

# How does Vietnam have no reported coronavirus deaths?

April 21 2020, by Robyn Klingler-Vidra and Ba-Linh Tran

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Vietnam—a developing country that has a large land border with China and a population of 97 million people—has not reported a single death from coronavirus. As of April 21, the country had [reported 268 cases](#) of

COVID-19, the disease associated with the new coronavirus, with more than 140 people [making a full recovery](#).

The reason why Vietnam has managed to keep patients from death's door is down to a three-pronged government strategy. While these [policy choices](#) may not all be consistent with upholding civil liberties, they are proving essential to keeping the pandemic at bay.

## Temperature screening and testing

Starting in February, anyone arriving at an airport in a major Vietnamese city had to go through compulsory body temperature screening and fill in a [health self-declaration](#), stating their contact details and travel and health history. These measures are now mandatory for everyone entering [major cities](#) and some provinces by land too, and for everyone entering a government building or hospital.

Anyone with a body temperature of over 38C is taken to the nearest medical facility for more thorough testing. Those who are proven to have lied in their self-declaration, or who resist declaring altogether, [can be criminally charged](#).

Businesses including [banks](#), restaurants and [apartment complexes](#) have also implemented their own screening procedures.

There has also been intensive testing across the country. [Testing stations](#) have been set up across cities, which all citizens can attend.

Communities who live near confirmed cases – [sometimes an entire street or village](#) – are swiftly tested and placed in lockdown.

Our own [research](#) on the development of affordable test kits found that by March 5, Vietnam had validated three different test kits, each costing less than US\$25 (£20) and producing results within 90 minutes. These

are all being manufactured in Vietnam. The cost of testing matters everywhere, but is particularly important in emerging economies like Vietnam and these affordable test kits have helped the government's intensive testing strategy.

## Targeted lockdowns

The second prong of Vietnam's approach is quarantine and lockdowns. Since mid-February, [Vietnamese people returning home](#) from abroad have been quarantined for 14 days on arrival and tested for COVID-19. The same quarantine policy has been [applied to foreigners](#) coming to Vietnam. Anyone who has come into direct contact with an infected person, the details of whom are publicised, is encouraged to come forward for quarantine. If it's discovered somebody has come into contact with someone who has tested positive, they will be put into mandatory quarantine.

In March, Vietnam started to lock down whole cities and specific areas in a city. Travelling between cities is now highly restricted. [In Danang](#) in central Vietnam, anyone who is not a registered resident of the city but wishes to enter has to submit to a 14-day quarantine at a government-approved facility which they must finance themselves.

[Villages of 10,000 people](#) have been fenced off on account of single cases. Bach Mai, a famous hospital of 3,200 people in Hanoi [which is also a leading COVID-19 treatment centre](#), was even locked down in late March after one externally contracted staff member tested positive. Businesses, both state and private, are closed down, and the tourism and airline industries are essentially frozen.

## Constant communications

From early January, the Vietnamese government has communicated widely to citizens about the seriousness of the [coronavirus](#). Communications have been clear: COVID-19 is not just a bad flu, but something to be taken extremely seriously, so people are advised not to put themselves or others at risk.

The government has been creative in its communications methods. Each day, different parts of the Vietnamese government—from the prime minister, to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Communications and provincial governments—text citizens with information. Details on symptoms and protection measures are communicated via text to mobile phones all over the country. The government has also partnered with messaging platforms, such as Zalo, to distribute updates. This is coupled with [propaganda art across the country](#) and newly designed stamps that further disseminate public health messages about the virus. Vietnam's cities are adorned with posters that remind citizens of their role in stopping the spread of the virus.

At the same time, the government is revealing details of those who have COVID-19 or, in rare cases, have [escaped quarantine](#) – though the person's name is not made public. For example, two new reports detailed the travel details of patients [237](#) and [243](#).

Even if some cases have not yet been detected by officials, there's no doubt that the Vietnamese approach has been effective in reducing the spread of the virus. Combined, these measures mean Vietnam has not yet experienced any large scale community outbreak, which would devastate a [city](#) like Ho Chi Minh City with a population of 11 million and overwhelm the country's public healthcare system.

The three prongs of Vietnam's strategy may not be wholly consistent with liberal ideals, but they are working. The healthcare system has the

time to treat each patient, and in so doing, keep the number of COVID-19 deaths at zero. Vietnam offers important lessons as COVID-19 is set to spread further across developing countries.

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