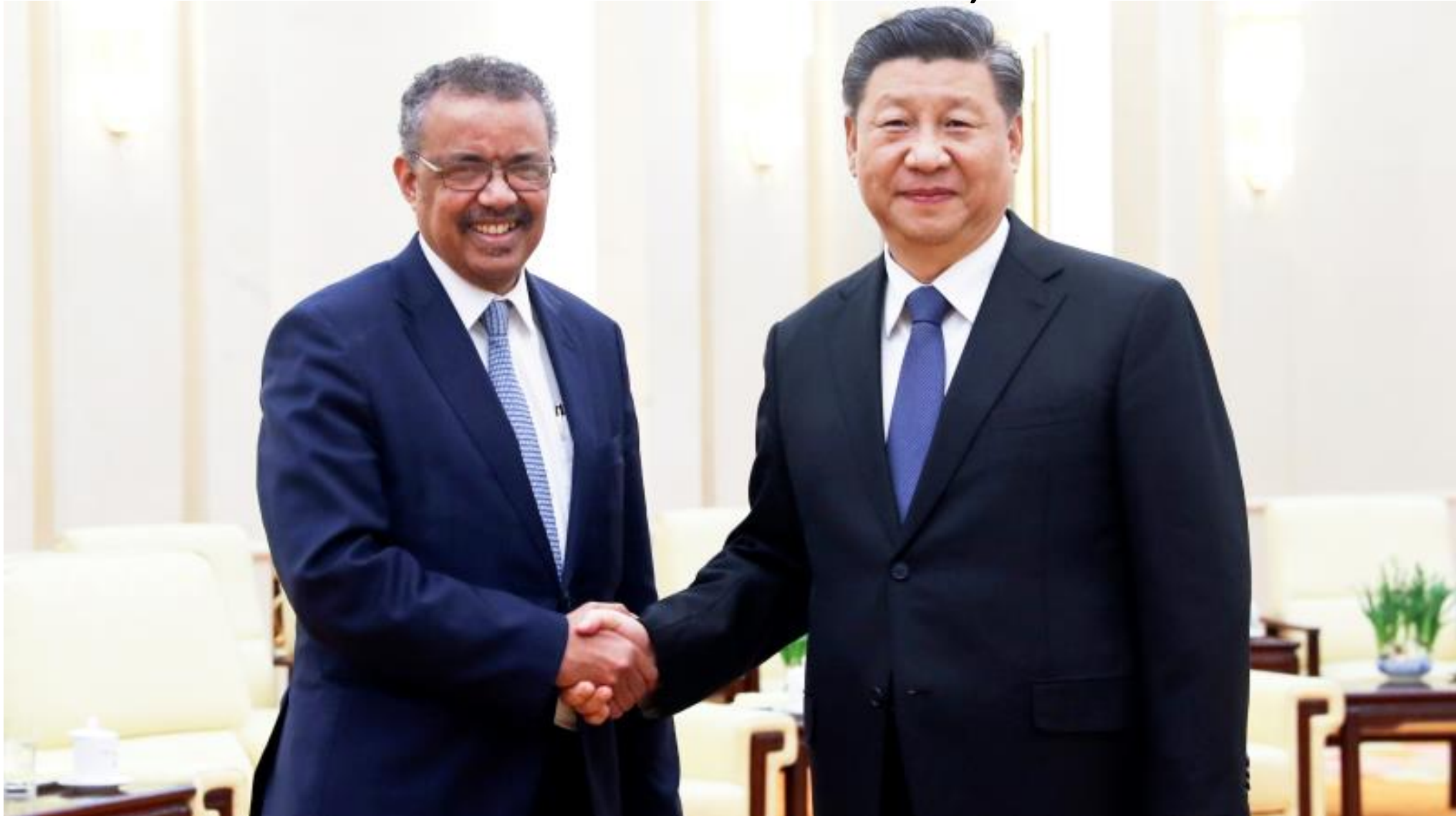# 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
Partners' Briefing 31 January 2020

Gauden Galea, WHO Representative China

Sylvie Briand, Director, Epidemic and Pandemic Diseases, WHO HQ

World Health Organization 世界卫生组织
Representative Office for China 驻华代表处

The Chinese Government is to be congratulated for the extraordinary measures it has taken to contain the outbreak. WHO Director-General, Dr Tedros

International Health Regulations (2005)

- Legally binding treaty

- 196 States Parties

- In force 15 June 2007

Member States must report, respond and cooperate

WHO coordinates

What is a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)?

