



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE THREATS REPORT

# CDTR Week 13, 22-28 March 2020

All users

This weekly bulletin provides updates on threats monitored by ECDC.

## I. Executive summary

### EU Threats

#### COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2020

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 27 March 2020

On 31 December 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health and Health Commission reported a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown aetiology with a common exposure in Wuhan's South China Seafood City market. Further investigations identified a novel coronavirus as the causative agent of the respiratory symptoms for these cases. The outbreak has rapidly evolved, affecting other parts of China and other countries. On 30 January 2020, WHO's director declared that the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), accepting the Committee's advice and issuing temporary recommendations under the International Health Regulations (IHR).

##### → Update of the week

Since 21 March 2020 and as of 27 March 2020, 285 553 cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (in accordance with the applied case definition in the countries) have been reported, including 13 785 deaths. This means that 54% of the total number of reported cases (528 025) and 58% of the total number of reported deaths (23 669) worldwide have been reported in the last week.

Since the last CDTR published on 20 March, 26 new countries reported cases: Cape Verde, Isle of Man, Madagascar, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe, Angola, Eritrea, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Grenada, Mozambique, Syria, Belize, Myanmar, the United States Virgin Islands, Laos, Libya, Turks and Caicos Islands, Mali, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, and Guinea-Bissau.

**\*\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/1999 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.**

During the same period, in the EU/EEA and the UK, 162 772 cases, including 10 911 deaths, have been reported for all EU/EEA countries. More details are available [here](#).

## Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2019/2020 season

Opening date: 11 October 2019

Latest update: 27 March 2020

Influenza transmission in Europe shows a seasonal pattern, with peak activity during the winter months.

### →Update of the week

For the region overall, influenza activity appears to be declining. High influenza intensity was reported by one Member State, and seven Member States and areas reported medium influenza intensity. Widespread influenza activity was reported by less than half of the Member States and areas across the Region.

## Non EU Threats

### Ebola virus disease - tenth outbreak - Democratic Republic of the Congo - 2018-2020

Opening date: 1 August 2018

Latest update: 27 March 2020

On 1 August 2018, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared the tenth outbreak of Ebola virus disease in the country. The outbreak affected North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri Provinces in the north-east of the country, close to the border with Uganda. In 2019, several imported cases from the Democratic Republic of the Congo were detected in Uganda; however, no autochthonous cases have been reported in the country as of today. On 17 July 2019, the [International Health Regulations \(IHR\) Emergency Committee](#) convened, and WHO's Director-General later declared that the outbreak met all the criteria for a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations. On 18 October 2019, and again on 12 February 2020, the Committee decided that the outbreak still constitutes a PHEIC.

### →Update of the week

Since the previous CDTR and as of 24 March 2020, the [Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) (DRC) has reported no additional confirmed cases, however, nine retrospective probable cases have been reported. During the same period, no deaths were reported among confirmed cases.

The nine probable cases were reported retrospectively and have dates of symptom onset between October 2018 and July 2019.

As of 24 March 2020, no new confirmed cases have been reported since the case reported in Beni on 17 February 2020. This case recovered and tested negative twice and was subsequently discharged on 3 March 2020. WHO recommends a period of [42 days](#) of enhanced surveillance (two full incubation periods) after the last person tests negative before declaring the end of the outbreak. WHO [states](#) that flare-ups of new cases remain a risk, both during this 42-day period and afterwards.

According to [WHO](#), response actions are currently facing increasing limitations, including a shortage of funding, ongoing insecurity, population displacement, lack of access to some areas, and limited staffing and resources amidst other local and global emergencies.

Since the start of the vaccination campaign on 8 August 2018, 301 585 people have been vaccinated with the rVSV-ZEBOV vaccine (Merck & Co). In addition, 20 339 people have been vaccinated with the first dose of the Ad26.ZEBOV/MVA-BN-Filo vaccine (Johnson & Johnson) in the two health areas of Karisimbi in Goma. As of 24 March 2020, 6 078 people had been vaccinated with the second dose of this vaccine.

