

Status, Trends and Recommendations

Covid-19: Stakeholders Update – May 2022 – The last one for time being!

A nine pager

Global epidemiological situation

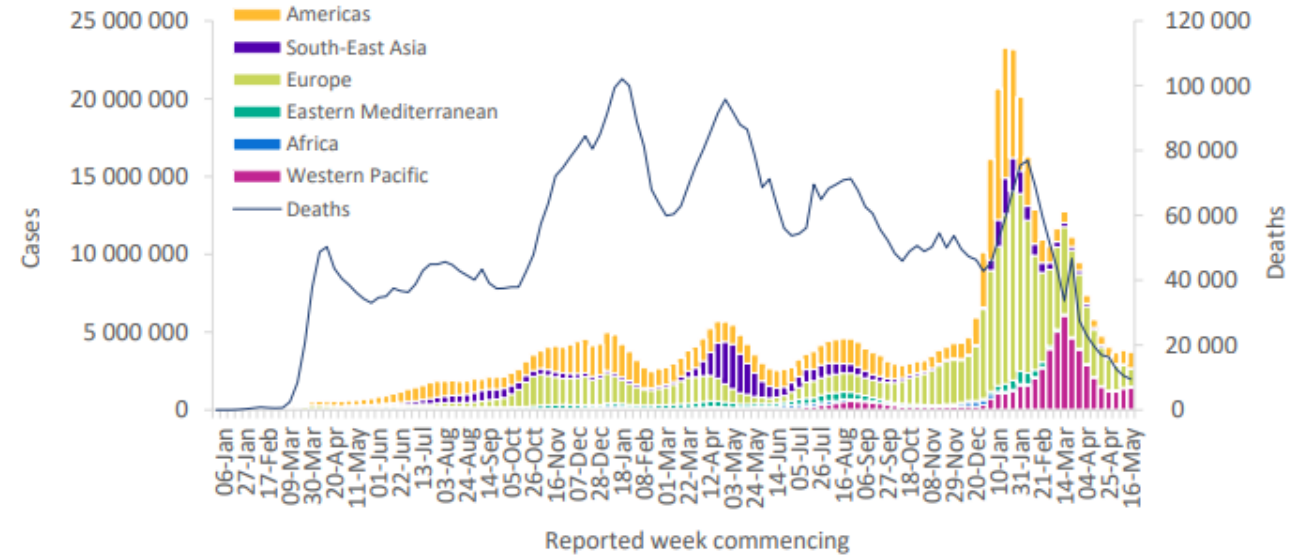
Globally, the number of new weekly cases has continued the declining trend observed since a peak in January 2022. During the week of 16 through 22 May 2022, over 3.7 million cases were reported, a 3% decrease as compared to the previous week (figure 1). The number of new weekly deaths also continues to decline, with over 9000 fatalities reported, representing an 11% decrease as compared to the previous week.

At the regional level, the number of new weekly cases increased in the Region of the Americas (+13%) and in the Western Pacific Region (+6%), while decreasing trends were observed in the remaining four regions. The number of new weekly deaths increased in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (+30%), remained stable in the Western Pacific and the Region of the Americas (both <1%), and decreased in the other three regions.

Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 22 May 2022**

WHO Region	New cases in last 7 days (%)	Change in new cases in last 7 days *	Cumulative cases (%)	New deaths in last 7 days (%)	Change in new deaths in last 7 days *	Cumulative deaths (%)
Western Pacific	1 443 519 (39%)	6%	58 656 813 (11%)	1 271 (13%)	<1%	228 974 (4%)
Europe	1 119 084 (30%)	-20%	219 662 866 (42%)	3 574 (38%)	-23%	2 007 375 (32%)
Americas	1 036 740 (28%)	13%	155 877 294 (30%)	3 675 (39%)	<1%	2 737 863 (44%)
South-East Asia	54 768 (1%)	-23%	58 071 838 (11%)	539 (6%)	-12%	788 157 (13%)
Africa	49 633 (1%)	-24%	8 949 290 (2%)	208 (2%)	-22%	172 308 (3%)
Eastern Mediterranean	17 335 (<1%)	-12%	21 751 611 (4%)	173 (2%)	30%	342 717 (5%)
Global	3 721 079 (100%)	-3%	522 970 476 (100%)	9 440 (100%)	-11%	6 277 407 (100%)

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 22 May 2022**



As of 22 May 2022, over 522 million confirmed cases and over six million deaths have been reported globally.

These trends should be interpreted with caution as several countries have been progressively changing COVID-19 testing strategies, resulting in lower overall numbers of tests performed and consequently lower numbers of cases detected.