- Issued by WHO Director-General upon the advice of the Emergency Committee
  - Temporary recommendations – significant political and practical force.
  - Protective for affected country(ies) when other countries take additional measures beyond evidence-based recommendations.
  - PHEIC determination reflects the global situation and not the individual country

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PHEIC declared on 30 Jan 2020

- PHEIC declaration is not a judgement of the Chinese response but to trigger action outside of China.

- The main reason for the declaration is not for what's happening in China but because:
    - H2H transmission in other countries
    - Countries implementing travel and other restrictions exceeding WHO recommendations
    - Concerns for countries with weak health system.

    WHO continues to have confidence in China's capacity to control the outbreak
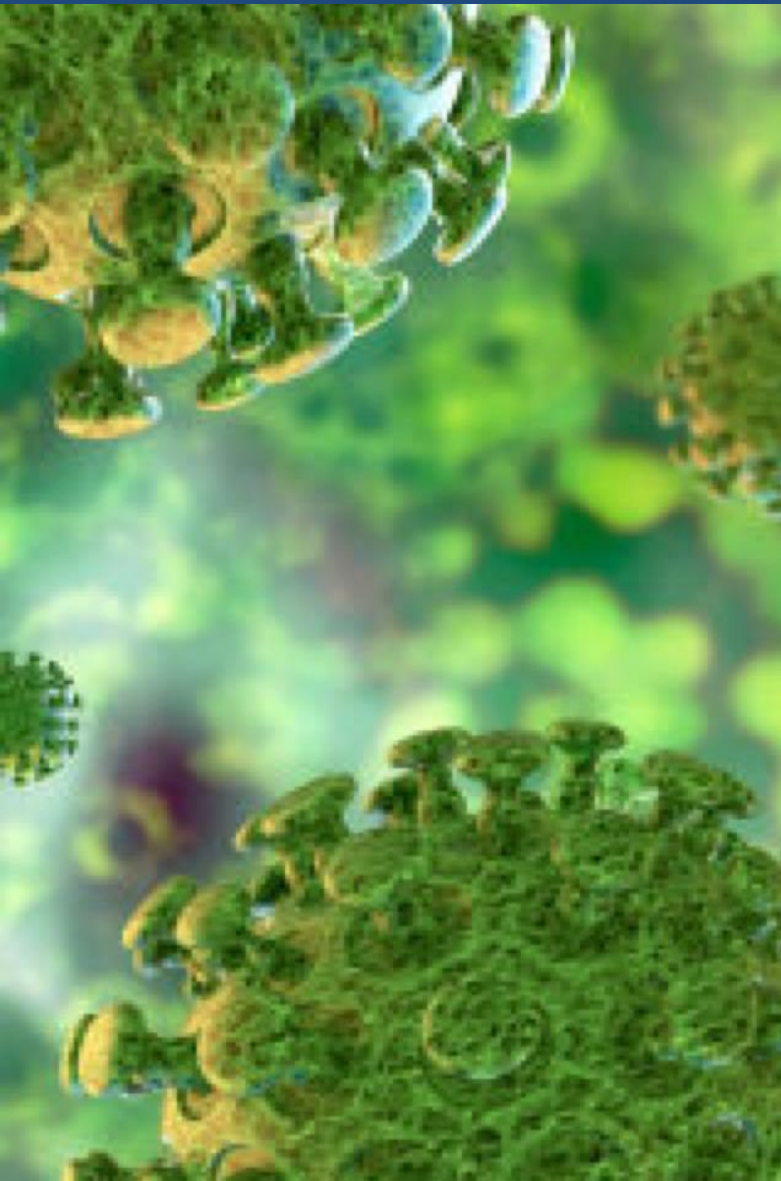
The recommendations

- The committee made a set of recommendations that are evidence-based and commensurate with public health risks – to:

  - Support countries with weaker health systems
  - Accelerate the development of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics
  - Combat the spread of rumours and misinformation
  - Work together in spirit of solidarity and cooperation.

  The Committee does not recommend any travel and trade restrictions

Introduction

What is a coronavirus?

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that infect both animals and humans. Human coronaviruses can cause mild disease similar to a common cold, while others cause more severe disease (such as MERS - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and SARS – Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Some coronaviruses that are found in animals can infect humans – these are known as zoonotic diseases.

How are coronaviruses spread?

Human coronaviruses are usually spread through by droplets (coughing) and close personal unprotected contact with an infected person (kissing , touching, shaking hands).

What are the symptoms?

Signs and symptoms are typically respiratory symptoms and include fever, cough, shortness of breath, and other cold-like symptoms.

