

ASPHER Report: COVID-19 Situation Reporting across Europe

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This is ASPHER's weekly surveillance report. We hope it is complementary to other resources such as ECDC and Our World in Data, where the reader can go for more detailed information. Please give us your feedback: is the presentation helpful to you and your colleagues? What other information would you like to see in it?

Key messages

- The latest [WHO weekly epidemiological update](#) highlighted that new weekly cases and confirmed deaths have continued the declining trend globally. At the regional level, the number of new weekly cases increased in the South-East Asia Region (+46%), the Eastern Mediterranean Region (+45%), and the European Region (+6%), while it decreased in the other three WHO regions. The number of new weekly deaths increased in the South-East Asia Region (+4%), while decreasing trends were observed in the other five regions.
- The [ECDC country overview report](#) highlights that transmission started to increase in several countries and overall EU/EEA. Furthermore, in several countries the case rates among people aged 65 years and above are increasing again, together with hospitalisation or occupancy rates in 10 countries, although the death rate continues to decrease overall and in almost all countries.
- An [ECDC survey of 29 European Union/European Economic Area \(EU/EEA\) countries on the implementation of integrated surveillance of respiratory viruses with pandemic potential](#) highlights that 19 and 14 countries have to date implemented integrated surveillance systems for COVID-19 in the primary and hospital setting, respectively, with most others planning to do so. However, a minority of countries have implemented or plan to monitor the effectiveness of vaccination or antiviral treatment.

ASPHER is concerned about talk of the 'end of the pandemic'. *Pandemic* is not defined by politicians, or by journalists. The *pandemic* is defined by the World Health Organisation, under strict decision-making process and not as mere opinion. A pandemic is "an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people". We are still in the midst of the pandemic.

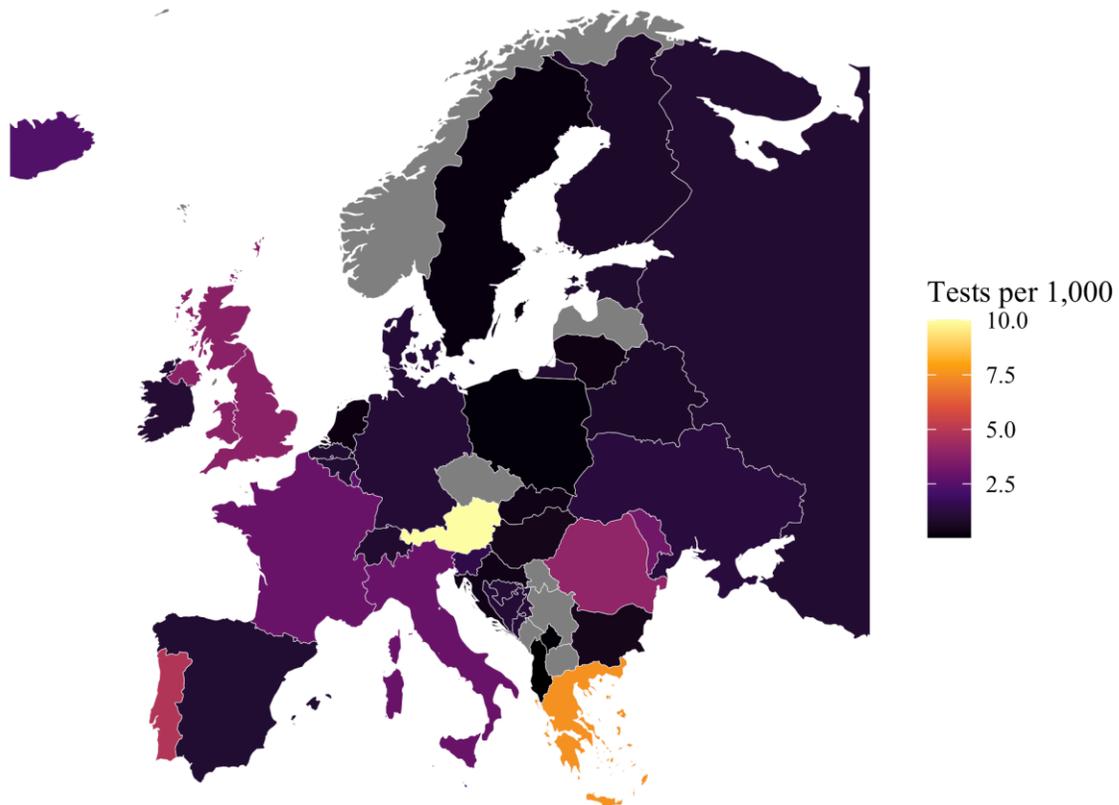
We are concerned with the rapid dismantling of non-pharmaceutical interventions against COVID-19 across Europe. In a [recent opinion paper](#), we advocate for European governments' continued recommendation for the use of face masks in high traffic public areas like public transport. The reality remains that the future

