

# Virus resurgence



A FRESH wave of Covid-19 infections, new strains of the coronavirus as well as growing death tolls are hitting parts of the world, even as countries race to vaccinate their populations.

The global surge in cases over the past month – largely driven by the devastation in India – threatens to hobble the recovery of battered economies and douse hopes of a return to pre-pandemic normalcy. Total confirmed cases topped 151.7 million worldwide on Saturday, while deaths exceeded 3.1 million.

More than a billion shots of Covid-19 vaccines have been given around the world, although they have largely been concentrated in wealthy nations. Shortages

of vaccines, test kits and medical supplies in other countries have hindered efforts to protect and treat their people.

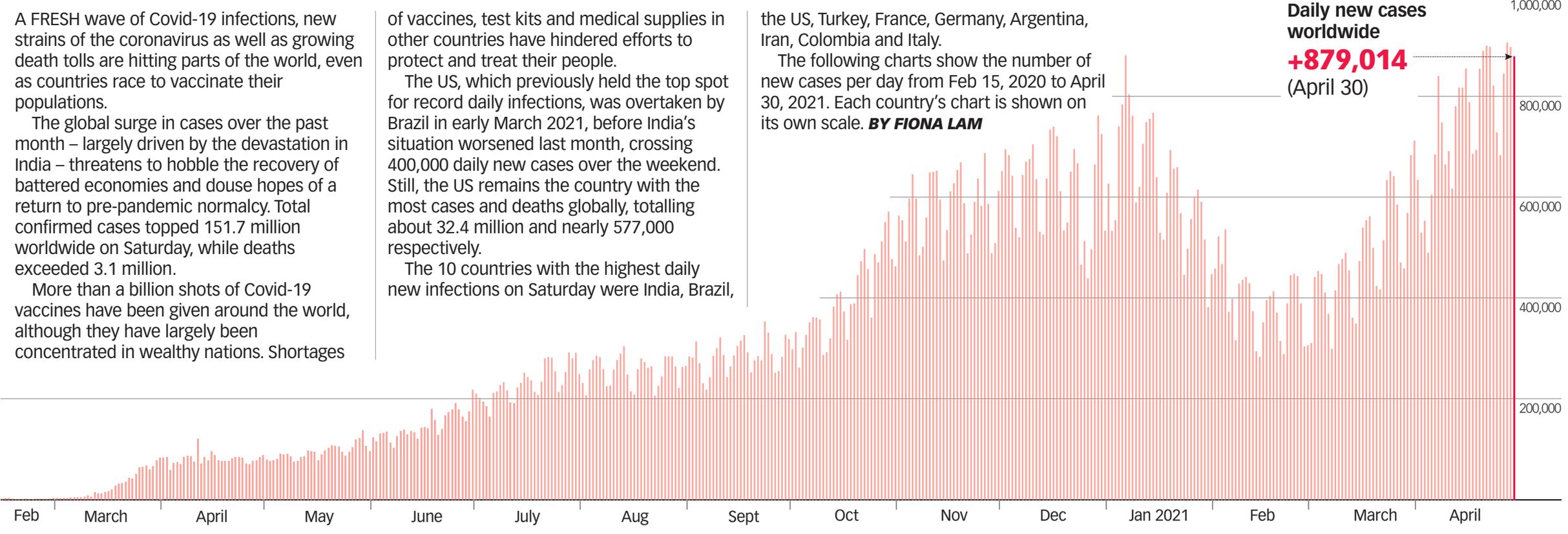
The US, which previously held the top spot for record daily infections, was overtaken by Brazil in early March 2021, before India's situation worsened last month, crossing 400,000 daily new cases over the weekend. Still, the US remains the country with the most cases and deaths globally, totalling about 32.4 million and nearly 577,000 respectively.

The 10 countries with the highest daily new infections on Saturday were India, Brazil,