Introduction continued

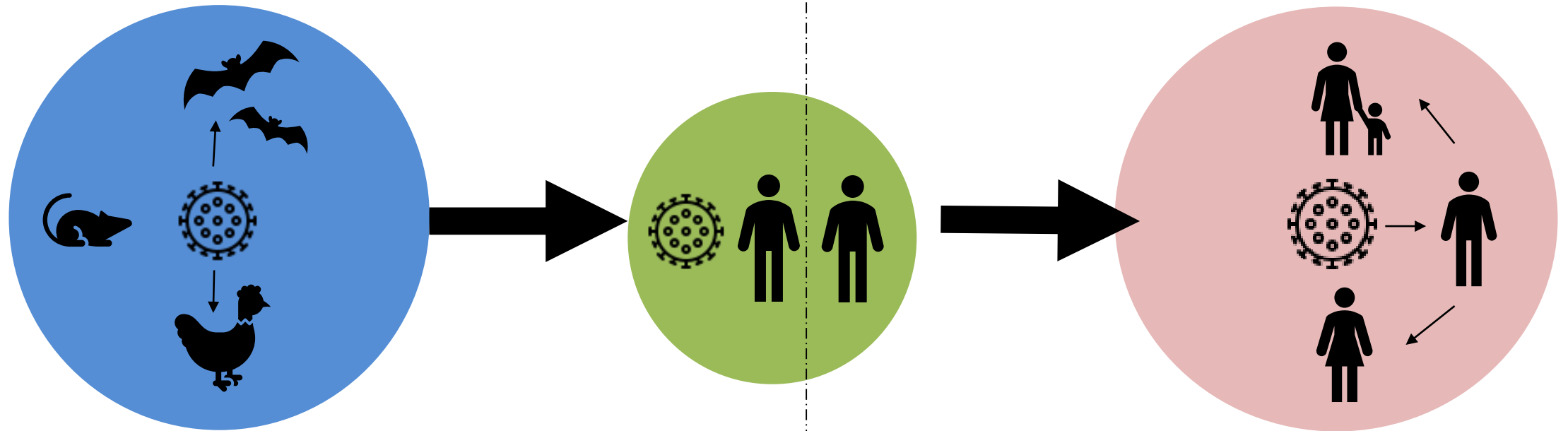## What is known about the disease identified in Wuhan China?

- It is caused by a novel coronavirus (called 2019-nCoV)

- Infection with this virus causes respiratory disease ranging from mild to severe disease (approx. 20%).

- Some infected patients have died from infection (people with serious underlying medical conditions are more at risk for severe disease and death)

What is NOT known about the disease?

- Where it came from?

- How easily is it spreads between people?
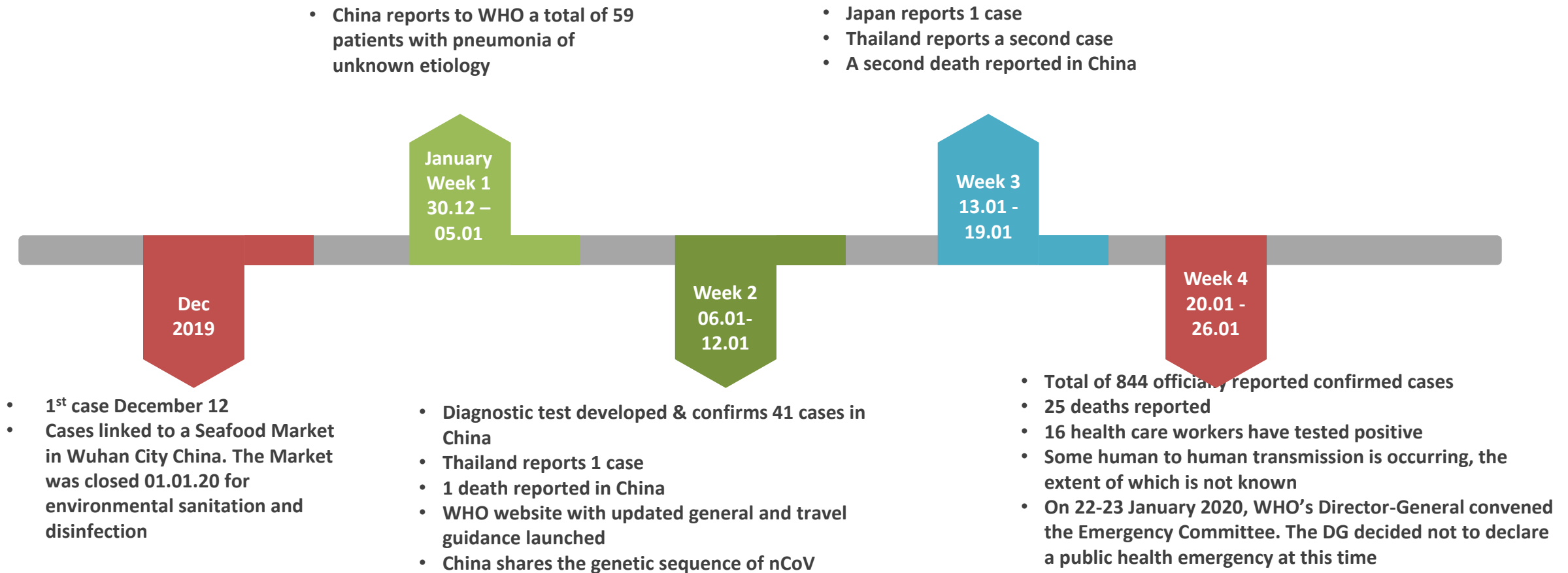
- Who is vulnerable to infection?

