

2020-02-27 Novel Coronavirus_Daily Article List

DOCUMENTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX

Case definition for EU surveillance of COVID-19, as of 25 February 2020

ECDC (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Guidance to assist professionals in advising the general public

This guidance will assist professionals in providing advice to the public on how to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infection, what symptoms to look for, and what to do if they become unwell in a variety of settings.

Public Health England (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 (SARC-COV-19) : Recommandations intérimaires sur les mesures de prévention et contrôle des infections à appliquer en présence d'une personne sous investigation, d'un cas probable ou confirmé ou d'un contact étroit dans la communauté. Version 1.0

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (Québec) (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: epidemiology, virology and clinical features

Public Health England (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) information for border staff

Australian government (e-date: 27/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Real-Time RT-PCR Panel for Detection 2019-Novel Coronavirus

CDC (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real-time rRT-PCR Panel Primers and Probes

CDC (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19): latest information and advice

Public Health England (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: Specified countries and areas with implications for returning travellers or visitors arriving in the UK

Public Health England (e-date: 27/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Procédure pour les médecins généralistes en cas de suspicion de maladie COVID-19

Sciensano (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Review of “Viral load of SARS-CoV-2 in clinical samples”

Santé publique Ontario (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

ARTICLES PUBLIES OU IN PRESS

Escaping Pandora’s Box — Another Novel Coronavirus | NEJM

New England Journal of Medicine (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Morens DM, Daszak P, Taubenberger JK

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Influenza

Although a great deal of attention has been given to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic, it is most severe in one area of China and appears to have limited clinical ramifications outside of that region. Lost in the discussion about COVID-19 is the fact that the US is experiencing a severe influenza season that has already resulted in more than 16 000 deaths. This JAMA Infographic compares incidence and mortality rates for the 2 diseases. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Livingston E, Bucher K, Rekito A

[Lien original](#)

Challenges of coronavirus disease 2019

The Lancet Infectious Diseases (e-date: 27/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019. The Lancet Infectious Diseases

(e-date: 27/02/2020)

Burki T

[Lien original](#)

Asymptomatic coronavirus infection: MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)

Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Al-Tawfiq JA

[Lien original](#)

Mystery deepens over animal source of coronavirus

Scientists are racing to identify the source of the coronavirus that is causing havoc around the world. Three weeks ago, Chinese scientists suggested, on the basis of genetic analyses, that the scaly, ant-eating pangolin was the prime suspect. But scientists have now examined those data — along with three other pangolin coronavirus genome studies released last week — and say that although the animal is still a contender, the mystery is far from solved. (...)

Nature (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Cyranoski D

[Lien original](#)

Correlation of Chest CT and RT-PCR Testing in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China: A Report of 1014 Cases. Radiology. 2020:200642-.

Background Chest CT is used for diagnosis of 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), as an important complement to the reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) tests. Purpose To investigate the diagnostic value and consistency of chest CT as compared with comparison to RT-PCR assay in COVID-19. Methods From January 6 to February 6, 2020, 1014 patients in Wuhan, China who underwent both chest CT and RT-PCR tests were included. With RT-PCR as reference standard, the performance of chest CT in diagnosing COVID-19 was assessed. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Ai T, Yang Z, Hou H, Zhan C, Chen C, Lv W, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Composition and divergence of coronavirus spike proteins and host ACE2 receptors predict potential intermediate hosts of SARS-CoV-2. J Med Virol. 2020:10.1002/jmv.25726.

From the beginning of 2002 and 2012, severe respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) crossed the species barriers to infect humans caused thousands of infections and hundreds of deaths, respectively. Currently, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) causes the outbreaks of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was discovered. Until February 18, 2020, there are 72533

confirmed COVID-19 cases (including 10644 severe cases) and 1872 deaths in China. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Liu Z, Xiao X, Wei X, Li J, Yang J, Tan H, et al

[Lien original](#)

Evaluation of coronavirus in tears and conjunctival secretions of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection. *J Med Virol.* 2020;10.1002/jmv.25725.

Objective: This study aimed to assess the presence of novel coronavirus in tears and conjunctival secretions of SARS-CoV-2 infected patients.

Methods: A prospective interventional case series study was performed, and 30 confirmed novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) patients were selected at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University from January 26, 2020 to February 9, 2020. At an interval of 2-3 days, tear and conjunctival secretions were collected twice with disposable sampling swabs for reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Xia J, Tong J, Liu M, Shen Y, Guo D

[Lien original](#)

Passengers' destinations from China: low risk of Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) transmission into Africa and South America.

Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV [SARS-COV-2]) was detected in humans during the last week of December 2019 at Wuhan city in China, and caused 24 554 cases in 27 countries and territories as of 5 February 2020. The objective of this study was to estimate the risk of transmission of 2019-nCoV through human passenger air flight from four major cities of China (Wuhan, Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou) to the passengers' destination countries. We extracted the weekly simulated passengers' end destination data for the period of 1–31 January 2020 from FLIRT, an online air travel dataset that uses information from 800 airlines to show the direct flight and passengers' end destination. (...)

Epidemiol Infect (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Haider N, Yavlinsky A, Simons D, Osman AY, Ntoumi F, Zumla A, et al

[Lien original](#)

Emergent Strategies for the Next Phase of COVID-19.

About two months have just passed since the first report of patients with pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. The outbreak of infection with the novel coronavirus, now named SARS-CoV-2, has spread to 25 countries since [1]. The global number of cases exceeded 70,000, of which more than 800 occurred outside China. Some suggest that the epidemic is showing signs of slowing down, as the number of new cases in China has been declining in recent days. (...)

Infect Chemother (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Huh K, Shin HS, Peck KR

[Lien original](#)

2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pneumonia: Serial Computed Tomography Findings

From December 2019, Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pneumonia (formerly known as the 2019 novel Coronavirus [2019-nCoV]) broke out in Wuhan, China. In this study, we present serial CT findings in a 40-year-old female patient with COVID-19 pneumonia who presented with the symptoms of fever, chest tightness, and fatigue. She was diagnosed with COVID-19 infection confirmed by real-time reverse-transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction. CT showed rapidly progressing peripheral consolidations and ground-glass opacities in both lungs. After treatment, the lesions were shown to be almost absorbed leaving the fibrous lesions.

Korean J Radiol (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Wei J, Xu H, Xiong J, Shen Q, Fan B, Ye C, et al

[Lien original](#)

Chest Radiographic and CT Findings of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Analysis of Nine Patients Treated in Korea

Objective: This study presents a preliminary report on the chest radiographic and computed tomography (CT) findings of the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pneumonia in Korea.

Materials and methods: As part of a multi-institutional collaboration coordinated by the Korean Society of Thoracic Radiology, we collected nine patients with COVID-19 infections who had undergone chest radiography and CT scans. (...)

Korean J Radiol (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Yoon SH, Lee KH, Kim JY, Lee YK, Ko H, Kim KH, et al

[Lien original](#)

Challenges and countermeasures for organ donation during the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic: the experience of Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital. Intensive care medicine. 2020;10.1007/s00134-020-5978-8.

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Pan L, Zeng J, Yang H

[Lien original](#)

De-isolating COVID-19 Suspect Cases: A Continuing Challenge

Clinical infectious diseases (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Tay J-Y, Lim PL, Marimuthu K, Sadarangani SP, Ling LM, Ang BSP, et al

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: preparing for superspreader potential among Umrah pilgrims to Saudi Arabia

The ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak is a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), and the emergence of new epicentres of spread, such as South Korea and Iran, besides Wuhan, China, should draw attention to potential superspreader events. Of concern is the continuous Umrah pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia by Muslim pilgrims from more than 180 countries. In addition to the non-pilgrim air traffic

(39 million people in 2018), Saudi Arabia received 7.5 million Umrah visa holders in 2019. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Ebrahim SH, Memish ZA

[Lien original](#)

Assessing the Impact of Reduced Travel on Exportation Dynamics of Novel Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) [Déjà publié en preprint dans medRxiv]. J Clin Med. 2020;9(2):E601.

The impact of the drastic reduction in travel volume within mainland China in January and February 2020 was quantified with respect to reports of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) infections outside China. Data on confirmed cases diagnosed outside China were analyzed using statistical models to estimate the impact of travel reduction on three epidemiological outcome measures: (i) the number of exported cases, (ii) the probability of a major epidemic, and (iii) the time delay to a major epidemic. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Anzai A, Kobayashi T, Linton NM, Kinoshita R, Hayashi K, Suzuki A, et al

[Lien original](#)

Differential diagnosis of illness in patients under investigation for the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), Italy, February 2020

Following the first reports of cases of acute respiratory syndrome of unknown aetiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, on 31 December 2019, Chinese authorities have identified a novel coronavirus, now named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), as the causative agent. The outbreak has spread rapidly, affecting other parts of China, and cases have been recorded on several continents (Asia, Australia, Europe and North America); further global spread is likely to occur. (...)