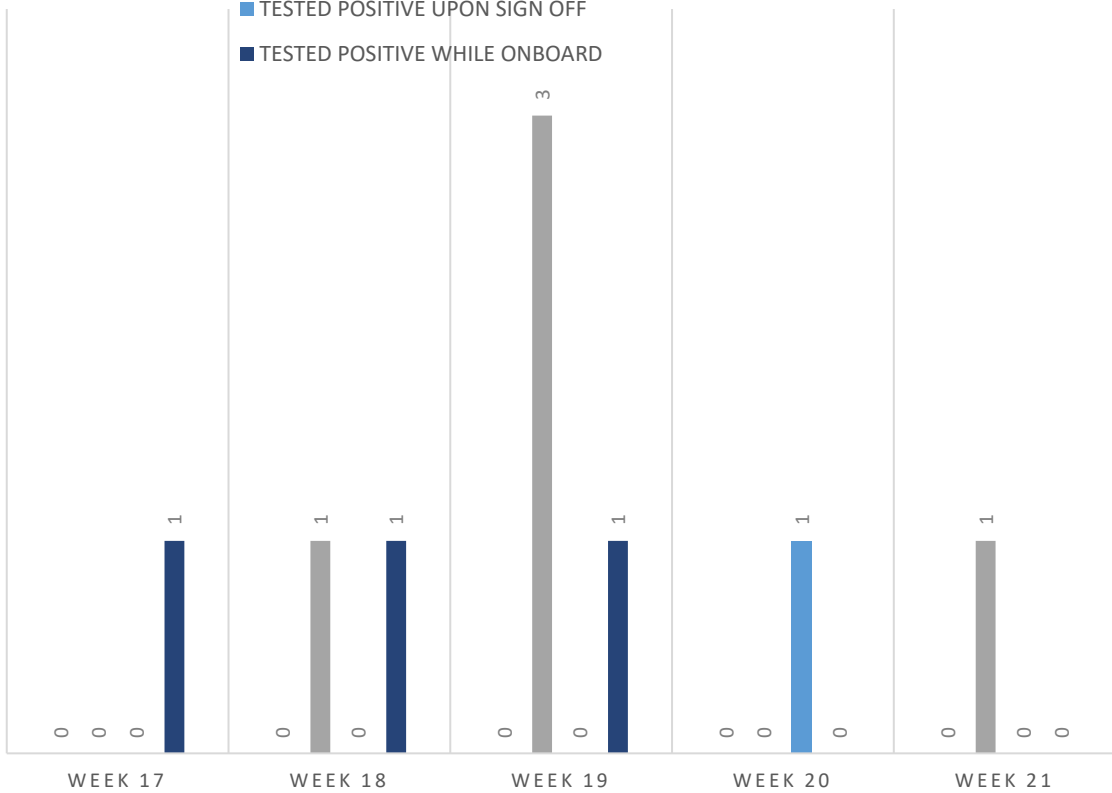
At the country level, the highest number of new weekly cases were reported from the United States of America (713 882 new cases; +18%), China (543 290 new cases; +39%), Australia (360 323 new cases; +8%), Germany (268 396 new cases; -35%), and Japan (249 210 new cases; -11%).

The highest number of new weekly deaths were reported from the United States of America (1 957 new deaths; +2%), Italy (736 new deaths; -4%), Brazil (713 new deaths; +3%), the Russian Federation (680 new deaths; -6%), and Spain (564 new deaths; +118%).

Covid-19: OSM new infections

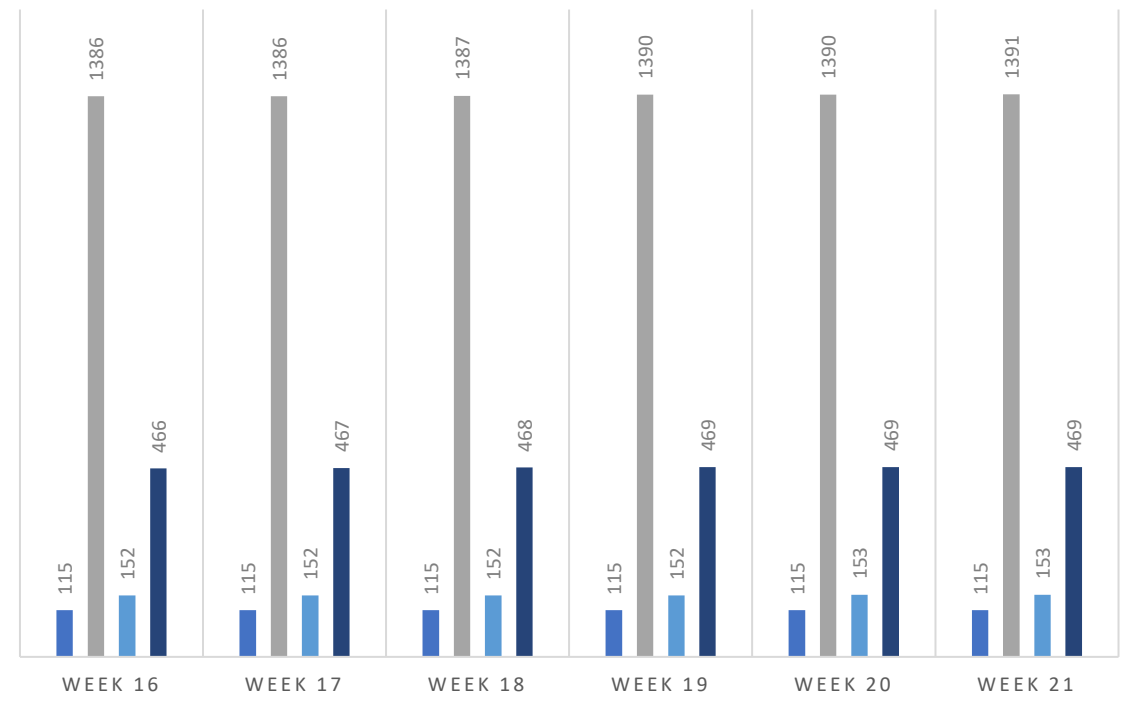
OSM MANNING - WHEN TESTED POSITIVE PER WEEK

- TESTED POSITIVE AT PORT OF EMBARKATION
- TESTED POSITIVE PRIOR TRAVELLING (ONSIGNER CANDIDATES)
- TESTED POSITIVE UPON SIGN OFF
- TESTED POSITIVE WHILE ONBOARD



