small)	Protects wearer from large droplets, sprays, splashes of fluids and protects others from the wearer's respiratory droplets; does NOT protect wearer from inhaling particles and is NOT respiratory protection	May reduce risk of asymptomatic persons spreading droplets from their exhaled breath into their immediate environment ("My cover protects you; Your cover protects me") does NOT protect wearer from inhaling particles and is NOT respiratory protection
Fit-Testing	Yes (wearers of these tight-fitting masks are to be medically-cleared, fit-tested, enrolled in a respiratory protection program, and trained in use)	No	No
Limitations	Designed to be disposable; extended use and reuse possible [between uses store in a breathable container, (e.g., paper bag); may be sterilized and reused; discard when it becomes wet, visibly dirty, deformed, or damaged]	Designed to be disposable; extended use and reuse possible [between uses store in a breathable container, (e.g., paper bag); discard when wet, torn, or if elastic is no longer intact]	Effectiveness is unknown; reusable, but must be washed between uses

N-95 AND SURGICAL MASKS

Can not be shared by staff members.

Discard if soiled, damaged or hard to breath through.

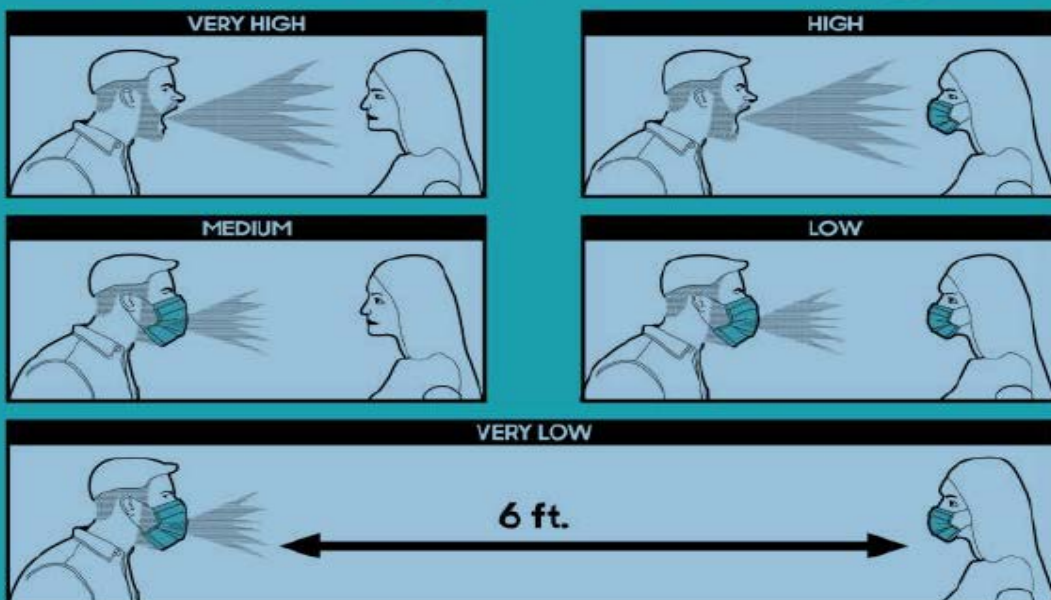
Between uses store in a breathable container, such as a paper bag.

EXTENDED USE: Wear the same N-95 respirator for repeated close contact encounters with several different patients, without removing the respirator between patient encounters.

RE-USE: One healthcare worker may use the same N-95 respirator for multiple encounters with different patients, with removal of the respirator after each encounter. Consult the respirator manufacturer for the maximum number of recommended reuses for a particular respirator model. *(If manufacturer guidance is not available, limit the number of reuses to no more than five uses per device to ensure an adequate safety margin.)*



Probability of Contagion



WEAR THIS
CLOTH FACE COVERING



NOT THAT
MASK WITH VALVE

Some face masks have a plastic valve embedded in the fabric. This is a one-way valve which prevents pathogens from entering but does not prevent them from leaving when you exhale. When you wear a face mask with a valve, most of what you're exhaling is unfiltered, and you're potentially putting others at risk for the spread of COVID-19.



Important Information about Your Face Covering

MY COVER PROTECTS

**YOU**

YOUR COVER PROTECTS

**ME**

Face coverings help prevent the person wearing the cover from spreading respiratory droplets when talking, sneezing, or coughing. Since people spread the virus without having any symptoms or feeling ill, wearing a face covering can protect others around you.

To the extent practical, the Department of Defense (DOD) requires all persons **over the age of 2*** on DOD property, installations, and facilities to wear face coverings when they cannot maintain 6 feet of social distance in public areas or work centers (not to include inside housing).

You DO NOT have to wear a face covering when you are:

- 6 feet or more away from other people
- Alone
- In your own home
- Exercising outdoors if social distancing

You SHOULD NOT wear a face covering when you are:

- Sleeping
- Having trouble breathing
- Impaired (e.g., inebriated, taking sedative medication)

Proper wear of face coverings

- Clean your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer before and after putting on, touching or adjusting the face covering.
- Inspect face coverings for visible dirt, tears, or holes before each use. Elastic should not break when stretched. Do not wear if wet or soiled.
- Follow these steps for putting your face cover on (donning):
 - › Hold the cover against the face, with the top part against the bridge of the nose and the bottom below your chin.
 - › Secure cover to head.
 - › For elastic bands, pull the bands over and behind ears, one at a time.
 - › For tied cover, using a bow knot, tie lower bands around base of neck and upper bands around crown of head.
 - › Make sure your nose, mouth, and chin are covered; ensure the areas around the nose, sides, and chin are tight, but do not restrict your ability to breathe.
- Do not place face coverings on anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the covering without assistance.
- If at any time it becomes difficult to breathe, immediately remove the face cover and social distance. If your condition does not improve, seek medical attention.
- After donning, avoid touching the face covering.

Proper removal of face coverings

- Consider the front of the cover to be contaminated – DO NOT TOUCH!
- If using one with elastic bands, grasp both of the elastic bands from behind the ears and move it slowly away from your face.
- If using one with ties/bands, unknot the top bands and pull cover away from face using top band. Untie the lower knot and completely remove face cover from face. If you cannot untie it, have another person cut the bands and discard face covering.
- Put the cover in a clean bag or container.
- Properly wash hands with soap and water.
- If cover is no longer being used, properly discard as regular waste.

Discard face coverings when they

- No longer cover nose and mouth.
- Are damaged (e.g., stretched out, holes, tears).
- Cannot remain on the face.
- Can no longer be cleaned.

*Children and face coverings

- Do not put on children under 2 years of age or older children who are unable to remove the covering themselves.
- Use ties or elastic that goes behind the head to help younger children keep the cover on.
- Consider using fun fabric patterns to encourage wear.

Proper care of face coverings

- Do not eat or drink while wearing a face covering.
- Clean after daily use or when soiled.
- Routinely wash by hand or in a washing machine using warm water and regular detergent.
- Face cover should be capable of laundering without change to shape or damage.
- Dry completely in a hot dryer or air dry.

Proper storage of face coverings

- Store in a clean bag or sealed container to protect from damage, dust, contamination, and excessive moisture when not in use.
- Do not place cover on surfaces (e.g., countertops) to store for reuse.
- Keep a face covering with you so that you can put it on if you encounter another person.



Additional information: On 15 Feb 2020, at a press conference held by the State Council's Joint Prevention and Control System, Wu Yuanbin, director of the Department of Social Development and Science & Technology in the Ministry of Science and Technology, said that epidemiological investigations of the virus origins and patterns of progress are very important for the eradication of the outbreak source and to prevent further spread of the outbreak.

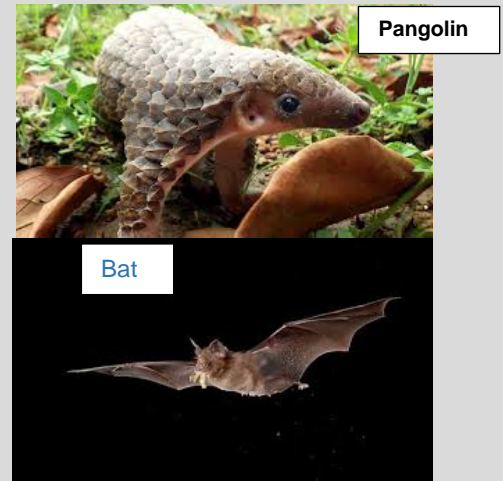
As for the 1st item, we already initiated research on the origins and transmission pathways of the novel coronavirus [now called SARS-CoV-2 - Mod.JH]. This item is jointly initiated by the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. The responsible agencies have put a lot of work into researching the question of the origins and epidemiology of the virus.

The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Virology Institute tested 585 environmental and animal samples from the Huanan Seafood Market and many fresh markets in Wuhan, of which 33 were positive for novel coronavirus and 31 of them were from the Western District [of Huanan] where wild animals are sold.

This concentrated data suggests that the outbreak **may be related to wildlife trading**. For example, the team of the China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center tested more than 4800 animal samples collected **from pigs, poultry, dogs, and cats in recent years, all of which were negative**.

Based on this result, it can be preliminarily excluded that the new coronavirus originated from poultry and livestock. Previously, the comparison of the genome sequence of the new coronavirus by the Wuhan Virus Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences also **showed that bats are most likely to be the natural host of the novel coronavirus.**

The South China Agricultural University team's suggestion that **pangolin may be one of the intermediate hosts of the new coronavirus**, the relevant scientific research team is being organized to test this hypothesis. Research on the spread of new coronavirus from pangolin to humans is also being stepped up.



Journal of Hospital Infection, virologists from Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany: As per their findings, some coronaviruses (including novel coronavirus COVID-19) **can persist on surfaces at room temperature for up to nine days, although the average survived between four and five days.** They also manage to persist on a number of different materials, including steel, aluminum, wood, paper, plastic, latex, and glass. Promisingly, the research also suggests that disinfecting agents such as ethanol (alcohol), hydrogen peroxide (bleach), and sodium hypochlorite (another bleaching agent) are generally very effective against coronaviruses.

According to the study that appeared online in the New England Journal of Medicine on 16 March 2020, the tests show that when the virus is carried by the droplets released when someone coughs or sneezes, it remains viable, or able to still infect people, **in aerosols for at least three hours.**

On plastic and stainless steel, viable virus could be detected **after three days. On cardboard, the virus was not viable after 24 hours. On copper, it took 4 hours for the virus to become inactivated. In terms of half-life, the research team found that it takes about 66 minutes for half the virus particles to lose function if they are in an aerosol droplet.**

CLEANING & DISINFECTION RECOMMENDATIONS Coronaviruses, due to its cellular structure, are one of the easiest types of viruses to kill. Using the correct disinfectant in an important part of preventing and reducing the spread of illnesses. Regardless of the product used, pay close attention to the contact time. This is the amount of time the product must remain WET on the surface to be



effective. Contact times may vary per manufacturer and product; this information can be found on the back of the product container or on the manufacturer's website. If the product evaporates prior to the recommended time, apply more product. Typical household cleaners should be sufficient to kill the virus. Examples of household disinfectants are listed below. A more exhaustive list of products can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/home/cleaning-disinfection.html>.

