



Epidemiology updates on 2019-nCov Infection and surveillance and response in Myanmar

Central Epidemiology Unit
Department of Public Health
Ministry of Health and Sports

Outline of the presentation



1. Epidemiology updates on 2019-nCov
2. Risk assessment
3. Main recommendations by WHO, USCDC
4. Surveillance and response in Myanmar
5. Discussion points
6. References

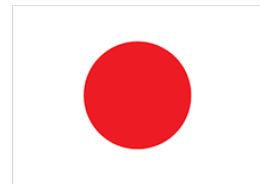


Epidemiology updates on 2019-ncov infection

24th January 2020

Coordinating Meeting on Preparedness for
2019-nCoV Infection, MOHS

581 Confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV (as of 23 January 2020)



Confirmed cases 571+ 3*

4

1

1

1

Severely ill 95

Death 17

HCW 16

*3 in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan

Source: Sit Rep-3, WHO

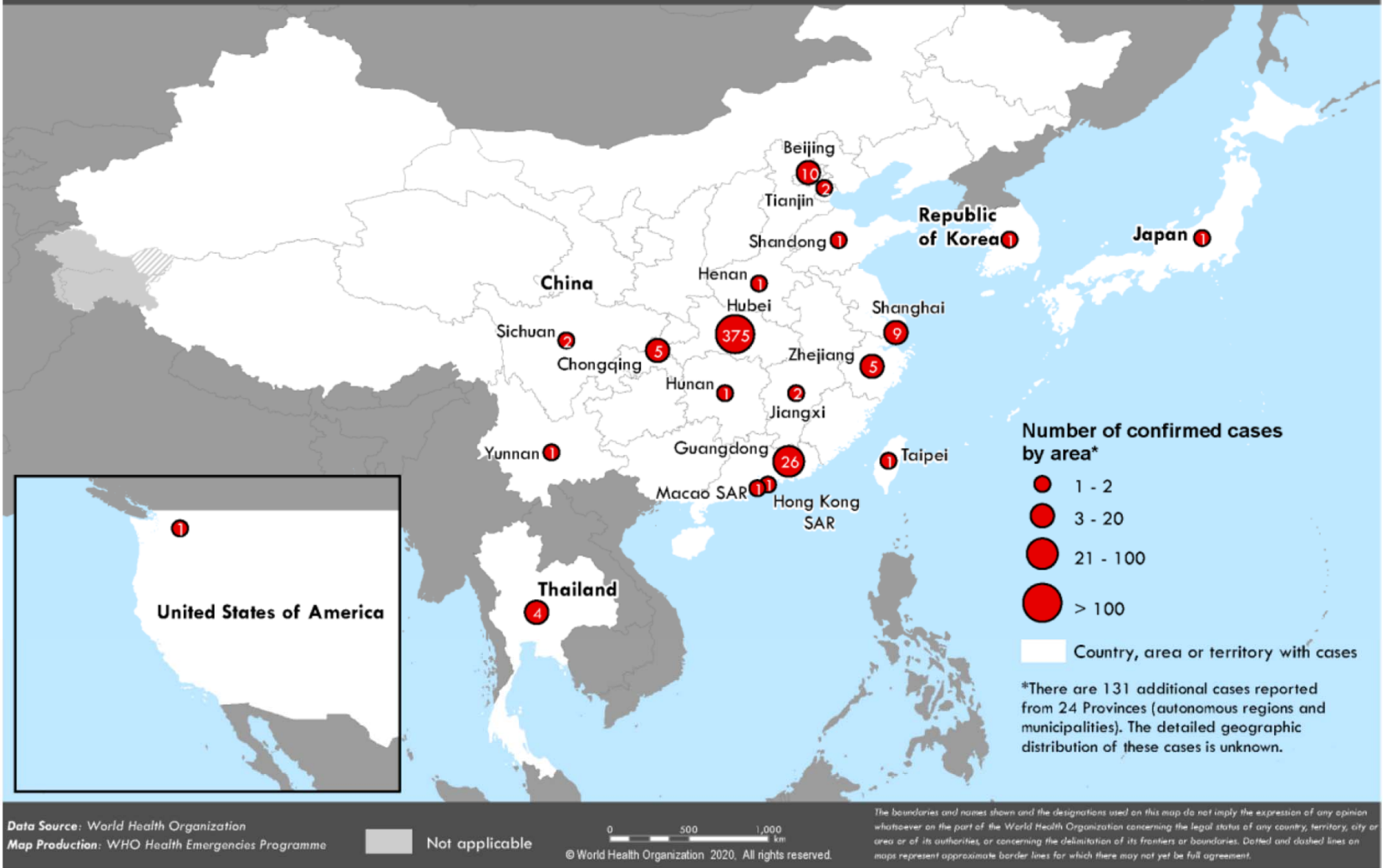
Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV (as of 23 January 2020)



WHO Regional Office	Country/Territory/Area		Confirmed Cases
WHO WPRO Region	China	Total	571*
		Hubei Province	375
		Unspecified ³	131
		Guangdong Province	26
		Beijing Municipality	10
		Shanghai Municipality	9
		Chongqing Municipality	5
		Zhejiang Province	5
		Jiangxi Province	2
		Sichuan Province	2
		Tianjin Municipality	2
		Henan Province	1
		Hunan Province	1
		Shandong Province	1
		Yunnan Province	1
		Taipei Municipality	1
		Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	1
		Macau Special Administrative Region	1
	Japan		1
	Republic of Korea		1
WHO SEARO Region	Thailand		4
WHO AMRO Region	United States of America		1
Total Confirmed cases	Total		581

