



# Round Table Report

## 30 March 2021

For restricted use

This report summarizes the ECDC daily roundtable discussion and provides update on threats detected and monitored by Epidemic Intelligence.

## Active Threat

### COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – multi-country (world) – 2019-2021

**Update:** Since the previous RT report published on 29 March 2021 and as of 30 March 2021, 98 420 new cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) and 1 815 new deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA.

New cases have been reported from EU/EEA. The five countries reporting most new cases are: Poland (16 973), Spain (15 501), Italy (12 900), Germany (9 549) and France (9 094).

New deaths have been reported from EU/EEA. The five countries reporting most new deaths are: Italy (417), France (360), Bulgaria (203), Spain (189) and Germany (180).

On 30 March 2021, no update was available for Belgium and Hungary.

**Summary:** Since 31 December 2019 and as of 30 March 2021, 26 427 062 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported in the EU/EEA, including 611 817 deaths.

#### EU/EEA cases:

As of 30 March 2021, 26 427 062 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA: France (4 554 683), Italy (3 544 957), Spain (3 270 825), Germany (2 791 822), Poland (2 267 964), Czechia (1 523 668), Netherlands (1 257 561), Romania (940 443), Belgium (870 663), Portugal (820 716), Sweden (780 018), Hungary (641 124), Austria (536 751), Slovakia (358 115), Bulgaria (333 250), Croatia (267 522), Greece (255 755), Ireland (235 078), Denmark (228 692), Lithuania (214 365), Slovenia (212 965), Estonia (105 416), Latvia (101 207), Norway (93 145), Finland (76 425), Luxembourg (61 073), Cyprus (44 991), Malta (28 938), Iceland (6 183) and Liechtenstein (2 747).

#### EU/EEA deaths:

As of 30 March 2021, 611 817 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA: Italy (108 350), France (94 983), Germany (76 093), Spain (75 199), Poland (51 932), Czechia (26 222), Romania (23 234), Belgium (22 897), Hungary (20 161), Portugal (16 843), Netherlands (16 455), Sweden (13 402), Bulgaria (12 913), Slovakia (9 542), Austria (9 030), Greece (7 945), Croatia (5 911), Ireland (4 667), Slovenia (4 311), Lithuania (3 560), Denmark (2 415), Latvia (1 883), Estonia (896), Finland (845), Luxembourg (741), Norway (660), Malta (388), Cyprus (254), Liechtenstein (56) and Iceland (29).

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**Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC):**

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constitutes a PHEIC. On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The [third](#), [fourth](#), [fifth](#) and [sixth](#) International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting for COVID-19 were held in Geneva on 30 April 2020, 31 July 2020, 29 October 2020, and 14 January 2021, respectively. The committee concluded during these meetings that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute a PHEIC.

**Assessment:** For the last available risk assessment, please visit [ECDC's dedicated webpage](#).

**Actions:** ECDC has published the 14th update of its [rapid risk assessment](#). A [dashboard](#) with the latest updates is available on ECDC's website. ECDC's [rapid risk assessment](#) on the risk related to the spread of new SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern in the EU/EEA was published on 29 December 2020, and a [first update](#) published on 21 January 2021.

## Threats under weekly review

### Ebola virus disease in Nzérékoré – Guinea – 2021

**Sources:** [WHO Regional Office for Africa](#), [Ministry of Health of Guinea](#), [Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire \(ANSS\)](#), [WHO Disease Outbreak News](#), [WHO Regional Office for Africa Twitter account](#), [ANSS Report](#), [Weekly Afro Bulletin](#), [ANSS report](#), [Weekly Afro Bulletin](#)

**Update:** Since the last update and as of 29 March 2021, no new cases nor deaths have been reported by the WHO.

The 42-day countdown to declaring the end of the outbreak began last week, after the last confirmed case of EVD in Guinea tested negative for the second time and was released from the Ebola Treatment Centre (ETC) in N'Zerekore on 23 March 2021.

