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ARTICLES EN ALLEMAND (Résumé en anglais) (1)

[\[Coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\): update for anesthesiologists and intensivists March 2020\]](#)

The current outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has reached Germany. The majority of people infected present with mild disease, but there are severe cases that need intensive care. Unlike other acute infectious diseases progressing to sepsis, the severe courses of COVID19 seemingly show prolonged progression from onset of first symptoms to life-threatening deterioration of (primarily) lung function. Diagnosis relies on PCR using specimens from the respiratory tract. Severe ARDS reflects the hallmark of a critical course of the disease. Preventing nosocomial infections (primarily by correct use of personal protective equipment) and maintenance of hospitals' operational capability are of utmost importance. Departments of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and emergency medicine will envisage major challenges.

Anaesthesist (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Thomas-Rüddel D, Winning J, Dickmann P, Quart D, Kortgen A, Janssens U, et al.

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

ARTICLES PUBLIES OU IN PRESS (66)

[Safety and efficacy of different anesthetic regimens for parturients with COVID-19 undergoing Cesarean delivery: a case series of 17 patients.](#)

[Epub ahead of print]

Purpose - To assess the management and safety of epidural or general anesthesia for Cesarean delivery in parturients with coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and their newborns, and to evaluate the standardized procedures for protecting medical staff.

Methods - We retrospectively reviewed the cases of parturients diagnosed with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) infection disease (COVID-19). Their epidemiologic history, chest computed tomography scans, laboratory measurements, and SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid positivity were evaluated. (...)

Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Chen R, Zhang Y, Huang L, Cheng BH, Xia ZY, Meng QT

[Lien original](#)

2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Paving the Road for Rapid Detection and Point-of-Care Diagnostics

We believe a point-of-care (PoC) device for the rapid detection of the 2019 novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) is crucial and urgently needed. With this perspective, we give suggestions regarding a potential candidate for the rapid detection of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), as well as factors for the preparedness and response to the outbreak of the COVID-19.

Micromachines (Basel) (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Nguyen T, Duong Bang D, Wolff A

[Lien original](#)

Teicoplanin: an alternative drug for the treatment of coronavirus COVID-19?

In December 2019, a new coronavirus, named SARS-CoV-2, has emerged from China causing pneumonia outbreaks first in the Wuhan region and have now spread worldwide because of its probable high transmission efficiency. Due to the lack of efficient and specific treatments and the need to contain the epidemic, drug repurposing appears to be the best tool to find therapeutic solution. (...)

Int J Antimicrob Agents (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Baron SA, Devaux C, Colson P, Raoult D, Rolain JM

[Lien original](#)

Testing the repatriated for SARS-Cov2: Should laboratory-based quarantine replace traditional quarantine?

An ongoing epidemic of respiratory diseases caused by a novel coronavirus (COVID 2019, SARS-CoV2) started in Wuhan, Hubei, in China at the end of December 2019. The French government decided to repatriate the 337 French nationals living in Wuhan and place them in quarantine in their home country. We decided to test them all for SARS-Cov2 twice in order to reduce anxiety among the population and decision-makers. (...)

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Lagier JC, Colson P, Tissot Dupont H, Salomon J, Doudier B, Aubry C

[Lien original](#)

Viral loads of SARS, MERS and SARS-CoV-2 in respiratory specimens: What have we learned?

Dear Editor, There is a concern of the presence of asymptomatic patients with coronavirus infection such as the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV). The emergence of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) in Wuhan city, China had raised international concerns about the potential occurrence of a pandemic. Understanding the viral loads of SARS-CoV-2 is an important aspect to enhance the knowledge of the disease and understanding of the transmission mechanism. (...)

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Al-Tawfiq JA

[Lien original](#)

Comparison of clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) as experienced in Taiwan. [Epub ahead of print]

Highlights : From our data, we know 2019-nCoV invades more common in male, not likely the SARS that is female predominant.

- The 2019-nCoV patients are around 20 years older than the population of SARS. Young adults are susceptible to SARS than the children and elderly.
- Hypoalbuminemia are noted in SARS patients, it needs a longer time to study whether the 2019-nCoV possesses the same presentation.

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Su YJ, Lai YC

[Lien original](#)

The cancellation of mass gatherings (MGs)? Decision making in the time of COVID-19

Our recommendation, as experts who have monitored health hazards at the Hajj for over 15 years, especially if the situation with COVID-19 continues to escalate globally is that Hajj 2020 will be at risk of being suspended and a means for Muslims to fulfill their rights in the future either personally or even by proxy need to be announced. The same holds true for the Summer 2020 Olympics in Japan and for many other MGs and large gatherings. Decisions in the time of COVID-19 will be closely followed and will be a blueprint for other mass gatherings.

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Ahmed QA, Memish ZA

[Lien original](#)

Clinical, laboratory and imaging features of COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Introduction - An epidemic of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) began in December 2019 in China leading to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Clinical, laboratory, and imaging features have been partially characterized in some observational studies. No systematic reviews on COVID-19 have been published to date. (...)

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Rodriguez-Morales AJ, Cardona-Ospina JA, Gutiérrez-Ocampo E, Villamizar-Peña R, Holguin-Rivera Y, Escalera-Antezana JP, et al.

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 pneumonia: infection control protocol inside computed tomography suites

A novel coronavirus (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) causes a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan, China. It spread rapidly and globally. CT imaging is helpful for the evaluation of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pneumonia. Infection control inside the CT suites is also important to prevent hospital-related transmission of COVID-19. We present our experience with infection control protocol for COVID-19 inside the CT suites. (...)

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

Nakajima K, Kato H, Yamashiro T, Izumi T, Takeuchi I, Nakajima H, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Clinical features of pediatric patients with COVID-19: a report of two family cluster cases. [Epub ahead of print]

Background - Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread rapidly across the globe. People of all ages are susceptible to COVID-19. However, literature reports on pediatric patients are limited.

Methods - To improve the recognition of COVID-19 infection in children, we retrospectively

reviewed two confirmed pediatric cases from two family clusters. Both clinical features and laboratory examination results of the children and their family members were described. (...)

World J Pediatr (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Ji LN, Chao S, Wang YJ, Li XJ, Mu XD, Lin MG, et al.

[Lien original](#)

On the possibility of interrupting the coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic based on the best available scientific evidence

Today, 03/06/2020, we have an accumulated total of 100,625 cases and 3,411 deaths from the COVID-19 coronavirus in the world. The case-fatality rate for this virus, estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO), is 3.4%, being highest in China and lowest in the rest of the world. The percentage of asymptomatic patients seems to be very low (about 1%) and most asymptomatic patients develop symptoms in about 2 days, according to data from the WHO-China joint mission on Coronavirus Disease. (...)

