

Update 2 (31st of January 2020)

Information about Infection disease novel Corona-virus 2019-nCoV

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in Munich**

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Background about novel Corona-virus

The outbreak of pneumonia of unknown ethology in China is further increasing.

Coronaviruses are common in many different species of animals, including camels and bats. Rarely, these coronaviruses can evolve and infect humans and then spread between humans. Recent examples of this include SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV.

A new science report informs that the genome sequence coronavirus 2019-nCoV is in 96% the same genome sequence as a coronavirus from bats.

Further investigation are ongoing.

WHO confirmed that novel Corona-virus 2019-nCoV can be transmitted from person to person!

Human-to-human transmission has been demonstrated; several family clusters in China and outside China and cases among health-care workers have been reported. In addition, Chinese authorities presented evidence to the WHO Emergency Committee that sustained (4th generation) human-to-human transmission is documented in Wuhan and second-generation cases have been documented outside Wuhan.

Thursday 30/01/2020 WHO declared „Global Health Emergency“

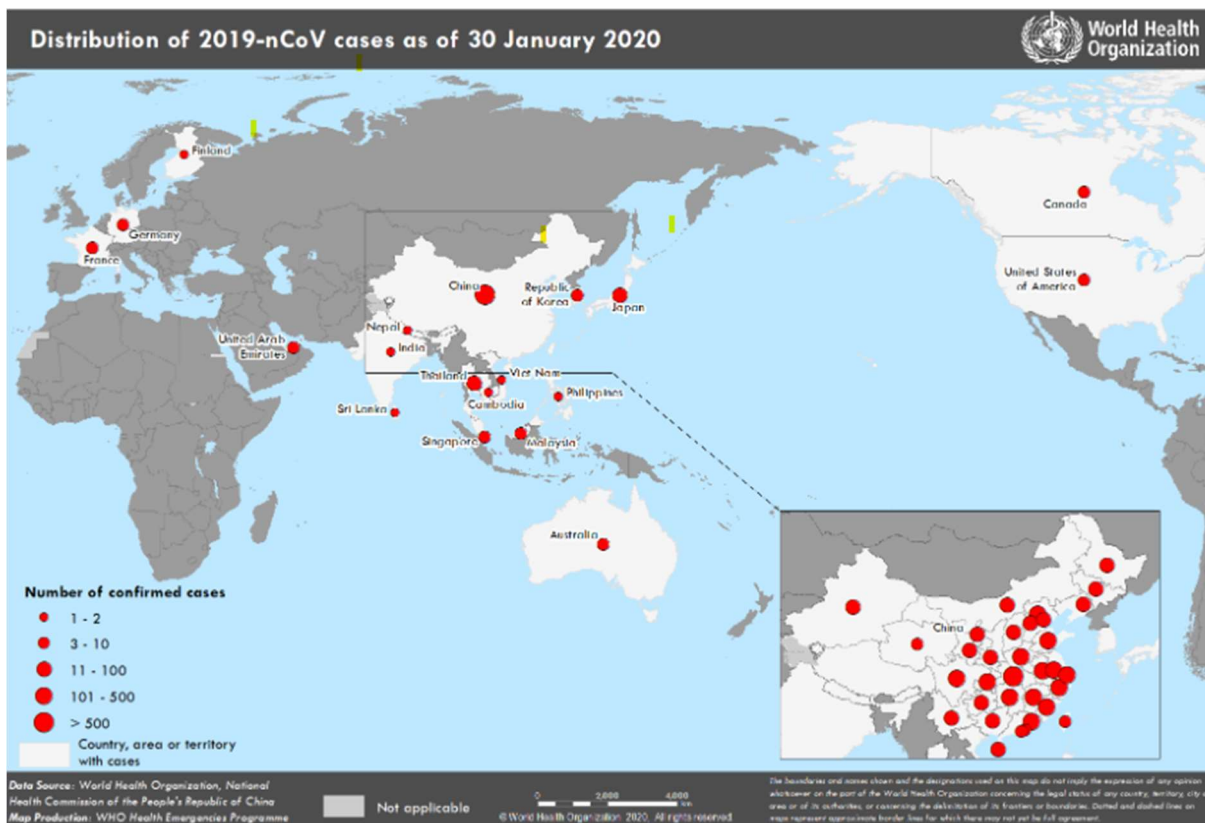
Situation:

World wide 9.821 confirmed Cases (31rd of January 2020)

Country	confirmed cases	death
China	9.692	213
Macao	7	-
Hongkong	10	-
Taiwan	9	-
Japan	12	-
South Korea	6	-
Vietnam	5	-
Thailand	14	-
USA	5	-
Australian	9	-
France	6	-
Canada	3	-
Sri Lanka	1	-
Germany	5	-

Cambodia	1	-
Singapore	10	-
United Arab Emirates	4	-
Finland	1	-
Malaysia	8	-
Nepal	1	-
India	1	-
Philippines	1	-

- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces in China
- China has reported that 170 of the patients have died
- Over 12.000 suspected cases
- China treats the disease as a highest priority infection, so the strictest prevention and control measures apply
- Public Transportation and all Airports from and to Wuhan/Hubei are closed!
- All public places (market, internet cafes, cinemas, entertainment parks, schools and cultural sites) were closed in Wuhan and in at least 10 cities close to Wuhan
- Disinfection measure from all public places in China
- As for other corona-virus infection no vaccine or specific treatment for 2019-nCoV infection is available; care is supportive
- Other vaccine like Influenza or Pneumococcus do not offer protection against the novel corona-virus 2019-nCoV
- China build up two hospitals with 2.000 available beds
- Public places have to be visited with surgery mask
- A few Nations (USA and Germany) will transfer citizens back home to there countries



World Health Organization: Countries or areas with confirmed cases of coronavirus 2019-nCoV 30/01/2020

Clinician Information:

Healthcare providers should obtain detailed travel history for patients with following symptoms:

fever, coughing, sniffing, shortness of breath, respiratory rate more than 30 bpm, hypoxemia, and chest X-ray with multi-lobar infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 – 48 hours

World Health organisation assumes a current incubation period range from 2-14 days. A transmission can also take place during this time.

Area of Risk:

Travelers to China or from China to other countries should be aware of basic principles reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals (alive or dead)
- avoiding close contact animal markets
- avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections
- frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment
- travellers with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands)
- no travel if you feel sick
- in case of upcoming fever or respiratory symptoms seek medical support
- Thoroughly cook meat and eggs
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments

General measures and information:

Health authorities affected countries can instruct high preventive measure like control temperature at airports or public places, identify contact persons or isolate patients. As protection for travellers should be a frequent hand-washing, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing and avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infection.

Technical guidelines:

Please find some information and technical guidelines under <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/laboratory-guidance>

References:

- Centres for Disease Control and Prevention CDC; www.cdc.gov
- World Health Organization WHO; www.who.int
- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control www.ecdc.europa.eu
- Robert-Koch-Institut www.rki.de