



中华人民共和国国家卫生健康委员会

National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

Briefing on China's Experience on COVID-19 Response

Ma Xiaowei, Minister, National Health Commission, China

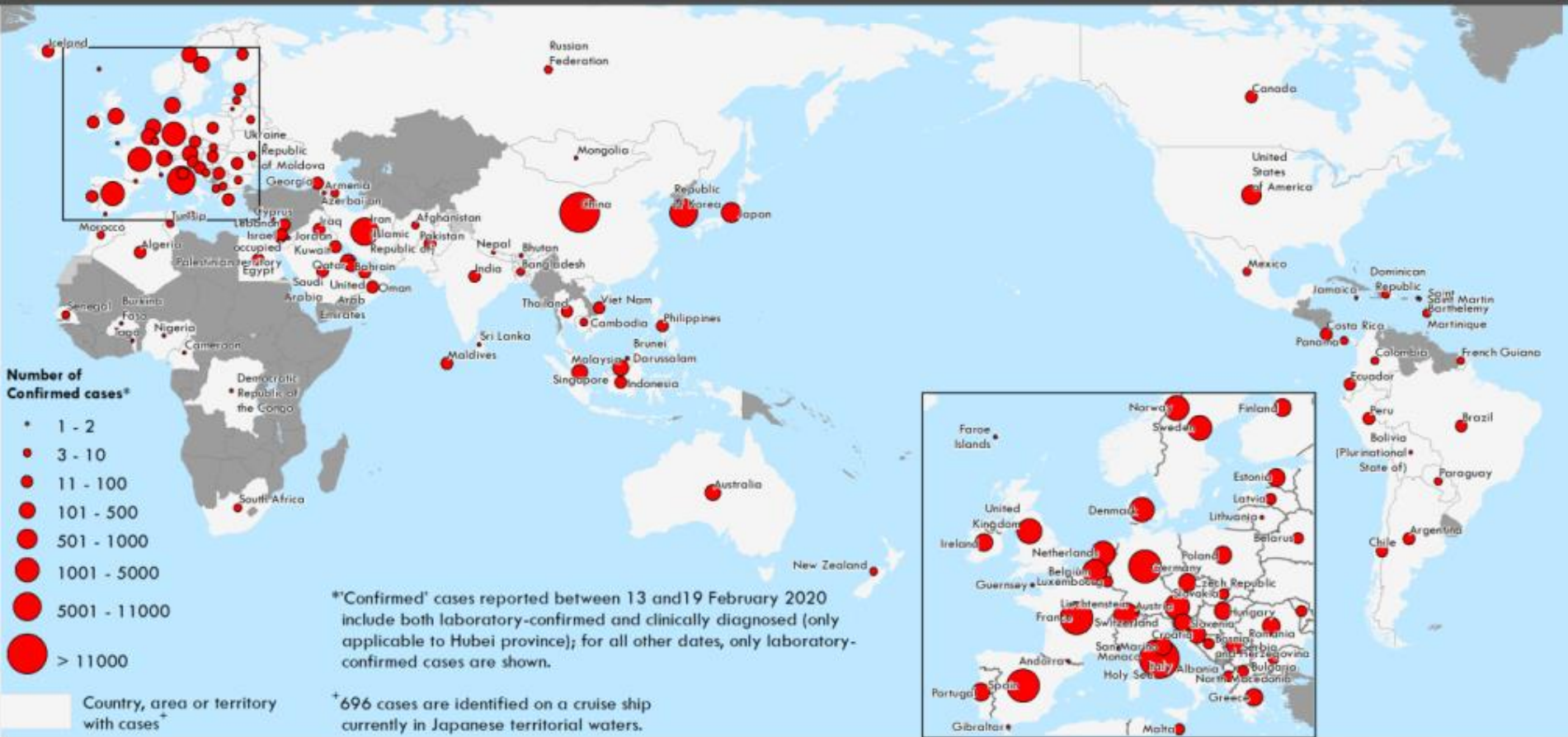
March 12, 2020

As of **March 11**, according to the WHO :

- **Countries/regions/territories affected: 113**
- **Globally confirmed cases: 118,326**

