

ARTICLES PUBLIES OU IN PRESS

Chinese medical staff request international medical assistance in fighting against COVID-19

In addition to the physical exhaustion, we are also suffering psychologically. While we are professional nurses, we are also human. Like everyone else, we feel helplessness, anxiety, and fear. Experienced nurses occasionally find the time to comfort colleagues and try to relieve our anxiety. But even experienced nurses may also cry, possibly because we do not know how long we need to stay here and we are the highest-risk group for COVID-19 infection. (...)

The Lancet Global Health (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Zeng Y, Zhen Y

[Lien original](#)

Viral load of SARS-CoV-2 in clinical samples

An outbreak caused by a novel human coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was first detected in Wuhan in December 2019, and has since spread within China and to other countries. Real-time RT-PCR assays are recommended for diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 infection. However, viral dynamics in infected patients are still yet to be fully determined. Here, we report our findings from different types of clinical specimens collected from 82 infected individuals. (...)

The Lancet Infectious Diseases (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Pan Y, Zhang D, Yang P, Poon LLM, Wang Q

[Lien original](#)

Radiological findings from 81 patients with COVID-19 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study

Background : A cluster of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pneumonia caused by infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) were successively reported in Wuhan, China. We aimed to describe the CT findings across different timepoints throughout the disease course. (...)

The Lancet Infectious Diseases (e-date: 24/02/2020)

hi H, Han X, Jiang N, Cao Y, Alwalid O, Gu J, et al

[Lien original](#)

Staff safety during emergency airway management for COVID-19 in Hong Kong

Medical professionals caring for patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) are at high risk of contracting the infection. Aerosol-generating procedures, such as non-invasive ventilation (NIV), high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC), bag-mask ventilation, and intubation are of particularly high risk. We hereby describe the approach of our local intensive care unit (North District

Hospital, Sheung Shui, Hong Kong) to managing the risks to health-care staff, while maintaining optimal and high-quality care. (...)

The Lancet Respiratory Medicine (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Cheung JC-H, Ho LT, Cheng JV, Cham EYK, Lam KN

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 pneumonia: what has CT taught us?

In late December, 2019, a cluster of cases of viral pneumonia was linked to a seafood market in Wuhan (Hubei, China), and was later determined to be caused by a novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; previously known as 2019-nCoV). The genome sequence of SARS-CoV-2 is similar to, but distinct from, those of two other coronaviruses responsible for large-scale outbreaks in the past: severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV; about 79% sequence identity) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV; about 50%). (...)

The Lancet Infectious Diseases. (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Lee EYP, Ng M-Y, Khong P-L

[Lien original](#)

Potential Presymptomatic Transmission of SARS-CoV-2, Zhejiang Province, China, 2020

We report a 2-family cluster of persons infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 in the city of Zhoushan, Zhejiang Province, China, during January 2020. The infections resulted from contact with an infected but potentially presymptomatic traveler from the city of Wuhan in Hubei Province.

Emerging Infectious Disease journal 2020;26(5) (e-date: 24/02/2020)

hen-Dong T, An T, Ke-Feng L, Peng L, Hong-Ling W, Jing-Ping Y, et al

[Lien original](#)

Recent insights into 2019-nCoV: a brief but comprehensive review.

A novel coronavirus designated as 2019-nCoV hit the central Chinese city of Wuhan in late December 2019, and subsequently spread rapidly to all provinces of China and multiple countries. Up to 0:00 am February 9, 2020, a total of 37,287 cases have been confirmed infection of 2019-nCoV in China mainland, and 302 cases have also been cumulatively reported from 24 countries. According to the latest data, a total of 813 deaths occurred in China mainland, with the mortality reaching approximately 2.2%. (...)

Journal of Infection (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Han Q, Lin Q, Jin S, You L

[Lien original](#)

Clinical and computed tomographic imaging features of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia caused by SARS-CoV-2

Purpose : To investigate the clinical and imaging characteristics of computed tomography (CT) in novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) caused by SARS-CoV-2.