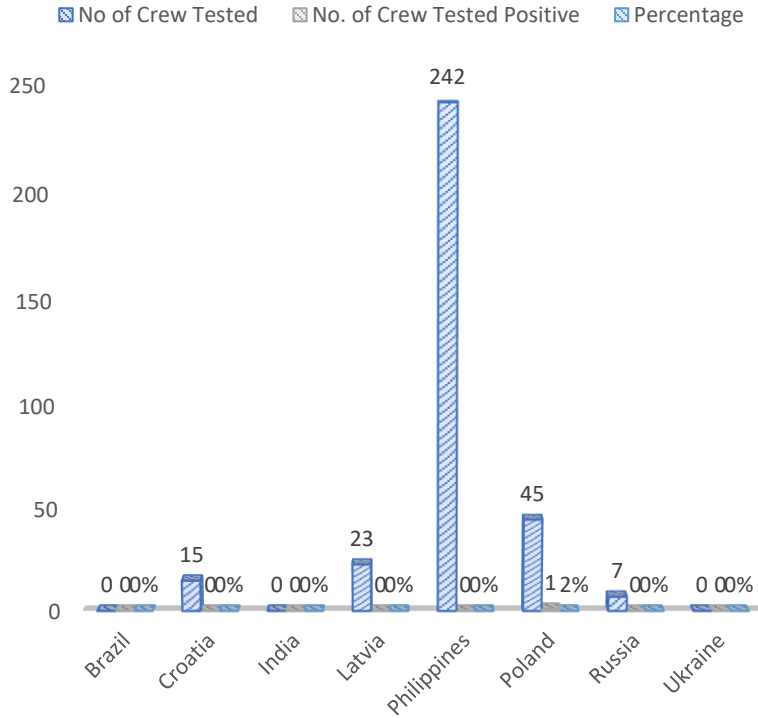
WHEN TESTED POSITIVE/ CUMULATIVE PER WEEK

- TESTED POSITIVE AT PORT OF EMBARKATION
- TESTED POSITIVE PRIOR TRAVELLING (ONSIGNER CANDIDATES)
- TESTED POSITIVE UPON SIGN OFF
- TESTED POSITIVE WHILE ONBOARD

