

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report – 50

Data as reported by national authorities by 10 AM CET 10 March 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

- 5 new countries/territories/areas (Brunei Darussalam, Mongolia, Cyprus, Guernsey and Panama) have reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
- As of 9 March 2020, a total of 45 States Parties informed WHO of additional health measures they implemented in relation to COVID-19 and provided the public health rationale for these measures. WHO reiterates that measures that restrict the movement of people during this outbreak should be proportionate to the public health risk, short in duration and reviewed regularly as more information about the virus, the disease epidemiology and clinical characteristics becomes available. For more information, please see ‘subject in focus’.
- WHO Director- General in his regular media briefing on 9 March stated that the threat of a pandemic has become very real; however, this would be the first pandemic in history that could be controlled. For details, please see [here](#).

SITUATION IN NUMBERS total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally

113 702 confirmed (4125 new)
4012 deaths (203 new)

China

80 924 confirmed (20 new)
3140 deaths (17 new)

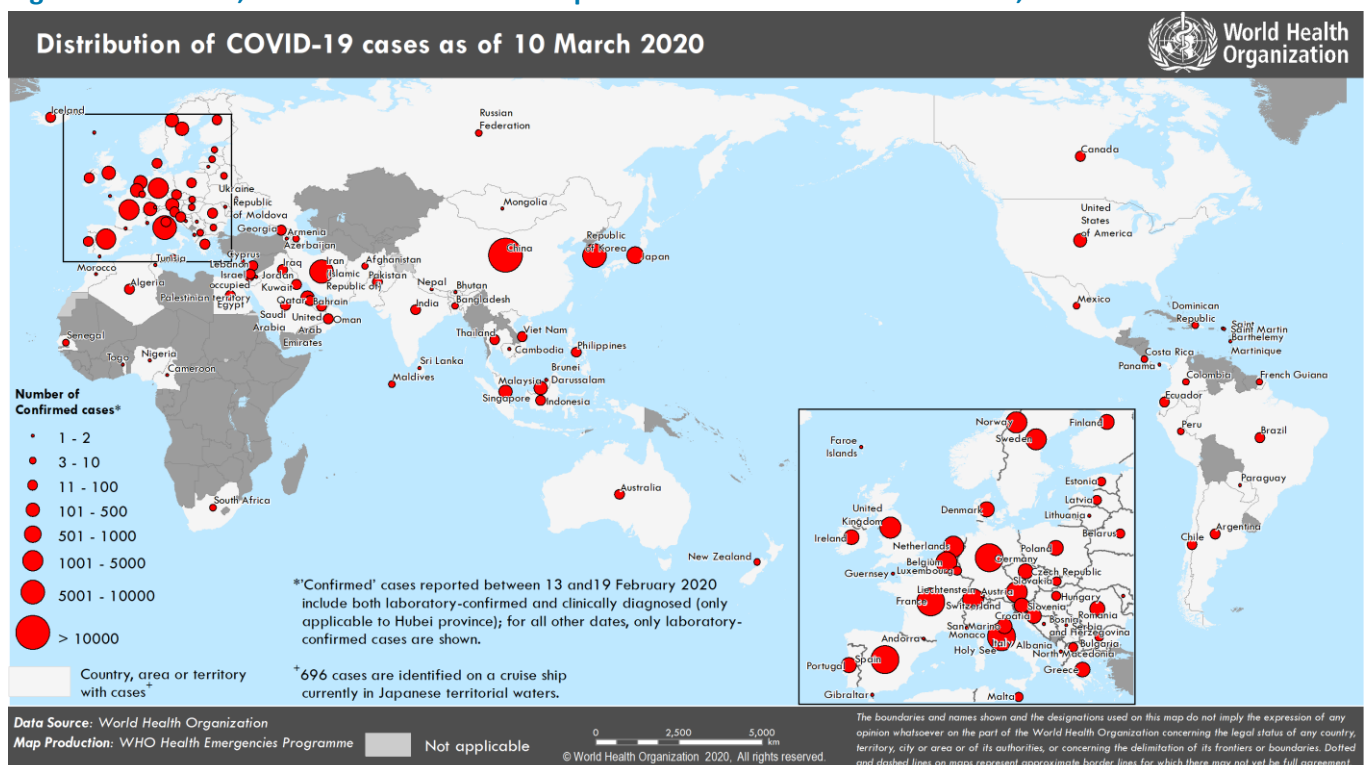
Outside of China

32 778 confirmed (4105 new)
872 deaths (186 new)
109 countries/territories/
areas (5 new)

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	Very High
Global Level	Very High

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 10 March 2020



SUBJECT IN FOCUS: Travel measures

As of 9 March 2020, a total of 45 States Parties informed WHO of additional health measures they implemented in relation to COVID-19 and provided the public health rationale for these measures. Many States Parties are implementing additional health measures against countries other than China. WHO has shares this information with States Parties through the Event Information Site secure platform on a weekly basis. In addition, WHO Director-General informed States Parties of the measures and public health rationale provided through 2 Circular Letters – on 6 and 17 February.

