










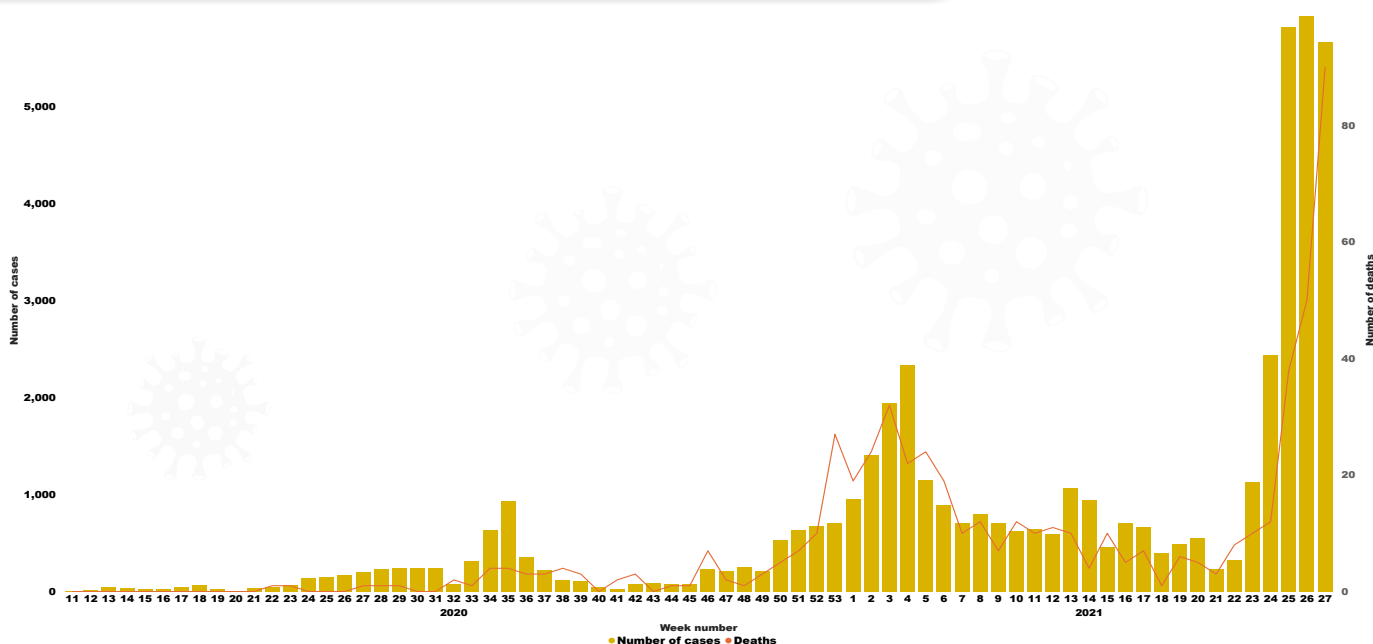
COVID19 Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin

EPI WEEK 27: From 5th to 11th July, 2021

1. Epidemiological Summary as of 11th July 2021

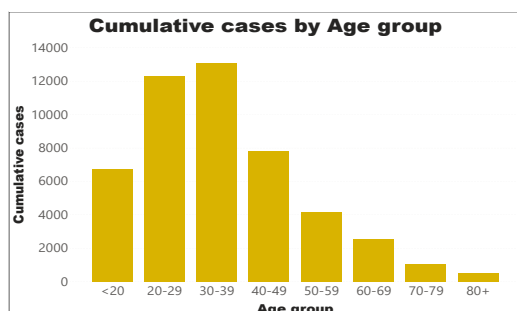
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|---|---------------------------|------------------|---|--|----------------|
|  | Number of tests: | 1,723,762 |  | Active cases: | 15,161 |
| | Average tests per day: | 3,554 |  | Number of cases in critical condition: | 64 |
| | Number of positive cases: | 48,244 |  | Total vaccinated: | 395,083 |
| | Positivity rate: | 2.7% |  | Second dose: | 253,087 |
|  | Number of deaths: | 560 | | | |
| | Case fatality ratio: | 1.16 % | | | |
|  | Number of recoveries: | 32,523 | | | |
| | Recovery rate: | 67.41 % | | | |

