

# The COVID-19 response in Spain

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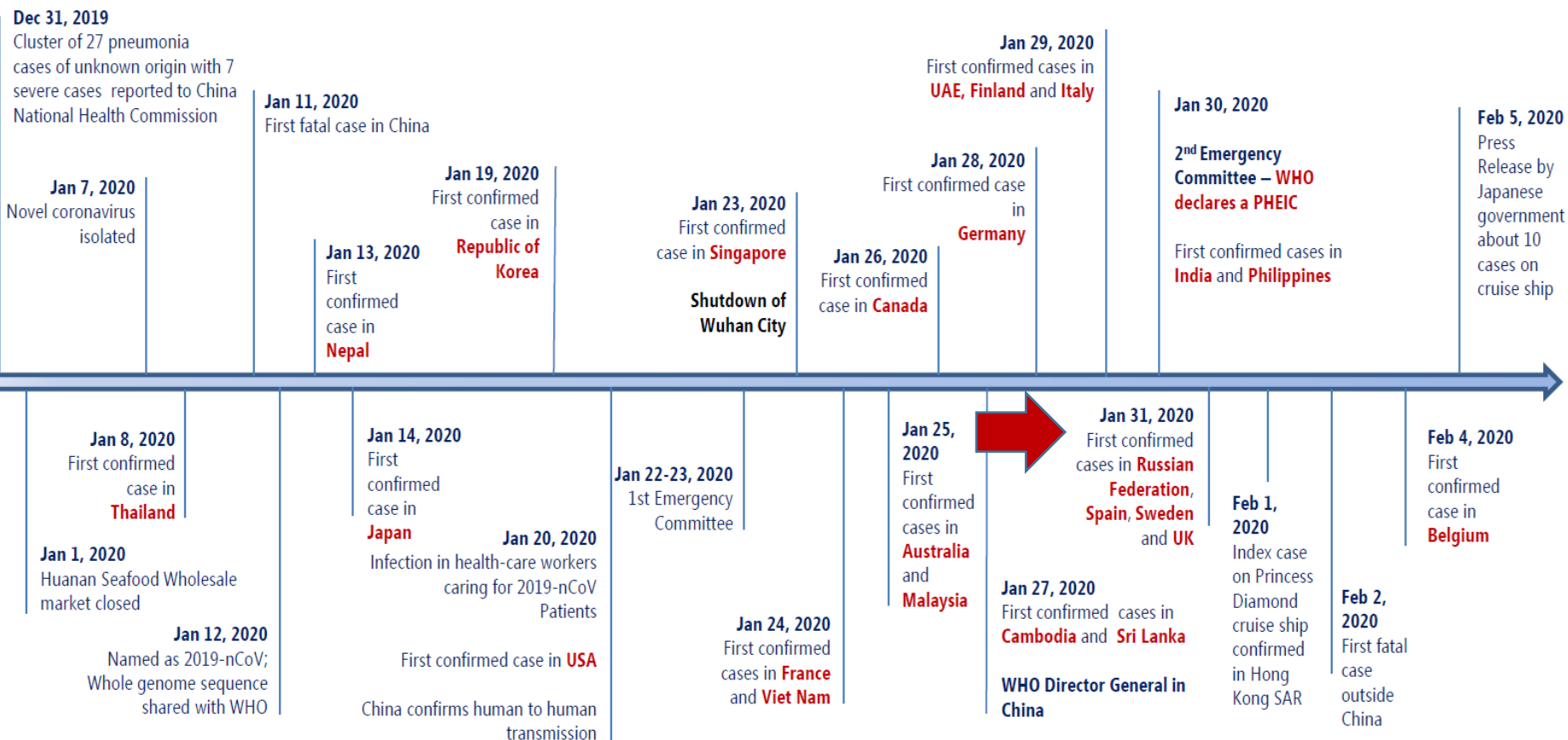
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**Global Virtual Conference**  
**Part I: Comparative Public Health**  
**Interventions Against COVID-19.**

