

EPI·WIN

WHO Information Network for Epidemics



**World Health
Organization**

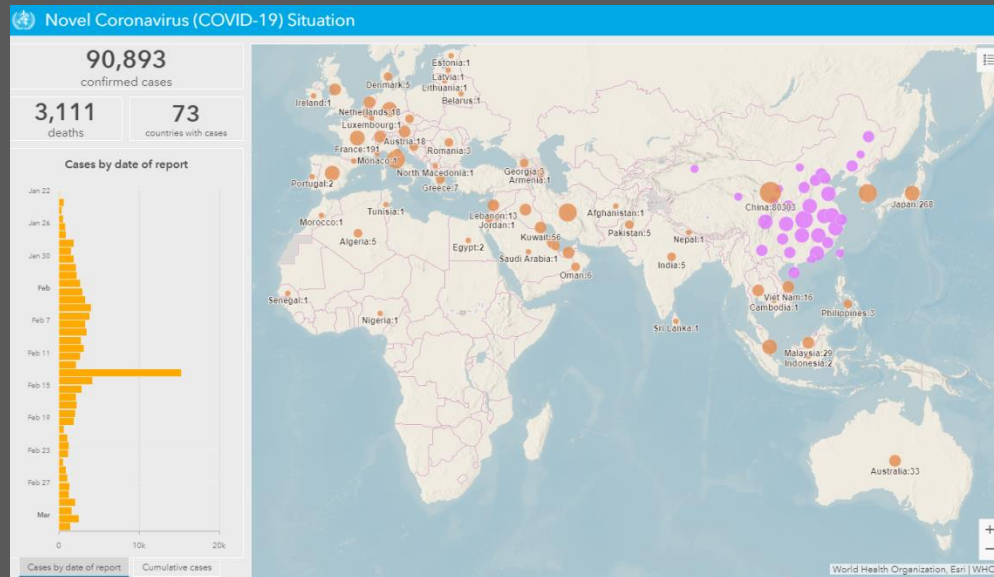
Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

2019 - 2020

Update #13 03.03.20

Current Situation

Globally: 90,893 confirmed cases and 3,110 deaths



Source: WHO Situation dashboard
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/685d0ace521648f8a5beeeee1b9125cd>

Cases by country/territory/area (as of 3 March 6am Gva)

