

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

[Selected Bibliographic References Full List by Day](#)

[17 February 2020](#)

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**"Must reads" (17/02/2020)**

"Year: 2020

Author: Nature

Title: Coronavirus latest: First infection detected in Africa

Journal: Nature

DOI: doi:10.1038/d41586-020-00154-w

Abstract: Updates on the respiratory illness that has infected tens of thousands of people. Updates on the respiratory illness that has infected tens of thousands of people.

URL: <https://doi.org/doi:10.1038/d41586-020-00154-w>

Categories: **\*\*must reads**; Epidemiology; Narrative review

**Topics: case series, clinical, epi, virology (17/02/2020)**

"Year: 2020

Author:

Title: Department of Error

Journal: The Lancet

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30250-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30250-6)

Abstract: Corrections to previously published articles :

1) Wang C, Horby PW, Hayden FG, Gao GF. A novel coronavirus outbreak of global health concern

2) Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China.

URL: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30250-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30250-6)

Categories: Awaiting classification; Epidemiology

"Year: 2020

Author: Jiang, Hua; Deng, Hongfei; Wang, YU; Liu, Zhan; Sun, Mingwei; Zhou, Ping; Xia, Qi; Lu, Charles Damien; Zeng, Jun

Title: The possibility of using Lopinave/Litonawe (LPV/r) as treatment for novel coronavirus 2019-nCov pneumonia: a quick systematic review based on earlier coronavirus clinical studies

Journal: Chinese Journal of Emergency Medicine

DOI:

Abstract: To explore the possibility of using Lopinave/Litonawe (LPV/r) as treatment for novel coronavirus 2019-nCov pneumonia by systematically review earlier coronavirus studies Methods Systematically retrieve relevant clinical studies from Chinese and English databases such as CNKI,VIP,Wangfang Data,CBM,PubMed, Web of Science,EMBASE. In addition, information from Chinese biomedical journals, WHO, US CDC, Chinese CDC websites and the references from published relevant articles were retrieved. The inclusion period is from January 2003 to January 24, 2020. The criteria for inclusion are:(1) studies that aim to compare LPV/r and placebo/standard for SARS, MERS; (2) studies that include at least one clinical outcome; (3) studies with diagnosis criteria meeting WHO requirement on SARS or MERS; (4)data from multiple reports but originated from one study, where we extract information from all reports; (5)guidelines, includes: national or academic guidelines/experts/consensus. The exclude criteria are: 1) only have abstracts but no full information; 2) in vitro studies. Two reviewers independently review articles and extract data on study design, patients, diagnosis criteria, regimen, and clinical outcomes (mortality, morbidity, quality of life, steroids dosage, chest image and adverse responses). Results: Two hundred and thirty potential article were found by screening, and narrow down to forty-four articles for evaluation and fnally four studies were included. The results of included studies indicate the early use of LPV/r regimen can reduce the mortality of SARS and MERS, and reduce steroids dosing. Conclusions can be used as a component of experimental regimen for treat 2019-nCoV pneumonia. It strongly suggests that initiating real world studies to explore the true clinical effects of LPV/r on 2019-nCoV patients.

URL: <http://zhjzyxzz.yiigle.com/>

Categories: Clinical care and treatment; Systematic review

"Year: 2020

Author: Linton, M. Natalie; Kobayashi, Tetsuro; Yang, Yichi; Hayashi, Katsuma; Akhmetzhanov, R. Andrei; Jung, Sung-mok; Yuan, Baoyin; Kinoshita, Ryo; Nishiura, Hiroshi

Title: Incubation Period and Other Epidemiological Characteristics of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Infections with Right Truncation: A Statistical Analysis of Publicly Available Case Data

Journal: Journal of Clinical Medicine

DOI: 10.3390/jcm9020538

Abstract: The geographic spread of 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) infections from the epicenter of Wuhan, China, has provided an opportunity to study the natural history of the recently emerged virus. Using publicly available event-date data from the ongoing epidemic, the present study investigated the incubation period and other time intervals that govern the epidemiological dynamics of COVID-19 infections. Our results show that the incubation period falls within the range of 2–14 days with 95% confidence and has a mean of around 5 days when approximated using the best-fit lognormal distribution. The mean time from illness onset to hospital admission (for treatment and/or isolation) was estimated at 3–4 days without truncation and at 5–9 days when right truncated. Based on the 95th percentile estimate of the incubation period, we recommend that the length of quarantine should be at least 14 days. The median time delay of 13 days from illness onset to death (17 days with right truncation) should be considered when estimating the COVID-19 case fatality risk.

