

COVID-19 in the Brazilian Oil Capital: the successful experience of public and private engagement

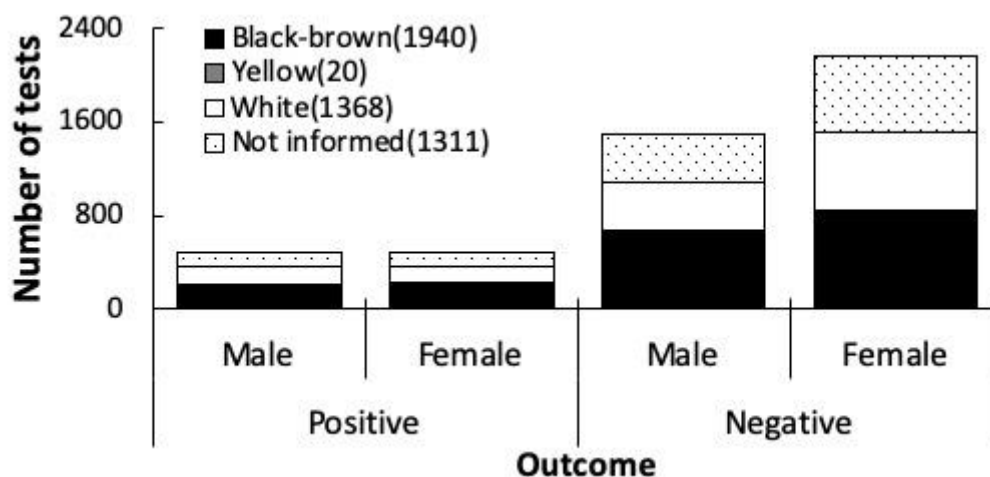
Authors:

Natália Martins Feitosa^{1*}, Bruno da Costa Rodrigues^{1*}, Ana Cristina Petry^{1*}, Keity Jaqueline Chagas Vilela Nocchi¹, Rodrigo de Moraes Brindeiro², Carla Zilberberg¹, Cintia Monteiro-de-Barros¹, Flavia Borges Mury¹, Jackson de Souza Menezes¹, José Luciano Nepomuceno-Silva¹, Manuela Leal da Silva¹, Marcio José de Medeiros¹, Raquel de Souza Gestinari¹, Alessandra da Silva de Alvarenga¹, Allan Pierre Bonetti Pozzobon¹, Carina Azevedo Oliveira Silva¹, Daniele das Graças dos Santos¹, Diego Henrique Silvestre¹, Grazielle Fonseca de Sousa¹, Janimayri Forastieri de Almeida¹, Jhenifer Nascimento da Silva¹, Layza Mendes Brandão¹, Leandro de Oliveira Drummond¹, Lupis Ribeiro Gomes Neto¹, Raphael de Mello Carpes¹, Renata Coutinho dos Santos¹, Taynan Motta Portal¹, Amilcar Tanuri^{2#}, Rodrigo Nunes-da-Fonseca^{1#}

