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Evolution of the (COVID-19) pandemic after the first lifting of confinement in Algeria

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The whole world is now living in the (COVID-19) coronavirus pandemic, and the effects of which on social life have been completely reflected and disturbed, thanks to the measures taken by the countries of the world concerning global and partial home confinement, In addition to the many psychological effects of the pandemic on individuals and societies (1).

Algeria, like all other countries, has taken a number of home confinement measures to prevent the spread of the virus and try to control it, by exploiting the potential of the health sector and various associated sectors.

On April 24, 2020, Algeria decided to lighten the procedures for home confinement by allowing the opening of certain commercial stores and other commercial activities. This situation fostered dynamically the social interactions without strictly respecting preventive measures, so this decision was quickly reconsidered for the closing of the commercial spaces.

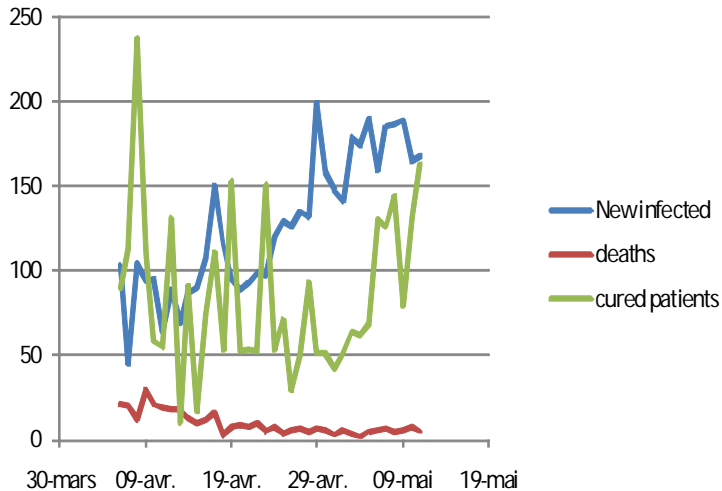


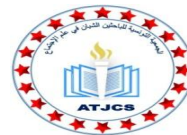
Figure 1. Infected, deaths and cured patients during the (COVID-19) pandemic in Algeria (April 06 to May 11, 2020)

<http://www.sante.gov.dz/coronavirus/coronavirus-2019/82-documentation/531-point-de-situation.html>

It is observed in Figure 1 that the curve of the number of new infections increases considerably after the partial lifting of home confinement. This is the result of the lifting of certain restrictions on social interactions; when people continue to interact with each other without adopting prevention instructions, especially, since the virus is on the activity.

In the same context, this stage witnessed an increase in the number of cases of healing from the coronavirus, but with a fluctuating rhythm, this can be explained by the implementation of a therapeutic protocol based on the use of chloroquine which has remarkably reduced the death toll.

Indeed, it is emphasized that Algeria has decided to widen the screening of coronavirus through the scanner, provide the infected with chloroquine treatment



and isolate them in their homes to avoid overload of pressure on hospitals, and to try to besiege the disease when it appears in individuals.

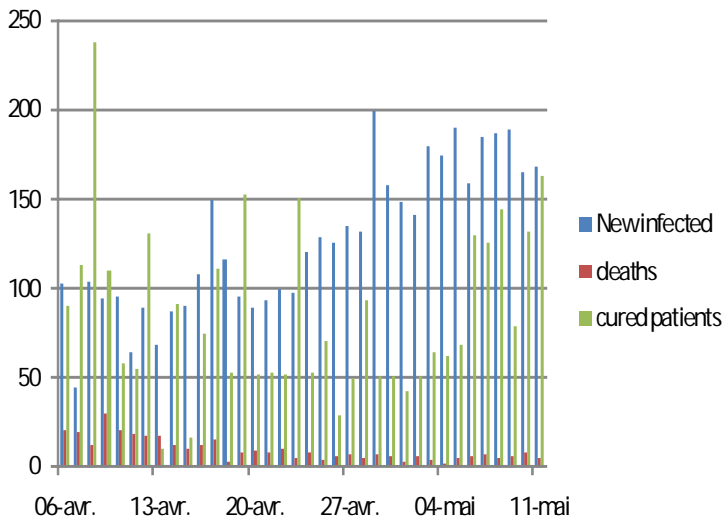


Figure 2. Infected, deaths and cured patients during the (COVID-19) pandemic in Algeria (April 06 to May 11, 2020)

<http://www.sante.gov.dz/coronavirus/coronavirus-2019/82-documentation/531-point-de-situation.html>

Figure 2 shows the exacerbation of infections from the partial lifting of containment, which indicates the need to seriously consider careful measures for the lifting of containment on the basis of scientific data and to avoid the maximum risks, since coronavirus spreads very quickly to avoid a second peak of the virus.

Consequently, there is a need to plan a global strategy for the gradual exit from containment, with the implementation of devices responsible for preparing the future stage, especially concerning the reconstitution of the health service by



increasing the screening rate, and ensuring means of prevention like masks and hydro-alcoholic gels. At the same time, strict confinement will continue until the total exit from this pandemic, with strict compliance of preventive measures in the various institutions and public places.

In addition, carrying out surveys to estimate the evolution of the epidemic is legitimate, in particular the identification of statistical indexes of the severity of the epidemic (2) without forgetting the awareness of the population regarding the importance of social isolation and wearing masks.

References

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