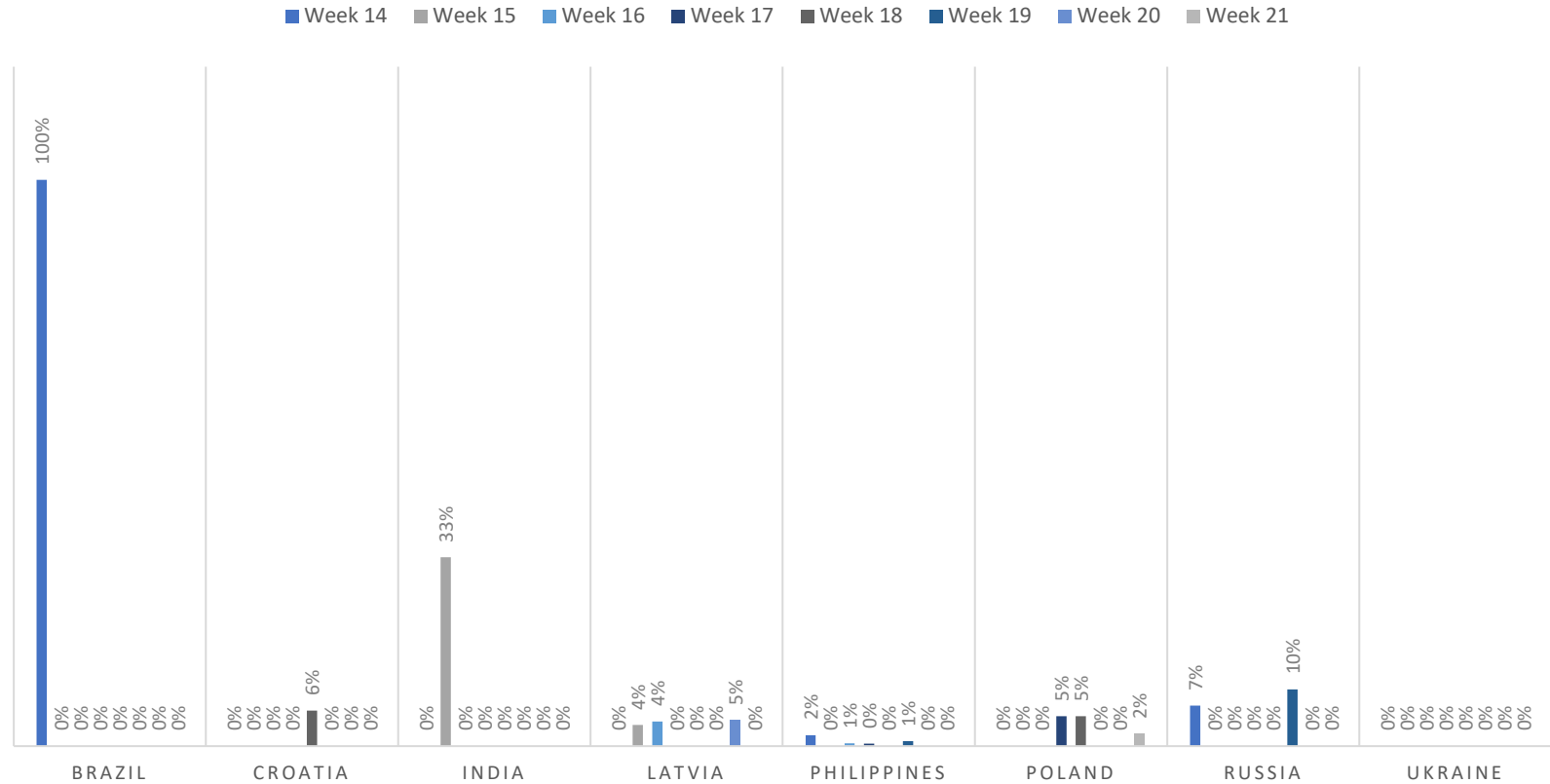


Covid-19: OSM new infections

PCR-TEST POSITIVITY RATE BY NATIONALITY



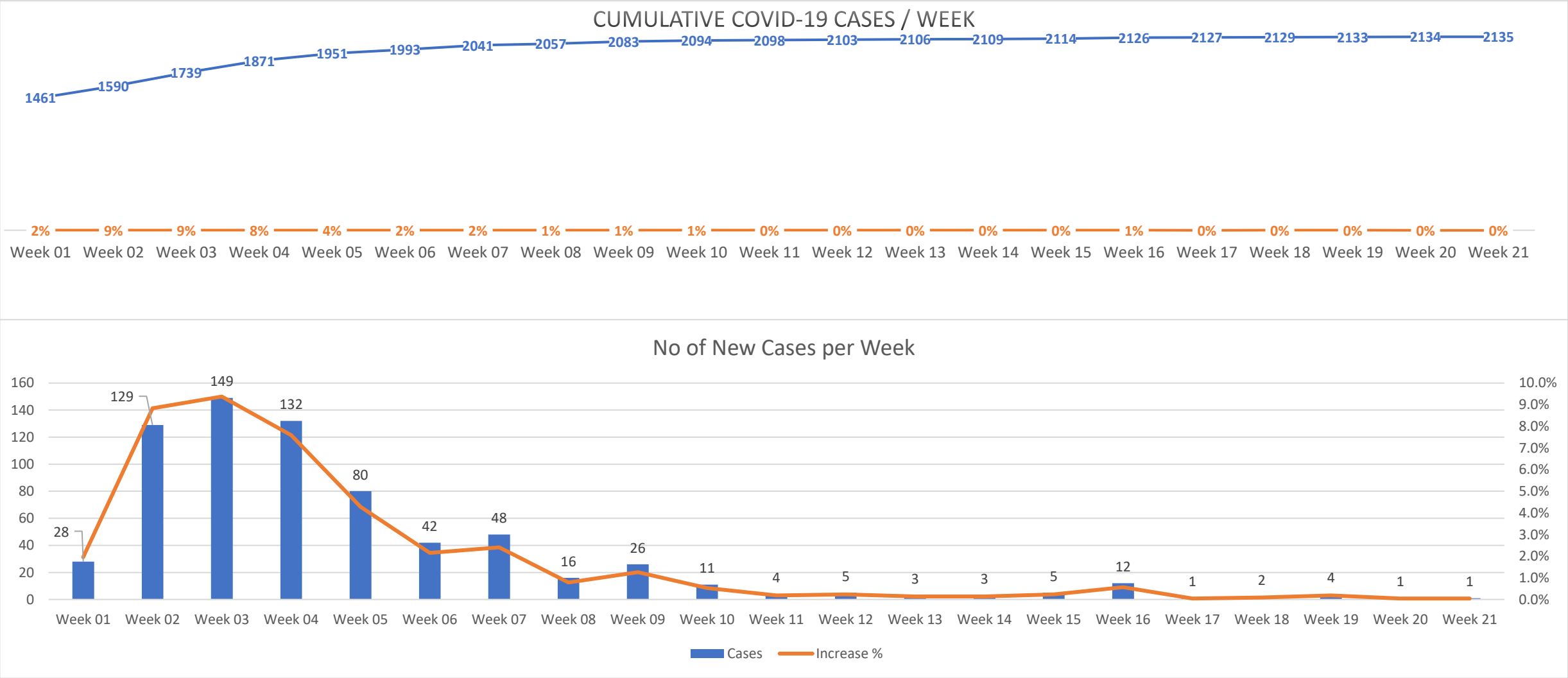
PCR-TEST POSITIVITY RATE BY NATIONALITY PER WEEK



Positivity Rate:

