# Evidence Search Service Results of your search request

## Rapid uptake of electronic communication as a result of coronavirus

**ID of request:** 22540  
**Date of request:** 31st March, 2020  
**Date of completion:** 7th April, 2020

If you would like to request any articles or any further help, please contact:  Tom Roper at [tom.roper@nhs.net](mailto:tom.roper@nhs.net)

Please acknowledge this work in any resulting paper or presentation as: Evidence search: Rapid uptake of electronic communication as a result of coronavirus. Tom Roper. ( 7th April, 2020). BRIGHTON, UK: Brighton and Sussex Library and Knowledge Service.

**Date range used** (5 years, 10 years): 2019 onwards   
**Limits used** (gender, article/study type, etc.): None   
**Search terms and notes** (full search strategy for database searches below):

Relevant natural language and controlled vocabulary terms were selected and combined. Thesaurus terms were adapted for different databases. Final result sets were de-duplicated and reviewed for relevance by the searcher, irrelevant results being discarded.

Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) ALL <1946 to April 06, 2020>

Search Strategy:

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1     exp \*BETACORONAVIRUS/ or exp \*CORONAVIRUS INFECTIONS/ (11395)

2     ((corona\* or corono\*) adj1 (virus\* or viral\* or virinae\*)).ti,ab. (438)

3     ((novel or new or nouveau or "2019") adj2 (coronavirus\* or "corona virus\*" or coronovirus\* or coronavirinae\*)).ti,ab. (1931)

4     (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or Huanan or "2019-nCoV" or 2019nCoV or nCoV2019 or "nCoV-2019" or "COVID-19" or COVID19 or "CORVID-19" or CORVID19 or "WN-CoV" or WNCoV or "HCoV-19" or HCoV19 or CoV or "2019 novel\*" or Ncov or "n-cov" or "SARS-CoV-2" or "SARSCoV-2" or "SARSCoV2" or "SARS-CoV2" or SARSCov19 or "SARS-Cov19" or "SARSCov-19" or "SARS-Cov-19" or Ncovor or Ncorona\* or Ncorono\* or NcovWuhan\* or NcovHubei\* or NcovChina\* or NcovChinese\*).ti,ab. (11584)

5     (("seafood market\*" or "food market\*") adj10 (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. (51)

6     ((outbreak\* or wildlife\* or pandemic\* or epidemic\*) adj1 (China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. (79)

7     1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 (20319)

8     Telemedicine/ (21736)

9     mobile applications/ (5491)

10     exp internet/ (77623)

11     exp telecommunications/ (89941)

12     (telemedicine or "mobile applications" or apps or internet or "electronic communication\*" or e-communication\*).ti,ab. (65352)

13     (email or e-mail or "text messag\*" or SMS or "video conferenc\*" or "web conferenc\*" or "instant messag\*").ti,ab. (22081)

14     (webex or zoom or whatsapp or slack or hangouts or skype).ti,ab. (3635)

15     or/8-14 (213806)

16     7 and 15 (161)

17     7 and 15 (161)

18     limit 17 to yr="2019 -Current" (45)

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Database: Embase <1974 to 2020 Week 14>

Search Strategy:

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1     exp \*betacoronavirus/ (3502)

2     exp \*Coronavirus infection/ (6567)

3     ((corona\* or corono\*) adj1 (virus\* or viral\* or virinae\*)).ti,ab. (524)

4     ((novel or new or nouveau or "2019") adj2 (coronavirus\* or "corona virus\*" or coronovirus\* or coronavirinae\*)).ti,ab. (1657)

5     (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or Huanan or "2019-nCoV" or 2019nCoV or nCoV2019 or "nCoV-2019" or "COVID-19" or COVID19 or "CORVID-19" or CORVID19 or "WN-CoV" or WNCoV or "HCoV-19" or HCoV19 or CoV or "2019 novel\*" or Ncov or "n-cov" or "SARS-CoV-2" or "SARSCoV-2" or "SARSCoV2" or "SARS-CoV2" or SARSCov19 or "SARS-Cov19" or "SARSCov-19" or "SARS-Cov-19" or Ncovor or Ncorona\* or Ncorono\* or NcovWuhan\* or NcovHubei\* or NcovChina\* or NcovChinese\*).ti,ab. (13336)

