

BMJ Best Practice

COVID-19

The right clinical information, right where it's needed



Last updated: Mar 02, 2020

Table of Contents

Summary	3
Basics	4
Definition	4
Epidemiology	4
Aetiology	5
Pathophysiology	6
Prevention	8
Primary prevention	8
Screening	9
Secondary prevention	9
Diagnosis	10
Case history	10
Step-by-step diagnostic approach	10
Risk factors	15
History & examination factors	15
Diagnostic tests	18
Differential diagnosis	21
Diagnostic criteria	23
Treatment	25
Step-by-step treatment approach	25
Treatment details overview	27
Treatment options	29
Emerging	35
Follow up	36
Recommendations	36
Complications	37
Prognosis	37
Guidelines	39
Diagnostic guidelines	39
Treatment guidelines	40
Online resources	42
References	43
Images	50
Disclaimer	51

Summary

- ◇ The World Health Organization has declared a public health emergency of international concern and rates the global risk assessment as very high.

- ◇ The situation is evolving rapidly with global case counts and deaths increasing each day.

- ◇ Person-to-person spread has been confirmed, but it is uncertain how easily the virus spreads between people.

- ◇ Clinical trials and investigations to learn more about the virus, its origin, and how it affects humans are ongoing.

Definition

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a potentially severe acute respiratory infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was identified as the cause of an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019.[1] The clinical presentation is that of a respiratory infection with a symptom severity ranging from a mild common cold-like illness, to a severe viral pneumonia leading to acute respiratory distress syndrome that is potentially fatal.

The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses has confirmed SARS-CoV-2 as the name of the virus owing to the virus's genetic similarity to the SARS-CoV virus, but taking into account that there may be differences in disease spectrum and transmission.[2] The World Health Organization has confirmed COVID-19 (a shortened version of coronavirus disease 2019) as the name of the disease that SARS-CoV-2 infection causes.[3] Prior to this, the virus and/or disease was known by various names including novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), 2019-nCoV, or variations on this.

Epidemiology

The World Health Organization (WHO) was informed of 44 cases of pneumonia of unknown microbial aetiology associated with Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China on 31 December 2019. Most of the patients in the outbreak reported a link to a large seafood and live animal market (Huanan South China Seafood Market).[12] The WHO announced that a novel coronavirus had been detected in samples taken from these patients. Laboratory tests ruled out severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)-CoV, influenza, avian influenza, and other common respiratory pathogens.[13]

Since then, the outbreak has escalated rapidly, with the WHO declaring a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020. The outbreak spread rapidly from a single city to an entire country in only 30 days.[11] The numbers of cases and deaths have surpassed the toll from the 2002-2003 outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Globally, 87,137 cases have been reported (as of 1 March 2020).[14]

Cases in China

- Nearly 80,000 cases and approximately 2800 deaths have been reported in China (as of 1 March 2020). The majority of cases are in Hubei Province.[14] [15]

Cases outside of China

- At least 7000 cases and 104 deaths have been reported in the following 58 countries outside of China (as of 1 March 2020): Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, the UK, the US, and Vietnam. In addition to this, 705 cases have been reported on an international conveyance (a cruise ship) in Japan.[14]

- At least 20 countries have reported local transmission (as of 1 March 2020): Australia, Canada, Croatia, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, the UK, the US, and Vietnam. [14]

These case counts are correct at the time of publication; however, they are increasing daily, and you should consult the case count resources below for updated information if necessary:

- [WHO: novel coronavirus (COVID-19) situation dashboard]
- [WHO: coronavirus disease (COVID-2019) situation reports]
- [CDC: coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the US]
- [CDC: locations with confirmed COVID-19 cases]
- [National Health Committee of the People's Republic of China: outbreak report]

The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention recently published data from the largest case series to date (72,314 cases from 31 December 2019 to 11 February 2020). The majority of confirmed cases (87%) were aged 30 to 79 years, 1% were aged 9 years or younger, 1% were aged 10 to 19 years, and 3% were aged 80 years or older. Approximately 51% of patients were male and 49% were female. Nearly 4% of cases were in health care workers.[11]

Infection in children is being reported much less commonly than among adults, and all cases so far have been in family clusters or in children who have a history of close contact with an infected patient.[8] [9]

Aetiology

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a previously unknown betacoronavirus that was discovered in bronchoalveolar lavage samples taken from clusters of patients who presented with pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019.[1] SARS-CoV-2 belongs to the *Sarbecovirus* subgenus of the *Coronaviridae* family, and is the seventh coronavirus known to infect humans. The virus has been found to be similar to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-like coronaviruses from bats, but it is distinct from SARS-CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)-CoV.[16] [17] The full genome has been determined and published in GenBank. [GenBank]

[Fig-1]

Coronaviruses are a large family of enveloped RNA viruses, some of which cause illness in people (e.g., common cold, SARS, MERS), and others that circulate among mammals (e.g., bats, camels) and birds. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can spread to humans and subsequently spread between people, as was the case with SARS and MERS.

A majority of patients in the initial stages of this outbreak reported a link to the Huanan South China Seafood Market, a live animal or 'wet' market, suggesting a zoonotic origin of the virus.[4] [5] [18] While the potential animal reservoir and intermediary host(s) are unknown at this point, studies suggest they may derive from a recombinant virus between the bat coronavirus and an origin-unknown coronavirus; however, this is yet to be confirmed.[16] [17] [19] [20]

Transmission dynamics of the virus are currently unknown and the situation is evolving. Person-to-person spread has been confirmed in community and healthcare settings in China and other countries.[14] An

initial assessment of the transmission dynamics in the first 425 confirmed cases found that 55% of cases before 1 January 2020 were linked to the Huanan South China Seafood Market, whereas only 8.6% of cases after this date were linked to the market. This confirms that person-to-person spread occurred among close contacts since the middle of December 2019, including infections in healthcare workers. One study of a family cluster of five patients in Shenzhen who had a history of travel to Wuhan City (with one other family member who did not travel to Wuhan City) found that person-to-person spread is possible in both hospital and family settings.[18] Nosocomial transmission in healthcare workers and patients has been reported in 41% of patients in one case series.[6]

It is uncertain how easily the virus spreads between people, but transmission in chains involving several links is increasingly recognised. Similar to SARS and MERS, it is thought that human transmission occurs via respiratory droplets produced when a person sneezes or coughs.[21] The contribution to transmission by the presence of the virus in other body fluids is unknown; however, the virus has been detected in blood, and faecal transmission may also be possible.[22] [23] The virus has also been detected in saliva.[24]

An early report of transmission from an asymptomatic contact in Germany has been criticised.[25] [26] However, there is mounting evidence that spread from asymptomatic contacts can occur and has been observed in endemic areas.[27]

Anecdotal reports suggest that some people can act as superspreaders early in the course of their infection. These individuals can pass the infection on to large numbers of contacts, including healthcare workers. This phenomenon is well documented for infections such as SARS and Ebola virus infection, and more recently with MERS.[28] [29] Some of these individuals are also supershedders of virus, but the reasons underlying superspreader events are often more complex than just excess virus shedding and can include a variety of behavioural and environmental factors.[28]

It is unknown whether perinatal transmission or transmission via breastfeeding is possible, but based on data from the SARS and MERS outbreaks this is unlikely.[8] Retrospective reviews of pregnant women with COVID-19 found that there is no evidence for intrauterine infection caused by vertical transmission in women who develop the infection late in pregnancy. However, there is currently a lack of data about the risk of transmission to the newborn during vaginal delivery.[30] [31]

Pathophysiology

Current estimates of the incubation period range from 1 to 14 days, according to the World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32] [33] The median incubation period has been estimated to be 5 days.[18] Transmission may be possible during the incubation period.[34]

Preliminary reports suggest that the reproductive number (R_0), the number of people who acquire the infection from an infected person, is approximately 2.2.[18] [35] However, as the situation is still evolving, the R_0 may actually be higher or lower.

While the pathophysiology of this condition is currently unknown, a structural analysis suggests that the virus may be able to bind to the angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) receptor in humans, which suggests that it may have a similar pathogenesis to SARS.[17] However, a unique structural feature of the spike glycoprotein receptor binding domain of SARS-CoV-2 (which is responsible for the entry of the virus into host cells) confers potentially higher binding affinity for ACE2 on host cells compared to SARS-CoV.[36] A furin-like cleavage site has been identified in the spike protein of the virus; this does not exist in other SARS-like coronaviruses.[37]

High viral loads have been detected in nasal and throat swabs soon after symptom onset, and it is thought that the viral shedding pattern may be similar to that of patients with influenza. An asymptomatic patient was found to have a similar viral load compared with symptomatic patients.^[38]

Primary prevention

General prevention measures

- The only way to prevent infection is to avoid exposure to the virus and people should be advised to:[\[41\]](#)
[\[42\]](#)
 - Wash hands often with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitiser and avoid touching the eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands
 - Avoid close contact with people (i.e., maintain a distance of at least 1 metre [3 feet]), particularly those who have a fever or are coughing or sneezing
 - Practice respiratory hygiene (i.e., cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, discard tissue immediately in a closed bin, and wash hands)
 - Seek medical care early if they have a fever, cough, and difficulty breathing, and share their previous travel and contact history with their healthcare provider
 - Avoid direct unprotected contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with live animals when visiting live markets in affected areas
 - Avoid the consumption of raw or undercooked animal products, and handle raw meat, milk, or animal organs with care as per usual good food safety practices.
- [\[WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) advice for the public\]](#)

Medical masks

- The World Health Organization (WHO) does not recommend that people wear a medical mask in community settings if they do not have respiratory symptoms as there is no evidence available on its usefulness to protect people who are not ill. However, masks may be worn in some countries according to local cultural habits. Individuals with fever and/or respiratory symptoms are advised to wear a mask, particularly in endemic areas.[\[43\]](#)
- It is mandatory to wear a medical mask in public in certain areas of China, and local guidance should be consulted for more information.
- [\[BMJ: facemasks for the prevention of infection in healthcare and community settings\]](#)