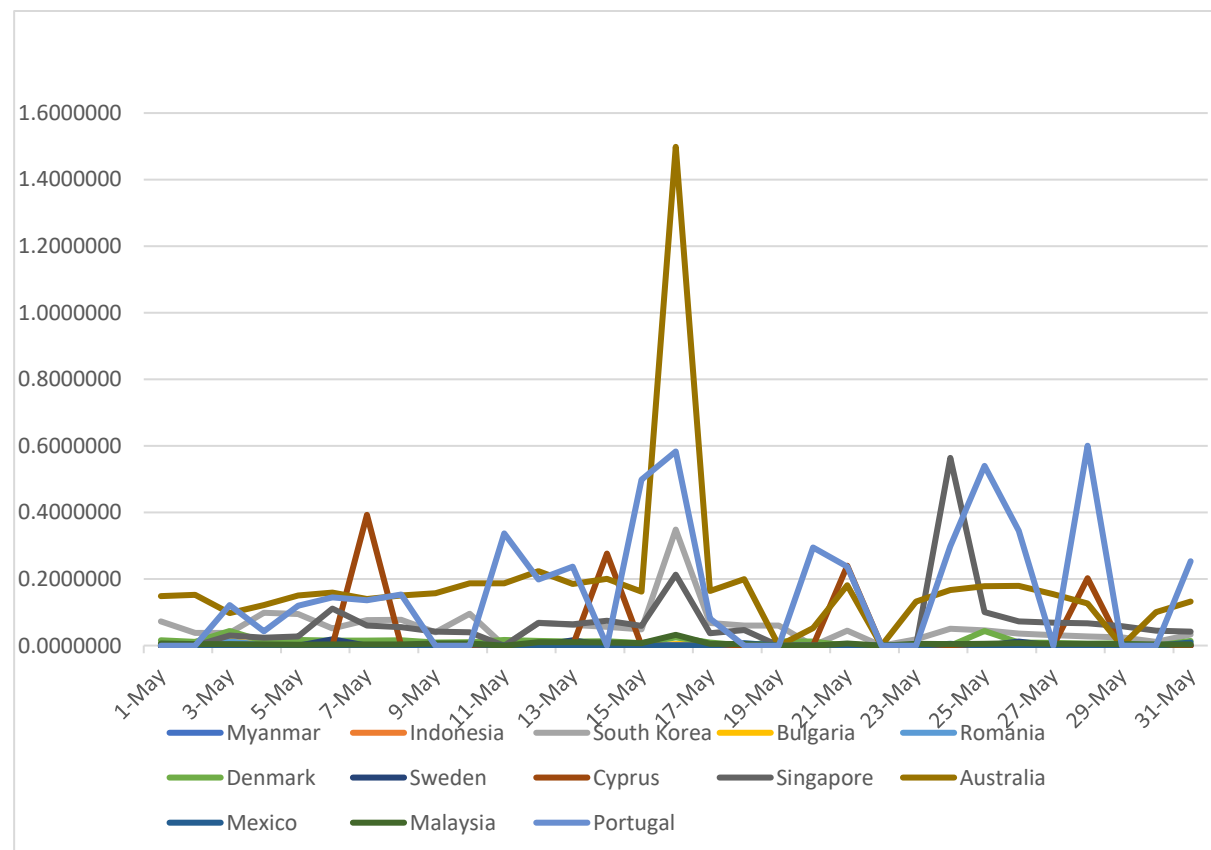
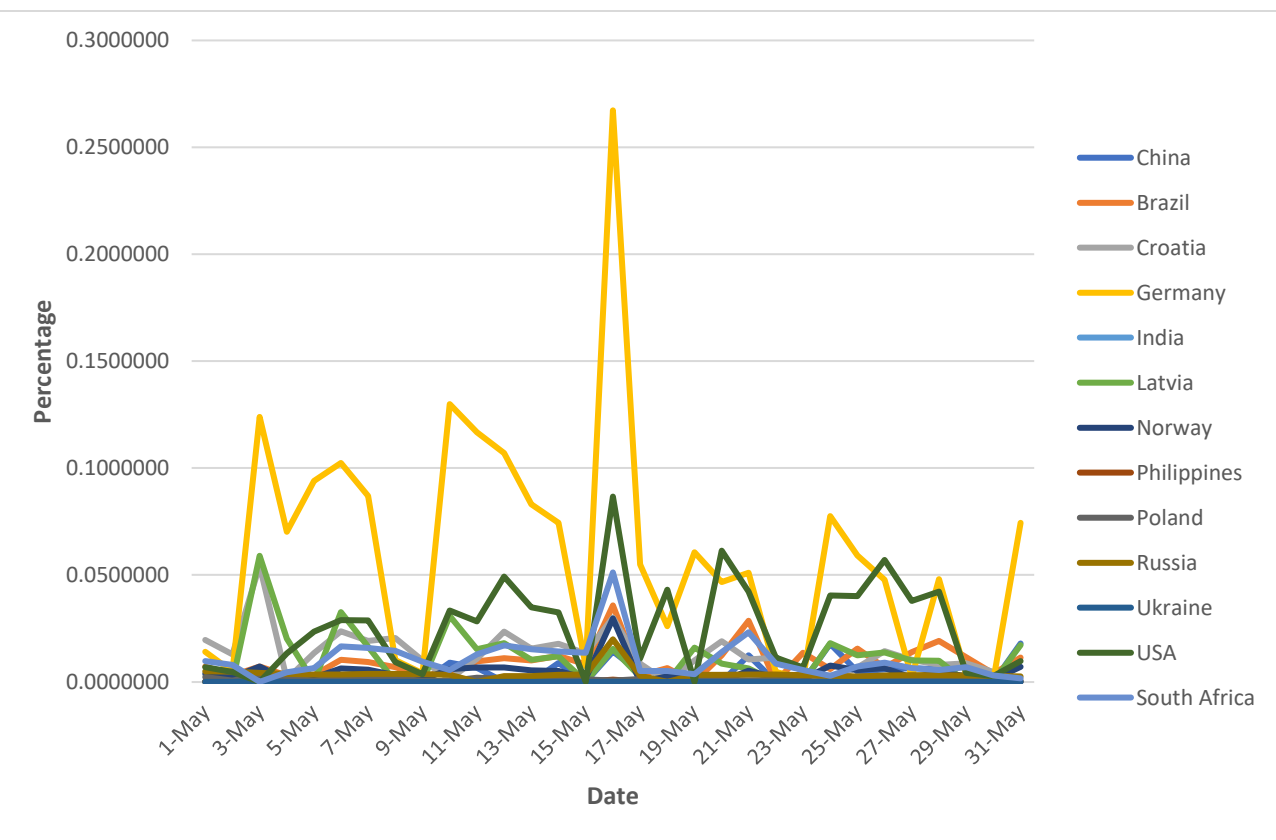
For the respective week we have calculated the whole number of tested OSM seafarers and compared it with the number of positive results. If there was a multiple testing of a person, it was counted as one with respective outcome. We have pictured it by showing the different local percentages. E.g. Poland had 1 positive case out of 45 tested which equals to 2%. The case of Poland is the only one reported for this week.

