

Monitoring Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Outbreak in Africa

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Abstract

This study is a monitoring analysis of COVID-19 in Africa. The data used for the study is sourced from the Africa Centre for Disease Control (Africa CDC) as at 10:00 PM on the 24th of April, 2020, which comprises a number of Africa countries with laboratory-confirmed cases, number of death, and number of discharged/recovered cases. The quality pandemic monitoring/control tools used in this study is the fish-bone diagram, Pareto analysis, control chart, bar chart, and pie chart. The fish-bone diagram depicts the likely symptoms to check out for in a patient infected by COVID-19; the Pareto analysis shows that 14 countries to the left of this line (South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Tunisia, Nigeria, Guinea, Niger, and Burkina Faso) constitute 80

Index terms— fish-bone, pareto, africa, trend, pie chart.

1 Introduction

On the 10th of January 2020, 41 cases of pneumonia due to a novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) was reported by Chinese health officials, including seven patients with severe sickness and one death. The symptoms of the virus include fever, cough, and difficulty breathing [1]. The initial diagnosis date for a case acknowledged in China was on the 8th of December, 2019. Preliminary investigation of viral genomes from China and other countries suggests that first transmission from a zoonotic reservoir to humans might have occurred as early as late October. The initial cases reported had links to seafood and live animal market in Wuhan, China, suggesting the disease of humans from an animal source [2 and 3]. Health authorities in China have restricted transportation in and out of heavily affected cities and are continuing to check close contacts, together with health care workers, for illness. Some territories in Asia and countries across the globe are testing incoming travelers from Wuhan. Coronaviruses (COVID-19) are a large group of viruses. There are numerous known human coronaviruses that always cause mild respiratory disease, for instance, the common cold. However, at least twice before, coronaviruses have emerged to infect people and cause severe disease: such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) [4, 5 and 6]. The cases in this epidemic tested negative for both SARS and MERS. The clinical characteristics of disease, such as the incubation period, have not been determined. On the bases of incubation period of SARS and MERS, signs of 2019-nCoV might appear from 2-14 days after contact to infected person. Human to human spread has been documented, and healthcare workers have also been infected. Similar to other coronaviruses, people may be contagious before showing any symptoms of the disease [3 and 7].

As of 9:00 AM, 14 April 2020, a total of 15,284 COVID-19 cases and 816 (CFR: 5%) deaths were reported in 52 African countries. Out of the 52 Member States that were reported cases, six of them have community transmission, 44 have local transmission, and two have imported cases. Ever since the last brief, the number of tested positive COVID-19 cases has increased by 52% (that is, 5,198 cases). The five countries in Africa with the highest increasing number of cases are South Africa (2,272; 15%), Egypt (2, 1,990; 14%), Algeria (1,914; 13%), Morocco (1,763; 12%), and Cameroon (820; 5%). When the population is been taken into consideration, Djibouti

(30.2), Mauritius (25.5), Seychelles (11.2), Tunisia (6.1), and Morocco (4.8) are reporting a large amount of cases per 100,000 populations within the continent. Fifteen countries are reporting case death rates higher than the worldwide case fatality rate of 6%. See Table 1 all Member States and how to submit specimens. 5. Africa CDC is working to train and set out epidemiologists at headquarters and within the RCCs for daily event tracking and risk analysis, to be communicated with the Member States. 6. Africa CDC is also providing training and technical support to at-risk African airports. 7. Africa CDC is developing informational materials on infection prevention which are also been shared with the Member States. 8. Africa CDC is organizing weekly updates with the national public health institutes in Member States and forming working groups for high precedence areas of coronavirus control. 9. Africa CDC is working with the Member States to build infection impediment and control capacities in healthcare facilities, and with the airline division to support screening of travelers. 10. Africa CDC will continue to provide an updated and important information to the Member States as the outbreak progress. 11. Africa CDC has commenced a continent-wide network of 300 clinicians across the continent to talk about COVID-19 clinical management and is holding weekly webinars [10 and 11].

The problem is, how prompt should health management organizations interfere in order to curb the increase of this pandemic across the infected countries by intervention organizations? Secondly, if proper action is not properly taken, what will be the status of the pandemic in Africa as a continent? II.

2 Materials and Methods

In the course of proffering solutions to the above-posed questions, quality control tools were adopted to monitor the pandemic. Quality health control can be apply to various aspects of health care. Timeliness in health control relates to obtaining needed care while minimizing delays in intervention on any disease outbreak. Quality health control also looks at the consumer point of view of health care needs by the government (health management organizations/ ministries).