Timeline of the outbreak

- **China reports to WHO a total of 59 patients with pneumonia of unknown etiology**

- **Japan reports 1 case**
- **Thailand reports a second case**
- **A second death reported in China**

January Week 1 30.12 – 05.01

Week 3 13.01 - 19.01

Dec 2019

Week 2 06.01- 12.01

Week 4 20.01 - 26.01

- 1st case December 12
- Cases linked to a Seafood Market in Wuhan City China. The Market was closed 01.01.20 for environmental sanitation and disinfection

- Diagnostic test developed & confirms 41 cases in China
- Thailand reports 1 case
- 1 death reported in China
- WHO website with updated general and travel guidance launched
- China shares the genetic sequence of nCoV

- Total of 844 officially reported confirmed cases
- 25 deaths reported
- 16 health care workers have tested positive
- Some human to human transmission is occurring, the extent of which is not known
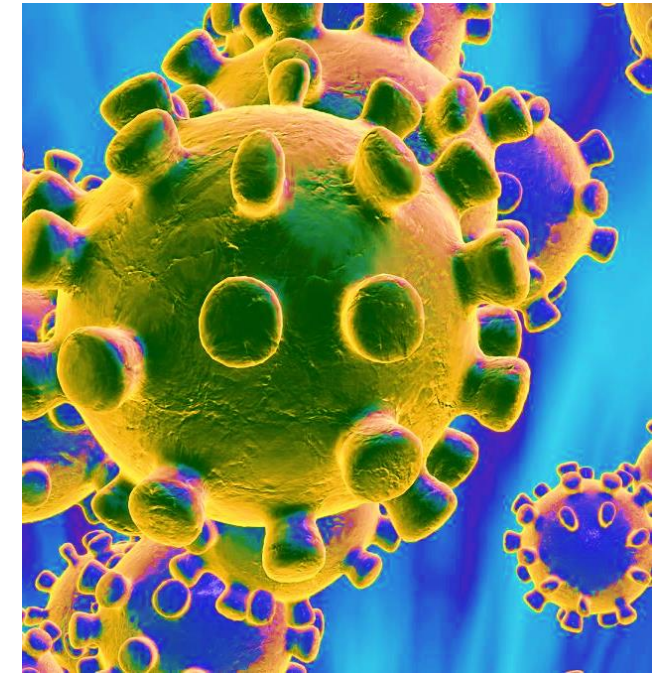- On 22-23 January 2020, WHO's Director-General convened the Emergency Committee. The DG decided not to declare a public health emergency at this time

Current: Week 5 as of 29 January 2020

- Globally, **7,812 cases** of 2019-nCoV, including 1,371 severe cases and 170 deaths (global CFR is 2.2%)

- A **total of 12,167** suspected cases have been reported by the National Health Commission of China and additional cases are expected

- In Mainland China, 59 % of the case are in Hubei province; the other cases are spread out in 31 provinces, territories or municipalities

- 76 cases reported outside China in 16 countries; 69 cases had recent travel to Wuhan city, Hubei Province or China. Seven are close contact of confirmed case of 2019-nCoV or Chinese tourists of Wuhan

