

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report



WHO Office - Riyadh

Weekly Report No. 250 - Saudi Arabia

05 - 11 August, 2021

	Global		Eastern Mediterranean Region	
	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths
Current	203,944,144	4,312,902	13,313,951	245,271
Last Week	199,466,211	4,244,541	12,804,451	238,699

Saudi Arabia

	Confirmed Cases	Recovered Cases	Deaths	Active Cases	Critical Cases	PCR Tests
Total	535,927	517,379	8,366	10,182	1,407	26,747,874
in 7 days						
4/8/2021	986	1,055	13	10,311	1,424	105,537
5/8/2021	954	1,014	14	10,237	1,404	110,996
6/8/2021	850	975	9	10,103	1,404	87,656
7/8/2021	731	620	14	10,200	1,405	79,200
8/8/2021	796	557	11	10,428	1,393	87,868
9/8/2021	864	451	12	10,829	1,396	93,481
10/8/2021	751	1,389	9	10,182	1,407	87,424

Vaccination in KSA

Total Doses Administered	Total of 1 Dose	Total of 2 Doses
31 million	20.4 million	10.4 million

HIGHLIGHTS

- Regions with the highest new infections over the past 7 days: Makkah (1,136), Riyadh (975), Eastern (942), Asir (623), Jazan (587), Al Qassim (416), Madinah (348), and Najran (349).
- Unvaccinated children under 12 can now enter open air recreational facilities. However, the ban to enter activities in indoor spaces would continue.
- Fully vaccinated children between the age of 12 to 18 can apply for Umrah permits.
- MoH: No deaths related to taking COVID-19 vaccines recorded. 99% of those in critical cases in Saudi Arabia have not completed immunization. Sinopharm and Sinovac vaccines have not been approved.
- 21,967 is the total number of violations of COVID-19 precautionary measures from 1-7 August, Riyadh recorded the highest while Najran was the lowest.
- The rate of immunization among students of schools and universities reached 61% while rose to 92% among teachers and officials.
- Saudi Arabia has begun disbursing SR500,000 in financial assistance to the kin of both the deceased Saudi and expatriate health workers, who lost their lives while serving COVID-19 patients.
- Ministry of Sports to allow fully vaccinated fans to attend sports matches at 60% of stadium's capacity instead of 40% that had been allowed earlier.
- The decision to allow only citizens who took 2 doses of any of the coronavirus vaccines to travel abroad comes into force.
- Public Security: Fines from 100,000 - 1,000,000 SR or jail from 1-5 years or both will be awarded to who spreads rumors related with coronavirus.
- WHO Publishes guidance for surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 variants: Interim guidance, 9 August 2021, see link
- WHO launches health financing for the COVID-19 response, see link
- WHO launches clinical features and prognostic factors of COVID-19 in people living with HIV hospitalized with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, see link.
- WHO launches interim guidance on critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19, see link.
- WHO launches guidance on conducting vaccine effectiveness evaluations in the setting of new SARS-CoV-2 variants, see link.
- WHO publishes holding gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic: WHO policy brief,, see link.

IMPORTANT LINKS

- **MoH COVID-19 updates:** <https://twitter.com/saudimoh>
- **WHO's COVID-19 global situation reports:** <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>
- **WHO's COVID-19 dashboard:** <https://covid19.who.int/>
- **MoH COVID-19 dashboard:** <https://covid19.my.gov.sa/ar/Pages/default.aspx>
- **Guidance for surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 variants:** https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO_2019-nCoV_surveillance_variants
- **Health financing for the COVID-19 response:** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240030527>
- **Clinical features and prognostic factors of COVID-19 in people living with HIV hospitalized with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection:** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Clinical-HIV-2021.1>
- **Critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19:** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/critical-preparedness-readiness-and-response-actions-for-covid-19>
- **Guidance on conducting vaccine effectiveness evaluations in the setting of new SARS-CoV-2 variants: Interim guidance, 22 July 2021.**
- **Addendum to Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness:** https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-vaccine_effectiveness-variants-2021.1
- **Holding gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic: WHO policy brief:** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/holding-gatherings-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-who-policy-brief-2-august-2021>
- **Guidance on utilization of COVID-19 vaccines before the date of expiry** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/guidance-on-utilization-of-covid-19-vaccines-before-the-date-of-expiry>

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

WHO validates Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use and issues interim policy recommendations