Covid-19: OSM new infections



Covid-19: New infection ratio worldwide

New infections in % of population

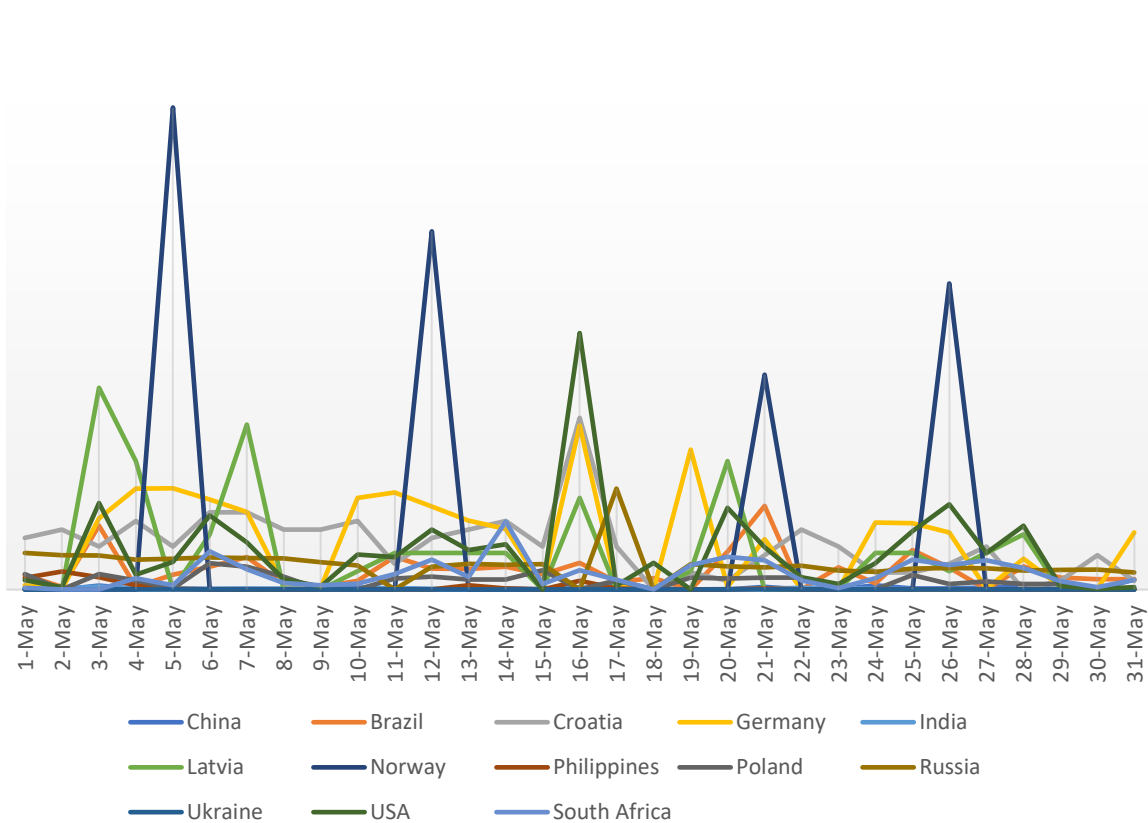


Looking at the home countries of our seafarers we want to give an overview about trends and threats. In order to have a comparable base the number of daily new infections has been put in relation to the number of inhabitants – resulting in a percentage figure. It has to be considered that infection figures are also increasing in case a country decides to go for a higher testing frequency due to the extremely high dark figure of infections without symptoms. We see in the graphs the trend that figures are going down now generally. Presently Portugal, Australia and Singapore are facing some few infections still.

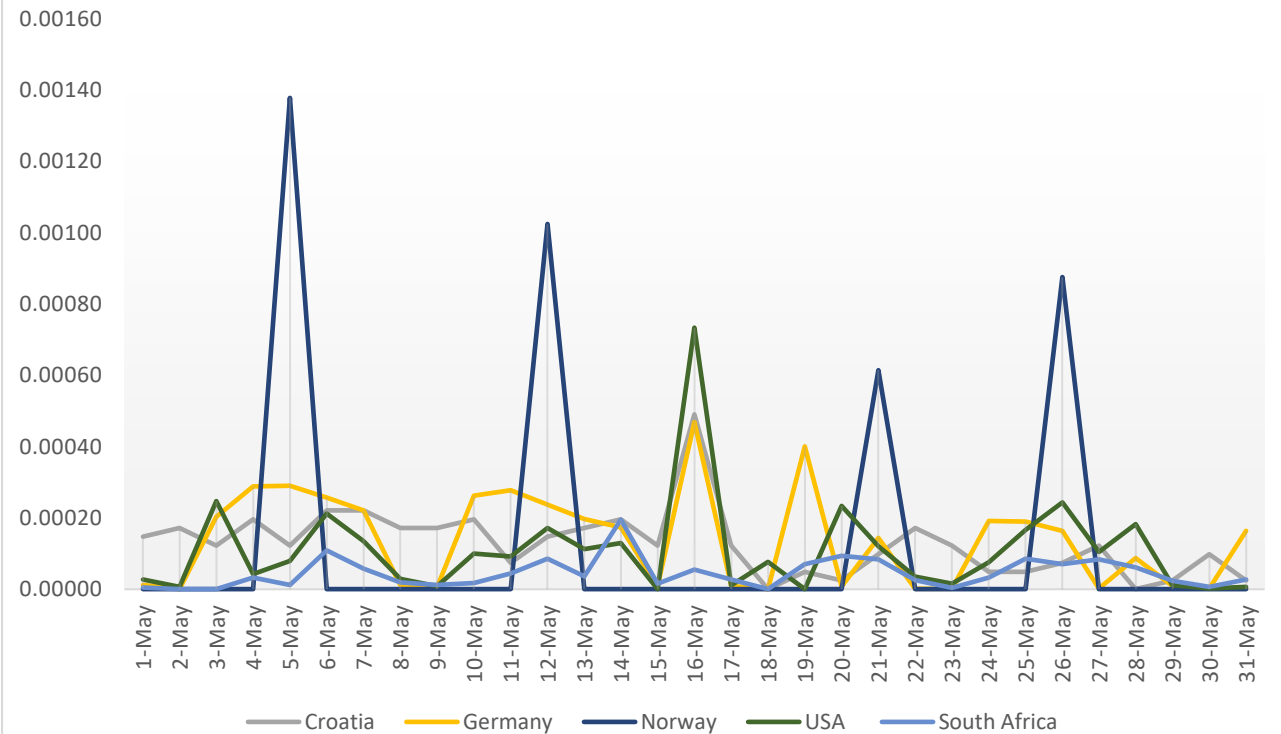
Sources: [Wikipedia](#) [The New York Times](#) [JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data](#) [Europäisches Zentrum für die Prävention und die Kontrolle von Krankheiten](#)