Screening and quarantine

- People travelling from areas with a high risk of infection may be screened using questionnaires about their travel, contact with ill persons, symptoms of infection, and/or measurement of their temperature. Combined screening of airline passengers on exit from an affected area and on arrival elsewhere has been relatively ineffective when used for other infections such as Ebola virus infection, and has been modelled to miss up to 50% of cases of COVID-19, particularly those with no symptoms during an incubation period, which may exceed 10 days.[\[44\]](#) Symptom-based screening processes have been reported to be ineffective in detecting SARS-CoV-2 infection in a small number of patients who were later found to have evidence of SARS-CoV-2 in a throat swab.[\[45\]](#)
- Enforced quarantine has been used in some countries to isolate easily identifiable cohorts of people at potential risk of recent exposure (e.g., groups evacuated by aeroplane from affected areas, or groups on cruise ships with infected people on board). The psychosocial effects of enforced quarantine may have long-lasting repercussions.[\[46\]](#) [\[47\]](#)

Vaccine

- There is currently no vaccine available. Vaccines are in development, but it may take up to 12 months before a vaccine is available.^[48] An mRNA vaccine (mRNA-1273) has been shipped to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for phase I clinical trials in the US, with an estimated start date of 6 March 2020.^[49]

Screening

Management of contacts

People who may have been exposed to individuals with suspected COVID-19 (including healthcare workers) should be advised to monitor their health for 14 days from the last day of possible contact, and seek immediate medical attention if they develop any symptoms, particularly fever, respiratory symptoms such as coughing or shortness of breath, or diarrhoea.^[66] Some people may be put into voluntary or compulsory quarantine depending on the guidance from local health authorities.

Screening of travellers

Exit and entry screening may be recommended in some countries, particularly when repatriating nationals from affected areas. Travellers returning from affected areas should self-monitor for symptoms for 14 days and follow local protocols of the receiving country. Some countries may require returning travellers to enter quarantine. Travellers who develop symptoms are advised to contact their local health care provider, preferably by phone.^[67]

Secondary prevention

Early recognition of new cases is the cornerstone of prevention of transmission. Immediately isolate all suspected and confirmed cases and implement recommended infection prevention and control procedures according to local protocols, including standard precautions at all times, and contact, droplet, and airborne precautions while the patient is symptomatic.^[50] Report all suspected and confirmed cases to your local health authorities.

Detailed guidance on infection prevention and control measures are available from the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

- [\[WHO: infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected\]](#)
- [\[CDC: interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) or persons under investigation for 2019-nCoV in healthcare settings\]](#)

Case history

Case history #1

A 30-year-old man presents to his general practitioner on 14 January 2020 with a bad cough. He has had the cough for 4 days and now feels a little short of breath. He also has a headache and reports that his muscles ache. On examination, his pulse is 100 bpm and his temperature is 38.5°C (101.3°F). The patient reports that he returned from a business trip in mainland China 6 days ago.

Case history #2

A 61-year-old man presents to hospital on 3 February 2020 with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. He also reports feeling very tired and unwell. He has a history of congestive heart failure, which is controlled with medication. On examination, his pulse is 120 bpm and his temperature is 38.7°C (101.6°F). Chest x-ray shows bilateral lung infiltrates. He is admitted to hospital in an isolation room and is started on oxygen, intravenous fluids, empirical antibiotics, and paracetamol. Later that day, he tests positive for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) on real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction testing. The patient develops respiratory distress 7 days after admission and is started on mechanical ventilation.

Other presentations

Other non-specific mild symptoms may include anorexia, confusion, dizziness, sore throat, rhinorrhoea, and sputum production. Some patients may present with chest pain or haemoptysis. Gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain have been reported in 1% to 10% of patients in case series, although this may be underestimated.^{[4] [5] [6]} One case series reported gastrointestinal symptoms in nearly 40% of patients.^[7] Some patients may be minimally symptomatic or asymptomatic, especially children.^{[8] [9] [10]}

Approximately 80% of patients present with mild illness, 14% present with severe illness, and 5% present with critical illness.^[11] Patients with severe illness may have signs and symptoms of viral pneumonia, or complications including acute distress syndrome, acute cardiac injury, arrhythmias, acute kidney injury, secondary infection, sepsis, or shock.^{[4] [5] [6]}

Atypical presentations may occur as the full spectrum of clinical illness is yet to be characterised.

Step-by-step diagnostic approach

Early recognition and rapid diagnosis are essential to prevent transmission and provide supportive care in a timely manner. Have a high index of clinical suspicion for COVID-19 in all patients who present with fever and/or respiratory symptoms and who report a travel history to an affected area or close contact with a suspected or confirmed case in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. Evaluation should be performed according to pneumonia severity indexes and sepsis guidelines (if sepsis is suspected) in all patients with severe illness.

There is limited information available to characterise the spectrum of clinical illness. Much of the information in this section is based on early evidence, analysis of case series and reports, and data from previous betacoronavirus infections such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). You should consult local guidance for further detailed information as the situation is evolving rapidly.

Infection prevention and control

Triage all patients on admission and immediately isolate all suspected and confirmed cases in an area separate from other patients. Implement appropriate infection prevention and control procedures. Screening questionnaires may be helpful. Report all suspected and confirmed cases to your local health authorities.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the following basic principles:[50]

- Immediately isolate all suspected cases in an area that is separate from other patients
- Implement standard precautions at all times:
 - Practice hand and respiratory hygiene
 - Offer a medical mask to patients who can tolerate one
 - Wear personal protective equipment
 - Prevent needlestick and sharps injury
 - Practice safe waste management, environmental cleaning, and sterilisation of patient care equipment and linen
- Implement additional contact and droplet precautions until the patient is asymptomatic:
 - Place patients in adequately ventilated single rooms; when single rooms are not available, place all suspected cases together in the same ward
 - Wear a medical mask, gloves, an appropriate gown, and eye/facial protection (e.g., goggles or a face shield)
 - Use single-use or disposable equipment
 - Consider limiting the number of healthcare workers, family members, and visitors in contact with the patient, ensuring optimal patient care and psychosocial support for the patient
 - Consider placing patients in negative pressure rooms, if available
- Implement airborne precautions when performing aerosol-generating procedures
- All specimens collected for laboratory investigations should be regarded as potentially infectious.

It is important to disinfect inanimate surfaces in the surgery or hospital as patients may touch and contaminate surfaces such as door handles and desktops.[51]

Detailed guidance on infection prevention and control procedures are available from the WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

- [\[WHO: infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected\]](#)
- [\[CDC: interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) or persons under investigation for COVID-19 in healthcare settings\]](#)

History

Take a detailed history to ascertain the level of risk for COVID-19 and assess the possibility of other causes. Travel history is key; it is crucial for timely diagnosis and to prevent further transmission.

The diagnosis should be suspected in patients with fever and/or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, dyspnoea) who reside in or have travelled to a country/area or territory reporting local transmission of COVID-19 or who report close contact with a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to symptom onset.[\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#)

[\[CDC: flowchart to identify and assess coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)\]](#)

Clinical presentation

The clinical presentation resembles viral pneumonia, and the severity of illness ranges from mild to severe. Approximately 80% of patients present with mild illness, 14% present with severe illness, and 5% present with critical illness. Early reports suggest that illness severity is associated with older age and the presence of underlying health conditions.[\[11\]](#)

Some patients may be minimally symptomatic or asymptomatic. Large-scale screening in non-endemic areas may pick up more of these types of patients. A milder clinical course has been reported in cases identified outside of China, with most patients being healthy adults.[\[52\]](#)

Based on an early analysis of case series, the most common symptoms are:[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)

- Fever
- Cough
- Dyspnoea
- Myalgia
- Fatigue.

Less common symptoms include:

- Anorexia
- Sputum production
- Sore throat
- Confusion
- Dizziness
- Headache

- Rhinorrhoea
- Chest pain
- Haemoptysis
- Diarrhoea
- Nausea/vomiting
- Abdominal pain.

Approximately 90% of patients present with more than one symptom, and 15% of patients present with fever, cough, and dyspnoea.[5] It appears that fewer patients have prominent upper respiratory tract or gastrointestinal symptoms compared with SARS, MERS, or influenza.[4] [5] Patients may present with nausea or diarrhoea 1 to 2 days prior to onset of fever and breathing difficulties.[6] Most children present with mild symptoms, without fever or pneumonia. However, they may have signs of pneumonia on chest imaging despite having minimal or no symptoms.[8] [9] [10] Retrospective reviews of pregnant women with COVID-19 found that the clinical characteristics in pregnant women were similar to those reported for non-pregnant adults.[30] [31] A retrospective case series of 62 patients in Zhejiang province found that the clinical features were less severe than those of the primary infected patients from Wuhan City, indicating that second-generation infection may result in milder infection. This phenomenon was also reported with MERS.[53]

Perform a physical examination. Patients may be febrile (with or without chills/rigors) and have obvious cough and/or difficulty breathing. Auscultation of the chest may reveal inspiratory crackles, rales, and/or bronchial breathing in patients with pneumonia or respiratory distress. Patients with respiratory distress may have tachycardia, tachypnoea, or cyanosis accompanying hypoxia.

Initial investigations

Order the following investigations in all patients with severe illness:

- Pulse oximetry
- ABG (as indicated to detect hypercarbia or acidosis)
- FBC
- Comprehensive metabolic panel
- Coagulation screen
- Inflammatory markers (serum procalcitonin and C-reactive protein)
- Serum troponin
- Serum lactate dehydrogenase
- Serum creatine kinase.

