

Epidemiological characteristics of COVID-19 cases admitted to an Egyptian hospital

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- WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT COVID-19
 1. It is a disease called Coronavirus Disease-2019 caused by a Coronavirus named as SARS-CoV-2
 2. The symptoms of COVID-19 are Fever , Cough and Difficulty and short in breathing
 3. If you have the symptoms of Fever, Cough or Difficulty in Breathing
 4. You are a contact of a laboratory confirmed positive case
 5. You must immediately call the State Helpline Number or Ministry of Health.

- WHO IS A SUSPECT
- Anyone with acute respiratory illness {fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (cough, difficulty in breathing),
- A history of travel to or residence in a country/area or territory reporting local transmission of COVID-19 disease during the 14 days prior to symptom onset;
- Anyone with any acute respiratory illness AND having been in contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case in the last 14 days prior to onset of symptoms;

- WHO IS A SUSPECT
- Anyone with severe acute respiratory infection {fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (cough, difficulty in breathing)} AND requiring hospitalization;
- A case for whom testing for COVID-19 is inconclusive.
Laboratory Confirmed case: A person with laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms.

- WHO IS A CONTACT CASE

1. Staying in the same house without proper protection with COVID-19 patient
2. Staying in the same close environment as a COVID-19 patient (including workplace, classroom, household, gatherings)
3. Traveling together in close proximity (less than 1 m) with a symptomatic person who later tested positive for COVID-19
4. Person providing direct care to a COVID-19 patient
5. The infection may have been transferred within a 14-day period before the onset of illness in the case under consideration

- HOW TO INTERACT WITH FAMILIES
- Greet with local salutation and state purpose of your visit. Be respectful, polite and empathetic. Do not discriminate or be rude.
- Be aware that suspected and confirmed cases, and their family members may be stressed or afraid. So, the most important thing you can do is to listen carefully to questions and concerns.
- Gather accurate information from the person: their name, date of birth, travel history, list of symptoms, record and communicate as per the surveillance format. Write the information clearly

- HOW TO SUPPORT HOME QUARANTINE
- Support: Assigned family member to take care of bed ridden person helping them follow doctor's instructions for medication(s) and care.
- Monitor Symptoms: Fever and breathing must be monitored
- Clean and disinfect: All "high-touch" surfaces,
- Wash hands: with soap and water for at least 40 seconds

- HOW TO USE A MASK

1. Use a mask if:

a. You develop fever, cough or breathing difficulty

b. You are visiting a health facility.

c. You are caring for an ill person and/or entering the room of an infected person.

- HOW TO USE A MASK

2. Use a Mask Correctly:

- a. Unfold pleats, facing down, place over nose, mouth and chin.
- b. Fit nose piece over nose-bridge. Tie strings upper string tied - top of head above ears lower string at the back of the neck.
- c. Leave no gaps on either side of the mask, adjust to fit.
- d. Do not pull the mask down or hang it from the neck
- e. Avoid touching the mask while in use.

- HOW TO USE A MASK

3. Replace masks with a new clean, dry mask as soon as they become damp/humid. Do not re-use single-use masks.

4. Remove the mask

a. By using appropriate technique (i.e. do not touch the front but remove the lace from behind)

b. By first untying the string below and then the string above and handle the mask using the upper strings.

Do not touch other surfaces of the mask while removing.

- HOW TO USE A MASK

5. Disposing of Mask

After removal or whenever you inadvertently touch a used mask, clean hands by using an alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water. Discard single-use masks after each use and dispose of them immediately upon removal by soaking in household bleach solution and then throwing in a closed dustbin

- WHAT ARE THE PRECAUTIONS FOR ME DURING COMMUNITY VISITS
- Carefully remove your face mask and gloves using the correct method, avoid touching front of your mask at all time, untie lace from behind and do not let the mask hang low around your neck.
- Dispose o used mask and gloves by throwing them in a covered dustbin.
- If you have carried your bag/register, wipe them down with the disinfectant solution. Add four teaspoons of any home bleach to four cups of water to prepare disinfectant solution

- WHAT ARE THE PRECAUTIONS FOR ME DURING COMMUNITY VISITS
- Wash your hands with soap and water for 40 secs or 70% alcohol based hand-sanitizer before you touch anything else.
- If you get any symptoms like cold, cough, fever, contact the nearest Government Facility or District Surveillance Officer immediately.