Examples of EPA-Registered Household Disinfectants

Clorox Disinfecting Wipes
Clorox Disinfection Spray
Clorox Multi-Surface Cleaner + Bleach

Clorox Commercial Solutions®
CloroxPro™ Clorox Germicidal Bleach
Oxycide Daily Disinfectant Cleaner
Peroxide Disinfectant and Glass
Cleaner
Sani-Prime Germicidal Disposable Wipe

Lysol Clean & Fresh Multi-Surface Cleaner
Lysol Disinfectant Max Cover-Mist
Lysol Heavy-Duty Cleaner Disinfectant
Concentrate
Klerride 70/30
Lonza Formulation
Peak Disinfectant Wipes
Purell Professional Surface Disinfectant Wipes
Sani-Prime Germicidal Spray

Additionally, a bleach solution can be made with regular, unscented bleach. Mix 1/3 cup of bleach with 1 gallon of water. **Bleach solutions applied to non-porous surfaces require 10 minutes of contact time to be effective.** *When using bleach be sure to have open doors and windows; Never mix with ammonia or any other cleaner*

Surfaces that are visibly soiled should be cleaned with soap and water prior to disinfecting. Wash hands thoroughly after disinfecting to prevent skin breakdown.

Home, Office, and Conference room high touch areas clean twice daily:

Door handles/knobs
Light switches
Telephone (receiver, receiver cradle, dial pad, other buttons)
Computer keyboards & mouse
Arm chair arm rests
Dry erase markers

Table and Desktops
Cabinet surfaces and handles
Window handles
Remote controls
VTC Touch screens

Bathroom High Touch Areas Clean Twice Daily:

Door handles/knobs
Sink/faucet and sink counter
Toilet Flusher

Cubicle handles/knobs
Soap & Paper towel dispensers
Hand rails

EU: WEEKLY INFLUENZA OVERVIEW **Week 06/2021 (08–14 February 2021)**

- Influenza activity remained at interseasonal levels.
- None of the 1,268 specimens tested for influenza in week 06/2021, from patients presenting with ILI or ARI symptoms to sentinel primary healthcare sites were positive for influenza virus.



- Influenza viruses were detected sporadically from non-sentinel sources (such as hospitals, schools, primary care facilities not involved in sentinel surveillance, or nursing homes and other institutions). Both influenza type A and type B viruses were detected.
- There were no hospitalized laboratory-confirmed influenza case reported for week 06/2021.
- The influenza epidemic in the European Region has usually reached its peak by this point in the year but, despite widespread and regular testing for influenza, reported influenza activity still remains at a very low level, likely due to the impact of the various public health and social measures implemented to reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected healthcare seeking behaviours, healthcare provision, and testing practices and capacities in countries and areas of the European Region, which have negatively impacted on the reporting of influenza epidemiologic and virologic data during the 2020-2021 season. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the influenza data we present will need to be interpreted with caution, notably in terms of seasonal patterns.

Qualitative indicators

- Of 36 countries and areas that reported on the intensity of activity indicator, 34 reported baseline levels, 2 (Azerbaijan and Slovakia) reported low intensity for week 06/2021.
-
- Of 37 countries and areas that reported on geographic spread, 32 reported no activity and 5 (Azerbaijan, Portugal, Slovakia, Ukraine and United Kingdom (England)) reported sporadic spread for week 06/2021.

Intensity of influenza activity (EU layout map), 2021-W06



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Previous Flu Lab Data:

Influenza virus detections in the WHO European Region from the start of reporting for the 2019–20 season (weeks 40/2019–39/2020)



Virus type/subtype/lineage	Cumulative number of detections			Totals*		Totals for 2018-19 season*		
	Sentinel sources	Non-sentinel sources	Totals	%	Ratios	Number	%	Ratios
Influenza A	11303	108968	120271	72.9	2.7:1	203564	98.8	86:1
A(H1N1)pdm09	6126	20305	26431	56.0	0.79:1	44179	57.2	0.7:1
A(H3N2)	4175	18597	20772	44.0		33117	42.8	
A not subtyped	1002	72066	73068			126271		
Influenza B	6326	38320	44646	27.1	0.02:1	2380	1.2	1.1:1
Victoria lineage	2450	2030	4480	98.1		79	47.9	
Yamagata lineage	23	66	89	1.9		86	52.1	
Lineage not ascribed	3853	36224	40077			2215		
Total detections (total tested)	17629 (53287)	147288 (>929614)	164917 (>982901)			205947 (>849439)		

* Numbers taken from Flu News Europe week 20/2020 and weeks 35-39/2020 reports

* Percentages are shown for total detections (types A & B [in bold type], and for viruses ascribed to Influenza A subtype and Influenza B lineage). Ratios are given for type A:B [in bold type], A(H3N2):A(H1N1)pdm09 and Yamagata:Victoria lineages.

Flu Vaccine:

Vaccine composition

On 28 February 2020, WHO published recommendations for the components of influenza vaccines for **use in the 2020–2021 northern hemisphere influenza season**.

Egg-based vaccines should contain the following:

- an A/Guangdong-Maonan/SWL1536/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus (Clade 6B.1A5A);
- an A/Hong Kong/2671/2019 (H3N2)-like virus (Clade 3C.2a1b+T135K-B);
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus (Clade 1A(Δ3)B); and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus (Clade 3).

Cell-based or recombinant-based vaccines should contain the following:

- an A/Hawaii/70/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus (Clade 6B.1A5A);
- an A/Hong Kong/45/2019 (H3N2)-like virus (Clade 3C.2a1b+T135K-B);
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus (Clade 1A(Δ3)B); and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus (Clade 3).

WHO recommended for use the 2020–2021 northern hemisphere influenza season that the influenza B virus component of both trivalent vaccine types in should be B/Washington/02/2019-like virus of the B/Victoria-lineage.

Based on WHO published recommendations on 25 September 2020, the composition of influenza vaccines **for use in the 2021 southern hemisphere influenza season** will contain the following:

Egg-based vaccines :

- A/Victoria/2570/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- A/Hong Kong/2671/2019 (H3N2)-like virus;
- B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

Cell-based or recombinant-based vaccines :

- A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- A/Hong Kong/45/2019 (H3N2)-like virus;
- B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

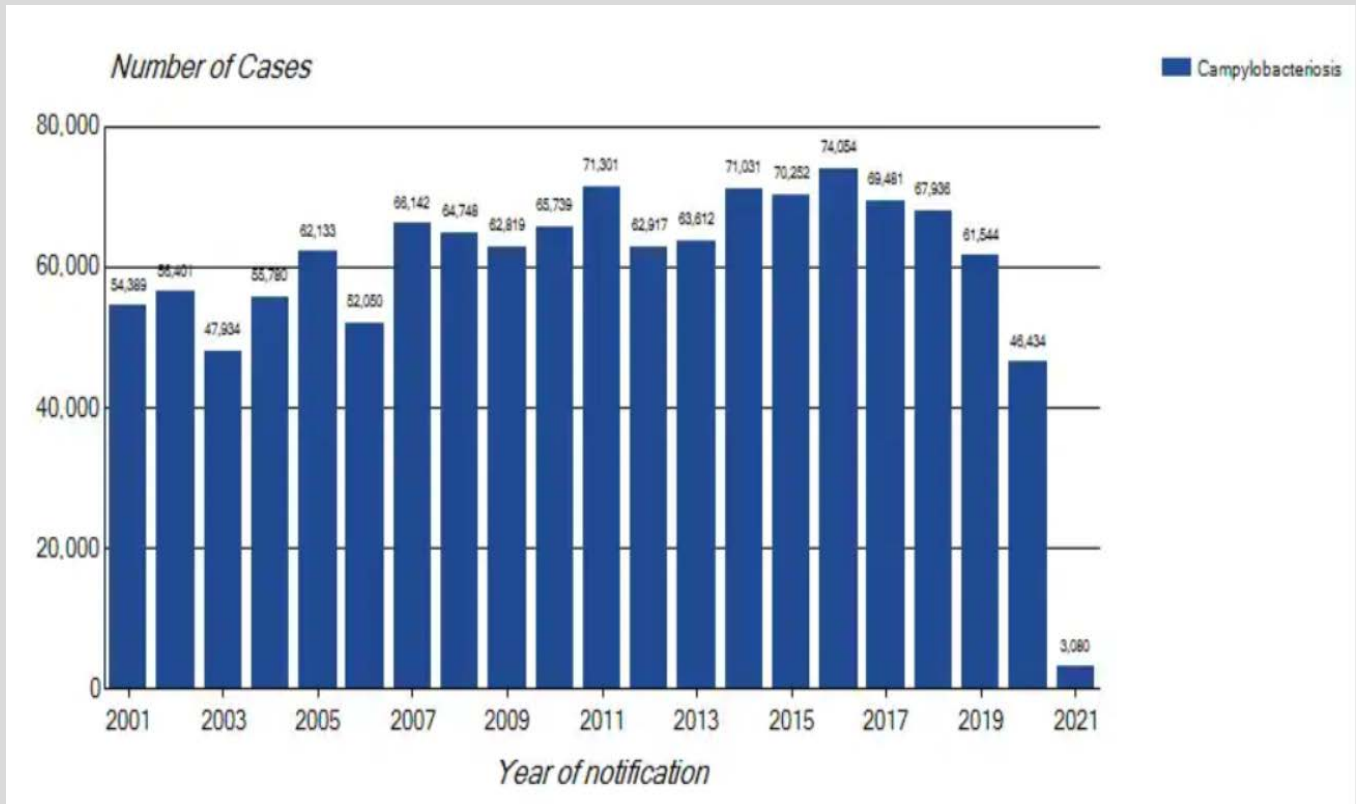


It is recommended that the influenza B virus component of both trivalent vaccine types for use in the 2021 southern hemisphere influenza season should be a B/Washington/02/2019-like virus of the B/Victoria-lineage.