The most common laboratory abnormalities in patients hospitalised with pneumonia include leukopenia, lymphopenia, leukocytosis, and elevated liver transaminases. Other abnormalities include neutrophilia, thrombocytopenia, decreased haemoglobin, decreased albumin, and renal impairment.[4] [5] [6]

Pulse oximetry may reveal low oxygen saturation ($\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$).

Blood and sputum cultures

Collect blood and sputum specimens for culture in all patients to rule out other causes of lower respiratory tract infection, especially patients with an atypical epidemiological history.

Specimens should be collected prior to starting empirical antimicrobials if possible.

Molecular testing

Molecular testing is required to confirm the diagnosis. Diagnostic tests should be performed according to guidance issued by local health authorities.

Perform real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in all patients with suspected infection:[54]

- Collect lower respiratory tract specimens (sputum, endotracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage) where possible and depending upon the patient's condition
- Upper respiratory tract specimens (nasopharyngeal aspirate or combined nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs) may be used if lower respiratory tract specimens cannot be collected
- If initial testing is negative in a patient who is strongly suspected to have COVID-19, recollect specimens from multiple respiratory tract sites (nose, sputum, endotracheal aspirate) and retest
- Blood, urine, and stool specimens may also be used to monitor for the presence of the virus; however, sensitivity of diagnoses at these sites is uncertain.

Also rule out infection with other respiratory pathogens (e.g., influenza, atypical pathogens). Collect nasopharyngeal swabs for testing.

Serological testing is not available as yet, but assays are in development.[55]

Imaging

All imaging procedures should be performed according to local infection prevention and control procedures to prevent transmission.

Chest x-ray

- Order a chest x-ray in all patients with suspected pneumonia. Unilateral lung infiltrates are found in 25% of patients, and bilateral lung infiltrates are found in 75% of patients.[4] [5] [56]

Computed tomography (CT) chest

- Consider ordering a CT scan of the chest. It is particularly helpful in patients with suspected pneumonia who have a normal chest x-ray in order to detect infiltrates with greater sensitivity.[56] [57] [58] [59] Evidence of viral pneumonia on CT may precede a positive RT-PCR result for SARS-CoV-2 in some patients.[60] CT is the primary imaging modality in China.[61]
- Nearly all patients in the initial cohort of 41 patients had bilateral multiple lobular and subsegmental areas of consolidation.[4] However, multiple mottling and ground glass opacity was only identified in 14% of patients in another study.[5] Small nodular ground glass opacities are the most common finding in children.[62]

- In one retrospective case series, lung cavitation, discrete pulmonary nodules, pleural effusions, and lymphadenopathy were notably absent.[\[63\]](#)

Risk factors

Strong

residence in/travel to affected area 14 days prior to symptom onset

- Diagnosis should be suspected in patients with fever and/or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, dyspnoea) who reside in, or have travelled to a country/area or territory reporting local transmission of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to symptom onset.[\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#)
- [\[WHO: novel coronavirus \(COVID-19\) situation dashboard\]](#)
- [\[CDC: locations with confirmed 2019-nCoV cases\]](#)

close contact with infected individual

- Person-to-person spread has been confirmed in community and healthcare settings in China and other countries.[\[14\]](#) Diagnosis should be suspected in patients with fever and/or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, dyspnoea) who report close contact with a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to symptom onset.[\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#)

History & examination factors

Key diagnostic factors

fever (common)

- Reported in 83% to 98% of patients in case series.[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)
- Children may not present with fever.[\[8\]](#)
- Patients may present with chills/rigors.
- The course of fever is not fully understood yet.

cough (common)

- Reported in 59% to 82% of patients in case series.[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)
- Cough is usually dry.

dyspnoea (common)

- Reported in 31% to 55% of patients in case series.[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)
- Median time from onset of symptoms to development of dyspnoea is 5 to 8 days.[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)

Other diagnostic factors

fatigue (common)

- Reported in 44% to 69% of patients in case series.[\[4\]](#) [\[6\]](#)
- Patients may also report malaise.

myalgia (common)

- Reported in 11% to 44% of patients in case series.[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)

anorexia (common)

- Reported in 40% of patients in case series.[6]

sputum production (common)

- Reported in 26% to 28% of patients in case series.[4] [6]

sore throat (common)

- Reported in 5% to 17% of patients in case series, and usually presents early in the clinical course.[5] [6]

confusion (uncommon)

- Reported in 9% of patients in case series.[5]

dizziness (uncommon)

- Reported in 9% of patients in case series.[6]

headache (uncommon)

- Reported in 6% to 8% of patients in case series.[4] [5] [6]

haemoptysis (uncommon)

- Reported in 5% of patients in case series.[4]

rhinorrhoea (uncommon)

- Reported in 4% of patients in case series.[5]

chest pain (uncommon)

- Reported in 2% to 5% of patients in case series.[4] [5]
- May indicate pneumonia.

gastrointestinal symptoms (uncommon)

- Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea have been reported in 1% to 10% of patients in case series, although this may be underestimated.[4] [5] [6] One case series reported gastrointestinal symptoms in nearly 40% of patients.[7]
- Abdominal pain has been reported in 2% of patients in case series.[6]
- Patients may present with nausea or diarrhoea 1 to 2 days prior to onset of fever and breathing difficulties.[6]

bronchial breath sounds (uncommon)

- May indicate pneumonia.

tachypnoea (uncommon)

- May be present in patients with acute respiratory distress.

tachycardia (uncommon)

- May be present in patients with acute respiratory distress.

cyanosis (uncommon)

- May be present in patients with acute respiratory distress.

crackles/rales on auscultation (uncommon)

- May be present in patients with acute respiratory distress.

Diagnostic tests

1st test to order

Test	Result
pulse oximetry - Order in patients with severe illness. - Recommended in patients with respiratory distress and cyanosis.	may show low oxygen saturation (SpO ₂ <90%)
ABG - Order in patients with severe illness as indicated to detect hypercarbia or acidosis. - Recommended in patients with respiratory distress and cyanosis who have low oxygen saturation (SpO₂ <90%).	may show low partial oxygen pressure
FBC - Order in patients with severe illness. - The most common laboratory abnormalities in patients hospitalised with pneumonia include leukopenia, lymphopenia, and leukocytosis. Other abnormalities include neutrophilia, thrombocytopenia, and decreased haemoglobin.[4] [5] [6]	leukopenia; lymphopenia; leukocytosis
coagulation screen - Order in patients with severe illness. - The most common abnormalities are elevated D-dimer and prolonged prothrombin time.[4] [5] [6] - Non-survivors had significantly higher D-dimer levels and longer prothrombin time and activated partial thromboplastin time compared with survivors in one study.[64]	elevated D-dimer; prolonged prothrombin time
comprehensive metabolic panel - Order in patients with severe illness. - The most common laboratory abnormalities in patients hospitalised with pneumonia include elevated liver transaminases. Other abnormalities include decreased albumin and renal impairment.[4] [5]	elevated liver transaminases; decreased albumin; renal impairment
serum procalcitonin - Order in patients with severe illness. - May be elevated in patients with secondary bacterial infection.[4] [5]	may be elevated
serum C-reactive protein - Order in patients with severe illness. - May be elevated in patients with secondary bacterial infection.[4] [5]	may be elevated
serum lactate dehydrogenase - Order in patients with severe illness. - Elevated lactate dehydrogenase has been reported in 73% to 76% of patients.[4] [5] - Indicates liver injury or lysis of blood erythrocytes.	may be elevated
serum creatine kinase - Order in patients with severe illness. - Elevated creatine kinase has been reported in 13% to 33% of patients.[4] [5] - Indicates muscle or myocardium injury.	may be elevated
serum troponin level	may be elevated

Test	Result
- Order in patients with severe illness. - May be elevated in patients with cardiac injury.[4]	
blood and sputum cultures - Collect blood and sputum specimens for culture in all patients to rule out other causes of lower respiratory tract infection, especially patients with an atypical epidemiological history. - Specimens should be collected prior to starting empirical antimicrobials if possible.	negative for bacterial infection
real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) - Molecular testing is required to confirm the diagnosis.[54] - Collect lower respiratory tract specimens (sputum, endotracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage) where possible and depending upon the patient's condition. - Upper respiratory tract specimens (nasopharyngeal aspirate or combined nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs) may be used if lower respiratory tract specimens cannot be collected. - If initial testing is negative in a patient who is strongly suspected to have COVID-19, recollect specimens from multiple respiratory tract sites (nose, sputum, endotracheal aspirate) and retest. - Blood, urine, and stool specimens may also be used to monitor for the presence of the virus. - The US Food and Drug Administration has issued an emergency-use authorisation to enable emergency use of the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s RT-PCR diagnostic panel, which allows testing at any CDC-qualified laboratory in the US.[65] This test is also available in many laboratories worldwide and testing should be done according to instructions from local health authorities. - Collect nasopharyngeal swabs to rule out influenza and other respiratory infections.	positive for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) viral RNA; negative for influenza A and B viruses and other respiratory pathogens
chest x-ray - Order in all patients with suspected pneumonia. - Unilateral lung infiltrates are found in 25% of patients, and bilateral lung infiltrates are found in 75% of patients.[4] [5] [56]	unilateral or bilateral lung infiltrates

Other tests to consider

Test	Result
computed tomography (CT) chest - Consider a CT scan of the chest. It is particularly helpful in patients with suspected pneumonia who have a normal chest x-ray in order to detect infiltrates with greater sensitivity.[56] [57] [58] [59] Evidence of viral pneumonia on CT may precede a positive RT-PCR result for SARS-CoV-2 in some patients.[60] CT is the primary imaging modality in China.[61] - Nearly all patients in the initial cohort of 41 patients had bilateral multiple lobular and subsegmental areas of consolidation.[4] However, multiple mottling and ground glass opacity was only identified in 14% of patients in another study.[5] Small nodular ground glass opacities are the most common finding in children.[62] - In one retrospective case series, lung cavitation, discrete pulmonary nodules, pleural effusions, and lymphadenopathy were notably absent.[63]	bilateral ground-glass opacity or consolidation