FACTS AND MYTHS

1. Statement: With the summers coming up, the Coronavirus will be killed

FACT: The COVID-19 virus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather. The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently washing your hands with soap and water, covering your coughs and sneezes and avoiding crowded places.

2. Statement: Having a bath with hot water will kill the virus

FACT: The virus lives inside the body where the temperature is maintained at 37°C and is not affected by a hot water bath that you have.

FACTS AND MYTHS

3. Statement: Eating raw garlic, sesame seeds will protect you against the virus

FACT: Garlic is a healthy food that has other benefits but does not protect you against the Coronavirus.

4. Statement: Getting the pneumonia vaccine will protect you against the virus

FACT: While vaccines for Pneumonia will certainly protect you against pneumonia, it has no protective effect against the Novel Coronavirus.

FACTS AND MYTHS

5. Statement: You can get COVID-19 through mosquito bites

FACT: The Coronavirus cannot be spread through the bite of a mosquito. It is spread thorough droplets spread when an infected person sneezes or coughs

6. Statement: Spraying alcohol or disinfectant over your body can prevent infection

FACT: Spraying with alcohol or sanitizer on clothes and body, or consuming alcohol will not prevent you from getting infection. Infection spreads when the virus enters the body through nose or mouth. Cleaning and wiping hands with alcohol is to prevent the germ from entering your system through infected hands when you touch your mouth or you eat food with infected hands.

