



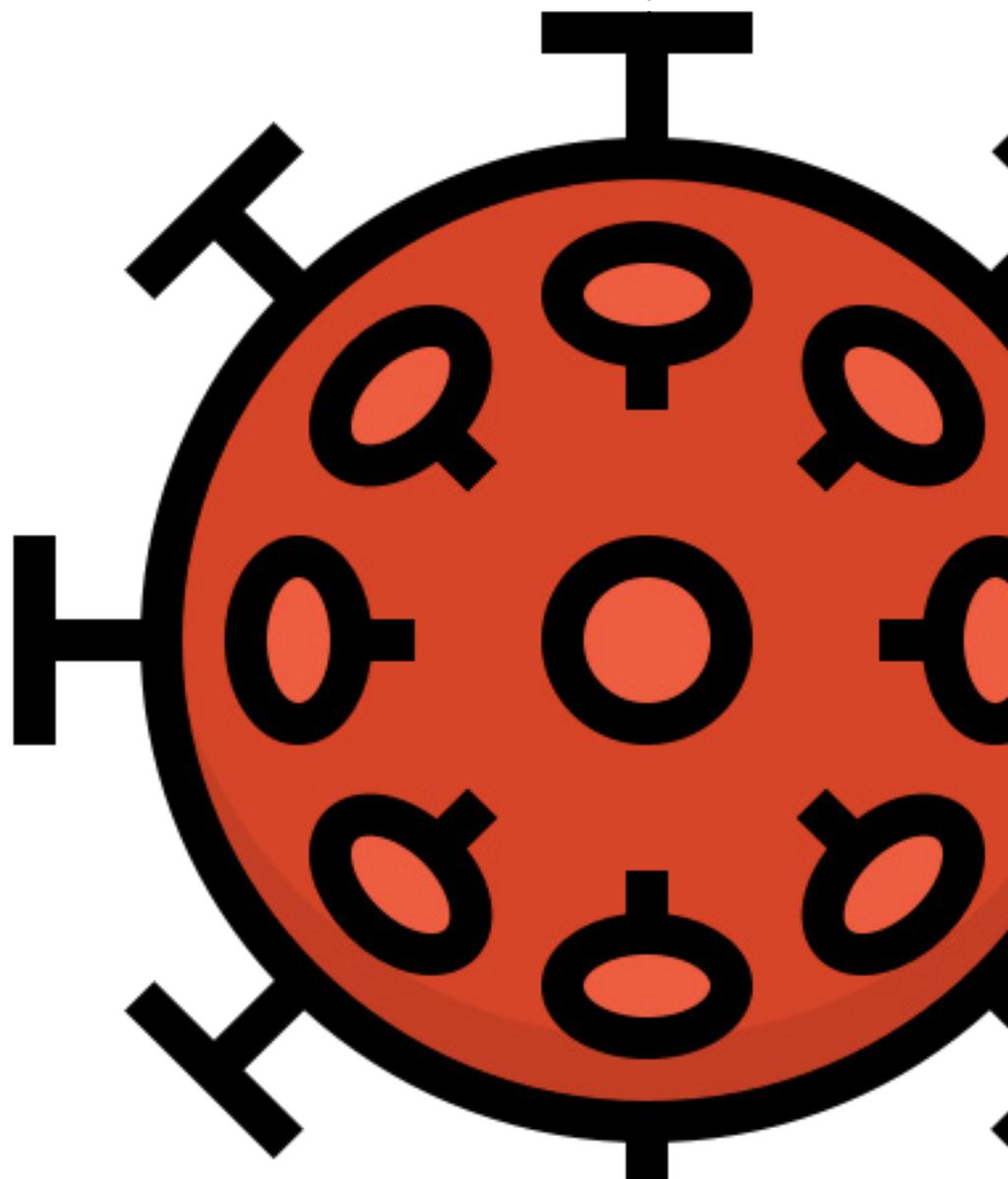
WM Spare Part
PURCHASE & LOGISTIC SERVICE

