

EPI•WIN

WHO Information Network for Epidemics

Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak

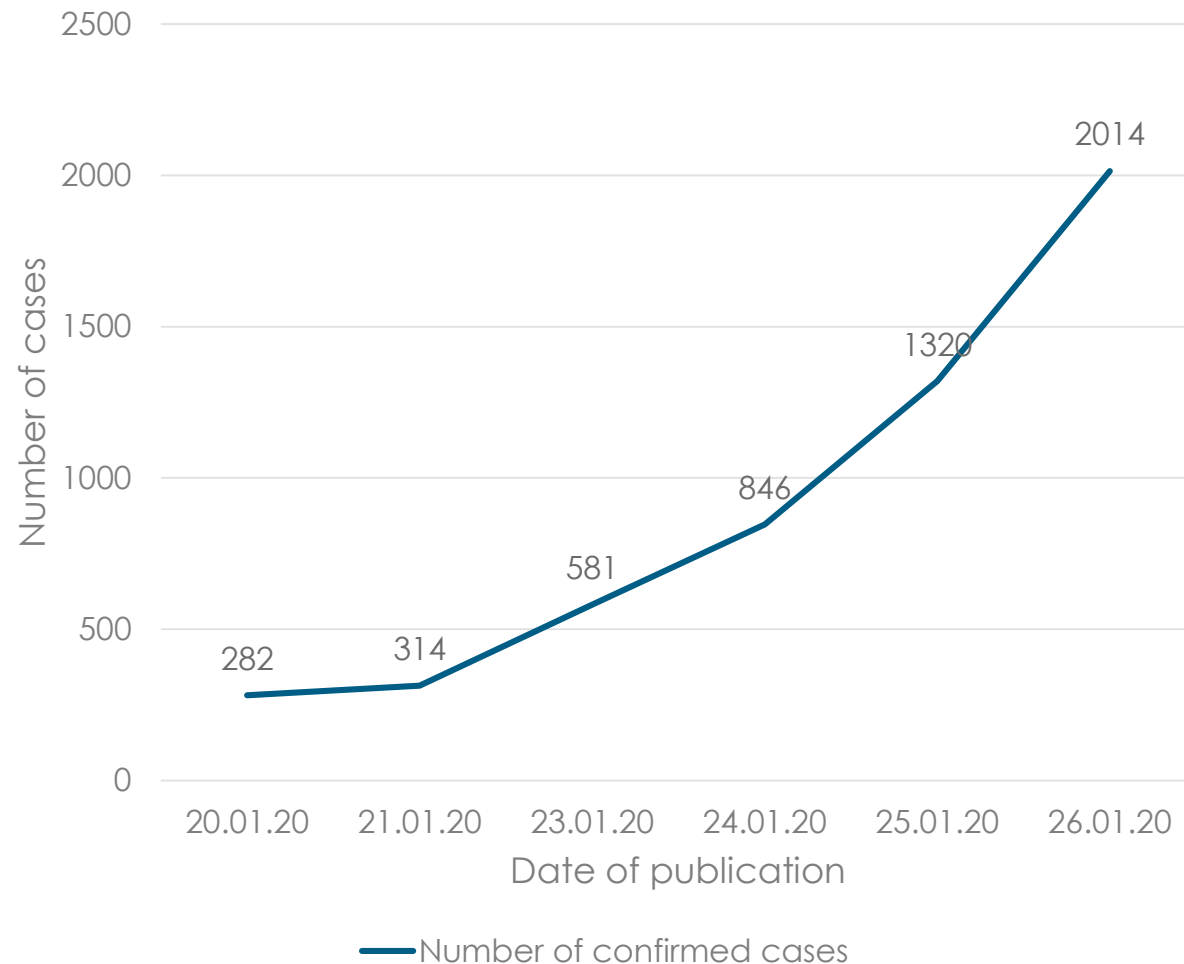
2019 - 2020

Update #3 27.01.20



World Health
Organization

Trends in number of total reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV globally



WHO risk assessment: very high in China, high at the regional level and high at the global level

Source: WHO situation reports: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports> that include information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET on the date of publication.

