The University of Hong Kong



POLI3115 Politics and Public Opinion Group Research Project Proposal

State Narrative versus Public Political Attitude: The State-Society Interaction On Weibo During The Wuhan COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction

Theoretical Background

The outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan could be a political disaster for any regime. It was even argued by journalists that Dr Li Wen Liang's death posed the "greatest threat" to the Chinese ruling regimes (Kate & Martin, 2020). Nevertheless, once again China has resolved the crisis. The state's management of public opinion was critical in tackling "bombs" including the whistleblowers and the inconsistency between the shift from claiming that the virus was under control to describing it as a "tough war". This research dwells on the question of "how did China mitigate through the public opinion turmoils'.

It is generally observed that the discontent with epidemic responses initially had been largely subdued and positive sentiments have become more prominent (Zhang, 2020). Indeed, it could be argued that this is because of the objective success of combating the virus and achieving zero infection cases in Wuhan. Nevertheless, the change in public sentiment happened way before the turning point was reached.

Responsive authoritarianism is a possible way to explain it. It includes strategies of political communication that respond to or incorporate possible public sentiments (Qiaoan & Teets, 2020). Responsive authoritarianism focuses more on the state's choices of narrative as a response to the public's discontent during COVID-19 (Zhang, 2020).

However, the state's narratives could not be said to be a result of public opinion. Authoritarian states often have their own agenda setting. Specifically, they choose delicately on how information was conveyed to the public and have restricted public reporting (Stier, 2015). Thus, instead of analyzing the bottom-up approach, our research focuses on the top-down aspect of how the state attempted to influence the public sentiments.

State's intervention is closely linked to the information they chose to disclose. In terms of choosing which information to expose during a crisis, authoritarian regimes like China are often more vulnerable in terms of mitigating crisis information dilemmas. This is because either exposing or oppressing public opinion might both lead to negative responses from the public (Eric & Oliver, 2016). Timely and reliable information enables the public to have an informed response to the crisis and control the spread of rumor. However, information could also undermine the legitimacy of the regime and possibly spark off public debates and critiques (Egorov, Georgy & Sergei Guriev, 2009).

Research has been conducted in comparing how blame had been allocated in the two public-health crises- 2003 SARS and 2009 H1N1 flu. There was a drastic shift in the blame-avoidance strategies from the effort to contain criticism in 2003, which led to backfire, to

making public health specialists and institutions publicly responsible (Eric & Oliver, 2016). While for COVID-19, initially there were traits of attempts to cover-up the incident in December 2019. However, the authority soon switched to disclosing more information and actively dealing with the pandemic.

Therefore, our research will be divided into two parts, the first part focuses on finding out the state's narrative on the pandemic; the second part looks at how the public sentiments changed over the course of the Wuhan outbreak.

Methodological Background

In order to conduct systematic analysis on public opinions, we are going to apply sentiment analysis. There had been several research adopting sentiment analysis in analyzing public responses made in the early weeks of COVID in China. For example, Li and Zhang (2020) have studied several sentiments, including people's criticism towards the epidemic, sympathy for the patients and shared emotional support. While some scholars like Peng & Adams (2021) observed the trend of a basket of sentiments, including suspicious; afraid, disappointed, helpless, sad, tension, happiness and thankfulness.

We specifically focused on the overall change of sentiments. We took reference to the sentiment analysis adopted to track attitude changes throughout the process of revealing corruption problems and holding the relevant officials accountable (Jiang, 2017). Comments were being characterized into three broad categories manually and merely the positive comments are identified. The result concluded that the popularity of central leaders and authority has increased. This has showcased a possible way to examine the change of public sentiment. We adopt similar ways of categorizing positive / negative sentiment in order to calculate the change of sentiment.

Research Ouestion & Significance

To dive into the state-society interaction during the pandemic, we develop two related research questions:

Question 1: How did the public opinion towards the **Chinese central government** change during the Wuhan COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020?

Question 2: To what extent does the state responsiveness by *People's Daily* affect the political attitudes of the public towards CCP during the Wuhan outbreak?

The first question targets descriptive outcomes. The second question highlights the CCP's propaganda and publicity efforts by examining the potential correlation between state

responsiveness through party organs and corresponding political attitude changes among the public.

Even though there had been researches analyzing the public sentiment during the pandemic as aforementioned, our research uniquely combines the qualitative and quantitative aspects. We specifically focus on the possible top-down influence of the state's narrative on COVID-19 over the public's sentiments.

Methodology

Data Sources

This section will briefly introduce the data sources we used in the research project.

1. Weibo COVID dataset

For content analysis, we utilized an open-sourced Weibo COVID post dataset from Harvard Dataverse (Zhai, 2020), in which the researchers crawled posts from the Weibo platform from December 7, 2019, to April 4, 2020. The researchers used the advanced search function of the Weibo keyword indexing to select posts containing keywords such as COVID-19, novel coronavirus (新型冠状病毒), corona (新冠), epidemics (疫情), novel pneumonia (新型肺炎), pneumonia in Wuhan (武汉肺炎). The final dataset contains more than 4 million Weibo COVID posts with information about Weibo ID, post content, and timestamp. Detailed information can be found in the related publication (Leng et al., 2021) and the project's GitHub page.

2. COVID timeline

In order to picture the state-society dynamics during the Wuhan outbreak, we formulated a timeline table with factual information from two Wuhan COVID-19 crisis data sources. One of them is called Wuhan Coronavirus Timeline: How & When It Breakout and Spread. It is a sociological yearbook on all relevant published news and articles from December 1, 2019, to April 24, 2020. It recorded how the coronavirus spread out and how Chinese society and government reacted to the outbreak in a chronologically arranged dataset. Another COVID-19 (新冠病毒事件) data portfolio is documented by China Digital Space. This portfolio contains censored news, articles, and social media posts in three main different sections: 1) China Government reaction, 2) Whistle-blowers and Truth-tellers, and 3) Public Digital Resistance. Each of these sections recorded the early COVID-19 outbreak in China from distinct perspectives, which are especially helpful for researchers to dive into the social dynamics of China during this period both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Analysis plan

This section lays out the methodology we plan to adopt to answer the aforementioned two research questions.

Question 1

To measure the changes in public opinion in response to the COVID-19 situation, we select major timepoints of public crisis during the Wuhan pandemic, from December 2019 to April 2020, as our Independent Variable. In terms of the Dependent Variable, we perform sentiment analysis on the sampled posts, and use distribution of posts and sentiment index to quantify sentiment change in public opinions over time.

Based on the COVID timeline data sources, we construct a table of "Major timepoints of COVID public crisis and state responses" (See Appendix Table 1), including the critical timepoints of outbreak both at home and abroad, breaking news that ignited heated online discussion, as well as the state responses in forms of lockdown policies as well as local visit of party leaders.

Table 1. Major timepoints of COVID public crisis and state responses

Time	Event	
December 1, 2019	The first Wuhan citizen had an unexplained pneumonia symptom.	
December 30, 2019	Wuhan Health and Health Commission issued the "Urgent Notice on the Treatment of Unknown Cause Pneumonia"; Li Wenliang reminded the medical staff and family members in the Wechat group to take precautions.	
January 1-20, 2020	Authorities in China sent mixed signals on information disclosure.	
January 20, 2020	The first confirmed cases of COVID-19 were reported in Japan, South Korea, and Thailand.	
January 23, 2020	Chinese authorities enforced a partial lockdown of transport in and out of Wuhan.	
January 27, 2020	Li Keqiang, the premier of China, visited Wuhan for the first time since the coronavirus outbreak.	
February 6, 2020	Li Wenliang, the Wuhan doctor targeted by police for trying to sound the alarm in a WeChat group in December, dies of the coronavirus. The topics "Wuhan government owes Dr. Li Wenliang an apology," and "We want freedom of speech," trended on Weibo.	

Xi inspects efforts to contain the coronavirus in Beijing, the first time he has appeared on the front lines of the fight against the outbreak.	
Wuhan Communist Party chief Ma Guoqiang has been replaced by Wang Zhonglin, party chief of Jinan city.	
Turning point of confirmed cases in Wuhan.	
Italy's Lombardy region press office issues a list of towns and villages that are in a complete lockdown, in response to the largest outbreak in Europe.	
The whole country of Italy went under lockdown.	
Xi Jinping visited Wuhan for the first time since the pandemic began.	
The WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic.	
Team of medical experts led by Li Lanjuan arrived in Wuhan.	
Wuhan Reported 0 existing COVID positive cases locally.	
China reopens Wuhan after the 76-day lockdown.	

Question 2

Analyzing the state's narrative through mass media is one of the most popular methods adopted by China studies scholars. This is because China is considered a "propaganda state" in which mass media's functions include propaganda and control (Kenez, 2009).

In this research, we focus on *People's Daily* (人民日报, *Renmin Ribao*) posts on Weibo in our database. It is controlled by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, thus it is considered the mouthpiece of the Central Committee of the CCP (Wu, 1994, P. 195). People's Daily position of comment on public issues and influence on public opinion is described as a "hegemony" (Wu, 1994, P. 195).

People's Daily, a leading media outlet of the party organ, reflects CCP's responsiveness and official attitude towards the public appeals during the pandemic. To investigate the potential correlation between state responsiveness on media and public political attitude, we adopted qualitative content analysis to examine the narrative on People's Daily on Weibo, and observe how it corresponded to the change of public sentiment in the previous question.

We extract the specific narrative on *People's Daily* on Weibo during the Wuhan pandemic¹ and thematic analysis by measuring topic changes and sentiment variation, particularly at the moments of major time points given in the aforementioned Table 1.

The purpose of the qualitative research is to observe the state's narrative following the Wuhan COVID outbreak. It focuses on the top-down influence of state media on public sentiments. Analyzing the state's narrative could (i) help us to understand the characteristics of the state's propaganda during the Wuhan COVID outbreak (ii) by combining it with quantitative research, we would be able to analyze how the public responded to the state's narrative.

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¹ Ranging from December 1, 2019, to April 8, 2020.

Primary Results

We conducted first stage exploratory research based on the analysis plan in the previous section, including quantitative content analysis, sentiment analysis and topic modeling. Several state narratives and trends of public sentiment have been identified in the primary findings. All the code and datasets for the data processing and analysis can be found in the <u>project GitHub page</u>.

Qualitative content analysis

We extracted over 47,000 more posts from the database <u>Weibo COVID dataset</u> with the keyword "人民日報" (*People's Daily*). We manually went through the posts to select posts that are relevant to the observation of the state narrative.

We first conducted the following post screening procedures:

- I. Screened out the posts that mentioned People's Daily but not posted by People's Daily.
- II. Excluded posts with less than 3 mentions of People's daily from different origins.
- III. Excluded factual posts. These include routine posts that were reporting the daily confirmed and recovered cases and public health education posts such as washing hands.

There are several reasons why we had to exclude posts listed in II. First, those posts are objective and factual posts that could not yield significant results in understanding how the state portrayed the incident. Second, including them would enlarge the database of selected posts unnecessarily, thus over-diluting the proportion of other important subjective patterns.

As a result, we extracted 140 posts from the pool. For details of those posts, please refer to **Appendix I**. By analyzing the selected posts, we observed four preliminary findings on the features of State Narrative during the Wuhan COVID crisis.

Preliminary Finding 1 - Overall Pattern of State Narrative

There are four patterns observed among the 140 posts:

- I. Stability/ Stay Calm
- II. WhistleBlower
- III. Emotional/ War Like Metaphor
- IV. Government Accountability

Table 2 below summarizes the typical examples of each type of posts²

² There are only two mentions of whistle-blowers. Thus a typical example could not be deduced. More about the whistle-blower pattern will be covered in Preliminary Finding 3.

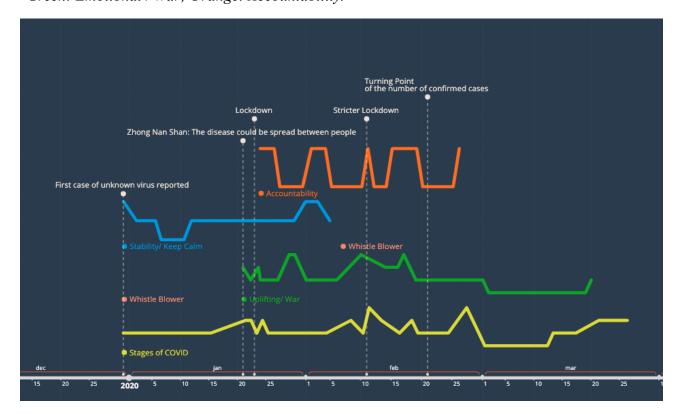
Table 2. Sample posts

Pattern	Example		
Stability/ Stay Calm	【#专家解读武汉不明原因肺炎#: 致病性较弱,情况可控】近日引起广泛关注的武汉不明原因的病毒性肺炎已初步判定是由一种新型冠状病毒引起。国家医疗专家组专家、北京大学第一医院呼吸和危重症医学科主任医师王广发称,目前来看该病毒的致病性较弱,病患病情和整体疫情处于可控状态和一般性的细菌性肺炎相比,目前该病患者除了发烧、咳嗽之外,痰不多、白细胞不太多,有些病人出现淋巴细胞减少情况,胸部影像中双肺呈现散在的毛玻璃斑片状阴影,具有一定的特征。王广发称,目前已公布的患者中,已有部分康复出院,说明该病毒致病性比较弱,病情可控 Brief Translation: Experts explaining the unknown pneumonia. The virus is relatively weak compared to other pneumonia. The situation is under control. A portion of patients have already recovered.		
Emotional / War Metaphor	【#是院士也是战士#! 致敬#战疫一线的院士#】钟南山,84岁再战防疫最前线;李兰芳,年过古稀仍奔波一线,ICU查房后脸上压痕清晰可见;陈薇,大年初二就奔赴武汉,科研成果大大加快确诊速度…他们,是院士,也是战士。感谢他们,也感谢所有为防控疫情而努力的人。我们相信,这场战疫一定能赢! Brief Translation: The medical professionals are academicians and warriors. Li Lan Fang, an elderly lady fighting the virus at the frontier. After she inspected the ICU, the mark of the mask remained clear on her face. Thank you to all of them for their efforts! We believe that we can win the war!		
Accountability	【家人被隔离,16岁脑瘫患者死亡后续:#黄冈华家河镇镇书记镇长被免职#】2020年1月29日,红安县华家河镇鄢家村确诊为新冠病毒肺炎患者鄢小文的密切接触者鄢成(脑瘫患者,鄢小文的大儿子,16岁),在该镇集中观测点房间内确认死亡。红安县迅速成立联合调查组,调查组反馈,华家河镇党委、政府在新冠病毒肺炎疫情防控期间,存在工作不实、作风不实,已经免去该镇党委书记、镇长职务。 Brief Translation: Follow-up on the death of a 16 year old patient with cerebral palsy. Upon investigation, the Huanggang County Mayor was fired.		

The posts of different patterns are arranged in chronological order, see Figure 1:

Figure 1. Timeline of narrative pattern by People's Daily.

Note: Yellow: stages of COVID (objective) Blue: Stability/ Stay Calm; Pink: WhistleBlower; Green: Emotional / War; Orange: Accountability.



The timeline, stages of COVID, is included to indicate the key development of COVID in Wuhan. When the first unknown case was reported on 31st December 2019, the focus of People's Daily had been on maintaining stability by ensuring the public that the disease was under control. After Zhongnanshan's confirmation that the disease could be spread among people on 17th Jan 2020, the stability narrative had shifted to an emotional / war-like metaphors narrative. After 17th Jan, posts related to stability were mainly related to staying calm during lockdown. Meanwhile there had been several accountability reports in the first month of lockdowns as there had been a number of controversies.

