K4D | Knowledge, evidence and learning for development

COVID-19 Health Evidence Summary No.74

summary from this week

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This is a weekly summary of the daily COVID-19 health evidence summary (HES) which are based on 3 hours of desk-based research each day. The summary is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of available evidence on COVID-19 but aims to make original documents easily accessible to decision makers which, if relevant to them, they should go to before making decisions.

Clinical characteristics and management

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
25.06.2020	Neurological and neuropsychiatric complications of COVID-19 in 153 patients: a UK-wide surveillance study	The Lancet Psychiatry | Article	• First known nationwide, cross-speciality surveillance study of acute neurological and psychiatric complications of COVID-19 • Altered mental status was the second most common presentation, comprising encephalopathy or encephalitis and primary psychiatric diagnoses, often occurring in younger patients • Valuable and timely data for clinicians, researchers and funders to	Neurological, neuropsychiatric

			• inform immediate next steps in C19 neuroscience research and health policy	
25.06.2020	COVID-19 in children and adolescents in Europe: a multinational, multicentre cohort study	The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health	• Included as data on paediatric C19 remains few and mostly from China • C19 is a generally mild disease in children, including infants • A small proportion though do develop severe disease requiring ICU admission and prolonged ventilation, although fatality is rare • Data reflects current uncertainties over treatment options	children
23.06.2020	The prevalence of symptoms in 24,410 adults infected by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19): a systematic review and meta-analysis of 148 studies from 9 countries	PLoS ONE | Article	• Study confirms 'classic' symptoms of adults infected with SARS-CoV-2 – a persistent cough and fever as the most prevalent symptoms associated with C19 with other major symptoms including fatigue, losing the ability to small and difficulty in breathing • This study ratifies the list of symptoms listed by the WHO at	symptoms

			• the start of the pandemic • However, there is a large proportion of infected adults which symptoms alone do not identify	
22.06.2020	Are men who smoke at higher risk for a more severe case of COVID-19 than women who smoke? A Systematic Review	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | Article	• Six cohorts from China were analysed and a crude odds ratio was manually calculated. • Results: Patients with a smoking history were approximately 2 times (95% CI= 1.036-1.883) as likely to suffer from severe clinical manifestations of COVID-19 compared to patients without a smoking history.	smoking
22.06.2020	Management of patients with liver derangement during the COVID-19 pandemic: an Asia-Pacific position statement	Lancet gastroenterology and hepatology | Review	• It is common to encounter patients with COVID-19 with abnormal liver function, either in the form of hepatitis, cholestasis, or both. • Clinical scenarios covering the use of pharmacological treatment for COVID-19 in the case of liver derangement, and assessment and management of patients with chronic hepatitis	Liver, Asia-Pacific

			B or hepatitis C, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, liver cirrhosis, and liver transplantation during the pandemic are discussed.	

Epidemiology and modelling

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
21.06.2020	Modelling the pandemic: attuning models to their context	BMJ Global Health | Analysis	• Mathematical models produce evidence to inform policy decisions but sociological and anthropological work shows how these models do not always fit with local implementation • This study draws on cases of Ebola and influenza to map how sociological and anthropological research contributes in the modelling of pandemics to consider lessons for C19	Modelling, sociology, anthropology, context
23.06.2020	SARS CoV-2 serosurvey in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | pre-print	• 3 out of 99 asymptomatic people recruited from a clinical laboratory in the general population in May, 2020 in Addis Ababa tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 IgG • Plausible population prevalence values range from 1.0 to 8% when taking into account pre-test probability and the sampling scheme • Results suggest that the large majority of the general population in Addis Ababa are currently susceptible to COVID-19	

22.06.2020	Estimation of fatality rate in Africa through the behavior of COVID-19 in Italy relevance to age profiles	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | Article	• We compared the CFR observed in Italy with the age profiles in 46 Africa countries and 2 territories which are already confirmed COVID-19 case. • The estimation of the CFR in Africa ranges between (1.0%-5.4%) while in Italy is 10.1%. The five highest CFR countries and territories in Africa are Reunion (5.4%), Mauritius (5.1 %), Tunisia (3.9%), Seychelles (3.8%) and Morocco (3.3%). The last three countries with low CFR are Uganda (1.0%), Zambia (1.1%) and Angola (1.1%). The observed difference is related to the age profiles.	Africa, age
20.06.2020	The Relationship between the Global Burden of Influenza from 2017-2019 and COVID-19	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | Article	• Europe and Central Asia and North America ranked first and second for COVID-19 and second and first for influenza, respectively. East Asia and the Pacific traditionally ranked higher for influenza but to date, has been less affected by COVID-19. Between regions, Sub-Saharan Africa ranked amongst the least affected by both influenza and COVID-19.	