Rev Bras Epidemiol (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Silva AAMD

[Lien original](#)

Prediction of the Epidemic Peak of Coronavirus Disease in Japan, 2020

The first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Japan was reported on 15 January 2020 and the number of reported cases has increased day by day. The purpose of this study is to give a prediction of the epidemic peak for COVID-19 in Japan by using the real-time data from 15 January to 29 February 2020. Taking into account the uncertainty due to the incomplete identification of infective population, we apply the well-known SEIR compartmental model for the prediction. (...)

J Clin Med (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Kuniya T

[Lien original](#)

Lidocaine during intubation and extubation in patients with coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

To the editor, In the months that have followed the initial outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) in Wuhan, a similar critical situation has developed in Iran. Anesthesiologists are at the forefront of this fight, particularly at the time of airway management. We have implemented into our daily practice the valuable points from the recently published review article by Wax and Christian "Practical recommendations for critical care and anesthesiology teams caring for novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) patients". We would like to add two additional points to the others raised in their review. (...)

Can J Anaesth (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Aminnejad R, Salimi A, Saeidi M

[Lien original](#)

Reverse Logistics Network Design for Effective Management of Medical Waste in Epidemic Outbreaks: Insights from the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in Wuhan (China)

The outbreak of an epidemic disease may pose significant threats to human beings and may further lead to a global crisis. In order to control the spread of an epidemic, the effective management of rapidly increased medical waste through establishing a temporary reverse logistics system is of vital importance. However, no research has been conducted with the focus on the design of an epidemic reverse logistics network for dealing with medical waste during epidemic outbreaks, which, if improperly treated, may accelerate disease spread and pose a significant risk for both medical staffs and patients. (...)

Int J Environ Res Public Health (e-date: 09/03/2020)

Yu H, Sun X, Solvang WD, Zhao X

[Lien original](#)

Thrombocytopenia is associated with severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infections: A meta-analysis

Highlights :

- Platelet count can discriminate between patients with severe and non-severe novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infections.
- Patients who did not survive have a significantly lower platelet count than survivors.
- Thrombocytopenia is associated with increased risk of severe disease.
- A substantial decrease in platelet count should serve as clinical indicator of worsening illness in hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

Clin Chim Acta (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Lippi G, Plebani M, Michael Henry B

[Lien original](#)

Timely blood glucose management for the outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is urgently needed

Since December 2019, a novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was emerged in Wuhan, China. Due to sustained human-to-human transmission, the rapid spread of SARS-CoV-2 results in a formidable outbreak in many cities in China and expanding internationally, including Japan, South Korea and the United States. As of 24 February 2020, this new emerging virus had caused a total of 79,331 confirmed cases with 2618 deaths globally. The population is generally susceptible to this coronavirus, and the elderly and those with certain underlying diseases are more vulnerable to SARS-CoV-2, including hypertension and diabetes. (...)

Diabetes Res Clin Pract (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Wang A, Zhao W, Xu Z, Gu J

[Lien original](#)

Is Romania ready to face the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak? The role of incoming travelers and that of Romanian diaspora

Dear Editor, The emergence of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in late December 2019 from Wuhan (China) has led to an outbreak that made the World Health Organization declare COVID-19 a global health threat. Due to the high likelihood of virus transmission via large droplets, human interactions and fomites COVID-19 has rapidly spread world-wide by travelers coming from the epicenter of the outbreak or from countries with reported cases. COVID-19 has been confirmed on all continents, including in the European Union (EU) countries and have already caused victims in the EU. European Centre for Prevention and Control assessed the risk for people traveling within the EU as high especially from United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Netherlands. (...)

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Gherghel I, Bulai M

[Lien original](#)

Estimation of the asymptomatic ratio of novel coronavirus infections (COVID-19)

The number of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) cases worldwide continues to grow, and the gap between reports from China and statistical estimates of incidence based on cases diagnosed outside China indicates that a substantial number of cases are underdiagnosed (Nishiura et al., 2020a). Estimation of the asymptomatic ratio—the percentage of carriers with no symptoms—will improve understanding of COVID-19 transmission and the spectrum of disease it causes, providing insight into epidemic spread. (...)

Int J Infect Dis (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Nishiura H, Kobayashi T, Suzuki A, Jung SM, Hayashi K, Kinoshita R, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Tabletop exercise to prepare institutions of higher education for an outbreak of COVID-19

This exercise will focus on existing plans and authority among [institution] to respond to the introduction of an outbreak of COVID-19. This exercise focuses on the introduction and sustained transmission of COVID-19 in [location], with an emphasis on [institution], and the threat it poses to the public's health and safety. The time frame for this exercise scenario is March–May 2020.

This exercise will emphasize the role of assets from the [institution's] campus in response to the potential consequences of a pandemic incident. Processes and decision making are more important than minute details.(...)

J Emerg Manag (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Wendelboe AM, Miller A, Drevets D, Salinas L, Miller EJ, Jackson D, et al.

[Lien original](#)

How health anxiety influences responses to viral outbreaks like COVID-19: What all decision-makers, health authorities, and health care professionals need to know

Health anxiety occurs when perceived bodily sensations or changes, including but not limited to those related to infectious diseases (e.g., fever, coughing, aching muscles), are interpreted as symptoms of being ill. Almost everyone experiences health anxiety to some degree, and the associated vigilance to potential health-related threat can be protective, helping identify early signs of health issues that prompt health-promoting behavior. But, when excessive, health anxiety can be detrimental. (...)

J Anxiety Disord (e-date: 10/03/2020)

Asmundson GJG, Taylor S

[Lien original](#)

Am I Part of the Cure or Am I Part of the Disease? Keeping Coronavirus Out When a Doctor Comes Home

Last year, after a month of dry cough and shortness of breath while walking up the steep steps of Fillmore Street in San Francisco, Mary, my mother-in-law and housemate, noticed that she was becoming more and more easily winded. When her symptoms didn't improve over the next several weeks, her doctors at the University of California, San Francisco, ordered a CT scan. (...)

