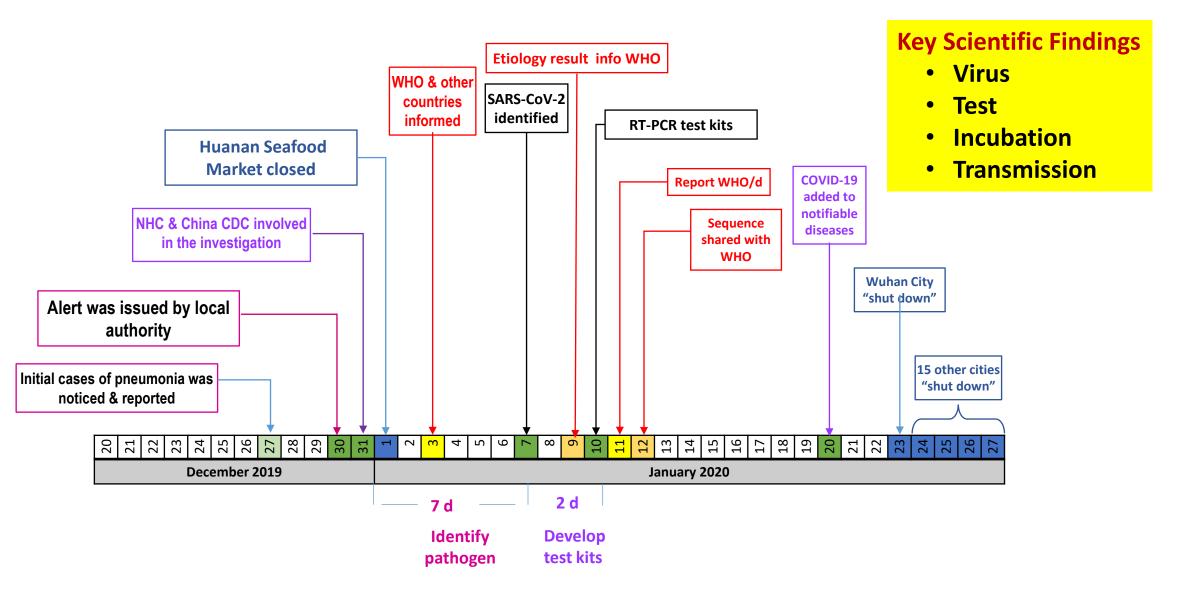
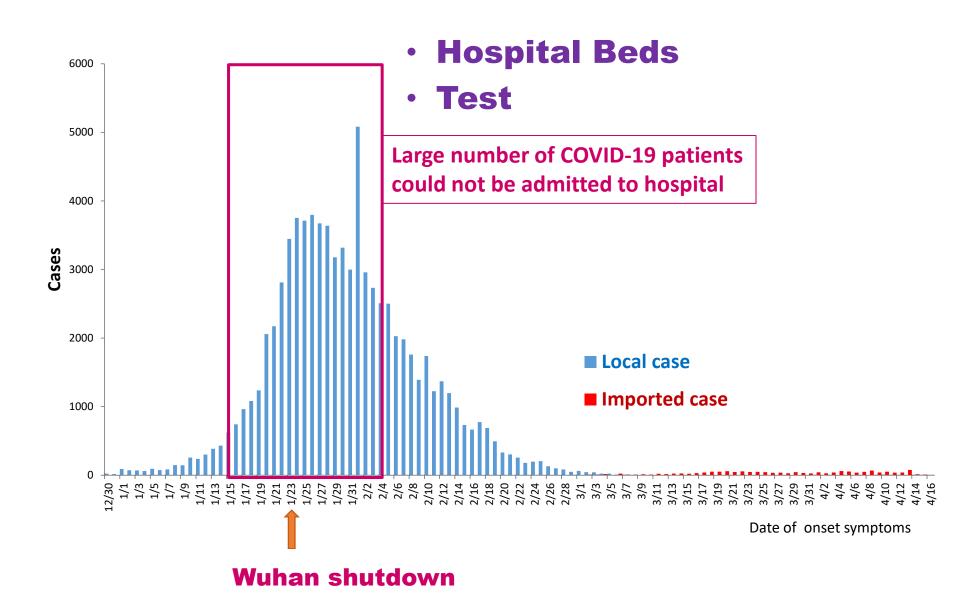
China's Response to COVID-19

Zunyou Wu
Chief Epidemiologist China CDC
2020.07.16

Early Events



Bottlenecks in the early outbreak



China uses fundamental public health measures...

