

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report - 12

Data as reported by 1 February 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- The main driver of transmission, based on currently available data, is symptomatic cases. WHO is aware of possible transmission of 2019-nCoV from infected people before they developed symptoms. Detailed exposure histories are being taken to better understand the pre-clinical phase of infection and how transmission may have occurred in these few instances. Asymptomatic infection may be rare, and transmission from an asymptomatic person is very rare with other coronaviruses, as we have seen with Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus. Thus, transmission from asymptomatic cases is likely not a major driver of transmission. Persons who are symptomatic will spread the virus more readily through coughing and sneezing.
- In China, 60.5% of all cases since the start of the outbreak have been reported from Hubei Province (see further information under Technical Focus).
- Additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported (see further information under Technical Focus).

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally

11953 confirmed (2128 new)

China

11821 confirmed (2102 new)

1795 severe (268 new)

259 deaths (46 new)

Outside of China

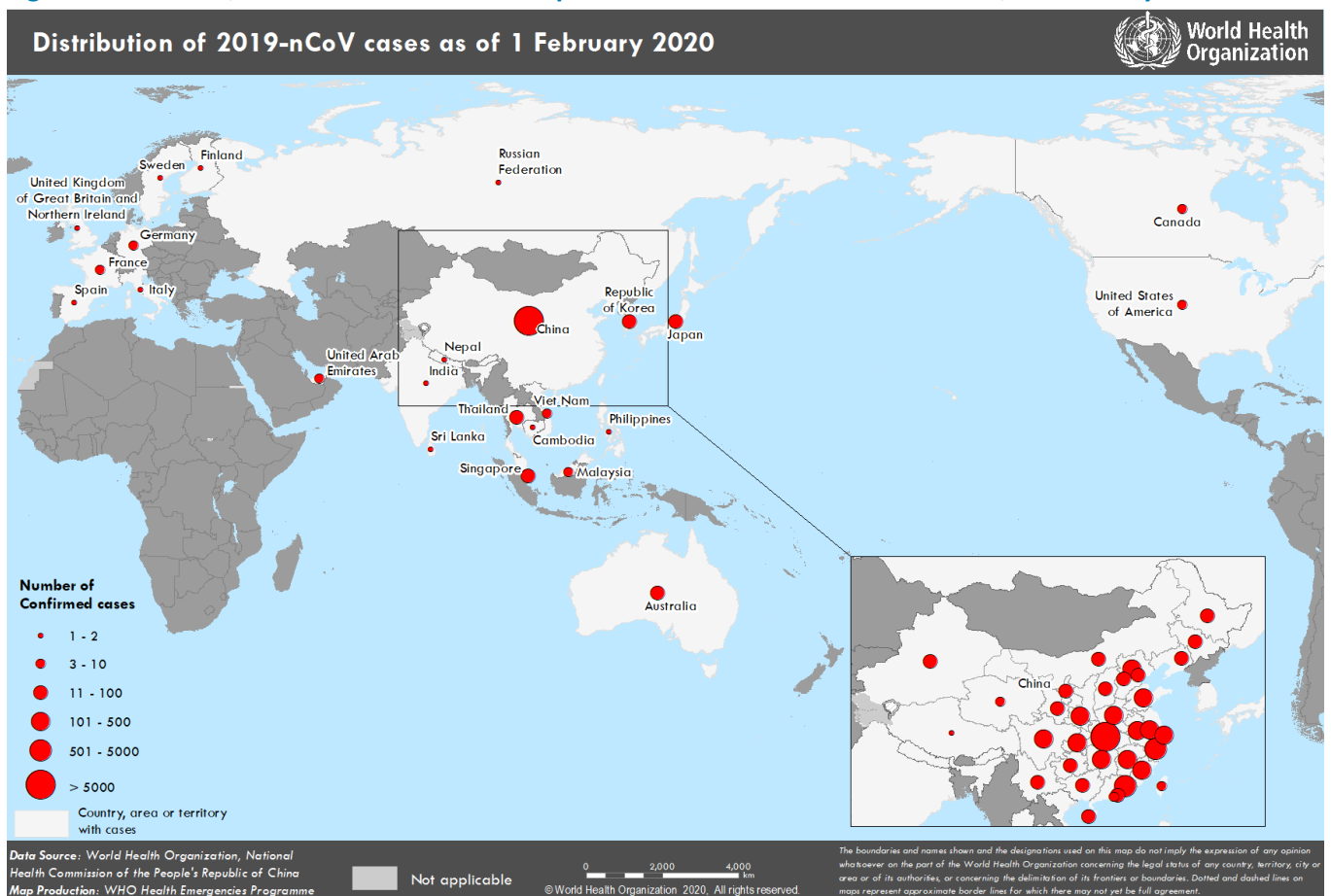
132 confirmed (26 new)

23 countries (4 new)

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, 01 February 2020



TECHNICAL FOCUS:

Notable Epidemiological Events Reported in the Last 24 Hours

In France, for the first time outside China, a healthcare worker was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases.

