MERS Daily Report (Sept. 15)

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⋄ To strengthen the rapid and transparent sharing of information, the Korea Centers for Disease Control Central Incident Management System (KCDC Central IMS) will regularly release a daily report (once per day) on situation and operations updates in MERS control and prevention measures.

I. Operations Status (As of 12:00, Sept. 15)

1 Case Overview

1 Confirmed Case

Name	Sex	Age	Isolation Facility	Date of Confirmation
°100	M	61	Seoul National University Hospital	9.8.

Suspected Cases: No additional reports; all cases tested negative

(Unit: Persons)

	Suspected Case			MERS Testing			
Date	Total	Close Contacts	Casual Contacts	Total	Positive	Negative	Avaiting Pesults
As of 18:00, Sept. 14	11	1	10	11	0	11	0
As of 12:00, Sept. 15	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
Total	13	1	12	13	0	13	0

2 Close and Casual Contacts

- o Close Contacts (Active Surveillance*) : 21 individuals, no change as of yesterday
 - * Active Surveillance: Taking into consideration that these individuals had close contact with the confirmed case, self-isolation (home-isolation) and daily monitoring for potential symptoms are being conducted.
 - Seoul (10), Incheon (5), Gyeonggi (3), Daejeon (1), Busan (1), Gwangju (1)
- Casual Contacts (Active Monitoring*): 425 individuals, no change as of 18:00 vesterday
- * Active Monitoring: Taking into consideration that these individuals had low levels of contact with the confirmed case, daily monitoring for potential symptoms is being conducted.
- * Casual contacts with unconfirmed whereabouts : 1 foreign national (tracking underway in collaboration with the National Police Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Casual contacts from same plane: 340; Other casual contacts: 85

II. Message to the Public

- KCDC announced that it is collaborating closely with the Seoul Metropolitan Government and other local governments to conduct thorough contact tracing and management of the situation to prevent further spread of the disease.
- KCDC would like to express its appreciation to the close and casual contacts of the confirmed case for their active cooperation. During the remaining duration of the incubation period, contacts are asked to continue cooperating with monitoring procedures. Individuals who experience any MERS-like symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath) are advised not to visit hospitals directly*; instead, they should report their symptoms to the KCDC 1339 Call Center or their local public health center and follow their instructions.
- * There is a risk of infecting other individuals by visiting hospitals and emergency rooms.
- Healthcare providers are advised to check the travel history of incoming patients with respiratory symptoms to see if they have recently traveled to the Middle East. The travel history of Korean nationals can be checked through the Drug Usage Review (DUR) system, while that of foreign nationals can be checked through direct questioning. Healthcare providers should report any patients suspected of MERS-CoV infection to local public health centers or call the KCDC Call Center at 1339.

- When visiting the Middle East, individuals are advised to maintain proper personal hygiene, such
 as washing hands frequently, and to avoid visits to local farms, contact with camels, consumption
 of raw camel meat or camel milk, and unnecessary visits to local medical facilities.
- Individuals are asked to cooperate with quarantine procedures, such as honestly completing health status questionnaires at the time of entry.
- * Additional information on the current situation will be provided upon further epidemiological investigation to ensure rapid, accurate, and transparent communication with the public.

Management of Close and Casual Contacts

1 Close Contacts

- Taking into consideration that close contacts had high levels of contact with the confirmed case, they are undergoing isolation and daily monitoring for symptoms
 - (Active Surveillance) During the incubation period, close contacts are contacted twice per day by a local government representative to check for fever or respiratory symptoms
 - (Self-isolation/Home isolation or Isolation at a Facility) During the incubation period, close contacts are isolated to restrict movement and prevent contact with others while symptoms are monitored

2 Casual Contacts

- Taking into consideration that casual contacts had low levels of contact with the confirmed case, they are undergoing daily monitoring for symptoms
 - (Active Monitoring) Although passive surveillance* is the standard procedure for casual contacts, active monitoring is being implemented in order to strengthen prevention and control measures. As part of active monitoring, a local government representative contacts casual contacts by phone once per day during the incubation period to check for fever or respiratory symptoms
 - * Passive surveillance: casual contacts are informed to contact their local public health center representative if they experience fever or respiratory symptoms during the incubation period

3 Suspected Cases

- O Individuals under monitoring who experience fever or respiratory symptoms and meet the criteria are classified as suspected cases and undergo further testing
 - (Isolation and Testing) Suspected cases are isolated and samples are taken for MERS confirmation testing
 - * Should tests return negative, individuals return to standard monitoring procedures according to their contact classification (i.e., close or casual)