Updates from last 24 hours

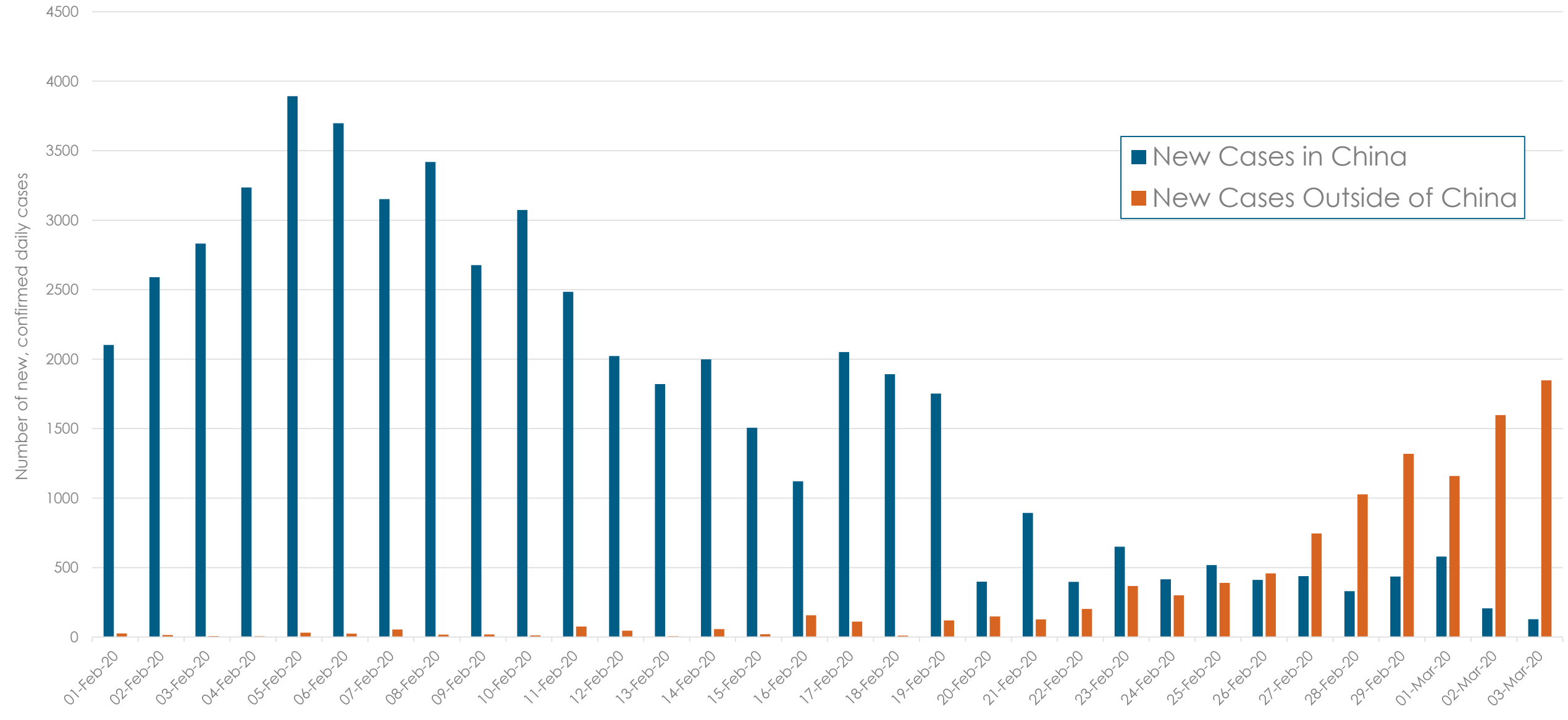
China:

- 129 new confirmed cases: 88% (114) cases from Hubei
- 31 new deaths: Hubei (100%)
- 129 new suspected cases

Outside China:

- 1,848 new confirmed cases: Republic of Korea(600), Iran (Islamic Republic of)(523), Italy(347), France(91), Spain(69), Japan(29), Germany(28), United States of America(26), Kuwait(10), Canada(8), Austria(8), San Marino(7), Iraq(7), Belgium(7), Switzerland(6), Norway(6), **Iceland(7)**, Australia(6), Netherlands(5), Malaysia(5), **Ecuador(5)**, **Qatar(4)**, Algeria(4), The United Kingdom(3), Mexico(3), Lebanon(3), Israel(3), Singapore(2), **Portugal(2)**, **Morocco(2)**, **Indonesia(2)**, India(2), Croatia(2), Bahrain(2), **Tunisia(1)**, Thailand(1), Sweden(1), **Senegal(1)**, **Saudi Arabia(1)**, Russian Federation(1), Pakistan(1), **Latvia(1)**, **Jordan(1)**, Finland(1), Egypt(1), Dominican Republic(1), Denmark(1), **Andorra(1)**
- 36 new deaths: Italy (17), Iran (Islamic Republic of)(12), Republic of Korea(6), France(1)

