

EPI•WIN

WHO Information Network for Epidemics

Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak

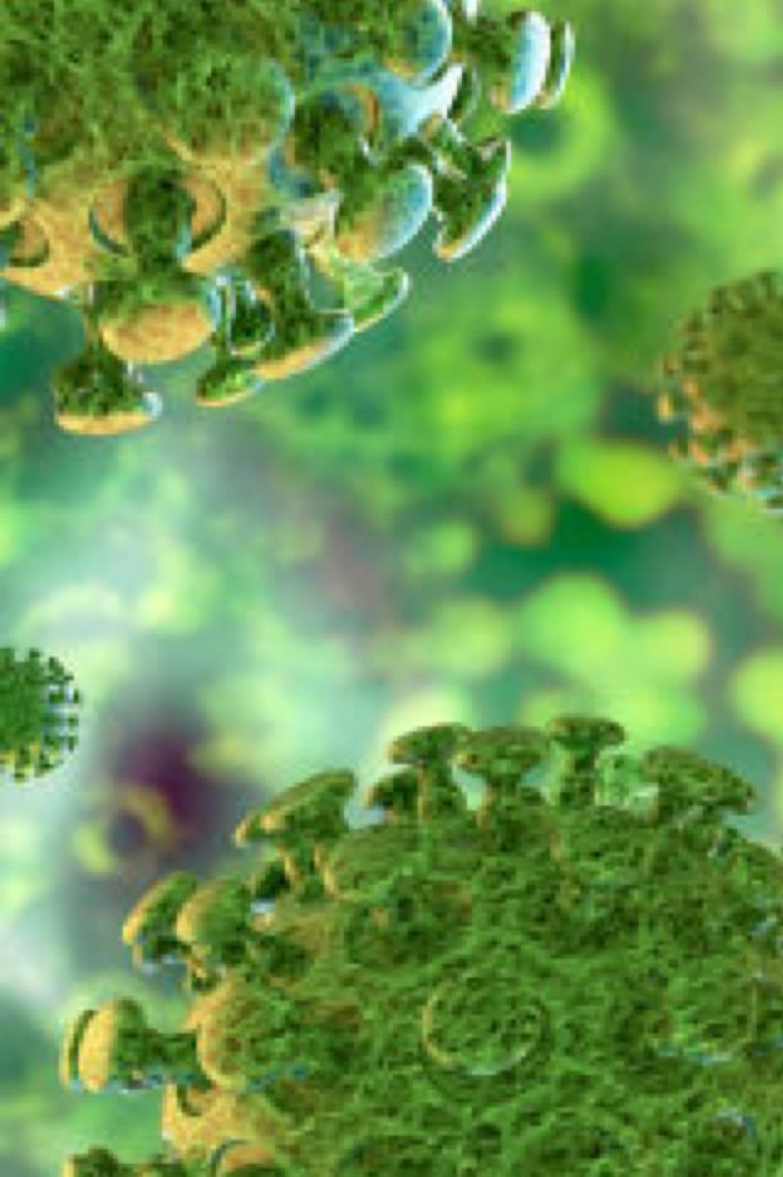
2019 - 2020

Update #2 24.01.20



**World Health
Organization**

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 (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?

