Prediction of cumulative rate of COVID-19 deaths in Brazil: a modeling study

ABSTRACT: Objective: Estimating the potential number of COVID-19 deaths in Brazil for the coming months. Methods: The study included all confirmed cases of COVID-19 deaths, from the first confirmed death on March 17th to May 15th, 2020. These data were collected from an official Brazilian website of the Ministry of Health. The Boltzmann function was applied to a data simulation for each set of data regarding all states of the country. Results: The model data were well-fitted, with $R^2$ values close to 0.999. Up to May 15th, 14,817 COVID-19 deaths have been confirmed in the country. Amazonas has the highest rate of accumulated cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants (321.14), followed by Ceará (161.63). Rio de Janeiro, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, and Pernambuco are estimated to experience a substantial increase in the rate of cumulative cases until July 15th. Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina will show lower rates per 1,000,000 inhabitants. Conclusion: We estimate a substantial increase in the rate of cumulative cases in Brazil over the next months. The Boltzmann function proved to be a simple tool for epidemiological forecasting that can assist in the planning of measures to contain COVID-19.

Keywords: Coronavirus infections. Epidemiology. Mathematical modeling. Pandemics. Brazil.
INTRODUCTION

The world is facing a serious and acute public health emergency due to the spread of the disease caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, known as COVID-19. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared on January 30th, 2020, that the outbreak of the disease was characterized as a Public Health Emergency of International Importance, the highest alert level of the Organization, as provided for in the International Health Regulations, beginning to be considered, on March 11th, 2020, as a pandemic.

Despite the restrictive social isolation measures imposed by health authorities around the world in an attempt to slow the spread of the virus and, consequently, reduce the number of patients who may need hospitalization and avoid overloading the health system and its collapse, the number of infected people continues to grow, as well as the number of deaths caused by the disease.

According to the COVID-19 world map, presented in real time by the Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center by the end of the evening of May 31st, 2020, 6,194,508 cases of the disease and 372,501 deaths were confirmed worldwide. On that date, the three countries with the highest number of confirmed cases were the United States (1,790,191), Brazil (514,849), and Russia (414,878). Those leading the number of deaths were the United States (104,383), the United Kingdom (38,571), and Italy (33,415), with Brazil in the fourth position (29,314) until that time.

A study published by a group of researchers from the United Kingdom already predicted different scenarios of the pandemic in 202 countries, until the epidemiological week ending on April 26th, 2020, when it proposed three possible models regarding mitigation strategies:

- without any interventions’ mitigation, that is, without non-pharmacological intervention, without social distance and others;
- with social distance from the entire population;
- with improved social distance for the elderly.
According to the adopted mitigation strategy, estimates for the total number of infected people in Brazil would be 187,799,806, 122,025,818, and 120,836,850 cases, respectively. As for the number of deaths from COVID-19, the forecast was, respectively, 1,152,283 for the first condition, 627,047 for the second, and 529,779 for the third one. The mentioned report concluded that measures such as social isolation, school closures and services considered non-essential, among others, can save millions of lives.

In support of the Ministry of Health of Brazil, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has developed a series of tools to assist governments in decision-making regarding the tightening or loosening of measures, such as the technical guide “Considerations on adjustments to social distance measures and travel-related measures in the context of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic”. Another important tool is the “Epidemic Calculator”, which produces scenarios (and not predictions about the future) from values, data, and parameters (number of available beds, transmission speed, and social contact). The effectiveness of the model is directly related to the quality of the information used in the calculation.

Despite the availability of these tools, the low testing of suspected cases of COVID-19, combined with an upward curve of new deaths, generates an enormous underreporting of cases and, to a lesser extent, of deaths from the disease. Other factors, such as a still very high rate of contagion and the low adherence of the population to social isolation measures, have projected an extremely critical scenario for Brazil until the end of May. Three months after the first case confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and two months after the first announced death, Brazil surpassed the mark of more than one thousand daily deaths due to the coronavirus. The current lethality rate of the disease is 6.3%, being among the 10 highest in the world, and the mortality rate is currently 10.5 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

When the growth of an event is exponential, the uncertainties also grow exponentially, as is the case with the COVID-19 pandemic. Several mathematical models built from the knowledge and data available can simulate different scenarios and identify trends. Even considering the possibility of a certain level of uncertainty, like any scientific result, the discoveries made from mathematical models are considered of paramount importance for the planning of public policies. A simpler model in terms of understanding and application, which has already been used in studies carried out in China, is Boltzmann’s model. Thus, the objective of this study was to estimate the total potential number of deaths by COVID-19 for Brazil in the next two months, using Boltzmann’s function — based on regression analysis.