Covid-19: Fatality ratio I - worldwide

Daily fatality development in % of inhabitants - overview



Daily fatality development in % of inhabitants - focus



We are observing that the level of new infections is not any longer a suitable “fever thermometer” for the situation of this pandemic – at least not as the only one. This particularly is the case in countries with a high percentage of vaccinated inhabitants. In most of these countries people have been vaccinated already who are the most vulnerable, like the ones having health issues or elderly people. In turn if infections are occurring then it will more affect people who – in average- are younger and/or less sick. Accordingly infections there (only in the mentioned countries of high vaccination ratios!) are leading less likely to hospitalization or even fatalities. Consequently if an increasing number of fatalities has to be noted then most likely

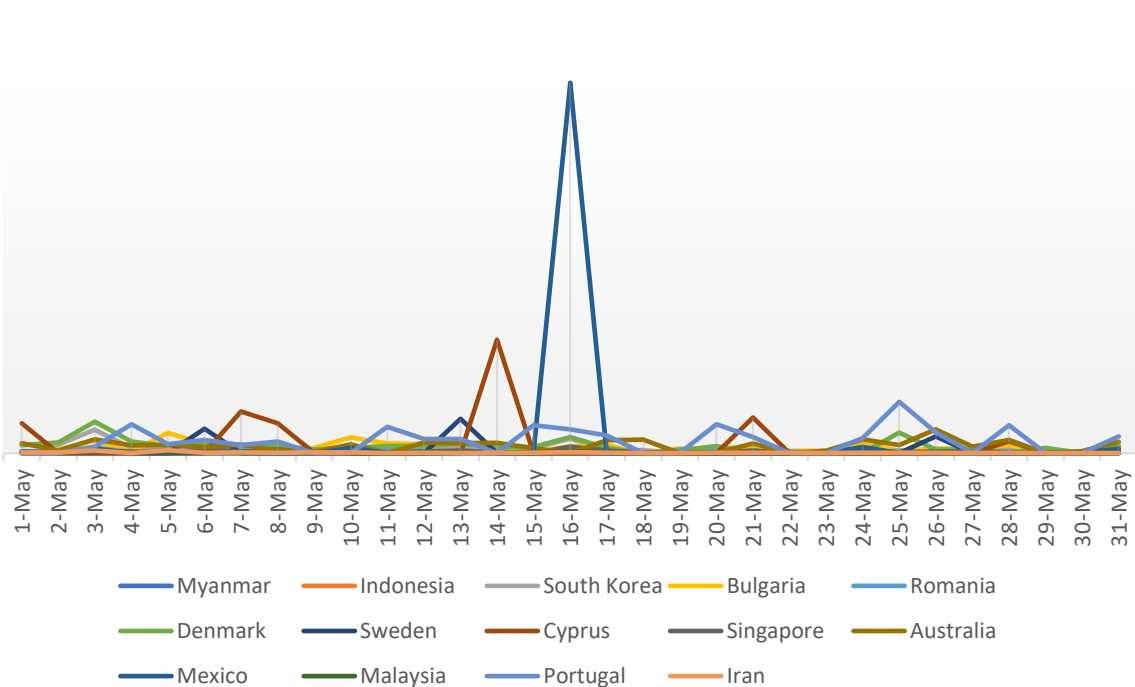
Sources: [WikipediaThe New York Times](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic)
[JHU CSSE COVID-19](https://www.jhu.edu/centers-for-global-security/csse/csse-covid-19/)
[DataEuropäisches Zentrum für die Prävention und die Kontrolle von Krankheiten](https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/prevention-and-control-of-diseases)

Covid-19: Fatality ratio II - worldwide

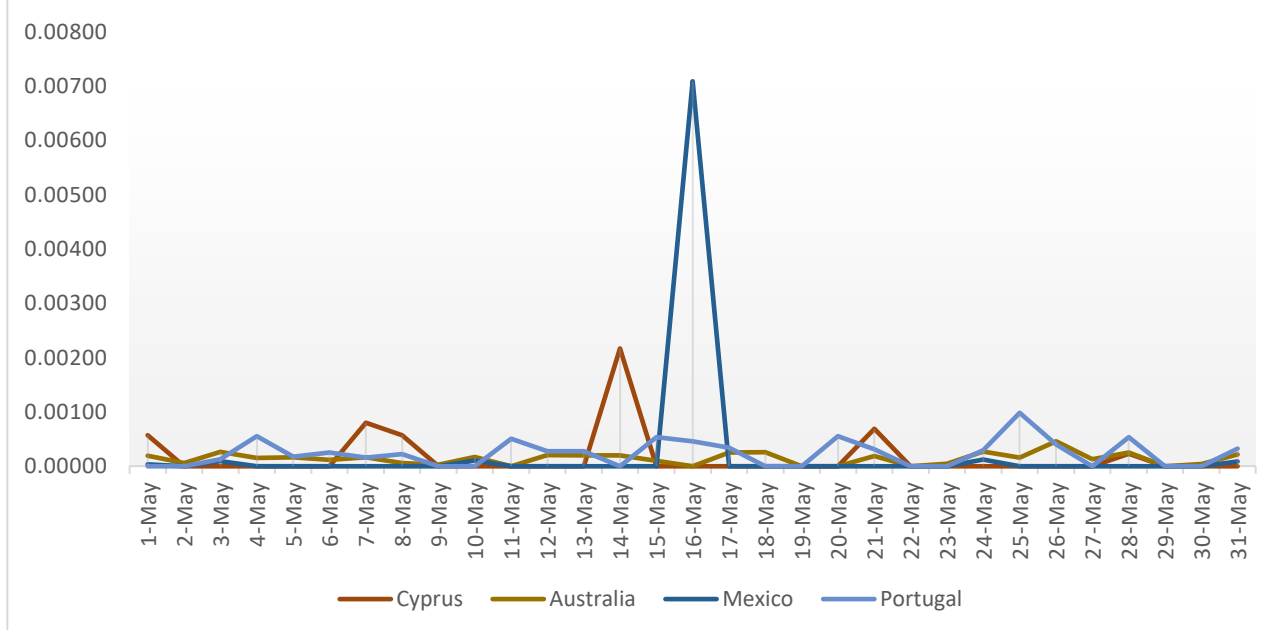
this needs to be seen as a sign that -beside the most obvious reason that not vaccinated people are affected- the vaccination level is not sufficient any more due to expiry of immunization triggers or/and (much more important!) the influence of new virus strains.

