

Risk assessment on COVID-19 — 13th update

Health Security Committee, 27 October 2020

What is new in the 13th update of the ECDC RRA?



- Updated data on the epidemiological situation
- Brief update on non-pharmaceutical interventions implemented in the EU/EEA countries and the UK since last RRA
- Re-evaluation of the risk for the general population and for groups at increased risk of severe outcome
- Considerations about response measures to maintain in the coming months

The RRA was published on 23 October 2020

Event background



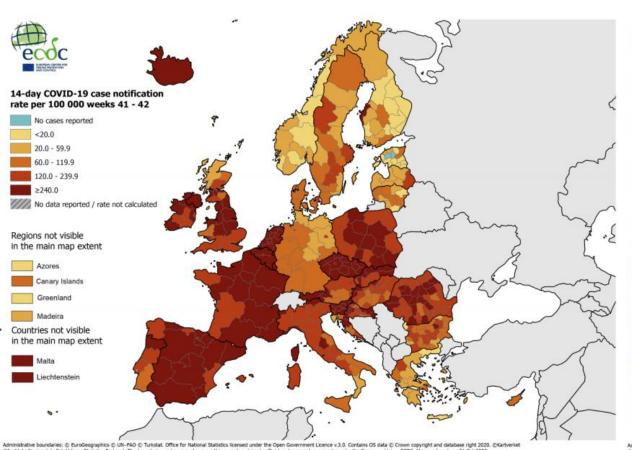
- 14-day COVID-19 notification rate has been increasing for over three months
- Testing rates (week 42)* varied from 509 to 7,731 tests per 100 000 population
 - Test positivity steadily increasing in the EU/EEA and UK since August marked escalation in recent weeks
- Improved testing rates showing increased detection of cases in younger age groups
- Increasing 14-day case notification rates also in older age groups
- COVID-19 hospital/ICU occupancy as of week 42 was around 1/3 of the occupancy reported at the peak in week 14 (30 March to 5 April 2020)

*available for 28 countries

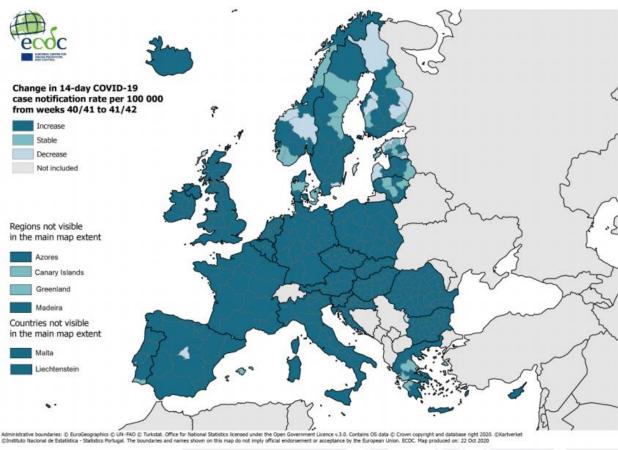
Sub-national maps with 14-day incidence, weeks 41-42 and trends



14-day COVID-19 case notification rate at subnational level, weeks 41-42 2020



Change in 14-day COVID-19 case notification rate at subnational level between 40/41 and weeks 41-42 2020



Assessment of risks to date



Country's epidemiological situation	General population	Vulnerable individuals*
Countries <u>"of serious concern"</u>	HIGH RISK (Probability of infection: very high Impact of infection: moderate)	VERY HIGH RISK (Probability of infection: very high Impact of infection: very high)
Countries <u>"of concern"</u>	Based on the latest available data to ECDC, there are currently no countries categorised as having an epidemiological situation 'of concern'.	
Countries with "stable" trends ²	LOW RISK (Probability of infection: low Impact of infection: low)	MODERATE RISK (Probability of infection: low Impact of infection: very high)

^{*}includes e.g. the elderly and people with underlying medical conditions

¹ AT,BE,BG,CZ,DE,ES,DK,FR,HR,HU,IS,IE,IT,LV,LT,LU,MT,NL,PL,PT,RO,SK,SI,SE,UK

² CY,EE,FI,GR,LI,NO

Options for response



- Reduce transmission of infection
 - Upscaling and targeting of non-pharmaceutical interventions
 - Testing, isolation and contact tracing
- Protect individuals at higher risk of severe disease and those providing healthcare, and ensure access to healthcare
- Risk communication
 - Clearly communicating the dynamic epidemiological situation
 - Anticipating and overcoming pandemic fatigue