Differential diagnosis

Condition	Differentiating signs / symptoms	Differentiating tests
Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)	• Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close contact with an infected person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. • Initial reports suggest that the clinical course of COVID-19 is less severe and the case fatality rate is lower compared with MERS (approximately 2% to 3% for COVID-19 versus 37% for MERS); however, there are no data to confirm this and the situation is rapidly evolving.[4] • Gastrointestinal symptoms and upper respiratory tract symptoms appear to be less common in COVID-19 based on early data.[4] [5]	• Reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR): positive for MERS-CoV viral RNA.
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	• There have been no cases of SARS reported since 2004. • Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close contact with an infected person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. • Initial reports suggest that the clinical course of COVID-19 is less severe and the case fatality rate is lower compared with SARS (approximately 2% to 3% for COVID-19 versus 10% for SARS); however, there are no data to confirm this and the situation is rapidly evolving.[4] • Gastrointestinal symptoms and upper respiratory tract symptoms appear to be less common in COVID-19 based on early data.[4] [5]	• RT-PCR: positive for SARS-CoV viral RNA.
Community-acquired pneumonia	• Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close contact with an infected	• Blood or sputum culture or molecular testing: positive for causative organism.

Condition	Differentiating signs / symptoms	Differentiating tests
	person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. • Differentiating COVID-19 from community-acquired respiratory tract infections is not possible from signs and symptoms.	
Influenza infection	• Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close contact with an infected person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. • Differentiating COVID-19 from community-acquired respiratory tract infections is not possible from signs and symptoms. However, early reports suggest that sore throat is less common in COVID-19.[5]	• RT-PCR: positive for influenza A or B viral RNA.
Common cold	• Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close contact with an infected person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. • Differentiating COVID-19 from community-acquired respiratory tract infections is not possible from signs and symptoms. However, early reports suggest that coryza and sore throat are less common in COVID-19.[5]	• RT-PCR: positive for causative organism, or negative for SARS-CoV-2 viral RNA.
Avian influenza A (H7N9) virus infection	• May be difficult to differentiate based on epidemiological history as avian influenza H7N9 is endemic in China. • Close contact with infected birds (e.g., farmer or visitor to a live market in endemic areas), or living in an area when avian influenza is endemic. • Early reports suggest that sore throat is less common in COVID-19.[5]	• RT-PCR: positive for H7-specific viral RNA.
Avian influenza A (H5N1) virus infection	• Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close	• RT-PCR: positive for H5N1 viral RNA.

Condition	Differentiating signs / Differentiating tests symptoms	
	- contact with an infected person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. - Close contact with infected birds (e.g., farmer or visitor to a live market in endemic areas), or living in an area when avian influenza is endemic. - Early reports suggest that sore throat is less common in COVID-19.[5]	
Other viral or bacterial respiratory infections	- Lack of travel history to mainland China or other affected areas, or of close contact with an infected person in the 14 days prior to symptom onset. - Differentiating COVID-19 from community-acquired respiratory tract infections is not possible from signs and symptoms. - Adenovirus and <i>Mycoplasma</i> should be considered in clusters of pneumonia patients, especially in closed settings such as military camps and schools.	Blood or sputum culture of molecular testing: positive for causative organism.
Pulmonary tuberculosis	- Consider diagnosis in endemic areas, especially in patients who are immunocompromised. - History of symptoms is usually longer. - Presence of night sweats and weight loss may help to differentiate.	- Chest x-ray: fibronodular opacities in upper lobes with or without cavitation; atypical pattern includes opacities in middle or lower lobes, or hilar or paratracheal lymphadenopathy, and/or pleural effusion. - Sputum acid-fast bacilli smear and sputum culture: positive. - Molecular testing: positive for <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>.

Diagnostic criteria

World Health Organization: case definitions for surveillance[40]

Suspect case

- A. Patients with acute respiratory illness (i.e., fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease such as cough or shortness of breath) AND with no other aetiology that fully explains the clinical presentation AND a history of travel to or residence in a country/area or territory reporting local transmission of COVID-19 disease during the 14 days prior to symptom onset; OR
- B. Patients with any acute respiratory illness AND having been in contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case in the last 14 days prior to onset of symptoms; OR
- C. Patients with severe acute respiratory infection (i.e., fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease such as cough or shortness of breath) AND requiring hospitalisation AND with no other aetiology that fully explains the clinical presentation.

Probable case

- A suspect case for whom testing is inconclusive.

Confirmed case

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

[WHO: global surveillance for human infection with coronavirus disease (COVID-19)]

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: criteria to guide evaluation of patients under investigation (PUI) for COVID-19[39]

Patients in the US who meet the following criteria should be evaluated as a PUI:

- A. Fever or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or dyspnoea) AND any person, including healthcare workers, who has had close contact with a laboratory-confirmed case within 14 days of symptom onset; OR
- B. Fever and signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or dyspnoea) requiring hospitalisation AND a history of travel from affected geographic areas (regions where widespread or sustained community transmission has been identified) within 14 days of symptom onset; OR
- C. Fever with severe acute lower respiratory illness (e.g., pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome) requiring hospitalisation and without an alternative explanatory diagnosis AND no source of exposure has been identified.

Fever may be subjective or confirmed. Close contact is defined as being within approximately 2 metres (6 feet) of a confirmed case for a prolonged period of time while not wearing personal protective equipment. Close contact is also defined as having direct contact with the infectious secretions of a case while not wearing personal protective equipment.

[CDC: criteria to guide evaluation of persons under investigation (PUI) for COVID-19]

Step-by-step treatment approach

No specific treatments are known to be effective for COVID-19 yet; therefore, the mainstay of management is optimised supportive care to relieve symptoms and to support organ function in more severe illness. Patients should be managed in a hospital setting where possible; however, home care may be suitable for selected patients with mild illness. Much of the information in this section is based on early evidence, analysis of case series and reports, and data from previous betacoronavirus infections such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). You should consult local guidance for further detailed information as the situation is evolving rapidly.

Infection prevention and control

Immediately isolate all suspected or confirmed cases in an area separate from other patients. Implement appropriate infection prevention and control procedures. Report all suspected and confirmed cases to your local health authorities.

Detailed guidance on infection prevention and control procedures are available from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

- [\[WHO: infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected\]](#)
- [\[CDC: interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) or persons under investigation for COVID-19 in healthcare settings\]](#)

Management of patients with pneumonia or comorbidities

Promptly admit patients with pneumonia or respiratory distress to an appropriate healthcare facility and start supportive care depending on the clinical presentation. The median time from onset of symptoms to hospital admission is reported to be approximately 7 days.^{[4] [6]} Patients with impending or established respiratory failure should be admitted to an intensive care unit. Between 23% to 32% of hospitalised patients require intensive care for respiratory support.^{[4] [5] [6]} However, this estimate may be lower based on current case counts. Symptomatic patients who no longer require hospitalisation may be considered for home care if suitable (see below).

Supportive therapies

- Oxygen: give supplemental oxygen at a rate of 5 L/minute to patients with severe acute respiratory infection and respiratory distress, hypoxaemia, or shock. Titrate flow rates to reach a target SpO₂ ≥90%.^[68]
- Fluids: manage fluids conservatively in patients with severe acute respiratory infection when there is no evidence of shock as aggressive fluid resuscitation may worsen oxygenation.^[68]
- Symptom relief: give an antipyretic/analgesic for the relief of fever and pain.^[68]
- Antimicrobials: consider starting empirical antimicrobials in patients with suspected infection to cover other potential bacterial pathogens that may cause respiratory infection according to local protocols. Give within 1 hour of initial patient assessment for patients with suspected sepsis. Choice of empirical antimicrobials should be based on the clinical diagnosis, and

local epidemiology and susceptibility data. Consider treatment with a neuraminidase inhibitor until influenza is ruled out. De-escalate empirical therapy based on test results and clinical judgement.^[68] Some patients with severe illness may require continued antimicrobial therapy once COVID-19 has been confirmed depending on the clinical circumstances.

Monitoring

- Monitor patients closely for signs of clinical deterioration, such as rapidly progressive respiratory failure and sepsis, and start general supportive care interventions as indicated (e.g., haemodialysis, vasopressor therapy, fluid resuscitation, ventilation, antimicrobials) as appropriate.^[68]

Mechanical ventilation

- It is important to follow local infection prevention and control procedures to prevent transmission to healthcare workers. Endotracheal intubation should be performed by an experienced provider using airborne precautions.
- Intubation and mechanical ventilation are recommended in patients who are deteriorating and cannot maintain an $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 90\%$ with oxygen therapy.^[68] Some patients may develop severe hypoxic respiratory failure, requiring a high fraction of inspired oxygen, and high air flow rates to match inspiratory flow demand. Patients may also have increased work of breathing, demanding positive pressure breathing assistance.
- High-flow nasal oxygen and non-invasive ventilation are recommended in select patients. Mechanically ventilated patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome should receive a lung-protective, low tidal volume/low inspiratory pressure ventilation strategy. Those with persistent severe hypoxic failure should be considered for prone ventilation.^[68]
- The risk of treatment failure is high in patients with non-acutely reversible conditions, and there is also concern about nosocomial transmission with open ventilation systems and suboptimal non-invasive face mask or nasal pillow seals. More research to define the balance of benefits and risks to patients and health workers is needed.
- Some patients may require extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) according to availability and expertise.^[68]

Management of patients without pneumonia or comorbidities

Although treatment in a hospital setting is preferred, sometimes inpatient care may not be available or may be considered unsafe, or the patient refuses to be hospitalised. Home care may be considered on a case-by-case basis.^[69] The location of home care may depend on guidance from local health authorities as forced quarantine orders are being used in some countries.