## II. Detailed reports

### COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2020

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 27 March 2020

#### Epidemiological summary

Since 31 December 2019 and as of 27 March 2020, 528 025 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported, including 23 669 deaths. The deaths have been reported from Italy (8 165), Spain (4 089), China (3 298), Iran (2 234), France (1 696), United States (1 296), United Kingdom (578), Netherlands (434), Germany (253), Belgium (220), Switzerland (161), South Korea (139), Indonesia (78), Brazil (77), Turkey (75), Sweden (66), Portugal (60), Austria (49), Japan (46), Philippines (45), Denmark (41), Canada (39), Iraq (36), Ecuador (34), Greece (26), Malaysia (23), Algeria (21), Egypt (21), San Marino (21), Ireland (19), India (17), Romania (17), Poland (16), Norway (14), Australia (13), Argentina (12), Dominican Republic (10), Hungary (10), Morocco (10), Czech Republic (9), Luxembourg (9), Pakistan (9), Panama (9), Peru (9), Israel (8), Mexico (8), an international conveyance off Japan (7), Albania (6), Colombia (6), Lebanon (6), Bangladesh (5), Slovenia (5), Thailand (5), Tunisia (5), Ukraine (5), Bahrain (4), Chile (4), Democratic Republic of the Congo (4), Finland (4), Lithuania (4), Andorra (3), Azerbaijan (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (3), Bulgaria (3), Burkina Faso (3), Cyprus (3), Ghana (3), North Macedonia (3), Paraguay (3), Saudi Arabia (3), Serbia (3), Costa Rica (2), Croatia (2), Cuba (2), Iceland (2), Mauritius (2), Russia (2), Singapore (2), South Africa (2), Taiwan (2), United Arab Emirates (2), Afghanistan (1), Armenia (1), Cameroon (1), Cape Verde (1), Cayman Islands (1), Curaçao (1), Estonia (1), Gabon (1), Gambia (1), Guam (1), Guatemala (1), Guyana (1), Honduras (1), Jamaica (1), Jersey (1), Kenya (1), Kosovo\*\* (1), Moldova (1), Montenegro (1), Niger (1), Nigeria (1), Palestine\* (1), Sudan (1), Trinidad and Tobago (1), Venezuela (1) and Zimbabwe (1).

Since 26 March 2020, all territories reported under Netherlands Antilles are reported separately: Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

#### Cases have been reported on the following continents:

**Africa:** South Africa (927), Egypt (456), Algeria (305), Morocco (275), Tunisia (173), Burkina Faso (146), Ghana (132), Senegal (105), Côte d'Ivoire (96), Cameroon (88), Nigeria (65), Democratic Republic of the Congo (54), Rwanda (50), Kenya (31), Togo (24), Madagascar (23), Djibouti (18), Uganda (14), Zambia (14), United Republic of Tanzania (13), Equatorial Guinea (12), Ethiopia (12), Niger (10), Namibia (8), Gabon (7), Mozambique (7), Seychelles (7), Benin (6), Eritrea (6), Eswatini (6), Cape Verde (5), Central African Republic (5), Chad (5), Guinea (5), Congo (4), Mali (4), Angola (3), Gambia (3), Liberia (3), Mauritania (3), Sudan (3), Zimbabwe (3), Guinea-Bissau (2), Somalia (2) and Libya (1).

**Asia:** China (82 079), Iran (29 406), South Korea (9 332), Turkey (3 629), Israel (2 666), Malaysia (2 031), Japan (1 364), Pakistan (1 197), Thailand (1 136), Saudi Arabia (1 012), Indonesia (893), India (724), Philippines (707), Singapore (594), Qatar (549), Bahrain (458), Iraq (382), Lebanon (368), United Arab Emirates (333), Taiwan (252), Kuwait (208), Jordan (172), Vietnam (153), Kazakhstan (120), Brunei Darussalam (114), Oman (109), Sri Lanka (106), Cambodia (98), Palestine\* (84), Uzbekistan (83), Mauritius (81), Afghanistan (75), Bangladesh (48), Kyrgyzstan (44), Maldives (13), Mongolia (11), Laos (6), Myanmar (5), Syria (5), Bhutan (3), Nepal (3) and Timor-Leste (1).

**America:** United States (85 991), Canada (4 018), Brazil (2 915), Ecuador (1 403), Chile (1 306), Panama (674), Argentina (589), Mexico (585), Peru (580), Colombia (491), Dominican Republic (488), Uruguay (238), Costa Rica (231), Venezuela (107), Cuba (67), Honduras (67), Trinidad and Tobago (65), Bolivia (61), Paraguay (52), Aruba (28), Jamaica (26), Guatemala (25), Barbados (24), United States Virgin Islands (17), Bermuda (15), El Salvador (13), Dominica (11), Bahamas (9), Haiti (8), Suriname (8), Antigua and Barbuda (7), Curaçao (7), Grenada (7), Cayman Islands (6), Greenland (6), Guyana (5), Montserrat (5), Saint Lucia (3), Anguilla (2), Belize (2), British Virgin Islands (2), Nicaragua (2), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2), Sint Maarten (2), Turks and Caicos Islands (2) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1).

