



Key Points

- Consider novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection in patients with fever and respiratory symptoms who recently travelled to anywhere in China but in particular Wuhan, China.
- Investigate and manage patients for respiratory illness using standard practices.
- For severe respiratory illness, transfer patients to public hospital emergency departments for investigation.
- Contact your state/territory public health unit or communicable disease branch for advice on suspected cases including diagnostic testing and specimen collection (for contact details visit www.health.gov.au).

Current Situation

- There has been an outbreak of a novel (new) coronavirus (2019-nCoV) originating in Wuhan, China.
- There is some evidence of human-to-human transmission and some hospital workers have been infected.
- There is not enough information yet to determine the incubation period, the rate of infection or the animal source of the virus.

Identify Symptoms and Exposure History

Does the patient meet the following criteria?

As the full clinical spectrum of illness is not known, clinical and public health judgement should be used to determine the need for testing in patients who **do not** meet the clinical criteria below.

If the patient satisfies the epidemiological AND clinical criteria (listed below), they are classified as a **suspected case**:

<p><u><i>Epidemiological criteria</i></u> Travel to Wuhan City (Hubei Province, China) in the 14 days before the onset of illness. OR Travel to an area* with evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission, or a declared outbreak, within 14 days before onset of illness. OR Close contact in 14 days before illness onset with a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV.</p>
<p><u><i>Clinical criteria</i></u> Fever or history of fever (≥ 38 °C) and acute respiratory infection (sudden onset of respiratory infection at least one of: shortness of breath, cough or sore throat). OR Severe acute respiratory infection requiring admission to hospital with clinical or radiological evidence of pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (i.e. even if no evidence of fever).</p>

* Please refer to the department's [website](#) for latest advice on areas with sustained human-to-human transmission.

The above criteria are provisional only. They will be revised by public health authorities over time as more precise information emerges on the outbreak including characteristics of transmission, incubation and infectivity period and geographical spread. Updated information will be communicated when available.



Action for Patients who meet criteria

<p><i>Personal Protection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place a surgical mask on the patient Place patient in isolated room Use standard plus contact plus droplet precautions including a disposable fluid resistant gown, gloves, surgical mask, and eye protection while reviewing the patient Airborne precautions, i.e. a P2/N95 mask and eye protection must also be used while collecting specimens. 	
<p><i>Seek Advice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately contact your state/territory public health unit/communicable disease branch if you encounter a suspected case. 	
<p><i>If following discussion it is decided that the patient does not require hospitalisation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local public health unit will provide advice on the exact specimens required for specialised testing to identify whether the patient has novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), the approved collection methods and equipment for collecting specimens and the protocols for handling, storage and transport to correct laboratory <i>As a general rule collection of all three specimen types (not just one or two of the three), i.e., lower respiratory (sputum); upper respiratory (nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs); and serum specimens for testing is recommended for specialised testing</i> Also, request testing for alternative causes including for other respiratory pathogens that might also potentially explain the patient's clinical presentation using multiplex PCR** Request a chest x-ray if clinically warranted. Please ring ahead to notify radiology if this is a suspected case and ensure the patient is masked. 	<p><i>If following discussion it is decided that the patient does require hospitalisation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange transfer to the appropriate public hospital emergency department – please call ahead.

** Please refer to the Public Health Laboratory Network (PHLN) website <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/Publications-13> for further information on routine tests to rule in or out possible alternate causes for the patient's illness.

Additional information

The Department of Health will provide regular updates as more information on this situation becomes available: www.health.gov.au

For additional information on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) visit the World Health Organization website: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>