



COVID-19

Health Evidence Summary No.68

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
17.06.2020	Genomewide association study of severe COVID-19 with respiratory failure	NEJM Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 show considerable variation in disease behaviour This study involved 1980 patients with C19 and severe disease (defined as respiratory failure) at 7 hospitals in Italy and Spain The 3p21.31 gene cluster was identified as a genetic susceptibility locus in patients with C19 with respiratory failure and confirmed a potential involvement of the ABO blood-group system 	Genetic susceptibility, respiratory failure
18.06.2020	Associations of global country profiles and modifiable risk factors with	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifestyle modification could play a role in SARS-CoV-2 infection and mortality but this has not been studied at a global level 	Obesity, physical inactivity, salt consumption

	COVID-19 cases and deaths		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing publicly available data from countries reporting C19 cases and deaths, obesity was the primary modifiable risk factor for infection and greater age, male sex, physical inactivity and low salt consumption were associated with excess deaths. Obesity was less influential on mortality than physical inactivity High salt consumption may induce reductions in tissues ACE2 expression and subsequently reduce mortality rates 	
12.06.2020	The epidemiology and clinical characteristics of co-infection of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses in patients during the COVID-19 outbreak	J Medical Virology Short Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single-centred study of 307 SARS-CoV-2 infected patients in Wuhan, China, (12 Jan to 21 Feb 2020) Co-infection of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza was common during the C19 outbreak Patients co-infected with SARS-CoV-2 and influenza B virus have a higher risk of developing poor outcomes 	influenza

Epidemiology and modelling

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
17.06.2020	Household secondary attack rate of COVID-19 and associated determinants in Guangzhou, China: a retrospective cohort study	The Lancet Infectious Diseases Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household transmissibility of SARS-CoV-2 remains unclear This study uses a statistical transmission model to estimate the secondary attack rate of SARS-CoV-2 among household and non-household close contacts in Guangzhou, China SARS-CoV-2 is more transmissible in households than SARS-CoV and MERS Older individuals (those 60y and older) are the most susceptible to household transmission of SARS-CoV-2 Timely tracing and quarantine of close contacts should be implemented to prevent transmission during the viral incubation period 	Household, transmission
16.06.2020	Effectiveness of isolation, testing, contact tracing, and physical distancing on reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in different settings: a mathematical modelling study	The Lancet Infectious Diseases Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study of more than 40 000 individuals to assess contact patterns and potential SARS-CoV-2 transmission in different settings and to compare how combinations of self-isolation, contact tracing, and physical distancing could reduce secondary cases. The high transmissibility, the relative short serial 	Contact tracing, self-isolation, physical distancing, transmission

			<p>interval and asymptomatic transmission of SARS-CoV-2 challenge effective isolation and contract tracing. This analysis estimated that a high proportion of cases would need to self-isolate and a high proportion of their contacts to be successfully traced to ensure an effective reproduction number lower than 1 in the absence of other measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combining isolation and contact tracing with physical distancing measures, especially in settings where contact tracing would be difficult, could increase the likelihood of achieving sustained control of SARS-CoV-2 transmission 	
16.06.2020	The potential impact of COVID-19 in refugee camps in Bangladesh and beyond: A modelling study	PLoS Medicine Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a dynamic model of SARS-CoV-2 transmission, authors simulated how a C19 outbreak could spread within the expansion site according to 3 possible transmission scenarios (high, moderate, low) Results show that a large scale outbreak is very likely in this setting after a single infectious person enters the camp Hospitalisation capacity may be exceeded within 55-136 days after introduction Many approaches used to prevent and respond to C19 will not be practical in 	Refugee camps, transmission

			humanitarian settings. Novel and untested strategies should be considered including innovative solutions to fill health workforce gaps	
15.06.2020	A novel cohort analysis approach to determining the case fatality rate of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases	PLoS ONE Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors claim that this model can be used far more effectively than current models to estimate the CFR during an outbreak, allow for better planning and to better understand the impact of individual interventions on the CFR 	CFR
15.06.2020	Global, regional, and national estimates of the population at increased risk of severe COVID-19 due to underlying health conditions in 2020: a modelling study	Lancet Global Health Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates suggest 1 in 5 people worldwide (1.7 billion, 22% of the world's population) have an underlying health condition that could increase their risk of severe COVID19 if infected. • Finding from a modelling study with data from 188 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
14.06.2020	Asymptomatic and presymptomatic transmission of SARS-CoV-2: A systematic review	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Systematic Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This SR discusses and highlights the limitations of the literature on asymptomatic and presymptomatic transmission and proposes experiments that would provide a more definitive analysis of the relative role of presymptomatic and asymptomatic transmission in ongoing SARS-CoV-2 pandemic 	