evolution of the pandemic is highly uncertain. Primary health care and social care provision across Europe are not yet restored to pre-pandemic levels due to the burden of ever new variants of the virus. Occupational health services are non-existent in many parts of Europe and therefore unable to address mass sickness absence or support workers in key industries suffering burnout. We urge governments to invest in additional measures to support primary care, social care, and occupational health. Protection of our key service workers is a central concern. We will not come out of the pandemic until we seriously address the problem globally. We need global solidarity, commitment to [international preparedness](#) and [increased global production of vaccines](#).

ASPHER supports the [VACCINE-plus approach](#) to pandemic control; or what we have called [‘COVID-DO IT ALL’](#). We recognize the importance of following [non-pharmacological interventions](#) as well as achieving a high level of vaccine uptake. Vaccine hesitancy still needs to be understood and addressed especially in Eastern parts of Europe. We need to protect frontline services, protect children, and protect vulnerable people. Current political moves in Europe are adding to the likelihood of increased transmission, creating more pressures on services, more likelihood of additional sickness absence, economic damage, and social disruption. The mindset of the ‘pandemic is over’ will have the dangerous impact of prolonging it.

Latest COVID-19 test rates in the countries of the WHO-Europe region ([Source: Our World in Data](#)).

New COVID-19 tests per 1,000 population



Rolling average of latest COVID-19 test, case, and hospitalization rates in the countries of the WHO-Europe region ([Source: Our World in Data](#)).

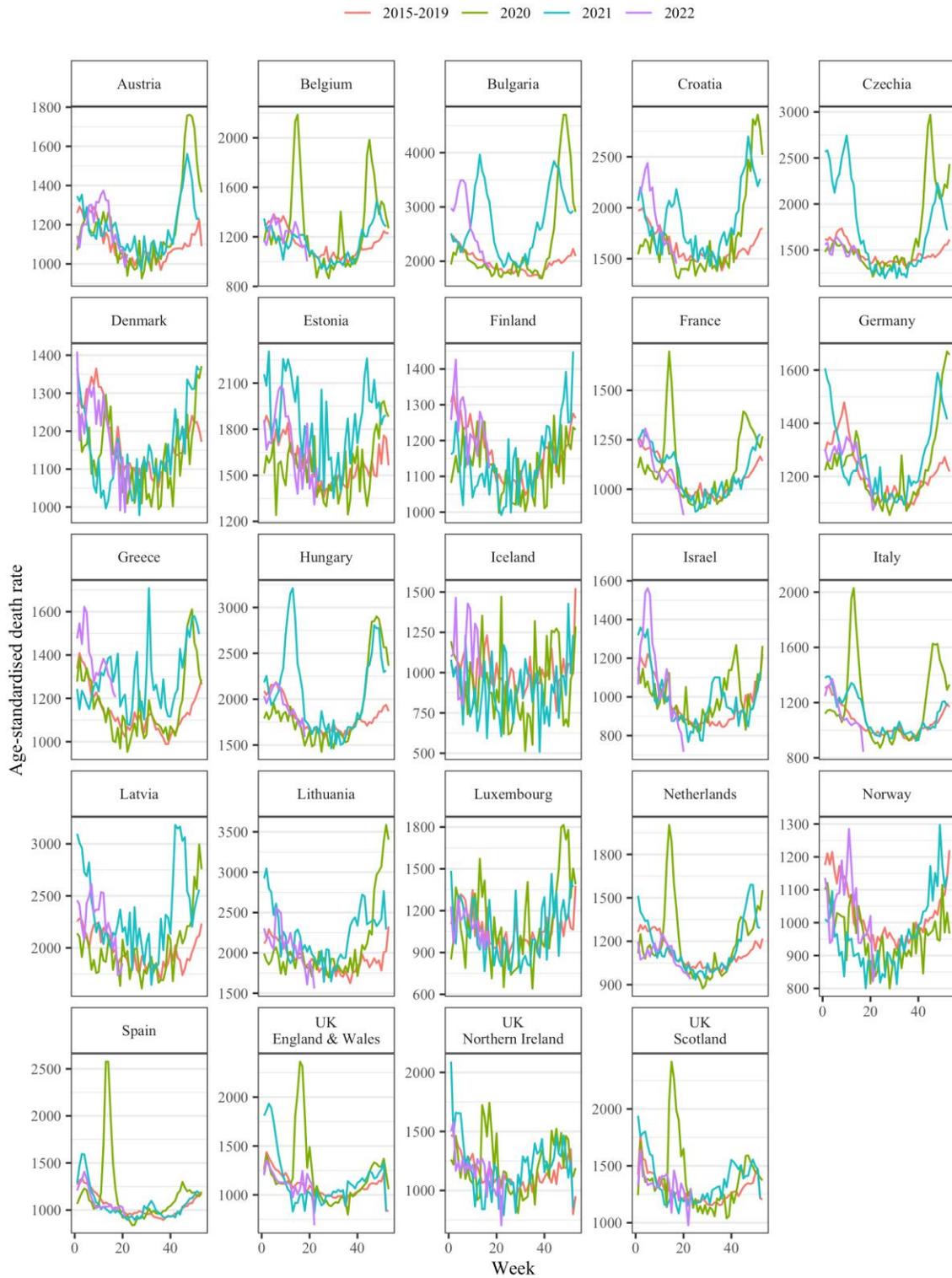
WHO Europe region	Daily new tests/thousand people	30-day trend in tests	Daily newly confirmed COVID-19 cases/million people	30-day trend in cases	Weekly hospital admissions/million	30-day trend in weekly hospital admissions
Portugal	4.80		1,332.55			
Luxembourg	2.61		896.78		3.15	
Israel	2.30		875.32		71.47	
Germany	1.05		760.76		42.93	
France	2.95		747.77		59.45	
Greece	7.52		742.67		63.12	
Austria	10.02		659.64			
Italy	2.92		604.49		30.66	
Malta	2.48		582.11		69.75	
Cyprus	75.00		553.25		20.09	
Iceland	2.38		537.66		24.40	
Andorra	1.18		415.53			
Switzerland	0.91		405.19		16.52	
Spain	0.94		301.04		113.53	
Finland	0.77		277.28			
Belgium	0.96		244.45		45.48	
Ireland	1.00		222.62		84.69	
Denmark	1.09		221.02		49.71	
Netherlands	0.26		220.31		24.69	