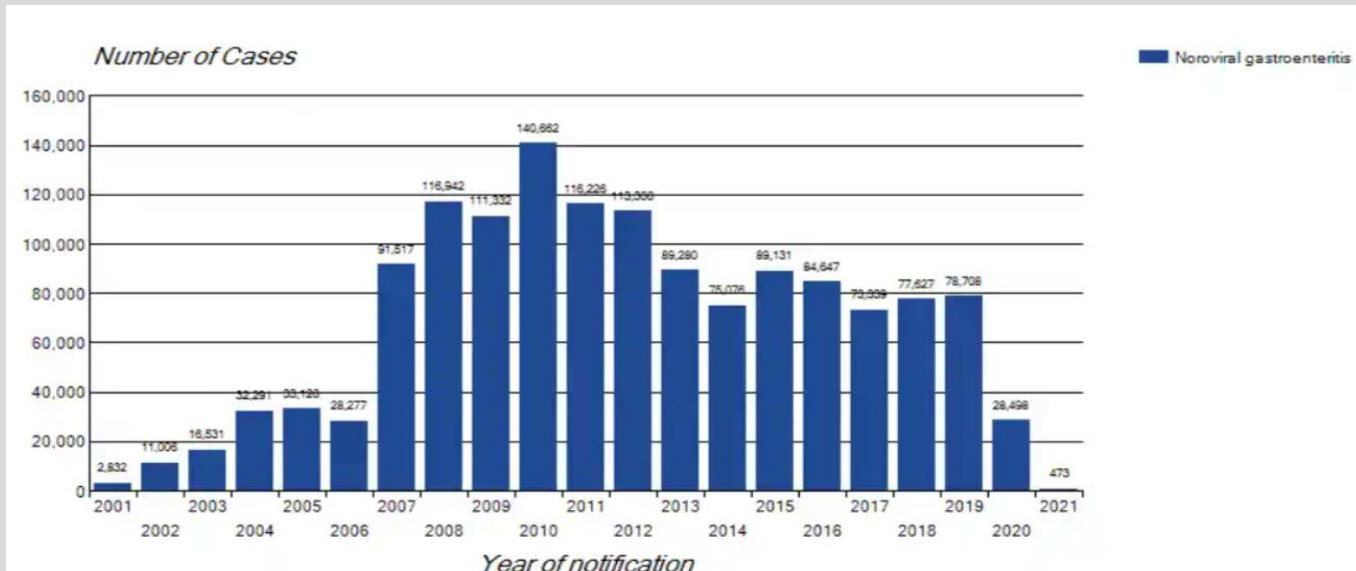
The full report can be found here. <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/seasonal-influenza/prevention-and-control/vaccines/types-of-seasonal-influenza-vaccine>

GERMANY (RKI.de data as of 4 Feb 2021)