11.06.2020	Temperature, humidity, and latitude analysis to estimate potential spread and seasonality of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)	JAMA Infectious Diseases Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a cohort of 50 cities with and without C19, areas with substantial community transmission of C19 had distribution roughly along the 30° N to 50° N latitude corridor with consistently similar weather patterns (temperature and humidity), consistent with the behaviour of a seasonal respiratory virus It may be possible, using weather modelling, to estimate regions most likely to be at higher risk of substantial community spread of C19 in the upcoming weeks to concentrate public health efforts 	weather
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Infection Prevention and Control

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
19.06.2020	Downsides of face masks and possible mitigation strategies: a systematic review and meta-analysis	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insufficient data to quantify all of the adverse effects that might reduce the acceptability, adherence and effectiveness of facemask The downsides identified in this systematic review should aid approaches in mitigating problems (when, where and how of mask wearing or by mask redesign or substitution with alternatives such as face shields) and guide where the 	Face masks, mitigation

			<p>benefits of masks outweigh the downsides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New research on facemasks should also assess and report the harms and downsides • Research is also urgently required on methods and designs to mitigate downsides of facemask wearing, especially face mask alternatives e.g. face shields 	
18.06.2020	All hands on deck: a synchronized whole-of-world approach for COVID-19 mitigation	International Journal of Infectious Diseases Pre-proof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presents a list of tools and entities to achieve maximum impact • The list is drawn from pandemic mitigation tools developed in response to past outbreaks including influenza, coronaviruses and Ebola • Highlights the role of political will, whole-of-government approach, and the role of introducing mitigation measures early 	Mitigation tools
18.06.2020	Perceived challenges of COVID-19 infection prevention and control preparedness: a multinational survey	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This study assessed the perceptions of HCWs on the current global IPC preparedness measures for C19 in 339 IPC professionals spanning 63 countries in all 6 WHO regions, mostly from tertiary care centres • A lack of guidelines and concerns over insufficient PPE supply were evident in both HICs and LICs • National health authorities should “ramp up” IPC 	HCWs, PPE, guidelines

			implementation and focus on long-term preparedness for future pandemics	
18.06.2020	State-wise estimates of current hospital beds, intensive care unit (ICU) beds and ventilators in India: are we prepared for a surge in COVID-19 hospitalisations ?	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This study combines data on public and private sector hospitals in India to produce state level estimates of hospital beds, ICU beds and mechanical ventilators. Assumptions made: 5% of all hospital beds were ICU beds, 50% of ICU beds were equipped with ventilators • Nationally, resources are concentrated in the private sector • There is substantial variation in available resources across states and union territories • In an optimistic scenario approx. 270 000 ICU beds will be required, over 2.8 times the estimated number available in India 	Hospital capacity, India
15.06.2020	Clusters of Coronavirus Disease in Communities, Japan, January–April 2020	Emerging Infectious Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clusters of coronavirus infections are often linked to events many people breathe heavily while packed together, such as karaoke parties and gym sessions, according to a survey in Japan. • Hitoshi Oshitani at Tohoku University in Sendai, Japan, and his colleagues analysed clusters 	

			<p>of at least five infected people who had all attended the same event or venue (Y. Furuse et al. Emerg. Inf. Dis. http://doi.org/ggz2hg; 2020). Many of the 61 ‘superspreading’ incidents they identified occurred in hospitals, nursing homes and other care facilities, but a little more than half took place at venues such as musical events, restaurants and workplaces.</p>
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Testing

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
18.06.2020	Combined point of care nucleic acid and antibody testing for SARS-CoV-2: a prospective cohort study in suspected moderate to severe COVID-19 disease	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid C19 diagnosis in hospital is essential for patient management and to limit nosocomial transmission • This study assessed the diagnostic accuracy of combined rapid antibody point of care (POC) and nucleic acid assays for suspected C19 in the emergency department • Dual POC SARS-CoV-2 testing can significantly improve diagnostic sensitivity whilst maintain high specificity • A rapid combined approach will aid recruitment into clinical trials and in prescribing therapeutics 	Nosocomial transmission, dual POC testing

18.06.2020	Detection of antibodies to the SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein in both serum and saliva enhances detection of infection	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detecting antibody responses in hospitalised patients with severe disease is more reliable than in subjects with mild disease or in those who are asymptomatic • This could be due to the suboptimal sensitivity of antibody assays and the compartmentalisation of the antibody response • Detecting antibody responses in both saliva and serum is optimal for determining virus exposure and understanding immune responses after SARS-CoV-2 infection 	Antibody, serum, saliva
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Therapeutics