WHO Europe region	Daily new tests/thousand people	30-day trend in tests	Daily newly confirmed COVID-19 cases/million people	30-day trend in cases	Weekly hospital admissions/million	30-day trend in weekly hospital admissions
United Kingdom	3.80		217.12		70.08	
Slovenia	1.44		215.04		13.75	
Estonia	0.88		88.61		43.61	
Croatia	0.39		79.34		29.73	
Lithuania	0.31		64.00			
Serbia	0.91		51.08			
Slovakia	0.38		43.60			
Albania	0.04		41.87			
Czechia	0.35		35.13		7.37	
Bulgaria	0.45		31.15			
Sweden	0.22		27.04			
North Macedonia	0.34		25.86			
Hungary	0.45		24.26			
Russia	0.96		20.31		61.33	
Romania	3.96		19.49			
Georgia	0.88		18.49			
Kosovo	0.09		9.06			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.07		8.27			
Moldova	3.17		7.95			
Poland	0.12		4.72			

WHO Europe region	Daily new tests/thousand people	30-day trend in tests	Daily newly confirmed COVID-19 cases/million people	30-day trend in cases	Weekly hospital admissions/million hospital admissions	30-day trend in weekly hospital admissions
Azerbaijan	0.24		3.51			
Armenia	0.49		2.89			
Kazakhstan	2.10		0.99			
Belarus	0.75		0.00			
Turkey	1.58		0.00			
Ukraine	1.21		0.00			