The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.

For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.

In the last 24 hours, additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.

Epidemiological link to Hubei Province

The outbreak of 2019-nCoV is still largely centered around Hubei Province.

In China, 60.5% of all cases since the start of the outbreak have been reported from Hubei Province. The remaining 39.5% of cases have been reported from 33 provinces, regions and cities. After Hubei Province, the second largest number of cases has been reported from Zhejiang Province (599 cases).

Of the 132 cases identified outside China, 14 were due to secondary transmission outside China. Of the remaining cases, travel history is available for 101 of them: all 101 had travelled to China in the 14 days before illness onset. Of the 81 for whom the exact destination in China was known, all had travelled to Hubei province.

Table 1 shows the number and proportion of cases in China which have come from Hubei Province, by date of report over the past seven days.

Table 1. Newly reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease from Hubei province and all China, by date reported

Date reported	Hubei Province	China	Proportion from Hubei
1 February 2020	1347	2101	64%
31 January 2020	1220	1984	61%
30 January 2020	1032	1739	59%
29 January 2020	840	1460	58%
28 January 2020	1291	1796	72%
27 January 2020	371	756	49%
26 January 2020	323	688	47%

SURVEILLANCE

Table 2. Confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease reported by province in China, its territories or areas, 1 February 2020

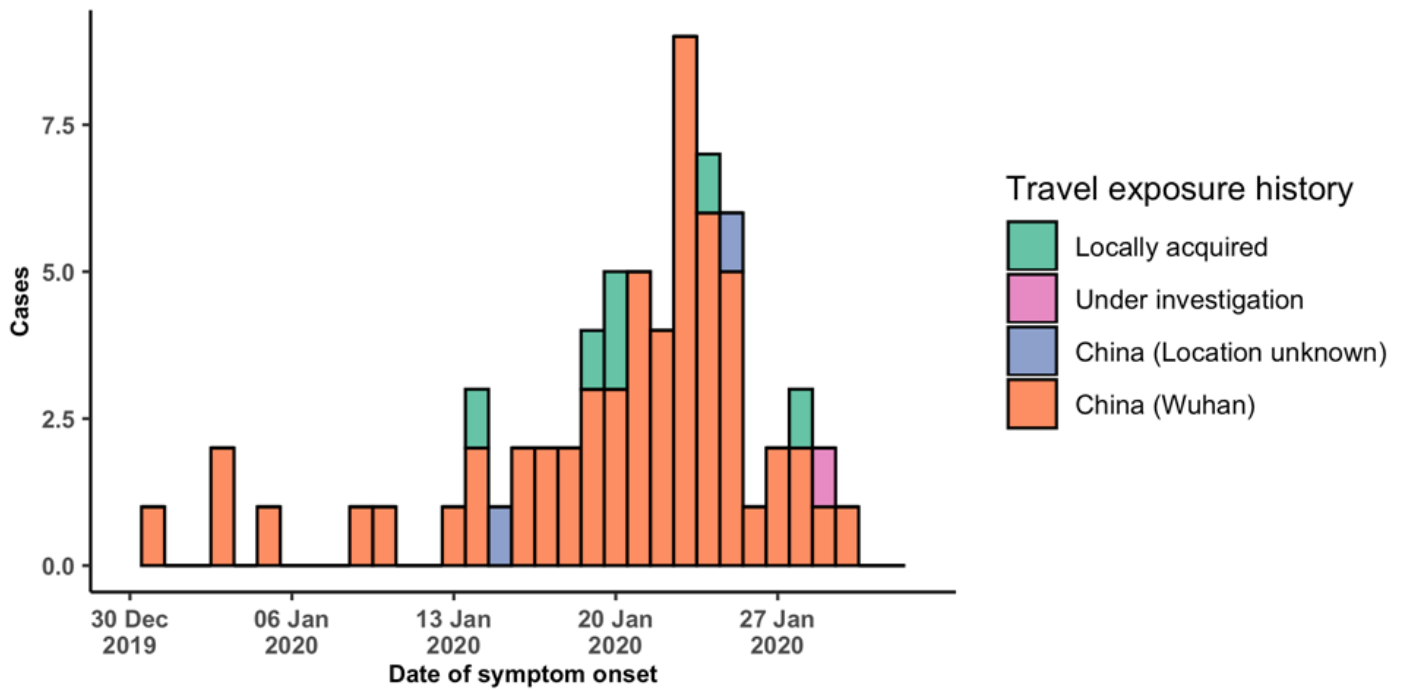
Province/Region/City	Confirmed Cases
Hubei	7153
Zhejiang	599
Guangdong	520
Henan	422
Hunan	389
Anhui	297
Jiangxi	286
Chongqing	238
Sichuan	207
Jiangsu	202
Shandong	202
Beijing	156
Shanghai	153
Fujian	144
Shaanxi	101
Guangxi	100
Hebei	96
Yunnan	91
Heilongjiang	80
Liaoning	60
Hainan	57
Shanxi	47
Gansu	35
Tianjin	34
Guizhou	29
Ningxia	26
Inner Mongolia	23
Xinjiang	18
Jilin	17
Hong Kong SAR	13
Taipei	10
Qinghai	8
Macau SAR	7
Xizang	1
Total	11821