<u>Preliminary Finding 2 - More Positive than negative posts</u>

A majority of the posts extensively used positive language as compared to negative descriptions. This aligns with research showing that the Chinese press has a "positivity bias frame" (Shen, 2013). The long-standing principle of Chinese journalism practice is to cover more positives than negatives (Xiao, 2012). Positivity bias is not the exclusion of muckraking or

controversies. It refers to the style of how news stories got covered. There are two typical ways of framing news- potraiting the scandals as isolated incidents; also emphasize on the efforts and effectiveness of the government when dealing with the controversies or tragedies.

Specifically on COVID, "positivity bias frame" were observed in two patterns. The first one is the limited reports on controversial events and accountability posts; the second is the daily coverage of emotional reports and war-like metaphors. They will be discussed in detail in preliminary finding III and IV respectively.

<u>Preliminary Finding 3 - Reports on Controversial Events</u>

Our initial thought is that the tactic of "blame- avoidance" was widely adopted. "Blame-avoidance" behavior refers to the tendency that when exposing controversial events, the government would shift the blame to local government officials in order to diffuse blame (Cai, 2008). This could also enhance the reputation of the Central government and reflect the dedication of the central government in dealing with the virus.

Out of our expectation, in general, posts covering controversial events are limited. There are only in total 11 out of 140 posts that shed light on controversies/ accountability issues.³ The table below summarizes the events being covered by the posts:⁴

Table 3. Summary of events

Event	Summary
The whistleblower: Li Wen Liang	First mention on 31/12/2019, 8 rumor mongers were penalized. Second coverage on 07/02, three reports on the same day, mourning for Li's death and commenting that investigations on Li's incident would be carried out.
Accountability 1: Huanggang County Controversy	01/2 report on Huanggang mayor being fired
Accountability 2: SiChuan officials gathering	04/02 report on the vice-mayor being fired
Accountability 3: Zhangjiajie Center of Disease Control official fled to	15/02 report on the official being fired and other related officials being penalized.

³ The 10 posts include two patterns: whistle blowers and accountability.

12

⁴ For exact content of the posts, refer to Appendix I with the date provided.

Thailand to escape the pandemic	
Accountability 4: Virus Outbreak in Jail	26/02 report on penalizing a number of officials

From the table, one would be able to observe a reporting pattern- controversial events would only be covered when they have been settled or resolved. For the 4 controversies involving a mistake made by officials, they were only reported after the officials had been penalized. The reporting style remains to be focusing on local officials

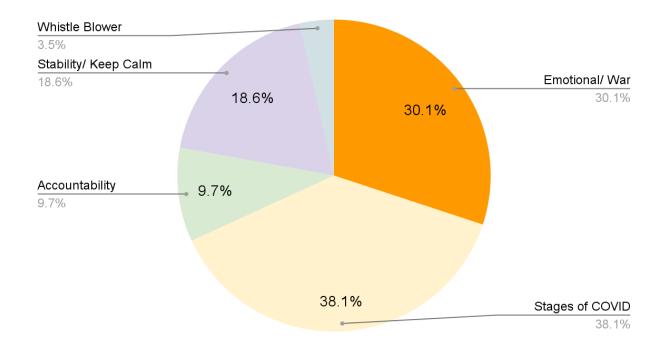
As for the extremely sensitive scandal, the whistleblowers, People's daily also avoided reporting the details of it. On 31/12/2019, when the whistleblowers were accused as rumor mongers, Li's name was not specifically mentioned. From 31/12/2019 to 07/02/2020, there was no follow-up post on the events despite a drastic change of people's perceptions towards the whistleblowers as it became clear that what they were spreading was not rumors. On 07/02/2020, when Li died, People's Daily posts first mourned the death of Li, portraying him as a hero fighting against the virus. The commentary on investigation of Li's incident did not mention the details of the incident itself at all. If one purely relies on People's Daily to understand the whistle-blowers controversies, one would only get scattered information of the incident without even realizing there had been a mistake made by the government in accusing people as rumorers.

People's Daily had left a large number of controversies uncovered. For example, the civilian reporter Chen Qiushi recorded the scenes of Wuhan after lockdown and Fang Fang Diary. It is also unclear why some of the settled controversies are left uncovered. For instance, the reports on accountability did not include the dismissal of Hubei Provincial Party Secretary Jiang Guoliang and Wuhan Party Secretary Ma Guoqiang on 13/02/2020 was not officially covered by the People's Daily though the news was published by Hubei Daily.

Preliminary Finding 4 - Emotional Descriptions and War Metaphors

Through analyzing the patterns of the posts, we found that the most commonly-appeared pattern is emotional / war descriptions. As shown in the chart, it is the most frequently applied pattern among the **subjective** patterns, consisting of 30.1% among posts identified with a pattern.

Figure 2. Patterns of People's Daily Weibo Posts



Metaphors are widely used to describe diseases. This is because the conceptions of disease and treatment procedures are often complex and difficult to convey. Thus, adopting metaphors could better describe the diseases and familiarize people with them. Out of the metaphors, military metaphors are applied extensively following the birth of Western medicine (Baehr, 2006). Many researchers have pointed out that news coverage on epidemics often adopts war metaphors (Wallis & Nerlich, 2005; Nie et al., 2016). The military metaphors that originated from the west had been absorbed by China. Scholars showed that the usage of war metaphors is a common phenomenon in China (Yang & Dong, 2017).

Interestingly, research observing People's Daily posts during the period of 1946-2019 has found that there was a decline in the use of military metaphors in disease coverage before the COVID-19 outbreak (Yang, 2020). The use of war metaphors had reached its height in 1966-1975 due to the Cultural Revolution and in 1996-2006 primarily due to SARS. In general, the trend of adopting war-metaphors on a daily basis had declined.

Our finding that war metaphors had been widely adopted again in COVID-19 is not new. The same scholar has observed People's Daily posts on Weibo during COVID-19 and found out that the trend of adopting war metaphors has increased in COVID-19 (Yang, 2021). This could be attributed to the exceptional effectiveness of war metaphors in shaping people's attitude towards large-scale outbreaks (Baehr, 2006).

War metaphors are typically divided into three categories: offensive metaphors (such as eliminate, conquer, battle); defensive metaphors (such as defend, guard) and war process

metaphors (such as soldier, victory). Yang's quantitative research (2021) also adopted these three categories. However, through a qualitative analysis of the content, we realized that emotional descriptions were adopted interchangeably with war metaphors. For example, doctors were described as "warriors", while emotional language were used simultaneously:

#疫情仍处于扩散阶段# 心疹 [heart aches with pity] ! 抗疫一线,#他们穿着防护服睡着了#】疫情蔓延, 抗疫一线的他们很多已经超负荷运转, 转发, 致敬, 请千万保重! #致敬白衣战士 [white-coat warriors] # L人民日报的微博视频

From the example, we can see that the war metaphors describing the medical professionals as warriors are associated with emotional wording, "heart aches with pity". Thus, we also include posts that aim to trigger people's emotion in the same pattern. War metaphors used in COVID period largely differed from those used in the revolutionary period. Their association with emotional wordings made it easier for the public to echo with the posts.

Emotional wordings were not just used to describe medical professionals. Collectivism is also a feature of war metaphors. (Yang, 2021) The combination of emotional wordings and emotional descriptions were also adopted to describe "everyone"/"us".

【#3分钟记录疫情下的中国城市#】一场疫情,让这个春节里,每一片华灯璀璨的背后都附上一层阴霾。然而,无数人 [countless people] 正在和时间赛跑,用双手支撑起双手、用生命点燃生命。[we lift each other, we ignite each other] 3分钟记录疫情下的中国城市↓↓记住此刻,一起期待春暖花开那一天!#武汉加油#,中国加油!#百名导师智力战疫#@新片场社区 L人民日报的微博视频

Therefore, apart from proving that war metaphor is the most-used narrative, we also integrate war-metaphor with emotional descriptions.

Quantitative analysis

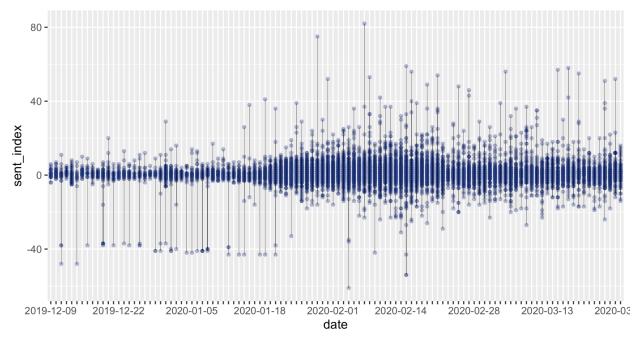
To perform quantitative analysis, we took a random sample of 1/100 from the original Weibo COVID dataset, resulting in a sample size of 41,000 posts.

We first looked at the temporal distribution of Weibo posts at different major events. After tidying and tokenizing the text data, we implemented sentiment analysis using R and the Chinese emotional dictionary by <u>DUTIR</u> (Xu et al., 2008). For structural topic modeling, we used R and the R package "stm" (Roberts, 2019), with topic number set to 30.

Preliminary Finding 5 - Overall Pattern of Sentiment Index

Figure 3 plots the sentiment changes from December 2019 to March 2020. The y axis is a sentiment index defined as the difference between positive sentiment and negative sentiment of each post. A positive score means the post contains more positive detected keywords and vice versa. Each blue dot in the graph represents one post in the sample dataset on the corresponding date.

Figure 3. Distribution of sentiment Index by posts each day. *Note. Sentiment Score = Positive sentiment - Negative sentiment*



Before the official confirmation of COVID-19 in January, the public sentiment was mostly neutral with several posts consistently demonstrating a very negative scale at around -40. The contents were mainly about non-COVID pandemics abroad, such as Ebola in Africa.

However, the discussion got more and more positive over time, especially with several outliers at around positive 50-80. These posts are often long, uplifting posts praising the sacrifice of medical workers and efficiency of pandemic control, which highly correspond to the qualitative narrative patterns discussed in the previous findings.

Figure 4. Averaged sentiment Index.

Note: Averaged sentiment Index = Sentiment score / No. of Post per day.

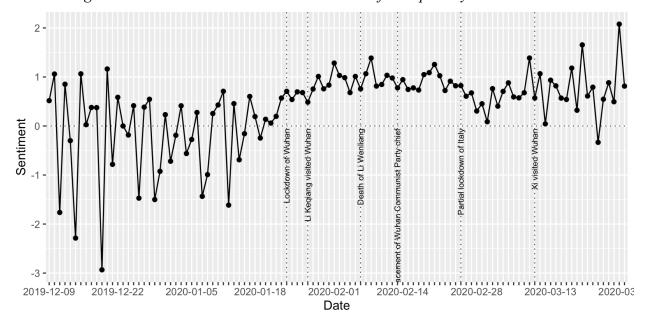


Figure 4 shows the average scores of posts each day. There is a much clearer change of sentiment gradually switching from negative to positive after Wuhan locked down and despite the increasing covid cases.

The positive change in sentiment might seem counterintuitive, but there are two possible mechanisms. Firstly, given the threat of political instability in the early outbreak and the negative public sentiment towards the unsatisfactory response by Wuhan local officials, the censorship machine and the online platforms were actively regulating negative discussion and censoring the negative sentiment. The second mechanism is the impact of emotional/warlike metaphors in the official narrative discussed in the qualitative content analysis. By praising the sacrifice of medical workers and the news of cross-province aid, the official reporting aims to promote solidarity amongst different regions.

<u>Preliminary Finding 6 - Topic Modeling informs subtopic selection</u>

To further understand how different events have different features in the public opinion during the Wuhan outbreak period, we performed a topic modeling analysis with the topic number set as 30. The result is shown in the figure below in which we could see interesting topic

such as topic 7 "Fangcang Hospital", topic 11 "Corruption", topic 13 "COVID confirmed cases", topic 19 "Dr. Li Wenliang".

Figure 5. Top words associated with each topic.

Topic Modeling: Top words associated with each topic

1	2	3	4	5	6
利州市 黄河市 潜江市 天门市 恩施州 荆门市 孝慈市 3018282519 朱一 龙 宜昌市	特账 法院 苏格 被告 未音 雨花区 法官 哈哈哈	北京賽現井里 別太公 組织 東布 東京 大田 東京 東京 大田 東京	年	病死率 黑龙江省 射洪 污吨 蠡县 黔西县 林堡	後順报名弟弟 签证动物檢疫普通话 警員 兵团 食品 確診
7	8	9	10	11	12
海里 一种 中国	5000000000000000 企業 企業 無常公司 東北市 特梁 护 栏 总数 唱雅 安点市 报本 加	進入分開 成本 岩組線 未看市 好物	科等 三考 基 善序	贪官	城事桂阳 芊芊谭方宜百合 ^{超话 国旗 内衣}
13	14	15	16	17	18
集計 确步 網網 紅告 重計 确涉 網網 新增 美国 企业 某某	新級 用法 耶稣 国际机场专业员 电明 安约家 Soar	爾莱兵团现 存 在例市 余春系培训 現 存 征信 紀度 学部 ※主技能	● 無行社 性素之类 ● 生 域界 仓辱 原程 肺炎球菌 河信 九省 小報	^{較轻日到半导体} 郑州郑州市返回乗坐 ^{巩乂市} 前往31	庭院 与 保洁 云龙 民政局 病死率美丽 完 胶 婚姻登记 6368723409
19	20	21	22	23	24
外科医用李文亮 銀行 独特 医周李文亮 通行小心 租賃 返桂入	反學 大豆 方面 继续 期权 国境 妨害市场 ^{合约} 震荡 波动 美元	H因 临床 18 XX 辅助呼吸衰竭 宣告通气 sars 抗感染 既往	妊娠 美容 商人 健康 就业 修复 洋葱	怀地县 SaaS 夯实六神 淘小铺液压系航 阿里巴巴 截蓋 华为医学中G	机器人毕业生就业采集解释 城阳区 得多
25	26	27	28	29	30
大蒜 程远 淄博市 saxx 置終 评估力口油 站 中石化 框框 《拜 今用 博山区 消洗 彩彩洋	周母 提洗 八里 周母 結逐 洋 县 功效 冬季 失定 口感 白米	安居 诊断 (妈妈 猪瘟 生猪 流感 哈哈哈 宝宝 治疗 疫情 感染 患者	医级 双黄连 <u></u> <u></u> <u></u> <u> </u>	成人金牛手心 重型 搓洗 成人 路径青田县 海小销 汽道 IG 南溪

Then, we selected several sub-topics based on the topic modeling results and our background knowledge for the most trending discussions during that period and finding in the qualitative content analysis of official accounts.

The seven selected subtopics are listed in Table 2 below, those with more negative connotations, including "Accountability of party officials", "Wuhan Lockdown", "Dr. Li Wenliang", and "Whistleblower", hence likely to be censored, and those related to emotional warlike metaphors, including "Fangcang Hospital" and "Teams of medical experts", are tended to be advocated by the government. One topic worth mentioning is the last one, the COVID outbreak in the United States. From the qualitative analysis, we discovered that there is a pattern of using the negative news of foreign states, the US in particular, to promote a sense of pride for efficient governance in China.