Source: Sit Rep-2, WHO

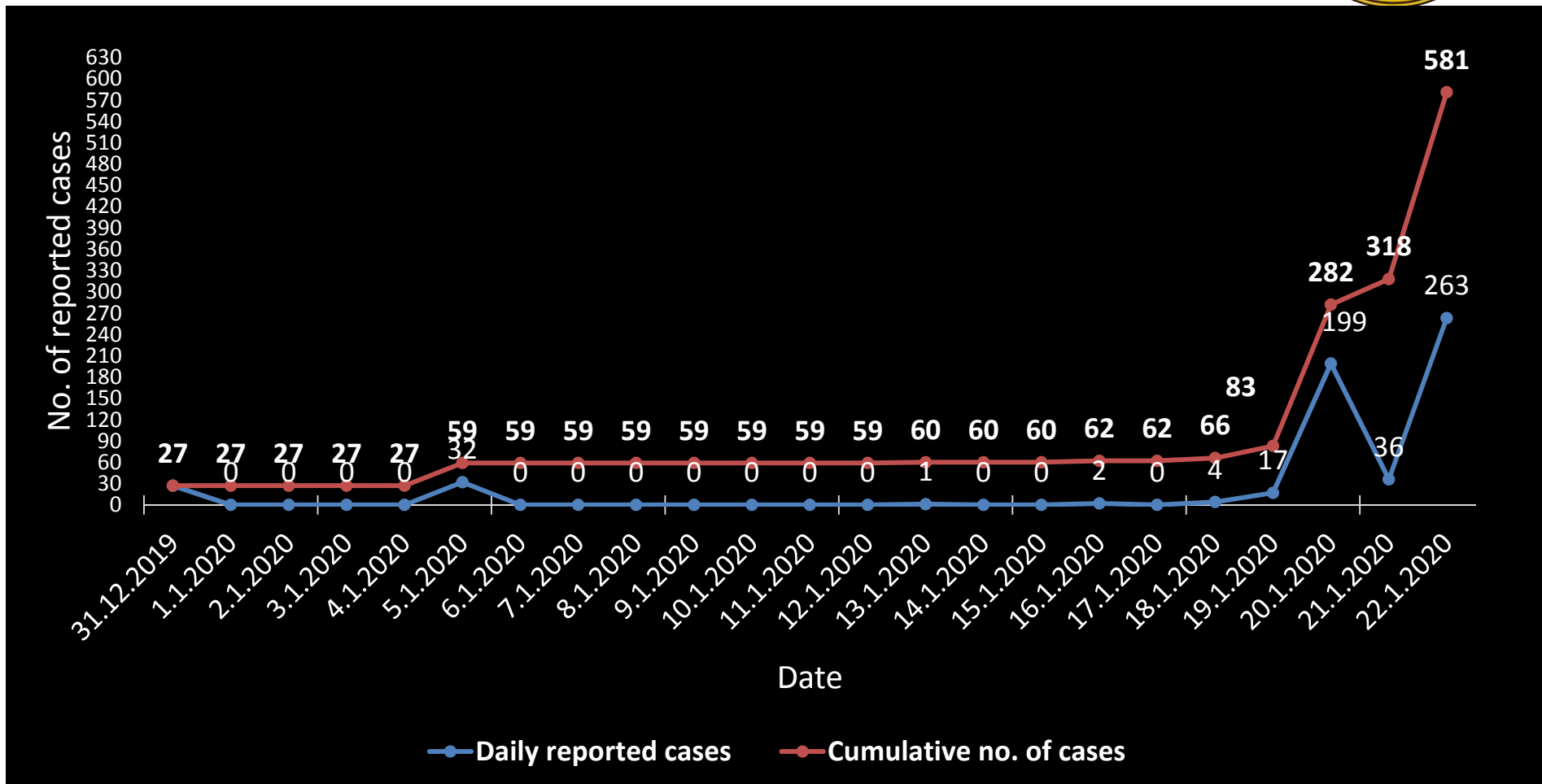
Distribution of 2019-nCoV cases as of 23 January 2020



24th January 2020

2019-nCoV Infection, MOHS

Number of 2019-CoV cases by reporting date (n=581) (as of 22 January 2020)



Source: Wuhan provincial health authorities, WHO & ASEAN

24th January 2020

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Cluster of Pneumonia in Chinese City of Wuhan



- Cluster of unidentified pneumonia cases - notified by media on 3-1-2020 in main strain media
- Wuhan Health Commission announced (31-12-2019) – epidemic situation and epidemiological link between infected cases and Huanan seafood market which was closed on 1-1-2020 for sanitation
- Total infected cases – 59 (As of 5th January 2020)
- 7 patients – severely ill (No death case)
- Some of patients – operated stalls at the seafood market
- All the patients are isolated in Wuhan medical institutions
- Total close contacts – 163 under medical observation

Epidemiology



- Causal agent - Novel Coronavirus (temporarily named as “2019-nCoV”)
- Coronaviruses are circulating in animals and also can be transmitted to human (zoonosis)
 - like other coronaviruses SARS or MERS-CoV
 - SARS from civet cats
 - MERS-CoV from camels
 - 2019-nCoV from ??
- Clinical presentation – fever, difficult breathing and CXR showing bilateral pneumonic shadows in lungs
- First case was detected in Wuhan – **12-12-2019** (source – <http://time.com>)
- Affected person – With or without exposure to a wholesale fish and live animal market, with or without contact with known cases

Epidemiology



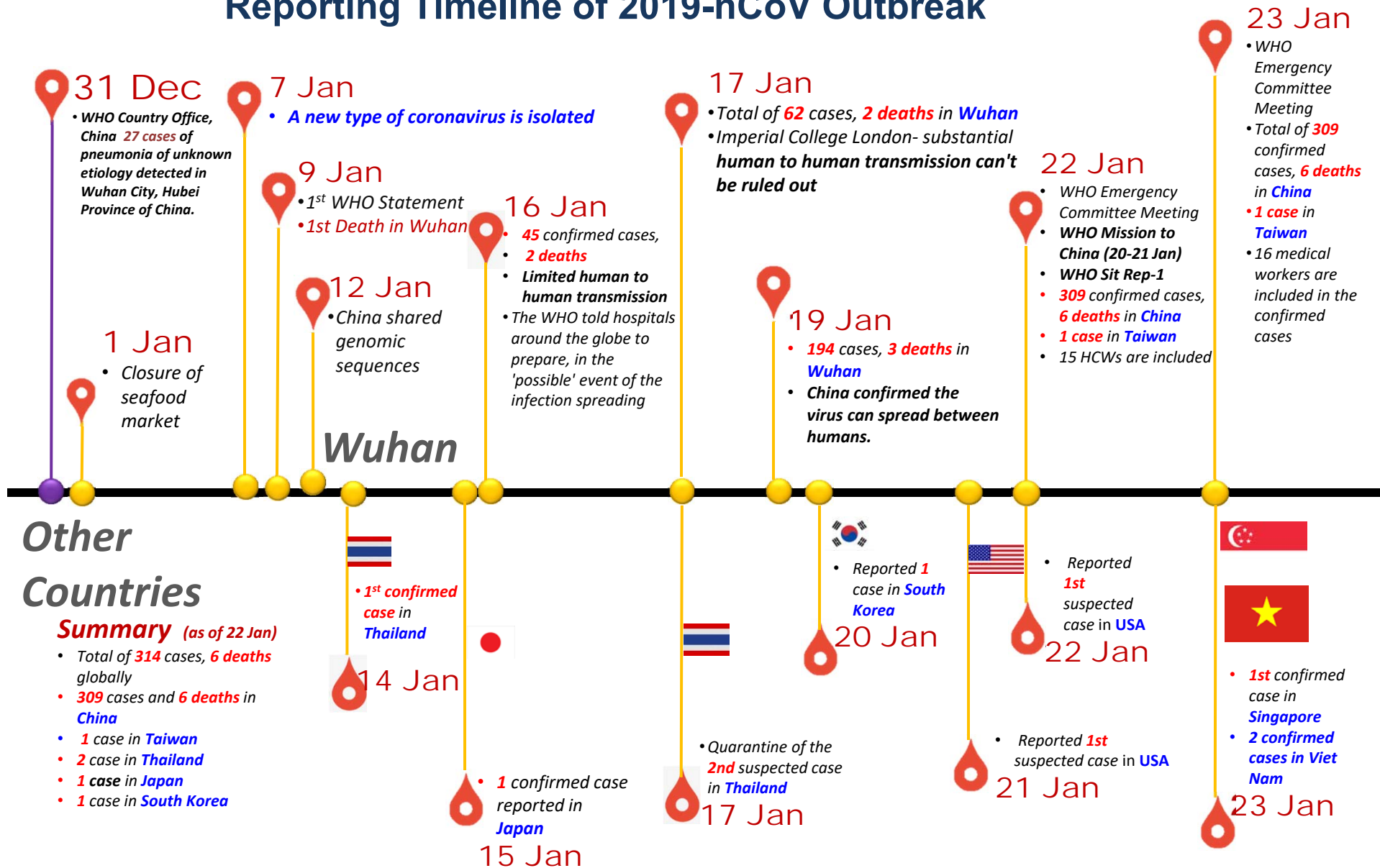
- Human-to-human transmission (Fourth Generation in Wuhan, HCW) preliminary R0 estimate of 1.4-2.5 (Ebola-1.5-3;;Influenza-2-3; Measles-12-18)
- Mode of Transmission-Bats???
- Age Distribution-72% over 40 years of age
- Sex-64% Male
- Preexisting condition-40% (CVD, DM)
- Case fatality rate-4% (SARS-10%, Ebola-40%, H1N1-4%)