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
16.06.2020	GM-CSF blockade with mavrilimumab in severe COVID-19 pneumonia and systemic hyperinflammation: a single-centre, prospective cohort study	The Lancet Rheumatology Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment with mavrilimumab, an anti-granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor-α monoclonal antibody, was associated with improved clinical outcomes compared with standard care in non-mechanically ventilated patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia and systemic hyperinflammation • Treatment as well tolerated • Confirmation of this first preliminary evidence of a treatment effect of GM-CSF inhibition in COVID- 	mavrilimumab

19 supports further investigation

Social Science

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal/Article type	Summary	Keywords
18.06.2020	Knowledge and behaviours related to the COVID-19 pandemic in Malawi	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 630 individuals (59% women, 77.6% residing in rural areas) aged 18 and older were interviewed by mobile phone between 25 April and 23 May. Only 1 respondent had never heard of C19 • Misconceptions about the modes of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and the course and severity of C19 were common. Increased handwashing and avoiding crowds were the most reported strategies to prevent SARS-CoV-2 spread. Use of face masks was more common in urban residents. • Gaps in knowledge about C19 persist in this population despite widespread access to information • Adoption of preventive strategies remains limited, possible due to limited perceived risk of infection among a large fraction of the population 	Knowledge, behaviour
18.06.2020	Knowledge, attitudes and fear of COVID-19 during the rapid rise period in Bangladesh	medRxiv (non-peer reviewed) Article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective, cross-sectional survey of 2157 subjects 13 to 90 years old, living in Bangladesh • Overall Bangladeshis reported a high prevalence of self-isolation, positive preventive health behaviours related to C19 and moderate to high fear levels • Higher knowledge and practice was found in 	Knowledge, behaviour, attitude

			<p>males, higher education levels, older age and urban location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of C19 was more prevalent in female and elderly subjects • Most reported a positive attitude reflecting the belief that COVID-19 was controllable and containable 	
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Comments, Editorials, Opinions, Blogs, News

Publication date	Title/URL	Journal Article type	Author(s)
July 2020	Coronavirus antibody tests have a mathematical pitfall	Scientific American	
20.06.2020	Men's health: COVID-19 pandemic highlights need for overdue policy action	The Lancet Comment	Peter Baker Alan White Rosemary Morgan
20.06.2020	Global governance for COVID-19 vaccines	The Lancet Editorial	
18.06.2020	Humanitarian financing is failing the COVID-19 frontlines	CGD Blog	Jeremy Konyndyk Patrick Saez Rose Worden
18.06.2020	Women and girls are leading the way towards universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare: will the global community follow?	CGD Blog	Julia Kaufman
17.06.2020	Hydroxychloroquine arm of Solidarity Trial stops	WHO News	

16.06.2020	'We've got to be able to move more quickly.' The pandemic reality of COVID-19 clinical trials	Science News	
18.06.2020	WHO concerned over COVID-19 impact on women, girls in Africa	WHO Africa News	
18.06.2020	Imperial COVID-19 Vaccine Trial	ICL News	
18.06.2020	How Covid is making it tougher to tackle TB, AIDS, malaria and child health	The Print	Jacob Bigio Madhukar Pai
18.06.2020	African Parliamentarians aim for increased health budgets amid COVID-19 pandemic	African Union News	
July 2020	Prioritising children's rights in the COVID-19 response	The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health Editorial	
July 2020	COVID-19: a catalyst for flexibility and creativity in neurology	The Lancet Neurology Editorial	
17.06.2020	Household studies provide key insights on the transmission of, and susceptibility to, SARS-CoV-2	The Lancet Infectious Diseases Comment	Virginia E. Pitzer Ted Cohen
17.06.2020	Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on essential medicine supply chains	CGD Blog	Anthony McDonnell Kalipso Chalkidou Prashant Yadav Dan Rosen
17.06.2020	Global Fund Survey: Majority of HIV, TB and malaria programs face disruptions as a result of COVID-19	The Global Fund News	