Table 1. Number of States Parties officially reporting additional health measures that significantly interfere with international traffic (i.e. more than 24h delay), under Article 43 of the IHR (2005) (by WHO region)

WHO Region	Announcement posted on the WHO Event Information Site (EIS)					TOTAL
	6 February	12 February	21 February	28 February	5 March	
African Region	-	1	-	-	-	1
Region of the Americas	10	2	-	-	1* 5* updates	13
Eastern Mediterranean Region	-	1	-	1* 1* update	1*	3
European Region	2	1	2	5 (3*) 1* update	2*	12
South-East Asia Region	1					1
Western Pacific Region	9	3	2	1* 6* updates	- 8* updates	15
TOTAL	22	8	4	7	4	45

NOTE: (*) designates that the State Party reports on measures directed to other countries, in addition to the People's Republic of China.

As virus transmission shifts to other countries, measures are currently being implemented against countries other than China (figure 1). The main reasons given for implementing such measures continue to be perceived vulnerabilities/ limited country capacity and the nature of the virus epidemiology (figure 2).

WHO also monitors other sources of information: IATA¹, SOS international² and countries' official websites. Measures such as flight suspensions are often implemented by industries, which are not bound by the IHR (2005); and such measures are often driven by economic considerations, such as reduced demand, or concerns for crew staff³. Preliminary analysis shows that in some countries such travel measures may have delayed the importation of new cases, while in other countries the "restrictions" did not stop the importation of new case.

WHO reiterates that measures that restrict the movement of people during this outbreak should be proportionate to the public health risk, short in duration and reviewed regularly as more information about the virus, the disease epidemiology and clinical characteristics becomes available. See also updated WHO recommendations on international traffic, published on 29 February 2020⁴.

¹ <https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/international-travel-document-news/1580226297.htm>

² <https://pandemic.internationalsos.com/2019-ncov/ncov-travel-restrictions-flight-operations-and-screening>