Infection Prevention and Control

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
22.06.2020	Assessment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 Community Containment Strategies in Shenzhen, China	Jama	• This retrospective case series included 7 imported COVID-19 cases and 800 individuals at high risk. After the implementation of community measures, no locally acquired case of COVID-19 with indirect links to confirmed cases was identified in the community. • The findings of this study suggest that the implementation of community containment strategies by a multidisciplinary team may limit the community transmission of COVID-19.	Community containment,
18.06.2020	Use of N95, Surgical, and Cloth Masks to Prevent COVID-19 in Health Care and Community Settings: Living Practice Points From the American College of Physicians	Annals of Internal Medicine	• In this article, the American College of Physicians (ACP) provides recommendations based on the best available evidence through 14 April 2020 on the effectiveness of N95 respirators, surgical masks, and cloth masks in reducing transmission of infection.	Face masks,
21.06.2020	Risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection from contaminated	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | Article	• Authors quantify SARS-CoV-2 virus survivability within water and the risk of infection posed by faecal contaminated water within 39 countries.	Infection

| | water systems | | • They identify that the virus can remain stable within water for up to 25 days, and country specific relative risk of infection posed by faecal contaminated water is related to the environment. Faecal contaminated rivers, waterways and water systems within countries with high infection rates can provide infectious doses >100 copies within 100 ml of water. The implications for freshwater systems, the coastal marine environment and virus resurgence are discussed. | |

Testing

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
25.06.2020	Antibody tests for identification of current and past infection with SARS-CoV-2	Cochrane SR - Diagnostic	• The sensitivity of antibody tests is too low in the first week since symptom onset to have a primary role for the diagnosis of C19 • But may still have a role with other testing in individuals presenting later when RT-PCR tests are negative or not done • Antibody tests are likely to be useful for detecting previous SARS-CoV-2 infection if used 15 or more days after onset of symptoms • However, duration of antibody rises remains unknown, with little data beyond 35 days post-symptom onset • Authors are therefore uncertain about the utility of these tests for seroprevalence surveys for reasons of public health management	Antibody tests

			• It is likely that the accuracy of tests when used in clinical care will be lower than reported in the included studies • It remains unclear whether tests are able to detect lower antibody levels likely seen with milder and asymptomatic C19 disease given sensitivity has mainly been evaluated in hospitalised patients • Authors highlight that the design, execution and reporting of studies of the accuracy of C19 tests requires 'considerable improvement' • Studies must report data on sensitivity disaggregated by time since onset of symptoms, C19 RT-PCR-positive and negative cases within WHO case definitions • All results of test evaluations must be made available in the public domain to prevent selective reporting	
22.06.2020	Genetic diversity among SARS-CoV2 strains in South America may impact performance of Molecular detection	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | Article	• Results suggest that E-gene stands as the most conserved and reliable target when considering single-gene target testing for molecular diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 in South America.	South America, testing

Therapeutics

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
24.06.2020	Tocilizumab in patients with severe COVID-19: a retrospective cohort study	The Lancet Rheumatology | Article	• This multi-centre, retrospective, observational cohort study of 544 adults with severe C19 pneumonia in Italy, found that treatment with tocilizumab, whether administered intravenously or subcutaneously, might reduce the risk of invasive mechanical ventilation or death in patients with severe C19 pneumonia	Severe C19, tocilizumab
23.06.2020	Effect of dexamethasone in hospitalized patients with COVID-19: preliminary report	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | pre-print	• RECOVERY preliminary results for the comparison of dexamethasone 6mg given once daily for up to ten days vs usual care alone • Dexamethasone reduced 28-day mortality in hospitalised patients with C19 receiving invasive mechanical ventilation or oxygen at randomisation, but not among patients not receiving respiratory support • Trial was conducted in the UK but important to enable access of severe cases in LICs to dexamethasone as a treatment option	dexamethasone