Patients suitable for home care

- Mild symptoms only (e.g., low-grade fever, cough, fatigue, rhinorrhoea, sore throat).
- No warning signs (e.g., shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, haemoptysis, increased sputum production, gastrointestinal symptoms, mental status changes).
- No underlying health conditions.

Home infection prevention and control measures

- Infection prevention and control procedures are still important during home care. Recommend patients use a single room and a single bathroom (if possible), minimise contact with other household members, and wear a surgical mask if contact is necessary.[69]

Supportive therapies

- Recommend symptomatic therapies such as an antipyretic/analgesic, and advise patients to keep hydrated but not to take too much fluid as this can worsen oxygenation.[69]

Monitoring

- Monitor patients closely and advise them to seek medical care if symptoms worsen as mild illness can rapidly progress to lower respiratory tract disease.

More detailed guidance on home care is available from the WHO and the CDC:

- [\[WHO: home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts\]](#)
- [\[CDC: interim guidance for implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalization for 2019 novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)\]](#)

Special patient groups

Pregnant women

- Data on pregnant women are limited; however, they can generally be treated with the same supportive therapies detailed above, taking into account the physiological changes that occur with pregnancy.[68]

Children

- Data on children are limited; however, guidance for the treatment of children has been published.[8]

Experimental therapies

Drug therapies (e.g., antivirals) are being used in patients with COVID-19; however, unlicensed or experimental treatments should only be administered in the context of ethically-approved clinical trials.[68] See the Emerging section for more information about these treatments.

Corticosteroids

Corticosteroids are being used in some patients with COVID-19; however, they have been found to be ineffective.[4] [70] The WHO (as well as other international pneumonia guidelines) do not routinely recommend systemic corticosteroids for the treatment of viral pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome unless they are indicated for another reason.[68]

Treatment details overview

Please note that formulations/routes and doses may differ between drug names and brands, drug formularies, or locations. Treatment recommendations are specific to patient groups: [see disclaimer](#)

Initial (summary)

suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1st | infection prevention and control procedures |
| plus | supportive care plus monitoring |
| adjunct | empirical antimicrobials |

Acute (summary)

confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection

- | | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| ■ with pneumonia or comorbidities | 1st | hospital admission and infection prevention and control procedures |
| | plus | supportive care plus monitoring |
| | adjunct | mechanical ventilation |
| | adjunct | experimental therapies |
| ■ without pneumonia or comorbidities | 1st | consider home care and isolation |
| | plus | supportive care plus monitoring |

Treatment options

Please note that formulations/routes and doses may differ between drug names and brands, drug formularies, or locations. Treatment recommendations are specific to patient groups: [see disclaimer](#)

Initial

suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection

1st infection prevention and control procedures

» Immediately isolate all suspected cases in an area separate from other patients, and implement appropriate infection prevention and control procedures. Detailed guidance is available from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

» [WHO: infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected]

» [CDC: interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) or persons under investigation for 2019-nCoV in healthcare settings]

» Report all suspected cases to your local health authorities.

plus supportive care plus monitoring

Treatment recommended for ALL patients in selected patient group

» Immediately start supportive care based on the clinical presentation.

» Oxygen: give supplemental oxygen at a rate of 5 L/minute to patients with severe acute respiratory infection and respiratory distress, hypoxaemia, or shock. Titrate flow rates to reach a target SpO₂ ≥90%.^[68]

» Fluids: manage fluids conservatively in patients with severe acute respiratory infection when there is no evidence of shock as aggressive fluid resuscitation may worsen oxygenation.^[68]

» Symptom relief: give an antipyretic/analgesic for the relief of fever and pain.^[68]

» Monitor patients closely for signs of clinical deterioration, such as rapidly progressive respiratory failure and sepsis, and start general supportive care interventions as indicated (e.g., haemodialysis, vasopressor therapy, fluid resuscitation, ventilation, antimicrobials) as appropriate.^[68]

adjunct empirical antimicrobials

Initial

Treatment recommended for SOME patients in selected patient group

- » Consider starting empirical antimicrobials in patients with suspected infection to cover other potential bacterial pathogens that may cause respiratory infection according to local protocols. Give within 1 hour of initial patient assessment for patients with suspected sepsis. Choice of empirical antimicrobials should be based on the clinical diagnosis, and local epidemiology and susceptibility data.[\[68\]](#)
- » Consider treatment with a neuraminidase inhibitor until influenza is ruled out.[\[68\]](#)
- » De-escalate empiric therapy based on test results and clinical judgement.

Acute

confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection

■ with pneumonia or comorbidities

1st

hospital admission and infection prevention and control procedures

» Promptly admit patients with pneumonia or respiratory distress to an appropriate healthcare facility. Patients with impending or established respiratory failure should be admitted to an intensive care unit.

» Immediately isolate all confirmed cases in an area separate from other patients, and implement appropriate infection prevention and control procedures. Detailed guidance is available from the WHO and the CDC:

» [[WHO: infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#)]

» [[CDC: interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) or persons under investigation for 2019-nCoV in healthcare settings](#)]

» Report all confirmed cases to your local health authorities.

» Consider home care, if suitable, in symptomatic patients who no longer require hospitalisation.

plus

supportive care plus monitoring

Treatment recommended for ALL patients in selected patient group

» Immediately start supportive care.

» Oxygen: give supplemental oxygen at a rate of 5 L/minute to patients with severe acute respiratory infection and respiratory distress, hypoxaemia, or shock. Titrate flow rates to reach a target SpO₂ ≥90%.[\[68\]](#)

» Fluids: manage fluids conservatively in patients with severe acute respiratory infection when there is no evidence of shock as aggressive fluid resuscitation may worsen oxygenation.[\[68\]](#)

» Symptom relief: give an antipyretic/analgesic for the relief of fever and pain.[\[68\]](#)

» Monitor patients closely for signs of clinical deterioration, such as rapidly progressive respiratory failure and sepsis, and start general

Acute

supportive care interventions as indicated (e.g., haemodialysis, vasopressor therapy, fluid resuscitation, ventilation, antimicrobials) as appropriate.[68]

» Some patients with severe illness may require continued antimicrobial therapy once COVID-19 has been confirmed depending on the clinical circumstances.

adjunct **mechanical ventilation**

Treatment recommended for SOME patients in selected patient group

» Intubation and mechanical ventilation are recommended in patients who are deteriorating and cannot maintain an $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 90\%$ with oxygen therapy.[68] Some patients may develop severe hypoxic respiratory failure, requiring a high fraction of inspired oxygen, and high air flow rates to match inspiratory flow demand. Patients may also have increased work of breathing, demanding positive pressure breathing assistance.

» High-flow nasal oxygen and non-invasive ventilation are recommended in select patients. Mechanically ventilated patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome should receive a lung-protective, low tidal volume/low inspiratory pressure ventilation strategy. Those with persistent severe hypoxic failure should be considered for prone ventilation.[68]

» The risk of treatment failure is high in patients with non-acutely reversible conditions, and there is also concern about nosocomial transmission with open ventilation systems and suboptimal non-invasive face mask or nasal pillow seals. More research to define the balance of benefits and risks to patients and health workers is needed.

» Some patients may require extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) according to availability and expertise.[68]

» It is important to follow local infection prevention and control procedures to prevent transmission to healthcare workers. Endotracheal intubation should be performed by an experienced provider using airborne precautions.

adjunct **experimental therapies**

Treatment recommended for SOME patients in selected patient group

Acute

■ without pneumonia or comorbidities

1st

» Consider using experimental drug therapies. Antivirals and other drugs are being used in patients with COVID-19; however, unlicensed or experimental treatments should only be administered in the context of ethically-approved clinical trials.^[68] See the Emerging section for more information about these treatments.

consider home care and isolation

» Consider home care in patients who have mild symptoms only (e.g., low-grade fever, cough, fatigue, rhinorrhoea, sore throat), with no warning signs (e.g., shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, haemoptysis, increased sputum production, gastrointestinal symptoms, mental status changes), and no underlying health conditions.^[69] Otherwise, hospital admission is required.

» Infection prevention and control procedures are still important during home care. Recommend patients use a single room and a single bathroom (if possible), minimise contact with other household members, and wear a surgical mask if contact is necessary.^[69]

» More detailed guidance on home care is available from the WHO and the CDC:

» [\[WHO: home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts\]](#)

» [\[CDC: interim guidance for implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalization for 2019 novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)\]](#)

» The location of home care may depend on guidance from local health authorities as forced quarantine orders are being used in some countries.

plus**supportive care plus monitoring**

Treatment recommended for ALL patients in selected patient group

» Recommend symptomatic therapies such as an antipyretic/analgesic, and advise patients to keep hydrated but not to take too much fluid as this can worsen oxygenation.^[69]

» Monitor patients closely and advise them to seek medical care if symptoms worsen as mild illness can rapidly progress to lower respiratory tract disease.