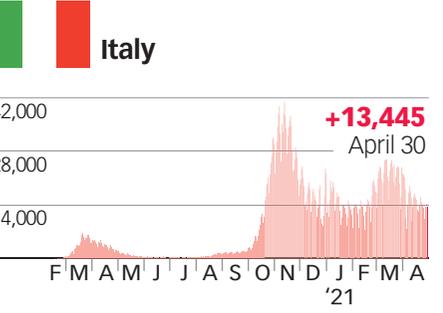
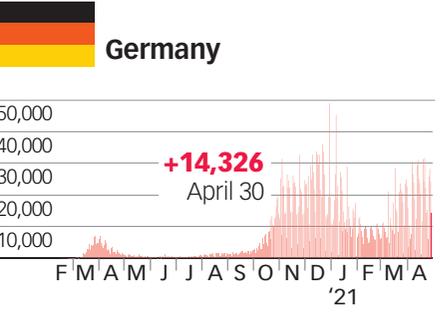
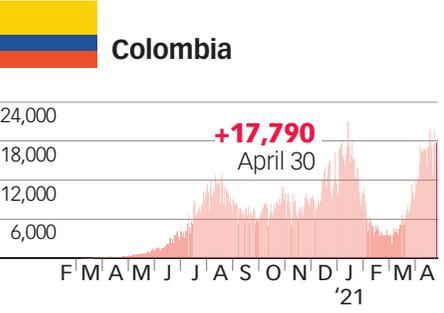
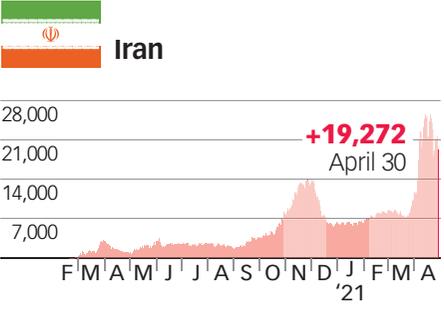
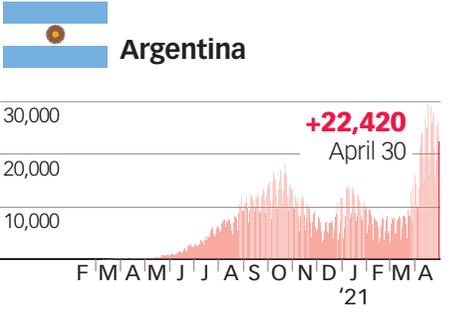
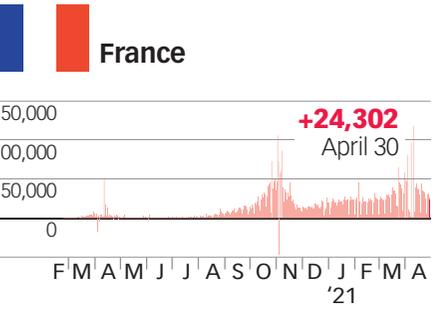
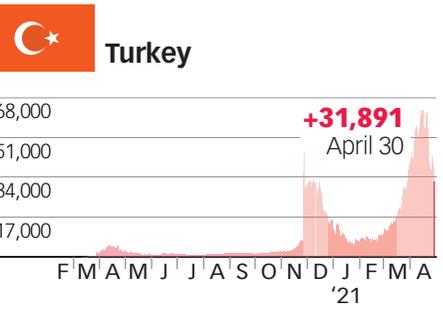
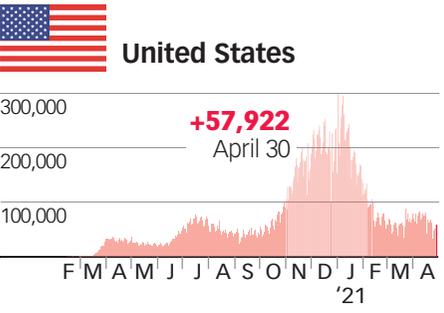
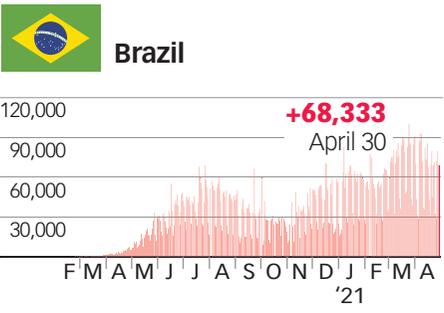
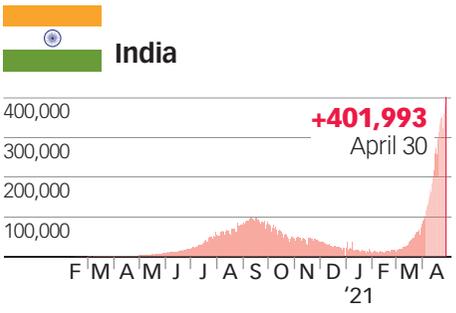
the US, Turkey, France, Germany, Argentina, Iran, Colombia and Italy.

The following charts show the number of new cases per day from Feb 15, 2020 to April 30, 2021. Each country's chart is shown on its own scale. **BY FIONA LAM**

Daily new cases worldwide  
**+879,014**  
(April 30)



## Daily new cases in...



\* The Our World in Data project collates data from Johns Hopkins University (JHU) on confirmed cases as reported by governments and international organisations, usually excluding suspected and probable cases. Negative values can sometimes appear when a country corrects historical data, because it had previously overestimated the number of cases. Alternatively, large changes can occasionally be made to a country's entire time series if JHU decides to correct values retrospectively.