

New coronavirus: Current situation – Switzerland and international



Information on the number of confirmed cases of coronavirus and those who have died as a result of the infection, as well as the report on the epidemiological situation in Switzerland, can be found here.

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Current situation in Switzerland

30.4.2020, 8 am, cases confirmed in Switzerland:

Situation report on the epidemiological situation in Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein (in [German](#) (PDF, 689 kB, 30.04.2020), [French](#) (PDF, 1 MB, 30.04.2020) or [Italian](#) (PDF, 797 kB, 30.04.2020))

Data from the situation report (in [German](#) (XLS, 18 kB, 30.04.2020), [French](#) (XLS, 18 kB, 30.04.2020) or [Italian](#) (XLS, 18 kB, 30.04.2020))

No. of people tested positive (for coronavirus): 29,586

Deaths: 1,423 people

The figures published here are based on notifications received early today from laboratories, medical practices and hospitals. They may therefore differ from those communicated by the cantons.

29.4.2020, Monitoring of suspected cases

Weekly report on reported suspected cases (in [German](#) (PDF, 196 kB, 29.04.2020), [French](#) (PDF, 269 kB, 29.04.2020) or [Italian](#) (PDF, 195 kB, 29.04.2020))

Data are evaluated and published weekly. The data are based on the Sentinella reporting system: Between 150 and 250 general practitioners voluntarily report the number of patients with suspected cases of COVID-19.

Graphics

You can find links to graphics on:



Distribution by canton, age and sex (in [German](#) or [French](#))



Development over time (in [German](#) or [French](#))

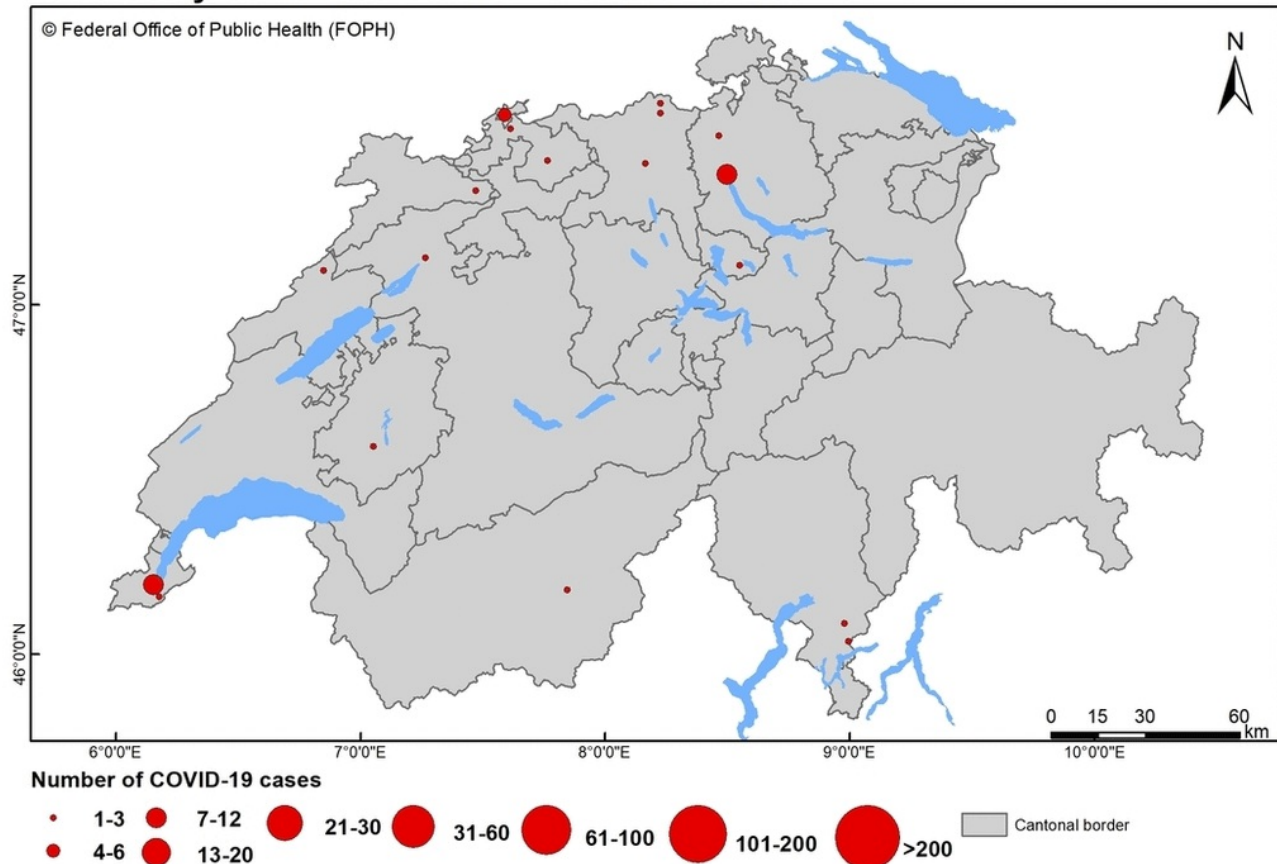


Conducted tests (in [German](#) or [French](#))

The graphic showing the development over time is based on the date on which cases were reported. This is generally the date on which the test was conducted. Figures relating to the last two or three days are provisional as there is sometimes a delay in reporting.

Evaluations are limited to data sets for which details regarding age, sex and the canton of residence are complete. Data from the Principality of Liechtenstein are excluded. This accounts for the difference in the figures shown in the graphics and the figures published above.

Laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases for week 9



The graphic shows the geographical distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases over time.

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Highest priority: To protect the public

The Federal Council's highest priority is to protect the public. It is important that we all continue to follow the recommendations and stay at home – even if the weather is fine. That way we can continue to curb the spread of the new coronavirus.

You will find detailed information on the 'Protect yourself and others' site or at www.foph-coronavirus.

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Proximity Tracing App

The Swiss Federal Office of Public Health FOPH is supporting the efforts of researchers, scientists and phone manufacturers to produce a decentralised proximity tracing app. There is a common view on the part of the Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner, the National Centre for Cyber Security, and the National Ethics Committee that the best way of meeting Switzerland's need to safeguard privacy is by pursuing a decentralised approach.

The FOPH is currently working with the EPFL and the ETH Zurich to have an app. It will be based on the EPFL's DP-3T concept. This decentralised proximity tracing model prevents anyone from being able to reconstruct who met whom when. It will also incorporate the new contact tracing application program interfaces (API) from Google and Apple soon as they are available.

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Search for antibodies

How many people in Switzerland have already had the new coronavirus? Does having the infection and recovering from it mean you are then immune? A national study by the Swiss School of Public Health (SSPH+), a network comprising 12 Swiss universities, has launched a national study to find the answers to these questions.

Based on a proposal by Professor Milo Puhon, Head of the Institute of Epidemiology at the University of Zurich, the study aims to establish:

- how many people in Switzerland have already been infected with new coronavirus;
- if having the infection creates immunity from renewed infection;
- if so, how long this immunity lasts.

This will involve testing and examining around 25,000 members of the general public and people in specific professional groups at regular intervals up to October 2020. A blood test determines whether a person has had the virus: the presence of antibodies in the blood indicates that they have.

We are providing funding and expertise for this study. The findings will provide valuable information which will help the cantons and the federal government to determine how to proceed in dealing with the coronavirus pandemic, and to decide on a vaccination programme in Switzerland at a later date.

Link: <https://www.corona-immunitas.ch/> 

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Scientific advisory body

The Confederation has set up a scientific advisory body, the Swiss National COVID-19 Science Task Force. Its members comprise researchers from across the Swiss scientific community. The Task Force is headed by Matthias Egger, president of the National Research Council of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF). The mandate comes from the Federal Council Coronavirus Crisis Unit KSBC, the FOPH and the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation SERI.

Through its work the Swiss National COVID-19 Science Task Force will help to overcome the coronavirus pandemic. It is providing its expertise in the fields of science and research to the relevant political authorities.

Further information can be found on the [website of the Swiss National COVID-19 Science Task Force](#) .

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Current situation – International

30.4.2020, 7 am:

Cases of new coronavirus infections have been confirmed in more than 220 countries or regions.

	Confirmed cases, more than	Deaths, more than
Italy	203,500	27,500
France	128,000	24,000
Germany	161,500	6,000
Austria	15,000	550
Globally	3,193,500	227,500

In the majority of cases the illness is mild. [However, people aged over 65 and those with an existing pre-illness could become seriously ill.](#)

Affected areas: why is reference no longer being made to 'affected areas'?

There is now a risk of becoming infected with new coronavirus in almost all parts of the world. As of 9 March we will therefore no longer be referring to 'affected areas'.

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Press conference on 29 april 2020, 4.15 pm

News

30.04.2020: [Pink](#) – the new colour of the public awareness campaign – indicates that further restrictions are being eased

21.04.2020: [Keep up the good work](#) – our motivational video

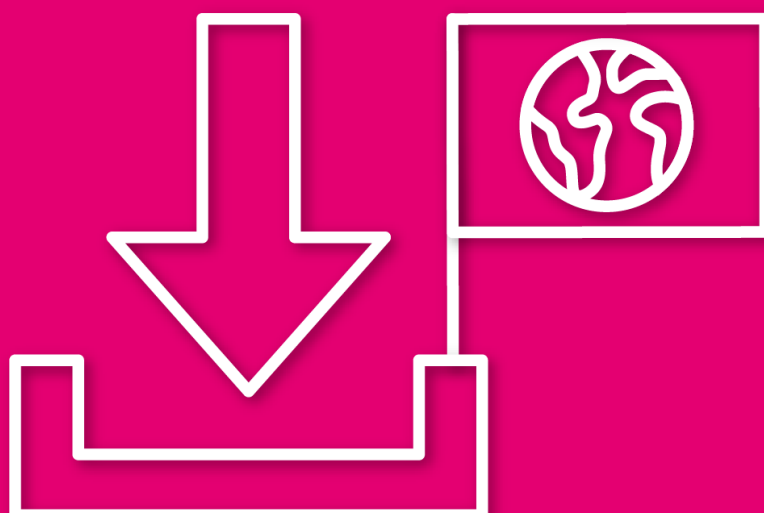
14.4.2020: [Staying at home and playing Bunny Madness](#)

9.4.2020: [Online-game «Bunny Madness: Stay at home – Don't get caught!»](#)

27.3.2020: [Evaluation of anonymised data on gatherings](#)

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Links



Downloads in various languages

How to protect yourself and others: here you can find a series of posters, videos and instructions to download and share. They are available in a wide range of languages, incl. the languages of Switzerland's migrant population.

Last modification 30.04.2020

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Contact

Due to the extraordinary situation we are unable to respond in writing to enquiries.

Please refer instead to our webpages, which are continuously updated.

Under [Contacts and links](#) you will find contact information for the FOPH, other federal agencies and the cantons.

 [Print contact](#)

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