Association between climatic factors and COVID-19 transmission in a global South megacity

Muhammad Mainuddin Patwary¹, Faysal Kabir Shuvo², and Md. Riad Hossain³

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Abstract

A flu-like disease (COVID-19) caused by a novel coronavirus has emerged in Wuhan, China in December, 2019 that is shortly turned into a public health concern globally. The effect of climatic variables on COVID-19 transmission is of paramount importance. However, the interactions are still controversial. This study investigated the association between climatic factors and COVID-19 spread in Dhaka megacity, Bangladesh. Data on the daily confirmed new cases of COVID-19 and climate parameters were collected from March 8, 2020 to April 30, 2020 in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. A log-linked negative binomial regression model was applied to estimate the association between climatic factors and transmission of COVID-19 cases. The daily new confirmed cases of COVID-19 were found positively associated with 14-days moving average of the daily average temperature (AvgT) and Relative Humidity (RH). Each 1°C increase of AvgT was associated with 2.76 times increase of daily confirmed new cases whereas 1% increase of RH was linked to an increase of 18% of the daily confirmed new cases of COVID-19. The study also found RH to be the stronger predictor and moderator between the AvgT and the daily cases of COVID-19 in Dhaka City. The results provide no evidence that COVID-19 could fade out itself when warmer season arrives. Thus, effective public health control measures must be implemented to prevent the further transmission of COVID-19.

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Authors:

1. Muhammad Mainuddin Patwary

Jagrata Juba Shangha, Khulna-9100, Bangladesh.

Environmental Science Discipline, Life Science School,

Khulna University, Khulna-9208

Email: raju.es111012@gmail.com

Orchid ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8895-9723

2. Faysal Kabir Shuvo, PhD (Corresponding Author)

School of Health and Society, Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia

Email: smfks513@uowmail.edu.au

¹Jagrata Juba Shangha

²University of Wollongong

³Khulna University of Engineering and Technology

Orchid ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5130-2357

3. Md. Riad Hossain

Institute of Disaster Management,

Khulna University of Engineering & Technology,

Khulna-9203, Bangladesh

Email: riad.hossain@idm.kuet.ac.bd

Orchid ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0676-3458

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