

ARTICLES PUBLIES OU IN PRESS (46)

Editorial Concern—Possible Reporting of the Same Patients With COVID-19 in Different Reports

Since January 1, 2020, *JAMA* and the *JAMA* Network journals have received hundreds of manuscripts and direct queries related to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including research reports, case series and case reports, and opinion pieces. The editors have become aware that some of the patients described in some of these manuscripts, sometimes with overlapping authorship, have been reported in more than 1 submission. This inclusion of the same patients in more than 1 report has not been clearly indicated in the submitted manuscripts. This is of concern and may represent a lapse in ethical standards of scientific reporting. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Bauchner H, Golub RM, Zylke J

[Lien original](#)

Managing COVID-19 in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

The public health response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China has illustrated that it is possible to contain COVID-19 if governments focus on tried and tested public health outbreak responses. Isolation, quarantine, social distancing, and community containment measures were rapidly implemented. In China, patients with COVID-19 were immediately isolated in designated existing hospitals, and new hospitals were rapidly built to manage the increasing numbers of cases in the most affected areas. Home quarantine for contacts was initiated and large gatherings were canceled. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Hopman J, Allegranzi B, Mehtar S

[Lien original](#)

Shortcomings in the US Pharmaceutical Supply Chain: Potential Risks Associated With International Manufacturing and Trade-Related Tariffs

In 2016, an explosion at a factory of the Chinese industrial giant Qilu Pharmaceutical resulted in suspension of operations.¹ The factory was the sole global manufacturer of several active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) for piperacillin-tazobactam (Zosyn). APIs are the chemical building blocks used in making a diverse number of antimicrobial agents. The explosion exacerbated an existing shortage of this vital antibiotic agent that is widely used in hospitals around the world. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Oehler RL, Gompf SG

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: towards controlling of a pandemic

The Lancet (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Bedford J, Enria D, Giesecke J, Heymann DL, Ihekweazu C, Kobinger G, et al

[Lien original](#)

Clinical Features of 69 Cases with Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Wuhan, China

Background: From December 2019 to February 2020, 2019 severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has caused a serious outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Wuhan, China. Related

clinical features are needed.

Methods: We reviewed 69 patients who were hospitalized in Union hospital in Wuhan between January 16 to January 29, 2020. All patients were confirmed to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 and the final date of follow-up was February 4, 2020.

Clinical Infectious Diseases (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Wang Z, Yang B, Li Q, Wen L, Zhang R

Lien original

Potentially repurposing adamantanes for COVID-19

The impressive array of clinical trials outlined by Zhang et al in a short format speaks well towards the impetus of finding effective antiviral chemotherapy for COVID-19. Early reports of the potential efficacy of chloroquine in such clinical studies illustrates also the rapid progress that can be made in the current era. The latter theme, in particular, emerges from previous knowledge that chloroquine has been active in vitro against SARS-CoV, feline infectious peritonitis virus, bovine coronavirus, human coronavirus 229E, and human coronavirus OC43 using a variety of test methods. (...)

J Med Virol (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Cimolai N

Lien original

Is novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) transmitted through conjunctiva?

We read with interest the article of Dr Xia et al. on the detection of RNA of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in tears and conjunctival secretions of patients with novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Xia et al tested a total of 60 tears and conjunctival secretions samples from 30 patients, with two samples from each patient collected at an interval of 2 to 3 days. While none of the samples from 29 COVID-19 patients without conjunctivitis had detectable SARS-CoV-2 RNA, one patient complicated with conjunctivitis showed SARS-CoV-2 RNA in the two samples of tears and conjunctival secretions. In the discussion, Xia et al. mentioned that transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through conjunctiva is not common, but they also stated that the risk of transmission could not be completely eliminated. (...)

J Med Virol (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Peng Y, Zhou YH

Lien original

Estimation of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Burden and Potential for International Dissemination of Infection From Iran

Background: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic began in Wuhan, China, in late 2019 and continues to spread globally (1), with exported cases confirmed in 109 countries at the time of writing (2). During the interval between 19 February and 23 February 2020, Iran reported its first 43 cases, with 8 deaths. Three exported cases originating in Iran were identified, suggesting an underlying burden of disease in that country greater than that indicated by reported cases. A large epidemic in Iran could further fuel global dissemination of COVID-19. (...)

Ann Intern Med (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Tuite AR, Bogoch, II, Sherbo R, Watts A, Fisman D, Khan K

Lien original

COVID-19 and the Risk to Health Care Workers: A Case Report

Background: Little is known about the effectiveness of personal protective equipment for health care workers who take care of patients infected with the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) that recently originated in China and has spread globally (1, 2).

Objective: To describe the clinical outcome of health care workers who took care of a patient with severe pneumonia before the diagnosis of COVID-19 was known. (...)