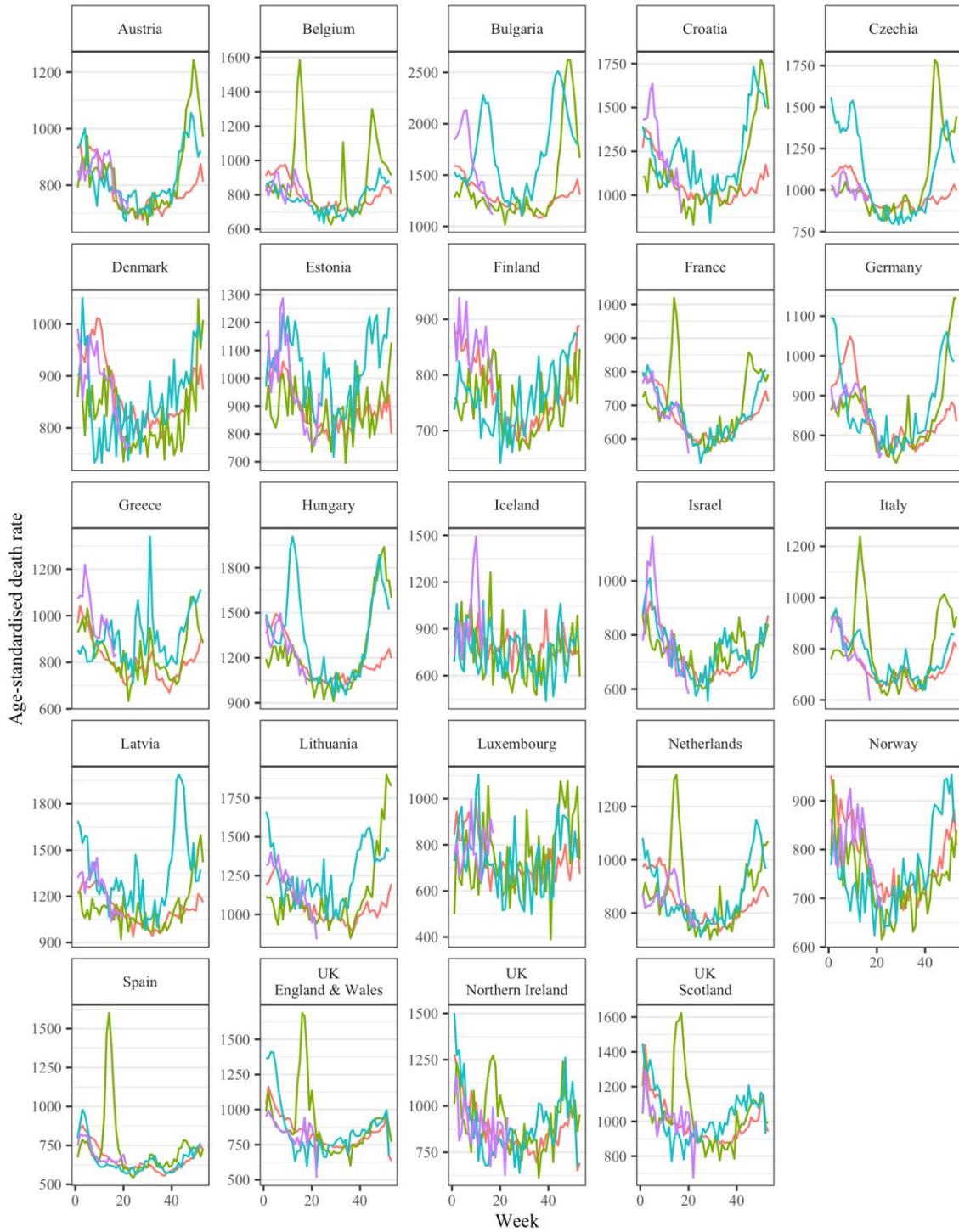
The age-standardised all-cause death rates in 2020, 2021 and 2022, and the 2015-2019 average by week and sex in selected countries of the WHO-Europe (Source: Human Mortality Database).

Age-standardised death rate (men)