N Engl J Med (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Rose C

[Lien original](#)

Understanding Unreported Cases in the COVID-19 Epidemic Outbreak in Wuhan, China, and the Importance of Major Public Health Interventions

We develop a mathematical model to provide epidemic predictions for the COVID-19 epidemic in Wuhan, China. We use reported case data up to 31 January 2020 from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission to parameterize the model. From the parameterized model, we identify the number of unreported cases. We then use the model to project the epidemic forward with varying levels of public health interventions. The model predictions emphasize the importance of major public health interventions in controlling COVID-19 epidemics.

Biology (Basel) (e-date: 08/03/2020)

Liu Z, Magal P, Seydi O, Webb G

[Lien original](#)

Long-Term Care Facilities and the Coronavirus Epidemic: Practical Guidelines for a Population at Highest Risk

COVID-19, the abbreviated name for the coronavirus disease 2019, has quickly drawn the attention of worldwide media, public health officials, health care providers, and a worried public. Since its identification in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019, the virus has spread to over 100

countries, including the United States. This spread has occurred despite aggressive public health measures to contain it. As of March 8, 2020, there have been over 105,000 known cases of COVID-19 infection with over 3500 deaths.

J Am Med Dir Assoc (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Dosa D, Jump RLP, LaPlante K, Gravenstein S

[Lien original](#)

Brain Awareness Week, CoVID-19 infection and Neurological Sciences.

[Epub ahead of print]

Brain Awareness Week is the global campaign to foster public enthusiasm and support for brain science. Every March, "partners host imaginative activities in their communities that share the wonders of the brain and the impact brain science has on our everyday lives".

Brain Awareness Week's 25th anniversary campaign has taken place from March 16-22, 2020 but unfortunately the majorities of the planned activities has been cancelled because Coronavirus 19 pandemic infection. (...)

Neurol Sci (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Federico A

[Lien original](#)

How do we plan hematopoietic cell transplant and cellular therapy with the looming COVID-19 threat?

At the time of this writing, the World Health Organization has upgraded the global risk of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak to 'very high'. Since the first reports less than 3 months ago, over 80,000 cases have been confirmed worldwide, with over 2,800 deaths attributed to COVID-19. Many factors related to this pathogen remain unknown at this point, such as incubation period, rate of asymptomatic infection, quality of host immune response, etc., which makes it extremely difficult to model the potential spread of the infection or effective mitigation strategies. (...)

Br J Haematol (e-date: 16/03/2020)

Dholaria B, Savani BN

[Lien original](#)

Mapping the incidence of the COVID-19 hotspot in Iran - Implications for Travellers

Dear Editor After the first two months of the epidemics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the world, caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), multiple epidemiological assessments in countries from Asia, Pacific, Europe, and North America have been published. Nevertheless, there are countries, with a rapid increase and a high number of cases, with a lack of studies. This is the case of Iran in the Middle East. For these reasons, we have developed epidemiological maps of cases but also of incidence rates using official populations, by provinces, for COVID-19 in Iran using geographical information systems (GIS). (...)

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Arab-Mazar Z, Sah R, Rabaan AA, Dhama K, Rodriguez-Morales AJ

[Lien original](#)

Epidemiological Characteristics of 2143 Pediatric Patients With 2019 Coronavirus Disease in China

Nationwide case series of 2143 pediatric patients with COVID-19 reported to the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention from January 16 to February 8, 2020 were included. The epidemic curves were constructed by key dates of disease onset and case diagnosis. Onset-to-diagnosis curves were constructed by fitting a log-normal distribution to data on both onset and diagnosis dates. (...)

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

Dong Y, Mo X, Hu Y, Qi X, Jiang F, Jiang Z, Tong S

[Lien original](#)

Spatial transmission of COVID-19 via public and private transportation in China

Wuhan, the capital city of Hubei province with a population of more than 11 million people, is the largest city and the most important traffic hub in Central China. Since December 2019, the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) hit the Wuhan city. The time of the outbreak coincided with the Chinese Spring Festival, when the largest annual population movement began. Before the lockdown on January 23rd, an estimated 5 million residents left Wuhan. The infected people in incubation period had brought the virus to other cities and person-to-person transmission of the new coronavirus caused the spread of infections across the country. (...)

Travel Med Infect Dis (e-date: 14/03/2020)

Zheng R, Xu Y, Wang W, Ning G, Bi Y

[Lien original](#)

Getting ready for the next pandemic COVID-19: Why we need to be more prepared and less scared

As of March 2020, we are almost at the three-month mark of COVID-19 with 90,663 reported cases worldwide and 3,124 reported deaths spread over six continents and 67 countries. As of March 3, 2020, the United States announced its six COVID-19-related deaths with 103 confirmed cases spread throughout fourteen states.¹ It is important to note, however, that even as the number of reported cases and deaths continue to increase, the COVID-19 overall case fatality rate thus far stands at 3.4 percent. (...)

J Emerg Manag (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Contreras GW

[Lien original](#)

Clinical features and dynamics of viral load in imported and non-imported patients with COVID-19

Highlights :

- Characteristics of COVID-19 in imported and non-imported patients were analyzed.
- Fever was the most common symptom at the onset of illness.
- Half of patients had a low-grade temperature with a duration of fever <7 days.
- Viral load was undetectable for all patients on day 14 in the tertiary group.
- Virus was detectable on day 14 for 1/3rd of the imported and secondary patients.

Int J Infect Dis (e-date: 13/03/2020)

Xu T, Chen C, Zhu Z, Cui M, Chen C, Dai H, et al.

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 in Children: Initial Characterization of the Pediatric Disease

The impact of the disease caused by the novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2,¹ COVID-19, has been widespread, with over 120,000 cases diagnosed in more than 100 countries since the virus was identified in January of 2020.² Preliminary data focused on severe respiratory manifestations, seen predominantly in adults, with scant initial data on the burden of COVID-19 in children.³ We therefore read with interest the findings of Dong and colleagues in this volume of Pediatrics, who reported a series of over 2000 children with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Working together to contain and manage COVID-19

Canada's federal and provincial governments have taken unprecedented measures to promote social dis-tancing in the wake of the World Health Organization's categorization of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) out-break as a global pandemic. Closing schools, banning large public gatherings and team events, and advising against travel are all intended to help Canada "flatten the curve" of the out-break. CMAJ stands with public health officials, health care

workers and the public as we battle COVID-19 and the virus that causes it, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). (...)

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

Laupacis A

[Lien original](#)

Substantial undocumented infection facilitates the rapid dissemination of novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) [Article déjà publié en preprint dans medRxiv]

Estimation of the prevalence and contagiousness of undocumented novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) infections is critical for understanding the overall prevalence and pandemic potential of this disease. Here we use observations of reported infection within China, in conjunction with mobility data, a networked dynamic metapopulation model and Bayesian inference, to infer critical epidemiological characteristics associated with SARS-CoV2, including the fraction of undocumented infections and their contagiousness. (...)