Table 4. List of keywords for subtopic filtering

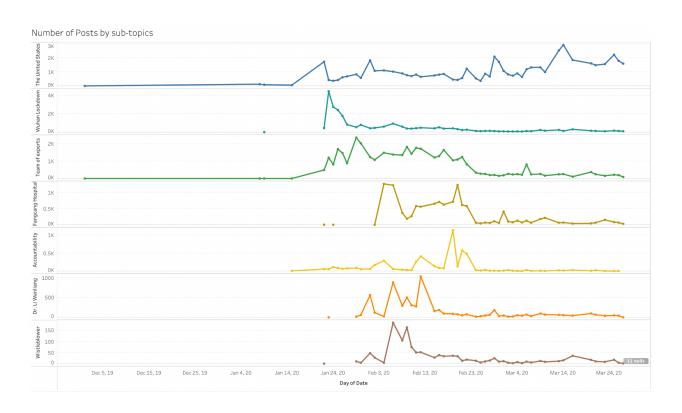
Subtopics	Selected Keys for filtering
Accountability of party officials	"问责" / "懒政"
Fangcang Hospital	"方舱"/"方舱医院"/"雷神山"/"火神山"

Wuhan Lockdown	"武汉" & "封城"
Teams of medical experts	"专家天团"/"支援"/"驰援"
Dr. Li Wenliang	"李文亮"
Whistleblower	"吹哨"/"发哨"/"老子到处说"
The United States (COVID outbreak)	"美国"/"特朗普"/"川普"/"彭斯"/"蓬佩奥"

Subtopic discussion trends

<u>Preliminary Finding 7 - Number of Posts by Sub-topics</u>

Figure 6. Number of Weibo Posts by sub-topics during the Wuhan outbreak



This figure demonstrates the number of posts by each subtopic. Numerically, Wuhan Lockdown is the subtopic that has the largest volume of posts with a peak of 4455 daily posts of discussion while that of the topic "whistleblower" is the least, both in volume of posts and the peak number (184 posts/day) of daily posts. Meanwhile, the discussion about the United States

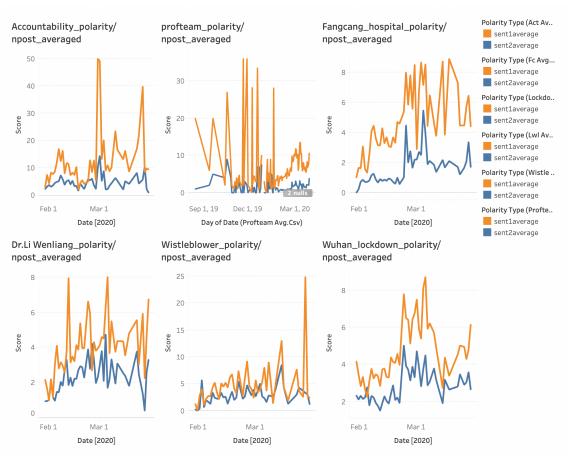
shows an increasing trend of discussion while other topics, such as accountability, significantly decrease after the peak of discussion.

One potential mechanism behind the increasing trends of discussion of COVID-19 in the United State is that the Chinese government tends to arouse people's nationalist sentiments when talking about foreign countries. Another potential explanation is that the emphasis of negative pandemic situations in other countries may contribute to the shift of the focus on Wuhan's COVID outbreak and the government's negligence in the early stage of COVID-19 dissemination.

Preliminary Finding 8 - Overall Pattern of Sentiment Variation by Sub-topics

Figure 7. Sentiment Index by sub-topic.

Note: "sentiment 1 average" refers to the averaged score of positive sentiment and colored in orange while "sentiment 2 average" refers to that of negative sentiment and colored in blue.



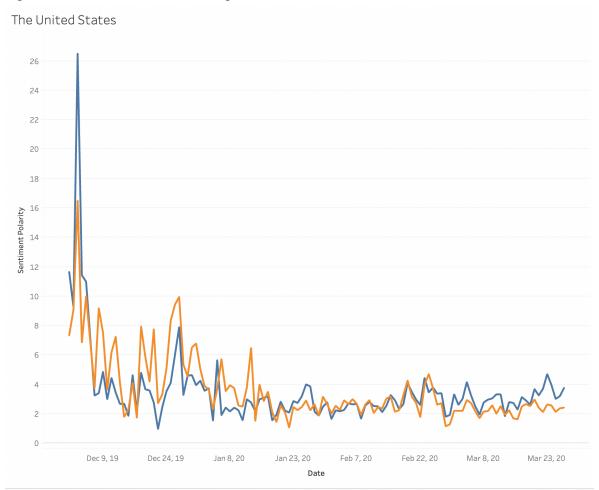


Figure 8. Sentiment Index of subtopic - COVID 19 in the United States

Similar to preliminary findings in the aforementioned sentiment analysis section, for each subtopic, the scores of positive sentiment are significantly higher than those of negative sentiment during the period of pandemic. For sub topics which related to emotional warlike metaphors, i.e., "Fangcang Hospital" and "Teams of medical experts", the volume of positive sentiment are extremely high. However, the "outlier" subtopic - the United States - is an exceptional case of the positive-outweigh-negative pattern. In this subtopic, we could see that a significantly higher intensity of negative sentiment compared with that of the positive sentiment emerged such as in Dec 2019, and late March 2020.

Discussion

Strength and weakness

To evaluate our design of research, in terms of strength, first, we adopt a relatively more comprehensive dataset with more than 4 million of Weibo posts in comparison with previous relevant research projects about COVID-19 in China using Weibo data conducted by Fu and Zhu (2020) and Hu et al (2020). Second, we organically integrate the qualitative method and quantitative method to investigate how state narratives influence the pattern of public opinion on the Wuhan outbreak.

However, there are also some limitations in the design. First, The data we adopted includes unverified users, therefore spammers and social bots may be included in the analysis, which could significantly reduce the validity of our study. Second, the effect of potential censorship by Weibo platform and by the government as well as the self-censorship of Weibo users are not identified and included in our analysis. Third, our selection of filtering keyword sets, which focus on representative keywords but not comprehensive, may cause potential information loss and threaten internal validity of the study.

Direction of future research

In addition, during the pilot research, we realized that if we adopt the Chinese BERT-wwm model to construct content classifiers, the precision of identifying target posts will be significantly improved in comparison using the structural topic modeling techniques. To elaborate, the Chinese BERT is a deep learning algorithm containing pre-trained deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding with the whole word masking model, which masks all subwords corresponding to a word at once. The reasons why we consider adjusting our original research design by replacing structural topic models and then applying this one are, first, as mentioned above, human annotation performs better in terms of yielding substantively meaningful and precision outcomes when compared with the results produced by using unsupervised machine learning approaches. Second, BERT has been proven by scholars to outperform other state-of-the-art language models (Cui et al, 2020; Devlin et al, 2019). And third, compared with other the Chinese BERT-models, such as the Chinese BERT-BASE model, the BERT-wwm model has upgraded whole word masking on Chinese text and utilizes more data sources for training, which, therefore, leads to a higher F1 score in performance (Cui et al, 2020). Therefore, in the updated version of our quantitative method, we substitute topic modeling with the Chinese-BERT-wwm model fine-tuned by using hand-annotated samples to build posts classifiers to help us generate the subtopic dataset and sentiment classifier for further analysis.

To train the sub-topic classifiers, we will randomly draw around 3,000 sample posts as the *Hand-Annotated Sample* from the Weibo dataset stratified by post creation date. Then, our

three, who are all native Chinese speakers, will train ourselves to achieve higher intercoder reliability and then hand annotated those posts. Sample posts will be put in one of our selected subtopics that is the primary content stated in the post, and the ultimate annotation will rely on the majority agreement among us. After this, we will then apply the training data to further fine-tune the Chinese-BERT-wwm model.

In terms of qualitative research, more could be done to examine the possible criterion adopted by People's Daily in deciding to report certain controversies or not. One possible way is to analyse how the agenda setting of People's Daily had been affected by the public sentiment. To narrow it down, a possible way is to analyse the posts which Netizens mention People's Daily, a gesture attempting to grasp People's Daily's attention to specific events. This is because when extracting posts from the 47,000 plus database, there have been a large number of posts mentioning People's Daily, requesting for help or for People's Daily to shed light on certain issues. Analyzing the bottom-up approach might provide some new insights on why People's Daily selectively reported accountability news. Furthermore, a more ambitious plan might be to compare the top-down influence and the bottom-up influence.

Anticipated Challenges

However, given we have no previous experience in training data and fine-tuning the Chinese BERT model independently, we may need some help and advice in doing so.

Appendix I

Sample Posts from People's Daily on Weibo

Appendix I. 140 Posts People's Daily Posts Extracted from the Datasource

Yellow Highlight: Stages of COVID (objective)

Blue Highlight: Stability/ Stay Calm Pink Highlight: WhistleBlower

Green Highlight: Emotional/ War Like Metaphor

Orange Highlight: Accountability

Date	Summary of Report	Content
2019-12-31	首宗肺炎報導	#武汉发现不明原因肺炎#【湖北#武汉发现不明原因肺炎# 专家组已达武汉】昨天,武汉市卫生健康委员会医政医管处发布《关于做好不明原因肺炎救治工作的紧急通知》。通知称,武汉市部分医疗机构陆续出现不明原因肺炎病人。通知要求各医疗机构要及时追踪统计救治情况,并按要求及时上报。目前,国家卫健委专家组已抵达武汉,正展开相关检测核实工作。(央视记者王涵 倪晶依)cr.央视新闻
	武漢肺炎不能斷定是 SARS,市民不用恐慌	【最新消息:#武汉不明原因肺炎不能断定是SARS#,此次肺炎病例大部分为华南海鲜城经营户】来自湖北省相关部门的消息称,12月以来,武汉市持续开展流感及相关疾病监测,发现病毒性肺炎病例27例,均诊断为病毒性肺炎/肺部感染。27例病例中,7例病情危重,其余病例病情可控,有2例病情好转拟近期出院。调查发现,此次肺炎病例大部分为华南海鲜城经营户。目前,相关病毒分型检测、隔离治疗、舆情管控、终末消毒等工作正在进行。武汉多位医院人士称,目前病因尚未明确,不能断定是网上传言的SARS病毒,其他重症肺炎的可能性更大。而且即便是SARS病毒,此前也已有成熟的防控救治体系,市民也不用恐慌。(人民日报)
	未發現人傳人	【#武汉市卫健委关于肺炎疫情的情况通报#: #武汉肺炎未发现明显人传人现象#,初步分析认为#武汉肺炎病例系病毒性肺炎#】近期部分医疗机构发现接诊的多例肺炎病例与华南海鲜城有关联,市卫健委接到报告后,立即在全市医疗卫生机构开展与华南海鲜城有关联的病例搜索和回顾性调查,目前已发现27例病例,其中7例病情严重,其余病例病情稳定可控,有2例病情好转拟于近期出院。病例临床表现主要为发热,少数病人呼吸困难,胸片呈双肺浸润性病灶。目前,所有病例均隔离治疗,密切接触者的追踪调查和医学观察正在进行中,对华南海鲜城的卫生学调查和环境卫生处置正在进行中。武汉市组织同济医院、省疾控中心、中科院武汉病毒所、武汉市传染病医院及武汉市疾控中心等单位的临床医学、流行病学、病毒学专家进行会诊,专家从病情、治疗转归、流行病学调查、实验室初步检测等方面情况分析认为上述病例系病毒性肺炎。到目前为止调查未发现明显人传人现象,未发现医务人员感染。目前对病原的检测及感染原因的调查正在进行中。原文:人民日报。O网页链接

	8名散播謠言者被查處	【#8名散布武汉肺炎谣言者被查处#】近期,武汉市部分医疗机构发现接诊多例肺炎病例,武汉市卫健委就此发布通报。但一些网民在不经核实情况下,发布、转发不实信息,造成不良社会影响。公安机关已倾略名违法人员,并依法进行处理。警方提示,网络不是法外之地,在网上发布信息、言论应遵守法律法规,对于编造、传播、散布谣言,其乱社会秩序的违法行为,警方将依法查处,绝不姑息。希望广大网民设守相关法律法规,不造谣、不信谣、不传谣,共建和谐清朗的网络空间。(来源:人民日报 平安武汉)
2020-01-02	患者病情已無大礙, 希望 外界不用擔心	【最新进展:#武汉不明原因肺炎患者转入传染病医院#】据新京报记者 走访发现,武汉华南海鲜市场相关肺炎患者已于2019年12月31日转入 武汉市一家传染病专科医院进行隔离治疗。有患者表示,其病情已无 大碍,希望外界不用再担心。by@人民日报 O武汉不明原因肺炎患者 转入传染病医院,市场附近居民感染
2020-01-05	排除SARS 病源	【最新消息!#武汉不明原因肺炎排除SARS病原#】今天,武汉卫健委通报:截至1月5日8时,我市共报告符合不明原因的病毒性肺炎诊断患者59例,其中重症患者7例,其余患者生命体征总体稳定,目前所有患者均在武汉市医疗机构接受隔离治疗,#武汉不明原因肺炎无死亡病例#。在59例患者中,病例最早发病时间为2019年12月12日,最晚发病时间为12月29日;已经追踪到163名密切接触者并行医学观察,密切接触者的追踪工作仍在进行中。流行病学调查显示,部分患者为武汉市华南海鲜城(华南海鲜批发市场)经营户。截至目前,初步调查表明,未发现明确的人传人证据,未发现医务人员感染。已排除流感、禽流感、腺病毒、传染性非典型肺炎(SARS)和中东呼吸综合征(MERS)呼吸道病原。病原鉴定和病因溯源工作仍在进一步进行中。目前,武汉市在国家和湖北省的支持下,已经采取以下主要防控措施:一是全力救治患者。二是对所有病例均开展隔离治疗。三是继续在全市医疗机构开展相关病例搜索和回顾性调查。四是认真开展密切接触者追踪,对已经追踪到的密切接触者按规定落实医学观察,目前没有发现发热等异常症状。五是对华南海鲜城采取休市措施,并开展环境卫生处置和进一步的卫生学调查。六是积极开展流行病学调查。七是配合国家和省开展病原鉴定(包括核酸检测和病毒分离培养)和病因溯源,防打工作正有序进行。专家提示,目前我市正处于冬春季传染病高发季节,市民要注意保持室内空气流通,避免到封闭、空气不流通的公众场合和人多集中地方,必要时可佩戴口罩。如有发热、呼吸道感染症状,特别是持续发热不退,及时到医疗机构就诊。@人民日报
2020-01-09	武漢不明肺炎為新型冠狀病毒	【#武汉不明肺炎病原体初步判定为新型冠状病毒#】据央视,就武汉不明原因的病毒性肺炎疫情病原学鉴定进展问题,记者今天从病原检测结果初步评估专家组了解到,截至2020年1月7日21时,实验室检出一种新型冠状病毒,获得该病毒的全基因组序列,经核酸检测方法共检出新型冠状病毒阳性结果15例,从1例阳性病人样本中分离出该病毒,电镜下呈现典型的冠状病毒形态。专家组认为,本次不明原因的病毒性肺炎病例的病原体初步判定为#新型冠状病毒#。下一步需结合病原学研究、流行病学调查和临床表现进行专家研判。(人民日报)

