

# Nuevo Coronavirus 2019 COVID19

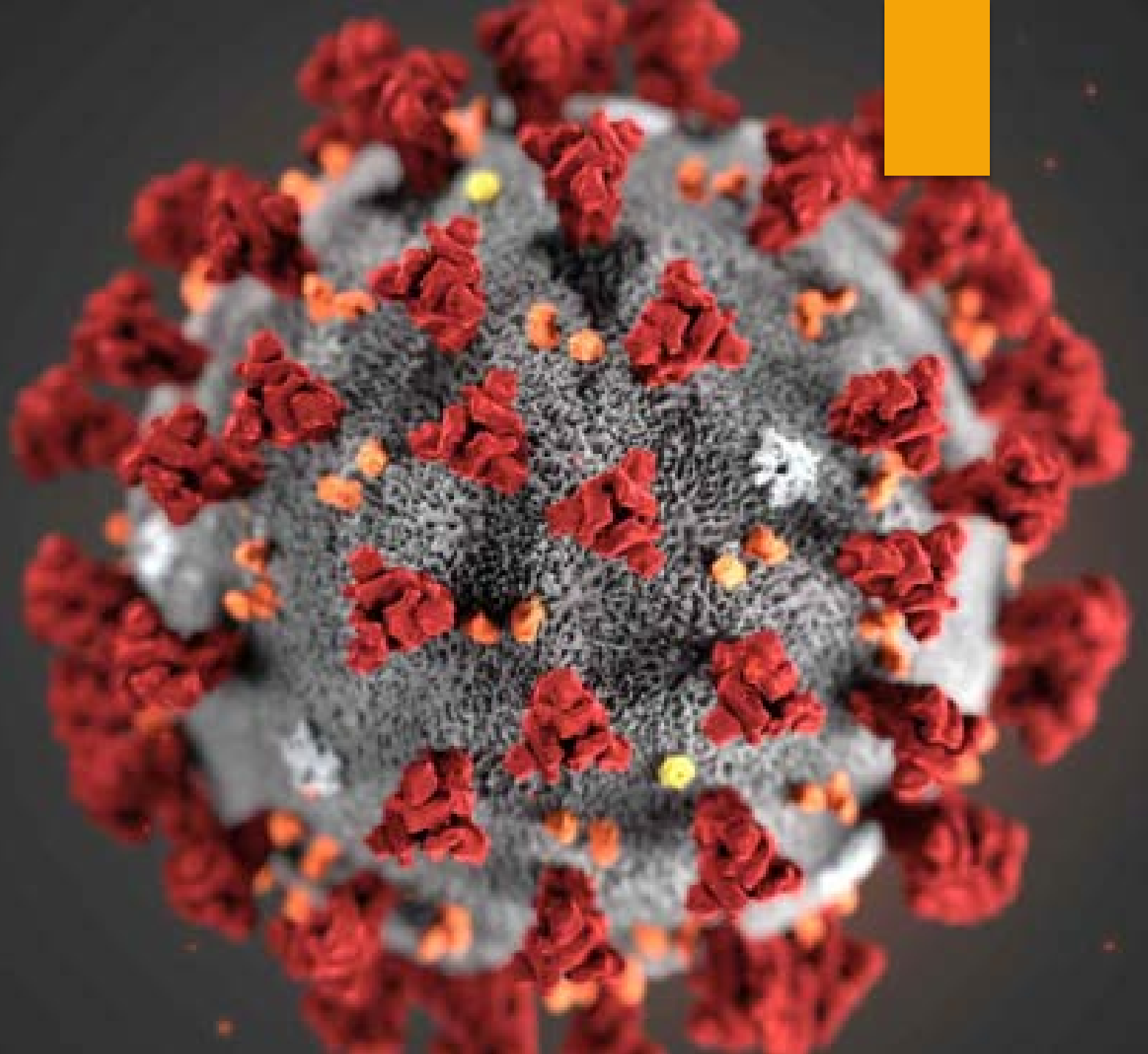
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Nota:

Los datos y recomendaciones son de acuerdo a la Organización Mundial de la Salud y los Centros para la Prevención y Control de Enfermedades.

