

R FEB 13 2020 **D**

By: 16Time: 11:15 am

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Rm201 MABINI BLDG., DEPED COMPLEX, MERALCO AVENUE, PASIG CITY

Tel. Nos. +632-635-3764; +632-637-4933

Mobile Nos. +63908-2630382; +63915-5153138

Email address: drmo@depd.gov.ph

Reproduction No. D41 s. 2020GERMELINA H. PASCUAL CESO V
Schools Division Superintendent

2019 Novel Coronavirus Acute Respiratory Disease (2019-nCoV ARD)
DepEd Situation Report (SitRep) No. 13
As of 12 February 2020, 1700H

I. Situational Background

The 2019 Novel Coronavirus Acute Respiratory Disease (2019-nCoV ARD) is a coronavirus identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness first detected in Wuhan, China. It has since spread globally, leading the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. The Department of Health (DOH) announced on 30 January 2020 the first confirmed case of the 2019-nCoV ARD in the Philippines.

II. Impact to Education

Negros Oriental Governor Roel Degamo suspended classes from 05 to 07 February 2020 in all public schools in the province due to the threat of the 2019-nCoV ARD. Private schools were given the discretion whether or not to suspend classes.

Table 1. Summary of Class Suspensions due to the 2019-nCoV ARD as of 09 February 2020, 1700H (Partial)*

Region	Total Divisions Affected	Total Schools Affected **	Total Learners Affected	Date of Suspension	Days Lost Due to Suspension	Level of Suspension
Region VII	6	899	334,206	5-Feb-2020	3	All Levels
TOTAL	6	899	334,206			

* Highest level of suspension

* Based on earliest date of suspension.

III. Actions Taken by the Department of Education

Following the creation of a Task Force to manage DepEd's response to the 2019-nCoV ARD through Department Memorandum No. 11, s. 2020, the Department issued the *First Set of Policy Directives of the DepEd Task Force* (DM No. 15, s. 2020).

The Policy Directives provides, among others, measures for the prevention and control of the 2019-nCoV ARD in Basic Education Schools and DepEd Offices; the formation/activation of DRRM Teams to combat the virus; and safety precautions and protocols and reporting templates. Prevention and control measures include placing travel limitations and restrictions and the suspension of national and regional activities and off-campus activities for February 2020.

Other actions taken by DepEd include the following:

DATE	DETAILS
12 February 2020	<p>WHO and DOH announced early today that "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)" for the name of the disease caused by the Novel Coronavirus. This came after the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, agreed to name the disease in a manner that will minimize cultural, social, and geographical stigma. (DOH, 12 Feb. 2020)</p> <p>WHO categorized the COVID-19 Health Event as "High Risk" regionally and globally, with a total of 43,103 confirmed cases in 24 countries. Local transmission of the disease was also reported in Singapore, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong, Germany, France, Vietnam, South Korea, and Australia. (DOH, 2020)</p> <p>Consultations from different private schools via phone calls thru BLSS-SHD were noted Re: scheduled fieldtrips and JS proms. Action taken was; these private schools were advised and highly encouraged to follow the protocol set by DOH on 2019 nCoV-ARD and refer other vital information and recommendations to DM 051,s.2020 as reference however they have the autonomy to decide whether to continue or not their scheduled activities.</p> <p>NCR SDO-Las Pinas from Feb 3-7, 2020 took the following actions as mitigating factors in fighting 2019 NCoV-ARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -coordinated a meeting with City Council and Department (40 City Councils, Department Heads, City Health Officers and DRRM Officers) -Briefed LGU's on the actions to be undertaken (10 NCov Task Force, DOH Representative and DepEd -Oriented SH/EPS/PSDS's (60 SH,EPS, PSDS's and Health Personnel <p>Same Orientation were provided to teaching and non teaching personnel (85 Participants)</p> <p>Finalized IEC materials</p> <p>Las Pinas SDO recommended to intensify the WINS Program in Schools.</p> <p>Region IX SDO Dipolog City joins the conduct of activities that strengthen the promotion of cleanliness and health of every learners by ensuring the conduct handwashing drill three times a day and encouraged learners to bring tumblers for clean water access and conducted drinking water activity to keep learners hydrated. Posting of IEC materials were hanged in the strategic places.</p>
10 – 11 February 2020	<p>DRRMS posted IEC materials on nCoV in DepEd Central Office</p> <p>DepEd Region V conducted a Regional Press Conference on the Precautionary Measures of the 2019 Novel Corona Virus Acute</p>

