Bangladesh
Situation & Response

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COVID-19
Bangladesh Demography

Estimated Population: 162.7 million (1 July 2017)
Population Growth Rate: 1.37%
Latest country update
(as of 10th June, 2020)

Total Cases: 74,865 (New – 3,190)
Total Deaths: 1012 (New - 37)
Total Recovered: 15,900 (New - 563)
Total Quarantined: 309,183 (Currently – 57,711)
Response Timeline

**Preparedness & Response Measure since Jan 2020**
- National Committees
- Screening POEs
- Quarantine
- Contact tracing & isolation
- Awareness building

**8 March**
- 1st Case Detected
- 1st death - 18 March

**17 March**
- 20,000 doctors trained
- Central hotline system
- Guidelines developed
- Tele-consultation using 16263, 333.

**Mar**
- Self screening apps
- Central verification system
- Lab call center established

**May**
- Zoning of districts (Red, Yellow, Green)
- Corona Tracer app launched
- Piloting of zoning from 07/06/2020

**June**
- Lab numbers increased to 50
- Sample collection kiosk installed
- Test report to patient via SMS/email
- Central database for logistics management
- Lockdown eased

- Restriction of Int’l flights
- Closure of all offices, markets, inter-district travel - 26 March

Response continued
Establish and maintain surveillance capacity nationwide for the detection, reporting, and monitoring.

Slow the rate of community transmission and prevent amplification events.

Identify, isolate and care for patients early and effectively.

Prevent transmission and enhance infection prevention and control.

Communicate critical risks, disease information, and best practices.

Ensure continuation of essential health and nutrition services.
Country Disease trend

Bangladesh COVID-19
COVID-19 Diagnosis

55 RT-PCR Labs (28 in Dhaka city)

441,560 Samples tested till date

16.95% - Test Positivity Rate

Test vs Positive cases in last 30 days
Changes in COVID-19 case number in Bangladesh

The heat map showing the district-wise trajectories of confirmed Covid-19 cases. It represents the 5-day rolling average of the number of new confirmed cases, normalized to the maximum value within each districts. Comparison between the maps indicate a slight improvement in the situation within the 24 days from 6th May to 30th May. Most of the districts seem to have passed their respective peaks of the nun.
Technical Pillars

- Surveillance, contact tracing and laboratory support
- PoE & Quarantine
- Case management and IPC
- Risk communication/awareness and community engagement
- Logistics and procurement
- Preserving stability and addressing social tensions
Key Challenges

- Population density
- Low level of awareness on standard IPC.
- Unavailability of Quarantine facilities at PoEs
- Stigma, myth and fear
- Proper utilization of logistics (ICU bed, Ventilators)
- INFLUX of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Population
Thank you