SARS Prevention and Control
in China

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People’s Republic of China
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Epidemic Situation
25 Provinces Have Reported SARS Probable Cases as of June 16
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative No. of probable cases</td>
<td>5327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative No. of health care workers</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of recoveries</td>
<td>4656 (87%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of deaths</td>
<td>346 (6.5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current No. of suspected cases</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tbody>
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SARS Epidemic in China
Three Stages

- Stage I  Onset
- Stage II  Spread
- Stage III  Decline
Stage I  First three months 2003

- Outbreak mainly in Guangzhou city, Guangdong Province
- Total number of cases nationwide: 1190, 1153 in Guangdong Province (96.9%)
- Total number in Guangzhou city: 1030
Stage II  April  2003

- Epidemic spread to Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Tianjin, Hebei and many other areas
- By end of April, total cumulative probable cases: 3460
Stage III  May and June 2003

- National downward trend
- Epidemic gradually under control
- Average No. of new cases each day:
  - 1st 10 days of May: 150
  - 2nd 10 days of May: 45
  - 3rd 10 days of May: 13
- End of May:
  - No. of recoveries > new cases
  - No. of discarded cases > new suspects
In the first 16 days of June
   • Less than 5 cases per day in 4 days
   • 0 case in other 12 days

On June 13
   • Travel recommendations lifted to Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Hebei, Tianjin
   • All provinces but Beijing removed from list of recent local transmission
Control Measures
President Hu Jintao, Premier Wen Jiabao and other national leaders visited SARS affected areas and health care workers, and instructed that SARS must be the highest priority of government work.
National Headquarters
Headed by Mme WU Yi
Vice-Premier & Minister of Health

- Prevention and Control Team
- Health Quarantine Team
- Scientific Research Team
- Logistics Support Team
- Rural Areas Team
- Publicity Team
- Social Security Team
- Foreign Affairs Team
- Education Team
- Beijing Team
- General Office
State Council inspection teams sent to all provinces

Similar mechanisms established at all levels

Legislative efforts:

- Law of Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases
- Regulations on Public Health Emergency Alert and Response
- Regulation on SARS Prevention and Control
Improve Surveillance System

- Surveillance over SARS started on Feb. 11, “National SARS case definition and technical protocols” issued
- SARS information network established since April 20, through “national disease reporting and management information system”
• Rural surveillance system set up down to village, connecting village, township and county levels
• Epidemiologists organized to trace close contacts
• Daily and zero reporting system established
• Information shared with WHO & publicized on a daily basis
Strictly Control Infection in Hospitals & Communities

- Farmers, towns and villages mobilized in building mass defense lines
- 242 farmer SARS cases reported, 4.5% of all cases
- Comprehensive measures to reduce hospital infection
  - National guidelines developed
  - Feces, secretions & bodies of SARS patients and other medical waste properly treated
Measures to control community outbreak
- Sites of SARS clusters sealed off
- Surveillance over mobile population enhanced
- Morning temperature check for students
- Schools in some areas temporarily closed
- Contaminated places disinfected

SARS health education carried out, Patriotic Health Campaign strengthened

Quarantine measures in major transport control points
Clinical Management

- Fever clinics & SARS hospitals designated in all areas
- Medical infrastructure and technical expertise upgraded:
  - ICU facilities improved in SARS hospitals
  - Treatment regimens combining both western medicine & TCM disseminated
  - Attention given to severe cases to reduce case fatality
- Probable and suspected cases isolated and treated separately
- Close contacts quarantined either at home or in designated places
- Expert consultation organized to reduce misdiagnosis and under diagnosis
- Central government special fund for free treatment to farmers and urban residents in financial difficulties
Scientific research coordinated by MOST in collaboration with international community

Research topics:
- Etiology
- Routes of transmission
- Prevention measures
- Rapid diagnosis
- Clinical treatment
- Rehabilitation
- Sources of the virus
Progress achieved in:

- Etiology
- Epidemiological features
- Diagnostic reagents
- Treatment with integration of western medicine and TCM

Technical protocols revised based on scientific findings
Lessons & Experience
Strong government leadership
Improving legislations
Relying on science & technology
Mobilizing whole society
Extensive international cooperation
Future Plan

- Continue vigilance & cost-effective control measures till final victory

- Further strengthen government role in public health by:
  - Increasing investment in public health
  - Establishing outbreak alert & response system
  - Improving disease control system
  - Strengthening medical treatment system, especially in rural areas

- Enhance international cooperation
THANK YOU!