Materials and methods: A retrospective analysis was performed on the

imaging findings of patients confirmed with COVID-19 pneumonia who had chest CT scanning and treatment after disease onset. The clinical and imaging data were analyzed. (...)

Journal of Infection (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Xu Y-H, Dong J-H, An W-m, Lv X-Y, Yin X-P, Zhang J-Z, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and Pregnancy: What obstetricians need to know

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an emerging disease with a rapid increase in cases and deaths since its first identification in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Limited data are available about COVID-19 during pregnancy; however, information on illnesses associated with other highly pathogenic coronaviruses (i.e., severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)) might provide insights into COVID-19's effects during pregnancy.

American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Rasmussen SA, Smulian JC, Lednicky JA, Wen TS, Jamieson DJ

[Lien original](#)

Characteristics of and Important Lessons From the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in China: Summary of a Report of 72 314 Cases From the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention recently published the largest case series to date of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in mainland China (72 314 cases, updated through February 11, 2020).¹ This Viewpoint summarizes key findings from this report and discusses emerging understanding of and lessons from the COVID-19 epidemic. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Wu Z, McGoogan JM

[Lien original](#)

Emergence of Novel Coronavirus 2019-nCoV: Need for Rapid Vaccine and Biologics Development

Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is an emerging pathogen that was first identified in Wuhan, China in late December 2019. This virus is responsible for the ongoing outbreak that causes severe respiratory illness and pneumonia-like infection in humans. Due to the increasing number of cases in China and outside China, the WHO declared coronavirus as a global health emergency. Nearly 35,000 cases were reported and at least 24 other countries or territories have reported coronavirus cases as early on as February. (...)

Pathogens. 2020;9(2):148 (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Shanmugaraj B, Malla A, Phoolcharoen W

[Lien original](#)

Challenges and responsibilities of family doctors in the new global coronavirus outbreak

The world is again facing the threat of a deadly infection. After the Ebola outbreaks in Africa, the WHO has declared the novel coronavirus, spreading from Wuhan city in China since December, another public health emergency of international concern. At the time I was writing this commentary, the virus continues to infect more people and land on more cities. While the healthcare systems are put to a tough test, it is also a critical moment that the roles and responsibilities of family doctors are assessed and recognised. (...)

Family Medicine and Community Health. 2020;8(1):e000333 (e-date: 21/02/2020)

Li DKT

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: Real-time dissemination of scientific information to fight a public health emergency of international concern. Biosci Trends. 2020;10.5582/bst.2020.01056.

Rapidly sharing scientific information is an effective way to reduce public panic about COVID-19, and doing so is the key to providing real-time guidance to epidemiologists working to contain the outbreak, clinicians managing patients, and modelers helping to understand future developments and the possible effectiveness of various interventions. (...)

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

Song P, Karako T

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 Receiving ADE From Other Coronaviruses?

One of the most perplexing questions regarding the current COVID-19 coronavirus epidemic is the discrepancy between the severity of cases observed in the Hubei province of China and those occurring elsewhere in the world. One possible answer is antibody dependent enhancement (ADE) of SARS-CoV-2 due to prior exposure to other coronaviruses. ADE modulates the immune response and can elicit sustained inflammation, lymphopenia, and/or cytokine storm, one or all of which have been documented in severe cases and deaths. ADE also requires prior exposure to similar antigenic epitopes, presumably circulating in local viruses, making it a possible explanation for the observed geographic limitation of severe cases and deaths.

Microbes and infection. 2020:S1286-4579(20)30034-4 (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Tetro JA

[Lien original](#)

Genetic diversity and evolution of SARS-CoV-2.

COVID-19 is a viral respiratory illness caused by a new coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. The World Health Organization declared the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak a global public health emergency. We performed genetic analyses of eighty-six complete or near-complete genomes of SARS-CoV-2 and revealed many mutations and deletions on coding and non-coding regions. These observations provided evidence of the genetic diversity and rapid evolution of this novel coronavirus.