Manual of prevention and treatment of
pneumonia caused by the new coronavirus
(2019-nCoV)

Tianjin Cyberspace Administration

WeDoctor Digital General Hospital

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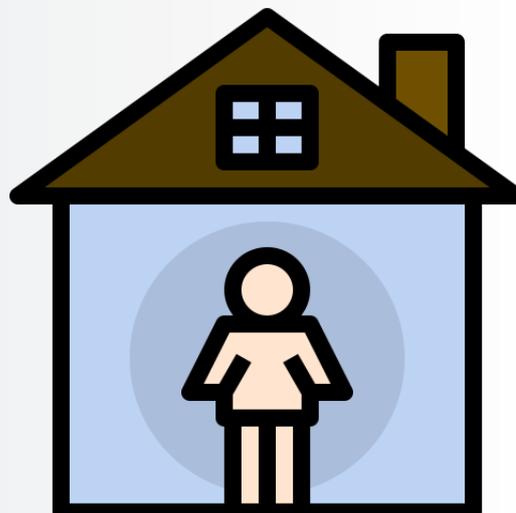
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Part I Characteristics of the pathogen

1. What are coronaviruses?

The coronavirus is a type of virus widely existing in nature. It is the largest known RNA virus in the genome and is called coronavirus, since its shape is similar to corona under the electron microscope. The coronavirus only infects vertebrates and is related to many human and animal diseases. It can cause diseases of the respiratory tract, digestive tract, and nervous system in humans and animals.

2. What are the physical and chemical characteristics of the coronavirus?

The coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can be effectively inactivated by 56 ° C for 30 minutes, ethyl ether, 75% ethanol, disinfectant containing chlorine, peracetic acid and chloroform.

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3. What are the coronaviruses that can infect people?

(HCoV-229E [?](#) HCoV-OC43 [?](#) SARS-CoV [?](#) HCoV-NL63 [?](#)
HCoV-HKU1 MERS-CoV)[?](#)

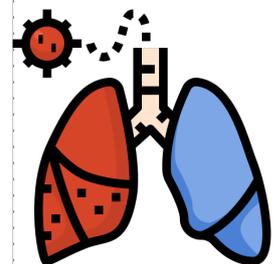
So far, in addition to the new coronavirus, we have found six types of coronaviruses such as HCoV-229E, HCoV-OC43, SARS-CoV, HCoV-NL63, HCoV-HKU1, and MERS-CoV that can infect humans.

Four of them are common in the population, with low pathogenicity, usually only cause mild respiratory symptoms similar to common cold. The other two are known SARS coronavirus (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) and MERS coronavirus (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome).

4. What is pneumonia caused by a new coronavirus?

Pneumonia caused by the new coronavirus was found in central China's Wuhan City, Hubei Province, in December 2019. It has been shown to be an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by a new type of coronavirus. The new coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that has not yet been previously found in the human body. The World Health Organization named coronavirus 2019-nCov, that is, a new coronavirus.

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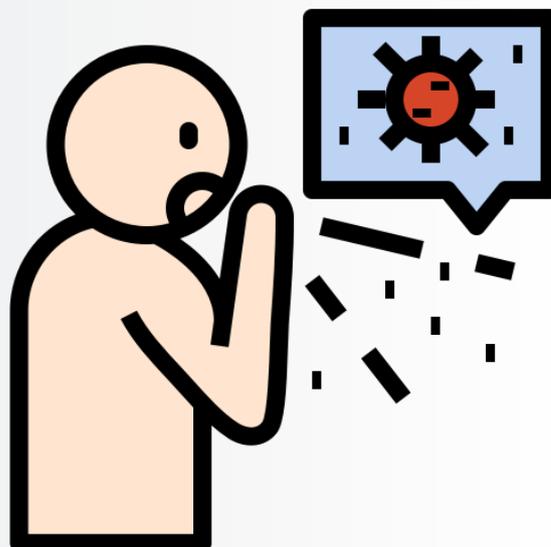


5. What are the clinical manifestations of someone infected with a new coronavirus?

Fever, weakness and dry cough are the main manifestations.