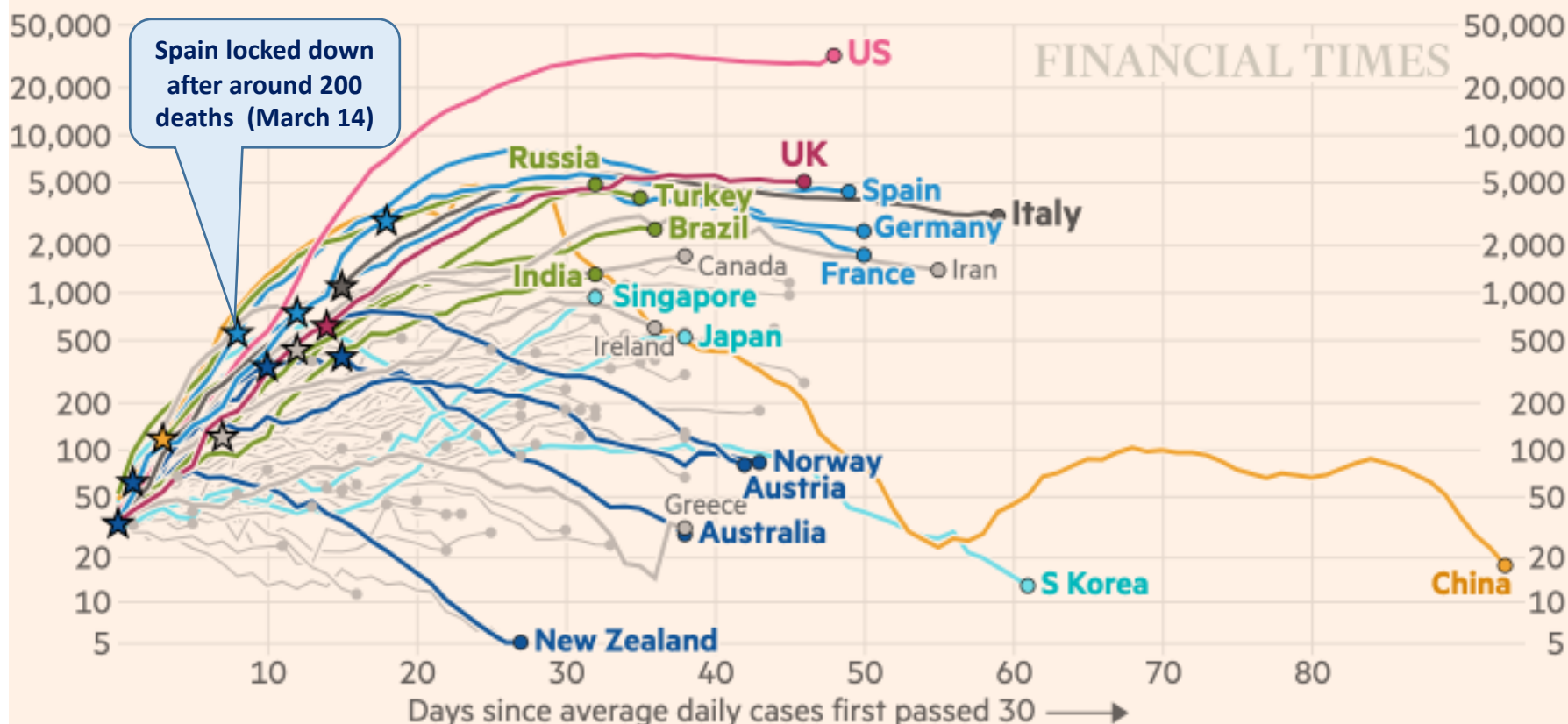
*SDSN, April 27, 2020*

# Evolution of the 2019-nCoV outbreak (31 December 2019 – 10 February 2020)



## Several countries have turned the corner, with numbers of new cases now in decline

Daily confirmed cases (7-day rolling avg.), by number of days since 30 daily cases first recorded  
Stars represent national lockdowns ★



