

2020-02-26 Novel Coronavirus_Daily Article List

DOCUMENTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX

Information for Health Departments on Reporting a Person Under Investigation (PUI) or Laboratory-Confirmed Case for COVID-19

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

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Summary

[regarder notamment la partie Risk Assessment]

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

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19): latest information and advice

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

[Lien original](#)

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

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

[Lien original](#)

Outil pour les infirmières au triage des urgences

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

[Lien original](#)

Healthcare Professional Preparedness Checklist For Transport and Arrival of Patients With Confirmed or Possible COVID-19

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

[Lien original](#)

Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), February 2020

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

[Lien original](#)

Management of a suspected case of COVID-19. Version 7

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

[Lien original](#)

What Healthcare Personnel Should Know about Caring for Patients with Confirmed or Possible COVID-19 Infection

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

[Lien original](#)

Interim U.S. Guidance for Risk Assessment and Public Health Management of Healthcare Personnel with Potential Exposure in a Healthcare Setting to Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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

[Lien original](#)

Guidance for healthcare providers: healthcare workers with relevant travel, healthcare or household contact history

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

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: guidance for educational settings

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

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: guidance for employers and businesses

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

[Lien original](#)

Guidance for social or community care and residential settings on COVID-19

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

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: guidance for staff in the transport sector

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

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: minimum data set form

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

[Lien original](#)

NIH Clinical Trial of Remdesivir to Treat COVID-19 Begins. Study Enrolling Hospitalized Adults with COVID-19 in Nebraska

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

(e-date: 25/02/2020)

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (Québec)

[Lien original](#)

Checklist for hospitals preparing for the reception and care of coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) patients

This checklist has been developed to support hospital preparedness for the management of COVID-19 patients. The elements described in the list may not be applicable to all hospitals and may need to be adapted to the specific characteristics of the hospital, the individual national health system, legislation and community where the hospital is located. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Algorithm for management of contacts of probable or confirmed 2019-nCoV cases

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

[Lien original](#)

Public health management of persons, including health care workers, having had contact with COVID-19 cases in the European Union

A contact of a COVID-19 case is a person not currently presenting symptoms, who has, or may have been in, contact with a COVID-19 case. The associated risk of infection depends on the level of exposure, which will, in turn, determine the type of monitoring. Establishing the level of exposure can be difficult and requires the case to be interviewed. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

CDC Tests for COVID-19

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

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19: investigation and initial clinical management of possible cases

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

[Lien original](#)

ARTICLES PUBLIES OU IN PRESS

Potential association between COVID-19 mortality and health-care resource availability

Potential association between COVID-19 mortality and health-care resource availability

The ongoing epidemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is devastating, despite extensive implementation of control measures. The outbreak was sparked in Wuhan, the capital city of Hubei province in China, and quickly spread to different regions of Hubei and across all other Chinese provinces.

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

Ji Y, Ma Z, Peppelenbosch MP, Pan Q

[Lien original](#)

Update: Public Health Response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Outbreak â United States, February 24, 2020

MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Jernigan D

[Lien original](#)

COVID-19 and blood safety: help with a dilemma

Many of us remember the extraordinary outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002–3 and will recall the hurried responses to allay the possibility of transfusion transmission. These actions were taken in the face of uncertainty, along with the explosive and unprecedented nature of the epidemic, without any obvious method of control and more questions than answers. (...)

Transfusion Medicine Reviews (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Dodd RY, Stramer SL

[Lien original](#)

Simulating and Forecasting the Cumulative Confirmed Cases of SARS-CoV-2 in China by Boltzmann Function-based Regression Analyses [Publié en preprint dans medXiv le 20/02/2020]

Journal of Infection (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Fu X, Ying Q, Zeng T, Long T, Wang Y

[Lien original](#)

Computers and viral diseases. Preliminary bioinformatics studies on the design of a synthetic vaccine and a preventative peptidomimetic antagonist against the SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV, COVID-19) coronavirus

Computers in Biology and Medicine (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Robson B

[Lien original](#)

Psychological crisis interventions in Sichuan Province during the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak

2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a coronavirus identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness in Wuhan, China. It was first detected in a large seafood and animal market in December, 2019, and a rapidly growing number of patients was affected with Novel Coronavirus in the next two months. As of the 10th of February, 2020, National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China reported 40,235 confirmed cases and 23589 suspected cases, with 909 deaths. (...)