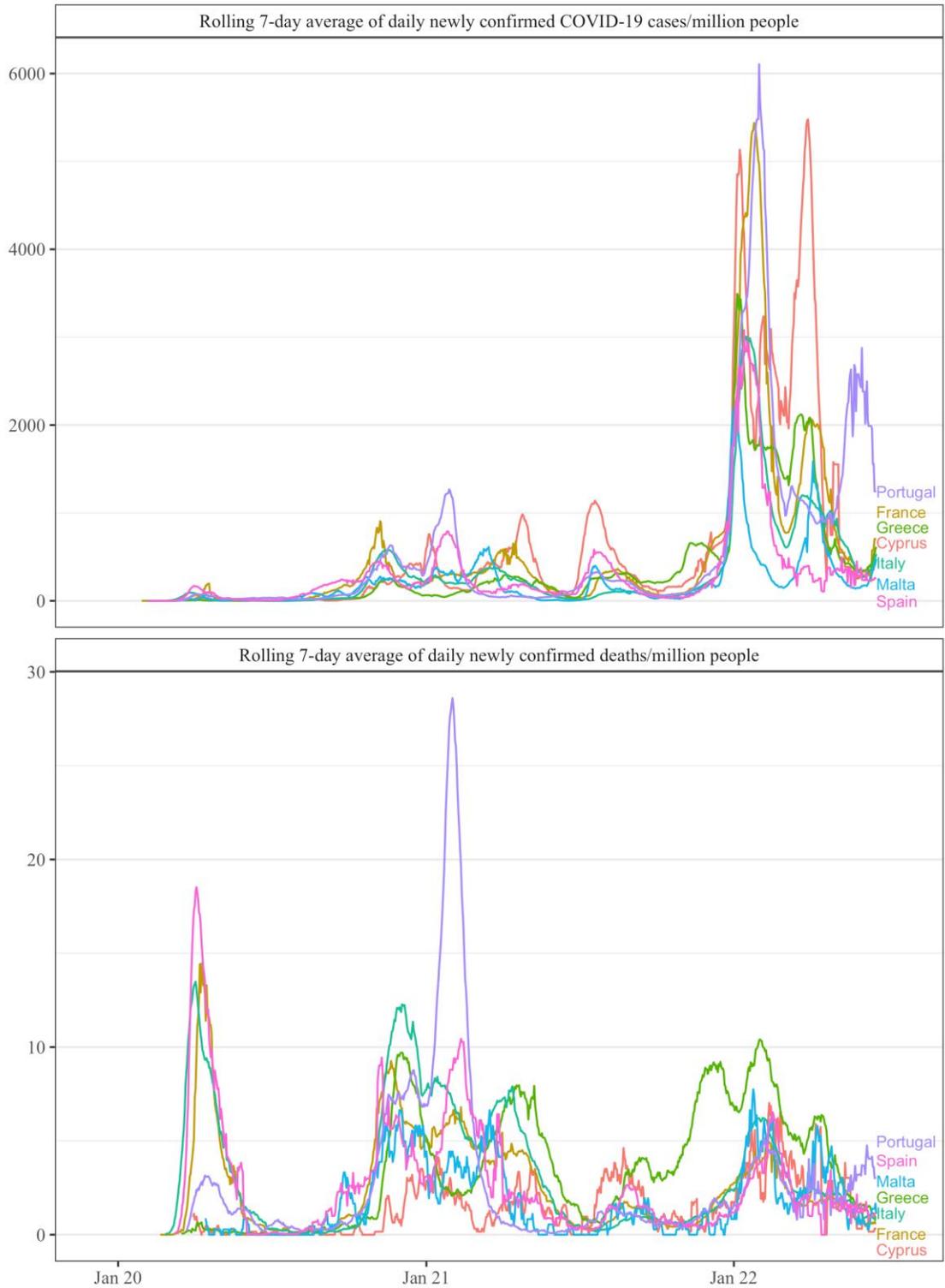
Age-standardised death rate (women)