Vaccines

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
20.06.2020	Evaluation of the immunogenicity of prime-boost vaccination with the replication-deficient viral vectored COVID-19 vaccine candidate ChAdOx1 nCoV-19	bioRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | pre-print	• A single dose of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 induced antigen-specific antibody and T cell responses in mice and pigs • A booster immunisation enhanced antibody responses, especially in pigs, with a significant increase in SARS-CoV-2 neutralising titres • These results suggest that it may be possible to boost efficacy of the Oxford vaccine with a second follow-up vaccination	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, prime-boost, pigs

Indirect impact of COVID-19

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
25.06.2020	Attendance to HIV antiretroviral collection clinic appointments during COVID-19 lockdown. A single center study in Kigali, Rwanda	Aids and Behaviour | Notes from the field	• Cross-sectional study at the University Teaching Hospital of Kigali, ART clinic • Note limitations of generalisability of findings from a single-center study and factors reported do not show causality. Findings do though warrant further formative research	HIV care, Rwanda
24.06.2020	Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on countries	Global Fund | Report	• Analyses from WHO, UNAIDS and the Stop TB Partnership and others suggest the	TB, HIV, malaria

	affected by HIV, tuberculosis and malaria		annual death toll across HIV, TB and malaria could nearly double, wiping out years of progress • This report estimates that countries affected by HIV, TB and malaria urgently needs US$28.5 billion to protect progress made in the fight against these diseases	
24.06.2020	Voices from the frontline: findings from a thematic analysis of a rapid online global survey of maternal and newborn health professionals facing the COVID-19 pandemic	BMJ Global Health | Article	• Analysis from 714 maternal and newborn health professionals • Findings show a substantial knowledge gaps exist in guidance in management of maternity cases with or without COVID-19 • Levels of stress increased among health professionals globally due to a change in working hours, difficulties in getting to work and staff shortages • Health professionals are worried about the impact on health outcomes e.g. reduced access to antenatal care, shorter length of stay in facilities after birth	Health professionals, maternal and newborn health

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
			• Authors recommend that formal information-sharing channels for providers be established and mental health support provided • This study highlights the susceptibility of maternity care services to emergencies, including reversal of hard-won gains	
19.06.2020	COVID-19 Pandemic and Mitigation Strategies: Implications for Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition	The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition	• This review highlights key areas of concern for maternal and child nutrition during and in the aftermath of COVID-19 while providing strategic guidance for countries in their efforts to reduce maternal and child undernutrition.	Nutrition

Social Science

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
24.06.2020	Knowledge, attitude, perceptions and practice towards COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | pre-print	• This study summarises the level of risk reduction practices about C19 through systematic review • Lack of C19-relted knowledge, positive perceptions, and preventive practices was detected and seems widespread • Evidence-based practices on risk communication and raising awareness should be planned by local governments in collaboration with healthcare organisations • Educational initiatives for HCWs to wear a face mask and practicing hand hygiene should be prioritised	Knowledge, attitude, perception

| June 2020 | Knowledge, attitudes and practices of COVID-19 among income-poor households in the Philippines: A cross-sectional study | Journal of Global Health | • Objective of this study was to gain an understanding of how COVID-19 was perceived by households experiencing extreme poverty in the Philippines.

• Conclusion: There is a need for targeted health education as a response strategy to COVID-19 in low-income settings, and it is important that strategies are contextually relevant. Understanding KAPs among populations experiencing extreme poverty will be important as tailored guidance for public health response and communication strategies are developed for LMICs | |

Leadership and governance

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
17.06.2020	The COVID-19 Pandemic and the Pathology of the Economic and Political Architecture in Cameroon	Health care | article	• Examines the factors restricting an effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Cameroon. Article argues that structural adjustment policies in the 1980s and 1990s as well as corruption and limited investment in recent times have severely weakened the country's health system. • This article also emphasises the interconnection between poverty, slums, and COVID-19. This interconnection brings to the fore inequality in Cameroon. Arguably, this inequality could facilitate the spread of COVID-19 in the country. • This article draws attention to the political forces shaping the response to the pandemic and contends that in some regions in the country, the lack of an effective response to the pandemic may not necessarily be due to a lack of resources. • At times, medical supplies and other forms of assistance may be available, but structural violence impairs access to these resources. Politics must be brought into the COVID-19 discourse, as it shapes the response to the pandemic.	Inequality, governance