2020-01-11	致病性較弱, 情况可控	【#专家解读武汉不明原因肺炎#: 致病性较弱,情况可控】近日引起广泛关注的武汉不明原因的病毒性肺炎已初步判定是由一种新型冠状病毒引起。国家医疗专家组专家、北京大学第一医院呼吸和危重症医学科主任医师王广发称,目前来看该病毒的致病性较弱,病患病情和整体疫情处于可控状态。王广发介绍,确定病原对于疾病防治来说是个里程碑式的进展,初步认定了病原体,不仅可以用于临床甄别,设计PCR检测试剂盒,而且对后续的治疗方案和疫情防控都很重要。和一般性的细菌性肺炎相比,目前该病患者除了发烧、咳嗽之外,痰不多、白细胞不太多,有些病人出现淋巴细胞减少情况,胸部影像中双肺呈现散在的毛玻璃斑片状阴影,具有一定的特征。王广发称,目前已公约的患者中,已有部分康复出院,说明该病毒致病性比较弱,病情可控。不过他也认为,目前专家组对该病毒的认识仍在摸索阶段,未来是否会有新的变化仍需要进一步观察研究。(人民日报记者程远州)
	一例死亡	【#武汉卫健委通报不明原因肺炎情况#】#武汉不明肺炎已检病例死亡1例# 在"不明原因的病毒性肺炎"病原体初步判定为新型冠状病毒之后,国家、省市专家组立即对不明原因的病毒性肺炎诊疗、监测等方案进行修订完善。武汉市卫生健康委组织对现有患者标本进行了检测,截至2020年1月10日24时,已完成病原核酸检测。国家、省市专家组对收入医院观察、治疗的患者临床表现、流行病学史、实验室检测结果等进行综合研判,初步诊断有新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎病例41例,其中已出院2例、重症7例、死亡1例,其余患者病情稳定。所有密切接触者739人,其中医务人员419人,均已接受医学观察,没有发现相关病例。@人民日报 2郑州
2020-01-15	不排除有限人傳人, 但人 傳人風險低	【#武汉肺炎不能排除有限人传人可能#,但持续人传人风险较低】15日,湖北武汉卫健委在官网发布新型冠状病例感染的肺炎疫情知识问答。现有的调查结果表明,尚未发现明确的人传人证据, #武汉肺炎不排除有限人传人可能#,但持续人传人的风险较低。目前,正结合临床和流行病学资料开展进一步研究。此外泰国发现1例新型冠状病毒病例为武汉游客,更多最新情况戳↓↓ @人民日报 O新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情知识问答
	新增死亡病例一列	【#武汉新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎最新通报#:新增死亡病例1例】20204 1月15日0—24时,我市无新增新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎病例,治愈出院5例,新增死亡病例1例。死者熊某某,男,69岁,2019年12月31日发病,2020年1月4日病情加重,转入武汉市金银潭医院救治,入院时患有严重心肌炎(心肌酶达到正常值20倍,心电异常);肾功能异常;多月功能受损严重;胸部CT提示肺纤维病灶及胸水、胸膜增厚,考虑有肺结核、胸膜结核疾病,于1月15日00:45因抢救无效死亡。截至目前,其市累计报告新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎病例41例,己治愈出院12例,在治重症5例,死亡2例,其余患者病情稳定。(人民日报)
2020-01-18	病危27列, 其餘疫情可防 可控	【12月以来,武汉市持续开展流感及相关疾病监测,#发现病毒性肺炎病例27例#,均诊断为病毒性肺炎/肺部感染】27例病例中,#7例肺炎患者病情危重#,其余病例病情可控,有2例病情好转拟近期出#个税##股票#院(人民日报)

2020-01-19	未找到源頭, 疫情可防可控	#新型冠状病毒传染来源还未找到#【国家卫健委:#专家研判武汉肺炎疫情仍可防可控#,但#新型冠状病毒传染来源还未找到#】@健康中国:湖北省武汉市发生不明原因肺炎疫情后,我委立即派出国家工作组和专家组赶赴武汉,按照属地管理原则,与湖北省、武汉市共同研究家疾情防控措施。2020年1月1日,我委成立由马晓伟主任为组长的疫情应对处置领导小组,会商分析疫情发展变化,研究部署防控策略措施,及时指导、支持湖北省和武汉市开展病例救治、疫情防控和应急处置等工作。我委第一时间组织中国疾控中心、中国医学科学院、中科学院、军事科学院军事医学研究院等单位对病例样本进行实验室平行检测。2020年1月8日,初步确认了新型冠状病毒为此次疫情的病原。随即,我委进一步加强部门联动,研究共同加强疫情防控工作的具体举措。召开全国卫生健康系统电视电话会议,对全国疫情防控工作进行全面部署。印发病例诊疗、防控方案(涵盖监测、流调、密切接触者管理、实验室检测等内容),在全国建立了"日报告、零报告"制度下发新型冠状病毒核酸检测试剂盒,要求各地加强检测,全力救治患者,及时发布确诊病例及疫情防控信息。全国爱卫办部署开展以加强市场环境卫生整治工作为主题的冬春季爱国卫生运动。近日,我委陆续向全国各省派出工作组,指导做好疫情防控相关工作。同时,加强际合作与交流,与世界卫生组织、我国港澳台地区和有关国家及时通报疫情信息和防控工作进展,第一时间向世界卫生组织共享新型冠状病毒基因序列,疫情应对处置工作得到了世界卫生组织的充分肯定。专家研判认为,当前疫情仍可防可控。但新型冠状病毒传染来源尚未找到,疫情传播途径尚未完全掌握,病毒变异仍需严密监控。下一步,我委将加强部门协调联动,严格落实疫情防扩散措施。继续做好全国疫情防控工作,及时发现并有效处置疫情。组织开展好爱国卫生运动,加大环境卫生整治力度。继续加强病毒溯源和变异监测工作,做好应
		对疫情变化的技术准备。我委将加强春节期间值班值守,密切关注疫情防控形势发展变化,指导各地落实防控措施。@人民日报
21/1/2020	鐘南山:肺炎肯定存在人傳 人	【#钟南山肯定新型冠状病毒肺炎存在人传人#】钟南山:根据目前的资料,新型冠状病毒肺炎是肯定的人传人,在广东有2个病例,没去过武汉,但家人去了武汉后染上了新型冠状病毒肺炎,现在可以说,肯定自,有人传人现象。#钟南山称新型冠状病毒不会重复SARS疫情#L人民日报的微博视频 2菏泽
	习近平发表指示	【#你好,明天#】"坚决遏制疫情蔓延势头",习近平的重要指示,为应对此次的肺炎疫情指明方向。疫情突如其来,来势汹汹,不容丝毫麻痹。从全力救治患者,到及时发布疫情信息,再到加强政策措施宣传解读,每个流程都不能失守。相信专业的力量,更相信历经非典磨难的中国会迈过这道坎。(人民日报)
	武漢實施疫情管控	【遏制疫情扩散!#武汉实施进出人员管控#】据武汉市卫健委,为坚决遏制新型冠状病毒感染引起的肺炎疫情扩散,武汉市对进出武汉人员加强管控。#武汉市旅游团队不组团外出#,公安交管部门对进出武汉的私家车辆进行抽检,检查后备箱是否携带活禽、野生动物等。武汉为强对公共场所及公共交通的管理,自1月14日起,在机场、火车站、长途汽车站、客运码头迅速安装红外线测温仪35台,配备手持红外线测温仪300余台,各区正在陆续加大配备力度;在"三站一场"设置体温检测点、排查点,加强离汉旅客体温检测工作;对出现发热的旅客进行过、发放宣传册和口罩、免费办理退票或改签手续、指导转诊到辖区医疗机构,并进行登记报告。1月19日,武汉再次部署出境离汉人员检测排查工作。同时,对市内公共交通工具强化进行"日消毒"和"每班次通风"。(人民日报)

	回應網上傳聞, 患者救助 由政府買單	【#武汉新型肺炎患者救治均由政府埋单#】21日下午,武汉市新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情防控指挥部召开新闻发布会。针对网络上关于疑似病例难住院治疗的说法,武汉市卫生健康委员会副主任彭厚鹏介绍,目前武汉市的情况特殊,流感高发和新型冠状病毒感染高发并存,华医院收治病人带来了很大困难,幸好武汉医疗资源丰富,目前按照国家、省、市联合制定的治疗方案,集中患者、集中资源、集中专家、集收治,武汉市三家定点医院设置床位800张用于收治病人,其他直属医疗机构为配合患者救治,也将于近期腾出1200张床位用于患者救治,确保病人得到及时的收治。彭厚鹏还介绍,此前的政策是凡是确诊的病人,除医保报销外,医疗费全由政府兜底;现在为打好防疫战,更进一步出台规定,凡是在各发热门诊留观的病人,门诊费也均由政府埋单。这样无论是门诊还是住院基本上实现了患者零缴费。(人民日报记者程远州)
	打贏戰爭	【今天,转发#武汉新型肺炎防治倡议#!】让我们一起努力,早日打赢这场看不见硝烟的战争!(人民日报)
	感謝白衣戰士	【感谢守候!#全副武装的白衣战士#】向所有前线医务人员致敬!请你们千万也要为自己做好防护!万众一心、众志成城,一定能够打赢这场疫情防控战!#武汉加油#!转自人民日报
2020-01-22	白衣战士请战书	#协和医院骨科医生自愿支援# # #全副武装的白衣战士# "不计报酬,无论生死",这是他们写在请战书上的话!致敬奋战在一线的医护人员!逆行的你们,一定要平安!(人民日报) #疫情中的逆行者# L人民日报的微博视频
	新冠病毒存在變異可能	【国家卫健委:#新型肺炎病毒存在变异可能#】专家研判认为,病例主要与武汉相关,已经出现了人传人和医务人员感染,存在一定范围的社区传播。疫情传播途径以呼吸道传播为主,病毒存在变异的可能,排情存在着进一步扩散的风险。当前,正值春运,人员流动性激增,客户上加大了疫情传播的风险和防控的难度,绝不能掉以轻心,要高度警惕。#国新办回应新型肺炎##国家卫健委介绍新型肺炎防控##新型冠状病毒肺炎# L人民日报的微博视频
	肺炎來源是野生動物	【#新型冠状肺炎病毒来源是野生动物#】中国科学院院士、中国疾病预防控制中心主任高福22日在国新办新闻发布会表示,从现在来看,新型冠状病毒的来源是武汉一家海鲜市场非法销售的野生动物。这个野生物的病毒也在逐渐适应,这也符合人类对这一类冠状病毒的认知。根据目前的流行病学认知,新型冠状病毒#儿童年轻人对病毒不易感#。安哥:敬畏自然,拒绝野味,守护健康! L人民日报的微博视频
2020-01-23	封城	【武汉连夜宣布: 离汉通道暂时关闭!】据央视新闻消息,20日成立的
		武汉市新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情防控指挥部,今日凌晨发布1号公告:23日10时起,离汉通道暂时关闭。与此同时,据人民日报客户端消息,湖北省政府22日晚召开新闻发布会通报,截至22日20时,湖北省累计报告新型冠状病毒感染病例444例,死亡17例。其中,22日0时至2时,湖北省病例69例,武汉新增62例,死亡8例。 O武汉连夜宣布: 离汉通道暂时关闭!
	封城不用恐慌	【不用恐慌!#武汉新型肺炎防控指挥部第2号通告#】关闭离汉通道, 是阻止疫情扩散的必要之举。目前,武汉市大宗商品、食品、医疗防护用品等储备充分、供应顺畅。请广大市民不用恐慌,不必囤积,以免证成不必要的浪费。#武汉食品防护用品储备充分# via.人民日报

	不計生死, 醫生請戰書按下紅手印	【不计生死!#武汉7名医生在请战书上按下红手印#】"给我一次机会,我申请到呼吸科去",武汉市江夏区人民医院内分泌科7名医生、泌尿外科医生汪波、神经内科医师胡珺向组织发出了申请,这也是江夏区4000名白衣天使的呼声。昨日,汪波在请战书上郑重签上自己的名字,他说当下疫情形势严峻,医院承担大量的疫情救治工作,作为党员,从冲锋在前。并表示自愿报名参加医院的各项病毒性治疗,随时听从医院的调配指示,不计生死!今日一早,包括汪波在内的7位江夏区人民医院内分泌科医师也在请战书上签名,并按上了红手印。他们说,自从加入抗击肺炎战斗中去,贡献微薄的力量。据介绍,截止目前,武汉下夏区人民医院30多人请战,主动要求到临床一线,有年轻的医护、也有年资高的主任护士长,他们纷纷主动要求调配到医院疫情防控主战场——呼吸内科专设的4个病区(29楼,30楼,31楼及感染性疾病科楼),把危险留给自己,用生命守护市民健康,义无反顾地践行医者救死扶伤、大爱无疆的初心和使命!据武汉市江夏区卫生健康局局长朱华乔介绍,该区4000医务人员取消过年休假,一齐上阵,15家卫生院、社区卫生服务中心启动了发热门诊、预检分诊,连日来,区人民医院、中医院、纸坊街社区卫生服务中心三家定点医疗机构24小时值守,接诊发热病人。@人民日报(田豆豆 张春红 陈林)
	感謝所有為疫情努力的人	#武汉加油#【感谢所有为防控疫情而努力的人】84岁的钟南山让大家是要去武汉,自己却义无反顾去了;女医生张旃主动请战,写下现代版"与夫书";许多武汉市民自发退掉外出的机票车票肺炎疫情牵动人心,#致敬战斗在一线的医护人员#,万众一心、众志成城,打赢这场疫情防控战! (人民日报)
2020-01-24	病毒源頭為野味市場, 禁 絕野味市場	【证据确凿!#新冠肺炎病毒来自野生动物#】国家卫健委专家高福表示,病毒不光在感染的人体内看到了,在华南海鲜市场非法销售野生动物的这些摊位也分离到了病毒,这应该说是证据确凿。转发倡议,为了自己和家人,拒绝野味!#支持禁绝野味市场# L人民日报的微博视频
	疫情應急科研攻關開啟, 鐘南山任組長	#新型冠状病毒肺炎最新情况#【钟南山任组长!我国开展新冠肺炎疫情应急科研攻关】记者从科技部获悉,"新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情科技应对"第一批8个应急攻关项目已经紧急启动,经费拨付到位。下一步,科技部将会同相关部门,全力做好应急攻关任务的组织协调,充分利用现有研发基础,集中力量,快速突破,强化防控诊疗技术研发和某应用,为坚决遏制疫情蔓延势头提供科技支撑。着重在病毒溯源、传播途径、动物模型建立、感染与致病机理、快速免疫学检测方法、基因组变异与进化、重症病人优化治疗方案、应急保护抗体研发、快速疫苗研发、中医药防治等10个方面进行部署。(人民日报)
	國務院徵集瞞報漏報問題 線索	#国务院征集漏报瞒报问题线索#【#国务院征集新冠肺炎防控不力问题 线索#】国务院办公厅从即日起在国务院"互联网+督查"平台面向社会 征集有关地方和部门在疫情防控工作中责任落实不到位、防控不力、 推诿扯皮、敷衍塞责等问题线索,以及改进和加强防控工作的意见建 议。国务院办公厅将对收到的问题线索和意见建议进行汇总整理,督 促有关地方、部门及时处理。对涉及缓报、瞒报、漏报疫情,落实防招 措施不力,导致疫情扩散等严重后果的重要问题线索,国务院办公厅 督查室将直接派员进行督查。经查证属实的,将依法依规严肃处理。 (人民日报)