— 2015-2019 — 2020 — 2021 — 2022

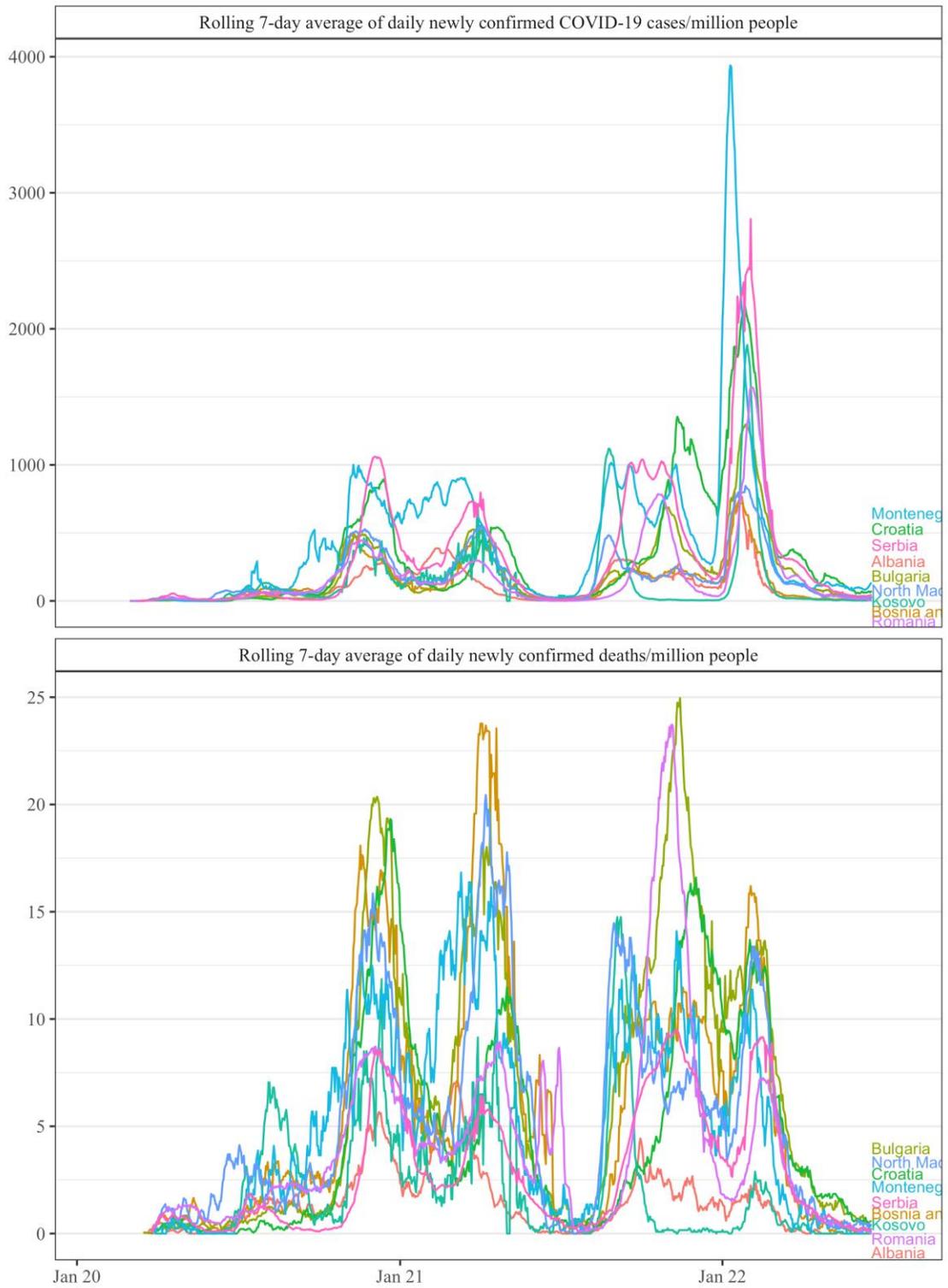


Rolling 7-day average of daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases and daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths in sub-regions of Europe (Source: Our World in Data).