- Universal population measures
- Case isolation & management
- Close contact quarantine
- Suspension of public gatherings
- Movement restrictions

Differentiation of Levels of Care & Isolation

Category	Facilities
Close contact	Home/Hotel → HOTEL
Suspected case	General hospital (individual ward)
Mild/Moderate	Fangcang Shelter Hospital
Severe	General hospital (w/ Inf. Dis ward)
Critical	Designated hospital

Mild/moderate cases accounted for 80% of total diagnosed cases

Fangcang Shelter Hospitals

FIVE functions

- 1. Isolation
- 2. Triage
- 3. Basic Supportive Medical Care
- 4. Daily Monitoring & Rapid Referral
- 5. Essential Living Accommodation & Social Engagement





Activities in Shelter Hospitals

Taking Oxygen

Daily Monitoring

Training on Hand Washing



Advantages vs Disadvantages of Fangcang Shelter Hospitals

Advantages:

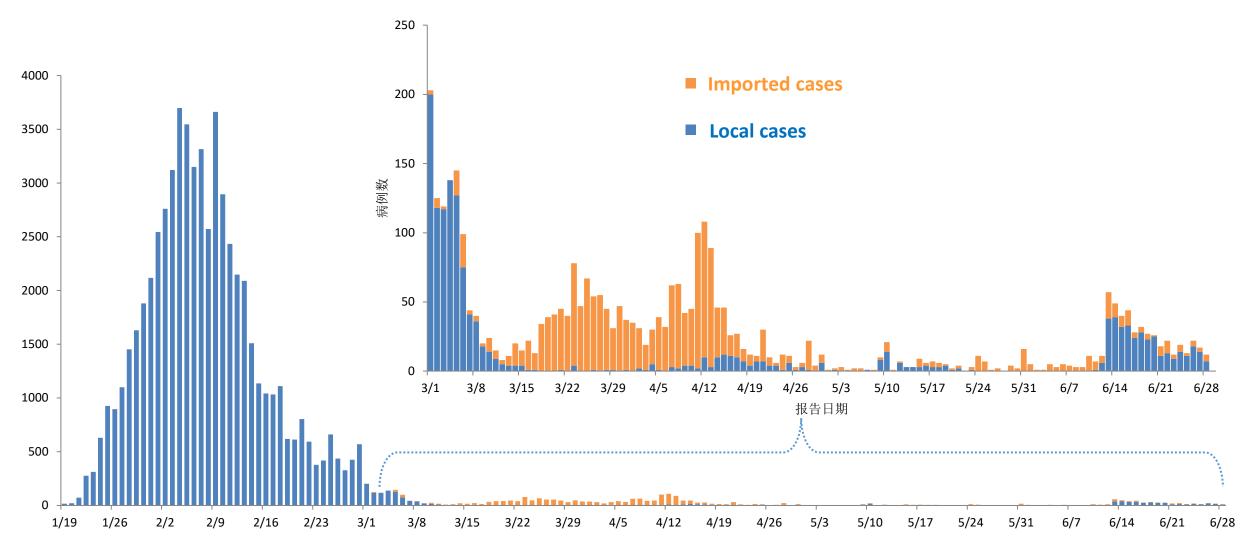
- Rapid construction: 2-3 days
- Massive scale: Bed capacity in thousands
- Low cost: Low ratio of health workers to patients

Disavantages:

- Privacy
- Not easy to meet individual demands

Update Epidemic of COVID-19 in China (Jun 28,2020)