**Europe:** Italy (80 539), Spain (56 188), Germany (42 288), France (29 155), United Kingdom (11 658), Switzerland (10 714), Netherlands (7 431), Austria (7 029), Belgium (6 235), Portugal (3 544), Norway (3 156), Sweden (2 806), Czech Republic (2 062), Denmark (1 877), Ireland (1 819), Luxembourg (1 453), Poland (1 221), Romania (1 029), Finland (958), Greece (892), Russia (840), Iceland (802), Slovenia (577), Estonia (538), Croatia (495), Serbia (384), Armenia (329), Hungary (300), Lithuania (299), Bulgaria (264), Latvia (244), Slovakia (226), Andorra (224), San Marino (218), North Macedonia (201), Bosnia and Herzegovina (181), Moldova (177), Albania (174), Ukraine (156), Cyprus (146), Faroe Islands (140), Malta (134), Azerbaijan (122), Belarus (86), Georgia (79), Kosovo\*\* (79), Montenegro (67), Liechtenstein (56), Gibraltar (35), Guernsey (34), Monaco (33), Jersey (32), Isle of Man (26) and Holy See (5).

**Oceania:** Australia (3 166), New Zealand (338), Guam (49), French Polynesia (30), New Caledonia (15), Fiji (5) and Papua New

Guinea (1).

**Other:** an international conveyance off Japan (696).

*\* This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.*

*\*\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/1999 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.*

#### **EU/EEA and the UK:**

As of 27 March 2020, 265 421 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: Italy (80 539), Spain (56 188), Germany (42 288), France (29 155), United Kingdom (11 658), Netherlands (7 431), Austria (7 029), Belgium (6 235), Portugal (3 544), Norway (3 156), Sweden (2 806), Czech Republic (2 062), Denmark (1 877), Ireland (1 819), Luxembourg (1 453), Poland (1 221), Romania (1 029), Finland (958), Greece (892), Iceland (802), Slovenia (577), Estonia (538), Croatia (495), Hungary (300), Lithuania (299), Bulgaria (264), Latvia (244), Slovakia (226), Cyprus (146), Malta (134) and Liechtenstein (56).

As of 27 March 2020, 15 795 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: Italy (8 165), Spain (4 089), France (1 696), United Kingdom (578), Netherlands (434), Germany (253), Belgium (220), Sweden (66), Portugal (60), Austria (49), Denmark (41), Greece (26), Ireland (19), Romania (17), Poland (16), Norway (14), Hungary (10), Czech Republic (9), Luxembourg (9), Slovenia (5), Finland (4), Lithuania (4), Bulgaria (3), Cyprus (3), Croatia (2), Iceland (2) and Estonia (1).

#### **EU:**

As of 27 March 2020, 249 749 cases have been reported in the EU: Italy (80 539), Spain (56 188), Germany (42 288), France (29 155), Netherlands (7 431), Austria (7 029), Belgium (6 235), Portugal (3 544), Sweden (2 806), Czech Republic (2 062), Denmark (1 877), Ireland (1 819), Luxembourg (1 453), Poland (1 221), Romania (1 029), Finland (958), Greece (892), Slovenia (577), Estonia (538), Croatia (495), Hungary (300), Lithuania (299), Bulgaria (264), Latvia (244), Slovakia (226), Cyprus (146) and Malta (134).

As of 27 March 2020, 15 201 deaths have been reported in the EU: Italy (8 165), Spain (4 089), France (1 696), Netherlands (434), Germany (253), Belgium (220), Sweden (66), Portugal (60), Austria (49), Denmark (41), Greece (26), Ireland (19), Romania (17), Poland (16), Hungary (10), Czech Republic (9), Luxembourg (9), Slovenia (5), Finland (4), Lithuania (4), Bulgaria (3), Cyprus (3), Croatia (2) and Estonia (1).

#### **Major developments in the EU/EEA and the UK between 21 and 27 March:**

**Germany:** As of 23 March 2020, gatherings of more than two people (with the exception of families and household members) are banned in all [federal states](#). All restaurants and any businesses offering bodycare services have had to close.