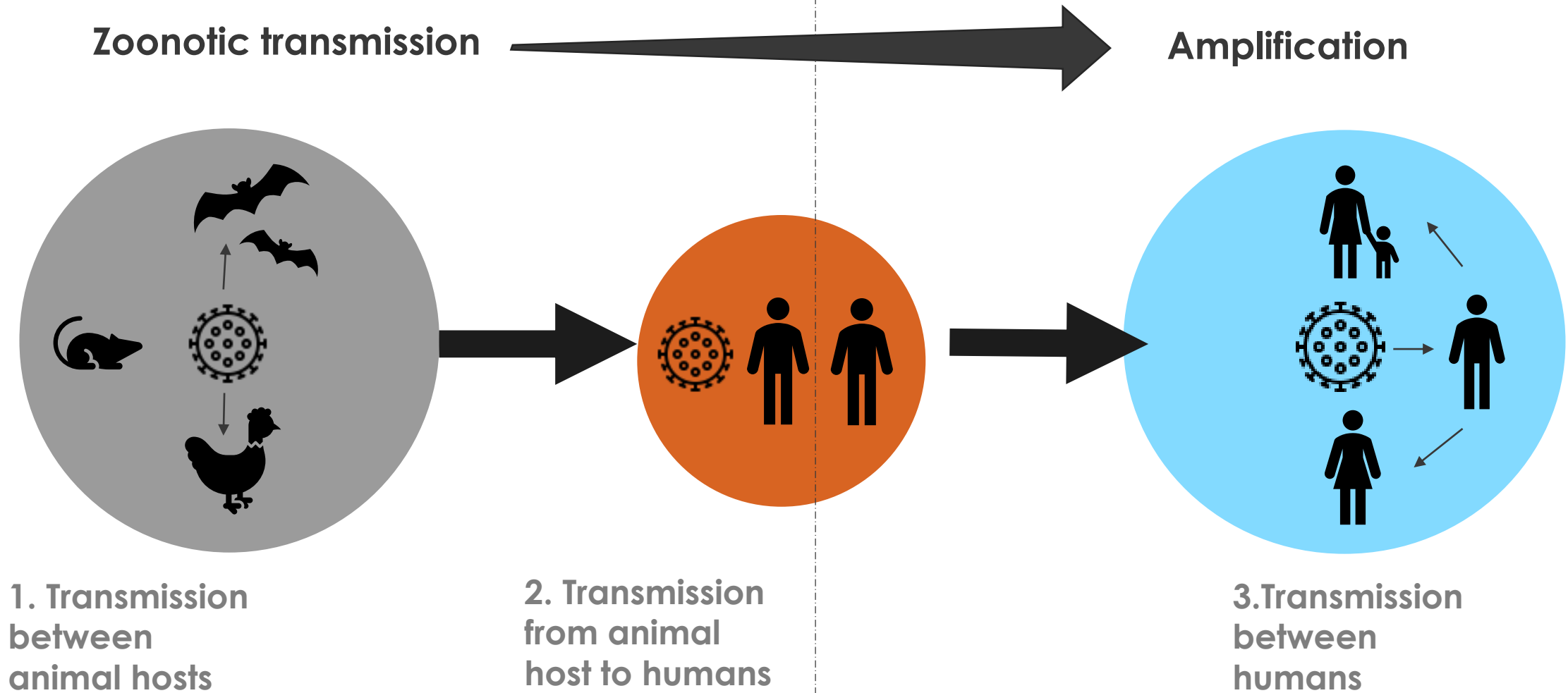
- It is caused by a novel coronavirus (called 2019-nCoV)
- Infection with this virus causes respiratory disease ranging from mild to severe disease.
- Some infected patients have died from infection (people with serious underlying medical conditions are more at risk for severe disease and death)

What is NOT known about the disease?

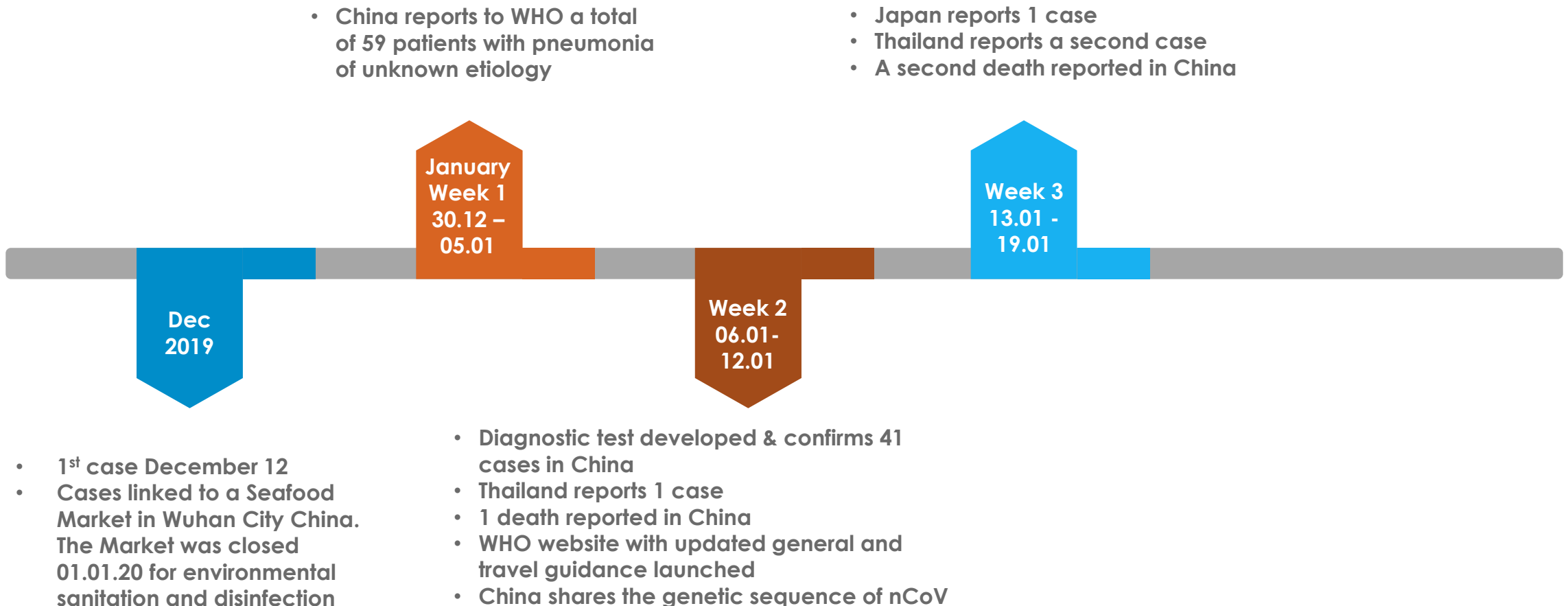
- Where it came from?
- How easily it spreads between people?
- Who is vulnerable to infection?



