

<https://cabm.rutgers.edu>

From: Fauci, Anthony (NIH/NIAID) [E] (b) (6)
Sent: Sunday, January 26, 2020 7:16 PM
To: Martin Blaser (b) (6)
Cc: Conrad, Patricia (NIH/NIAID) [E] (b) (6)
Subject: RE: SARS 2003, Influenza 2009 and the present

Marty:

Many thanks. This is very helpful.

Best regards,

Tony

From: Martin Blaser (b) (6)
Sent: Saturday, January 25, 2020 9:35 AM
To: Fauci, Anthony (NIH/NIAID) [E] (b) (6)
Subject: SARS 2003, Influenza 2009 and the present

Webb G, Blaser MJ, Zhu H, Ardal S, Wu J. Critical role of nosocomial transmission in the Toronto SARS outbreak. *Mathematical Biosciences and Engineering* 2004; 1: 1-13. [PMID: 20369956] [Paper of the year, 2004]

Webb GF, Hsieh Y-H, Wu J, Blaser MJ. Pre-symptomatic influenza transmission, surveillance, and school closings: implications for novel influenza A (H1N1). *Mathematical Modelling of Natural Phenomena* 2010; 5:191-205.

Dear Tony,

Thanks for your JAMA piece on 2019-nCoV. Perhaps I can help in a small way:

In 2003, with SARS, the R_0 was initially considered to be over 2, but in fact that was the conflation of the nosocomial and community rates. In the 2004 paper, we showed that nosocomial rate was much higher, and that the R_0 in the community was between 1 and 2. A lower R_0 in the community accounts for why moderate public health actions could move it toward extinction--and why it propagated in Beijing, but not Shanghai, in Toronto