New Cases of COVID-19 since 1 February 2020



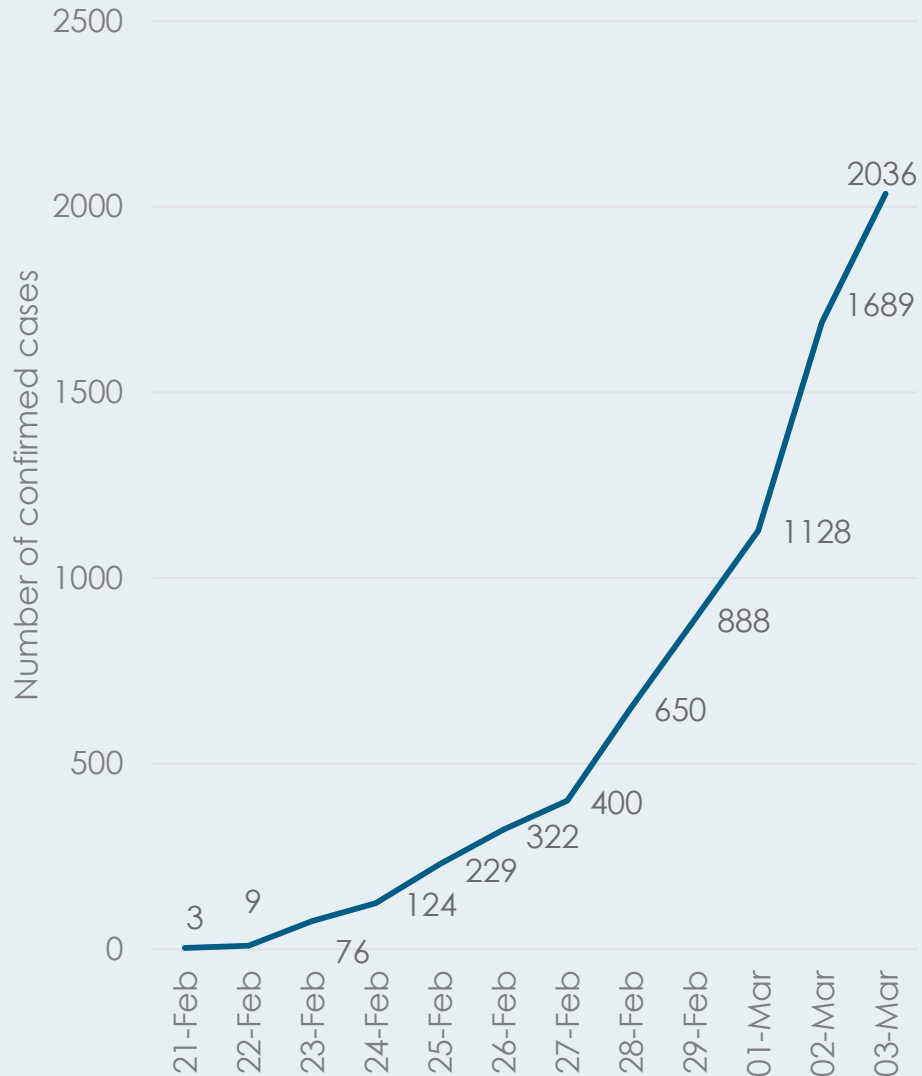
Key epidemiological insights from China

- At **diagnosis** approx. 80% of cases are mild/moderate; 15% severe; 5% critical
- **Disease progression:** approx. 10-15% of mild/moderate cases become severe, and approximately 15-20% of severe become critical
- **Average times:**
 - from exposure to symptom onset is 5-6 days after infection;
 - from symptoms to recovery for mild cases is 2 weeks;
 - from symptoms to recovery for severe cases is 3-6 weeks;
 - from symptoms onset to death is from 1 week (critical) to 2-8 weeks.
- COVID-19 much less frequent in **children** than adults, children tend to have milder disease

Current COVID-19 Transmission “Hotspots”

