

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report - 11

Data as reported by 31 January 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Emergency Committee on the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) was reconvened on 30 January. WHO declared the outbreak to be a public health emergency of international concern. The Emergency Committee has provided advice to WHO, to the People's Republic of China, to all countries, and to the global community, on measures to control this outbreak. The Committee believes that it is still possible to interrupt virus spread, provided that countries put in place strong measures to detect disease early, isolate and treat cases, trace contacts, and promote social distancing measures commensurate with the risk. More details can be found [here](#) and in Annex to this situation report.
- Today, the first two confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease were reported in Italy; both had travel history to Wuhan City.
- WHO's Risk Communication Team has launched a new information platform called WHO Information Network for Epidemics (EPI-WIN). EPI-WIN will use a series of amplifiers to share tailored information for specific target groups. EPI-WIN began this week to establish connections to health care and travel and tourism sectors and will work with food and agriculture and business/employer sectors next week.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Globally
9826 confirmed

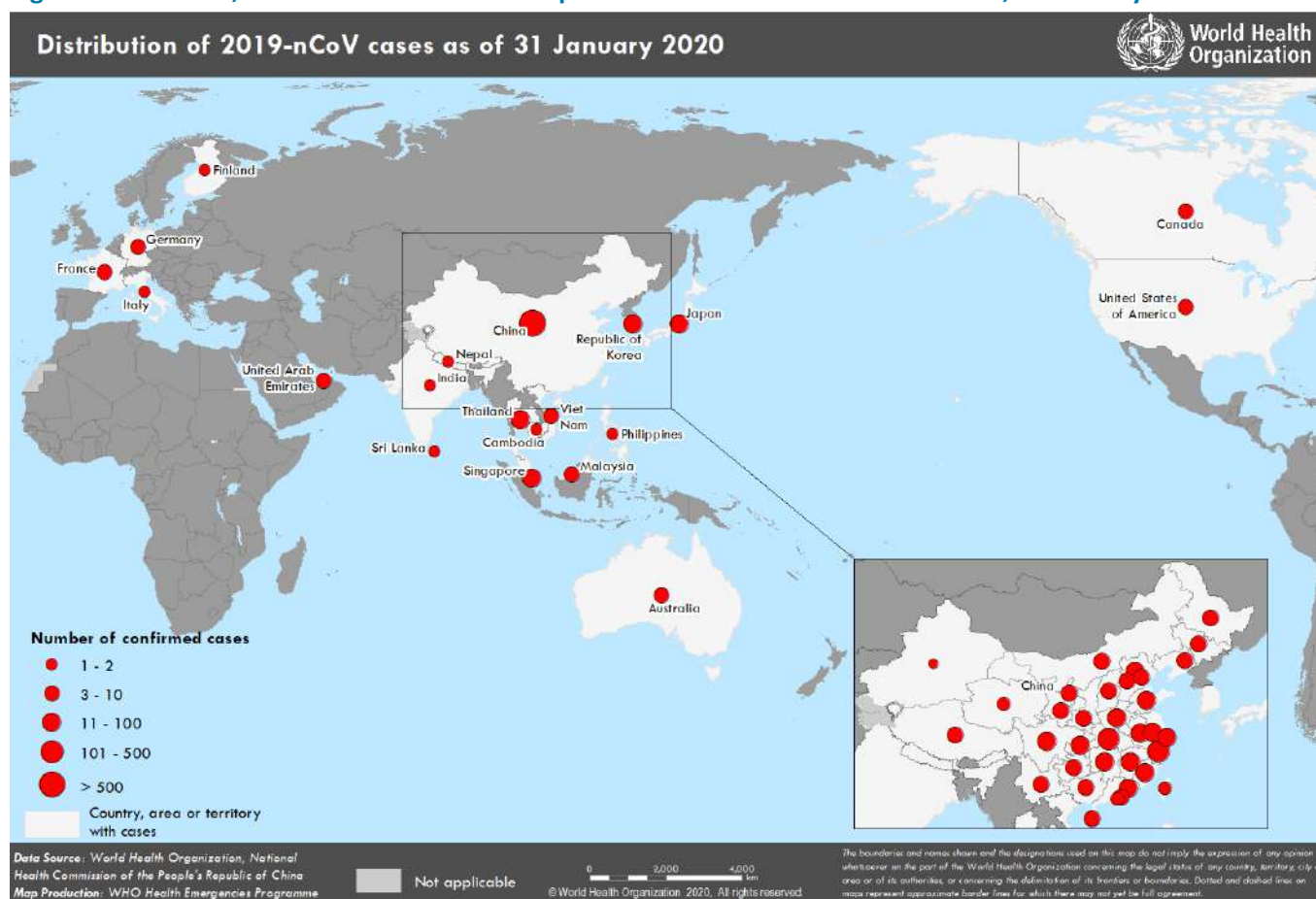
China
9720 confirmed
15238 suspected
1527 severe
213 deaths

Outside of China
106 confirmed
19 countries

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 31 January 2020



*The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM

TECHNICAL FOCUS:

Research and innovation

As part of WHO's response to the outbreak, the R&D Blueprint has been activated to accelerate evaluation of the diagnostics, vaccines and therapeutics for this novel coronavirus

The global imperative for research is to maintain a high-level discussion platform which enables consensus on strategic directions, nurtures scientific collaborations and, supports optimal and rapid research to address crucial gaps, without duplication of efforts.

Understanding the disease, its reservoirs, its transmission, its clinical severity and developing effective counter measures including therapeutics and vaccines is critical for the control of the outbreak, the reduction of related mortality and minimization of economic impact.

Recent reports regarding expert research consultations can be found here <https://www.who.int/blueprint/priority-diseases/key-action/novel-coronavirus/en/>.

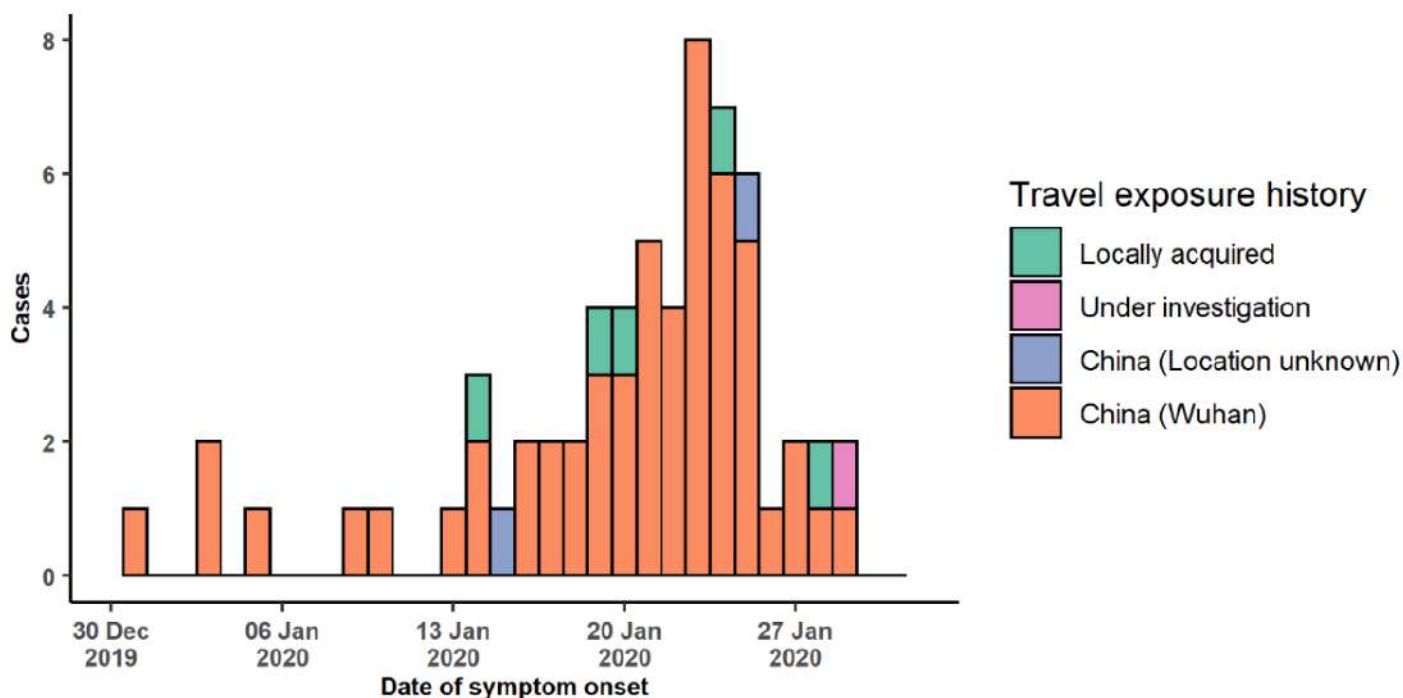
SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 31 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	9720
	Japan	14
	Republic of Korea	11
	Viet Nam	5
	Singapore	13
	Australia	9
	Malaysia	8
	Cambodia	1
	Philippines	1
	Thailand	14
South-East Asia	Nepal	1
	Sri Lanka	1
	India	1
	United States of America	6
Region of the Americas	Canada	3
	France	6
European Region	Finland	1
	Germany	5
	Italy	2
	United Arab Emirates	4
Eastern Mediterranean		
Total Confirmed cases	Total	9826

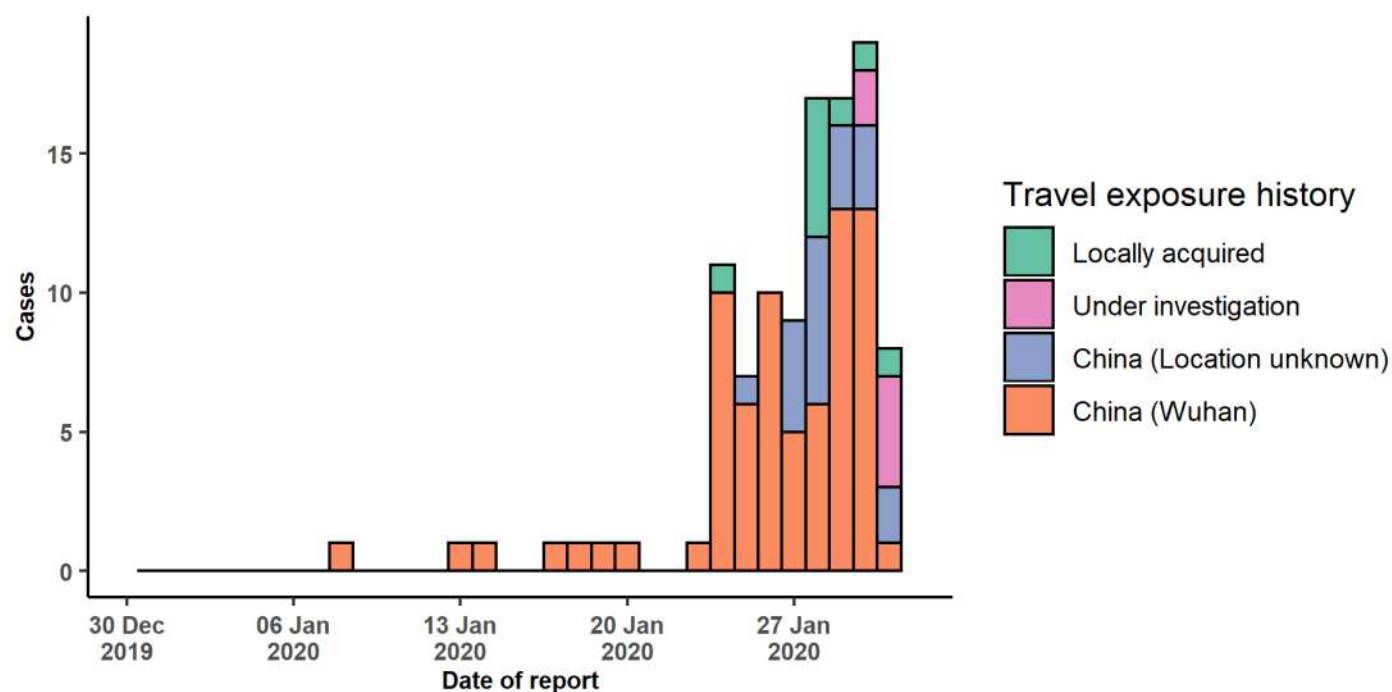
*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (12 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (7 confirmed cases) and Taipei (9 confirmed cases).

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=62) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 31 January 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 106 cases reported outside China, seven were detected while asymptomatic. For the remaining 99 cases, information on date of onset is available only for the 62 cases presented in the epidemiologic curve.

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=106) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 31 January 2020



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness- raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- WHO has actively sought misinformation and responded to rumours through '[myth busting](#)' on WHO's social media and its website.
- WHO has developed a protocol for the investigation of early cases (the "[First Few X \(FFX\) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#)"). The protocol is designed to gain an early understanding of the key clinical, epidemiological and virological characteristics of the first cases of 2019-nCoV infection detected in any individual country, to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce potential spread and impact of infection.
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO has developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis](#), [advice on the use of masks during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) outbreak](#), [clinical management](#), [infection prevention and control in health care settings](#), [home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus](#), [risk communication and community engagement](#).
- Prepared [disease commodity package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO has developed an [online course](#) to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses.
- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of 2019-nCoV, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of

countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. The first protocol that is available is a: [Household transmission investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#).

- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider.

ANNEX 1: Temporary Recommendations under the International Health Regulations associated with the declaration of the outbreak of 2019-nCoV as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern

To the People's Republic of China

Continue to:

- Implement a comprehensive risk communication strategy to regularly inform the population on the evolution of the outbreak, the prevention and protection measures for the population, and the response measures taken for its containment.
- Enhance public health measures for containment of the current outbreak.
- Ensure the resilience of the health system and protect the health workforce.
- Enhance surveillance and active case finding across China.
- Collaborate with WHO and partners to conduct investigations to understand the epidemiology and the evolution of this outbreak and measures to contain it.
- Share relevant data on human cases.
- Continue to identify the zoonotic source of the outbreak, and particularly the potential for circulation with WHO as soon as it becomes available.
- Conduct exit screening at international airports and ports, with the aim of early detection of symptomatic travelers for further evaluation and treatment, while minimizing interference with international traffic.

To all countries

It is expected that further international exportation of cases may appear in any country. Thus, all countries should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of 2019-nCoV infection, and to share full data with WHO. Technical advice is available on the WHO website.

Countries are reminded that they are legally required to share information with WHO under the IHR.

Any detection of 2019-nCoV in an animal (including information about the species, diagnostic tests, and relevant epidemiological information) should be reported to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as an emerging disease.

Countries should place particular emphasis on reducing human infection, prevention of secondary transmission and international spread, and contributing to the international response through multi-sectoral communication and collaboration and active participation in increasing knowledge on the virus and the disease, as well as advancing research.

The Committee does not recommend any travel or trade restriction based on the current information available.

Countries must inform WHO about travel measures taken, as required by the IHR. Countries are cautioned against actions that promote stigma or discrimination, in line with the principles of Article 3 of the IHR.