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 11 March 2020

Distribution of COVID-19 cases as of 11 March 2020



Data Source: World Health Organization

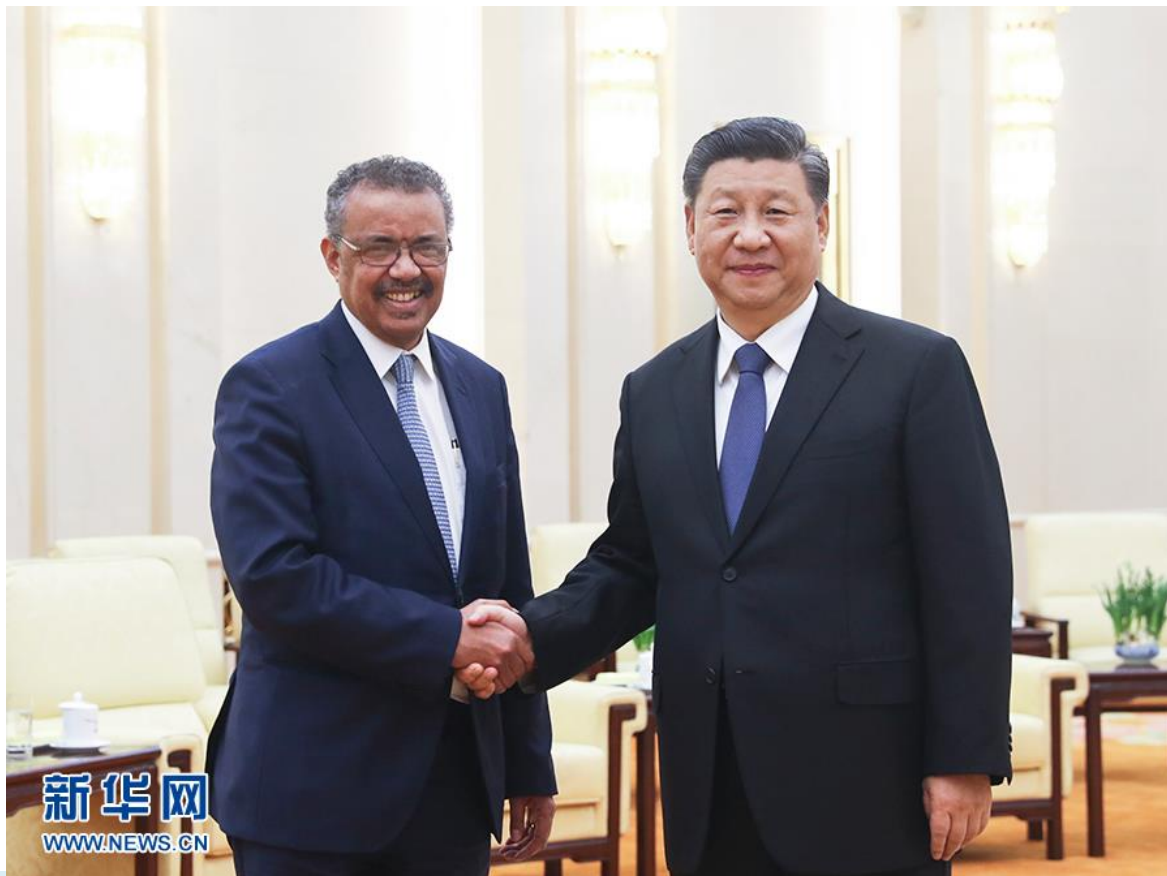
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