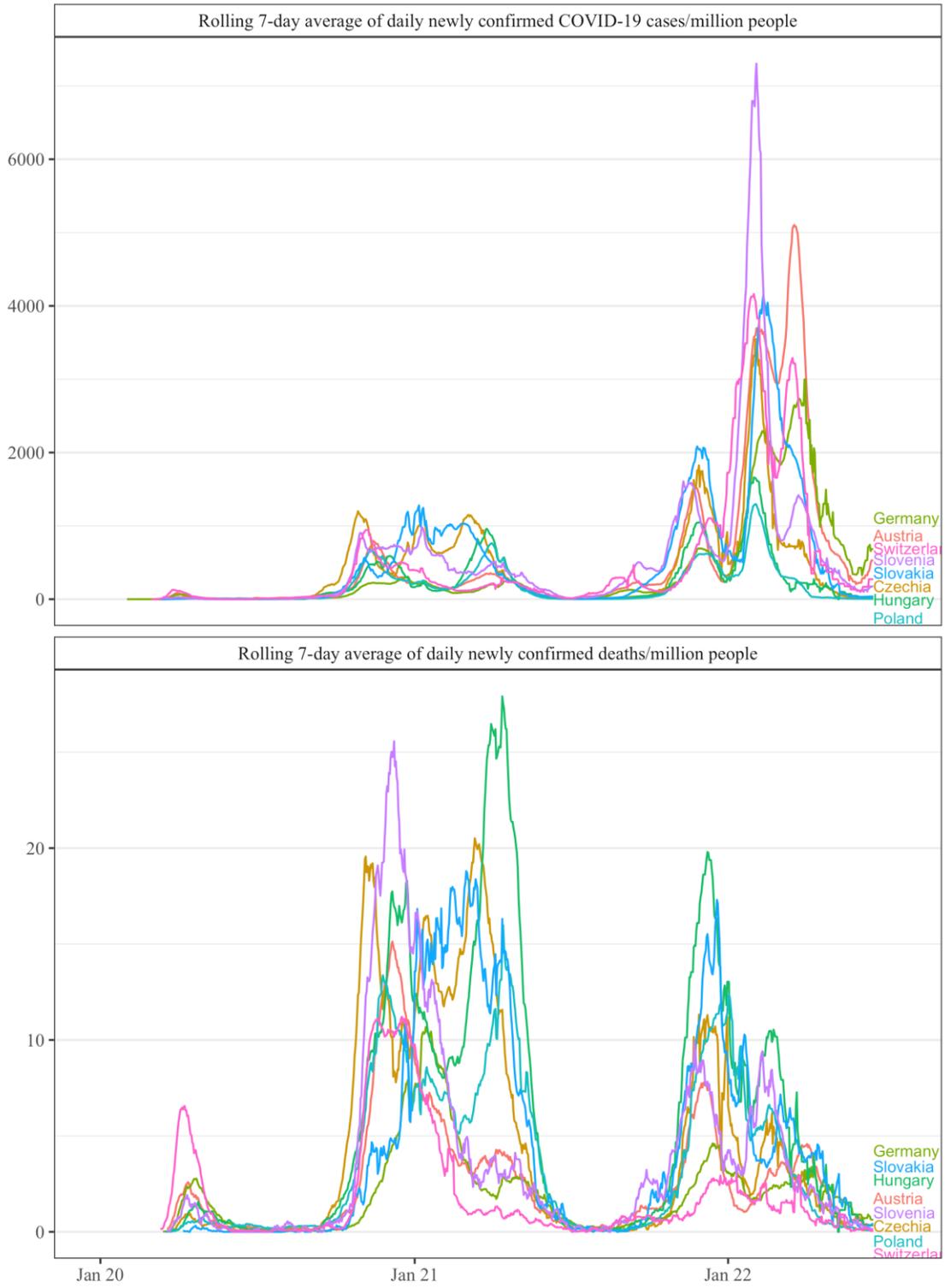
Mediterranean region



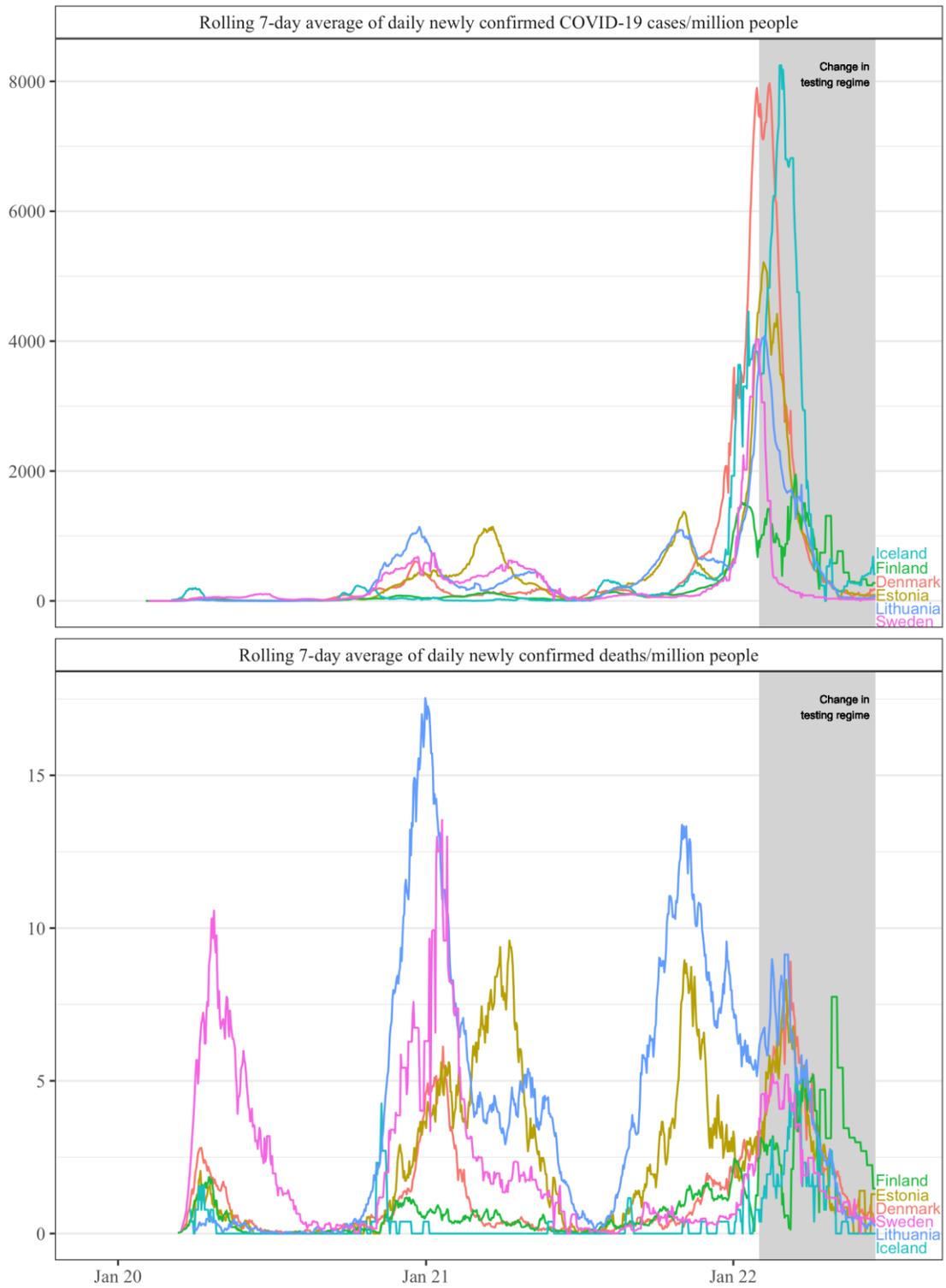
South-East region