Revisado: 24 de marzo de 2020



# Temas de la Presentación

Qué son los Coronavirus

Qué es el COVID19

Epidemiología Descriptiva

Sistema de Vigilancia Sindrómica



**Evitar tocarse** ojos,  
nariz y boca con las  
manos sucias



**Lavar tus manos**  
frecuentemente  
con agua y jabón



**Limpiar y**  
**desinfectar** objetos  
de uso común



**Cubrir tu boca**  
con el ángulo  
interno del codo



# ¿Qué es COVID19?

- El nuevo virus (**COVID19**) es un coronavirus que no ha sido identificado previamente.
- El nuevo coronavirus 2019 (COVID19) no es lo mismo que los coronavirus que circulan comúnmente entre los humanos y causan enfermedades leves, como el resfriado común.

# ¿Cómo se transmite el COVID19?

- ▶ Este virus probablemente surgió originalmente de una fuente animal, pero ahora parece estar propagándose de **persona a persona**.
- ▶ Es importante tener en cuenta que la propagación de persona a persona puede ocurrir en un continuo.
- ▶ Algunos virus son altamente contagiosos (como el sarampión), mientras que otros virus lo son menos. En este momento, no está claro qué tan fácil o sostenible se está propagando este virus entre las personas.



# Transmisión

- ▶ Como en otros virus que causan neumonía, cuando se transmiten en humanos, el contagio se produce generalmente **por vía respiratoria y a través de las gotitas de saliva que contienen el virus y las personas las producen cuando tosen, estornudan o hablan.**

