

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Situation Report – 43

Data as reported by national authorities by 10AM CET 03 March 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

- Eight new Member States (Andorra, Jordan, Latvia, Morocco, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, and Tunisia) reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
- The increase of COVID-19 cases in the Eastern Mediterranean Region is of great concern. The WHO Regional Director of the Eastern Mediterranean region reiterated the need to enhance surveillance and response activities, and share critical information, as being essential to containing the outbreak and strengthening health systems. More information can be found [here](#).
- The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is implementing a comprehensive plan to support country preparedness and containment efforts for COVID-19. Barbados was one of the first Caribbean countries to acquire test kits and reagents for COVID-19 detection, and receive training on how to use them. More information can be found [here](#).
- Real-time training is critical for effective preparedness and response. WHO has several COVID-19 online resources for health professionals, decision-makers and the public in multiple languages. Please see the COVID-19 courses on OpenWHO [here](#).

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally

90 870 confirmed (1922 new)

China

80 304 confirmed (130 new)
2946 deaths (31 new)

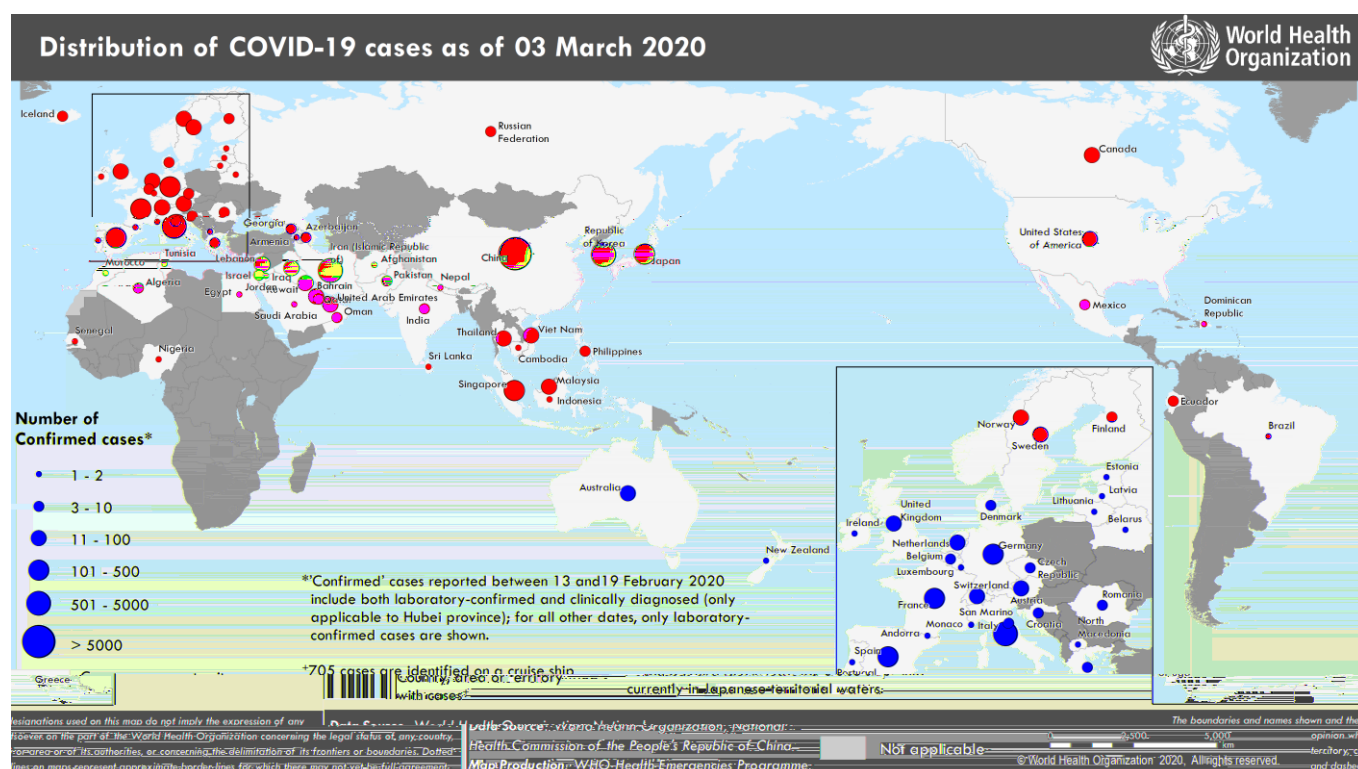
Outside of China

10 566 confirmed (1792 new)
72 countries (8 new)
166 deaths (38 new)

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| China | Very High |
| Regional Level | Very High |
| Global Level | Very High |

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 03 March 2020



SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Confirmed and suspected cases of COVID-19 acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, Data as of 03 March 2020