Nasal obstruction, runny nose, and other airway symptoms upper respiratory infections are rare. About half of patients develop dyspnea after a week, and severe cases quickly turn into ARDS (Difficulty syndrome respiratory disease), septic shock, difficult-to-manage metabolic acidosis, and bleeding and coagulation dysfunction. It should be noted that the course of severe and critical patients can be moderate to low fever or even no obvious fever. Some patients have mild onset symptoms.

These patients may not have a fever and may recover after 1 week. Most patients have a good prognosis, while some patients are in critical condition or even in death.



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6. Is there a vaccine for a new coronavirus?

There is no vaccine available for the new disease. It can take a long time to develop a new vaccine for her.

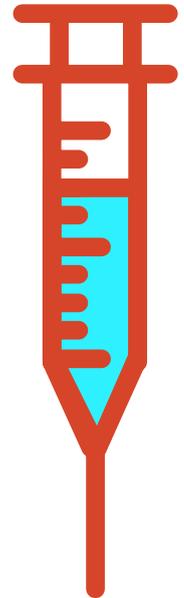
7. . How to define if a person is in close contact with the patient?

Close contacts refer to people who live, study, work or have close contact with the case; medical staff, family members or others who have similar close contact with the case without taking effective precautions when diagnosing, treating, breastfeeding or visiting the case; other patients and caregivers in the same room with the case; people who take the same vehicle with the case and have close contact with the case; and people who are evaluated as qualified by the field researchers.

8. Why should close contacts be observed for 14 days?

Referring to the incubation period of other diseases caused by coronavirus, new information related to coronavirus cases and current prevention and control practice, the medical observation period for close contacts was established at 14 days, and the contacts nearby should be observed at home.

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9. If the disease control department informs you that you are a close contact, what should you do?

You can carry out medical observation at home as required necessary. Don't panic. Don't go out casually and do a good job observing your physical condition. Receive regular follow-up visits from doctors. In case of abnormal clinical manifestations such as fever and cough, inform local institutions for the prevention and control of diseases in time, and under their guidance, go to designated medical institutions for troubleshooting, diagnosis and treatment, etc.

10. Can the new coronavirus infection be treated?

The World Health Organization (WHO) has published a clinical guideline for acute respiratory tract infection caused by the suspicion of a new coronavirus infection. Currently, there is no specific treatment for the disease caused by 2019-nCoV. But using the diagnosis and treatment released by the National Health Commission, using some antiviral drugs to treat patients can have some effect. In addition, combined with the experience and lessons of SARS treatment, we can know that we can take advantage of the unique advantages of the Chinese medical system by using the combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine that can have significant value. In addition, complementary care for infected people can be very effective.



11. What are the basic coping strategies for severe cases of new coronavirus infection?

Configure the pre-exam selection so that patients with severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) can be identified and classified; immediately implement the correct measures of infection prevention and control (IPC); early supportive treatment and monitoring; collect clinical samples for diagnosis of laboratory; treat hypoxic respiratory failure and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS); management of septic shock; prevention of complications; antiviral treatment; special precautions for pregnant patients.

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Part II Epidemic Situation

12. What is the current situation of the epidemic evolution?

Recently, the outbreak of 2019-nCoV infected pneumonia in the Wuhan City, Hubei Province and other regions. At 24:00, on January 30, the National Health Commission received information from 31 provinces (areas and cities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps that there were 9,692 confirmed cases, of which 1,527 severe cases, 213 death cases, and 171 cases that have been cured. There are 15,238 suspected cases now. There are currently 113,579 contacts nearby (Beijing liminated 21 cases after double checking) and 4,201 people who have been removed from medical observation, 102,427 people who have been subjected to medical observation. 28 confirmed cases have been reported from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, including 12 in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 7 in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Macao Special Administrative and 9 in Taiwan. Following approval by the State Council, the National Health Commission includes 2019 nCoV-infected pneumonia in the category B infectious disease specified in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, and prevention and control measures for category A diseases are taken infectious; management of quarantinable diseases is followed specified in the Border Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China.