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
19.06.2020	COVID -19 and the State of African Neurology	European journal of neurology	• Expectations of Africa having high rates of infection and death from COVID-19 have, as yet, not materialised. At the time of writing, all 54 countries have officially reported COVID-19 cases; 123,724 people have tested positive for the disease and 3,668 people have died. • The reasons for such low levels may be due, in part, to countries rapid responses	

Health systems

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
23.06.2020	Cost-effectiveness and return on investment of protecting health workers in low- and middle-income countries during the COVID-19 pandemic	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) | pre-print	• LMICs, regional and national estimates of mortality for HCWs, cost-effectiveness and return on investment are presented • Wide-scale procurement and distribution of PPE for LMICs is essential to prevent widespread HCW morbidity and mortality. It is cost-effective and yields a large downstream return on investment	HCW, cost-effectiveness, ROI
18.06.2020	An Adaptive Model of Health System Organization and Responses Helped Vietnam to Successfully Halt the	The international journal of health planning and management | Perspective	• This commentary shares with the international community how an adaptive model of health system organization and responses helped Vietnam to break transmission of coronavirus. • An effective model is adaptive to time and	Health systems

	Covid-19 Pandemic: What Lessons Can Be Learned From a Resource-Constrained Country		context, and mobilizes and engages the wider society. - Merging of different health system units into Center for Diseases Controls was a health system organization that saved massive resources. - Early establishment of a formal committee responding to the pandemic helped unify every public health strategy. - Mobilization of different stakeholders and communities added resources and facilitated a synchronous implementation of response strategies, even where those strategies involved significant personal or financial sacrifice. - National training on Covid-19 treatment for healthcare professionals across the entire hospital system was useful to expand the health service availability. - Quickly published response guidelines helped to activate every level of the health system and involve every sector of society. A strategy of keeping high alert and preemptive action is also essential for coping with the pandemic.	

Comments, Editorials, Opinions, Blogs, News

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal | Article type	Author(s)
27.06.2020	Generation coronavirus?	The Lancet | Editorial	
27.06.2020	Access to health care under threat in Afghanistan	The Lancet | World Report	Sharmila Devi
27.06.2020	Offline: The second wave	The Lancet | Comment	Richard Horton
26.06.2020	Act-Accelerator update	WHO | News	
25.06.2020	Rohingya refugees at high risk of COVID-19 in Bangladesh	The Lancet Global Health | Comment	Mohammad Mainul Islam MD Yeasir Yunus
25.06.2020	Are we ready to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on family planning and contraceptives?	GFF | Blog	Brendan Hayes Michelle Weinberger Julia White John Skibiak
25.06.2020	The state of health care quality measurement in the era of COVID-19	JAMA | Viewpoint	J. Matthew Austin Allen Kachalia
25.06.2020	Emerging lessons from community-led COVID-19 responses in urban areas	IIED	
July 2020	Stigma during the COVID-19 pandemic	The Lancet Infectious Diseases | Newsdesk	Sanjeet Bagcchi

July 2020	COVID-19 in Iran: round 2	The Lancet Infectious Diseases | Newsdesk	Priya Venkatesan
24.06.2020	Exclusive: Women, babies at risk as COVID-19 disrupts health services, World Bank warns	Reuters | News	Kate Kelland
24.06.2020	Why covid-19 antibody tests are not the game changer the UK government claims	BMJ | Feature	
15.06.2020	Power and politics: the case for linking resilience to health system governance	BMJ Global Health | Editorial	Stephanie M Topp
July 2020	Africa's COVID-19 health technologies' watershed moment	The Lancet Digital Health | News	Paul Adepoju
24.06.2020	Globalisation in the time of COVID-19: repositioning Africa to meet the immediate and remote challenges	Globalization and Health | Commentary	Sanni Yaya et al
24.06.2020	Commercial influence and covid-19	BMJ | Editorial	
24.06.2020	From Ebola to COVID-19: How Uganda can adapt its response to the current crisis	Health Policy and Planning Debated | Blog	Federica Margini Anooj Pattnaik Angellah Nakyanzi
23.06.2020	Beyond COVID-19 (coronavirus): What will be the new normal for health systems and universal health coverage?	World Bank | Blog	Agnes Soucat Francesca Colombo Feng Zhao
23.06.2020	Besides population age structure, health and other	PNAS | Letter	Marilia R. Nepomyceno et al.