Eurosurveillance (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Bordi L, Nicastri E, Scorzolini L, Di Caro A, Capobianchi MR, Castilletti C, et al

[Lien original](#)

Early transmission patterns of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in travellers from Wuhan to Thailand, January 2020

In late December 2019, an outbreak with an initially undiagnosed pneumonia was reported in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, and linked to the Huanan Seafood Market. The causative pathogen was identified as a novel betacoronavirus within the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus (CoV) family, recently termed SARS-CoV-2. In response to the outbreak, several countries including Thailand, established thermal screening at the airport for travellers from Wuhan since 3 January. On 8 January and 13 January, suspected cases of infection with SARS-CoV-2 were identified at Bangkok Suvarnabhumi airport. We report the investigation, basic clinical characteristics and viral genomes derived from these cases. (...)

Eurosurveillance (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Okada P, Buathong R, Phuygun S, Thanadachakul T, Parnmen S, Wongboot W, et al

[Lien original](#)

Letter to the editor: Plenty of coronaviruses but no SARS-CoV-2

To the editor: We read with interest the recent article by Reusken et al. about laboratory readiness for molecular testing of the novel coronavirus 2019, recently named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in expert laboratories in 30 European countries. At the time of the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)-coronavirus epidemic in 2012, we had highlighted the absence of diagnosis of this virus among travellers returning from the Hajj pilgrimage, which contrasted with the considerable anxiety relating to this emerging infection and its risk of importation and spread in mainland France. (...)

Eurosurveillance (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Colson P, La Scola B, Esteves-Vieira V, Ninove L, Zandotti C, Jimeno M-T, et al

[Lien original](#)

Authors' response: Plenty of coronaviruses but no SARS-CoV-2

To the editor: The emergence of a novel pathogen raises a wide range of urgent questions that need to be addressed to guide clinical and public health responses. One of the cornerstones and a prerequisite for a proper public health and clinical response is the availability of a reliable diagnostic and reference laboratory service with adequate capacity. This is recognised in the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) and explicitly recognised by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in their risk assessments and guidelines upon the emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). (...)

Eurosurveillance (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Reusken CB, Haagmans B, Meijer A, Corman VM, Papa A, Charrel R, et al

[Lien original](#)

Latest assessment on COVID-19 from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Eurosurveillance (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Eurosurveillance editorial team

[Lien original](#) - [Export EndNote](#)

[Sommaire](#)

PREPRINTS

Epidemiological Development of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia in China and Its Forecast

The novel coronavirus (SARS-Cov-2) infected coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was broken out in Wuhan and Hubei province for more than a month. It severely threatens people's health of thousands in Chin and even other countries. In order to prevent its wide spread, it is necessary to understand the development of the epidemic with precise mathematical language. METHODS

The various data of novel coronavirus pneumonia were collected from the official websites of the National Health Committee of the People's Republic of China. According to epidemic and administrative division, three groups were divided to analyze the data, Hubei Province (including Wuhan), nationwide without Hubei and Henan Province. With classic SIR models, the fitting epidemiological curves of incidence have made, and basic reproduction number (R_0) was also calculated as well. Therefore the disease's infection intensity, peak time and the epidemiological end time can be deduced. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Wu Ss, Sun Pp, Li Ri, Zhao L, Wang Yl, Jiang Lf, et al

[Lien original](#)

The landscape of lung bronchoalveolar immune cells in COVID-19 revealed by single-cell RNA sequencing

The novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, etiological agent of recently named Coronavirus infected disease (COVID-19) by WHO, has caused more than 2,000 deaths worldwide since its emergency in Wuhan City, Hubei province, China, in December, 2019. The symptoms of COVID-19 varied from modest, mild to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), and the latter of which is generally associated with deregulated immune cytokine production; however, we currently know little as to the interplay between the extent of clinical symptoms and the compositions of lung immune microenvironment. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Liao M, Liu Y, Yuan J, Wen Y, Xu G, Zhao J, et al

[Lien original](#)

WeChat, a Chinese social media, may early detect the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in 2019

We plotted daily data on the frequencies of keywords related to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) from WeChat, a Chinese social media. Using 'Feidian', Chinese abbreviation for SARS, may detect the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in 2019 two weeks earlier. WeChat offered a new approach to early detect disease outbreaks.

medRxiv (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Wang W, Wang Y, Zhang X, Li Y, Jia X, Dang S

[Lien original](#)