Zoonotic diseases and human spread

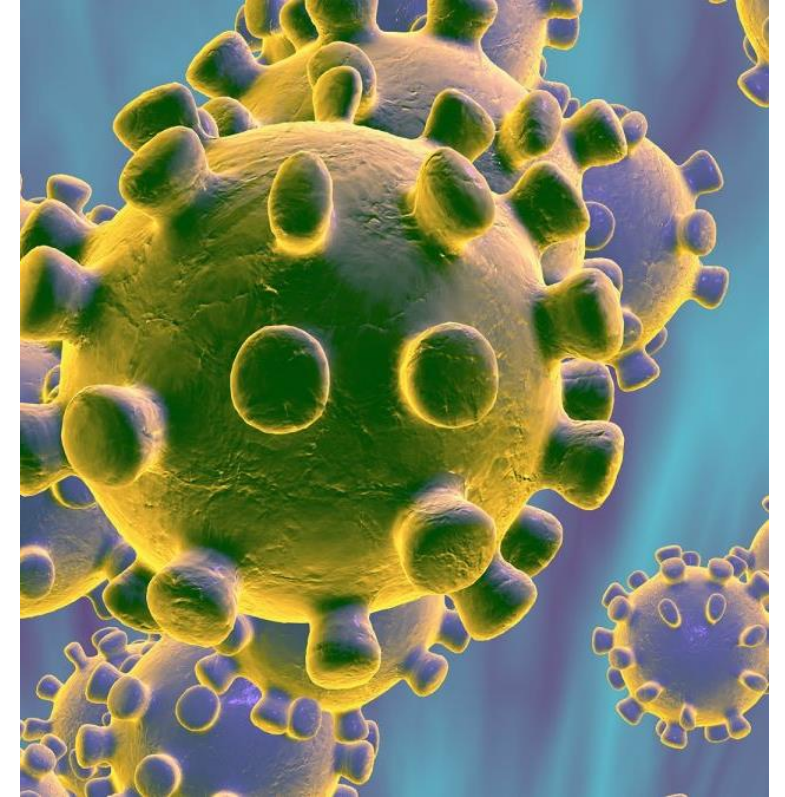


Timeline of the outbreak



Current: Week 4 - 20.01 -26.01

- Worldwide, a total of 844 officially reported confirmed cases
- 830 in mainland China, 2 in Hong Kong SAR, 2 in Macao SAR, 1 in Taiwan China, 4 in Thailand, 1 in Japan, 1 in Republic of Korea, 1 in the United States of America, 1 in Singapore
- A total of 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 to advise him on whether the outbreak in China constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The EC was divided. The DG decided not to declare a public health emergency at this time.

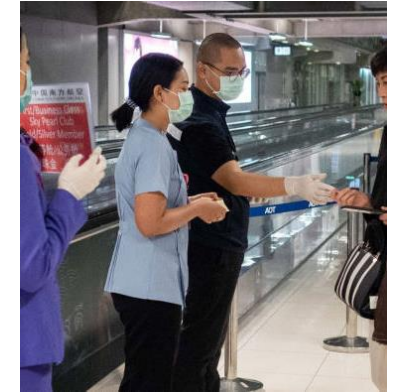


Officially reported data as of 24.01.2020 08:00 CET

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

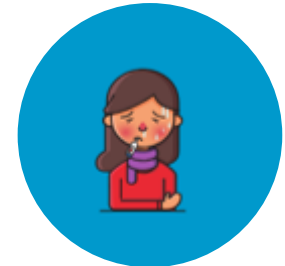


Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water

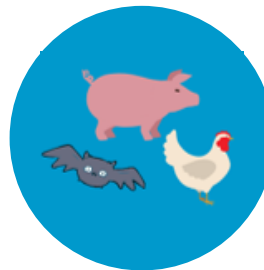


Cover mouth and nose with a medical mask, tissue, or flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing. Wash hands afterwards and discard mask or tissue.