Hence presently it looks like the sickness is affecting less elderly and “vulnerable” people but is turning towards the not vaccinated ones and is more and more finding its victims in this circle. This change is not visible while looking at the numbers of new infections only. The threat of Covid-19 then is recognizable only in numbers of hospitalization and fatalities. The worldwide rate of hospitalization is not available but the one of fatalities is. Hence for time being we will picture new infections and fatalities – both calculated in percentage of inhabitants in order to have a comparable base even between countries of completely different population size.

Daily fatality development in % of inhabitants - overview

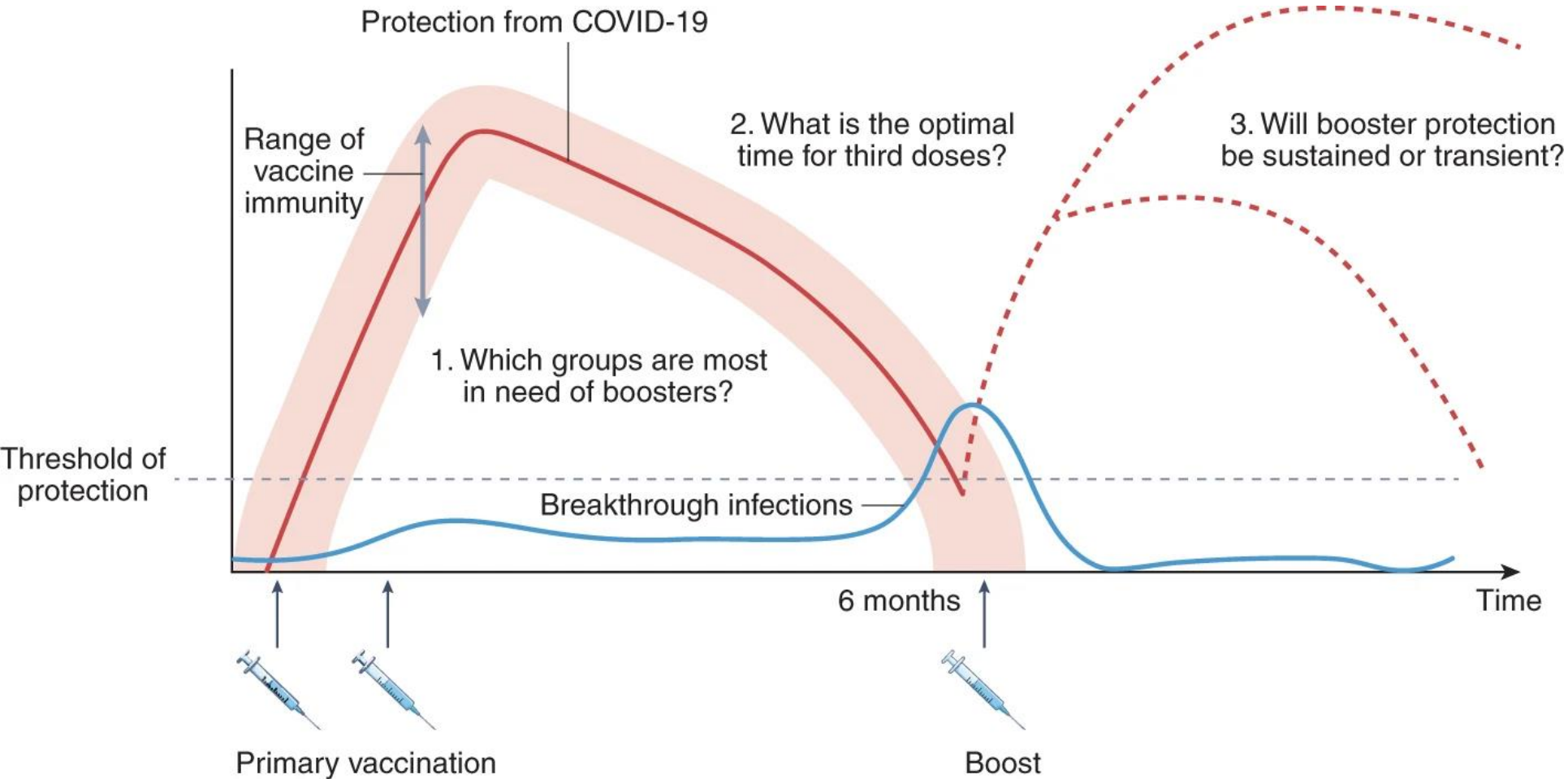


Daily fatality development in % of inhabitants -focus



Sources: [Wikipedia](#)[The New York Times](#)[JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data](#)[Europäisches Zentrum für die Prävention und die Kontrolle von Krankheiten](#)

Covid-19: Vaccinations – when it really helps and when it doesn't



Omicron and present status:
What more and more becomes evident is a reduced protection of existing vaccines against so called break through infections

Omicron and present status:
One complete vaccination and one booster as a complete series are reducing the risk against severe developments by 82%

Omicron and present status:
A second booster reduced the infection risk to 50% but after 8 weeks it was already down to a level of 10%

For persons not being immunocompromised only:

Omicron and present status:
One complete vaccination with one booster are recommended. Additional boosters at time being are of limited use only