	<p>Respiratory Disease</p> <p>DepEd La Union provided IEC in every district that focuses on the promotion of precautionary and safety measures and healthy behaviors.</p> <p>DepEd Compostela Valley conducted a Regional Office Orientation and Updates regarding nCoV during the Kapihan sa Waling-Waling. The following schools conducted Awareness and Prevention Campaign for nCoV-ARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lilimasin National Highschool ✓ Ano Elementary Schools ✓ Bolingit National Highschool ✓ Coliling National Highschool ✓ Ignacio Centeno Elementary School ✓ Nelintap Elementary School <p>Region 8, Southern Leyte: Maasin Office of the City Mayor has declared the suspension of classes for kindergarten and elementary levels as a precautionary measure and in anticipation of any developments that may arise out of the weather disturbance brought about by the north east monsoon currently affecting eastern Visayas.</p>
<p>9</p> <p>February 2020</p>	<p>DepEd NCR with its 16 Divisions continued to facilitate and initiate school health campaigns led by School Health Divisions Personnel and NGO Partners, and conduct coordination activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proper Hand Washing Practice ○ Preventive Measures ○ Distribution of Medical Disposable Face Mask (All Public Schools in Manila), Hand Sanitizer/Ethyl Alcohol & Infrared Forehead Thermometer (Public Schools in Pasig, Valenzuela, Caloocan & 106 Schools in Manila) through donations and partnership with LGUs and NGOs ○ Meetings of School Heads and SDO personnel on policy directives ○ Participation of SDOs in City DRRM Council Meetings <p>DepEd NCR rescheduled the NCR Palaro 2020 from February 23-28 to March 15-20, 2020.</p> <p>DepEd Region V conducted Regional Press Conference on the Precautionary Measures on the nCoV.</p> <p>SDO Pangasinan 1 facilitated Schools Awareness and Information Campaign; Lecture-Based Discussion and Basic Actual Demo Orientation on proper handwashing and use of face mask.</p> <p>DepEd Ilocos Norte to conduct Orientation Meeting of Nurses & DRRM District Coordinators to formulate a Contingency Plan and Preventive Measures to ensure the safety and welfare of the employees and learners in the division.</p>
08 February 2020	<p>Division of Camiguin facilitated nCoV 2019 awareness raising to Division personnel, activated the SDRRMT and set up hand sanitizers to division offices and schools, and will continue to monitor schools and offices for prevention and response to the nCoV2019.</p>
07 February 2020	<p>DRRMS and School Health Division attended the Emergency NDRRMC Full Council Meeting on the 2019-nCoV</p> <p>The Division of Caloocan City conducted room to room teaching on</p>