GERMANY: CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

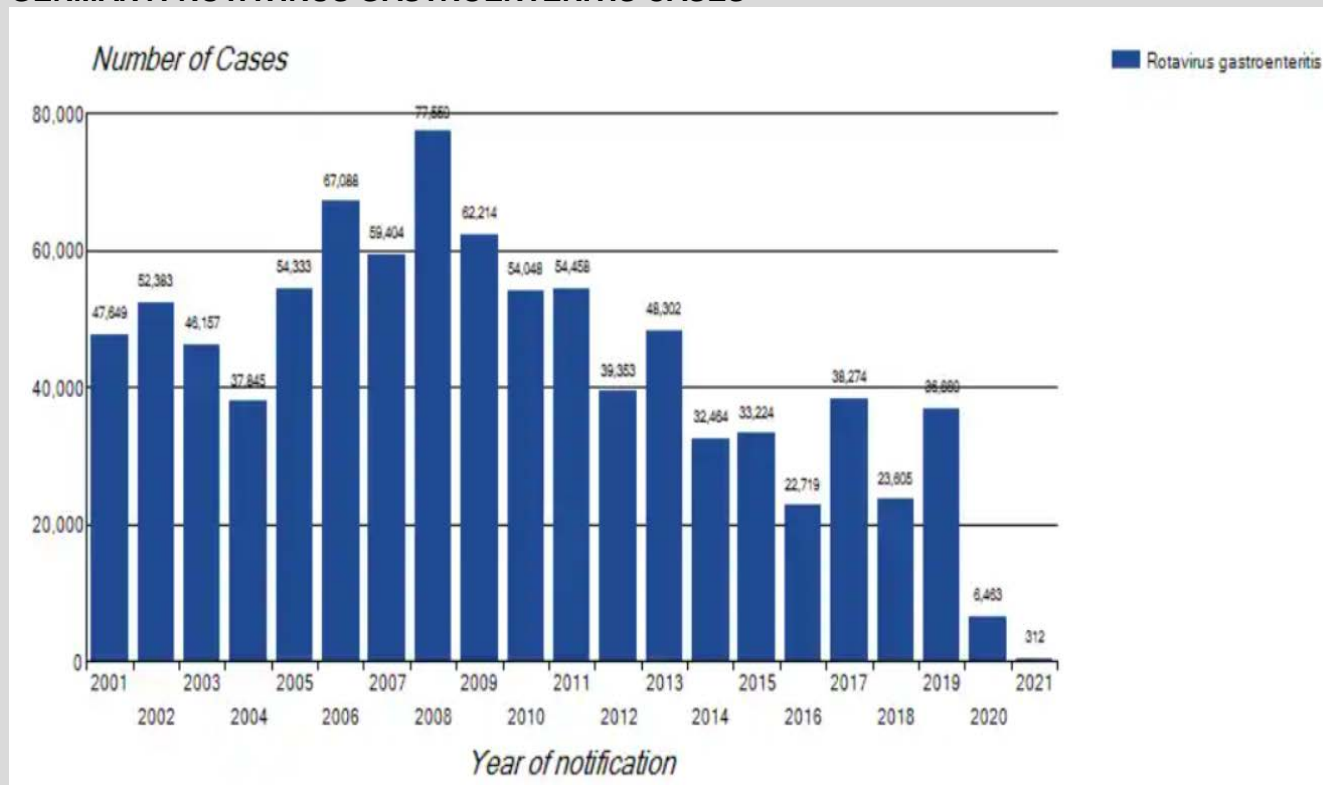


GERMANY: NOROVIRAL GASTROENTERITIS

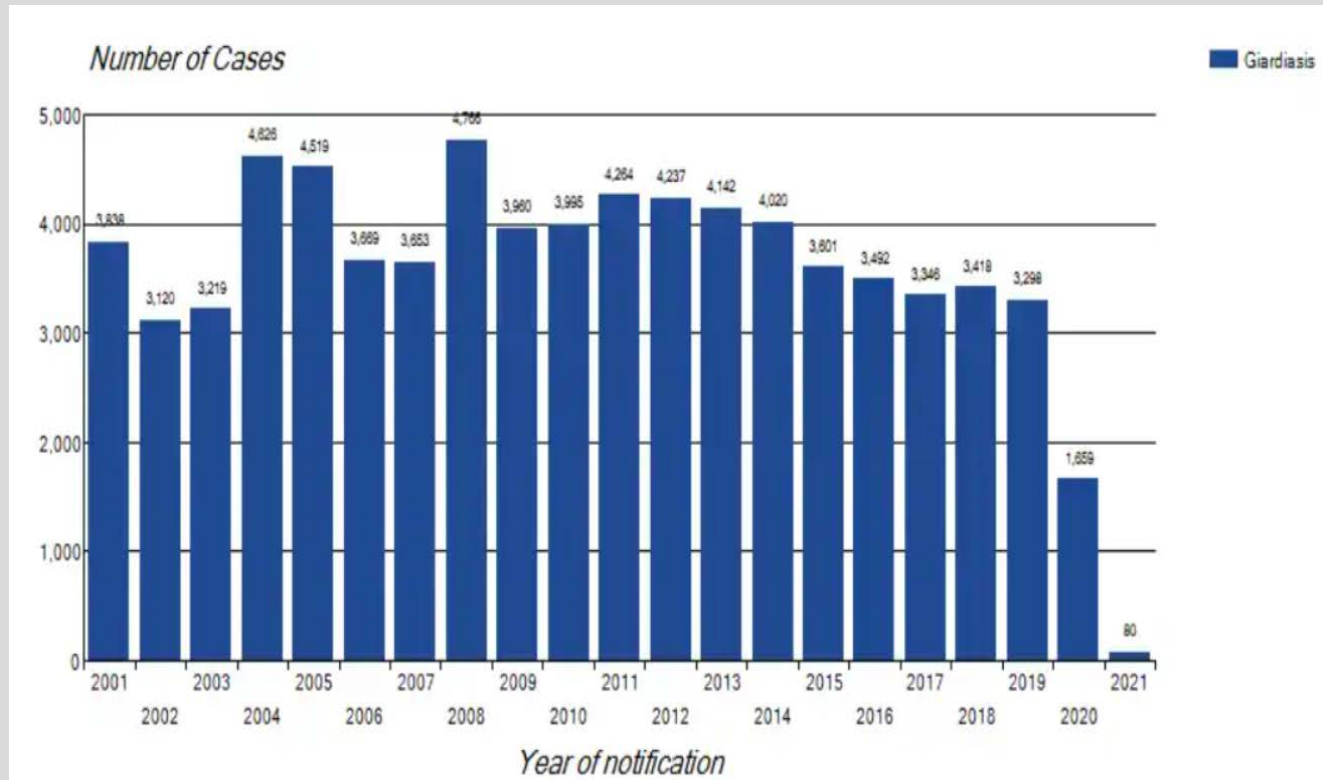




GERMANY: ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS CASES

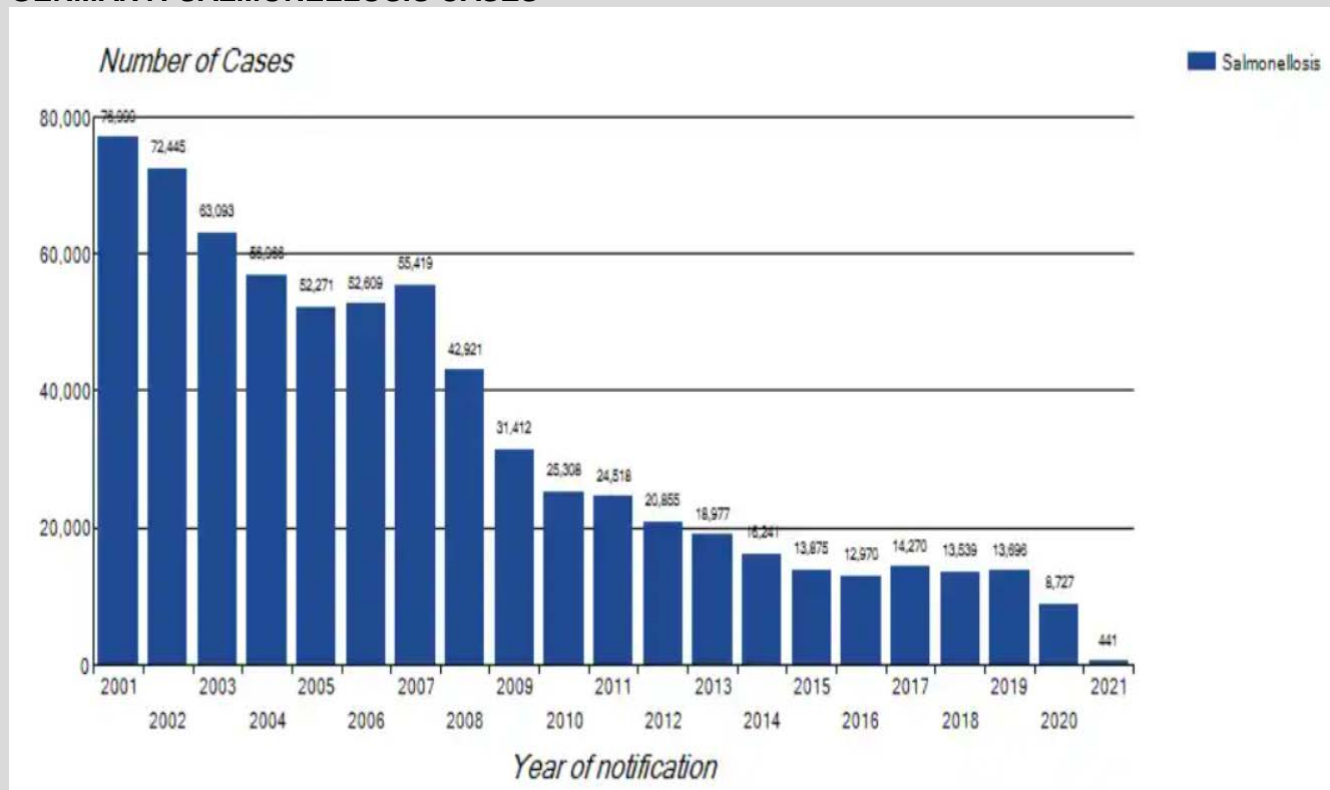


GERMANY: GIARDIA CASES





GERMANY: SALMONELLOSIS CASES



GENERAL FOOD SAFETY

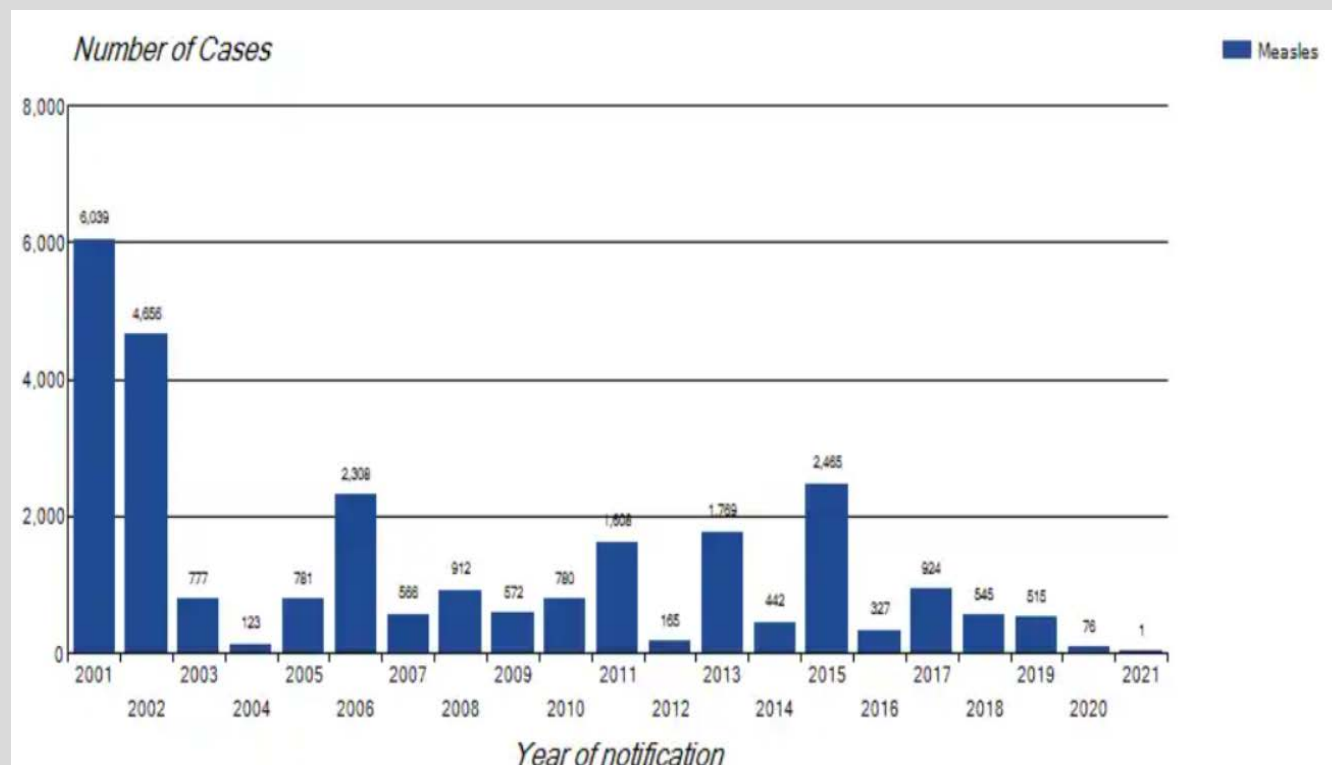
Official start of summer and here are the few tips to prevent foodborne illness before you light up that grill at your backyard or any of your favorite area. Hot and humid weather combined with outdoor activities, provide the perfect environment for harmful bacteria to multiply on food and make people sick.

- If running water is not available, bring soap, paper towels, hand sanitizer or moist towelettes. This will help keep your hands clean throughout the day especially after handling any raw meat or poultry.
- Avoid cross contamination by using clean plates and utensils. Don't place cooked food on a plate that once held raw meat or poultry.
- Use a couple of portable coolers – one for perishable foods and one for beverages– filled with ice. Perishable items like raw chicken, burgers or appetizers like fresh salsa, guacamole or bean salads should be kept at 40°F or below.
- Don't forget the food thermometer! Cook meat and poultry to the safe internal temperatures. Checking the temperature is the only way to know if your food is safe to consume. United states Department of Agriculture(USDA) recommended safe minimum internal temperatures are:
 1. Beef, pork, lamb and veal (steaks, roasts and chops): 145°F with a three-minute rest time
 2. Fish: 145°F
 3. Ground meats (beef, veal, lamb, pork): 160°F
 4. Whole poultry, poultry breasts and ground poultry: 165°F
- Bring the right amount of food that you will consume at your picnic, but if you still have some leftovers, don't leave them outdoors for more than 2 hours.

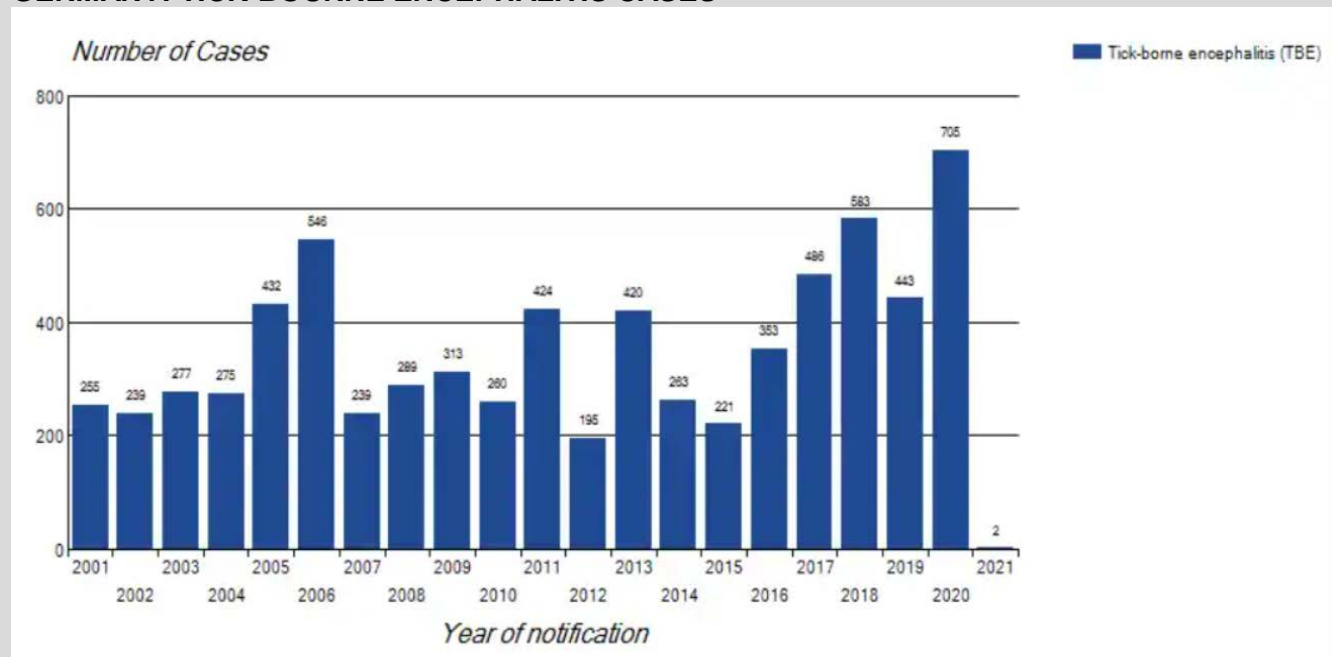


Foodborne illnesses can be prevented by properly handling food at home or outdoors. Make sure to follow our four steps - Clean, Separate, Cook and Chill - to food safety all year and during special occasions like this Memorial Day holiday.