The Committee asked the Director-General to provide further advice on these matters and, if necessary, to make new case-by-case recommendations, in view of this rapidly evolving situation.

To the global community

As this is a new coronavirus, and it has been previously shown that similar coronaviruses required substantial efforts to enable regular information sharing and research, the global community should continue to demonstrate solidarity and cooperation, in compliance with Article 44 of the IHR (2005), in supporting each other on the identification of the source of this new virus, its full potential for human-to-human transmission, preparedness for potential importation of cases, and research for developing necessary treatment.

Provide support to low- and middle-income countries to enable their response to this event, as well as to facilitate access to diagnostics, potential vaccines and therapeutics.

Under Article 43 of the IHR, States Parties implementing additional health measures that significantly interfere with international traffic (refusal of entry or departure of international travellers, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, and the like, or their delay, for more than 24 hours) are obliged to send to WHO the public health rationale and justification within 48 hours of their implementation. WHO will review the justification and may request countries to reconsider their measures. WHO is required to share with other States Parties the information about measures and the justification received.

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report - 10

Data as reported by 30 January 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Emergency Committee on the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) is meeting today to discuss whether the outbreak constitutes a public health emergency of international concern.
- First confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease in Finland, India and Philippines; all had travel history to Wuhan City.
- On 29 January, WHO held its third press briefing to provide update on the situation. The audio can be found [here](#).
- WHO recommends that the interim name of the disease causing the current outbreak should be “2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease” (where ‘n’ is for novel and ‘CoV’ is for coronavirus). This name complies with the [WHO Best Practices for Naming of New Human Infectious Diseases](#), which were developed through a consultative process among partner agencies. Endorsement for the interim name is being sought from WHO’s partner agencies, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The final name of the disease will be provided by the [International Classification of Diseases \(ICD\)](#). WHO is also proposing ‘2019-nCoV’ as an interim name of the virus. The final decision on the official name of the virus will be made by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Globally
7818 confirmed

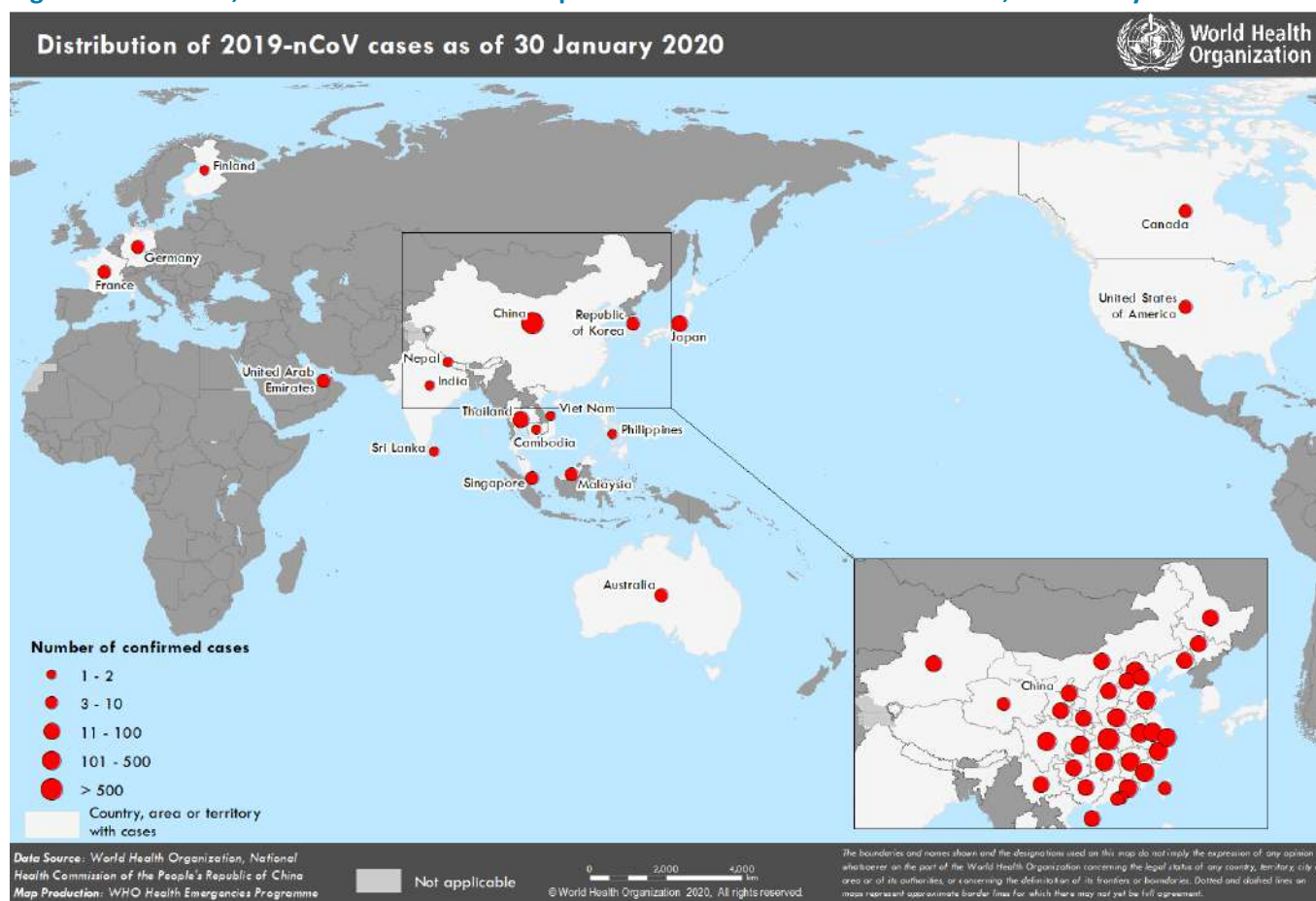
China
7736 confirmed
12167 suspected
1370 severe
170 deaths

Outside of China
82 confirmed
18 countries

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 30 January 2020



*The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM

TECHNICAL FOCUS: Laboratory detection:

WHO published interim [laboratory guidance](#) for detection of the novel coronavirus on 9 January and has updated that advice twice. This guidance includes advice on biosafety, patient sampling, and pathogen detection and characterization. Like the epidemiologic situation, the diagnostic landscape is changing quickly. The first 2019-nCoV cases were detected using metagenomic sequencing. Within days of obtaining the sequence data polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays were developed for clinical diagnostic use. Multiple academic and public-sector groups, including China Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), have designed assays targeting areas of the genome detecting sequences specific for the novel virus (2019-nCoV) and have made them publicly available.

One of WHO's main aims is to strengthen global diagnostic capacity for 2019-nCoV detection to improve surveillance, early detection and track the spread of disease. To date, human- to- human transmission outside of China has been limited, and public health efforts are targeted at limiting further transmission in countries with imported cases which depends critically on the ability to detect the pathogen.

WHO has taken a three-pronged approach to enhance diagnostic capacity for 2019-nCoV:

- 1) Forming a network of specialized **referral laboratories** with demonstrated expertise in the molecular detection of coronaviruses. These international labs can support national labs to confirm 2019-nCoV cases and troubleshoot their molecular assays;
- 2) Strengthening **national capacity** for detection of 2019-nCoV so that diagnostic testing can be performed rapidly without the need for overseas shipping. One way this has been achieved is through working with existing global networks for detection of respiratory pathogens such as, notably, the National Influenza Centers that support the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System;
- 3) Ensuring **test availability**. This has involved a) screening of 2019-nCoV PCR protocols from academic laboratories for validation data (e.g. limits of detection, specificity), b) looking for sequence alignment of established commercial coronavirus assays (e.g. SARS) to see if any were likely to be able to detect 2019-nCoV with high sensitivity, and c) working with commercial and non-commercial agencies with capacity to manufacture and distribute newly-developed 2019-nCoV PCR assays. WHO will begin supporting its regional and country offices to make these tests available the first week of February 2020.

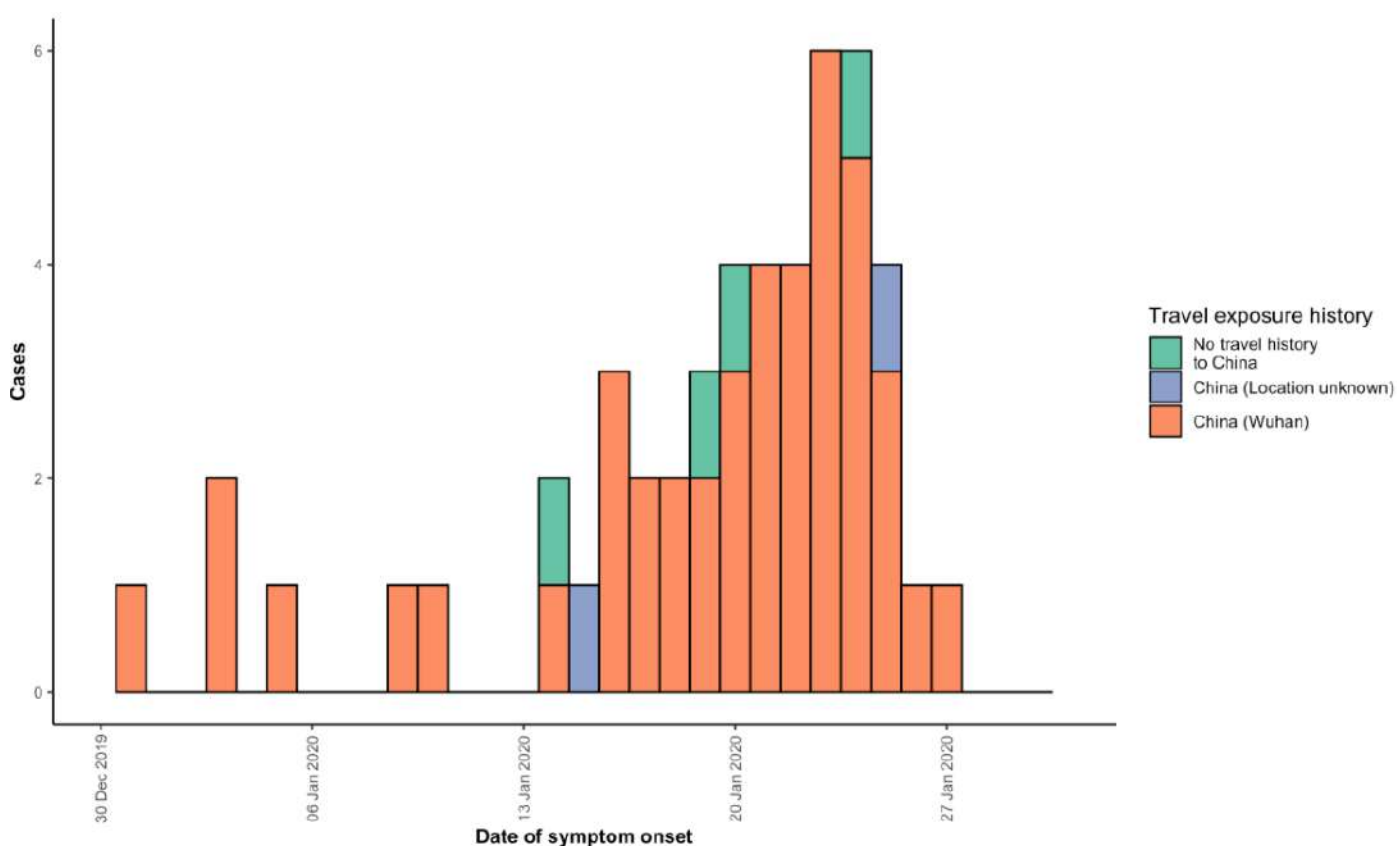
SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 30 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	7736
	Japan	11
	Republic of Korea	4
	Viet Nam	2
	Singapore	10
	Australia	7
	Malaysia	7
	Cambodia	1
	Philippines	1
	Thailand	14
South-East Asia	Nepal	1
	Sri Lanka	1
	India	1
	United States of America	5
Region of the Americas	Canada	3
	France	5
European Region	Finland	1
	Germany	4
	United Arab Emirates	4
Total Confirmed cases	Total	7818

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (10 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (7 confirmed cases) and Taipei (8 confirmed cases).

Figure 2: Epidemic curve by date of onset of 2019-nCoV cases identified outside of China, 30 January 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 82 cases reported outside China, seven were detected while asymptomatic. For the remaining 75 cases, information on date of onset is available only for the 49 cases presented in the epidemiologic curve.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness- raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
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- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE

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- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.

- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider.

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- WHO travel advice for international travel and trade in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV
<https://www.who.int/ith/2020-24-01-outbreak-of-Pneumonia-caused-by-new-coronavirus/en/>
- Readiness is the key to detect, combat spread of the new coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/southeastasia/news/detail/27-01-2020-readiness-is-the-key-to-detect-combat-spread-of-the-new-coronavirus>
- WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region scales up preparedness for novel coronavirus
<http://www.emro.who.int/media/news/whos-eastern-mediterranean-region-scales-up-preparedness-for-novel-coronavirus.html>
- Press statements by KCDC (in Korean):
<https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015>
- Wuhan Municipal Health Commission's briefing on the pneumonia epidemic situation, (in Chinese):
<http://wjw.wuhan.gov.cn/front/web/list2nd/no/710>
- Disease outbreak news, Novel Coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>
- Thailand Ministry of Public Health situation update on novel coronavirus (in Thai):
<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/index.html>
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/houdou_list_202001.html
- Notice sent out from Health and Food Safety Planning Division, Quarantine Station Operation Management Office (in Japanese):
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000582967.pdf>
- Situation report by WHO on Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- CDC press release. First Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0121-novel-coronavirus-travel-case.html>
- Hong Kong SAR Department of Health, Press Release
<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202001/23/P2020012300970.htm>
- Epidemic Prevention Measures, Macau SAR Health Bureau
<https://www.ssm.gov.mo/apps1/PreventWuhanInfection/ch.aspx#clg17048>
- Press release on 23 January 2020, Ministry of Health Singapore.
<https://www.moh.gov.sg/news-highlights/details/confirmed-imported-case-of-novel-coronavirus-infection-in-singapore-multi-ministry-taskforce-ramps-up-precautionary-measures>
- CDC press release. Second Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0124-second-travel-coronavirus.html>
- New South Wales Government: Health: Coronavirus cases confirmed in NSW
https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20200125_03.aspx

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report - 9

Data as reported by 29 January 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Four confirmed cases reported in United Arab Emirates, in individuals traveling from Wuhan City.
- World Health Organization (WHO), in collaboration with the World Economic Forum, has set up a public private collaboration called “The Pandemic Supply Chain Network (PSCN)”. It is a Market Network that seeks to provide a platform for data sharing, market visibility, and operational coordination and connecting.
- Today, PSCN is launching the first of several teleconference calls with over 30 private sector organizations and 10 multilateral organizations to develop a market capacity and risk assessment for personal protective equipment (PPE). This assessment will be used as the basis to match the global demand for PPE with the global supply. The market and risk assessment for PPE is expected to be completed by 5 February 2020.
- The Emergency Committee on the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) is re-convened by the World Health Organization Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus on 30 January.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Globally
6065 confirmed

