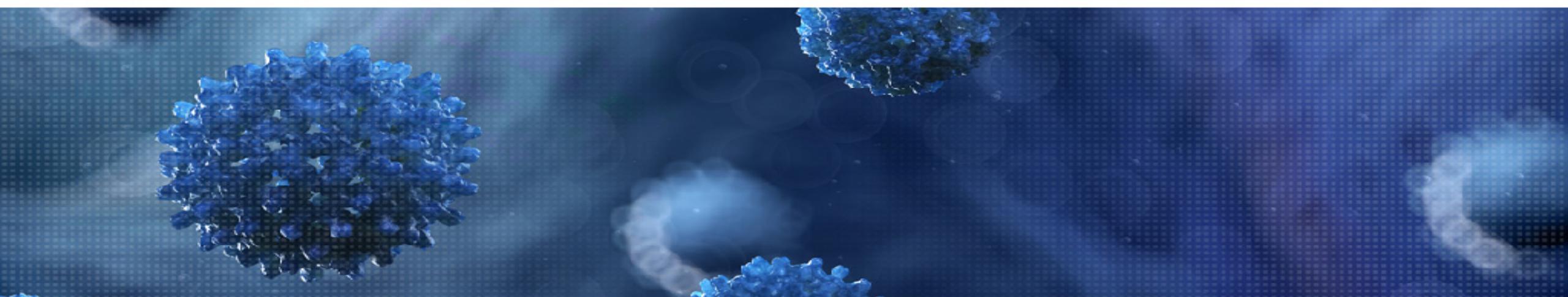




WHO collaborating centre for
Arbovirus and Hemorrhagic
Fever Reference and Research



Viroscience lab
WHERE SKILLS MEET TO STUDY & PROTECT



Van nCOV-Wuhan naar pandemie

www.pdpcenter.nl



m.koopmans@erasmusmc.nl; @MarionKoopmans



武汉不明原因肺炎已隔离 检测结果将第一时间公布



一财网

12月31日 10:16

[+ 关注](#)

原标题

30日晚
生健康委第一财经
实的。

12320热

On the evening of the 30th, an "urgent notice on doing a good job in the treatment of pneumonia of unknown causes" was settled as a redhead document of the Medical, Administrative and Medical Office of the Wuhan Municipal Health Committee, which was widely spread on the Internet.

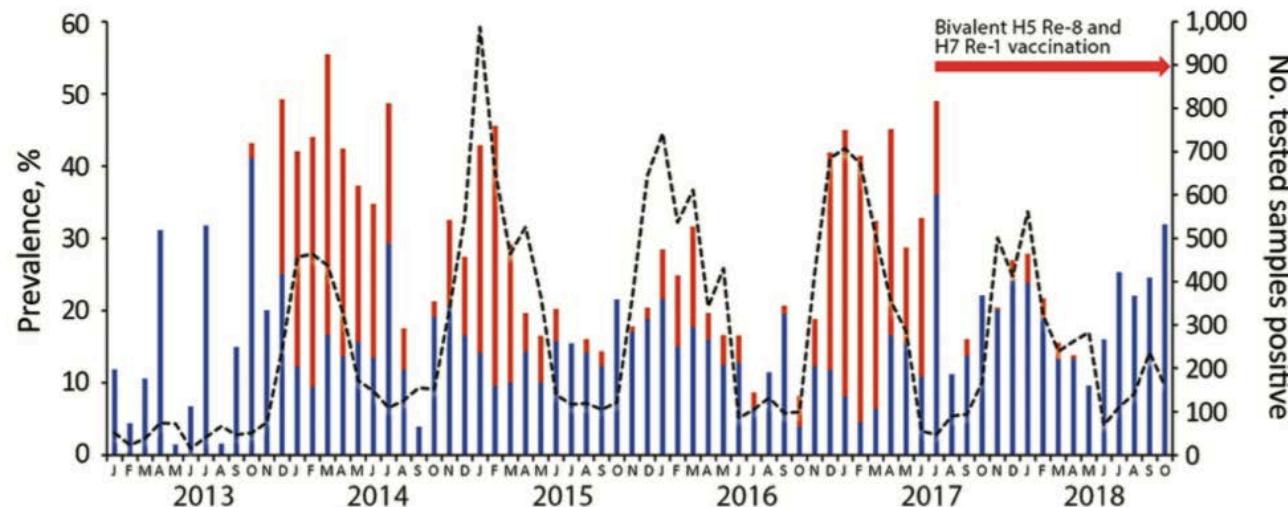
On the morning of the 31st, the reporter of China Business News dialed the official hotline of Wuhan Municipal Health and Health Committee 12320 and learned that the content of the document is true.

市卫

容是真

待查明

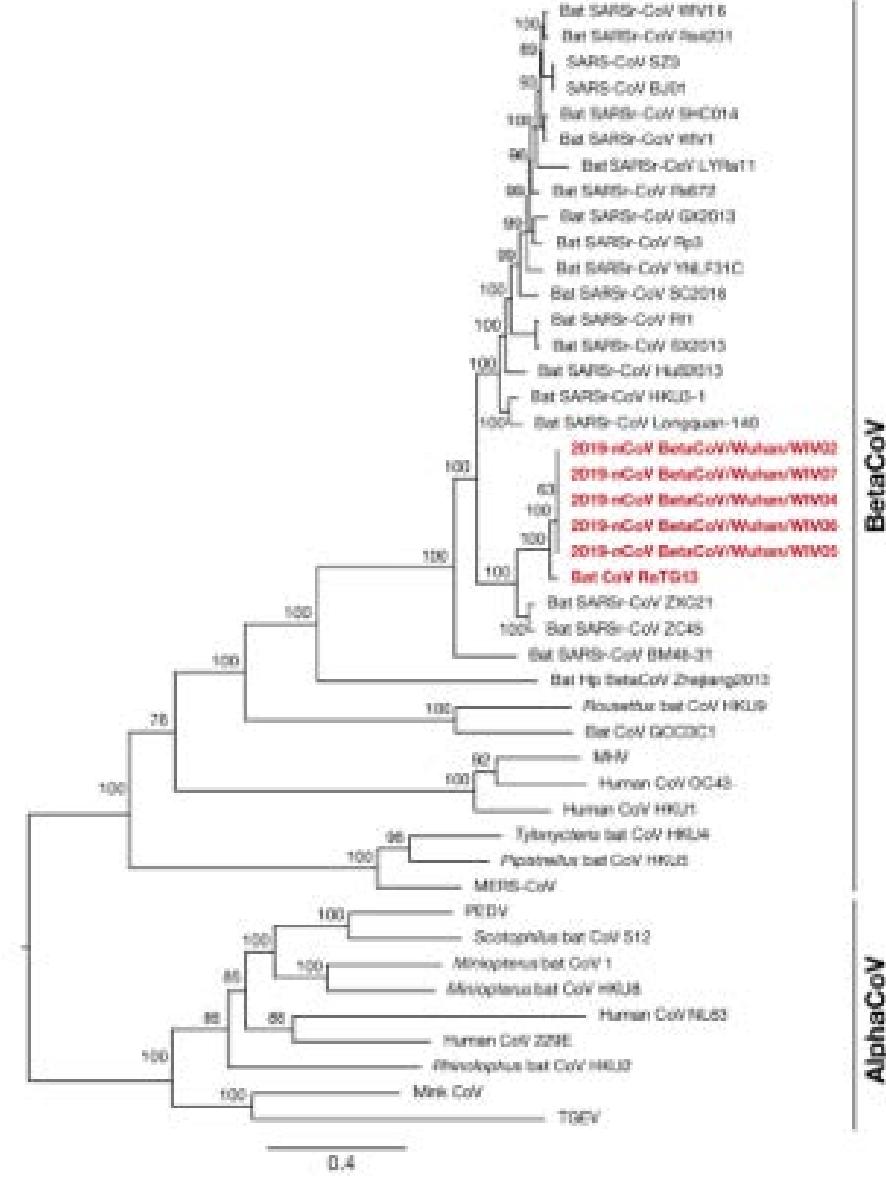
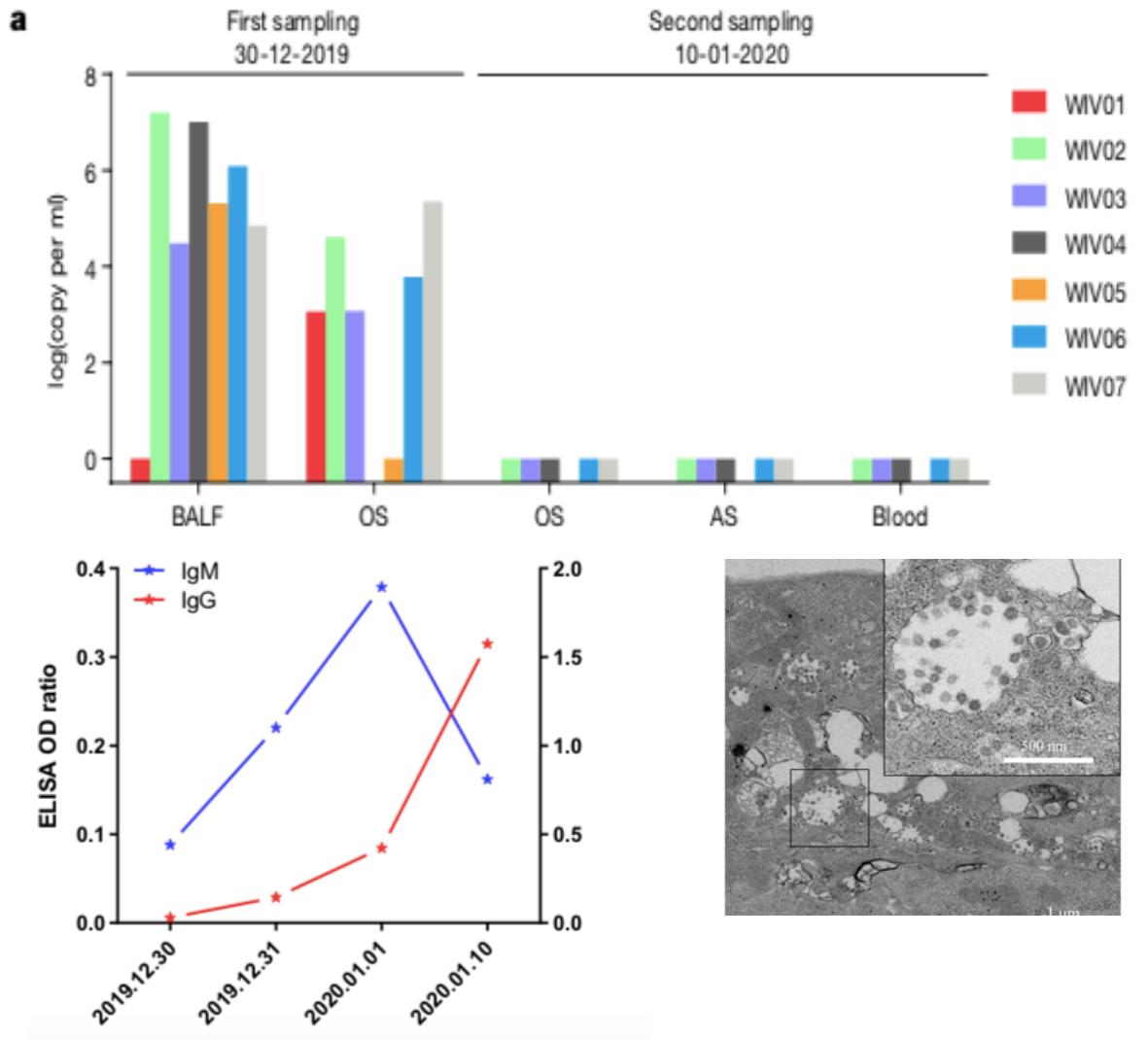
China en levende dieren markten