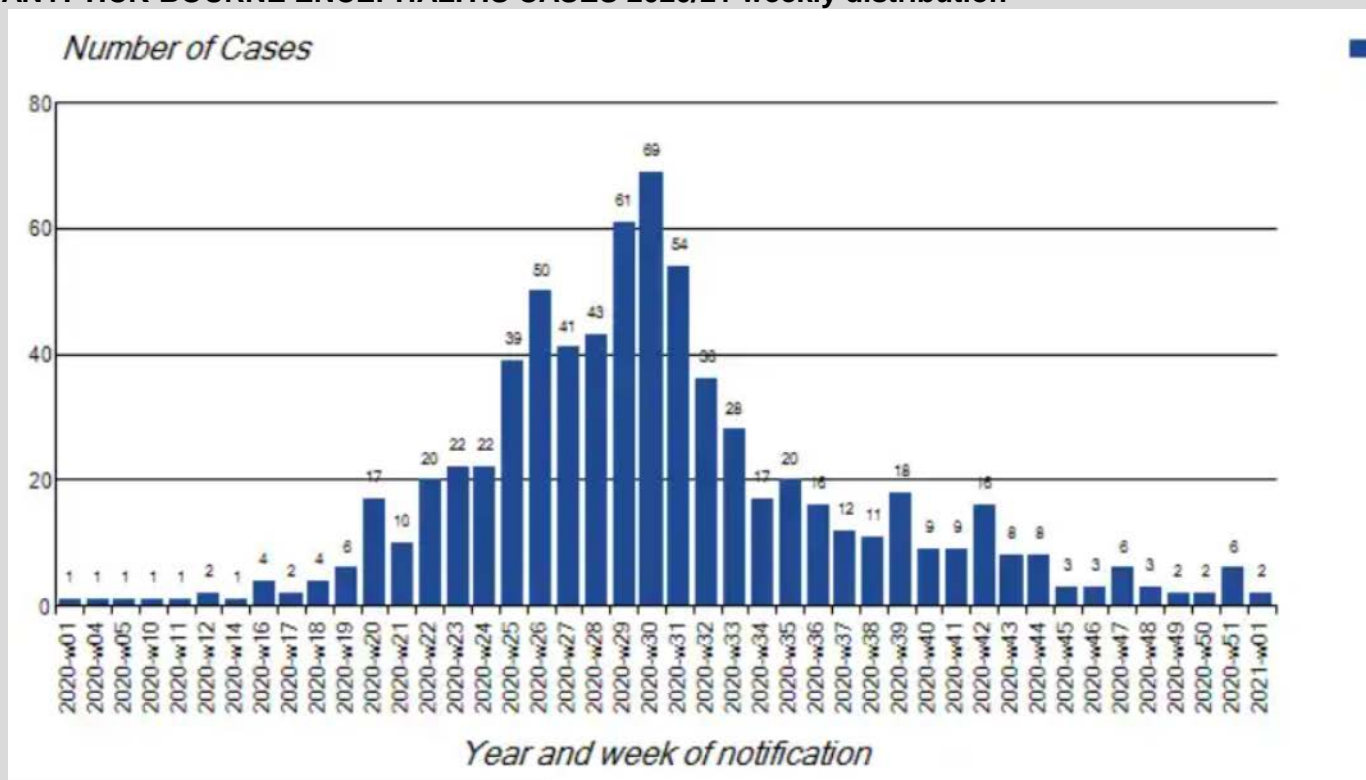
GERMANY: MEASLES CASES



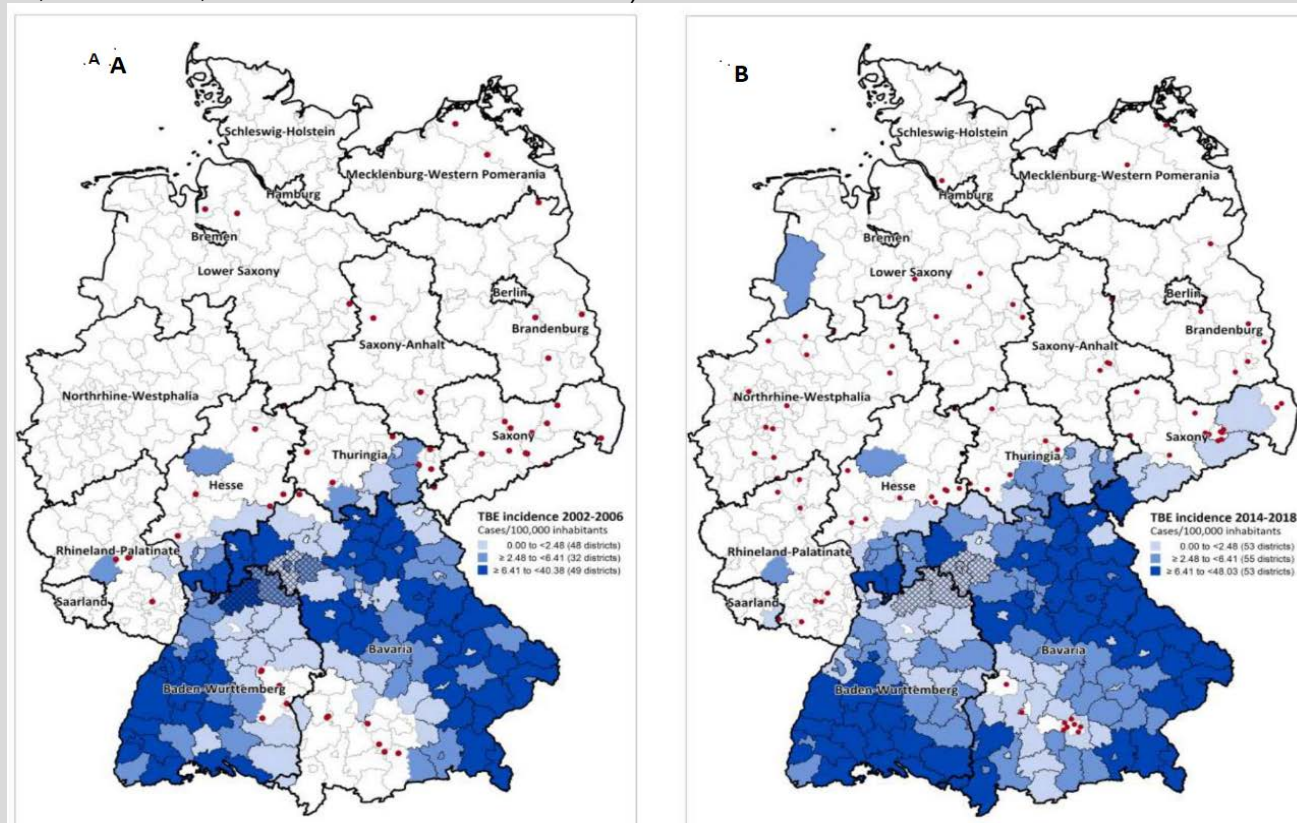
GERMANY: TICK-BOURNE ENCEPHALITIS CASES



GERMANY: TICK-BOURNE ENCEPHALITIS CASES 2020/21 weekly distribution

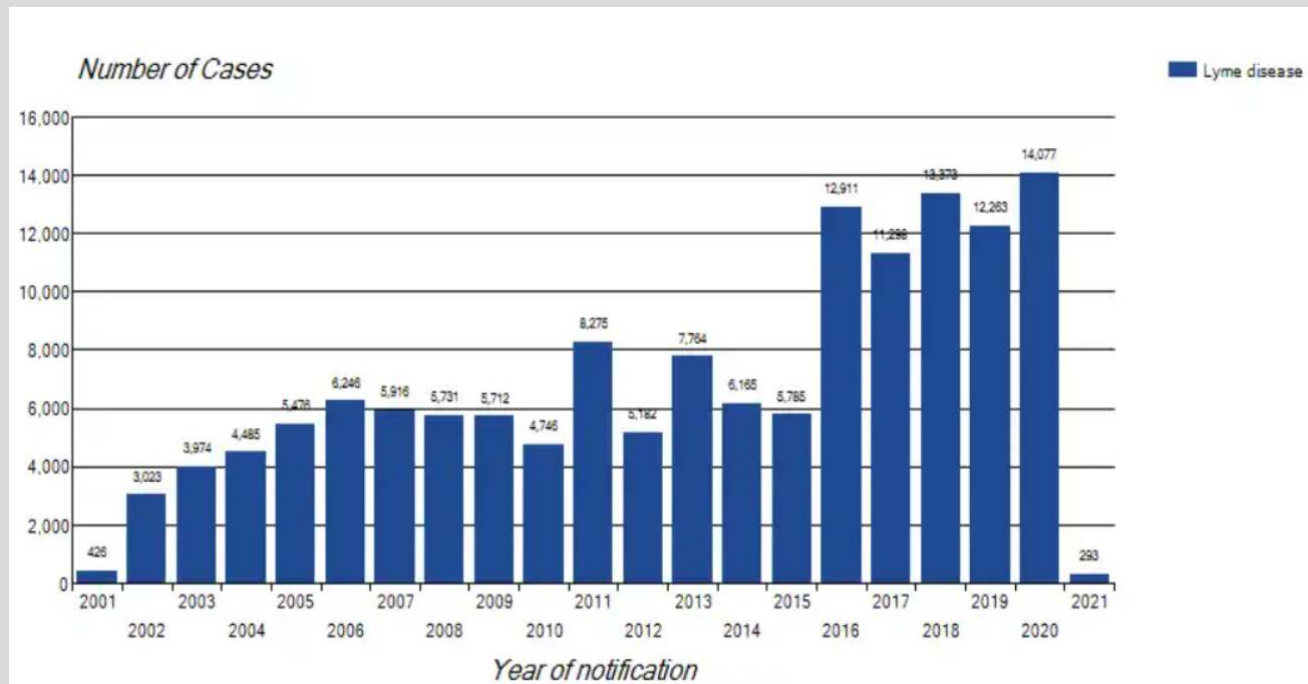


Districts defined as risk areas, Germany: (A) 2007 (n = 129, based on 1430 cases notified; B. 2019 (n = 161, based on 5,090 cases notified in 2002–2018).

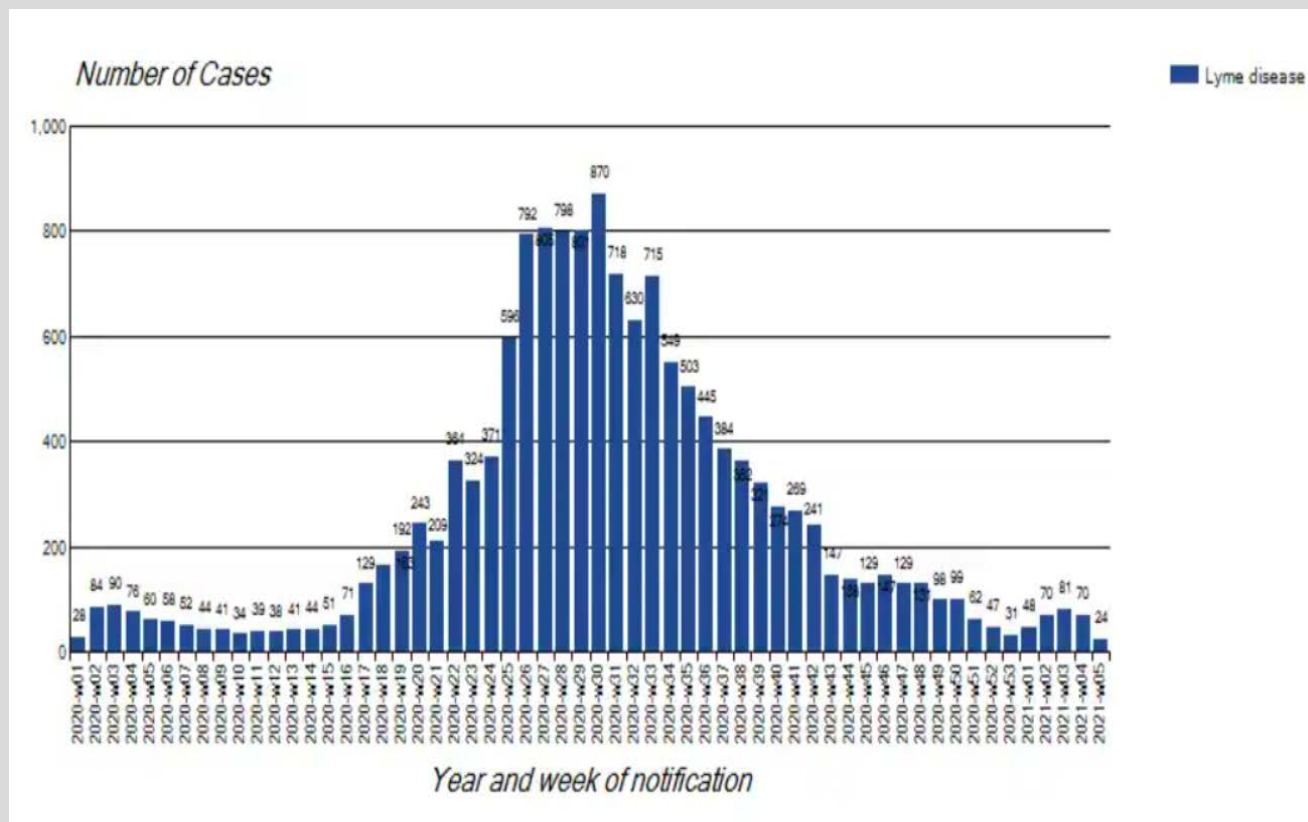




GERMANY: LYME DISEASE



GERMANY: LYME CASES 2020/21 WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION





Prevention

Travelers who hike, camp, or undertake outdoor activities in wooded regions or city parks of endemic areas should take measures to prevent tick bites.