	demographic factors can contribute to understanding the COVID-19 burden		
23.06.2020	In poor countries, many Covid-19 patients are desperate for oxygen	NY Times | Global Health News	Donald G. McNeil
23.06.2020	The colliding epidemics of COVID-19, Ebola, and measles in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Lancet Global Health | Comment	Jean B Nachega et al
23.06.2020	COVID-19 scientific and public health policy update (23 June 2020)	Africa CDC	
22.06.2020	COVID-19 & violence against women and children: what have we learned to far?	CGD | Notes	Amber Peterman Megan O'Donnell Tia Palermo
22.06.2020	Children with COVID-19 at a specialist centre: initial experience and outcome	Lancet Child & Adolescent Health | Correspondence	Richard W Issitt, John Booth et al.
22.06.2020	Mini organs reveal how the coronavirus ravages the body	Nature | news	
18.06.2020	Africa: In The Fight Against COVID-19, Africa is The Unsung Continent	All Africa	
19.06.2020	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19): Potential implications for weak health systems and conflict zones in the Middle East and North Africa region	The international journal of health planning and management | short communication	Omar B. Da'ar, Mohamed Haji, Hoda Jradi

Date	Title	Journal	Authors
18.06.2020	Is the effect of COVID-19 on children underestimated in low- and middle- income countries?	Acta Paediatrica	Justus Simba, Ian Sinha, Patrick Mburugu et al
18.06.2020	COVID-19 Across Africa: Epidemiologic Heterogeneity and Necessity of Contextually Relevant Transmission Models and Intervention Strategies	Annals of Internal Medicine	Ideas and opinions	Jean Olivier Twahirwa Rwema, Daouda Diouf,
19.06.2020	Reordering gender systems: can COVID-19 lead to improved gender equality and health?	Lancet	Comment	Tania King, Belinda Hewitt Bradley Crammond, Georgina Sutherland, Humaira Maheen, Anne Kavanagh
20.06.2020	Global governance for COVID-19 vaccines	Lancet	Editorial	
19.06.2020	Lockdown is not egalitarian: the costs fall on the global poor	Lancet	Correspondence	Alexander Broadbent, Damian Walker, Kalipso Chalkidou, Richard Sullivan, Amanda Glassman
20.06.2020	COVID-19 resurgence in Iran	Lancet	World Report	Sharmila Devi
18.06.2020	African countries set the tone in technological innovation to fight COVID-19	Plos	Blog	Azan Z. Virji, Jean Claude Mugunga
19.06.2020	Covid-19 is testing the limits of the fragile healthcare system in Peru's Amazon region	BMJ	Opinion	Kiran Mitha
19.06.2020	Covid-19: Public health agencies review whether vitamin D supplements could reduce risk	BMJ	News	Ingrid Torjesen

16.06.2020	One Size Does Not Fit All: COVID-19 Responses Across African Settings	SSHAP	Social Science in Humanitarian Action Platform

Guidelines, Statements & Tools

Publication Date	Title/URL	Source	Summary
22.06.2020	COVID-19 Safety Grades for Businesses—A Possible Mitigation Tool	JAMA Health Forum	- The trajectory of COVID-19 in the United States means no single public health solution, no matter how simple or complex, can eradicate this illness from our nation. - Therefore, we are left in a position that compels us to think creatively about developing pragmatic, rapidly deployable tools that will simultaneously allow for increased public autonomy and support disease mitigation during the next 18 to 24 months or until a vaccine becomes available. *(these tools could also be used in LMICs)*
June 2020	COVID-19 Considerations for Home and Community-Based Care	SSHAP Briefing	Many guidelines from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) recognise the necessity to support home and community-based care for COVID-19 (as deemed clinically appropriate, usually recommended only for 'mild' disease) for reasons such as to protect capacity in formal health care settings and to reduce the risk of infection spread in health facilities.