Case fatality rate of novel coronavirus disease 2019 in China

Background: A pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) which have caused more than 75 thousand persons infected globally is still ongoing. This study aims to calculate its case fatality rate (CFR). Methods: The method was based on the formula of dividing the number of known deaths by the number of confirmed cases T days before, where T was an average time period from case confirmation to death. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Qi R, Ye C, Qin X-r, Yu X-J

[Lien original](#)

Genomic variations of COVID-19 suggest multiple outbreak sources of transmission

The most important finding of this study is that COVID-19 strains form two well-supported clades (genotype I, or Type I, and Type II). Type II strains were likely evolved from Type I and are more prevalent than Type I among infected patients (68 Type II strains vs 29 Type I strains in total). Our results suggest the outbreak of type II COVID-19 likely occurred in the Huanan market, while the initial transmission of the type I virus to humans probably occurred at a different location in Wuhan. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Zhang L, Yang J-R, Zhang Z, Lin Z

[Lien original](#)

The infection evidence of SARS-COV-2 in ocular surface : a single-center cross-sectional study

Purpose: The aim of this study was to identify whether SARS-COV-2 infected in ocular surface. Methods: Cross-sectional study of patients presenting for who received a COVID-19 diagnosis, from December 30, 2019 to February 7, 2020, at Tongji hospital, Tongji medical college, Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Demographics, temperature was recorded, blood routine test (Rt), chest Computed Tomography (CT) were took intermittently, and SARS-COV-2 real-time reverse-transcriptase-polymerase-chain-reaction (RT-PCR) assay were arranged for the nasopharyngeal and conjunctival swab samples. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Sun X, Zhang X, Chen X, Chen L, Deng C, Zou X, et al

[Lien original](#)

TWIRLS, an automated topic-wise inference method based on massive literature, suggests a possible mechanism via ACE2 for the pathological changes in the human host after coronavirus infection

Faced with the current large-scale public health emergency, collecting, sorting, and analyzing biomedical information related to the "coronavirus" should be done as quickly as possible to gain a global perspective, which is a basic requirement for strengthening epidemic control capacity. However, for human researchers studying the viruses and the hosts, the vast amount of information available cannot be processed effectively and in a timely manner, particularly when the scientific understanding may be limited, which can further lower the information processing efficiency. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Ji X, Zhang C, Zhai Y, Zhang Z, Xue Y, Zhang C, et al

[Lien original](#)

Deep learning-based model for detecting 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia on high-resolution computed tomography: a prospective study in 27 patients

Background: Computed tomography (CT) is the preferred imaging method for evaluating lung infection in new coronavirus infection caused pneumonia. Our research aimed to construct a system based on deep learning for detecting 2019-nCoV pneumonia on high resolution CT, and relieve the working

pressure of radiologists and potentially improve the efficiency of diagnosis. Methods: 21,661 CT scan images from 40 2019-nCoV pneumonia patients and 5,100 CT scan images from 24 non-2019-nCoV infected patients were collected to train convolutional neural network model to detect 2019-nCoV pneumonia. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Chen J, Wu L, Zhang J, Zhang L, Gong D, Zhao Y, et al

[Lien original](#)

Epidemiological Development of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia in China and Its Forecast

The novel coronavirus (SARS-Cov-2) infected coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was broken out in Wuhan and Hubei province for more than a month. It severely threatens people's health of thousands in Chin and even other countries. In order to prevent its wide spread, it is necessary to understand the development of the epidemic with precise mathematical language. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Wu Ss, Sun Pp, Li Ri, Zhao L, Wang Yi, Jiang Lf, et al

[Lien original](#)

Preliminary Case Report on the SARS-CoV-2 Cluster in the UK, France, and Spain

Almost half of the confirmed COVID-19 cases detected so far in the United Kingdom are part of a large cluster of 13 British nationals who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 in the UK, Spain, and France. Transmissions among this cluster occurred at a ski resort in France, and originated from a single infected traveller returning from a conference in Singapore where he acquired the virus. At least 21 individuals were exposed to the virus, tested, and quarantined, with 13 of those testing positive between the period of 6th Feb and 15th Feb. Here, all publicly available information about the primarily UK/France cluster is consolidated, providing a complete and accessible summary of the cases and their connections. Notable in this cluster are the number of individuals infected, the apparent absence of any severe illness among those infected, and a case of a 'delayed positive' test during isolation after initially testing negative, at least 7 days after last possible contact.

