**Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)**

**National Surveillance Report as of 26/05/2020**

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| Produced by the Epidemiological Surveillance Unit of the Ministry of HealthContributors: Annalisa Quattrocchi, Ioannis Mamais, Valentinos Silvestros, Anna Demetriou (Health Monitoring Unit), Maria Athanasiadou (Health Monitoring Unit), Theopisti Kyprianou (Health Monitoring Unit), Androulla Stylianou, Sotiroula Sotiriou, Fani Theofhanous, Christos Charalambous, Ioanna Gregoriou, Maria Koliou, Georgios Nikolopoulos and Elisavet Constantinou Scientific Committee: Elisavet Constantinou, Constantinos Constantinou, Niki Paphitou, Georgios Nikolopoulos, Maria Koliou, George Panos, Eirini Christaki, Zoi – Dorothea Pana, Constantinos Tsioutis, Leondios Kostrikis, Peter Karayiannis, George Petrikkos, Petros Agathangelou, George MixidesSuggested citation: Epidemiological Surveillance Unit of the Ministry of Health, Cyprus. National Situation Report. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), 28 May 2020.  |

Summary

* As of May 26th, a total of 939 COVID-19 cases and 24 deaths (case fatality rate: 2.6%) have been reported in the Republic of Cyprus.
* Among these cases, 20.1% are health-care workers (n = 189) - 4.1% physicians (n = 39), 10.1% nurses (n = 95), 1.4% other health occupations (n = 13), and 4.5% auxiliary staff (n = 42).
* The median age of cases is 45 years (Interquartile range - IQR: 32-59 years); 49.8% are female and 50.2% are male.
* Overall, of 794 cases for which the place of exposure was known, locally acquired infections (index cases and close-contacts of confirmed cases) were 658 (82.9%) - of these 8.7% (n = 57) were related to a health-care facility (General Hospital in Pafos) and 12.5% (n = 82) were reported in Aradippou municipality.
* In total, 18.7% (n = 176) of cases received hospital care, of which 141 patients (80.1%) have been discharged alive from the hospital. Median age of all hospitalized patients is: 62 years (IQR: 49-73 years) and 64.9% are males.
* Three patients were still in intensive care units (for part of the day if they died, were discharged or transferred on that day or for the whole day, by May 26th); all of them were intubated.
* Overall, 784 (83.5%) cases have recovered (without symptoms and with two negative tests following their diagnosis or released 21 days after diagnosis).
* A total of 105,929 tests have been performed as of May 26th (12,093.7 per 100,000 population).

# Epidemiological surveillance in the Republic of Cyprus

Analyses are based on laboratory-confirmed cases notified to the Epidemiological Surveillance Unit of the Ministry of Health.

As of May 26th, 939 laboratory-confirmed cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) have been reported (Figure 1 and 2).

The median time between symptoms onset and date of sampling was 4 days (Interquartile range - IQR: 2-7 days). It should be noted that for 14 cases the date of sample collection was before the onset of symptoms because of immediate testing of contacts of possible and laboratory-confirmed cases.

As of May 26th, the 14-day cumulative incidence rate of COVID-19 (per 100,000 population), a measure which reflects the number of active COVID-19 cases in the population (prevalence)[[1]](#footnote-2), is 3.9 per 100,000 population (Figure 3).

 

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| Figure 1: Number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in Cyprus since 01/03/2020 by date of sample collection and date of symptoms onset (n = 939 and n = 489 with data available, respectively).*Recent data should be interpreted with caution due to the possibility that cases with date of onset within the reporting period have not yet been diagnosed.*  |

 

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| Figure 2: Number and cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in Cyprus since 01/03/2020, by date of laboratory reporting (n = 939). *Recent data should be interpreted with caution due to the possibility that cases with date of onset within the reporting period have not yet been diagnosed.*  |

 

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| Figure 3. COVID-19 14-day cumulative incidence rate per 100,000 population (proxy of COVID-19 prevalence).*March 23rd represents the first 14th day since cases have been reported.*  |

## Characteristics of the cases

Among these cases, 50.2% are male (n = 471) and 49.8% female (n = 468).