Event update – data as of 27.01.2020 – various sources



Countries and regions affected:

- China
- Hong Kong SAR
- Thailand
- Macau SAR:
- United States of America
- Australia
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Singapore
- Taiwan, China
- France
- Republic of Korea
- Vietnam
- Canada
- Nepal

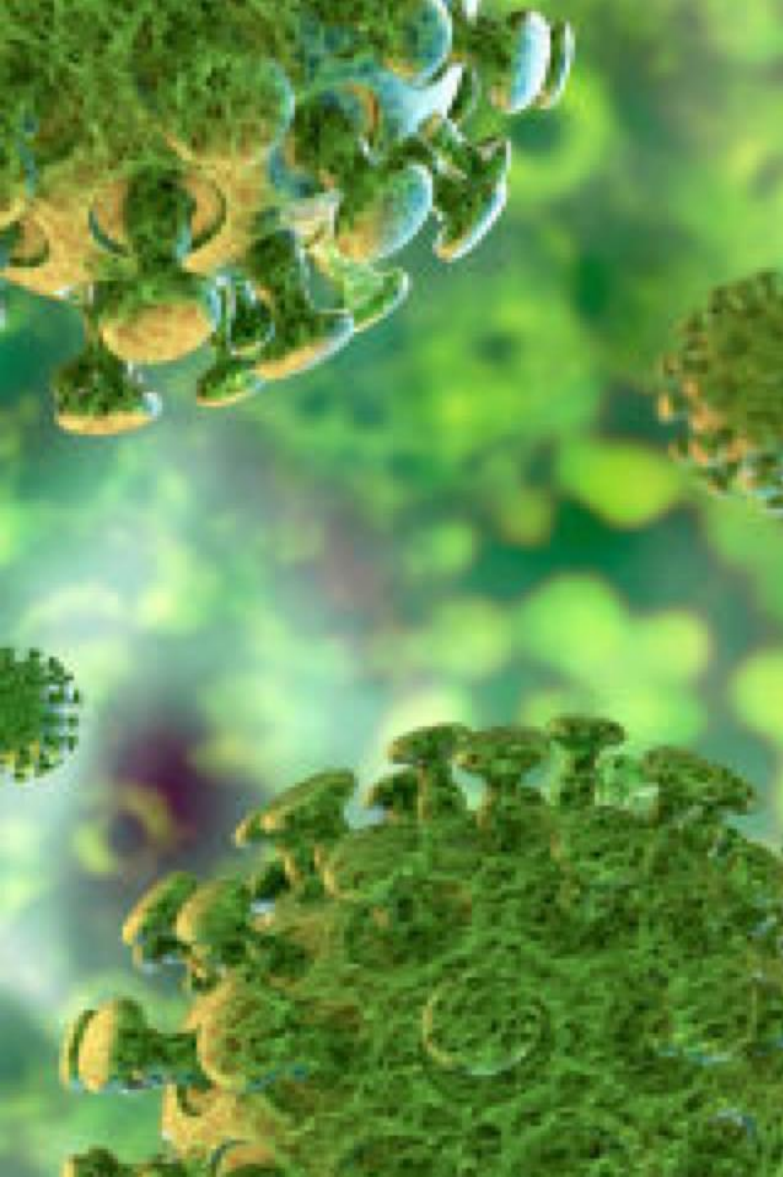
Source:

<https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>

Not all confirmed cases are verified – data sources for the website are WHO, CDC, NHC and Dingxiangyuan.

Please also see WHO situation reports: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports> that include information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET on the date of publication.

Introduction



What is a coronavirus?