Psychiatry Research (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Zhou X

[Lien original](#)

Potential Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from an Asymptomatic Carrier

NEJM Journal Watch Infectious Diseases (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Del Rio C

[Lien original](#)

Coronavirus Infections—More Than Just the Common Cold

JAMA. 2020;323(8):707-8 (e-date: 23/02/2020)

Paules CI, Marston HD, Fauci AS

[Lien original](#)

Systematic Comparison of Two Animal-to-Human Transmitted Human Coronaviruses: SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV. Viruses. 2020;12(2):E244.

After the outbreak of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in the world in 2003, human coronaviruses (HCoVs) have been reported as pathogens that cause severe symptoms in respiratory tract infections. Recently, a new emerged HCoV isolated from the respiratory epithelium of unexplained pneumonia patients in the Wuhan seafood market caused a major disease outbreak and has been named the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). (...)

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

Xu J, Zhao S, Teng T, Abdalla AE, Zhu W, Xie L, et al

[Lien original](#)

Short-term Forecasts of the COVID-19 Epidemic in Guangdong and Zhejiang, China: February 13-23, 2020. J Clin Med. 2020;9(2):E596.

The ongoing COVID-19 epidemic continues to spread within and outside of China, despite several social distancing measures implemented by the Chinese government. Limited epidemiological data are available, and recent changes in case definition and reporting further complicate our understanding of the impact of the epidemic, particularly in the epidemic's epicenter. Here we use previously validated phenomenological models to generate short-term

forecasts of cumulative reported cases in Guangdong and Zhejiang, China.
(...)

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

Roosa K, Lee Y, Luo R, Kirpich A, Rothenberg R, Hyman JM, et al

[Lien original](#)

Communicating the Risk of Death from Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). J Clin Med. 2020;9(2):E580.

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

Kobayashi T, Jung S-M, Linton NM, Kinoshita R, Hayashi K, Miyama T, et al

[Lien original](#)

Six weeks into the 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak- it is time to consider strategies to impede the emergence of new zoonotic infections

Chin Med J (Engl) (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Harypursat V, Chen Y-K

[Lien original](#)

Anesthesia Procedure of Emergency Operation for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19. Surg Infect (Larchmt). 2020:10.1089/sur.2020.040.

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

Wen X, Li Y

[Lien original](#)

2019 novel coronavirus infection and gastrointestinal tract. J Dig Dis. 2020:10.1111/751-2980.12851.

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

Gao QY, Chen YX, Fang JY

[Lien original](#)

Understanding of COVID-19 based on current evidence. J Med Virol. 2020:10.1002/jmv.25722.

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

Sun P, Lu X, Xu C, Sun W, Pan B

[Lien original](#)

Combination of RT-qPCR Testing and Clinical Features For Diagnosis of COVID-19 facilitates management of SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak. J Med Virol. 2020:10.1002/jmv.25721.

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

Wang Y, Kang H, Liu X, Tong Z

[Lien original](#)

Functional assessment of cell entry and receptor usage for SARS-CoV-2 and other lineage B betacoronaviruses [Déjà publié en preprint dans bioRxiv]. Nat Microbiol. 2020:10.1038/s41564-020-0688-y.

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

Letko M, Marzi A, Munster V

[Lien original](#)

Epitopes for a 2019-nCoV vaccine. Cellular & molecular immunology. 2020:10.1038/s41423-020-0377-z.