The median age of cases is 45 years (IQR: 32-59 years). By age groups, cases included 58 infants, children and adolescents aged 0-17 years-old (6.2%), 652 adults aged 18-59 years (69.4%), and 229 persons aged 60 years and older (24.4%) (Figure 4).

 

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| Figure 4: Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in Cyprus by sex and age groups. |

Among all cases, 364 (38.8%) were reported in Nicosia district, 242 (25.8%) in Larnaka, 161 (17.2%) in Pafos, 107 (11.4%) in Limassol, 43 (4.6%) in Ammochostos, and 22 (2.3%) were reported either in the British bases or had a residence abroad, or information was not available (Table A1 in appendix).

Figure A1 in appendix shows the distribution of cases by postal code.

Notably, 125 cases (13.3%) were reported in Aradippou, a municipality in Larnaka district (Table A1 in appendix). Cases in Aradippou, including a cluster in a local bakery production line, are mainly males (58.4%; n = 73) and the median age is 49 years (IQR: 33-61 years). If the cluster is excluded, cases are mainly female (53.6%; n = 52) and the median age is 55 years (IQR: 39-69years).

Among the 939 cases, 20.1% are health-care workers[[2]](#footnote-3) (n = 189) - 4.1% physicians (n = 39), 10.1% nurses (n = 95), 1.4% other health occupations (n = 13), and 4.5% auxiliary staff (n = 42). Table 1 shows the distribution of health-care workers by district of residence.

Table 1: Health-care workers by district of residence (n=189).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Health-care worker** | **Physicians** | **Nurses** | **Other health occupations** | **Auxiliary staff** |
| Ammochostos | 16 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Larnaka | 43 | 7 | 24 | 3 | 9 |
| Limassol | 16 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Nicosia | 55 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 15 |
| Pafos | 59 | 14 | 32 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 189 | 39 | 95 | 13 | 42 |

## Epidemiological link

As of May 26th, place of exposure is available for 794 cases (84.6%).

In total, 17.1% (n = 136) of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19-cases had history of travel or residence abroad during the 14 days prior to symptom onset (imported). These cases have a direct link to the UK and Greece, mainly.

Locally acquired infections (index cases and close-contacts of confirmed cases) occurred in 82.9% (n = 658 of 794 with known place of exposure) of the cases, of which 8.7% (n = 57) were related to a health-care facility (General Hospital in Pafos).

Of all cases in Aradippou (Larnaka district) (n = 125), 82 (65.6%) were locally-acquired, 10 (8%) imported and for 33 cases (26.4%) the epidemiological link was not recorded at the moment.

Table A1 in the appendix shows the number and the rate (per 100,000 population) of locally-acquired cases by district of residence.

## Clinical features

Of the 939 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19-cases, clinical information is available for 98.5% (n = 925), of which 32.5% (n = 301) reported no symptoms at diagnosis and 67.5% (n = 624) reported at least one symptom. The most commonly reported symptoms were:

* cough (312/913; 34.2%),
* fever (294/912; 32.2%),
* myalgia (201/911; 22.1%),
* sore throat (157/909; 17.3%),
* anosmia (108/821; 13.2%), and
* shortness of breath (106/896; 11.8%).

Other reported symptoms were diarrhoea, runny nose, and headache.

Table A2 in appendix reports the sex and age distribution of asymptomatic cases at diagnosis.

## Pre-existing conditions

Information on comorbidities was available for 830 (88.4%) cases. Of these, 338 (40.7%) reported at least one comorbidity.

The most commonly reported comorbidities were:

* hypertension (130/822; 15.8%),
* diabetes (75/830; 9%),
* heart disease (66/825; 8%), and
* cancer (25/830; 3%).