**Iceland:** According to the [Icelandic government](#), large scale testing of the general population to identify cases of COVID-19 is underway in parallel with ongoing regular testing through the healthcare systems, to estimate the prevalence of the disease within the general, largely non-symptomatic, non-quarantined population. Among the first 5 571 samples collected through this approach, 48 tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. Through testing in the healthcare system, 4 197 samples have been tested, 425 of which were positive.

**Lithuania:** The testing strategy in [Lithuania](#) was expanded on 23 March 2020. From 23 March 2020, in addition to suspected cases, all healthcare workers can be tested, as well as individuals aged 65 years and older with acute respiratory symptoms. Suspected cases are classified as those presenting acute respiratory symptoms (acute occurrence of at least one of the following symptoms: fever, cough, difficulty breathing) AND having no other known etiological reason to explain the symptoms AND travel history, within 14 days of symptoms occurring, to countries with local or community transmission.

**United Kingdom:** The [UK](#) has banned people of all ages from leaving home, irrespective of any symptoms or other health conditions, with the following exceptions: to shop for basic essentials; to do one form of exercise a day; for any medical needs – for example, to visit a pharmacy or deliver essential supplies to a vulnerable person; to travel to and from work – but only where this is absolutely necessary.

**Norway:** There are dedicated official web pages available for [COVID-19 updates](#) and information on [measures and regulations](#) for Norway.

**Portugal:** On 18 March 2020, a state of emergency was declared across the country for 15 days (from 19 March to 2 April 2020). Further measures were [implemented](#). Portugal now has an [official website](#) dedicated to COVID-19 information. From 19 March 2020, all travellers arriving into the northern region of Portugal by land, air or sea, regardless of their nationality and country of

origin, will be quarantined for 14 days from the date of entry into Portugal.

#### Other major updates between 21 and 27 March:

**Testing:** On 21 March 2020, [FDA](#) issued first emergency use authorisation for a COVID-19 diagnostic test (Cepheid Xpert Xpress SARS-CoV-2 test). In the [authorisation](#), it is stated that positive results are indicative of active infection with SARS-CoV-2, and that clinical correlation with patient history and other diagnostic information are needed to determine patient infection status.

**China:** On 24 March 2020, [media](#) reports citing local authorities announced that the lockdown in Wuhan will be lifted on 8 April.

**French Polynesia:** On 20 March 2020, [health authorities in French Polynesia](#) decided to reduce contact and travel to only that which is strictly necessary as of 20 March midnight and for a minimum period of 15 days. [Law enforcement](#) will be mobilised to ensure that the lock-down is respected.

**Japan:** In a [joint statement](#), the International Olympic Committee and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced that the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in Tokyo will be rescheduled to a date beyond 2020 but no later than summer 2021. It was also agreed that the Games will keep the name Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020.

**Maldives:** As of 21 March 2020, all passengers travelling to the Maldives by air, except for tourists checking in to resorts, will be [quarantined for 14 days](#) at a place designated by the government.

**New Caledonia:** Repatriation plans are in place for [nationals of New Caledonia living abroad](#) and for [foreign residents in New Caledonia](#). From 23 March 2020, a [special childcare system](#) will be put in place for children (aged 3-16 years old) of people from prioritised professions.

#### Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC):

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constitutes a PHEIC.

On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of the [WHO](#) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

More details are available [here](#).

**Sources:** [Wuhan Municipal Health Commission](#) | [China CDC](#) | [WHO statement](#) | [WHO coronavirus website](#) | [ECDC 2019-nCoV website](#) | [RAGIDA](#) | [WHO](#)

### ECDC assessment

Information on the COVID-19 situation and a risk assessment can be found on the [ECDC website](#).