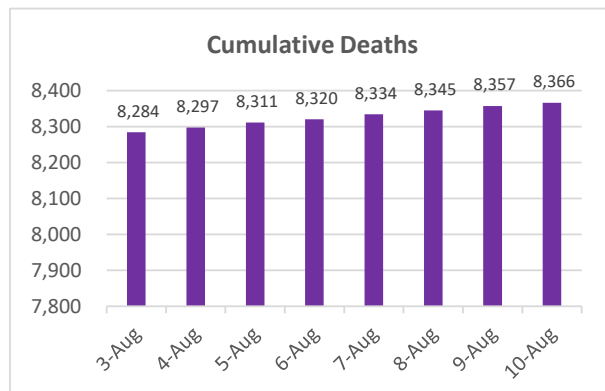
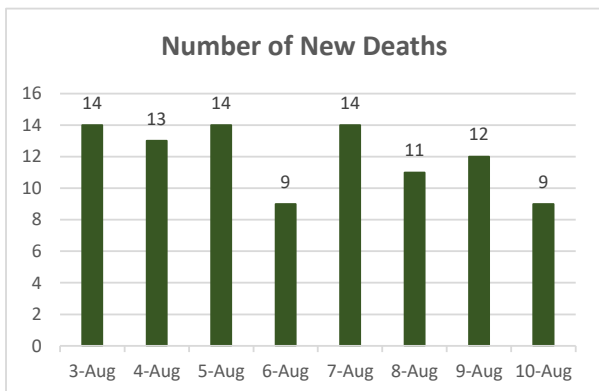
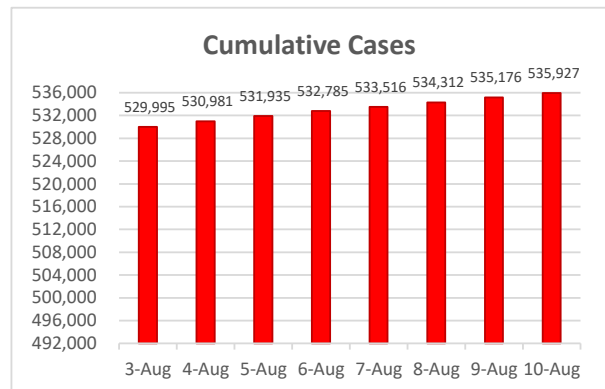
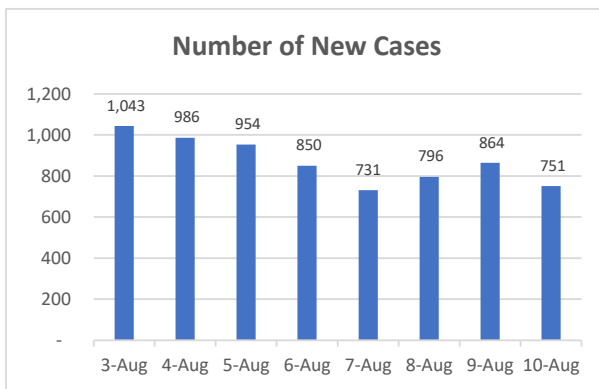
On 1st of May, WHO validated the Sinovac-CoronaVac COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use. The vaccine is produced by the Beijing-based pharmaceutical company Sinovac.

WHO's Emergency Use Listing (EUL) is a prerequisite for COVAX Facility vaccine supply and international procurement. It also allows countries to expedite their own regulatory approval to import and administer COVID-19 vaccines.

The EUL assesses the quality, safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines, as well as risk management plans and programmatic suitability, such as cold chain requirements.

The Sinovac-CoronaVac product is an inactivated vaccine. Its easy storage requirements make it very manageable and particularly suitable for low-resource settings. On the basis of available evidence, WHO recommends the vaccine for use in adults 18 years and older, in a two-dose schedule with a spacing of two to four weeks. Vaccine efficacy results showed that the vaccine prevented symptomatic disease in 51% of those vaccinated and prevented severe COVID-19 and hospitalization in 100% of the studied population.

Few older adults (over 60 years) were enrolled in clinical trials, so efficacy could not be estimated in this age group. Nevertheless, WHO is not recommending an upper age limit for the vaccine because data collected during subsequent use in multiple countries and supportive immunogenicity data suggest the vaccine is likely to have a protective effect in older persons. There is no reason to believe that the vaccine has a different safety profile in older and younger populations. WHO recommends that countries using the vaccine in older age groups conduct safety and effectiveness monitoring to verify the expected impact and contribute to making the recommendation more robust for all countries.



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

- The National Focal Person for COVID-19 is Dr Abdullah Asiri, Assistant Deputy for Preventive Health, MoH, email: AbdullahM.Asiri@moh.gov.sa