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Everyone In Iceland Can Get Tested For The Coronavirus. Here's How The Results Could Help All Of Us.

The small island nation's large-scale testing strategy includes people who don’t have any symptoms.

by Alberto Nardelli, Emily Ashton

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As countries around the world scramble to fight back the spread of the coronavirus, Iceland is doing things a little differently from the rest — and the approach could have a much larger impact on our understanding of the virus.

The small island nation of 364,000 is carrying out large-scale testing among its general population, making it the latest country to put aggressive testing at the heart of its fight against the pandemic.

But — crucially — the testing also includes people who show no symptoms of the disease.

Iceland’s government said it has so far tested a higher proportion of its citizens than anywhere else in the world.

The number of individuals tested by the country’s health authorities and the biotechnology firm deCode Genetics — 3,787 — roughly translates to 10,405 per million, which compares to about 5,203 in South Korea, 2,478 in Italy, and 764 in the UK.

"Iceland's population puts it in the unique position of having very high testing capabilities with help from the Icelandic medical research company deCode Genetics, who are offering to perform large scale testing," Thorolfur Guðnason, Iceland's chief epidemiologist, told BuzzFeed News.

"This effort is intended to gather insight into the actual prevalence of the virus in the community, as most countries are most exclusively testing symptomatic individuals at this time."
Of 3,787 individuals tested in the country, a total of 218 positive cases have been identified so far. "At least half of those infected contracted the virus while travelling abroad, mostly in high-risk areas in the European Alps (at least 90)," the government said on Monday.

Those numbers include the first results of the voluntary tests on people with no symptoms, which started last Friday. The first batch of 1,800 tests produced 19 positive cases, or about 1% of the sample.

"Early results from deCode Genetics indicate that a low proportion of the general population has contracted the virus and that about half of those who tested positive are non-symptomatic," said Guðnason. "The other half displays very moderate cold-like symptoms."

“This data can also become a valuable resource for scientific studies of the virus in the future,” he added.

Italian soldiers patrol by a checkpoint at the entrance of the small town of Vo Euganeo, situated in the red zone of the coronavirus outbreak in northern Italy.
Mass testing on the scale adopted in Iceland is unlikely to be feasible across larger countries. However, it has proved crucial in some of the other areas hardest hit by the novel coronavirus so far. The testing has provided evidence revealing that a significant portion of those who catch the disease do so with no or mild symptoms — and confirmed multiple pieces of research that have shown that asymptomatic individuals contribute to the transmission of the disease in great numbers.

In the small northern Italian town of Vo, one of the communities where the outbreak first emerged, the entire population of 3,300 people was tested — 3% of residents tested positive, and of these, the majority had no symptoms, researchers said.

The population was tested again after a two-week lockdown and isolation. Researchers found that transmission was reduced by 90% and all those still positive were without symptoms and could remain quarantined.

Luca Zaia, the governor of the Veneto region told Italian media this week: "We tested everyone, even if the 'experts' told us this was a mistake: 3,000 tests. We found 66 positives, who we isolated for 14 days, and after that 6 of them were still positive. And that is how we ended it."

Zaia wants to now extend mass testing, which started as a contingency measure in Vo, to the whole region. The Veneto governor told newspaper Corriere della Sera that the region has the ability to carry out 20-25,000 swabs a day.

The initial data from Iceland and Veneto appears to be in line with authoritative studies that have attempted to model the novel coronavirus.
A person wearing protective clothes takes samples from people arriving in their cars at a testing drive-in station in Espoo, Finland.

A study published on Monday in the magazine Science found that for every confirmed case of the virus there are likely another five to 10 people with undetected infections in the community. The scientists, which based their model on data from China, reported that these often milder and less infectious cases are behind nearly 80% of new cases.
Another report published this week by the Imperial College COVID-19 Response Team — a group of experts who have been advising the British and other European governments on how the disease could spread — makes a similar case.

It states: “Analyses of data from China as well as data from those returning on repatriation flights suggest that 40-50% of infections were not identified as cases. This may include asymptomatic infections, mild disease and a level of under-ascertainment.” The model also assumes that infectiousness occurs more quickly in symptomatic individuals and that they are more infectious than asymptomatic ones.

The finite testing capacity available to governments is mostly focussed on testing those symptoms and tracing their contacts, while other measures to slow the virus and not overwhelm health services cover the population at large.

But the volume of testing has become a critical issue as the virus has spread to countries around the world and new cases are growing exponentially across much of western Europe.

The World Health Organization has urged countries to test more suspected cases. “You cannot fight the fire blindfolded, and we cannot stop this pandemic if we don’t know who is infected,” director-general Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said this week. "We have a simple message for all countries: Test, test, test. Test every suspected case."

And the governments fighting back against the coronavirus say that extensive testing has led to substantial results — and saved lives.
A woman watches from a waiting area as a nurse administers a COVID-19 novel coronavirus test at a testing booth outside Yangji hospital in Seoul, March 17. A South Korean hospital has introduced phone booth–style coronavirus testing facilities that avoid medical staff having to touch patients directly and cut down disinfection times.