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

Li R, Pei S, Chen B, Song Y, Zhang T, Yang W, Shaman J

[Lien original](#)

Health security capacities in the context of COVID-19 outbreak: an analysis of International Health Regulations annual report data from 182 countries [Article déjà signalé en preprint dans le Lancet]

Health security capacities in the context of COVID-19 outbreak: an analysis of International Health Regulations annual report data from 182 countries
to events are essential to control public health risks, including infectious disease outbreaks, as highlighted in the International Health Regulations (IHR). In light of the outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), we aimed to review existing health security capacities against public health risks and events. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Kandel M, Chungong S, Omaar A, Xing K

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 battle during the toughest sanctions against Iran

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread rapidly throughout the world. WHO declared the outbreak a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. In Iran, the first official announcement of deaths from COVID-19 was made on Feb 19, 2020. As of March 16, 2020, 14 991 people have been infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, and 853 people have died from COVID-19. 4996 people have recovered. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Takian A, Raoofi A, Kazempour-Ardebili S

[Lien original](#)

Will COVID-19 generate global preparedness?

In *The Lancet*, Nirmal Kandel and colleagues report their analysis using an operational readiness index to summarise countries' national performance across 18 indicators of preparedness to prevent, detect, and respond to an outbreak of a novel infectious disease. The authors' analysis shows that only 104 (57%) of 182 countries had the functional capacity to perform crucial activities at national and subnational levels. 32 (18%) countries had low readiness and would require external resources to control an emerging infectious disease event. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Jacobsen KH

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: protecting health-care workers

Worldwide, as millions of people stay at home to minimise transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, health-care workers prepare to do the exact opposite. They will go to clinics and hospitals, putting themselves at high risk from COVID-2019. Figures from China's National Health Commission show that more than 3300 health-care workers have been infected as of early March and, according to local media, by the end of February at least 22 had died. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 21/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Canada and COVID-19: learning from SARS

The 2003 SARS epidemic killed 44 people in Canada, and led to many proposals for reforms. Paul Webster looks at how the SARS outbreak has affected Canada's COVID-19 response.

In an exclusive interview with *The Lancet*, David Naylor, one of Canada's leading experts on pandemic control, says Canada's response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is vastly benefiting from the country's experience with a 2003 epidemic of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) that killed 44 Canadians. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 21/03/2020)

Webster P

[Lien original](#)

Characteristics and Outcomes of 21 Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19 in Washington State

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the disease it causes, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), is an emerging health threat.¹ Until February 2020, most cases were described in non-US health systems.^{2,3} One of the first deaths in the US was reported at Evergreen Hospital in Kirkland, Washington. Over the following weeks, multiple cases of COVID-19 were identified in the surrounding community and treated at Evergreen Hospital. Most were attributed to US transmission, and the majority were linked to exposures at a skilled nursing facility. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Arentz M, Yim E, Klaff L, et al

[Lien original](#)

Securing the Safety Net and Protecting Public Health During a Pandemic: Medicaid's Response to COVID-19

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has exposed gaps in the social safety net in the US. Medicaid, which covers 71 million individuals, has an important responsibility in addressing these gaps. Medicaid programs can fund unexpected health care services that other insurance plans may exclude and are thus well-positioned to ensure that vulnerable patients have access to important health care services, and that hospitals and other health care organizations and clinicians are reimbursed for providing that care. (...)

JAMA (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Bachireddy C, Chen C, Dar M

[Lien original](#)

Association of radiologic findings with mortality of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China [Article déjà publié en preprint dans medRxiv]

Radiologic characteristics of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia (NCIP) which had not been fully understood are especially important for diagnosing and predicting prognosis. We retrospective studied 27 consecutive patients who were confirmed NCIP, the clinical characteristics and CT image findings were collected, and the association of radiologic findings with mortality of patients was evaluated. 27 patients included 12 men and 15 women,

with median age of 60 years (IQR 47–69). 17 patients discharged in recovered condition and 10 patients died in hospital. (...)

PLOS One (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Yuan M, Yin W, Tao Z, Tan W, Hu Y

[Lien original](#)

Early Release - Serial Interval of COVID-19 among Publicly Reported Confirmed Cases

We estimate the distribution of serial intervals for 468 confirmed cases of 2019 novel coronavirus disease reported in China as of February 8, 2020. The mean interval was 3.96 days (95% CI 3.53–4.39 days), SD 4.75 days (95% CI 4.46–5.07 days); 12.6% of case reports indicated presymptomatic transmission.

Emerg Infect Dis (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Du Z, Xu X, Wu Y, Wang L, Cowling BJ, Ancel Meyers L

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 cacophony: is there any orchestra conductor?

The first wave of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is currently invading the world, and several countries are now struggling to fight it or trying to delay its start to help smooth its peak size for the purpose of lowering morbidity and mortality, and thereby reduce the overall tension on their health-care system. China's first major outbreaks of COVID-19 happened in January, 2020. Then South Korea, Iran, and Italy entered into this Ravel's Bolero-like epidemic in late February and early March, 2020, and many other countries are preparing to play the same rhythmic pattern in the coming days and weeks. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Flahault A

[Lien original](#)

The global community needs to swiftly ramp up the response to contain COVID-19

"Much of the global community is not yet ready for COVID-19 [coronavirus disease 2019]". This is arguably one of the most resonating phrases in the Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019, released publicly on Feb 28, 2020. Major transmission hotspots were brought under control in China, but subsequently others sprouted across the globe. Since late February, 2020, the daily number of new cases has been higher in other parts of the world. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Fisher D, Wilder-Smith A

[Lien original](#)

The resilience of the Spanish health system against the COVID-19 pandemic

Spain, with more than 11 000 cases and 491 deaths as of March 17, 2020, has one of the highest burdens of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) worldwide. In response, its government used a royal decree (463/2020) to declare a 15-day national emergency, starting on March 15.

