



Public Health & Healthcare Actions taken to combat the COVID-19 Pandemic

KUWAIT MINISTRY OF HEALTH EXPERIENCE



Since the first case of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was reported in Wuhan (China), Kuwait represent by Ministry of Health start to takes precautions and actions regarding this issue.





Six examples

Of Public Health & Healthcare Actions taken to combat the COVID-19 Pandemic

1

Risk
Communication
and Education

2

Testing strategy and Testing Capacity

3

Socio-economic restriction and Transmission Suppression & Epidemiological Monitoring

4

Healthcare Services Capacity 1

Healthcare
Workers
Capacity,
Training &
Protection

6

Overall
Assessment of country risk for decision making

1

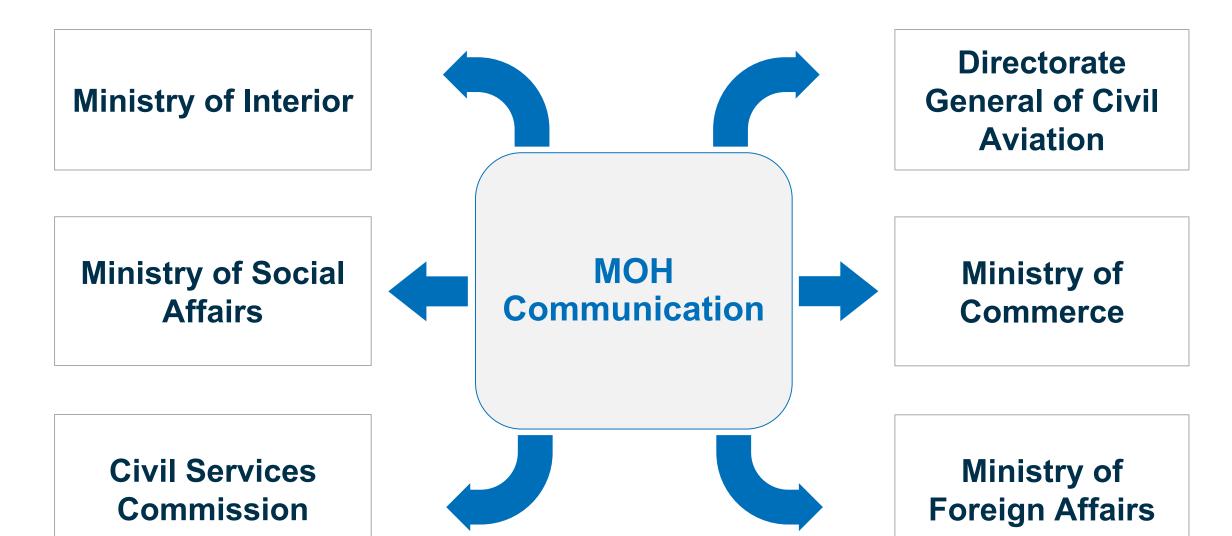


Risk Communication and Education

Leadership and Governance





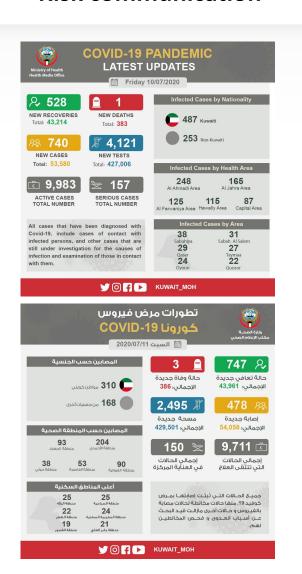




Kuwait Risk Communication and Public Education regarding COVID-19



Direct public reports & Risk communication



Two-way public communication



Continuous Public Education









Community & Business Place Guidelines











الإرشادات الصحية لإعادة الأنشطة الرياضية Guidelines for Resuming Sports Activities



2





Testing strategy and Testing Capacity





COVID-19 Laboratory Testing Capacity









Testing All suspected cases with Influenza Like Symptoms (*ILI*) + history of travel to areas with outbreak