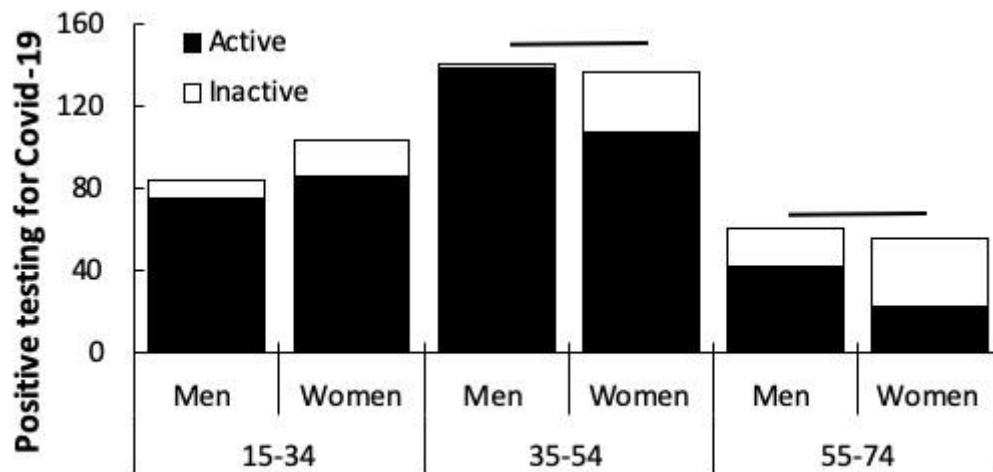
*shared first authors

** shared corresponding authors

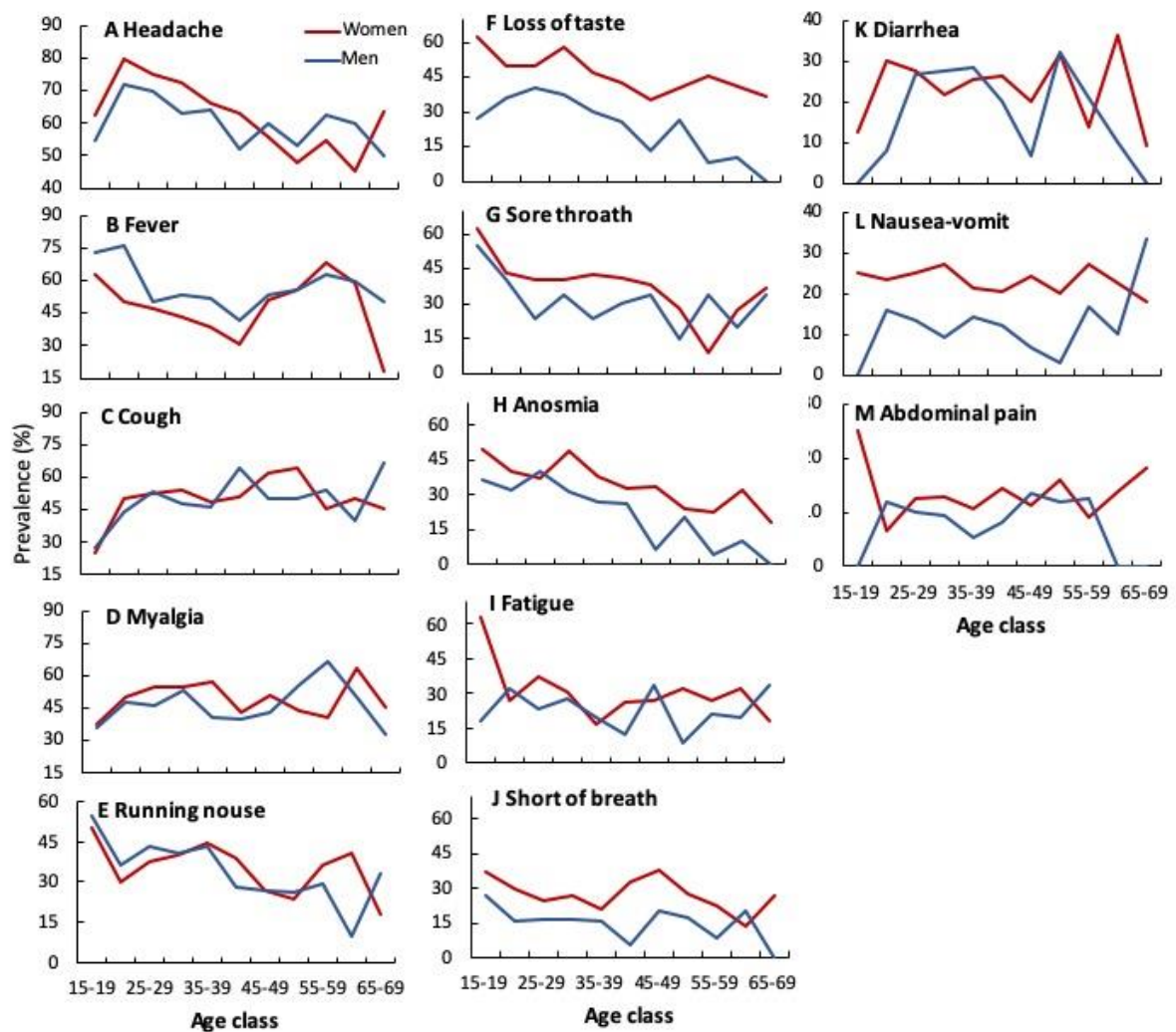
Supplementary figures:



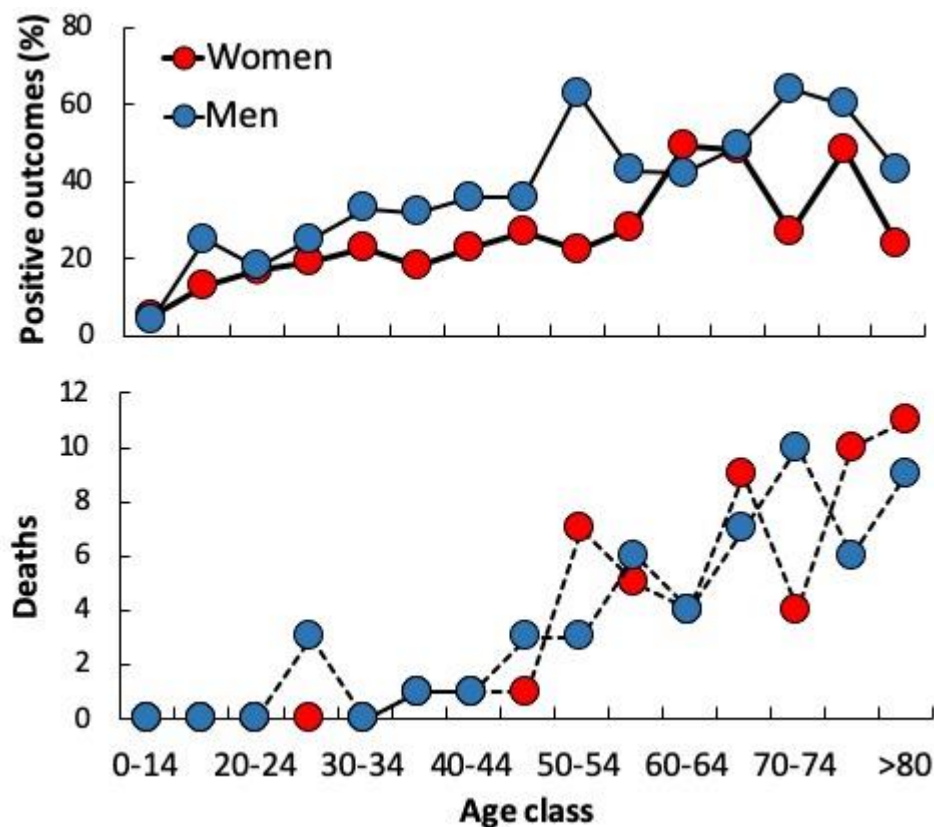
Sup. Figure 1: Rates of the outcomes of the 4,639 COVID-19 RT-qPCR tests in Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, according race/color (Positives = 978; Negatives = 3,661), between 13th April and 12th September 2020. Number of tests in brackets. The 4,639 tests cover a relatively similar proportion gender for positive outcomes and it was women biased for negative outcomes. Ca. 30% of the individuals tested did not inform race/color, whereas the proportion of black and caucasians was similar.



Sup. Figure 2: Proportion among the 583 positive testing for COVID-19 RT-qPCR in Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, between 13th April and 12th September 2020. Only individuals confirming laboral activities during the quarantine (Men = 286; Women = 297) were considered for the analysis. The bars identify significant age classes with significant differences in proportion between gender.