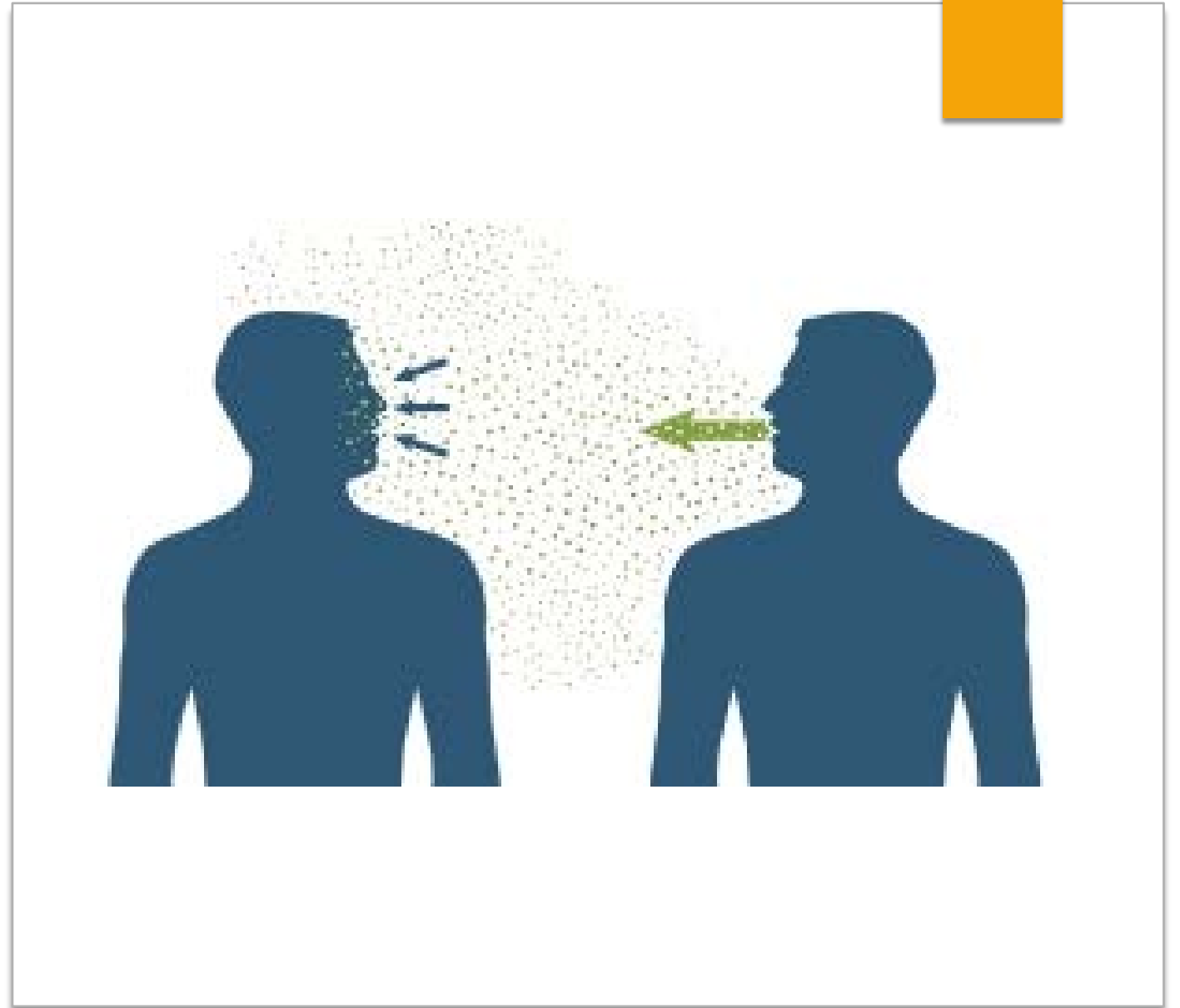




Tabla 1. Comparación de la duración de los virus SARS-CoV-2 y SARS-CoV-1 en la superficies de aerosol, plástico, acero inoxidable, cobre y cartón.

Superficie	Virus	
	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)	SARS-CoV-1 (SARS)
Aerosol	Duración hasta 3 horas	Duración hasta 3 horas
Plástico	Duración hasta 72 horas	Duración hasta 72 horas
Acero inoxidable ("stainless Steel")	Duración hasta 48 horas	Duración hasta 48 horas
Cobre	Duración hasta 4 horas	Duración hasta 8 horas
Cartón ("card-board")	Duración hasta 24 horas	Duración hasta de 8 horas

\*Condiciones del experimento: La titulación del virus viable en aerosol se expresa en 50% de la dosis del tejido infeccioso cultivado (TCID<sub>50</sub>) por litro de aire. La temperatura en cada superficie se mantuvo de 21° a 23° C y una humedad relativa de 40% por 7 días.

Sin embargo...



# COVID19 en Superficies & Temperaturas

Journal of Hospital Infection 104 (2020) 246–251

Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



Journal of Hospital Infection

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jhin](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jhin)



Review

## Persistence of coronaviruses on inanimate surfaces and their inactivation with biocidal agents

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Inanimate surfaces  
Chemical inactivation  
Biocidal agents  
Disinfection



### SUMMARY

Currently, the emergence of a novel human coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, has become a global health concern causing severe respiratory tract infections in humans. Human-to-human transmissions have been described with incubation times between 2–10 days, facilitating its spread via droplets, contaminated hands or surfaces. We therefore reviewed the literature on all available information about the persistence of human and veterinary coronaviruses on inanimate surfaces as well as inactivation strategies with biocidal agents used for chemical disinfection, e.g. in healthcare facilities. The analysis of 22 studies reveals that human coronaviruses such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) coronavirus or endemic human coronaviruses (HCoV) can persist on inanimate surfaces like metal, glass or plastic for up to 9 days, but can be efficiently inactivated by surface disinfection procedures with 62–71% ethanol, 0.5% hydrogen peroxide or 0.1% sodium hypochlorite within 1 minute. Other biocidal agents such as 0.05–0.2% benzalkonium chloride or 0.02% chlorhexidine digluconate are less effective. As no specific therapies are available for SARS-CoV-2, early containment and prevention of further spread will be crucial to stop the ongoing outbreak and to control this novel infectious thread.

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### Introduction

A novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) has recently emerged from China with a total of 45171 confirmed cases of pneumonia (as of February 12, 2020) [1]. Together with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus and Middle

spread in the public and healthcare settings. Transmission of coronaviruses from contaminated dry surfaces has been postulated including self-inoculation of mucous membranes of the nose, eyes or mouth [4,5], emphasizing the importance of a detailed understanding of coronavirus persistence on inanimate surfaces [6]. Various types of biocidal agents

A concentration of 70% ethanol is also recommended by the WHO for disinfecting small surfaces.