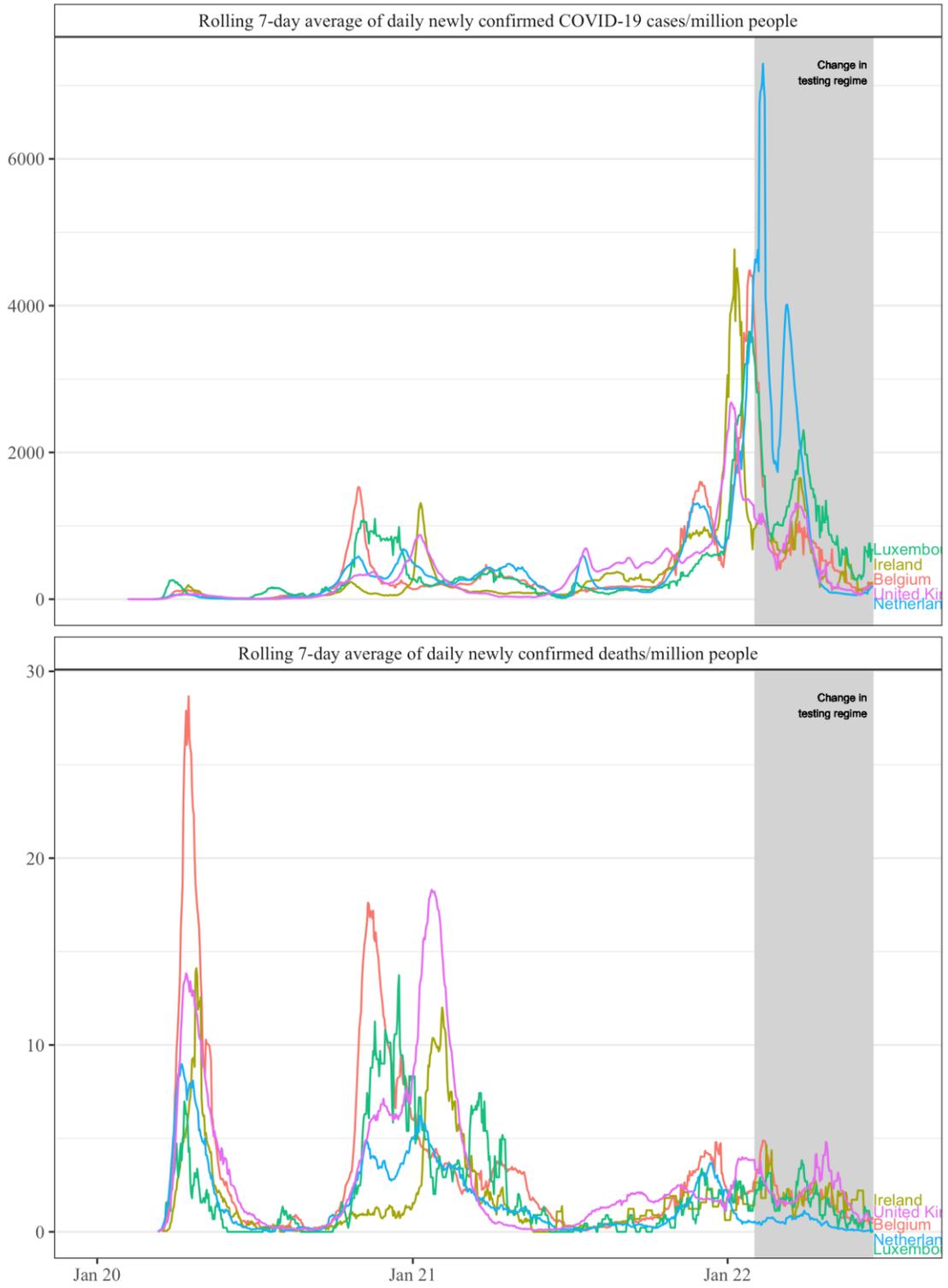
Central Europe



Baltics and Nordic Countries



North-Western Europe



Central Asia