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) Overview

	Details				
Cases and Outbreaks	 MERS cases have been identified in the Middle East around the Arabian Peninsula, with approximately 2,229 confirmed cases around the world from 2012 to June 30, 2018 (according to WHO) Since January 2018, there have been 116 confirmed MERS cases (as of September 8, 2018) in the Middle East (114 in Saudi Arabia*, 1 in UAE, 1 in Oman) * One case was infected in Saudi Arabia and imported the virus to the UK 				
Pathogen	□Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus ; MERS-CoV				
Mode of Transmission	^o Although the mode of transmission is uncertain, animal-to-human transmission has been observed through contact with infected camels and consumption of camel meat and milk, and limited direct and indirect human-to-human transmission has been observed through droplet infection following close contact with infected individuals				
Incubation Period	∘Approximately 2-14 days				
Symptoms and Clinical Course	 MERS patients usually experience fever, cough, sputum, shortness of breath, and other respiratory symptoms. They may also suffer from diarrhea, vomiting, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Many patients have low lymphocyte or platelet counts Case Fatality Rate: The prognosis for those with pre-existing conditions or weakened immune systems is rather poor, with a fatality rate of approximately 30% 				
Diagnosis	Routing confirmation is conducted by RT-PCR testing of unique sequences of viral RNA; confirmation by nucleic sequencing can be conducted when necessary				
Treatment	∘There is no cure for MERS, but individuals can be treated for their symptoms				
Case Management	Cases: Isolation of suspected or confirmed cases Close Contacts: Passive surveillance of contacts of suspected cases, isolation and active surveillance of contacts of confirmed cases				
Prevention	 Hand washing, cough etiquette, and maintaining proper personal hygiene For travelers to the Middle East Avoid contact with camels and crowded areas; wear a mask if you experience respiratory symptoms; avoid contact with those who have respiratory symptoms 				

MERS Educational Content





MERS Fact Sheet

What is MERS?



▲ Symptoms





Shortness





▲ Incubation Period

Cough

MERS is an acute respiratory disease caused by a new Coronavirus(MERS-CoV)

Approximately 2 to 14 days

 Those experiencing fever and respiratory symptoms (cough, shortness of breath, etc.) and:

Who are possible suspected MERS cases?

- Have traveled to the Middle East* within 14 days from the onset of symptoms
 Have had close contact with a symptomatic suspected MERS case
 - Those experiencing fever and respiratory symptoms
 [cough, shortness of breath, etc.] and also had close contact
 with a symptomatic confirmed MERS case

* The Arabian Peninsula and nearby countries (regions): Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Yemen

Infection Route

General Response Protocol

(In Korea) contact with confirmed MERS case
(Outside Korea) contact with infected camels,
consumption of camel meat or camel milk,
or contact with confirmed MERS case

If you experience any MERS-like symptoms (fever, cough, etc.) please call the KCDC Call Center at 1339

Published on Sept. 10th 2018





Preventing MERS Infection

In Korea

How to Prevent



Check MERS related information on the KCDC website at (cdc.go.kr)



Should you experience symptoms and suspect MERS infection, report to the KCDC 1339 Call Center or your local public health center



Maintain proper personal hygiene (frequent hand washing and covering your mouth and nose with your sleeves when coughing)

If MERS Infection is Suspected



If you experience fever and respiratory symptoms within 14 days of traveling to the Middle East, report to the KCDC 1339 Call Center or your local public health center



If you do not experience any symptoms, feel free to carry out your daily activities as usual

Outside Korea (the Middle East)

Prevention guidelines when traveling to the Middle East



When traveling to the Middle East, avoid visiting local farms, direct contact with camels, and consumption of raw camel meat or milk



Avoid visiting crowded areas and local healthcare facilities unless absolutely necessary (if you must visit, wear a mask)



Avoid direct contact with anyone showing MERS-like symptoms, such as cough or fever



Maintain proper personal hygiene (frequent hand washing, covering your mouth and nose with your sleeves when coughing, etc.)



When entering Korea after traveling to the Middle East, submit the provided health questionnaire. If you experience symptoms within 14 days after returning home, call the KCDC Call Center at 1339 or your local public health center

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إذا كان لديكم حمى وأعراض تنفسية، نرجو منكم الاتصال برقم 1339 الخاص بمركز الاتصالات التابع لهيئة السيطرة الكورية على الأمراض والوقاية منها، قبل أن تزوروا أي مستشفى أو عيادة طبية، حتى يتم منع انتشار المزيد من العدوى.

발열과 호흡기 증상이 있다면 감염 전파 방지를 위해 의료기관 방문 전에 질병관리본부 콜센터 **국 반없이 1339**로 전화하세요



كل ما تحتاج لمعرفته حول فيروس ميرس 메르스 바로 암기

구토설사

ما هو ميرس؟ ?ا



هو الأمراض التنفسية الحادة التي يسببها فيروس كورونا الجديد (MERS-COV).

り草葉

신축 코로나바이러스(MERS-COV)에 의한 급성호흡기 질환을 말합니다.