6     (("seafood market\*" or "food market\*") adj10 (Wuhan\* or Hubei\* or China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. (48)

7     ((outbreak\* or wildlife\* or pandemic\* or epidemic\*) adj1 (China\* or Chinese\* or Huanan\*)).ti,ab. (80)

8     1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 (19255)

9     exp \*telemedicine/ (19987)

10     exp \*mobile application/ (5688)

11     exp \*internet/ (35470)

12     exp \*telecommunication/ (32077)

13     (telemedicine or "mobile applications" or apps or internet or "electronic communication\*" or e-communication\*).ti,ab. (87929)

14     (email or e-mail or "text messag\*" or SMS or "video conferenc\*" or "web conferenc\*" or "instant messag\*").ti,ab. (38478)

15     (webex or zoom or whatsapp or slack or hangouts or skype).ti,ab. (8855)

16     or/9-15 (170082)

17     8 and 16 (117)

18     8 and 16 (117)

19     limit 18 to yr="2019 -Current" (30)

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For more information about the resources please go to: <https://www.bsuh.nhs.uk/library/>.

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## A. Original Research

1. **2019-nCoV, fake news, and racism**  
   Shimizu Kazuki Lancet (London, England) 2020;395:685-686.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=2334cca0c11fb22286398a79037ab362)

1. **All Feet On Deck-The Role of Podiatry During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Preventing hospitalizations in an overburdened healthcare system, reducing amputation and death in people with diabetes**  
   Rogers Lee C. Journal of the American Podiatric Medical Association 2020;:No page numbers.

The COVID-19 pandemic is driving significant change in the healthcare system and disrupting the best practices for diabetic limb preservation, leaving large numbers of patients without care. Patients with diabetes and foot ulcers are at increased risk for infections, hospitalization, amputations, and death. Podiatric care is associated with fewer diabetes-related amputations, ER visits, hospitalizations, length-of-stay, and costs. But podiatrists must mobilize and adopt the new paradigm of shifts away from hospital care to community-based care. Implementing the proposed Pandemic Diabetic Foot Triage System, in-home visits, higher acuity office visits, telemedicine, and remote patient monitoring can help podiatrists manage patients while reducing the COVID-19 risk. The goal of podiatrists during the pandemic is to reduce the burden on the healthcare system by keeping diabetic foot and wound patients safe, functional, and at home.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=d2addf3f5c124daf04a819c1e5e60d08)

1. **Assessment of Health Information About COVID-19 Prevention on the Internet: Infodemiological Study**  
   Hernandez-Garcia Ignacio JMIR public health and surveillance 2020;6:e18717.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=708aeedd1064cbd1b6cd4a4b7e7a70bb)

1. **Computers and viral diseases. Preliminary bioinformatics studies on the design of a synthetic vaccine and a preventative peptidomimetic antagonist against the SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV, COVID-19) coronavirus**  
   Robson B. Computers in Biology and Medicine 2020;119:103670.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9ede6a198325d140bad14b8c17564222)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7abeac14e237efcab076cf5800edbec1)

1. **Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and Pregnancy**  
   Dashraath P. American journal of obstetrics and gynecology 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=a953524024838e867bdfe5dd99880e2a)

1. **Coronavirus infections reported by ProMED, February 2000-January 2020**  
   Bonilla-Aldana D. K. Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease 2020;:101575.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=bf4f6df9698cd6b79bbc0fbefd98b877)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=d385aa7742acf4cbec4cb4611fa5b879)

1. **Covid-19: a remote assessment in primary care**  
   Greenhalgh Trisha BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2020;368:m1182.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=a12b60370fa617f007dd5f05b0436a32)

1. **Digital Mental Health and COVID-19: Using Technology Today to Accelerate the Curve on Access and Quality Tomorrow**  
   Torous John JMIR mental health 2020;7:e18848.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=6e65e590ba5c458bf87575a518b56f16)

1. **Electronic Personal Protective Equipment: A Strategy to Protect Emergency Department Providers in the Age of COVID-19**  
   Turer Robert W. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association : JAMIA 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=08c627ef1ba445d01396614b5202db76)

1. **Global Telemedicine Implementation and Integration Within Health Systems to Fight the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Call to Action**  
   Ohannessian Robin JMIR public health and surveillance 2020;6:e18810.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=6f7292b118d0f570a866616d91cb06ae)