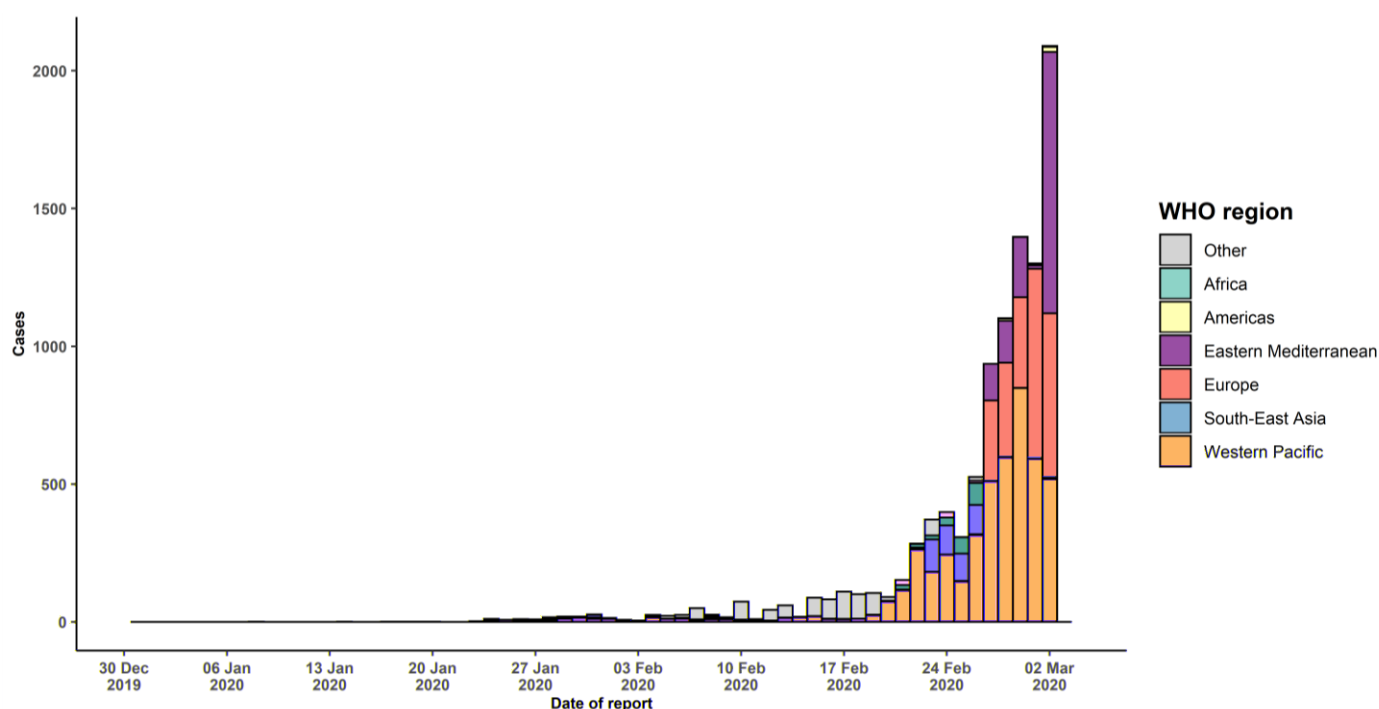
| Province/ Region/ City | Population (10,000s) | In last 24 hours | | | Cumulative | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | Confirmed cases | Suspected cases | Deaths | Confirmed cases | Deaths |
| Hubei | 5917 | 114 | 64 | 31 | 67217 | 2834 |
| Guangdong | 11346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1350 | 7 |
| Henan | 9605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1272 | 22 |
| Zhejiang | 5737 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1213 | 1 |
| Hunan | 6899 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1018 | 4 |
| Anhui | 6324 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 990 | 6 |
| Jiangxi | 4648 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 935 | 1 |
| Shandong | 10047 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 758 | 6 |
| Jiangsu | 8051 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 631 | 0 |
| Chongqing | 3102 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 576 | 6 |
| Sichuan | 8341 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 538 | 3 |
| Heilongjiang | 3773 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 480 | 13 |
| Beijing | 2154 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 414 | 8 |
| Shanghai | 2424 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 338 | 3 |
| Hebei | 7556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 318 | 6 |
| Fujian | 3941 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 296 | 1 |
| Guangxi | 4926 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 2 |
| Shaanxi | 3864 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 245 | 1 |
| Yunnan | 4830 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 174 | 2 |
| Hainan | 934 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 5 |
| Guizhou | 3600 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 146 | 2 |
| Tianjin | 1560 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 136 | 3 |
| Shanxi | 3718 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 0 |
| Liaoning | 4359 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 125 | 1 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 745 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 2 |
| Jilin | 2704 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 93 | 1 |
| Gansu | 2637 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 2 |
| Xinjiang | 2487 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 3 |
| Inner Mongolia | 2534 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Ningxia | 688 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 |
| Taipei and environs | 2359 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 1 |
| Qinghai | 603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Macao SAR | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Xizang | 344 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 142823 | 130 | 129 | 31 | 80304 | 2946 |