³ <https://www.iata.org/en/pressroom/pr/2020-03-02-01/>

⁴ https://www.who.int/ith/2019-nCoV_advice_for_international_traffic-rev/en/

Figure 1. Number of additional health measures by type

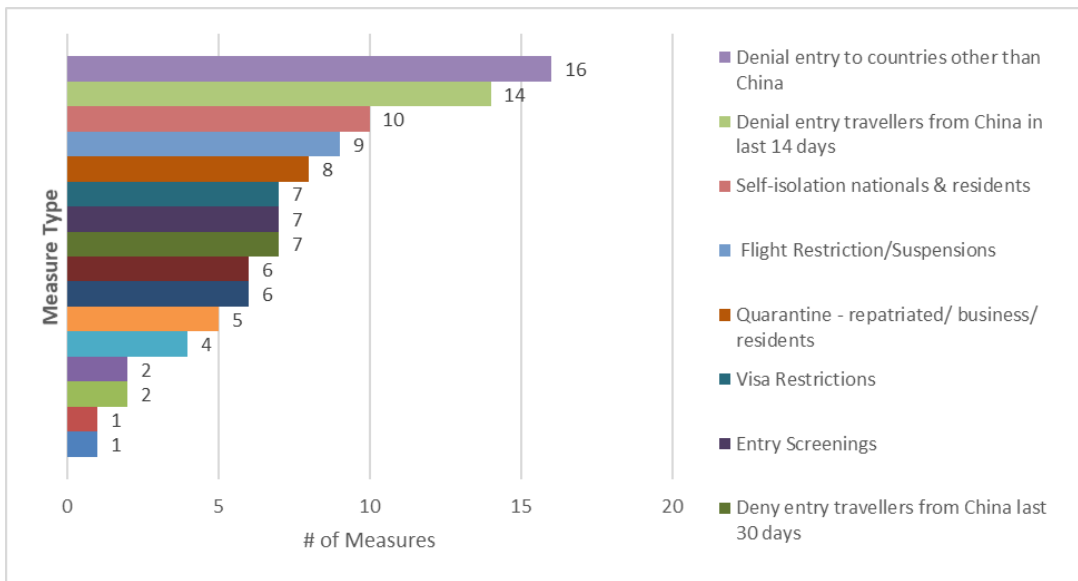
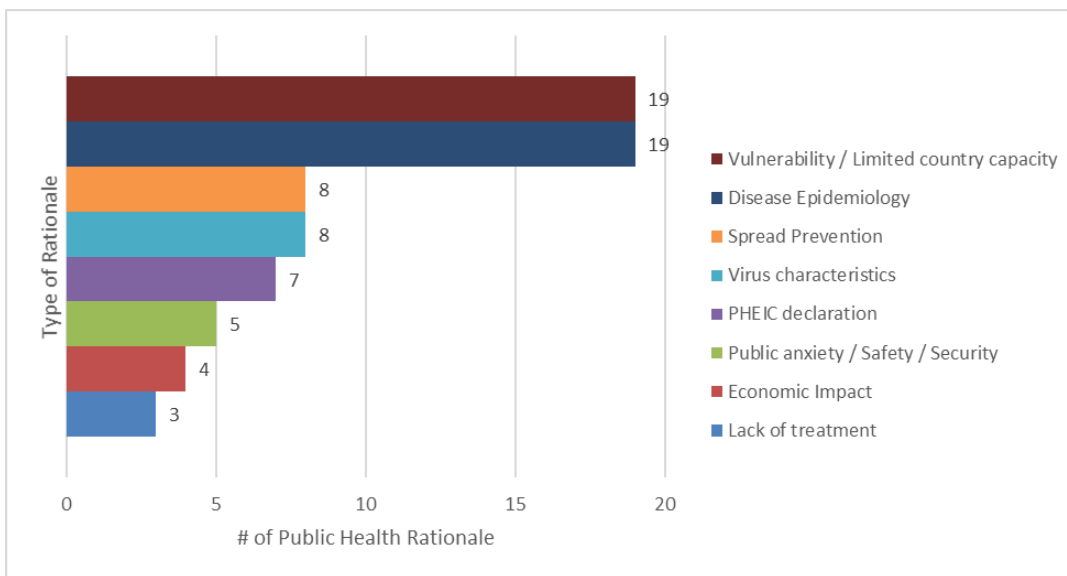


Figure 2. Number and types of public health rationale for implementing additional health measures



SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Confirmed and suspected cases of COVID-19 acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, Data as of 10 March 2020

Province/ Region/ City	Population (10,000s)	In last 24 hours			Cumulative	
		Confirmed cases	Suspected cases	Deaths	Confirmed cases	Deaths
Hubei	5917	17	13	17	67760	3024
Guangdong	11346	1	0	0	1353	8
Henan	9605	0	0	0	1272	22
Zhejiang	5737	0	0	0	1215	1
Hunan	6899	0	0	0	1018	4
Anhui	6324	0	0	0	990	6
Jiangxi	4648	0	0	0	935	1
Shandong	10047	0	0	0	758	6
Jiangsu	8051	0	0	0	631	0
Chongqing	3102	0	0	0	576	6
Sichuan	8341	0	0	0	539	3
Heilongjiang	3773	0	0	0	481	13
Beijing	2154	1	9	0	429	8
Shanghai	2424	0	12	0	342	3
Hebei	7556	0	0	0	318	6
Fujian	3941	0	0	0	296	1
Guangxi	4926	0	0	0	252	2
Shaanxi	3864	0	0	0	245	1
Yunnan	4830	0	0	0	174	2
Hainan	934	0	0	0	168	6
Guizhou	3600	0	1	0	146	2
Tianjin	1560	0	1	0	136	3
Shanxi	3718	0	0	0	133	0
Liaoning	4359	0	0	0	125	1
Gansu	2637	0	0	0	124	2
Hong Kong SAR	745	1	0	0	115	3
Jilin	2704	0	0	0	93	1
Xinjiang	2487	0	0	0	76	3
Ningxia	688	0	0	0	75	0
Inner Mongolia	2534	0	0	0	75	1
Taipei and environs	2359	0	0	0	45	1
Qinghai	603	0	0	0	18	0
Macao SAR	66	0	0	0	10	0
Xizang	344	0	0	0	1	0
Total	142823	20	36	17	80924	3140

Table 2. Countries, territories or areas outside China with reported laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths. Data as of 10 March 2020*