1. **Implementing Telemedicine in Response to the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic**  
   Gadzinski Adam J. The Journal of urology 2020;:101097JU0000000000001033.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9abb125cfdeef2fd923b9fc2107bbb2b)

1. **Letter from China: Covid-19 on the grapevine, on the internet, and in commerce**  
   Mowbray H. The BMJ 2020;368:m643.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=fab08c0c9dded1218a27a3938ef2d1bf)

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1. **Letter to the editor: Headline stress disorder caused by Netnews during the outbreak of COVID-19**  
   Dong Mengyuan Health expectations : an international journal of public participation in health care and health policy 2020;23:259-260.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=ec4c1c45f54ea78f0ea37501abc4850e)

1. **Management-supportive measures for managers of healthcare organization during the COVID-19 epidemic**  
   Dehnavieh Reza Infection control and hospital epidemiology 2020;:1.

Contagious or infectious diseases are one of the major causes of death.(1) Epidemics are a serious threat to public health and a global challenge (2)and management the of these epidemics is very difficult. In these conditions, economic, social and health factors of the country are of great worry, therefore, healthcare managers must properly manage and support health care centers (3)and use management-supportive measures for the organization and staff to provide best healthcare services. Presenting a scientific framework for managing health centers can be very helpful. The most important management-supportive practices at healthcare centers during outbreaks are listed below:1.Engage Leadership: Leadership affects the performance of physicians and nurses. Maintain effective communication with employees, pay attention to them, and listen to them effectively.2.Choose Wise Motivations: Talk about the importance of staff work, appreciate their work, and provide encouragement.3.Note to Work-life Balance: Note that you define a proper and balanced workload for employees. Say that optimal performance depends on enough rest and emphasize the need to re-energize.4.Encourage Peer Support: Protect your staff from external pressures, illogical or uncertain demands from patients and individuals, and promote support among colleagues.5.Provide Resources to Protect Employees and Their Mental Health: Minimize risky conditions in the organization and minimize workplace stress to ensure that staff are not exposed to additional stressors.6.Build A Good Community: Build the right teamwork and improve working relationships.7. Increase Employee Control Over Their Work: Clarify your expectations of employees and create an environment for team members to perform important tasks without interruption.8.Review Your Achievements Regularly: Talk to staff about your progress and successes.9.Cancel Unnecessary Meetings: Try to avoid unnecessary gatherings at work. Use video conferencing if a meeting needs to be held.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7c34aef5eae6e7f01a6f54fa8c78a572)

1. **Mental health services for older adults in China during the COVID-19 outbreak**  
   Yang Yuan The lancet. Psychiatry 2020;7:e19.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=9728cc89b5a3ce9a9d4a2b74fbc044bc)

1. **Migraine Care in the Era of COVID-19: Clinical Pearls and Plea to Insurers**  
   Szperka Christina L. Headache 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=1f8085b7f646b24021c67b3867daf743)

1. **Mitigating the impact of conference and travel cancellations on researchers' futures**  
   Weissgerber Tracey eLife 2020;9:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=70ae0404ff327e0f55331baab69c07e1)

1. **Novel Screening and Triage Strategy in Iran During Deadly COVID-19 Epidemic; Value of Humanitarian Teleconsultation Service**  
   Davarpanah A. H. Journal of the American College of Radiology : JACR 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=d5f048cc2d1dfacba9d42467b44735bf)

1. **Online mental health services in China during the COVID-19 outbreak**  
   Liu Shuai The lancet. Psychiatry 2020;7:e17-e18.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=ef51c040c87e920b72080355c4d1a4e4)

1. **Patient-physician interaction and trust in online health community: The role of perceived usefulness of health information and services**  
   Peng Y. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2020;17:139.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=711197547a69e1eee461dbe9e08c8de9)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=350b675be3b9b2eb60c001dc8d1bd44e)

1. **Providing pharmacy services at cabin hospitals at the coronavirus epicenter in China**  
   Meng Long International journal of clinical pharmacy 2020;:No page numbers.

