HIGHLIGHTS

- No new countries reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.

- A third death of a COVID-19 patient has been reported outside of China. This individual was a tourist from China visiting France.

Studies to assess the epidemiology and clinical characteristics of COVID-19 cases in different settings are therefore critical to furthering our understanding of this virus and associated disease. Several early investigation **master protocols or master forms** are available for countries to use. More information can be found
here
.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally

51 857 laboratory-confirmed (1278 new)

China

51 174 laboratory-confirmed (1121 new)

1666 deaths (142 new) †

Outside of China

683 laboratory-confirmed (157 new)

25 countries

3 deaths (1 new)

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China

Very High

Regional Level

High

Global Level

High

TECHNICAL FOCUS: Early Epidemiologic and Clinical investigations

The recent emergence of COVID-19 means that understanding of transmission patterns, severity, clinical features and risk factors for infection remains limited, whether about the general population, health workers or in household and other “closed” settings. Studies to assess the epidemiology and clinical characteristics of cases in different settings are therefore critical to furthering our understanding of this virus and associated disease. They will also provide the robust information needed to feed forecasting models.

Several early investigation **master protocols or master forms** are available for countries:

1. **1. FFX (First Few X number of cases and their close contacts) transmission protocol:**

case and close contact tracing in the general population. Contact:

earlyinvestigations-2019-nCoV@who.int

FFX is the primary investigation protocol to be initiated upon identification of the initial laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in a country.

For a more targeted approach on specific groups and more precise estimation of epidemiological parameters, three other investigation protocols are available:

1. **Household (HH) transmission study protocol.** Contact: earlyinvestigations-2019-nCoV@who.int

2. **Risk factors assessment for Health Workers (HCW) protocol. C**ontact: earlyinvestigations-2019-nCoV@who.int

3. **Environmental sampling protocol** (in development)

1. **Global COVID-19 Clinical Characterization Case Record Form :** a standard approach to collect clinical data of hospitalized patients is necessary to better understand clinical characteristics of the disease and treatment interventions. Anonymized clinical data and information related to patients with suspected or confirmed infections can be shared. Contact: EDCARN@who.int
for log-in details.

To support country implementation of the first two protocols (FFX, HH), it is recommended to use the Go.Data field electronic tool for case and contacts data collection and management.

The FFX and HH protocol questionnaire templates are available in Go.Data. Visit www.who.int/godata or contact godata@who.int for more information.

These protocols and forms have been designed so that data can be rapidly and systematically collected and shared in a format that facilitates aggregation, tabulation and analysis across different settings globally. We encourage any and all countries and study centres to contribute to this effort regardless of resource availability or patient volume. The ownership of the primary data remains firmly with the individual countries/sites.

Data collected using these investigation protocols will be critical to refine recommendations for case definitions and surveillance, characterize key epidemiological features of COVID-19, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, and impact on the community and to inform guidance for application of countermeasures such as case isolation and contact tracing. More information can be found at this webpage .

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection,

treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;

- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in health care settings, implementation of health measures for travelers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication.

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PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- To view all technical guidance documents regarding COVID-19, please go to this webpage .

- WHO is working closely with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have jointly developed a guidance document to provide advice to cabin crew and airport workers, based on country queries. The guidance can be found on the IATA webpage.

- WHO has developed a protocol for the investigation of early cases (the " First Few X (FFX) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection "). The protocol is designed to gain an early understanding of the key clinical, epidemiological and virological characteristics of the first cases of COVID- 19 infection detected in any individual country, to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce potential spread and impact of infection.

- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.

- WHO has developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, advice on the use of masks during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak , clinical management , infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus , risk communication and community engagement and Global Surveillance for human infection with novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

- WHO has prepared disease commodity package that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.

- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of transmission from animals to

humans .

- WHO has published an updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV.

- WHO has activated of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO has developed an online course to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses.

- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of COVID-19, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. Several protocols are available here: https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/early-investigations

- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, which are updated regularly.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the COVID-19 can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.

- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within health care facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their health care provider.