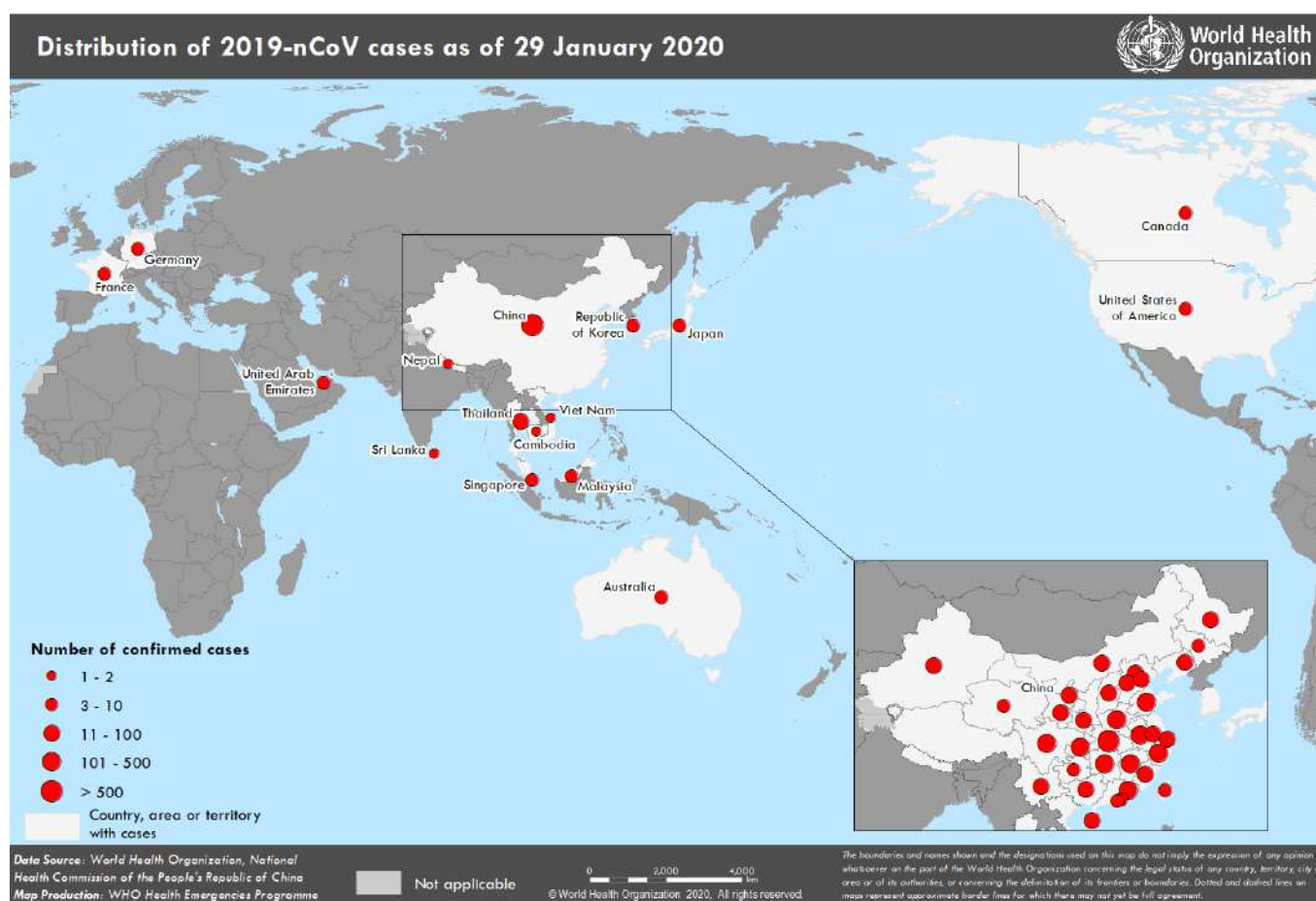
China
5997 confirmed
9239 suspected
1239 severe
132 deaths

Outside of China
68 confirmed
15 countries

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 29 January 2020



*The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM

TECHNICAL FOCUS: Travel advice:

WHO has published [travel advice for international traffic](#) on 27 January . This document includes advice for individual travelers on general measures to reduce the risk of acute respiratory infection, as well as advice on health measures related to international traffic. Exit screening is advised for areas with ongoing transmission of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV (currently in People's Republic of China). Exit screening includes checking for signs and symptoms (fever above 38°, cough), interview of passengers with respiratory infection symptoms leaving the affected areas with regards to potential exposure to high-risk contacts or to the presumed animal source, directing symptomatic travelers to further medical examination, followed by testing for 2019-nCoV, and keeping confirmed cases under isolation and treatment. The evidence from the past outbreaks shows that effectiveness of entry screening is uncertain, but it may support risk communication strategy by providing information to travellers from affected countries/areas to reduce the general risk of acute respiratory infections, and to seek medical attention early if they develop symptoms compatible with the infection.

During the current outbreak with the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV, a number of exported cases were detected through entry screening implemented by some countries. Symptomatic cases may be detected through temperature screening at Point of Entry, for whom medical examination and laboratory tests will be conducted for confirmation. Temperature screening to detect potential suspect cases at Point of Entry may miss travellers incubating the disease or travellers concealing fever during travel and may require substantial investments. A focused approach targeting direct flights from affected areas could be more effective and less resource demanding. If entry screening is implemented, temperature screening should always be accompanied by dissemination of risk communication messages at Points of Entry. This can be done through posters, leaflets or electronic bulletin aiming at raising awareness among travellers about signs and symptoms of the disease, and encouragement of health care seeking behavior, including when to seek medical care, and reporting of their travel history.

When implementing temperature screening, countries should take into account national policy and capacity considerations. Countries implementing temperature screening are encouraged to establish proper mechanism for data collection and analysis such as numbers of travellers screened and confirmed cases out of screened passengers, and method of screening.

WHO advises against the application of any restrictions of international traffic based on the information currently available on this event.

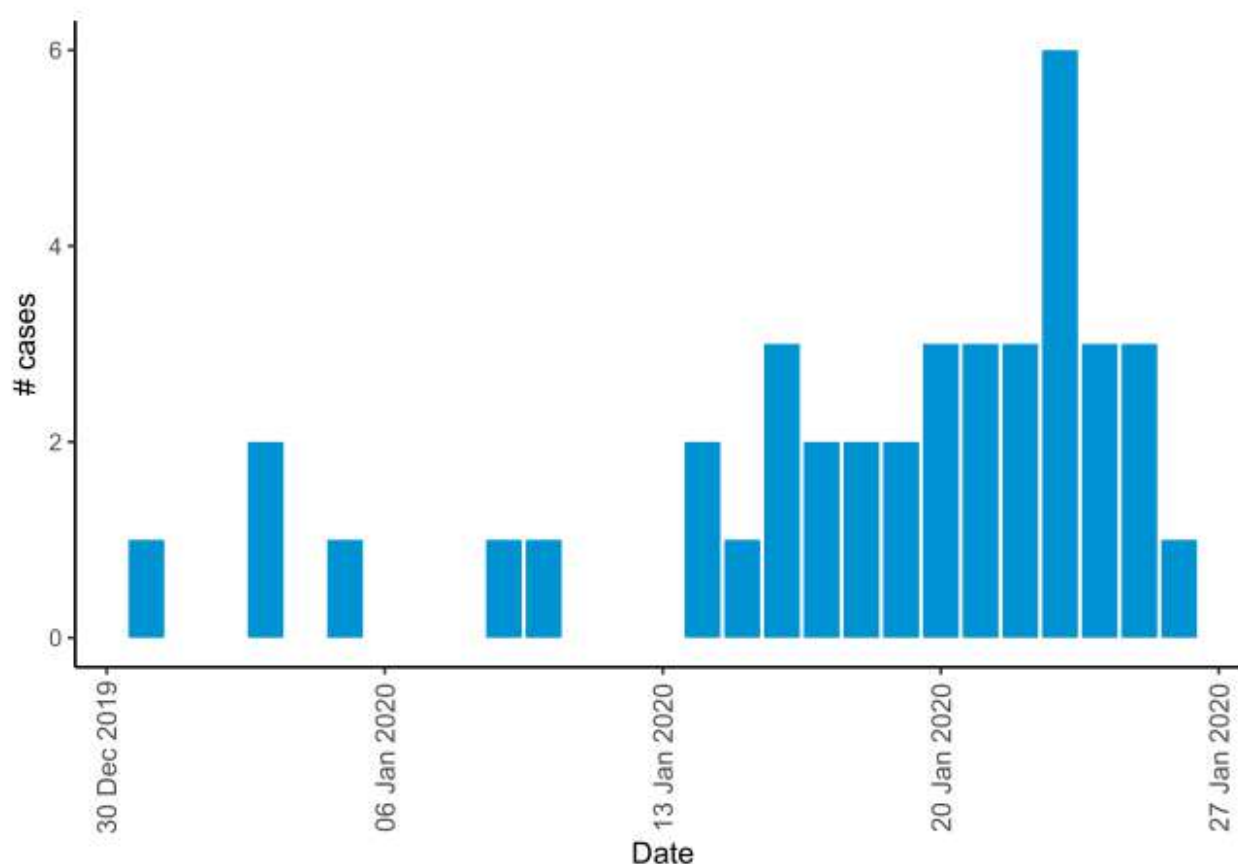
SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 29 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	5997
	Japan	7
	Republic of Korea	4
	Viet Nam	2
	Singapore	7
	Australia	7
	Malaysia	4
	Cambodia	1
	Thailand	14
South-East Asia	Nepal	1
	Sri Lanka	1
	United States of America	5
Region of the Americas	Canada	3
European Region	France	4
	Germany	4
Eastern Mediterranean	United Arab Emirates	4
Total Confirmed cases	Total	6065

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (8 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (7 confirmed cases) and Taipei (8 confirmed cases).

Figure 2: Epidemic curve by date of onset of 2019-nCoV cases identified outside of China, 29 January 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 68 cases reported outside China, three were detected while asymptomatic. For the remaining 65 cases, information is available only for 40 cases as presented in the epi curve.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness- raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO has developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis](#), [clinical management](#), [infection prevention and control in health care settings](#), [home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus](#), [risk communication and community engagement](#).
- Prepared [disease commodity package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
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- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the study protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of 2019-nCoV, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. The first protocol that is available is a: [Household transmission investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#).
- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider.

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https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20200125_03.aspx

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report - 8

Data as reported by 28 January 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- A World Health Organization (WHO) senior leadership team, led by Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, today met President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China in Beijing. They shared the latest information on the outbreak and reiterated their commitment to bring it under control.
- The discussions focused on continued collaboration to improve containment measures in Wuhan, to strengthen public health measures in other cities and provinces, to conduct further studies and transmissibility of the virus, to continue to share data, and for China to share biological material with WHO. These measures will advance scientific understanding of the virus and contribute to the development such as vaccines and treatments.
<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/28-01-2020-who-china-leaders-discuss-next-steps-in-battle-against-coronavirus-outbreak>
- WHO is launching a Global 2019-nCoV Clinical Data Platform to allow Member States to contribute anonymized clinical data in order to inform the public health clinical response
- WHO is continually monitoring developments and the Director-General can reconvene the Emergency Committee on very short notice as needed. Committee members are regularly informed of developments.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Globally
4593 confirmed

China
4537 confirmed
6973 suspected
976 severe
106 deaths

Outside of China
56 confirmed
14 countries

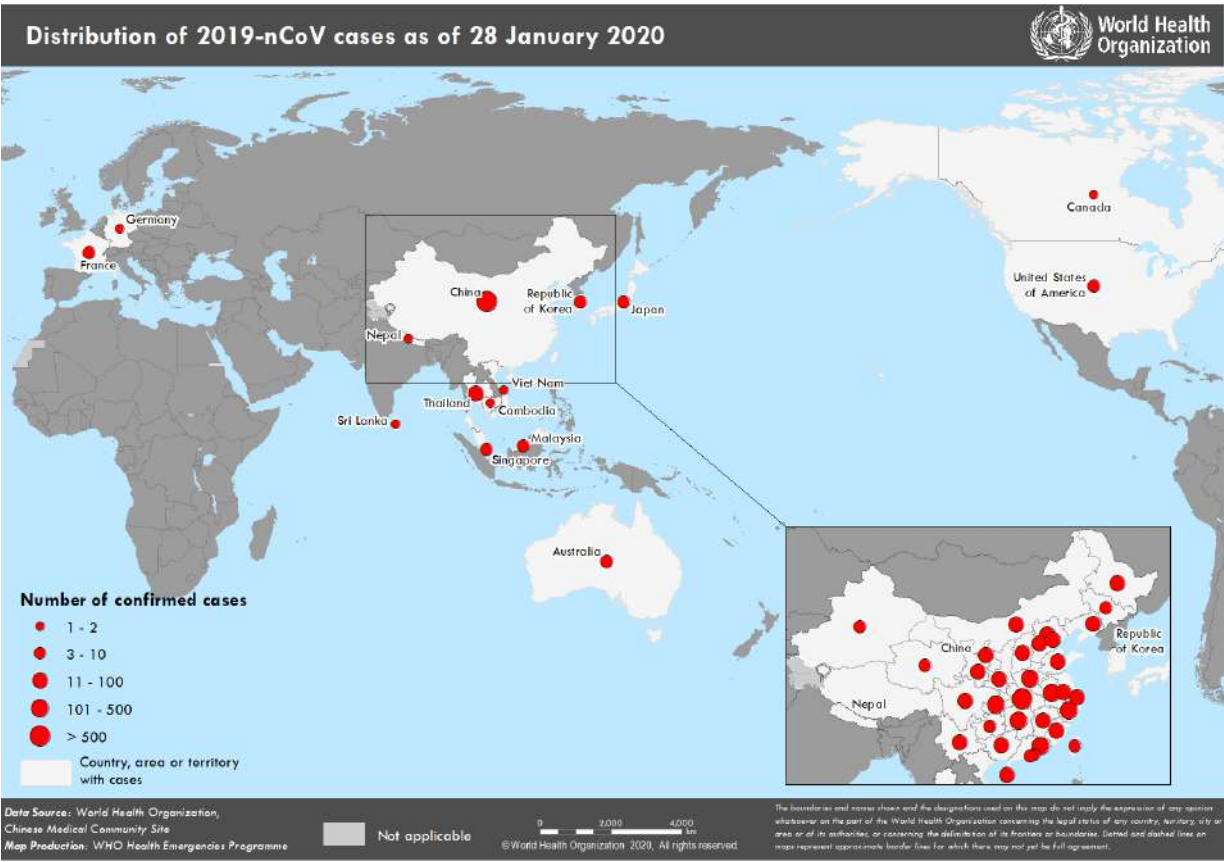
WHO RISK ASSESSMENT¹

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

¹ An error in the wording of the situation reports dated 23, 24 and 25 January was corrected on 26 January. Those reports did not correctly reflect the WHO risk assessment. The risk assessment used to inform our actions, our advice to countries, and to brief Emergency Committee members, evaluates the risk as follows: very high in China, high in the region and high globally. (The situation reports on the above dates incorrectly reported it as moderate at the global level. They have been corrected.)