Ann Intern Med (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Ng K, Poon BH, Kiat Puar TH, Shan Quah JL, Loh WJ, Wong YJ, et al

Lien original

Radiology Department Preparedness for COVID-19: Radiology Scientific Expert Panel

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic began in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The outbreak is due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection. Approximately 81,000 patients have been infected in China. Although infection rates are said to be controlled in China through severe public health measures, Italy (more than 10,000 cases) and Iran (more than 8000 cases) have seen exponential increases in the number of infected individuals. (...)

Radiology (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Mossa-Basha M, Meltzer CC, Kim DC, Tuite MJ, Kolli KP, Tan BS

Lien original

Can the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Affect the Eyes? A Review of Coronaviruses and Ocular Implications in Humans and Animals

In December 2019, a novel coronavirus (CoV) epidemic, caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus – 2 (SARS-CoV-2) emerged from China. This virus causes the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Since then, there have been anecdotal reports of ocular infection. The ocular implications of human CoV infections have not been widely studied. However, CoVs have been known to cause various ocular infections in animals. Clinical entities such as conjunctivitis, anterior uveitis, retinitis, and optic neuritis have been documented in feline and murine models. In this article, the current evidence suggesting possible human CoV infection of ocular tissue is reviewed. The review article will also highlight animal CoVs and their associated ocular infections. We hope that this article will serve as a start for further research into the ocular implications of human CoV infections. (...)

Ocul Immunol Inflamm (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Seah I, Agrawal R

Lien original

Impact of COVID-19 outbreak on rehabilitation services and Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (PRM) physicians' activities in Italy. An official document of the Italian PRM Society (SIMFER)

Since the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak in Europe, Italy has been among the first affected countries, and the number of reported cases is still the highest in the continent. Since the beginning, the epidemic has had a huge impact in the acute sector of the healthcare system (especially the emergency departments, Intensive Care Units - ICUs, laboratory and imaging services), and these services have been experiencing increasing pressure (1,2). As the epidemic progresses, almost all the healthcare sectors will be involved, including the area of post-acute care and rehabilitation. (...)

Eur J Phys Rehabil Med (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Boldrini P, Bernetti A, Fiore P

Lien original

COVID-19 in the Shadows of MERS-CoV in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) has plagued the Middle East since it was first reported in 2012. Recently, at the end of December 2019, a cluster of pneumonia cases were reported from Wuhan city, Hubei Province, China, linked to a wet seafood market with a new coronavirus identified as the etiologic agent currently named SARS-CoV-2. Most cases are in Mainland China with international spread to 25 countries. (...)

J Epidemiol Glob Health (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Barry M, Al Amri M, Memish ZA

Lien original

The role of CT for Covid-19 patient's management remains poorly defined

In December 2019, the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) was identified in the viral pneumonia cases occurred in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China; In the following month, the 2019-nCoV quickly spread inside and outside of Hubei Province and even to other countries. Respiratory droplet transmission is the main route of transmission, while it can also be transmitted through contact. Based on currently epidemiological survey, the latency period is mostly from 0 to 10 days (median: 3 days), though much longer incubation period cases have been noted (1-4). 2019-nCoV is also contagious during the latency period. The time span of the patients discharging infective virus is not clear. Covid-19 patients commonly have symptoms of fever, fatigue, dry cough, dyspnoea, chest tightness, nasal congestion, runny nose or other upper respiratory symptoms. (...)

Ann Transl Med (e-date: 14/02/2020)
Wang YXJ, Liu WH, Yang M, Chen W
Lien original

Early estimation of the case fatality rate of COVID-19 in mainland China: a data-driven analysis

Background: An ongoing outbreak of pneumonia caused by a novel coronavirus [severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV)-2], named COVID-19, hit a major city of China, Wuhan in December 2019 and subsequently spread to other provinces/regions of China and overseas. Several studies have been done to estimate the basic reproduction number in the early phase of this outbreak, yet there are no reliable estimates of case fatality rate (CFR) for COVID-19 to date. (...)

Ann Transl Med (e-date: 12/02/2020)
Yang S, Cao P, Du P, Wu Z, Zhuang Z, Yang L, et al
Lien original

A Generic Computer-Assisted Four-Pronged Approach for the Management of Emerging Global Pathogens: Some Comments on COVID-19.

The world is currently in the midst of an outbreak of a new and expanding epidemic, the novel coronavirus now known as SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2), which has spread globally starting from its first reported case in late December 2019 in Wuhan city of China. According to the 29 February 2020 World Health Organization report, China had 79,394 confirmed cases with 2838 deaths; outside China there were 6,009 COVID-19 cases and 86 reported deaths until the same day. In the twenty-first century, the COVID-19 is the latest arrival in a line of emerging global pathogens, other significant ones being SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), Bird Flu/Swine Flu, Zika and Ebola virus. (...)