Coronaviruses are a group of viruses belonging to the family of *Coronaviridae*, 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 droplets (coughing) and close personal unprotected contact with an infected person (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

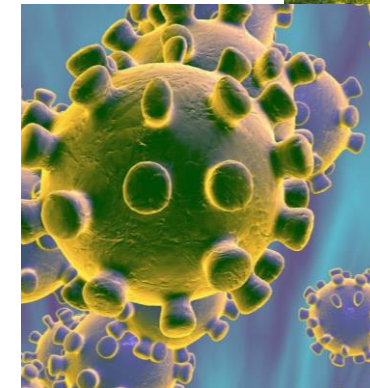
What is known about the disease identified in Wuhan China?

- It is caused by a novel coronavirus (called 2019-nCoV)
- Infection with this virus causes respiratory disease ranging from mild to severe disease.
- Some infected patients have died (people with serious underlying medical conditions are more at risk for severe disease and death)

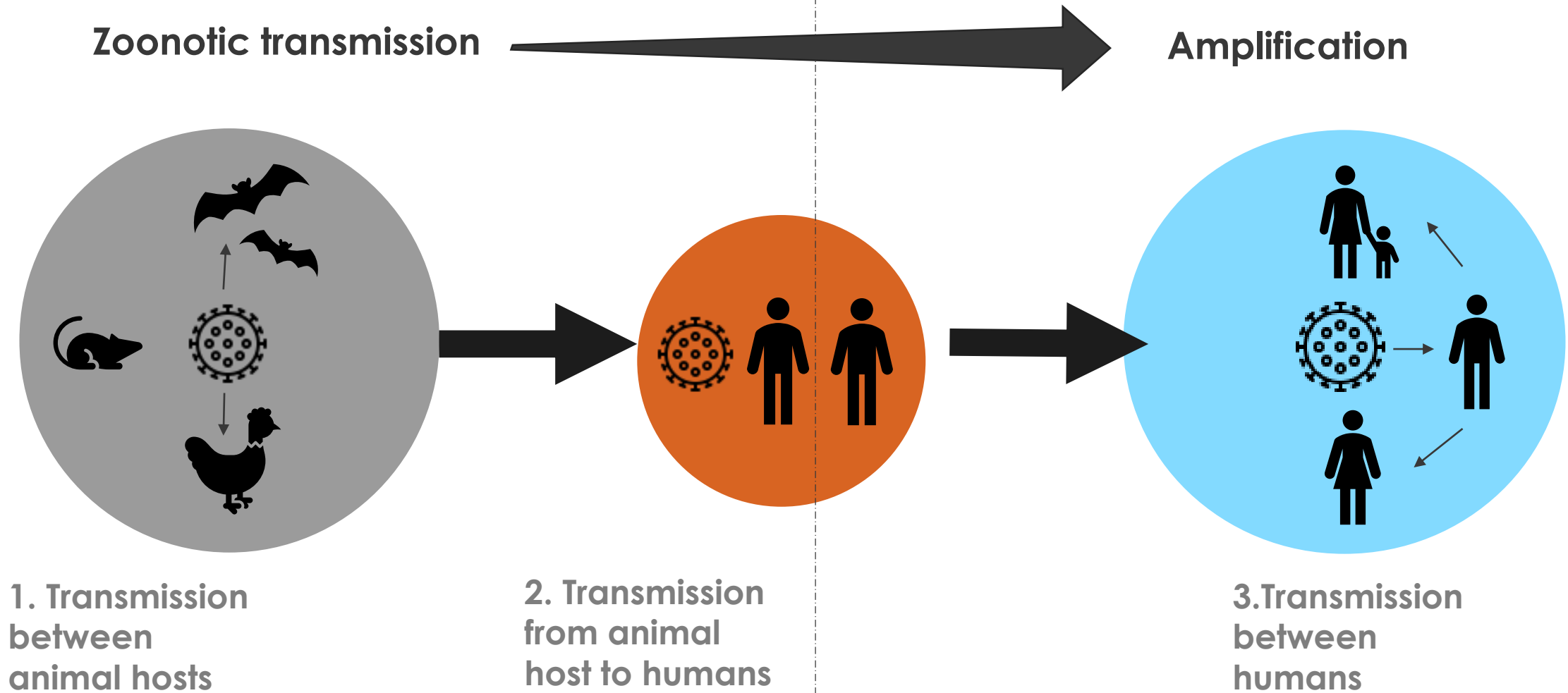


What is NOT known about the disease?