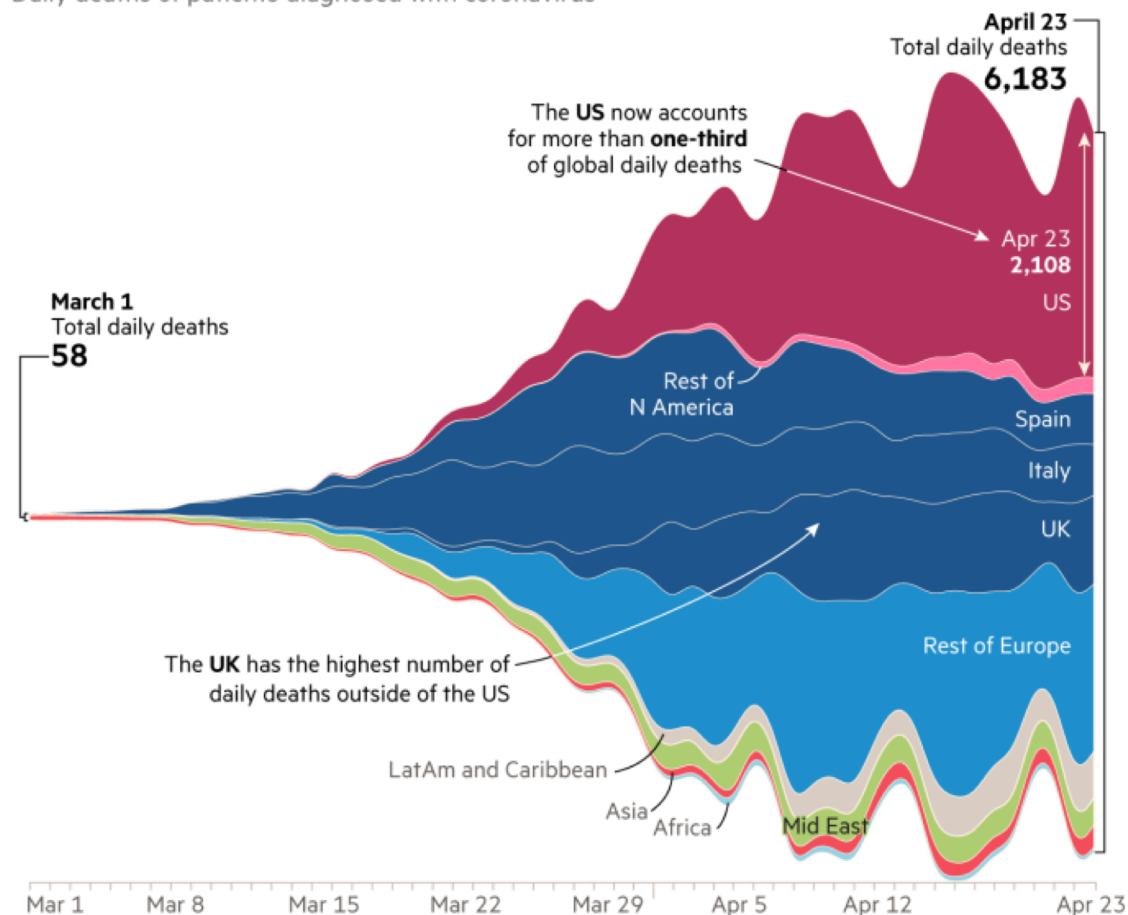
FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch

Source: FT analysis of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; FT research. Data updated April 23, 23:26 BST

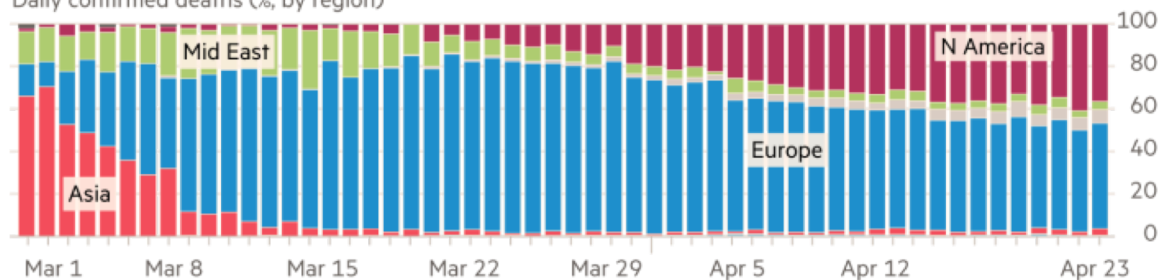
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# Focus of Covid-19 deaths has switched from Asia to Europe – and now the US