METHODS

DESIGN AND STUDY AREA

This was an epidemiological study that used mathematical modeling and geoprocessing techniques. The spatial units of analysis were all 27 states of Brazil, a country with continental dimensions and a territorial extension of 8,514,876 km². Its area corresponds to about 1.6% of the entire surface of the planet and occupies 20.8 and 48% of the area of all of America and South America, respectively.
DATA SOURCES AND MEASURES

The study included all confirmed cases of COVID-19 deaths, from the first confirmed death until May 15th, 2020. COVID-19 was defined as a case with a positive result for viral nucleic acid testing in respiratory specimens or with a positive serological test. This information was collected from the official website that reports on the situation regarding COVID-19 in Brazil. The data for model development were updated on May 16th, 2020. The rates of cumulative cases of disease per 1,000,000 inhabitants were calculated considering the number of COVID-19 deaths in each state divided by the population at risk, based on the estimates for the states, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE).

DATA ANALYSIS

Data were organized in Microsoft Excel (Windows version 2016, Microsoft Corporation; Redmond, WA, USA) and incorporated into Microcal Origin software version 6.0. The Boltzmann function was applied to the data simulation for each set of data regarding different geographical regions in the northeast of Brazil. We obtained the parameters of each function, with the potential total number of confirmed cases being directly given by the parameter \( A_2 \). The Boltzmann function for future simulation is expressed as follows (Equation 1):

\[
C(x) = A_2 + \frac{A_1 + A_2}{1 + e^{(x-x_0)/d_x}}
\]  

In which:

- \( C(x) \) = the cumulative number of confirmed cases after the first day \( x \);
- \( A_1, A_2, x_0, \) and \( d_x \) = constants.
- \( x_0 \) = the inflection point and indicates the date on which the daily cases will reach their maximum.

After that date, there will be a downward trend in total daily cases; \( d_x \) is the adjustment coefficient, indicating the degree of increase in \( y \) (number of COVID-19 deaths) as a function of the increase in \( x \) (days after the first case); \( A_2 \) represents the estimated potential total number of deaths. Data from parameter \( A_2 \) was used to calculate the rate of cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Density maps with inverse distance weighting (IDW) interpolation type were setup with the spread of the cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants, using real and modeled Boltzmann data. For this, we used the cartographic base of Brazil available in the IBGE electronic database and reported data on COVID-19. Terra Datum model SIRGAS 2000 and the cartographic projection corresponding to the Mercator Transversal Universal system were used. The georeferenced data were incorporated into Quantum GIS (Open Source Geospatial Foundation, OSGeo, CHI, USA, Version 3.10.5).
RESULTS

The first case of COVID-19 death in Brazil was documented in the state of São Paulo on March 17th, 2020. From that date until May 15th, 2020, 14,817 COVID-19 deaths were confirmed across the country. São Paulo is one of the states with the highest number of confirmed deaths due to COVID-19 (4,501 deaths) and is the seventh among the states with the highest death rates (98.02) per 1,000,000 inhabitants (Figure 1). It is considered the epicenter of the disease in Brazil, followed by Rio de Janeiro, Ceará, Pernambuco, and Amazonas, totaling almost 11,000 deaths.

The state of Amazonas had the highest cumulative rate of COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants (321.14) during this period, followed by the states of Ceará (161.63), Pernambuco (144.50), Rio de Janeiro (141.21), and Pará (133.10). The lowest rates of cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants were reported by the states of Mato Grosso do Sul (5.04), Minas Gerais (6.90), Mato Grosso (7.46), and Goiás (9.55).