	武漢小湯山定名火神山	【##武汉小汤山医院定名火神山医院## 可容纳1000张床位】"武汉将在2月3日前建设一座'小汤山',阻击肺炎疫情蔓延!"1月23日下午,武汉市城建局紧急召集中建三局等单位举行专题会议,要求参照2003年抗击非典期间北京小汤山医院模式,在武汉职工疗养院建设一座专门医院——武汉蔡甸火神山医院,集中收治新型冠状病毒肺炎患者。医院建筑面积2.5万平方米,可容纳1000张床位,由中建三局牵头,武汉建工、武汉市政、汉阳市政等3家企业参与。(@人民日报)
	解放軍來了	【解放军来了!#150名解放军医护人员包机飞往武汉#】除夕夜,上海大雨。第二军医大学150名人民解放军的医护人员,乘坐空军包机直飞武汉。#疫情中的逆行者#L人民日报的微博视频@人民日报 L企查查的微博视频
	人民日報問卷調査	人民日报针对这次武汉的问卷! 『关于抗击新型肺炎疫情,您有哪些感受、期待与建议?』 O网页链接
2020-01-25	醫生去世	【#湖北一医生因新冠肺炎去世#】25日,湖北省中西医结合医院(新华医院)耳鼻喉科门诊证实,1月16日,该院耳鼻喉科医生梁武东疑似感染新型冠状病毒肺炎,18日,其转到金银潭医院就诊,于1月25日早上7时许不幸去世,享年62岁。#新冠肺炎最新动态#(人民日报)
	致敬醫生	#最新疫情地图#【致敬我们一生中不可或缺的人——医生】生命最初的 啼哭,由他们开启;成长路上的磕碰,有他们守护;初为父母的喜悦,他们关怀;突如其来的病痛,有他们陪伴他们,是用生命拯救生命的中国医师,他们普通又特殊,平凡却伟大。拒绝暴力,呼吁理解,转发致敬!#武汉ICU医生的心愿# L人民日报的秒拍视频
	雷神山醫院	#新冠肺炎最新动态#【武汉将建雷神山医院 新增床位1300张】25日下午3点半,武汉市防疫指挥部举行调度会,决定在武汉蔡甸火神山医院之外,半个月之内再建一所"小汤山医院"——武汉雷神山医院,新增床位1300张。(人民日报) O网页链接
2020-01-26	疫苗正在研發	【疫苗正在研发!告诉你30条好消息】中国疾控中心开始研发新冠病毒疫苗,已成功分离病毒,正筛选种子毒株;首个新冠病毒检测试剂盒通过检验,将被发往各地,用于测定疑似患者是否感染新型冠状病毒;序务部紧急联系江苏、山东等地口罩生产企业,协调落实口罩等货源200多万只告诉你30条好消息 ₩ via人民日报
	疫情可能於正月十五前出 現拐點	【独家专访丨武汉大学中南医院感染科教授桂希恩:预计#正月十五前武汉疫情可能出现拐点#】戳视频↓↓ L人民日报的微博视频
	湖北省省長對疫情非常痛心自責	【湖北省省长: #对疫情感到非常痛心内疚自责#】1月26日晚,#湖北新型肺炎疫情防控工作发布会#上,湖北省长王晓东表示:新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情发生以后,让党中央和全国人民揪心,我们感到非常痛心,常内疚,也非常自责。L人民日报的微博视频
27/1/2020	堅定打贏疫情攻防戰	人民日报评论员文章:坚定信心坚决打赢疫情防控阻击战 O人民日报 评论员文章:坚定信心坚决打赢疫情防控阻击战
	抗疫不能成恐鄂, 隔離病 毒但不能隔離愛	【转发呼吁!#抗疫不能成恐鄂#!】湖北同学回乡信息被泄露;一些地方甚至出现"围堵鄂A牌照私家车"等过激行为网络谣言在加剧社会恐慌甚至将抗"疫"变成恐"鄂"!这场阻击战中,湖北人,是同胞也是同袍!我们唯一、共同的敌人只有新冠病毒!转发呼吁,抗疫不能成恐鄂!#隔离病毒但不能隔离爱#! (人民日报)

	湖北人,是同胞也是同袍	【湖北人,是同胞也是同袍】这几天,有关新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情的新闻牵动人心。正在全国上下团结一心对抗疫情的时候,一些新闻却在刺痛人们的神经。一些地方出现了"酒店拒绝湖北人入住""围堵鄂A牌照私家车"等过激行为,各种讽刺、挖苦湖北人的图文也在朋友圈流传。他们付出的巨大努力和牺牲,不应该被人们忽视,更不应再遭受人们的指责。这场阻击战中,我们需要面对的,是新冠病毒这一共同的敌人;我们需要实现的,是战胜肺炎疫情这一共同的目标! 在向最美逆行者致敬的同时,也请向与我们守望相助的湖北同胞们,致敬!(人民日报)°湖北人,是同胞也是同袍
	武漢市長稱若能控制好疫情不怕留千古罵名	#新型冠状病毒·感染肺炎#【武汉市长称若能控制好疫情不怕历史留骂名】27日,武汉市长周先旺在接受央视专访时表示,一个超千万人口的城市,采取封城、在人类史上是从没有过的,但是面对现在的情况,我们把门关了,有可能把疾病关在城内,在历史上我们都会留下骂名。(只要是有利于疾病的控制、有利于人民生命安全,(武汉市委书记)马国强同志和我承担什么责任都可以。因为关门,最后说要问责,说人民群众有意见,我们愿意革职以谢天下。L人民日报的微博视频
28/1/2020	武漢醫護人員緊缺情況很 快會緩解	【武汉市委书记:#武汉医护人员紧缺情况很快会缓解#】武汉市委书记马国强表示,当前医护人员短缺主要是两个原因导致,一是新型冠状病毒肺炎病例的增加,导致武汉市需要住院的病人比往年增加,医护人员的负荷也增加,为了做到应收尽收,开辟了一些新的医院、医疗点。他强调,截至目前,全国各地主动支援武汉的医疗队达到22个,医护人员接近3000人,问题后续的解决要依靠党中央、国务院、全国各均的支持,相信很快医院医护人员紧张、人手不够的问题,会大大缓解。#抗击新型肺炎第一线##我们一起守护!#L人民日报的微博视频
	全國各地6000人醫療團隊支援湖北	#万众一心抗击新冠肺炎# 【#全国各地约6000人医疗队驰援湖北#】截至今晚,全国各地约6000人医疗队支援湖北!万众一心、同舟共济,我们一定会战胜这一次疫情!也请你们一定一定要平安!#武汉加油#(人民日报)
2020-01-29	疫情1周或10天左右達到高 峰	【#你好,明天#】"疫情1周或10天左右达到高峰",钟南山院士的这个判断,安定人心也温暖人心。他的坚毅给人信心,因连续作战而发红的双眼更让人心疼。#火神山雷神山钟南山#,网友的朴素表达,真切道出对钟老的敬意。疫情是魔鬼,无论藏匿到哪里都要揪出来,精准施策;发力,一定成功伏魔! L人民日报的微博视频
	疫情再哪裡,黨員幹部就 要戰鬥在哪裡	人民日报:疫情在哪里,党员干部就要战斗在哪里 O人民日报:疫情在哪里,党员干部就要战斗在哪里
	心痛護士	【你的样子让人心疼! #护士长面部浮肿勒出压痕#】#周刊君与你共同战疫# 空军军医大学986医院护士长郭玮担任第4组护理副组长,连续工作多个小时后,摘下防护镜和口罩,额头和脸上勒下了深深的压痕。由于高强度的连轴转,面部出现浮肿,戴口罩时加剧了疼痛。网友: 苦了,你们是最美的! L人民日报的微博视频
2020-01-30	回應歧視湖北人	【#武汉市委书记回应歧视湖北人#】相信在全国各地对武汉人、湖北人的歧视都是个例,#绝大部分人都会善待湖北人#,因为大家都有可能碰到类似的情况。同时,湖北人也要理解这些防控措施,是为了全国,民、为了全世界。虽然疫情在武汉,但目前已经是全国群防群控的态势,每个人都应该自觉做到自我保护。L人民日报的微博视频

	白衣戰士穿著防護服睡著了	#疫情仍处于扩散阶段#【心疼! 抗疫一线,#他们穿着防护服睡着了#】疫情蔓延,抗疫一线的他们很多已经超负荷运转,转发,致敬,请千万保重!#致敬白衣战士#L人民日报的微博视频
	隔離疫情不是隔斷真情, 病毒無情人間有情	【人民日报评论:#隔绝疫情不是隔断真情#】"请湖北同胞安心,我们起共渡难关!"这些天,从首都北京到江苏南京,从广东湛江到湖南长沙,各地纷纷伸出援手,妥善安置因为疫情滞留当地的湖北籍旅客,为他们解决衣食住行的同时,还安排专业医护人员进行医学观察,确保他们的健康安全。守望相助的举措,彰显治理温度,令人倍感暖心。身发现、早隔离,这是现在控制潜在传染源、遏制疫情蔓延最有效的办法。对来自疫情高发区的人员进行必要的排查、诊断、隔离,是对人民群众健康和权利负责。但隔离观察不是隔绝交流,隔绝疫情不是隔断真情。病毒无情人有情。
	網友:#褪下口罩那一刻我 哭了#, 致敬!	【网友:#褪下口罩那一刻我哭了#, 致敬!】近日, 上海援武汉医疗队的工作逐渐进入正轨。有时她们为了节省一套防护服连续工作9小时,期间不吃不喝。结束工作褪下口罩时,护士的脸被口罩勒出深深的印记。网友:看到褪下口罩的瞬间心疼哭了,希望她们平平安安!@看看新闻KNEWS #全国累计确诊新型肺炎7711例#L人民日报的微博视频
	打護士肺炎家屬被刑拘	【警方通报:#打护士肺炎病人家属被刑拘#】2020年1月30日0时15分,硚口区公安分局接到市四医院(西区)报警称:"医院12楼有病人家属医院护士"。分局调派民警赶赴现场处置。民警进入隔离病区,将打人者柯某带离现场到派出所接受调查。经查:柯某的岳父(68岁)因病境性肺炎于当日在医院去世,柯某情绪激动,抓扯并殴打医生头部和颈部,医生的口罩、防护服也被扯坏,扰乱了医院正常秩序。目前,硚口警方已经刑事立案,依法对柯某刑事拘留。警方将切实保护医务人员和人民群众生命安全,坚决维护医疗秩序。(人民日报)
	毆打醫生, 嚴懲不貸!	【人民微评:殴打医生,严惩不贷!】#打护士肺炎病人家属被刑拘#。 医生坚守防疫一线,舍小家为大家,该获得礼赞,而非殴打。对医护, 员动拳,就是破坏防控疫情工作,尤其让人寒心愤懑!医生不辞辛苦, 守护病患生命,我们有责任守护医生安全,守护医疗秩序。用法律为 生讨回公道,用制度安排让医生安心。(人民日报)L新京报我们视易 的秒拍视频
2020-01-31	世衛組織將肺炎列為國際 關注的突發公共衛生事件 ,但中國採取了許多有效 措施	#新冠肺炎最新动态#【世卫组织将新型冠状病毒疫情列为国际关注的 突发公共卫生事件】当地时间1月30日晚,世界卫生组织宣布,将新型冠状病毒疫情列为#国际关注的突发公共卫生事件#。强调不建议实施旅行和贸易限制,并再次高度肯定中方的防控举措。 (人民日报客户端)O网页链接
	不要過份擔心	#1036动新闻##聚焦新冠肺炎#【新型肺炎死亡主要在高龄人群】中国病预防控制中心流行病学首席专家吴尊友在接受央视采访时表示:新型冠状病毒肺炎不像想象的那么严重。我们衡量这种疾病的一个重要指标就是病死率。对全国7000多确诊病人的病例分析,我们看到小于30岁的人基本没有死亡,那么40至59岁的人病死率也只有0.2%,那么死亡主要发生在高龄因素(人群),所以大家不要过分担心。 L人民日报的微博视频
	保障武漢物資供應	【中央领导小组:#医疗防控物资优先保障武汉等重点地区#】今天,中央应对新型冠状病毒感染肺炎疫情工作领导小组召开小组会议强调,做好保障供应工作也是防控疫情的必要条件。对防护服等医疗防控物资要加强全国统一组织生产、调度和分配,优先保障武汉等重点地区

		需求;对国家#统一调度的防控物资任何地方不得截留#。要公开透明、 及时准确发布疫情和防控信息,不得瞒报、漏报。来源:人民日报
	紅十字會物資供應	【#湖北省回应红十字会物资供应问题#】1月31日21:00,湖北省召开第型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情防控工作新闻发布会,通报全省疫情和防控工作最新进展情况。武汉市政府党组成员李强回应红十字会物资供应问题:消耗量大于供应量;捐赠的物资和急需物资,从品种型号标准不是很好的对应;工作中也存在差距,比如周转不够快,调拨不够及时。L人民日报的微博视频关注新浪新闻,#最新疫情地图#实时更新中:O实时更新 新冠肺炎疫情地图
	雙黃連爭議事件	【上海药物所、武汉病毒所联合发现:#双黄连可抑制新型冠状病毒#】31日从中国科学院上海药物所获悉,该所和武汉病毒所联合研究初步发现,中成药#双黄连口服液可抑制新型冠状病毒#。此前,上海药物后动由蒋华良院士牵头的抗新型冠状病毒感染肺炎药物研究应急攻关团队,在前期SARS相关研究和药物发现成果基础上,聚焦针对该病毒的治疗候选新药筛选、评价和老药新用研究。双黄连口服液由金银花、黄芩、连翘三味中药组成。中医认为,这三味中药具有清热解毒、表里双清的作用。现代医学研究认为,双黄连口服液具有广谱抗病毒、抑菌、提高机体免疫功能的作用,是目前有效的广谱抗病毒药物之一。上海药物所长期从事抗病毒药物研究,2003年"非典"期间,上海药物所左建平团队率先证实双黄连口服液具有抗SARS冠状病毒作用,十余年来又陆续证实双黄连口服液对流感病毒(H7N9、H1N1、H5N1)、重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒、中东呼吸综合征冠状病毒具有明显的抗病毒效应。目前,双黄连口服液已在上海公共卫生临床中心、华中科技大学附属同济医院开展临床研究。(人民日报)
2020-02-01	雙黃連爭議事件-抑制不等於預防和治療	【抑制并不等于预防和治疗!特别提醒:#请勿抢购自行服用双黄连口服液#】31日新华社记者从中国科学院上海药物所获悉,该所和武汉病毒所联合研究初步发现,中成药双黄连口服液可抑制新型冠状病毒。目前该发现仍是初步研究,该药已在上海公共卫生临床中心、华中科技大学附属同济医院开展临床研究,对病人如何有效还要做大量的实验。特别提醒:按照@世界卫生组织,到目前为止,还没有用于预防和治疗新型冠状病毒的药物。特定的治疗方法正在研究中,并将通过临床试验进行测试。再次提醒:普通人请勿自行服用双黄连口服液,运用中医中药,脱离辨证论治都是不准确的!治病请遵医嘱。(来源@)民日报)
	媽媽給上前線軍醫兒子錄 制鼓勵視頻	【泪目!妈妈#给上前线军医儿子录制鼓励视频#:"盼望你早日平安归来"】"儿子,当妈妈知道的时候,你已经踏上征途,面对疫情挺身而出责无旁贷。虽然有点担心,但是妈妈坚决支持你。"大年三十晚上,空军军医大学医生史庆辉接到驰援武汉的命令。而这天,他的母亲刚刚出院回家。白衣战士们,我们都在等你平安归来! L人民日报的微博视频
	黃岡腦癱患者死亡後續:鎮 長被免職	【家人被隔离,16岁脑瘫患者死亡后续:#黄冈华家河镇镇书记镇长被免职#】2020年1月29日,红安县华家河镇鄢家村确诊为新冠病毒肺炎患者鄢小文的密切接触者鄢成(脑瘫患者,鄢小文的大儿子,16岁),在该镇集中观测点房间内确认死亡。红安县迅速成立联合调查组,调查组反馈,华家河镇党委、政府在新冠病毒肺炎疫情防控期间,存在工作不实、作风不实,已经免去该镇党委书记、镇长职务。(人民日报)O网页链接