URL: <https://www.mdpi.com/2077-0383/9/2/538>

Categories: Epidemiological study; Epidemiology

"Year: 2020

Author: Feng, K.; Yun, Y. X.; Wang, X. F.; Yang, G. D.; Zheng, Y. J.; Lin, C. M.; Wang, L. F.

Title: Analysis of CT features of 15 Children with 2019 novel coronavirus infection

Journal: Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0578-1310.2020.0007

**Abstract:** Objective: To explore imaging characteristics of children with 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection. Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed on clinical data and chest CT images of 15 children diagnosed with 2019-nCoV. They were admitted to the third people's Hospital of Shenzhen from January 16 to February 6, 2020. The distribution and morphology of pulmonary lesions on chest CT images were analyzed. Results: Among the 15 children, there were 5 males and 10 females, aged from 4 to 14 years old. Five of the 15 children were febrile and 10 were asymptomatic on first visit. The first nasal or pharyngeal swab samples in all the 15 cases were positive for 2019-nCoV nucleic acid. For their first chest CT images, 6 patients had no lesions, while 9 patients had pulmonary inflammation lesions. Seven cases of small nodular ground glass opacities and 2 cases of speckled ground glass opacities were found. After 3 to 5 days of treatment, 2019-nCoV nucleic acid in a second respiratory sample turned negative in 6 cases. Among them, chest CT images showed less lesions in 2 cases, no lesion in 3 cases, and no improvement in 1 case. Other 9 cases were still positive in a second nucleic acid test. Six patients showed similar chest CT inflammation, while 3 patients had new lesions, which were all small nodular ground glass opacities. Conclusions: The early chest CT images of children with 2019-nCoV infection are mostly small nodular ground glass opacities. The clinical symptoms of children with 2019-nCoV infection are nonspecific. Dynamic reexamination of chest CT and nucleic acid are important.

**URL:** [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32061200-analysis-of-ct-features-of-15-children-with-2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/?from\\_single\\_result=32061200](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32061200-analysis-of-ct-features-of-15-children-with-2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/?from_single_result=32061200)

**Categories:** Case study/case series; Epidemiological study; Epidemiology

**Year:** 2020

**Author:** Liu, M.; He, P.; Liu, H. G.; Wang, X. J.; Li, F. J.; Chen, S.; Lin, J.; Chen, P.; Liu, J. H.; Li, C. H.

**Title:** Clinical characteristics of 30 medical workers infected with new coronavirus pneumonia

**Journal:** Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi

**DOI:** 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-0939.2020.0016

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the clinical characteristics of medical staff with novel coronavirus pneumonia(NCP). Methods: 30 patients infected with novel coronavirus referred to Jiangnan University hospital between January 11, 2020 and January 3, 2020 were studied. The data reviewed included those of clinical manifestations, laboratory investigation and Radiographic features. Results: The patients consisted of 10 men and 20 women, including 22 doctors and 8 nurses, aged 21~59 years(mean 35±8 years). They were divided to 26 common type and 4 severe cases, all of whom had close(within 1m) contact with patients infected of novel coronavirus pneumonia. The average contact times were 12 (7,16) and the average cumulative contact time was 2 (1.5,2.7) h. Clinical symptoms of these patients were fever in 23 patients (76.67%) , headache in 16 patients (53.33%) , fatigue or myalgia in 21 patients (70%) , nausea, vomiting or diarrhea in 9 patients (30%) , cough in 25 patients (83.33%) , and dyspnea in 14 patients (46.67%) . Routine blood test revealed WBC <4.0×10<sup>9</sup>/L in 8 patients (26.67%) , (4-10)