Dashboards & Trackers

Cases & deaths: Global	Cases & deaths: Regional	Cases & deaths: Country	Living evidence & policy maps	Current research including trials	Diagnostics	Treatments	Vaccines
WHO sitreps	WHO Africa	Ghana	COVID-NMA	WHO	FIND SARS-CoV-2 Test Tracker	Global COVID-19 Clinical Trial Tracker	CEPI
WHO dashboard	African Arguments	Indonesia	EPPI Centre	WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP)	FIND SARS-CoV-2 Diagnostics: performance data	US NIH registered clinical trials	Vaccine Centre LSHTM
Johns Hopkins University	European CDC	Nigeria CDC	Norwegian Institute of Public Health	Cytel	Serology-based tests for COVID-19	Solidarity trial	COVID-19 Oxford Vaccine Trial
WEF		Sierra Leone	Oxford C19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)	US NIH	Our World in Data: C19 Testing	COVID-19 Therapeutics Accelerator	
Our World in Data		Singapore	Our World in Data: C19 Policy responses	COVID-evidence			
Global 5050		UK	IFPRI COVID-19 Policy Response Portal	Cochrane			
CEBM, University of Oxford		US	COVID-19 Primer	Clinicaltrials.gov			

Humanitarian Data Exchange			NIH LitCovid	UKCDR			
Information is Beautiful			WHO COVID-19 Database				
LSHTM							
HealthMap (cases)							
The Commons Project							

C19 Resource Hubs

Global	Regional & Country	Academic journals & Publishers	Institutes/Centres /Funders/Other	Health Topics	Social Sciences
WHO COVID-19 pandemic	Africa CDC	Annals of Internal Medicine	LSTM	Stop TB Partnership	SSHAP
WHO risk communication	African Union	BMJ	LSHTM		IDA
WHO Q&A	Nigeria CDC	Bulletin of the WHO	ICL MRC Centre for Global Infectious Disease Analysis	Global Menstrual Collective	Disability and inclusion
WHO Global research	GeoPoll: SSA	Cambridge University Press	ODI	SLH: Handwashing in low resource settings	Coregroup IDDC

COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund	Global Health Network Africa	Cell Press	Johns Hopkins University	RBM Partnership	Ethics, health systems & COVID-19
UN	African Academy of Sciences	Cochrane	Center for Global Development		Social Development Direct C19 blog series
UN Women	Africa Evidence Network	Elsevier	CMMID Repository		
UNOCHA	OCHA Southern and Eastern Africa COVID-19 Digest	JAMA Network	Norwegian Institute of Public Health		
UNHCR	South African Government	The Lancet	Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine		
UNICEF		medRxiv and bioRxiv (Preprints)	HEART		
UNESCO		NEJM	UKRI		
UN WFP		Oxford University Press	Evidence Aid		
GOARN		PLoS	NIH		
EPI-WIN		SAGE journals	IFPRI Resources and Analyses of C19 Impact		

World Bank		Science	Prevent Epidemics		
Our World in Data		Springer Nature			
COVID-19 Narratives by David Nabarro		SSRN (Preprints)			
Reliefweb		Wiley			
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team					
Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data					
WorldPop					
Flowminder					
COVID-END					
Premise COVID-19 Global Impact Study					
GISAID					

Online learning & events

Date	Title/URL	Online learning/event	Duration	Lead
30.06.2020 1000 BST	Clinical update: dexamethasone and hydroxychloroquine for treatment of severe COVID-19	Webinar		African Academy of Sciences
26.06.2020 0900 to 1030 EDT	Monitoring and mitigating the collateral effects of COVID-19	Online event	1h 30	CGD
13 July 3:00 PM – 6:00 PM BST	2020 UCL-Lancet Lecture: Global Health Preparedness by Dr Muhammad Pate, Global Director for Health, Nutrition and Population at the World Bank Group	Online Lecture	2 hour lecture, 1 hour panel discussion	UCL, The Lancet
June 2020	OpenWHO, the free, open-access learning platform for health emergencies, now offers 10 online courses related to COVID19.	Online courses	Varies	WHO
24-25.06.2020	Africa's leadership role in COVID-19 vaccine development and access	Zoom webinar		African Union & Africa CDC
Available now	Standard precautions: Environmental cleaning and disinfection	Online course	1 hour	WHO