For Boltzmann data analysis, each region was well-fitted and all R² values were close to 0.999 (from March 17th to May 15th, 2020) (Table 1). The potential total numbers of COVID-19 deaths in Brazil for the next 60 days after May 15th has been estimated and the results are shown in Table 1. The potential number of cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants

Figure 1. Cumulative rates of COVID-19 deaths in states of Brazil (per 1,000,000 inhabitants) since the first case described in March 17th, 2020 until May 15th, 2020.
Table 1. Fitting the cumulative rate of COVID-19 deaths to Boltzmann function in the states of Brazil until July 15th, 2020.

| Region          | State          | A1   | A2               | x0     | dx     | R²  |
|-----------------|----------------|------|------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| North region    | Acre           | -0.15 ± 0.63 | 102.42 ± 10.68 | 36.77 ± 1.69 | 8.60 ± 0.59 | 0.99 |
|                 | Amazonas       | -19.60 ± 7.32 | 2,899.68 ± 318.44 | 53.55 ± 1.92 | 9.88 ± 0.46 | 0.99 |
|                 | Amapá          | -0.61 ± 0.94 | 144.82 ± 16.41 | 36.69 ± 1.78 | 8.30 ± 0.62 | 0.99 |
|                 | Para           | -6.56 ± 5.67 | 5,052.10 ± 1,791.59 | 52.86 ± 3.79 | 7.36 ± 0.43 | 0.99 |
|                 | Rondônia       | 0.78 ± 0.32 | 75.26 ± 3.51 | 38.90 ± 0.61 | 5.81 ± 0.29 | 0.99 |
|                 | Roraima        | 1.72 ± 0.29 | 640.67 ± 1,744.86 | 61.57 ± 22.40 | 7.10 ± 0.72 | 0.99 |
|                 | Tocantins      | 0.85 ± 0.51 | 145.10 ± 294.22 | 40.68 ± 16.37 | 5.91 ± 1.40 | 0.97 |
| Northeast region| Alagoas        | -1.88 ± 0.74 | 467.66 ± 48.70 | 49.27 ± 1.51 | 8.52 ± 0.31 | 0.99 |
|                 | Bahia          | -10.22 ± 2.78 | 969.17 ± 243.97 | 59.69 ± 5.14 | 13.07 ± 0.86 | 0.99 |
|                 | Ceará          | -11.12 ± 5.97 | 2,846.21 ± 179.96 | 49.90 ± 1.08 | 9.21 ± 0.31 | 0.99 |
|                 | Maranhão       | -6.81 ± 2.26 | 730.79 ± 29.39 | 41.16 ± 0.66 | 8.21 ± 0.27 | 0.99 |
|                 | Paraíba        | -10.15 ± 4.48 | 1,187.65 ± 1,322.99 | 70.25 ± 22.64 | 14.83 ± 2.24 | 0.99 |
|                 | Pernambuco     | -65.44 ± 10.80 | 3,415.53 ± 448.49 | 56.67 ± 2.81 | 12.67 ± 0.66 | 0.99 |
|                 | Piauí          | 0.37 ± 1.32 | 1,112.84 ± 4,492.33 | 90.56 ± 68.28 | 14.51 ± 2.43 | 0.99 |
|                 | Rio Grande do Norte | -14.21 ± 5.37 | 1,395.25 ± 3,277.18 | 95.18 ± 61.79 | 20.70 ± 4.31 | 0.99 |
|                 | Sergipe        | 2.87 ± 0.36 | 108.82 ± 21.26 | 45.63 ± 2.56 | 7.24 ± 0.57 | 0.99 |
| Midwest region  | Distrito Federal | -55.68 ± 227.69 | 436.12 ± 6,139.00 | 138.05 ± 1,368.82 | 68.34 ± 332.04 | 0.97 |
|                 | Goiás          | -8.66 ± 7.22 | 793.31 ± 4,445.00 | 104.96 ± 164.92 | 23.23 ± 11.38 | 0.97 |
|                 | Mato Grosso do Sul | -3.76 ± 2.88 | 18.78 ± 4.18 | 27.20 ± 3.36 | 17.36 ± 6.12 | 0.98 |
|                 | Mato Grosso    | -2.96 ± 3.75 | 284.61 ± 1,993.07 | 92.68 ± 192.11 | 21.46 ± 13.96 | 0.97 |
| Southeast region| Espírito Santo | -2.48 ± 2.01 | 528.80 ± 59.48 | 44.32 ± 1.89 | 9.30 ± 0.52 | 0.99 |
|                 | Minas Gerais   | -24.12 ± 6.61 | 301.60 ± 59.23 | 46.09 ± 5.63 | 17.72 ± 2.46 | 0.99 |
|                 | Rio de Janeiro | -79.06 ± 18.19 | 32,522.73 ± 39,799.7 | 94.57 ± 21.42 | 14.58 ± 0.96 | 0.99 |
|                 | São Paulo      | -104.17 ± 28.23 | 7,007.81 ± 380.92 | 53.39 ± 1.24 | 11.75 ± 0.4893 | 0.99 |
| South region    | Paraná         | -15.92 ± 2.59 | 141.05 ± 3.66 | 28.34 ± 0.43 | 11.85 ± 0.62 | 0.99 |
|                 | Rio Grande do Sul | 0.28 ± 1.29 | 215.56 ± 23.13 | 48.55 ± 2.17 | 10.58 ± 0.75 | 0.99 |
|                 | Santa Catarina | 114.70 ± 267.86 | 731.99 ± 5,884.61 | 146.05 ± 868.40 | 77.11 ± 230.81 | 0.99 |
until June 15th, 2020 will be higher for Roraima (881.98), Rio de Janeiro (761.45), Amazonas (665.56), Pará (559.62), and Pernambuco (316.87), and lower for Mato Grosso do Sul (6.32), Minas Gerais (12.07), Paraná (12.18), Rio Grande do Sul (18.24), and Santa Catarina (19.86).

