



The outbreak of COVID-19: An overview

Yi-Chi Wu^a, Ching-Sung Chen^a, Yu-Jiun Chan^{a,b,c,*}

^aDivision of Microbiology, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC;

^bDivision of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC; ^cInstitute of Public Health, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Abstract: In late December 2019, a previous unidentified coronavirus, currently named as the 2019 novel coronavirus[#], emerged from Wuhan, China, and resulted in a formidable outbreak in many cities in China and expanded globally, including Thailand, Republic of Korea, Japan, United States, Philippines, Viet Nam, and our country (as of 2/6/2020 at least 25 countries). The disease is officially named as Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19, by WHO on February 11, 2020). It is also named as Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens on January 15, 2019 by the Taiwan CDC, the Ministry of Health and is a notifiable communicable disease of the fifth category. COVID-19 is a potential zoonotic disease with low to moderate (estimated 2%–5%) mortality rate. Person-to-person transmission may occur through droplet or contact transmission and if there is a lack of stringent infection control or if no proper personal protective equipment available, it may jeopardize the first-line healthcare workers. Currently, there is no definite treatment for COVID-19 although some drugs are under investigation. To promptly identify patients and prevent further spreading, physicians should be aware of the travel or contact history of the patient with compatible symptoms.

Keywords: Coronavirus; COVID-19; Outbreak; Pneumonia; Zoonosis

[#]Note: February 11, 2020: designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by ICTV. (ICTV=The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses).

1. INTRODUCTION

In late December 2019, an outbreak of a mysterious pneumonia characterized by fever, dry cough, and fatigue, and occasional gastrointestinal symptoms happened in a seafood wholesale wet market, the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market, in Wuhan, Hubei, China.¹ The initial outbreak was reported in the market in December 2019 and involved about 66% of the staff there. The market was shut down on January 1, 2020, after the announcement of an epidemiologic alert by the local health authority on December 31, 2019. However, in the following month (January) thousands of people in China, including many provinces (such as Hubei, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Henan, Hunan, etc.) and cities (Beijing and Shanghai) were attacked by the rampant spreading of the disease.² Furthermore, the disease traveled to other countries, such as Thailand, Japan, Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, Germany, United States, and Singapore. The first case reported in our country was on January 21, 2019. As of February 6, 2020, a total of 28,276 confirmed cases with 565 deaths globally were documented by WHO, involving at least 25 countries.³ The pathogen of the outbreak was later identified as a novel beta-coronavirus, named 2019 novel coronavirus

(2019-nCoV) and recalled to our mind the terrible memory of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-2003, caused by another beta-coronavirus) that occurred 17 years ago.

In 2003, a new coronavirus, the etiology of a mysterious pneumonia, also originated from southeast China, especially Guangdong province, and was named SARS coronavirus that fulfilled the Koch's postulate.⁴ The mortality rate caused by the virus was around 10%–15%.^{5,6} Through the years, the medical facilities have been improved; nevertheless, no proper treatment or vaccine is available for the SARS.⁶ The emergence of another outbreak in 2012 of novel coronavirus in Middle East shared similar features with the outbreak in 2003.⁷ Both were caused by coronavirus but the intermediate host for MERS is thought to be the dromedary camel and the mortality can be up to 37%.⁵ The initial clinical manifestations for both SARS and MERS are usually nonspecific except that the majority of patients presented with fever and respiratory symptoms. Unprotected hospital staff who were exposed to patients' droplets or through contact prone to be infected and nosocomial infections ensue.^{1,6} Furthermore, cases associated with travel had been identified for SARS, MERS, and COVID-19.^{5,8–11} Because of global transportation and the popularity of tourism, COVID-19 is a genuine threat to Taiwan.

*Address correspondence. Dr. Yu-Jiun Chan, Division of Microbiology, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, 201, Section 2, Shi-Pai Road, Taipei 112, Taiwan, ROC. E-mail address: yjchan@vghtpe.gov.tw (Y.-J. Chan).

Conflicts of interest: The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest related to the subject matter or materials discussed in this article

Journal of Chinese Medical Association. (2020) 83: 217–220.

Received February 7, 2020; accepted February 8, 2020.

doi: 10.1097/JCMA.0000000000000270.