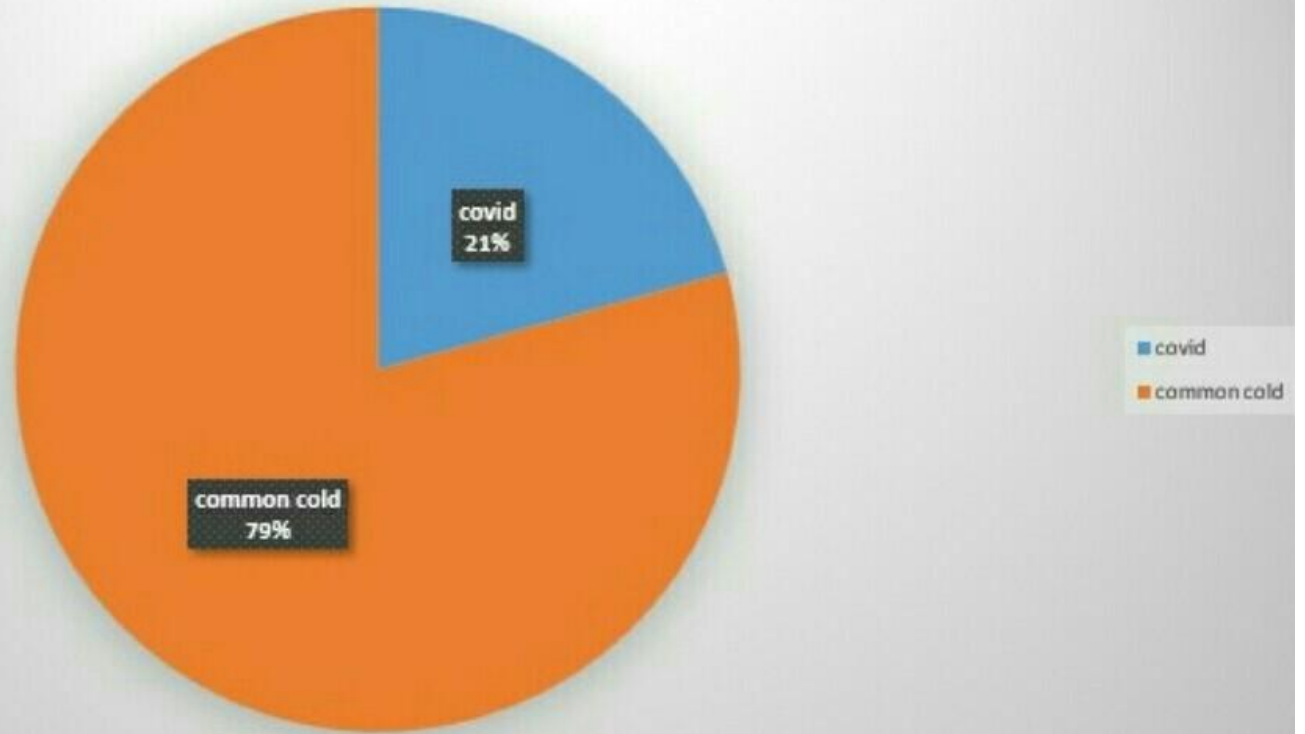
FACTS AND MYTHS

7. Statement: Regularly rinsing the nose with saline will prevent the infection

FACT: Rinsing nose with saline has in few cases helped in containing common cold, but has no evidence to suggest it is effective against the Novel Coronavirus infection

- CASES IN SHEBIN CHEST HOSPITAL;(JAN:JUL /2021)
- All Cases come to hospital in this period are 13001 case.
- Total Cases have been diagnosed as positive Corona are 2688 case.
- All cases have been diagnosed By CT.
- Number of cases which required to make home insulation are 1638 case.
- But there are 1050 case has been hospitalized..

all cases come to hospital

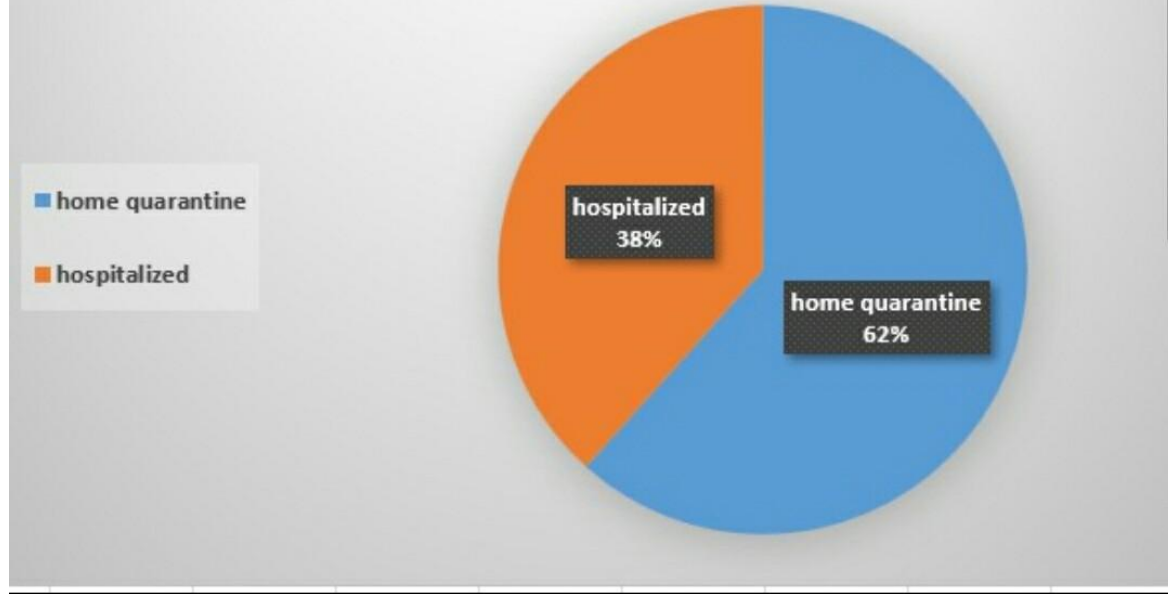


ALL CASES COME TO HOSPITAL ;(JAN:JUL /2021)