Other reported comorbidities were chronic kidney disease, autoimmune disease, and chronic respiratory disease.

# Deaths

As of May 26th, 24 deaths were reported in Cyprus (Case Fatality Rate - CFR: 2.6%).

The mortality rate for COVID-19 is 2.7 per 100,000 population.

Seventeen deaths (70.8%) occurred in men and seven (29.2%) in women; the median age of all deaths was 76 years (IQR: 67-79 years). Nine deaths were reported among residents in Larnaka, seven in Pafos, three in Nicosia and Ammochostos, each, and two in Limassol (Appendix Table A3).

The median time from date of sampling to death was 10 days (IQR: 4.5-23.5 days). Figure A3 shows the Kaplan-Meier curve of the time from date of sampling to death.

For 17 deaths, COVID-19 was the underlying cause of death (COVID-19 CFR: 1.8%).

Figure 5 reports the number of deaths by date.

 

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| Figure 5: Number of deaths among COVID-19 cases in Cyprus by date of death (n = 24).  |

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In total, 18.7% (n = 176) of people with COVID-19 received hospital care, and 141 patients (80.1%) have been discharged alive from the hospital. The median age of hospitalized patients was 62 years (IQR: 49-73 years). Hospitalized cases were mainly males (n = 114; 64.8%).

Figure 6 shows the total number of first hospital admissions by date.

 

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| Figure 6: Number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases by date of first hospital admission (n = 176).*\* Date of hospital admission; for inpatients hospitalised prior to the beginning of the epidemic, it was replaced with date of sampling.*  |

Overall, 32 cases (18.2% of all hospitalized patients) have been admitted to ICU[[3]](#footnote-4), of which three were still in ICU (as of May 26th).

A total of 27 ICU patients (84.4% of all ICU patients) have been intubated, of which three (100% of all patients currently in ICU) are still intubated.

The overall median length of stay in ICU (for all 32 ICU cases, considering those still in ICU until May 26th) was 11 days (IQR: 8-29 days). Figure A4 shows the Kaplan-Meier curve of the length of stay in ICU.

 For patients who died while in ICU (n = 16), the median length of stay in ICU was 10.5 days (IQR: 5.5-23.5). Figure A5 shows the Kaplan-Meier curve of the length of stay in ICU for the people who died.

For patients transferred/discharged alive from ICU (n = 13), the median length of stay in ICU was 10 days (IQR: 8-28 days).

The median age of patients ever admitted to ICU was 65.5 years (IQR: 56-75 years). ICU patients are mainly male (n = 23; 71.9%).

The number of cases currently in ICU is 0.3 per 100,000 population. For comparison, Italy and Lombardia reported the highest rates of 6.7 per 100,000 population (n = 4,068) and 13.8 per 100,000 population (n = 1,381) on April 3rd. The ICU rates in Italy and Lombardia on May 26th are 0.9 per 100,000 population (n = 512) and 1.8 per 100,000 population (n = 183) (<https://github.com/pcm-dpc/COVID-19/blob/master/dati-andamento-nazionale/dpc-covid19-ita-andamento-nazionale-20200526.csv>; <https://github.com/pcm-dpc/COVID-19/blob/master/dati-regioni/dpc-covid19-ita-regioni-20200526.csv>).

Figure 7 shows the number of patients in ICU, by day and intubation. Table A4 in the appendix shows the total number of ICU admissions by date.

 

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| Figure 7: Number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in ICU by date and intubation.*\*Date of discharge/transfer/death included* |

Recovered

As of May 26th, 83.5% (n = 784) of COVID-19 cases have recovered[[4]](#footnote-5); 688 (73.3%) tested negative two consecutive times, and 96 (10.2%) have been released as per the new guidelines[[5]](#footnote-6). The median time between the second negative result and the first date of sampling was 25 days (IQR: 19-37 days).

Table 2 shows the number and percentage of recovered cases and their characteristics.