In the Chinese coronavirus epicenter, Wuhan, 16 cabin hospitals were built to admit patients with confirmed coronavirus infection (COVID-19). These cabin hospitals serve the role of effectively quarantine and treat mild cases of patients infected with COVID-19. Each cabin hospital has pharmacists to provide services and pharmaceutical care to patients. Pharmacists also provide assistance to cabin hospitals through remote internet platforms across China. In this commentary, we describe pharmacy services at cabin hospitals to share our experiences with the international pharmacy community.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=df33b094c8c41ff07c24df0c7a27001f)

1. **Psychological crisis intervention during the outbreak period of new coronavirus pneumonia from experience in Shanghai**  
   Jiang X. Psychiatry Research 2020;286:112903.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=84cb316a7ff0fa563e26f07cfbf7d1ce)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=42bd665c55d2a0d7af6350cd71866923)

1. **Rapid Response to COVID-19: Health Informatics Support for Outbreak Management in an Academic Health System**  
   Reeves J. J. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association : JAMIA 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=a4b1024c2f72f6314af4afa2d081fdad)

1. **Reflections on Nursing Ingenuity During the COVID-19 Pandemic**  
   Newby Jamison C. The Journal of neuroscience nursing : journal of the American Association of Neuroscience Nurses 2020;:No page numbers.

INTRODUCTION: This reflections article provides insight toward nursing innovations to reduce the overuse of personal protective equipment while maintaining a safe environment for staff taking care of COVID-19 patients. The secondary aim of this paper to capitalize on recent advances in mass electronic communication through social media to encourage nurses across the globe to share their knowledge and expertise during this pandemic. The many innovations that have been implemented fall into 3 categories of: reducing unnecessary use of personal protective equipment (PPE), promoting staff safety and readiness, and reducing foot traffic., SUMMARY: These strategies are being shared to promote dissemination of innovative nursing interventions that will save lives during the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=29c74ef8d88435fbcb35000e4545c316)

1. **Retrospective analysis of the possibility of predicting the COVID-19 outbreak from Internet searches and social media data, China, 2020**  
   Li C. Euro surveillance : bulletin Europeen sur les maladies transmissibles = European communicable disease bulletin 2020;25:No page numbers.

The peak of Internet searches and social media data about the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak occurred 10-14 days earlier than the peak of daily incidences in China. Internet searches and social media data had high correlation with daily incidences, with the maximum r>0.89 in all correlations. The lag correlations also showed a maximum correlation at 8-12 days for laboratory-confirmed cases and 6-8 days for suspected cases.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=55b99130edd519d53f6c4b65282ae601)

1. **Return of the Coronavirus: 2019-nCoV**  
   Gralinski Lisa E. Viruses 2020;12:No page numbers.

The emergence of a novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has awakened the echoes of SARS-CoV from nearly two decades ago. Yet, with technological advances and important lessons gained from previous outbreaks, perhaps the world is better equipped to deal with the most recent emergent group 2B coronavirus.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=420e81187d2ae093dd4bf6b35ead3a90)

1. **Stepping up infection control measures in ophthalmology during the novel coronavirus outbreak: an experience from Hong Kong**  
   Lai T. H. T. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=7fac99e5aa573e042eed8d3eea90a848)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=cf3f5100368851f5745f176bcb302335)

1. **Telehealth for global emergencies: Implications for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)**  
   Smith A. C. Journal of telemedicine and telecare 2020;:1357633X20916567.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=e7239ddf62a7d948cbf08556bcd76564)

1. **Telemedicine in the Era of COVID-19**  
   Portnoy J. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: In Practice 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=d9ac03339cf98399b5d236f2fc2ffaa1)

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=fece460dd6b4ce98b156877803ef1ba9)

1. **Telemedicine in the Time of Coronavirus**  
   Calton Brook Journal of pain and symptom management 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=855da806130e03256a5ad675957cd930)

1. **Telemedicine services thrive during Covid-19**  
   Anonymous The Veterinary record 2020;186:365.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=1b7c12ca9444d5a03c3d482898bc9dd6)

1. **The Impact of COVID-19 Epidemic Declaration on Psychological Consequences: A Study on Active Weibo Users**  
   Li Sijia International journal of environmental research and public health 2020;17:No page numbers.

COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) has significantly resulted in a large number of psychological consequences. The aim of this study is to explore the impacts of COVID-19 on people's mental health, to assist policy makers to develop actionable policies, and help clinical practitioners (e.g., social workers, psychiatrists, and psychologists) provide timely services to affected populations. We sample and analyze the Weibo posts from 17,865 active Weibo users using the approach of Online Ecological Recognition (OER) based on several machine-learning predictive models. We calculated word frequency, scores of emotional indicators (e.g., anxiety, depression, indignation, and Oxford happiness) and cognitive indicators (e.g., social risk judgment and life satisfaction) from the collected data. The sentiment analysis and the paired sample t-test were performed to examine the differences in the same group before and after the declaration of COVID-19 on 20 January, 2020. The results showed that negative emotions (e.g., anxiety, depression and indignation) and sensitivity to social risks increased, while the scores of positive emotions (e.g., Oxford happiness) and life satisfaction decreased. People were concerned more about their health and family, while less about leisure and friends. The results contribute to the knowledge gaps of short-term individual changes in psychological conditions after the outbreak. It may provide references for policy makers to plan and fight against COVID-19 effectively by improving stability of popular feelings and urgently prepare clinical practitioners to deliver corresponding therapy foundations for the risk groups and affected people.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=e2eced085ab4c6325c91772e80da27e1)

1. **The Role of Telehealth in Reducing the Mental Health Burden from COVID-19**  
   Zhou X. Telemedicine journal and e-health : the official journal of the American Telemedicine Association 2020;:No page numbers.

[Available online at this link](https://www.knowledgeshare.nhs.uk/index.php?PageID=link_resolver&link=574d6db4078e809299ac08ff70dff1c4)

1. **The SARS, MERS and novel coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemics, the newest and biggest global health threats: what lessons have we learned?**  
   Peeri Noah C. International journal of epidemiology 2020;:No page numbers.

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1. **Using the big data ofinternet to understand coronavirus disease 2019's symptom characteristics: a big data study**  
   Qiu H. J. Zhonghua er bi yan hou tou jing wai ke za zhi = Chinese journal of otorhinolaryngology head and neck surgery 2020;55:E004.

Objective: Analyzing the symptom characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019(COVID-19) to improve its prevention. Method(s): Using Baidu Index Platform (http://index.baidu.com) and the website of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention as data resources to obtain the search volume (SV) of keywords for symptoms associated with COVID-19 from January 1 to February 20 in each year from 2017 to 2020, in Hubei province and other top 10 impacted provinces in China and the epidemic data. Data of 2020 were compared with the previous three years. Data of Hubei province were compared with confirmed cases. The differences and characteristics of the SV of COVID-19-related symptoms, and the correlation between the SV of COVID-19 and new confirmed or suspected cases were analyzed and the hysteresis effects were discussed. Result(s): Compared the data from January 1 to February 20, 2020, with the SV for the same period of previous three years, Hubei's SV for cough, fever, diarrhea, chest tightness, dyspnea and other symptoms were significantly increased. The total SV of lower respiratory symptoms was significantly higher than that of upper respiratory symptoms (P<0.001). The SV of COVID-19 in Hubei province was significantly correlated with new confirmed or suspected cases (R(confirmed) = 0.723, R(suspected) = 0.863, all P < 0.001). The results of the distributed lag model suggested that the patients who retrieved relevant symptoms on the Internet may begin to see a doctor in 2-3 days later and be diagnosed in 3-4 days later. Conclusion(s): The total SV of lower respiratory symptoms is higher than that of upper respiratory symptoms, and the SV of diarrhea also increased significantly. It warns us to pay attention to not only the symptoms of lower respiratory tract, but also the gastrointestinal symptoms, especially diarrhea in patients with COVID-19. There is a relationship between Internet retrieval behavior and the number of new confirmed or suspected cases. Big data has a certain role in the early warning of infectious diseases.

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   Greenhalgh Trisha BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2020;368:m998.

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   Hollander J. E. The New England journal of medicine 2020;:No page numbers.

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1. **WhatsApp messenger as a teledermatology tool during coronavirus disease (COVID-19): From Bedside to Phone-side**  
   Deepak J. Clinical and experimental dermatology 2020;:No page numbers.

The current coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has forced the shutdown of many non-essential services in most of the high-risk countries. Most of the consultations (except emergencies) in dermatology are deferred as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Copyright This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

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1. **YouTube as source of information on 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak: A cross sectional study of English and Mandarin content**  
   Khatri P. Travel medicine and infectious disease 2020;:101636.

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   Fang Shu Comprehensive psychiatry 2019;95:152127.

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