Not applicable

0 2,500 5,000 km

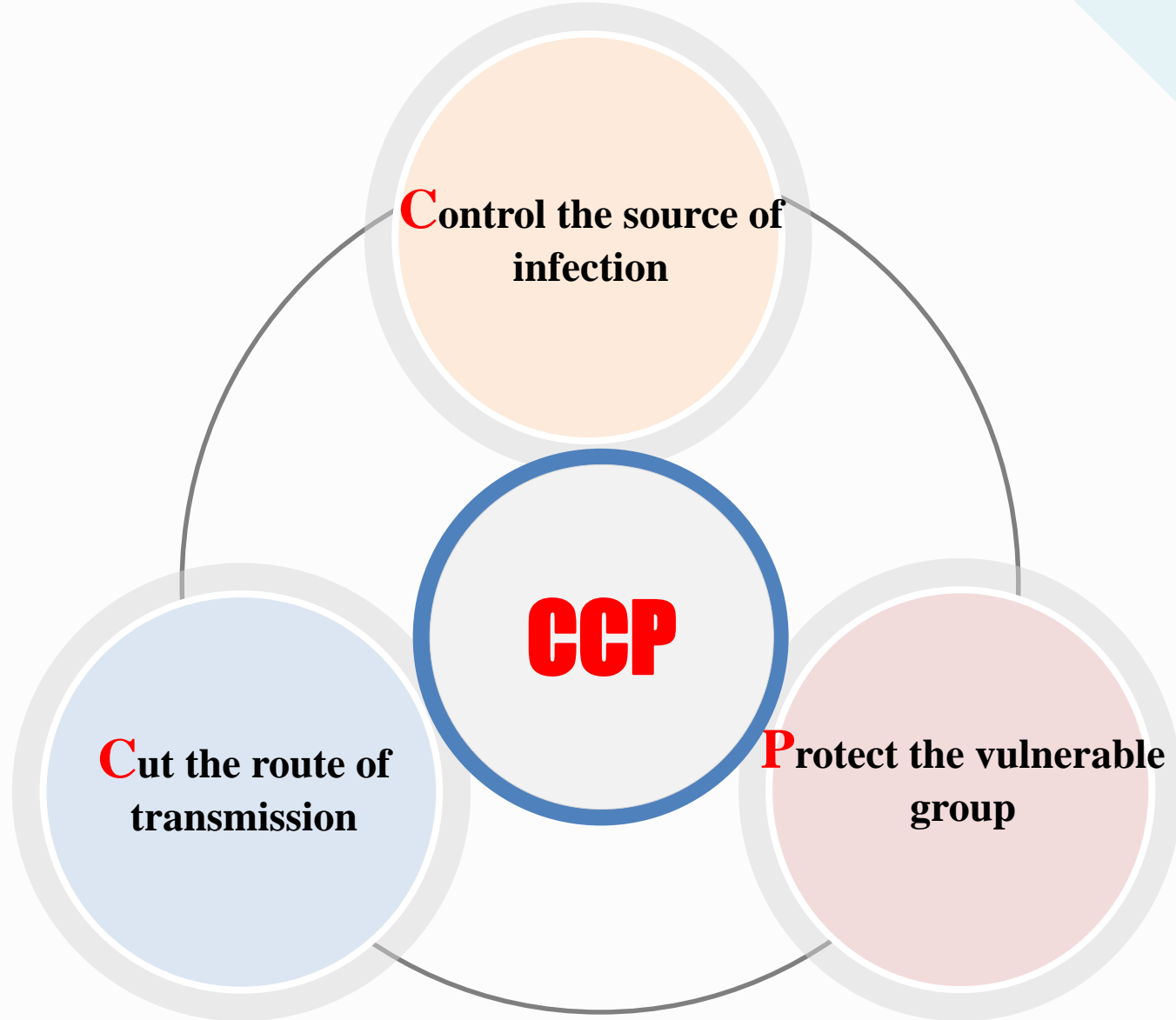
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



- **WHO-China Joint Mission :**

"China has rolled out perhaps the most ambitious, agile and aggressive disease containment effort in history. Within 7 weeks, the approach taken in China has averted or at least delayed hundreds of thousands of COVID-19 cases in the country and also played a significant role in creating a stronger first line of defense against international spread."



Creative use of the classic three principles of infectious disease prevention and control (CCP)

8 Approaches

1

Unified and effective commanding system

2

Law-based and science-driven strategies

3

4-Earlys measure & mobilizing the general public

4

Coordinated deployment of resources

5

Rapid improvement in treatment capacity

6

Application of High-tech Measures

7

For the people and of the people

8

International exchange & cooperation

I. An Unified and Effective Commanding System

- **President Xi Jinping personally presided over China's epidemic response of COVID-19**
- **Strong determination, solidarity, science-based and precise prevention and control measures**





President Xi Jinping inspected the prevention and control work in Beijing and Wuhan

I. An Unified and Effective Commanding System



- Premier Li Keqiang serves as the head of the central leading group on epidemic response
- The joint prevention and control mechanism of the State Council reinforces overall planning and coordination
- Overall strengthening of the prevention and control of the epidemic with all-government and all-society approach

II. Law-based, Science-driven and Targeted Prevention and Control Strategies

Four lines of defense



1

The first line is to win the battle in Wuhan and Hubei against the epidemic.