Table 2: Characteristics of recovered cases (n = 784)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Total** |
| **Total** | **Recovered** |
| **Two consecutive negative tests**  | **Released after 21 days** |
| **N** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| Total | 939 | 688 | 73.3 | 96 | 10.2 |
| Sex |   |   |   |   |   |
| Male | 471 | 337 | 71.5 | 47 | 10.0 |
| Female | 468 | 351 | 75.0 | 49 | 10.5 |
| Age groups (years) |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0-9 | 29 | 16 | 55.2 | 8 | 27.6 |
| 10-19 | 42 | 31 | 73.8 | 5 | 11.9 |
| 20-29 | 125 | 88 | 70.4 | 10 | 8.0 |
| 30-39 | 186 | 138 | 74.2 | 19 | 10.2 |
| 40-49 | 159 | 122 | 76.7 | 16 | 10.1 |
| 50-59 | 169 | 133 | 78.7 | 15 | 8.9 |
| 60-69 | 112 | 83 | 74.1 | 15 | 13.4 |
| 70-79 | 86 | 59 | 68.6 | 7 | 8.1 |
| 80+ | 31 | 18 | 58.1 | 1 | 3.2 |
| Median age in years (IQR\*) | 45 (32-59) | 45 (32-59) | 45 (29-59) |

# Comparison with selected countries

As of May 26th, in Cyprus the reporting rate was 107.2 cases per 100,000 population, the mortality rate was 2.7 deaths per 100,000 population and the CFR was 2.6%.

Table 3 shows COVID-19 indicators for Cyprus and other selected countries.

Figure A2 in appendix reports the rates of cumulative tests and cases (per 100,000 population) in Cyprus and other selected countries. In Cyprus the testing rate is 12,093.7 per 100,000 population.

It should be noted that the number of cases, tests and deaths for Cyprus are aggregated and include people from abroad and the British bases, while the total population does not include inhabitants from abroad or from the British bases.

Table 3: COVID-19 indicators by selected countries, as of 26/05/2020.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **N. of cases** † | **N. of cases (per 100,000 pop)** | **N. of tests** § | **N. of tests (per 100,000 pop)** | **N. of deaths**† | **CFR° (%)** | **Mortality rate (per 100,000 pop)** | **Pop. (in thousands)**† |
| Cyprus | 939 | 107.2 | 105,929 | 12093.7 | 24 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 875.9\* |
| Italy | 230,158 | 380.9 | 3,539,927 | 5857.8 | 32,877 | 14.3 | 54.4 | 60,431.3 |
| USA | 1,662,302 | 508.1 | 14,604,942 | 4464.1 | 98,220 | 5.9 | 30.0 | 327,167.4 |
| UK | 261,184 | 392.8 | 3,681,295 | 5536.7 | 36,914 | 14.1 | 55.5 | 66,488.9 |
| Greece | 2,882 | 26.9 | 155,037 | 1445.2 | 172 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 10,727.7 |
| Malta | 611 | 126.4 | 63,087 | 13047.2 | 6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 483.5 |
| Sweden | 33,843 | 332.3 | 177,200 | 1740.1 | 4,029 | 11.9 | 39.6 | 10,183.2 |
| Netherlands | 45,445 | 263.7 | 209,718 | 1217.1 | 5,830 | 12.8 | 33.8 | 17,231 |
| Republic of Korea | 11,225 | 21.7 | 826,437 | 1600.5 | 269 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 51,635.3 |

†Number of cases, number of deaths and population (in thousands) for all countries, but Cyprus, as reported by ECDC at

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/download-todays-data-geographic-distribution-covid-19-cases-worldwide>

§ Data for Cyprus: internal communication; data for other countries: <https://www.finddx.org/covid-19/test-tracker/>

° CFR: Case fatality ratio.