	proper handwashing and how to prevent nCoV 2019.
06 February 2020	<p>Region V moved the Palarong Bicol as a precautionary measure against 2019-nCoV ARD. The Palarong Bicol will tentatively be scheduled for the last week of March 2020</p> <p>DepEd Sorsogon held meeting with Division School Health Division on preparedness measures for 2019-nCoV ARD and to discuss the roles on DepEd's response to the outbreak</p> <p>DepEd Bukidnon conducted Digital Thermal Scanning of students</p> <p>DepEd Palawan IEC dissemination to schools and social media on 2019-nCoV ARD prevention</p> <p>School orientation and discussions with learners about 2019-nCoV ARD preventive measures</p> <p>DepEd Misamis Oriental activated its Task Force for the management of the Division Response to Novel Corona Virus ARD</p>
05 February 2020	<p>DepEd Bukidnon conducted Digital Thermal Scanning of students</p> <p>School Health Division staff attended the 2019-nCoV-ARD Response Cluster Meeting in NDRRMC</p> <p>Tabaco City Division released a memo on response to 2019-nCoV ARD</p> <p>SDO Puerto Princesa City disseminated IEC materials on the 2019-nCoV ARD, including preventive measures</p> <p>SDO Sorsogon aired a radio program with a medical doctor to discuss the 2019-nCoV ARD</p> <p>DepEd CAR-SDO Abra Division released a memo to conduct One Health Week Phase II in the schools and to Intensification of 2019-nCoV ARD Preventive Measures</p>
04 February 2020	<p>Issued Department Memorandum No. 15, s 2020 on the nCoV policy directives</p> <p>Sec. Leonor M. Briones attended the Senate Hearing to discuss the Government's response to the 2019-nCoV</p> <p>DepEd Misamis Oriental initiated orientation and information drive</p>
03 February 2020	<p>Consulted the Department of Health on the DepEd guidelines for the prevention and control of the spread of the 2019-nCoV ARD</p> <p>Convened the DepEd Quick Response and Recovery Team (QRRT) focusing on the 2019-nCoV ARD to agree on immediate actions needed to limit the spread of the virus in schools</p> <p>DepEd SDO Manila conducted the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on NCOV by health personnel Distribution of Infrared Thermometer by the LGU Checking of Body Temperature of learners and teachers Distribution of Surgical Face Mask to all learners by the LGU Continuous implementation of Hand Washing in the schools
02 February 2020	<p>Issued Department of Education Memorandum No. 11 s, 2020 on the Creation of a Task Force to Manage DepEd Response to the 2019-nCoV ARD delegating the Secretary as Chairperson of the Policy Group and Assistant Secretary for Administration as Head of the Operations Group to be assisted by the Quick Response and Recovery Team members led by the School Health Division</p>
01 February 2020	<p>Issued the Department of Education's Response on Health Problems due to Coronavirus and Re-Emergence of Polio in the Philippines (OUA Memo 08-0120-0598);</p> <p>Attended the 2nd IATF Meeting for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases as an observer, where it was agreed to</p>

	<p>maximize school-based campaigns on the 2019-nCoV ARD; DepEd Regional Offices (CAR, R4-B, R7, R8, R10, R11, R12, and R13) and Division Offices (Panabo City and Calapan City) issued Memorandum on measures to counter the spread of the disease; DepEd Region XI launched Project SHIELD (Strategic Health Intervention to Emerging health threats through IEC [Information Education Campaign] for Learners and educators in the Davao Region);</p> <p>SDO Calapan City conducted a brief orientation for learners and discussed 2019-nCoV ARD during PTA assemblies, attended Emergency CDRMC meeting, integrated discussions on 2019-nCoV ARD on lessons, and encouraged group handwashing activities in schools and frequent hand sanitation; and</p> <p>DepEd Central Office and field offices continued to disseminate IEC materials on the 2019-nCoV ARD, including preventive measures prescribed by the DOH.</p>
--	--

Next Steps and Recommendations

DepEd shall:

Continue to monitor and disseminate updates from DOH and WHO;
Continue to coordinate with regions and divisions on measures against the 2019-nCoV ARD; and

Continue to coordinate with the DepEd Quick Response and Recovery Team (QRRT) for the implementation of measures in response to the 2019-nCoV ARD.