Hotspot: Italy

Confirmed cases in Italy



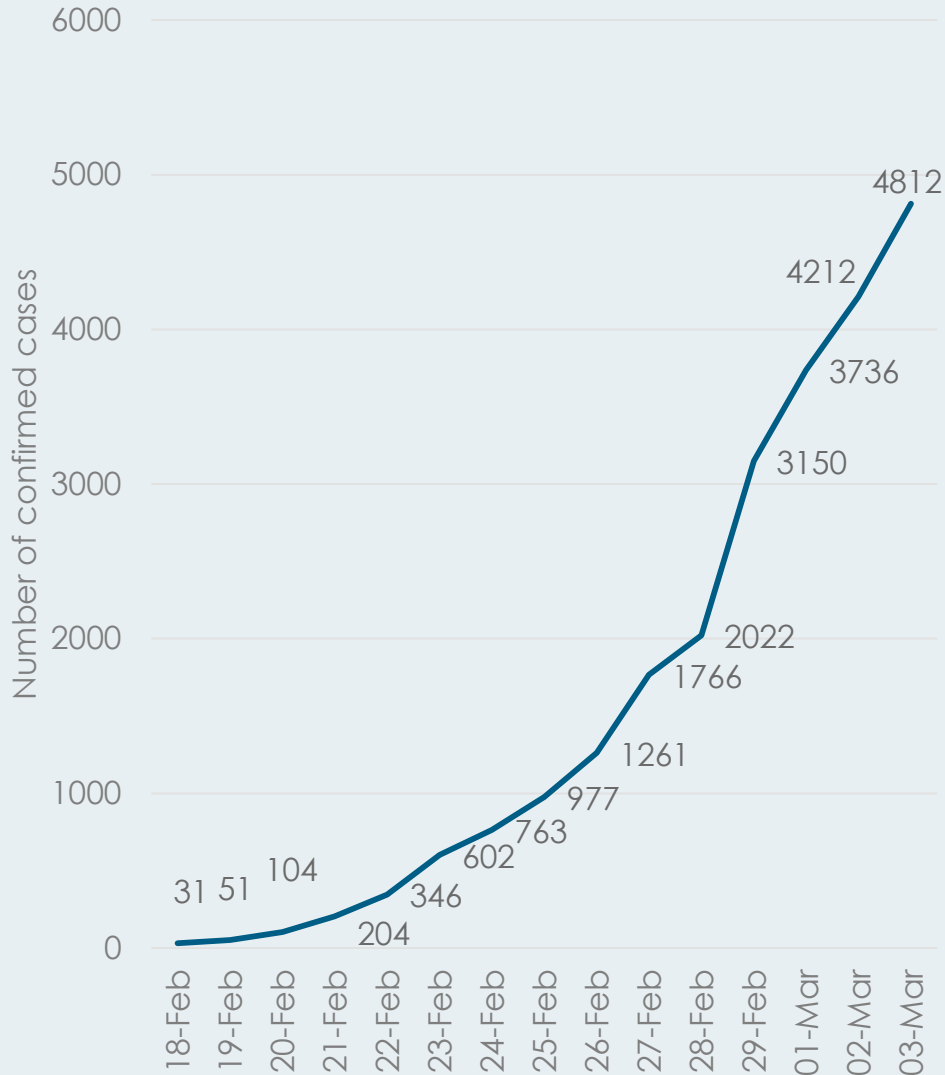
Main features of the outbreak:

- **2036 confirmed cases**
- **52 deaths**
- **An initial investigation by Italian authorities has found several clusters of cases in different regions of northern Italy, with evidence of local transmission of COVID-19.**
- **Press release: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-emergencies/coronavirus-covid-19/news/news/2020/2/joint-who-and-ecdc-mission-in-italy-to-support-covid-19-control-and-prevention-efforts>**