$\bar{X}$ —10(9)/L in 22 patients (73.33%) , and WBC>4.0 $\bar{X}$ —10(9)/L in 4 patients (13.33%) during the disease. Lymphocyte count <1.0 $\bar{X}$ —10(9)/L occurred in 12 patients (40%), abnormal liver function in 7 patients (23.33%) , myocardial damage in 5 patients (16.67%), elevated D-dimer (>0.5mg/l) in 5 patients (16.67%). Compared with normal patients, the average exposure times, cumulative exposure time, BMI, Fever time, white blood cell count, liver enzyme, LDH, myoenzyme and D-dimer were significantly increased in severe patients, while the lymphocyte count and albumin levels in peripheral blood were significantly decreased. Chest CT mainly showed patchy shadows and interstitial changes. According to imaging examination, 11 patients (36.67%) showed Unilateral pneumonia and 19 patients (63.33%) showed bilateral pneumonia, 4 patients (13.33%) showed bilateral multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity. Compared with the patients infected in the protected period, the proportion of severe infection and bilateral pneumonia were both increased in the patients infected in unprotected period. Conclusion: Medical staffs are at higher risk of infection. Infection rates are associated with contact time, the amount of suction virus. Severe patients had BMI increased, heating time prolonged , white blood cell count, lymphocyte count, D-dimer and albumin level significantly changed and were prone to be complicated with liver damage and myocardial damage. Strict protection measures is important to prevent infection for medical workers.

URL: [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32062957-clinical-characteristics-of-30-medical-workers-infected-with-new-coronavirus-pneumonia/?from\\_single\\_result=Clinical+characteristics+of+30+medical+workers+infected+with+new+coronavirus+pneumonia](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32062957-clinical-characteristics-of-30-medical-workers-infected-with-new-coronavirus-pneumonia/?from_single_result=Clinical+characteristics+of+30+medical+workers+infected+with+new+coronavirus+pneumonia)

Categories: Case study/case series; Epidemiological study; Epidemiology

Year: 2020

Author: Wang, X. F.; Yuan, J.; Zheng, Y. J.; Chen, J.; Bao, Y. M.; Wang, Y. R.; Wang, L. F.; Li, H.; Zeng, J. X.; Zhang, Y. H.; Liu, Y. X.; Liu, L.

Title: Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of 34 children with 2019 novel coronavirus infection in Shenzhen

Journal: Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0578-1310.2020.0008

Abstract: Objective: To describe the characteristics of clinical manifestations and epidemiology of children with 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection. Methods: All 34 children with laboratory-confirmed 2019-nCoV infection by quantitative real-time reverse transcription-PCR through nasopharyngeal swab specimens were admitted to the Third People's Hospital of Shenzhen from January 19 to February 7, 2020. Clinical data and epidemiological history of these patients were retrospectively collected and analyzed. Results: Among the 34 cases, 14 were males, and 20 were females. The median age was 8 years and 11 months. No patients had underlying diseases. There were 28 children (82%)

related with a family cluster outbreak. There were 26 children (76%) with a travel or residence history in Hubei Province. These patients could be categorized into different clinical types, including 22 (65%) common cases, 9 (26%) mild cases and 3 (8.8%) asymptomatic cases. No severe or critical cases were identified. The most common symptoms were fever (17 cases, 50%) and cough (13 cases, 38%). In the 34 cases, the white blood cell counts of 28 cases (82%) were normal. Five cases had white blood cell counts more than  $10 \times 10^9/L$ . One case had white blood cell counts less than  $4 \times 10^9/L$ . Neutropenia and lymphopenia was found in one case, respectively. C-reactive protein levels and erythrocyte sedimentation rates were elevated in 1 and 5 case, respectively. Elevated procalcitonin was found in 1 case and D-Dimer in 3 cases. The levels of lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) were more than 400 U/L in 10 cases. The CT images of these patients showed bilateral multiple patchy or nodular ground-glass opacities and/or infiltrating shadows in middle and outer zone of the lung or under the pleura. Twenty patients were treated with lopinavir and ritonavir. Glucocorticoids and immunoglobulin were not used in any cases. All the cases improved and were discharged from hospital. Further following up was need. Conclusions: The clinical manifestations in children with 2019-nCoV infection are non-specific and are milder than that in adults. Chest CT scanning is helpful for early diagnosis. Children's infection is mainly caused by family cluster outbreak and imported cases. Family daily prevention is the main way to prevent 2019-nCoV infection.