Epidemiology



- Common signs of infection
 - respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath , breathing difficulties
- Severe cases- pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure & death
- Lab investigation – nucleic acid detection, viral isolation and culture Influenza, Avian Influenza, Adenovirus and other common respiratory virus have been excluded
- No specific treatments for coronaviruses but symptoms can be treated

Reporting Timeline of 2019-nCoV Outbreak



WHO Case Definition for Surveillance (1)



- Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) in a person, with history of fever and cough requiring admission to hospital, with no other etiology that fully explains the clinical presentation (clinicians should also be alert to the possibility of atypical presentations in patients who are immunocompromised);
- AND ANY OF THE FOLLOWINGS
 1. history of travel to or a person who lived in Wuhan, Hubei Province China in the 14 days prior to symptom onset; or
 2. the disease occurs in a health care worker who has been working in an environment where patients with severe acute respiratory infections are being cared for, without regard to place of residence or history of travel.

WHO Case Definition for Surveillance (2)



- The person develops an unusual or unexpected clinical course, especially sudden deterioration despite appropriate treatment, without regard to place of residence or history of travel, even if another etiology has been identified that fully explains the clinical presentation.

WHO Case Definition for Surveillance (3)



- A person with acute respiratory illness of any degree of severity who, within 14 days before onset of illness, had any of the following exposures:
 - a) close physical contact² with a confirmed case of nCoV infection; or
 - b) a healthcare facility in a country where hospital-associated nCoV infections have been reported; or
 - c) visiting or working in a live animal market in Wuhan, China
 - d) [direct contact with animals (if animal source is identified) in countries where the nCoV is known to be circulating in animal populations or where human infections have occurred as a result of presumed zoonotic transmission.]

As New Virus Spreads From China, Scientists See Grim Reminders

Epidemics of related viruses, like SARS, killed hundreds. Now the World Health Organization must decide whether declare another global health emergency.



World Africa Americas Asia Australia China Europe India Middle East United Kingdom

Wuhan coronavirus death toll rises to nine with 471 infected says China, sparking fears of wider spread

By James Griffiths and Nectar Gan, CNN
Updated 1225 GMT (2025 HKT) January 22, 2020

WUHAN CORONAVIRUS
OFFICIALS: NINE DEAD, AROUND 440 INFECTED IN CHINA

LIVE
8:22 AM GMT
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Coronavirus: Chinese officials advise against travel to Wuhan

2 hours ago
Coronavirus outbreak

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- China warns against travel to virus-hit Wuhan
China has said that it is now at the "most critical stage" of prevention and control of the new virus.
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- China coronavirus: What we know so far
22 January 2020
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TOP STORIES

China health officials warn Wuhan pneumonia outbreak will grow; no super-spreader detected yet

China warned on Wednesday (Jan 22) that the new Wuhan coronavirus could mutate and spread as the number of infections reached 440 in 19 provinces across the country and the death toll in China climbed to nine overnight.

Related: How airlines and airports are dealing with Wuhan virus

Hong Kong confirms first case of new Wuhan virus: Local media



Taiwan International Airport



A railway station in Wuhan



Wuhan International Airport

Source: CNA

Data as of 17.1.2020

24th January 2020



Coordinating Meeting on Preparedness for
2019-nCoV Infection, MOHS



Risk assessment

Risk Assessment



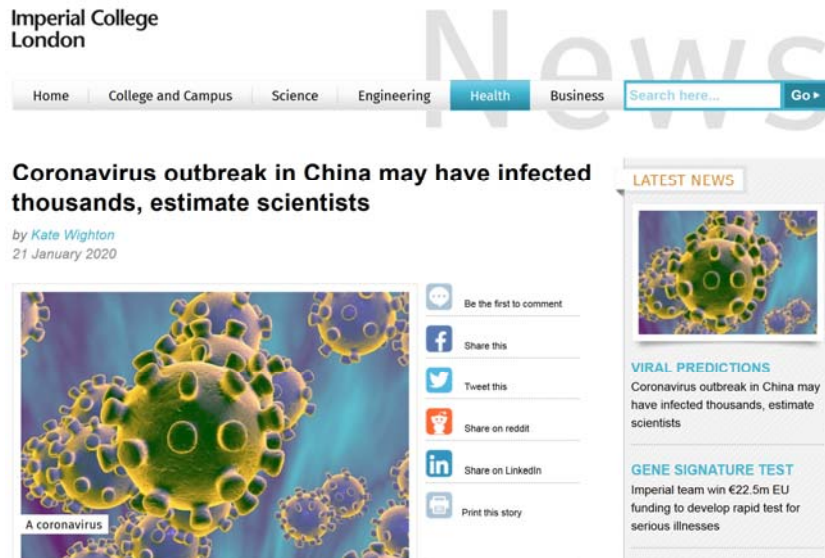
- Risk assessment for acute event of potential **public health concern** – China
- **China – High Risk**
- **Regional – High Risk**
- **Global – Moderate**
- Statistical Modelling is ongoing at WHO
- WHO recommendation
 - "WHO does not recommend any specific different measures for travellers and WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on affected countries based on the current information available on this event."

Statement on the meeting of IHR (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) (24-1-2020)



- The event did not constitute a PHEIC, but the Committee members agreed on the urgency of the situation and suggested that the Committee should be reconvened in a matter of days to examine the situation further.
- It is expected that further international exportation of cases may appear in any country. Thus, all countries should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of 2019-nCoV infection, and to share full data with WHO.

Report from the Imperial College, London on estimating the potential total number of 2019-nCoV cases in Wuhan City, China,



The [report](#) concludes it is likely that the Wuhan outbreak of a novel coronavirus has caused **substantially more cases of moderate or severe respiratory illness than currently reported.**

- Estimates that a total of 1,723 cases of 2019-nCoV in Wuhan City had onset of symptoms by 12.1.2020
- Assumptions for calculations
 - [Wuhan International Airport](#) has a catchment population of 19 million individuals.
 - [Mean 10-day delay between infection and detection](#) (5-6 day incubation period plus 4-5 day delay from symptom onset to detection/hospitalization)
 - [Total volume of international travel](#) from Wuhan over the last two months was 3,301 passengers per day.