For July 15th, the total number of deaths predicted in the country will be 56,955. However, the total number of deaths according to model A, may be 64,262. This value can be higher or lower according to the standard deviation presented for each state (Table 1). The potential number of cumulative cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants will be higher for Rio de Janeiro, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, and Pernambuco, with 1,586.02, 1,054.57, 697.91, 586.77, and 353.16, respectively. For the state of São Paulo, a rate of 152.12 COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants is estimated. Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina will show lower death rates per 1,000,000 inhabitants (6.68, 12.32, 13.79, 18.90, and 30.24, respectively). The mapping of the country shows all states with the potential cumulative COVID-19 death rates along June 15th (Figure 2), and July 15th (Figure 3), according to the softening or intensification of colors.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, an estimation of the rate of cumulative of COVID-19 deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants in Brazil for the next two months was provided, specifically for June 15th and

---

Figure 2. Mapping of cumulative rates of COVID-19 deaths in states of Brazil (per 1,000,000 inhabitants) according to Boltzmann’s function forecast to June 15th, 2020.
July 15th, 2020, using the existing available data from March 17th, 2020 to May 15th, 2020 and a mathematical model.

We estimated that states located in the Southeast and North regions will see a substantial increase in the rate of cumulative COVID-19 deaths up to 5.39, 13.36, and 4.20 times in a month and 11.23, 15.97, and 4.41-fold increases until July 15th, for Rio de Janeiro, Roraima, and Pará, respectively. We also observed that the states of Amazonas (north region) and Pernambuco (northeast region) are in the potential period of stabilization of death cases with a slight increase in the mortality rate (2.17 and 2.44, respectively), although it is predicted that these states will still be among the states with the highest death rate at the end of the period. States located in the Midwest and South regions will show a more discreet increase in modeling with the lowest potential cumulative case rates until the end of the estimated period.

Death data caused by COVID-19 in territorial spaces is of paramount importance not only to assess the severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection but also to indirectly determine the number of accumulated cases and, consequently, to assess the quality of the assistance provided, from prevention to diagnosis and treatment of patients. These data also can contribute to the planning of strategic measures to contain the pathogen transmission cycle.