Copyright © 2020, the Chinese Medical Association. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

2. VIROLOGY

Coronavirus is an enveloped, positive single-strand RNA virus. It belongs to the Orthocoronavirinae subfamily, as the name, with the characteristic “crown-like” spikes on their surfaces.⁵ Together with SARS-CoV, bat SARS-like CoV and others also fall into the genus beta-coronavirus. COVID-19 (caused by 2019-nCoV infection) is classified as a fifth-category notifiable communicable disease in Taiwan on January 15, 2019.¹² The genus beta-coronavirus can be divided into several subgroups. The 2019-nCoV, SARS-CoV, and bat SARS-like CoV belong to

Sarbecovirus, while the MERS-CoV to Merbecovirus.¹³ SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, and 2019-nCoV all cause diseases in humans but each subgroup may have mild different biologic characteristics and virulence.⁵⁻⁷

The exact origin, location, and natural reservoir of the 2019-nCoV remain unclear, although it is believed that the virus is zoonotic and bats may be the culprits because of sequence identity to the bat-CoV.^{5,13} According to previous studies on the SARS- and MERS-CoV, epidemiologic investigations, their natural reservoir is bat, while palm civet or raccoon dog may be the intermediate (or susceptible) host for SARS-CoV and the dromedary camel for MERS-CoV.^{5,13} A field study for the SARS-CoV on palm civet ruled out the possibility as the natural reservoir (low positive rate); instead, the prevalence of bat coronavirus among wild life is high and it shares a certain sequence identity with the human SARS-CoV.¹⁴ Therefore, bats are considered the natural host reservoir of SARS-like coronavirus.¹³ However, the origin or natural host for the 2019-nCoV is not clear, although it might come from a kind of wild life in the wet market.¹ Theoretically, if people contact or eat the reservoir or infected animal, they could be infected. However, to result in large scaled person-to-person transmission as in the past SARS outbreak, the virus must spread efficiently. Initially, the 2019-CoV outbreak was reported as limited person-to-person transmission and a contaminated source from infected or sick wild animals in the wet market may have been the common origin.^{1,2} But more and more evidences came out with clusters of outbreaks among family confirmed the possibility of person-to-person transmission.^{8,10,11,15,16} In addition, the involvement of human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (hACE2) as the cellular receptor (like SARS) made droplet transmission to the lower respiratory tract possible.^{5,17} Furthermore, contact transmission like SARS is also likely although the survival time in the environment for the 2019-nCoV is not clear at present. Currently, there was no evidence of air-borne transmission. Viral RNAs could be found in nasal discharge, sputum, and sometimes blood or feces.^{1,9,10,13,15} But whether oral-fecal transmission can happen has not yet been confirmed. Once people are infected by the 2019-nCoV, it is believed that, like SARS, there is no infectivity until the onset of symptoms.¹⁵ However, one report describes infection from an asymptomatic contact but the investigation was not solid.¹⁰ The infectious doses for 2019-nCoV is not clear, but a high viral load of up to 10⁸ copies/mL in patient's sputum has been reported.¹⁰ The viral load increases initially and still can be detected 12 days after onset of symptoms.⁹ Therefore, the infectivity of patients with 2019-nCoV may last for about 2 weeks. However, whether infectious viral particles from patients do exist at the later stage requires validation.

3. EPIDEMIOLOGY

The illness onset of the first laboratory-confirmed case of 2019-nCoV infection was on December 1, 2019 in Wuhan, China (Table 1).¹ Initially, an outbreak involving a local market, the Huanan Seafood Market, with at least 41 people was reported.¹ The local health authority issued an "epidemiologic alert" on December 31, 2019, and the market was shut down on January 1, 2020. A total of 59 suspected cases with fever and dry cough were referred to a designated hospital (the Jin Yin-tan Hospital). Of the 59 suspected cases, 41 patients were confirmed by next-generation sequencing or real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Twenty-seven (66%, 27/41) patients had history of Huanan Seafood Market exposure.¹ However, there is a caveat that the first case on December 1 did not show history of Huanan Seafood Market exposure and the subsequent cases started on December 10, nine days later. In the following days, a burst of cases was spreading from Wuhan to

Table 1.

Chronological list of 2019-nCoV global outbreak

Year	Date	Event
2019	November ?	Mysterious pneumonia in Wuhan, Hubei, China
	December 1	The first confirmed nCoV case in Wuhan (no Huanan seafood market exposure)
	December 10	The first confirmed nCoV case with Huanan seafood market exposure
	December 31	An epidemiological alert by local agency
2020	January 1	Huanan seafood market shut down
	January 13	The first nCoV case in Thailand (Wuhan history)
	January 15	A notifiable communicable disease (by Taiwan CDC)
	January 21	The first nCoV case in Taiwan (Wuhan history)
	January 30	Public health emergencies of international concern (PHEIC) alarm by WHO
	February 6	28,276 confirmed nCoV cases, 565 deaths, at least 25 countries involved

nCoV = novel coronavirus; CDC = center of disease control; WHO = the World Health Organization.