Reporting Country/ Territory/Area [†]	Total confirmed [‡] cases	Total confirmed new cases	Total deaths	Total new deaths	Transmission classification [§]	Days since last reported case
Western Pacific Region						
Republic of Korea	7513	131	54	3	Local transmission	0
Japan	514	26	9	2	Local transmission	0
Singapore	160	10	0	0	Local transmission	0
Malaysia	117	24	0	0	Local transmission	0
Australia	92	15	3	0	Local transmission	0
Philippines	33	23	1	0	Local transmission	0
Viet Nam	31	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
New Zealand	5	0	0	0	Local transmission	3
Cambodia	2	0	0	0	Local transmission	2
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Mongolia	1	1	0	0	Imported cases only	0
European Region						
Italy	9172	1797	463	97	Local transmission	0
France	1402	286	30	11	Local transmission	0
Germany	1139	27	2	2	Local transmission	0
Spain	1024	435	28	18	Local transmission	0
Switzerland	332	0	2	0	Local transmission	1
The United Kingdom	323	46	3	1	Local transmission	0
Netherlands	321	56	3	0	Local transmission	0
Sweden	248	45	0	0	Local transmission	0
Belgium	239	39	0	0	Local transmission	0
Norway	192	23	0	0	Local transmission	0
Austria	131	19	0	0	Local transmission	0
Denmark	90	54	0	0	Local transmission	0
Greece	73	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Iceland	55	0	0	0	Local transmission	2
San Marino	49	12	2	1	Local transmission	0
Finland	40	10	0	0	Local transmission	0
Israel	39	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Czechia	38	6	0	0	Local transmission	0
Portugal	30	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Ireland	24	3	0	0	Local transmission	0
Slovenia	23	7	0	0	Local transmission	0
Poland	16	5	0	0	Local transmission	0
Georgia	15	2	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Romania	15	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Croatia	12	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
Estonia	10	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Azerbaijan	9	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Hungary	9	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
North Macedonia	7	4	0	0	Local transmission	0
Russian Federation	7	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Slovakia	7	2	0	0	Local transmission	0
Belarus	6	0	0	0	Local transmission	5
Latvia	6	3	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Luxembourg	5	3	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Bulgaria	4	0	0	0	Local transmission	2

Malta	4	1	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Albania	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0	0	0	Local transmission	5
Cyprus	2	2	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Andorra	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	7
Armenia	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	8
Holy See	1	0	0	0	Under investigation	4
Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	11
Monaco	1	0	0	0	Under investigation	9
Republic of Moldova	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Serbia	1	0	0	0	Under investigation	4
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	6
Territories**						
Faroe Islands	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Gibraltar	1	0	0	0	Under investigation	6
Guernsey	1	1	0	0	Imported cases only	0
South-East Asia Region						
Thailand	53	3	1	0	Local transmission	0
India	44	1	0	0	Local transmission	0
Indonesia	19	13	0	0	Local transmission	0
Maldives	4	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Bangladesh	3	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Bhutan	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	4
Nepal	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	46
Sri Lanka	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	43
Eastern Mediterranean Region						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7161	595	237	43	Local transmission	0
Bahrain	109	30	0	0	Local transmission	0
Kuwait	65	1	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Iraq	61	1	6	0	Local transmission	0
Egypt	59	4	1	0	Local transmission	0
United Arab Emirates	59	14	0	0	Local transmission	0
Lebanon	41	9	0	0	Local transmission	0
Oman	18	2	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Qatar	18	3	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Pakistan	16	10	0	0	Local transmission	0
Saudi Arabia	15	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Afghanistan	4	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Morocco	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	5
Tunisia	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Jordan	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	7
Territories**						
occupied Palestinian territory	26	7	0	0	Local transmission	0
Region of the Americas						
United States of America	472	259	19	8	Local transmission	0
Canada	77	15	0	0	Local transmission	0
Brazil	25	0	0	0	Local transmission	1

Ecuador	15	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Chile	13	3	0	0	Local transmission	0
Argentina	12	0	1	0	Imported cases only	1
Costa Rica	9	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
Peru	9	3	0	0	Local transmission	0
Mexico	7	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Dominican Republic	5	4	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Colombia	3	2	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Panama	1	1	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Territories**						
French Guiana	5	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Martinique	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	2
Saint Martin	2	0	0	0	Under investigation	7
Saint Barthelemy	1	0	0	0	Under investigation	7
African Region						
Algeria	20	0	0	0	Local transmission	1
South Africa	7	4	0	0	Imported cases only	0
Senegal	4	0	0	0	Imported cases only	5
Cameroon	2	0	0	0	Local transmission	3
Nigeria	2	0	0	0	Imported cases only	1
Togo	1	0	0	0	Imported cases only	3
Subtotal for all regions	32082	4105	865	186		
International conveyance (Diamond Princess)	696	0	7	0	Local transmission	2
Grand total	32778	4105	872	186		

*Numbers include both domestic and repatriated cases

†The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

‡Case classifications are based on [WHO case definitions](#) for COVID-19.