Table 2. Countries, territories or areas outside China with reported laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths. Data as of 03 March 2020[^]

| Reporting Country | Total confirmed* cases | Total confirmed new cases | Total deaths | Total new deaths | Transmission classification [†] | Days since last reported case |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Western Pacific Region | | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | 4812 | 600 | 28 | 6 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Japan | 268 | 14 | 6 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Singapore | 108 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Australia | 33 | 6 | 1 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Malaysia | 29 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Viet Nam | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 19 |
| Philippines | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Imported cases only | 28 |
| New Zealand | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Cambodia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 36 |
| European Region | | | | | | |
| Italy | 2036 | 347 | 52 | 17 | Local transmission | 0 |
| France | 191 | 91 | 3 | 1 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Germany | 157 | 28 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Spain | 114 | 69 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| the United Kingdom | 39 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Switzerland | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Norway | 25 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Austria | 18 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Netherlands | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Sweden | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Israel | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Croatia | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Iceland | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| San Marino | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Belgium | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Finland | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Greece | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 1 |
| Denmark | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 2 |
| Czechia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 1 |
| Georgia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 2 |
| Romania | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 3 |
| Russian Federation | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Portugal | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Andorra | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Armenia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 1 |
| Belarus | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 4 |
| Estonia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 5 |
| Ireland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 2 |
| Latvia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 4 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 1 |
| Monaco | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Under investigation | 2 |
| North Macedonia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 6 |
| South-East Asia Region | | | | | | |
| Thailand | 43 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| India | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----|----|----|---------------------|----|
| Indonesia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Nepal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 39 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 36 |
| Eastern Mediterranean Region | | | | | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1501 | 523 | 66 | 12 | Local transmission | 0 |
| Kuwait | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 1 |
| Bahrain | 49 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| Iraq | 26 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Imported cases only | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 1 |
| Lebanon | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Local transmission | 0 |

Figure 2. Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported outside of China, by date of report and WHO region with complete days of reporting through 02 March 2020



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Interrupt human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in health care settings, implementation of health measures for travelers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- To view all technical guidance documents regarding COVID-19, please go to [this webpage](#).
- WHO is working closely with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have jointly developed a guidance document to provide advice to cabin crew and airport workers, based on country queries. The guidance can be found on the [IATA webpage](#).
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO has developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis](#), [advice on the use of masks during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) outbreak](#), [clinical management](#), [infection prevention and control in health care settings](#), [home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus](#), [risk communication and community engagement](#) and [Global Surveillance for human infection with novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#).
- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, mathematical modelling, diagnostics and virology, clinical care and treatment, infection prevention and control, and risk communication. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, which are updated regularly.
- WHO has prepared a [disease commodity package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- WHO has activated the R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO has developed online courses on the following topics: [A general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses](#), including novel coronaviruses (available in [French](#), [Chinese](#), [Spanish](#), and [Portuguese](#)); [Critical Care of Severe Acute Respiratory Infections; and Health and safety briefing for respiratory diseases - ePROTECT](#) (available in [French](#)); [Infection Prevention and Control for Novel Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#); [Critical Care Severe Acute Respiratory Infection](#)
- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of COVID-19, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. Several protocols are available here: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/early-investigations> One such protocol is for the investigation of early COVID-19 cases and contacts (the “[First Few X \(FFX\) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#)”). The protocol is designed to gain an early understanding of the key clinical, epidemiological and virological characteristics of the first cases of COVID-19 infection detected in any individual country, to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce the potential spread and impact of infection.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

If you are not in an area where COVID-19 is spreading, or have not travelled from an area where COVID-19 is spreading, or have not been in contact with an infected patient, your risk of infection is low. It is understandable that you may feel anxious about the outbreak. Get the facts from reliable sources to help you accurately determine your risks so that you can take reasonable precautions (See [Frequently Asked Questions](#)). Seek guidance from WHO, your healthcare provider, your national public health authority or your employer for accurate information on COVID-19 and whether COVID-19 is circulating where you live. It is important to be informed of the situation and take appropriate measures to protect yourself and your family (see [Protection measures for everyone](#)).

If you are in an area where there are cases of COVID-19 you need to take the risk of infection seriously. Follow the advice of WHO and guidance issued by national and local health authorities. For most people, COVID-19 infection will cause mild illness however, it can make some people very ill and, in some people, it can be fatal. Older people, and those with pre-existing medical conditions (such as cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease or diabetes) are at risk for severe disease (See [Protection measures for persons who are in or have recently visited \(past 14 days\) areas where COVID-19 is spreading](#)).

CASE DEFINITIONS

WHO periodically updates the [Global Surveillance for human infection with coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#) document which includes case definitions.

For easy reference, case definitions are included below.

Suspect case

- A. A patient with acute respiratory illness (fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g., cough, shortness of breath), AND with no other etiology that fully explains the clinical presentation AND a history of travel to or residence in a country/area or territory reporting local transmission (See [situation report](#)) of COVID-19 disease during the 14 days prior to symptom onset.

OR

- B. A patient with any acute respiratory illness AND having been in contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case (see definition of contact) in the last 14 days prior to onset of symptoms;

OR

- C. A patient with severe acute respiratory infection (fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g., cough, shortness of breath) AND requiring hospitalization AND with no other etiology that fully explains the clinical presentation.

Probable case

A suspect case for whom testing for COVID-19 is inconclusive.

- Inconclusive being the result of the test reported by the laboratory

Confirmed case

A person with laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms.

Link for lab page: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technicalguidance/laboratory-guidance>