Curr Comput Aided Drug Des (e-date: 17/03/2020)
Basak SC, Majumdar S, Vracko M, Nandy A, Bhattacharjee A
Lien original

Era of molecular diagnosis for pathogen identification of unexplained pneumonia, lessons to be learned

Unexplained pneumonia (UP) caused by a novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) emerged in China in late December 2019 and has infected more than 9000 cases by 31 January 2020. Shanghai reported the first imported case of COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) in 20 January 2020. A combinative approach of real-time RT-PCR, CRISPR-based assay and metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) were used to diagnose this unexplained pneumonia patient. Real-time RT-PCR and CRISPR-based assay both reported positive. (...)

Emerg Microbes Infect (e-date: 16/03/2020)
Ai JW, Zhang Y, Zhang HC, Xu T, Zhang WH
Lien original

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): A Systematic Review of Imaging Findings in 919 Patients.

OBJECTIVE. Available information on CT features of the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is scattered in different publications, and a cohesive literature review has yet to be compiled.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. This article includes a systematic literature search of PubMed, Embase (Elsevier), Google Scholar, and the World Health Organization database.

RESULTS. Known features of COVID-19 on initial CT include bilateral multilobar ground-glass opacification (GGO) with a peripheral or posterior distribution, mainly in the lower lobes and less frequently within the right middle lobe. Atypical initial imaging presentation of consolidative opacities superimposed on GGO may be found in a smaller number of cases, mainly in the elderly population. Septal thickening, bronchiectasis, pleural thickening, and subpleural involvement are some of the less common findings, mainly in the later stages of the disease. Pleural effusion, pericardial effusion, lymphadenopathy, cavitation, CT halo sign, and pneumothorax are uncommon but may be seen with disease progression.

Read More: <https://www.ajronline.org/doi/10.2214/AJR.20.23034>

AJR Am J Roentgenol (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Salehi S, Abedi A, Balakrishnan S, Gholamrezanezhad A

Lien original

Clinical Features and Chest CT Manifestations of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in a Single-Center Study in Shanghai, China

OBJECTIVE. Confronting the new coronavirus infection known as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is challenging and requires excluding patients with suspected COVID-19 who actually have other diseases. The purpose of this study was to assess the clinical features and CT manifestations of COVID-19 by comparing patients with COVID-19 pneumonia with patients with non-COVID-19 pneumonia who presented at a fever observation department in Shanghai, China. **MATERIALS AND METHODS.** Patients were retrospectively enrolled in the study from January 19 through February 6, 2020. All patients underwent real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing. (...)

AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2020:1-6. (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Cheng Z, Lu Y, Cao Q, Qin L, Pan Z, Yan F, et al

Lien original

Report on the Epidemiological Features of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in the Republic of Korea from January 19 to March 2, 2020

Since the first case of coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) was reported in Wuhan, China, as of March 2, 2020, the total number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 was 89,069 cases in 67 countries and regions. As of 0 am, March 2, 2020, the Republic of Korea had the second-largest number of confirmed cases (n = 4,212) after China (n = 80,026). This report summarizes the epidemiologic features and the snapshots of the outbreak in the Republic of Korea from January 19 and March 2, 2020.

J Korean Med Sci (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Lien original

2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pneumonia with Hemoptysis as the Initial Symptom: CT and Clinical Features

Recently, some global cases of 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pneumonia have been caused by second- or third-generation transmission of the viral infection, resulting in no traceable epidemiological history. Owing to the complications of COVID-19 pneumonia, the first symptom and imaging features of patients can be very atypical and early diagnosis of COVID-19 infections remains a challenge. It would aid radiologists and clinicians to be aware of the early atypical symptom and imaging features of the disease and contribute to the prevention of infected patients being missed.

Korean J Radiol (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Shi F, Yu Q, Huang W, Tan C

Lien original

Computed Tomographic Findings in COVID-19

Dear Editor, We read the publication on “Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Outbreak in 2019: Computed Tomographic Findings in Two Cases” with great interest. Lin et al. described “chest computed tomography findings of multiple regions of patchy consolidation and ground-glass opacities in both lungs” and mentioned that “these findings were characteristically located along the bronchial bundle or subpleural lungs.” We would like to share ideas and observations from other countries where coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is also endemic. (...)

Korean J Radiol (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Joob B, Wiwanitkit V

Lien original

What Is Needed to Make Interventional Radiology Ready for COVID-19? Lessons from SARS-CoV Epidemic

Dear Editor, We read with interest an article on novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) recently published in the journal by Lin et al. In this letter, we hope to provide some insights from an interventional radiologist (IR) perspective and provide relevant references to better help IR prepare for what is ahead while COVID-19 outbreak is evolving.