Appropriate steps must be taken by physician and other health providing activities whenever there is an epidemic or pandemic outbreak to maintain quality health standards in any society.

To understand the problem posed by the delay in the recent global ravaging outbreak (COVID-19), it may be useful to describe the trend to mitigate the impact of the virus spreads in Africa.

The control tools used in analyzing COVID-19 data include a fish-bone diagram, Pareto chart, control chart, bar chart, trend analysis, and pie chart.

3 Results and Analysis

The data used in this write-up were up to date published data in NCDC official website (<https://africacdc.org/covid-19>) as at 10:00 PM on the 24th April 2020.

4 b) Pareto Chart

To identify the Areas (Countries) where more intervention would be more needed, we would draw a horizontal line from the 80% mark on the vertical cumulative percentage axis. Where it crosses the line graph, and down to the horizontal axis is drawn. From the Pareto chart above, intervention efforts by World Health Organization (WHO) and other intervening bodies like Organization for African Union should give a better attention to the 14 countries to the left of the vertical line (South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Tunisia, Nigeria, Guinea, Niger and Burkina Faso), known as the vital few. Therefore, the government and other intervention bodies should intervene more in these 14 countries among other African countries since they contribute 80% of the total out in the entire infected countries in the continent. The cumulative sum (CUSUM) control scheme is an efficient monitoring tool in detecting small shifts in the mean of a process (death rate). In particular, the Average Run Length (ARL) of CUSUM control charts shows that they are better than Shewart control charts when it is desired to detect shifts in the mean that are less two sigma or less. Let $\max(a, b)$ be the maximum of a and b . The i th CUSUM for an upward shift, S_i for the i th observation (deaths), is defined as;

5 c) Trend Analysis

6 e) Pie Chart

To assess the performance of strategies put in place to monitor and curb the outbreak of this pandemic in the Africa continent, the number of laboratories confirmed cases, number of death, and number of discharged on testing negative after treatment were plotted in a pie chart using their percentages. The number of recovered and discharged cases after treatment is 22%, and the number of death is 4%. This 4% death rate shows that the pandemic control is still under control in Africa.

7 Confirmed

IV.

8 Conclusion

This paper aimed at monitoring COVID-19 outbreak in Africa and to make out the effect of palliative measures put in place to curb the spread of the virus by national and international bodies. The study reveals that 14 countries were more vulnerable, comprising of South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Tunisia, Nigeria, Guinea, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The said 14 constitute the vital few (80%) of the entire outbreak in entire Africa continent. The pandemic is also on an increasing trend, with; Northern Africa having the highest cases of COVID-19 with Western Africa the next, followed by Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, and the least being Central Africa. The study also shows that the death rate of the pandemic is already out of control since the 21st of April, 2020. Lastly, the spreading outbreak is still under control with the measures carried out by various organizations and government in curtailing the spread of the pandemic.¹