Source: Imperial College, London, data as of 17.1.2020

24th January 2020

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Estimated case numbers based on the baseline assumptions and alternative scenarios explored

	Baseline	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Exported number of confirmed cases*	3	3	3	2	4
Daily international passengers travelling out of Wuhan International airport ¹	3,301	3,301	3,301	3,301	3,301
Effective catchment population of Wuhan airport	19 million	11 million	19 million	19 million	19 million
Detection window (days)	10 days	10 days	8 days	10 days	10 days
Estimated Total number of cases (95% CI)	1,723 (427 – 4,471)	996 (246 – 2,586)	2,155 (535 – 5,590)	1,149 (190 – 3,549)	2,298 (712 – 5,341)

*reported number of confirmed cases detected internationally. ¹calculated from the 3 month totals reported by [11] corrected for the travel surge during Chinese New Year (see Summary).

Source: Report on estimating the potential total number of novel Coronavirus cases in Wuhan City, China, Imperial College, London
Data as of 17.1.2020

Modelling



The median size of the Wuhan outbreak is estimated to be

- 4, 050 infections (95% CI: 1.700-7, 950)
- by using an estimate of 10 days from exposure to detection and
- an effective population of 20 million people in Wuhan catchment

[as of January 20 (Matteo Chinazzi et al
https://www.mobs-lab.org/uploads/6/7/8/7/6787877/wuhan_novel_coronavirus_jan21.pdf)]



Main recommendations by WHO, USCDC

WHO Recommendations (as of 23.1.2020)



- Prevention of spread
 - regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing & sneezing, thoroughly cooking meat and eggs
 - Avoid close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.
- Based on currently available information, **WHO does not recommend any restriction of travel or trade.**
- Countries are encouraged to continue strengthening their preparedness for health emergencies in line with the International Health Regulations (2005).

WHO recommendations to reduce risk of transmission of emerging pathogens from animals to humans in live animal markets



- A general precaution for anyone visiting live animal markets, wet markets or animal product markets,
- Recommendations for at-risk groups
 - Individuals with the underlying medical conditions including travellers and tourists with underlying medical conditions
 - Slaughterhouse workers, veterinarians in charge of animal and food inspection in markets, market workers, and those handling live animals and animal products
- It is not known if the 2019-nCoV has any impact on the health of animals and no particular event has been reported in any species.
 - As a general recommendation, sick animals should never be slaughtered for consumption; dead animals should be safely buried or destroyed and contact with their body fluids should be avoided without protective clothes
 - a high level of vigilance by Veterinarians

Reduce your risk of **coronavirus** infection:



Clean hands with soap and water
or alcohol-based hand rub

Cover nose and mouth when coughing and
sneezing with tissue or flexed elbow



Avoid close contact with anyone with
cold or flu-like symptoms

Thoroughly cook meat and eggs



Avoid unprotected contact with live
wild or farm animals



“Protect yourself”

Protect yourself and others from getting sick

Wash your hands



- after coughing or sneezing
- when caring for the sick
- before, during and after you prepare food
- before eating
- after toilet use
- when hands are visibly dirty
- after handling animals or animal waste

Wash your hands

Wash your hands with
soap and running water
when **hands are visibly
dirty**



If your **hands are not
visibly dirty**, wash
them with soap and
water or use an
alcohol-based hand
cleanser



What other countries are doing?



- Enhanced surveillance
 - Enhanced or established PoE surveillance
 - Enhanced pneumonia surveillance at hospitals/clinics/health centre
- Enhanced risk communication
- Enhanced case detection
 - ACS (Active Case Search)
 - Retrospective case findings
 - Contact tracing
- Enhanced hospital infection control
- Enhanced lab capacity
- Reduced spread – isolation, home quarantine