Confirmed 83512, Suspected 10, PCR(+): 6707; Death: 4,634; CFR: 5.5%



FOUR
Defense
Lines

- 1st Line-Wuhan + Hubei
- 2nd Line-Beijing
- 3rd Line-Hubei's surrounding regions
- 4th Line-nationwide

Key Experiences FOUR Earlies

- Early Detection
- Early Reporting
- Early Isolation
- Early Treatment

For the People,
By the People

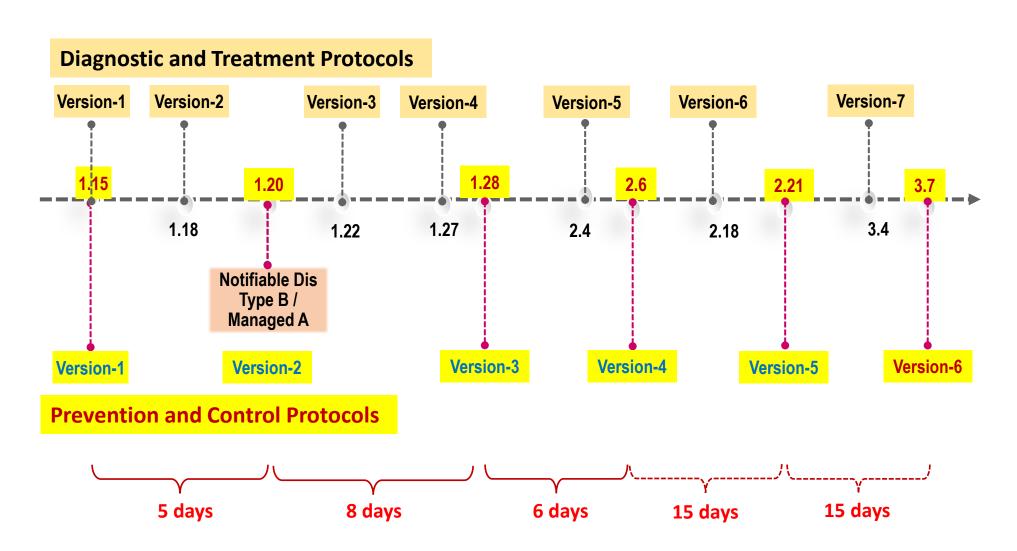
- Community engagement
- Community health education
- Communities hygiene & Disinfection

Cooperation

Communication

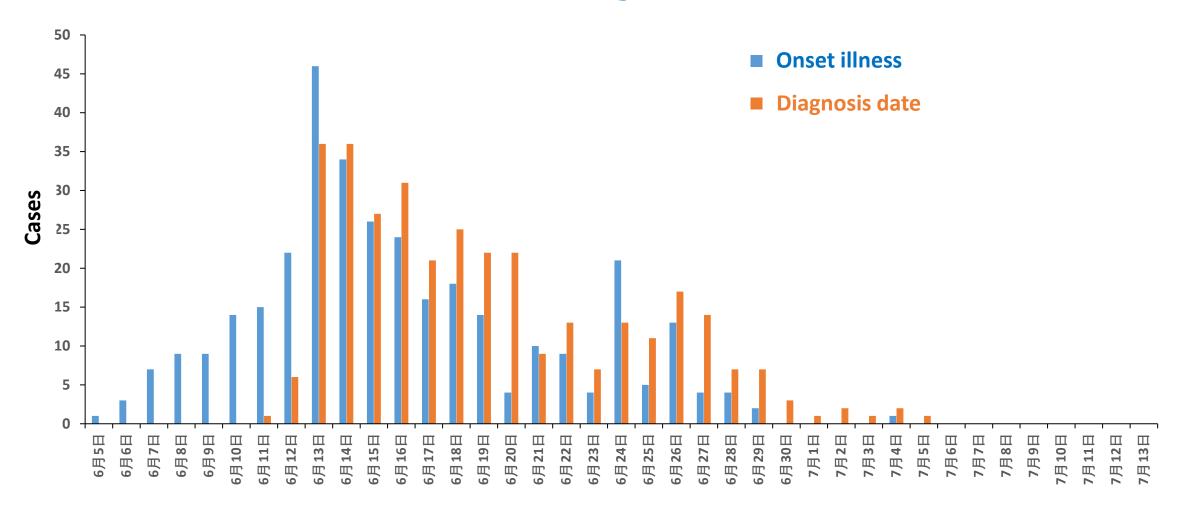
- Resources allocation (HCW, PPE, etc)
- Logistic support
- Public understanding & Infodemic response