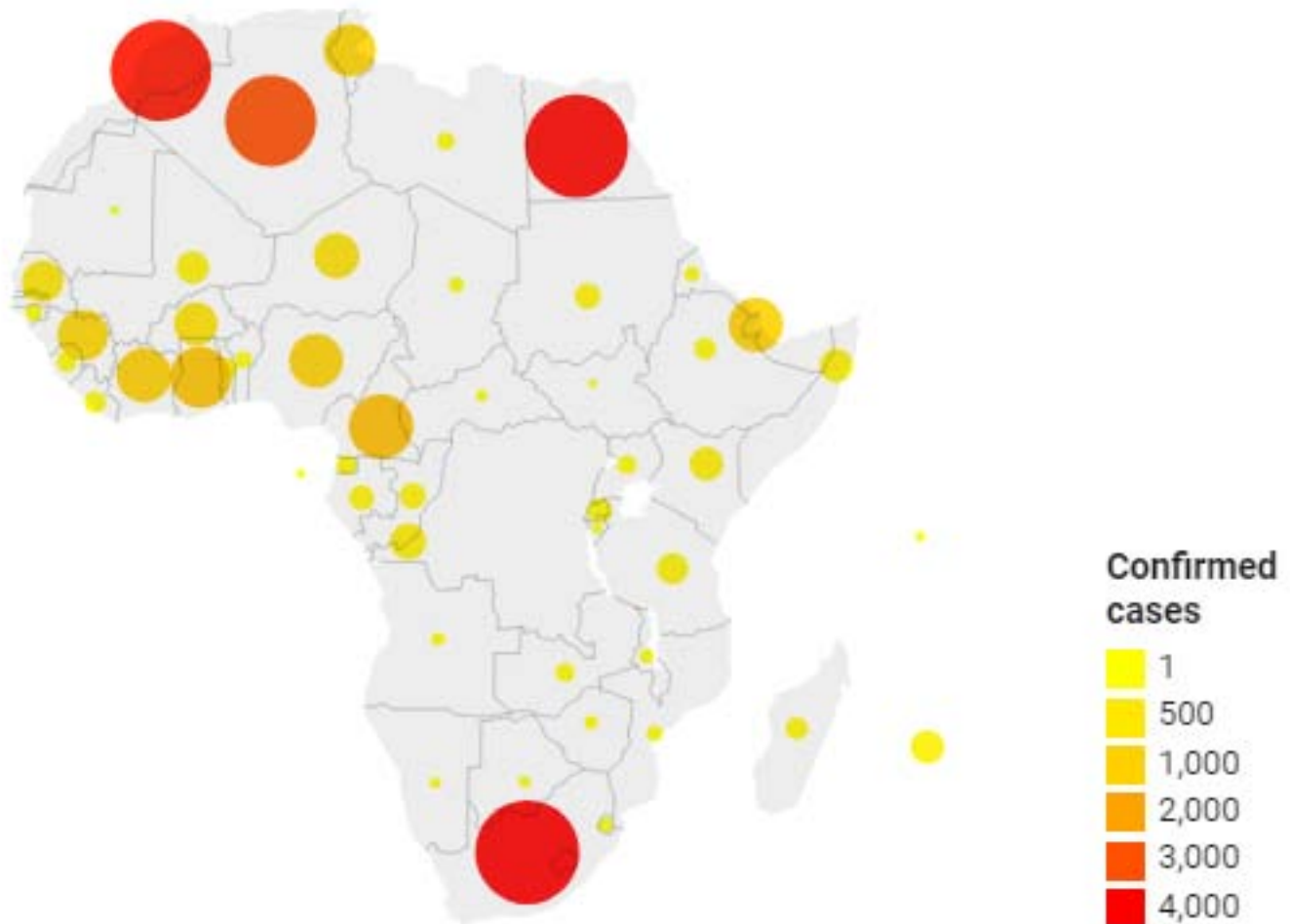
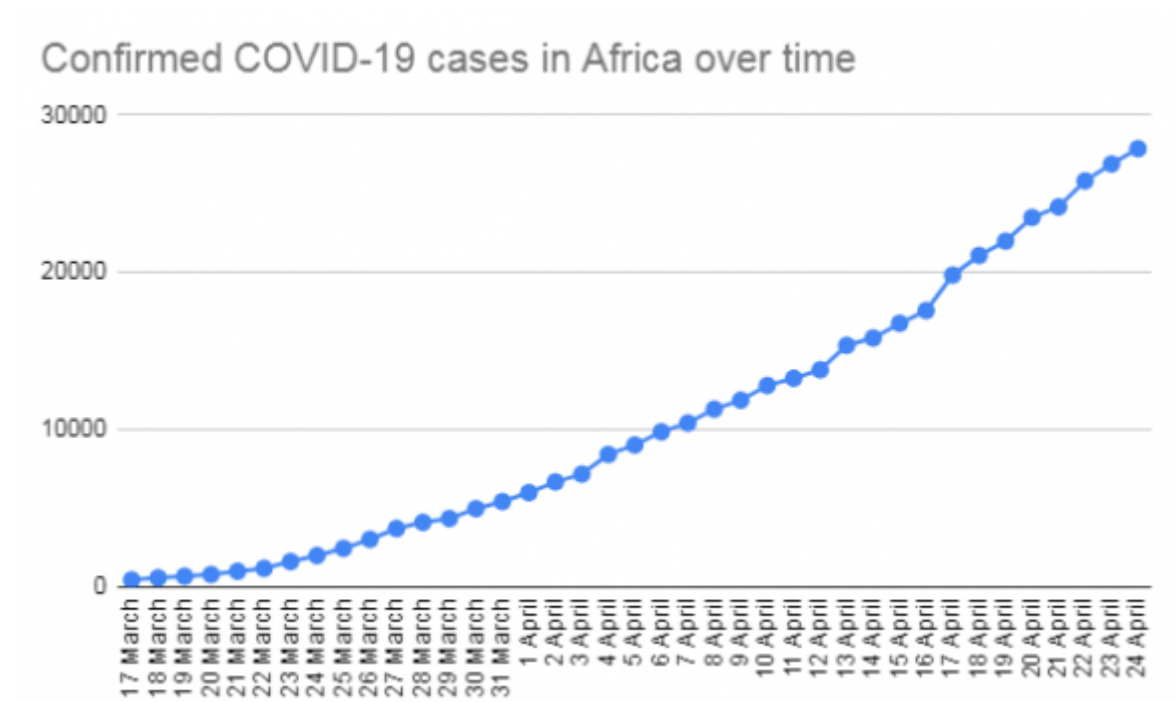