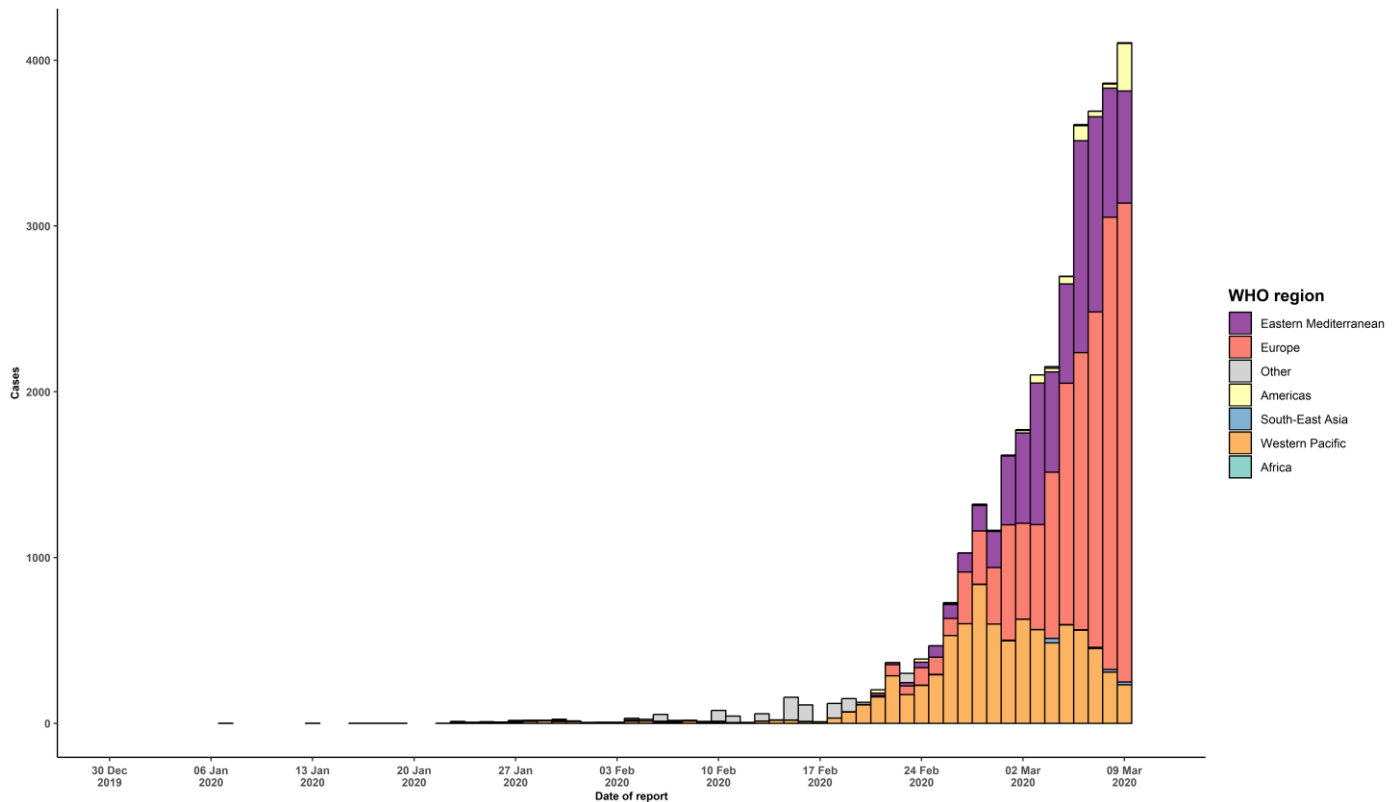
§Transmission classification is based on WHO analysis of available official data and may be subject to reclassification as additional data become available. Countries/territories/areas experiencing multiple types of transmission are classified in the highest category for which there is evidence; they may be removed from a given category if interruption of transmission can be demonstrated. It should be noted that even within categories, different countries/territories/areas may have differing degrees of transmission as indicated by the differing numbers of cases and other factors. Not all locations within a given country/territory/area are equally affected.