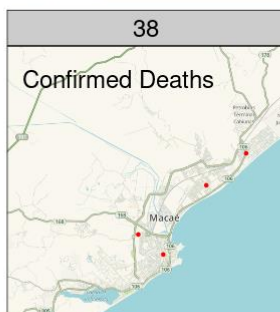
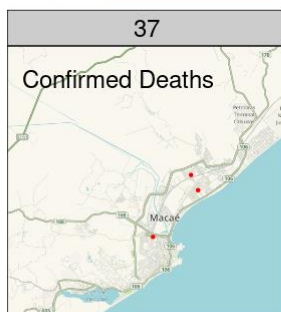
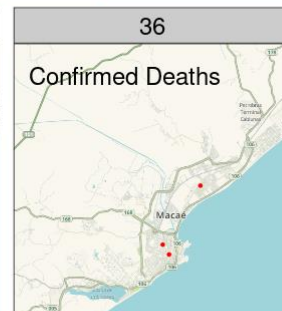
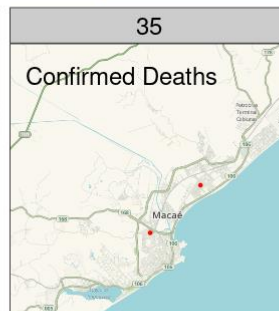
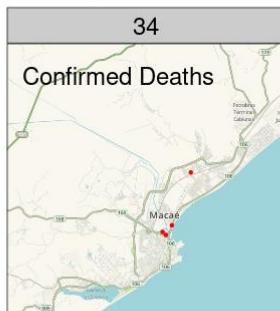
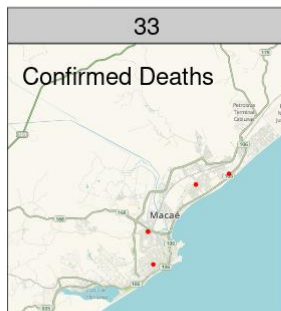
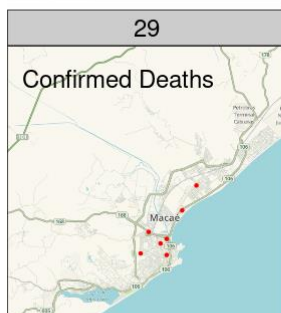
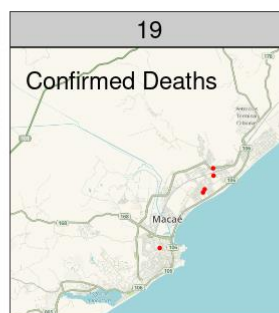
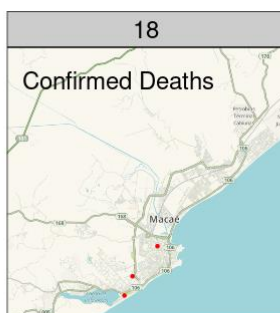
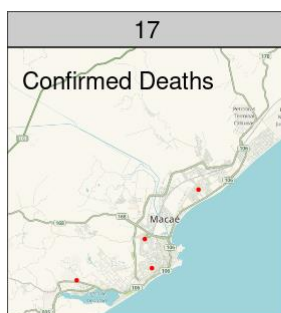
Sup. Figure 3: Prevalence of the thirteen most reported symptoms among age classes of the 380 women and 370 men testing positive for COVID-19 at the municipal health center of Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, between April 12th and September 12, 2020. Only age classes with more than 15 individuals are presented (omitted 0-14, 70-74, 75-79, >80).