Although the Spanish health system has coped well during the 6 weeks since its first case was diagnosed, it will be tested severely in the coming weeks as there is already widespread community transmission in the most affected regions, Madrid, the Basque Country, and Catalonia. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Helena Legido-Quigley, José Tomás Mateos-García, Vanesa Regulez Campos,

Montserrat Gea-Sánchez, Carles Muntaner, Martin McKee

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 in Italy: momentous decisions and many uncertainties

On March 10, at 00:30 h, the official news was posted on the website of the Italian Ministry of Health: a new decree effective until at least April 3 limits the movement of individuals in the whole Italian national territory unless strictly motivated (in written form) by reasons of work or health. Schools, museums, cinemas, theatres, and any other social, recreational, or cultural centre must stay closed. Any gathering in public spaces is forbidden, including sporting events and funerals. Most shops must stay closed. Those selling essentials, such as supermarkets or pharmacies, need to ensure a distance of at least 1 m between customers. (...)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Marzia Lazzerini, Giovanni Putoto

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 - what should anaesthesiologists and intensivists know about it?

Over the past three months, the world has faced an unprecedented health hazard. The World Health Organization has announced a pandemic infection with an unknown species of coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. Spreading mainly through the droplet route, the virus causes mild symptoms in the majority of cases, the most common being: fever (80%), dry cough (56%), fatigue (22%) and muscle pain (7%); less common symptoms include a sore throat, a runny nose, diarrhea, hemoptysis and chills.(...)

Anaesthesiol Intensive Ther (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Wujtewicz M, Dylczyk-Sommer A, Aszkiełowicz A, Zdanowski S, Piwowarczyk S, Owczuk R

[Lien original](#)

Natural small molecules as inhibitors of coronavirus lipid-dependent attachment to host cells: a possible strategy for reducing SARS-COV-2 infectivity?

Background: Viral infectivity depends on interactions between components of the host cell plasma membrane and the virus envelope. Here we review strategies that could help stem the advance of the SARS-COV-2 epidemic. *Methods and Results:* We focus on the role of lipid structures, such as lipid rafts and cholesterol, involved in the process, mediated by endocytosis, by which viruses attach to and infect cells. (...)

Acta Biomed (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Baglivo M, Baronio M, Natalini G, Beccari T, Chiurazzi P, Fulcheri E

[Lien original](#)

COVID-2019 and Pregnancy: A plea for transparent reporting of all cases

We read with great interest a recent editorial by Liang et al. on the management of COVID-19 in pregnancy. Their recommendations are clinically oriented and are likely to be useful to obstetricians and other healthcare professionals caring for such patients. However, we feel that development of evidence-based guidelines has been hindered by selective reporting of cases. We hereby would like to discuss a few additional points with regards to the challenges encountered while managing pregnant patients with COVID-19.

Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Sahu KK, Lal A, Mishra AK

[Lien original](#)

WHO Declares COVID-19 a Pandemic

The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, has declared the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic (1). At a news briefing, WHO Director-General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, noted that over the past 2 weeks, the number of cases outside China increased 13-fold and the number of countries with cases increased threefold. Further increases are expected. He said that the WHO is "deeply concerned both by the alarming levels of spread and severity and by the alarming levels of inaction," and he called on countries to take action now to contain the virus. (...)

Acta Biomed (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Safety Considerations in the Laboratory Testing of Specimens Suspected or Known to Contain the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)

The Ebola virus epidemic of 2014 to 2015 was a wakeup call for the medical community as to the lack of biosafety guidance within the clinical laboratory for the handling of specimens that might contain a highly hazardous pathogen (HHP). Following this epidemic, the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response provided funding to initiate the National Ebola Training and Education Center with a mission "to increase the capacity of the United States public health and health care systems to safely and effectively manage individuals with suspected and confirmed special pathogens," which includes training in laboratory practices (netec.org) (...)

Am J Clin Pathol (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Iwen PC, Stiles KL, Pentella MA

[Lien original](#)

Analysis of COVID-19 infection spread in Japan based on stochastic transition model

To assess the effectiveness of response strategies of avoiding large gatherings or crowded areas and to predict the spread of COVID-19 infections in Japan, we developed a stochastic transmission model by extending the Susceptible-Infected-Removed (SIR) epidemiological model with an additional modeling of the individual action on whether to stay away from the crowded areas. The population were divided into three compartments: Susceptible, Infected, Removed. Susceptible transitions to Infected every hour with a probability determined by the ratio of Infected and the congestion of area. (...)

Biosci Trends (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Karako K, Song P, Chen Y, Tang W

[Lien original](#)

SARS-CoV-2 enterocolitis with persisting to excrete the virus for about two weeks after recovering from diarrhea: A case report

Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Hosoda T, Sakamoto M, Shimizu H, Okabe N

[Lien original](#)

Should patients stop their biologic treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic

The novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) that causes COVID-19 has now reached all corners of the world, and our psoriasis patients are asking what this means for them. Even beyond preventing and controlling nosocomial infection in our clinics (Table 1), our treatment decisions must consider the current situation. Patients are asking whether they are at higher risk of being infected, whether they are at a higher risk of severe disease after being infected, and whether they need to discontinue their biologic treatment preemptively.

J Dermatolog Treat (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Bashyam AM, Feldman SR

[Lien original](#)

A doubt of multiple introduction of SARS-CoV-2 in Italy: a preliminary overview

The emergence of the novel beta *Coronavirus*, recently renamed as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2, has raised serious concerns due to the virus rapid dissemination worldwide. Nevertheless, there is limited information about the genomic

epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 circulating in Italy from surveillance studies. The shortage of complete genomic sequences available impairs our understanding of the SARS-CoV-2 introduction and establishment in the country. To better understand its dynamics in Italy, we analysed complete genomes of SARS-CoV-2 isolates, obtained directly from clinical samples. (...)

J Med Virol (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Giovanetti M, Angeletti S, Benvenuto D, Ciccozzi M

[Lien original](#)

Alert for non-respiratory symptoms of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients in epidemic period: A case report of familial cluster with three asymptomatic COVID-19 patients

At present, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is rampaging around the world. However, asymptomatic carriers intensified the difficulty of prevention and management. Here we reported the screening, clinical features, and treatment process of a family cluster involving three COVID-19 patients. The discovery of the first asymptomatic carrier in this family cluster depends on the repeated and comprehensive epidemiological investigation by disease control experts. In addition, the combination of multiple detection methods can help clinicians find asymptomatic carriers as early as possible. (...)