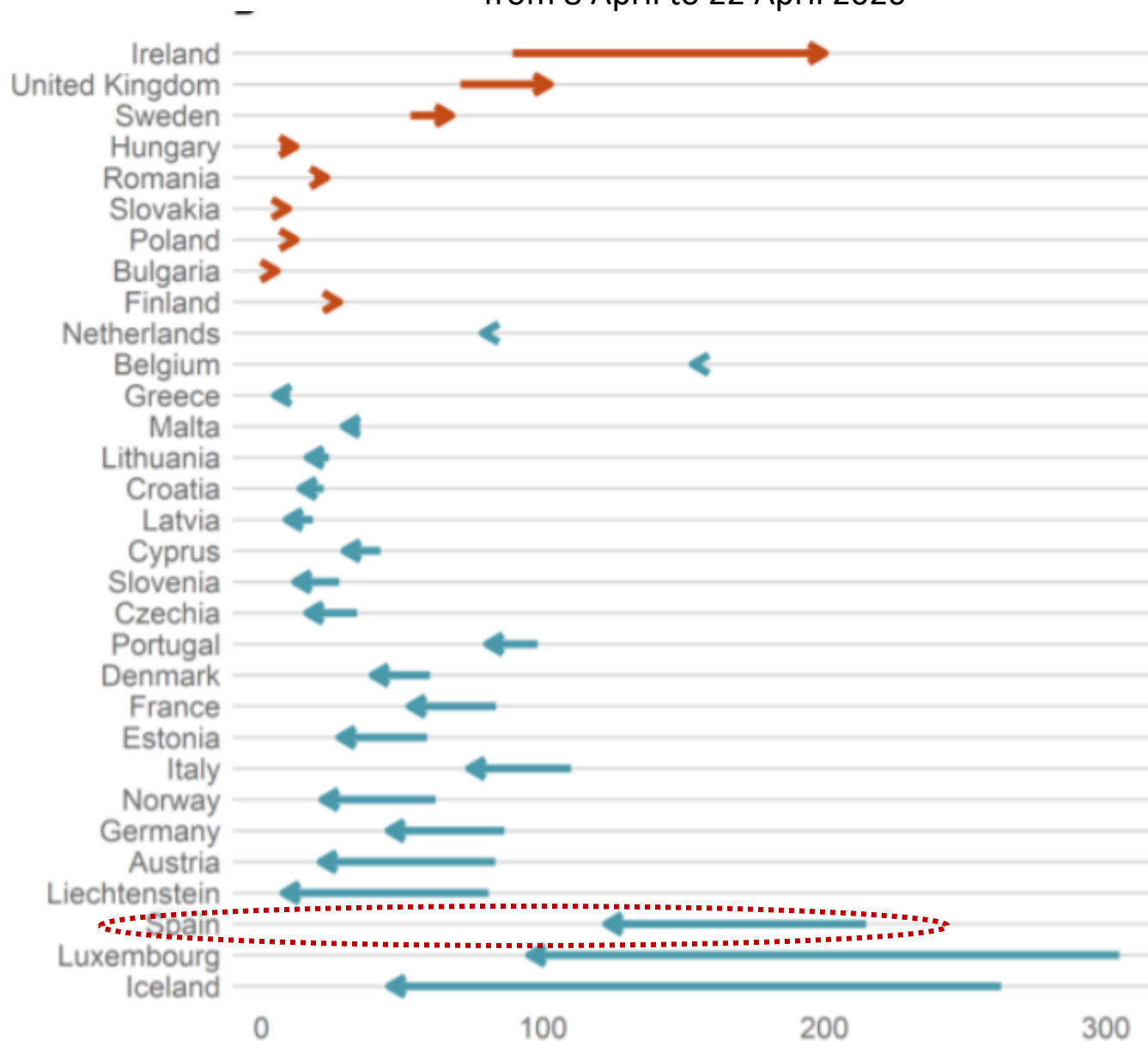
Daily deaths of patients diagnosed with coronavirus



