

Supplemental Material

A Call for Consistency in Official Naming of the Disease Caused by SARS-CoV-2 in Non-English Languages

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Appendix

Translation of the Diagnostic Criteria from the 7th edition of the Diagnostic and Treatment Guideline of the Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Published by the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China.

Translated by the authors

1. Suspected Case

a. Epidemiological History

- i. Residence or travel history in Wuhan and surrounding areas, or other areas with reports of community transmission, within 14 days before symptom onset.
- ii. Close contact with patient infected with the novel coronavirus (Positive PCR test), within 14 days before symptom onset.
- iii. Close contact with patient from Wuhan and surrounding areas, or other areas with reports of community transmission, who is showing fever or respiratory symptom, within 14 days before symptom onset.
- iv. Belong to a cluster of patients developing relevant symptoms together. Specifically a cluster of 2 or more cases which developed simultaneously fever and/or respiratory symptoms in close settings such as home, office or school.

b. Clinical Presentation

- i. Fever and/or respiratory symptoms.
- ii. Imaging study showing characteristics of novel coronavirus pneumonia.
- iii. Lowered or normal White Blood Cell count and lymphocyte count during early symptom onset.

Patients are considered suspected case if they: 1) meet any 1 of the epidemiological criteria, and 2 clinical presentation criteria. Or 2) no clear epidemiological history, but meet all 3 clinical presentation criteria.

2. Confirmed Case

Patients who meet the criteria of suspected cases, also presenting 1 of the following evidence:

- a. RT-PCR test positive for novel coronavirus.
- b. Virus genome sequencing test demonstrating close relevancy with novel coronavirus.
- c. Serological test positive for IgM and IgG antibody of novel coronavirus. IgG antibody test result turning positive from negative, or its concentration increases 4 or more folds when comparing recovering phase from acute phase.