Emerging

Antivirals

Various antivirals are being trialled in patients with COVID-19 (e.g., oseltamivir, lopinavir/ritonavir, ganciclovir, favipiravir, baloxavir marboxil, umifenovir, interferon alfa); however, there are no data to support their use.[\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#) [\[71\]](#) [\[72\]](#) [\[73\]](#) [\[74\]](#) [\[75\]](#) Remdesivir shows in vitro activity against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and has been used to treat patients in China, as well as the first patient in the US.[\[76\]](#) [\[77\]](#) Clinical trials with remdesivir have started in the US and in China.[\[78\]](#) [\[79\]](#) [\[80\]](#)

Intravenous immunoglobulin

Intravenous immunoglobulin is being trialled in some patients with COVID-19; however, there are no data to support this.[\[5\]](#)

Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine

Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine are being trialled in some patients with COVID-19; however, there are no data to support this.[\[81\]](#) [\[82\]](#) [\[83\]](#) Chloroquine shows in vitro activity against SARS-CoV-2.[\[77\]](#) Chloroquine is likely to be added to the updated version of the Chinese management guidelines.[\[84\]](#)

Traditional Chinese Medicine

Traditional Chinese Medicine is being trialled in some patients with COVID-19 (e.g., Xue-Bi-Jing, Shuang-Huang-Lian, Xin-Guan-2); however, there are no data to support this.[\[85\]](#) [\[86\]](#) [\[87\]](#)

Recommendations

Monitoring

Monitor vital signs (i.e., respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation) as well as renal function, liver function, and coagulation profile regularly.

Patient instructions

General prevention measures

- Wash hands often with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitiser and avoid touching the eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people (i.e., maintain a distance of at least 1 metre [3 feet]), particularly those who are sick.
- Stay at home if sick and isolate yourself from other people.
- Practice respiratory hygiene (i.e., cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, discard tissue immediately in a closed bin, and wash hands).
- Regularly clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.[\[41\]](#) [\[42\]](#)
- [\[WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) advice for the public\]](#)

Travel advice

- Consult local guidance for specific travel restriction recommendations in your country.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to advise against any travel or trade restrictions to countries experiencing outbreaks (as of 27 February 2020). However, they do recommend that international travellers who are sick should delay or avoid travel to affected areas, especially older people or people with underlying health conditions or chronic diseases. Usual precautions (e.g., frequent hand hygiene, cough etiquette, keeping a distance of at least 1 metre [3 feet] from people showing symptoms, food hygiene practices) are important for all travellers. [\[WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) travel advice\]](#)
- In the US, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends avoiding all non-essential travel to China (this does not include Hong Kong, Macau, or Taiwan), South Korea, Italy, and Iran as these areas have widespread sustained ongoing transmission. They also recommend that older adults and those with chronic medical conditions should consider postponing non-essential travel to Japan. Entry of foreign nationals from China and Iran into the US has been suspended. [\[CDC: coronavirus disease 2019 information for travel\]](#) The US Department of State recommends avoiding all travel to China, and that people reconsider travel by cruise ship to, or within, Asia.[\[91\]](#) [\[92\]](#)
- Some countries are temporarily restricting entry to foreign nationals who have been to affected areas in the preceding 14 days, or are enforcing 14-day quarantine periods where the person's health should be closely monitored (e.g., twice-daily temperature readings).

Patient resources

- [\[WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) outbreak\]](#)
- [\[CDC: coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)\]](#)

Complications

Complications	Timeframe	Likelihood
acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	short term	medium
Reported in 17% to 29% of patients in case series.[4] [5] [6]		
acute cardiac injury	short term	low
Reported in 7% to 12% of patients in case series.[4] [6]		
arrhythmias	short term	low
Reported in 16% of patients in case series.[6]		
secondary infection	short term	low
Reported in 10% of patients in case series.[4]		
acute respiratory failure	short term	low
Reported in 8% of patients in case series.[5]		
acute kidney injury	short term	low
Reported in 3% to 7% of patients in case series.[4] [5]		
septic shock	short term	low
Reported in 4% to 8% of patients in case series.[4] [5] [6]		
A systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) can sometimes accompany viral sepsis. Among 41 hospitalised patients with COVID-19, there were elevations in inflammatory chemokines and cytokines compared with healthy adults.[4]		
disseminated intravascular coagulation	short term	low
Reported in 71% of non-survivors.[64]		
pregnancy-related complications	short term	low
Retrospective reviews of pregnant women with COVID-19 found that women appeared to have fewer adverse maternal and neonatal complications and outcomes than would be expected for those with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Adverse effects on the newborn including fetal distress, premature labour, respiratory distress, thrombocytopenia, and abnormal liver function have been reported; however, it is unclear whether these effects are related to maternal SARS-CoV-2 infection.[30] [31]		

Prognosis

The natural course of infection and prognosis are unknown at this time.

Based on a large case series of patients in China (72,314 reported cases from 31 December 2019 to 11 February 2020), the overall case fatality rate is 2.3%. The majority of deaths have been in patients aged 60 years and older and/or those who have pre-existing underlying health conditions (e.g., hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease). The case fatality rate was highest among critical cases (49%). It was also higher in patients aged 80 years and older (15%), males (2.8% versus 1.7% for females), and patients with comorbidities (10.5% for cardiovascular disease, 7.3% for diabetes, 6.3% for chronic respiratory disease, 6% for hypertension, and 5.6% for cancer).^[11]

This is less than the overall case fatality rate reported for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS) (10%) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) (37%).^[4] Despite the lower case fatality rate, COVID-19 has so far resulted in more deaths than both SARS and MERS combined.^[88] The estimated case fatality rate should be treated with caution as the situation is evolving rapidly, and case fatality rates are often overestimated at the onset of outbreaks owing to increased case detection of patients with severe disease.^[89]

In one retrospective study of 52 critically ill patients in Wuhan City, 61.5% of patients died by 28 days, and the median time from admission to the intensive care unit to death was 7 days for patients who didn't survive. Non-survivors were more likely to develop acute respiratory distress syndrome and require mechanical ventilation. Non-survivors were older (>65 years of age) and more likely to have chronic medical illnesses.^[90]

Diagnostic guidelines

Europe

COVID-19: guidance for health professionals

Published by: Public Health England

Last published: 2020

COVID-19

Published by: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Last published: 2020

International

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) technical guidance

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

Laboratory testing for 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in suspected human cases

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

Global surveillance for human infection with coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

North America

Information for laboratories

Published by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

Interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) or persons under investigation for COVID-19 in healthcare settings

Published by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

Interim US guidance for risk assessment and public health management of persons with potential coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) exposure in travel-associated or community settings

Published by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

Asia

A rapid advice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia

Published by: Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University Novel Coronavirus Management and Research Team; Evidence-Based Medicine Chapter of China International Exchange and Promotive Association for Medical and Health Care

Last published: 2020

Treatment guidelines

Europe

COVID-19: guidance for health professionals

Published by: Public Health England

Last published: 2020

Coronavirus: latest news and resources

Published by: BMJ

Last published: 2020

COVID-19

Published by: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Last published: 2020

International

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) technical guidance

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

Home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

Advice on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak

Published by: World Health Organization

Last published: 2020

North America

Information for healthcare professionals

Published by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

Interim clinical guidance for management of patients with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection

Published by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

Interim guidance for implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalization for 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)

Published by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19): outbreak update

Published by: Government of Canada

Last published: 2020

Asia

New coronavirus pneumonia

Published by: Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Last published: 2020

A rapid advice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia

Published by: Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University Novel Coronavirus Management and Research Team; Evidence-Based Medicine Chapter of China International Exchange and Promotive Association for Medical and Health Care

Last published: 2020

Updates on COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) local situation

Published by: Ministry of Health Singapore

Last published: 2020

New Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Published by: National Institute of Infectious Diseases Japan

Last published: 2020

New coronavirus infection

Published by: Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases

Last published: 2020

Oceania

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Published by: Department of Health Australia

Last published: 2020

Online resources

1. [WHO: novel coronavirus \(COVID-19\) situation dashboard](#) (*external link*)
2. [WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-2019\) situation reports](#) (*external link*)
3. [CDC: coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in the US](#) (*external link*)
4. [CDC: locations with confirmed COVID-19 cases](#) (*external link*)
5. [National Health Committee of the People's Republic of China: outbreak report](#) (*external link*)
6. [GenBank](#) (*external link*)
7. [WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) advice for the public](#) (*external link*)
8. [BMJ: facemasks for the prevention of infection in healthcare and community settings](#) (*external link*)
9. [WHO: infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#) (*external link*)
10. [CDC: interim infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) or persons under investigation for COVID-19 in healthcare settings](#) (*external link*)
11. [CDC: flowchart to identify and assess coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#) (*external link*)
12. [WHO: global surveillance for human infection with coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#) (*external link*)
13. [CDC: criteria to guide evaluation of persons under investigation \(PUI\) for COVID-19](#) (*external link*)
14. [WHO: home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts](#) (*external link*)
15. [CDC: interim guidance for implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalization for 2019 novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#) (*external link*)
16. [WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) travel advice](#) (*external link*)
17. [CDC: coronavirus disease 2019 information for travel](#) (*external link*)
18. [WHO: coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) outbreak](#) (*external link*)
19. [CDC: coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#) (*external link*)

Key articles

References

1. Ren LL, Wang YM, Wu ZQ, et al. Identification of a novel coronavirus causing severe pneumonia in human: a descriptive study. *Chin Med J (Engl)*. 2020 Jan 30 [Epub ahead of print]. [Abstract](#)
2. Gorbalenya AE. Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus: the species and its viruses - a statement of the Coronavirus Study Group. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
3. World Health Organization. WHO Director-General's remarks at the media briefing on 2019-nCoV on 11 February 2020. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
4. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*. 2020 Jan 24 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
5. Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, et al. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *Lancet*. 2020 Jan 30 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
6. Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, et al. Clinical characteristics of 138 hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA*. 2020 Feb 7 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
7. Zhang JJ, Dong X, Cao YY, et al. Clinical characteristics of 140 patients infected by SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan, China. *Allergy*. 2020 Feb 19 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
8. Chen ZM, Fu JF, Shu Q, et al. Diagnosis and treatment recommendations for pediatric respiratory infection caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus. *World J Pediatr*. 2020 Feb 5 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
9. Shen KL, Yang YH. Diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus infection in children: a pressing issue. *World J Pediatr*. 2020 Feb 5 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
10. Wang XF, Yuan J, Zheng YJ, et al. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of 34 children with 2019 novel coronavirus infection in Shenzhen [in Chinese]. *Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi*. 2020 Feb 17;58(0):E008. [Abstract](#)
11. Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Emergency Response Epidemiology Team. The epidemiological characteristics of an outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) in China. *Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi*. 2020 Feb 17;41(2):145-151 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
12. World Health Organization. Pneumonia of unknown cause – China. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
13. World Health Organization. Novel coronavirus – China. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)