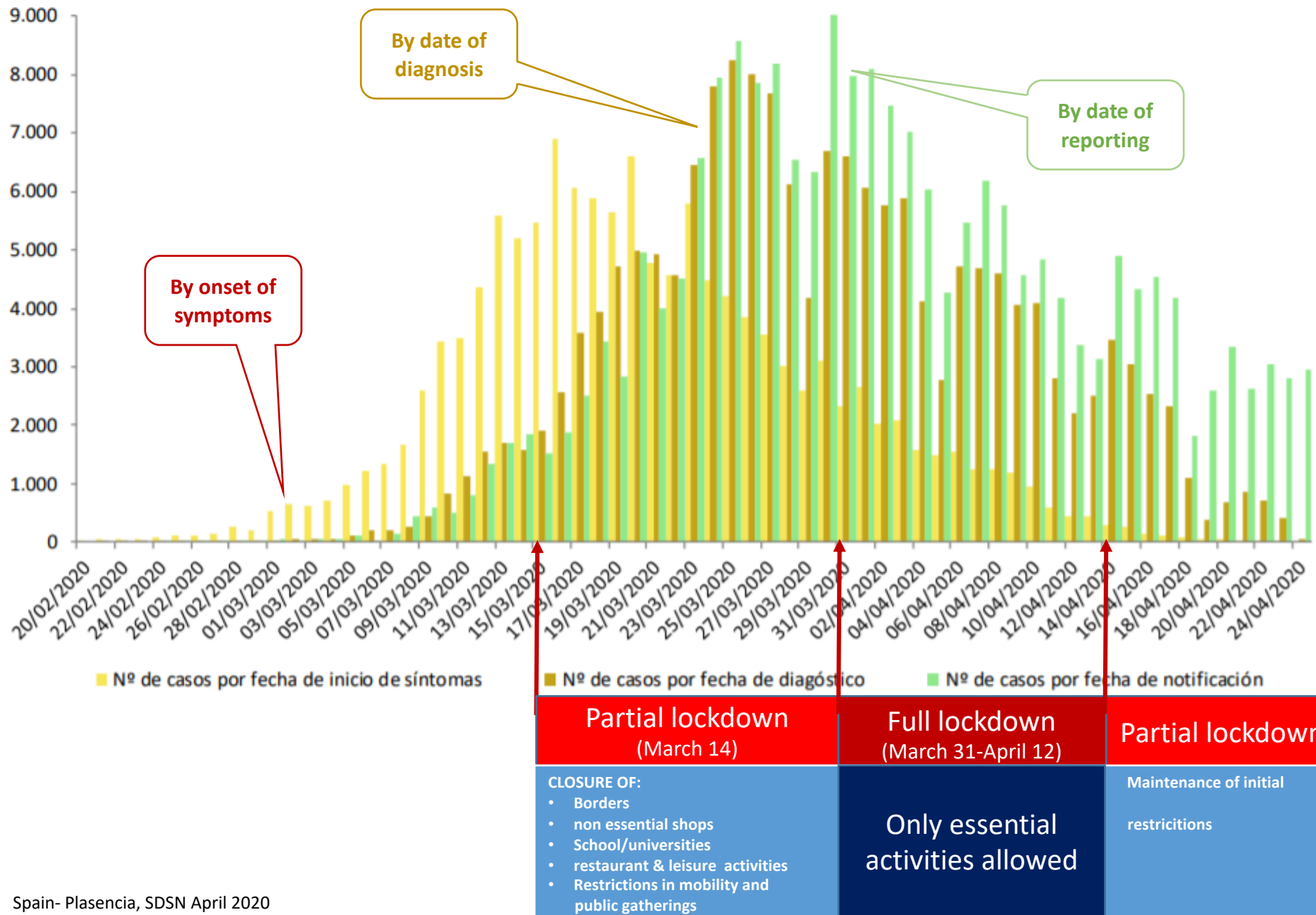
Daily confirmed deaths (% by region)



# Change in 14- day incidence of reported COVID-19 cases/100 000 population from 8 April to 22 April 2020



# Epidemic curve (daily cases) and Public Health interventions



# Some salient features

- **Heavily and early on impacted** European country (\*):
  - highest cumulative number of cases: **223,759**
  - highest cumulative incidence of cases: **4,786 /1M p.**
  - 2nd highest cumulative number of deaths: **22,902**
  - 2nd highest death rate: **490/ 1M p.**
  - CFR: **8%** of all reported cases
- High **early (asymptomatic) transmission** (mid- February)
- Marked **exponential growth** in March (3 weeks)
- **Peak** of (reported) cases at the end of March
- Current overall **decreasing trend** in new cases
- Now **more discharged cases** than new cases
- Significant **geographical variation** in incidence
- Infection rates ? (estimated): **15%** [3.7%-41%]



(\*) <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/> as of April 25, 2020

## Some salient features (cont.)

- **Acute care** (enhanced) facilities closed to **saturation** (end of March-early April)
- Progressive increase in **PCR testing** efforts: **19,896 tests/ 1M p.**
- High percentage of **health professionals** (20%) among confirmed cases
- Lockdown **after 6 weeks** of initial case (imported): positive impact on mobility and transmission
- Stepwise **transition plan** to be implemented in the coming weeks



# Transition plan:from preventing deaths to preventing infections

## **Areas of intervention (4+1):**

- Public Health
- Economic
- Social
- International
- Crosscutting: Integrated Dashboard + Communication

## **Public Health: strenghtening key capacities**

- acute & critical care
- early warning epidemiologic intelligence
- case detection & isolation
- contact tracing & quarantine
- collective protection

## **De-escalation of lockdown**

- Need to fulfill epidemiological & capacity criteria
- Gradual, asyemtric and coordinated (based on risk appraisal)
- Resuming some degree of physical activity (early May)
- Other interventions (may vary –end of May?)

# Some challenges:

## **Governance:**

- Transition plan based on stratified risk assessment and asymmetric implementation
- Decentralized management model with centralized coordination (dashboard)
- Synergy and cooperation with EU bodies and European countries

## **Technical:**

- improve health information systems (completeness and timeliness)
- scale up epidemiological and public health capabilities (human resources and digital tools –contact tracing)
- ensure adequate testing capabilities (RDT to be well evaluated)
- maintain ICU and acute care facilities
- closely monitor infection and immunity in the community and high-risk populations

## **Science:**

- Strengthen independent advisory model and interaction with political and technical level

## **Communication:**

- Proactive and diversified (not only political)



Thank you.



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