Current Situation

Globally: 83,694 confirmed cases and 2,861 deaths

Cases by country/territory/area (as of 28 February 6am)

Updates from last 24 hours

China:
- **329** new confirmed cases: 97% (318) cases from Hubei
- **44** new deaths: Hubei(41), Beijing(2), Xinjiang(1)
- **452** new suspected cases

Outside China:
- **880** new confirmed cases: Republic of Korea(427), Italy(247), Iran (Islamic Republic of)(106), Japan(24), Kuwait(17), Spain(13), United Arab Emirates(6), Switzerland(5), Sweden(5), Germany(5), The United Kingdom(3), Singapore(3), Norway(3), Oman(2), Malaysia(2), Iraq(2), Greece(2), Austria(2), **Nigeria(1)**, **Netherlands(1)**, **Lithuania(1)**, **Israel(1)**, **Estonia(1)**, **Denmark(1)**
- **14** new deaths: Iran (Islamic Republic of) (7), Italy(5), Japan(1), Republic of Korea(1)

Source: WHO Situation dashboard
https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/685d0ace521a4818a5beeeec1b9725cd
New Reported Cases of COVID-19 since 26 January 2020

Source: WHO Situation Reports
Current COVID-19 Transmission “Hotspots”
Main features of the outbreak:

- 647 confirmed cases
- 17 deaths
- An initial investigation by Italian authorities has found several clusters of cases in different regions of northern Italy, with evidence of local transmission of COVID-19.
- There are 24 cases linked to Italy in 14 countries
Main features of the outbreak:

- 2022 confirmed cases
- 13 deaths
- Approximately 90% of the cases are in two areas of the Republic of Korea. Around 80% are in clusters related to religious groups in Daegu and Busan and a psychiatric hospital in Cheongdo county, Gyeongbuk Province and another, nearly 10% are in the region surrounding the capital, Seoul.
- The majority of the transmission to date is confined to people who were in a specific place at a specific time
Main features of the outbreak:

- 245 confirmed cases
- 26 deaths
- There are 97 cases linked to Iran in 11 countries
- A WHO team will travel to Iran to provide support
3 Shields of Protection
• WHO has developed Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Online course.

This course provides information on what facilities should be doing to be prepared to respond to a case of an emerging respiratory virus such as the novel coronavirus, how to identify a case once it occurs, and how to properly implement IPC measures to ensure there is no further transmission to HCW or to other patients and others in the healthcare facility.

• WHO developed Psychological first aid: Guide for field workers. This guide covers psychological first aid which involves humane, supportive and practical help to fellow human beings suffering serious crisis events. It is written for people in a position to help others who have experienced an extremely distressing event. It gives a framework for supporting people in ways that respect their dignity, culture and abilities.
As of 26 February 2020, for the first time, since the onset of symptoms of the first identified case of COVID-19 on 8 December 2019, there have been more new cases reported from countries outside of China than from China.

A joint WHO and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) mission arrived in Italy on 24 February to support Italian authorities on the COVID-19 situation.

WHO and the World Tourism Organization released a joint statement regarding responsibility and coordination on tourism and COVID-19. For more information, please visit this webpage.

WHO is developing multi-media materials to inform the public: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=4&v=1APwg1df6Mw&feature=emb_logo
Protect Vulnerable countries

- 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.
- A WHO technical team is working on developing guidance for vulnerable countries' preparedness for larger events.
- WHO published **interim laboratory guidance** for detection of the novel coronavirus. This guidance is continually updated as more data becomes available and includes advice on sample collection, diagnostic testing, and pathogen characterization. Specific interim guidance on biosafety in the laboratory has also been published.
- Stigma is harmful to people and to the outbreak response. A guide to preventing and addressing social stigma has been co-developed by WHO, IFRC and UNICEF.
New recommendations

• Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

• A Joint Statement on Tourism and COVID-19 - UNWTO and WHO Call for Responsibility and Coordination

• WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. Several protocols are available here.
A new guidance for employers on prevention of COVID-19 at workplaces was posted on WHO website: Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19

Getting your workplace ready for #COVID19

Keep workplaces clean and hygienic
Promote regular and thorough hand washing
Promote good respiratory hygiene
Consult national travel advice before going on business travel
Advise those who are sick to stay home

Getting your workplace ready for #COVID19

Surfaces (e.g. desks and tables) and objects (e.g. telephone, keyboards) should be wiped with disinfectant regularly.

Getting your workplace ready for #COVID19

Promote regular and thorough hand washing. Put sanitizing hand rub dispensers in prominent places around the workplace and provide access to places where staff, contractors and customers can wash their hands with soap and water.

#Coronavirus
More information

WHO sources:

COVID-19 website: https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus

WHO Travel Advice: https://www.who.int/ith/en/

Email: EPI-WIN@who.int

Website: www.EPI-WIN.com