“Surface disinfection with 0.1% sodium hypochlorite or 62–71% ethanol significantly reduces coronavirus infectivity on surfaces within 1 minute] exposure time.”

“Human coronaviruses can remain infectious on inanimate surfaces at room temperature for up to 9 days. At a temperature of 30°C [86°F] or more, the duration of persistence is shorter.”

# Epidemiología Descriptiva



# Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report – 63



Data as reported by national authorities by 10:00 CET 23 March 2020

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Three new countries/territories/areas from the African Region [1], Region of the Americas [1], and Eastern Mediterranean Region [1], have reported cases of COVID-19.
- The number of COVID-19 cases surpassed 300,000 globally.
- Data reported are based on information received from national authorities by 10:00 AM CET, 23 March 2020.
- Diagnostic testing for COVID-19 is critical to tracking the virus, understanding epidemiology, informing case management, and to suppressing transmission. WHO has updated the [Laboratory Testing Strategy document](#) according to the 4Cs transmission scenarios. All technical guidance can be found [here](#).
- WHO Regional Office for Europe has published interim guidance on how to deal with COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention, available [here](#).
- World Water Day 2020, celebrated on 22 March, highlighted the essential role of hand washing in hygiene to protect you and those around you. WHO Regional Office for Europe provides more information [here](#).

## SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total (new) cases in last 24 hours

### Globally

332 930 confirmed (40 788)  
14 509 deaths (1727)

### Western Pacific Region

95 637 confirmed (850)  
3473 deaths (35)

### European Region

171 424 confirmed (20 131)  
8742 deaths (1318)

### South-East Asia Region

1776 confirmed (519)  
58 deaths (13)

### Eastern Mediterranean Region

25 375 confirmed (1706)  
1741 deaths (145)

### Region of the Americas

37 016 confirmed (17 331)  
465 deaths (213)

### African Region

990 confirmed (251)  
23 deaths (3)

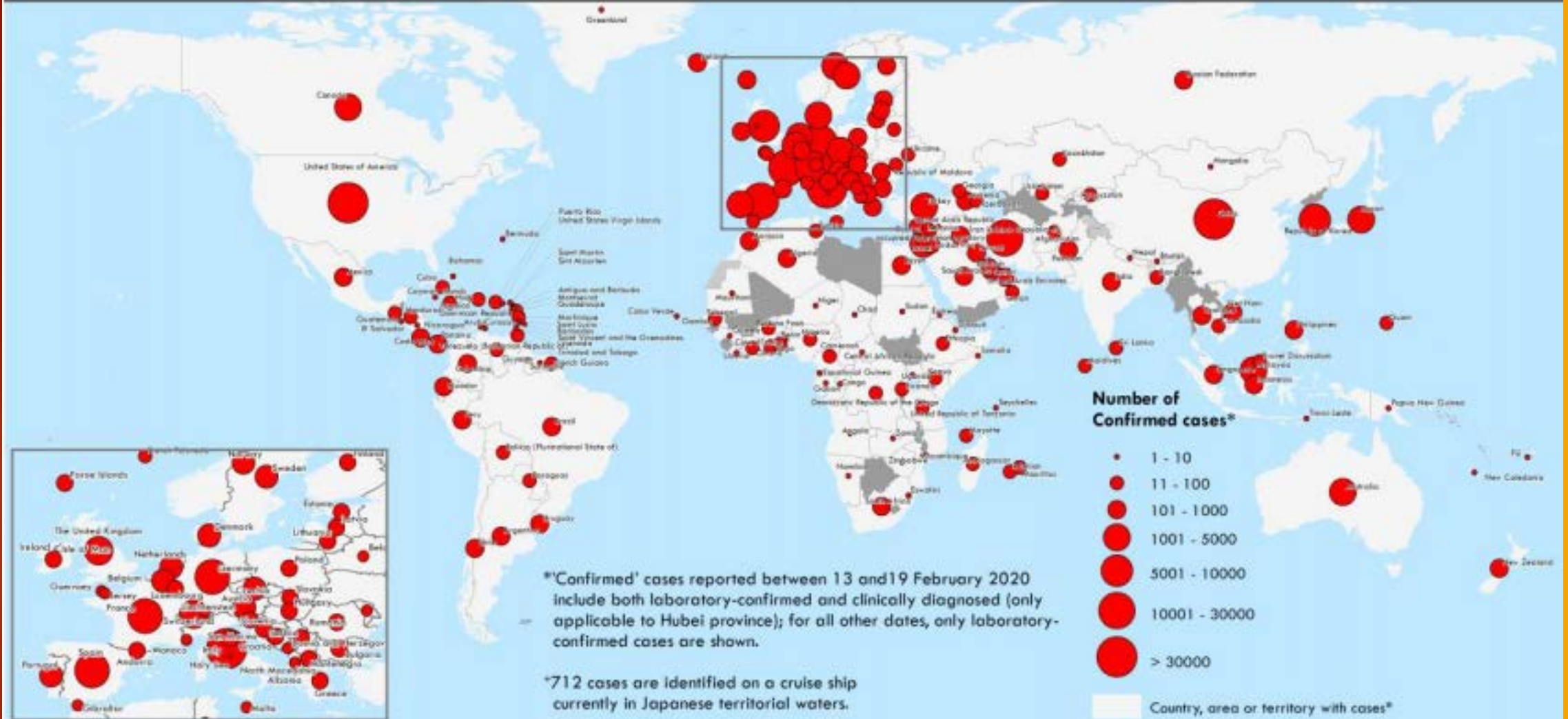
## WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