Preparedness and response in Myanmar

24th January 2020

Coordinating Meeting on Preparedness for
2019-nCoV Infection, MOHS

29

Ministerial level commitment & guidance

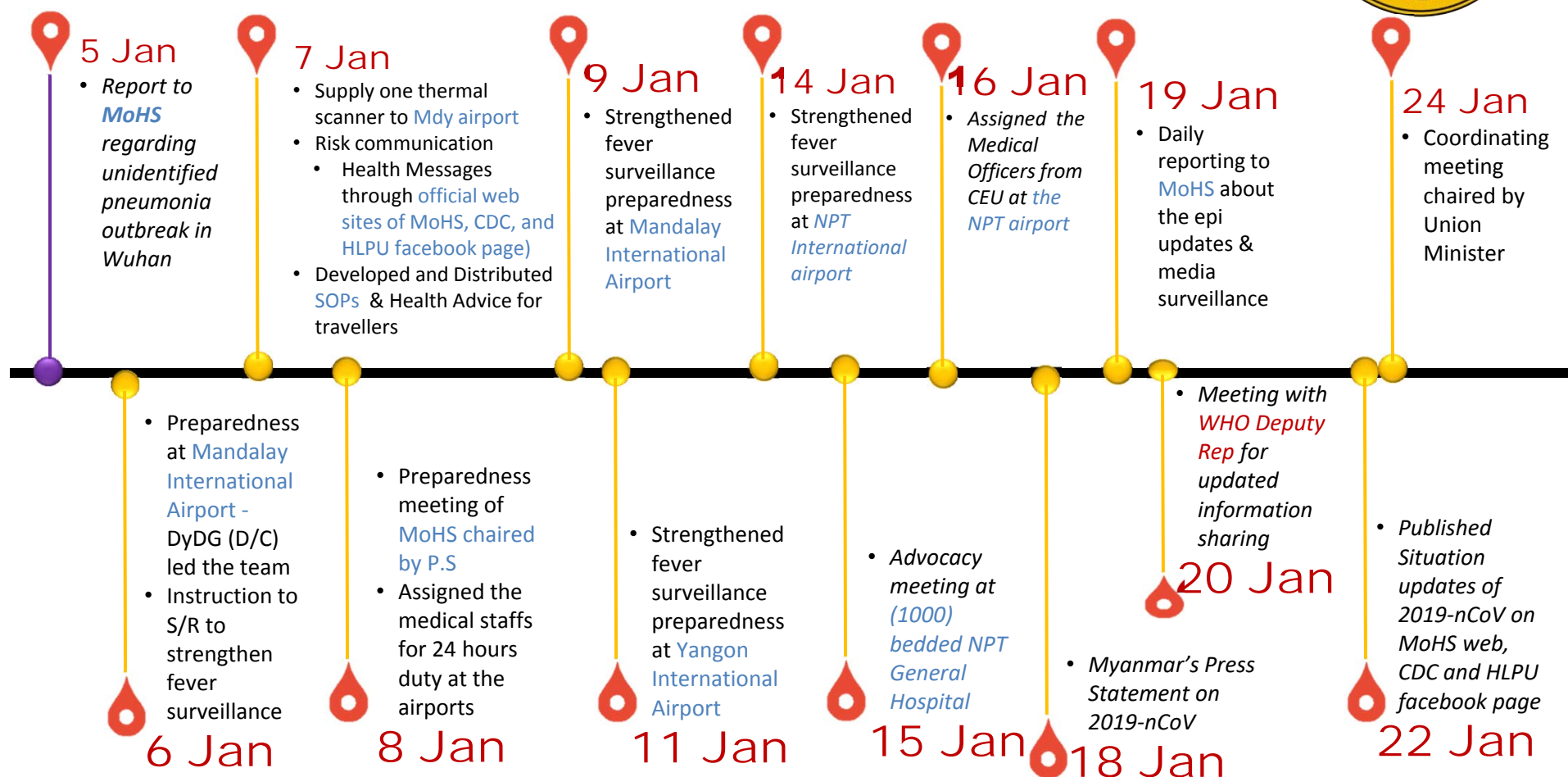


- Coordinating meeting at MOHS chaired by Permanent Secretary, Dr. Thet Khine Win on **8 January 2020**
- Main discussion points
 - Preparation of isolation wards, development of the clinical and infection control guidelines
 - Development and updating of SOPs for surveillance at PoE
 - Timely risk communication
 - Preparation for laboratory diagnosis
 - Enhanced surveillance both at hospital settings and PoEs
 - Assigned spoke person

Preparedness meeting for China Wuhan Pneumonia (8-1-2020)



Preparedness for and response to 2019-nCoV in Myanmar (as of 24th Jan 2020)



Preparedness for surveillance



- Alerting the situation to the States/Region Public Health Department on 6th and 21 January through official letter
- Developed and distributed SOPs and health alert message to all states/regions and PoE
 - **SoP** for pneumonia surveillance at International Airport and port, ground crossings and Hospital/Clinics
 - SOP for Person Under Investigation for suspected pneumonia Surveillance in Hospital and clinics
 - Health advice for travellers
- Enhanced public health screening at Points of Entry since January 5, 2020,
 - International port – Yangon
 - International airports – Yangon, Mandalay, Naypyitaw
 - Designated ground crossings
- Installation of additional Infra-red Thermal scanners

Supervision and monitoring for preparedness at Mandalay International Airport by central team led by DDG (DC) (6-1-2020)



24th January 2020



Coordinating

2019-nCoV Infection, MOHS

Supervision and monitoring for preparedness at Mandalay International Airport by central team led by DDG (DC) (6-1-2020)



Preparedness at Mandalay

International Airport

- Place for fever screening
- Isolation Room
- Mini fax
- Ambulance for patients transfer
- Route for patients transfer
- Translation of Health Message to Chinese Language
- Designated Referral Hospital



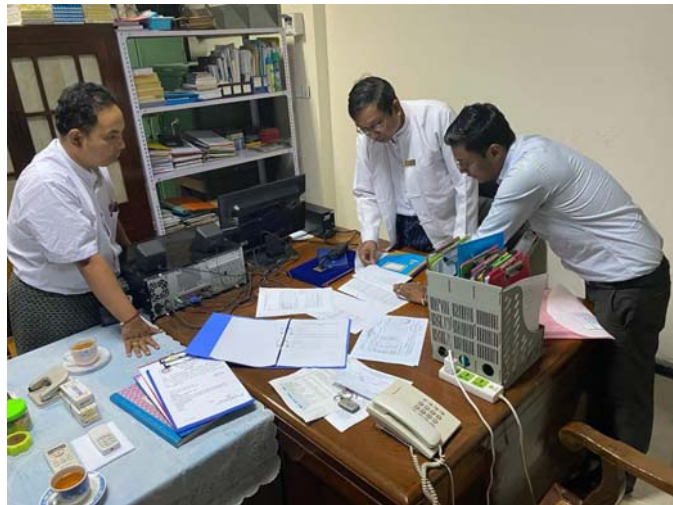
14th January 2020

Coordinating Meeting on Preparedness for
2019-nCoV Infection, MOHS

Surveillance system strengthening at Yangon International Airport (11-1-2020)



Surveillance system strengthening at Yangon Seaport (11-1-2020)



Advocacy Meeting at Yangon International Airport (16-1-2020)





Surveillance system strengthening at NayPyiTaw International Airport (14-1-2020)



Fever Screening at Muse Cross Border



24th January 2020

Coordinating Meeting
2019-nCoV



ခရီးသွားများအတွက် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာသတိပေးချက်

တရုတ်ပြည်သူ့သမ္မတနိုင်ငံ၊ ဂူဟန်မြို့မှ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့ ရောက်ရှိလာသည့် ခရီးသည်များ အနေဖြင့် ဖျားခြင်း၊ ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်း၊ အသက်ရှူကြပ်ခြင်း စသည့် တုပ်ကွေးဆန်သောရောဂါ လက္ခဏာများ လက်ရှိအနေဖြင့် ဖြစ်ပွားလျက်ရှိပါက (သို့မဟုတ်) လွန်ခဲ့သော (၁၄) ရက်အတွင်း ရောဂါလက္ခဏာများဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ပါက (သို့မဟုတ်) ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိပြီး (၁၄) ရက်အတွင်း အဆိုပါ ရောဂါလက္ခဏာများဖြစ်ပွားပါက လေဆိပ်ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနနှင့် နီးစပ်ရာကျန်းမာရေးဌာနများ သို့ သင်၏ ကျန်းမာရေးအား အခမဲ့ကုသပေးနိုင်ပါရန် အမြန်ဆုံး သတင်းပေးပို့ ဆောင်ရွက်ပါရန်။

လေဆိပ်ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနခွဲ၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန

(၆-၁-၂၀၂၀)