*The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 28 January 2020



TECHNICAL FOCUS: Clinical Management:

Patients with 2019-nCoV infection, are presenting with a wide range of symptoms. Most seem to have mild disease, and about 20% appear to progress to severe disease, including pneumonia, respiratory failure and in some cases death.

Clinical care of suspected patients with 2019-nCoV should focus on early recognition, immediate isolation (separation), implementation of appropriate infection prevention and control (IPC) measures and provision of optimized supportive care. WHO is convening a bi-weekly call with clinical experts around the globe, to better understand, in real-time, the clinical presentation and treatment interventions.

WHO has published [interim clinical care guidance](#) for hospitalized patients and for mildly ill patients at home, and developed a standardized clinical case record form (CRF) that will be available the website. To facilitate the aggregation of standardized clinical data, WHO is launching a Global 2019-nCoV Clinical Data Platform to allow Member States to contribute anonymized clinical data in order to inform the public health clinical response. As there is currently no known effective antiviral therapy for 2019-nCoV, the WHO R&D blueprint is conducting a systematic review to evaluate potential therapeutics and develop master clinical protocols that are necessary to accelerate this globally.

WHO has also updated the [Disease Commodity Package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.

In addition, a notification was sent out to the Emergency Medical Teams network requesting an expression of interest for clinical operations support teams to support triage, referral systems, clinical care and IPC.

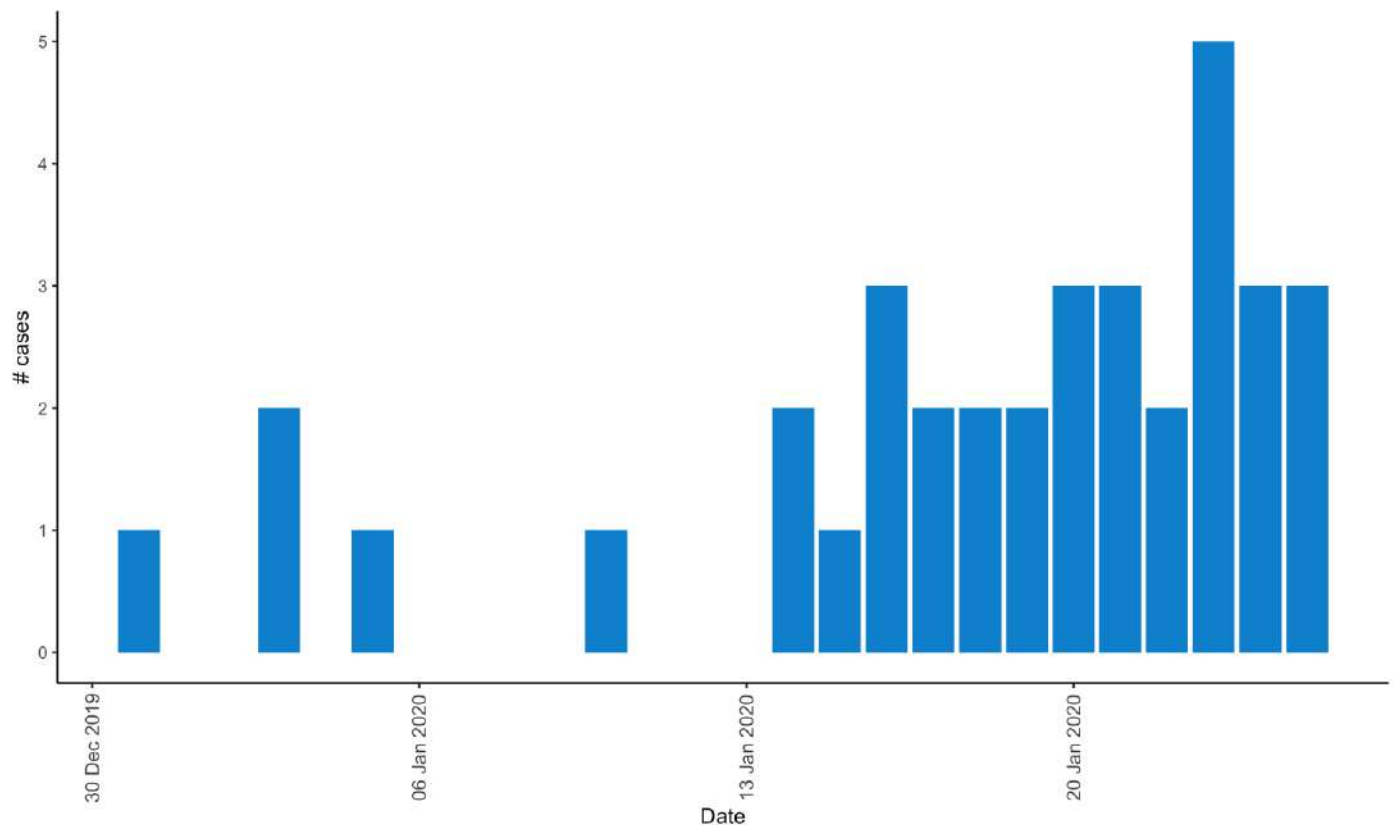
SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 28 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	4537
	Japan	6
	Republic of Korea	4
	Viet Nam	2
	Singapore	7
	Australia	5
	Malaysia	4
	Cambodia	1
	Thailand	14
South-East Asia	Nepal	1
	Sri Lanka	1
	United States of America	5
Region of the Americas	Canada	2
European Region	France	3
	Germany	1
Total Confirmed cases	Total	4593

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (8 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (7 confirmed cases) and Taipei (7 confirmed cases).

Figure 2: Epidemic curve by date of onset of 2019-nCoV cases identified outside of China, 28 January 2020



Note: for figure 2: Of the 56 cases reported outside China, three were detected while asymptomatic. For remaining 53 cases, information is available only for 36 cases as presented in the epi curve.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness- raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO has developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis](#), [clinical management](#), [infection prevention and control in health care settings](#), [home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus](#), [risk communication and community engagement](#).
- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO has developed an [online course](#) to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses.
- WHO is providing guidance on [early investigations](#), which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the study protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of 2019-nCoV, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. The first protocol that is available is a: [Household transmission investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#).
- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

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- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
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- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider. [Travel guidance](#) was updated on 24 January.

Resources:

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- New South Wales Government: Health: Coronavirus cases confirmed in NSW
https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20200125_03.aspx

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report - 7

Data as reported by 27 January 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus and colleagues are in Beijing to meet with government and health experts supporting the response. The mission's aim is to understand the latest developments and strengthen the partnership with China, in particular for the response.
- Current estimates of the incubation period of the virus range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. Detailed epidemiological information from more people infected is needed to determine the infectious period of 2019-nCoV, in particular whether transmission can occur from asymptomatic individuals or during the incubation period.
WHO requests countries to notify WHO of cases following the guidance included in: [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-human-infection-with-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-human-infection-with-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov))
- WHO is continually monitoring developments and on standby to reconvene the Emergency Committee on very short notice as needed. Committee members are regularly informed of developments.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Globally
2798 confirmed

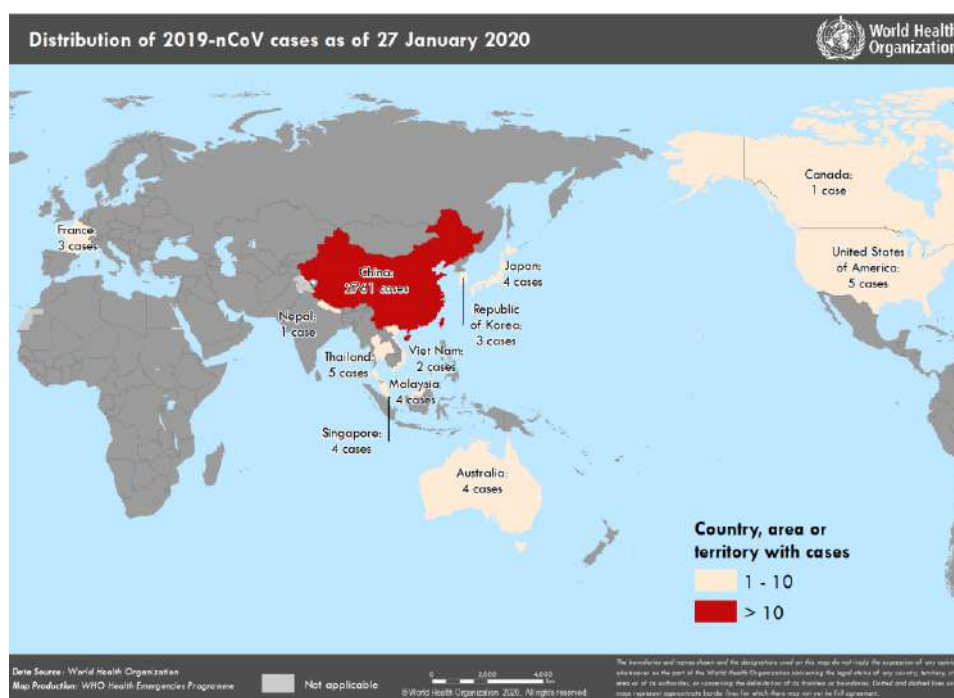
China
2741 confirmed
5794 suspected
461 severe
80 deaths

Outside of China
37 confirmed
11 countries

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

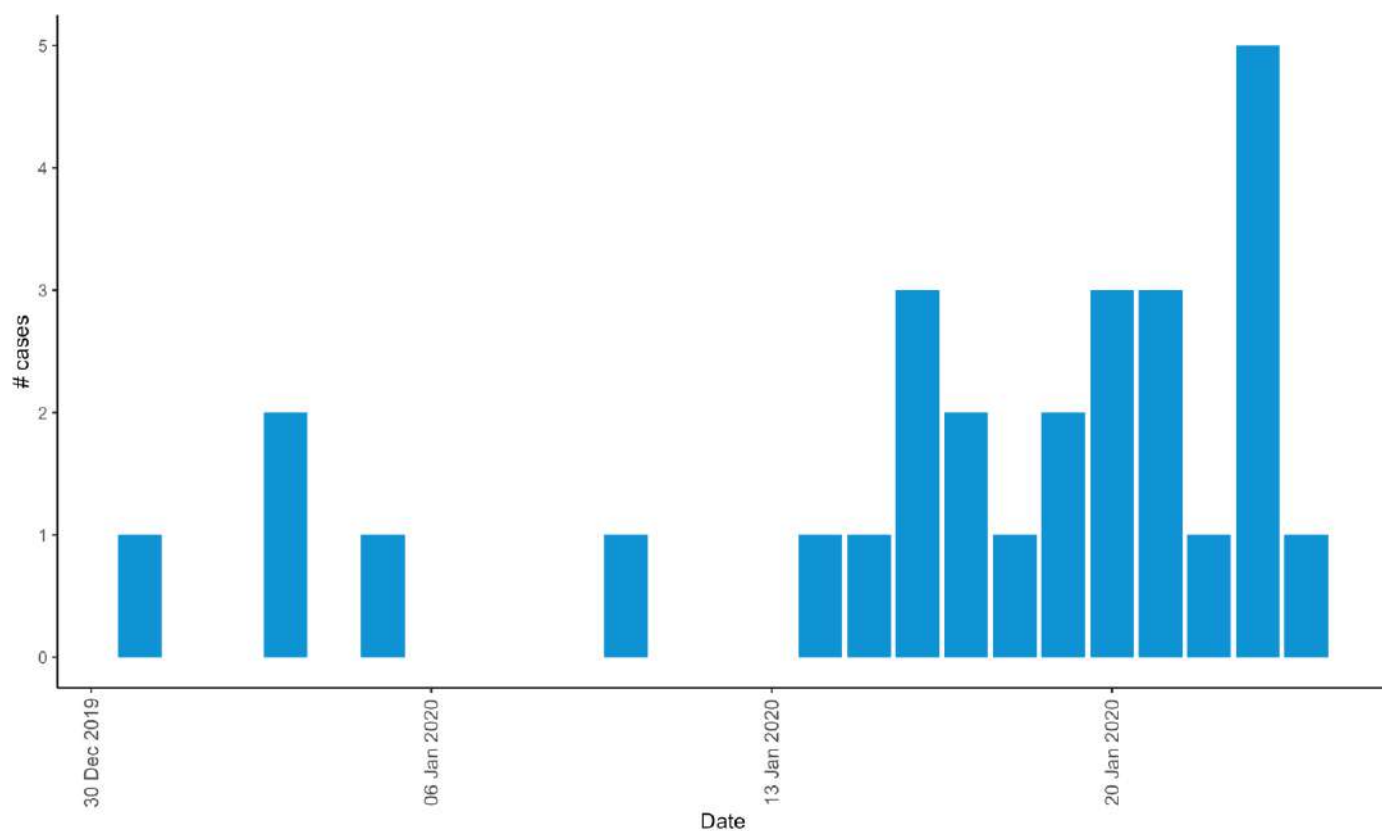
Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 27 January 2020



*The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET

TECHNICAL FOCUS

Figure 2: Epidemic curve by date of onset of 2019-nCoV cases identified outside of China, 27 January 2020



Among the 37 cases identified outside of China, three were detected without the onset of symptoms, while among the remaining 34 patients, there is information on date of symptom for 28 individuals. The epidemic curve for these individuals is shown in Figure 2.

The median age of cases detected outside of China is 45 years ranging from 2 to 74 years, 71% of cases were male (information was missing on age for 6 cases, and on sex for 4 cases). Of the 27 cases for whom we have detailed information on date of symptom onset and travel date from China, 8 cases had symptom onset in China, 5 had onset on the same day as travel, and 14 developed symptoms after leaving China.

36 cases had travel history to China, of whom 34 had travel history in Wuhan city, or had an epidemiological link to a confirmed case with travel history to Wuhan. For the remaining two, investigations into their travel histories are ongoing. One additional case was the result of human-to-human transmission among close family contacts in Viet Nam.

SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 27 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	2761
	Japan	4
	Republic of Korea	4
	Viet Nam	2
	Singapore	4
	Australia	4
	Malaysia	4
	Thailand	5
South-East Asia	Nepal	1
Region of the Americas	United States of America	5
	Canada	1
European Region	France	3
Total Confirmed cases	Total	2,798

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (8 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (5 confirmed cases) and Taipei (4 confirmed cases).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human to human transmission including, reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns and about clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness raising in the population, risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- Developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis](#), [clinical management](#), [infection prevention and control in health care settings](#), [home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus](#), [risk communication and community engagement](#).
- Prepared [disease commodity package](#) for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients.
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
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RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE

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Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) SITUATION REPORT - 6 26 JANUARY 2020

Data as reported by: 26 January 2020¹

SUMMARY

Situation update:

- On 26 January 2020, the number of reported confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has increased by 694 cases since the last situation report published yesterday.
- A total of 2,014 confirmed 2019-nCoV cases have been reported globally;
- Of the 2,014 cases reported, 1,985 cases were reported from China, including Hong Kong SAR (5 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (2 confirmed cases) and Taipei (3 confirmed cases).
- Twenty-nine confirmed cases have been reported outside of China in ten countries (see table-1).
 - Of these 29 exported cases, 26 had a travel history from Wuhan City, China.
- Among the three cases identified in countries outside of China:
 - One case in Australia had direct contact with a confirmed case from Wuhan while in China;
 - One case in Australia reported today; travel history is not yet known.
 - One case in Viet Nam had no travel history but was in contact with a confirmed case (his father with travel history to Wuhan), resulting from human to human transmission within a family.
- Of the 1,975 confirmed cases (excluding Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taipei), 324 cases have been reported as severely ill².
- Fifty-six deaths have been reported to date (52 deaths in Hubei province and 4 from outside Hubei).

WHO's assessment of the risk of this event has not changed since the last risk assessment conducted on 22 January: very high in China, high at the regional level and high at the global level.³

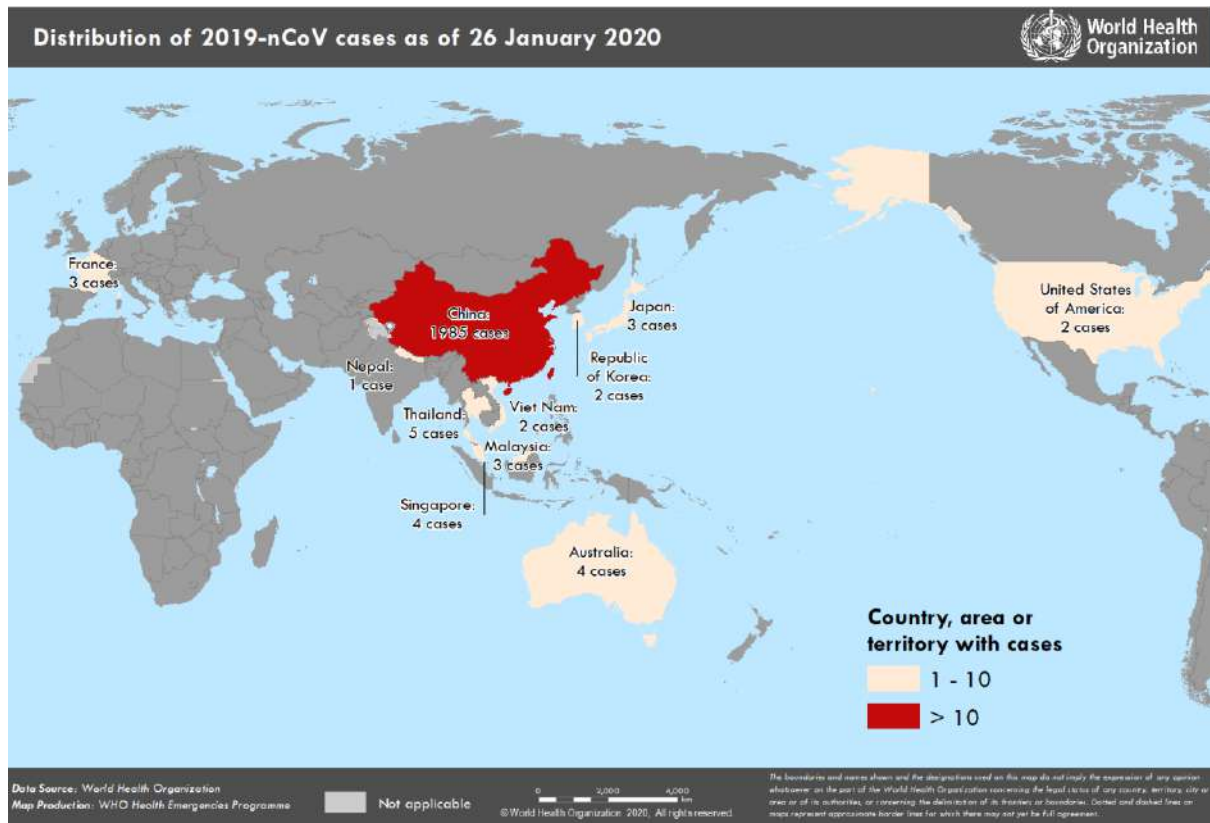
¹ The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET

² Severe illness: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) shortness of breath; (2) respiratory rate more than 30 bpm; (3) hypoxemia; (4) chest X-ray with multi-lobe infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 - 48 hours.

³ Note: Error in situation reports published on 23, 24 and 25 January as originally published, which incorrectly summarized the risk for global level to be moderate.

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 26 January 2020



I. SURVEILLANCE

Limiting international spread of 2019-nCoV depends on understanding the global epidemiology. Key questions that global surveillance must answer include the following:

- How fast is 2019-nCoV spreading from China to other countries?
- Where are cases exported from and to?
- What types of exposures are reported by travellers originating in Wuhan or in other provinces in China reporting cases and human to human transmission?
- Are individuals symptomatic before travel and potentially detectable through exit or entry screening?
- Is there person-to-person transmission occurring in countries reporting imported cases?
- What is the clinical presentation of illness among travellers?

WHO requests countries to notify WHO of cases following the guidance included in [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-human-infection-with-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-human-infection-with-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov))

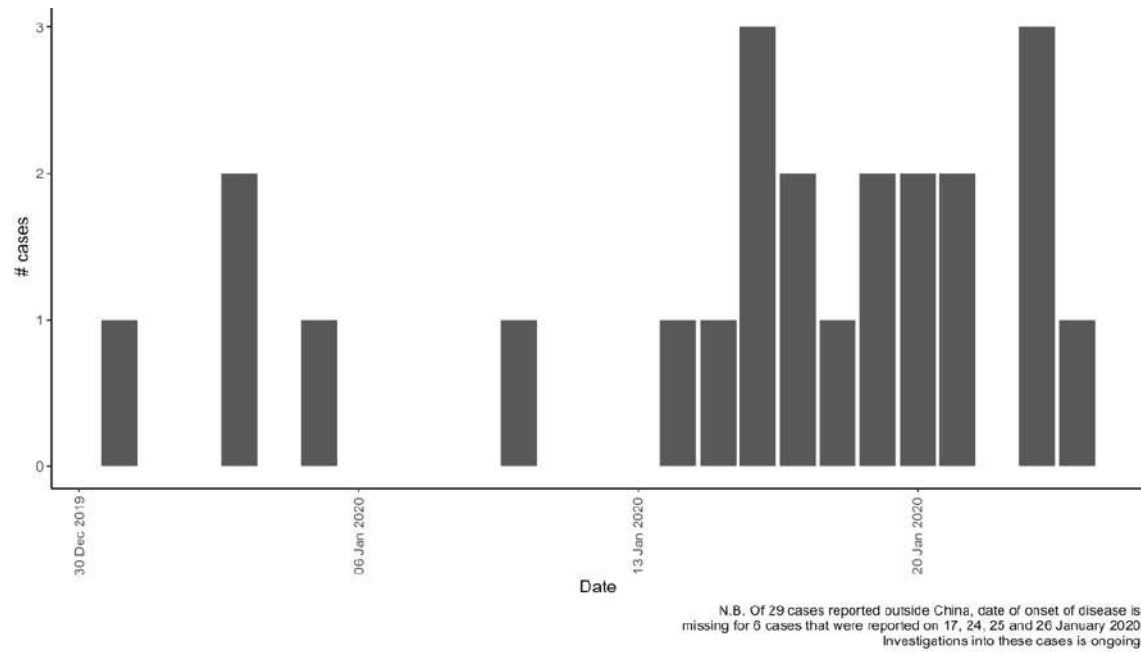
Reported incidence of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 26 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	1,985
	Japan	3
	Republic of Korea	2
	Viet Nam	2
	Singapore	4
	Australia	4
	Malaysia	3
	Thailand	5
South-East Asia	Nepal	1
Region of the Americas	United States of America	2
European Region	France	3
Total Confirmed cases	Total	2,014

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (5 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (2 confirmed cases) and Taipei (3 confirmed cases).

Figure 2: Epidemic curve by date of onset of 2019-nCoV cases identified outside of China, 26 January 2020



II. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO:

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- Developed the [surveillance case definitions and reporting forms for human infection with 2019-nCoV](#) and is updating it as the new information becomes available.
- Developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus, risk communication and community engagement](#).
- Prepared [disease commodity package](#) for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients.
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO is providing guidance on [early investigations](#). The first protocol that is available is a: [Household transmission investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#).
- WHO has developed an [online course](#) to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses.
- WHO is providing guidance on [early investigations](#), which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the study protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of 2019-nCoV, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. The first protocol that is available is a: [Household transmission investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#).
- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.
- Utilizing global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

WHO is working with networks of specialists to analyze 2019-nCoV full genome sequences as they become available.

WHO has not received evidence that the virus has changed. WHO awaits further information from Chinese officials.

Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. In previous outbreaks of other coronavirus, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), some individuals can be asymptomatic and transmit to others. Detailed epidemiological information from more people infected is needed to determine the infectious period of 2019-nCoV.

WHO has issued advice to people on how to protect themselves from 2019-nCoV infection, as for any virus that spreads via the respiratory route: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

In addition, it is vitally important in health care settings, that health care workers are able to protect themselves from infection. WHO guidance on infection prevention and control measures in health care facilities is here: [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection-prevention-and-control-during-health-care-when-novel-coronavirus-\(ncov\)-infection-is-suspected](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection-prevention-and-control-during-health-care-when-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-is-suspected)

The strategic objectives of the response are to interrupt the transmission of the virus from one person to another in China, to prevent exportation of cases from China to other countries and territories, and to prevent further transmission from exported case if they were to happen. This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness raising in the population, risk communication.

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), human to human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, the travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their health care provider. [Travel guidance](#) was updated on 24 January.

III. COUNTRY RESPONSE:

China:

- Public education on disease prevention and environmental hygiene further strengthened in public places across the city, farmers' markets in particular. As of 23 January, the National Health Commission revised protection standards and specifications for medical workers and strengthened prevention and control measures against 2019-nCoV in hospitals.
- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces.
- Search expanded for additional cases within and outside of Wuhan.
- Active / retroactive case finding in medical institutions in Wuhan.
- The Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market in Wuhan was closed on 1 January 2020 for environmental sanitation and disinfection. Market inspection in expansion to other markets.

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- WHO travel advice for international travel and trade in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV
<https://www.who.int/ith/2020-24-01-outbreak-of-Pneumonia-caused-by-new-coronavirus/en/>
- WHO: Regional Office for Europe: 2019-nCoV outbreak: first cases confirmed in Europe
<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/emergencies/pages/news/news/2020/01/2019-ncov-outbreak-first-cases-confirmed-in-europe>
- Press statements by KCDC (in Korean):
<https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015>
- Wuhan Municipal Health Commission's briefing on the pneumonia epidemic situation, (in Chinese):
<http://wjw.wuhan.gov.cn/front/web/list2nd/no/710>
- Disease outbreak news, Novel Coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>
- Thailand Ministry of Public Health situation update on novel coronavirus (in Thai):
<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/index.html>
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/houdou_list_202001.html
- Notice sent out from Health and Food Safety Planning Division, Quarantine Station Operation Management Office (in Japanese):
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000582967.pdf>
- Situation report by WHO on Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- CDC press release. First Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0121-novel-coronavirus-travel-case.html>
- Hong Kong SAR Department of Health, Press Release
<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202001/23/P2020012300970.htm>
- Epidemic Prevention Measures, Macau SAR Health Bureau
<https://www.ssm.gov.mo/apps1/PreventWuhanInfection/ch.aspx#clg17048>
- Press release on 23 January 2020, Ministry of Health Singapore.
<https://www.moh.gov.sg/news-highlights/details/confirmed-imported-case-of-novel-coronavirus-infection-in-singapore-multi-ministry-taskforce-ramps-up-precautionary-measures>
- CDC press release. Second Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0124-second-travel-coronavirus.html>
- New South Wales Government: Health: Coronavirus cases confirmed in NSW
https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20200125_03.aspx



Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) SITUATION REPORT - 5 25 JANUARY 2020

Data as reported by: 25 January 2020¹

SUMMARY

Situation update:

- A total of 1,320 confirmed cases have been reported for novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) globally;
- Of the 1,320 cases reported, 1,297 cases were reported from China, including Hong Kong SAR (5 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (2 confirmed cases) and Taipei (3 confirmed cases).
- A total of 1,965 suspected cases have been reported from 20 Chinese provinces, regions and cities (excluding Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taipei).
- Twenty-three confirmed cases have been reported outside of China in nine countries (see table-1).
- Of these 23 confirmed cases, 21 had travel history to Wuhan City, China; one case in Australia had direct contact with a confirmed case from Wuhan while in China; and one confirmed case in Viet Nam had no travel history to any part of China as mentioned in situation report published on 24 January. According to preliminary investigations, this constitutes an instance of human to human transmission within a family.
- Of the 1,287 confirmed cases (excluding Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taipei), 237 cases have been reported as severely ill².
- Forty-one deaths have been reported to date (39 deaths in Hubei province, one death in Hebei province and one in Heilongjiang province).
- On 25 January 2020, the number of reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV has increased by 474 cases since the last situation report published on 24 January 2020.