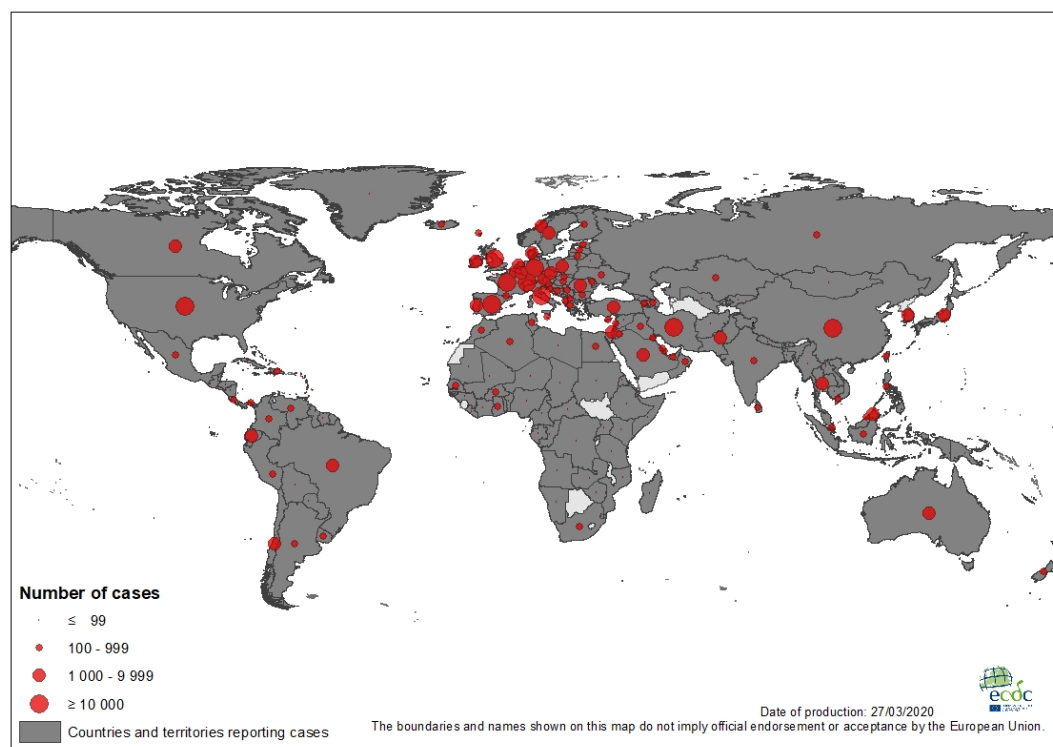
### Actions

ECDC activities related to COVID-19 can be found on the ECDC [website](#).



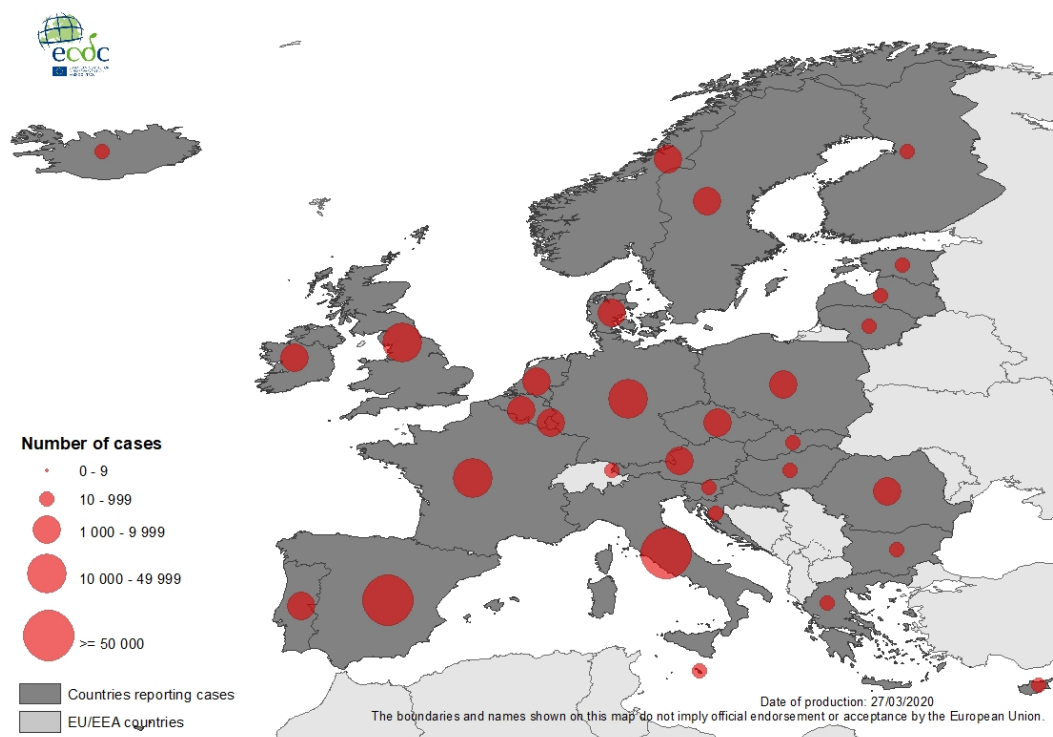
## Geographical distribution of COVID-19 cases (in accordance with the applied case definition and testing strategy in the countries) worldwide, as of 27 March 2020

Source: ECDC



## Geographical distribution of COVID-19 cases (in accordance with the applied case definition and testing strategy in the countries), EU/EEA and the UK, as of 27 March 2020

Source: ECDC



## Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2019/2020 season

Opening date: 11 October 2019

Latest update: 27 March 2020

## Epidemiological summary

### Week 12/2020 (16 – 22 March 2020)

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the Region seems to be affecting healthcare-seeking behaviour and testing capacities in Member States which are having an impact on both influenza epidemiological and virological data, and seasonal patterns.