In December 2019, a cluster of patients with pneumonia of unknown cause appeared in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. (...)

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

Pua U, Wong D

Lien original

Evolution of Computed Tomography Manifestations in Five Patients Who Recovered from Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pneumonia

Dear Editor, We read with interest the article on coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) recently published in *Korean Journal of Radiology*. In this letter, we share our experience on the evolution of computed tomography (CT) findings in COVID-19 pneumonia. An outbreak of COVID-19 that began in Wuhan, China, has spread rapidly. As of February 15, 2020, China has reported 68584 patients, including 1666 fatalities. Moreover, multiple countries reporting imported cases from China are rapidly increasing. The disease poses a grave threat to global public health, with the need for close attention. (...)

Korean J Radiol (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Sun Q, Xu X, Xie J, Li J, Huang X

Lien original

False-Negative Results of Real-Time Reverse-Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2: Role of Deep-Learning-Based CT Diagnosis and Insights from Two Cases

The epidemic of 2019 novel coronavirus, later named as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is still gradually spreading worldwide. The nucleic acid test or genetic sequencing serves as the gold standard method for confirmation of infection, yet several recent studies have reported false-negative results of real-time reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR). Here, we report two representative false-negative cases and discuss the supplementary role of clinical data with rRT-PCR, including laboratory examination results and computed tomography features. Coinfection with SARS-CoV-2 and other viruses has been discussed as well.

Korean J Radiol. (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Li D, Wang D, Dong J, Wang N, Huang H, Xu H, et al

Lien original

COVID-19 and mycoplasma pneumoniae coinfection

Am J Hematol (e-date: 15/03/2020)

Fan BE, Lim KGE, Chong VCL, Chan SSW, Ong KH, Kuperan P

Lien original

Care of haematology patients in a COVID-19 epidemic

The threat to health of the COVID-19 infection (caused by the novel zoonotic SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus) is now established.^{1, 2} As widespread community transmission becomes likely, it is necessary to urgently consider the unique impact this may have on haematology patients and the practical steps that can be taken to reduce their risk during ongoing care. The importance of personal hygiene, the use of protective equipment and the investigation, isolation and treatment of infected patients are well documented elsewhere (<https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/epr/coronavirus/>), and are not discussed here. (...)

Br J Haematol (e-date: 15/03/2020)

Willan J, King AJ, Hayes S, Collins GP, Peniket A

Lien original

Clinical characteristics of refractory COVID-19 pneumonia in Wuhan, China

Background - Since December 2019, novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)-infected pneumonia (COVID-19) occurred in Wuhan, and rapidly spread throughout China. This study aimed to clarify the characteristics of patients

with refractory COVID-19.

Methods - In this retrospective single-center study, we included 155 consecutive patients with confirmed COVID-19 in Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University from January 1st to February 5th. The cases were divided into general and refractory COVID-19 groups according to the clinical efficacy after hospitalization, and the difference between groups were compared. (...)

Clinical Infectious Diseases (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Mo P, Xing Y, Xiao Y, Deng L, Zhao Q, Wang H, et al

Lien original

Patients of COVID-19 may benefit from sustained lopinavir-combined regimen and the increase of eosinophil may predict the outcome of COVID-19 progression

Objectives - To explore the epidemiological information, clinical characteristics, therapeutic outcomes and temporal progression of laboratory findings in 2019-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) patients exposed to lopinavir.

Methods - We collected data from ten COVID-19 patients admitted between January 22, 2020 and February 11, 2020 at Xixi hospital in Hangzhou, China. (...)

Int J Infect Dis (e-date: 12/03/2020)

Liu F, Xu A, Zhang Y, Xuan W, Yan T, Pan K, et al

Lien original

Prevalence of comorbidities in the novel Wuhan coronavirus (COVID-19) infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Background - An outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID -19) in Wuhan, China, the epidemic is more widespread than initially estimated, with cases now confirmed in multiple countries.

Aims - The aim of the meta-analysis was to assess the prevalence of comorbidities in the COVID-19 infection patients and the risk of underlying diseases in severe patients compared to non-severe patients. (...)

Int J Infect Dis (e-date: 12/03/2020)

Yang J, Zheng Y, Gou X, Pu K, Chen Z, Guo Q, et al

Lien original

Applications of google search trends for risk communication in infectious disease management: A case study of COVID-19 outbreak in Taiwan

Objective - An emerging outbreak of COVID-19 has been detected in at least 26 countries worldwide. Given this pandemic situation, robust risk communication is urgently needed particularly in affected countries. Therefore, this study explored the potential use of Google Trends (GT) to monitor public restlessness toward COVID-19 epidemic infection in Taiwan.

Methods - We retrieved GT data for the specific locations of Taiwan nationwide and subregions using defined search terms related to coronavirus, handwashing, and face masks. (...)