HOME QUARANTINE

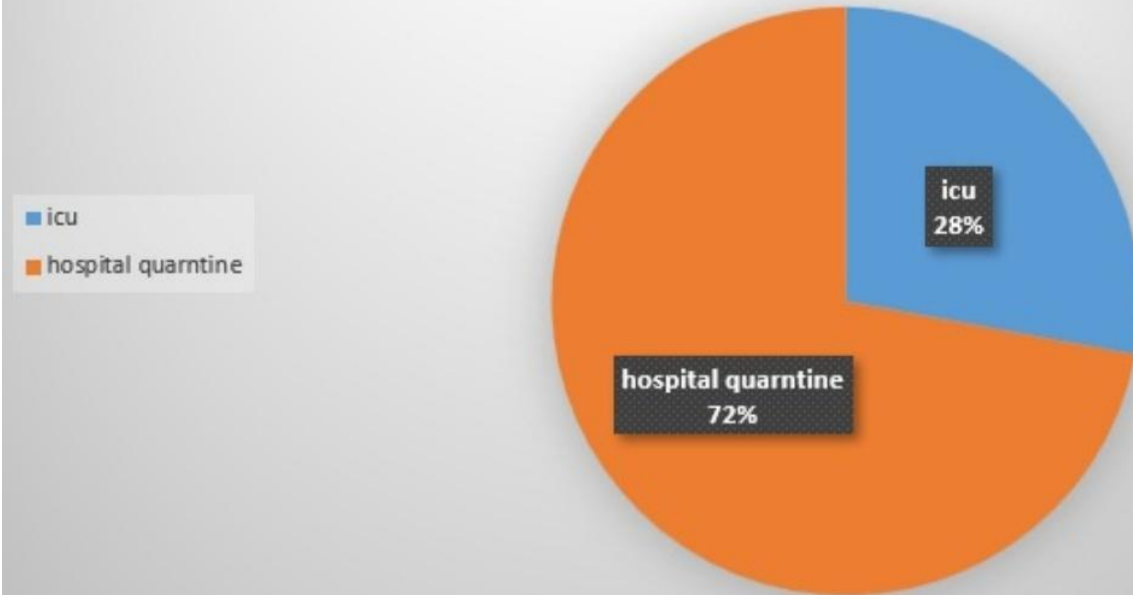
- Patients which diagnosed as positive covid and recommended to set at home quarantine based on its clinical symptoms.
- Number of patients who asked to be at their home in this period reached to 1638 cases according to their clinical symptoms.
- Number of cases which hospitalized are 1050 cases.

covid-19 cases



TOTAL CASES DIAGNOSED POSITIVE CORONA

Hospitalized cases

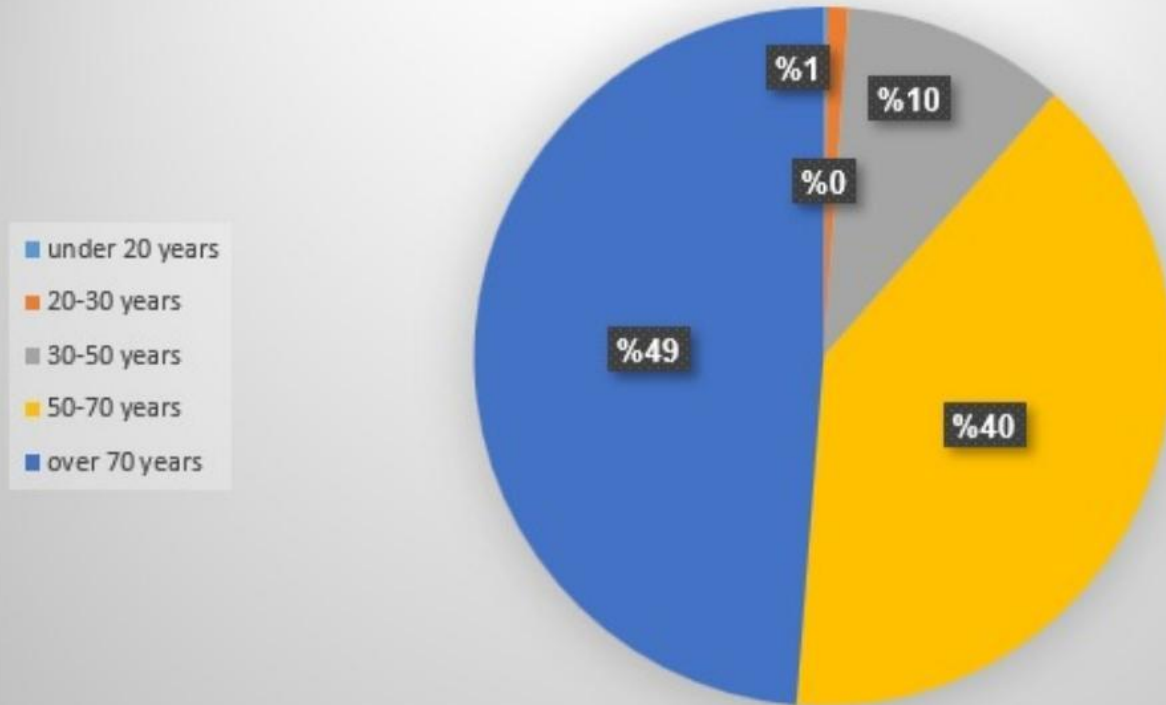


NUMBER OF CASES AT ICU 293 FROM TOTAL 1050

RANGE OF AGE OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS:

