

## Coronavirus 2019-nCoV Continues to Spread



The number of confirmed cases of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) continues to grow. WHO and other institutions and organisations around the world are trying to implement measures to contain the outbreak and find treatments.

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WHO is convening a global research and innovation forum, to be held 11–12 February in Geneva, Switzerland. The forum, organised in collaboration with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness, will bring together leading scientists, public health agencies, ministries of health and research funders to discuss several areas of research, including identifying the source of the virus as well as sharing of biological samples and genetic sequences, and to produce a global research agenda for the new coronavirus.

WHO is also <u>strengthening its support</u> to African countries, which due to their direct links or high volume of travel to China need to be particularly vigilant for the novel coronavirus. Africa has 1.2 billion people and only six laboratories that can test for coronavirus. The organisation would help in the detection and management of suspect cases, should a first case be detected. WHO is dispatching specialised staff and protective equipment for health workers, as well as thermometers and other essential supplies for screening and handling suspect cases at airports and other points of entry.

Additional coverage of African nations' responses to the novel coronavirus is available from The Guardian and Reuters.

## **Financial Support**

Simultaneously, the organisation is facilitating the launch a €614 million (\$675 million) <u>preparedness and response plan</u> by the international community, for February – April 2020. The plan lays out activities and resources needed by international health organisations globally to implement priority public health measures. It aims to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission of the virus, particularly in the most vulnerable countries.
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early.
- · Communicate critical risk and event information.
- Minimise social and economic impact.
- · Reduce virus spread from animal sources.
- · Address crucial unknowns.

In the meantime, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is spending €91 million (\$100 million) to fight the coronavirus outbreak (including the previously pledged \$10 million). 'The funding will help strengthen detection, isolation, and treatment efforts; protect at-risk populations; and develop vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics,' the foundation said in a press release.

## **Latest Figures**

According to the situation report from WHO as of 6 February, there were 28,276 confirmed cases globally, of which 28,060 in China, where 564 people died. Outside of China there were 216 confirmed cases in 24 countries, with one death. However, according to the China National Health Commission (7 February), the virus has killed 638 people and infected 31,161 in mainland China. It has spread overseas with confirmed infections in at least 25 nations and two deaths, one in Hong Kong and one in the Philippines.

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WHO assesses that the outbreak poses a very high risk in China, and high risk regionally and globally. The risk assessment was based on factors including the likelihood of further spread, the potential impact on human health, and the varying levels of effectiveness in national preparedness and response measures. The latest WHO situation reports can be found here.

The authors of a modelling research, <u>published</u> in *The Lancet*, caution that the true size of the epidemic and its pandemic potential remains unclear. They estimate that up to 75,800 individuals in the Chinese city of Wuhan may have been infected with 2019-nCoV as of January 25, 2020.

Infectious disease researchers at The University of Texas at Austin and other institutions have <u>concluded</u> there is a high probability that the deadly Wuhan coronavirus spread beyond Wuhan and other quarantined cities before Chinese officials were able to put a quarantine in place. The team estimated new cases of the virus doubled roughly every week, and on average, that every infected person transmitted the disease to approximately two other people.

Laboratory testing by three institutions in Germany has <u>revealed</u> that the coronavirus can be isolated from nose and throat swabs even where these have been obtained from patients with mild symptoms. The research groups conclude that even persons with mild symptoms are capable of transmitting the virus.

## **Current Research**

According to WHO, currently there are 15 laboratories identified to provide reference testing support for 2019-nCoV.

A number of drug manufacturers are working on vaccines or antivirals and other treatments for 2019-nCoV. Investment costs could reach €727 million (\$800 million) and the process, even if accelerated, could take at least 12 to 18 months until approval.

None of the coronaviruses known to infect humans has an approved treatment, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). However, a handful of repurposed drugs, from drugs targeting Ebola to HIV, have already shown promise.

On 6 February, China began enrolling patients in a clinical trial of remdesivir, an antiviral medicine made by Gilead, the American pharmaceutical company. The drug is experimental and not yet approved for any use, but the first coronavirus patient in the U.S. was treated with it, and his symptoms improved the next day, according to a report in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

Another report by scientists in China showed that remdesivir blocked the new coronavirus from infecting cells grown in the lab. Another reported finding was that chloroquine, a cheap drug used for decades to treat malaria, could also fight the new coronavirus.

During similar coronavirus (SARS) outbreak in 2003, another class of drugs (protease inhibitors) approved to treat HIV proved also be effective in some cases. Two of the drugs are now being tested for their ability to treat 2019-nCov in a clinical trial in China, as <u>reported</u> in <u>JAMA</u>. The JAMA Network Coronavirus Resource Center has also <u>streamed</u> a discussion of latest developments in the 2019-nCoV outbreak between immunologist Anthony Fauci (the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases) and JAMA Editor Howard Bauchner.

Steroids, often used by doctors to reduce inflammation, should be avoided in the treatment of the current novel coronavirus, experts advise in a commentary article published in *The Lancet*.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals are collaborating to identify antibodies that will stop the coronavirus from entering cells, while researchers at the U.S. National Institutes of Health are developing a vaccine with a clinical trial to be launched within the next three months.

In a special report in Radiology, researchers describe CT imaging features that aid in the early detection and diagnosis of Wuhan coronavirus.

A team of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) researchers <a href="has developed">has developed</a> a preliminary set of predictive three-dimensional protein structures of the virus to aid research efforts to combat the disease. The most current 3D models can be obtained by contacting the <a href="LLNL">LLNL</a> <a href="Biosecurity Center">Biosecurity Center</a>.

Regenstrief Institute is providing help to track cases of the illness. The team is creating a series of codes to identify the lab tests used to screen patients for the virus.

Insilico Medicine announced that it would publish structures of small molecules targeting the key protein 2019-nCoV 3C-like protease. The generated molecules are published <u>here</u> and will be continuously updated.

Sources: <u>LiveScience</u>, <u>Reuters</u>, <u>New York Times</u>, <u>EurekAlert</u>, <u>BBC</u> Image credit: <u>Johns Hopkins Center for Systems Science and Engineering</u> Published on: Fri, 7 Feb 2020