

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report



Weekly Report No. 241 - Saudi Arabia

27 May - 02 June, 2021

	Global		Eastern Mediterranean Region	
	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths
Current	170,812,850	3,557,586	10,164,719	203,118
Last Week	167,492,769	3,482,907	9,955,811	199,581
In 7 days	3,320,081	74,679	208,908	3,537

Saudi Arabia

	Confirmed Cases	Recovered Cases	Deaths	Active Cases	Critical Cases	PCR Tests
Total	452,956	435,520	7,393	10,043	1,489	19,400,220
In 7 days	8,176	8,058	98	-	-	613,260
26/5/2021	1,183	1,040	14	10,152	1,353	86,629
27/5/2021	1,215	1,161	11	10,195	1,355	92,566
28/5/2021	1,106	1,274	14	10,013	1,394	78,087
29/5/2021	907	1,201	13	9,706	1,408	76,003
30/5/2021	1,245	1,275	15	9,661	1,438	92,458
31/5/2021	1,251	1,026	15	9,871	1,443	94,308
1/6/2021	1,269	1,081	16	10,043	1,489	93,209

HIGHLIGHTS

- Regions with the highest new infections over the past 7 days: Makkah (2,437), Riyadh (2,211), Eastern (1,052), Madinah (614), Asir (515), Jazan (400), Al Qassim (302) and Tabuk (172).
- More than 14.5 million COVID-19 vaccine doses administered so far in 587 vaccination centres.
- Saudi Arabia allowed the entry of travelers from 11 countries (UAE, Germany, US, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, UK, Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Japan) starting from May 30, with the condition of implementation institutional quarantine procedures upon their arrival to the Kingdom.
- MoH: 40% of the Kingdom's population has received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccines from the beginning of the vaccination campaign till May 30. COVID-19 vaccine is available for citizens and residents who have valid residency at the moment.
- Saudi Arabia will be increasing its aid to India by shipping another shipload of liquid oxygen due to a second wave of COVID-19.
- Ministry of interior: all non-vaccinated visitors coming from countries not facing ban need to go into institutional quarantine upon their arrival for a period of 7 days and obtain a valid health insurance document to cover the risks of coronavirus.
- MoH: 2nd dose to be delayed by 6 months if person contracts COVID-19 after first vaccine dose while It is available for people over the age of 60 in all vaccination centers.
- Public Health Authority has launched the update of the protocols of quarantine and institutional isolation.
- Ministry of Islamic Affairs reopened 16 mosques after sterilizing them in 6 regions bringing the total that was sterilized to 1,449 mosques in 115 days.
- The General Entertainment Authority announced the resumption of entertainment activities for vaccinated people amid COVID-19 precautions.
- WHO launches Guidance on developing a national deployment and vaccination plan for COVID-19 vaccines (NDVP), see link.
- WHO launches Interim guidance on critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19, see link.
- WHO launches document on COVID-19 natural immunity, see link.
- WHO publishes Interim recommendations for use of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine, CoronaVac, developed by Sinovac, see link
- WHO publishes Interim recommendations for use of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine BIBP developed by China National Biotec Group (CNBG), Sinopharm, 7 May 2021, 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 on developing a national deployment and vaccination plan for COVID-19 vaccines:** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Vaccine-deployment-2021.1-eng>
- **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>
- **COVID-19 natural immunity:** <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Sci-Brief-Immunity-passport-2021.1>
- **Interim recommendations for use of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine, CoronaVac, developed by Sinovac:** https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-vaccines-SAGE_recommendation-Sinovac-CoronaVac-2021.1
- **Interim recommendations for use of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine BIBP developed by China National Biotec Group (CNBG), Sinopharm, 7 May 2021** https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-vaccines-SAGE_recommendation-BIBP-2021.1

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

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

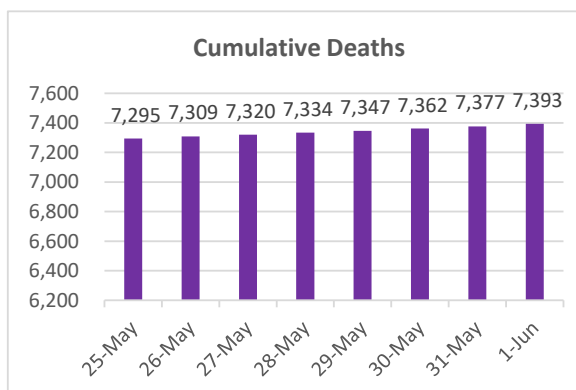
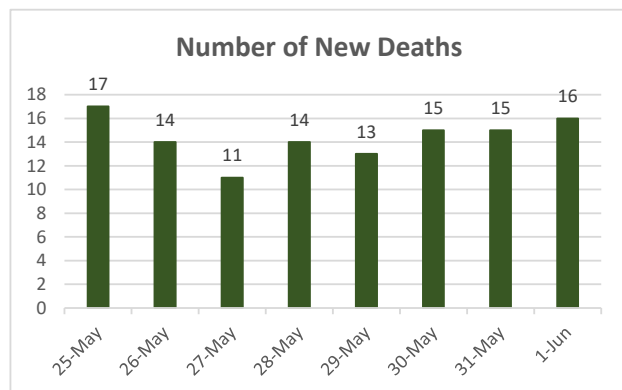
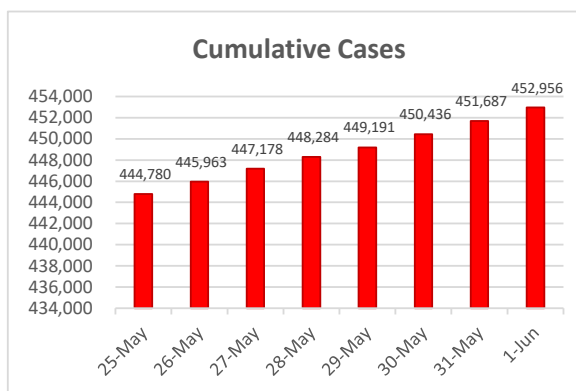
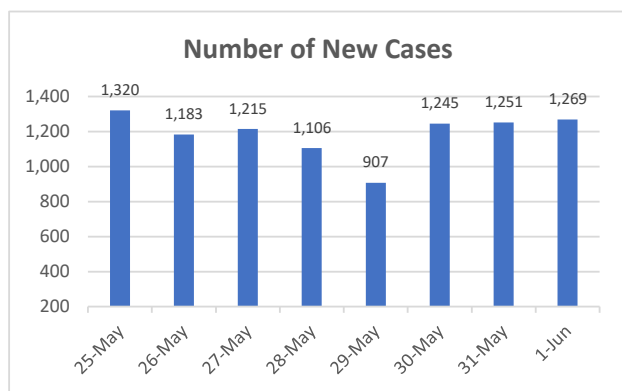
On 1st of May, WHO validated the Sinovac-CoronaVac COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use. The vaccine is produced by the Beijing-based pharmaceutical company Sinovac.

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 agegroups conduct safety and effectiveness monitoring to verify the expected impact and contribute to making the recommendation more robust for all countries.



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

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