반면

















기치

মাছ্র। الكمون 🕜

من يومين إلى 14 يوما (تقريبا) 정도로 추정 من يومين إلى 14

ما الذي يجب الالتزام به من أجل الوقاية من الإصابة بميرس؟ 감염 예방 수칙



اغسلوا أيديكم بالماء والصابون. 물과 비누로 자주 손씻기



حافظوا على النظافة الشخصية الجيدة (لا تلمسوا أعينكم أو أنوفكم أو أفوا هكم قبل غسل أيديكم).

개인 위생 철저 (씻지 않은 손으로 눈, 코, 입 만지지 않기)



عندما تسعلون أو تعطسون، تأكدوا من تغطية أفواهكم وأنوفكم بمنديل ورقى ثم القائم في سنة القمامة.

기침 재채기 시 휴지로 입과 코를 가리고 휴지는 반드시 쓰레기통에 버리기



تجنبوا الاتصال المباشر مع الناس الذين لديهم حمى أو أعراض تتفسية. 발열이나 호흡기 중상이 있는 사람과 접촉을 피하기



تجنبوا الاتصال المباشر مع الجمال في أثناء السفر إلى دول الشرق الأوسط. 중동 지역을 여행하는 동안 낙타와 접촉을 피할 것



- الاتصال بجمل ١١٥٥ ١١٥١
- 생 나타유 성취 الخام الابل الخام 정의 교육
- الاتصال المباشر مع مريض مصاب بميرس أو القرب منه 메르스 환자와 직접 또는 긴밀한 접촉

من يجب عليه الإبلاغ؟ ٢٩ ٢٩ ٢٩

আৰু এপ্ৰশ্নমন্ত? १بصابته بميرس؟ প্ৰশ্নিষ্ঠান والمريض المشكوك بإصابته بميرس

1) من بين أو تنك الذين لديهم حمى وأعر اض تنفسية (السعال وضيق التنفس والالتهاب الرئوي ومتلازمة ضيق التنفس الحادة وغيرها)

방열과 호흡기중생기침, 호흡곤란, 폐렴, 급성호흡곤란증후군 등)이 있으면서

- -الشخص الذي زار دول الشرق الأوسط * في غضون 14 يوما قبل ظهور الأعراض 증상이 나타나기 전 14일 이내에 중동지역*을 방문한 자
 - الشخص الذي اتصل اتصالا قريبا مع مريض مشكوك بإصابته بميرس في أثناء إظهاره أعراض ميرس

메르스 의심환자가 중상이 있는 동안 밀접하게 접촉한 자

2) من بين أولنك الذين لديهم حمى و أعراض تنفسية (السعال وضيق التنفس وغيرها)، الشخص الذي اتصل اتصالا قريبا بمريض تم التاكد من إصابته بميرس في أثناء إظهاره أعراض ميرس

> 발열 또는 호흡기증상(기침, 호흡곤란 등)이 있고, 메르스 확진환자가 중상이 있는 동안 밀접하게 접촉한 자

* شبه الجزيرة العربية والدول (المناطق) المجاورة لها: البحرين، العراق، إبران، إسرائيل، الأردن، الكويت، لبنان، عمان، قطر، السعودية، سوريا، الإمارات، اليمن (السعودية والإمارات وعُمان وقطر والكويت هي الدول التي تفشي فيها فيروس ميرس في عام 2016 ، وتمثل المناطق الملوثة بالأمراض المعدية الخاصة با لحجر الصحى. ويجب على زوار هذه الدول أن يملؤوا بيانات عن الحالة الصحية عند دخول كوريا ويتقدموا بها إلى موظفى الحجر الصحى)

아라바인반도 및 그 인근 국가지역(바레인 이라크, 이란 이스라엘 요르던 쿠웨이트, 레바논 오만 카타르, 사우디아라비아, 시리아, 아랍에미리트, 예엔

2016년 메르스 발생국가인 사우디아라비아, 아랍에미리트, 오만 카타르, 쿠웨이트는 감약감염병 오염지역으로 입국 시 반드시 건강상태 질문서를 작성하여 검역관에게 제출해야 함)

Steps to Prevent MERS

Before Traveling

- * Confirm the local MERS risk status of your destination
 - X Visit the KCDC website for more information (cdc.go.kr)
- * Young children, those 65 years and older, pregnant women, cancer patients, and other individuals with weakened immune systems should are advised not to travel to such areas

While Traveling

- * Maintain proper personal hygiene and wash your hands frequently
- * Avoid visiting local farms or contact with animals (especially camels)
- * Do not consume raw camel meat or milk
- * Do not visit local healthcare facilities or heavily crowded areas unless absolutely necessary (if you must, wear a mask)
- * Avoid contact with individuals who have fever or respiratory symptoms
- * Wear a mask if you experience any respiratory symptoms
- * Cover your mouth and nose with your sleeve when coughing or sneezing

After Traveling

- * If you have any MERS-like symptoms at the time of arrival in ROK, report to a quarantine officer immediately after deboarding the plane
- * If you experience any MERS-like symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath) call the KCDC 1339 Call Center or your local public health center first before visiting a healthcare facility