Preprints (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Hodcroft EB

[Lien original](#)

A Hint on the COVID-19 Risk: Population Disparities in Gene Expression of Three Receptors of SARS-CoV

The current spreading novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 is highly infectious and pathogenic and has attracted global attention. Recent studies have found that SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV share around 80% of homology and use the same cell entry receptor, ACE2. These inspired us to study other receptors of SARS-CoV, which may be used for SARS-CoV-2 binding as well. In this study, we screened the gene expression of three receptors (ACE2, DC-SIGN and L-SIGN) in four datasets of normal lung tissue from lung adenocarcinoma patients and two single-cell RNA sequencing datasets from normal lung and bronchial epithelial cells separately. (...)

Preprints (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Cai G, Cui X, Zhu X, Zhou J

[Lien original](#)

Clinical Pathology of Critical Patient with Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (COVID-19)

Novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) have emerged as major global health threats since December, 2019. Up to now, the histopathology of critical patient with COVID-19 remains largely undisclosed. **Methods:** We here performed lung organ dissection, and described the pathological changes of one COVID-19 critical patient by HE staining, immunohistochemistry and special staining including Masson staining, PAS staining and silver methenamin staining. (...)

Preprints (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Luo W, Yu H, Gou J, Li X, Sun Y, Li J, et al

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 from an Asymptomatic Contact

An outbreak caused by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) occurred in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019. Up to February 21, 2020, at least 75570 cases have been reported. Most of the patients had a history of visiting Hubei Province or contacting with people who had ever stayed in or passed by Hubei Province, or exposed to symptoms[1]. Some patients got infected only from asymptomatic contacts. This study aimed to report the epidemic features and lab identification of a patient confirmed with COVID-19 infection only from asymptomatic contact.

Preprints (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Zhu C, Gao S, Yang X, Ye F, Ai L, Lv R, et al

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) During Pregnancy: A Case Series

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new viral respiratory disease and whether pregnant women are at increased risk of infection is unknown. Viral pneumonia is an important indirect cause of maternal death. Little is known about the effects of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) during pregnancy. **Objective:** To describe the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in pregnancy and their newborn infant, and we sought to explore whether the SARS-CoV-2 can be intrauterine vertically transmitted. (...)

Preprints (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Liu W, Wang Q, Zhang Q, Chen L, Chen J, Zhang B, et al

[Lien original](#)

Analysis of Potential Risk of COVID-19 Infections in China Based on a Pairwise Epidemic Model

The ongoing outbreak of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (also known as COVID-19) has triggered a series of stringent control measures in China, such as city closure, traffic restrictions, contact tracing and household quarantine. These containment efforts often lead to changes in the contact pattern among individuals of the population. Many existing compartmental epidemic models

fail to account for the effects of contact structure. In this paper, we devised a pairwise epidemic model to analyze the COVID-19 outbreak in China based on confirmed cases reported during the period February 3rd--17th, 2020. (...)

Preprints (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Luo X, Feng S, Yang J, Peng X, Cao X, Zhang J, et al

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

ARTICLES EN CHINOIS (résumé en anglais)

[Health management of breast cancer patients outside the hospital during the outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease]. *Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za Zhi.* 2020;42(0):E002-E.

The outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is spreading rapidly. In order to prevent cluster outbreaks, the government strengthened the management and control of personnel mobility, which had a great impact on the examination and treatment of breast cancer patients. This paper discusses how to realize scientific health management of breast cancer patients outside the hospital based on the existing epidemic situation, characteristics of breast cancer patients and public health safety factors. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Liu BL, Ma F, Wang JN, Fan Y, Mo HN, Xu BH

[Lien original](#)

[Airway management of COVID-19 patients with severe pneumonia]. *Zhonghua Er Bi Yan Hou Tou Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi.* 2020;55(4):E001-E.

Patients with severe and critical COVID-19 will develop into acute respiratory distress syndrome in a short time. Noninvasive or invasive positive pressure ventilation will be important means for those patients, which will help to improve the clinical cure rate and reduce the mortality. Effective airway management has a great significance to improve respiratory support, reduce complications, and promote rehabilitation.

PubMed (e-date: 27/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

DOCUMENTS DE PREVENTION

Share the Facts, Stop Fear

CDC (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#) - [Export EndNote](#)

Print Resources [Mis à jour le 26/02/2020]

CDC (e-date: 26/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

NEWS - BLOG

Audio Interview: Preparing for the Spread of Covid-19

In this audio interview conducted on February 24, 2020, the editors discuss what's needed to prepare for the ongoing spread of the virus outside China as well as the role of the *Journal* in disseminating critical information.

New England Journal of Medicine (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Rubin EJ, Baden LR, Morrissey S

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19: Trump says risk to Americans is “very low”

BMJ (e-date: 27/02/2020)

Tanne JH

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)