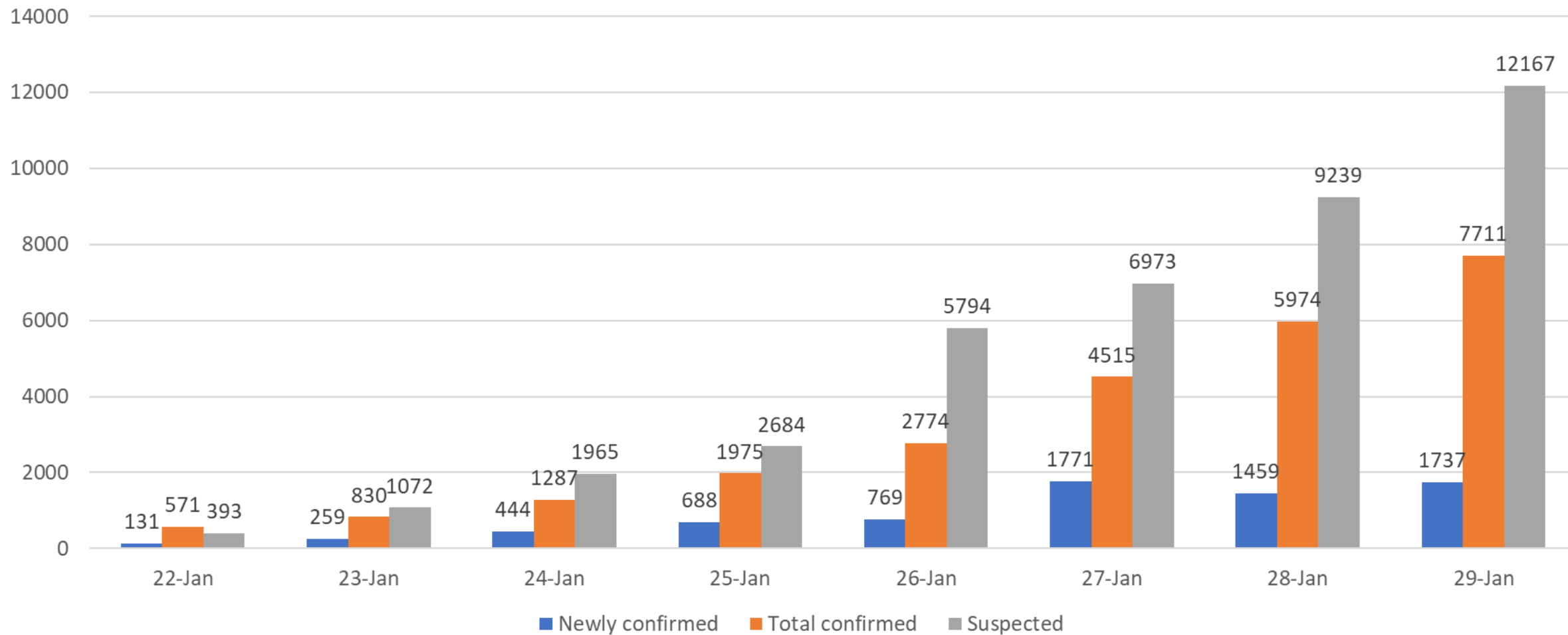**Officially reported data as of 29.01.2020 CET**

Exportations of travellers from Wuhan to international destinations (52 cases as of 27 January 2020)

Distribution of nCov cases as of 27 January 2020 and International Destinations from Wuhan Tianhe International Airport (WUH)

World Health Organization

City	Passengers
Bangkok	212 000
Phuket	83 000
Tokyo	71 000
Seoul	70 000
Kuala Lumpur	61 000
Singapore	55 000
Kota Kinabalu	47 000
Dubai	37 000
Bali	37 000
Osaka	30 000
Sydney	28 000
Krabi	26 000
Rome	25 000
San Francisco	24 000
Paris	21 000
Chiang Mai	21 000
London	21 000
Ho Chi Minh City	17 000
Surat Thani	16 000
Melbourne	16 000
Moscow	16 000
Manila	13 000
Los Angeles	11 000

* These airports received at least 10,000 estimated passengers from October 2018 – October 2019.

Number of confirmed cases
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- > 5

International destination from WUH

Flight Paths
- < 50 000 passengers
- ≥ 50 000 passengers

Country, area or territory

Data Source: World Health Organization; International Air Transportation Association

Not applicable

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on

Reported cases (confirmed and suspected) in Mainland China as of 29 Jan 2020

Legend: Newly confirmed · Total confirmed · Suspected

The disease characteristics

- How easily does 2019-nCoV transmit ? (R_0=2.2)
- How does it compare with other respiratory epidemic diseases : SARS , MERS , pandemic influenza
  - Severity (2019-nCoV : CFR between 1-2%, SARS CFR=10%, MERS CFR = 13 to 30%)
  - Transmissibility (spread, asymptomatic people ?)