**Summary:** Since the start of the outbreak (on 14 February 2021) and as of 29 March 2021, 18 Ebola virus disease (EVD) cases (14 confirmed and four probable), including nine deaths (among five confirmed and four probable cases) have been identified. Among these, five healthcare workers have been infected resulting in two deaths (one confirmed and one probable case). All cases are reported from the N'Zerekore prefecture, in the region of N'Zerekore.

According to the WHO, the index case died on 28 January 2021. The source of infection of this case is unknown. However, [preliminary results](#) of genomic sequencing indicate that the index case of the 2021 Guinea cluster was likely infected from a persistent source, suggesting that the virus from the 2013-2016 West Africa epidemic survived and re-emerged.

The [vaccination campaign](#) began on 23 February in Gouecke, N'Zerekore, and vaccines have been further deployed to the Boke and Kankan regions. The ring vaccination strategy is being deployed and as of 29 March, 4 445 people including 1 878 frontline healthcare workers have been vaccinated.

Response measures are ongoing and the WHO is supporting the country to procure an EVD vaccine, as well as therapeutics, reagents and personal protective equipment. To date, 32 960 vaccines have been deployed to Guinea. WHO considers the risk of spread in the country as very high given the unknown size, duration and origin of the outbreak, the potentially large number of contacts, the potential spread to other parts of Guinea and neighbouring countries, and the limited response capacity currently on the ground. The Guinean MoH together with Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) partners, are supporting case management and training safe and dignified burial teams. Multidisciplinary teams have been deployed to the field to actively search and provide care for cases, trace and follow-up contacts, and sensitize communities on infection prevention and control.

As the outbreak is located in a porous bordering area, WHO is also liaising with health authorities from Liberia and Sierra Leone to enhance surveillance activities in their bordering districts as well as strengthening their testing capacity and conducting surveillance in health facilities. WHO is also in contact with the bordering countries Côte

d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, and Guinea-Bissau. These countries have completed their national preparedness and readiness plans, and are on high alert, however their overall [estimated state of readiness](#) lies below the required benchmark. [Nigeria](#) is at moderate risk of an EVD outbreak, and as such are on alert mode. [Governmental representatives](#) of Guinea and the six bordering countries held a meeting on 2 March, in which it was agreed to unify the response, by setting up a coordination mechanism, increasing surveillance and screening at border crossings and in high-risk communities, as well as facilitating import regulations for vaccines. WHO assesses the risk for the region as high.

According to the WHO, challenges include inadequate coordination in N'Zerekore, community resistance to response measures, and the need for additional staff to strengthen field operations which is limited by insufficient funds.

**Background:** Guinea was one of the three most-affected countries in the 2013 to 2016 West Africa EVD outbreak, which was the largest since the virus was first discovered in 1976, and during which there were over 28 000 cases, including around 11 000 deaths. The outbreak started in Guinea and then moved across land borders to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

**Assessment:** Overall, the current risk for European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) citizens living in or travelling to affected areas in Guinea is considered low. While disease in unvaccinated people is severe and most EU/EEA citizens are not commonly vaccinated against the disease, there is a very low likelihood of infection of EU/EEA citizens in Guinea. The current risk for citizens in the EU/EEA is considered very low, as the likelihood of introduction and secondary transmission within the EU/EEA is very low.

**Action:** ECDC will report an update on the Ebola situation on a weekly basis. ECDC published a threat assessment brief (TAB) "[Outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Guinea](#)" on 22 February 2021, where options for response measures are described.

### **Outbreak of Ebola virus disease in North Kivu – Democratic Republic of the Congo – 2021**

**Sources:** [WHO Regional Office for Africa](#), [Ministere de la Sante Sitrep](#), [WHO Country Office DRC Twitter account](#), [WHO Disease Outbreak News](#), [Weekly Afro Bulletin](#)

**Update:** Since the last update and as of 29 March 2021, no new cases nor deaths have been reported by the WHO.

The 42-day [countdown](#) to declaring the end of the outbreak began last week, after the last patient tested negative twice and was discharged on 22 March 2021.