Int J Infect Dis (e-date: 12/03/2020)

Husnayain A, Fuad A, Su EC

Lien original

Experience of different upper respiratory tract sampling strategies for detection of COVID-19

COVID-19 is spreading rapidly around the world¹. At present, the diagnosis of COVID-19 mainly depends on real-time RT-PCR assay of throat swabs². However, the false negative rate of nucleic acid test for SARS-CoV-2 with throat swabs is high, and throat swabs are uncomfortable for patients, and may induce coughing. The lingual swab is convenient and may achieve the same effect. This study compares the differences between lingual swab and throat swab sampling results, and analyzes whether standardized sampling by the same nurse could improve the detection rate compared with sampling by several nurses. (...)

J Hosp Infect (e-date: 12/03/2020)

Ye G, Li Y, Lu M, Chen S, Luo Y, Wang S, et al

Lien original

Potential inhibitors against 2019-nCoV coronavirus M protease from clinically approved medicines

Coronaviruses, members of the family *Coronaviridae* and subfamily *Coronavirinae*, are enveloped positive-strand RNA viruses which have spikes of glycoproteins projecting from their viral envelopes, thus exhibit a corona or halo-like appearance. Coronaviruses are the causal pathogens for a wide spectrum of respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases in both wild and domestic animals, including birds, pigs, rodents, etc. Previous studies have found that six strains of coronaviruses are capable to infect humans, including four strains circulating yearly to cause common cold, and other two strains which are the source for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV), respectively. (...)

J Genet Genomics (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Liu X, Wang XJ

Lien original

Asymptomatic carrier state, acute respiratory disease, and pneumonia due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2): Facts and myths

Since the emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (formerly known as the 2019 novel coronavirus [2019-nCoV]) in Wuhan, China in December 2019, which is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), more than 75,000 cases have been reported in 32 countries/regions, resulting in more than 2000 deaths worldwide. Despite the fact that most COVID-19 cases and mortalities were reported in China, the WHO has declared this outbreak as the sixth public health emergency of international concern. The COVID-19 can present as an asymptomatic carrier state, acute respiratory disease, and pneumonia. Adults represent the population with the highest infection rate; however, neonates, children, and elderly patients can also be infected by SARS-CoV-2. (...)

J Microbiol Immunol Infect (e-date: 04/03/2020)

Lai CC, Liu YH, Wang CY, Wang YH, Hsueh SC, Yen MY, et al

Lien original

A systematic review on the efficacy and safety of chloroquine for the treatment of COVID-19

Purpose - COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is a public health emergency of international concern. As of this time, there is no known effective pharmaceutical treatment, although it is much needed for patient contracting the severe form of the disease. The aim of this systematic review was to summarize the evidence regarding chloroquine for the treatment of COVID-19.

Methods - PubMed, EMBASE, and three trial Registries were searched for studies on the use of chloroquine in patients with COVID-19. (...)

J Crit Care (e-date: 10/03/2020)

Cortegiani A, Ingoglia G, Ippolito M, Giarratano A, Einav S

Lien original

A tug-of-war between severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 and host antiviral defence: lessons from other pathogenic viruses

World Health Organization has declared the ongoing outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. The virus was named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. Human infection with SARS-CoV-2 leads to a wide range of clinical manifestations ranging from asymptomatic, mild, moderate to severe. The severe cases present with pneumonia, which can progress to acute respiratory distress syndrome. The outbreak provides an opportunity for real-time tracking of an animal coronavirus that has just crossed species barrier to infect humans. The outcome of SARS-CoV-2 infection is largely determined by virus-host interaction. Here, we review the discovery, zoonotic origin, animal hosts, transmissibility and pathogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 in relation to its interplay with host antiviral defense. (...)

Emerg Microbes Infect (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Fung SY, Yuen KS, Ye ZW, Chan CP, Jin DY

Lien original

Diagnosis and clinical management of severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection: an operational recommendation of Peking Union Medical College Hospital (V2.0)

Since December 2019, China has been experiencing an outbreak of a new infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The clinical features include fever, coughing, shortness of breath, and inflammatory lung infiltration. China rapidly listed SARS-CoV-2-related pneumonia as a statutory

infectious disease. To standardize the diagnosis and treatment of this new infectious disease, an operational recommendation for the diagnosis and management of SARS-CoV-2 infection is developed by Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

Emerg Microbes Infect (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Li T

[Lien original](#)

On the front lines of coronavirus: the Italian response to covid-19

Italy has rapidly become the country hit second hardest in the world by the coronavirus pandemic. **Marta Paterlini** reports on the front lines of a country in total lockdown

“Patient 1” can breathe on his own after more than two weeks in intensive care for severe pneumonia. The 38 year old marathon runner, admitted to hospital on 21 February 2020, is believed to be the source of local transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for covid-19) in Italy, now the country with the second highest number of deaths from the virus in the world. (...)