Parameter	2019-nCoV	SARS	MERS	Other HCoV [4]	Influenza - seasonal	Influenza Pandemic - 2009 H1N1
Asymptomatic / subclinical	CCDC reports likely, no evidence so far	0.10% [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.2–0.18]	21% of confirmed MERS-CoV cases - - likely asymptomatic transmission	Likely, but not good evidence (HCoVs detected in general population with no symptoms)	16% (95% CI: 13%, 19%) from outbreak data, but low viral shedding	16% (95% CI: 13%, 19%) from outbreak data, but low viral shedding

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Infodemic and risk communication

2016

1986

根据欧美权威媒体消息：昨日欧美股市烟草类股票大幅飚升，全球最大的烟草公司菲力普莫里斯的股票大涨21%，英美烟草公司的股票也暴涨了18%。起因是世界卫生组织（WHO）的一位官员在早间的新闻发布会上说：在紧急筛选抗冠状病毒的药物中，已经初步确认了一些有效药物，其中以尼古丁杀毒效果最佳。他说，人体可承受一定挤量的尼古丁，这已是普通常识，而且有可靠的实验数据和统计数据作依据，而且这一方法有点象中国中医的以毒攻毒的理论。这位官员进一步说：据WHO的统计，目前全球SARS死亡者中，没有一位是烟民；而且在目前所有的感染者中，吸烟者只占1%，而且均是吸烟资历较浅的人，并且其症状较其他普通感染者轻。
WHO的高层官员说：他们将进一步对此展开研究，以便发现吸烟与防SARS之间的内在关系。

以上WHO发布的消息对欧美人们的日常生活及经济活动产生了重大影响。除烟草类股票上涨外，许多戒烟者都已重操旧业，同时许多以前反感二手烟的人，也跃跃欲试的点

"**WHO officer said nicotine can kill coronavirus. Among all people die from SARS, none of them were smokers.**"

What is being done to control the outbreak?

What are affected countries doing?

- **In China, Hubei province:** control and mitigation of impact

- **In China, outside Hubei:** stop transmission

- **Countries with imported cases :** stop transmission
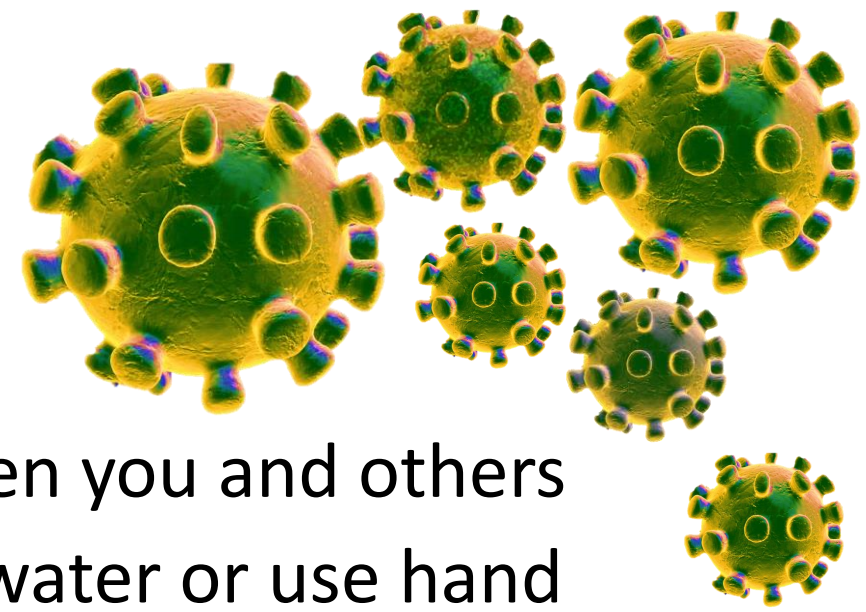
- **Other countries:**   readiness

What is WHO doing?