Infect Genet Evol. 2020:104260 (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Phan T

[Lien original](#)

Analysis of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) from different species sheds some light on cross-species receptor usage of a novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV.

J Infect. 2020:S0163-4453(20)30090-6. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Li R, Qiao S, Zhang G.

[Lien original](#)

Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) cases in Hong Kong and implications for further spread

J Infect. 2020:S0163-4453(20)30084-0. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Kwok KO, Wong V, Wei VWI, Wong SYS, Tang JW-T

[Lien original](#)

Chinese medical personnel against the 2019-nCoV

J Infect. 2020:S0163-4453(20)30082-7. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Feng Z-H, Cheng Y-R, Chen J, Ye L, Zhou M-Y, Wang M-W

[Lien original](#)

The non-contact handheld cutaneous infra-red thermometer for fever screening during the COVID-19 global emergency.

J Hosp Infect. 2020:S0195-6701(20)30058-X. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Aw DJ

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

Chest CT Findings in Patients with Corona Virus Disease 2019 and its Relationship with Clinical Features. Invest Radiol. 2020:10.1097/RLI.0000000000000670

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

Wu J, Wu X, Zeng W, Guo D, Fang Z, Chen L, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Estimated effectiveness of symptom and risk screening to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Traveller screening is being used to limit further spread of COVID-19 following its recent emergence, and symptom screening has become a ubiquitous tool in the global response. Previously, we developed a mathematical model to understand factors governing the effectiveness of traveller screening to prevent spread of emerging pathogens (Gostic et al., 2015). Here, we estimate the impact of different screening programs given current knowledge of key COVID-19 life history and epidemiological parameters. (...)

Elife. 2020;9:e55570. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Gostic K, Gomez ACR, Mummah RO, Kucharski AJ, Lloyd-Smith JO

[Lien original](#)

Facing the COVID-19 outbreak: What should we know and what could we do? J Med Virol. 2020;10.1002/jmv.25720.

A novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), emerged in Wuhan, Hubei Province in China in December 2019 and caused a serious type of pneumonia called coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19. This epidemic quickly spread across China and extended to more than 20 other countries. This commentary discusses the reasons for the fast spread of SARS-CoV-2 in three aspects: the infectious sources, including the biological nature of the virus; the susceptible population; and the transmission routes. The current situations and suggestions regarding the control of the disease are summarized.

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

Yang Y, Shang W, Rao X.

[Lien original](#)

Puzzle of highly pathogenic human coronaviruses (2019-nCoV)

Protein Cell. 2020;10.1007/s13238-020-00693-y. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Li J, Liu W

[Lien original](#)

18 F-FDG PET/CT Findings of COVID-19: A Series of Four Highly Suspected Cases. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2020;10.1007/s00259-020-4734-w.

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

Qin C, Liu F, Yen T-C, Lan X

[Lien original](#)

2019-nCoV (Wuhan virus), a novel Coronavirus: human-to-human transmission, travel-related cases, and vaccine readiness. J Infect Dev Ctries. 2020;14(1):3-17.

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

Ralph R, Lew J, Zeng T, Francis M, Xue B, Roux M, et al.

[Lien original](#)

First respiratory transmitted food borne outbreak?

The world is faced with a remarkable coronavirus outbreak with epicentre in Wuhan, China. Altogether 40554 cases have been confirmed globally with novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) until February 10, 2020. Rigorous surveillance in other countries is required to prevent further global expansion of the outbreak, but resolving the exact mechanism of the initial transmission events is crucial. Most initial cases had visited Huanan South Seafood Market in Wuhan selling also various exotic live animals. Based on the limited initial human-to-human transmission and timely clustering of cases in Huanan market among elderly men, coupled with knowledge that coronaviruses are derived from animals and relationship of SARS-CoV-2 to bat coronavirus, zoonotic transmission in the first instance is probable. (...)