Hotspot: Republic of Korea



Confirmed cases in the Republic of Korea



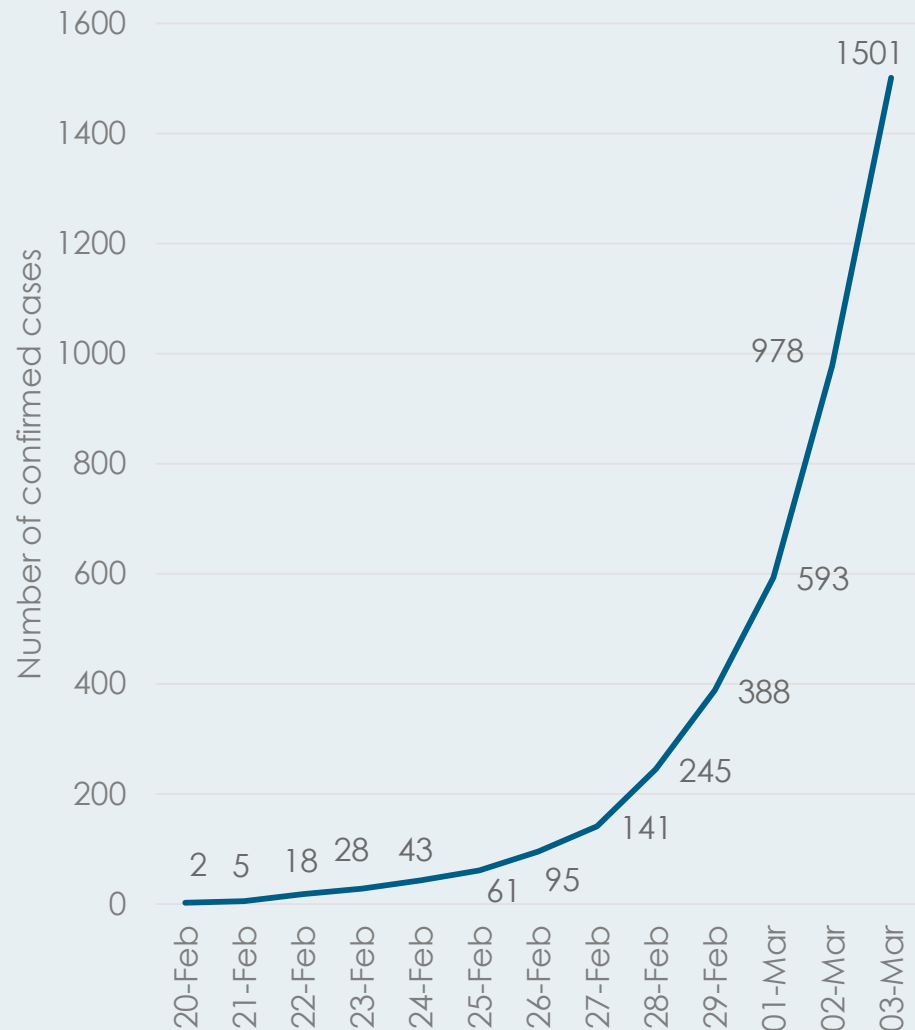
Main features of the outbreak:

- **4812 confirmed cases**
- **28 deaths**
- **Approximately 77% have been reported from Daegu and Gyeongbuk area.**
- **The recent deaths are all from hospitalized patients**
- **The majority of the transmission to date is confined to people who were in a specific place at a specific time**

Hotspot: Islamic Republic of Iran



Confirmed cases in the Islamic Republic of Iran



Main features of the outbreak:

- **1501 confirmed cases**
- **66 deaths**
- **A WHO team is on the ground in Iran to provide support**

The 3 “Cs” Scenarios

Key message: WHO believes that containment is possible in all settings. However, the measures taken by countries NOW to prepare for possible scenarios will determine the course of the outbreak.

Objectives: DELAY, PREVENT, CARE FOR COVID-19 CASES

Cases

Clusters


Community transmission

| Scenario | No cases or first cases | Clusters | Community spread |
|----------|--|--|---|
| Context | Importation from affected areas or initial case(s), <i>with known link to other cases.</i> | Increasing cases or clusters identified with or without an epidemiological link through diagnosis or surveillance. | Community transmission; cases without an epidemiologic link are common. |
| Aim | Stop transmission and prevent spread | Slow transmission and prevent spread | Slow transmission and reduce impact |

COVID-19: Operational Planning Guidelines and COVID-19 Partners Platform to support country preparedness and response



COVID-19: Operational Planning Guidelines and COVID-19 Partners Platform...