URL: [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32062875-clinical-and-epidemiological-characteristics-of-34-children-with-2019-novel-coronavirus-infection-in-shenzhen/?from\\_single\\_result=Clinical+and+epidemiological+characteristics+of+34+children+with+2019+novel+coronavirus+infection+in+Shenzhen&show\\_schema\\_message=all](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32062875-clinical-and-epidemiological-characteristics-of-34-children-with-2019-novel-coronavirus-infection-in-shenzhen/?from_single_result=Clinical+and+epidemiological+characteristics+of+34+children+with+2019+novel+coronavirus+infection+in+Shenzhen&show_schema_message=all)

Categories: Case study/case series; Epidemiology

#### **Topic: editorials, commentaries, narrative reviews (17/02/2020)**

"Year: 2020

Author: Perú. Ministerio de Salud; Dirección General de Intervenciones Estratégicas en Salud Pública.

Title: Protocolo para la atención de personas con sospechas o infección confirmada por Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) / Protocol for the care of people with suspicions or infection confirmed by Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) [Spanish]

Abstract: El protocolo contiene definiciones de casos sospechosos, manejo de pacientes con sospecha de infección por Coronavirus, tratamiento específicos anti-Novel CoV e investigación clínica y las consideraciones especiales para pacientes embarazadas.

URL: <http://docs.bvsalud.org/biblioref/2020/02/1050131/rml-040-2020-minsa.pdf>

Categories: Awaiting classification

"Year: 2020

Author: TAO, Kai xiong; ZHANG, Bi xiang; ZHANG, Peng; ZHU, Peng; WANG, Guo bin; CHEN, Xiao ping

Title: Recommendations for general surgery clinical practice in novel coronavirus pneumonia situation

Journal: Chinese Journal of Surgery

Abstract: Novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) is a highly infectious disease, has a long incubation period and a variety of clinical manifestations, which has a significant impact on public health and life. Afterwards, scientific and standardized work processing during the epidemic is of great significance for prevention and control. In order to implement the central government's decision-making deployment and defeat the NCP as soon as possible, we had focused on the key points in the clinical work of general surgery according to latest relevant guidelines, literature and experience in epidemic prevention. Finally, we drafted the prevention and control strategies and recommendations to make a reference for medical staff of general surgery to fight NCP.

URL: <http://rs.yiigle.com/yufabiao/1181132.htm>

Categories: Awaiting classification; Infection prevention and control; Normative guidance

"Year: 2020

Author: TIAN, Huai Yu

Title: 2019-nCoV: new challenges from coronavirus

Journal: Chinese Journal of Preventive Medicine

Abstract: The outbreak of pneumonia caused by the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV in Wuhan, Hubei province of China, at the end of 2019 shaped tremendous challenges to China's public health and clinical treatment. The virus belongs to the  $\beta$  genus Coronavirus in the family Coronaviridae, and is closely related to SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, causing severe symptoms of pneumonia. The virus is transmitted through droplets, close contact, and other means, and patients in the incubation period could potentially transmit the virus to other persons. According to current observations, 2019-nCoV is weaker than SARS in pathogenesis, but has stronger transmission competence; its mechanism of cross-species spread might be related with angiotensin-converting enzyme  $\&\#8545$  (ACE2), which is consistent with the receptor SARS-CoV. After the outbreak of this disease, Chinese scientists invested a lot of energy to carry out research by developing rapid diagnostic reagents, identifying the characters of the pathogen,

screening out clinical drugs that may inhibit the virus, and are rapidly developing vaccines. The emergence of 2019-nCoV reminds us once again of the importance of establishing a systematic coronavirus surveillance network. It also poses new challenges to prevention and control of the emerging epidemic and rapidly responses on scientific research.

URL: <http://rs.yiigle.com/yufabiao/1179575.htm>

Categories: Opinion piece; Virology, immunology

"Year: 2020

Author: Wen, Jun; Aston, Joshua; Liu, Xinyi; Ying, Tianyu

Title: Effects of misleading media coverage on public health crisis: a case of the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China

Journal: Anatolia

DOI: 10.1080/13032917.2020.1730621

Abstract: ABSTRACTThe coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan, China has sparked a global epidemic, which the World Health Organization declared a public health emergency of international concern on 31st January 2020 (Beijing time). This crisis has attracted intense media attention. Recently, some media outlets inappropriately labelled the coronavirus by race, using such headlines as 'Chinese virus pandemonium' and even suggesting 'China kids stay home.' The biased and misleading coverage presented via Western media channels has incited anger throughout the Chinese community and has placed undue stress upon Chinese individuals living outside China. This post-published review takes a tourism-focused perspective to examine findings from a quantitative study (Rodriguez-Seijas, Stohl, Hasin, & Eaton, 2015) published in 2015 in JAMA Psychiatry. The current paper highlights the potential impacts of misleading and biased media coverage on Chinese individuals' mental health. Specifically, this work considers perceived racial discrimination stemming from coronavirus as a public health crisis and the effects of such discrimination on individuals of Chinese heritage. Similarly imperative are pertinent effects on country image and destination image with respect to tourism marketing and tourist behaviour during times of crisis. By considering racism in the context of the coronavirus outbreak, this paper identifies potential avenues for relevant research in tourism and hospitality.