Aggressive testing for suspected cases

Testing prioritized for symptomatic cases and their contacts

Intensive community level testing ongoing for vulnerable areas



Surveillance Activities conducted in Kuwait to combat COVID-19 risk



Travelers from areas with high COVID-19 cases



PCR testing



Institutional or home quarantine and monitoring

Hospitals & Primary Care centers conduct active surveillance of suspected cases using COVID-19 case definition



PCR testing



Positive cases undergo institutional or home isolation depending on home suitability







Contact tracing units

Active syndromic surveillance of vulnerable communities – work places – high traffic public areas



PCR testing

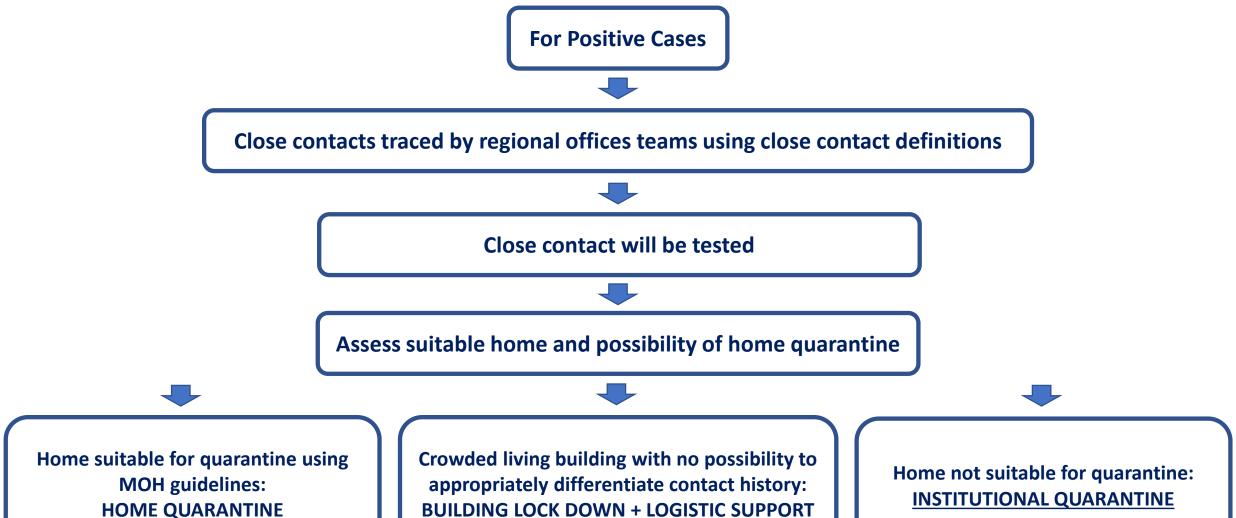


Positive cases undergo institutional or home isolation depending on home suitability



Contact Tracing & Quarantine procedures







Socio-economic restriction and Transmission Suppression & Epidemiological Monitoring



Social distancing & Transmission suppression



Reduction in community mobility

Partial Lockdown (curfew) 3/22/2020

Full Lockdown (curfew) 5/10/2020

Partial Lockdown (curfew) 31/5/2020

- Halting government and private work
- Halting of schools

March 2020

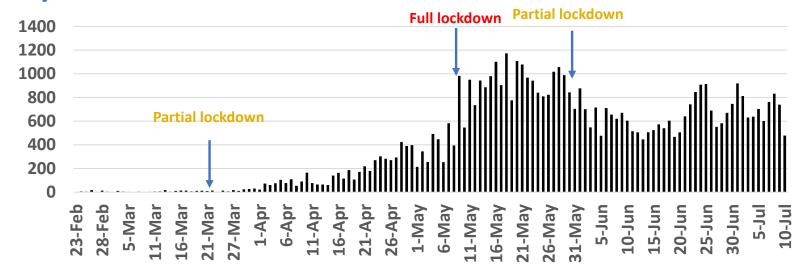
- Closing public places (Cinemas, dine-in restaurants, mosques, banning weddings and funerals)
- Slow return of businesses and work after slowing and stabilization of new cases

