Average detection rate of SARS-CoV-2 infections has improved since our last estimates but is still as low as nine percent on March 30th

Two weeks ago, we have used the estimates of Verity et al. (2020) for age-specific COVID-19 infection fatality rates and time to death to calculate detection rates of SARS-CoV-2 infections for the 40 most affected countries based on the number of COVID-19 deaths. Combining age-specific COVID-19 infection fatality rates from Verity et al. (2020) and United Nations population shares for each age group we have calculated expected infection fatality rates for each country. We prefer not to incorporate differences in health systems or populations' health status in the model, because we are lacking credible evidence to do so without imposing new assumptions. We have estimated the number of SARS-CoV-2 infections on March 17th dividing the number of COVID-19 deaths on March 31st by the expected infection fatality rate. We then compare the estimated SARS-CoV-2 infections on March 17th to the cases that were officially reported on the same day to calculate the share of detected infections on March 17th. The rationale behind this calculation is simple: Verity et al. (2020) estimate on average 18 days from first symptoms to deaths through COVID-19. We allow four days from first symptoms before a patient appears as a confirmed case in the statistics yielding a two-week lag between confirmed cases and deaths. The average detection rate on March 17th was six percent.

We have shown how many people would have been infected by March 31st if the detection rates had stayed the same from March 17th. These numbers have to be understood as a though experiment rather than a prediction, because there are various reasons for detection rates to either increase or decrease over time. Detection rates could decrease in a growing epidemic because it gets more and more difficult to discover all infections as case numbers increase exponentially. Conversely, detection rates could increase when few new infections occur, for instance as a consequence of social distancing. Countries that initially did not detect many cases but increased testing capacity in response to emerging COVID-19 death numbers could also substantially increase their detection rates. We mentioned Turkey and the United States as possible examples for this.

As new data are becoming constantly available, we can update our estimates of detection rates for March 23rd and March 30th. We use the same methodology as described above. Expected infection fatality rates and numbers of deaths on April 6th and April 13th are used to estimate number of infections two weeks before. We find that the average detection rate has increased to on average eight percent on March 23rd and nine percent on March 30th. We refrain from estimating current infection numbers based on these updated detection rates because the findings show that the assumption of constant detection rates is not valid. The calculation of the detection rate rests on the assumption that death reporting is quite accurate. We know that also death reporting is neither flawless nor perfectly comparable across countries, but it plausibly comes with less uncertainty than reporting of confirmed cases.

We can show that reported case and death numbers do not add up with the currently available evidence on COVID-19 fatality and that the share of undetected cases on average is high. Population representative studies are needed to provide reliable estimates of infection fatality rates by country and also to monitor detection rates more closely. We are currently aware of one representative study at the national level in Austria that did PCR tests and one locally representative study within the German district of Heinsberg that did antibody tests.

Although on average detection rates improved by a few percentage points within two weeks that were largely characterized by social distancing, the overall level on March 30th was still very low. Much more effort is needed to identify infections, contain the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and ultimately save lives.

Christian Bommer & Sebastian Vollmer, University of Goettingen. We have no competing interests.

References and data sources

- Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE). 2019 Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 (2019-nCoV) Data Repository by Johns Hopkins CSSE. Johns Hopkins University 2020. Available from: <u>https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19</u> [accessed April 14th, 2020, 10 am CET]
- Verity R, Okell LC, Dorigatti I, Winskill P, Whittaker C, Imai N, et al. Estimates of the severity of coronavirus disease 2019: a model-based analysis. Lancet Infect Dis 2020; https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30243-7.
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition. Rev. 1. United Nations 2020. Available from: <u>https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/</u> [accessed March 19th, 2020]

Austria study:

https://www.sora.at/nc/news-presse/news/news-einzelansicht/news/covid-19-praevalenz-1006.html [accessed April 14th, 2020, 10 am CET]

Heinsberg study:

https://www.land.nrw/sites/default/files/asset/document/zwischenergebnis_covid19_case_stud y_gangelt_0.pdf [accessed April 14th, 2020, 10 am CET]

Algeria0.43%446010,323 0.58% 17323040,588 0.57% 313Argentina0.67%27684,024 1.69% 483017,153 4.21% 97	820 89,618	73,433 14,455	0.80%
	8 9,618		
			5.67%
Austria 1.15% 128 1,332 11,129 11.97% 220 4,474 19,127 23.39% 368	11 899	31,995	30.06%
Belgium 1.14% 705 1,243 62,019 2.00% 1,632 3,743 143,567 2.61% 3,90		343,347	3.47%
Brazil 0.59% 201 321 33,848 0.95% 564 1,924 94,978 2.03% 1,32	4,579	223,635	2.05%
Canada 1.05% 101 478 9,651 4.95% 339 2,088 32,394 6.45% 779	9 7,398	74,440	9.94%
Czechia 1.09% 31 396 2,837 13.96% 78 1,236 7,137 17.32% 143	3 3,001	13,085	22.93%
Denmark 1.14% 90 1,025 7,912 12.95% 187 1,572 16,440 9.56% 285	5 2,755	25,056	11.00%
Domin. Rep. 0.48% 51 21 10,621 0.20% 86 245 17,911 1.37% 177	7 901	36,863	2.44%
Ecuador 0.47% 75 58 15,809 0.37% 191 981 40,261 2.44% 355	5 1,962	74,830	2.62%
Egypt 0.34% 46 196 13,423 1.46% 85 366 24,804 1.48% 164	4 656	47,857	1.37%
France 1.20% 3,532 7,715 294,205 2.62% 8,926 20,123 743,509 2.71% 14,98	86 45,170	1,248,289	3.62%
Germany 1.30% 775 9,257 59,407 15.58% 1,810 29,056 138,744 20.94% 3,19	66,885	244,833	27.32%
Greece 1.34% 49 387 3,660 10.57% 79 695 5,901 11.78% 99		7,396	16.39%
India 0.41% 35 142 8,462 1.68% 136 499 32,881 1.52% 358		86,555	1.45%
Indonesia 0.42% 136 172 32,694 0.53% 209 579 50,243 1.15% 399		95,919	1.47%
Iran 0.43% 2,898 16,169 672,755 2.40% 3,739 23,049 867,989 2.66% 4,58	35 41,495	1,064,383	3.90%
Iraq 0.23% 50 154 21,858 0.70% 64 266 27,978 0.95% 78		34,098	1.85%
Ireland 0.84% 71 223 8,469 2.63% 174 1,125 20,754 5.42% 365	5 2,910	43,536	6.68%
Italy 1.38% 12,428 31,506 899,426 3.50% 16,523 63,927 1,195,785 5.35% 20,40		1,481,071	6.87%
Japan 1.60% 56 878 3,490 25.16% 85 1,128 5,297 21.30% 123		7,665	24.34%
South Korea 0.96% 162 8,320 16,818 49.47% 186 8,961 19,310 46.41% 217		22,528	42.88%
Malaysia 0.45% 43 673 9,495 7.09% 62 1,518 13,690 11.09% 77		17,003	15.44%
Mexico 0.48% 28 82 5,777 1.42% 94 316 19,396 1.63% 296		61,075	1.63%
Morocco 0.47% 36 38 7,589 0.50% 80 143 16,865 0.85% 126		26,563	2.09%
Netherlands 1.14% 1,040 1,711 91,126 1.88% 1,874 4,764 164,201 2.90% 2.83	33 11,817	248,230	4.76%
Norway 1.01% 39 1.463 3.874 37.76% 76 2.621 7.550 34.72% 134		13,312	33.39%
Pakistan 0.29% 26 236 8,911 2.65% 53 875 18,164 4.82% 93	,	31,873	5.39%
Panama 0.54% 30 69 5,551 1.24% 54 345 9,992 3.45% 87		16,099	6.14%
Peru 0.54% 30 117 5,585 2.09% 92 395 17,128 2.31% 216		40,213	2.36%
Philippines 0.36% 88 187 24,457 0.76% 163 462 45,301 1.02% 315		87,544	1.77%
Poland 1.06% 33 238 3,101 7.68% 107 749 10,054 7.45% 245		23,022	8.93%
Portugal 1.32% 160 448 12,123 3.70% 311 2,060 23,565 8.74% 535		40,537	15.81%
Romania 1.09% 82 184 7,525 2.45% 176 576 16,152 3.57% 331		30,377	6.94%
Spain 1.21% 8,464 11,748 701,030 1.68% 13,341 35,136 1,104,967 3.18% 17,75	,	1,470,639	5.98%
Sweden 1.15% 180 1,190 15,601 7.63% 477 2,046 41,342 4.95% 916		79,651	5.06%
Switzerland 1.13% 433 2,700 38,229 7.06% 765 8,795 67,540 13,02% 1,13		100,472	15.85%
Turkey 0.55% 214 47 38,770 0.12% 649 1,529 117,579 1.30% 1,29		234,795	4.61%
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2,456,726	6.59%
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,042,472	2.15%