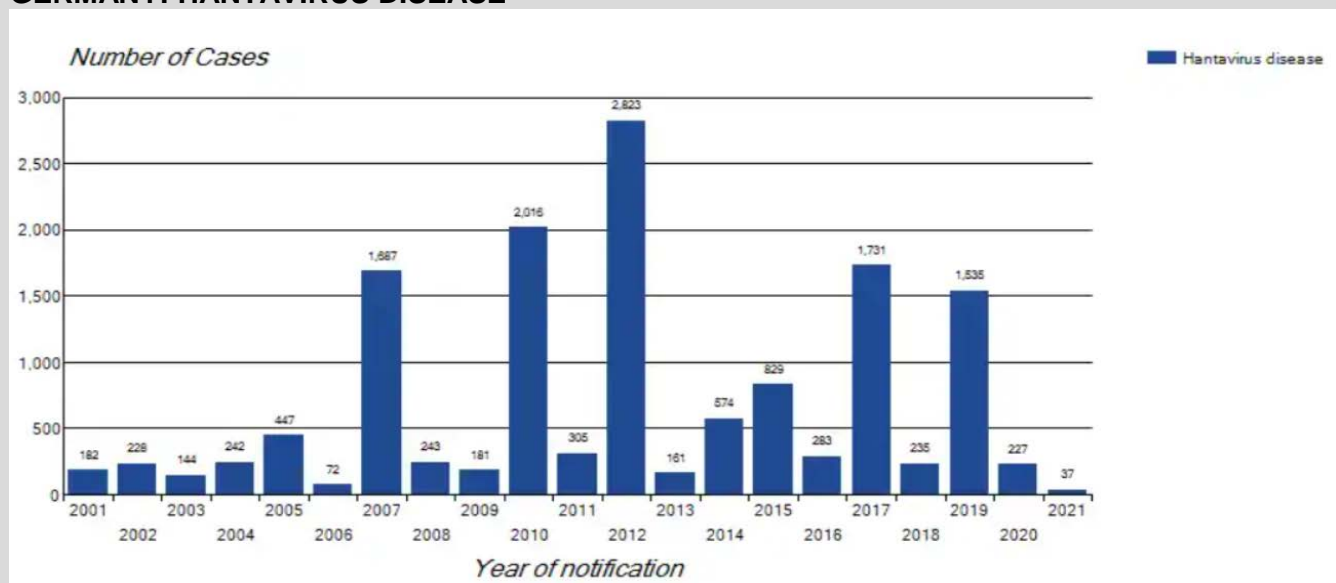
- Use a repellent containing 20%-30% DEET or 20% Picaridin. Re-apply according to manufacturer's directions.
- Wear neutral-colored (beige, light grey) and breathable garments, including long-sleeved shirts and pants. Tuck pants into socks.
- If available, apply a permethrin spray or solution to clothing and gear.
- When hiking in wooded areas, stay in the middle of the trail and avoid tall grasses and shrubs.
- Use a tarp when sitting on the ground.
- Carefully examine your body, clothing, gear, and pets for ticks before entering a dwelling.
- Promptly remove ticks using tweezers by grasping the tick's head and mouth parts as much as possible and by pulling perpendicular from the skin. Thoroughly disinfect the bite site with soap and water or disinfectant. If travelling in an endemic area, save the tick in a zip-lock bag or container for up to 10 days (refrigerate live ticks; keep dead ticks in the freezer). Write down the date and location of your contact with the tick. Your healthcare practitioner may advise you to submit the tick for testing.
- If you develop symptoms of a tick-borne disease, contact your healthcare practitioner immediately.
- Apply sunscreen first followed by the repellent (preferably 20 minutes later).

Tick removal: Regularly check your body for ticks and promptly remove using tweezers by grasping the tick's head and mouth parts as much as possible and by pulling perpendicular from the skin. Thoroughly disinfect the bite site with soap and water or alcohol. If travelling in an endemic area, you may want to save the tick in a zip-lock bag or empty container to have it analyzed through your healthcare practitioner.

Vaccination

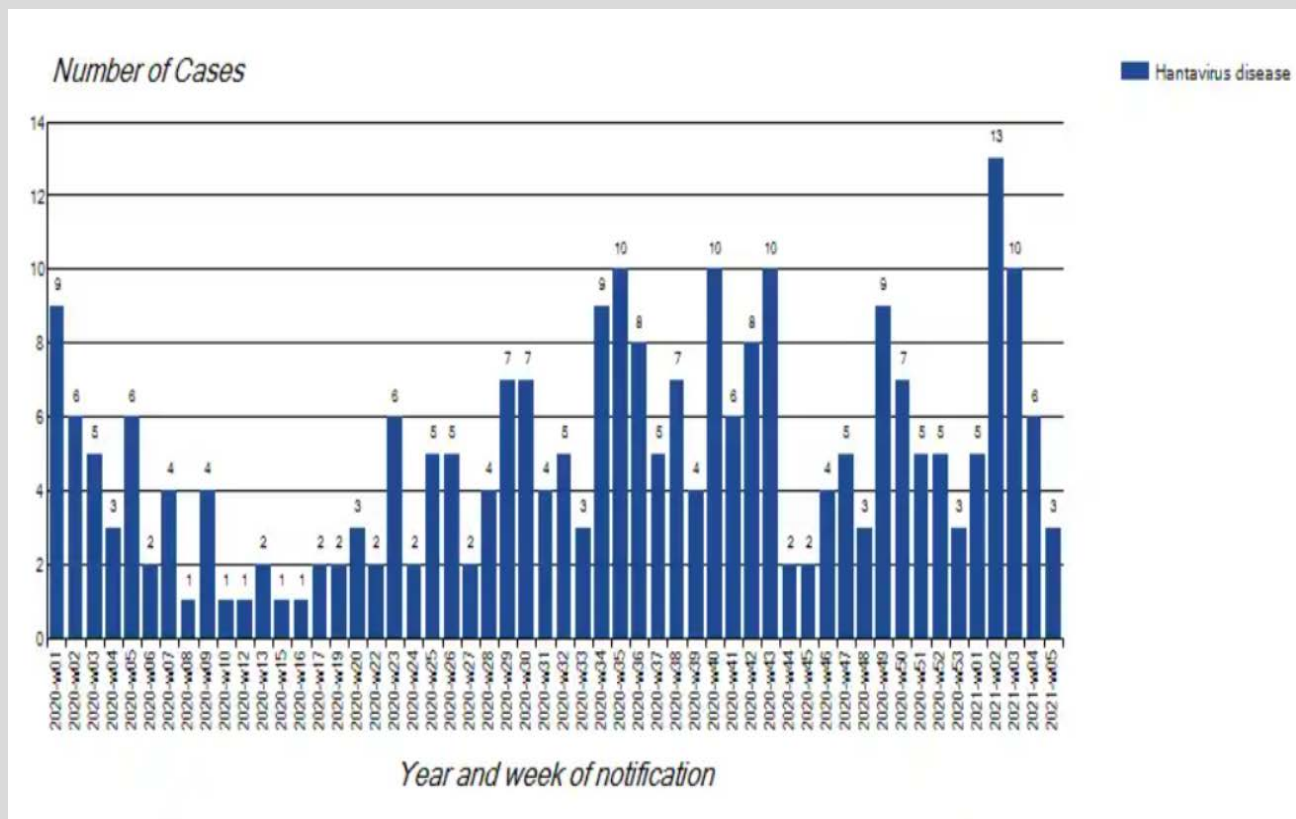
Recommended for travelers involved in recreational activities in forested areas such as camping and hiking or working in forestry occupations, as well as long-term travelers to endemic areas. This vaccine is available in pediatric and adult formulations in countries where Tick-borne Encephalitis is endemic. Re-vaccination is recommended every 3-5 years depending on your age if you continue to be at risk. Discuss prevention options with your health care provider.

GERMANY: HANTAVIRUS DISEASE





GERMANY: HANTAVIRUS DISEASE 2020/21 WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION



POLAND

Disease Surveillance Data (Poland Ministry of Health data updated once a month):

	1 Jan to 15 Feb 2021 (Cases)	Total 2020 cases	Total 2019 cases	Total 2018 cases
Salmonella	511	5270	9,243	9,957
Campylobacter	63	443	720	726
Clostridium difficile	2512	10,047	11,306	11,592
Shigellosis	1	12	37	284
E- Coli diarrhea	17	189	587	570
Legionella	1	45	73	70
Giardiasis	35	355	784	928
Rotavirus	311	5,962	34,007	23,263
Norovirus	271	1,485	5,537	5,358
Measles	0	30	1,492	359
Rubella	3	96	292	437

GERMANY FOOD RECALL: Updated on 19 Feb 2021

Article: Zimbo liver sausage fine

Contents: 130 g

GTIN: 4006650017845

With all best-before dates that were sold in Kaufland stores between February 5 and 10, 2021.

Why: Cold chain failure



Article: Grissini breadsticks with flaxseed, sesame and poppy seeds

Brand: STIRATINI

Content: 230g

EAN: 9002859090912

Article: Grissini breadsticks with sesame seeds

Brand: STIRATINI

Content: 250g

EAN: 078548293062

Article: Grissini breadsticks with sesame seeds

Brand: STIRATINI

Content: 150g

EAN: 9002859095153

Best before: 08/31/2021, 09/19/2021, 09/23/2021, 10/02/2021, 10/8/2021, 10/14/2021, 10/15/2021, 10/20/2021

Why: Ethylenoxid above maximum value



Article: Lickerrom Bavarian Emmentaler grated, 45% fat in dry matter

Contents: 250 g bag,

Best before date: April/02/2021

Why: Transparent hard plastic particles contamination



REWE best choice, potato rösti

Content: 600g

EAN number 4388860610741

Best before date: 12/16/2022 / 12/17/2022 / 12/18/2022

Why: plastic particles contamination



Article: Trout fillets natural

Contents: 125 gram pack

Batch number: 405171

Why: Item marked with the wrong use-by date 06/21/2022 instead of 1/29/2021



Article: K-Classic Chocolate Raisins in Milk Chocolate 200g

GTIN: 4337185836954

Best before date: 12/09/2021

Manufacturer: ENCINGER SK s.r.o., Jadranská 13, 84101 Bratislava, Slovakia

Why: As per the company reports, it cannot be ruled out that the named product contains undeclared peanuts.