21 June 2020



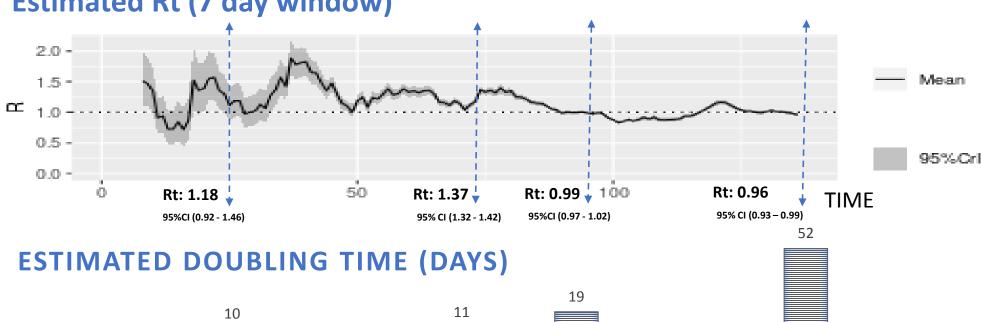
Daily new COVID 19 confirmed cases





Estimated Rt (7 day window)

22-Mar



10-May

31-May

10-Jul

4



Healthcare Services Capacity



Capacity building & Ensuring Healthcare Service Delivery

Facilities structure

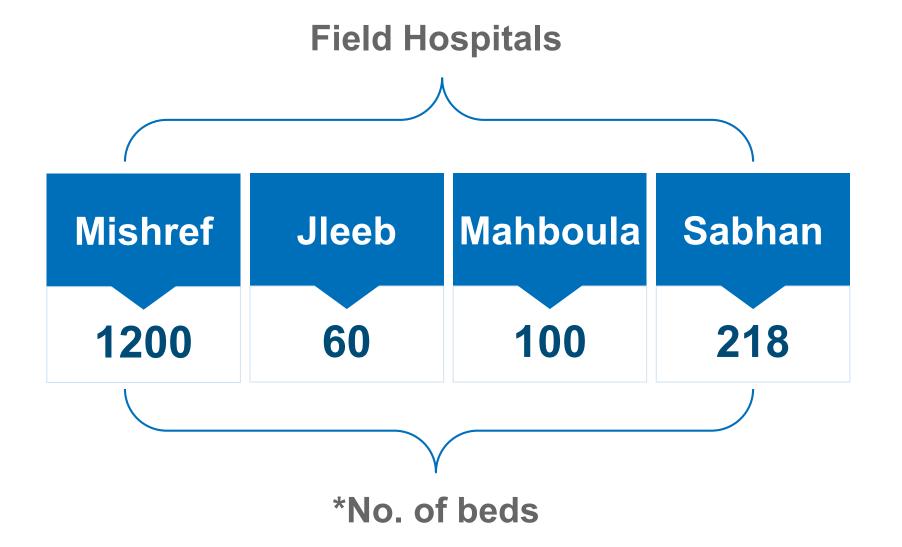
- Reinforce infrastructure and increase ER, ward, and ICU capacity designated for COVID-19
- Ensuring continuation of standard of care for non-COVID 19 cases

Standard care delivered

- Develop and updated management protocols & flow charts:
 - Hospital infection control protocols
 - Triaging suspected cases
 - Management ER and ICU cases
 - Management of in-patients.
 - Discharge and home isolation.



