Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
2019 - 2020
Update #6  10.02.20
New information

Please visit https://www.epi-win.com/ for archived versions of this ppt
Number of new cases of 2019-nCoV per day, by date of reporting

Source: WHO situation reports: https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports that include information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET on the date of publication.
The numbers – data as of 10.02.2020 – various sources

Total number of cases 40,540

25 Countries with reported cases of nCoV:
• China
• Japan
• Republic of Korea
• Viet Nam
• Singapore
• Australia
• Malaysia
• Cambodia
• Thailand
• Nepal
• Sri Lanka
• United States of America
• Canada
• France
• Germany
• United Arab Emirates
• India
• Philippines
• Finland
• Italy
• Russia
• United Kingdom
• Spain
• Sweden
• Belgium

Total number of deaths 910

1 death outside of China.

The most vulnerable people are those with underlying conditions and advanced age.

Source:
https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6

Not all confirmed cases are verified – data sources for the website are WHO, CDC, NHC and Dingxiangyuan.

Please also see WHO situation reports: https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports that include information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET on the date of publication.
Characteristics of 2019-nCoV compared to other major viruses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus</th>
<th>Total # reported cases</th>
<th>Deaths reported</th>
<th>Crude fatality ratio</th>
<th>Countries affected/reporting</th>
<th>RO ·</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal influenza (1)</td>
<td>3-5 million (severe cases)</td>
<td>290,000-650,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola 2014</td>
<td>28,600</td>
<td>11,325</td>
<td>50% (average)</td>
<td>6 countries</td>
<td>± 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N1 Bird Flu (human infections)</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>17 countries</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipah</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>40-75%</td>
<td>4 countries</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>8098</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>26 countries</td>
<td>2.2-3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERS (2)</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>27 countries</td>
<td>&lt;1 (average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7N9 Bird Flu (3)</td>
<td>1568</td>
<td>At least 615</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>3 countries</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-nCoV (4)</td>
<td>37,558</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>25 countries</td>
<td>1.4-4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] Global burden estimates of annual epidemics
[2] Data from 2012 till November 2020
[3] Data from 2013 till September 2018
Key developments of the week

• 72 countries are implementing travel restrictions (official reports, official statements and the media).

• WHO is convening a global research and innovation forum to mobilize international action in response to the new coronavirus (11-12 February, Geneva) https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/06-02-2020-who-to-accelerate-research-and-innovation-for-new-coronavirus

• WHO and partners have developed the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan that outlines the support the international community can provide to all countries for preparing and responding to 2019-nCoV https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

• The Pandemic Supply Chain Network and WHO are monitoring the global supply of personal protective equipment and encouraging continued engagement of the private sector

• WHO and partners have activated a network of specialized referral laboratories to strengthen global diagnostic capacity for 2019-nCoV detection, improve surveillance and track the spread of disease

• EPI-WIN hosted 3 sector calls – businesses, travel and tourism, food and agriculture

• EPI-WIN website launched – to provide tailored information to different audiences for the management of infodemics
Recently drafted guidance and advice

Please visit https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019 or https://www.epi-win.com/ for a complete repository of guidance and advice
Question: What is the risk of being infected with novel coronavirus?

Answer: The risk depends on where you live or where you have travelled recently. The risk of infection is higher in areas where cases are being reported. Currently 99% of the reported cases are in China. People with nCoV infection in other countries (23 countries) are people who have recently traveled from China or who have been living or working closely with those travelers. The risk of infection for people in other countries, even those with imported cases, is low. People should take precautions to protect themselves, but those precautions must be appropriate for the real risk, not the perceived risk.

Explanation

Infection with 2019-nCoV can cause mild symptoms including a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever; it can be more severe for some persons and can lead to pneumonia or breathing difficulties; more rarely, the disease can be fatal. Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as, diabetes and heart disease) are more vulnerable to severe disease.

Currently, the vast majority of severe cases are people with serious underlying medical conditions.

We are collecting data on other potential at-risk groups such as children and pregnant women.
Question: Can the novel coronavirus spread before people have symptoms?

Answer: Recently, you may have heard that people who are already infected with 2019-nCoV may pass the virus to other people before showing significant symptoms. However, based on currently available evidence, the virus is being spread by people who have symptoms.

Explanation

- The novel coronavirus is spread through droplets (the droplets generated when sneezing, coughing and from a running nose and eyes).

- For the virus to pass from one person to another, there must be close contact (less than 1 meter (3 feet) distance between people) such as with family members or between a healthcare worker and patient.

- It is possible that a person already infected with 2019-nCoV can pass the virus to other people when they have very few or mild symptoms.

10/02/2020
Advice for airport workers

Stay healthy while working

Airports

Cargo and baggage handlers
Q  What guidance is available to cargo and baggage handlers for precautions to be applied during their work?
A  IATA has previously published guidance for Cargo & Baggage Handlers (2017) (pdf)

Maintenance
Q  What advice is available regarding engineering/maintenance staff?
A  Previously published advice is available here regarding Maintenance Crew (2017) (pdf) and also

Aircraft

Disinfection
Q  What advice is available regarding cleaning and disinfection of the aircraft in the event of having carried a passenger who is potentially contagious?
A  Advice on cleaning is available here Cleaning Crew (2017) (pdf)

Guidance developed by WHO, IATA and ICAO
Advice for cabin crew

Stay healthy while working

Cabin crew
Identification and Management of on-board case
Q How should cabin crew identify and manage a passenger who is unwell and be suspected of novel coronavirus infection?
A Details are here: Cabin Crew (2017) (pdf)

Completion of passenger health locator form
Q The destination country requires us to record location details for each passenger. How should we capture those?
A The Passenger Locator Form is intended for this purpose. The airline should keep traveller data for at least 30 days including contact information and seat plans, for use in the event of later notification of a potentially infectious case on board.

Reporting of cases
Q What are our obligations of captains to report a possible case on board?
A The crew is required to notify the public health authority of the destination country. This is to be done by the pilots passing a message via air traffic control, and also recording details on the health part of aircraft general declaration in the IHR Annex 9.

Additional advice is available here:
Universal Precaution Kit (2017) (pdf)
Cabin Air Quality Brief (pdf)
More information

**WHO sources:**

NCoV website: [https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus](https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus)

Disease Outbreak News: [https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/](https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/)

WHO Travel Advice: [https://www.who.int/ith/en/](https://www.who.int/ith/en/)

Email: EPI-WIN@who.int

Website: [www.EPI-WIN.com](http://www.EPI-WIN.com)