- <20 years : 2 cases 17years old
- 20 : 30 years :10 cases
- >30 : 50 years : 109 cases
- >50 : 70 years : 417 cases
- >70 years : 512 cases

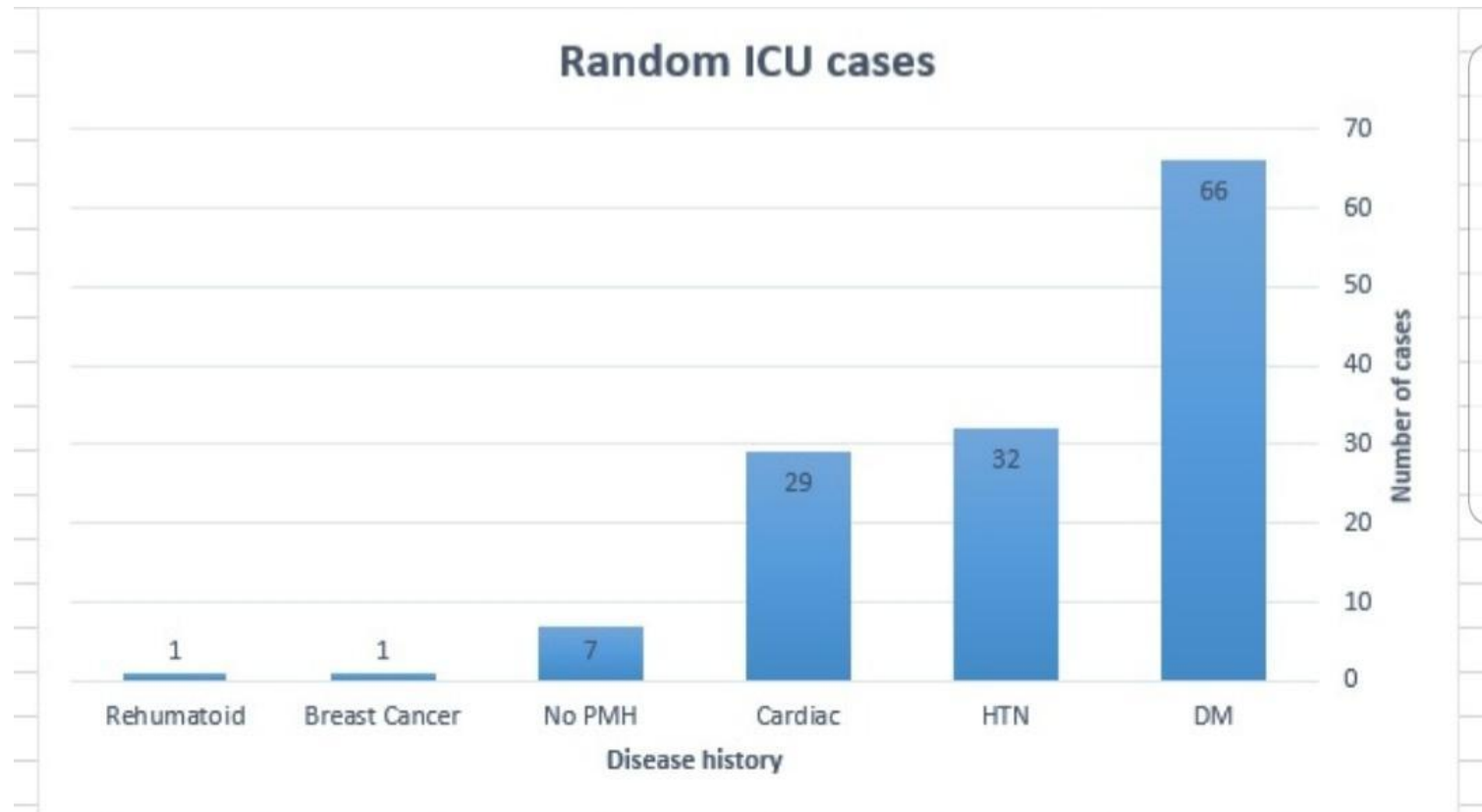
Cases percentage according to age



RANGE OF AGE OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS

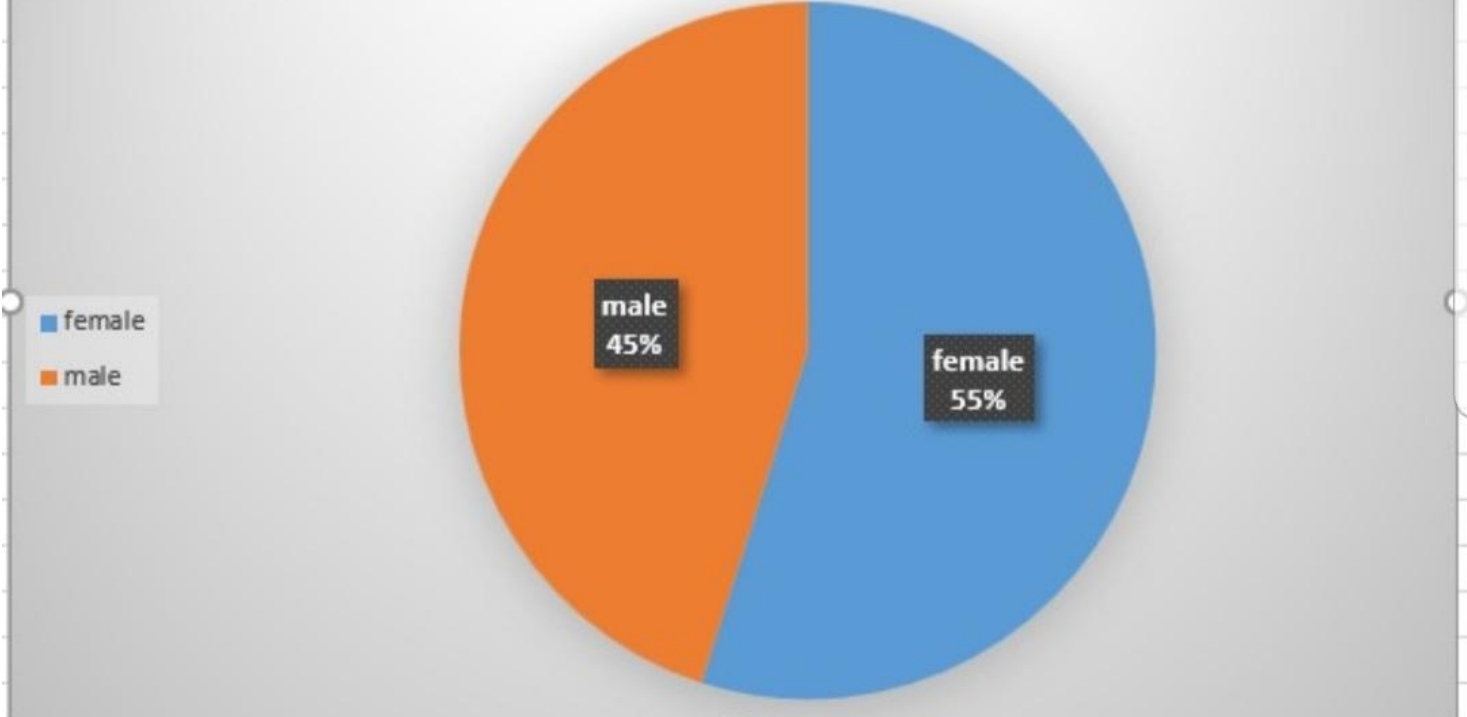
Random ICU cases:

- FROM 91 CASE AT ICU:
- 50 case female
- 41 case male
- DM : 66 cases
- HTN : 32 cases
- CARDIAC :29 cases
- No Past Medical History : 7 cases
- Breast Cancer : 1 case
- Rheumatoid arthritis : 1case