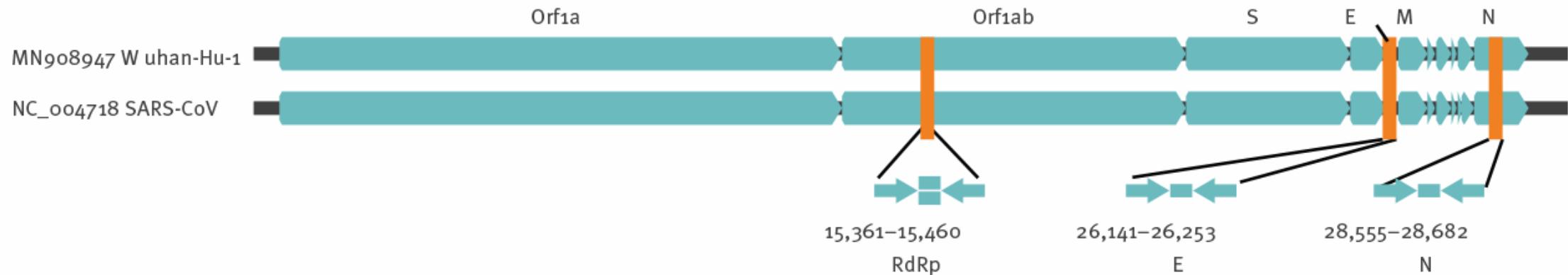


Bai et al., 2019; Sikkema et al., in preparation



Het eerste bewijs





- Sequence provided virological.org: Jan 12th
- Primers shipped Rotterdam, London, HongKong Jan 13th
- Validation from biobanked resp samples and from SARS RNA
- Protocol shared on WHO site Jan 17th, published 20th



Belangrijke vraag: hoe verspreidt het precies? De eerste inschatting

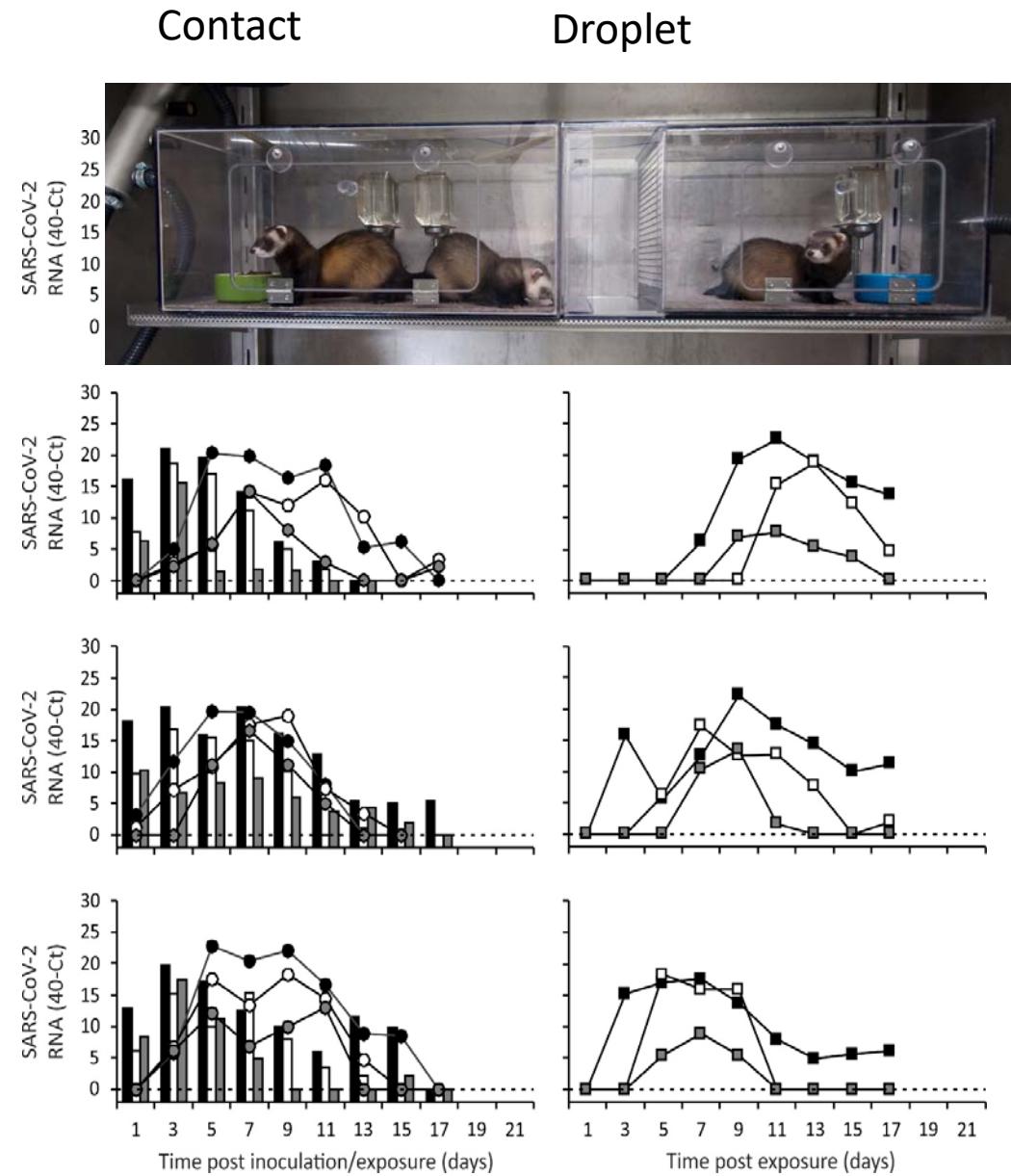
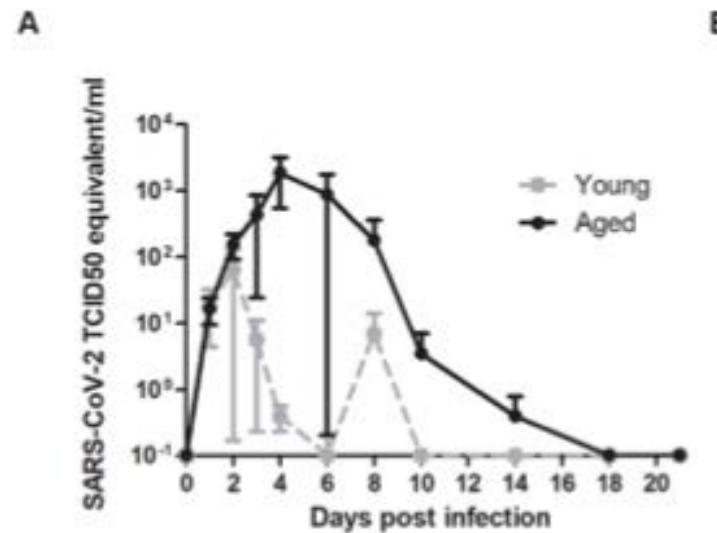


1. Droplets: yes
2. Aerosols: in high risk situations ←
3. Feces: ?
4. Surfaces: ?

Hot topic debates,
challenging science

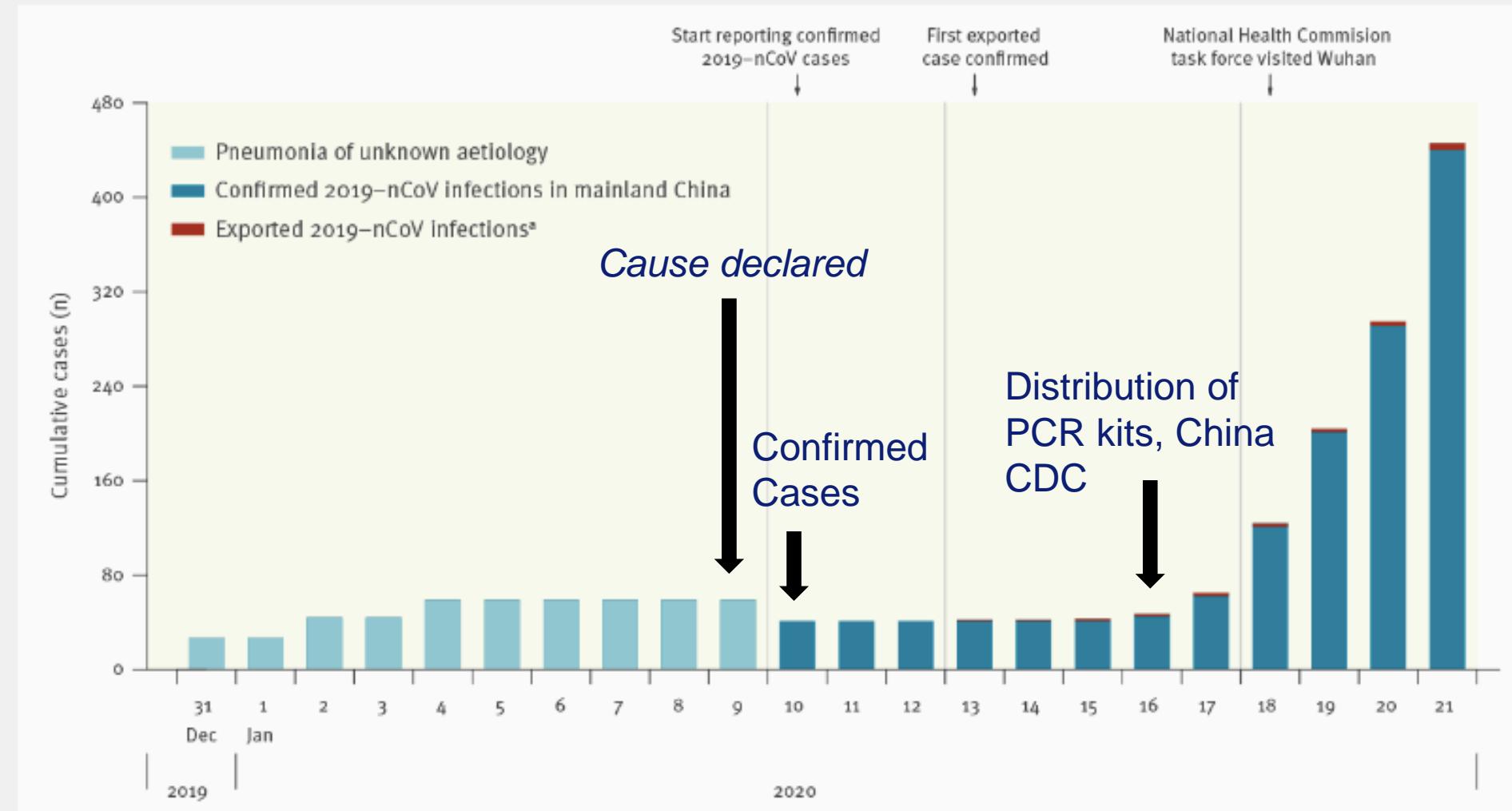
Onderzoek naar SARS Cov 2 transmissie

Macaques:
Virus replicates in the nose
(and in the lungs)