2

The second line is to prevent a major outbreak in Beijing.

3

The third line is to stop the spread of the disease in Hubei's surrounding regions.

4

The fourth line is to resolutely contain the spread of the epidemic nationwide.

II. Law-based, Science-driven and Targeted Prevention and Control Strategies

- The first line of defense is to win the battle in Wuhan and Hubei against the epidemic.
- Vice Premier Sun Chunlan leads the central steering group stationed in Wuhan.
- Preventing local transmission and export of cases.
- Wuhan in lock-down.
- Take in and treat every confirmed patient, test every suspected case, and isolate every close contact
- **19** provinces to support the cities in Hubei.



II. Law-based, Science-driven and Targeted Prevention and Control Strategies

➤ **The second line of defence is to prevent major outbreaks in Beijing.**

- Strengthening joint defense and control in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region
- Guiding people from other regions to return to Beijing in an orderly manner

➤ **The third line of defense is to stop the spread of the disease in Hubei's surrounding regions.**

- Hubei has established a joint prevention and control mechanism with six neighboring provinces.
- Zhejiang, Guangdong and other key provinces have strengthened information communication with Hubei to effectively prevent the spread of the epidemic.

➤ **The fourth line of defense is to resolutely contain the spread of the epidemic nationwide.**

- Empowering grassroots prevention and control personnel
- Focusing on prevention measures in public space and transportation places such as ventilation, disinfection and temperature monitoring, and health education

III. Taking the 4-Early Measure and Mobilizing the General Public

4-Early Measure

Early
Detection



Early
Reporting



Early
Isolation



Early
Treatment



III. Taking the 4-Early Measure and Mobilizing the General Public

- **6** revisions of the prevention and control protocols
- **15** technical documents released
- Hospitals report cases online within **2** hours
- Labs report the results within **12** hours
- CDCs complete epidemiological investigations and follow up close contacts within **24** hours

Diagnosis and Treatment Protocol for Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia

(Trial Version 7)

(Released by National Health Commission & State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine on March 3, 2020)

新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗方案 (试行第七版)

2019年12月以来,湖北省武汉市出现了新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情,随着疫情的蔓延,我国其他地区及境外多个国家也相继发现了此类病例。该病作为急性呼吸道传染病已纳入《中华人民共和国传染病防治法》规定的乙类传染病,按甲类传染病管理。通过采取一系列预防控制和医疗救治措施,我国境内疫情上升的势头得到一定程度的遏制,大多数省份疫情缓解,但境外的发病人数呈上升态势。随着对疾病临床表现、病理认识

Plan de diagnostic et de traitement de l'épidémie de nouveau Coronavirus (COVID-19) (VII^e version d'essai)

Depuis décembre 2019, une épidémie de nouveau Coronavirus (COVID-19) s'est propagée depuis la ville de Wuhan, dans la province du Hubei. Avec la propagation de l'épidémie, d'autres cas ont également été découverts en Chine et dans de nombreux autres pays. En tant que maladie infectieuse respiratoire aiguë, le Coronavirus (COVID-19) a été placé dans la liste des maladies infectieuses de classe B stipulées par la Loi de la République populaire de Chine sur la prévention et le traitement

Protocolo de diagnóstico e tratamento para pneumonia por novo coronavírus (7^ª edição de Implementação de Estudo)