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

Lucchese G

[Lien original](#)

High expression of ACE2 receptor of 2019-nCoV on the epithelial cells of oral mucosa. Int J Oral Sci. 2020;12(1):8-.

It has been reported that ACE2 is the main host cell receptor of 2019-nCoV and plays a crucial role in the entry of virus into the cell to cause the final infection. To investigate the potential route of 2019-nCoV infection on the mucosa of oral cavity, bulk RNA-seq profiles from two public databases including The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) and Functional Annotation of The Mammalian Genome Cap Analysis of Gene Expression (FANTOM5 CAGE) dataset were collected. (...)

Int J Oral Sc (e-date: 24/02/2020)

Xu H, Zhong L, Deng J, Peng J, Dan H, Zeng X, et al

[Lien original](#)

The antiviral compound remdesivir potently inhibits RNA-dependent RNA polymerase from Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. J Biol Chem. 2020:jbc.AC120.013056.

Antiviral drugs for managing infections with human coronaviruses are not yet approved, posing a serious challenge to current global efforts aimed at containing the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Remdesivir (RDV) is an investigational compound with a broad spectrum of antiviral activities against RNA viruses, including SARS-CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV). (...)

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

Gordon CJ, Tchesnokov EP, Feng JY, Porter DP, Gotte M

[Lien original](#)

One world, one health: The novel coronavirus COVID-19 epidemic. Med Clin (Barc). 2020:S0025-7753(20)30141-X.

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

Trilla A

[Lien original](#)

Characteristics of and Public Health Responses to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Outbreak in China. .

In December 2019, cases of unidentified pneumonia with a history of exposure in the Huanan Seafood Market were reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province. A novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, was identified to be accountable for this disease. Human-to-human transmission is confirmed, and this disease (named COVID-19 by World Health Organization (WHO)) spread rapidly around the country and the world. As of 18 February 2020, the number of confirmed cases had reached 75,199 with 2009 fatalities. The COVID-19 resulted in a much lower case-fatality rate (about 2.67%) among the confirmed cases, compared with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). (...)

J Clin Med (e-date: 26/02/2020)

Deng S-Q, Peng H-J

[Lien original](#)

Risk Assessment of Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 Outbreaks Outside China [Déjà publié en preprint dans medRxiv]

We developed a computational tool to assess the risks of novel coronavirus outbreaks outside of China. We estimate the dependence of the risk of a major outbreak in a country from imported cases on key parameters such as: (i) the evolution of the cumulative number of cases in mainland China outside the closed areas; (ii) the connectivity of the destination country with China, including baseline travel frequencies, the effect of travel restrictions, and the efficacy of entry screening at destination; and (iii) the efficacy of control measures in the destination country (expressed by the local reproduction number R_{loc}). (...)

J Clin Med (e-date: 19/02/2020)

Boldog P, Tekeli T, Vizi Z, Dénes A, Bartha FA, Röst G

[Lien original](#)

Rigidity of the Outer Shell Predicted by a Protein Intrinsic Disorder Model Sheds Light on the COVID-19 (Wuhan-2019-nCoV) Infectivity

The world is currently witnessing an outbreak of a new coronavirus spreading quickly across China and affecting at least 24 other countries. With almost 65,000 infected, a worldwide death toll of at least 1370 (as of 14 February 2020), and with the potential to affect up to two-thirds of the world population, COVID-19 is considered by the World Health Organization (WHO) to be a global health emergency. (...)