- Leadership under the IHR framework (EC, temporary recommendations)

- Research coordination (R&D to fasttrack new drugs and vaccines)

- Evidence-based technical assistance to countries

- Support counterparts and collaborate with partners in China

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Key protective measures

- Greet each other without physical contact
- Try to maintain a distance of 1 metre between you and others
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water or use hand sanitiser
- If you do wear a mask, learn how to put in on, take it off and dispose of it correctly. If it becomes moist, replace it
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze, dispose of tissues immediately and wash your hands
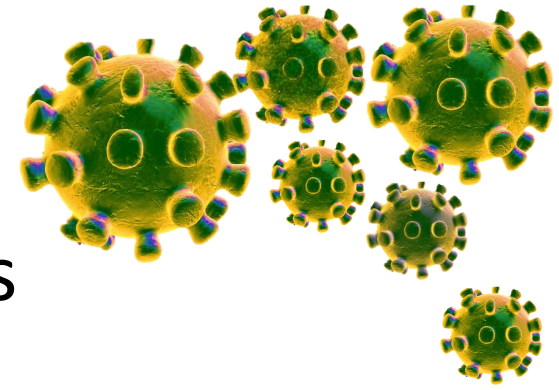
Who is at risk of getting 2019-nCoV?

- **Unprotected close contact** with a confirmed or suspected case
  - Household contacts of an infected person
  - One confirmed health care worker cluster to date
  - Prolonged exposure in a closed space*

- Older people and those with pre-existing medical conditions (e.g. asthma, diabetes, heart disease, obesity) appear to be more vulnerable to severe disease
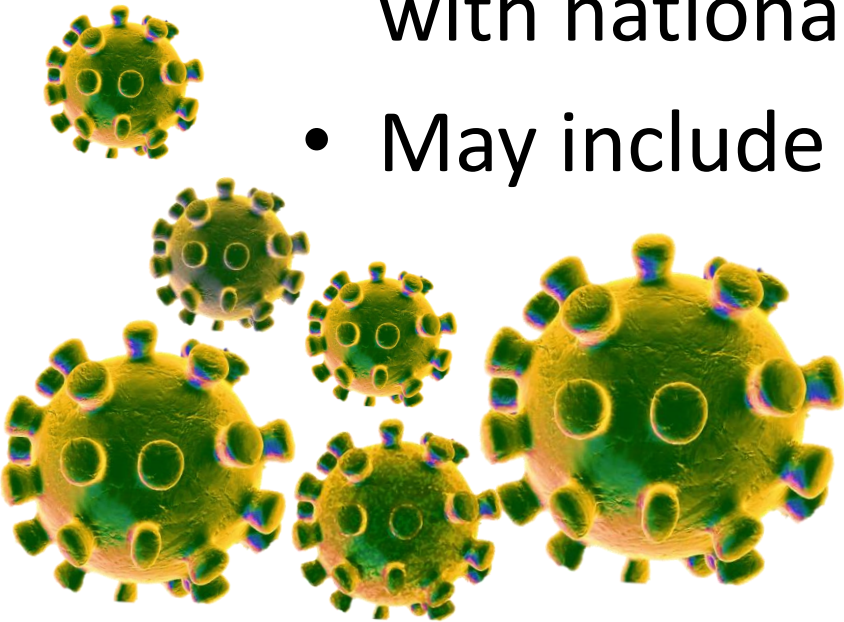
Returning from Hubei

- Quarantine – follow policies of national authorities
  - **Expected to be 14 days**
  - Twice daily temperature monitoring (typically ≥38C indicative of illness) and for onset of other symptoms (cough, shortness of breath)
  - Maintain strict adherence to hand hygiene, cough etiquette, environmental cleaning
  - Wear medical mask to protect others in closed settings
  - If symptoms develop, call ahead to your health care provider / facility so that you can be managed safely and keep others safe as well

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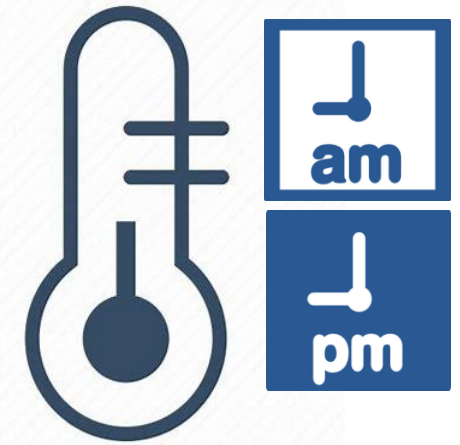Representative Office for China
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Following exposure to a case of 2019-nCoV

- Public health actions are the same if the ill person is a confirmed or suspected case
- You will be quarantined and monitored in accordance with national policies and protocols
- May include testing

Returning from other provinces

- Be aware - guidance may change as the outbreak evolves

- Quarantine – follow guidance of national health authorities

- Monitor your health and that of your family – as per Hubei recommendations

- National guidelines of China

- www.who.int; Partner Updates

good respirato
hygiene

good hand
hygiene

ACHOO!