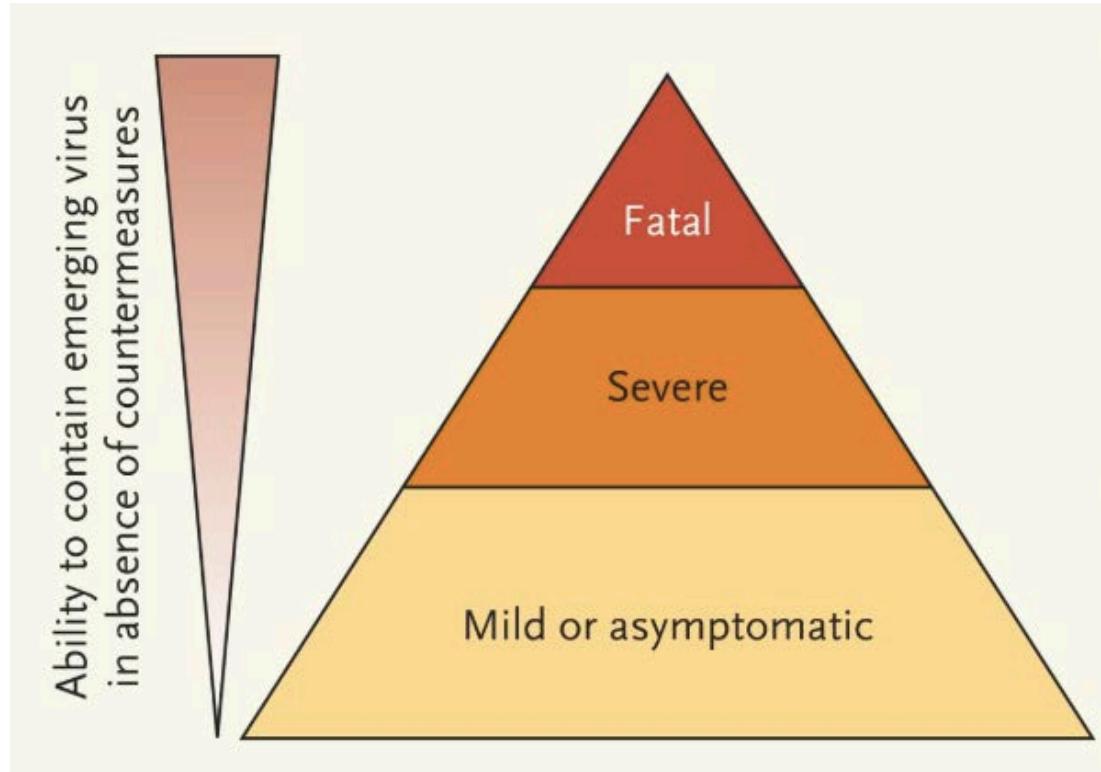


De eerste gegevens uit Wuhan

Figure 1. Increase in laboratory-confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV infection over time, as at 21 January 2020



Ernst en omvang van de uitbraak vaststellen: een lastige vraag



1. Diagnostiek ontbreekt
2. Klachten zijn niet specifiek
3. Personen met milde klachten zijn niet in beeld
4. Serologische studies nodig
5. Onderzoek kost tijd
6. Combinatie van uitbraak onderzoek en bestrijding kan conflicteren

Impact of a pandemic is determined by transmissibility and severity

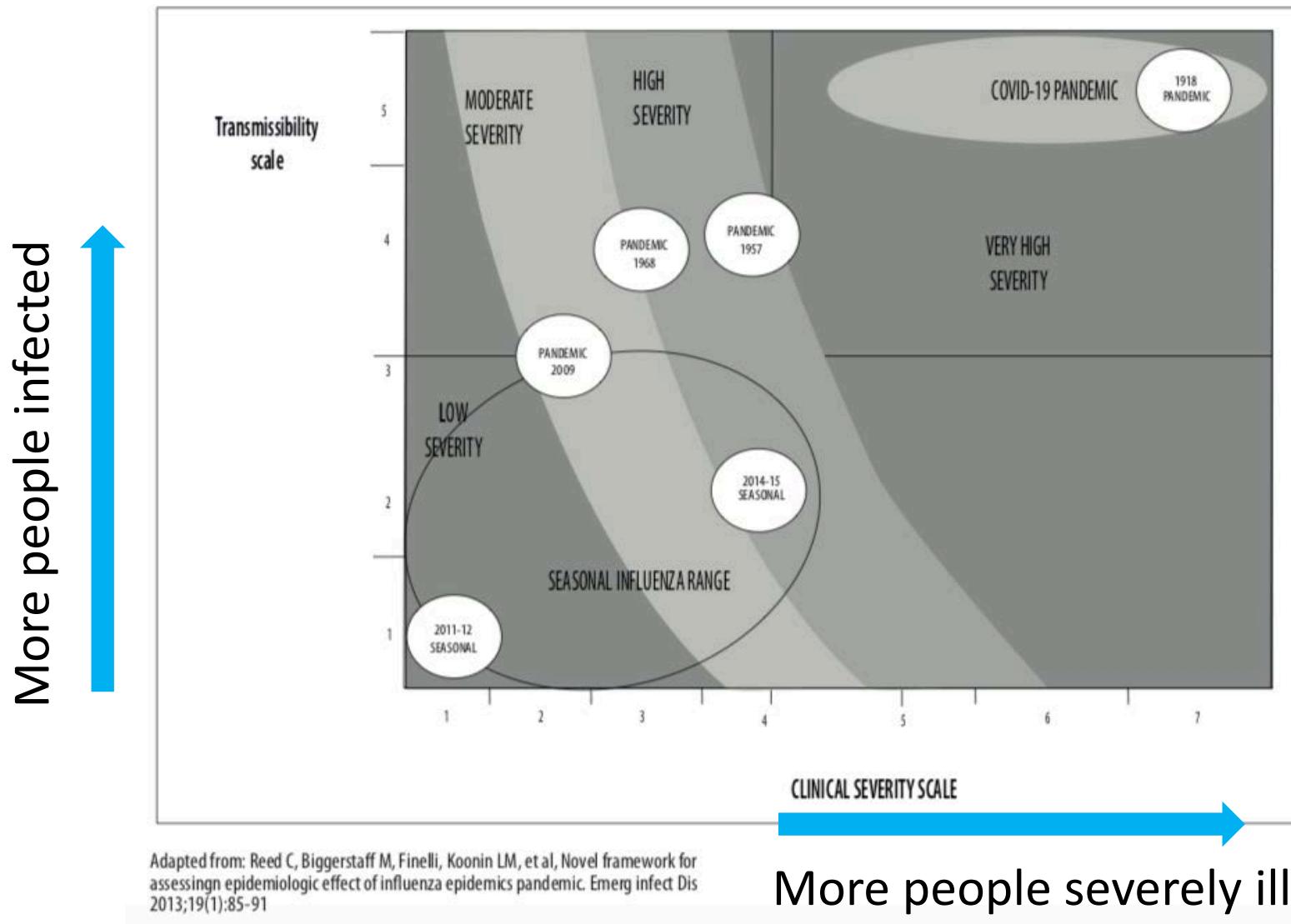
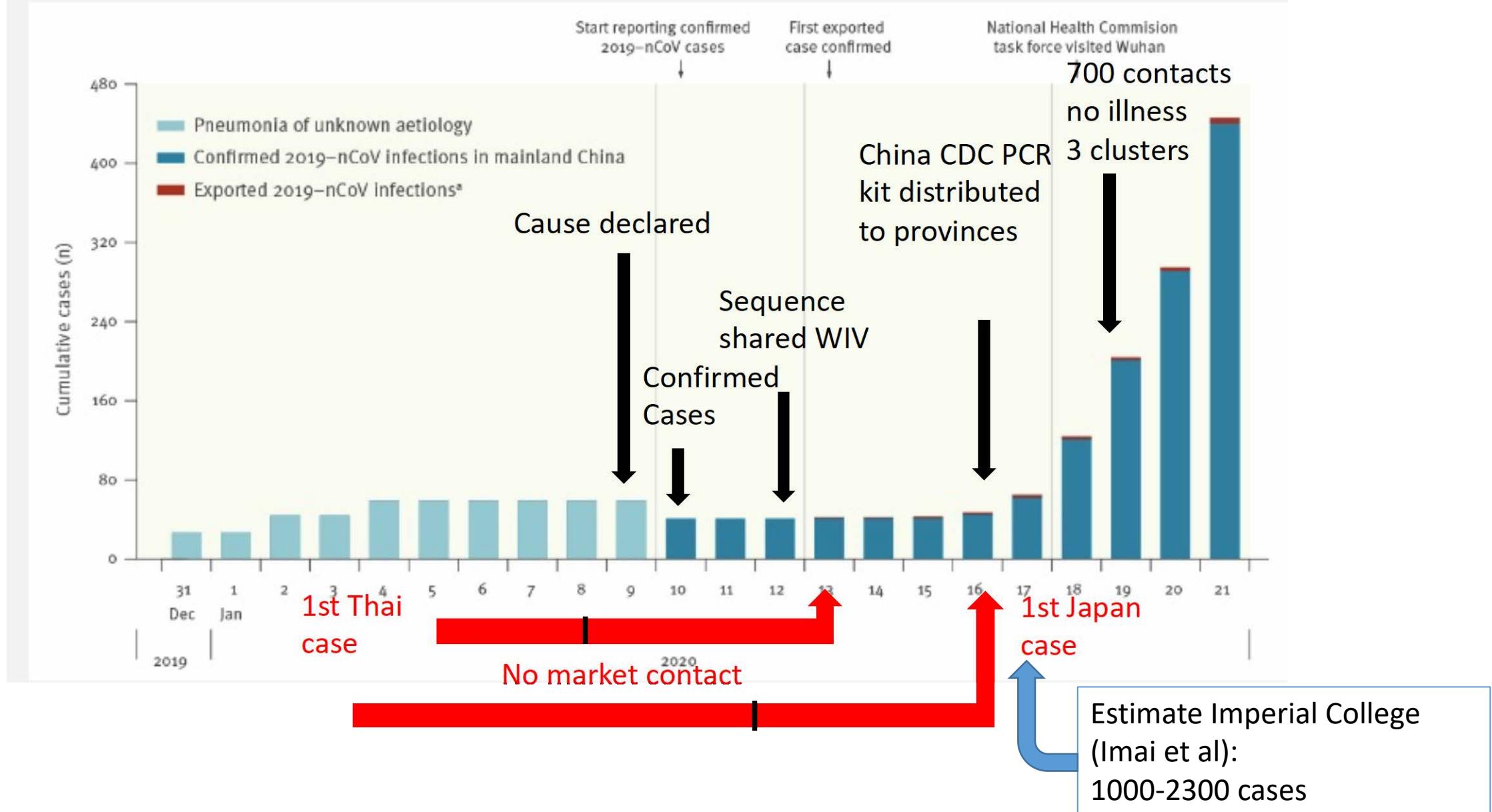


Figure 1. Increase in laboratory-confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV infection over time, as at 21 January 2020



De Europese seeding: wat zou jij hebben geadviseerd?



Feb 2020 Wintersports Austria, Switzerland, Italy

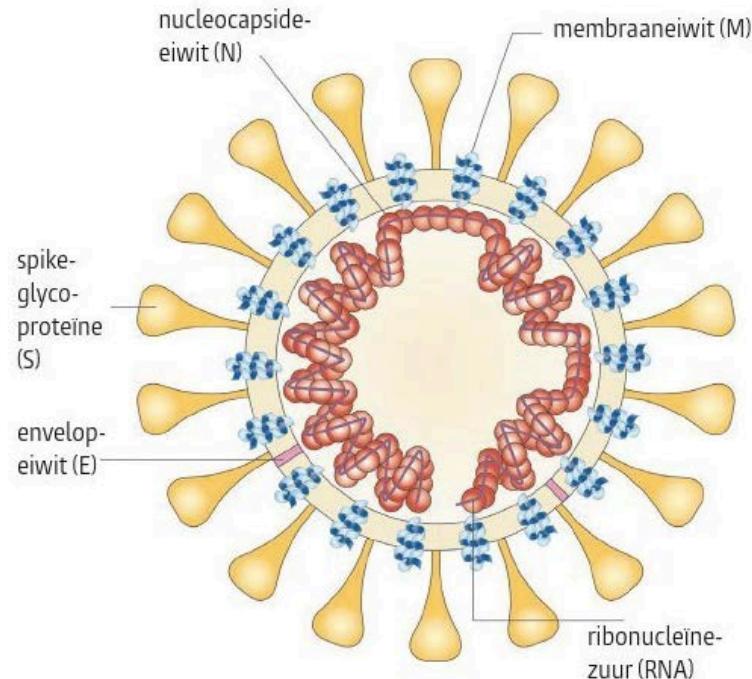


Feb 2020 Carnaval South of the country

Tot Feb 21, 47 bevestigde gevallen in Europa

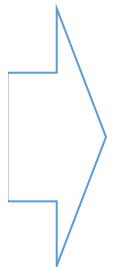
Spiteri et al, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7068164/>

Doorbraak: real-time sequencing



Schematische voorstelling van het nieuwe coronavirus sars-cov-2 (diameter 60-140 nanometer).
Illustratie: Peiris e.a., Nature Medice Review, 2004 (met aanpassingen)

Informatie die in de genetische code zit opgesloten



Wat is het?
Waar komt het vandaan?
Hoe verschilt het van bekende virussen?
Is het onderdeel van een uitbraak?