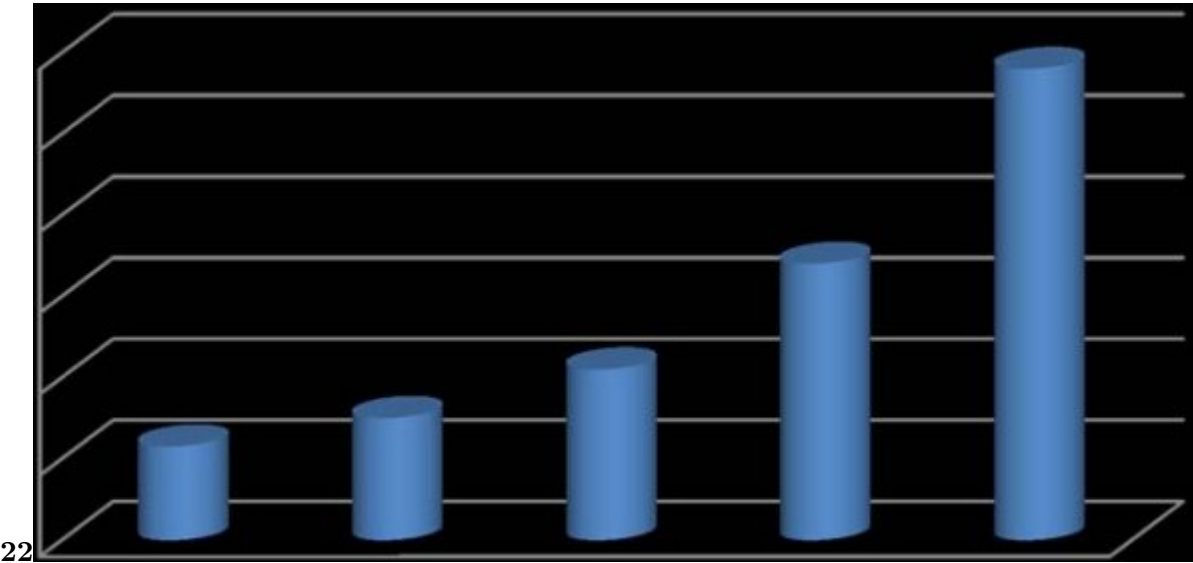
Figure 1:

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Figure 2: Figure 1 :



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Figure 3: Figure 2 :Figure 2