Figure 3. Mapping of cumulative rates of COVID-19 deaths in states of Brazil (per 1,000,000 inhabitants) according to Boltzmann’s function forecast to July 15th, 2020.
Brazil has been presenting a series of failures that may be related to the high record of deaths by COVID-19 in its territory. The severity of the coronavirus pandemic in a nation depends, to a great extent, on the promptness of government authorities to provide adequate support to diagnose the infection and treat patients. The current situation shows that Brazil is among the countries carrying out the lowest number of tests for the diagnosis of coronavirus per million inhabitants, different from what is observed in other countries, which have a mass testing strategy.

In addition, the results of tests performed with the real-time molecular test of the reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) still take more than 15 days to be released in many places in the country. This factor leads to underreporting of cases, excludes the diagnosis of asymptomatic people or those with mild symptoms who do not seek health care or who cannot access health institutions, and delays the early diagnosis of cases with a higher risk of developing the severe form of COVID-19.

Social isolation measures and the use of masks adopted in several countries and recommended by local governments in Brazil were constantly contradicted by the central government, whose speeches and attitudes minimize their importance as prevention measures. In the state with the highest death rate due to COVID-19 (Amazonas), no city reached the minimum ideal adherence rate (70%) to social isolation. As many Brazilian cities have experienced low rates of social isolation in the world, the rate of transmission of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil is one of the highest.

In addition to the scope of prevention and diagnosis, it is worth mentioning that the prediction of deaths by COVID-19 is also useful in the hospital organization for the provision of care to individuals who evolve to the severe form of the infection. A study carried out in Brazil showed that health regions with the highest means in mortality from hypertension, neoplasms, diabetes, heart, and respiratory diseases are located in regions with scarcity of beds in intensive care units and mechanical ventilators. This leads to the understanding that an efficient planning on the distribution of assistance resources is necessary for an equitable confrontation of the epidemic by COVID-19 in Brazil. Otherwise, a breakdown in the health system may further aggravate the number of deaths in the country.

Finally, our results suggest that the model used is adequate to analyze and predict cumulative cases of deaths caused by COVID-19, since all data sets were well adjusted to the Boltzmann function. Factors related to the host and its behavior, the pathogen’s ability to survive, and environmental influences can also alter the analyzed estimate because the estimate of the model is based on the assumption that the general conditions are maintained. In addition, predicted deaths may be even greater when considering the possibility of underreporting. Despite this, the main advantage of the model used is that it only needs the cumulative number of confirmed cases or deaths, and this represents a quick method that can assist in the decision of measures to contain the pandemic by COVID-19.
REFERENCES

1. Pan American Health Organization Representation in Brazil/World Health Organization (PAHO BRAZIL/WHO). Fact Sheet - COVID-19 (coronavirus disease) [Internet]. Pan American Health Organization Representation in Brazil/World Health Organization (PAHO BRAZIL/WHO); 2020 [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://www.paho.org/br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6101:covid19&Itemid=875

2. Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center. Data Center COVID-19 [Internet]. Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center; 2020 [accessed on May 31, 2020]. Available at: https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html

3. Walker P, Whittaker C, Watson O, Baguelin M, Ainslie K, Bhatia S, et al. Report 12: The global impact of COVID-19 and strategies for mitigation and suppression [Internet]. Imperial College London; 2020 [accessed on May 26, 2020]. Available at: https://www.imperial.ac.uk/20044/1/77735

4. Pan American Health Organization Representation in Brazil/World Health Organization (PAHO BRAZIL/WHO). News Bank - PAHO provides tools to assist managers in decision making on social distance and other non-pharmacological measures [Internet]. Pan American Health Organization Representation in Brazil/World Health Organization (PAHO BRAZIL/WHO); 2020 [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://www.paho.org/br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6169:opas-disponibiliza-ferramentas-para-auxiliar-gestores-em-tomada-de-decisao-sobre-distanciamento-social-e-outras-medidas-nao-farmacologicas&Itemid=812

5. Barrucho L. Brazil: the new epicenter of the coronavirus pandemic? BBC News Brasil [Internet]; 2020 [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-52732620