Available now	COVID-19: Effective Nursing in Times of Crisis	Online course	2 weeks – 2 hours per week	Johns Hopkins School of Nursing
Available now	WHO Academy and WHO Info mobile applications	Mobile app		WHO
Available now	COVID-19: Pandemics, Modelling and Policy	Online learning	2 weeks | 2 hours weekly study	FutureLearn UNESCO UNITWIN Complex Systems Digital Campus/Open University
12.05.2020	COVID-19 and maintaining quality essential health services	Webinar	1 hour	WHO & ISQua – Dr Shams Syed, Dr Peter Lachman, Dr Teri Rynolds & Dr Ed Kelley
11.5.2020	COVID-19 Contact Tracing course	Online learning	5 hours	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Health
7-28 May 2020	Virtual Evidence Weeks	5 sessions	1h 30	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)
Tuesdays at 1700 CEST (Geneva time) & Thursdays 0830 CEST (Geneva time)	COVID-19 Open online brief with Dr David Nabarro	Event	1h	4SD
30.04.2020	Professor Chris Whitty's Gresham lecture on COVID-19	Event	1h 20	Gresham College

Available now	Emerging respiratory viruses, including COVID-19: methods for detection, prevention, response and control	Online learning	3 hours	WHO
Available now	Responding to COVID-19: Real-time training for the coronavirus disease outbreak	Online learning	Multiple self-paced course	WHO
25 May 2020	COVID-19: Tackling the Novel Coronavirus	Online learning	3 weeks | 4 hours weekly study	FutureLearn LSHTM/UK PHRST
Available online now without mentors. Updated version will commence early June 2020	COVID-19 Diagnostics and Testing	Online learning	3 weeks | 3 hours weekly study	FutureLearn FIND/LSHTM/ASLM
6 April 2020	COVID-19 Critical Care: Understanding and Application	Online learning	5 weeks | 1 hour weekly study	FutureLearn University of Edinburgh & Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
Available now	COVID-19 supporting online courses	Online learning	Multiple self-paced course	BMJ Learning

Suggested citation

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Rapid review methodology

The rapid daily search for peer-reviewed literature is carried out through a PubMed search with the following keywords ("COVID-19" OR "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2" OR "2019-nCoV" OR "SARS-CoV-2" OR "2019nCoV" OR "coronavirus") AND ("Africa" OR "South Asia" OR "Developing" OR "low-income" OR "low income" OR "lower-middle income" OR "low and middle income" OR "LMIC" OR "LIC" OR "global south") OR ("poverty") OR ("equity" OR "equities"), restricted to articles published in the previous 2 to 3 days, in English. This is complemented by a search of the homepage of the following high-impact global health journals: The Lancet journals, New England Journal of Medicine, Nature, JAMA, Annals of Internal Medicine, Cochrane Reviews, BMJ Global Health, the PLoS journals and a Twitter search of their Twitter pages. A search also of preprints from bioRxiv and medRxiv. Please note that papers that have **not been peer-reviewed** are highlighted in red. All primary research papers that relate to the primary and secondary impacts of the COVID-19 response in LMICs, and disease control and health system responses are included. Articles related to tackling the secondary impacts on other sectors are not included. Additional commentaries, opinions, and commissioned pieces are selected based on relevance.

The search for dashboards, guidelines, tools, editorials, comments, blogs, opinions and news is through the academic journals listed above, C19 resource hubs and following lead academics and professionals on Twitter.

About this report

This is a weekly summary of the daily COVID-19 health evidence summary (HES) which are based on 3 hours of desk-based research each day. The summary is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of available evidence on COVID-19 but aims to make original documents easily accessible to decision makers which, if relevant to them, they should go to before making decisions. The HES are not intended to replace medical or professional advice and the researcher or the K4D consortium cannot be held responsible for any decisions made about COVID-19 on the basis of the HES alone. K4D services are provided by a consortium of leading organisations working in international development, led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), with Education Development Trust, Itad, University of Leeds Nuffield Centre for International Health and Development, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM), University of Birmingham International Development Department (IDD) and the University of Manchester Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI).