

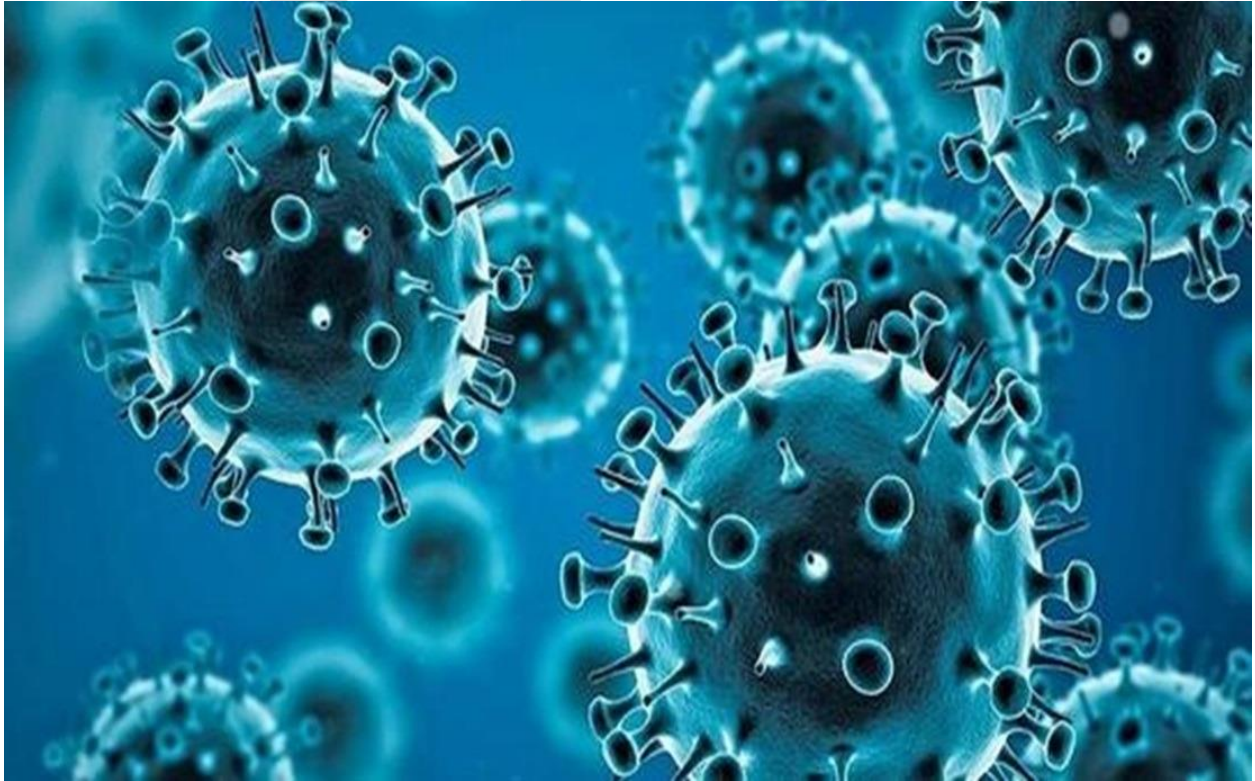


**Rapid assessment for (5480) Omicron cases, Jordan,**

**5/October/2021 – 26/1/2022**

**التقييم السريع ل (5480) حالة أوميكرون، الأردن،**

**5/تشرين اول/2021 – 26/كانون ثاني/2022**



**Rapid assessment for (5480) Omicron cases, Jordan,**

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**Aim and Objectives**

The aim to determine the demographics characteristics of COVID-19 “Omicron” cases and to identify the vaccination status among cases and its role in prevention of admission and reducing sever symptoms.

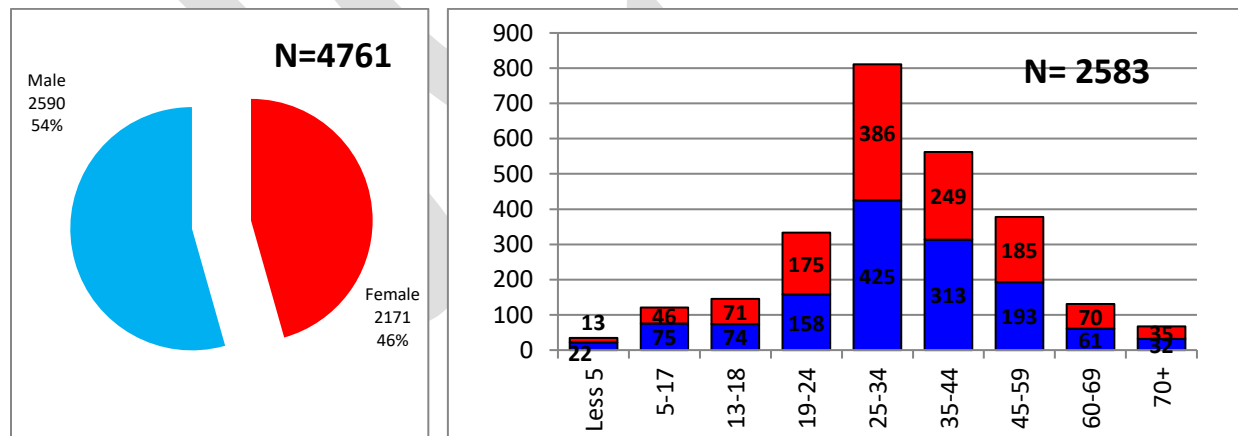
**Methods**

A descriptive analysis through a systematic review of COVID-19 registry during the period 5/October/2021 – 26/1/2022.

**Results**

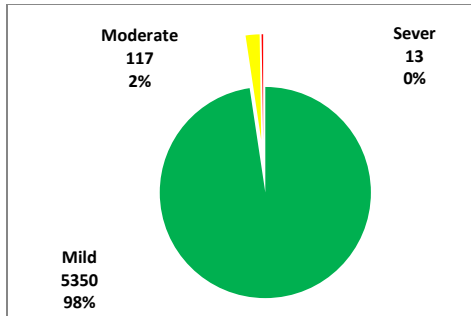
A total of 5480 cases were followed up during 5/October/2021 – 26/1/2022, of those 5480 cases about 2000 have complete data; although of large missing data an analysis was performed and tract of important information

The proportion of male was 54%, the most affected age groups are 25-34 and 35-44 years



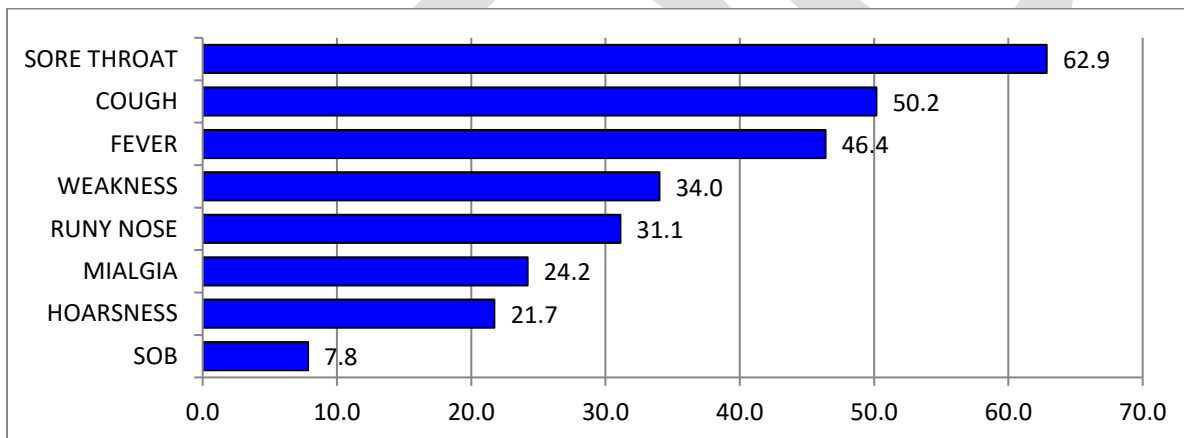
Only 9 cases (<1%) were admitted to hospitals, 8 of them had Pneumonia; Cases were classified in three categories upon the symptoms: a- Sever (admitted to hospital or had Pneumonia) b- Moderate (Shortness of breathing or Broncolitis)

c- Mild other respiratory symptoms or asymptomatic; majority of cases (98%) were mild. There was a significant gender differences, female is 1.7 higher to have severe symptoms than male, Chi-Squared 13.3903, p-value 0.0012



SEX	Male	Female	TOTAL
Sever	3	10	13
Not Sever	2587	2161	4748
Total	2590	2171	4761

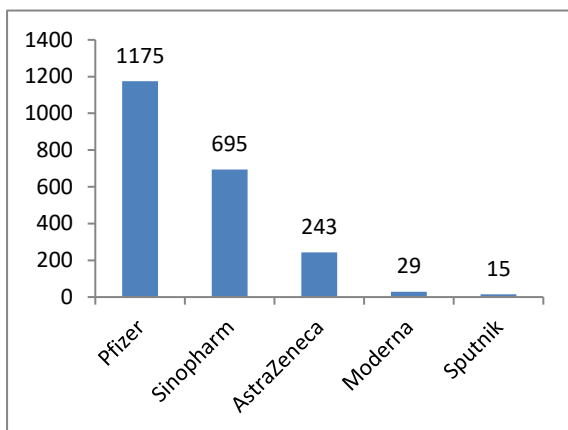
37% were asymptomatic, severe symptoms were the lowest (7.8%) but the highest was Sore throat (62%), cough (50%) followed by fever (46%)



Only 3% of cases were Health Care Workers (HCW), 26.5% have a history of travel outside the country, 61.8% have at least one symptoms and 88,6% were previously vaccinated

	Frequency	Percent	Wilson 95% Conf Limits	
			Lower	Upper
HCW	65	3	2.36	3.81
History of travel	650	26.56	24.85	28.35
Symptomatic	1547	63.77	61.83	65.66
Vaccinated	2188	89.93	88.67	91.06

2157 cases were vaccinated (93% were vaccinated with two doses; (54%) vaccinated with Pfizer, (32%) Sinopharm and (11%) AstraZeneca.



type	Vaccinated	%
Pfizer	1175	54%
Sinopharm	695	32%
AstraZeneca	243	11%
Moderna	29	1%
Sputnik	15	1%
Total	2157	100%

420 cases got a booster dose, 26 of them (6%) got two booster doses

BOOSTER DOSE	Booster dose
Pfizer	382
Sinopharm	13
Unspecified	12
Moderna	8
AstraZeneca	3
Sputnik	2
Total	420

BOOSTER DOSE	Booster dose
one dose	394
two doses	26
Total	420

None (0%) of those vaccinated with a booster dose (395) were admitted

Nine (0.5%) of those not vaccinated with a booster dose (1803) were admitted

BOOSTER DOSE	Admitted	Not Admitted	Total	%
Booster	0	395	395	0.00%
No Booster	9	1794	1803	0.50%
TOTAL	9	2189	2198	0.41%

Persons who were vaccinated were 0.8 times less probable to be admitted than those who did not vaccinated

8 of 2093 (0.38%) of those vaccinated were admitted, 1 of 231 (0.43%) of those not vaccinated were admitted

VACCINATED	Admitted	Not Admitted	Total	%
Vaccinated	8	2085	2093	0.38%
Not Vaccinated	1	230	231	0.43%
TOTAL	9	2315	2324	0.39%

Persons who were vaccinated were 0.8 times less probable to be admitted than those who did not vaccinated (not significant)

50 of 412 (12%) of cases have got booster dose and were previously infected, 356 of 1843 (19%) of cases have not got booster dose but were previously infected

1849 of 2255 (82%) of cases have not got booster dose neither were previously infected

BOOSTER DOSE	Old Infection	No Old infection	Total
Booster dose	50	362	412
No booster dose	356	1487	1843
TOTAL	406	1849	2255

254 of 415 (61%) of those have got booster dose were symptomatic

1207 of 1852 (65%) of those have not got booster dose were symptomatic

Persons who got booster dose were 0.9 times less probable to be symptomatic than those who did not got the booster dose (not significant)

BOOSTER DOSE	symptomatic	Asymptomatic	Total
Booster dose	254	161	415
No booster dose	1207	645	1852
TOTAL	1461	806	2267

Risk ratio 0.9 CI 0.8639 – 1.0209

## Conclusion

Young people were the most affected age groups (25-44 years), the severity of the diseases is very low, almost 98% of cases were mild and less than 1 % were admitted to the hospitals, the incidence among health care workers (3%) is lower than in the community (26%)

It seems that the vaccine have small effect in protecting against Omicron but it is well noticed that the vaccine had an import role in decreasing the severity of the disease, also was identified the role of booster dose in decreasing the severity as no one of the vaccinated with booster dose was admitted to the hospitals

## Acknowledgment

يشكر المركز الوطني لمكافحة الأوبئة والأمراض السارية وزارة الصحة ممثلة بإدارة الأوبئة والمديريات التابعة لها للتعاون في الحصول على البيانات الخام لإجراء المزيد من التحليل المتقدم

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