Prepared by:
BLSS-SHD

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report – 22

Data as reported by 11 February 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- No new countries reported cases of 2019-nCoV in the past 24 hours.
- An advanced team is currently in Beijing to prepare an international mission and to determine the questions the international team will want to learn more about: from characteristics of the virus to public health response China put in place to try to contain the virus. The group of international experts, with a range of specializations, will work with Chinese counterparts on increasing understanding of the outbreak to guide global response efforts. Since being notified of the outbreak on 31 December, the WHO Country Office in China, supported by the regional and international offices, has worked to support China, and indeed the world, to scale up the response. A small mission was sent to Wuhan mid-January, and the Director-General visited in January.
- Following WHO best practices for naming of new human infectious diseases, which were developed in consultation and collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO has named the disease COVID-19, short for "coronavirus disease 2019."

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally
43 103 confirmed (2560 new)

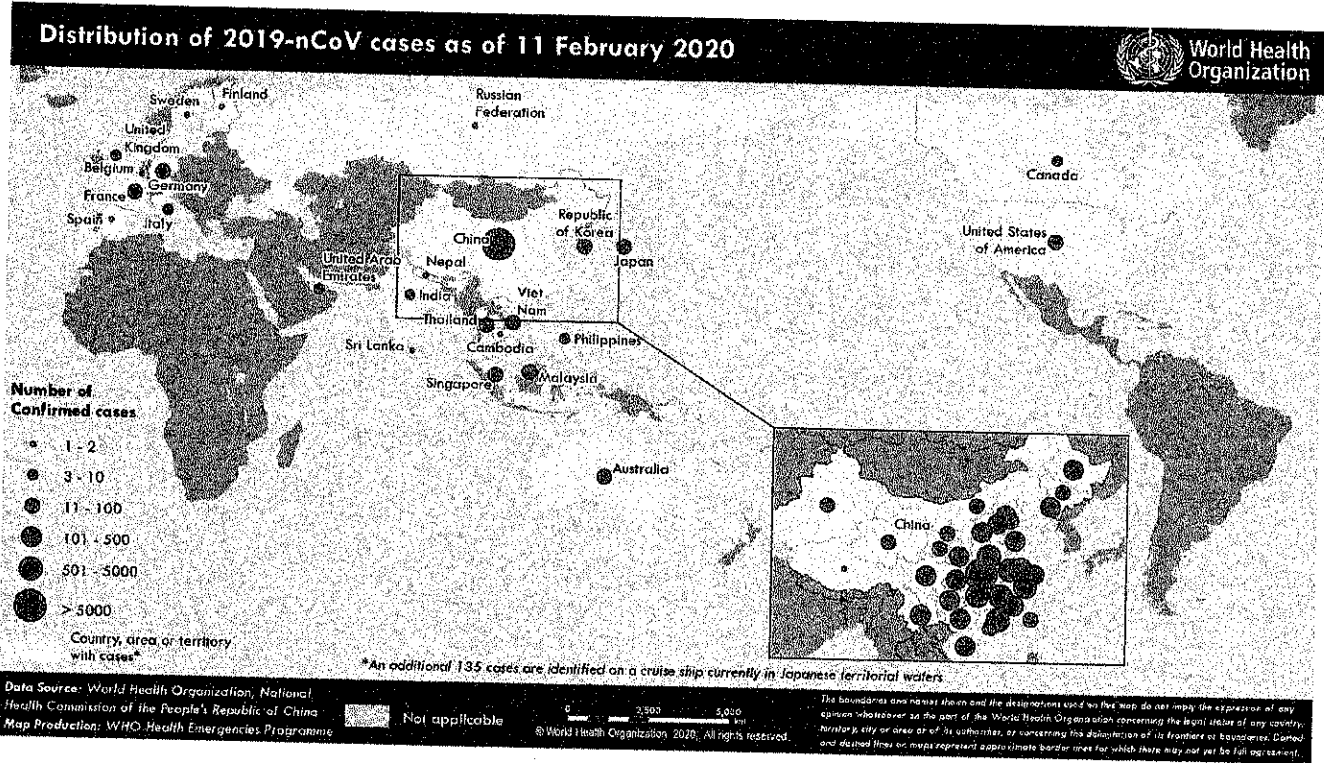
China
42 708 confirmed (2484 new)
7333 severe (849 new)
1017 deaths (108 new)