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2020.1730621>

Categories: Ethics, social science, economics; Opinion piece

"Year: 2020

Author: YOO, Jin Hong



Title: The Fight against the 2019-nCoV Outbreak: an Arduous March Has Just Begun

Journal: Journal of Korean Medical Science

DOI:

Abstract: Various papers and textbooks plainly describe wearing level-D protective clothing against respiratory viruses, but in practice this is not a simple task. It takes at least five minutes to wear it. If you try to see the patient after wearing, it is very difficult to communicate. With the N95 respirator, basic conversation is not easy. Physical examination is also difficult to conduct. For example, can you properly auscultate a patient while wearing such heavy personal protective equipment (PPE)?

URL: <https://jkms.org/DOIx.php?id=10.3346/jkms.2020.35.e56>

Categories: Awaiting classification

"Year: 2020

Author: Epidemiology Working Group, Strategy; Policy Working Group for Ncip Epidemic Response, Chinese Center for Disease Control; Prevention

Title: Cluster investigation Technical Guidelines for the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (COVID-19), China (1st Trial Version)

Journal: Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-6450.2020.03.001

Abstract:

URL: [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32061201-cluster-investigation-technical-guidelines-for-the-2019-novel-coronavirus-pneumonia-covid-19-china-1st-trial-version/?from\\_single\\_result=32061201](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32061201-cluster-investigation-technical-guidelines-for-the-2019-novel-coronavirus-pneumonia-covid-19-china-1st-trial-version/?from_single_result=32061201)

Categories: Awaiting classification

"Year: 2020

Author: Society of Public Health Ophthalmology, Chinese Preventive Medicine Association; Beijing Ophthalmological, Society; Youth Committee of Beijing Ophthalmological, Society

Title: Suggestions from ophthalmic experts on eye protection during the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic

Journal: Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0412-4081.2020.0002

Abstract:

URL: [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32061202-suggestions-from-ophthalmic-experts-on-eye-protection-during-the-novel-coronavirus-pneumonia-epidemic/?from\\_single\\_result=Suggestions+from+ophthalmic+experts+on+eye+protection+during+the+novel+coronavirus+pneumonia+epidemic](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32061202-suggestions-from-ophthalmic-experts-on-eye-protection-during-the-novel-coronavirus-pneumonia-epidemic/?from_single_result=Suggestions+from+ophthalmic+experts+on+eye+protection+during+the+novel+coronavirus+pneumonia+epidemic)

Categories: Awaiting classification

"Year: 2020

Author: Wang, Xu; Zhang, Xiaoxi; He, Jiangjiang

Title: Challenges to the system of reserve medical supplies for public health emergencies: reflections on the outbreak of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) epidemic in China

Journal: Biosci Trends

DOI: 10.5582/bst.2020.01043

Abstract: On December 31, 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission announced an outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), China is now at a critical period in the control of the epidemic. The Chinese Government has been taking a series of rapid, comprehensive, and effective prevention and control measures. As the pandemic has developed, a fact has become apparent: there is a serious dearth of emergency medical supplies, and especially an extreme shortage of personal protective equipment such as masks and medical protective clothing. This is one of the major factors affecting the progress of epidemic prevention and control. Although China has made great efforts to strengthen the ability to quickly respond to public health emergencies since the SARS outbreak in 2003 and it has clarified requirements for emergency supplies through legislation, the emergency reserve supplies program has not been effectively implemented, and there are also deficiencies in the types, quantity, and availability of emergency medical supplies. A sound system of emergency reserve supplies is crucial to the management of public health emergencies. Based on international experiences with pandemic control, the world should emphasize improving the system of emergency reserve medical supplies in the process of establishing and improving public health emergency response systems, and it should promote the establishment of international cooperative programs to jointly deal with public health emergencies of international concern in the future.

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5582/bst.2020.01043>

Categories: Infection prevention and control; Narrative review