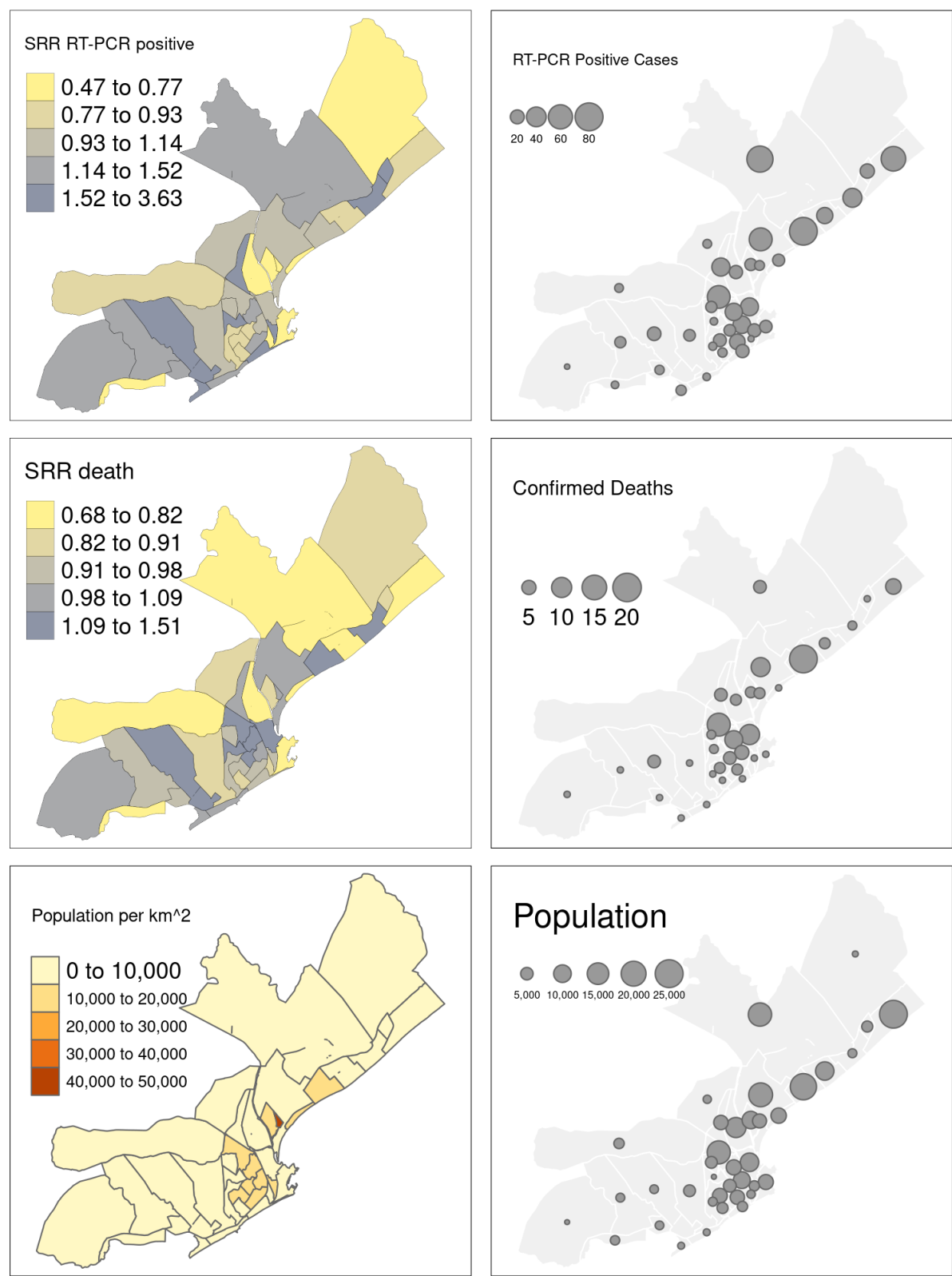
Sup. Figure 4: Relationship between relative positive outcomes and absolute deaths within age classes among 3,487 COVID-19 RT-qPCR tests (Men = 1,510; Women = 1,977), in Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Data from April 12th and September 12th 2020. Irrespective of gender, positive testing and mortality increased with age.



Sup. Figure 5: Spatial distribution of positive RT-PCR week by week (17th until 38th epidemiological week) at Macaé city.



Sup. Figure 6: Spatial distribution of deaths week by week (17th until 38th epidemiological week) at Macaé city.



Sup. Figure 7: Comparison of SRR values of RT-qPCR positive cases, deaths and population density of different Macaé neighborhoods. In general, the highly populated areas also correspond to high numbers of RT-qPCR positive cases and deaths.