Avoid unprotected close contact with people with fever and cough and seek medical care if you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing



If you become sick while travelling, inform crew, seek medical attention early and share travel history

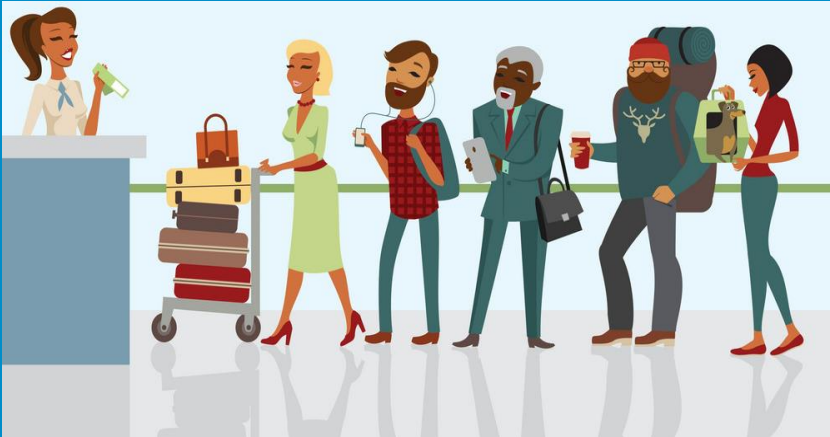


When visiting live markets, avoid direct unprotected contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with animals



Advice for travel by air

Stay healthy while travelling



Before you depart:

Avoid travel if you have a fever and cough

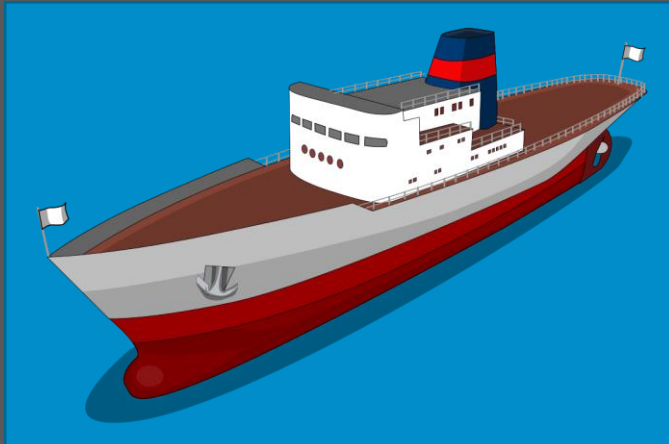
If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical attention and share previous travel history with your health care provider.

During plane travel:

- Avoid close contact with anyone that has 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 face mask, be sure to cover mouth and nose. Avoid touching mask once it's on, immediately discard single-use mask after each use and wash hands after removing masks.
- If you become sick while travelling, inform plane crew and seek medical care early.
- If you seek medical attention, share travel history with your health care provider.
- If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical care early and share previous travel history with your health care provider.
- Avoid spitting.

Advice for travel by 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 boat and train travel:

- Avoid close contact with anyone that has 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 face mask, be sure to cover mouth and nose. Avoid touching mask once it's on, immediately discard single-use mask after each use and wash hands after removing masks.
- Avoid close contact and travel with animals that are sick.
- Eat only well cooked food.
- If you become sick while travelling, inform crew and seek medical care early.
- If you seek medical attention, share travel history with your health care provider.
- If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical care early and share previous travel history with your health care provider.
- Avoid spitting.

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**



Wet market guidance

Working in wet markets?

Stay healthy!



Frequently **wash your hands** with soap and water after touching animals and animal products

Disinfect equipment and working area at least once a day



Shopping in wet markets?

Stay healthy!

Wash hands with soap and water after touching animals and animal products



Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth

Avoid contact with sick animals and spoiled meat



Avoid contact with stray animals, waste and fluids in market



Working in wet markets?

Stay healthy!



Wear protective gowns, gloves and facial protection while handling animals and fresh animal products

Remove protective clothing after work, wash daily and leave at the work site



Avoid exposing family members to soiled work clothing and shoes



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