Outside of China
395 confirmed (76 new)
24 countries
1 death

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 11 February 2020



*The situation report includes information provided by national authorities as of 10 AM Central European Time

TECHNICAL FOCUS: Zoonotic component of 2019-nCoV and human-animal interface

Increasing evidences demonstrate the link between the 2019-nCoV and other similar known coronaviruses (CoV) circulating in bats, and more specifically those of the *Rhinolophus* bat sub-species. These sub-species are abundant and widely present in Southern China, and across Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe. Recent studies indicate that more than 500 CoVs have been identified in bats in China. To be noted that serological studies conducted in rural population living close to bats natural habitat in caves revealed a 2.9% bat-CoV seroprevalence, demonstrating that humans exposure to bat-CoVs might be common.¹

However, the route of transmission to humans at the start of this event remains unclear. Bats are rare in markets in China but hunted and sold directly to restaurants for food.² The current most likely hypothesis is that an intermediary host animal has played a role in the transmission.

Both Chinese and external expert groups are working in trying to identify the animal source of this new virus. Identifying the animal source of the 2019-nCoV would help to ensure that there will be no further future similar outbreaks with the same virus and will also help understanding the initial spread of the disease in the Wuhan area. It would also increase our understanding of the virus and help us understand how these viruses jump from animals to humans. Thus, providing critical knowledge on how to protect us from future similar events. In this regard, strengthening food control and market hygiene activities in live food market will be essential to protect people from similar and other zoonotic diseases.

¹ Wang, N., Li, S.Y., Yang, X.L., Huang, H.M., Zhang, Y.J., Guo, H., Luo, C.M., Miller, M., Zhu, G., Chmura, A.A. and Hagan, E., 2018. Serological evidence of bat SARS-related coronavirus infection in humans, China. *Virologica Sinica*, 33(1), pp.104-107.

² Li, H., Mendelsohn, E., Zong, C., Zhang, W., Hagan, E., Wang, N., Li, S., Yan, H., Huang, H., Zhu, G. and Ross, N., 2019. Human-animal interactions and bat coronavirus spillover potential among rural residents in Southern China. *Biosafety and Health*, 1(2), pp.84-90.

SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, 11 February 2020

Province/Region/City	Confirmed Cases
Hubei	31728
Guangdong	1177
Zhejiang	1117
Henan	1105
Hunan	912
Anhui	860
Jiangxi	804
Jiangsu	515
Chongqing	486
Shandong	486
Sichuan	417
Heilongjiang	360
Beijing	342
Shanghai	302
Fujian	267
Hebei	239
Shaanxi	219
Guangxi	215
Yunnan	149
Hainan	142
Shanxi	122
Guizhou	118
Liaoning	108
Tianjin	96
Gansu	86
Jilin	81
Inner Mongolia	58
Xinjiang	55
Ningxia	53
Hong Kong SAR	42
Qinghai	18
Taipei and environs	18
Macao SAR	10
Xizang	1
Total	42 708

Table 2. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed 2019-nCoV cases and deaths. Data as of 11 February 2020

WHO Region	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed cases (new)	Total cases with travel history to China (new)	Total cases with possible or confirmed transmission outside of China [†] (new)	Total cases with site of transmission under investigation (new)	Total deaths (new)
Western Pacific Region	China [‡]	42 708 (2484)				1017 (108)
	Singapore	45 (2)	22 (1)	23** (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Republic of Korea	28 (1)	13 (0)	12 ^{§§} (0)	3 (1)	0 (0)
	Japan	26 (0)	22 (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Malaysia	18 (0)	15 (0)	3 ^{##} (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Australia	15 (0)	15 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Viet Nam	15 (1)	8 (0)	6 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
	Philippines	3 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)
	Cambodia	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
South-East Asia Region	Thailand	33 (1)	23 (1)	6 ⁺⁺⁺ (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)
	India	3 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Nepal	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Sri Lanka	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	United States of America	13 (1)	11 (1)	2 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Region of the Americas	Canada	7 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
	Germany	14 (0)	2 (0)	12 ^{**} (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
European Region	France	11 (0)	5 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	The United Kingdom	8 (4)	1 (0)	7 ^{***} (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Italy	3 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Russian Federation	2 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Spain	2 (0)	0 (0)	2 [§] (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Belgium	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Finland	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Sweden	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	United Arab Emirates	8 (1)	6 (0)	1 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
	International conveyance (Japan)	135 ^{**} (65)	0 (0)	0 (0)	135 (65)	0 (0)
Eastern Mediterranean Region						
Other						