BMJ (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Paterlini M

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19: medical schools are urged to fast-track final year students

UK medical schools have been urged to fast-track final year medical students into the workforce in the wake of severe disruptions to teaching programmes caused by the covid-19 outbreak.

The Medical Schools Council said that universities should waive requirements for clinical exams and draw on alternative methods of assessment to ensure that doctors are registered as quickly as possible.

Guidance issued by the council to medical schools on 13 March said: “It is important that medical schools do not delay qualification and so prevent new doctors joining the workforce in the summer. We advise that final year qualifying exams are prioritised where they have not yet taken place. Additional opportunities to take finals as a first sit should be provided where necessary. We suggest that finals are simplified as far as possible consistent with testing necessary learning objectives. We suggest patients are not used in final clinical exams.” (...)

BMJ (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Iacobucci G

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19: outbreak could last until spring 2021 and see 7.9 million hospitalised in the UK

The covid-19 outbreak is expected to last around one year (until spring 2021), with around 80% of the population infected and up to 15% of people (7.9 million) requiring hospitalisation in the UK, a briefing document produced by Public Health England for the government has said.

The document, seen by the *Guardian*, said that, of the five million people deemed vital because of their work “in essential services and critical infrastructure”—including one million NHS staff and 1.5 million social care staff—500 000 could be off sick at any one time. (...)

BMJ (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Mahase E

[Lien original](#)

Why Test for Proportional Hazards?

The Cox proportional hazards model, introduced in 1972, has become the default approach for survival analysis in randomized trials. The Cox model estimates the ratio of the hazard of the event or outcome of interest (eg, death) between 2 treatment groups. Informally, the hazard at any given time is the probability of experiencing the event of interest in the next interval among individuals who had not yet experienced the event by the start of the interval. Because the Cox model requires the hazards in both groups to be proportional, researchers are often asked to “test” whether hazards are proportional. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Stensrud MJ, Hernán MA

[Lien original](#)

When Guidelines Recommend Shared Decision-making

Clinicians and patients may develop care plans from clinical practice guidelines. To be trustworthy, guidelines should result from a rigorous, inclusive, and transparent process, informed by the best available research evidence and safeguarded against biases and conflicts of interest. Their guidance should be clear, specific, graded by likelihood of benefit and harm, and actionable. Guidelines are increasingly recommending shared decision-making (SDM), an approach in which patients and clinicians work together to develop a shared appreciation of the patient's situation and decide how to respond well to it. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Rabi DM, Kunneman M, Montori VM

Lien original

Evidence informing the UK's COVID-19 public health response must be transparent

The UK Government asserts that its response to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is based on evidence and expert modelling. However, different scientists can reach different conclusions based on the same evidence, and small differences in assumptions can lead to large differences in model predictions. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Alwan NA, Bhopal R, Burgess RA, Colburn T, Cuevas LE, Smith GD, et al

Lien original

Preparedness is essential for malaria-endemic regions during the COVID-19 pandemic

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic that first emerged in Wuhan in China's Hubei province has quickly spread to the rest of China and many other countries. Within 3 months, more than 125 000 people have been infected and the death toll had reached over 4600 worldwide on March 12, 2020. In an attempt to contain the virus, the Chinese Government has made unprecedented efforts and invested enormous resources and these containment efforts have stemmed the spread of the disease. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Wang J, Xu C, Wong YK, He Y, Adegnik AA, Kremsner PG, et al

Lien original

Investigation of three clusters of COVID-19 in Singapore: implications for surveillance and response measures

Background - Three clusters of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) linked to a tour group from China, a company conference, and a church were identified in Singapore in February, 2020. **Methods** - We gathered epidemiological and clinical data from individuals with confirmed COVID-19, via interviews and inpatient medical records, and we did field investigations to assess interactions and possible modes of transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Open source reports were obtained for overseas cases. We reported the median (IQR) incubation period of SARS-CoV-2. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Pung R, Chiew CJ, Young BE, Chin S, Chen MIC, Clapham HE, et al

Lien original

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Surveillance and Containment Measures for the First 100 Patients with COVID-19 in Singapore — January 2–February 29, 2020

What is already known about this topic? First detected in China in late 2019, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) transmission has spread globally.

What is added by this report? Singapore implemented a multipronged surveillance and containment strategy that contributed to enhanced case ascertainment and slowing of the outbreak. Based on review of the first 100 cases, the mean interval from symptom onset to isolation was 5.6 days and declined after approximately 1 month.

What are the implications for public health practice? A multipronged surveillance strategy could lead to enhanced case detection and reduced transmission of highly infectious diseases such as COVID-19. (...)

MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Ng Y, Li Z, Chua Y, et al

Lien original

DOCUMENTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX (14)

Suspected COVID-19 cases which samples should be taken

Public Health England (e-date: 15/02/2020)

Lien original

Discontinuation of In-Home Isolation for Immunocompromised Persons with COVID-19 (Interim Guidance)

Who this is for: Healthcare providers and public health officials managing immunocompromised persons with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) under home isolation.

Limited information is available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness, transmission efficiency, and the duration of viral shedding for immunocompromised persons with novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Experience from other respiratory viral infections, in particular influenza, suggests that persons with COVID-19 may shed detectable viral material and potentially infectious virus for an extended period of time after recovery. (...)

CDC (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Lien original

Guidance for shipping and sea ports on coronavirus (COVID-19)

This information will assist ships (including cargo vessels, ferries and cruise ships) and sea ports in providing advice to staff on addressing coronavirus (COVID-19), on ships and in sea ports. Ships and sea ports will collectively be referred to as a 'marine setting' in this guidance.

Public Health England (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Lien original

COVID-19: prisons and other prescribed places of detention guidance

Public Health England (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Lien original

COVID-19: guidance for staff in the transport sector[Mis à jour le 16/03/2020]

Public Health England (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Lien original

COVID-19: guidance for hostel or day centre providers of services for people experiencing rough sleeping

Public Health England (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Lien original

FDA Issued Emergency Use Authorization to Thermo Fisher Scientific for Diagnostic Test Used to Detect COVID-19 on March 13

Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. (NYSE: TMO), the world leader in serving science, announced that on March 13, 2020, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued an emergency use authorization (EUA) for its diagnostic test that can be used immediately by CLIA high-complexity laboratories in the U.S. to detect nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, and not for any other viruses or pathogens.

The authorized test uses Applied Biosystems TaqPath Assay technology and is designed to provide patient results within four hours of a sample being received by a lab. The estimated time-to-result also includes time for sample preparation and instrument analysis. (...)

FDA (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Lien original

Advice for organising public gatherings

Australian Government. Department of health (e-date: 15/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Animals and Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Some coronaviruses that infect animals have become able to infect humans and then spread between people, but this is rare. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) are examples of diseases caused by coronaviruses that originated in animals and spread to people. This is what is suspected to have happened with the virus that caused the current outbreak of COVID-19. (...)

CDC (e-date: 16/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response

This tool is designed to support risk communication, community engagement staff and responders working with national health authorities, and other partners to develop, implement and monitor an effective action plan for communicating effectively with the public, engaging with communities, local partners and other stakeholders to help prepare and protect individuals, families and the public's health during early response to COVID-19.

WHO (e-date: 16/03/2020)

MALADIES-INFECTIEUSES

[Lien original](#)

Critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19

All countries should increase their level of preparedness, alert and response to identify, manage and care for new cases of COVID-19. Countries should prepare to respond to different public health scenarios, recognizing that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to managing cases and outbreaks of COVID-19. Each country should assess its risk and rapidly implement the necessary measures at the appropriate scale to reduce both COVID-19 transmission and economic, public and social impacts.

WHO (e-date: 16/03/2020)

MALADIES-INFECTIEUSES

[Lien original](#)

Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected [Mis à jour le 13/03/2020]

This document is intended for clinicians taking care of hospitalised adult and paediatric patients with severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) when a nCoV infection is suspected. It is not meant to replace clinical judgment or specialist consultation but rather to strengthen clinical management of these patients and provide to up-to-date guidance. Best practices for SARI including IPC and optimized supportive care for severely ill patients are essential.

WHO (e-date: 13/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Discontinuation of Home Isolation for Persons with COVID-19 (Interim Guidance)

CDC (e-date: 16/03/2020)

CDC

[Lien original](#)

Suspected COVID-19 cases sampling and packaging

Public Health England (e-date: 18/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

PREPRINTS (1)

Impact of self-imposed prevention measures and short-term government intervention on mitigating and delaying a COVID-19 epidemic

Background: With new cases of COVID-19 surging around the world, some countries may have to prepare for moving beyond the containment phase. Prediction of the effectiveness of non-case-based interventions for mitigating, delaying or preventing the epidemic is urgent, especially for countries affected by the increased seasonal influenza activity. Methods: We developed a transmission model to evaluate the impact of self-imposed prevention measures (handwashing, mask-wearing, and social distancing) due to COVID-19 awareness and of short-term government-imposed social distancing on the peak number of diagnoses, attack rate and time until the peak number of diagnoses. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 16/03/2020)

*Teslya A, Pham TM, Godijk NE, Kretzschmar ME, Bootsma MCJ, Rozhnova G
Lien original*

ARTICLES EN CHINOIS (résumé en anglais) (2)

[Management strategies for patients with gynecological malignancies during the outbreak of COVID19]. Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi

Objective: To explore the management strategies for patients with gynecological malignant tumors during the outbreak and transmission of COVID19. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the clinical characteristics, treatment, and disease outcomes of three patients with gynecological malignancies associated with COVID19 in Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University in January 2020, and proposed management strategies for patients with gynecological tumors under risk of COVID19. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 17/03/2020)

*Zhang J, Peng P, Li X, Zha YF, Zhang GN, Zhang Y, et al
Lien original*

[Advances in the research of mechanism of pulmonary fibrosis induced by Corona Virus Disease 2019 and the corresponding therapeutic measures]. Zhonghua Shao Shang Za Zhi.