WHO's assessment of the risk of this event has not changed since the last update (22 Jan): very high in China, high at the regional level and high at the global level.³

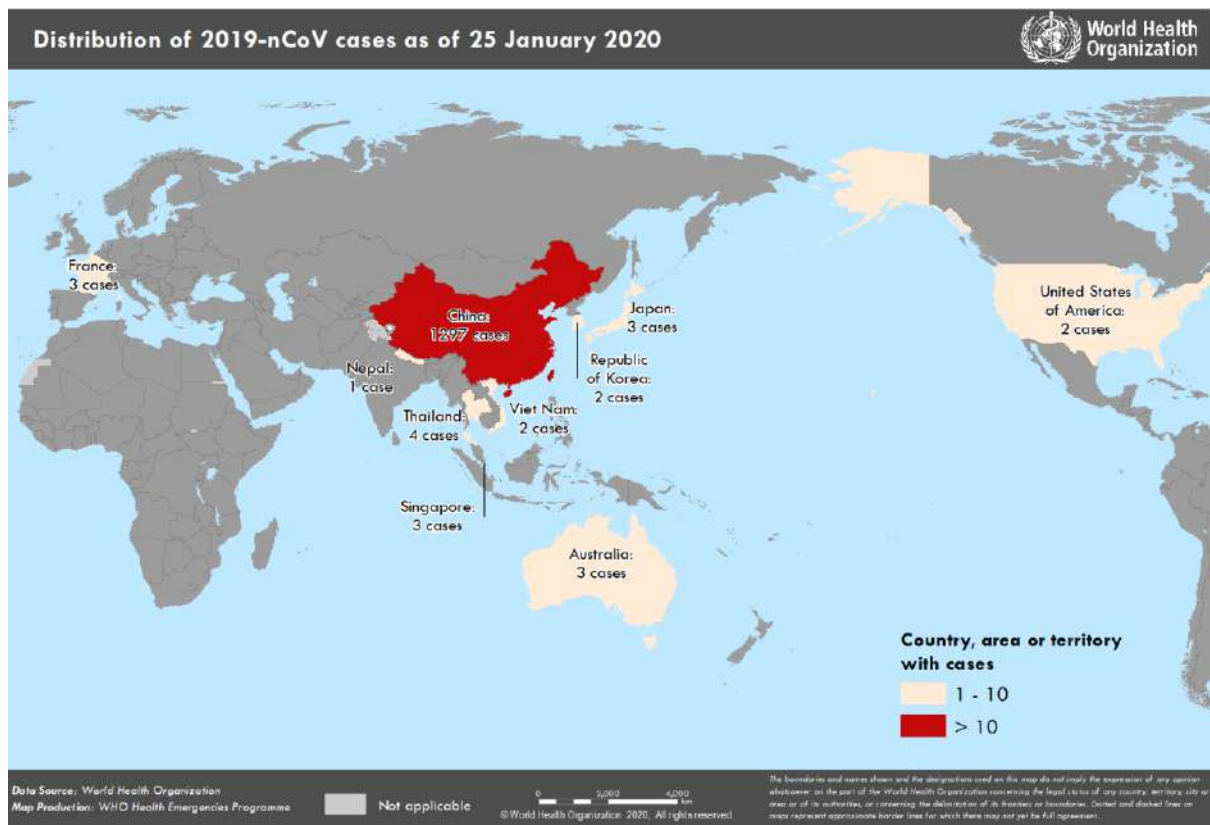
¹ The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET

² Severe illness: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) shortness of breath; (2) respiratory rate more than 30 bpm; (3) hypoxemia; (4) chest X-ray with multi-lobar infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 - 48 hours.

³ Note: Error in situation reports published on 23,24 and 25 January as originally published, which incorrectly summarized the risk for global level to be moderate.

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 25 January 2020



I. SURVEILLANCE

Reported incidence of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 25 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area		Confirmed Cases
WHO WPRO Region	China*	Total	1297*
	Japan		3
	Republic of Korea		2
	Viet Nam		2
	Republic of Singapore		3
	Australia		3
WHO SEARO Region	Thailand		4
	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal		1
WHO PAHO Region	United States of America		2
WHO EURO Region	French Republic		3
Total Confirmed cases	Total		1320

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (5 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (2 confirmed cases) and Taipei (3 confirmed cases).

II. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO:

- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- On 2 January, the incident management system was activated across the three levels of WHO (country office, regional office and headquarters).
- Developed the surveillance case definitions and reporting forms for human infection with 2019-nCoV and is updating it as the new information becomes available.
- Developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis](#), [clinical management](#), [infection prevention and control in health care settings](#), home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus , [risk communication](#) and community engagement.
- Prepared [disease commodity package](#) for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients.
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- Utilizing global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO is working with our networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.

The strategic objectives of the response are to interrupt the transmission of the virus from one person to another in China, to prevent exportation of cases from China to other countries and territories, and to prevent further transmission from exported case if they were to happen. This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness raising in the population, risk communication.

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)), human to human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.

- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.
- WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travelers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, the travelers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their health care provider. Travel guidance has been updated.

III. COUNTRY RESPONSE:

China:

- Public education on disease prevention and environmental hygiene further strengthened in public places across the city, farmers' markets in particular. As of 23 January, the National Health Commission revised protection standards and specifications for medical workers and strengthened prevention and control measures against 2019-nCoV in hospitals.
- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces.
- Search expanded for additional cases within and outside of Wuhan.
- Active / retroactive case finding in medical institutions in Wuhan.
- The Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market in Wuhan was closed on 1 January 2020 for environmental sanitation and disinfection. Market inspection in expansion to other markets.

Australia:

- Updated General Physicians, pharmacists, emergency departments, and the broader health system on the situation as it evolves to enable possible cases to be rapidly identified, diagnosed and managed.
- Developed diagnostic tests through the Public Health laboratories to rapidly diagnose cases
- Supported the Commonwealth to provide advice and assess travellers for illness on the direct flight from Wuhan to Sydney on 23 January.
- Providing regular updates to the community, through media briefings, media release and social media including in Mandarin.
- Infection with 2019-nCoV is now notifiable under the New South Wales Public Health Act 2010, so doctors and pathology laboratories are required to notify NSW Health of all people suspected to have this infection.

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
- WHO travel advice for international travel and trade in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoVaiwan
- :
<https://www.who.int/ith/2020-24-01-outbreak-of-Pneumonia-caused-by-new-coronavirus/en/>
- WHO: Regional Office for Europe: 2019-nCoV outbreak: first cases confirmed in Europe
<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/emergencies/pages/news/news/2020/01/2019-ncov-outbreak-first-cases-confirmed-in-europe>
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- Wuhan Municipal Health Commission's briefing on the pneumonia epidemic situation, (in Chinese):
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- Disease outbreak news, Novel Coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>
- Thailand Ministry of Public Health situation update on novel coronavirus (in Thai):
<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/index.html>
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 16 January 2020 (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_08906.html
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 6 January 2020 (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_08767.html
- Notice sent out from Health and Food Safety Planning Division, Quarantine Station Operation Management Office (in Japanese):
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000582967.pdf>
- Situation report by WHO on Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- CDC press release. First Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0121-novel-coronavirus-travel-case.html>
- Hong Kong SAR Department of Health, Press Release
<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202001/23/P2020012300970.htm>
- Epidemic Prevention Measures, Macau SAR Health Bureau
<https://www.ssm.gov.mo/apps1/PreventWuhanInfection/ch.aspx#clg17048>
- Press release on 23 January 2020, Ministry of Health Singapore.
<https://www.moh.gov.sg/news-highlights/details/confirmed-imported-case-of-novel-coronavirus-infection-in-singapore-multi-ministry-taskforce-ramps-up-precautionary-measures>
- CDC press release. Second Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0124-second-travel-coronavirus.html>
- New South Wales Government: Health: Coronavirus cases confirmed in NSW
https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20200125_03.aspx



Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) SITUATION REPORT - 4 24 JANUARY 2020

Data as reported by: 24 January 2020¹

SUMMARY

Situation update:

- A total of 846 confirmed cases have been reported for novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) globally;
- Of the 846 cases reported, 830 cases were reported from China;
- Eleven confirmed cases have been reported outside of China in six countries (see table-1),
- Of these 11 confirmed cases, 10 had travel history to Wuhan;
- One confirmed case in Vietnam had no travel history to any part of China but was a family member of a confirmed case who visited Wuhan. This suggests an instance of human to human transmission that occurred in Vietnam.
- Of the 830 confirmed cases in China, 375 cases were confirmed from Hubei Province;
- Of the 830 cases, 177 cases have been reported as severely ill² ;
- Twenty-five deaths have been reported to date
- On 24 January 2020, the number of reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV has increased by 265 cases since the last situation report published on 23 January 2020, including China which reported additional 259 confirmed cases.

New epidemiological information reinforces the evidence that the 2019-nCoV can be transmitted from one individual to another. During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)), human to human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The strategic objectives of the response are to interrupt the transmission of the virus from one person to another in China, to prevent exportation of cases from China to other countries and territories, and to prevent further transmission from exported case if they were to happen. This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness raising in the population, risk communication. WHO

¹ The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET

² Severe illness: According to any of the following criteria:

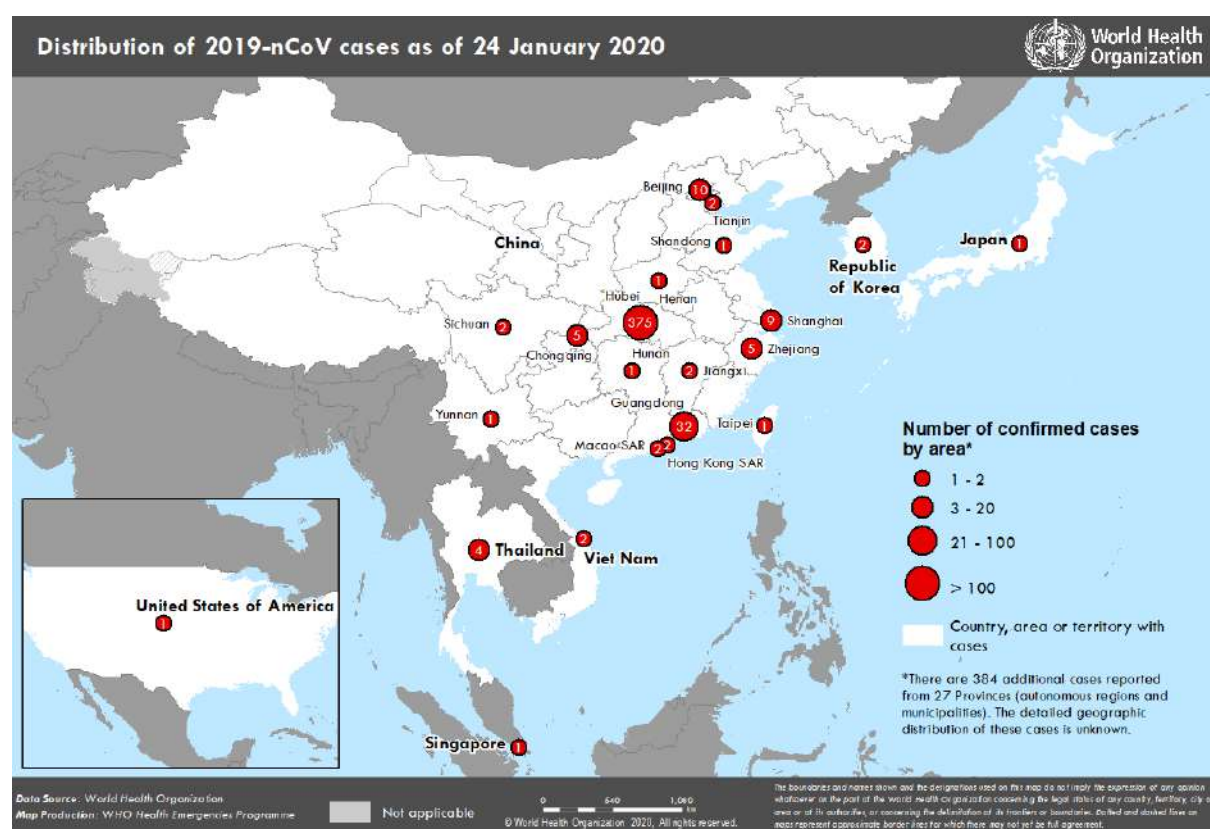
(1) dyspnea; (2) respiratory rate more than 30 bpm; (3) hypoxemia; (4) chest X-ray with multi-lobe infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 - 48 hours.

continuously updates guidance and works closely with Member States to implement these measures.

On 22 and 23 January, WHO Director-General convened an Emergency Committee under the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The details are available [here](#).

WHO assesses the risk of this event to be very high in China, high at the regional level and high at the global level.³

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 24 January 2020



³ Note: Error in situation reports published on 23,24 and 25 January as originally published, which incorrectly summarized the risk for global level to be moderate.

I. SURVEILLANCE

Reported incidence of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 24 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area		Confirmed Cases
WHO WPRO Region	China	Total	830*
		Unspecified ⁴	384
		Hubei Province	375
		Guangdong Province	32
		Beijing Municipality	10
		Shanghai Municipality	9
		Chongqing Municipality	5
		Zhejiang Province	5
		Jiangxi Province	2
		Sichuan Province	2
		Tianjin Municipality	2
		Henan Province	1
		Hunan Province	1
		Shandong Province	1
		Yunnan Province	1
		Taipei Municipality	1
		Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2
		Macau Special Administrative Region	2
	Japan		1
	Republic of Korea		2
	Viet Nam		2
	Republic of Singapore		1
WHO SEARO Region	Thailand		4
WHO AMRO Region	United States of America		1
Total Confirmed cases	Total		846

⁴ These cases are reported from 27 Chinese provinces, regions and cities in addition to unspecified cases mentioned in the situation report published on 23 January 2020. The distribution of these cases as per provinces, regions and cities is unknown.

II. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO:

- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#);
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Chinese as well as Japanese, Korean and Thai authorities since the reporting of these cases. The three countries have shared information with WHO under the International Health Regulations. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested;
- On 2 January, the incident management system was activated across the three levels of WHO (country office, regional office and headquarters);
- Developed the surveillance case definitions for human infection with 2019-nCoV and is updating it as the new information becomes available;
- Developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for mild patients, risk communication and community engagement;
- Prepared disease commodity package for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients;
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of transmission from animals to humans;
- Utilizing global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling;
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics;
- WHO is working with our networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.

III. COUNTRY RESPONSE:

China:

- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces;
- Search expanded for additional cases within and outside of Wuhan City;
- Active / retroactive case finding in medical institutions in Wuhan City;
- The Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market in Wuhan city was closed on 1 January 2020 for environmental sanitation and disinfection. Market inspection in expansion to other markets;
- Public education on disease prevention and environmental hygiene further strengthened in public places across the city, farmers' markets in particular. As of 23 January, the National Health Commission revised protection standards and specifications for medical workers and strengthened prevention and control measures against 2019-nCoV in hospitals.

Japan:

- In addition to public health response measures mentioned in situation report published on 23 January, a request was sent to airlines and other relevant companies to expand measures such as in-flight announcements and distribution of health cards on flights and cruise ships originating from China (the distribution of health cards will begin on 24 January).

Republic of Singapore:

- The government of the Singapore has scaled up the national “Disease Outbreak Response System Condition” (DORSCON) alert level from green to yellow (Level 2 out of 4-level national crisis management system) on 21 January 2020;
- The Singapore health authority has strengthened surveillance for pneumonia cases in health facilities nationwide since 3 January 2020. Medical circulars had been disseminated to all registered medical practitioners informing them of the suspect case definitions, to notify the health authorities and isolate any suspect cases, and information on the first confirmed case;
- Border screening measures have been implemented for flights arriving from Wuhan at the international airport since 3 January 2020. Border health measures were further enhanced on 22 January 2020 with the expansion of temperature screening measures to screen all flights from China. Health advisory notices and posters have been issued and put up as well;
- Intensified border screening expanded to land and sea checkpoints;
- Public risk communication had been enhanced including the emphasis on social responsibility and personal hygiene practices;
- Contact tracing and other epidemiological investigations are underway.

Viet Nam:

- On 24 January, the Viet Nam Ministry of Health held the National Steering Committee followed by a press conference to inform the public of the two confirmed cases;
- Activated Public Health Emergency Operating Centres (PHEOC) to coordinate all information and direction to control the outbreak
- Strengthening disease screening in the point of entry and applying health declaration form for all passengers from China going through the international point of entries;
- Enhancing surveillance in the health care facilities and community;
- Strictly applying infection prevention and control measures at health care facilities and ensure supporting necessary personal protective equipment to prepare for a potential increase in demand;
- Strengthening risk communication activities and providing information on measures for prevention and control of 2019-nCoV;

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:

- The Health Authority had enhanced laboratory surveillance for pneumonia cases to have early identification of severe community-acquired pneumonia associated with novel coronavirus.
- The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health (DH) has enhanced surveillance of suspected cases and revised the reporting criteria of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent.
- CHP has also set up a hotline (2125 1122) for the suspected and confirmed cases. The hotline operates daily from 8am to 9pm including public holidays. Persons who are regarded as close contacts and other contacts of the cases concerned should call the hotline.

Macau Special Administrative Region:

- The Health Bureau has launched a program to provide masks to Macao residents. Citizens can register with 56 negotiated pharmacies in Macau with permanent / non-permanent resident ID cards or identification cards for foreign employees.
- Each port of entry has begun to implement health declaration measures, which are set up in paper or electronic form.

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
- WHO travel advice for international travel and trade in relation to the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in China:
- [https://www.who.int/ith/2020-0901-outbreak of Pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in C/en/Press](https://www.who.int/ith/2020-0901-outbreak-of-Pneumonia-caused-by-a-new-coronavirus-in-C/en/Press) statement by KCDC (in Korean):
https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015&list_no=365794&act=view#
- Second Press statement by KCDC (in Korean):
https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015&list_no=365805&act=view#
- Wuhan Municipal Health Commission's briefing on the pneumonia epidemic situation, (in Chinese):
<http://wjw.wuhan.gov.cn/front/web/list2nd/no/710>
- Disease outbreak news, Novel Coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>
- Thailand Ministry of Public Health situation update on novel coronavirus (in Thai):
<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/index.html>
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 16 January 2020 (in Japanese):
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- Notice sent out from Health and Food Safety Planning Division, Quarantine Station Operation Management Office (in Japanese):
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000582967.pdf>
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- Hong Kong SAR Department of Health, Press Release
<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202001/23/P2020012300970.htm>

- Epidemic Prevention Measures, Macau SAR Health Bureau
<https://www.ssm.gov.mo/apps1/PreventWuhanInfection/ch.aspx#clg17048>
- Press release on 23 January 2020, Ministry of Health Singapore.
<https://www.moh.gov.sg/news-highlights/details/confirmed-imported-case-of-novel-coronavirus-infection-in-singapore-multi-ministry-taskforce-ramps-up-precautionary-measures>



Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) SITUATION REPORT - 3 23 JANUARY 2020

Data as reported by: 23 January 2020¹

SUMMARY

Situation update:

- A total of 581 confirmed cases have been reported for novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) globally;
- Of the 581 cases reported, 571 cases were reported from China;
- Cases have been reported in Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Taipei Municipality, China, Macau Special Administrative Region, United States of America and the Republic of Korea; All had travel history to Wuhan;
- Of the 571 confirmed cases in China, 375 cases were confirmed from Hubei Province;
- Of the 571 cases, 95 cases are severely ill²;
- Seventeen deaths have been reported (all from Hubei Province);

On 23 January 2020, the number of reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV has increased by 267 cases since the last situation report published on 22 January 2020. As of 23 January, China reported cases in 25 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). Twenty five percent of confirmed cases reported by China have been classified by Chinese health authorities as seriously ill (from Wubei Province: (16% severely ill, 5% critically ill, and 4% having died).

Currently, cases infected in China have been exported to the US, Thailand, Japan and Republic of Korea. It is expected that more cases will be exported to other countries, and that further transmission may occur.

The initial source of 2019-nCoV still remains unknown. However, it is clear the growing outbreak is no longer due to ongoing exposures at the Huanan seafood market in Wuhan; as in the last one week, less than 15% of new cases reported having visited Huanan market. There is now more evidence that 2019-nCoV spreads from human- to- human and also across generations of cases. Moreover, family clusters involving persons with no reported travel to Wuhan have been

¹ The situation report includes information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET

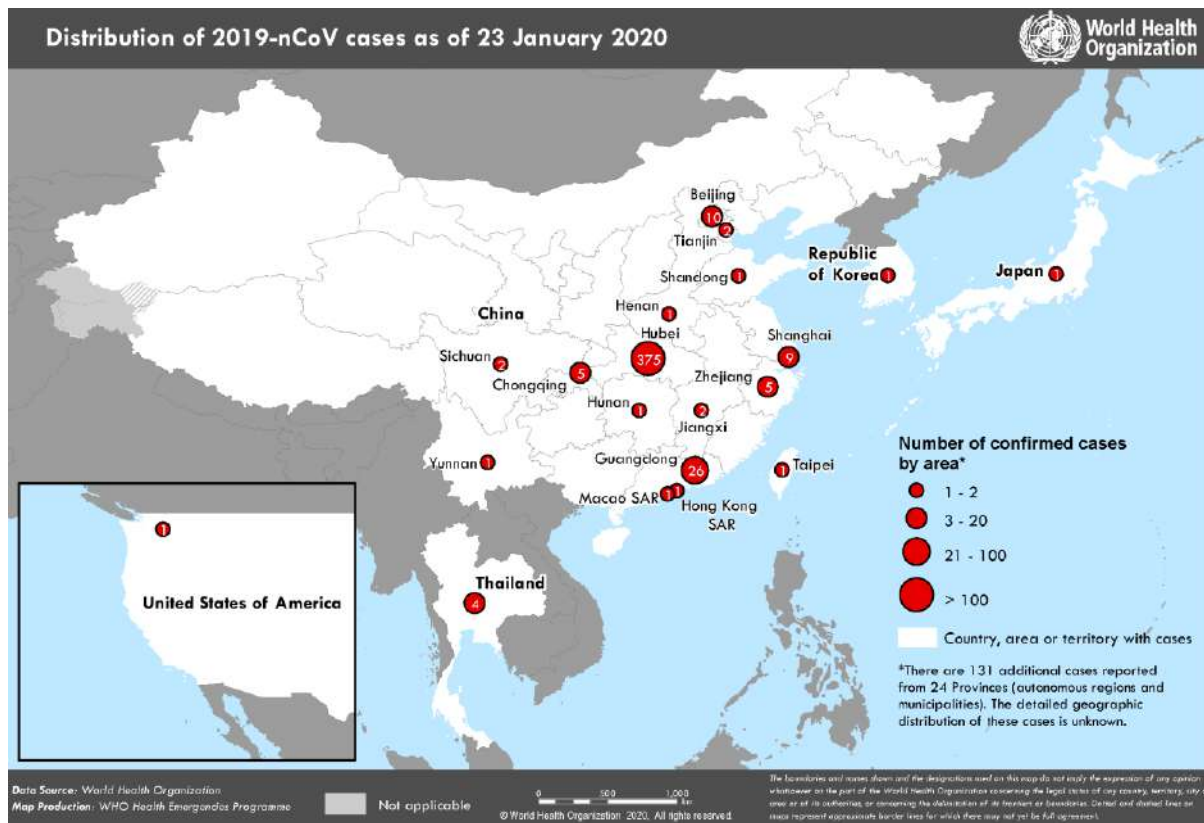
² Severe illness: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) dyspnea; (2) respiratory rate more than 30 bpm; (3) hypoxemia; (4) chest X-ray with multi-lobar infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 - 48 hours.

reported from Guangdong Province. There have been very few reports of hospital outbreaks or infections of health care workers, which is a prominent feature of MERS and SARS.

WHO assesses the risk of this event to be very high in China, high at the regional level and high at the global level.³

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 23 January 2020



³ Note: Error in situation reports published on 23,24 and 25 January as originally published, which incorrectly summarized the risk for global level to be moderate.

I. SURVEILLANCE

Reported incidence of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 23 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area		Confirmed Cases
WHO WPRO Region	China	Total	571*
		Hubei Province	375
		Unspecified ⁴	131
		Guangdong Province	26
		Beijing Municipality	10
		Shanghai Municipality	9
		Chongqing Municipality	5
		Zhejiang Province	5
		Jiangxi Province	2
		Sichuan Province	2
		Tianjin Municipality	2
		Henan Province	1
		Hunan Province	1
		Shandong Province	1
		Yunnan Province	1
		Taipei Municipality	1
		Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	1
		Macau Special Administrative Region	1
	Japan		1
	Republic of Korea		1
WHO SEARO Region	Thailand		4
WHO AMRO Region	United States of America		1
Total Confirmed cases	Total		581

⁴ These unspecified cases are reported from 24 Provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). The distribution of these cases as per Provinces is not known.

II. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO:

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Chinese as well as Japanese, Korean and Thai authorities since the reporting of these cases. The three countries have shared information with WHO under the International Health Regulations. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested;
- On 2 January, the incident management system was activated across the three levels of WHO (country office, regional office and headquarters);
- Developed the surveillance case definitions for human infection with 2019-nCoV and is updating it as per the new information becomes available;
- Developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for mild patients, risk communication and community engagement;
- Prepared disease commodity package for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients;
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of transmission from animals to humans;
- Updated the travel advice for international travel in health in relation to the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in China;
- Utilizing global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling;
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics;
- WHO is working with our networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.

III. COUNTRY RESPONSE:

China:

- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces;
- Search expanded for additional cases within and outside of Wuhan City;
- Active / retroactive case finding in medical institutions in Wuhan City;
- The Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market in Wuhan city was closed on 1 January 2020 for environmental sanitation and disinfection. Market inspection in expansion to other markets;
- Public education on disease prevention and environmental hygiene further strengthened in public places across the city, farmers' markets in particular.

Thailand:

- The Department of Disease Control has been implementing its surveillance protocol by fever screening of travellers from all direct flights from Wuhan to the Suvarnabhumi, Don Mueang, Chiang Mai, Phuket and Krabi airports, with the screening protocol starting at Krabi Airport started on 17 January 2020;
- From 3 to 21 January 2020, among 123 flights, 19,480 passengers and aircrew members were screened for respiratory symptoms and febrile illness;
- As of 22 January 2020, the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand has scaled up the Emergency Operations Center to Level 3 to closely monitor the ongoing situation both at the national and international levels;
- Risk communication guidance has been shared with the public and a hotline has been established by the Department of Disease Control for people returning from the affected area in China with related symptoms.

Japan:

- From 6 January, the Ministry requested local health governments to be aware of the respiratory illnesses in Wuhan by using the existing surveillance system for serious infectious illness with unknown etiology;
- Quarantine and screening measures have been enhanced for travelers from Wuhan at the point of entries since 7 January;
- National Institute of Infectious Disease (NIID) established an in-house PCR assay for nCoV on 16 January;
- The Japanese Government scaled up a whole-of-government coordination mechanism on the 16 January;
- As of 21 January, National Institute of Infectious Disease (NIID) announced it will conduct active epidemiological investigations for confirmed cases and close contacts;
- The Ministry of Health has strengthened surveillance for undiagnosed severe acute respiratory illnesses since the report of undiagnosed pneumonia in Wuhan;
- Revision of the risk assessment by NIID is being conducted, including case definition of close contacts;
- The public risk communication has been enhanced;
- A hotline has been established among the different ministries in the government;
- The MHLW is working closely with WHO and other related Member States to foster mutual investigations and information sharing.

Republic of Korea:

- Contact tracing and other epidemiological investigation are underway;
- The government has scaled up the national alert level from Blue (Level 1) to Yellow (Level 2 out of 4-level national crisis management system);
- The health authority strengthened surveillance for pneumonia cases in health facilities nationwide since 3 January 2020;
- Quarantine and screening measures have been enhanced for travelers from Wuhan at the point of entries (PoE) since 3 January 2020;
- Public risk communication has been enhanced.

United States of America:

- On 7 January 2020, the US CDC established a 2019-nCoV Incident Management Structure. On 21 January 2020, US CDC activated its Emergency Response System to better provide ongoing support to the 2019-nCoV response. On 21 January 2020, US CDC again updated its interim travel health notice for persons traveling to Wuhan city, China. The travel notice was raised from Level 1; Practice Usual Precautions, to a Level 2: Practice Enhanced Precautions advising travellers that preliminary information suggests that older adults with underlying health conditions may be at increased risk for severe disease.
- CDC began entry screening of passengers on direct and connecting flights from Wuhan China to the 3 main ports of entry in the United States on 17 January 2020 and will expand the screening to Atlanta and Chicago in the coming days.
- CDC issued an updated interim Health Alert Notice (HAN) Advisory to inform state and local health departments and health care providers about this outbreak on 17 January 2020.
- A CDC team has deployed a team to support the ongoing investigation in the state of Washington in response to the first reported case of 2019-nCoV in the United States, including potentially tracing close contacts to determine if anyone else has become ill.
- CDC has developed a rRT-PCR test that can diagnose 2019-nCoV.

IV. Statistical Modelling

WHO is working with a number of mathematical model groups to better understand the epidemiology and transmission dynamics of this event.

- Phylogenetic analysis suggests based on 23 full genome sequences submitted to GISAID, that the sequences exhibit little genetic variation, which is indicative of a recent origin of the sampled and sequenced viruses. The sequenced genomes show no evidence of additional introductions of the virus from a non-human animal reservoir, although the numbers of sequences are limited at present. (Andrew Rambaut, University of Edinburgh, UK)
- Updated estimated number of cases in Wuhan based on baseline assumptions and alternative scenarios: a total of 4000 cases of 2019-nCoV in Wuhan City (uncertainty range: 1,000 – 9,700) had onset of symptoms by 18th January 2020 (Imai et al, <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/mrc-global-infectious-disease-analysis/news--wuhan-coronavirus/>)
- The median size of the Wuhan outbreak is estimated to be 4, 050 infections (95% CI: 1.700-7, 950) by using an estimate of 10 days from exposure to detection and an effective population of 20 million people in Wuhan catchment as of January 20 (Matteo Chinazzi et al https://www.mobs-lab.org/uploads/6/7/8/7/6787877/wuhan_novel_coronavirus_jan21.pdf)

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
- WHO travel advice for international travel and trade in relation to the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in China:
- https://www.who.int/ith/2020-0901_outbreak_of_Pneumonia_caused_by_a_new_coronavirus_in_C/en/Press statement by KCDC (in Korean):
https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015&list_no=365794&act=view#
- Second Press statement by KCDC (in Korean):
https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015&list_no=365805&act=view#
- Wuhan Municipal Health Commission's briefing on the pneumonia epidemic situation, (in Chinese):
<http://wjw.wuhan.gov.cn/front/web/list2nd/no/710>
- Disease outbreak news, Novel Coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>
- Thailand Ministry of Public Health situation update on novel coronavirus (in Thai):
<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/index.html>
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 16 January 2020 (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_08906.html
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 6 January 2020 (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_08767.html
- Notice sent out from Health and Food Safety Planning Division, Quarantine Station Operation Management Office (in Japanese):
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000582967.pdf>
- Situation report by WHO on Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>



Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)

SITUATION REPORT - 2

22 JANUARY 2020

Data as reported by: 21 January 2020

SUMMARY

Situation update:

- As of 21 January 2020, a total of 314 confirmed cases have been reported for novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) globally;
- Of the 314 cases reported, 309 cases were reported from China, two from Thailand, one from Japan and one from the Republic of Korea;
- Cases in Thailand, Japan and the Republic of Korea were exported from Wuhan City, China;
- Of the 309 confirmed cases in China, 270 cases were confirmed from Wuhan;
- Of the 270 cases, 51 cases are severely ill¹ and 12 are in critical condition²;
- Six deaths have been reported from Wuhan;
- Four of five deaths, with available epidemiological information, had underlying comorbidities;
- To date, sixteen health care workers have been infected.