Int J Hyg Environ Health. 2020;226:113490-. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Jalava K

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: a critical care perspective informed by lessons learnt from other viral epidemics

Anaesth Crit Care Pain Med. 2020:S2352-5568(20)30029-1. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Ling L, Joynt GM, Lipman J, Constantin J-M, Joannes-Boyau O

[Lien original](#)

Comments on Preliminary estimation of the basic reproduction number of novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in China, from 2019 to 2020: A data-driven Analysis in the early phase of the outbreak . Int J Infect Dis. 2020:S1201-9712(20)30082-5.

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

Dhungana HN

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: fighting panic with information. Lancet. 2020;395(10224):537-.

The Lancet (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

DOCUMENTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX

Interim Guidance for Public Health Personnel Evaluating Persons Under Investigation (PUIs) and Asymptomatic Close Contacts of Confirmed Cases at Their Home or Non-Home Residential Settings

As part of the risk assessment and public health management of persons with potential COVID-19, public health personnel will typically conduct interviews and assess these individuals for fever or other symptoms of COVID-19. (...)

CDC (e-date: 24/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 information for Travel

CDC (e-date: 24/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Joint WHO and ECDC mission in Italy to support COVID-19 control and prevention efforts

Italy has reported a rapid increase in cases of laboratory-confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) since 21 February 2020. An initial investigation by

Italian authorities has found several clusters of cases in different regions of northern Italy, with evidence of local transmission of COVID-19. (...)

WHO Europe (e-date: 24/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Operational considerations for managing COVID-19 cases/outbreak on board ships

This document has been prepared based on the evidence currently available about Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) transmission (human-to-human transmission via respiratory droplets or direct contact from an infected individual). It is recommended to use it in conjunction with the published World Health Organization

(WHO) Handbook for management of public health events on board ships. (...)

WHO (e-date: 24/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Stigma Related to COVID-19

The risk of getting coronavirus disease 2019 is currently low in the U.S. due in part to quick action from health authorities. However, some people are worried about the disease. Fear and anxiety can lead to social stigma towards Chinese or other Asian Americans. (...)

CDC (e-date: 21/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Interim Guidance for Collection and Submission of Postmortem Specimens from Deceased Persons Under Investigation (PUI) for COVID-19, February 2020

CDC (e-date: 19/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Interim Guidance for Ships on Managing Suspected Coronavirus Disease 2019

CDC (e-date: 18/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Hospital Preparedness Assessment Tool

CDC (e-date: 14/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Fiche: Gestion des prélèvements biologiques d'un patient suspect de COVID-19

Société Française de Microbiologie (e-date: 20/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

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

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

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: epidemiology, virology and clinical features [Mis à jour le 24/02/2020]

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

[Lien original](#)

Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) information on the use of surgical masks

Australian government (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) information for universities, students and staff

Australian government (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

PREPRINTS

Rapid colorimetric detection of COVID-19 coronavirus using a reverse tran-scriptional loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) diagnostic plat-form: iLACO

The recent outbreak of a novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (also known as 2019-nCoV) threatens global health, given serious cause for concern. SARS-CoV-2 is a human-to-human pathogen that caused fever, severe respiratory disease and pneumonia (known as COVID-19). By press time, more than 70,000 infected people had been confirmed worldwide. SARS-CoV-2 is very similar to the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus broke out 17 years ago. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Yu L, Wu S, Hao X, Li X, Liu X, Ye S, et al

[Lien original](#)

Statistical Estimate of Epidemic Trend, Suggestions and Lessons for Public Safety from the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Background: The central Chinese city of Wuhan has reported the first case of unexplained pneumonia on early of December 2019, then recorded outbreak of atypical pneumonia caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19)

since December 31, 2019. Cases have been exported to other Chinese cities, as well as internationally, threatening to public health and safety. Here, we provide an estimate of epidemic trend in Hubei and all of the China on the basis of the fitted models of confirmed cases and learn lessons for the prevention and control measures to the future similar outbreak, accounting for the prevention interventions of enterprises, governments and people, as well as social economy and public safety. (...)