the whole Hubei province. Subsequently, many cities and provinces were attacked by this virus. One of the reasons may be due to the heavy transportation load during the Chinese Lunar New Year (on January 25) period. The first exported case was into Thailand on January 13, 2020. However, the disease spread rapidly and globally. Not only familial clusters but also outbreaks in ocean liners were reported. As of February 6, 2020, a total of 28,276 confirmed cases with 565 deaths globally were documented by WHO, involving at least 25 countries.³ The WHO issued an public health emergencies of international concern (PHEIC) alarm on January 30, 2020. Many stringent quarantine procedures and fever surveillance were underway. The initial mortality rates for patients in the hospital were estimated to be 11%–15%,^{1,15} but more recent data were 2%–3%. It is very likely that person-to-person transmissions occur via droplets and contact. Nosocomial infections in the healthcare facilities did happen and stress the importance of good infection control.

4. CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

COVID-19 has a mean incubation period of 5.2 days (95% confidence interval, 4.1–7.0).¹⁶ The infection is acute without any carrier status. Symptoms usually begin with nonspecific syndromes, including fever, dry cough, and fatigue. Multiple systems may be involved, including respiratory (cough, short of breath, sore throat, rhinorrhea, hemoptysis, and chest pain), gastrointestinal (diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting), musculoskeletal (muscle ache), and neurologic (headache or confusion). More common signs and symptoms are fever (83%–98%), cough (76%–82%), and short of breath (31%–55%). There were about 15% with fever, cough, and short of breath.^{1,15} Conjunctival injection was not reported in the early series and cases with age under 18 were few. After onset of illness, the symptoms are somehow mild and the median time to first hospital admission is 7.0 days (4.0–8.0). But the disease progresses to short of breath (~8 days), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (~9 days), and to mechanical ventilation (~10.5 days) in about 39% patients.¹ Patients with fatal disease develop ARDS and worsened in a short period of time and died of multiple organ failure.^{1,15} The mortality rate in the early series of hospitalized patients was 11%–15%, but the later statistics was 2%–3%.^{1,15-17}

The 2019-nCoV virus may enter the host through respiratory tract or mucosal surfaces (such as conjunctiva). Oral-fecal transmission has not been confirmed. The virus has a preferential tropism to human airway epithelial cells and the cellular receptor,

like SARS, is ACE2.¹⁸ However, the pathological changes of the disease and its pathogenesis in human is not clearly elucidated. Theoretically lungs are the major involved organ. Will the virus replicate in other part of the body is not clear.

5. DIAGNOSIS

The COVID-19 usually presents as an acute viral respiratory tract infection and many differential diagnoses related to common viral pneumonia should be considered, such as influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus infection, respiratory syncytial virus infection, metapneumovirus infection, and atypical pathogens, such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infections etc.^{1,8} Therefore, it is crucial to trace the travel and exposure history when approaching a suspected patient back from an epidemic area. In addition, commercial respiratory syndromic diagnostic kits that detect multiple etiological agents (such as Filmarray Respiratory Panel) may help timely differential diagnosis.

Laboratory diagnosis for COVID-19 should be performed in a well-equipped laboratory with up to biosafety level 3 facilities for the viral culture. In Taiwan, COVID-19 is a fifth-category notifiable communicable disease and should be reported to Taiwan Centers of Disease Control (CDC) within 24 hours. The definitions of reported COVID-19 include (as of February 7, 2020): (1) Clinical conditions, met any following one (1.1) febrile illness ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or acute respiratory infection (1.2) clinical, radiological, or pathological evidence of pneumonia. (2) Laboratory conditions, with any of the following: (2.1) clinical specimen (nasopharyngeal swab, sputum, or lower respiratory tract aspirates, etc.) that were isolated and identified as 2019-nCoV (2.2) Clinical specimen that show positive by RT-PCR. (3) Epidemiologic conditions, with any of the following 14 days before onset of symptoms (3.1) History of travel history from or evidence of contacting patients with fever or respiratory symptoms in the first class epidemic area of COVID-19 (currently Hubei, including Wuhan and Guangdong) (3.2) history of travel from or living in other part of mainland China (including Hong Kong and Macaw) (3.3) history of contact with probable or confirmed COVID-19 cases, including health provider, under the same roof, direct contact of the mucus or body fluid. Once the case fulfills (1) any clinical and epidemiologic condition 3.1 or 3.3 or (2) clinical condition 1.2 and epidemiologic condition 3.2 or (3) any laboratory condition, the patient should be reported to Taiwan CDC within 24 hours. If the first laboratory report is negative but patients' symptoms persist without explainable etiology, a second sample should be examined 24 hours later in case of first negative to rule out initial false-negative result. (Taiwan CDC guideline)