2. Weekly trend in number of new cases and deaths

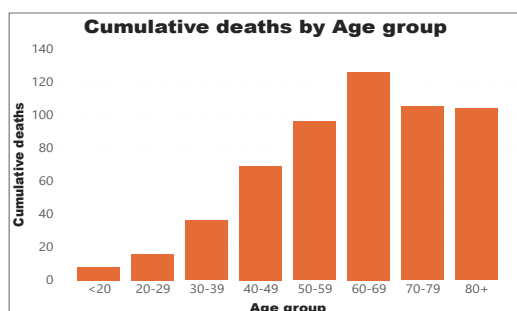
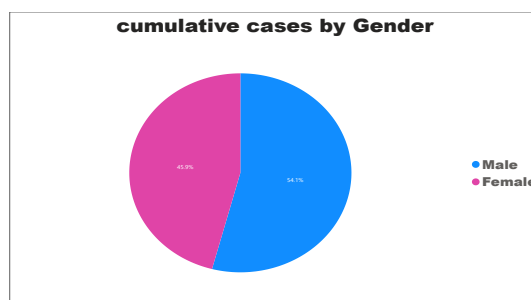


3. Distribution of cases and deaths by age group and gender.

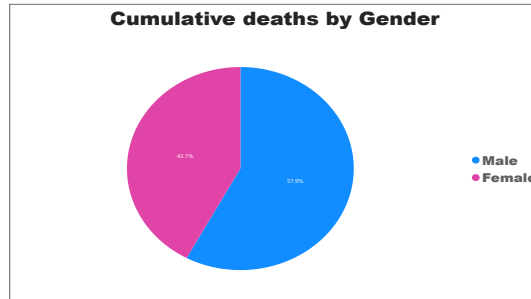
Distribution of cases and deaths by age group and gender as of July 11th ,2021



Total cases
48244



Total deaths
560



4. Weekly summary in numbers: Comparison with the previous week

| Indicator | Week 26 From 28 th June to 4 th July, 2021 | Week 27 From 5 th July to 11 th July, 2021 |
|--|---|---|
| Number of new tests | 58,317 | 51,016 |
| New cases | 5,958 | 5,659 |
| Positivity rate | 10.21% | 11.01% |
| New deaths | 50 | 90 |
| New recoveries | 516 | 4,917 |
| New cases in Kigali | 1,786 | 2,268 |
| New cases outside Kigali | 4,172 | 3,391 |
| New deaths in Kigali | 28 | 39 |
| New deaths outside Kigali | 22 | 51 |
| Incidence rate (cases by 100,000 people) | 46/100,000 | 44/100,000 |

Notes:

- Since the 23rd Epidemiological week the number of reported deaths have been increasing remarkably; compared to the previous week reported deaths increased from 50 to 90 deaths.

- Though there was a decrease in number of weekly cases compared to the previous week, the number of weekly reported cases is still high (the second highest weekly record in number of cases)

5. Weekly focus: COVID-19 Variants

All viruses, including SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, change over time. Most changes have little to no impact on the virus' properties. However, some changes may affect the virus's properties, such as how easily it spreads, the associated disease severity, or the performance of vaccines, therapeutic medicines, diagnostic tools, or other public health and social measures(WHO,2021).

A group of viruses that share the same inherited set of distinctive mutations is called a variant. To allow discussion The World Health Organization has introduced a system of naming SARS-CoV-2 variants using Greek Alphabet letters. Considering severity and transmissibility SARS-CoV-2 variants have been classified into two categories, Variants of Concern and Variants of Interest, variants can be reclassified after critical expert's assessment.

Variants of Concern (VOC) are those variants that have public health consequences because: they cannot be easily detected by diagnostic test, they are more transmissible they cause more severe disease and not as easily neutralized by antibodies. As of today Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta have been classified as Variants of Concern

Variants of Interest are variants genetic changes that are predicted or known to affect virus characteristics such as transmissibility, disease severity, immune escape, diagnostic or therapeutic escape and identified to cause significant community transmission or multiple COVID-19 clusters, in multiple countries with increasing relative prevalence alongside increasing number of cases over time, or other apparent epidemiological impacts to suggest an emerging risk to global public health. Eta, Iota, Kappa, and Lambda are Variants Of Interest.

Since the beginning of June 2021, a tremendous increase in number of cases and deaths have been identified. The Ministry of Health has attributed the increase of COVID-19 cases of infection and deaths to an infiltration of at least three variants among samples taken from patients. Of the 36 samples taken, 67% of them had the Delta variant, 10% had the Beta variant and 10% had the Epsilon variant, while the rest had the common COVID-19 virus.

Prevention of COVID-19 is more important at this time as more highly transmissible variants are continuously emerging. The more a virus circulates in the human population, and the more the number of new infection the more opportunities the virus has to mutate. Slowing transmission will slow emergence of mutations. The public is recommended to compile with measures to reduce transmission, including wearing masks, physical distancing, improving indoor ventilation, avoiding crowded places and getting vaccinated.

7. Cumulative Case Fatality Ratio by district as of July 11th, 2021