Milupa children's cereal fruits

Content: 400g

Best before: 12/28/2021

Milupa children's muesli Bircher

Content: 400g

Best before 26.10.2021, 19.12.2021, 18.01.2022

Milupa children's porridge oats & fruits

Content: 400g

Best before 20.10.2021, 01.12.2021, 16.01.2022

Why: Apple stalks have been found in some products. In exceptional cases, these can get into the airways and lead to health problems



Organic tahini, white

Batch numbers L2020.05.28 and L2020.04.13

Organic tahini (unpeeled)



Batch numbers L2020.06.15, L2020.06.23, L2020.07.29, L2020.08.31

Organic black tahini

Batch numbers L2020.08.31 and L2019.06.10

Why: possible contamination with ethylene oxide.



Article: EDEKA organic blueberry in pear after the 4th month

Contents: 190 gram jar

Best before date (BBD) 07/28/2022

Why: glass pieces



Item: Lamb Chop Cut Frozen Ashley

Origin: New Zealand

prepared for Alliance Group Limited New Zealand

Contents: approx. 0.5 kg packs

Lot # 50 9051

Best before 30.01.2022

Barcode 281939

Why: Enterohaemorrhagic E-coli (EHEC)



Article: Delicious dried figs

Packaging unit: 250g

Shelf life: 04/16/2021

Lot identification: OA350020356 / 2 - 11 - 443

Sales through branches of the REWE Group

Manufacturer (distributor): Company Eurogroup Deutschland GmbH

Why: Ochratoxin A contamination



Lidl Germany 1001 delights sesame paste

Content: 120g Best before date 07/2022

Manufacturer: WEIAND GmbH

Asia spice jar

Content: 70g

Lot numbers / MHD: L0137CA, L0139AA, L0161CA, L0274CA, L0275AA, L0275AB



Asia spice pouch

Content: 70g

Lot numbers / MHD: L0191AA, L0191BA

Curry + tofu spice preparation

Content: 90g

Lot numbers / MHD: L0330CA, L9049CA, L9050AA, L9050BA, L9142BA, L9142CA

Sesame seeds

Content: 95g

Lot numbers / MHD: L9076BA, L0079AA, L0079BA, L0127AA, L0177AA, L0177BA, L0300AB

Spice mix baked potatoes

Content: 20g

Lot numbers / MHD: L9240BB

Hoisin sauce

Content: 200ml

Lot numbers / MHD: LA01001, LA01631, LA02101, LA02111, LB02091, LB02101, LB02111, LC00991, LC01621, LC02091, LC02101

Sesame toasted white

Content: 200g

Lot numbers / MHD: L0202BA, L0202CA, L203BC, L0203CC, L0231BB, L0231CB, L0232AB, L0232BB, L0232CB, L0233AD, L0234AF

Organic teriyaki sauce

Content: 210ml

Lot numbers / best before date: 37819, 38589

Ubena

Vegetable hero sesame curuma

Lot number L0288CA

Tahini Sesampaste

Inhalt: 70g

Losnummern/MHD: LB02201, LC02201

Why: contain ethylene oxide residues

**Crunchips WOW Cream & Mild Wasabi****Contents: 110 g****Best before: 11/30/2020 - 5/3/2021****Wasabi peanuts****Contents: 100 g****Best before: 03.11.2020 - 01.06.2021****Wasabi peanuts****Contents: 800 g****Best before: 05.11.2020 - 26.04.2021**

Why: The wasabi seasoning contained in the products unintentionally contains the allergen mustard.

**Item: arko wholemeal crispy waffles****Filling weight: 150g****Item number 5855****EAN package 4031386058558****Distributor arko GmbH****Affected batches****L-20188, best before July 10th, 2021****L-20188, best before 25.07.2021**

L-20278, best before 10.10.2021
L-20278, best before 15.10.2021
L-20307, best before 05.11.2021
L-20314, best before 15.11.2021

Why: Ethylenoxid contamination from sesame seeds, which are present as an ingredient in the product,



Lünebest sweet wave, raspberry with vanilla sauce
Best before 15.01.2021

Lünebest sweet wave woodruff with vanilla sauce
Best before 15.01.2021

Why: contaminated with a potentially harmful *Bacillus Cereus*



Item: Nautica Rainbow Trout Fillets

Content: 125g

Grading: natural and pepper

Identity label DK 4566 EG

Manufacturer: Agustson a / s

Why: Listeria Contamination



Item: Cracker Cheese & Grains

Brand: Cräx

Content: 70g

Best before / batch: 09.09.2021 / 0253 and 01.10.2021 / 0275

Why: Exceeded the limit values for ethylene oxide (ETO)



Mineau fruits peach

PET 0.75 l bottle

Best before 07.09.2021 and 08.09.2021

Mineau fruits cherry

PET 0.75 l bottle

Best before 07.09.2021 and 08.09.2021

Mineau fruits strawberry

PET 0.75 l bottle

Best before 07.09.2021 and 08.09.2021

Why: Microbial contamination



Article: Gourmet Finest Cuisine - Trout Caviar

Content: 50g Batches: 295 and 296

Best before date: 04/30/2021

Why: glass pieces contamination



Product: Mulled wine made from red wine

Best before 01.01.2022

Sales area: Saxony and Bavaria

Why: Possibility bottle will burst!



Product / Sorting: Sondey Granola Bites coconut chocolate

Best before date: 10-06-2021 - 08-07-2021 - 05-08-2021

Lot number: L2016206 - L2019006 - L2021806

Product / Sorting: Sondey Granola Bites Hazelnut

Best before date: 09-06-2021 - 08-07-2021 - 05-08-2021

Lot number: L2016106 - L2019106 - L2021806

Product / Sorting: Sondey Granola Bites Blueberry

Best before date: 09-06-2021 - 05-08-2021

Lot number: L2016106 - L2021806

Why: contaminated with ethylene oxide. Ethylene oxide is a biocidal active ingredient that is not approved in the EU and is classified as harmful.

Affected articles were sold at Lidl Germany in the federal states of Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate.



Article: Gut organic kernels mix Seed mix variety

Content: 275g

Best before dates between 07/15/2021 and 09/03/2021 inclusive



Supplier: Partners in Bio GmbH Sale via Aldi-Nord and Aldi-Süd as well as ALDI Suisse

Why: Residue of the pesticide ethylene oxide was found



Item: Basmati rice brown

Best before date (BBD): 11/15/2021

Lot numbers: 901584, 901665 and 901722

Why: Aflatoxin contamination



Article: dennree cashew butter

Contents: 350 g

Best before date (best before date): 31.12.2021 **Batch code:** 30147-L

Wwhy: Mislabeling (actual peanut butter)



Article: NATUR Lieblinge Coconut Pieces Extra crispy

Content: 100g

Best before: May 24th, 2021 - Information on the back of the product

Sale via Aldi-Süd

Why: Salmonella contamination



Article: Cheese Vier Jahreszeiten Italy

Weight: 180g

Batch No .: 25-20 (on the label, bottom right)

Distributor: Rhöner Hofkäserei

Why : Salmonella contamination



Product: The good chocolate / The good chocolate - doing good piece by piece with Dresden/ The good chocolate - doing good piece by piece with a bow
content: 100g best before

date 03.05.2021

batch 1327088/ 1327086/ 1327089

Why: plastic contamination



Article: Frozen berry mix

Content: 750g

Best before date: 08/05/2022

Lot number: E19-1780 / 20000-007

Manufacturer: Zumdieck GmbH

On sale via: Lidl Germany in all federal states with the exception of Berlin, Bremen and Saarland

Why: Cannot be ruled out that the affected product contains **noroviruses**.



Article: ORGANIC Munich white sausages in the can,

Batch No 20649 with the best before 31.07.2021 and batch 20599 Best before: 31.05.2021

What: Customers are asked to destroy the cans concerned, since in individual cases it can lead to the formation of bumps.

Why: A microbiological discrepancy was found in the course of self-checks, which can lead to gastrointestinal complaints.



Article: Limobier lemon, naturally cloudy

Brand: Krombacher

Batches: BBD 27.05.21, BBD 16.06.2021 and BBD 17.06.2021 Container

: 0.33 liter returnable glass bottle

Why: Glass particles contamination via 0.33 liter returnable glass bottles, hence, a possible health hazard from foreign particles cannot be completely ruled out.



Product: Karlsberg Wheat Pale

Packaging unit: 0.5l returnable bottle

Shelf life: best before date 04.2021

Lot marking: 04.21 L16K7-2300 to 04.21L17K7-0200

Manufacturer (distributor): The Karlsberg Brewery

Why: mistakenly provided with a neck loop, which identifies the alcohol-containing product as alcohol-free!



Product: La Selva Pesto Vegan - Basil Pesto

Packaging unit: 180g

Shelf life: 29.06.2023

Lot marking: E181

Manufacturer (distributor): La Dispensa di Campagna Srlu

Why: Improper sterilization, which promotes an increase in clostridia (botulism toxin)



Article: EXQUISIT olive paste from green olives

Contents: 108 g

GTIN: 4337185462634

Best before date: 10.10.2022

Batch L INF 283/19 XX: XX (all times)

Supplier: Intercomm Foods S. A and this product Kaufland

Why: glass pieces contamination



Product: Farmer cashew nuts

Best before dates: 29/01/21, 01/02/21, 02/02/21

Manufacturer: Märsch Importhandels-GmbH

Sale via: Aldi-Süd

Why: Pesticide contamination



Article: Delicacy cucumber barrel selection
Trademark: monastery garden
Best before date 12/31/2022
Batch 14607640819
Why: Glass pieces contamination



Article: Burtschötzer spring honey - German bee honey
Contents: 250g glass, 500g glass
Best before date: May 29, 2021
Why: Small metal debris



Brand. Campo Verde
Items. demeter chocolate cereal

Content: 500g

EAN article: 4045178002421

Best before: 02.05.2021

Batch number: 202492

Why: confused with basic muesli. Therefore, the undeclared allergen may contain hazelnuts in the affected packs.



Item: TAMARA - blueberry jam extra

Best before date: 17.09.21

Supplier: W. L. Ahrens GmbH & Co. KG

Why: may contain broken glass pieces



Grain-based foods "Bio-Hosana" 3-grain in a refill bag 300 grams

Lot number: L19432S1

Best before date: 07/19/2021

Cereal-based foods "Bio-2" oats and spelled in a refill bag 300 grams

Lot number: L27057200201

Best before date: 13.10.2021

Sold in pharmacies, drug stores, Coop and web shops

Why: microbiological contamination from Cronobacter sakazakii.



