Singapore Model to fight COVID19

Singapore is currently in a “relatively stable” situation as the government has put in place a series of measures and adjusted them as needed. The measures taken by the Singapore government are:

1. Imposing border controls since January.
2. All travelers, including Singapore residents, long-term pass holders and short-term visitors, entering Singapore with recent travel history to other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, Japan, Switzerland, or Britain within the last 14 days, will be issued with a 14-day Stay-Home Notice (SHN).
3. In addition, they will have to provide proof of the place where they will serve the 14-day SHN, and may also be swabbed for testing for COVID-19, even if asymptomatic.
4. All short-term visitors who are nationals of any other ASEAN country will have to submit requisite information on their health to the Singapore Overseas Mission in the country they are residents before their intended date of travel, and the submission will have to be approved by the MOH before travel to Singapore.
5. MOH also advises Singaporeans to defer all non-essential travel abroad.
6. The country decided to deny the entry of short-term visitors regardless of their nationalities and limit the entry of work-pass holders, as the newest of a slew of border control measures.
7. Singapore’s COVID-19 multi-ministry task force has been implementing stricter social distancing measures starting March 26.

South Korea model to fight COVID19:

The country’s first case was reported on January 20, but the largest outbreak started with a peak of 909 new cases on February 29.

On March 4, South Korean President Moon Jae-in declared “war” on the novel coronavirus, as the number of infections mounted up in the country. Less than a week later, the number of new cases halved.

Some of the measures taken by South Korea to contain corona virus spread are:

1. In the early stage of the outbreak, government officials met with representatives from several medical companies, urging them to begin immediately developing coronavirus test kits for mass production.
2. In addition to helping work out who to test, South Korea's data-driven system helps hospitals manage their pipeline of cases.
3. People found positive are placed in self-quarantine and monitored remotely through a smartphone app, or checked regularly in telephone calls until a hospital bed becomes available.
4. When a bed is available, an ambulance picks the person up and takes the patient to a hospital with air-sealed isolation rooms. All of this, including hospitalization, is free of charge.