The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in Guangzhou, China in 2003 were caused by highly pathogenic coronaviruses with high homology. Since the 2019 novel coronavirus has strong transmissibility and progress rapidly. It has caused negative social effects and massive economic damage on a global scale. While there is currently no vaccine or effective drugs. Pulmonary fibrosis is a pulmonary disease with progressive fibrosis, which is the main factor leading to pulmonary dysfunction and quality of life decline in SARS survivors after recovery. (...)

PubMed (e-date: 17/03/2020)

*Wang J, Wang BJ, Yang JC, Wang MY, Chen C, Luo GX, et al
Lien original*

NEWS & BLOGS (5)

COMMENTARY: COVID-19 transmission messages should hinge on science

Dr. Brosseau is a national expert on respiratory protection and infectious diseases and professor (retired), University of Illinois at Chicago.

Many experts in public health have, for very good reason, voiced frustration at the lack of science-based information they read regarding the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This is compounded by

sometimes conflicting recommendations by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (...)

CIDRAP (e-date: 17/03/2020)

Lien original

Doctors' wellbeing: self care during the covid-19 pandemic

BMJ Opinion (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Unadkat S, Farquhar M

Lien original

Ian Hamilton: Covid-19—are we rationing who we care about?

Viruses are great levellers—so it is with covid-19, which has no regard for social status or affluence. We are all at risk, although some groups, such as older people and particularly those with comorbidities, are thought to be more vulnerable to the impact of the virus.

However, there are other groups we risk forgetting about, such as people sleeping rough, intravenous drug users, and those dependent on drugs, who are also likely to be more vulnerable to the effects of this virus. While these groups should not be lumped together, there is some overlap between them as people who use drugs are seven times more likely to be homeless. (...)

BMJ Opinion (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Hamilton I

Lien original

Anna Harvey: Covid-19—Medical students face disruption and uncertainty

I am a final year medical student who has interrupted my studies for a year to work at *The BMJ*. I have watched my medical school cohort reach milestones—passing final exams, sitting the Situational Judgement Test, securing their first jobs—with a mixture of wistfulness and jubilation. I still have all this to come. Now, I watch grimly as medical students across the country find their studies disrupted as the extra burden of medical education becomes too much for a system preparing for a pandemic. I find myself in a position where I can only advocate, not just for my friends, but all medical students, by collecting their worries and experiences in a piece of writing. I spoke to medical students from different medical schools and year groups to find out how covid-19 is affecting them. (...)

BMJ Opinion (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Harvey A

Lien original

Covid-19: junior doctor calls on colleagues to gather supplies for staff working long hours

A junior doctor has called on her colleagues to gather supplies that will help healthcare professionals working long hours during the covid-19 outbreak.

Josie Cheetham, chair of the BMA's Junior Doctors Committee in Wales, shared on Twitter the details of a supply box that she had put together for doctors who were too tired to travel home. (...)

BMJ Opinion (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Rimmer A

Lien original

DOCUMENT DE PREVENTION (1)

Hand cleaning techniques. How to handwash? With soap and water

Public Health England (e-date: 14/02/2020)

Lien original

ARTICLES EN ESPAGNOL (résumé en anglais)

[Recommendations on the clinical management of the COVID-19 infection by the «new coronavirus» SARS-CoV2. Spanish Paediatric Association working group]

On 31 December 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Committee of Health and Healthcare (Hubei Province, China) reported that there were 27 cases of pneumonia of unknown origin with symptoms starting on the 8 December. There were 7 serious cases with common exposure in market with shellfish, fish, and live animals, in the city of Wuhan. On 7 January 2020, the Chinese authorities identified that the agent causing the outbreak was a new type of virus of the *Coronaviridae* family, temporarily called «new coronavirus», 2019-nCoV. On January 30th, 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak an International Emergency. On 11 February 2020 the WHO assigned it the name of SARS-CoV2 and COVID-19 (SARS-CoV2 and COVID-19). (...)

An Pediatr (Barc) (e-date: 12/03/2020)

Calvo C, García López-Hortelano M, de Carlos Vicente JC, Vázquez Martínez JL

Lien original