Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
2019 - 2020
Update #7 11.02.20
New information

Please visit https://www.epi-win.com/ for archived versions of this ppt
Number of new cases of COVID-19 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 11.02.2020 – various sources

25 Countries with reported cases of COVID-19:
• 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

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.
Article review – a closer look at COVID-19

138 patients in tertiary hospital (41% infected in hospital: 12% already hospitalized for other conditions, 29% healthcare workers)

Common symptoms at illness onset:
- Fever (98.6%)
- Fatigue (69.6%)
- Dry cough (59.4%)
- Myalgia (34.8%)
- Dyspnoea (31.2%)

Median age of patients: 56 years

46.4% of the 138 patients had co-existing medical conditions including:
- Hypertension 31.2%
- Diabetes 10.1%
- Cardiovascular disease 14.5%
- Malignancy 7.2%

Mean duration from first symptoms to dyspnoea (5 days), hospital admission (10 days). Acute respiratory distress syndrome (8 days).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underlying conditions of patients:</th>
<th>ICU patients</th>
<th>Non-ICU patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcomes as of 3 February:

- Died 4.3%
- Discharged from hospital 34.1% after a median duration of stay of 10 days
- Still hospitalized 61.6%

Patients with underlying conditions are more at risk of severe disease.
## 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>Case 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 ± 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N1 Bird Flu (human infections)</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>17 countries n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipah</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>40-75%</td>
<td>4 countries 0.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>8098</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>26 countries 2.2-3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERS (2)</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>27 countries &lt;1 (average)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7N9 Bird Flu (3)</td>
<td>1568</td>
<td>At least 615</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>3 countries n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-nCoV (4)</td>
<td>40,554</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>25 countries 1.4-4.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[1\] Global burden estimates of annual epidemics  
\[2\] Data from 2012 till November 2019  
\[3\] Data from 2013 till September 2018  
\[4\] Data as of 10 February 2020
Key developments

• The official name for the disease was announced by Dr. Tedros on 11 February 2020 – the name is COVID-19 (a shortened version of coronavirus disease 2019)

• 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 hosted a Facebook Live Q&A on how to protect yourself while travelling during the COVID-19 outbreak, on 10 February 2020

• EPI-WIN will host the third teleconference with the Travel and Tourism Sector on Wednesday 12 February 2020
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
Advice for coping with stress during the 2019-nCoV outbreak

Advice for helping children cope with stress during the 2019-nCoV outbreak

Children may respond to stress in different ways such as being more clingy, anxious, withdrawing, angry or agitated, bedwetting etc.
Respond to your child’s reactions in a supportive way, listen to their concerns and give them extra love and attention.

Children need adults’ love and attention during difficult times. Give them extra time and attention.
Remember to listen to your children, speak kindly and reassure them.
If possible, make opportunities for the child to play and relax.

Try and keep children close to their parents and family and avoid separating children and their caregivers to the extent possible. If separation occurs (e.g. hospitalization) ensure regular contact (e.g. via phone) and re-assurance.

Keep to regular routines and schedules as much as possible, or help create new ones in a new environment, including school/learning as well as time for safely playing and relaxing.

Provide facts about what has happened, explain what is going on now and give them clear information about how to reduce their risk of being infected by the disease in words that they can understand depending on their age.
This also includes providing information about what could happen in a re-assuring way (e.g. a family member and/or the child may start not feeling well and may have to go to the hospital for some time so doctors can help them feel better).

More information

WHO sources:

NCoV website: https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus

Disease Outbreak News: https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/

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

Email: EPI-WIN@who.int

Website: www.EPI-WIN.com