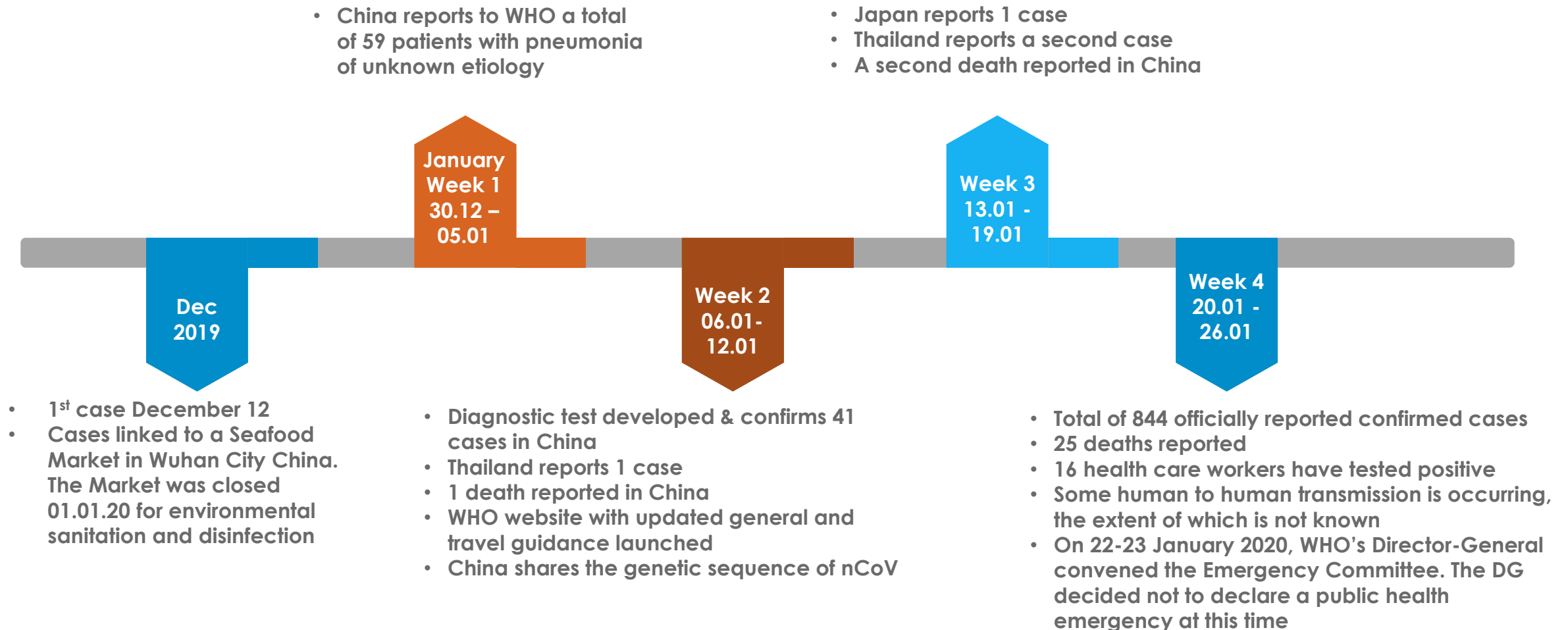
- Where it came from?
- How easily it spreads between people?
- Who is vulnerable to infection?