Ministry of Health and Sports

Health Advice for Travellers

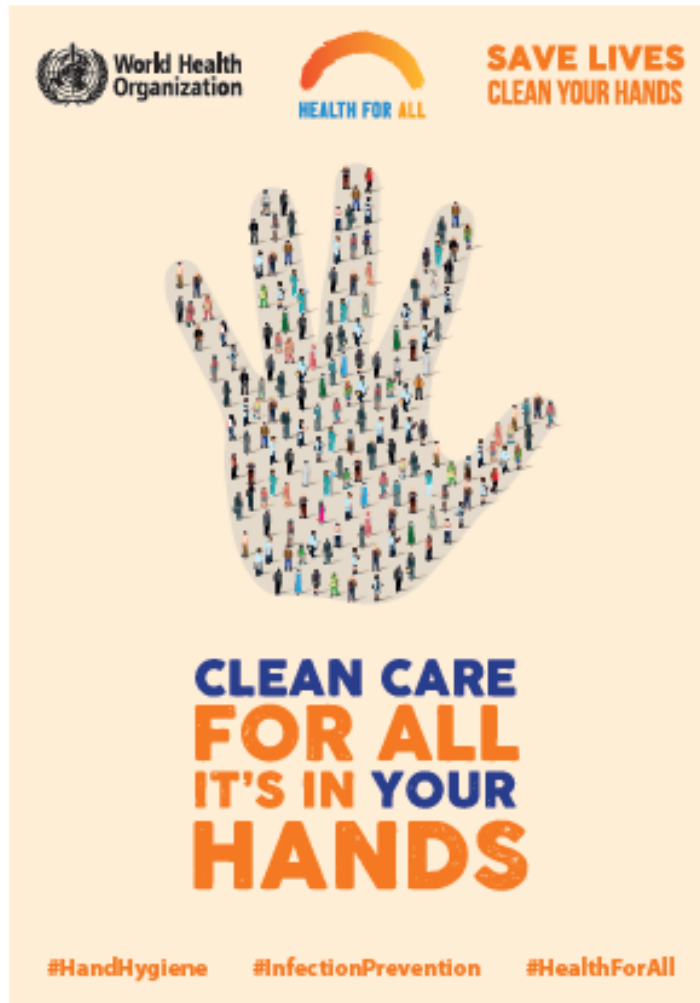
Welcome to Myanmar

All travellers coming from Wuhan (People's Republic of China), please report without fail to Airport Quarantine Desk if you have any of the symptoms such as **high fever, cough, sneezing, shortness of breath** on arrival (or) within (14) days of being in Wuhan.

We would like to advise you to seek early medical care and report to the nearest health facilities, preferably government hospital if you have any of the symptoms of **high fever, cough, sneezing, shortness of breath**, (14) days after arriving Myanmar.

Airport Health Quarantine, Ministry of Health and Sports

Health Message for International Airport





Myanmar CDC - ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဦးစီးဌာန
5 January at 12:35 PM

Myanmar CDC - ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဦးစီးဌာန
4 July 2019

ရောဂါတပ်ကွေးရောဂါ မိမိကစ၍ ကာကွယ်ပါ
(ကျန်းမာရေးအသိပညာပေး ဗီဒီယို)
ဇူလိုင်လ၊ ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်
ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန

Myanmar CDC - ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဦးစီးဌာန
6 January at 9:35 AM

IO advice

ased on information provided by ional authorities, WHO's ommendations on "public health asures and surveillance of influenz l severe acute respiratory infection apply.

IO does not recommend any speci asures for travellers. In case of nptoms suggestive of respiratory ass either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share travel hist with their healthcare provider.

Myanmar CDC - ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဦးစီးဌာန
7 January at 11:53 AM

တံတားဦးအပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာလေဆိပ်တွင် တုပ်ကွေးဆန်သော ရောဂါလက္ခဏာများနှင့် ပြင်းထန်အဆုတ်... See More



MOHS.GOV.MM
တံတားဦးအပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာလေဆိပ်တွင် တုပ်ကွေးဆန်သော ရောဂါလက္ခဏာ...

Myanmar CDC - ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဦးစီးဌာန
added 12 new photos to the album: **Myanmar Surveillance on China Wuhan Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia.**
Friday at 3:08 PM

တရုတ်ပြည်သူ့သမ္မတနိုင်ငံ၊ ဝူဟန်မြို့တွင် ဖြစ်ပွားလျက်ရှိသော Novel Coronavirus ရောဂါပိုးကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပွားသည့် Viral Pneumonia ရောဂါနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ရောဂါစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းနှင့် တုံ့ပြန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ အားဖြည့်ဆောင်ရွက်

Timely & accurate information from the reliable sources are shared



**ဆောင်းရာသီကာလ အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းရောဂါများဆိုင်ရာ
ကျန်းမာရေးအသိပေးနှိုးဆော်ချက်**



ဆောင်းရာသီကာလအတွင်းတွင် အအေးမိခြင်း၊ တုပ်ကွေးရောဂါဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း၊ လေဖြန်
ရောင်ရမ်းခြင်း၊ ဓါတ်မတည့်မှုကြောင့်နှာရည်ယိုခြင်း၊ ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်း၊ ရင်ကြပ်ခြင်းနှင့်အဆုတ်ရောင်
ရောဂါ စသည့် အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများ အဖြစ်များလေ့ရှိပါသည်။

ရောဂါလက္ခဏာများ

အဓိကဖြစ်ပွားတတ်သောရောဂါလက္ခဏာများမှာ-

- ဖျားခြင်း(အပူချိန် ၃၈°Cနှင့် အထက် ရှိခြင်း)၊ ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်း၊ လည်ချောင်းနာခြင်း၊
အသက်ရှူရခက်ခဲခြင်း၊ အားအင်ကုန်ခမ်းခြင်း၊ ချမ်းတုံခြင်း၊ ကိုယ်လက်ကိုက်ခဲနာကျင်ခြင်း
တို့ဖြစ်ကြပါသည်။

ရောဂါကူးစက်ပုံ

- ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်းနှင့်နှာချေခြင်းမှတစ်ဆင့်တုပ်ကွေးရောဂါဗိုင်းရပ်စ်ဗိုင်း(Influenza Virus)များ
အပါအဝင် အခြားရောဂါဗိုင်းရပ်စ်ဗိုင်းများလေထဲသို့ရောက်ရှိပြီး အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းမှတစ်ဆင့်
တိုက်ရိုက်ကူးစက်ပျံ့နှံ့စေခြင်းနှင့်အရာဝတ္ထုများ၌ထိကပ်နေသောရောဂါဗိုင်းရပ်စ်ဗိုင်းများအား လက်နှင့်
ကိုယ်တွယ် ထိတွေ့ရာမှတစ်ဆင့် ရောဂါကူးစက်နိုင်ပါသည်။

ရောဂါကာကွယ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းများနှင့် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အချက်များ

- နှာချေ၊ ချောင်းဆိုးလျှင် လက်ကိုယ်ပို၍ နှာခေါင်းနှင့်ပါးစပ်လုံခြုံအောင်ဖုံးအုပ်ခြင်း၊
- လက်ကိုဆပ်ပြာဖြင့် စင်ကြယ်စွာ ဆေးကြောခြင်း၊
- တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သန့်ရှင်းမှု ဂရုပြုဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊
- ကောင်းစွာအိပ်စက်အနားယူခြင်း၊
- အာဟာရပြည့်ဝသည့် အစားအစာများ စားသုံးခြင်း၊
- ကိုယ်လက်လှုပ်ရှားမှုမှန်မှန်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊

အထက်ဖော်ပြပါရောဂါလက္ခဏာများတွေ့ရှိသည်ဟုယူဆပါက နီးစပ်ရာကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ထမ်း
များထံသတင်းပို့၍ကုသမှုခံယူပါ။ အထူးသဖြင့်ဘတ်စ်ကားစီးစဉ် အခြားသူများထံသို့ ရောဂါမကူးစက်
စေရန် နှာခေါင်းနှင့်ပါးစပ်လုံခြုံအောင်ဖုံးအုပ်ထားသော မျက်နှာဖုံးအကာအကွယ်ကို အသုံးပြုပါ။
အလုပ်မှအနားယူပါ။ လူစုလူဝေးရှိရာအရပ်သို့ သွားရောက်ခြင်းအား ရှောင်ကြဉ်ပါ။

ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
(၈-၁-၂၀၂၀)



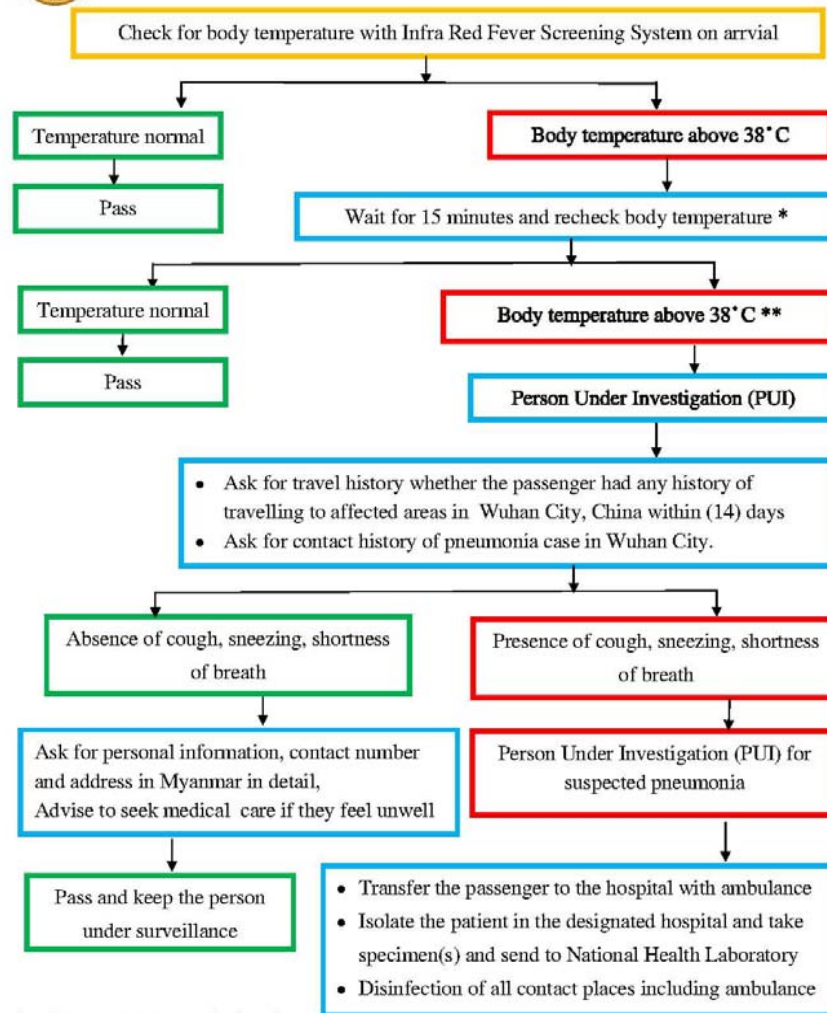
2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) ရောဂါပိုးကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပွားသော

အဆုတ်ရောင်ရောဂါအကြောင်း

၁။ တရုတ်ပြည်သူ့သမ္မတနိုင်ငံ၊ ဂူဟန်မြို့တွင် 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) ရောဂါပိုးကြောင့် ဖျားခြင်း၊ ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်းနှင့် အသက်ရှူရခက်ခြင်းလက္ခဏာများဖြင့် ဗိုင်းရပ်စ်ပိုးကြောင့် ဖြစ်သော အဆုတ်ရောင်ခြင်း ရောဂါတစ်မျိုးသည် (၂၀၁၉) ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလအတွင်းတွင် အစုလိုက် စတင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကနဦးစုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးချက်များအရ လူနာအများစုသည် ဂူဟန်မြို့ရှိ သားငါးနှင့်ပင်လယ်စာလက်ကားဈေး (Wuhan South China Seafood City/ Huanan Seafood wholesale Market) နှင့် ထိတွေ့ခဲ့သူများဖြစ်ကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပြီး ကျန်းမာရေးအာဏာပိုင်များမှ (၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှစ၍ အဆိုပါဈေးအား ပိတ်သိမ်း၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သန့်ရှင်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။



Standard Operating Procedures for Pneumonia Surveillance in International Airport and Seaport (18-1-2020)



* Patients must wear surgical mask

** Immediately inform to Central Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health and Sports, Nay Pyi Taw

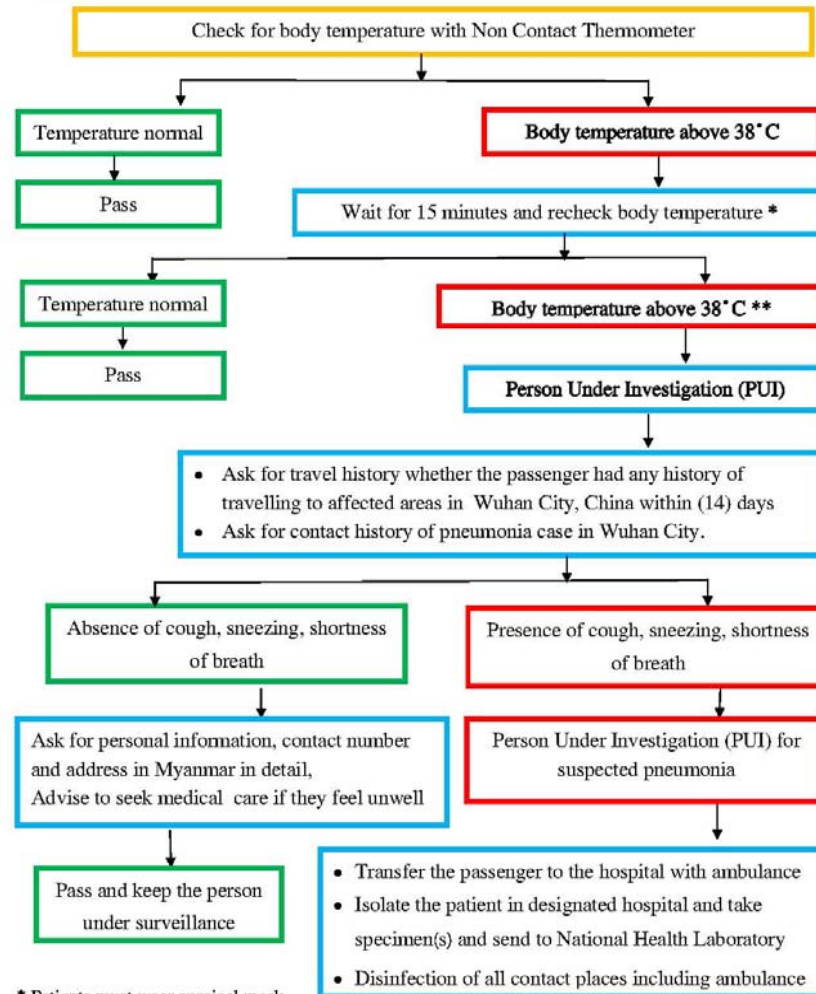
All health personnel to take universal precaution / N95 Mask