DISEASE HISTORY

random icu cases according to gender

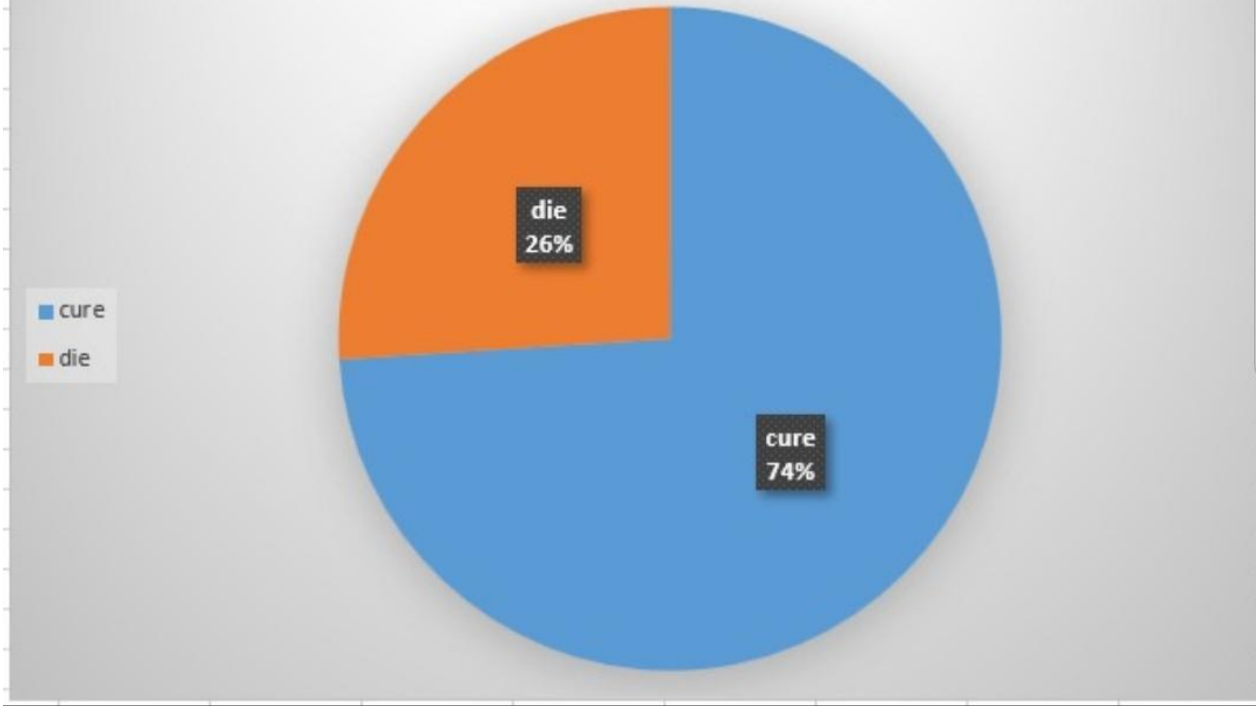


GENDER OF PATIENTS AT ICU

DIED CASES & RECOVERD CASES FROM HOSPITALIZED CASES:

- FROM 1050 CASES THROUGH 7 MONTHS :
- 777 CASES recovered and leave hospital
- 273 CASES died