Global Level      Very High

- At the Member States information session held today, WHO Director-General reiterated that countries should not give up on stopping the outbreak now that WHO has characterized it as a pandemic. A shift from containment to mitigation would be wrong and dangerous. **This is a controllable pandemic.** For detailed information, please see [here](#).



# Distribution of COVID-19 cases as of 23 March 2020, 10:00 (CET)



Data Source: World Health Organization  
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

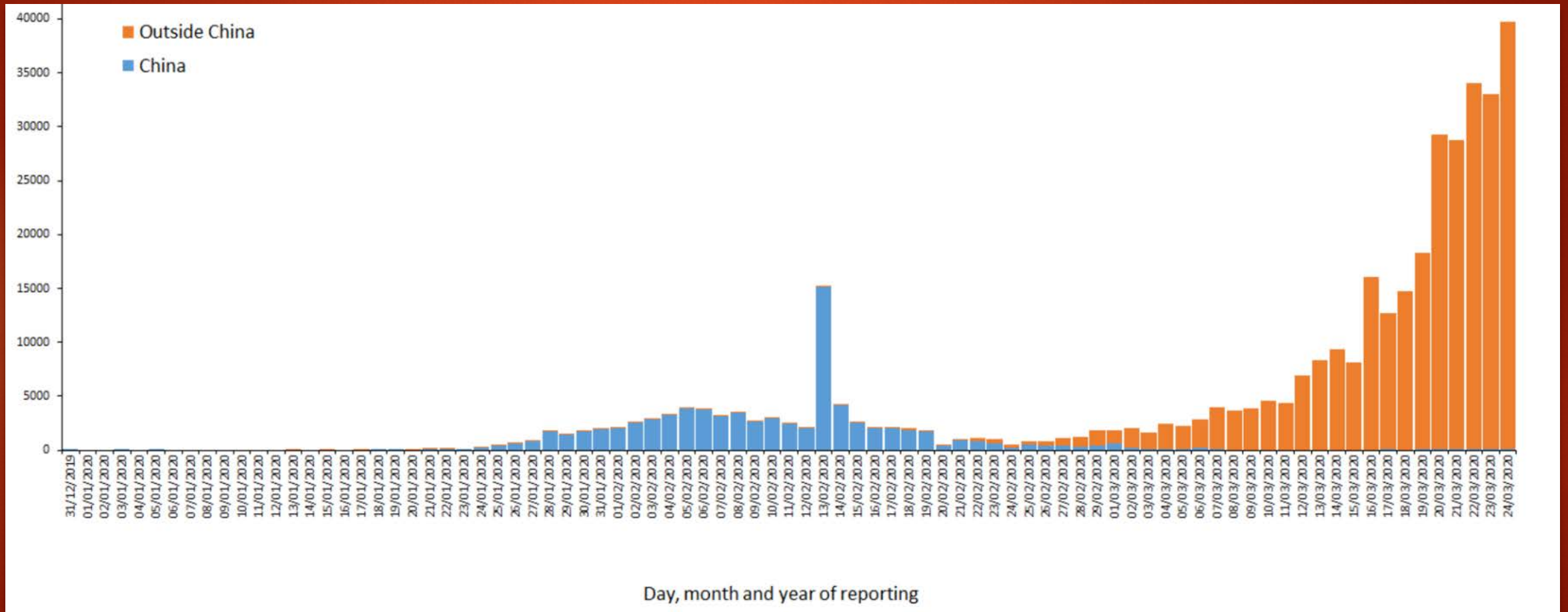
Not applicable

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.



# Distribution of COVID-19 cases worldwide, as of 24 March 2020

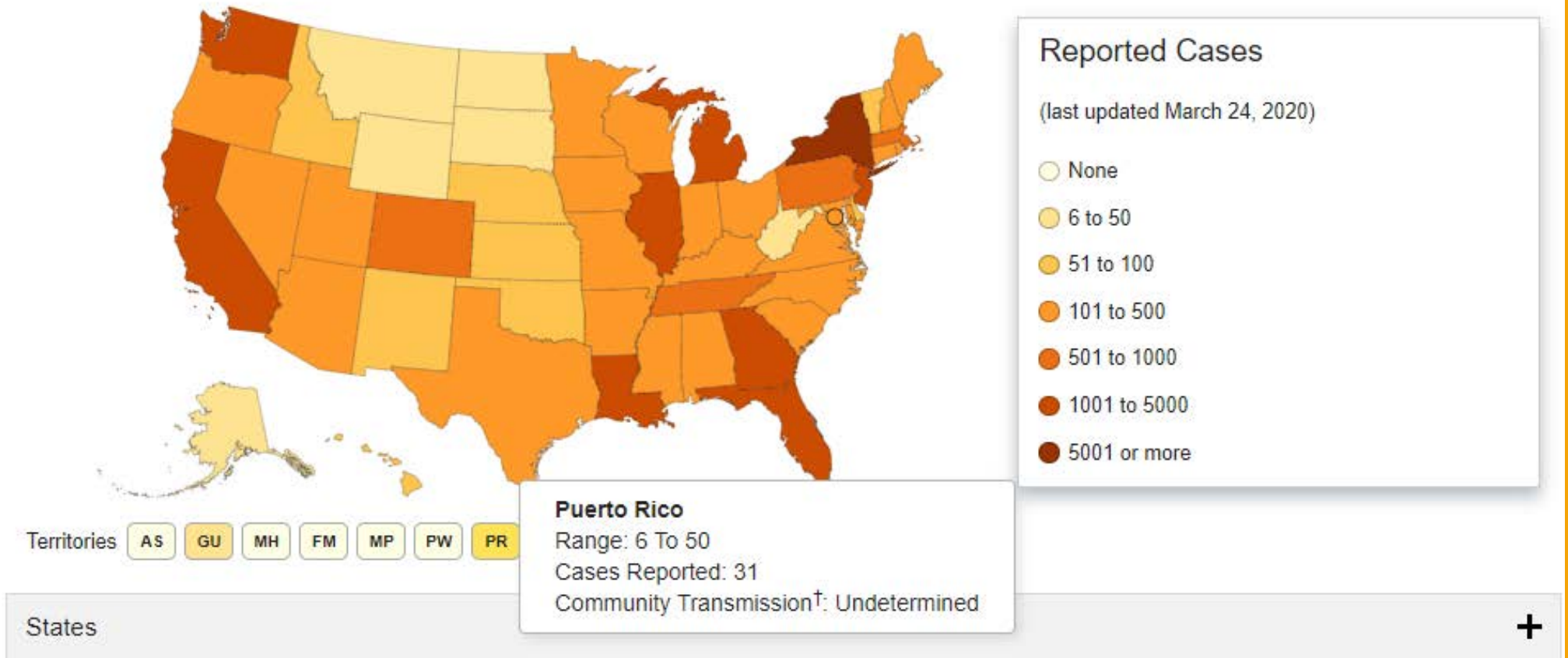


## COVID-19: U.S. at a Glance\*

- Total cases: 44,183
- Total deaths: 544
- Jurisdictions reporting cases: 54 (50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and US Virgin Islands)