For the Region overall, influenza activity appears to be declining. High influenza intensity was reported by one Member State, and seven Member States and areas reported medium influenza intensity. Widespread influenza activity was reported by less than half of the Member States and areas across the Region.

However, influenza-like illness (ILI) and/or acute respiratory infection (ARI) notification rates continued to increase or remain high in some Member States this week, which might reflect the community transmission of COVID-19.

The percentage of specimens from patients who presented with ILI or ARI to sentinel primary healthcare sites that tested positive for an influenza virus dropped from 30% last week to 14% this week.

Both influenza virus types A and B were co-circulating in sentinel source specimens with a higher proportion (60%) of type A viruses being detected. Of the type A detections, A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses were the most common (65%). Of the influenza B viruses, the vast majority were B/Victoria lineage.

The distribution of viruses detected varied between Member States and areas and within sub-regions. Half of 14 reports from across the Region reported dominance of type A viruses while the other half reported co-dominance of types A and B viruses.

Pooled estimates of all-cause mortality from 22 countries or regions reporting to the [EuroMOMO](#) project showed normal expected levels of mortality.

#### 2019–2020 season overview:

For the Region as a whole, influenza activity commenced earlier than in recent years and, based on sentinel sampling, first exceeded a positivity rate of 10% in week 47, 2019.

The influenza season for the Region as a whole peaked in week 5 of 2020, reaching a maximum positivity rate of 55%. The peak phase with positivity levels above 50% lasted for just two weeks, week 5 and 6, 2020. In the previous influenza season, rates of influenza positivity exceeded 50% for six weeks.

The majority of circulating viruses were susceptible to neuraminidase inhibitors, supporting early treatment or prophylactic use in accordance with national guidelines.

Interim estimates of 2019–2020 seasonal influenza vaccine effectiveness in the northern hemisphere are available. Vaccination remains the best possible method for prevention of influenza and/or reduction of the risk of serious complications. Member States should continue to promote vaccination while influenza viruses continue to circulate in the community.

WHO has published [recommendations](#) for the composition of influenza vaccines to be used in the 2020–2021 northern hemisphere season. Based on these recommendations the influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2) and B/Victoria-lineage virus components should be updated for the 2020–2021 influenza vaccine.

ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe published a joint [Regional Situation Assessment](#) for the 2019–2020 influenza season up to week 49 of 2019, which focused on disease severity and impact on healthcare systems to assist forward planning in Member States.

**Sources:** [EuroMOMO](#) | [Flu News Europe](#) | [Influenzanet](#)

## ECDC assessment

Influenza activity appears to be declining for the region overall. In March 2019, WHO published [recommendations](#) for the composition of influenza vaccines to be used in the 2019–2020 northern hemisphere season. Influenza vaccination for the 2019–2020 season should be promoted because vaccine coverage among the elderly, chronic disease risk groups and healthcare workers is sub-optimal in most EU Member States, according to the [VENICE report](#). The vast majority of recently circulating influenza viruses in the Region and worldwide were susceptible to neuraminidase inhibitors, which supports the use of antiviral treatment in accordance with national guidelines.

## Actions

ECDC monitors influenza activity in Europe during the winter season and publishes its weekly report on the [Flu News Europe](#) website. ECDC will be monitoring influenza activity in the WHO European Region between week 40 2019 and week 20 2020.

## Ebola virus disease - tenth outbreak - Democratic Republic of the Congo - 2018-2020

Opening date: 1 August 2018

Latest update: 27 March 2020

## Epidemiological summary

Since the beginning of the outbreak and as of 24 March 2020, there have been 3 453 cases (3 310 confirmed, 143 probable) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including 2 273 deaths, according to the Ministry of Health. The last confirmed case was reported in Beni. As of 24 March 2020, 171 healthcare workers have been infected.