6. Brasil. Coronavirus in Brazil [Internet]; 2020 [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://covid.saude.gov.br/

7. Covid-19BR Observatory [Internet]; 2020 [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://covid19br.github.io/index.html

8. Gao Y, Zhang Z, Yao W, Ying Q, Long C, Fu X. Forecasting the cumulative number of COVID-19 deaths in China: a Boltzmann function-based modeling study. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2020; 41(7): 841-3. http://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2020.101

9. Fu X, Ying Q, Zeng T, Long T, Wang Y. Simulating and forecasting the cumulative confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 in China by Boltzmann function-based regression analyses. J Infect 2020; 80(5): 578-606. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.jinf.2020.02.019

10. Melo GC, Araújo Neto RA, Araújo KCGM. Forecasting the rate of cumulative cases of COVID-19 infection in Northeast Brazil: a Boltzmann function-based modeling study. Cad Saúde Pública 2020; 36(6): 1-15. https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0102-311X00105720

11. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). Cities and states of Brazil [Internet]; [accessed on Apr. 28, 2020]. Available at: https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/1

12. Sevcik C. Caveat on the Boltzmann distribution function use in biology. Prog Biophys Mol Biol 2017; 127: 33-42. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbiomolbio.2017.04.003

13. Petö J. Covid-19 mass testing facilities could end the epidemic rapidly. BMJ 2020; 368: m1163. https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m1163

14. Kwon KT, Ko JH, Shin H, Sung M, Kim JY. Drive-Through Screening Center for COVID-19: a Safe and Efficient Screening System against Massive Community Outbreak. J Korean Med Sci 2020; 35(11): e123. https://dx.doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2020.35.e123

15. Salathé M, Althaus CL, Neher R, Stringhini S, Hokcroft E, Fellay J, et al. COVID-19 epidemic in Switzerland: on the importance of testing, contact tracing and isolation. Swiss Med Wkly 2020: 150: w20225. https://dx.doi.org/10.4414/smw.2020.20225

16. Gandhi M, Yokoe DS, Havlir DV. Asymptomatic transmission, the Achilles’ heel of current strategies to control COVID-19. N Engl J Med 2020; 382: 2158-60. https://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMe2009758

17. Martins-Filho PR. Facing the COVID-19 epidemic in Brazil: ignorance cannot be our new best friend. Science [Internet]; [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: http://ascl.org.br/blog/artigo-facing-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-brazil-ignorance-cannot-be-our-new-best-friend/

18. Rodriguez-Morales AJ, Gallego V, Escalera-Antezena JP, Méndez CA, Zambrano LJ, Franco-Paredes C, et al. COVID-19 in Latin America: the implications of the first confirmed case in Brazil. Travel Med Infect Dis 2020: 35: 101613. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.101613

19. Burki T. COVID-19 in Latin America. Lancet Infect Dis 2020. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30303-0

20. Socialisolation index. Inloco [Internet]; [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://mapabrasileirodacovid.inloco.com.br/pt/?hsCtaTracking=68943485-8e65-4d6f-8ac0-af7c3ce710a2%7C45448575-c1a6-42c8-86d9-c68a42fa3fcc
21. Russell TW, Hellewell J, Abbott S, Golding N, Gibbs H, Jarvis CI, et al. Using a delay-adjusted case fatality ratio to estimate under-reporting. CMMID [Internet]. [accessed on May 20, 2020]. Available at: https://cmmid.github.io/topics/covid19/global_cfr_estimates.html

22. Moreira RS. COVID-19: intensive care units, mechanical ventilators, and latent mortality profiles associated with case-fatality in Brazil. Cad Saúde Pública [Internet]. 2020 [accessed on May 20, 2020]; 36(5). Available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0102-311x00080020

Received on: 06/10/2020
Revised on: 06/23/2020
Accepted on: 06/24/2020

Author's contributions: All the authors contributed in the conception and design, acquisition of data, and analysis and interpretation of data; drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; and are responsible for all aspects of the work by ensuring the accuracy and integrity of any part of the work.