J Med Virol (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Lu S, Lin J, Zhang Z, Xiao L, Jiang Z, Chen J, Hu C, Luo S

[Lien original](#)

Artificial Intelligence Distinguishes COVID-19 from Community Acquired Pneumonia on Chest CT

Background Coronavirus disease has widely spread all over the world since the beginning of 2020. It is desirable to develop automatic and accurate detection of COVID-19 using chest CT. Purpose To develop a fully automatic framework to detect COVID-19 using chest CT and evaluate its performances. Materials and Methods In this retrospective and multi-center study, a deep learning model, COVID-19 detection neural network (COVNet), was developed to extract visual features from volumetric chest CT exams for the detection of COVID-19. Community acquired pneumonia (CAP) and other non-pneumonia CT exams were included to test the robustness of the model. (...)

Radiology (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Li L, Qin L, Xu Z, Yin Y, Wang X, Kong B, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Temporal Changes of CT Findings in 90 Patients with COVID-19 Pneumonia: A Longitudinal Study

Background CT may play a central role in the diagnosis and management of COVID-19 pneumonia. Purpose To perform a longitudinal study to analyze the serial CT findings over time in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia. Materials and Methods During January 16 to February 17, 2020, 90 patients (male:female, 33:57; mean age, 45 years) with COVID-19 pneumonia were prospectively enrolled and followed up until they were discharged or died, or until the end of the study. A total of 366 CT scans were acquired and reviewed by 2 groups of radiologists for the patterns and distribution of lung abnormalities, total CT scores and number of zones involved. (...)

Radiology (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Wang Y, Dong C, Hu Y, Li C, Ren Q, Zhang X, et al.

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: What implications for sexual and reproductive health and rights globally?

COVID-19 epidemic in Switzerland: on the importance of testing, contact tracing and isolation

Switzerland is among the countries with the highest number of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) cases per capita in the world. There are likely many people with undetected SARS-CoV-2 infection because testing efforts are currently not detecting all infected people, including some with clinical disease compatible with COVID-19. Testing on its own will not stop the spread of SARS-CoV-2. Testing is part of a strategy. The World Health Organization recommends a combination of measures: rapid diagnosis and immediate isolation of cases, rigorous tracking and precautionary self-isolation of close contacts. In this article, we explain why the testing strategy in Switzerland should be strengthened urgently, as a core component of a combination approach to control COVID-19.

Swiss Med Wkly (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Salathé M, Althaus CL, Neher R, Stringhini S, Hodcroft E, Fellay J, et al.

[Lien original](#)

The possibility of COVID-19 transmission from eye to nose

Editor, The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is not only spreading throughout China but has reached more than 20 countries and has already posed threats to global health and economy. So far, the number of people infected in China has climbed to more than 70 000. Of them, at least 3019 healthcare workers have been infected. However, the specific causes of infection among healthcare workers in hospital environments are unclear. (...)

Acta Ophthalmol (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Qing H, Li Z, Yang Z, Shi M, Huang Z, Song J, et al.

[Lien original](#)

There may be virus in conjunctival secretion of patients with COVID-19

The COVID-19 is a public health emergency. The COVID-19 patient is the main source of infection, and asymptomatic infective patient can also be a source of infection (Bhadelia 2020). The main route of transmission is through respiratory droplets and contact.

It is not clear whether the 2019-nCoV is transmitted through the mucous membrane of the eye.

(...)

Acta Ophthalmol (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Liang L, Wu P

[Lien original](#)

Lower mortality of COVID-19 by early recognition and intervention: experience from Jiangsu Province

cluster of patients of novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) have been identified in Wuhan in December 2019 and soon this virus spread at a tremendous rate which swept through the whole China and more than 93 countries and regions around the world. This emerging, rapidly evolving situation has threatened the health of all mankind and WHO has raised COVID-19 risk to "very high" at global level. (...)

Ann Intensive Care (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Sun Q, Qiu H, Huang M, Yang Y

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus: the spread of misinformation

There has been a global rise recently in the spread of misinformation that has plagued the scientific community and public. Disconnect between scientific consensus and members of the public on topics such as vaccine safety, the shape of the earth, or climate change has existed for

a number of years. However, this has progressively worsened as society has become further divided in the political climate of today. In turn, it has created an optimal environment for antisience groups to gain footing and propagate their false theories and information. The public health crisis emerging due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) is also now beginning to feel the effects of misinformation. (...)

BMC Med (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Mian A, Khan S

[Lien original](#)

Host susceptibility to severe COVID-19 and establishment of a host risk score: findings of 487 cases outside Wuhan

The recent outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by a new zoonotic coronary virus, SARS-CoV-2, is being a great threat to public health. Up to February 11, 2020, it is reported that over 70,000 persons have been infected with SARS-CoV-2 in China. The COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection represents a spectrum of clinical severity. Some patients are asymptomatic or have merely mild upper respiratory tract symptoms. (...)

Crit Care (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Shi Y, Yu X, Zhao H, Wang H, Zhao R, Sheng J

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 infection epidemic: the medical management strategies in Heilongjiang Province, China

In late December 2019, an outbreak of the 2019-novel coronavirus (COVID-19) caused a substantial public health crisis in Wuhan, China, and then expeditiously spread all over China. As of March 4, 2020, 80,409 cases of COVID-19 had been confirmed in mainland China. While in Heilongjiang province, which locates in northeastern China with 38.24 million residents and an area of 473,000 km², all of its 13 cities were affected, making it one of the most serious areas for the outbreak of COVID-19 in China. Up to February 23, 2020, there were 480 confirmed cases of COVID-19; however, no newly diagnosed cases since then. (...)

Crit Care (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Wang H, Wang S, Yu K

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

BLOGS NEWS (9)

Coronavirus : l'Institut Pasteur met en garde contre les fausses informations circulant sur les réseaux sociaux

Tandis que l'épidémie de COVID-19 se propage en France, de nombreuses chaînes de mails et messages d'informations circulent sur les réseaux sociaux ou par le biais de plateformes de messagerie. Ces messages contiennent parfois des informations erronées et s'appuient notamment sur la prétendue expertise de chercheurs de l'Institut Pasteur ainsi que d'autres organismes de recherche.

Institut Pasteur (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19: how doctors and healthcare systems are tackling coronavirus worldwide

The United States declared a national emergency on 13 March as covid-19 spread to 49 of the country's 50 states.

President Donald Trump announced \$50bn (£42.1bn; €45.6bn) to help combat the virus, as well

as powers to waive laws and restrictions to make care more available, such as through telehealth and allowing doctors to practise in states they are not licensed in. (...)