.....

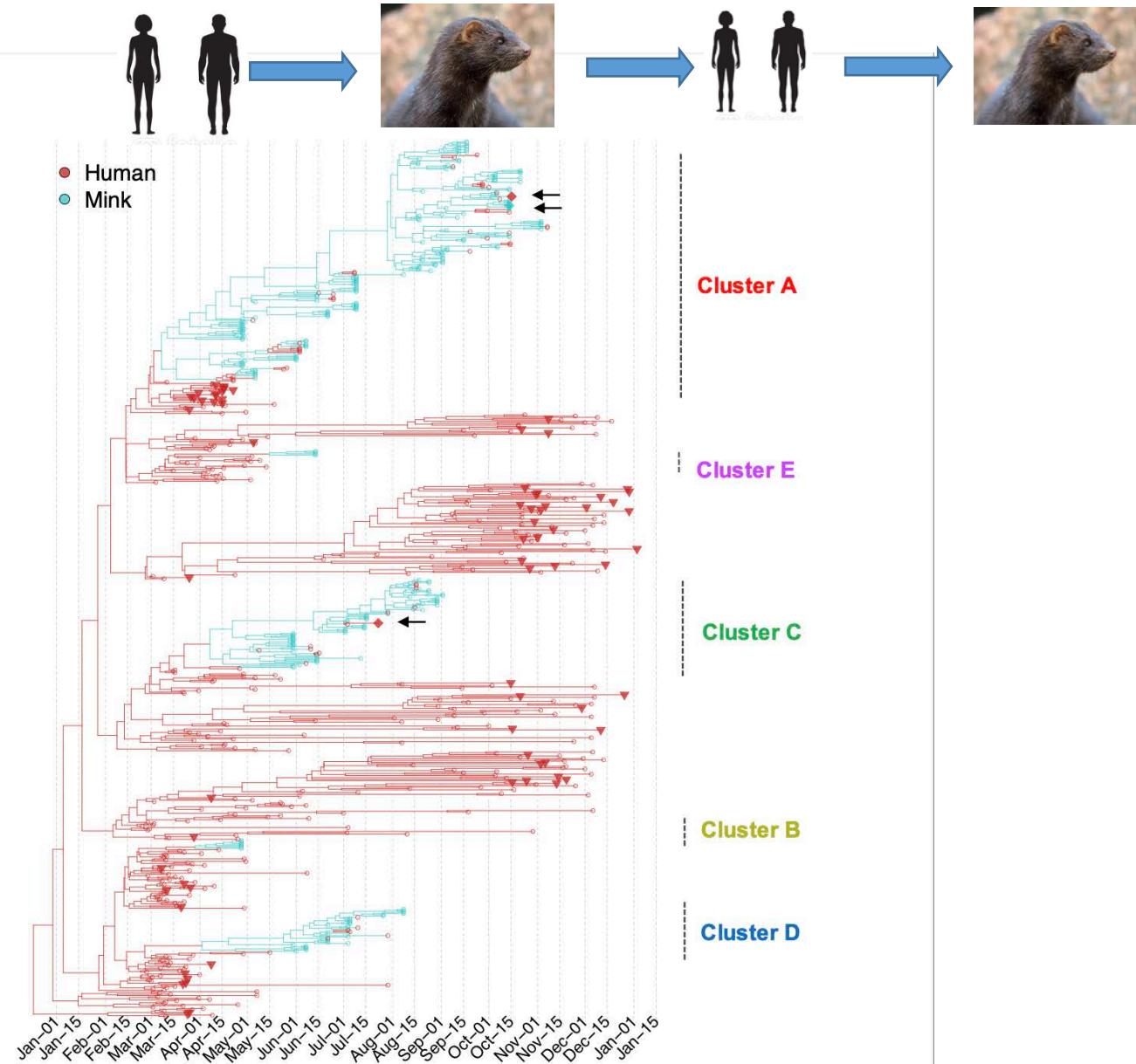
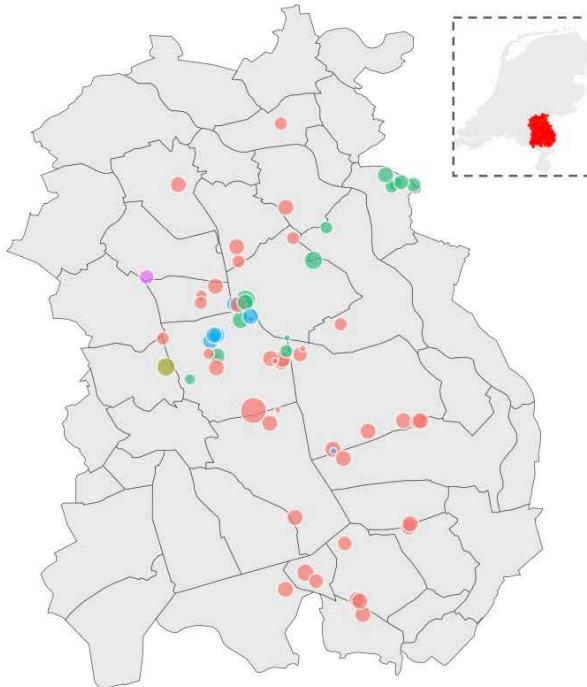
Hospital A
Hospital B
Hospital C
Hospital D
Hospital E
Hospital F
Nederlandse patient



Phase 2: Weekend 5-8 March, screening HCW Hospitals in Brabant

- “bombardment” of viruses
- Enhanced control measures

*Kluytmans et al., 2020; Oude Munnink et al., 2020;
Reusken et al., 2020; Sikkema et al., 2020*