Number of beds in field hospitals

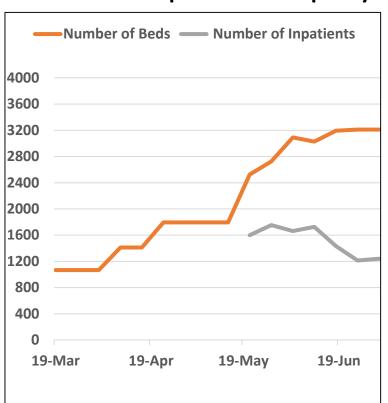




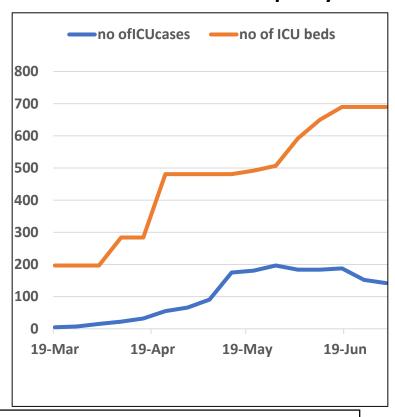


Successful resource reallocation & Capacity increase

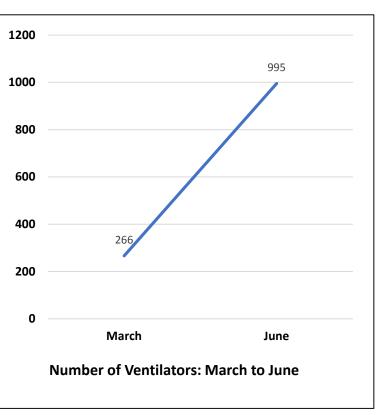
Increase in Inpatient bed capacity



Increase in ICU bed capacity



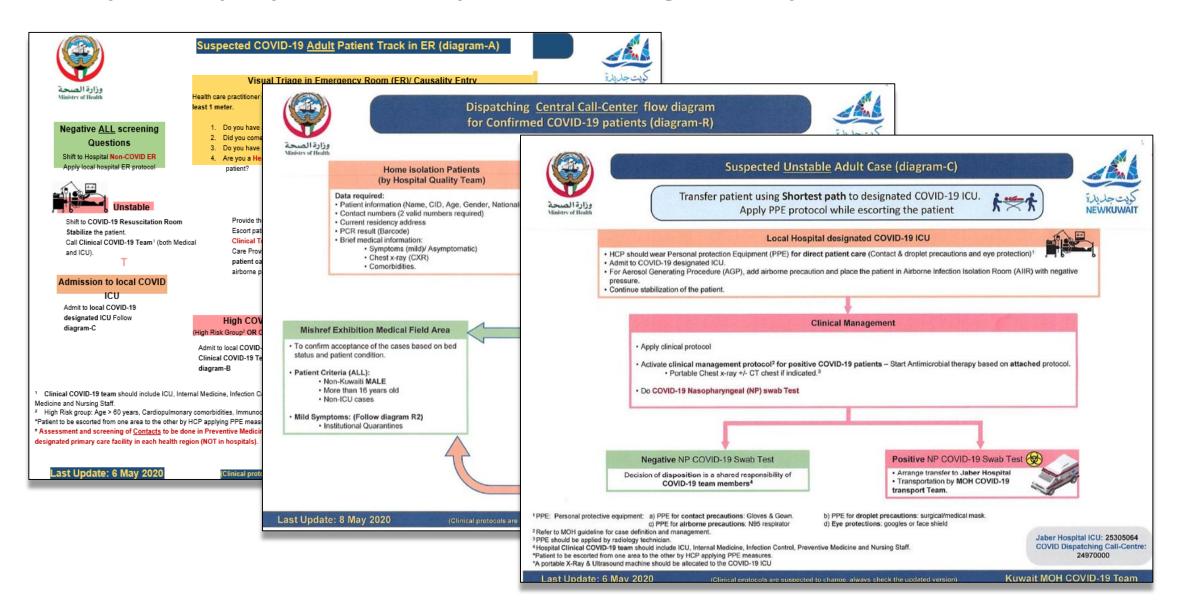
Increase in Ventilators



Target: Bed capacity ≥ 20% patient admission rate on Weekly assessment



Examples of prepared and updated management protocols





Healthcare Workers Capacity, Training & Protection



Objectives Achieved for protecting, training and increase capacity of Healthcare workers



Ensuring PPE availability

(No recordable event of run out stocks)



Allocating housing facilities for HCWs

(for more than 2000)