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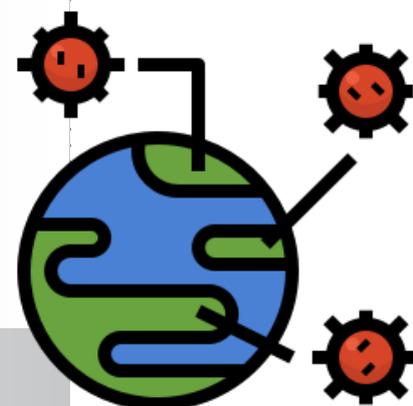


13. Why are confirmed cases increasing so fast in just a few days?

Because a virus nucleic acid detection kit has been developed. Recently, national scientific research institutions Related companies quickly developed a virus nucleic acid detection kit. The detection kit can confirm whether there is a specific genetic sequence in the case samples or not using a PCR-based approach. In other words, you can identify a new coronavirus using a detection kit; Case samples can be quickly judged by comparison.

14. What is the key to preventing and controlling the outbreak?

The key is to avoid “super spreaders”. Reducing the outflow of people in Wuhan City is very important, and strict screening measures are taken in Wuhan City, especially body temperature detection. Those with high body temperatures are not recommended to leave. Wuhan. The city limited the inflow and outflow of people on January 23, 2020, which were the key measures to prevent and control the outbreak. 16. What is the source of infection for the new coronavirus?



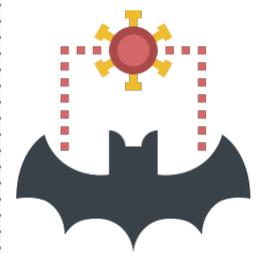


15. What is the most effective way to prevent and control outbreak today?

Early detection, early reporting, early diagnosis, early isolation, and early treatment are the most effective measures. It is extremely important that confirmed cases obtain an effective isolation treatment to decrease the transmission.

16. What is the source of infection for the new coronavirus?

The source of 2019-nCoV infection has not yet been found. The 2019-CoV gene sequence is similar to the SARS coronavirus. However, the SARS coronavirus has been shown to come from the coronavirus carried by wild animals (bats). Currently, most of the admitted cases have a history of exposure from the “Huanan Seafood Market”, where the wild animals were sold, and sellers and customers there have the opportunity to be in contact with the coronavirus. The source of 2019-nCoV infection has not yet been found. The 2019-nCoV gene sequence is similar to the SARS coronavirus. However, the SARS coronavirus has been shown to come from the coronavirus carried by wild animals (bats). Currently, most of the admitted cases have a history of exposure from the “Huanan Seafood Market”, where the wild animals were sold, and vendors and customers there have the opportunity to be in contact with the coronavirus carried by animals wild.





17. Can new coronaviruses be transmitted from person to person?

Cases of person-to-person transmission were found in the Wuhan City and Guangdong Province; As of January 21, 2020, there were 15 health workers infected in the city of Wuhan, confirming that the virus could have a person-to-person transmission.

18. In what ways will people become infected?

On January 27, 2020, the Diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia infected by the new coronavirus (fourth test edition) pressed by the General Office of the National Health Commission and the Office General of the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine notes that the main route of transmission is droplet transmission, plus contact transmission.

19. Will the new coronavirus mutate?

2019-nCoV is a new strain of coronavirus that has not yet been reviously found in the human body, so the virus mutation still needs to be closely monitored.