Returning to work and school

- New Year holiday extended to 5 Feb
  – Agency work-from-home policies
  – May need to be further extended so importance of business continuity plans

- School holidays extended to 17 Feb so logistically easier (e.g. access to child minding) to delay return of children currently out of China
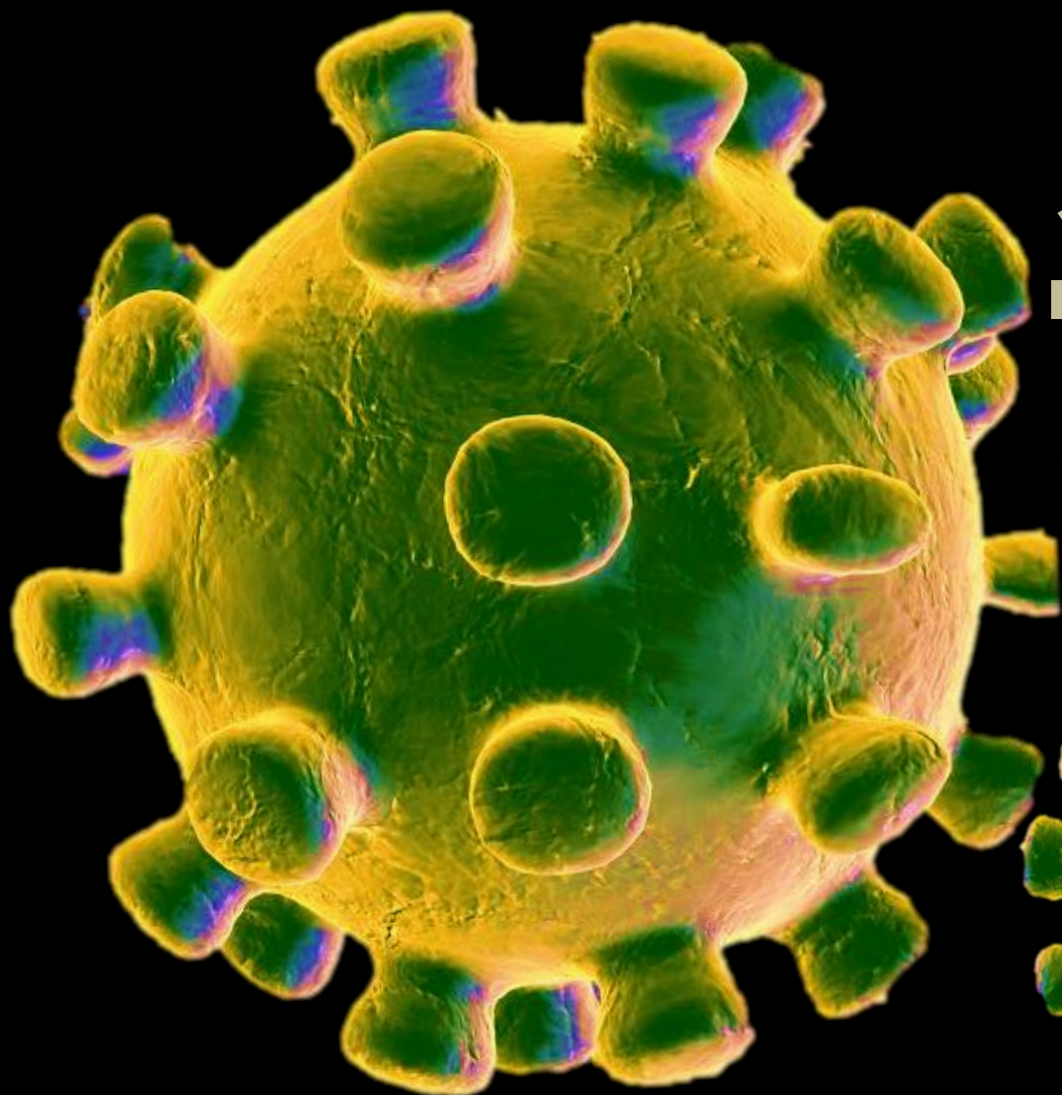
Treatment

- There is currently no specific antiviral treatment of vaccine for 2019-nCoV

- Treatment is based on the patient's clinical condition

- Supportive care can be highly effective – **seek health care early**

- **WHO meeting 11-12 Feb in Geneva** for development of therapies and vaccines against the virus

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Health system resilience – leave no one behind

- Additional pressure on the health system during 2019-nCoV outbreak (and other) crises
- WHO works with countries to strengthen health system resilience
- WHO will liaise with the central government about access to free coronavirus testing and treatment for all
- Ensure continuity of essential health services for all

Thank You

谢谢

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