Confirmatory laboratory diagnosis usually rely on a real-time RT-PCR assay to detect viral RNA by targeting a consensus E region of pan beta-CoV or other more specific regions (such as RdRp or N region).^{1,13,15} Chest x-ray and computer tomography (CT) usually revealed bilateral pneumonia (75–98%) with multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{1,15} Routine laboratory data in the early stage of COVID-19 epidemic are similar to common viral infection: lymphopenia, prolonged prothrombin time, elevated D-dimer, liver enzymes (alanine aminotransferase), total bilirubin, and lactate dehydrogenase, with worsening data in ICU cases.¹ Leukocytosis may occur if complicated with secondary bacterial infection. Considering patients' and laboratory safety, physicians should carefully evaluate the necessity of frequent blood sampling and conduct aspiration to prevent the risk of unexpected exposure.

6. TREATMENT

Currently, there is no validated treatment for COVID-19. The main strategies are symptomatic and supportive care, such as keeping vital signs, maintaining oxygen saturation and blood pressure, and treating complications, such as secondary infections or organs failure.

Because of the potential mortality of COVID-19, many investigational treatments are underway:

1. Remdesivir: The experimental drug is a novel nucleotide analogue prodrug in development by Gilead Sciences, Inc. It is an unapproved antiviral drug being developed for Ebola and SARS. In a case report on the first case of 2019-nCoV in the United States administering remdesivir for compassionate use on day 11 after illness resulted in decreasing viral loads in nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal samples and the patient's clinical condition improved.⁹ However, randomized controlled trials are needed to determine the safety and efficacy of this drug for treatment of patients with 2019-nCoV infection.
2. Convalescent therapies (plasma from recovered COVID-19 patients): This strategy had been used to support passive immunization. Based on the studies from MERS, the therapeutic agents with potential benefits include convalescent plasma, interferon-beta/ribavirin combination therapy, and lopinavir.¹⁹ However, there are no experience on COVID-19 and no randomized controlled clinical trials for this management at present.
3. Antiviral drugs: lopinavir/ritonavir and ribavirin had been tried to treat SARS disease with apparent favorable clinical response.²⁰ *In vitro* antiviral activity against SARS-associated coronavirus at 48 hours for lopinavir and ribavirin was demonstrated at concentrations of 4 and 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, respectively. A recent report found uncanny similarity of unique insertions in the 2019-nCoV spike protein to HIV-1 gp120 and Gag.²¹ Will anti-HIV drugs affect the 2019-nCoV treatment outcome? Further randomized controlled trials in patients with COVID-19 are mandatory.
4. Vaccine: There is currently no vaccine available for preventing 2019-nCoV infection. The spike protein may serve as a vaccine candidate, but the effect to human requires further evaluation.

7. PREVENTION

Since there are no standard treatments for COVID-19, it is important to avoid infection or further spreading. For general population, travel to epidemic area of COVID-19 (mainly in China, especially Wuhan, and Hong Kong and Macaw), contact, or eating wild animal is dissuaded. For those who had history of travel from epidemic area in recent 14 days, body temperature monitor and self-surveillance for 14 days should be performed. If compatible symptoms developed, designated transportation is recommended to prevent unprotected exposure. For healthcare workers, personal protective equipment should be put on and taken off properly while caring a probable or confirmed patients. Stringent protection procedures should be conducted for high-risk procedures (such as endoscopy, Ambu bagging, and endotracheal tube intubation). Once exposed to blood or body fluids of the patient unprotected, the healthcare workers should flush thoroughly the exposure site by water or soap. Afterward, body temperature should be monitored for 14 days. The confirmed case should be isolated (prefer a negative pressure isolation room or, alternatively, a single room with good ventilation). Under the circumstances of resolved symptoms for 24 hours and consecutive two negative results, isolation could be released. Corpses should be burned or buried deep.

Treatments effective against coronavirus include steam and heat. The virus is susceptible to many active ingredients (AI), such as sodium hypochlorite (0.1%–0.5%), 70% ethyl alcohol, povidone-iodine (1% iodine), chloroxylenol (0.24%), 50% isopropanol, 0.05% benzalkonium chloride, 1% cresol soap, or hydrogen peroxide (0.5%–7.0%), etc.²² Just like the WHO recommendations for Ebola virus (RG4) disinfection, the environment with spills of blood or body fluids could be cleaned up with 1:10 dilution of 5.25% household bleach for 10 minutes.²³

In conclusion, 2019-nCoV infection is a zoonotic disease with low to moderate mortality rate. Currently, there is no standard treatment for the disease and supportive treatment was the only strategy. Although many experimental trials are on the way, the best we can do to prevent a rampant outbreak is stringent infection control operation. Clinicians should consider the possibility of 2019-nCoV virus infection in persons with travel or exposure history with compatible incubation period and presenting symptoms. First-line healthcare providers should be highly aware of appropriate infection prevention measures for suspected patients.