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

Goh GK-M, Dunker AK, Foster JA, Uversky VN

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

PREPRINTS

No more business as usual: agile and effective responses to emerging pathogen threats require open data and open analytics

The current state of much of the Wuhan pneumonia virus (COVID-19) research shows a regrettable lack of data sharing and considerable analytical obfuscation. This impedes global research cooperation, which is essential for tackling public health emergencies, and requires unimpeded access to data, analysis tools, and computational infrastructure. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Effectiveness of control strategies for Coronavirus Disease 2019: a SEIR dynamic modeling study

Background: Since its first cases occurrence in Wuhan, China, the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been spreading rapidly to other provinces and neighboring countries. A series of intervention strategies have been implemented, but didn't stop its spread. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Clinical characteristics of 50466 patients with 2019-nCoV infection

Objective: We aim to summarize reliable evidences of evidence-based medicine for the treatment and prevention of the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by analyzing all the published studies on the clinical characteristics of patients with 2019-nCoV. Methods: PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, and other databases were searched. Several studies on the clinical characteristics of 2019-nCoV infection were collected for Meta-analysis. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

A Novel Method for the Estimation of a Dynamic Effective Reproduction Number (Dynamic-R) in the CoViD-19 Outbreak

The CoViD-19 outbreak has escalated to a pandemic in the last few weeks, with no signs of stopping. Pharmaceutical solutions based upon virologic studies, at this point, remain inconclusive. In contrast, this paper looks towards epidemiological models during this phase of viral growth, in particular, by providing a responsive, timely model of the R value based on the previous few days' results. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

SARS-CoV-2 transmission in cancer patients of a tertiary hospital in Wuhan

In December 2019, an outbreak of atypical pneumonia known as 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) occurred in Wuhan, China. This new type of pneumonia is characterized by rapid human-to-human transmission. Among the different disease types, cancer patients are often recalled to the hospital for treatment and disease surveillance, and the majority of cancer treatments

such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy are immunosuppressive. This prompts us to consider if cancer patients were at an elevated risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Epidemiologic and Clinical Characteristics of 91 Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19 in Zhejiang, China: A retrospective, multi-centre case series

OBJECTIVE To reveal more data on the epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients outside of Wuhan, from five hospitals in east of Zhejiang province, China. **DESIGN** Retrospective case series. **SETTING** Five hospitals in east of Zhejiang province, China. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Intrinsic growth rules of patients infected, dead and cured with 2019 novel coronavirus in mainland China

Background An outbreak of a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)-infected pneumonia (COVID-19) was first occurred in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and then spread rapidly to other regions. It has been declared that at least one confirmed case infected by SARS-CoV-2 was found in each province of China by late January 2020. **Methods** We collected the time series data of the cumulative number of confirmed infected, dead, and cured cases from the health commissions in 31 provinces in mainland China. A simple descriptive model in a logistic form was formulated to infer the intrinsic epidemic rules of COVID-19. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Real-time monitoring the transmission potential of COVID-19 in Singapore, February 2020

The ongoing COVID-19 epidemic that has spread widely in China since December 2019 is now generating local transmission in several countries including Singapore of February 19, 2020. This highlights the need to monitor transmission potential of unfolding SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks in real time. In particular, five major COVID-19 clusters have emerged in Singapore. Here we estimate the effective reproduction number, R_t , for Singapore from the daily case series of imported and autochthonous cases by date of symptoms onset, after adjusting the local cases for reporting delays, using a generalized growth model and employing a renewal equation. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV: a system review

Background: In this article, we summarized the early epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of SARS and COVID-19 in different countries. Aim to provide

recommendations for the understanding and prevention of COVID-19.
Methods: By searching pubmed, we analyzed and compared the typical cases of SARS and COVID-19 in different countries in the early stage of the outbreak. Clinical records, laboratory results, imageological diagnosis and pathologic condition were retrospectively reviewed for these cases. (...)
medRxiv (e-date: 25/02/2020)

[Lien original](#)

Mental health status and coping strategy of medical workers in China during The COVID-19 outbreak

Background: The impact of 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) epidemic on mental health of medical workers, as well as its impact factors, remains unknown. We assessed symptoms of anxiety, depression and insomnia in medical workers and the effect of social support in China during COVID-19 epidemic. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Clinical features and laboratory inspection of novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) in Xiangyang, Hubei

