

GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL



Potential impact of earthquakes during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Since early 2020, countries around the world have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which is likely to continue to disrupt our lives for many more months to come

In this timeframe, there has been and is potential for additional coincident natural hazards, including earthquakes

Our study aimed to investigate past incidents of disease outbreaks and natural hazards, perform a scenario study to assess potential impact of earthquakes on COVID-19 cases and deaths, and identify regions of potential concern

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Past natural hazards and disease outbreaks



Disruption to natural ecosystem

Earthquakes can cause disruption to the natural ecosystem, bringing animals in contact with human populations

The origin of a 1994 plague outbreak in Western India was attributed to the 1993 Latur earthquake, which destabilized rat populations

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Past natural hazards and disease outbreaks

Worsened response due to overwhelmed sanitation and healthcare infrastructure

Earthquakes can cause damage and injuries, which can overwhelm existing systems and hamper response

Following the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti, international workers arrived to assist, some from countries where cholera was endemic

The severity of the outbreak was contributed to by the further decimation of Haiti's sanitation facilities in the earthquake, and unsanitary conditions in some displacement camps

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Past natural hazards and disease outbreaks

Weeks After Eruption

Surmieda, Maria Ruth S., et al. "Surveillance in Evacuation Camps After the Eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, Philippines." Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Surveillance Summaries, vol. 41, no. SS-4, 1992, pp. 9–12. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/24675587.

Jaime Jesús Pérez-Martín et. al. (2017) Vaccination campaign at a temporary camp for victims of the earthquake in Lorca (Spain), Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics, 13:7, 1714-1721, DOI: 10.1080/21645515.2017.1296611

Displacement and subsequent crowding

Natural hazards can lead to displacement and subsequent crowding, creating ideal conditions for spread of communicable diseases

The effect is particularly notable if there are low baseline vaccination rates or poor sanitary conditions in emergency shelters

Examples include the 1991 Mount Pinatubo eruption (measles) and the 2011 Lorca earthquake in Spain (chickenpox) GLOBAL QUAKE MODEL .ORG

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Recent earthquakes during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Recent earthquakes during the COVID-19 pandemic

Aegean Sea Earthquake in Turkey & Greece

Local NGO Support To Life (STL) reported that at least thousands of people have lost their homes and are staying in temporary tents in the Izmir region

Municipalities have conducted COVID-19 tests amongst emergency responders, with some already testing positive

Hygiene kits are being distributed to vulnerable populations, but more masks are needed per the Dunya Doktorlari Rapid Assessment report

"Breaking news ... AFAD team of 25 people assigned in the Izmir earthquake was quarantined". November 11, 2020. Haber Turk. (Translated from Turkish).

International Blue Crescent (IBC). Izmir Earthquake Assessment Report of IBC. November 11, 2020.

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Simulating spread of COVID-19 due to earthquakes

Silva V, Crowley H, Pinho R, Varum H. (2014). Seismic Risk Assessment for mainland Portugal. Bulletin of Earthquake Engineering, 13(2):429-457.

Silva V, Paul N (2020). Potential Impact of Earthquakes during the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Earthquake Spectra.

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Population left homeless or injured

> 30,000 Madrid Porto <100 Coimbra anduas Lisboa Sevilha Earthquake 2 Magnitude 8.5 Southwest of cape S. Vicente

 R_t represents the average number of new infections caused by a single infected individual at a time t in the partially susceptible population

Post-earthquake scenarios modeled:

A. Optimistic

R_t slightly increases after the seismic event (~2.5), comparable to the first 2 weeks after emergency declaration within Portugal

B. Pessimistic

R_t sharply increases after the seismic event (~4.1), the value registered by Portugal during the peak of infection GLOBAL QUAKE MODEL .ORG

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Case A - Optimistic

Increase in the number of COVID-19 cases

Case B - Pessimistic

COVID-19 cases

Case A - Optimistic

Increase in the number of COVID-19 cases

Earthquake 2 Magnitude 8.5 Southwest of cape S. Vicente

Case B - Pessimistic

Increase in the number of COVID-19 cases

Earthquake 2 Magnitude 8.5 Southwest of cape S. Vicente

Lisboa

Sevilha .

Merry

Madrid

Effective reproduction number case	M8.7 Offshore earthquake			M5.7 Onshore earthquake		
	Due to additional COVID-19 cases		Due to structural	Due to additional COVID-19 cases		Due to structural
	M _r = 4.3%	M _r = 11.5%	collapses	M _r = 4.3%	M _r = 11.5%	collapses
A: R _t ~ 2.5	52	138	1,729	0.6	1.6	292
B: R _t ~ 4.1	257	687		2.4	6.4	

M_r is the assumed mortality rate, where 4.3% represents a scenario where the healthcare system is not overwhelmed and 11.5% represents a case where the healthcare system is overwhelmed

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Combined seismic hazard and COVID-19 cases globally

Combined seismic risk and COVID-19 cases globally

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Combined seismic and COVID-19 risk in Europe & Asia

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Combined seismic and COVID-19 risk in the Americas

COVID-19 cases as reported on 2 July 2020

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Current state of COVID-19 pandemic

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Current state of COVID-19 pandemic

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Thank you!

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