

Epidemiology and Disease Control Unit

Report No. 433

Situation Report: Confirmed COVID-19	Location: The Gambia
Date of Report: 3 rd - 10 th April 2022	Investigation Start Date: 17th March 2020 as of 18hrs.
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I. HIGHLIGHTS

This is the 433^{rd} national situation reports since the confirmation of the first case of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in The Gambia, on the 16^{th} March 2020

- No new COVID-19-related death registered, bringing the total to 365 (Crude Case-Fatality Ratio, 3.0%)
- A total of 4 new cases was registered (**Cumulative cases** 11,994)
- The test positivity rate is 0.37% (4/1070), NPHL –100(3 positives) and MRCG 70 (1 Positives)
 - No case is currently on oxygen therapy
 - Two (2) case was discharged after at least 10 days monitoring from the day they tested positive but evaded institutional isolation and none from COVID-19 treatment centre



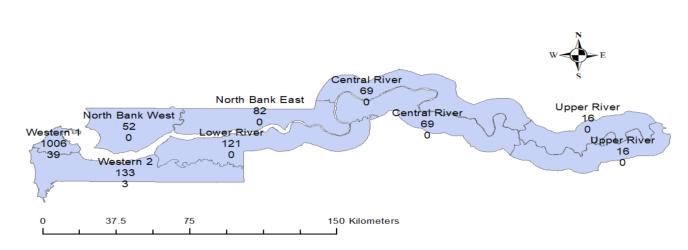


Fig1: Geographic Distribution of COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 Pop. by Region Since the start of the Pandemic to 31st December (Number Above) and December only (Number below) 2021 in The Gambia

II. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

- Western 1 Health Region has a disproportionately higher number of cases than all the health regions (See Fig. 1)
- Below are the age-sex distribution and the Epi-curve of confirmed cases by date of sample collection,
- respectively (See Fig. 2 and 3)

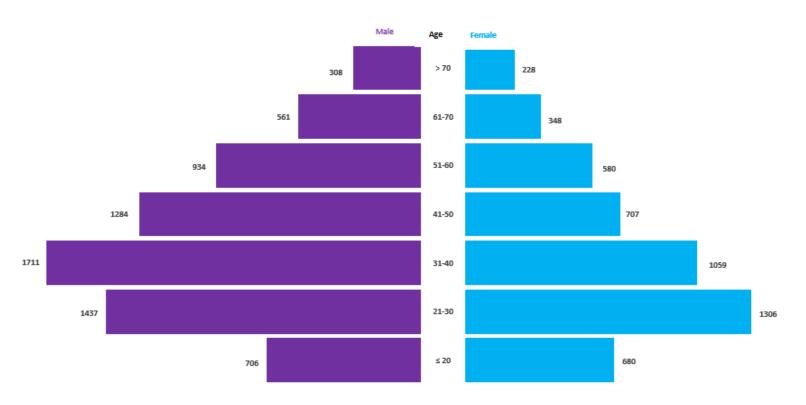


Fig 2: Age-Sex Distribution of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases, The Gambia, 2022

^{*} This excludes the 27 confirmed cases whose demographic information are not yet available About 59% of the confirmed cases are males (*See Fig. 2*) About 58% of the confirmed cases are 40 years below (*See Fig. 2*)

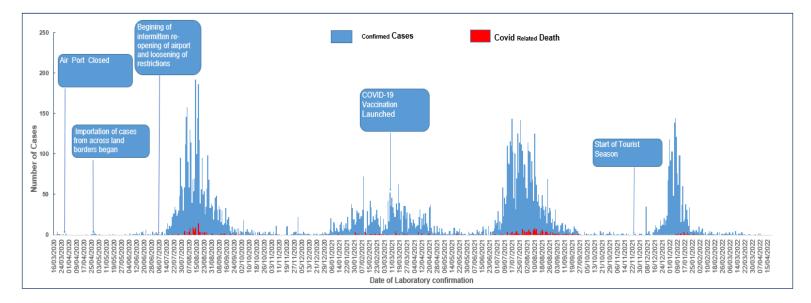


Fig. 3: Epidemic Curve of Laboratory-Confirmed Cases Reported daily, COVID-19 Pandemic, The Gambia, 16th March 2020-10th April 2022^{*}.

A considerable amount of time elapsed between date of reporting and the date of laboratory confirmation of some cases

- Three main waves of infection occurred the pre airport closure wave, the importation from Senegal wave and the
- intermittent airport re-opening and loosening of restrictions wave

Table 1: Summary of New and Cumulative Public Health Response Outputs, COVID-19 Pandemic, The Gambia, 2022

Status	New	Cumulative
No. of active cases in institutional isolation		0
No. of COVID-19 patients on oxygen support		0
No. of patients recovered and discharged	0	
In Hotel Quarantine	0	19
Completed Hotel Quarantine	0	5,240
Completed follow-up (asymptomatic people with travel history to affected countries) *	0	310
No. of Contact(s) Identified**	0	
No. of Contacts being monitored	0	
No. of Contacts who completed 14-day follow-up	0	17,129
No. of Contacts lost to follow-up	0	58
Total Tests conducted (Repeat Tests)***	1070(0)	161,510
Positive test result (Repeat Tests)***	04(0)	11,994
Negative test result (Repeat Tests)***	1066(0)	148109
Inconclusive test result (Repeat Tests)***	00(0)	

* Follow-up completed prior to the 17th March (when the first confirmed case was reported)

** Includes both low-risk and high-risk contacts and not mutually exclusive with number quarantined (as some have been quarantined)

*** Includes repeat tests in bracket

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Table 3: Major response activities undertaken newly, COVID-19 Outbreak, The Gambia, 2022		
III. MAJOR RESPONSE ACTIVITIES		
Component	Interventions	
Coordination	Coordination meetings held at both central and regional levels	
Surveillance/ Laboratory	 A total of 1070 new laboratory test results received 1000 from NPHL and 70 from MRCG Of these, no test result returned inconclusive or indeterminate, no new sample tested positive 	
Case Management / Psychosocial Support & Research / IPC	 No new COVID-19 related death recorded No patient was newly discharged from treatment centres No new contacts traced and monitored No COVID-19 patient is currently on oxygen therapy 	

IV.

V.

GAPS/CHALLENGES:

- CBS activities not replicated in all regions to increase in the number of daily tests being conducted
- Support for innovative countrywide risk communication strategies and activities on COVID-19 is suboptimal
- Dwindling compliance with mask-wearing requirements
- Low turn-out at COVID-19 sample collection sites resulting in fewer number of daily tests
- Denial, misinformation, stigma and discrimination against COVID-19 affected families.
- Low COVID-19 vaccination coverage rate

NEXT STEPS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

- CBS activities need to be synchronized with MRC's ILI surveillance to spur up testing rates in the hinterland.
- Strengthen community-based surveillance in all regions to increase awareness and testing rates
- Intensify risk communication and community engagement activities, on COVID-19 at community level, including at LUMOS, in a bid to curtail community transmission and dispel misinformation and denial and vaccine hesitancy
- Thorough enforcement of the mandatory mask-wearing regulation
- IPC measures should be strictly adhered to in all public and private health healthcare facilities
- Provision of adequate stocks of PPEs to all health facilities
- Health workers to observe all COVID-19 preventive measures always including the donning of appropriate PPEs
- Intensify activities geared to increase COVID-19 vaccination coverage at all levels
- Strengthen the capacity of the National Public Health Laboratories to conduct sequencing to identify new variants from positive samples as the COVID-19 virus evolves.

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