Terms:

- **Community transmission** is evidenced by the inability to relate confirmed cases through chains of transmission for a large number of cases, or by increasing positive tests through sentinel samples (routine systematic testing of respiratory samples from established laboratories).
- **Local transmission** indicates locations where the source of infection is within the reporting location.
- **Imported cases only** indicates locations where all cases have been acquired outside the location of reporting.
- **Under investigation** indicates locations where type of transmission has not been determined for any cases.
- **Interrupted transmission** indicates locations where interruption of transmission has been demonstrated (details to be determined)

** "Territories" include territories, areas, overseas dependencies and other jurisdictions of similar status

Figure 2. Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported outside of China (n=32 778), by date of report and WHO region through 10 March 2020



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Interrupt human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in health care settings, implementation of health measures for travelers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- To view all technical guidance documents regarding COVID-19, please go to [this webpage](#).
- WHO has developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, advice on the use of masks during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus, risk communication and community engagement and Global Surveillance for human infection with novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV).
- WHO is working closely with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have jointly developed a guidance document to provide advice to cabin crew and airport workers, based on country queries. The guidance can be found on the [IATA webpage](#).
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, mathematical modelling, diagnostics and virology, clinical care and treatment, infection prevention and control, and risk communication. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, which are updated regularly.
- WHO has prepared a [disease commodity package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- WHO has activated the R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- OpenWHO is an interactive, web-based, knowledge-transfer platform offering online courses to improve the response to health emergencies. [COVID-19 courses can be found here](#). Specifically, WHO has developed online courses on the following topics: A general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses (available in Arabic, English, French, Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian); Critical Care of Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (available in English and French); Health and safety briefing for respiratory diseases - ePROTECT (available in English, French, and Russian); Infection Prevention and Control for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) (available in English and Russian); and COVID-19 Operational Planning Guidelines and COVID-19 Partners Platform to support country preparedness and response.
- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of COVID-19, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. Several protocols are available [here](#). One such protocol is for the investigation of early COVID-19 cases and contacts (the "[First Few X \(FFX\) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#)"). The protocol is designed to gain an early understanding of the key clinical, epidemiological and virological characteristics of the first cases of COVID-19 infection detected in any individual country, to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce the potential spread and impact of infection.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

If you are not in an area where COVID-19 is spreading or have not travelled from an area where COVID-19 is spreading or have not been in contact with an infected patient, your risk of infection is low. It is understandable that you may feel anxious about the outbreak. Get the facts from reliable sources to help you accurately determine your risks so that you can take reasonable precautions (see [Frequently Asked Questions](#)). Seek guidance from WHO, your healthcare provider, your national public health authority or your employer for accurate information on COVID-19 and whether COVID-19 is circulating where you live. It is important to be informed of the situation and take appropriate measures to protect yourself and your family (see [Protection measures for everyone](#)).

If you are in an area where there are cases of COVID-19 you need to take the risk of infection seriously. Follow the advice of WHO and guidance issued by national and local health authorities. For most people, COVID-19 infection will cause mild illness however, it can make some people very ill and, in some people, it can be fatal. Older people, and those with pre-existing medical conditions (such as cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease or diabetes) are at risk for severe disease (See [Protection measures for persons who are in or have recently visited \(past 14 days\) areas where COVID-19 is spreading](#)).

CASE DEFINITIONS

WHO periodically updates the [Global Surveillance for human infection with coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#) document which includes case definitions.

For easy reference, case definitions are included below.

Suspect case

A. A patient with acute respiratory illness (fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g., cough, shortness of breath), AND with no other etiology that fully explains the clinical presentation AND a history of travel to or residence in a country/area or territory reporting local transmission (See [situation report](#)) of COVID-19 disease during the 14 days prior to symptom onset.

OR

B. A patient with any acute respiratory illness AND having been in contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case (see definition of contact) in the last 14 days prior to onset of symptoms;

OR

C. A patient with severe acute respiratory infection (fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g., cough, shortness breath) AND requiring hospitalization AND with no other etiology that fully explains the clinical presentation.

Probable case

A suspect case for whom testing for COVID-19 is inconclusive.

- Inconclusive being the result of the test reported by the laboratory

Confirmed case

A person with laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 infection, irrespective of clinical signs and symptoms.

- Information regarding laboratory guidance can be found [here](#).