South Korea, one of the countries first and worst hit after China, quickly put in place the most aggressive testing regime in the world after a cluster of a few dozen cases in early February exponentially ballooned to almost 5,000 cases by the end of that month. The country now has the ability to test about 20,000 people a day. A diagnosis takes about five to six hours and patients usually get results within a day. 268,000 South Koreans have been tested for the virus — about one in every 200 citizens, according to South Korean foreign minister Kang Kyung-wha.

After surpassing 8,000 cases, the number of new cases is now smaller than the number of those fully cured. The South Korean foreign minister told the BBC that testing was key. "Testing is central because that leads to early detection, it minimises further spread and it quickly treats those found with the virus," she said. "That is the key behind our very low fatality rate as well."

The data from South Korea is in stark contrast to countries like the UK, where there is currently no community testing of people with symptoms self-
isolation at home. The government is under mounting pressure to do more.

Although Britain has carried out more tests when compared to many others around the world it is still lagging well behind the likes of South Korea and Italy, which as of March 17 had carried out 148,657 tests. Yesterday that figure stood at just under 138,000 and five days ago it was 86,000.

As of 9am on Tuesday, a total of 50,442 tests had been carried out in the UK, with 1,950 positive results and 48,492 negative. Health secretary Matt Hancock tweeted that a record 7,500 tests had been done in the past 24 hours.

Matt Hancock
@MattHancock

A record 7,500 tests done over the past 24 hours.
More to come https://t.co/EoQVsSEakk

03:45 PM - 17 Mar 2020

The actual number of cases in the UK was estimated on Monday to be between 35,000 and 50,000, with this number expected to grow rapidly in the coming weeks.

This week the UK government shifted to a strategy to "suppress" the outbreak and scaling up testing could prove challenging. There has been growing criticism of its approach on testing; as the number of cases soars, people with mild symptoms are now being advised to stay at home without being tested. It means that many coronavirus sufferers will never know for sure whether or not they had it.
At the moment, testing is largely restricted to all those in intensive care units, and those with pneumonia or significant respiratory infections in hospital. This is because there is limited testing capability, according to the government scientists, which must be directed to the most serious patients where doctors need to make decisions based on clinical need.

On Tuesday, the government’s chief scientific adviser Patrick Vallance told the Commons health select committee that he had been “pushing for” a “big increase in testing” in the UK.

He said there was a lot of work going on within Public Health England, the NHS and the Department of Health and Social Care to select a test that could be used more widely in the community.

The government should work closely with the private sector, he added, so “we can get things out there faster on the community side”.

There are also deep concerns among NHS workers that they are not getting the tests they need, amid fears that they are unwittingly spreading the virus to vulnerable patients.

Doctors and nurses, as well as frontline health and emergency personnel, in China and Italy are among the many that have died from the disease.
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We Asked 11 Essential Workers What Their Lives Were Like During The Coronavirus Pandemic

The People Relat...
I see. We're not doing so well here in the UK either. Let's hope our governments will get it together and do more, but in the meantime let's do all we can as individuals.

ThatOneSheerio

Honestly most journalists don't know how to get the real story. Glad to see someone debunking it and giving us the truth. Listen to the people, not the media

shsig

Closing the borders will not solve the problem - just postpone it, vaccine will.

One can not blame deCode for the multitude of people wanting to take a test at no cost to them nor for preserving the the last couple of thousand test kits for the "need to know"! They will presume...

alfadrottning

I think many countries could learn a lot from Iceland. Unrelated, but if I remember correctly, they're the best country in the world for gender equality? Admittedly their tiny population makes mass testing a lot easier, but other countries need to be testing a lot more. In the meantime,...

eddie244

My genuine worry is that this article will only mislead Iceland into an even more blind mentality. The borders have been left unrestricted. As of 3/18 anyone, from anywhere, could come and go. Yesterday marked the first (peculiar) death- a 40 y.o. tourist from AU. Post-Mortimer, he...

silkycomet28

I just got off the phone with the Icelandic health services here in Reykjavik after I developed flu-like symptoms and they said tests are only available to high risk individuals. The DeCode test is something separate being done by a private company. Leave it to Buzzfeed to get almost...
Guys, there are lots of fake news surrounding the internet about various cures for coronavirus and fake UNICEF notifications. Read about them and share it with your friends so as to prevent unnecessary panic and spread of misinformation: https://healthprowess.wordpress.com/2020/03/18/coronavirus-covid-19-misconceptions-and-false-news/... Read more

umaticygary
1 month ago

There are ~350k people in Iceland, so no, they did not test everyone, and the regular health system may only be focusing on the higher at risk. Rather, sounds like the study focused on a 1% sampling of areas within the country and tested everyone within that sample.

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shsig
25 days ago

A. The test was and will be available for anyone again at no cost to them when ordered test kits arrive. As you should know, orders have been cut down.

B. One can not blame deCode for the multitude of people wanting to take a test. But you have to physically go there to take the test...
Read more

shsig
25 days ago

deCode offered those that had not been able to have a test to take a test - all ethics have been followed and their authorization on behalf of official authorities.

The outcome of their testing has been very valuable, so valuable that it will be published.

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arunxaviour912
1 month ago

Guys, there are lots of fake news surrounding the internet about various cures for coronavirus and fake UNICEF notifications. Read about them and share it with your friends so as to prevent unnecessary panic and spread of misinformation: https://healthprowess.wordpress.com/2020/03/18/coronavirus-covid-19-misconceptions-and-false-news/... Read more

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