*Case classifications are based on WHO case definitions for 2019-nCoV.

[†]Location of transmission is classified based on WHO analysis of available official data and may be subject to reclassification as additional data become available.

[‡]Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (42 confirmed cases, 1 death), Macao SAR (10 confirmed cases) and Taipei and environs (18 confirmed cases).

^{**}Cases identified on a cruise ship currently in Japanese territorial waters.

[§]The exposure for both cases occurred outside of Spain.

^{***}The exposure for 6 cases occurred outside of the United Kingdom.

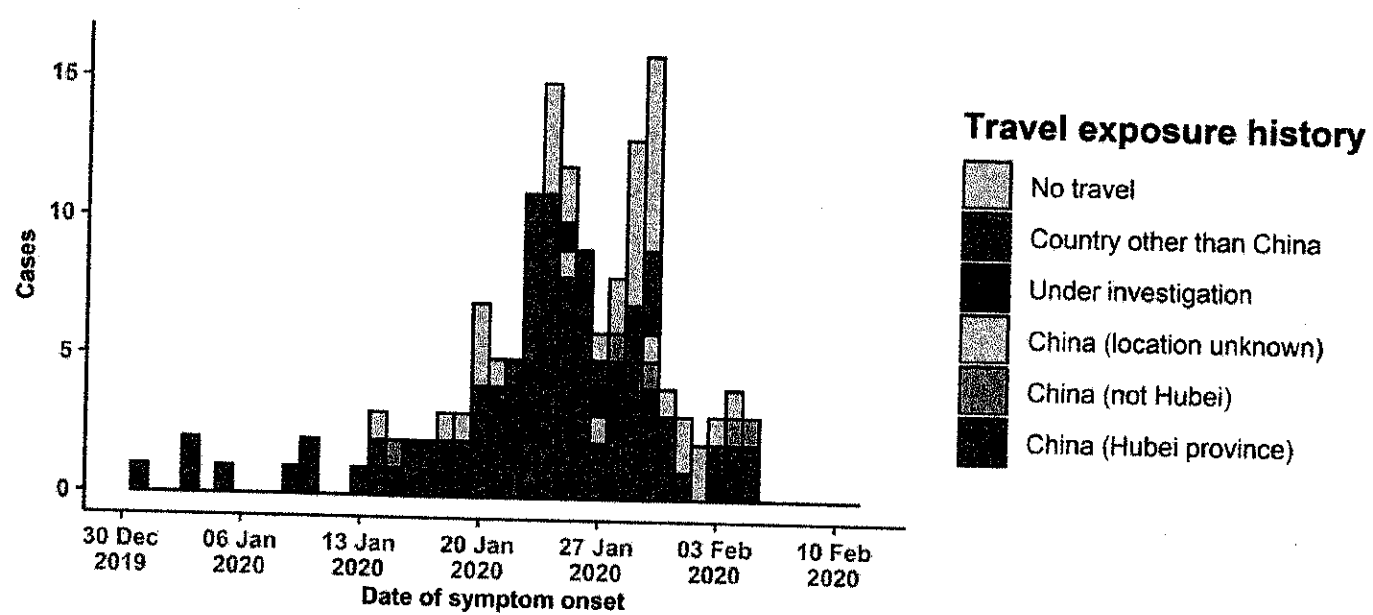
^{††}The exposure for 4 cases occurred outside of Singapore.