\* Data include both confirmed and unconfirmed cases, with the exception of testing results from the U.S. Coast Guard. Reporting departments are now testing a state and local public health of

### States Reporting Cases of COVID-19 to CDC\*





# Síntomas



Fuente:

OMS (2020). Informe de la OMS-China sobre COVID-19. Disponible en: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf>



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Leve a Moderado (80%)

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Severo (13.8%)

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Crítico (6.1%)

## Descripción de Casos

Fuente:

OMS (2020). Informe de la OMS-China sobre COVID-19. Disponible en: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/covid-19-final-report.pdf>




- 
- ▶ Tasas Cruda de Letalidad (3.8%)
    - ▶ Wuhan (5.8%) vs Otras regiones en China (0.7% )
    - ▶ Hombres (4.7%) vs Mujeres (2.8%)
    - ▶ Retirados (8.9%)
    - ▶ Mayores de 80 años (21.9%)

# Indicadores de Severidad

Fuente:

OMS (2020). Informe de la OMS-China sobre COVID-19. Disponible en: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf>

- 
- ▶ Tasas Cruda de Letalidad por Condiciones Pre-Existentes
    - ▶ Cardiovascular (13.2%)
    - ▶ Diabetes (8.4%)
    - ▶ Hipertensión (8.0%)
    - ▶ Enfermedades Respiratorias Crónicas (8.0%)
    - ▶ Cáncer (7.6%)

# Indicadores de Severidad

Fuente:

OMS (2020). Informe de la OMS-China sobre COVID-19. Disponible en: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf>



# Descripción de Casos Críticos

- ▶ Este escenario utiliza datos del informe de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) y Yang et al. (2020), donde:
  - ▶ Utilizando la tasa de hospitalización para casos positivos (**14%**).
  - ▶ De los cuales, (**5%**) necesitaría cuidados en una unidad de cuidado intensivo (UCI).
  - ▶ **71%** de las personas en UCI requerían un ventilador mecánico.

# Sistema de Vigilancia Sindrómica

- ▶ Encuesta breve y confidencial.
- ▶ Se accede a través de: [www.covid19puertorico.com](http://www.covid19puertorico.com)
- ▶ Participación Voluntaria DIARIA



**COVID-19 EN PUERTO RICO**



Ayúdanos a evaluar cómo se desarrolla la situación del COVID-19 en Puerto Rico. Accede a el enlace: <https://arcg.is/a4vPy> y llena la encuesta diariamente para conocer cuántas personas pudieran tener síntomas.

Ejemplos de Reportes Diarios:

 BOLETÍN #1

 BOLETÍN #2



## Resultados sobre Encuesta COVID19PR ESS



Puerto Rico  
Public Health Trust

Un programa del



Federación de Centros  
de Investigación  
de Puerto Rico



PHSU

Todas las Encuestas

Últimas 24 horas

Código Postal

Ninguno

Secreción Nasal  
**8,725**

Congestión Nasal  
**8,580**

Dolor de Cabeza  
**7,882**

Cansancio  
**6,474**

Dolor de Garganta  
**4,445**

Tos Seca  
**4,050**

Dificultad para Respirar  
**1,383**

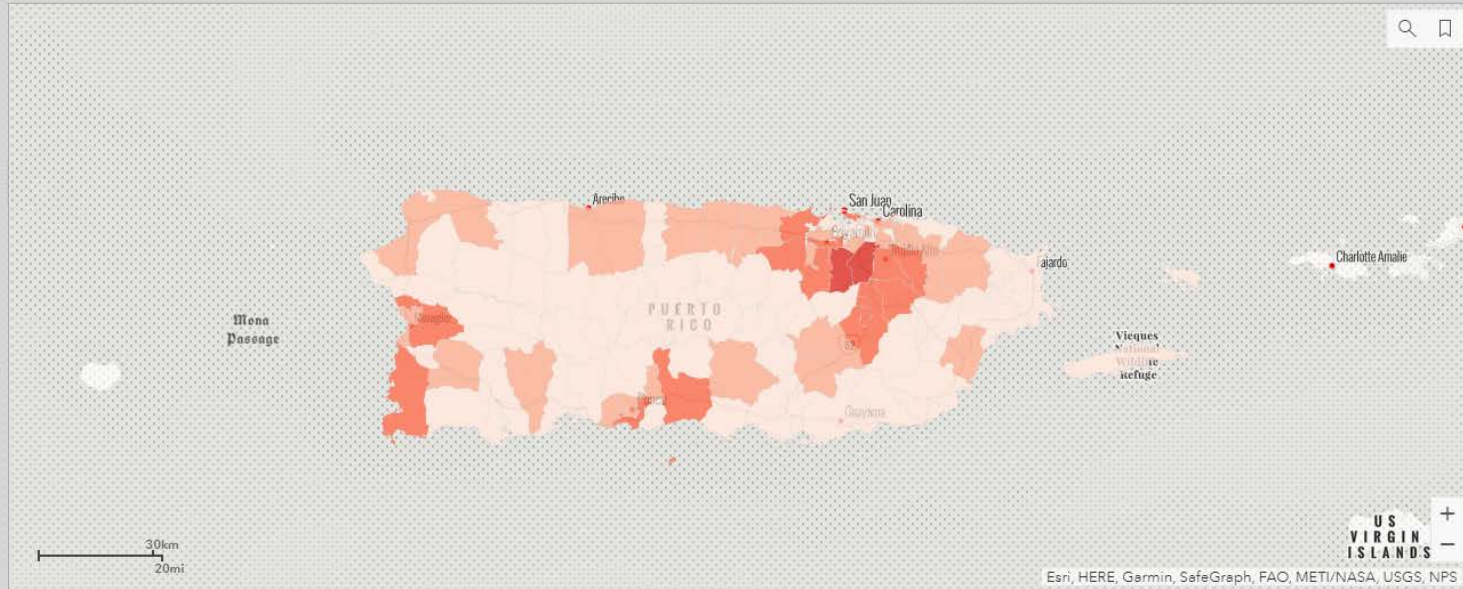
### Auto-Reportes por Código Postal

Total de encuestas



Para más información  
contactar a la **Dra. Melissa  
Marzán**.

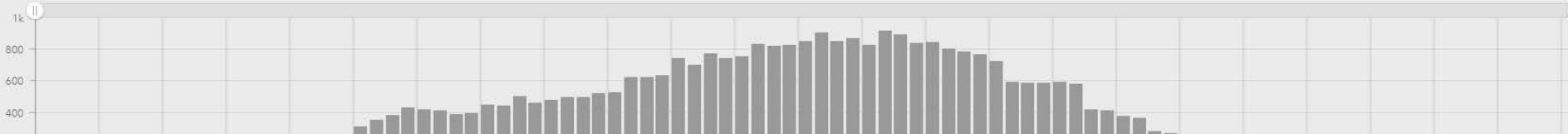
Su opinión es importante  
para nosotros, para  
sugerencias favor de  
contactarnos a : **Puerto Rico  
Public Health Trust** y/o **Dra.  
Melissa Marzán**



Total de Encuestas  
**33,231**

### Notas y Fuentes:

CDC. (2016). A Primer for Understanding the Principles and Practices of Disaster Surveillance in the United States: First edition. Atlanta (GA): CDC; 2016.  
CDC. (2020, March 9). 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Situation Summary. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/situation.html#situation->



# Vigilancia de Síntomas Asociados a COVID19 en Puerto Rico

## Información Contacto:

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(787)840-2575 ext. 5695

## ENLACE ENCUESTA:

<https://arcg.is/1T8mar0>