SSRN (e-date: 21/02/2020)

Dong L, Zhang Y, Tao Q, Deng S, Li N

[Lien original](#)

Analysis of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Infection and Clinical Characteristics of Outpatients: An Epidemiological Study from the Fever Clinic in Wuhan, China

Background: Since the outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) pneumonia, thousands of patients with fever, cough or fatigue were flocked to department of fever outpatients of designated hospitals in Wuhan, China, everyday. To date, no data have been provided to reflect the prevalence of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) among these outpatients. Besides, little is known on the distinguishable clinical features between COVID-19 and nucleic acid negative patients in fever clinics. (...)

SSRN (e-date: 20/02/2020)

Liu W, Wang F, Li G, Wei Y, Li X, He L, et al

[Lien original](#)

The Epidemiologic and Clinical Features of Suspected and Confirmed Cases of Imported 2019 Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia in North Shanghai, China

Background: A recent cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan (China) is known to be caused by a novel beta-coronavirus named the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) and can be spread through human-to-human transmission. In this study, we reported the epidemiologic and clinical features of suspected and confirmed cases of imported 2019-nCoV in North Shanghai, China. (...)

SSRN (e-date: 20/02/2020)

Xie S, Zhang G, Yu H, Wang J, Wang S, Tang G, et al

[Lien original](#)

Clinical Characteristics of 60 COVID-19-Infected Patients with or Without Renal Injury In Hangzhou, China

Background: Up to now, COVID-19 has infected more than 60 thousand of people in China and is gradually spread globally. The disease was named as Novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) on February 8th. We analyzed data on 60 confirmed cases in Hangzhou to determine the clinical characteristics of NCP with or without renal injury. (...)

SSRN (e-date: 20/02/2020)

Xie Z, Bao J, Cai Z, Liu S, Chen H, Qi J, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Quarantine for SARS-CoV-2 in Spain: How Did We Do it?

Background: On 31 December 2019, WHO was informed of a cluster of cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology detected in Wuhan, China. A new type of coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, was isolated on 7 January 2020. On January 30th, WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. In this context, some western countries, including Spain, decided to evacuate its nationals from Hubei, China. Spaniards evacuated were put into quarantine for 14 days in a military hospital in Madrid. (...)

SSRN (e-date: 20/02/2020)

Olivencia G, Membrillo de Novales F, Rosado M, Figueras A, Alonso P

[Lien original](#)

Bioinformatic Analysis Reveals That the Reproductive System Is Potentially at Risk from 2019-ncov

An outbreak of a novel coronavirus, 2019-nCoV, occurred in China towards the end of 2019, and has spread rapidly ever since. Previous studies showed that some virus could affect the reproductive system and cause long-term complications. Recent studies exploring the source of 2019-nCoV using genomic sequencing have revealed that 2019-nCoV enters the host cells via the angiotensin-converting enzyme II (ACE2), the receptor that recognizes 2019-nCoV. (...)

OSF Preprints (e-date: 21/02/2020)

Zhang J, Yuqi W, Rui WK, Lu, Menjiang T, Huan G

[Lien original](#)

Cryo-EM structures of HKU2 and SADS-CoV spike glycoproteins and insights into coronavirus evolution

A new porcine coronavirus SADS-CoV was recently identified from suckling piglets with severe diarrhea in southern China and its genome sequence is most identical (~95% identity) to that of bat α -coronavirus HKU2. It again indicates bats are the natural reservoir of many coronaviruses that have great potential for cross-species transmission to animals and humans by recombination and/or mutation. Here we report the cryo-EM structures of HKU2 and SADS-CoV spike glycoprotein trimers at 2.38 angstrom and 2.83 angstrom resolution, respectively. (...)

bioRxiv (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Yu J, Qiao S, Guo R, Wang X

[Lien original](#)

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