BMJ (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Tanne JH, Hayasaki E, Zastrow M, Pulla P, Smith P, Rada AG

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19 exposes weaknesses in European response to outbreaks

Covid-19 continues to spread across Europe. Italy, Germany, Spain, and France have all diagnosed over 6000 cases. Italy, which has diagnosed over 27 000, the highest number outside China, has implemented nationwide restrictions on movement. On 10 March, the European Council met by video link to discuss the joint European approach to covid-19. Four priorities were identified: limiting the spread of the virus, provision of medical equipment, promotion of research, and dealing with the socioeconomic consequences. The importance of strengthening solidarity, cooperation, and exchange of information between member states was also reiterated. (...)

BMJ (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Anderson M, Mckee M, Mossialos E

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19: pregnant doctors should speak to occupational health, say experts

All pregnant healthcare professionals, especially those who work in intensive care, have been advised to discuss their circumstances with their local occupational health department. In recently published guidance the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the Royal College of Midwives, and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health said that they had received a number of questions from concerned pregnant healthcare professionals. (...)

BMJ (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Rimmer A

[Lien original](#)

Covid-19: all non-urgent elective surgery is suspended for at least three months in England

NHS hospitals in England have been told to suspend all non-urgent elective surgery for at least three months from 15 April to help the service deal with the covid-19 pandemic. Trusts are also advised to urgently discharge inpatients who are medically fit to leave. In addition, the NHS will block-buy capacity in independent hospitals within the next fortnight to "expand critical care capacity to the maximum," NHS bosses have said. (...)

BMJ (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Iacobucci G

[Lien original](#)

A year without conferences? How the coronavirus pandemic could change research

This is shaping up to be an unusual year – it might even be the year scientists stop going to conferences. As the coronavirus pandemic marches around the world, leading to unprecedented measures to stop the virus's spread, the number of scientific conferences being cancelled is rising and researchers are scrambling to find alternative ways to share their work and interact with collaborators. Some of these discussions are even pushing researchers to rethink the concept of meetings entirely. (...)

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

Viglione G

[Lien original](#)

Face aux maladies émergentes : repenser la veille sanitaire mondiale

L'arrivée du COVID-19 impose-t-elle de repenser nos systèmes de veille sanitaire ? Comment identifier précocement les nouveaux signaux épidémiques ? C'est ce que font des chercheurs

européens et nord-américains, experts des maladies émergentes, dont la plupart ont une origine animale, dans le cadre du projet MOOD qui a débuté en janvier 2020. Au sein de l'Anses, ce sont les épidémiologistes du Laboratoire de Lyon qui contribuent à ce projet H2020, réunissant 25 instituts de recherche et agences de santé publique, coordonné par le Cirad.

ANSES (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Don't rush to deploy COVID-19 vaccines and drugs without sufficient safety guarantees

Around the world, I am seeing efforts to support 'quick-fix' programmes aimed at developing vaccines and therapeutics against COVID-19. Groups in the United States and China are already planning to test vaccines in healthy human volunteers. Make no mistake, it's essential that we work as hard and fast as possible to develop drugs and vaccines that are widely available across the world. But it is important not to cut corners. (...)

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

Jiang S

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus: three things all governments and their science advisers must do now

"Some of the most important choices about a nation's physical health are made, or not made, by a handful of men, in secret."

Sixty-odd years ago, the chemist, writer and civil servant Charles Percy Snow revealed in his book *Science and Government* the shocking extent to which science advice to governments during the Second World War had lacked evidence. As the world stands on the precipice of one of the worst infectious-disease outbreaks in a century, his observations are just as relevant today. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

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CORRECTIONS (2)

[Corrections du Lancet] SARS-CoV-2 RNA more readily detected in induced sputum than in throat swabs of convalescent COVID-19 patients

Correction de l'article DOI : [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30174-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30174-2)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

[Corrections du Lancet] Outbreak investigation for COVID-19 in northern Vietnam

Correction de l'article DOI : [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30159-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30159-6)

The Lancet (e-date: 18/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

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DOCUMENTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX (12)

FDA advises patients on use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for COVID-19

FDA is aware of news reports stating the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs),

such as ibuprofen, could worsen coronavirus disease (COVID-19). These news reports followed a March 11, 2020 letter in [The Lancet medical journal](#)[External Link Disclaimer](#), which hypothesized that an enzyme (a molecule that aids a biochemical reaction in the body) is increased by NSAIDs and could aggravate COVID-19 symptoms. (...)

FDA (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Microbiote fécal dans le contexte du COVID-19 : restrictions concernant la collecte, la préparation et la transplantation - Point d'Information

Dans le contexte épidémique actuel et en raison du risque de transmission du coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 par la transplantation de microbiote fécal (TMF), l'ANSM prend plusieurs mesures de restriction concernant les collectes de selles destinées ces transplantations, les essais cliniques portant sur le microbiote fécal, ainsi que la réalisation et dispensation des préparations magistrales et hospitalières réalisées à base de microbiote.

ANSM (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Information for Healthcare Providers: COVID-19 and Pregnant Women. Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

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

[Lien original](#)

Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Healthcare Settings

Key Concepts in This Guidance: Limit how germs can enter the facility. Cancel elective procedures, use telemedicine when possible, limit points of entry and manage visitors, screen patients for respiratory symptoms, encourage patient respiratory hygiene using alternatives to facemasks (e.g., tissues to cover cough). (...)

CDC (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: Blood Donations

The nation's blood supply requires a steady supply of donors who generously donate millions of units of potentially life-saving blood and blood components each year. Every two seconds, a patient needs a blood transfusion.

At this time the number of blood donations has been dramatically reduced due to the implementation of social distancing and the cancellation of blood drives. (...)

FDA (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: interim guidance for primary care

Primary care professionals can use this information to reduce the risk of spread of infection during and following consultation with a suspected case of [COVID-19](#).

Public Health England (e-date: 19/03/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus bill: summary of impacts

This document provides a summary of impacts relating to clauses within the Coronavirus Bill 2020. As this is temporary, emergency legislation, a formal impact assessment is not required for Better Regulation purposes. However, this document provides an overview of the impacts considered for each clause. An equalities assessment has been carried out separately, as part of the Public Sector Equalities Duty.

complémentaire à l'avis des 7 et 24 février 2020 relatif aux mesures de prévention à appliquer aux donneurs de sang, produits sanguins labiles, cellules, tissus et organes ayant séjourné en zone à risque de transmission du virus SARS-CoV-2

Le 11 mars, l'Organisation mondiale de la santé déclarait la pandémie de COVID-19. La France est désormais au stade 3 de l'épidémie. Dans ce contexte, la sécurisation des produits du corps humain constitue une priorité. Concernant les produits sanguins labiles (PSL), il s'agit d'assurer la sécurité pour le receveur, le donneur et le personnel de collecte tout en maintenant l'approvisionnement assurant l'autosuffisance en PSL. (...)