Development & Revisions of Technical Guidelines Science-driven timely adjustment



Outbreak of COVID-19 in Beijing

June 11-July 13, 2020



Dates of onset illness and diagnosis

Outbreak of COVID-19 in Beijing

June 11-July 13, 2020

Beijing: 335 confirmed, 3 suspected 33 PCR (+)

By District:

Fengtai- 255

Daxing-71

Haidian – 20

Xicheng- 8

Dongcheng- 5

Fangshan-4

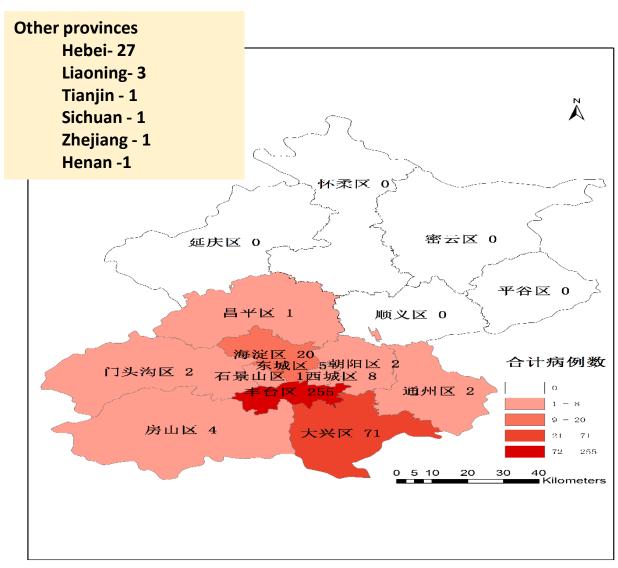
Chaoyang-2

Tongzhou-2

Mengtougou-2

Changping-1

Shijingshan -1



Outbreak of COVID-19 in Beijing June 11-July 13, 2020

Place: Xinfadi Wholesale Market

Concentration: Seafood selling area

Possible source: Under investigation

Outbreak of COVID-19 in Beijing June 11-July 13, 2020

Beijing Response:

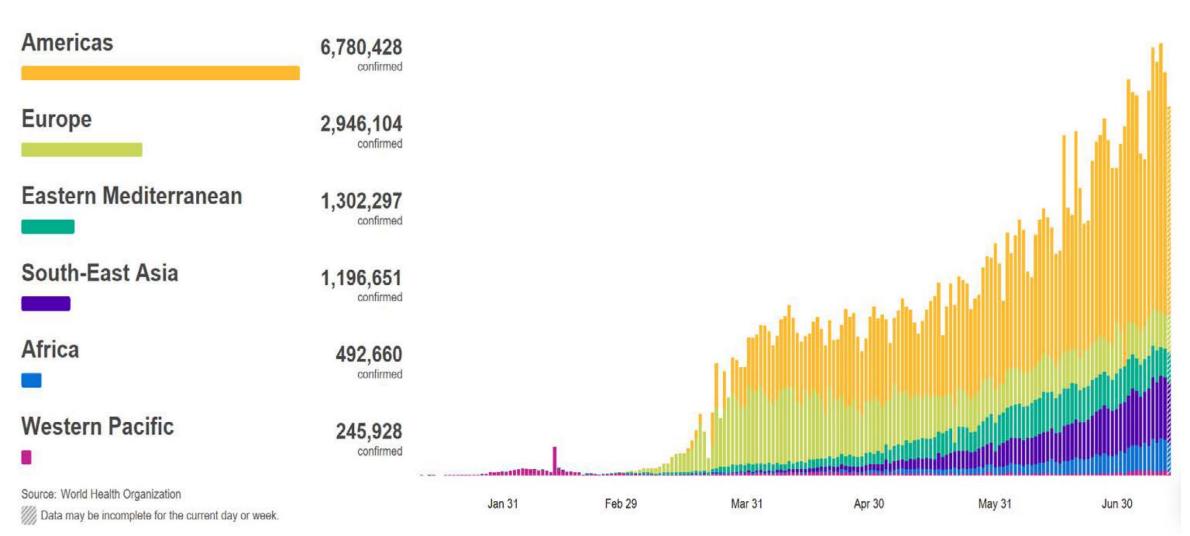
Timely,

Fast,

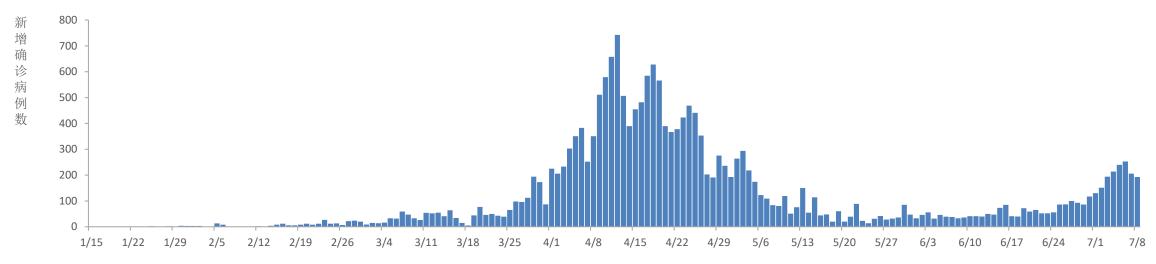
Accurate, Precise,

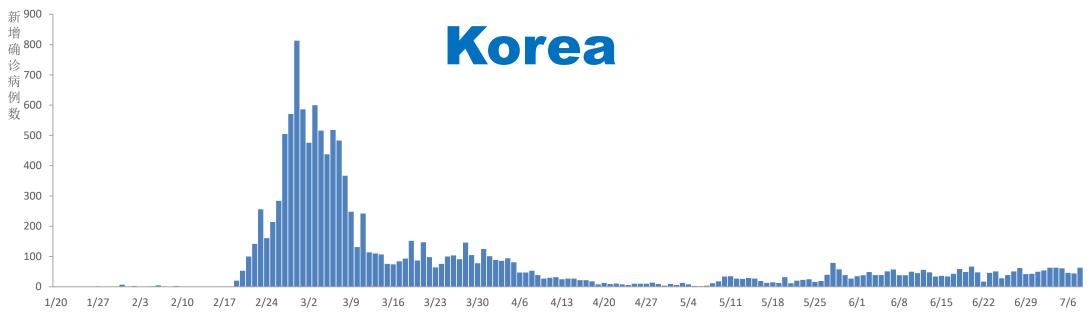
Effective

Global COVID-19



Japan





Challenge for China

Marketed related outbreaks:

- Wuhan Seafood Wholesale Market
- Beijing Xinfadi Wholesale Market
- Next?

Importation and its related outbreaks:

- A few clusters in North China
- On June 11th, Southern China Airline 17 passengers PCR (+); June 27th, Sichuan Airline had 6 passengers PCR (+)

Overall Strategies for China

- Surveillance
- Containment strategies
- RT-PCR Testing
- Vaccinations
 - ✓ Vaccines for other preventable respiratory diseases, such as pneumonia, flu, etc.
 - **✓ Vaccine for COVID-19**

Control Strategies for Imported Cases

- No-gap Chain from border to community to home
- Entry Screening
 - Temperature screening + 14-day history and health status reporting
 - Categorization: Confirmed, Suspected(e.g. with fever), Close contacts
 - Medical examination for suspected symptoms
 - Transfer
 - ✓ Confirmed/Suspected to designated hospitals
 - ✓ Close contacts to designated hotels for quarantine
- Quarantine policy for travelers
 - 2 weeks' quarantine in the designated hotels
 - Regardless of domestic or foreigners

Thanks