**WEEKLY FACTSHEET #17**

**COVID-19: WEEK 10 - 16 AUGUST 2020**

### REGIONAL INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td>572,865</td>
<td>437,617</td>
<td>11,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRC</strong></td>
<td>9,605</td>
<td>8,512</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZAMBIA</strong></td>
<td>8,663</td>
<td>7,401</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IVORY COAST</strong></td>
<td>16,889</td>
<td>15,522</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TANZANIA</strong></td>
<td>509</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DID YOU KNOW?

Rumours are unverified pieces of information that can spread rapidly through a group or population. They are usually a natural response to uncertain or threatening times such as during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Rumours and Misinformation undermine an effective public health response by:

1. Reducing trust in the South African National Department of Health and Medical authorities
2. Stigmatizing those who are infected
3. Creating obstacles to protective practices such as ‘social distancing’ and the wearing of masks.

You can help the South African National Department of Health and Medical authorities to put an end to false COVID-19 information and rumors. Help us ‘flatten the curve’ by reporting any rumours you may hear about the COVID-19 pandemic by sending a WhatsApp to 067 426 3190 OR send an email to rumours@ccisa.org.za

### YOUTH VOICES

This pandemic is affecting all of us and it helps to reach out and share ideas, stories and concerns with one another about all things COVID-19. Please keep sharing your questions with us weekly, and we’ll do our best to find you the most accurate and relevant answers.

### TSHEPANG SEALE (ALEX FM) - SOUTH AFRICA

**QUESTION:** “Is it true that there’s a new virus in China?”

**RESPONSE:** “An American coronavirus advisor Dr. Anthony Fauci said Tuesday that U.S. health officials are keeping an eye on a new strain of flu carried by pigs in China that has characteristics of the 2009 H1N1 virus and 1918 pandemic flu. The virus, which scientists are calling “G4 EA H1N1,” has not yet been shown to infect humans. They were keen to stress that the virus is not an immediate problem, however.”

Source: CNBC News

### IGNACE KIENDBREOGO (RADIO AMITIE YOPOUGON) - IVORY COAST

**QUESTION:** “What is the trend of COVID-19 in the world?”

**RESPONSE:** The COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve, with more or less 20,6 million confirmed COVID-19 cases, and 12,8 million recovered cases and 749 000 deaths worldwide. In Africa, there have been over 800 000 confirmed cases reported and nearly 15 000 deaths reported in the World Health Organization African Regions. The highest number of reported cases on the continent are in South Africa, which remains the hardest hit country across the continent and ranks fifth globally after the United States of America, Brazil, India, and the Russian Federation. From 29 July to 4 August 2020, Gambia registered the highest percentage increase of 145% (266 to 795 cases). This was followed by Equatorial Guinea 105% (2 350 to 4 821), Zimbabwe with a 50% increase (2 817 to 4 221 cases) and Lesotho a 44% increase (505 to 726 cases). Gambia, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been among the top five countries with the highest percentage increase for the past three reporting periods. Mauritius, Seychelles and United Republic of Tanzania did not officially submit reports indicating any confirmed case.

Source: World Health Organization

### MWINYI HALID (A FM DODOMA) - TANZANIA

**QUESTION:** “What is the trend of COVID-19 in Tanzania?”

**RESPONSE:** “We are currently experiencing a lack of resources including medical facilities, protective equipment, and the majority of them didn’t have face masks or gloves and didn’t keep to social distancing.”

Source: Medical Brief / Health-E NEWS

### DIVINE ALUNA (KINSHASA) - DRC

**QUESTION:** “What is symptomatology?”

**RESPONSE:** Symptomatology is accurate clinical observation and interpretation of the symptoms presented by a diseased individual. A symptom is a normal response to a harmful stimulus. Each body creates symptoms and signs in a unique way and each personality adapts to them in a unique way. One symptom by itself usually means very little; it is its relationship to other symptoms that is significant and this is what symptomatology looks at. For instance, vomiting accompanied by abdominal pain in the lower right quadrant may suggest appendicitis, while vomiting with headache and falling vision could lead one to suspect something causing increased intracranial pressure. The art of a diagnosis is developed by learning to recognize symptom and sign groups and their anatomical and pathophysiologic relationships.

Source: Chiro.org