16.06.2020	How deadly is the coronavirus? Scientists are close to an answer	Nature News	Smriti Mallapaty
16.06.2020	Case isolation, contact tracing, and physical distancing are pillars of COVID-19 pandemic control, not optional choices	The Lancet Infectious Diseases Comment	Chandini Raina MacIntyre
16.06.2020	Delivering evidence-based critical care for mechanically ventilated patients with COVID-19	The Lancet Respiratory Medicine Comment	Jorge I F Salluh Fernando Ramos Jean Daniel Chiche
16.06.2020	GM-CSF in the treatment of COVID-19: a new conductor in the pathogenesis of cytokine storm?	The Lancet Rheumatology Comment	Ennio Giulio Favalli Roberto Caporali
15.06.2020	COVID-19: rethinking risk	The Lancet Global Health Comment	Nina Schwalbe Susanna Lehtimäki Juan Pablo Gutierrez
June 2020	Food security in uncertain times	The Lancet Planetary Health Editorial	
15.06.2020	COVID-19 in Africa: between hope and reality	Lancet Infectious Diseases Correspondance	Francine Ntoumi, Thirumalaisamy P Velavan
15.06.2020	Providing Care for Pediatric Cancer Patients in the COVID-19 Era: Rapid Response Recommendations From a Developing Country	Pediatric blood and cancer Letter	Mahmoud M Elzembely, Yousra S Abdelrahman, Shady Fadel, Hanafy Hafez

July 2020	Converging pandemics: implications of COVID-19 for the viral hepatitis response in sub-Saharan Africa	Lancet gastroenterology and hepatology Comment	Neil Gupta, Hailemichael Desalegn, Ponsiano Ocama, Karine Lacombe, Richard Njouom, Mary Afihene et al.
15.06.2020	Covid-19: Africa's case numbers are rising rapidly, WHO warns	BMJ News	Jacqui Thornton
15.06.2020	Continuing Community Outreach in the face of Covid-19	IDS Opinion	Sophie Boudre, Charlotte Morgan
15.06.2020	COVID-19 lockdown in Zimbabwe: 'we are good at surviving, but things are really tough'	zimbabweland	Ian Scoones
12.06.2020	Latin American scientists join the coronavirus vaccine race: 'No one's coming to rescue us'	Nature news	Emiliano Rodríguez Mega
15.06.2020	World to hit 8 million confirmed coronavirus cases in next 24 hours	New Scientist	Adam Vaughan
15.06.2020	How COVID-19 is reshaping priorities for both domestic resources and development assistance in the health sector	UHC 2030 & SHFA Blog	Maria Skarphedinsdottir et al.
12.06.2020	What we need is a sustainable politics of life	The Lancet Correspondence	Tony Joakim Sandset Kristin Heggen Eivind Engebretsen

12.06.2020	COVID-19, nuclear war, and global warming: lessons for our vulnerable world	The Lancet Correspondence	James E Muller David G Nathan
12.06.2020	Gendered effects of school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic	The Lancet Correspondence	Katarzyna Burzynska Gariela Contreras
11.06.2020	Multigroup, adaptively randomised trials are advantageous for comparing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) interventions	Annals of Internal Medicine Ideas and Opinions	Amalia S. Margaret et al.
12.06.2020	Latin America and its global partners toil to procure medical supplies as COVID-19 pushes the region to its limit	JAMA Medical News & Perspectives	Rita Rubin Jennifer Abbasi Rebecca Voelker
11.06.2020	The differential outcomes of coronavirus disease 2019 in low- and middle-income countries vs high-income countries	JAMA Psychiatry Viewpoint	Daniel Vigo Lic Psych Graham Thornicroft Oye Gureju
11.06.2020	Africa records over 200 000 COVID-19 cases	WHO Africa News	
08.06.2020	Addressing COVID-19 outbreaks in socio-demographically challenging urban pockets: lessons from India	Health Policy & Planning Blog	Saachi Dalal Ruchit Nagar Dr Dan Schwarz Rohit K. Singh

Guidelines, Statements & Tools

Publication Date	Title/URL	Source	Summary
16.06.2020	Low-cost dexamethasone reduces death by up to one third in hospitalised patients with severe respiratory complications of COVID-19	RECOVERY Trial Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dexamethasone reduced deaths by one-third in ventilated patients and one fifth in other patients receiving oxygen only. There was no benefit for patients who did not require respiratory support. 1 death would be prevented by treatment of around 8 ventilated patients or around 25 patients requiring oxygen alone Given the public health importance of these results, full details will be published shortly

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	Cytel	Serology-based tests	Solidarity trial	COVID-19 Oxford

			Public Health		for COVID-19		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	JAMA Network	Norwegian Institute of Public Health		

	COVID-19 Digest				
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
24-25.06.2020	Africa's leadership role in COVID-19 vaccine development and access	Zoom webinar		African Union & Africa CDC
18.06.20 2 pm EDT	Social, political, and public health factors fuelling the COVID19 crisis in Brazil and Colombia	Virtual event	45 mins	Broad Global Health Initiative
Available now	Standard precautions: Environmental cleaning and disinfection	Online course	1 hour	WHO
16.06.2020	Africa beyond COVID-19	Virtual event	1h 30 hours	ODI

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,	Online learning	3 hours	WHO

	prevention, response and control			
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).

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