Zoonotic diseases and human spread



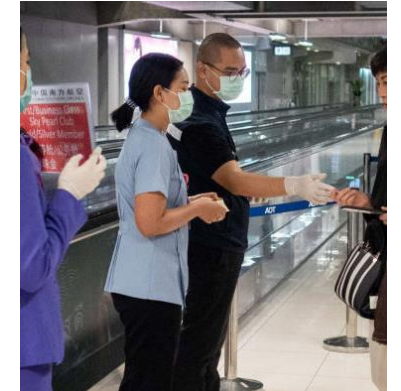
Timeline of the outbreak



What is being done to control the outbreak?

What are affected countries doing?

- Remaining vigilant for new cases and providing care for existing cases
- Implementing screening of travelers
- Sharing information with WHO and other countries



What is WHO doing?

- Increasing understanding of this disease
- Providing advice
- Keeping countries informed
- Coordinating with partners
- Helping countries prepare



Public health advice: summary

Stay healthy and protect yourself from infection

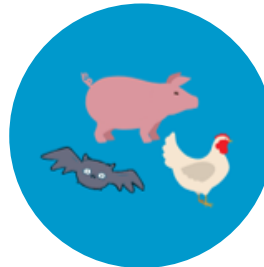
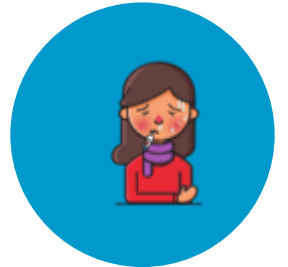


Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water;



When coughing and sneezing cover mouth and nose with flexed elbow or tissue – throw tissue away immediately and wash hands;
Avoid close contact with anyone who has fever and cough;

If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical care early and share previous travel history with your health care provider;

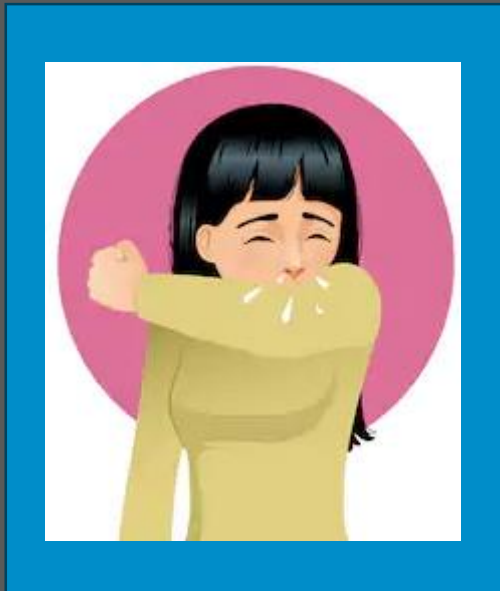


When visiting live markets in areas currently experiencing cases of novel coronavirus, avoid direct unprotected contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with animals;

The consumption of raw or undercooked animal products should be avoided. Raw meat, milk or animal organs should be handled with care, to avoid cross-contamination with uncooked foods, as per good food safety practices



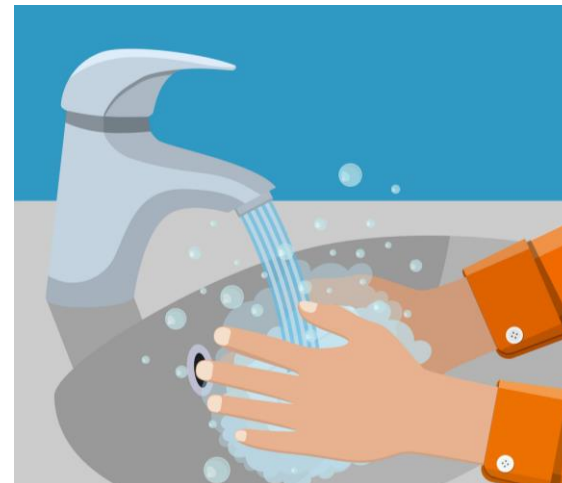
Advice for people living in an area of China that has been affected or traveled from an affected area