In the DRC, 29 health zones in three provinces have reported probable and/or confirmed cases of Ebola virus disease: Mwenga in South Kivu Province, Alimbongo, Beni, Biena, Butembo, Goma, Kalunguta, Katwa, Kayna, Kyondo, Lubero, Mabalako, Manguredjipa, Masereka, Mutwanga, Musienene, Nyiragongo, Oicha, Pinga and Vuhovi Health Zones in North Kivu Province and Ariwara, Bunia, Mambasa, Nyankunde, Komanda, Lolwa, Mandima, Rwampara and Tchomia in Ituri Province.

In Uganda, one imported case (reported on 29 August 2019) died on 30 August 2019 in Kasese district, which borders North Kivu. However, as of today, there have been no reports of autochthonous transmission in Uganda.

**Public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC):** On 17 July 2019, WHO's Director-General [declared](#) the Ebola virus disease outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo a PHEIC. This declaration followed the fourth meeting of the IHR Emergency Committee for Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 17 July 2019. The declaration was made in response to the geographical spread observed in the previous weeks. It also expresses the need for a more intensified and coordinated response in order to end the outbreak. On 18 October 2019, and again on 12 February 2020, the Committee decided that the outbreak still constitutes a PHEIC.

**Sources:** [CMRE](#) | [Ebola dashboard Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) | [Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) | [WHO](#) | [WHO Regional Office for Africa](#)

## ECDC assessment

Implementing response measures remains challenging in the affected areas because of the prolonged humanitarian crisis, the unstable security situation, and resistance in several population groups. At the current stage of the epidemic, with no confirmed cases in recent weeks, a high level of surveillance remains essential to detect and interrupt further transmission early on, including transmission events that may arise from exposure to survivor's infected bodily fluids. The overall risk to the EU/EEA remains very low.

**WHO assessment:** As of 26 March, the last [WHO assessment](#) concluded that the national and regional risk levels remain high, while global risk levels remain low.

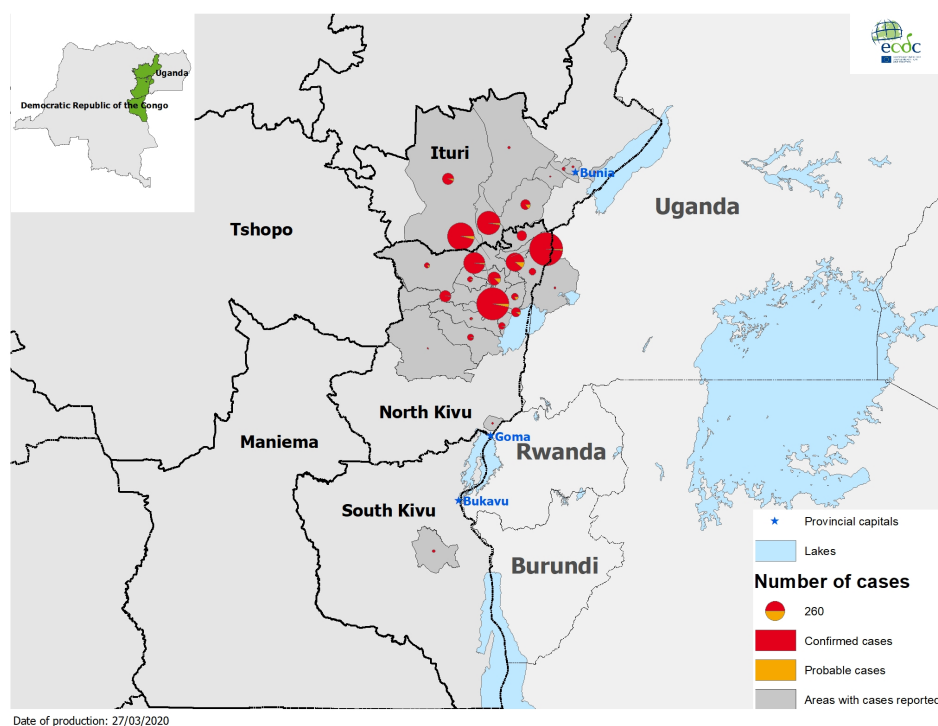
## Actions

ECDC published an [epidemiological update](#) on 13 June 2019 and updated its [rapid risk assessment](#) on 7 August 2019.