Background: Since December 2019, a novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) rapidly spread in China, reached multiple continents currently. We aimed to reveal the infectious characteristics of COVID-19 that provide more information for the research of novel coronavirus. Methods: We performed a retrospective study on the clinical characteristics of 128 COVID-19 cases with laboratory-confirmed from Xiangyang No 1 Hospital during January 2020 to 16 February 2020. Results: Female patients account for 53.1%. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Estimation of COVID-2019 burden and potential for international dissemination of infection from Iran

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic began in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and continues to spread globally, with exported cases confirmed in 28 countries at the time of writing. During the interval between February 19 and 23, 2020, Iran reported its first 43 cases with eight deaths. Three exported cases originating in Iran were identified, suggesting a underlying burden of disease in that country than is indicated by reported cases. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Characterizing the transmission and identifying the control strategy for COVID-19 through epidemiological modeling

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease, COVID-19, originating from Wuhan, China in early December, has infected more than 70,000 people in China and other countries and has caused more than 2,000 deaths. As the disease continues to spread, the biomedical society urgently began identifying effective approaches to prevent further outbreaks. Through rigorous epidemiological analysis, we characterized the fast transmission of COVID-19

with a basic reproductive number 5.6 and proved a sole zoonotic source to originate in Wuhan. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

2019 novel coronavirus disease in hemodialysis (HD) patients: Report from one HD center in Wuhan, China

he outbreak of COVID-19 originated in Wuhan has become a global epidemic of contagious diseases, which poses a serious threat to human life and health, especially for those with underlined diseases. However, Impacts of COVID-19 epidemic on HD center and HD patients are still unknown. In this report, we reviewed the whole course of the epidemic emerged in the HD center of Renmin Hospital, Wuhan University from January 14, 2020, the day the first case was confirmed, to February 17, 2020, the day the epidemic extinction. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Temperature significant change COVID-19 Transmission in 429 cities

Background There is no evidence supporting that temperature changes COVID-19 transmission. Methods We collected the cumulative number of confirmed cases of all cities and regions affected by COVID-19 in the world from January 20 to February 4, 2020, and calculated the daily means of the average, minimum and maximum temperatures in January. Then, restricted cubic spline function and generalized linear mixture model were used to analyze the relationships. Results There were in total 24,232 confirmed cases in China and 26 overseas countries. In total, 16,480 cases (68.01%) were from Hubei Province. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Applying chemical reaction transition theory to predict the latent transmission dynamics of coronavirus outbreak in China

The recent outbreak of the Covid-19 suggests a rather long latent phase that precludes public health officials to predict the pandemic transmission on time. Here we apply mass action laws and chemical transition theory to propose a kinetic model that accounts for viral transmission dynamics at the latent phase. This model is useful for authorities to make early preventions and control measurements that stop the spread of a deadly new virus.

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

[Lien original](#)

2019 Novel Coronavirus can be detected in urine, blood, anal swabs and oropharyngeal swabs samples

We tested samples collected from nine patients diagnosed with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The virus was found in urine, blood, anal swabs and oropharyngeal swabs. It is the first time for SARS-CoV-2 found in urine, though no urinary irritation was found.

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

[Lien original](#)

Trends in Transmissibility of 2019 Novel Coronavirus-infected Pneumonia in Wuhan and 29 Provinces in China

Background: The 2019 novel coronavirus infected pneumonia (COVID- 19) represents a significant public health threat. The COVID-19 emerged in December 2019 in Wuhan, China and rapidly spread to other regions and countries. The variation in transmission patterns and disease spread in regard to time or among different locations, partially reflecting the public health intervention effects, remains to be quantified. As most transmissibility-related epidemic parameters are unknown, we sought, with minimal assumptions, to estimate real-time transmissibility and forecast new cases using dynamic modelling. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Estimation of risk factors for COVID-19 mortality - preliminary results