2020-02-02	目前沒有新冠變異數據	【国家卫健委专家组成员邱海波:#目前没有新型冠状病毒变异证据#】 邱海波表示,#目前尚无二次感染病例#。现在已有对新型冠状病毒感 染病人的监测,这些病人感染两三周后就可产生抗体,尤其是痊愈病 人。一般抗体会持续半年或更长,所以半年内再感染可能性非常小,陷 非病毒又变异了,但目前还无证据。#抗击新型肺炎进行时# L人民 日报的微博视频
	新冠救治成功率高於甲流 和禽流感	【国家卫健委专家组成员邱海波:#救治成功率高于甲流和禽流感#】邱海波表示,新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎发病基数较高,重症病人数量看上去较大,但从数据统计来看,重症或者危重症的病人应占确诊病人百分之十多一点,整体来说不高,如果从救治成功率来看,远高于甲流和禽流感。L人民日报的微博视频
2020-02-03	核酸試劑產量滿足基本要求	【工信部:#核酸检测试剂产量是疑似患者40倍#,已经基本满足要求】 工业化信息化部总工程师田玉龙在新闻发布会上表示:2月1日,新型 冠状病毒核酸检测试剂日产量已经达到了77.3万人份,是疑似患病者 的40倍,已经基本满足要求。目前产能恢复值达到了百分之六七十,后 期主要工作就是恢复产能。@人民日报 #防控新型冠状病毒肺炎#L人 民日报的微博视频2张掖
2020-02-04	四川違規聚會被免職副鎮長確診新型肺炎	【四川內江#违规聚会被免职副镇长确诊新型肺炎#】据四川省內江市卫健委消息,截至2月3日24时,內江市新增3例新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎确诊病例。其中1例患者郑某,男,36岁,现住内江市市中区文英街。月25日、26日晚分别与途经武汉返乡人员龙某(1月30日确诊)在龙湾半岛宣和茶楼、太白路天萱茶楼聚会:1月26-30日在白马镇政府上班;月31日,因龙某被确诊对其实行居家观察,并采集标本;2月1日,实验室检测结果阳性,为无症状感染者,随即收治到定点医院隔离治疗;2月3日出现临床症状。上述确诊的郑某就是被免去白马镇副镇长职务的郑常清。2月3日,内江市纪委监委曝光3起涉及防疫工作违纪违规典型问题,其中一起为:2020年1月25日晚、1月26日晚,郑常清违反有规定,参与群体性聚集和娱乐等活动,落实防控责任与措施不力,造尽不良影响。2月2日,郑常清被免去白马镇副镇长职务,被监察立案调查。郑常清违反规定参与群体性聚集和娱乐,潜伏期感染新型冠状病毒,导致包括白马镇在内的干部群众31人被集中医学观察,18人居家观察。(人民日报)
	世界銀行和IMF對中國經濟充滿信心	【#世界银行和IMF发声#:对中国经济充满信心】当地时间2月3日,世银行表示,对感染新型冠状病毒的所有人感到同情。世界银行认为,写政府方面有充足的政策空间来应对这一疫情,并且为市场注入了相当大规模的流动性,这些举措能够缓和疫情给中国经济增长带来的损失。2月3日中国央行开展了1.2万亿元公开市场逆回购操作投放资金,确保流动性充足供应,银行体系整体流动性比去年同期多9000亿元。国际货币基金组织IMF总裁克里斯塔利娜·格奥尔基耶娃2月3日表示,对新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情表示诚挚慰问,我们支持最近一段时间以来中国政府在应对这一疫情方面采取的措施,包括财政、货币和金融领域。中国经济继续展现出极强的韧性,我们对此充满信心。此外,当地时间3日,IMF总裁格奥尔基耶娃录制视频,向中国人民致以新春祝福,对受到冠状病毒严重疫情影响的所有人表示深切慰问,并表示随时准备竭尽所能提供帮助。她用中文说道"中国加油!""武汉加油!"。L人民日报的微博视频(@人民日报)
	公布病死率	【#确诊病例病死率2.1%#: #湖北确诊病例病死率3.1%#】2月4日国家工生健康委发布会上,国家卫健委医政医管局副局长焦雅辉表示,按照确诊病例的病死率来算,截止到昨天晚上24时,全国新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎累计确诊病例数是20438人,累计死亡是425人。根据这个数

		字来推算,全国的病死率,就是确诊病例的病死率是2.1%。死亡患者主要是集中在湖北省,累计414人,占全国的97%,湖北确诊病例病死率3.1%。L人民日报的微博视频
5/2/2020	打響疫情防控的人民戰爭	人民日报评论员文章:打响疫情防控的人民战争 O人民日报评论员文章:打响疫情防控的人民战争
	人民日報為新冠感染者提 供快速通道	【速扩!#新型肺炎求助通道开启#】人民日报全媒体行动,征集新型冠状病毒肺炎求助者信息!如果你身边有确诊、疑似、密切接触者以及无法排除的发热者,请点击O网页链接 填写信息,我们将尽力提供帮助。守望相助,抗击疫情!#武汉加油#!
6/2/2020	汶川村民自發支援武漢	【感动!#汶川村民自发支援武汉100吨蔬菜#】汶川地震后,汶川县100多名伤者被送到武汉免费救治,"作为汶川人,最应该感恩!"这次疫情发生后,四川汶川县三江镇龙竹村村民主动捐赠,驾车36小时运送100吨新鲜蔬菜驰援武汉。6辆卡车上贴着一句话,纪念这份跨越时空的感动:汶川感恩你武汉要雄起L人民日报的微博视频
	方艙醫院建成	【现场视频:武汉#方舱医院收治第一批患者现场#】5日晚,转运首批是者的救护车抵达武汉洪山体育馆方舱医院,床位将持续开放至800张。#新型冠状病毒肺炎最新情况#现场视频↓↓ L人民日报的微博视频
7/2/2020	李文亮去世	【#李文亮去世#】@武汉中心医院 眼科医生李文亮, 在抗击新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情工作中不幸感染, 经全力抢救无效, 于2020年2月7日凌晨2点58分去世, 对此我们深表痛惜和哀悼。(人民日报)
	李文亮去世2	【国家卫健委网站今天发文,向李文亮医生表示深切哀悼】 武汉市心医院李文亮医生在抗击疫情中感染新型冠状病毒肺炎,经全力救治不幸逝世,国家卫生健康委表示深切哀悼,向李文亮医生的家属表示诚挚慰问。 疫情发生以来,广大医务工作者不顾个人安危,舍小,为大家,迎难而上,英勇奋战在抗疫最前线,为保护人民生命健康作出了重大贡献,我们表示崇高敬意。 当前,抗击疫情正处于关键期,防控形势依然严峻复杂,需要全社会更加关心关爱医务人员,团结一致,万众一心,共克时艰,坚决打赢疫情防控阻击战。来源:人民日报
	李文亮去世3:調查李文亮 事件	【人民锐评:#全面调查李文亮事件#,让正义抵达人心】今天,中央纪国家监委网站发布消息:经中央批准,国家监察委员会决定派出调查组赴湖北省武汉市,就群众反映的涉及李文亮医生的有关问题作全面调查。李文亮医生在抗击疫情中感染新型冠状病毒肺炎,不幸逝世,引发网友刷屏关注。此前,在发布病情的微博里,他表示"等我病好了我就会上一线。"这种事不避难、义不逃责的担当,令人肃然起敬。如今,国家监察委派出调查组作全面调查,回应了公众关切,也让人对还原事实真相抱有期待。还原真相,就能稳定人心;呵护正义,就能心聚力;捍卫法治尊严,更能凝聚起团结一心的强大力量。当前,抗击疫情正处于关键时期,气不可泄,劲不可松,人心不可散。带着信念更气,同时间赛跑、与病魔较量,我们就能遏制住疫情蔓延势头,最终打赢疫情防控阻击战。@人民日报
8/2/2020	新冠肺炎英文簡稱NCP	【国家卫健委:#新冠肺炎英文简称NCP#】#国务院联防联控机制发布 2#,新闻发言人介绍新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎统一称谓为"新型冠状病毒肺炎",简称"新冠肺炎",英文名为"Novel coronavirus pneumonia",简称为"NCP"。L人民日报的微博视频

	雷神山交付使用	【#雷神山医院交付使用#】武汉雷神山医院各项准备工作正有序进行中,今日将交付使用,首批医疗队员已经进驻,全力救治已确诊的新型冠状病毒肺炎患者。#雷神山医院开设1500张床位#、32个病区,除重症病区外,病房均为2人间。该院只设住院不设门诊。@人民日报
2020-02-10	紀錄疫情下的中國城市, 無數人用生命點燃生命	【#3分钟记录疫情下的中国城市#】一场疫情,让这个春节里,每一片4灯璀璨的背后都附上一层阴霾。然而,无数人正在和时间赛跑,用双支撑起双手,用生命点燃生命。3分钟记录疫情下的中国城市↓↓记住此刻,一起期待春暖花开那一天!#武汉加油#,中国加油!#百名导师智力战疫#@新片场社区 L人民日报的微博视频
	武漢莫慌我們共同戰役	【武汉,莫慌!我们共同战疫!】在疫情防控阻击战面前,中国的医务工作者第一时间冲锋在前,人民解放军挺身而出,16个省对口支援湖北。截至昨天,全国各地累计调派11921名医护人员驰援湖北。一方有难、八方驰援!钟南山说,武汉是能过关的!让我们一起坚守共赢胜利!来源:人民日报L人民日报的微博视频
	武漢大學研究生回顧之餘 過程:還沒讓家人驕傲,我 不能放棄自己	【#武汉大学24岁研究生回顾治愈历程#: 还没让家人为我骄傲,我不能放弃自己】从确诊为新冠肺炎到治愈出院,武汉大学医学专业研究生李霖琳(化名)在隔离病房度过了惊心动魄的17天,期间甚至因呼吸窘迫而录制过临终视频。2月8日,李霖琳走出河南省鲁山县人民医院传染病医院,她说,"希望所有人都能坚持住。"(新华社) L人民日报的微博视频
	習近平在北京調研指導疫 情防控工作	【视频:#习近平在北京调研指导疫情防控工作#】10日下午,习近平在北京调研指导新冠肺炎疫情防控工作。习近平首先来到朝阳区安贞街道安华里社区,了解基层一线疫情群防群控、居民生活必需品保障供应等情况,看望慰问社区居民和工作人员。 L人民日报的微博视频
2020-02-11	武漢所有住宅小區實施封閉管理	【#武汉发热患者不得跨区就诊# #武汉所有住宅小区实行封闭管理#】武汉市新冠肺炎疫情防控指挥部10日发布第11号和第12号通告。第11号通告要求:一、发热患者(包括非武汉市户籍人员)严格按照就近就医的原则,到现居住地所在区定点发热门诊就诊,不得跨区就诊。二、经定点发热门诊诊断,发热的肺炎患者需在定点发热门诊留观的,在定点发热门诊留观;留观床位不能满足需要,由发热门诊所在区就近提供场所进行留观。第12号通告要求:依据相关法律法规和一级响应相关要求,决定自即日起在全市范围内所有住宅小区实行封闭管理。对新冠肺炎确诊患者或疑似患者所在楼栋单元必须严格进行封控管理。请全体市民积极支持。对于干扰阻碍实施封闭管理者请社会各界予以劝阻,必要时公安机关将依据有关法律法规采取强制措施。(人民日报)关注新浪新闻,新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情专题实时更新中:聚焦新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情
	鐘南山估計2月中下旬到峰 值	【#钟南山估计2月中下旬到峰值# 拐点是否出现要看二次返程情况】11日下午,在湖北省武汉市协和医院西院医生办公室,广东医疗队武汉前方ICU团队与后方广州医科大学附属第一医院举行远程视频会诊。会诊期间,钟南山院士通过连线回答公众关切问题。钟南山表示,我估计2月中下旬到峰值,至于拐点,要看二次返程情况。(人民日报记胡润新)#钟南山##新型冠状病毒#

	中央赴河北指導組約談武 漢市副市長等3人,指出區 政府需要為武漢同濟醫院 中法新城區轉移確診患者 事件道歉	【#中央赴湖北指导组约谈武汉市副市长等3人#】"应收尽收是防控新冠肺炎疫情的关键,要把好事办好,怎么能把好事办坏?这些负责转运危重和重症病人的党员干部为什么不跟车?现在的武汉就是战时状态,这些人的行为十分恶劣。"10日晚,在中央赴湖北指导组约谈会上,国务院副秘书长、国务院办公厅督察室主任高雨的诘问一针见血,也透出事态的严重性。办公桌对面,接受约谈的武汉市武昌区区长余松边听边记,脸色通红。这是一场针对武汉疫情防控工作中暴露出的突出问题开展的紧急约谈。9日,武汉市对确诊还未住院的新冠肺炎重症患者进行集中收治。有关中央媒体记者跟踪采访发现,当晚在将患者转运至武汉同济医院中法新城院区的过程中,武昌区由于工作滞后、衔接无序、组织混乱,不仅转运车辆条件差,街道和社区工作人员也没有跟车服务,导致重症病人长时间等待继而情绪失控,做法十分恶劣。"对这一事件,中央指导组的意见是:区政府和街道要向这些患者挨个赔礼道歉,对相关责任人根据党纪政纪严肃问责。另外,作为区长、作为指挥长,在这件事上你应该负什么责任,要向上级写一份深刻检查。"高雨说。"得知9日晚的事件,我非常痛心,我们有责任,一定深刻检讨。"余松说。随后,中央指导组又先后约谈了武汉市副市长陈避馨、武汉市决由区区长林文书。"对9日晚武昌区发生的事件,武汉市要督促武昌区认真整改,市里要以此为戒,也要深刻反思;并举一反三,把老百姓反映的问题逐一梳理、落到实处,并对有关处中央指导组要求,做好善后。"陈避馨回答。"我们收集了近期有关应收尽收的问题线索,洪山区有200余条;你们是不是工作不够细,还没做到位?"中央指导组同志约谈洪山区区长林文书时说。"这段时间我们克服了许多困难,也做了不少工作,但也有做得不到位的地方,[去后我们马上对照问题——整改,补齐短板。"林文书回答。约谈进行了一个多小时。"回去我们要马上行动起来,对照这些问题狠抓落实、狠抓整改。"约谈对象表示。中央指导组参与约谈的同志说,针对当前防疫工作暴露出来的突出问题,我们就是要及时进行约谈,及时敲响警钟。约谈也是给广大干部释放一个强烈信号;战"痰"当前,失时的疫工作暴露出来的实出问题,我们就是要及时进行约谈,及时敲响警钟。约谈也是给广大干部释放一个强烈信号;战"痰"当前,失时的疫工作暴露出来的突出问题,我们就是要及时进行约谈,及时敲响警钟。约读也是给广大干部释放一个强烈信号;战"痰"当前,失时发行统统,真正把人民群众的生命安全和身体健康放在第一位。(人民日报)
	#COVID-19命名	【#COVID-19命名现场画面#】世卫组织宣布将"新冠状病毒"命名为 "COVID-19"。此前, 国家卫健委发布的是"新冠肺炎"英文名Novel coronavirus pneumonia, 简称NCP。 戳视频, 看现场↓↓↓ L人民日报的微博视频
2020-02-13	習近平批准軍隊增派2600名醫護人員支援武漢	【经中央军委主席习近平批准 #军队增派2600名医护人员支援武汉#抗击新冠肺炎疫情】经中央军委主席习近平批准,军队增派2600名医护人员支援武汉抗击新冠肺炎疫情,参照武汉火神山医院运行模式,承担武汉市泰康同济医院、湖北省妇幼保健院光谷院区确诊患者医疗救治任务。武汉市泰康同济医院计划展开床位860张,湖北省妇幼保健院光谷院区计划展开床位700张。两所医院均开设临床病区,设置感染控制、检验、特诊、放射诊断、药械、消毒供应、信息、医学工程等辅助科室。此次抽组的医疗力量来自陆军、海军、空军、火箭军、战略支援部队、联勤保障部队、武警部队多个医疗单位。根据医院容量和建设进度,军队医护人员将分批投入支援,首批力量1400人于2月13日抵达武汉,并计划在第一时间展开相关医疗救治工作。截至目前,3队共派出3批次4000余名医护人员支援武汉抗击新冠肺炎疫情。via.人民日报