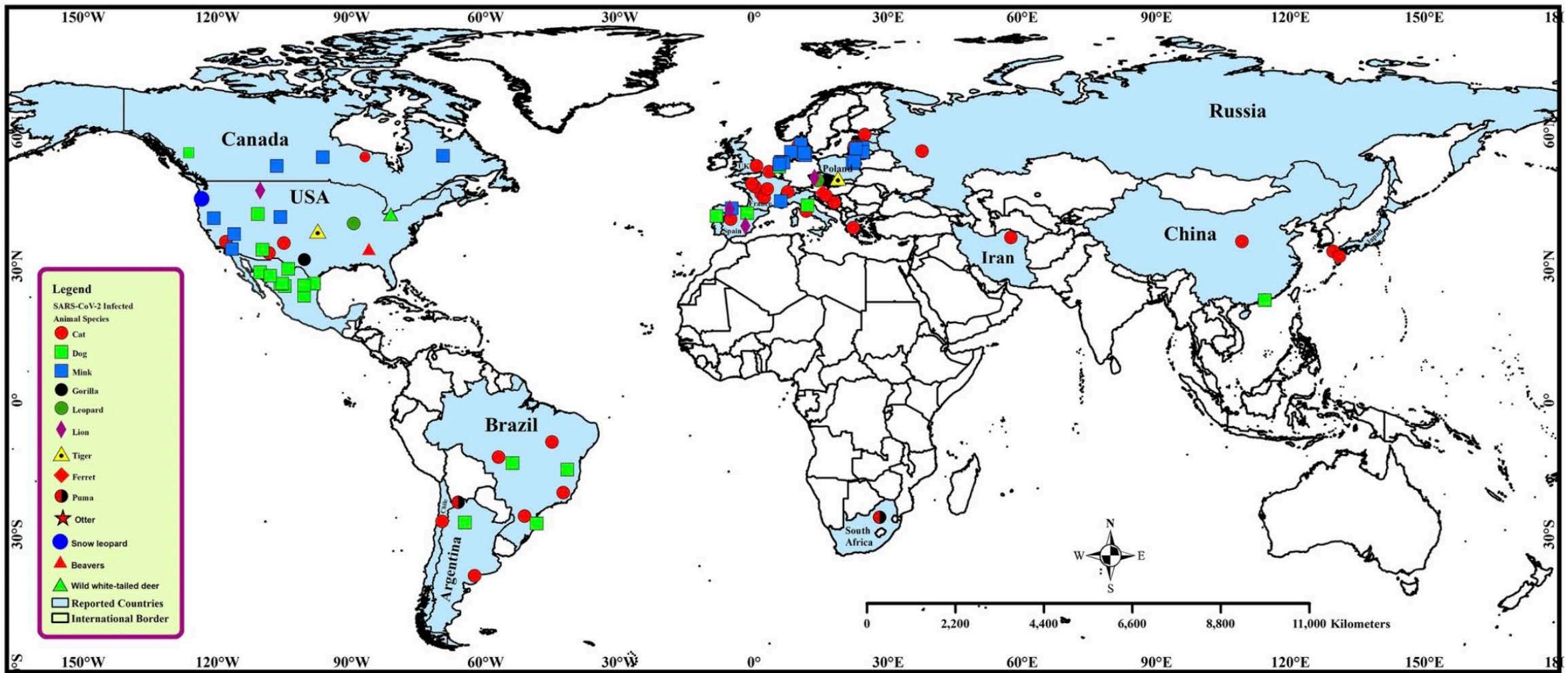
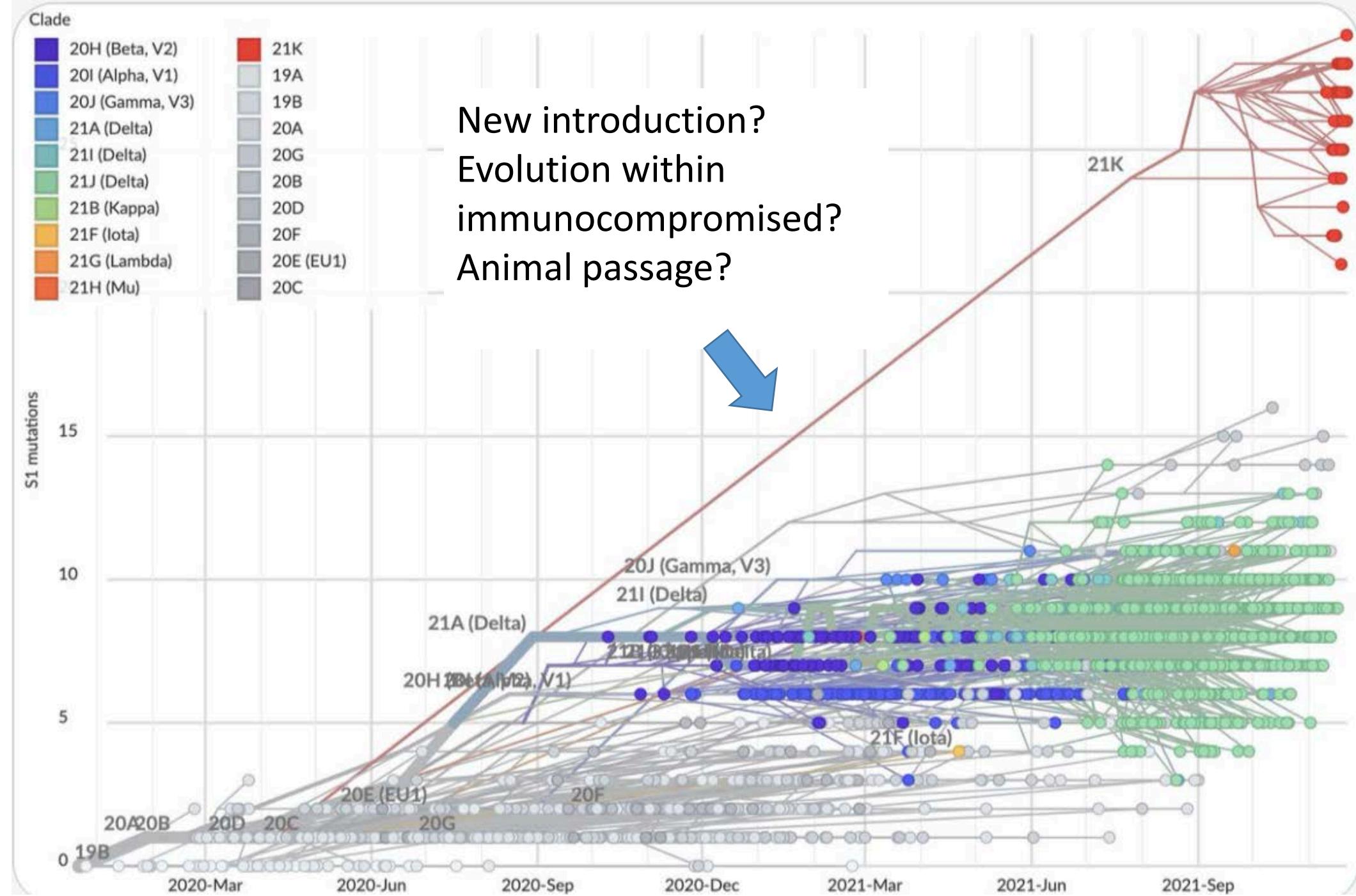
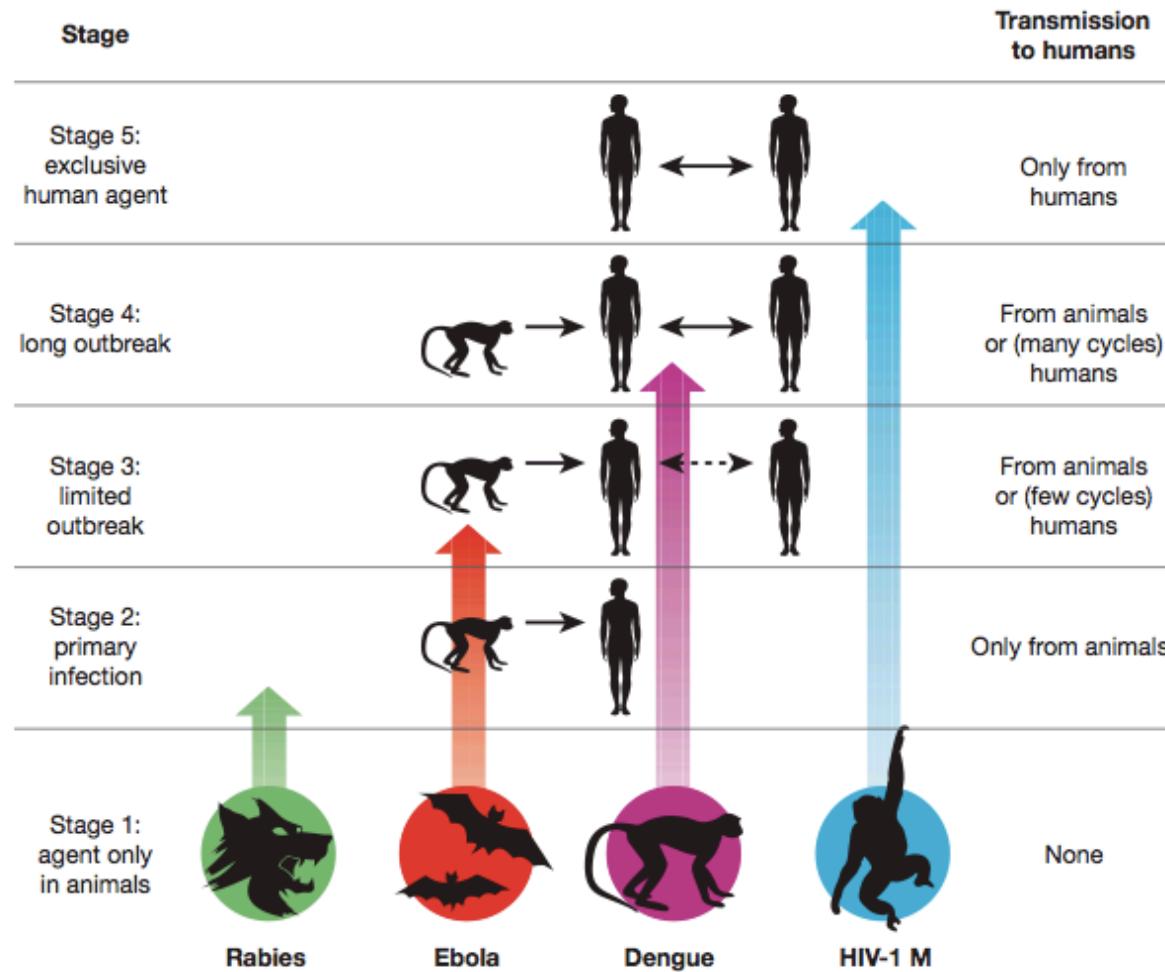


Fig 3. Spatial distribution of SARS-CoV-2 in domestic and wild animals in the world.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0260635.g003>



Vragen bij een virale spillover

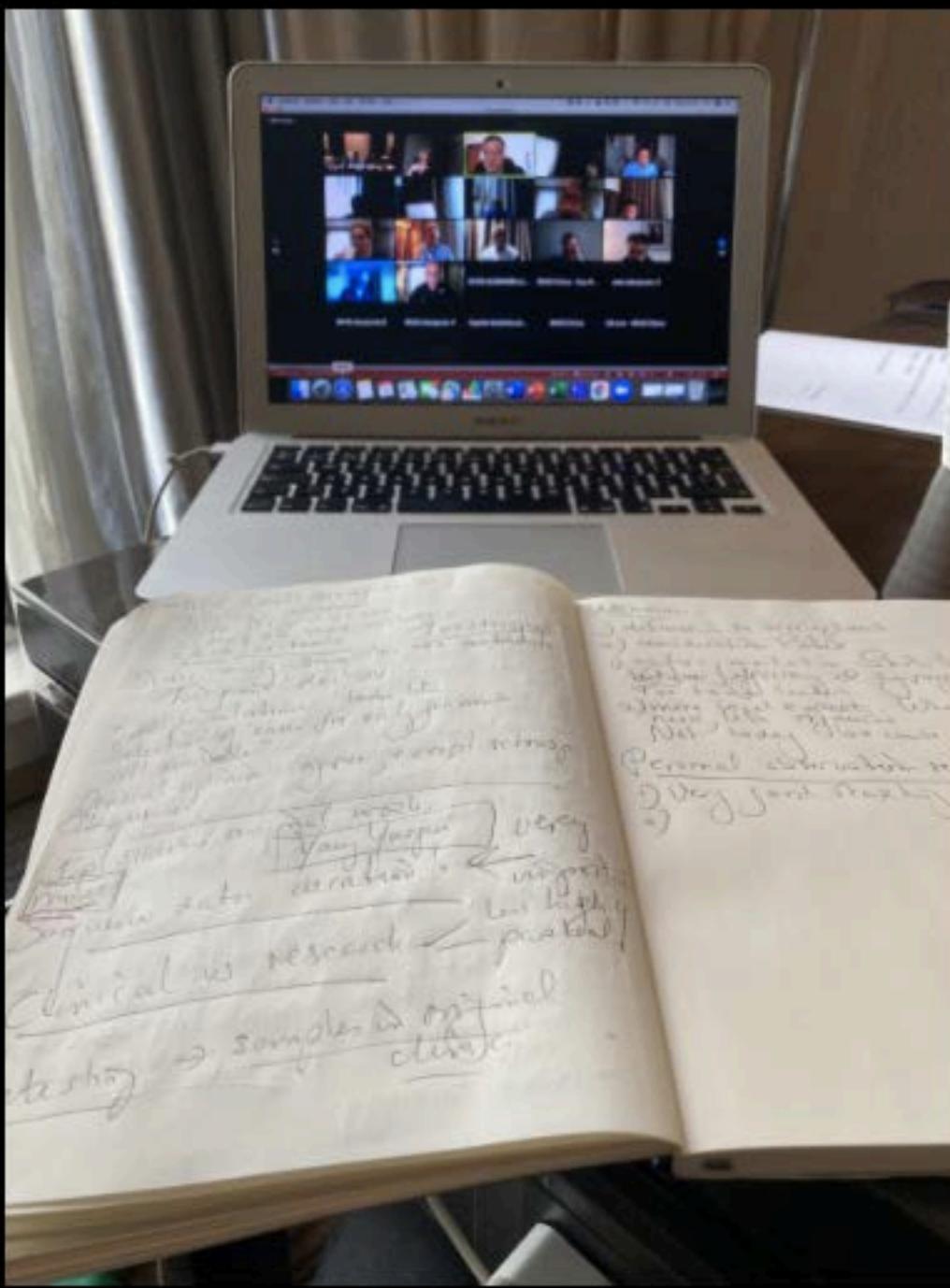


1. Wat is de oorzaak?
2. Waar komt het vandaan?
3. Hoe ver is het verspreid?
4. Hoe ernstig is de ziekte?
5. Is het besmettelijk?
6. Zijn mensen (deels) beschermd?
7. Hoe is het te stoppen?









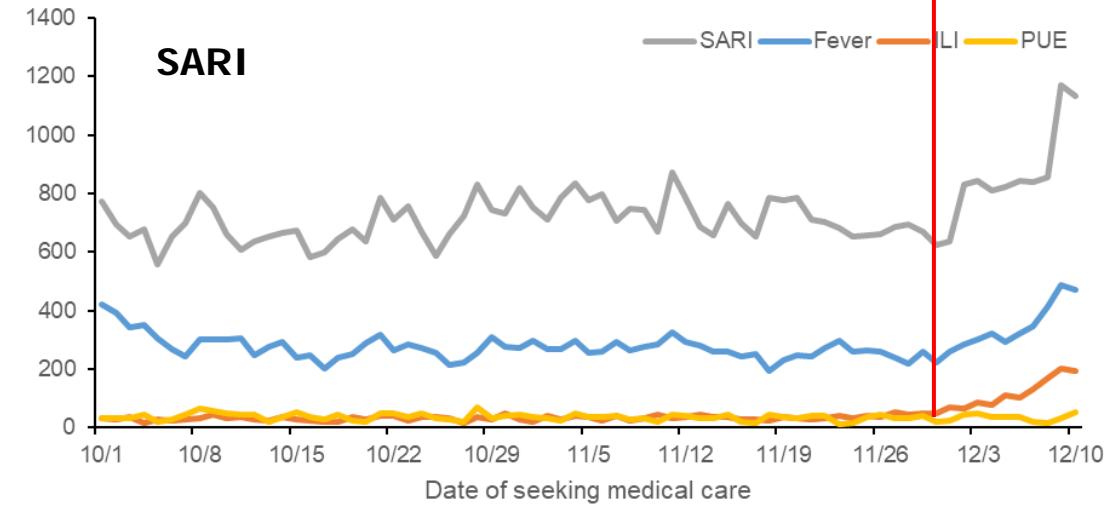
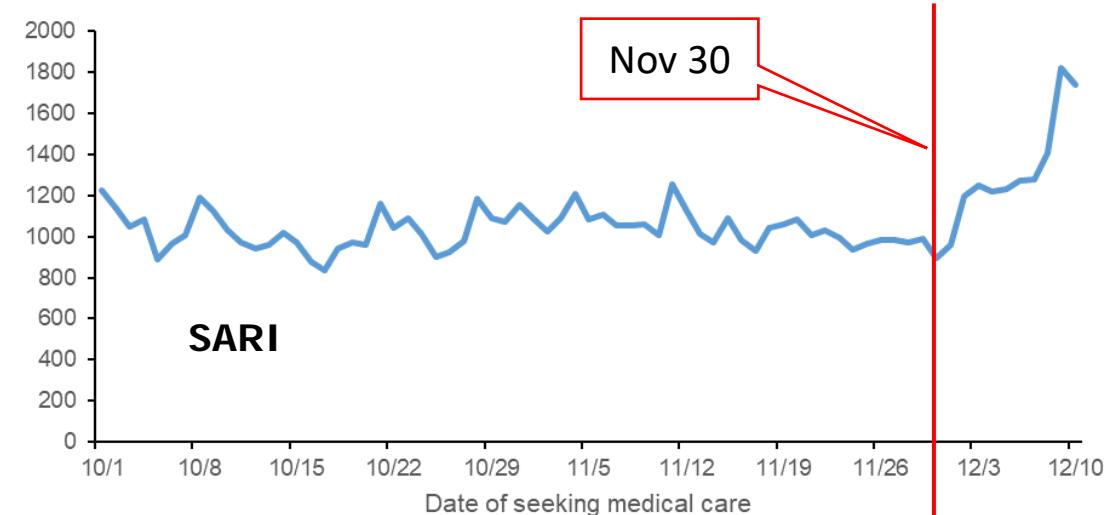
Studies