**Summary:** Since the start of the outbreak (on 7 February 2021), and as of 29 March 2021, 12 Ebola virus disease (EVD) cases (11 confirmed and one probable), including six deaths, have been reported in the North Kivu province, in the eastern region of the DRC, in the Biena (6), Butembo (3), Katwa (2), and Musienene (1) health zones. Since the start of the outbreak, two healthcare workers have been infected. Six patients have recovered so far and will be integrated into the survivor's care programme.

The index case was in a patient who sought treatment for Ebola-like symptoms at two healthcare centres in Butembo city in the Biena Health Zone from the 25 January 2021 onwards, and was admitted to a hospital ICU ward in the Katwa health zone on 3 February 2021, where she died a day after. The EVD diagnostic was laboratory confirmed on 6 February. The patient was married to an EVD survivor, whose biological samples tested negative twice since 28 September 2020. A cluster of three other cases was reported, with one of these being a vaccinated healthcare worker who had treated the index case. The first two known deaths in this outbreak were buried in the traditional way without safety precautions. The source of infection of the index case in this outbreak is currently unknown, and investigations are ongoing.

**Results** from genome sequencing confirmed that the first cases were infected with the Zaire ebolavirus species and [suggest](#) that the ongoing outbreak is genetically linked to the tenth EVD outbreak that occurred between 2018 and 2020 in the North Kivu and Ituri provinces.

North Kivu Provincial health authorities are currently leading the response and are supported by the WHO and the

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DRC Ministry of Health. The cases are being investigated by around 20 WHO epidemiologists on-site. A total of 124 contacts have been identified since the start of the outbreak, 102 (83%) of which have been followed-up. Most never-seen contacts are listed around the probable case from the Biena Health zone.

A [vaccination campaign](#) was launched on 15 February in Butembo. The ring vaccination strategy is being deployed, and so as of 22 March, 1 763 contacts and healthcare workers have been vaccinated since the start of this outbreak. Ring vaccination has had to be suspended in Butembo due to security threats. There are a number of ongoing challenges for surveillance, including access to affected areas and community mistrust toward authorities and outbreak responders. According to WHO, challenges also include the low adherence of contacts to immunisation (despite vaccine availability), poor alert management, inadequate case management in treatment centres including limited infrastructure for isolation of cases, and insufficient financial resources to support all pillars of the response and resolve problems around internet speed and data transmission.

**Background:** The tenth EVD outbreak occurred in the eastern regions of the DRC, affecting the Kivu and Ituri provinces, where this ongoing outbreak is occurring. The tenth outbreak resulted in 3 470 cases, including 2 287 deaths. The start of the outbreak was declared in August 2018 and the end was [declared](#) on 25 June 2020. The eleventh outbreak of EVD in the DRC was declared on 1 June 2020 and took place on the western side of the country in the [Equateur Province](#). It culminated to 130 cases including 55 deaths, and was [declared over](#) on 18 November 2020.

**Assessment:** Overall, the current risk for European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) citizens living in or travelling to affected areas in DRC is considered low, as while disease in unvaccinated people is severe and most EU/EEA citizens are not commonly vaccinated against the disease, there is a very low likelihood of infection of EU/EEA citizens in the DRC. The current risk for citizens in the EU/EEA is considered very low, as the likelihood of introduction and secondary transmission within the EU/EEA is very low.

**Actions:** ECDC will report an update on the Ebola situation on a weekly basis. ECDC published a threat assessment brief (TAB) "[Outbreak of Ebola virus disease in North Kivu, DRC](#)" on 22 February 2021, where options for response measures are described.

## Expert deployment

One EPIET fellow has been deployed in Georgia, from 24 March 2021 until 1 May 2021, as part of the WHO team providing support to the Georgian NCDC for the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness study in health workers.

The Round Table Report contains information that could be considered sensitive or is still under verification. Its distribution is restricted to intended users only.

### Participants

Senior Management: -

EI and Response Head of Section: -

#### Duty Officers:

24/7: -

Threat Detection: -

Rapid Assessment and Outbreaks: -

Communication: -

#### Representative of:

Epidemic Intelligence: -

Response: -

Vaccine Preventable Diseases: -

Emerging and Vector-borne Diseases: -

Food and Water-borne Diseases: -

Influenza: -

Microbiology Coordination: -