\* Data from Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus, 2018 ([Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)](http://www.cystat.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/All/0F27BA4B99ABE197C22584BA003C9DED?OpenDocument&sub=1&sel=1&e=&print)

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# Appendix

Table A1: Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19-cases in Cyprus by district of residence and origin (n = 939).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District/*****municipality*** | **Total**  | **Travel-****related**  | **Unknown****origin** | **Locally-acquired**  | **Pop.**  |
| N  | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N (per 100,000 pop) |
| Ammochostos | 43 | 4.6 | 10 | 7.4 | 9 | 6.2 | 24 | 3.6 | 49.8 | 48,200 |
| Larnaka | 242 | 25.8 | 18 | 13.2 | 48 | 33.1 | 176 | 26.7 | 119.7 | 147,000 |
| *Aradippou* | *125* | *13.3* | *10* | *7.4* | *33* | *22.8* | *82* | *12.5* | *426.5* | *19,228* |
| Limassol | 107 | 11.4 | 32 | 23.5 | 14 | 9.7 | 61 | 9.3 | 24.9 | 244,900 |
| Nicosia | 364 | 38.8 | 49 | 36.0 | 48 | 33.1 | 267 | 40.6 | 78.1 | 341,700 |
| Pafos | 161 | 17.1 | 11 | 8.1 | 25 | 17.2 | 125 | 19.0 | 132.8 | 94,100 |
| Other | 22 | 2.3 | 16 | 11.8 | 1 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.8 |  |  |
| **Total** | 939 | 100 | 136 | 100 | 145 | 100 | 658 | 100 | 75.1 | 875,900 |

Other includes British Bases, abroad and unknown



Table A2: Sex and age distribution of asymptomatic cases at diagnosis (n = 301).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All cases****(n = 939)** | **Asymptomatic cases** **(n = 301)** |
| **Characteristics** | **N** |  **n** |  **%** |
| Sex |  |  |  |
| Male | 471 | 166 | 35.2 |
| Female | 468 | 135 | 28.8 |
| Age groups (years) |  |  |  |
| 0-9 | 29 | 11 | 37.9 |
| 10-19 | 42 | 19 | 45.2 |
| 20-29 | 125 | 48 | 38.4 |
| 30-39 | 186 | 69 | 37.1 |
| 40-49 | 159 | 47 | 29.6 |
| 50-59 | 169 | 46 | 27.2 |
| 60-69 | 112 | 21 | 18.8 |
| 70-79 | 86 | 30 | 34.9 |
| 80+ | 31 | 10 | 32.3 |
| Median age in years (IQR\*) | 45 (32-59) | 40 (29-56) |  |

\*IQR: Interquartile Range

Table A3: Characteristics of all deaths (n = 24).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **N** | **%** |
| Sex |  |  |
| Male | 17 | 70.8 |
| Female | 7 | 29.2 |
| Age groups (years) |  |  |
| 0-9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10-19 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 20-29 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 30-39 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 40-49 | 1 | 4.2 |
| 50-59 | 2 | 8.3 |
| 60-69 | 6 | 25.0 |
| 70-79 | 10 | 41.7 |
| 80+ | 5 | 20.8 |
| Median age in years (IQR\*) | 76 (67-79) |  |
| District |  |  |
| Ammochostos | 3 | 12.5 |
| Larnaka | 9 | 37.5 |
| Limassol | 2 | 8.3 |
| Nicosia | 3 | 12.5 |
| Pafos | 7 | 29.2 |