 Self-paced

 English

In order to assist UN country teams in scaling up country preparedness and response to COVID-19, WHO has developed these learning modules

Show course details

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In order to assist UN country teams in scaling up country preparedness and response to COVID-19, WHO has developed these learning modules as a companion to the **Operational Planning Guidelines to Support Country Preparedness and Response**. This 3-module learning package introduces the context for the need for a coordinated global response plan to the COVID-19 outbreak. It provides the required guidance to implement the Operational Planning Guidelines to Support Country Preparedness and Response.

<https://openwho.org/courses/UNCT-COVID19-preparedness-and-response-EN>

Protecting your community and family members

What can I do to prevent the spread of COVID-19?

If you feel unwell, **stay home**

Do not go to work, to school or to public spaces to avoid transmission of COVID-19 to others in the community.



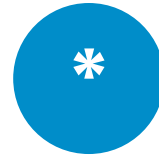
If you are unwell, you should **self-isolate** and **self-monitor** to avoid possible transmission to people in your community and family.

Question: What is self-isolation?

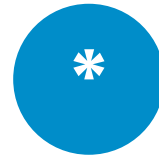
Answer: Self-isolation is when a person who is ill (i.e., fever or respiratory symptoms), voluntarily or based on his/her health care provider's recommendation, stays at home and does not go to work, school, or public places.

What can I do? If you feel unwell, stay home, and do not go to work and to public spaces.

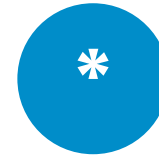
Explanation



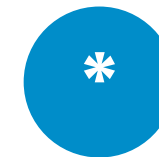
Self-isolation is an important measure in order to avoid transmission of infection to others in the community, including family members.



If a person is in self-isolation it is because he/she is ill but not severely ill (requiring medical attention).



The person in self-isolation should ideally have a room at home that is separated from other family members. If not possible, spatial distance of at least 1 meter (3 feet) from other family members and the use of a medical mask is recommended for the ill person with respiratory symptoms. The person in self-isolation should have dedicated utensils, plates, cups, towels and linens.



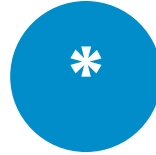
The duration of self-isolation for a person with confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 should be discussed with the healthcare provider and may require additional laboratory testing.

Question: What is self-monitoring?

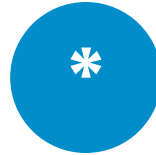
Answer: Self-monitoring is done when a person is asymptomatic, and it includes daily measurement of temperature and monitoring for development of clinical symptoms such as cough or difficulty breathing.

What can I do? Self-monitor yourself if you think that you might have been exposed to COVID-19

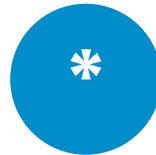
Explanation



Self-monitoring is recommended for those who have been exposed to an individual known to have COVID-19 or who have been in a COVID-19 affected country.



Self-monitoring is recommended for 14 days after the date of last exposure.



If any symptoms appear, stay home and practice self-isolation. Call your health-care provider or hotline, explain your symptoms and possible exposure and follow the advice provided. Contact your medical provider urgently if you have difficulty breathing.

Science deep-dive

Update on clinical features in COVID-19: New study published

1,099 patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 across 552 hospitals in 30 provinces of China.

| Signs and symptoms when being admitted to hospital | % of patients |
|--|---------------|
| Cough | 67.8 |
| Fever | 43.8 |
| Fatigue | 38.1 |
| Sputum production | 33.7 |
| Shortness of breath | 18.7 |
| Aches and pains (myalgia) | 14.9 |
| Low white blood cell count | 83.2 |

Median age of patients: 47 years (IQR 35 – 58)

Median incubation period: 4 days (IQR 2 – 7)

3.5% were healthcare workers

40.9% had no abnormalities on chest X-ray at time of hospital admission

Median duration of hospitalization: 12 days (Mean 12.8 days)

88.7% of patients developed fever during their hospital stay.

More information

WHO sources:

COVID-19 website: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

WHO Travel Advice: <https://www.who.int/ith/en/>

Email: EPI-WIN@who.int

Website: www.EPI-WIN.com