Article: Alnatura chickpeas, dried
packaging unit: 500g bag
Best before dates: 14.01.2021 and 27.01.2021
Why: Glass pieces contamination



Article: Ökoland frozen cream spinach 400 g
Delivery batches affected:
656126100 with best before date 07/31/2021 (package: 07.2021 L0027F52)
656126100FR with best before date 07/31/2021 (package: 07.2021 L0027F52)
656357100 with best before date 31.08.2021 (package: 08.2021 L0044F52)
656389300 with best before date 31.08.2021 (package: 08.2021 L0045F52)
Why: As the company reports, there may be small white plastic particles in the batches below.



Article: Zwergenwiese Zwiebel Schmelz dwarf meadow calls “onion enamel” back
content: 250g
best before dates: best before 13.01.21 A - best before 13.01.21 B - best before 13.01.21 C
Why: glass pieces



Product: Uncle Ben's original long grain rice in a cooking bag, "Perfect in 10 minutes", 1kg
EAN code: 5410673854001
Best before date: 13.08.2022 *You will find the EAN code on the bottom and the best before date on the lid of the packaging*
Why: Small pieces of metal

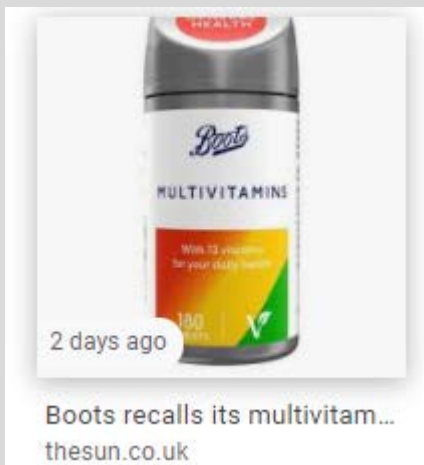


Product: Gourmet Fruits de Mer King Prawns Shrimp Tails Type: Natural (From ALDI)
Type: Frozen Food
Best before: 03.01.2022
Why: As the company reports, residues of the veterinary drug chloramphenicol were detected in a sample of giant prawn tails.



Article: Curry green
Best before date: 27.01.2023
PU: All packages of 70 g and 1 kg
Why: Salmonella contamination- coli contamination



**UNITED KINGDOM:UPADTED ON 19 FEB 2021****Article: Boots Multivitamins****Pack Size: 180 tablets****Batch code: 1805 and 1806****Best before date : End of November 2022****Why: This product does not contain vitamin K but does contain iron. Excess supplemental iron can result in gastrointestinal effects such as pain, discomfort, constipation or nausea and vomiting.****Article: Birchwood XXL Pork Mince (12 % fat)****Pack Size: 1 kg****Batch code: all****Best before date : 13 Feb 2021****Why: The possible presence of plastic makes this product unsafe to eat.****Article: Cow and gate My First Muesli 10+ Months****Pack Size: 330g**



Batch code: all

Best before date : 13 October 2021, 20 December 2021 and 04 January 2022

Why: The presence of the apple stalks presents a choking hazard to babies making these products unsafe to eat.

Article: Aptamil Oats, rasin and apple Bircher Muesil 10+ Months

Pack Size: 275g

Batch code: all

Best before date : 27 December 2021 and 16 January 2022

Why: The presence of the apple stalks presents a choking hazard to babies making these products unsafe to eat.

Article: Aptamil multigrain and Fruits Bircher Muesil 10+ Months

Pack Size: 275g

Batch code: all

Best before date : 28 December 2021 and 16 January 2022

Why: The presence of the apple stalks presents a choking hazard to babies making these products unsafe to eat.



Article: All meat products supplied prior to 15 January 2021 via the following Facebook sites

Pack Size: All

Batch code: Ushqime Organike, Bio UK; Ushqime BIO UK; Ushqime BIO; Wiltshire Farm Products

Best before date : All

Why: As these products were not prepared in line with food safety and hygiene legislative requirements, they may be unsafe.

Article: Caterers Choice Ltd is recalling Pasta Del Vallo Pasta Shells

Pack Size: 3 KG

Batch code: L16320

Best before date :10 June 2023



Why: Allergen Soya



Article: Nudie Snacks Salted caramel Brownie Balls

Pack Size: 42G

Batch code: SCL02

Best before date :Jan 2021

Why: Allergen Milk

Article: ASK Italian Christmas crackers

Pack Size: ---

Batch code: ---

Best before date: end of Sept 2021

Why: Allergen Egg, Gluten (barley, oats, wheat), Nuts (almond), Peanuts, Soya

Article: Achachi Jelly

Pack Size: 240x12G box and 12 g Single jelly cup

Batch code: all

Best before date: all dates and codes

Why: choking hazard

Article: Lidel recalls Red hen Breaded Chicken Nuggets (450g) and Red hen Fried Chicken Pops (210g)

Pack Size: 450G and 210g

Batch code: All

Best before date : 5 Feb 2021

Why: Salmonella contamination



Article: 2 Ham and cheese galettes, Mini vanilla ice cream cones, 4 Potato Gratins, Roast Vegetable Lasagne, Mini chocolate ice cream cones, Christmas brioche, 15 Mini quiches Filled Pastry Crowns, 2 Scallops With Sauterne Sauce, 2 Prawns Crips, and 4 Vegetable Gratins

Pack Size: varies

Batch code: M10251, 254, (many bar codes list)

Best before date: around march 22

Why: Picard is recalling multiple frozen products because they contain various allergens which are not listed in English on the label. This means the products are a possible health risk for anyone with an allergy to one or more of the following allergens: almonds (nuts), celery, fish, mustard, pistachios (nuts) and soya

Article: Flower & White, Bake On Strong White Bread Flour

Pack Size: 81.5 KG

Batch code: All

Best before date: 1 may 2021

Why: Allergens Gluten present

Article: Guinness Draught

Pack Size: 440 ml Can 6x4 pack

Batch code: All

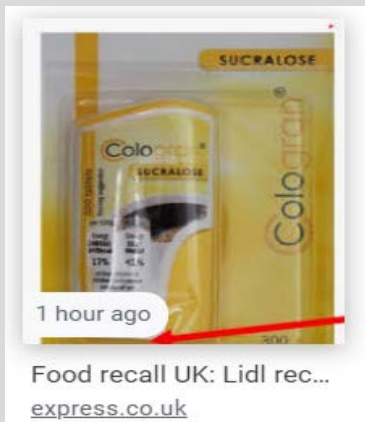
Best before date: 09 August 2021, 17 August 2021, 24 August 2021

Why: Mold contamination



Article: Roosters Southern Fried Poppin' Chicken And Rooster breaded Poppin' chicken
Pack Size: 210 g
Batch code: All
Best before date: ---
Why: Contaminated with Salmonella

Article: Lidl GB recalls Cologran Sucralose sweetener tablets because of undeclared aspartame (E951)
Pack Size: 300 tablets
Batch code: L 00083 A, L00083 B, L00149 A
Best before date: jan 2023. Feb 2023
Why: This product contains aspartame, (E951), (a source of phenylalanine) making it a possible health risk for sufferers of phenylketonuria (PKU).



Article: Faughan Foods has taken the precautionary step of extending its recall of Glensallagh Tikka Style Chicken Pieces and Glensallagh Roast Chicken Pieces

Article: Freshasia Foods recalls Lamb and Carrot Dumplings because of undeclared crustaceans
Content: 400g
Batch code: 200402
Best before date: 6 April 2021
Why: because of undeclared crustaceans.



Article: Greggs Steak bakes (2 pack)

Content: 280g frozen

Best before date: 20 December 2020, 22 December 2020, and 23 December 2020

Why: The presence of plastic makes this product unsafe to eat.

Article: Broken brazil nuts

content: 100,300 and 400g

Batch Code: 145450, 145765, 145571, 145816, 146021, 146807, 146125, 146569, 147201, 145506

Best before date: March 2021, May 2021

Why: may contain salmonella.

Article: Healthy Heart

content: 200g

Batch Code: 146936

Best before date: March 2021

Why: may contain salmonella.

Article: Mixed Nuts and raisins

content: 1 Kg

Batch Code: 145968, 146070, 146871, 147011

Best before date: December 2020, March 2021

Why: may contain salmonella.



PRODUCT: iceland southern fried chicken popsters/icelan chip shop curry chicken breast toppers

Pack size: 220g/400g

Best before: 27 Feb 2021, 17 march 2021, 4 April 2021 and 8 April 2021

WHY; The presence of salmonella



PRODUCT: MARS FOOD UK RECALLS UNCLE BEN'S BROWN BASMATI READY TO HEAT RICCE POUCHES BECAUSE PACKS MAY CONTAIN GLASS EXPIRATION DATES AFFECTED (VISIBLE ON THE BACK OF THE PRODUCT): NOVEMBER 17, 2020; 08.12.2020 AND 9 DEC 2020; 8 JAN 2021, 18 JAN 2021 19 JAN 2021, 2 MAR 2021, 16 MAR 2021, 20 MAR 2021, 24 MAY 2021 WHY; GLASS PIECES CONTAMINATION



**PRODUCT : WAITROSE & PARTNERS SLOW COOKED BEEF AND ALE PIE
PAKE SIZE: 400 ML
BATCH CODE: L0125
BEST BEFOR NOVEMBER 2021
WHY: UNDECLARED ALLERGENS CONTAMINATION**



PRODUCT : WALL'S MINI CALIPPO (ORANGE AND LEMON-LIME)
PACK SIZE: 6X80 ML MULTI-PACK
BATCH CODE: L0121, L0122, L0123, L0124, L0125 AND L0126
BEST BEFORE: END DATES: APRIL 2022 AND MAY 2022
WHY: CONTAIN PIECES OF METAL



Recall issued over fears some supermarket ice lollies may contain pieces of metal. Picture: Unilever

PRODUCT: MIXED VEGETABLE SAMOSAS 1- PCS
PACK SIZE: 400G
BATCH CODE: FSUBA20A101
BEST BEFOR: 28 JAN 2022
WHY: ALLERGEN MILK AND OTHERS



PRODUCT: GENERAL MILLS RECALLS GREEN GIANT ORIGINAL SWEETCORN
PACK SIZE: 198G
BATCH CODE: 293 1S1, 294 1S1, 295 1S1
BEST BEFORE: JULY 2023



WHY: FAULTY SEAMS



PRODUCTS: COOP FROZEN HASH BROWNS
PACK SIZE:700G
USED BY: JULY 2021
WHY: PLASTIC CONTAMINATION



PRODUCTS: AMY'S KITCHEN GLUTEN FREE VEGETABLE LASAGNE (FROZEN)
PACK SIZE:255G
BATCH CODE: 30-K26
USED BY: NOV 2021
WHY: METAL CONTAMINATION



PRODUCTS: CLASSIC MIAMI BURGERS AND TRUE VEG BURGERS
PACK SIZE:2 X 100G;2 X 110G
USED BY: 12 JANUARY 2021 AND 30 JANUARY 2021
WHY: ALLERGEN MILK



PRODUCT: JOHN WEST SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE
BEST BEFORE DATE: JUNE 2022
PACK SIZE: 120G,
LOT NUMBER: KX319H; KX326H
WHY: SUSPECTED BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION



References:

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