Table 3. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. Data as of 1 February 2020

WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
Western Pacific	China*	11821
	Japan	17
	Republic of Korea	12
	Viet Nam	6
	Singapore	16
	Australia	12
	Malaysia	8
	Cambodia	1
	Philippines	1
	South-East Asia	Thailand
Nepal		1
Sri Lanka		1
India		1
Region of the Americas	United States of America	7
	Canada	4
European Region	France	6
	Finland	1
	Germany	7
	Italy	2
	Russian Federation	2
	Spain	1
	Sweden	1
	United Kingdom	2
Eastern Mediterranean	United Arab Emirates	4
Total Confirmed cases	Total	11953

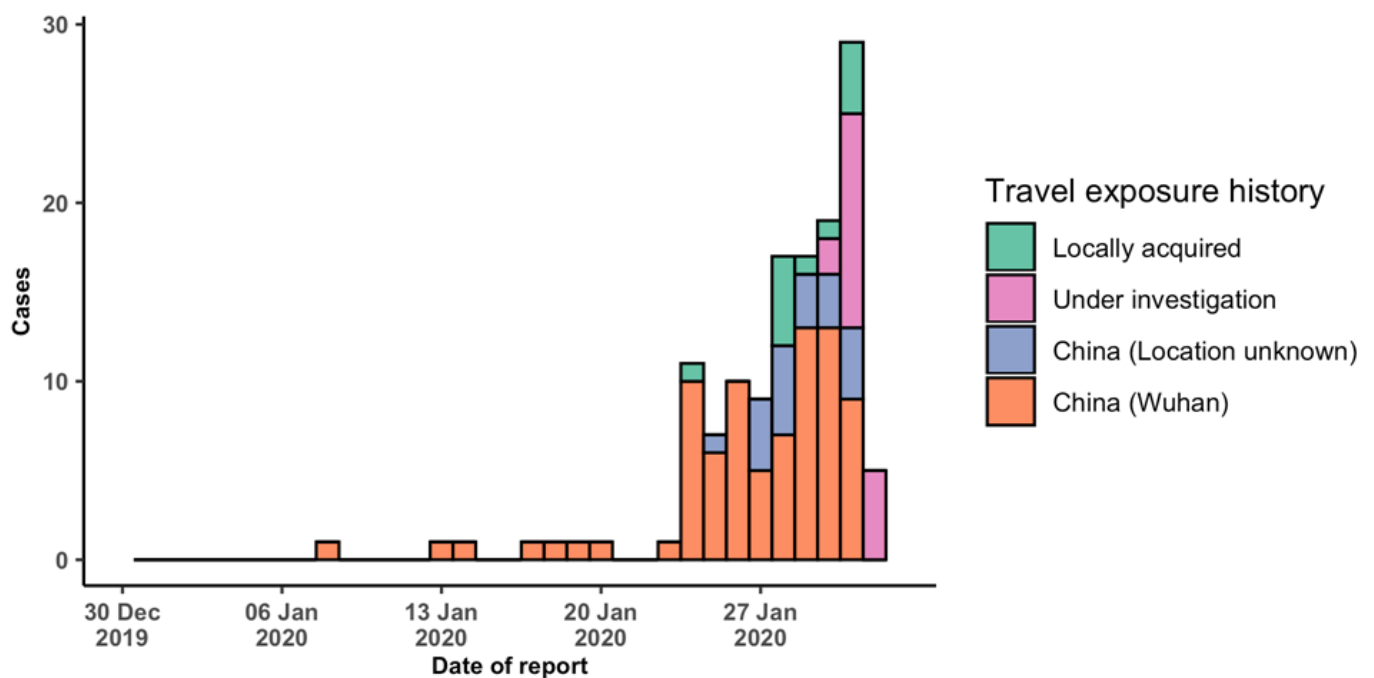
*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (13 confirmed cases), Macau SAR (7 confirmed cases) and Taipei (10 confirmed cases).

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=66) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 1 February 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 132 cases reported outside China, seven were detected while asymptomatic. For the remaining 125 cases, information on date of onset of symptoms is available only for the 66 cases presented in the epidemiologic curve.

Figure 4: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=132) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 1 February 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.