

How did we get here? >>>



DEC 2019
Cases of pneumonia from an unknown cause appear in Wuhan, China.



EARLY 2020
Analysis suggests a novel coronavirus, originating from a seafood market.



JAN 23
The outbreak reaches more than 500 cases across China, Japan, Thailand and the US.



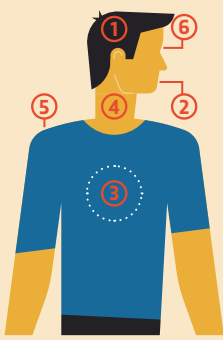
JAN 30
The World Health Organization (WHO) declares a global health emergency.

Path to Pandemic

EXPLORING THE RISE OF COVID-19

Infographic by James Round

Check for symptoms (symptoms by % of cases)



1. Fever (88%)
2. Dry cough (68%)
3. Shortness of breath (19%)
4. Sore throat (15%)
5. Muscle or joint pain (15%)
6. Headache (14%)

These symptoms don't confirm you have COVID-19 – they're similar to other more common illnesses, such as a cold or the flu.

Control the spread



Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds



Use hand sanitiser if soap and water are not available



Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or your sleeve



Put used tissues in the bin straight away and then wash your hands



Avoid contact with people who are unwell



Do not touch your eyes, nose or mouth


Self-isolate if symptoms appear



Stay at home. Avoid work, school and other public places



Use friends, family members or delivery services for errands



Avoid visitors to your home

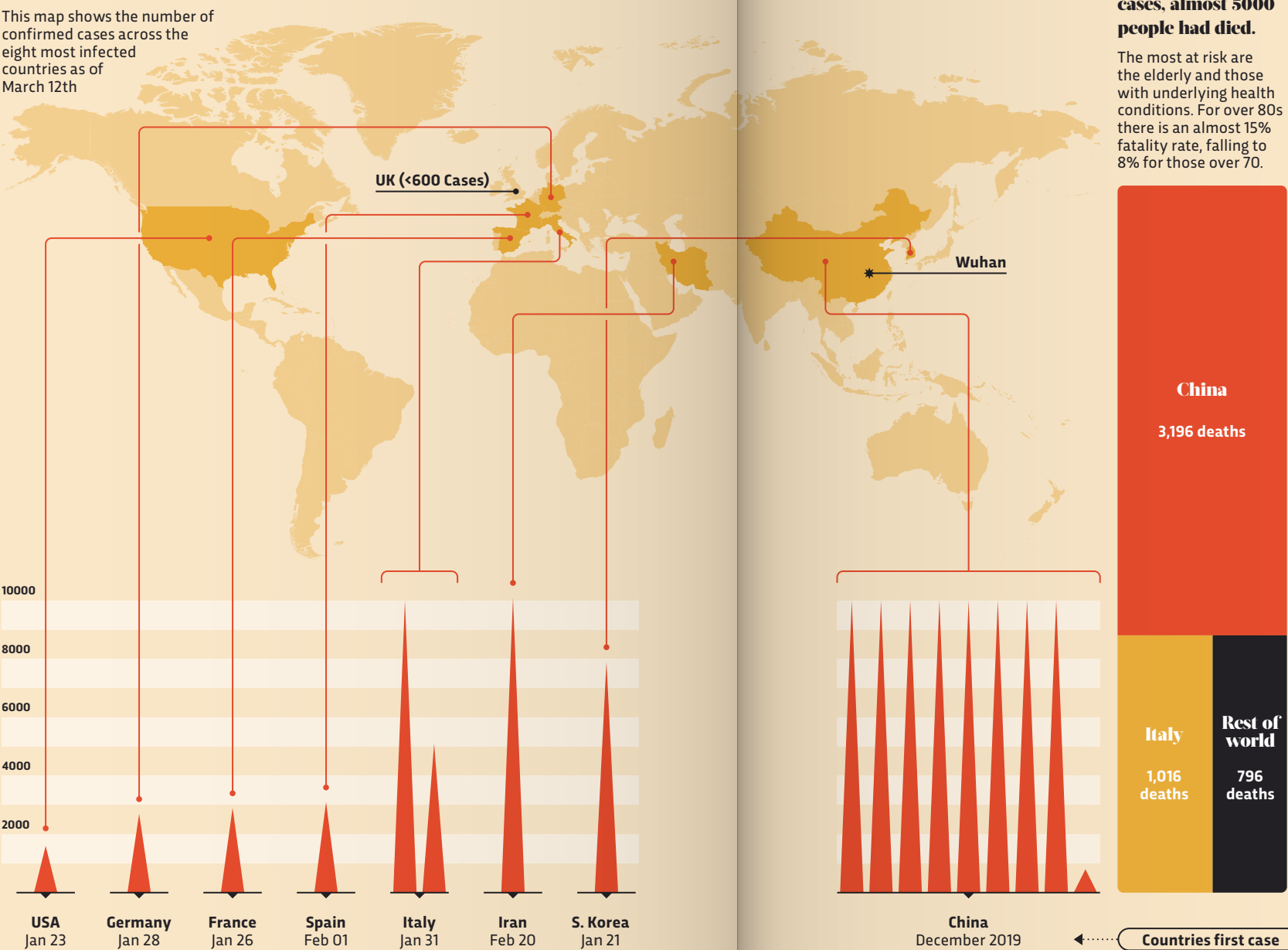


You may need to do this for up to 14 days

Infection rates and fatalities over time



By the 12th of March, there were almost 135,000 cases worldwide...