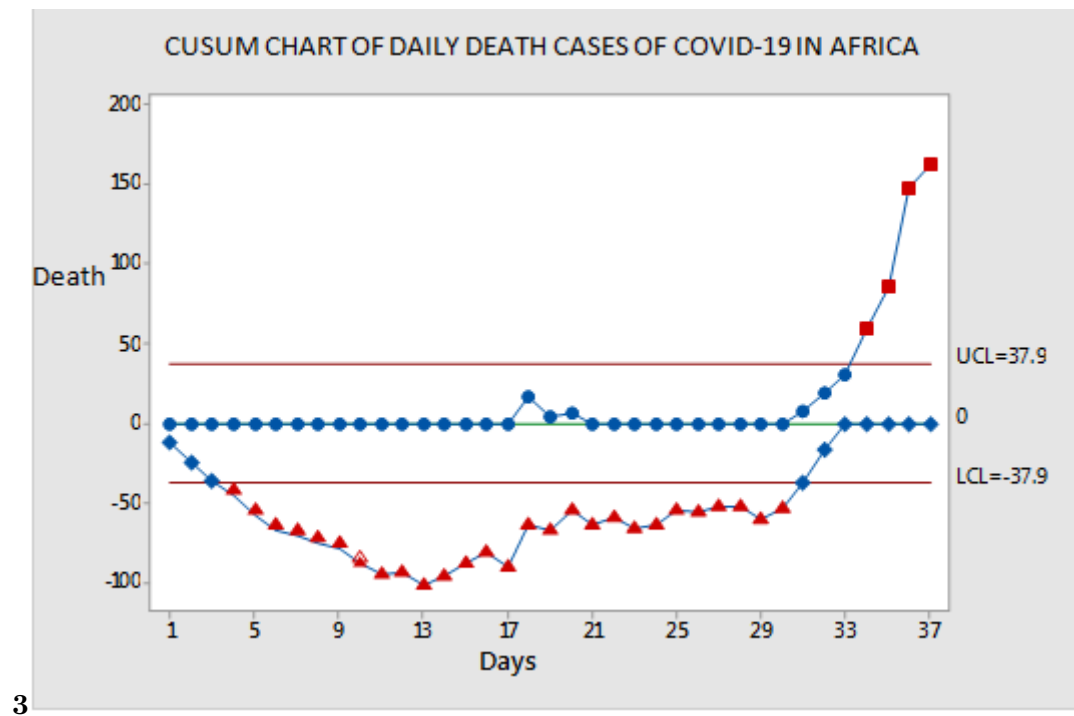


Figure 4: Figure 3 :

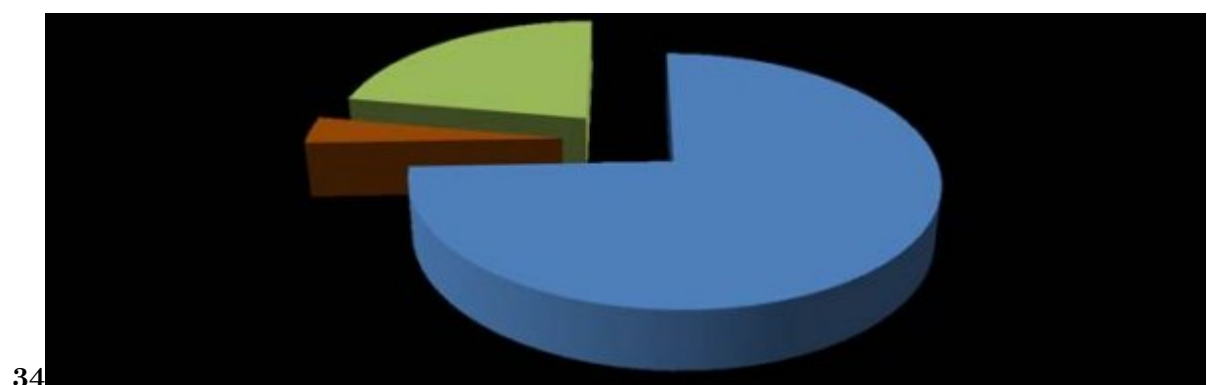


Figure 5: Figure 3 Figure 4 :

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Location	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
South Africa	3,953	75	1,473
Egypt	3,891	287	1,004
Morocco	3,568	155	1,004
Algeria	3,007	407	1,355
Cameroon	1,334	43	668
Ghana	1,154	9	99
Ivory Coast	1,004	14	359
Djibouti	986	2	252
Tunisia	918	38	190
Nigeria	873	28	197
Guinea	862	6	170
Niger	662	22	193
Burkina Faso	609	39	389
Senegal	479	6	257
Réunion	412	0	238
Democratic Republic of the Congo	377	25	47
Mauritius	331	9	266
Somalia	328	16	8
Mayotte	326	4	125
Kenya	320	14	89
Mali	309	21	77
Tanzania	284	10	11
Republic of the Congo	186	6	16
Gabon	167	2	24
Sudan	162	13	14
Rwanda	154	0	87
Madagascar	121	0	58
Ethiopia	116	3	21
Liberia	101	8	20
Togo	88	6	56
Equatorial Guinea	84	1	7
Cape Verde	82	1	1
Zambia	76	3	37
Sierra Leone	64	1	10
Uganda	63	0	46

[Note: a) Fish-Bone DiagramThe figure below depicts the symptoms to check out for in a COVID-19 infected person in Africa.]

Figure 6: Table 1 :

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130 *WHO SARI case definition: anyone with an acute respiratory infection with history of fever (or measured*
131 *fever of $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) and cough with symptom onset within the last 10 days that requires hospitalization,*
132 [https://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/ili_sari_surveillance_](https://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/ili_sari_surveillance_case_definition/en/)
133 [case_definition/en/](https://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/ili_sari_surveillance_case_definition/en/)

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