Meldingen van mensen met
griepverschijnselen tweede helft 2019

>76,000 patienten dossiers van 233
gezondheidscentra in 15 districten van
Wuhan, Oct 1 tot Dec 10, 2019

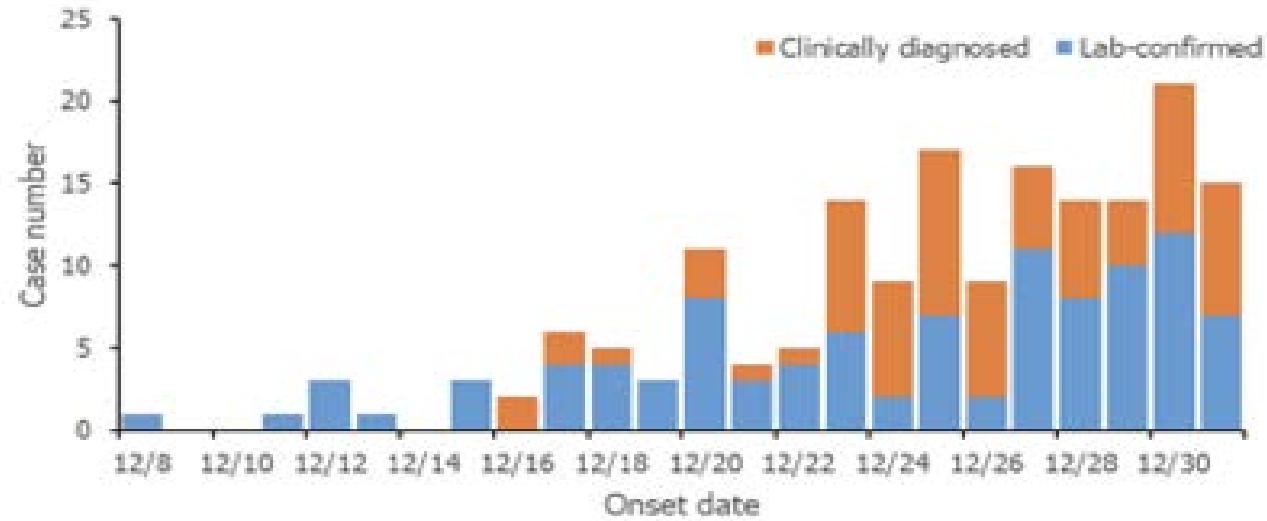
Hertesten van verdachte patienten
cases October 2019-December 2019

No. of cases

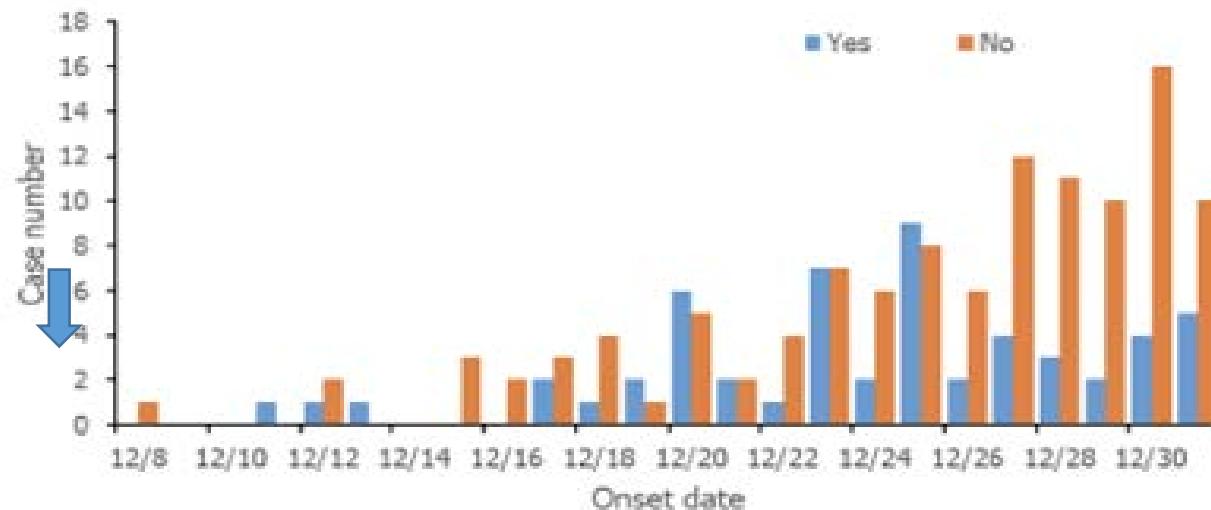


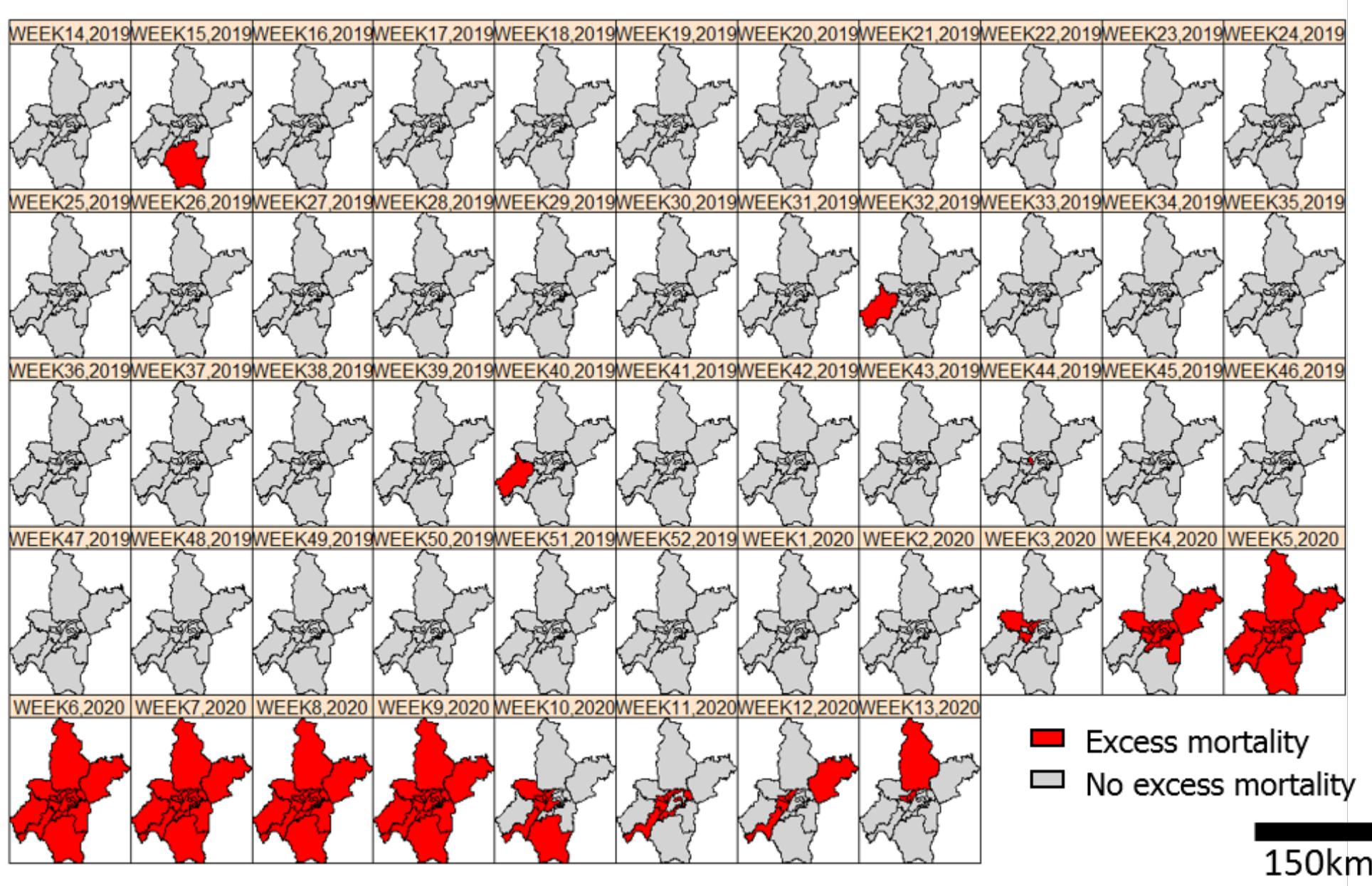
COVID-19 gevallen en vermoedelijke gevallen uit onderzoek