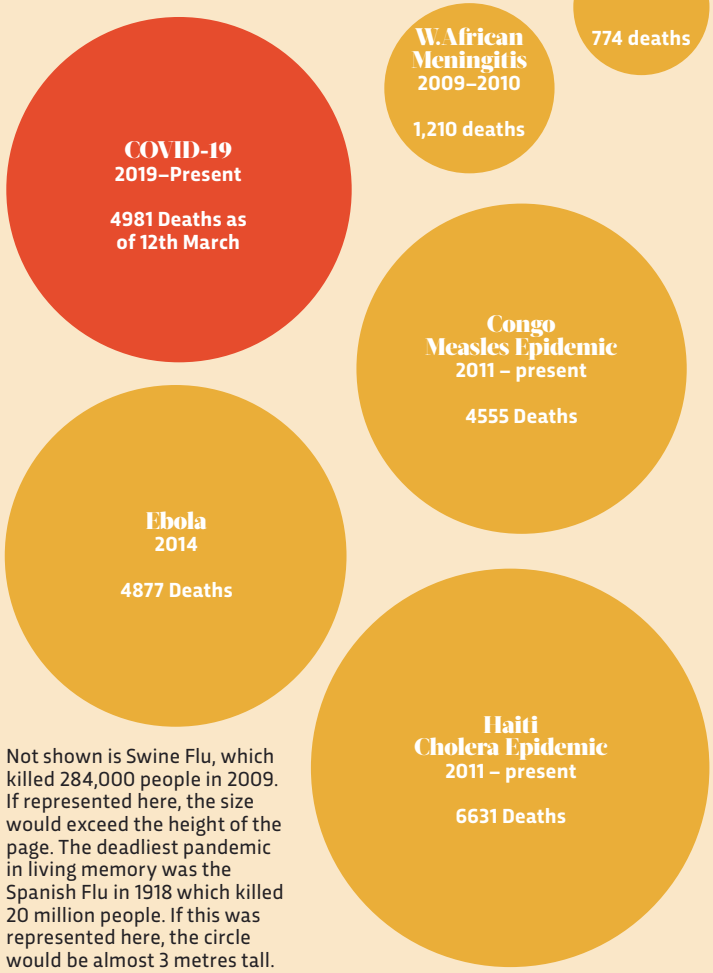
... and of those cases, almost 5000 people had died.

The most at risk are the elderly and those with underlying health conditions. For over 80s there is an almost 15% fatality rate, falling to 8% for those over 70.



How does COVID-19 compare to other outbreaks?

The circles represent the estimated number of deaths from major outbreaks since the year 2000.



Not shown is Swine Flu, which killed 284,000 people in 2009. If represented here, the size would exceed the height of the page. The deadliest pandemic in living memory was the Spanish Flu in 1918 which killed 20 million people. If this was represented here, the circle would be almost 3 metres tall.

Heavily infected countries have taken serious measures



Self-isolation recommended



Travel restricted




Sporting and other events canceled




Schools, universities and offices closed

The global economy is at risk as the markets drop...




£160bn




-10%

Value lost off the FTSE 100 on Mar 12



255%



944%

...but sales of some products have risen, causing shortages

Hand Sanitizer

Toilet Paper



FEB 11
The new virus is given a name: SARS-CoV-2. Cases fast approach 50,000 globally.



FEB 14
France announces the first death in Europe, the fourth outside mainland China.

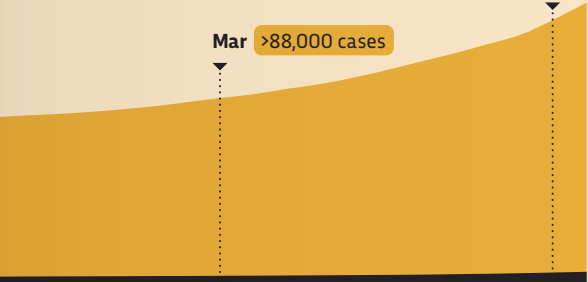


FEB 28
Cases across Europe spike with Italy at the epicentre. Global cases near 100,000.



MAR 11
With over 125,000 cases, the WHO declares COVID-19 to be a pandemic.

On March 11, WHO declared a global pandemic >125,000 cases



... and of those cases, almost 5000 people had died.

The most at risk are the elderly and those with underlying health conditions. For over 80s there is an almost 15% fatality rate, falling to 8% for those over 70.