Hospitalized cases

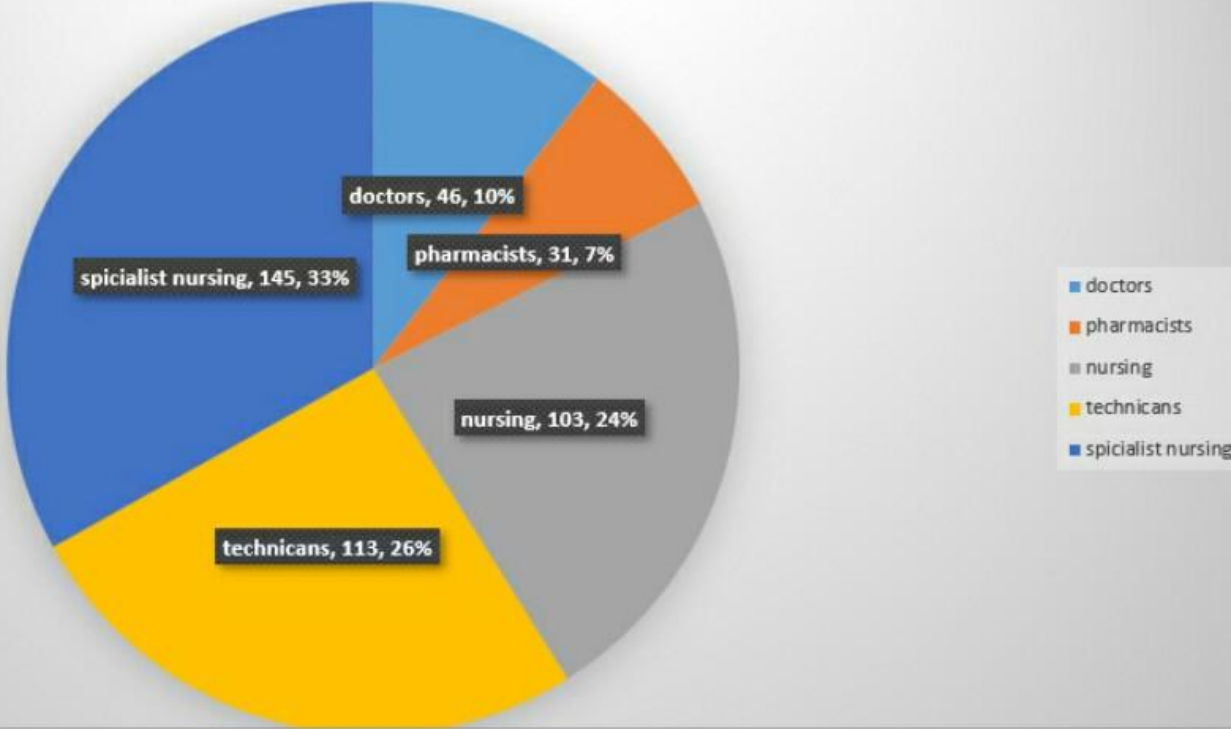


DIED CASES & RECOVERD CASES

STTAF WORKED AT HOSPITAL

- NUMBER OF DOCTORS ARE 46.
- PHARMACISTS WHICH WORKED AT HOSPITAL ARE 31.
- NURSING MEMBERS ARE 248, SPECIALISTS ARE ONLY 145.
- TECHNICIANS ARE 113 AT HOSPITAL

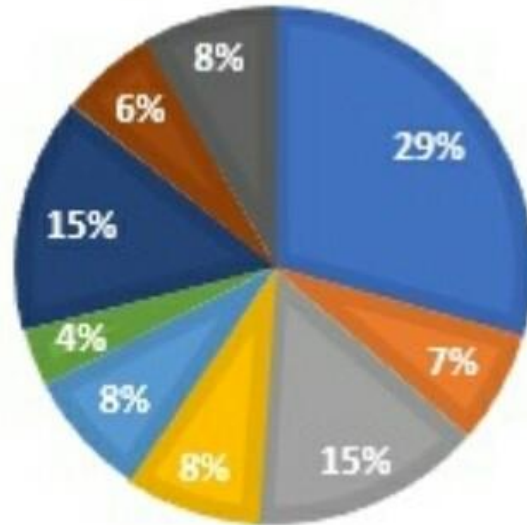
Staff no.



STAFF MEMBERS AT HOSPITAL

Cities which recoved by HOSPITAL

- SHEBIEN ELKOM
- KAWISNA
- BERKIT EL SABEA
- TALA
- SHOHADA
- SADAT, MENOUF , BAGOUR , SERS ELIAN RECOVERD BY ANOTHER HOSPITALS.



HOSPITAL RECOVER 67% OF GOVERNORATE

HOSPITAL BEDS

Hospital consist of 117 bed :

27 bed in the ICU

WHILE there are 90 beds in other units

HOSPITAL BEDS



HOSPITAL BEDS FOR PATIENTS



JAN 2021

24 CASE IN ICU

8 CASE ARE DIE:90% DM,around 60s ,80%HTN

MEDICATION: clexan perfalgan solumedrol insulin remdisivir vit c zinc lactoferrin
colchicin acetylcystiene dexta aspocid lasix

JUN 2021 IN ICU: 11 CASE IN ICU ONLY 1 CASE DIE