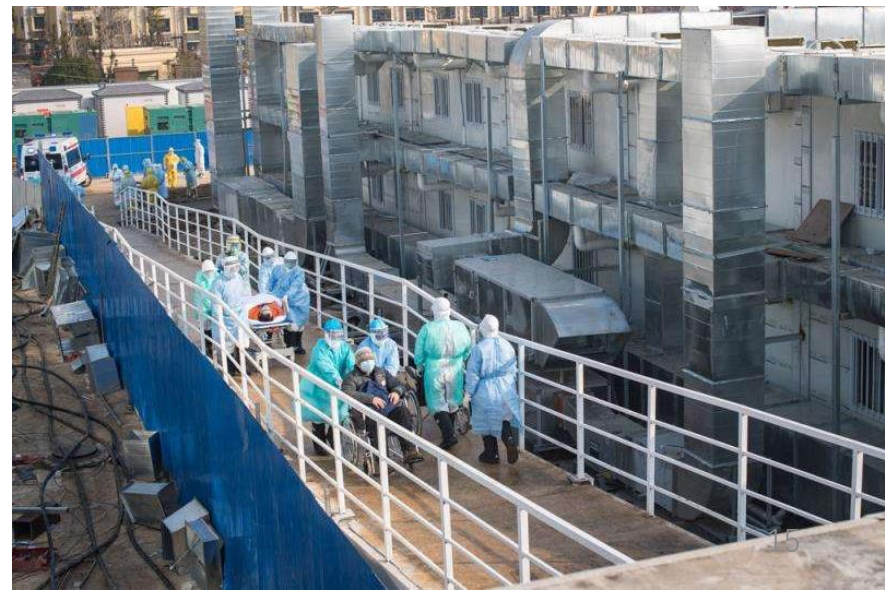
Desde Dezembro de 2019, vêm se descobrindo vários pacientes com pneumonia por novo coronavírus na cidade de Wuhan, província de Hubei, China, na medida em que se espalhe a epidemia, outros casos deste tipo foram encontrados nas outras regiões e no exterior do nosso país. Como uma doença infecciosa respiratória aguda, a doença foi classificada como uma das doenças infecciosas de Classe B, estipuladas na Lei da República Popular da China sobre Prevenção e Controle de Doenças Infecciosas, sendo abordada como doença infecciosa de Classe A.

Since December 2019, multiple cases of novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) have been identified in Wuhan, Hubei. With the spread of the epidemic, such cases have also been found in other parts of China and other countries. As an acute respiratory infectious disease, NCP has been included in Class B infectious diseases prescribed in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, and managed as an infectious disease of Class A. By taking a series of preventive control and medical treatment measures, the rise of the epidemic situation in China has been contained to a certain extent, and the epidemic situation has eased in most provinces, but the incidence

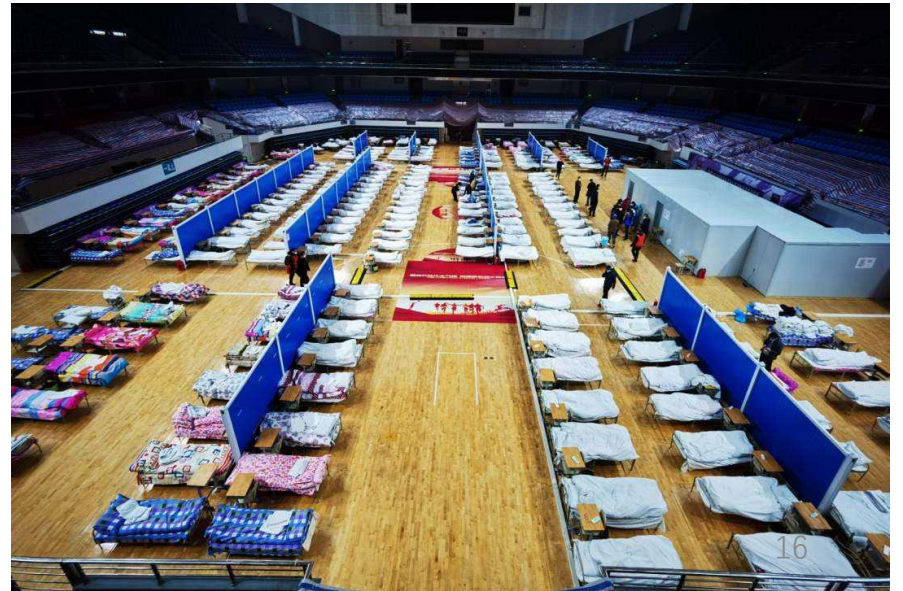
IV. Coordinated Deployment of Medical Resources