14. World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease (COVID-2019) situation reports. 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
15. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
16. Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, et al. A novel coronavirus from patients with pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Jan 24 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
17. Lu R, Zhao X, Li J, et al. Genomic characterisation and epidemiology of 2019 novel coronavirus: implications for virus origins and receptor binding. *Lancet*. 2020 Jan 30 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
18. Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, et al. Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Jan 29 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
19. Paraskevis D, Kostaki EG, Magiorkinis G, et al. Full-genome evolutionary analysis of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) rejects the hypothesis of emergence as a result of a recent recombination event. *Infect Genet Evol*. 2020 Jan 29;79:104212. [Abstract](#)
20. Ji W, Wang W, Zhao X, et al. Homologous recombination within the spike glycoprotein of the newly identified coronavirus may boost cross-species transmission from snake to human. *J Med Virol*. 2020 Jan 22 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
21. Chan JF, Yuan S, Kok KH, 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 Jan 24 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
22. Zhang H, Kang Z, Gong H, et al. The digestive system is a potential route of 2019-nCoV infection: a bioinformatics analysis based on single-cell transcriptomes. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
23. Zhang W, Du RH, Li B, et al. Molecular and serological investigation of 2019-nCoV infected patients: implication of multiple shedding routes. *Emerg Microbes Infect*. 2020 Dec;9(1):386-9. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
24. To KK, Tsang OT, Chik-Yan Yip C, et al. Consistent detection of 2019 novel coronavirus in saliva. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2020 Feb 12 [Epub ahead of print]. [Abstract](#)
25. Rothe C, Schunk M, Sothmann P, et al. Transmission of 2019-nCoV infection from an asymptomatic contact in Germany. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Jan 30 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
26. Kupferschmidt K. Study claiming new coronavirus can be transmitted by people without symptoms was flawed. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
27. Tong ZD, Tang A, Li KF, et al. Potential presymptomatic transmission of SARS-CoV-2, Zhejiang province, China, 2020. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2020 May 17;26(5) [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
28. Stein RA. Super-spreaders in infectious diseases. *Int J Infect Dis*. 2011 Aug;15(8):e510-3. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)

29. Hui DS. Super-spreading events of MERS-CoV infection. *Lancet*. 2016 Sep 3;388(10048):942-3. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
30. Chen H, Guo J, Wang C, et al. Clinical characteristics and intrauterine vertical transmission potential of COVID-19 infection in nine pregnant women: a retrospective review of medical records. *Lancet*. 2020 Feb 12 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#)
31. Zhu H, Wang L, Fang C, et al. Clinical analysis of 10 neonates born to mothers with 2019-nCoV pneumonia. *Transl Pediatr*. 2020 Feb 10 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#)
32. World Health Organization. Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) situation report - 6. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
33. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): symptoms. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
34. Yu P, Zhu J, Zhang Z, et al. A familial cluster of infection associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating potential person-to-person transmission during the incubation period. *J Infect Dis*. 2020 Feb 18 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
35. Riou J, Althaus CL. Pattern of early human-to-human transmission of Wuhan 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), December 2019 to January 2020. *Euro Surveill*. 2020 Jan;25(4). [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
36. Chen Y, Guo Y, Pan Y, et al. Structure analysis of the receptor binding of 2019-nCoV. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2020 Feb 17. pii: S0006-291X(20)30339-9 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
37. Coutard B, Valle C, de Lamballerie X, et al. The spike glycoprotein of the new coronavirus 2019-nCoV contains a furin-like cleavage site absent in CoV of the same clade. *Antiviral Res*. 2020 Feb 10;176:104742 [Epub ahead of print]. [Abstract](#)
38. Zou L, Ruan F, Huang M, et al. SARS-CoV-2 viral load in upper respiratory specimens of infected patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Feb 19 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
39. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Criteria to guide evaluation of patients under investigation (PUI) for COVID-19. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
40. World Health Organization. Global surveillance for human infection with coronavirus disease (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
41. World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public. 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
42. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): prevention and treatment. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
43. World Health Organization. Advice on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)

44. Quilty BJ, Clifford S, CMMID nCoV working group², et al. Effectiveness of airport screening at detecting travellers infected with novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). *Eurosurveillance*. 2020 Feb;25(5). [Full text](#)
45. Hoehl S, Berger A, Kortenbusch M, et al. Evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in returning travelers from Wuhan, China. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Feb 18 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
46. Mahase E. China coronavirus: what do we know so far? *BMJ*. 2020 Jan 24;368:m308. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
47. Brooks SK, Webster RK, Smith LE, et al. The psychological impact of quarantine and how to reduce it: rapid review of the evidence. *Lancet*. 2020 Feb 26 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#)
48. National Institutes of Health. NIH officials discuss novel coronavirus that recently emerged in China. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
49. Clinicaltrials.gov. Safety and immunogenicity study of 2019-nCoV vaccine (mRNA-1273) to treat novel coronavirus. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier NCT04283461. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
50. World Health Organization. Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
51. Kampf G, Todt D, Pfaender S, et al. Persistence of coronaviruses on inanimate surfaces and its inactivation with biocidal agents. *J Hosp Infect*. 2020 Feb 6 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
52. Chang, Lin M, Wei L, et al. Epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of novel coronavirus infections involving 13 patients outside Wuhan, China. *JAMA*. 2020 Feb 7 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
53. Xu XW, Wu XX, Jiang XG, et al. Clinical findings in a group of patients infected with the 2019 novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) outside of Wuhan, China: retrospective case series. *BMJ*. 2020 Feb 19;368:m606. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
54. World Health Organization. Laboratory testing for 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in suspected human cases. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
55. Li Z, Yi Y, Luo X, et al. Development and clinical application of a rapid IgM-IgG combined antibody test for SARS-CoV-2 infection diagnosis. *J Med Virol*. 2020 Feb 27 [Epub ahead of print]. [Abstract](#)
56. Song F, Shi N, Shan F, et al. Emerging coronavirus 2019-nCoV pneumonia. *Radiology*. 2020 Feb 6;200274. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
57. Lei J, Li J, Li X, et al. CT imaging of the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) pneumonia. *Radiology*. 2020 Jan 31;200236. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
58. Chen L, Liu HG, Liu W, et al. Analysis of clinical features of 29 patients with 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia [in Chinese]. *Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi*. 2020 Feb 6;43(0):E005. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)

59. Shi H, Han X, Zheng C. Evolution of CT manifestations in a patient recovered from 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *Radiology*. 2020 Feb 7;200269. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
60. Xie X, Zhong Z, Zhao W, et al. Chest CT for typical 2019-nCoV pneumonia: relationship to negative RT-PCR testing. *Radiology*. 2020 Feb 12 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
61. Jin YH, Cai L, Cheng ZS, et al. A rapid advice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia (standard version). *Mil Med Res*. 2020 Feb 6;7(1):4. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
62. Feng K, Yun YX, Wang XF, et al. Analysis of CT features of 15 children with 2019 novel coronavirus infection [in Chinese]. *Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi*. 2020 Feb 16;58(0):E007. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
63. Chung M, Bernheim A, Mei X, et al. CT imaging features of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). *Radiology*. 2020 Feb 4;200230. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
64. Tang N, Li D, Wang X, et al. Abnormal coagulation parameters are associated with poor prognosis in patients with novel coronavirus pneumonia. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2020 Feb 19 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
65. US Food and Drug Administration. FDA takes significant step in coronavirus response efforts, issues emergency use authorization for the first 2019 novel coronavirus diagnostic: critical milestone reached in response to this outbreak. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
66. World Health Organization. Home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
67. World Health Organization. Updated WHO recommendations for international traffic in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
68. World Health Organization. Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected. January 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
69. World Health Organization. Home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
70. Russell CD, Millar JE, Baillie JK. Clinical evidence does not support corticosteroid treatment for 2019-nCoV lung injury. *Lancet* 2020 Feb 7 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#)
71. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. A randomized, open-label, blank-controlled trial for the efficacy and safety of lopinavir-ritonavir and interferon-alpha 2b in hospitalization patients with 2019-nCoV pneumonia (novel coronavirus pneumonia, NCP). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
72. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. A randomized, open-label, multi-centre clinical trial evaluating and comparing the safety and efficiency of ASC09/ritonavir and lopinavir/ritonavir for confirmed cases of novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)

73. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. Clinical study for safety and efficacy of favipiravir in the treatment of novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
74. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. Clinical study of arbidol hydrochloride tablets in the treatment of novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
75. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. Randomized, open-label, controlled trial for evaluating of the efficacy and safety of baloxavir marboxil, favipiravir, and lopinavir-ritonavir in the treatment of novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) patients. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
76. Holshue ML, DeBolt C, Lindquist S, et al. First case of 2019 novel coronavirus in the United States. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Jan 31 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
77. Wang M, Cao R, Zhang L, et al. Remdesivir and chloroquine effectively inhibit the recently emerged novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in vitro. *Cell Res*. 2020 Feb 4 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
78. ClinicalTrials.gov. Mild/moderate 2019-nCoV remdesivir RCT. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04252664. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
79. Clinicaltrials.gov. Severe 2019-nCoV remdesivir RCT. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04257656. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
80. ClinicalTrials.gov. Adaptive COVID-19 treatment trial. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04280705. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
81. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. A prospective, open-label, multiple-center study for the efficacy of chloroquine phosphate in patients with novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
82. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. Therapeutic effect of hydroxychloroquine on novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
83. Multicenter Collaboration Group of Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province and Health Commission of Guangdong Province for Chloroquine in the Treatment of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia. Expert consensus on chloroquine phosphate for the treatment of novel coronavirus pneumonia [in Chinese]. *Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi*. 2020 Feb 20;43(0):E019. [Abstract](#)
84. Gao J, Tian Z, Yang X. Breakthrough: chloroquine phosphate has shown apparent efficacy in treatment of COVID-19 associated pneumonia in clinical studies. *Biosci Trends*. 2020 Feb 19 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
85. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. A prospective comparative study for Xue-Bi-Jing injection in the treatment of novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
86. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. A randomized, open-label, blank-controlled, multicenter trial for Shuang-Huang-Lian oral solution in the treatment of ovel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)