Aantal cases



Contact met de markt



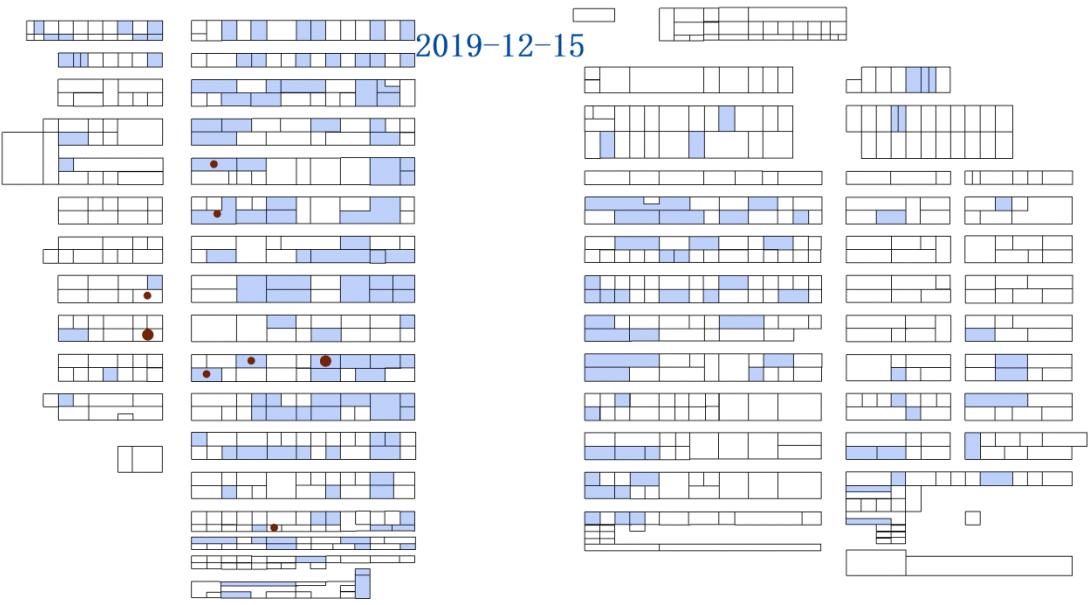




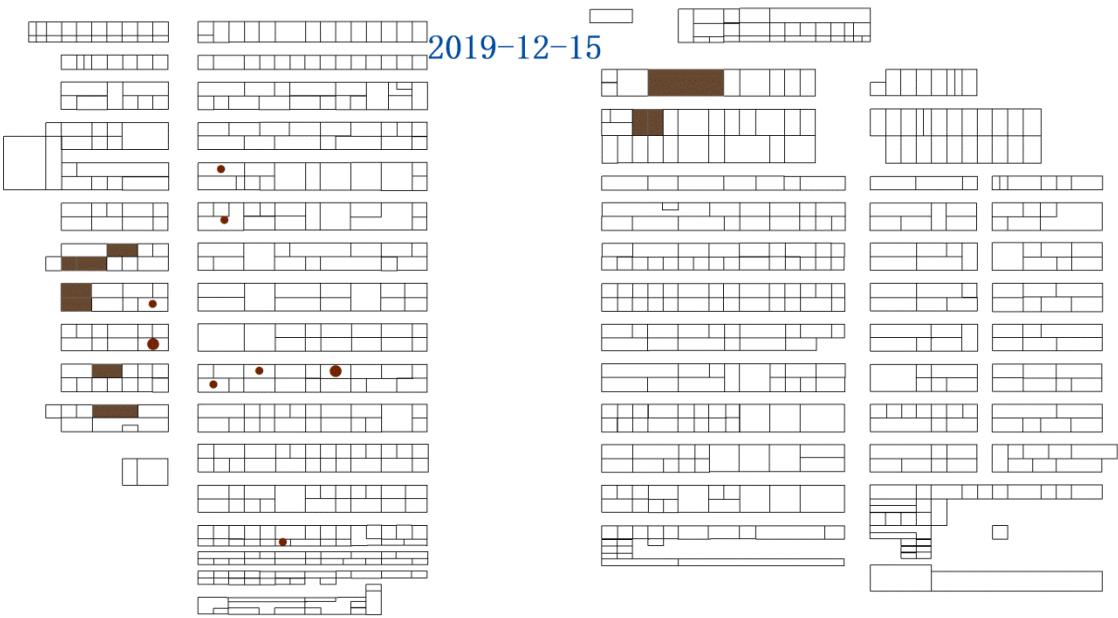
Case notification:
December 27th
2019



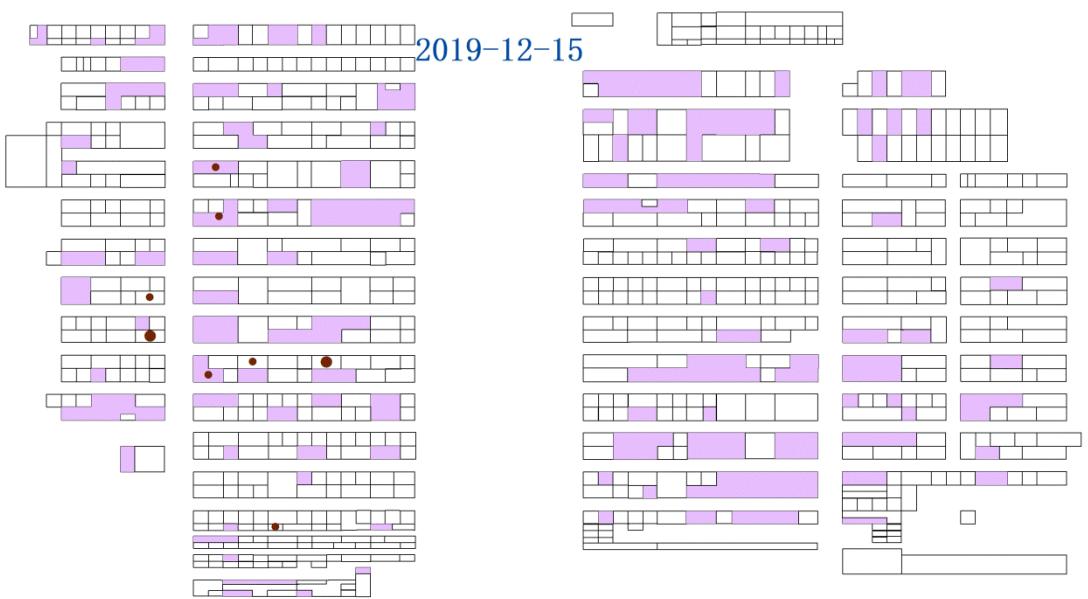




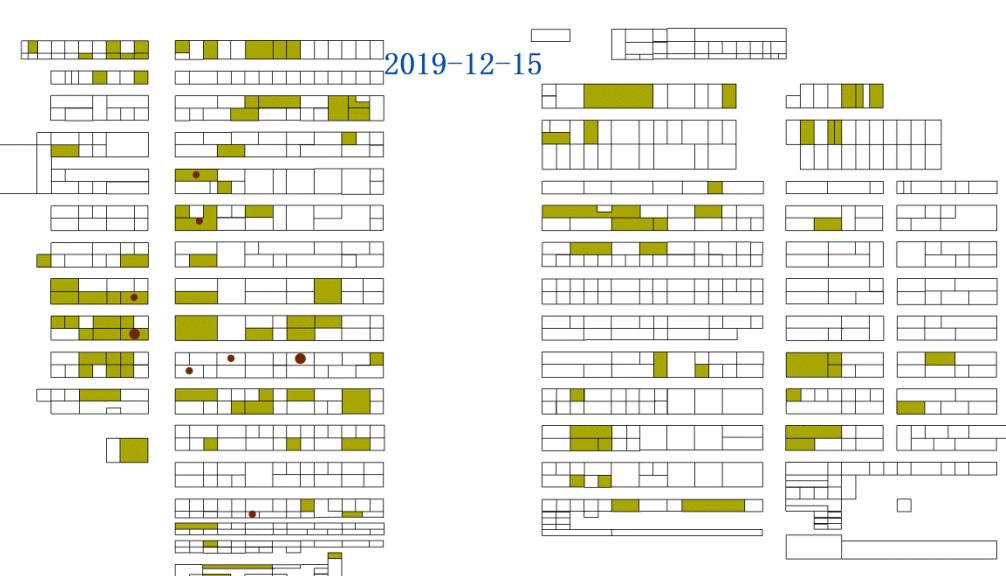
Aquatic products



Wild animal meat



Meat



Poultry

西8-36,38 (1122)

West 8-36,38 (1122)

	35. 36. 37/5119	27-28/2038	27/2034	25/5114	
27/1067	26/2038	26-27/2038	22/2070	30/2041	26-27/2038
	26-27/2038	27-28/2032	27-28/2032	25/5114	
	26-27/2038	27-28/2038	26-27/2038	26-27/2038	26-27/2038
	27/1067	35/1093	33/1069	29-31/1091	27
	26-28/4143	24/1092	26-27/2038	26-27/2038	
	35. 37/5101	26-27/2037	29/4132	27/1066	26-27/2038
26-28/2038	26/2002	24/1065	22/1013	26-27/2037	26/1065
26-27/5108	27/2038	35/3119	26-27/2038	25-27/1065	
26-27/5108	27/2038	35/3119	26-27/2038	25-27/1065	

摊位	编号	摊主姓名	售卖类型	来源	
大众家禽批发	西8-36,38 (1122)	曾**	鸡	未知	
Dazhong wholesale poultry	West 8-36,38 (1122)		蛇	陕西山阳县建惠生态种养专业合作社 刘*	
			竹鼠	云南永德县竹鼠产销专业合作社 尹**	
			兔	未知	
			暹罗鳄	广州黄沙 洪**	
			白条野鸡	武汉黄陂区三里桥 丁**	
Stall	Serial number	Owner	Animal type	Sources	
Dazhong wholesale poultry	West 8-36,38 (1122)	Zen **	chicken	unknown	
			snake	Liu *, Shanyang, Shanxi	
			Bamboo rat	Yin **, bamboo farms, Yongde, Yunnan	
			rabbit	unknown	
			Siamese crocodile	Hong **, Huangsha, Guangzhou	
			pheasant	Mr. Ding, Sanliqiao, Huangpi district, Wuhan, Hubei	

