

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report – 21

Data as reported by 10 February 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- No new countries reported cases of 2019-nCoV in the past 24 hours.
- The [WHO R&D Blueprint](#) is a global strategy and preparedness plan that allows the rapid activation of R&D activities during epidemics. On 11-12 February, WHO is convening a global research and innovation forum to mobilize international action and enable identification of key knowledge gaps and research priorities to contribute to the control of 2019-nCoV. The forum will include members of the scientific community, researchers from Member States' public health agencies, regulatory experts, bioethicists with expertise in research in emergencies, and major funder of research related to 2019-nCoV.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally

40 554 confirmed (3085 new)

China

40 235 confirmed (3073 new)

6484 severe (296 new)

909 deaths (97 new)

Outside of China

319 confirmed (12 new)

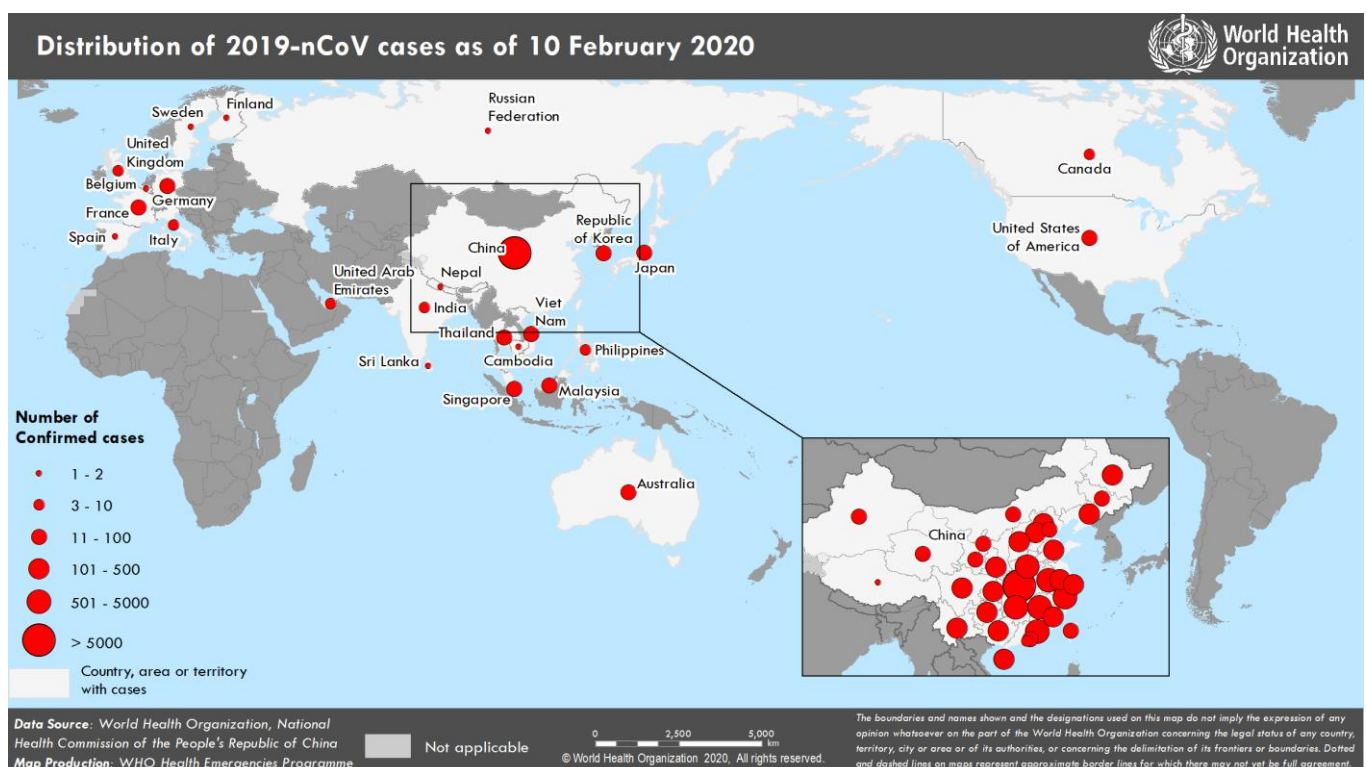
24 countries

1 death

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, 10 February 2020



*The situation report includes information provided by national authorities as of 10 AM Central European Time

SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, 10 February 2020

Province/Region/City	Confirmed Cases
Hubei	29631
Guangdong	1151
Zhejiang	1104
Henan	1073
Hunan	879
Anhui	830
Jiangxi	771
Jiangsu	492
Chongqing	468
Shandong	459
Sichuan	405
Beijing	337
Heilongjiang	331
Shanghai	295
Fujian	261
Hebei	218
Shaanxi	213
Guangxi	210
Yunnan	141
Hainan	136
Shanxi	119
Guizhou	109
Liaoning	107
Tianjin	91
Gansu	85
Jilin	80
Inner Mongolia	58
Ningxia	49
Xinjiang	49
Hong Kong SAR	36
Qinghai	18
Taipei and environs	18
Macao SAR	10
Xizang	1
Total	40 235

Table 2. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed 2019-nCoV cases and deaths. Data as of 10 February 2020

WHO Region	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed cases (new)	Total cases with travel history to China (new)	Total cases with possible or confirmed transmission outside of China [†] (new)	Total cases with site of transmission under investigation (new)	Total deaths (new)
Western Pacific Region	China [‡]	40 235 (3073)				909 (97)
	Singapore	43 (3)	21 (0)	22 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Republic of Korea	27 (0)	13 (0)	12 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)
	Japan	26 (0)	22 (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Malaysia	18 (1)	10 (1)	4 (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)
	Australia	15 (0)	15 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Viet Nam	14 (0)	8 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Philippines	3 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)
	Cambodia	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
South-East Asia Region	Thailand	32 (0)	22 (0)	6 (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)
	India	3 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Nepal	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Sri Lanka	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Region of the Americas	United States of America	12 (0)	10 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Canada	7 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
European Region	Germany	14 (0)	2 (0)	12 ^{††} (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	France	11 (0)	5 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	The United Kingdom	4 (1)	1 (0)	3 ^{†††} (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Italy	3 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Russian Federation	2 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Spain	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 [§] (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Belgium	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Finland	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Sweden	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Eastern Mediterranean Region	United Arab Emirates	7 (0)	6 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other	International conveyance (Japan)	70 ^{**} (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	70 (6)	0 (0)

*Case classifications are based on [WHO case definitions](#) for 2019-nCoV.

[†]Location of transmission is classified based on WHO analysis of available official data, and may be subject to reclassification as additional data become available.

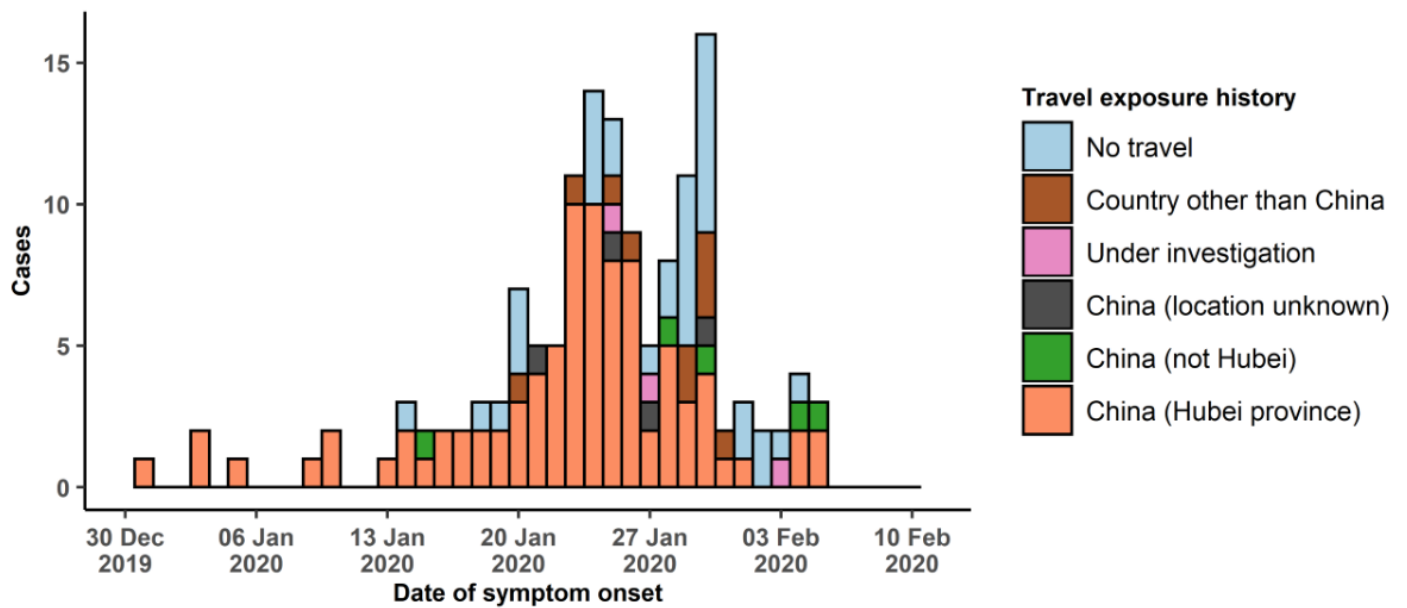
[‡]Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (36 confirmed cases, 1 death), Macao SAR (10 confirmed cases) and Taipei and environs (18 confirmed cases).

[§]The exposure for both case occurred outside of Spain.

^{**}Cases identified on a cruise ship currently in Japanese territorial waters.

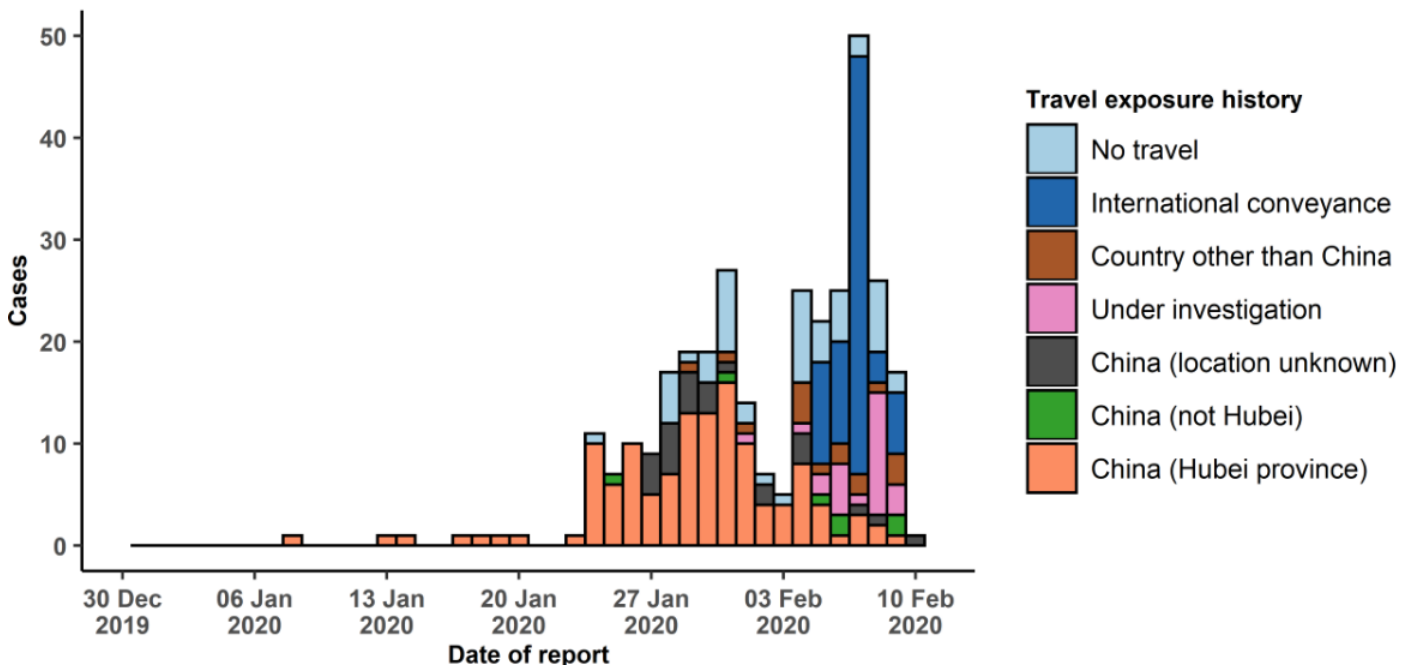
^{†††}The exposure for two of the three cases occurred outside of the United Kingdom.

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=144) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 10 February 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 319 cases reported outside China, 16 were detected while asymptomatic. For the remaining 303 cases, information on date of onset is available only for the 144 cases presented in the epidemiologic curve.

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=319) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 10 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 health care settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- To view all technical guidance documents regarding 2019-nCoV, please go to [this webpage](#).
- WHO is working closely with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have jointly developed a guidance document to provide advice to cabin crew and airport workers, based on country queries. The guidance can be found on the [IATA webpage](#).
- 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](#) and [Global Surveillance for human infection with novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#).
- WHO has 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](#).
- WHO has activated 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. Several protocols are available here:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/early-investigations>

- 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, which are updated regularly.
- 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 health care 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 health care provider.