\*IQR: Interquartile Range

Table A4: Number of cases by date of sampling, laboratory reporting, death, and ICU admission.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Sampling****(n = 939)** | **Laboratory reporting****(n = 939)** | **Death****(n = 24)** | **ICU first admission****(n = 32)** |
| 01-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 02-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 03-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 04-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 05-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 06-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 07-Mar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 08-Mar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 09-Mar | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-Mar | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11-Mar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12-Mar | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13-Mar | 13 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 14-Mar | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-Mar | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-Mar | 5 | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| 17-Mar | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 18-Mar | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-Mar | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-Mar | 16 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| 21-Mar | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 22-Mar | 6 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| 23-Mar | 13 | 19 | 0 | 1 |
| 24-Mar | 18 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 25-Mar | 14 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| 26-Mar | 34 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| 27-Mar | 31 | 24 | 3 | 2 |
| 28-Mar | 26 | 21 | 1 | 3 |
| 29-Mar | 33 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| 30-Mar | 37 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| 31-Mar | 39 | 45 | 2 | 0 |
| 01-Apr | 29 | 56 | 2 | 1 |
| 02-Apr | 47 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| 03-Apr | 21 | 32 | 1 | 2 |
| 04-Apr | 25 | 38 | 1 | 0 |
| 05-Apr | 9 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 06-Apr | 37 | 23 | 0 | 1 |
| 07-Apr | 39 | 23 | 0 | 1 |
| 08-Apr | 23 | 32 | 0 | 1 |
| 09-Apr | 17 | 31 | 1 | 1 |
| 10-Apr | 18 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| 11-Apr | 37 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| 12-Apr | 21 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| 13-Apr | 26 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| 14-Apr | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-Apr | 15 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-Apr | 9 | 19 | 0 | 2 |
| 17-Apr | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 18-Apr | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-Apr | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-Apr | 11 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 21-Apr | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 22-Apr | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 23-Apr | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| 24-Apr | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-Apr | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 26-Apr | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 27-Apr | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 28-Apr | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 29-Apr | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 30-Apr | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 01-May | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 02-May | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 03-May | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 04-May | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 05-May | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 06-May | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 07-May | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 08-May | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 09-May | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 10-May | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 11-May | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 12-May | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 13-May | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 14-May | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-May | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-May | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 17-May | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18-May | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-May | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-May | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21-May | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 22-May | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 23-May | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 24-May | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-May | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 26-May | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Figure A1: Distribution of cases by postal code (n = 912 with information available).

Each colour represents a different postal code and the size changes according to the number of cases.

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|  Figure A2: Cumulative tests and cases per 100,000 population in Cyprus and other selected countries (Updated: 26/05/2020).  |
| Data source for Cyprus: internal communication; data source for other countries: <https://www.finddx.org/covid-19/test-tracker/>*Numbers of cases, tests and deaths for Cyprus are aggregated and include people from abroad and the British bases, while the total population does not include inhabitants from abroad or from the British bases.* |

Figure A3: Time from date of sampling to death of COVID-19 cases who died (n = 24; for three cases who died on the day of sampling/reporting, the time alive has been considered 0.5 days).

 

Figure A4: Length of stay in ICU (n = 32; for two cases who died on the same day of ICU admission the length of stay in ICU has been considered 0.5 days).

 

Figure A5: Length of stay in ICU of patients who died and had been admitted to an ICU (n = 16; for two cases who died the same day of ICU admission the length of stay in ICU has been considered 0.5 days).

 



1. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic: increased transmission in the EU/EEA and the UK – seventh update, 25 March 2020. Stockholm: ECDC; 2020.

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/RRA-seventh-update-Outbreak-of-coronavirus-disease-COVID-19.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The term “health-care worker” is based on the occupation and not on the place of exposure. Health-care workers are defined as all health care professionals, allied health workers, and auxiliary health workers. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. For symptomatic cases, or for cases hospitalised, a COVID-19 case can be considered cured after the resolution of symptoms and two negative tests for SARS-CoV-2 at 24-hour interval at least.

For asymptomatic cases, or for persons isolated at home, the negative tests to document virus clearance should be obtained at a minimum of 14 days after the initial positive test (end of the quarantine period).

Novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). Discharge criteria for confirmed COVID-19 cases- When is it safe to discharge COVID-19 cases from the hospital or end home isolation? - Technical Report, 10 March 2020. Stockholm: ECDC; 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A person is released 21 days after the initial diagnosis, if he/she has a positive test 14 days after and remain in isolation for one more week without being further tested. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)