Survey wild animals
on markets in Wuhan

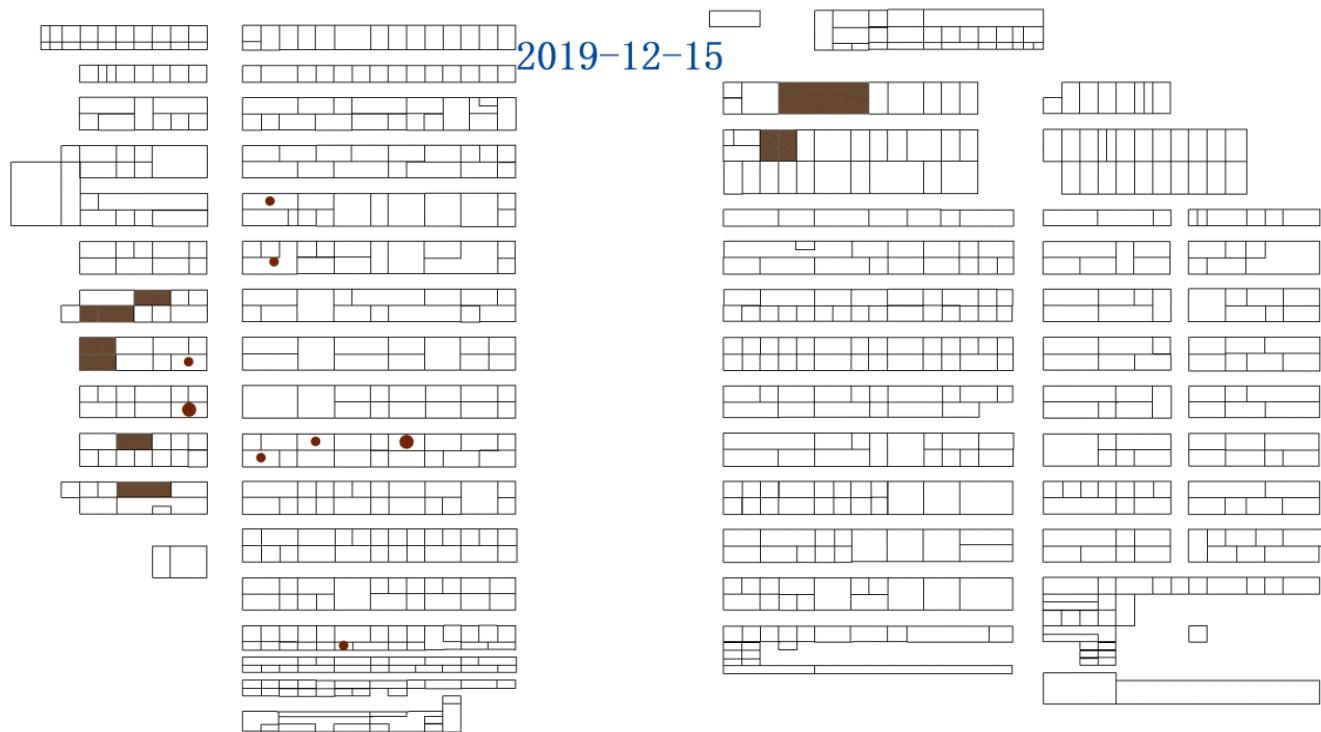
Between May 2017
and November 2019

47000 individuals, 38
species, including 31
protected

Several susceptible
species

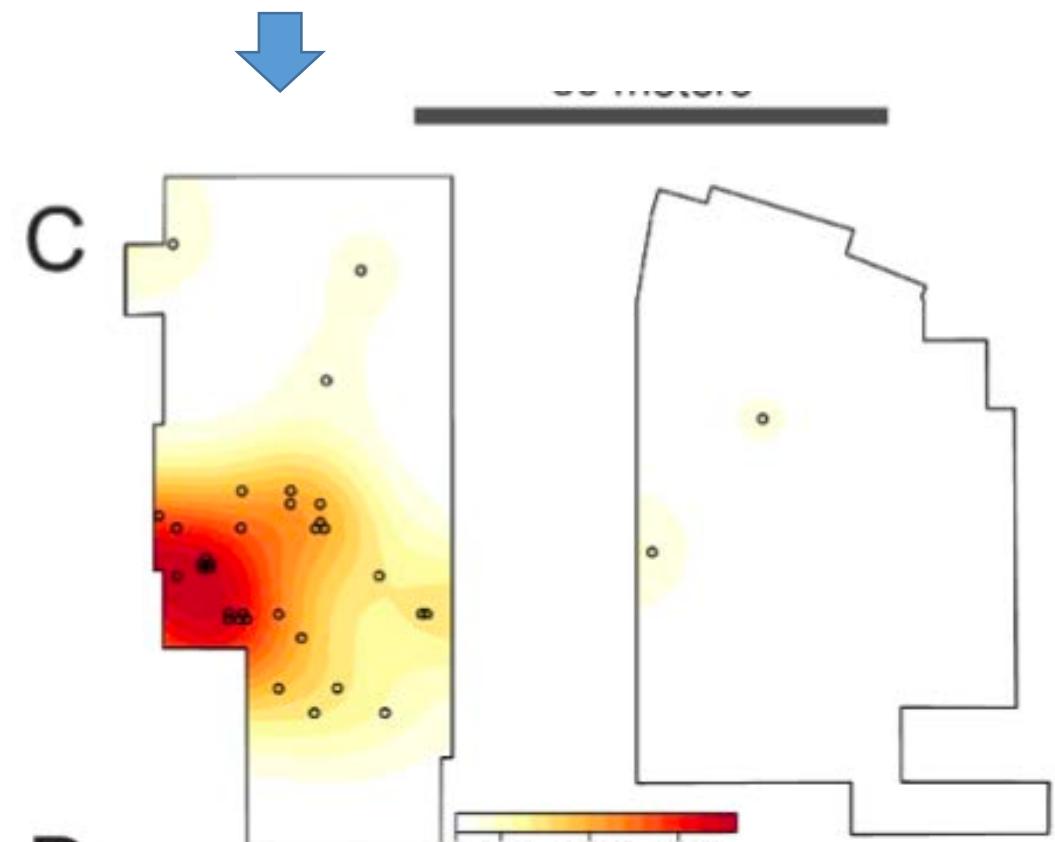


Map of the Huanan market



Strong association with location
of stalls selling live wild animals

Positive environmental samples





Laboratorium hypothese

Wuhan instituut voor virologie doet onderzoek naar virussen in vleermuizen

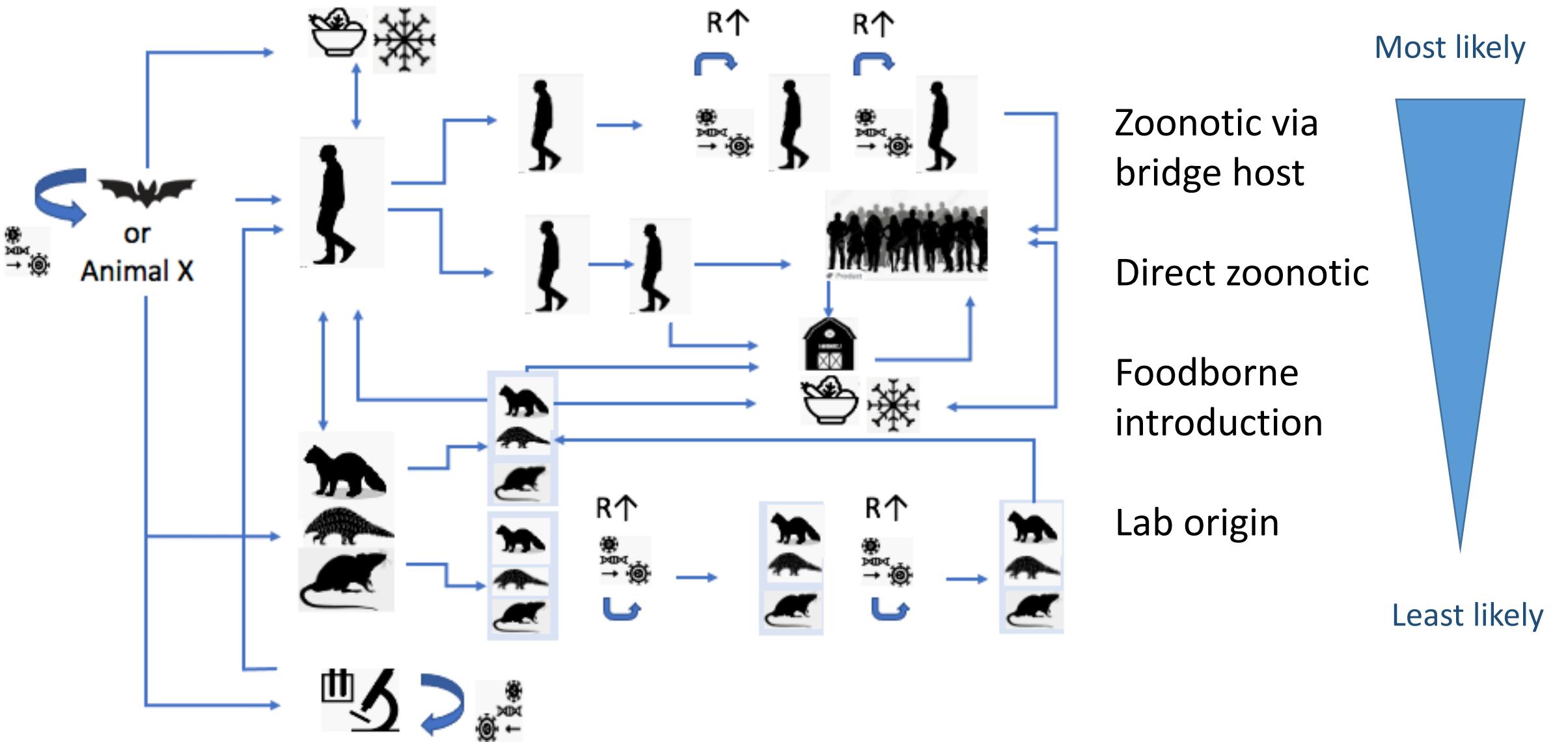
Vooral genetisch onderzoek (sequencing van vleermuizen poep)

Meerdere publikaties met gegevens en onderzoekers doen mee aan congressen , presenteren veel

Geen aanwijzingen voor aanwezigheid virus in lab

Geen aanwijzingen voor zieke medewerkers (ook getest dmv bloedonderzoek)





“Every day is a brand new day with this pandemic”

Michael Osterholm

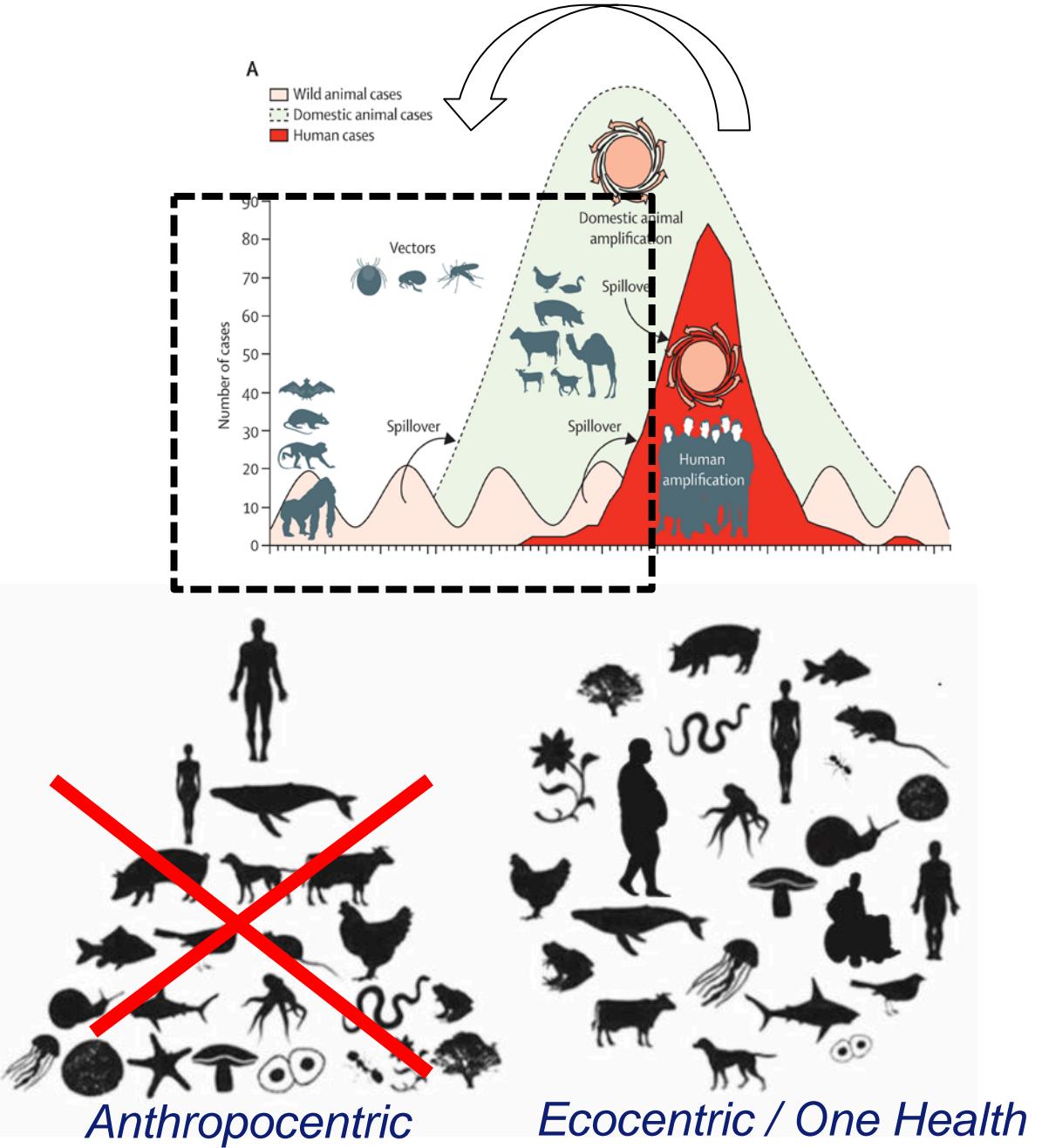
“We all long to go back to normal but normal led to this”

Ed Yong

EID preparedness research

Can we:

- Predict Risk?
- Develop capacity to detect all relevant pathogens / infections?
- Detect outbreaks early?
- Prevent?



Propositions for discussion

The human-animal-ecosystem interface is a crucial part of emerging disease outbreaks

A new immune-escape variant with increased transmissibility that evolved from passage through Dutch mink, we would not have been detected timely enough for control

The current One Health response systems work for slow evolving outbreaks, but lack a sense of urgency needed for timely intervention