20. Will the new coronavirus be as fierce as SARS?

Studies show that 2019-nCoV is homologous to SARS, with a similarity of approximately 70% and with MERS, approximately 40%. Compared to SARS, 2019-nCoV has weak infectivity, but good affinity for human respiratory epithelial cells, indicating some infectivity for humans.

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Part III Knowledge of Prevention and Control

21. What are the main monitoring measures for pneumonia caused by the new coronavirus?

In the course of pneumonia monitoring and daily diagnosis and treatment of 2019-nCoV infection, medical institutions at all levels and of various types should improve awareness of the diagnosis and reporting of pneumonia cases of 2019 infection. -nCoV. For cases with fever, cough and other symptoms of unknown causes, they should pay attention to asking about the history of suspected exposure within 14 days before the onset of the illness, the history of contact with wild animals and the history of close contact with similar people. cases.

22. How to prevent the new coronavirus infection?

(1) *Make efforts to prevent respiratory infectious diseases in winter and spring. Currently, in the high incidence season of winter and spring infectious diseases, the public should improve health awareness, exercise more, work regularly and rest to improve your immunity. Hold a Adequate indoor ventilation, avoid poorly ventilated and crowded places; medical masks should be worn when leaving. Wash your hands and nose when you return home. If you have a fever and other respiratory symptoms, especially persistent fever, go to hospitals as soon as possible.*

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(2) Wear medical masks correctly

The use of medical masks is an effective way to interrupt the transmission of respiratory droplets. Medical masks can prevent respiratory diseases properly. When using disposable medical masks, fully unfold the folded surface and cover the mouth, nose and lower jaw completely, then compress the nose clip so that the masks and the face are in full contact with each other.

Wash your hands before wearing medical masks or avoid touching the inside of the masks while wearing them to reduce the risk of contamination from the masks. Distinguish the inside and outside and up and down of the masks, that is, the light surface is the inside of the masks, which closes to the mouth and nose, and the dark surface is the outside of the masks; The side of the metal strip (nose clip) is on the wrong side of the masks.

Replace masks regularly; avoid wearing it upside down, and even on both sides.





(3) Wash hands properly

Remember to wash your hands before eating, after going to the bathroom, coming home, coming into contact with garbage, and handling animals. When washing your hands, use soap and running water (liquid soap), with no less than 15 seconds to rub your hands. For the convenience of memory, the friction steps are as follows. following.

- Both hands are rubbed with the palm of the hand.
- Both hands are crossed and rubbed with the palm of the hand back
- Crossed fingers and rub palm to palm
- Fingers intertwine and rub rotationally
- Rub the hands rotationally with the thumb on the palm
- Rub the hands with the tips of the fingers in the palm
- Wash the doll





23. What should be paid special attention to when coming into contact with animals?

Avoid coming into contact with wild livestock, wildlife and their excreta and secretions, and avoid buying live birds and wildlife. Avoid visiting animal farms and slaughterhouses, markets or stalls for birds and live animals, wildlife habitats, etc. People, especially occupationally exposed people, should take precautions when they have to go to the places mentioned above.

Avoid eating wild animals.

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24. When there is a fever, cough and other symptoms, do you have to go to the hospital?

Symptoms such as pharyngeal pain, cough, nasal congestion, runny nose, sneezing, etc. can occur in the common cold, flu, acute upper respiratory infection, pharyngitis, bronchitis and tonsillitis. When the above symptoms appear, it is usually a common respiratory tract infection. However, patients Those infected with 2019-nCoV have mainly fever, fatigue, and a dry cough with fewer upper respiratory tract symptoms, such as nasal congestion and runny nose. When a person has a fever, cough and other symptoms, and cannot accurately judge by itself, it is recommended to make a decision based on WeDoctor's digital general hospital online consultation. Currently, hospitals in some cities gather a large number of patients with respiratory diseases. If they go directly to the hospital, they cannot get useful information and are prone to cross-infection.



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