- Patient beds increased from more than 5,000 to **23,000** in short term
- 3 makeshift hospitals with 4,000 beds completed in **29 hours**
- Totally 16 makeshift hospitals have treated more than **12,000** patients
- 3 mobile P3 labs expanded the nucleic acid testing capacity to **35,000** persons/day

Wuhan Huoshenshan Hospital and Leishenshan Hospital



Makeshift Hospitals in Wuhan



V. Rapid Improvement in Treatment Capacity

- More than **340** medical teams and more than **40,000** medical staff across the country came to support Hubei
- **Gathering** Patients, Experts and Resources for better treatment outcome
- **2 Increases:** in treatment and recovery rates
- **2 Decreases:** in infection and mortality rates
- **4 Linkages:**
 - lab results and treatment
 - clinical treatment and multidisciplinary support
 - medical care and nursing
 - medical care and management

Mobilize Medical Workers and Resources Nationwide to Support Hubei



When the Health Workes Take Off Their Masks...

ND 南都传媒 南方都市报

你们摘掉口罩的样子，很美！

最美逆行者



邓佳

广东省人民医院护士

平时我们发微信，
妈妈以为我在广州上班，
我爸也没告诉她。

ND 南都传媒 南方都市报

你们摘掉口罩的样子，很美！

最美逆行者



曾冬玉

暨大第一附属医院护士

我们不能退缩啊！
也没有想过。

ND 南都传媒 南方都市报

你们摘掉口罩的样子，很美！

最美逆行者



张志博

南方医院护士

希望疫情快点结束吧，
我可以回家看看，
在外面太久了
都忘记当孩子是什么感觉了。

ND 南都传媒 南方都市报

你们摘掉口罩的样子，很美！

最美逆行者

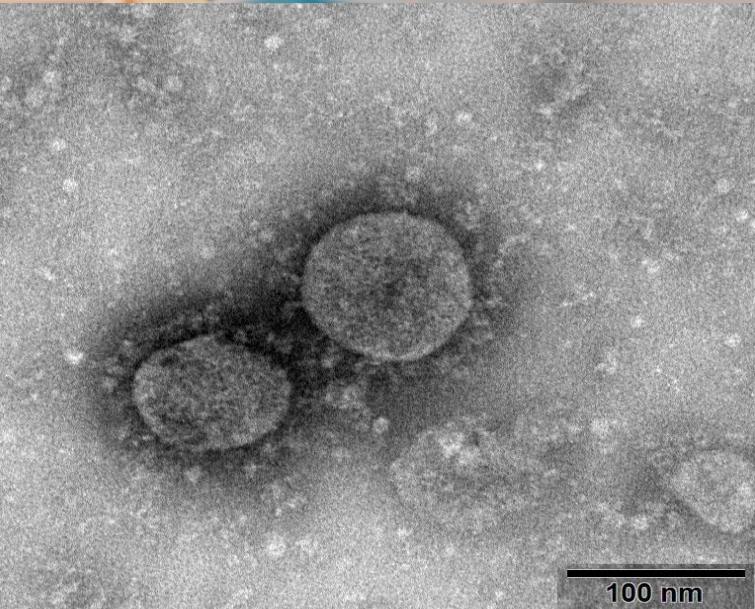


吴金玲

暨大第一附属医院护士

刚开始看到病人的无助感，
我们很崩溃的……
上周我们穿了一次黄色的防生化衣，
医生一小时就顶不住了，
我撑了三个小时。

VI. Application of High-tech Measures



- **Big data** was applied to indicate population mobility, conduct epidemiological research, and close contact tracing
- **8 days** to identify the pathogen and shared the full genetic sequence of the virus strain with WHO and relevant countries
- **16 days** to complete the test kit optimization
- Extensive use of **Traditional Chinese Medicine**

VII. "For the People and of the People"



Temperature Check in the Community



Health Education in Community



Hygiene & Disinfection in Public Space in Communities and Rural Areas



VIII. International Exchange and Cooperation



Chinese Government provide 20 million USD to WHO to support COVID-19 response

Strong Support from the International Community



Strong Support from the International Community



- The worldwide fight against **COVID-19** enters a critical period.
- Let us work together side by side, forge ahead and greet the dawn of victory together!