HCSP (e-date: 19/03/2020)
[Lien original](#)

Rapport sur le projet de loi (procédure accélérée) d'urgence pour faire face à l'épidémie de covid-19 et sur le projet de loi organique (procédure accélérée) d'urgence pour faire face à l'épidémie de covid-19

Rapport fait par M. Philippe BAS
Sénat (e-date: 19/03/2020)
[Lien original](#)

Avis sur le projet de loi (procédure accélérée) d'urgence pour faire face à l'épidémie de covid-19,

Avis présenté par M. Gérard MILON
Sénat (e-date: 19/03/2020)
[Lien original](#)

Critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19.
Interim guidance Critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19 [mis à jour le 19/03/2020]

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: 19/03/2020)
[Lien original](#)

Protect Your Patients and Staff from COVID-19: CDC's Recommended Infection Control Procedures [Poster]

CDC (e-date: 19/03/2020)
[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

PREPRINTS (8)

Effects of temperature variation and humidity on the mortality of COVID-19 in Wuhan

Object Meteorological parameters are the important factors influencing the infectious diseases like severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). This study aims to explore the association between coronavirus disease (COVID-19) death and weather parameters. Methods In this study, we collected the daily death number of COVID-19, meteorological and air pollutant data from 20 January, 2020 to 29 February, 2020 in Wuhan, China. Then, the generalized additive model was applied to explore the impact of temperature, humidity and diurnal temperature range on daily mortality of COVID-19. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 18/03/2020)

Yueling Ma, Yadong Zhao, Jiangtao Liu, Xiaotao He, Bo Wang, Shihua Fu, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Is a 14-day quarantine period optimal for effectively controlling coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

Background The outbreak of a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) disease (Covid-19) has become pandemic. To be more effectively controlling the disease, it is critical to set up an optimal quarantine period so that about 95% of the cases developing symptoms will be retained for isolation. At the moment, the WHO-established quarantine period is 14 days based on previous reports which had studied small sizes of hospitalized cases (10 and ~100, respectively), however, over 80% of adult- and 95% of child-cases were not necessary to stay in hospitals, and therefore, had not been hospitalized. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 19/03/2020)

Xue Jiang, Yawei Niu, Xiong Li, Lin Li, Wenxiang Cai, Yucan Che

[Lien original](#)

Single-cell transcriptome profiling an adult human cell atlas of 15 major organs

Background: As core units of organ tissues, cells of various types play their harmonious rhythms to maintain the homeostasis of human body. It is essential to identify characteristics of the cells in human organs and their regulatory networks for understanding biological mechanisms related to health and disease. However, a systematic and comprehensive single-cell transcriptional profile across multiple organs of normal human adults has been pending. Results: we performed single-cell transcriptomes of 88,622 cells derived from 15 tissue organs of one adult donor and generated an adult human cell atlas (AHCA). (...)

bioRxiv (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Shuai He, Linhe Wang, Yang Liu, Yiqi Li, Haitian Chen, Jinghong Xu, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Roles of meteorological conditions in COVID-19 transmission on a worldwide scale

The novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2/ 2019-nCoV) identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 has caused great damage to public health and economy worldwide with over 140,000 infected cases up to date. Previous research has suggested an involvement of meteorological conditions in the spread of droplet-mediated viral diseases, such as influenza. However, as for the recent novel coronavirus, few studies have discussed systematically about the role of daily weather in the epidemic transmission of the virus. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Biqing Chen, Hao Liang, Xiaomin Yuan, Yingying Hu, Miao Xu, Yating Zhao, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Transmissibility of 2019 Novel Coronavirus: zoonotic vs. human to human transmission, China, 2019-2020

Objectives: The novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) originating from Wuhan has rapidly spread throughout China. While the origin of the outbreak remains uncertain, accumulating evidence links a wet market in Wuhan for the early spread of 2019-nCoV. Similarly, the influence of the

marketplace on the early transmission dynamics is yet to be investigated. Methods: Using the daily series of COVID-19 incidence including contact history with the market, we have conducted quantitative modeling analyses to estimate the reproduction numbers (R) for the market-to-human and human-to-human transmission together with the reporting probability and the early effects of public health interventions. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Kenji Mizumoto, Katsushi Kagaya, Gerardo Chowell

[Lien original](#)

Change in outbreak epicenter and its impact on the importation risks of COVID-19 progression: a modelling study

The outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) that originated in the city of Wuhan, China has now spread to every inhabitable continent, but now the attention has shifted from China to other epicenters, especially Italy. This study explored the influence of spatial proximities and travel patterns from Italy on the further spread of SARS-CoV-2 around the globe. We showed that as the epicenter changes, the dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 spread change to reflect spatial proximities.

medRxiv (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Oyelola Adegboye, Adeshina Adekunle, Anton Pak, Ezra Gayawan, Denis Leung, Diana Rojas, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Development and validation of a rapid single-step reverse transcriptase loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) system potentially to be used for reliable and high-throughput screening of COVID-19

The recent pandemic of COVID-19 has involved tens of thousands of patients in numerous countries and the causative virus, SARS COV-2 is highly transmissible. Molecular diagnostic tools are central to containment of the virus and initiating proper clinical care. Rapidity, user-friendliness, and high degree of sensitivity and specificity are desirable features of diagnostic assays for screening purposes. Herein, we present a single step reverse transcriptase LAMP assay (RT-LAMP), which can detect up to 500 viral copies in 30 minutes. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Minghua Jiang, Wenjie Fang, Amir Aratehfar, Xiaojing Li, Liyan ling, Hua Fang, et al.

[Lien original](#)

Evaluation of recombinant nucleocapsid and spike proteins for serological diagnosis of novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Background: The colloidal gold immunochromatography assay (GICA) is a rapid diagnostic tool for novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infections. However, with significant numbers of false negatives, improvements to GICA are needed. Methods: Six recombinant HCoV-19 nucleocapsid and spike proteins were prepared and evaluated. The optimal proteins were employed to develop a sandwich-format GICA strip to detect total antibodies (IgM and IgG) against HCoV-19. (...)

medRxiv (e-date: 20/03/2020)

Pingping Zhang, Qi Gao, Tang Wang, Yuehua Ke, Fei Mo, Ruizhong Jia, et al.

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

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