¹ Severe illness: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) dyspnea; (2) respiratory rate more than 30 bpm; (3) hypoxemia; (4) chest X-ray with multi-lobe infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 - 48 hours.

² Critical condition: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) respiratory failure; (2) septic shock; (3) other organ failure which requires Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission.

I. SURVEILLANCE

Reported incidence of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 21 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area		Confirmed Cases
WHO WPRO Region	China	Total	309*
		Hubei Province	270
		Guangdong Province	17
		Beijing Municipality	5
		Shanghai Municipality	2
		Chongqing Municipality	1
		Zhejiang Province	5
		Jiangxi Province	2
		Sichuan Province	1
		Tianjin Municipality	2
		Henan Province	1
		Hunan Province	1
		Shandong Province	1
		Yunnan Province	1
		Taiwan, China	1
	Japan		1
	Republic of Korea		1
WHO SEARO Region	Thailand		2
Total Confirmed cases	Total		314

Details reported on 21 January 2020:

Additional 32 cases (11% increase in number of cases) have been reported since the last situation report published on [21 January 2020](#). Cases have been reported in seven additional provinces and two municipalities. One case was reported in Taiwan, China.

- Wuhan City:
 - Twelve additional confirmed cases were reported.
- Guangdong Province:
 - Three additional confirmed cases including one male and two females;
 - Of the three confirmed cases, two had travel history to Wuhan and none had contact history with cases.
- Shanghai Municipality:
 - One additional confirmed case with no information available as of now;
 - Twenty closed contacts for the first case mentioned in situation report published on [21 December 2020](#) are being followed up.
- Hunan Province:
 - One confirmed case in a female, Wuhan resident;
 - Date of symptom onset is unknown, currently in stable condition.
- Henan Province:
 - One confirmed case in a male who has worked in Wuhan;
 - Date of symptom onset was 29 December 2019, currently under stable condition.
- Jiangxi Province:
 - Two confirmed cases, both male;
 - One had travel history to Wuhan and the other worked in Wuhan;
 - Of these two cases, one is severely ill.
- Shandong Province:
 - One confirmed case in a male, Wuhan resident;
 - Fifty-three contacts have been identified and are followed.
- Sichuan Province:
 - One confirmed male, works in Wuhan.
- Zhejiang Province:
 - Five confirmed cases;
 - All five cases had travel history to Wuhan and are currently in stable condition.
- Chongqing Municipality:
 - One confirmed case in a female with travel history to Wuhan;
 - Current condition is unknown.

- Tianjin Municipality:
 - Two cases, one male and one female, not epidemiologically linked to each other;
 - Both had travel history to Wuhan;
 - Current condition is unknown for both cases.
- Yunnan Province:
 - One confirmed case in a male;
 - Current condition is unknown.
- Taiwan, China:
 - One confirmed case in a female, Wuhan resident;
 - No history of visiting the traditional markets or hospitals in Wuhan;
 - No contact history with confirmed cases;
 - No contact with live animals;
 - Date of symptom onset was 11 January 2020;
 - Contact tracing and epidemiological investigations are underway.

As of 21 January, 16 cases have been reported among health care workers in Wuhan. Detailed exposure information from these health care workers is not currently available to WHO.

II. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO:

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Chinese as well as Japanese, Korean and Thai authorities since the reporting of these cases. The three countries have shared information with WHO under the International Health Regulations. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested;
- On 2 January, the incident management system was activated across the three levels of WHO (country office, regional office and headquarters);
- Developed the surveillance case definitions for human infection with 2019-nCoV and is updating it as per the new information becomes available;
- Developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for mild patients, risk communication and community engagement;
- Prepared disease commodity package for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients;
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of transmission from animals to humans;
- Updated the travel advice for international travel in health in relation to the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in China;
- Utilizing global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling;
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics;
- WHO is working with our networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and

other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.

III. COUNTRY RESPONSE:

China:

- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces;
- Since 14 January 2020, 35 infrared thermometers have been installed in airports, railway stations, long-distance bus stations, and ferry terminals;
- Search expanded for additional cases within and outside of Wuhan City;
- Active / retroactive case finding in medical institutions in Wuhan City;
- The Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market in Wuhan city was closed on 1 January 2020 for environmental sanitation and disinfection. Market inspection in expansion to other markets;
- Public education on disease prevention and environmental hygiene further strengthened in public places across the city, farmers' markets in particular.

Thailand:

- The Department of Disease Control has been implementing its surveillance protocol by fever screening of travellers from all direct flights from Wuhan to the Suvarnabhumi, Don Mueang, Chiang Mai, Phuket and Krabi airports, with the screening protocol starting at Krabi Airport started on 17 January 2020;
- From 3 to 20 January 2020, among 116 flights, 18,383 passengers and aircrew members were screened for respiratory symptoms and febrile illness;
- As of 20 January 2020, the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand has scaled up the Emergency Operations Center to Level 2 to closely monitor the ongoing situation both at the national and international levels;
- Risk communication guidance has been shared with the public and a hotline has been established by the Department of Disease Control for people returning from the affected area in China with related symptoms.

Japan:

- From 6 January, the Ministry requested local health governments to be aware of the respiratory illnesses in Wuhan by using the existing surveillance system for serious infectious illness with unknown etiology;
- Quarantine and screening measures have been enhanced for travelers from Wuhan at the point of entries since 7 January;
- National Institute of Infectious Disease (NIID) established an in-house PCR assay for nCoV on 16 January;
- The Japanese Government scaled up a whole-of-government coordination mechanism on the 16 January;

- As of 21 January, National Institute of Infectious Disease (NIID) announced it will conduct active epidemiological investigations for confirmed cases and close contacts;
- The Ministry of Health has strengthened surveillance for undiagnosed severe acute respiratory illnesses since the report of undiagnosed pneumonia in Wuhan;
- Revision of the risk assessment by NIID is being conducted, including case definition of close contacts;
- The public risk communication has been enhanced;
- A hotline has been established among the different ministries in the government;
- The MHLW is working closely with WHO and other related Member States to foster mutual investigations and information sharing.

Republic of Korea:

- Contact tracing and other epidemiological investigation are underway;
- The government has scaled up the national alert level from Blue (Level 1) to Yellow (Level 2 out of 4-level national crisis management system);
- The health authority strengthened surveillance for pneumonia cases in health facilities nationwide since 3 January 2020;
- Quarantine and screening measures have been enhanced for travelers from Wuhan at the point of entries (PoE) since 3 January 2020;
- Public risk communication has been enhanced.

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
- WHO travel advice for international travel and trade in relation to the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in China:
- <https://www.who.int/ith/2020-0901> outbreak of Pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in C/en/Press statement by KCDC (in Korean):
https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015&list_no=365794&act=view#
- Second Press statement by KCDC (in Korean):
https://www.cdc.go.kr/board/board.es?mid=a20501000000&bid=0015&list_no=365805&act=view#
- Wuhan Municipal Health Commission's briefing on the pneumonia epidemic situation, (in Chinese):
<http://wjw.wuhan.gov.cn/front/web/list2nd/no/710>
- Disease outbreak news, Novel Coronavirus:
<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>
- Thailand Ministry of Public Health situation update on novel coronavirus (in Thai):
<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/index.html>
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 16 January 2020 (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_08906.html
- Press statement by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan on 6 January 2020 (in Japanese):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_08767.html
- Notice sent out from Health and Food Safety Planning Division, Quarantine Station Operation Management Office (in Japanese):
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000582967.pdf>
- Situation report by WHO on Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>



Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)

SITUATION REPORT - 1

21 JANUARY 2020

Data as reported by: 20 January 2020

SUMMARY

Event highlights from 31 December 2019 to 20 January 2020:

- On 31 December 2019, the WHO China Country Office was informed of cases of pneumonia unknown etiology (unknown cause) detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. From 31 December 2019 through 3 January 2020, a total of 44 case-patients with pneumonia of unknown etiology were reported to WHO by the national authorities in China. During this reported period, the causal agent was not identified.
- On 11 and 12 January 2020, WHO received further detailed information from the National Health Commission China that the outbreak is associated with exposures in one seafood market in Wuhan City.
- The Chinese authorities identified a new type of coronavirus, which was isolated on 7 January 2020.
- On 12 January 2020, China shared the genetic sequence of the novel coronavirus for countries to use in developing specific diagnostic kits.
- On 13 January 2020, the Ministry of Public Health, Thailand reported the first imported case of lab-confirmed novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) from Wuhan, Hubei Province, China.
- On 15 January 2020, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan (MHLW) reported an imported case of laboratory-confirmed 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) from Wuhan, Hubei Province, China.
- On 20 January 2020, National IHR Focal Point (NFP) for Republic of Korea reported the first case of novel coronavirus in the Republic of Korea.

Situation update:

- As of 20 January 2020, 282 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported from four countries including China (278 cases), Thailand (2 cases), Japan (1 case) and the Republic of Korea (1 case);
- Cases in Thailand, Japan and Republic of Korea were exported from Wuhan City, China;
- Among the 278 cases confirmed in China, 258 cases were reported from Hubei Province, 14 from Guangdong Province, five from Beijing Municipality and one from Shanghai Municipality;

- Of the 278 confirmed cases, 51 cases are severely ill¹, 12 are in critical condition²;
- Six deaths have been reported from Wuhan City.

I. SURVEILLANCE

Reported incidence of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

Table 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 20 January 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country, territory, area	Total number of confirmed cases
WPRO	China – Hubei Province	258
	China – Guangdong	14
	China – Beijing Municipality	5
	China – Shanghai Municipality	1
	Japan	1
	Republic of Korea	1
SEARO	Thailand	2
Total confirmed cases		282

Details of cases reported on 20 January 2020:

- Wuhan City:
 - 60 new confirmed cases including three deaths.
- Guangdong Province:
 - Fourteen confirmed cases (one case was confirmed on 19 January) including four severe cases, two critical cases, no deaths;
 - Of the 14 confirmed cases, 12 had travel history to Wuhan and two cases had contact history with cases;
 - Nine were male and five were female.
- Beijing Municipality:
 - Five confirmed cases (two cases were confirmed on 19 January);
 - Of the three new confirmed cases on 20 Jan, two were male and one was a female;
 - All five cases had a travel history to Wuhan and are currently asymptomatic.
- Shanghai Municipality:
 - One confirmed case in a female;
 - Travelled to Shanghai from Wuhan on 12 January;

¹ Severe illness: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) dyspnea; (2) respiratory rate more than 30 bpm; (3) hypoxemia; (4) chest X-ray with multi-lobar infiltrates or pulmonary infiltration progressed more than 50% within 24 - 48 hours.

² Critical condition: According to any of the following criteria:

(1) respiratory failure; (2) septic shock; (3) other organ failure which requires Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission.

- Two contacts have been identified for follow up.

II. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO:

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Chinese as well as Japanese, Korean and Thai authorities since the reporting of these cases. The three countries have shared information with WHO under the International Health Regulations. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested;
- On 2 January, the incident management system was activated across the three levels of WHO (country office, regional office and headquarters);
- Developed the surveillance case definitions for human infection with 2019-nCoV and is updating it as per the new information becomes available;
- Developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for mild patients, risk communication and community engagement;
- Prepared disease commodity package for supplies necessary in identification and management of confirmed patients;
- Provided recommendations to reduce risk of transmission from animals to humans;
- Updated the travel advice for international travel in health in relation to the outbreak of pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus in China;
- Utilizing global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling;
- Activation of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics;
- WHO is working with our networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, updated to take into account the current situation.

III. COUNTRY RESPONSE:

China:

- National authorities are conducting active case finding in all provinces;
- Since 14 January 2020, 35 infrared thermometers have been installed in airports, railway stations, long-distance bus stations, and ferry terminals;
- Search expanded for additional cases within and outside of Wuhan City;
- Active / retroactive case finding in medical institutions in Wuhan City;
- The Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market in Wuhan city was closed on 1 January 2020 for environmental sanitation and disinfection. Market inspection in expansion to other markets;
- Public education on disease prevention and environmental hygiene further strengthened in public places across the city, farmers' markets in particular.

Thailand:

- The Department of Disease Control has been implementing its surveillance protocol by fever screening of travellers from all direct flights from Wuhan, China to the Suvarnabhumi, Don Mueang, Chiang Mai, Phuket and Krabi airports, with the screening protocol starting at Krabi Airport started on 17 January 2020;
- From 3 to 20 January 2020, among 116 flights, 18,383 passengers and aircrew members were screened for respiratory symptoms and febrile illness;
- As of 20 January 2020, the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand has scaled up the Emergency Operations Center to Level 2 to closely monitor the ongoing situation both at the national and international levels;
- Risk communication guidance has been shared with the public and a hotline has been established by the Department of Disease Control for people returning from the affected area in China with related symptoms.

Japan:

- Contact tracing and other epidemiological investigations are underway by the local health authorities in Japan;
- As of 20 January 2020, 41 contacts have been followed. Of the 41 contacts, 37 have not shown any symptoms, three have left the country and efforts have been made to reach one contact;
- The Japanese Government has scaled up a whole-of-government coordination mechanism on the 16 January;
- The MHLW has strengthened surveillance for undiagnosed severe acute respiratory illnesses since the report of undiagnosed pneumonia in Wuhan, China;
- From 6 January, MHLW requested local health governments to be aware of the respiratory illnesses in Wuhan by using the existing surveillance system for serious infectious illness with unknown etiology;
- NIID is supporting local authorities on epidemiologic investigations including contact tracing;
- Quarantine and screening measures have been enhanced for travelers from Wuhan city at the point of entries since 7 January;
- NIID established an in-house PCR assay for nCoV on 16 January;
- Revision of the risk assessment by NIID is being conducted, including case definition of close contacts;
- The public risk communication has been enhanced;
- A hotline has been established among the different ministries in the government;
- The MHLW is working closely with WHO and other related Member States to foster mutual investigations and information sharing.

Republic of Korea:

- Contact tracing and other epidemiological investigation are underway;
- The government of the Republic of Korea has scaled up the national alert level from Blue (Level 1) to Yellow (Level 2 out of 4-level national crisis management system);

- The Republic of Korea health authority has strengthened surveillance for pneumonia cases in health facilities nationwide since 3 January 2020;
- Quarantine and screening measures have been enhanced for travelers from Wuhan at the point of entries (PoE) since 3 January 2020;
- Public risk communication has been enhanced.

Resources:

- Technical interim guidance for novel coronavirus, WHO:
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
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