

EPI•WIN

WHO Information Network for Epidemics



**World Health
Organization**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

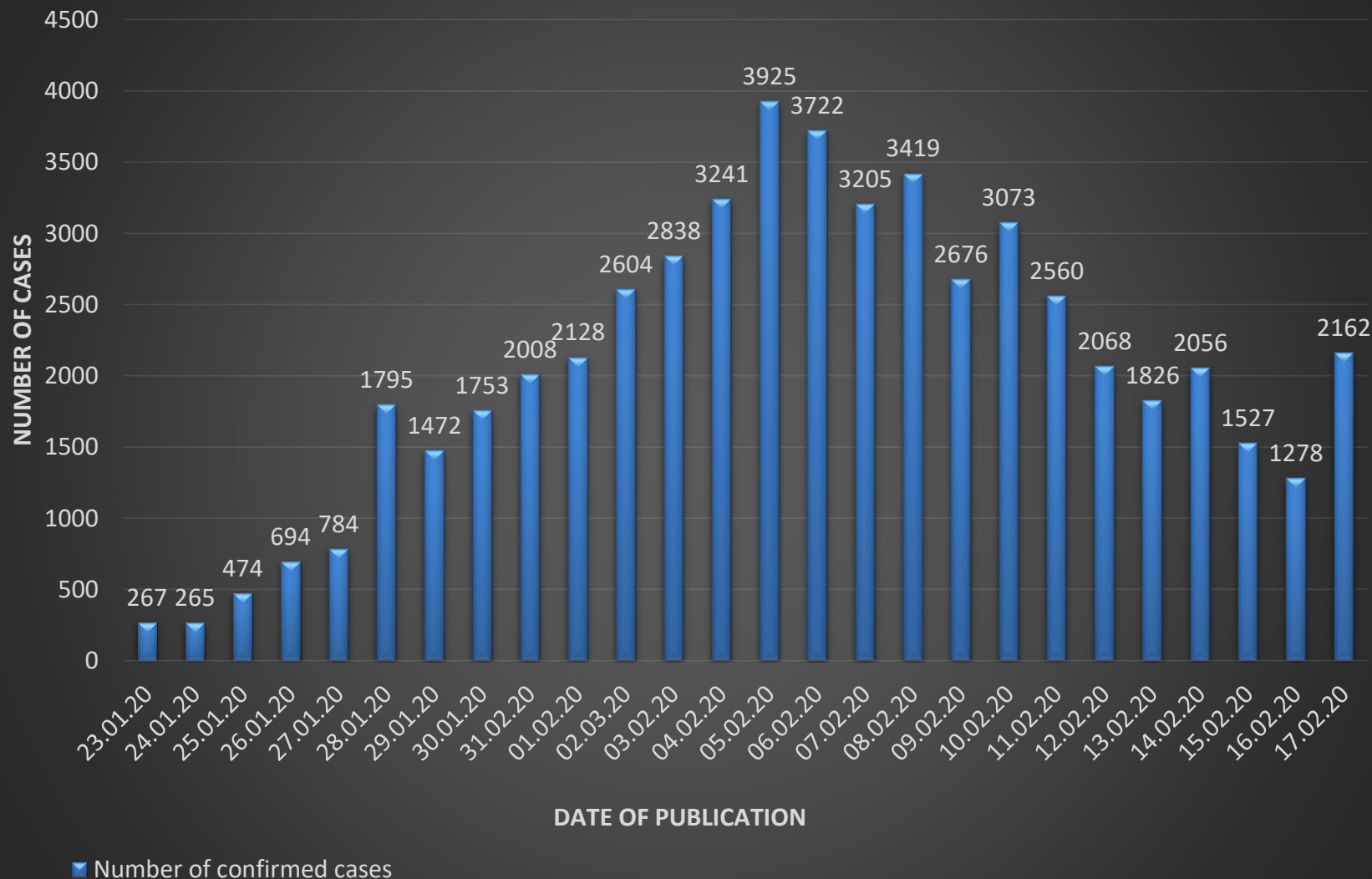
2019 - 2020

Update #9 18.02.20

New information

Please visit <https://www.epi-win.com/> for archived versions of this ppt

Number of new reported cases* of COVID-19 per day, by date of reporting



*Laboratory confirmed cases only (this does not include the clinically confirmed cases from Hubei)

Globally, from 31 December 2019 to 18 February 2020:
73,332 cases reported to WHO from 26 countries

Source: WHO situation reports:
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports> that include information reported to WHO Geneva by 10 AM CET on the date of publication.

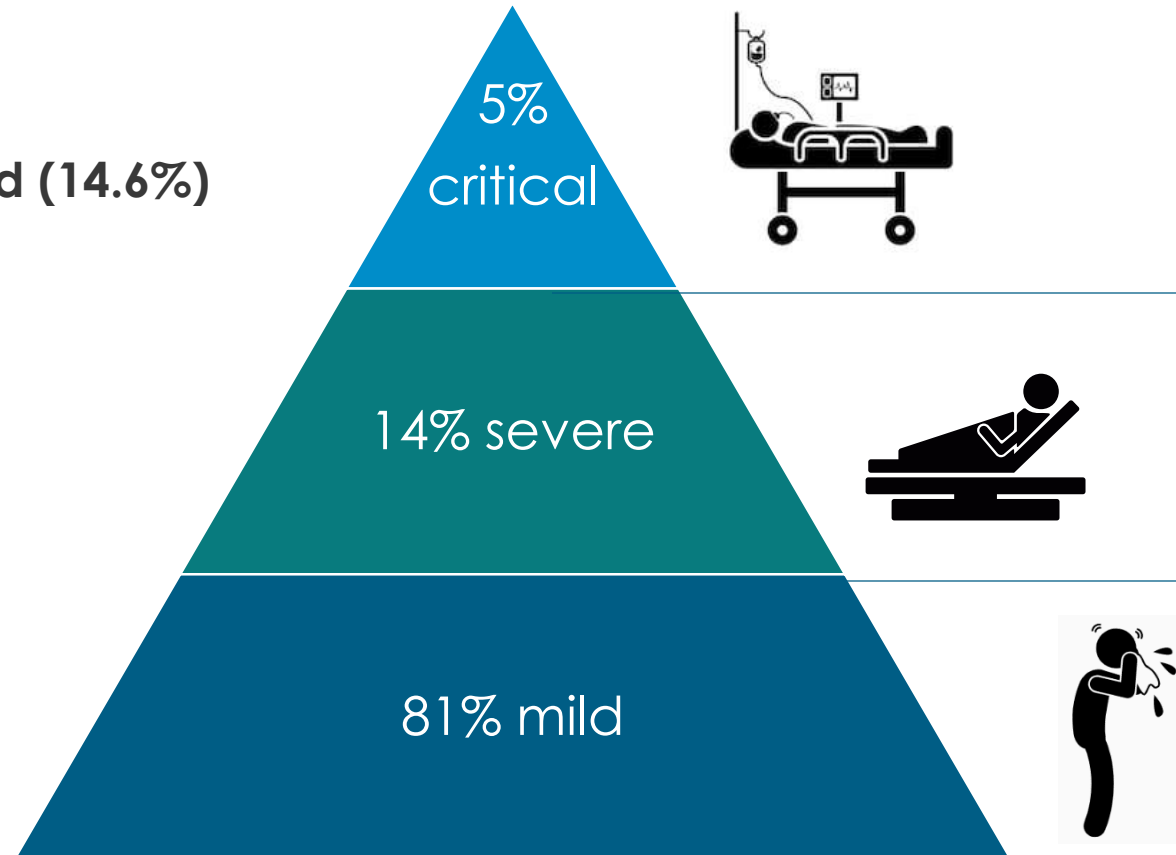


Largest, most recent study from China CDC (n=72,314)

- 44,672 confirmed (61.8%)
- 16,186 suspected (22.4%)
- 10,567 clinically-diagnosed (14.6%)
- 889 asymptomatic (1.2%)

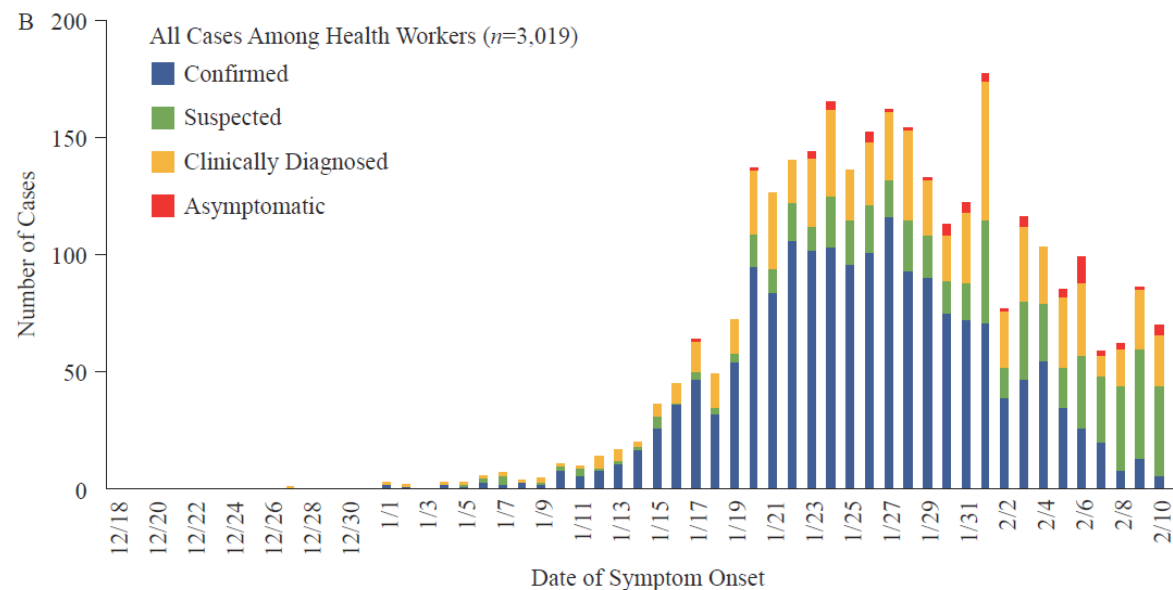
- **Distribution**

- 81% mild
- 14% severe
- 5% critical
- 2.3% fatal (CFR)



Latest analysis by China CDC - number of health workers infected in China

- **All cases among HCWs: 3,019**
- **Confirmed 1,716**
- **14.6% of HCW cases were severe or critical**
- **0.3% CFR**



Protecting health workers from COVID-19

Understanding the risks & protecting health workers

Health workers are at the front line of the outbreak response and are exposed to hazards that put them at risk of infection

- Health workers at risk of infection with coronavirus include: ambulance staff, reception staff, health assistants, nurses, doctors, laboratory workers, cleaners
- Specific guidance and tools are being developed to protect health workers in different settings: use of PPE, biosafety in laboratories, HCW risk assessment tool
- Health workers have rights, roles and responsibilities that will help protect them from infection

<https://www.epi-win.com/all-resources/rights-roles-and-responsibilities-of-healthcare-workers>

Prevention of infection in health care facilities



1

Encourage people to call ahead prior to visiting the health facility to ensure necessary preparations are made.

2

Ensure suspected cases of COVID-19 are identified at the health facility entrance (use of triage based on symptoms and travel history).

3

Create a distinct, separate waiting area for suspected cases.

4

Provide alcohol-based hand rub and soap and water for hand washing at multiple stations within the facility, for use by patients and health workers.

5

Provide training for health workers on the identification of suspected cases; correct use of personal protective equipment; isolation of suspected cases, as well as hand and respiratory hygiene.

Prevention of infection in healthcare workers

- Follow frequent hand hygiene and avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth
- Use the following PPE when with a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient:
 - disposable gloves,
 - a clean, long-sleeve gown,
 - medical mask that covers your mouth and nose,
 - eye protection such as goggles
- Boots and coverall suits are not required!
- Change PPE between use and for each different patient. Dispose of single use PPE in a closed bin and clean hands thoroughly
- If performing aerosol-generating procedures, such as intubation, use a particulate respirator such as an N95
- If you develop respiratory symptoms, report your illness immediately to the concerned authority and follow their advice

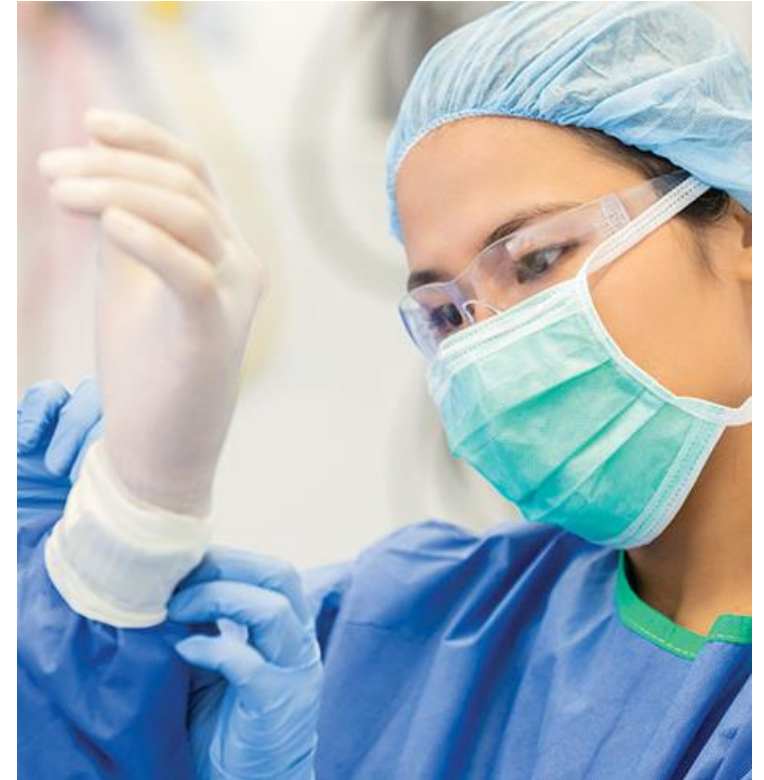


Photo credit: Health&Safety magazine

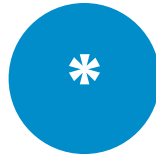
Question: What does “Rational Use of PPE” mean?

Answer: Rational use of PPE means PPE is used only by those at risk. Using PPE when it is not necessary can divert precious resources away from those at high risk who need PPE.

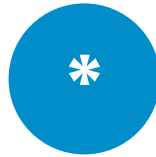
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) needs to be available for those most at risk such as health workers.

What can I do? Only wear a mask if you are sick with respiratory symptoms or if you are caring for someone with respiratory symptoms at home. If you are a healthcare worker you should also wear a mask and other appropriate PPE when caring for suspected COVID-19 patients.

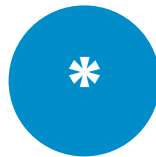
Explanation



COVID-19 is a respiratory infection. PPE is necessary for protection against COVID-19 but it is not the same as PPE for Ebola.



Appropriate COVID-19 PPE for health workers involves masks, goggles, gloves and gowns. WHO advises that distribution of all PPE prioritizes healthcare workers.



If you are healthy you do not need to wear a mask. Masks should only be used by the general population who are sick with respiratory symptoms (so as to protect others) or those caring for someone with respiratory symptoms (to protect themselves).

Mass gatherings in the context of COVID-19

WHO's interim guidance on this topic is [available here](#)

Planning large events during the COVID-19 outbreak



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Cultural/
sporting events



Religious
observances



Rallies &
protests

- Mass gatherings can result in spread of infectious diseases, such as COVID-19
- Event organizers can manage the potential risks with careful planning before, during and after the event
- The decision to hold a large event must be made following a **thorough risk assessment**, conducted in coordination with local and national public health authorities
 - The risk assessment takes into account crowd density, age of participants, and number of participants coming from COVID-19 affected countries/areas, as well as other relevant factors
- This risk assessment will guide organizers' decision on whether to proceed with the event. It will also help organizers to develop a COVID-19 specific action plan to prevent spread, identify and treat infections and communicate risks to participants

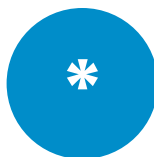
Key risk communication messages for the week

Question: How is the new coronavirus spread from person to person?

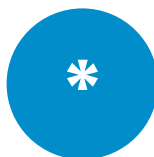
Answer: The new coronavirus is spread or transmitted from person to person when one person talks, sneezes or coughs producing 'droplets' of saliva containing virus that are then breathed in by another person. These droplets can also land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby.

What can I do? Cover your mouth and nose when you cough and sneeze with your elbow or disposable tissue. Encourage others to do the same.

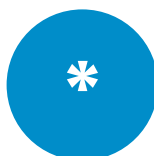
Explanation



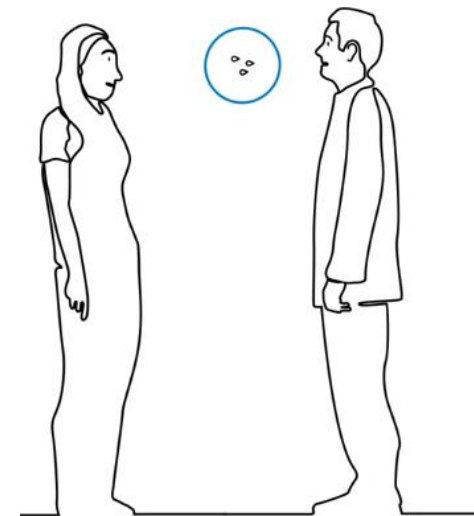
Droplets are produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.



These droplets can contain virus. People who breath in droplets of someone who is coughing and sneezing can catch the virus.



Droplet transmission is like taking a spray bottle of water and squirting it into the air. Some of the droplets may land on and be breathed in by others. Imagine those spray droplets contain a virus that can make people sick if breathed into their lungs.

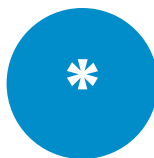


Question: What is the most effective protection measure against the new coronavirus or COVID-19?

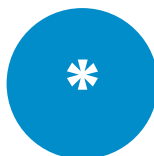
Answer: You might be surprised to hear that hand washing is the most effective means of preventing all virus infections including COVID-19

What can I do? Wash hands frequently

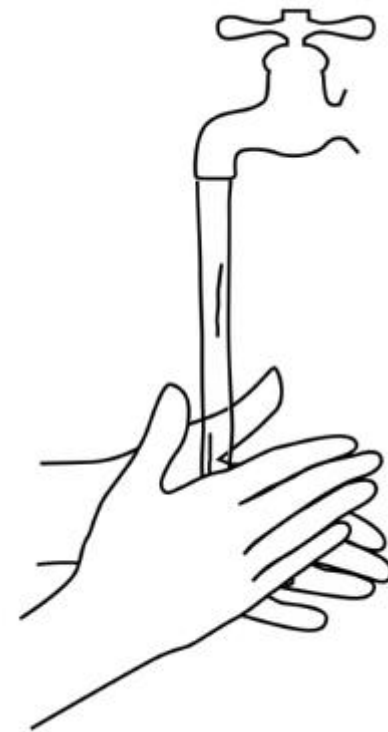
Explanation



Wash your hands frequently with soap and water, if your hands are visibly dirty, or use an alcohol-based hand rub if your hands are not visibly dirty.



Wear a face mask only if you are unwell and experiencing respiratory illness



More information

WHO sources:

COVID-19 website: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

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

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

Email: EPI-WIN@who.int

Website: www.EPI-WIN.com