Since late December 2019 a new epidemic outbreak has emerged from Wuhan, China. Rapidly the new coronavirus has spread worldwide. China CDC has reported results of a descriptive exploratory analysis of all cases diagnosed until the 11th February 2020, presenting the epidemiologic curves and geo-temporal spread of COVID-19 along with case fatality rate according to some baseline characteristics, such as age, gender and several well-established high prevalence comorbidities. Despite this, we intend to increase even further the predictive value of that manuscript by presenting the odds ratio for mortality due to COVID-19 adjusted for the presence of those comorbidities and baseline characteristics such as age and gender. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Deep learning Enables Accurate Diagnosis of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) with CT images

Background A novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has emerged recently as an acute respiratory syndrome. The outbreak was originally reported in Wuhan, China, but has subsequently been spread world-widely. As the COVID-19 continues to spread rapidly across the world, computed tomography (CT) has become essentially important for fast diagnoses. Thus, it is urgent to develop an accurate computer-aided method to assist clinicians to identify COVID-19-infected patients by CT images. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Generation of antibodies against COVID-19 virus for development of diagnostic tools

The COVID-19 China coronavirus started in Dec 2019 was challenged by the lack of accurate serological diagnostic tool for this deadly disease to quickly identify and isolate the infected patients. The generation of COVID-19-specific antibodies is essential for such tasks. Here we report that polyclonal and

monoclonal antibodies were generated by immunizing animals with synthetic peptides corresponding to different areas of Nucleoprotein (N) of COVID-19. The specificities of the COVID-19 antibodies were assessed by Western Blot analysis against NPs from COVID-19, MERS and SARS. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

A Peptide-based Magnetic Chemiluminescence Enzyme Immunoassay for Serological Diagnosis of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

A respiratory illness has been spreading rapidly in China, since its outbreak in Wuhan city, Hubei province in December 2019. The illness was caused by a novel coronavirus, named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical manifestations related to SARS-CoV-2 infection ranged from no symptom to fatal pneumonia. World Health Organization (WHO) named the diseases associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection as COVID-19. Real time RT-PCR is the only laboratory test available till now to confirm the infection. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Neurological Manifestations of Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective case series study

OBJECTIVE: To study the neurological manifestations of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). DESIGN: Retrospective case series SETTING: Three designated COVID-19 care hospitals of the Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology in Wuhan, China.

PARTICIPANTS: Two hundred fourteen hospitalized patients with laboratory confirmed diagnosis of severe acute respiratory syndrome from coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection. Data were collected from 16 January 2020 to 19 February 2020. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Can routine laboratory tests discriminate 2019 novel coronavirus infected pneumonia from other community-acquired pneumonia?

Background. The clinical presentation of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCov) infected pneumonia (NCIP) resembles that of other etiologies of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). We aimed to identify clinical laboratory features to distinguish NCIP from CAP. Methods. We compared the ability of the hematological and biochemical features of 84 patients with NCIP at hospital admission and 316 patients with CAP. Parameters independently predictive of NCIP were calculated by multivariate logistic regression. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were generated and the area under the ROC curve (AUC) was measured to evaluate the discriminative ability. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Higher severity and mortality in male patients with COVID-19 independent of age and susceptibility

Objective: The recent outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) Disease (COVID-19) has put the world on alert, that is reminiscent of the SARS outbreak seventeen years ago. We aim to compare the severity and mortality between male and female patients with both COVID-19 and SARS, to explore the most useful prognostic factors for individualized assessment. **Methods:** We extracted the data from a case series of 43 hospitalized patients we treated, a public data set of the first 37 cases died of COVID-19 in Wuhan city and 1019 survived patients from six cities in China. We also analyzed the data of 524 patients with SARS, including 139 deaths, from Beijing city in early 2003. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Clinical characteristics of 25 death cases infected with COVID-19 pneumonia: a retrospective review of medical records in a single medical center, Wuhan, China

background The pneumonia caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) is a highly infectious disease, which was occurred in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019. As of February 13, 2020, a total of 59883 cases of COVID-19 in China have been confirmed and 1368 patients have died from the disease. However, the clinical characteristics of the dyed patients were still not clearly clarified. This study aims to summarize the clinical characteristics of death cases with COVID-19 and to identify critically ill patients of COVID-19 early and reduce their mortality. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Lessons learnt from 288 COVID-19 international cases: importations over time, effect of interventions, underdetection of imported cases