87. Chinese Clinical Trial Registry. A clinical observational study for Xin-Guan-2 formula in the treatment of suspected novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19). February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
88. Mahase E. Coronavirus covid-19 has killed more people than SARS and MERS combined, despite lower case fatality rate. BMJ. 2020 Feb 18;368:m641. [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
89. Wu P, Hao X, Lau EHY, et al. Real-time tentative assessment of the epidemiological characteristics of novel coronavirus infections in Wuhan, China, as at 22 January 2020. Euro Surveill. 2020 Jan;25(3). [Full text](#) [Abstract](#)
90. Yang X, Yu Y, Xu J, et al. Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. Lancet. 2020 Feb 21 [Epub ahead of print]. [Full text](#)
91. US Department of State. China travel advisory. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)
92. US Department of State. Cruise ship passengers. February 2020 [internet publication]. [Full text](#)

Images

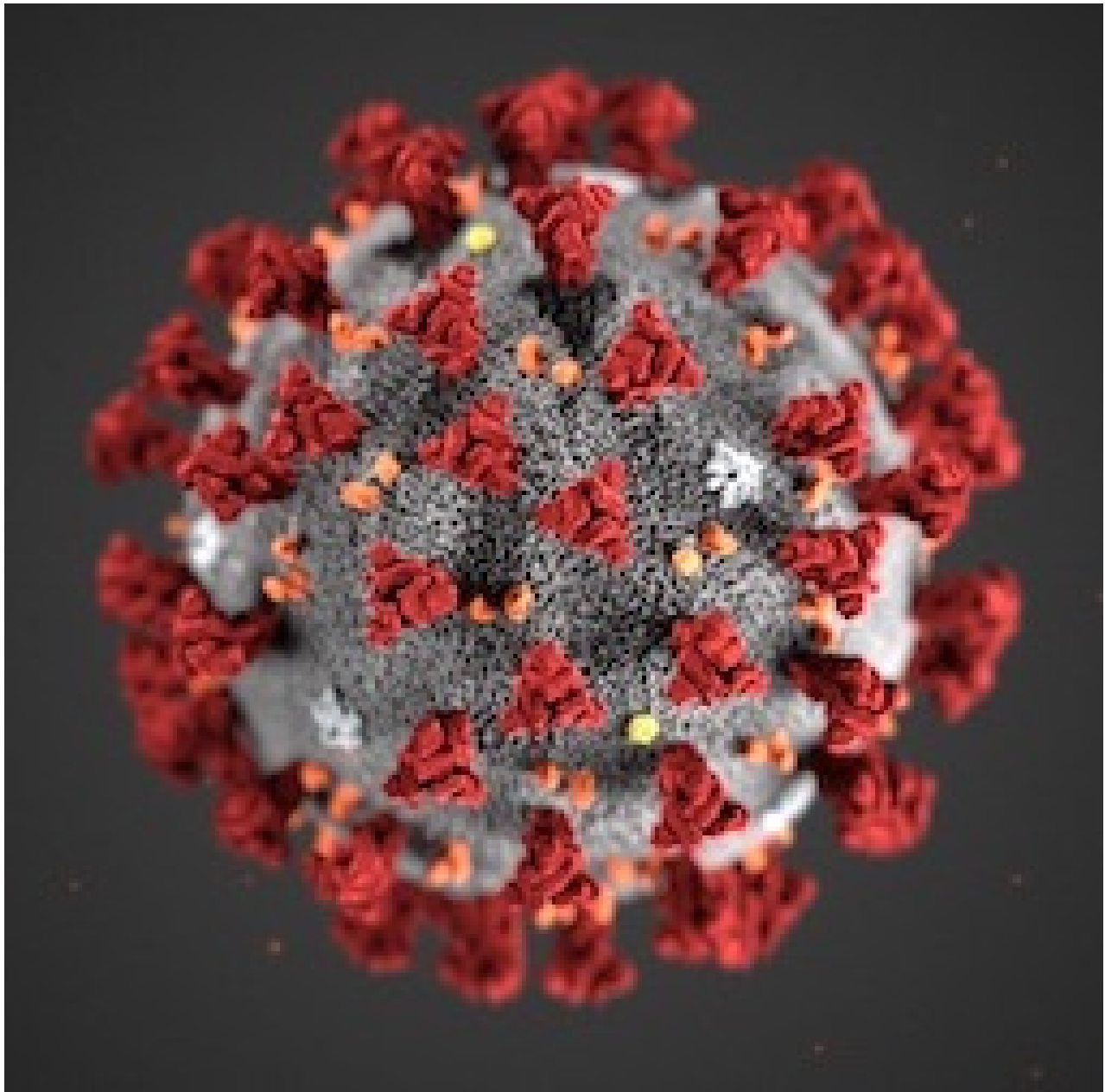


Figure 1: Illustration revealing ultrastructural morphology exhibited by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) when viewed with electron microscopically

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Disclaimer

This content is meant for medical professionals situated outside of the United States and Canada. The BMJ Publishing Group Ltd ("BMJ Group") tries to ensure that the information provided is accurate and up-to-date, but we do not warrant that it is nor do our licensors who supply certain content linked to or otherwise accessible from our content. The BMJ Group does not advocate or endorse the use of any drug or therapy contained within nor does it diagnose patients. Medical professionals should use their own professional judgement in using this information and caring for their patients and the information herein should not be considered a substitute for that.

This information is not intended to cover all possible diagnosis methods, treatments, follow up, drugs and any contraindications or side effects. In addition such standards and practices in medicine change as new data become available, and you should consult a variety of sources. We strongly recommend that users independently verify specified diagnosis, treatments and follow up and ensure it is appropriate for your patient within your region. In addition, with respect to prescription medication, you are advised to check the product information sheet accompanying each drug to verify conditions of use and identify any changes in dosage schedule or contraindications, particularly if the agent to be administered is new, infrequently used, or has a narrow therapeutic range. You must always check that drugs referenced are licensed for the specified use and at the specified doses in your region. This information is provided on an "as is" basis and to the fullest extent permitted by law the BMJ Group and its licensors assume no responsibility for any aspect of healthcare administered with the aid of this information or any other use of this information.

View our full [Website Terms and Conditions](#).

Contact us

+ 44 (0) 207 111 1105

support@bmj.com

BMJ

BMA House

Tavistock Square

London

WC1H 9JR

UK

BMJ Best Practice

Contributors:

// Authors:

Nicholas J. Beeching, MA, BM BCh, FRCP, FRACP, FFTM RCPS (Glasg), FESCMID, DCH, DTM&H

Consultant and Honorary Senior Lecturer in Infectious Diseases

Royal Liverpool University Hospital and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK

DISCLOSURES: NJB is partially supported by the National Institute of Health Research Health Protection Unit (NIHR HPRU) in Emerging and Zoonotic Infections at University of Liverpool in partnership with Public Health England (PHE), in collaboration with Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He is affiliated with Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The views expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, the Department of Health, or PHE.

Tom E. Fletcher, MBE, PhD, MBChB, MRCP, DTM&H

Senior Clinical Lecturer and Defence Consultant in Infectious Diseases

Royal Liverpool University Hospital and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK

DISCLOSURES: TEF is a consultant/expert panel member to the World Health Organization, and is funded by the UK Surgeon General, the NHS, and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. TEF is partially supported by the National Institute of Health Research Health Protection Unit (NIHR HPRU) in Emerging and Zoonotic Infections at University of Liverpool in partnership with Public Health England (PHE), in collaboration with Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He is affiliated with Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He has received research grants from the Wellcome Trust, Medical Research Council, and the UK Public Health Rapid Support Team (UK-PHRST). The views expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, the Department of Health, or PHE.

Robert Fowler, MDCM, MS (Epi), FRCP(C)

H. Barrie Fairley Professor of Critical Care

University Health Network and Interdepartmental Division of Critical Care Medicine, Director, Clinical Epidemiology and Health Care Research, Institute of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Chief, Tory Trauma Program, Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Canada

DISCLOSURES: RF declares that he has no competing interests.

// Peer Reviewers:

William A. Petri, Jr., MD, PhD

Professor

Division of Infectious Diseases and International Health, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA

DISCLOSURES: WAP declares that he has no competing interests.

Xin Zhang, MD, PhD

Attending Physician

The Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital, Clinical Division and Research Center of Infectious Disease, Beijing, China

DISCLOSURES: XZ declares that he has no competing interests.

Ran Nir-Paz, MD

Associate Professor in Medicine

Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hadassah Hebrew University Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel

DISCLOSURES: RNP has received research grants from US-Israel Binational Science Foundation, Hebrew University, Rosetrees Trust, and Speedx. He is chair of the European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID) Study Group for Mycoplasma and Chlamydia Infections (ESGMAC). RNP is a consultant for and has stocks in eDAS Healthcare. He is also chairperson of the Israeli Society for Infectious Diseases guidelines committee.