	中央:孝感黃岡等地區要採取武漢同等措施	【中央:#孝感黄冈等地要采取武汉同等措施#】13日,中央应对新冠肺炎疫情工作领导小组指出,要继续把湖北省特别是武汉市作为疫情防控的重中之重。武汉市要对"四类人员"加速分类集中收治或隔离;孝感、黄冈等地要采取和武汉同等的隔离救治措施。湖北和武汉要进一步强化离汉离鄂通道管控,切实做到内防扩散、外防输出。会议指出,通过错峰等措施#今年不会出现往年的返程高峰#。各地要继续抓好群防群控。各省负责对本省各市县根据疫情合理分类,制定差异化精准防控策略,视疫情有序恢复生产生活秩序。有效药物和救治是战胜疫情的关键环节。要总结近6000例治愈病例,完善诊疗方案。更有针对性防止轻症转为重症和开展重症患者救治,抓紧投放临床有效药物,提高治愈率、降低病亡率。(人民日报)
14/2/2020	等春天來, 我們摘下口罩, 好好擁抱	#情人节#【等春来,我们好好拥抱】疫情,让人和人隔开很远,却让,心贴得更近。隔离病毒,但不隔绝爱。在今天这个日子,爱有了特殊意义。等春来,摘下口罩,我们好好拥抱。#等春来你最想见谁#? L人民日报的微博视频 2濮阳
	抗擊MV熱血出征	【#抗疫MV热血出征#:这一战,我们一定能赢!】 他们按下红手印,从全国各地驰援武汉;他们挺立在疫情面前,从死神手里抢人;他们给分夺秒,不分昼夜建好"火神"再战"雷神"…岂曰无衣,与子同袍!他们普通的中国人,更是勇敢逆行的"战士"。热血出征,卫我同胞。武汉加油,中国加油!#湖北新增4823例新冠肺炎#L人民日报的微博视频
	袁隆平捐大米	【#袁隆平捐赠200吨大米运抵武汉#】2月14日,一辆辆满载大米的货车从货场陆续驶出,驶往武汉市蔡甸区。据了解,该批物资是袁隆平高对 技股份有限公司捐赠给武汉市蔡甸区的200吨丝苗米,将为该区抗击 肺炎疫情发挥作用。#全民战疫##坚决打赢疫情防控阻击战# @人民日报 L长江日报的微博视频 2南宁
	隔離病區新生兒哄睡畫面	【心都化了!#隔离病区新生儿哄睡画面#】在武汉儿童医院,有专门为新生儿设立的新冠肺炎隔离病区。视频里这名婴儿是一名新冠肺炎疑似患者,其母亲已经确诊,小家伙只能刚出生就住进隔离区。护士王姗姗穿着厚厚的防护服,平时简单的护理操作也异常艰难,但她还是掌握了和宝宝"沟通"的方式。网友:小可爱要健康长大!(付文)L人民日报的微博视频
15/2/2020	張家界疾控中心科長到泰國躲疫被撤職	【湖南省纪委通报:张家界#疾控中心科长到泰国躲疫情被撤职#调查】湖南省纪委通报张家界市疾控中心慢性非传染性疾病防治科科长李文杰擅离职守、临阵脱逃,携家人到泰国躲避疫情问题。2020年1月21日,李文杰被抽调到张家界市新冠肺炎疫情防控指挥部,负责疫情信息报送工作。在获悉该市出现一例确诊病例后,李文杰害怕自己及家人被感染,遂从单位取走个人护照,于1月30日携家人乘飞机到泰国躲避。期间,李文杰向单位谎称其母亲和武汉有关人员有接触,自己在老家自行隔离。经多次劝返,李文杰于2月9日下午乘飞机从泰国回到张家界。经查,李文杰对组织不忠诚不老实,擅离职守、临阵脱逃,严重违反政治纪律、组织纪律,给予其撤职处分,涉及其他问题在进一步;查中。市疾控中心党办工作人员熊月凤、市卫健委人事科科长伍燕未严格执行护照集中保管有关规定,被分别给予党内严重警告、党内警告处分。(人民日报记者何勇)@人民日报 #新型冠状病毒感染肺炎#2商丘·柘城县
	武漢方艙醫院患者出院	【"出舱啦"!#武汉100多名方舱医院患者出院#】2月15日,位于武汉东西湖区的武汉客厅方舱医院,共有100多名新冠肺炎轻症患者经过治疗后集体出院。@人民日报 联动@长江日报 ,听出院的患者都怎么说?戳直播↓人民日报的微博直播.

	重症患者血漿抗體治療效果顯著	【#9例重症患者血浆抗体治疗效果显著#】1月20日,武汉20多名新冠肺炎感染的医务人员在康复后10天献出自己的血液。2月8日新冠肺炎康复者血浆抗体治疗开始进行,首批共有9例重症患者接受这项治疗。专家表示:一般24小时后,患者症状开始减轻,淋巴细胞比例上升,(反应蛋白下降,发现患者肺CT表现,渗出明显减少。(央视)L人民民报的微博视频
16/2/2020	全國疫情防控效果顯著	【国家卫健委: #全国疫情防控效果已经显现#】在#国务院联防联控机制新闻发布会#上,国家卫健委发言人米锋表示,截至2月15日24时,武汉、湖北、全国#新型冠状病毒感染肺炎#重症病例占确诊病例的比例均明显下降,其中武汉重症占确诊病例的比例,由1月28日的最高点32.4%波动下降至2月15日的21.6%,湖北其他地市重症占确诊病例的比例,由1月27日的最高点18.4%下降至2月15日的11.1%,全国其他省份重症占确诊病例的比例,由1月27日的最高点15.9%下降至2月15日的7.2%,以上变化说明,全国各地的疫情防控效果已经显现。#武汉重症占确诊比例下降至21.6%# L人民日报的微博视频
	謝謝每一個在"戰疫"的你我	肺炎@人民日报 【#新冠肺炎战疫日记#:一起坚持,美好终会到来】火神山鼾声疲倦的建筑工人,疫情不除头发不留的医护人员,"空投"口罩的快递员,每一个在家"战疫"的你我#谢谢每个平凡的中国人#,我们一定能打赢这一战! #抗击新型肺炎第一线# L人民日报的微博视频
	探訪封閉管理小區	【#人民直播#:#探访封闭管理中的武汉居民小区#】2月11日,武汉市新冠肺炎疫情防控指挥部下发通知要求,2月14日之前,全市住宅小区要完成封闭管理工作。封闭管理之后如何保障居民生活?小区封闭管理之后的武汉又是什么样貌?正在直播↓↓人民日报的微博直播.
	中國抗擊疫情為世界爭取時間	【世卫总干事: #中国抗击新冠疫情为世界争取时间#】世界卫生组织总干事谭德赛15日在第56届慕尼黑安全会议上表示,我们无法预测新冠肺炎疫情向什么方向发展,但让我们受到鼓舞的是中国从源头为遏制疫情采取的措施为世界争取了时间,这些措施让中国损失巨大,但延缓了疫情向世界其他地区蔓延。L中报视频的秒拍视频 @人民日报
	方艙醫院唱起我和我的祖國	#坚强乐观的湖北人#【#方舱医院唱起我和我的祖国#】16日晚,在武昌方舱医院,一名患者唱起《青藏高原》,迎来满堂喝彩,身边的患者们可变成"捧场王",跟着一起打节拍。他们还唱起《我和我的祖国》,过是大合唱。网友:心态好,这就是打不垮的武汉人!祝早日康复!#万众一心抗击新冠肺炎#L人民日报的微博视频
	俄羅斯網友中文為武漢加 油	【#俄罗斯网友中文为武汉加油#】"我们都看过中国医护人员的照片,看到他们拼命救治病人,看过他们脸上布满深烙的伤痕"最近,俄罗斯各地网友纷纷录制视频,为中国人民抗击新冠病毒疫情加油。"中国加油,我们陪你在一起"! (人民日报) L人民日报的微博视频
17/2/2020	軍隊增援武漢	#军队增派2600名医护人员全部抵达武汉#今天,军队增派支援武汉抗击新冠肺炎疫情的又一批1200名医护人员抵达武汉。至此,军队增派的2600名医护人员全部抵达武汉。哪里有困难,哪里就有人民的子弟兵!平安归来!英雄们#直击疫情防控第一线#L人民日报的微博视频
	抗擊非典的香港退休護士 再戰疫	【#抗击非典的香港退休护士再战疫#】香港退休护士陈女士曾在一线抗击非典。此次新冠疫情发生后,她主动请缨再上战场。她说,病人来3 医院,托付了他们的生命,没有任何理由离弃他们。希望医护人员能够紧守岗位,病人和战友都需要他们!病毒再可怕,也阻挡不住心中的爱。 L人民日报的微博视频

	人民銳評: 部分地方疫情防控別走極端	【#人民锐评#: #疫情防控别走极端#】当前,新冠肺炎疫情防控正处在最吃劲的关键阶段,各地采取了联防联控、群防群控等严格的防控措施。总体上看,各地采取的防控措施有助于切断疾病传播途径,但是,也有个别地方特别是疫情并不严重的地方,在工作中出现偏颇和极端做法。比如,为阻止村民聚会,到村民家中砸毁麻将桌;为防止人员进出,在密切接触者家门外安装铁栏;在通村路口私设关卡,一律禁止车辆人员通行;任意扣留经过本地的防疫物资;不允许外出工作人员返几小区;等等。针对基层治理的短板和不足,应该坚决贯彻中央关于依法防控的要求,教育引导干部群众尊法、学法、守法、用法,不断提高运用法治思维和法治方式解决问题的能力,在基层治理中实现法治、德治、自治的统一。O网页链接(来源:人民日报)
	因工作感染新冠肺炎殉職 人員應評為烈士	【两部门:符合条件的#因工作感染新冠肺炎殉职人员应评为烈士#】据新华社,记者17日从退役军人事务部获悉,退役军人事务部、中央军驾政治工作部近日联合印发《关于妥善做好新冠肺炎疫情防控牺牲人员烈士褒扬工作的通知》。通知指出,在新冠肺炎疫情防控工作中,直持接触待排查病例或确诊病例,承担诊断、治疗、护理、医院感染控制、病例标本采集、病原检测以及执行转运新冠肺炎患者任务等的医务人员和防疫工作者因履行防控工作职责感染新冠肺炎以身殉职,或者其他牺牲人员,符合烈士评定(批准)条件的,应评定(批准)为烈士。民日报)
18/2/2020	新冠疫苗研發	【#涉药央企正进行新冠疫苗研发#: #正在抓紧恢复生产磷酸氯喹#】国资委副秘书长赵世堂表示,中国生物已累计生产100万人份核酸分子检测试剂盒,制备的康复者血浆已成功用于10名危重病人的治疗。目前灭活疫苗的研发正在进行病毒培养,重组基因工程疫苗研发已完成基因序列的合成。中国医药目前正在抓紧恢复对治疗新冠肺炎具有疗效的磷酸氯喹的生产,加大马力,保障市场供应。 L人民日报的微博视频
	鐘南山:當前武漢疫情控制 關鍵,還沒有停止人傳人	【#钟南山回应当前武汉疫情控制关键#】18日,钟南山院士在广东省新闻发布会上表示,目前武汉依然是关键,八成病人在武汉,九成死亡了武汉,武汉现在看来还并没有停止人传人。现在需要密切解决两个问题,一是正常人和病人分开,二是新冠肺炎病人和流感病人分开。如果老是混在一起,武汉用了很大人力财力,这个问题仍然不能解决。L人民日报的微博视频
19/2/2020	他在病危時寫下我的遺體 捐贈國家	【他在#病危时写下我的遗体捐国家#,在场医护人员泪奔】"我的遗体捐国家"…这份7字遗书是12日上午新冠肺炎重症患者肖贤友在武汉市第四医院(古田院区)写下的。他拒绝使用丙球蛋白,想留给更需要的人使用。当日下午,肖贤友被转至金银潭医院,第二天,由于病情恶化不幸离世。他的妻子说,丈夫永远离开了,她仍想对关怀丈夫、全力脱救的援汉医护人员道一声谢谢。O歪歪扭扭7字遗书让人泪奔 #疫情防控 开封在行动##正能量##万众一心抗击疫情##共同战疫#@人民日报
	新增出院病例首超新增確 診病例	#抗击肺炎武汉好消息#【这个"交会",让人欣喜!#冲啊小蓝线#!】# 新增出院病例首超新增确诊病例#,继续加油!@人民日报
	武漢要求區委書記區長簽訂責任狀	【#武汉要求区委书记区长签订责任状#:疫情防控出现疏漏追责问责】据长江日报,2月19日晚,武汉市新冠肺炎疫情防控指挥部召开视频调度会,调度3天拉网大排查开展情况,要求各区区委书记、区长都要签"责任状",对确诊病例一个都不居家等问题进行承诺,如果出现疏漏,立马追责问责。(人民日报)

	鐘南山聯手哈佛大學攻堅 新冠病毒	#关注新冠肺炎#【#钟南山联手哈佛大学攻坚新冠病毒#】2月19日上午 10时,哈佛大学、广州呼吸健康研究院、恒大集团三方联合成立的新想 冠状病毒肺炎科研攻坚小组召开第二次视频会议,各方进行了两个多小时的深入研讨。 从现场参会名单来看,科研攻坚小组包括国家健委高级别专家组组长钟南山院士,哈佛大学医学院院长George Daley院士,哈佛大学医学院副院长David Golan、免疫系主任Arlene Sharpe院士,哈佛大学雷根研究所主任Bruce Walker院士,哈佛大学传染疾病动态中心主任Marc Lipstich,丹娜法伯癌症研究院传染病系主任Lindsey Baden,广州呼吸健康研究院院长何建行教授、呼吸疾病国家重点实验室副主任赵金存教授等国内外权威专家,这是一个世界顶级团队。 哈佛校长Lawrence S.Bacow表示,哈佛大学非常感谢有机会参与攻克人类共同面临的难题,他对哈佛大学和钟南山率领的广州呼研院共同合作、发挥各自科研优势攻克新冠病毒肺炎充满信心。钟南山院士表示,相信通过三方共同努力,一定能尽快形成一批科研成果,一定能对疫情防控、患者救治起到积极作用,最终彻底消除新冠病毒对人类健康和生命安全的威胁。(人民日报)
20/2/2020	中西醫治療新冠肺炎有效	【#中西医结合治疗新冠肺炎有效#】20日,国务院新闻办公室在湖北武汉举行新闻发布会。发布会上,中医药局党组书记、副局长余艳红表示,在新冠肺炎疫情中坚持中西医结合取得了显著成效,大量临床实践证实,中西医结合治疗效果是肯定的,有效的。在重症预后方面有一个关键指标是淋巴细胞数量,研究发现#中医药可有效提高淋巴细胞数量#。L人民日报的微博视频
	李蘭娟臉上的壓痕	#李兰娟脸上的压痕#【#李兰娟重症ICU查房#】20日,中国工程院院士国家卫健委高级别专家组成员李兰娟,走进武汉大学人民医院东院区ICU病房,问诊新冠肺炎危重症患者。为鼓励士气,她让助手在防护服写上"加油!"。当她脱下防护服,脸上压痕清晰可见。网友:李奶奶,辛苦了!O网页链接(人民日报)
21/2/2020	國家衛健委回應新冠疫情 拐點	#新型冠状病毒肺炎最新情况# 【#国家卫健委回应疫情拐点#】国家卫健委副主任曾益新表示,目前#全国疫情防控出现积极向好趋势#,可以用"4个下降、1个增加、部分省份零报告"概括。"4个下降"是新增确诊病例数在下降、全国湖北外其他省份每日新增确诊病例下降、湖北除武汉以外其他地市每日新增确诊病例下降、武汉每日新增确诊病例下降。"1个增加"是新增出院病例2月18日起全国连续三天超过确诊病例数。L人民日报的微博视频
	首列治癒者復檢陽性	【成都#一治愈者出院10日后复检出核酸阳性#】日前有媒体报道,2月19日下午,四川成都望江锦园一治愈后回家隔离的新型冠状病毒患者,在回家隔离的第10天,复检查出核酸阳性,相关机构已先后接走家属与患者,经与四川省卫健委核实,信息属实。今日(2月21日),该小物业发布了告全体业主书,全文如下: 望江锦园新型冠状病毒疫情防控通报各位业主:2月19日下午接社区通知,5栋3楼治愈回家隔离的新型冠状病患者(回家隔离第10天,患者及家属均未出过门,所需物资由物业送上门)按统一要求,需出门到定点医院复检(出门路线:从消楼梯下楼,经单元大厅出楼栋,再经总平道路出小区大门;出门要求:戴口罩、手套)。当天晚上再次接社区通知,患者的复检结果为核酸阳性,医疗机构需马上接走患者及家属做进一步的核查及隔离观察。19日23:00左右和20日凌晨1:00左右,相关机构先后接走家属及患者(出门路线:从消防楼梯下楼,经单元大厅出楼栋,再经总平道路出小区门;出门要求:患者戴口罩、手套,家属戴口罩)。物业及疾控中心对该患者及家属从家出门到小区大门所经过的路线进行了全面的消杀。物业中心将会持续对该楼栋进行重点消杀,持续跟进该患者的情况,及时向全体业主通报。(人民日报)