288 cases have been confirmed out of China from January 3 to February 13, 2020. We collected and synthesized all available information on these cases from official sources and media. We analyzed importations that were successfully isolated and those leading to onward transmission. We modeled their number over time, in relation to the origin of travel (Hubei province, other Chinese provinces, other countries) and interventions. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Conjunctival polymerase chain reaction-tests of 2019 novel coronavirus in patients in Shenyang,China

Purpose: The 2019 novel coronavirus(COVID-19) mainly transmitted by person-to-person through inhalation of respiratory droplets. We report the laboratory results of conjunctival PCR-tests and some clinical features of these patients in shenyang China. **Design:** This is a cross-sectional non-randomized study. **Subjects:** The study include 14 confirmly diagnosed cases, 16 suspected cases and some medical observed patients. **Methods:** All patients with diagnosed and suspected COVID-19 were admitted to a designated hospital in Shenyang,China. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

Estimating the serial interval of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19): A statistical analysis using the public data in Hong Kong from January 16 to February 15, 2020

Backgrounds: The emerging virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has caused a large outbreak of novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in Wuhan, China since December 2019. Based on the publicly available surveillance data, we identified 21 transmission chains in Hong Kong and estimated the serial interval (SI) of COVID-19. **Methods:** Index cases were identified and reported after symptoms onset, and contact tracing was conducted to collect the data of the associated secondary cases. (...)

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

[Lien original](#)

[Sommaire](#)

ARTICLE EN CHINOIS (Résumé en anglais)

[The treatment proposal for the patients with breast diseases in the central epidemic area of 2019 coronavirus disease]. Zhonghua Wai Ke Za Zhi. 2020;58(0):E005-E.

Currently, the epidemic of 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is still ongoing. The characteristics including high contagiousness, herd susceptibility and clinical phenotype diversity, made a serious influence on people's daily life and routine therapy for other diseases. Breast diseases are clinical common diseases. In the central epidemic area of COVID-19, Hubei province, especially Wuhan, the clinical specialists of breast diseases should consider all of the following factors comprehensively: the prevention of COVID-19, the diagnosis and treatment of breast diseases and the accessibility of medical resources. (...)

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

Zhao L, Zhang L, Liu JW, Yang ZF, Shen WZ, Li XR

[Lien original](#)

[Dynamic changes of chest CT imaging in patients with corona virus disease-19 (COVID-19)]. Zhejiang Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban. 2020;49(1):0-.

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

Wang J, Liu J, Wang Y, Liu W, Chen X, Sun C, et al

[Lien original](#)

DOCUMENTS DE PREVENTION

Print Resources

Coronavirus Disease 2019 is a new disease that causes respiratory illness in people and can spread from person to person. This virus was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

If you are sick with Coronavirus Disease 2019, or suspected of being infected with it, follow the steps in this fact sheet to help prevent spreading it to people in your home and community.

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

[Lien original](#)

Travel: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

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

[Lien original](#)

What to Do If You Are Sick With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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

[Lien original](#)

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers: Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) and Children

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

[Lien original](#)

Communication Resources for Travelers. Travel Health Alert Notice (THAN)

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

[Lien original](#)

Infographic: COVID-19

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

MALADIES-INFECTIEUSES

[Lien original](#)

NEWS - BLOG

**Keerti Gedela: Covid-19 highlights the need for greater support for
global health systems**

MJ Opinion (e-date: 25/02/2020)

Gedela K

[Lien original](#)

**Covid-19: surge in cases in Italy and South Korea makes pandemic
look more likely**

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

Day M

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