

# Up to 65% of Africans have had COVID, far more than thought

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A resident from the Alexandra township gets tested for COVID-19 in Johannesburg, South Africa, Wednesday, April 29, 2020. In a new analysis released Thursday, April 7, 2022, the U.N. health agency reviewed 151 studies of COVID-19 in Africa based on blood samples taken from people on the continent between January 2020 and December 2021. WHO said that by last September, about 65% of people tested had some exposure to COVID-19, translating into about 800 million infections. In contrast, by that time, only about 8 million cases had been officially reported to WHO. Credit: AP Photo/Jerome

Delay, File

The World Health Organization said that up to 65% of people in Africa have been infected with the coronavirus and estimates the number of actual cases may have been nearly 100 times more than those reported.

In a new analysis released Thursday, the U.N. health agency reviewed 151 studies of COVID-19 in Africa based on [blood samples](#) taken from people on the continent between January 2020 and December 2021. WHO said that by last September, about 65% of people tested had some exposure to COVID-19, translating into about 800 million infections. In contrast, only about 8 million cases had been officially reported to WHO during that time period.

"This undercounting is occurring worldwide and it's no surprise that the numbers are particularly large in Africa where there are so many cases with no symptoms," WHO's Africa director Matshidiso Moeti said in a statement. WHO's analysis found that a large proportion of people with COVID-19—67%—showed no symptoms when infected with the disease, a higher percentage than other world regions.

Despite repeated warnings from WHO director-general Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus that the coronavirus would devastate Africa, [the continent](#) has been among the least affected by the pandemic. In its new analysis, WHO said the milder COVID-19 cases seen in Africa were attributable in part to the continent's much smaller proportion of people with underlying [risk factors](#) like [high blood pressure](#), diabetes and [heart disease](#).



A nurse prepares to administer an AstraZeneca vaccination against COVID-19, at a district health center giving first, second, and booster doses to eligible people, in the low-income Kibera neighborhood of Nairobi, Kenya, Jan. 20, 2022. In a new analysis released Thursday, April 7, 2022, the U.N. health agency reviewed 151 studies of COVID-19 in Africa based on blood samples taken from people on the continent between January 2020 and December 2021. WHO said that by last September, about 65% of people tested had some exposure to COVID-19, translating into about 800 million infections. In contrast, by that time, only about 8 million cases had been officially reported to WHO. Credit: AP Photo/Brian Inganga, File

"Africa's youthful population is also a protective factor," the U.N. health agency said. Some studies have also suggested that previous infection with diseases including malaria, may offer people some protection



against the coronavirus, although those hypotheses have yet to be confirmed.



A boy receives a vaccination against COVID-19 at a site near Johannesburg, Dec. 8, 2021. In a new analysis released Thursday, April 7, 2022, the U.N. health agency reviewed 151 studies of COVID-19 in Africa based on blood samples taken from people on the continent between January 2020 and December 2021. WHO said that by last September, about 65% of people tested had some exposure to COVID-19, translating into about 800 million infections. In contrast, by that time, only about 8 million cases had been officially reported to WHO. Credit: AP Photo/Denis Farrell, File

To date, Africa has reported 11.5 million COVID-19 cases including more than 250,000 deaths. WHO said the virus has been trending downwards since January, although there have been some variations in some countries and some, including South Africa, have been hit particularly hard during successive waves of disease. Last week, WHO said the number of COVID deaths fell by about 30% on the continent.



Dr. Matshidiso Moeti, the first woman to lead the the World Health Organization's regional Africa office, sits in her office in Brazzaville, Congo, Tuesday Feb. 8, 2022. In a new analysis released Thursday, April 7, 2022, the U.N. health agency reviewed 151 studies of COVID-19 in Africa based on blood samples taken from people on the continent between January 2020 and December 2021. WHO said that by last September, about 65% of people tested had some exposure to COVID-19, translating into about 800 million infections. In contrast, by that time, only about 8 million cases had been officially reported

to WHO. Credit: AP Photo/Moses Sawasawa, File

"Despite Africa's declining infections and high exposure to the virus, we cannot declare victory yet against COVID-19," said WHO Africa chief Moeti.

"The risks of more lethal variants emerging which overwhelm immunity gained from past infections cannot be brushed aside," she said, calling for increased vaccination rates across the continent. To date, only about 15% of people in Africa have been immunized against COVID-19.

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