REFERENCES

- Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* 2020. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5.
- World Health Organization. *Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)*. Available at <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>. Accessed February 7, 2020.
- World Health Organization. 2019-nCoV Situation Report. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports/>. Accessed February 7, 2020.
- Ron A. M. Fouchier, Thijs Kuiken, Martin Schutten, Geert van Amerongen, Gerard J, et al. Koch's postulates fulfilled for SARS virus. *Nature* 2003;423:240
- Perlman S. Another decade, another coronavirus. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMe2001126.
- Peiris JS, Chu CM, Cheng VC, Chan KS, Hung IF, Poon LL, et al.; HKU/UCH SARS Study Group. Clinical progression and viral load in a community outbreak of coronavirus-associated SARS pneumonia: a prospective study. *Lancet* 2003;361:1767–72.
- Zaki AM, van Boheemen S, Bestebroer TM, Osterhaus AD, Fouchier RA. Isolation of a novel coronavirus from a man with pneumonia in Saudi Arabia. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367:1814–20.
- Chan Jasper FW, Yuan S, Kok KH, To Kelvin KW, Chu H, Yang J, et al. A familial cluster of pneumonia associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating person-to-person transmission: a study of a family cluster. *Lancet* 2020. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30154-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30154-9).
- Holshue ML, DeBolt C, Lindquist S, Lofy KH, Wiesman J, Bruce H, et al. First case of 2019 novel coronavirus in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2001191.
- Rothe C, Schunk M, Sothmann P, Bretzel G, Froeschl G, Wallrauch C, et al. Transmission of 2019-nCoV infection from an asymptomatic contact in Germany. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc2001468.
- Pgab LT, Nguyen TV, Luong QC, Nguyen TV, Nguyen HY, Le HQ, et al. Importation and human-to-human transmission of a novel coronavirus in Vietnam. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc2001272.
- Taiwan Centers for Disease Control. *Severe Special Infectious Pneumonia*. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov.tw/Disease/SubIndex/N6XvFa1YP9CXYdB0kNSA9A>. Accessed February 7, 2020.
- Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, Li X, Yang B, Song J, et al. A novel coronavirus from patients with pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2001017.
- Lu R, Zhao X, Li J, Niu P, Yang B, Wu H, et al. Genomic characterization and epidemiology of 2019 novel coronavirus: implications for virus origins and receptor binding. *Lancet* 2020. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30251.
- Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, Qu J, Gong F, Han Y, et al. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30211-7.
- Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, Wang X, Zhou L, Tong Y, et al. Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia. *N Engl J Med*. 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2001311.
- Wang W, Tang J, Wei F. Updated understanding of the outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in Wuhan, China. *J Med Virol* 2020. DOI: 10.1002/jmv.25689.
- Munster VJ, Koopmans M, Doremalen NV, Riel DV, Wit ED. A novel coronavirus emerging in China – Key Questions for Impact Assessment. *N Engl J Med* 2020. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp2000929.
- Mo Y, Fisher D. A review of treatment modalities for middle east respiratory syndrome. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2016;71:3340–50.
- Chu CM, Cheng VC, Hung IF, Wong MM, Chan KH, Chan KS, et al.; HKU/UCH SARS Study Group. Role of lopinavir/ritonavir in the treatment of SARS: initial virological and clinical findings. *Thorax* 2004;59:252–6.
- Pradhan P, Pandey AK, Mishra A, Gupta P, Tripathi PK, Menon MB, et al. Uncanny similarity of unique inserts in the 2019-nCoV spike protein to HIV-1 gp120 and Gag. *bioRxiv* 2020. Available at <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.01.30.927871v2>. Accessed February 7, 2020. (withdrawn)
- National Environment Agency. Interim Guidelines for Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection of Areas Exposed to Confirmed Case(s) of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in Non-Healthcare Commercial Premises. Available at <https://www.nea.gov.sg/>. Accessed February 7, 2020.
- World Health Organization. Hand Hygiene for Health Workers Caring for Ebola Patients. Available at <https://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/hand-hygiene/en/>. Accessed February 7, 2020.