	湖北核減病例必須全部加回	【#湖北已经核减病例必须全部加回#】湖北省卫健委副主任涂远超表示,近日湖北和武汉数据调整引起社会高度关注。对此,省委书记应勇同志高度重视,明确要求对已确诊的病例不允许核减,已核减的必须全部加回,对相关责任人要查清事实,严肃问责。#湖北订正新冠肺炎疫情数据# L人民日报的微博视频 【#意大利新增17例新冠肺炎病例#, #意大利出现首例新冠肺炎死亡病
		例#】当地时间21日,意大利的新型冠状病毒疫情恶化。意大利北部地区当日共新增17例新冠病毒肺炎感染病例,至少9座城市下令关闭学校酒吧等公共场所,为期一周。其中,一位威尼托大区确诊的78岁男性在帕多瓦死亡,为意大利境内首例新冠肺炎死亡病例。(人民日报)
22/2/2020	是院士也是戰士	【#是院士也是战士#!致敬#战疫一线的院士#】钟南山,84岁再战防疫最前线;李兰芳,年过古稀仍奔波一线,ICU查房后脸上压痕清晰可见陈薇,大年初二就奔赴武汉,科研成果大大加快确诊速度他们,是下土,也是战士。感谢他们,也感谢所有为防控疫情而努力的人。我们相信,这场战疫一定能赢! Via.人民日报
	浙江第一批疫苗已產生抗 體	【#浙江第一批疫苗已产生抗体#】今天下午,浙江省新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情防控工作新闻发布会(第二十七场)举行,浙江省卫生健康委副主任孙黎明表示,第1批疫苗已经产生抗体,已经进入动物实验阶段,重组腺病毒载体疫苗,开始进行重组病毒的培养,将于近期开展动物实验。浙江省对病毒的筛选到第4代,目前,科研人员争分夺秒,攻克难题。但我们也要清醒的认识到,由于疫苗研发的周期比较长,我们必须尊重科学规律,经过科学严谨,安全的研究过程。@人民日报 #直击新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情#2成都
24/2/2020	鐘南山回應出院病人重新 感染可能性很小	【#钟南山回应出院病人重新感染#:可能性很小】2月24日,钟南山院- 与武汉前方的广东医疗队ICU治疗团队再次开展远程视频会诊。会上 ,钟南山针表示,病人治愈后重新感染的可能性很小,出院后检测再次 出现阳性的结果,可能是因为试剂盒的敏感度不同造成的。接下来,「 以通过检测血清IgG抗体等手段,来判断出院病人是否重新感染。(人 民日报)O钟南山:病人出院后重新感染的可能性很小
25/2/2020	寄往戰疫前線的家屬	【泪目!#寄往战疫前线的家书#】"你有多勇敢,我就有多坚强""每一个身披白衣的战士,都可能是妈妈的模样"疫情当前,无数人舍小家为大家,后方的亲人将思念和牵挂寄托在一封封家书中,"见字如面,望疫情早日过去,盼你早归!"@人民日报 #防控新型冠状病毒肺炎#O寄往"疫"线的家书 L最高人民检察院的微博视频
	國家藥監局關謠新冠疫苗研製成功	【新冠肺炎疫苗研制成功?国家药监局回应】2月25日,据媒体报道, 天津大学生命科学学院黄金海教授团队宣布已经成功研发出新型冠状 病毒口服疫苗,甚至有媒体将标题改为"疫苗已经研制成功",因此很 容易被大众误解为已经上市并广泛用于人群接种。疫苗是否要经过临 床验证才可以呢?"必须的!"国家药品监督管理局一位相关负责人回 应说。事实上,我国对于疫苗的审批和监管还是相当严格的。疫苗获 批同样至少需要进行动物实验和临床试验等一系列流程才有可能上 市。这意味着短期内没有一款疫苗上市。记者联系了天津大学负责宣 传的相关人士,确认新闻属实,疫苗初步成型,但距离上市尚早,目前 后续一系列研发希望寻求企业合作进行。来源:人民日报、健康时报

26/2/2020	司法部回應監獄疫情情況 ,表示已採取嚴厲問責措 施	【#司法部回应监狱疫情情况#: 3省5所监狱共确诊555例,监狱发生疫情,教训十分深刻】司法部副部长熊选国表示,截至2月25日,湖北、江、山东三省五所监狱共确诊555例,疑似病例19例,重症病例4例。目前没有发生监狱在押罪犯感染新冠肺炎死亡的病例。全国其他监狱没有发生罪犯感染疫情。监狱疫情传播确实反映了监狱管理和防控疫情工作中存在漏洞:一是思想重视不够,二是严格管理不到位。这也充分暴露出一些地方思想认识不深刻,干警管理不严格,防控措施落实不力,工作中存在严重形式主义、官僚主义问题。当地已采取严厉的问责措施,监狱发生疫情,教训十分深刻。#防控新型冠状病毒肺炎渭南在行动# L人民日报的微博视频
27/2/2020	鐘南山:預測4月底疫情基 本控制	【钟南山:#预测4月底疫情基本控制#】钟南山表示,在传统模型基础 加上两个影响因素(国家强力干预和春节后的回程高峰消除)之后,我 们自己的团队做出了预测模型,预测高峰应该是在二月中接近二月底 ,#钟南山说有信心4月底基本控制疫情#。L人民日报的微博视频
	新冠病毒溯源	【新冠肺炎疫情有可能发源在国外?钟南山:对新冠病毒溯源才能回答这个问题】"疫情不一定发源在中国"是否意味着新冠肺炎的"零号病人"也有可能在国外,通过输入到中国来的?据@广州日报 ,#钟南山补充回应疫情不一定发源在中国#:从科研角度看,"首先发现"和"发源"不能划上等号,但我们也不能就此判断疫情是来自国外。只有对新冠病毒进行溯源,有了结果,才可能回答这个问题。(人民日报)
	防止外輸入	【#宁夏境外输入病例到中卫即隔离#:由火车站直接送往酒店,已入院救治】宁夏中卫市26日确诊的1名境外输入型新冠肺炎确诊患者丁某,男,23岁,宁夏中卫市中宁县大战场镇人,2019年10月到伊朗从事翻译工作。丁某2月24日凌晨1点19分到达中卫后,由中卫火车站检疫检查站将其送往中卫大酒店进行集中隔离。2月25日12:30左右,中卫大酒店隔离点医护人员监测时发现丁某精神状态不佳,有咳嗽症状,测体温35.6℃,随即由中卫市疾控中心安排救护车转至中卫市人民医院发热门诊就诊。中卫市疾控中心立即采样检测,2月26日经中卫市和自治区两级疾控中心实验室核酸检测结果呈阳性。后经自治区专家组会诊,确认该病例为新型冠状病毒肺炎确诊病例,临床分型为普通型。2日19点20分即转入自治区第四人民医院集中救治。中卫市已对辖区排查出的30名密切接触者第一时间全部进行隔离,并及时致函上海市疾控中心、兰州铁路局防控办协助核查,将目前已追踪到189名密切接触者人员信息全部函告所在地卫生健康部门。(人民日报记者刘峰)
29/2/2020	中國世衛組織聯合考察報告發布	【#中国世卫组织联合考察报告发布#】据国家卫健委官网,《中国-世界卫生组织新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)联合考察报告》发布:①#游病毒中间宿主尚未查明#;②中国新冠肺炎的人际传播主要在家庭中发生;③#新冠肺炎病毒几乎人人易感#,感染后是否具有免疫力需进一步研究;④#患者感染后平均5-6天出现症状#,多数为轻症病可痊愈,重症和死亡高危人群为年龄60岁以上。via人民日报全文链接O网页链接
1/3/2020	致敬30後到00後的抗疫戰 士	【我们都在战斗!致敬#30后到00后的抗疫战士#】从84岁再战疫情的钟南山,73岁奔波一线的李兰娟,57岁与疫病赛跑的张定宇,到许许多多义无反顾冲上前线的80后、90后、00后,危难面前,每一代中国人都不用行动书写使命和担当。(图by@人民日报)
13/3/2020	21省份超14天無新增本土並列	【国家卫健委:#21省份超14天无新增本土病例#,#我国疫情防控取得阶段性重要成果#】国家卫生健康委新闻发言人、宣传司副司长米锋表示,截至3月12日,21个省份和新疆生产建设兵团超过14天无新增本土确诊,#6省份超过一周无新增本土病例#,我国疫情防控形势积极向好,取得阶段性重要成果。#防控新型冠状病毒肺炎#(人民日报)

14/3/2020	境外入境隱瞞疫情治療費自擔	【人民锐评:#刻意隐瞒病情入境不配享有免费治疗#】13日,唐山市疫情防控领导小组办公室发布通告称,对境外入(返)唐人员刻意隐瞒的独史、旅居史,故意谎报病情或拒不执行疫情防控措施,引起新型冠状病毒传播或者有传播危险的,依法追究其法律责任。同时,本人一旦以染新冠肺炎,所有相关治疗费用由本人承担。消息甫出,无数网友拍手称快:"硬核,干得漂亮""建议全国都这样"。隐瞒病情治疗费自担,合情合理,是否合法尚存争议。隐瞒者康复后面临法律惩处,还要承担医疗费,是否过于严苛?或许也需专业化讨论。但不难形成共识的是,刻意隐瞒接触史、旅居史,故意谎报病情或拒不执行疫情防控措施,危害巨大,会让身边每个人成为直接或潜在的受害者,这是唐山这一规定大受好评的重要原因。对隐瞒病情和行程者,的确要"算账"。 法律代价要承担,也有必要算一算经济账。不久前,郑州确诊患者郭某鹏刻意隐瞒出境行程,让河南省近在咫尺的"清零行动"功亏一篑,更拖拽复工复产复学的步伐。因他一人隐瞒,造成多少人被隔离?使得多少本已准备复工的企业再次按下暂停键?掐灭了多少商场重回正轨的念头? 林林总总,损失无法量化,但委实惊人。在社会损失面前,个人的医疗费能有多少?人们广泛赞同"隐瞒病情治疗费自担",不是刻意跟隐瞒者过不去,而是希望隐瞒者受到触动,希望其他人引以为鉴,希望通过强有力的制度安排防范隐瞒情形再度出现,更是希望疫情防控取得全面胜利,不能因个别人任性而架空来之不易的防控成效。疫情防控远未到刀枪入库的时候,在全民齐心抗疫之际,即便帮不上忙,也别添乱。如实报告个人情况,是身为公民的底线要求,请尊重他人的不懈努力。@人民日报
15/3/2020	境外進京人員集中隔離14天	#境外进京人员均集中隔离14天#【北京:16日起所有#无症状入境进京人员集中隔离14天#,费用自理】3月15日下午,北京市新型冠状病毒所炎疫情防控工作新闻发布会上,北京市人民政府副秘书长陈蓓表示,境外输入已成为本市疫情防控重点,从3月16日零时起,所有境外进京人员,原则上均应转送至集中观察点进行14天集中观察。集中观察点将配置专业医护和工作人员,如有特殊情况的,经严格评估,可进行,家观察。原则上集中观察期间,费用自理。(人民日报)L央视新闻的微博视频
17/3/2020	中國援助物資抵達外國	【#首批中国援助物资运抵塞尔维亚#】塞尔维亚政府16日宣布,在中国驻塞尔维亚使馆和塞尔维亚政府的协调配合下,由中国深圳猛犸公益基金会捐赠的新型冠状病毒核酸检测试剂盒抵达欧洲,随后搭乘塞政府专机,于当地时间 15日晚运抵贝尔格莱德。塞尔维亚总统武契奇和总理布尔纳比奇分别通过媒体向中国表示感谢,强调这是塞尔维亚收到的第一批来自国外的疫情防控物资援助。此前,塞尔维亚总统武契奇于15日晚发表电视讲话,宣布塞尔维亚进入紧急状态。(人民日报)
20/3/2020	英雄回家路	【泪目!#英雄回家路#】近日,来自全国的医疗队陆续开启了返程回家路。"再见啦战友们""武汉人民真的很英雄""感谢你们对湖北的贡献"…#各地最高礼遇迎接援鄂医护回家#↓谢谢你们为我们拼过命,我们会永远记得!#聚焦新型冠状病毒肺炎#L人民日报的微博视频
21/3/2020	復工	【除湖北外,#重点项目复工率已达89.1%#】21日,国家发展改革委投资司司长欧鸿在国务院联防联控机制新闻发布会上表示,目前重大项目复工率逐步回升。除湖北外,据对各省约1.1万个重点项目统计,截至3月20日,重点项目复工率为89.1%。分地区看,目前南方地区重点项目复工率98.1%,北方地区重点项目复工率为60.3%,相对较低,除受疫情影响外,主要是东北、西北等地区还在陆续进入施工期。#防控新型冠状病毒肺炎#L人民日报的微博视频

	新冠疫苗開始人體注射	【#中国新冠疫苗开始人体注射实验# 一批志愿者已注射新冠疫苗】据科技日报报道,此前,中国工程院院士王军志曾表示,我国已有研发过展比较快的单位,向国家药监局滚动递交临床试验申请材料、并且已经开展临床试验方案论证、招募志愿者等相关工作。小米正是第一批志愿者之一。她参加的试验,叫做重组新型冠状病毒(2019-COV)疫苗(腺病毒载体) I 期临床试验。试验的目的,就是测试和评价重组新冠病毒疫苗(腺病毒载体)的安全性和有效性。I 期试验需要的志愿者并多,仅限武汉地区常住居民,武昌、洪山、东湖风景区户籍居民优先,年龄18-60周岁。经过筛选和体检后,符合要求的志愿者可以接种疫苗。此后的14天,为集中隔离观察期。接种后半年内,医学团队会定期对志愿者进行多次随访,看其是否有不良反应,以及体内是否产生抗紧蛋白特异性抗体。希望一路走来全是好消息!(人民日报)
26/3/2020	境外輸入壓力很大	【境外输入压力仍然很大,#国家卫健委提醒做好持久防控准备#】国家卫健委新闻发言人、宣传司副司长米锋在26日国务院联防联控机制召开的新闻发布会上介绍,目前#已有23个省份报告境外输入病例#,防控疫情扩散的压力很大,要做好更加持久的防控准备。#防控新型冠状病毒肺炎#L人民日报的微博视频

Division of labor

In this proposal, we jointly wrote the Introduction and methodology part together. When conducting the pilot research, Kitty spent more time reading 47,000 more sample Weibo posts of *People's Daily* doing qualitative research, Yvonne dealt with data processing and initial sentiment analysis and topic modeling while Jasline looked into subtopic selection and analysis as well as the upgrading of quantitative research methods.

In the real execution, the team will work jointly throughout the whole research, but each of us will still play the main role in different parts of the project based on what we are skilled in. To conduct the research, Kitty will spend more time conducting qualitative research while Jasline and Yvonne will carry out quantitative analysis. Yvonne will be in charge of data wrangling and sentiment analysis, while Jasline will dive deep into subtopic trends of discussion. In terms of fine tuning the Chinese BERT-wwm content classifier in our future research implementation, all three of us will jointly train the annotated data and Jasline will take the charge of fine tuning the classifier and then conduct relevant analysis.

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