

WHO Lebanon Daily Brief on Novel Coronavirus

11 February 2020

Highlights

- **No confirmed cases have been reported yet in Lebanon.**
- One more case confirmed in UAE today and the total confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in UAE is 8
- Today WHO is convening a global research and innovation forum to mobilize international action and enable identification of key knowledge gaps and research priorities to contribute to the control of 2019-nCoV.
- The national reference lab at RHUH is able to perform nCov testing according to WHO standards and protocol.

WHO role in emergency preparedness and response/IHR

- Monitoring outbreak
- Normative guidance
- Technical support for national authorities
- Risk communication
- Filling critical gaps

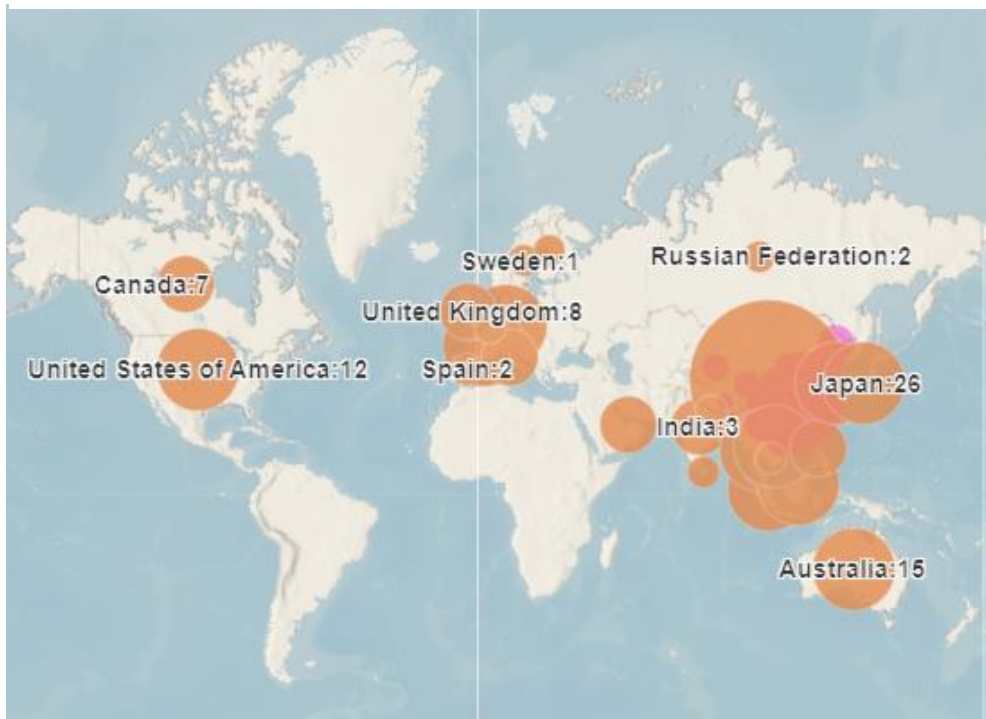
Situation in numbers as per WHO

- Globally 42,966 confirmed (2,482 new)
- Cases reported from **25** countries
- 42,708 confirmed cases in China (2,473 new)
- **1,018** deaths (108 new)

Cases details (sitrep)

- 6,484 severe (296 new)
- 319 cases outside China (9 new)

Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) situation as of 11 February



Countries with confirmed (new) cases

- China: **42708** Cases
- Singapore**: 45 Cases (2)
- Thailand: 32 Cases
- Rep of **Korea**: 28 Cases (1)
- Japan: 26 Cases
- Malaysia: 18 Cases
- Australia: 15 Cases
- Viet Nam**: 15 Cases (1)
- Germany: 14 Cases
- USA: 12 Cases
- France: 11 Cases
- UAE**: 8 Cases (1)
- UK**: 8 Cases (4)
- Canada: 7 Cases
- India: 3 Cases
- Italy: 3 Cases
- Philippines: 3 Cases
- Russian: 2 Cases
- Spain: 2 Cases
- Cambodia: 1 Cases
- Finland: 1 Cases
- Nepal: 1 Cases
- Sri Lanka: 1 Cases
- Sweden: 1 Cases
- Belgium: 1 Cases

Questions and answers

Q: Why is Infection Control and Prevention critical at healthcare facilities to reduce risk of nCoV transmission?

A: The healthcare workers usually get in close contact with patients' bodily secretions (such as droplets from coughing, saliva and sputum, etc...) which are in the case of respiratory diseases in general and nCoV in particular a means of transmission of the virus. Patient isolation, coupled with strict infection prevention for workers in health facilities such as distancing at least one meter from patients when feasible, wearing personal protective equipment, thorough hand hygiene, and appropriate waste disposal are of utmost important to reduce the risk of transmission from patients to health workers.

Advice for travel by air, boat and train

What should other countries do to protect their citizens?

It is expected that further international exportation of cases may appear in any country. Thus, all countries should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of 2019-nCoV infection, and to share full data with WHO.

- ✓ WHO has provided advice to **countries** on how to identify people sick with the virus, how to care for them, and how to prevent spread. www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus
- ✓ WHO has issued advice for **individuals** on how to protect themselves and others, including on the safe home care for patients with suspected 2019-nCoV infection. www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus
- ✓ WHO has issued advice on **travel** and for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV. www.who.int/ith/2019-nCoV_advice_for_international_traffic
- ✓ MOPH travel advise and info: [MOPH advice for people coming from China](#) - [Identification form for 2019-ncov](#)

Countries should place particular emphasis on reducing human infection, prevention of secondary transmission and international spread and contributing to the international response through multi-sectoral communication and collaboration and active participation in increasing knowledge on the virus and the disease, as well as advancing research.

Based on currently available information, WHO does not recommend any restriction of travel or trade. Countries are encouraged to continue strengthening their preparedness for health emergencies in line with the IHR (2005).

WHO's standard recommendations for the general public to reduce exposure to and transmission of a range of illnesses are as follows, which include hand and respiratory hygiene, and safe food practices:

- Wash your hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub;
- Cover your mouth and nose with a medical mask, tissue, or a sleeve or flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing;
- Avoid unprotected close contact with anyone developing cold or flu-like symptoms and Seek medical care if you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing;
- Cook your food and especially meat thoroughly.

Useful links

- WHO real time [dashboard](#)
- WHO [nCov page](#)
- WHO travel advice ([English/Arabic](#))
- Protect yourself ([English/Arabic](#))
- Q&A ([English/Arabic](#))

- WHO Lebanon [Facebook](#)
- WHO Lebanon [Twitter](#)
- WHO Lebanon [Instagram](#)
- WHO [online course](#) on emerging respiratory viruses, including nCoV

Important numbers

- MOPH Hotline 1214
- Airport quarantine section 01-629352
- Epidemiological Surveillance Unit 01-614194 | 01-614196
- Preventive medicine center 01-843769 | 01830300

For more information

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