Central Epidemiology Unit, Department of Public Health
Ministry of Health and Sports





Standard Operating Procedures for Pneumonia Surveillance in Ground Crossing (18-1-2020)



* Patients must wear surgical mask

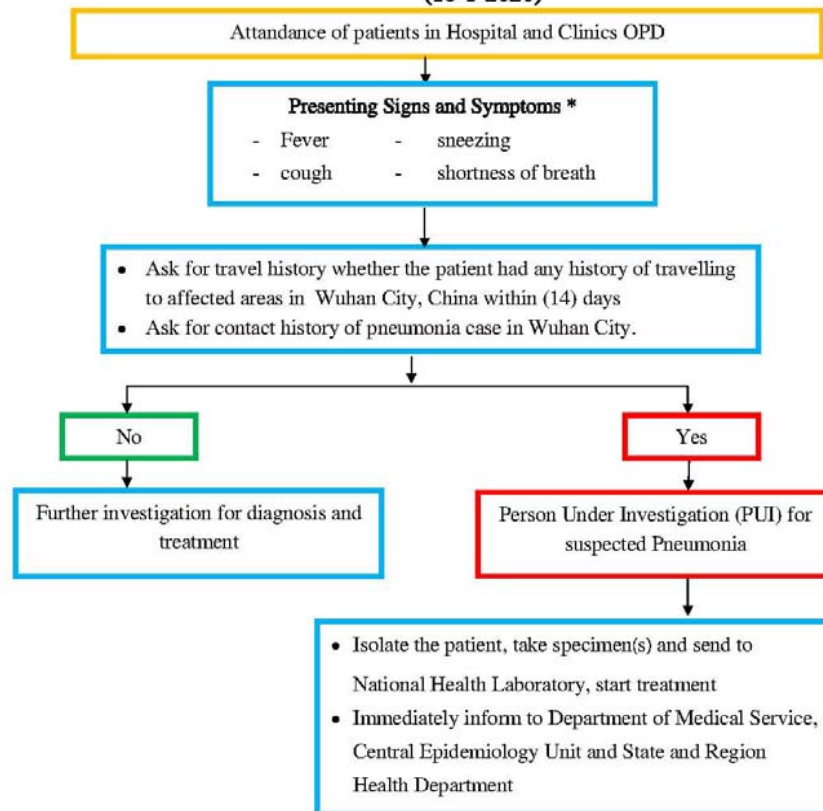
** Immediately inform to Central Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health and Sports, Nay Pyi Taw

All health personnel to take universal precaution / N95 Mask

Central Epidemiology Unit, Department of Public Health
Ministry of Health and Sports



**Standard Operating Procedures for Person Under Investigation (PUI) for
Suspected Pneumonia Surveillance in Hospitals and Clinics
(18-1-2020)**



* Patients must wear surgical mask

All health personnel to take universal precaution / N95 Mask

Central Epidemiology Unit, Department of Public Health
Ministry of Health and Sports

NPT 1000 bedded 15.1.2020



Stockpiling of logistics



- **PPE** – Distributed to all S/R (24 PPE in central)
 - 100 pairs of PPE will be handed over from WHO
 - Still require to stockpile of PPE
- **Surgical Mask** – Already distributed to S/R (200 in central)
- N 95 – 520 in central
- VTM – 2325 in central
- RDT for Influenza – 40 strips (in central)
- **VTM** and other **laboratory reagents** – if limited and urgent need and request to WHO
- 200 PPE and 500 N95 Mask from WHO

Organization Setup for Airport Health Quarantine Unit



ကူးစက်ရောဂါတိုက်ဖျက်ရေးဌာနအဆိုပြုဖွဲ့စည်းပုံ

လူဝင်မှုဆိုင်ရာကျန်းမာရေးဌာန

- ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး - ၁ ဦး
- လက်ထောက်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး - ၁ ဦး
- လက်ထောက်ဆရာဝန် - ၁ ဦး
- အထက်တန်းစာရေး - ၁ ဦး
- အငယ်တန်းစာရေး - ၂ ဦး
- အထွေထွေလုပ်သား - ၄ ဦး
- ယာဉ်မောင်း - ၁ ဦး

စုစုပေါင်းဝန်ထမ်း (၁၂) ဦး

လေဆိပ်ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနခွဲ(တစ်ခုလျှင်)

- လက်ထောက်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး - ၁ ဦး
- လက်ထောက်ဆရာဝန် - ၂ ဦး
- လက်ထောက်ကျန်းမာရေးမှူး - ၂ ဦး
- ကျန်းမာရေးကြီးကြပ် (၁) - ၂ ဦး
- ကျန်းမာရေးကြီးကြပ် (၂) - ၂ ဦး
- အထက်တန်းစာရေး - ၁ ဦး
- အငယ်တန်းစာရေး - ၁ ဦး
- အထွေထွေလုပ်သား - ၂ ဦး
- ယာဉ်မောင်း - ၁ ဦး

ဌာနခွဲတစ်ခုလျှင် စုစုပေါင်းဝန်ထမ်း (၁၈) ဦး။
(ရန်ကုန်၊မန္တလေး၊နေပြည်တော်၊ဟံသာဝတီပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာဧကဆိပ် - စုစုပေါင်း ၄ ခုတွင် (၇၂) ဦး)

ဆိပ်ကမ်းကျန်းမာရေးဌာနခွဲ(တစ်ခုလျှင်)

- လက်ထောက်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး - ၁ ဦး
- လက်ထောက်ဆရာဝန် - ၂ ဦး
- လက်ထောက်ကျန်းမာရေးမှူး - ၂ ဦး
- ကျန်းမာရေးကြီးကြပ် (၁) - ၂ ဦး
- ကျန်းမာရေးကြီးကြပ် (၂) - ၂ ဦး
- အထက်တန်းစာရေး - ၁ ဦး
- အငယ်တန်းစာရေး - ၁ ဦး
- အထွေထွေလုပ်သား - ၂ ဦး
- ယာဉ်မောင်း - ၁ ဦး

ဌာနခွဲတစ်ခုလျှင် စုစုပေါင်းဝန်ထမ်း (၁၈) ဦး
(ရန်ကုန်၊ထားဝယ်၊စစ်တွေ၊ကျောက်ဖြူဆိပ်ကမ်း - စုစုပေါင်း ၄ ခုတွင် (၇၂) ဦး)

Networking for timely, accurate and reliable information



- WHO
- USCDC
- ASEAN – SOMHD, FETN



Discussion points

Surveillance and Response



- SOPs
- Designated Hospitals
- Incident Manager if the probably case is detected
- Health Alert Care (previously used in Ebola)
- Manpower
- Cooperation with related department



References

Technical Guidelines from WHO & CDC



- [Surveillance and case definitions](#)
- [Laboratory guidance](#)
- [Clinical management for suspected novel coronavirus](#)
- [Home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus](#)
- [Infection prevention and control](#)
- [Risk communications](#)
- [Disease commodity package](#)
- [Isolation guidelines \(USCDC\)](#)



Thank you for your attention and
guidance!