Swab clinics for HCWs

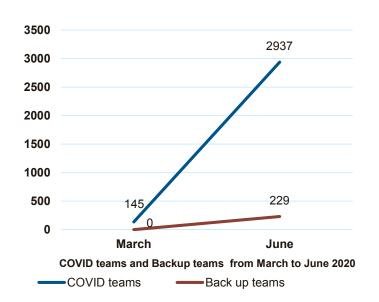
(more than 7000 swab)



Special quarantine places for HCWs COVID cases



Increase core staffing and back-up COVID teams





Contingency accredited training programs

MOH Contingency training program(Feb-June2020)		
ER/ Airway& isolation precautions	3250	
BLS	1000	
Online COVID Webinars	300	
ER triage	163	
ER/ Basic ICU	149	
ACLS	25	
Total trained	5200	

Overall Assessment of country risk for decision making



Quantitative and Qualitative Indicators by level of COVID19 alert



	Reproductive Number (R) ≥ 1.0		Reproductive Number (R) < 1.0	
	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
Overall Assessment	Current COVID-19 transmission is NOT sustainable and is currently or projected to quickly overwhelm the healthcare system.	Current COVID-19 transmission is still high and expanding but Relatively Sustainable, and is not currently or projected to overwhelm the healthcare system soon	Current COVID-19 transmission is low and limited and easily controllable and Sustainable by contact tracing, testing, and isolation; and is not at levels that would overwhelm the healthcare system	Very low transmission, with sporadic cases and no active transmission expansion is occurring. COVID-19 infection is Controlled. Contact tracing, testing, and isolation is successfully preventing any transmission.
Epidemic Curve Status	 Considerable increase in new cases and deaths R₀≥1 DT*<2 weeks Home + community + unknown transmission Test positivity >5% 	 Increase in new cases and deaths R₀≥1 DT>2 weeks & <4 weeks Home + community transmission Test positivity >5% 	 Considerable decrease in new cases and deaths by at least 50% from peak on a weekly rolling average R₀<1 DT >4 weeks Predominantly home transmission Test positivity <5% 	 Consistently negligible numbers of new cases and deaths R₀<1 DT>4 weeks Predominantly home transmission Test positivity <5%
Health System capacity	 ICU capacity projected to reach COVID-19 occupancy >50% within 3-4 weeks or less PPE not sufficient Healthcare worker not sufficient 	 ICU capacity projected to reach COVID-19 occupancy of 25-50% within 4 weeks or less PPE shortage Healthcare worker shortage 	 ICU COVID-19 occupancy <25% PPE sufficient Healthcare worker sufficient 	 ICU COVID-19 occupancy <25% PPE sufficient Healthcare worker sufficient
Public Health capacity	 Contact tracing unable to cover most cases PCR Test unavailable for most cases Surveillance system is ineffective 	 Contact tracing able to cover some cases PCR Tests unavailable for some cases Surveillance system is stressed 	 Contact tracing able to cover most cases PCR Tests available for all cases Surveillance system is effective 	 Contact tracing able to cover all cases PCR Tests available for all cases Surveillance system is effective



Examples of Quantitative and Qualitative Indicators by level of COVID19 alert



Category	Indicators	Description	Level
Overall Assessment	COVID-19 transmission	Overall assessment of COVID-19 transmission	1 2 3 4
Epidemic Curve Status	new cases and deaths	The assessment of the daily new cases and deaths	0000
	The basic reproduction number (RO)	The contagiousness or transmissibility of infectious agents	0000
	Covid-19 doubling time	The number of days it takes of the count of cases to double	0000
	Testing positivity rate 5	The % of positive cases from the total number of the tested cases	000
Health System capacity	ICU bed capacity	ICU bed occupancy rate	0000
	COVID bed capacity 7	COVID bed occupancy rate	0000
	Personal protective equipment (PPE) 8	The availability of personal protective equipment	0000
	Healthcare workers	The availability of the healthcare workers	0000
Public Health capacity	PCR testing capacity	The ability of performing the PCR testing for the cases	0000
	Contact tracing	The ability of performing contact tracing for the the cases	0000
	Surveillance system 12	How effective is the surveillance system	$\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$





Thank you