- Stay aware of the latest information and take care of your health by doing the following:
 - Maintain social distancing – maintain 1 – 2 meters distance between yourself and other people, particularly those that are coughing, sneezing and have a fever
 - Why? When someone sneezes or coughs, small droplets carrying the virus can project resulting in one becoming contaminated with the person's secretions if a certain distance isn't maintained
 - Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth
 - Why? Hands touch many surfaces which can be contaminated with the virus. If you touch your eyes, nose or mouth with your contaminated hands, you can transfer the virus from the surface to yourself.
 - Wash your hands frequently with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
 - Why? Washing your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water kills the virus if it is on your hands.
 - If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical care early and share previous travel history with your health care provider
 - Why? Whenever you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing it's important to seek medical attention promptly as this may be due to nCoV or other serious condition.

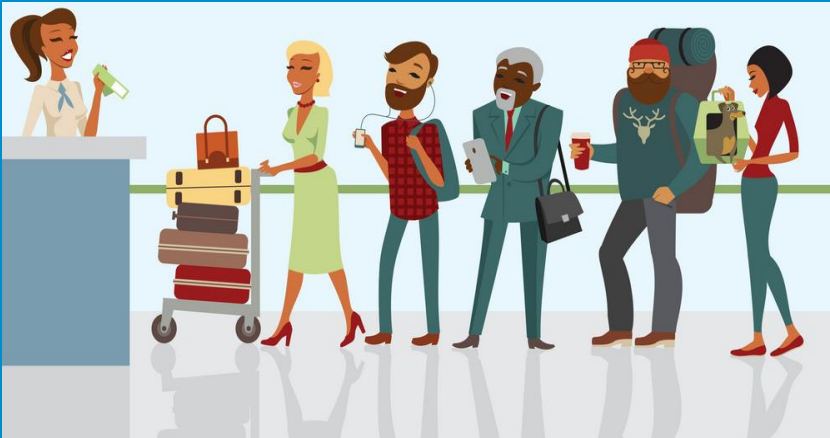
Advice for people who have not lived or visited areas that have been affected in China and have not come into contact with anyone who has been affected

- Stay aware of the latest information and simply take care of your health by doing the following:
 - Eating a balanced diet, getting enough sleep and take the usual precautions that you would to avoid the flu
 - Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth
 - Why? Hands touch many surfaces which can be contaminated with the virus. If you touch your eyes, nose or mouth with your contaminated hands, you can transfer the virus from the surface to yourself.
 - Wash your hands regularly with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
 - Why? Washing your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water kills the virus if it is on your hands.



Advice for travel by air, boat and train

Stay healthy while travelling



Before you depart:

Avoid travel if you have a fever and cough

If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical attention and share previous travel history with your health care provider



During travel:

- **Avoid close contact with anyone that has a fever and cough**
- **Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water**
- **Avoid touching eyes, nose or mouth**
- **When coughing and sneezing cover mouth and nose with flexed elbow or tissue – throw tissue away immediately and wash hands**
- **If you choose to wear a facemask, be sure to cover mouth AND nose. Avoid touching the mask once it's on, immediately discard single-use mask after each use and wash hands after removing masks**
- **If you feel sick or you see somebody sick on board an aircraft, inform plane crew**
- **If you have signs and symptoms suggestive of acute respiratory illness such as fever, cough and difficulty breathing during and after travel, seek medical care early and share previous travel history with your health care provider.**
- **Avoid spitting.**
- **Eat only well-cooked food. Travelers may carry their own food during travel and transit**
- **Avoid close contact and travel with animals that are sick.**

Food safety guidance

Practise food safety

Even in **areas** experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are **cooked thoroughly and properly handled** during food preparation.



Practise food safety

Use different **chopping boards and knives** for raw meat and cooked foods



Wash your hands between handling raw and cooked food.

Practise food safety

Sick animals and animals that have died of diseases **should not be eaten**



More information

WHO sources:

NCoV website <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

Disease Outbreak News <https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>

WHO Travel Advice <https://www.who.int/ith/en/>

Email: EPI-WIN@who.int