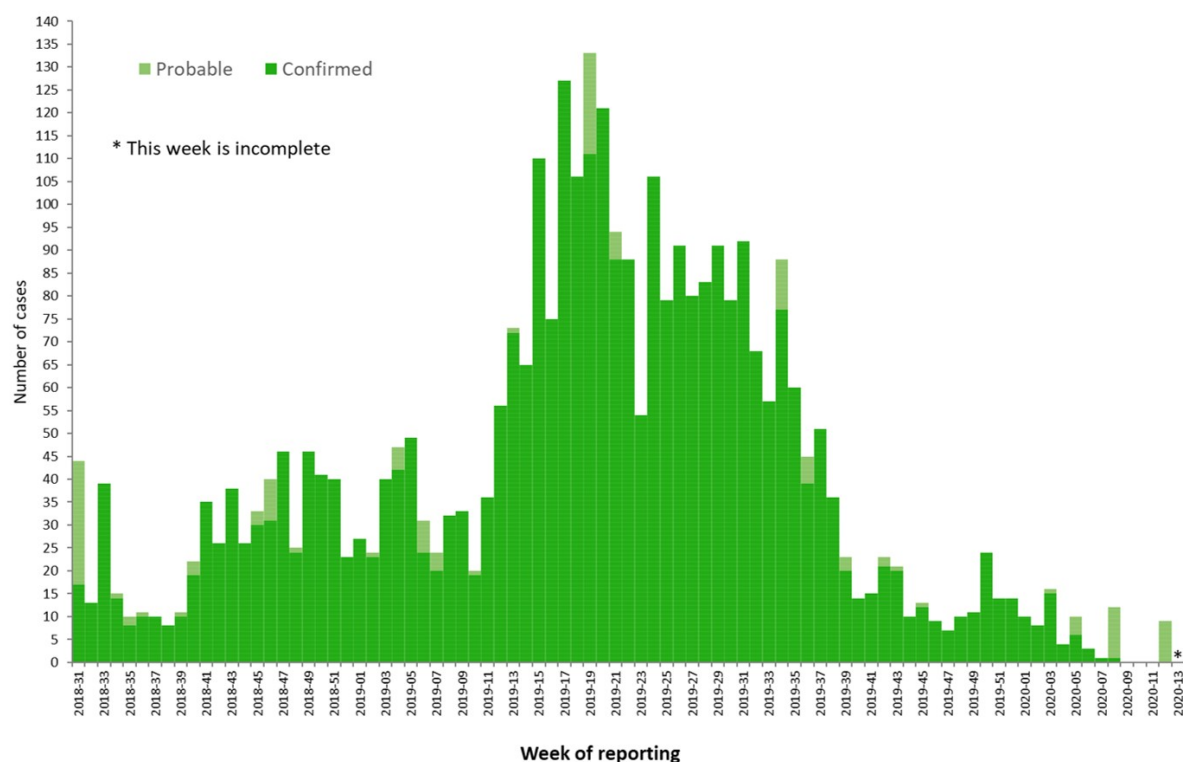
## Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable cases of Ebola virus disease, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, as of 24 March 2020

Source: ECDC



## Distribution of confirmed and probable cases of Ebola virus disease by week of reporting, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, as of 24 March 2020

Source: ECDC



## Ebola Virus Disease case distribution in DRC and Uganda, as of 24 March 2020

Source: ECDC

	Number of confirmed cases	Number of probable cases	Confirmed and probable cases	Number of deaths
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>3310</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3453</b>	<b>2264</b>
North-Kivu Province	2796	117	2913	1988
Alimbongo	5	1	6	3
Beni	721	9	730	474
Biena	19	2	21	14
Butembo	295	7	302	360
Goma	1	0	1	1
Kalunguta	198	23	221	90
Katwa	653	24	677	496
Kayna	28	1	29	9
Kyondo	25	6	31	19
Lubero	31	2	33	6
Mabalako	463	18	481	352
Manguredjipa	18	3	21	13
Masereka	50	6	56	23
Musienene	85	1	86	34
Mutwanga	32	0	32	12
Nyiragongo	3	0	3	1
Oicha	65	0	65	30
Pinga	1	0	1	0
Vuhovi	103	14	117	51
Ituri province	508	26	534	273
Ariwara	1	0	1	1
Bunia	4	0	4	4
Komanda	56	10	66	54
Lolwa	6	0	6	1
Mambasa	82	5	87	31
Mandima	347	10	357	176
Nyakunde	2	0	2	1
Rwampara	8	1	9	3
Tchomia	2	0	2	2
South-Kivu	6	0	6	3
Mwenga	6	0	6	3
Uganda	1	0	1	1
Kasese province	1	0	1	1
Kasese	1	0	1	1
<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>3311</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3454</b>	<b>2265</b>

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The Communicable Disease Threat Report may include unconfirmed information which may later prove to be unsubstantiated.