^{§§}The exposure for 3 cases occurred outside of Republic of Korea.

^{##}The exposure for 1 case occurred outside of Malaysia.

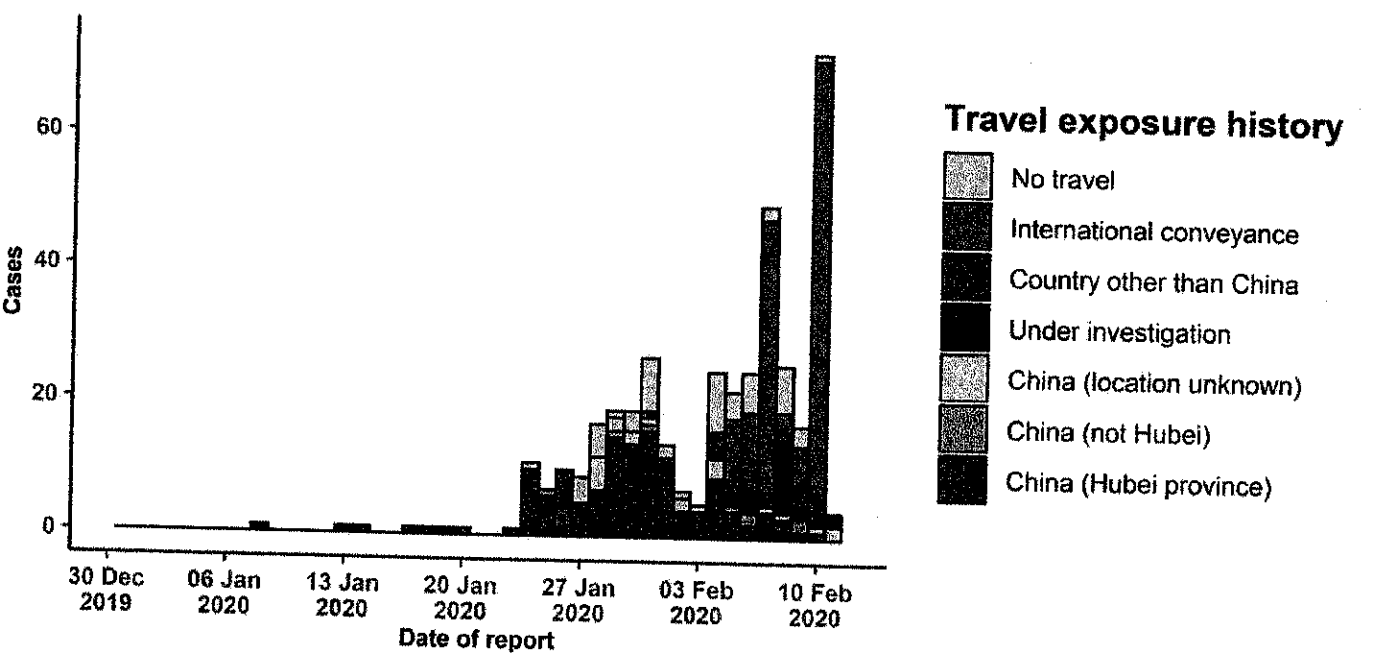
⁺⁺⁺The exposure for 2 cases occurred outside of Thailand.

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=150) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 11 February 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 395 cases reported outside China, 16 were detected while apparently asymptomatic. For the remaining 379 cases, information on date of onset is available only for the 150 cases presented in the epidemiologic curve.

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=395) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 11 February 2020



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in health care settings, implementation of health measures for travelers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- To view all technical guidance documents regarding 2019-nCoV, please go to [this webpage](#).
- WHO is working closely with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have jointly developed a guidance document to provide advice to cabin crew and airport workers, based on country queries. The guidance can be found on the [IATA webpage](#).
- WHO has developed a protocol for the investigation of early cases (the "[First Few X \(FFX\) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#)"). The protocol is designed to gain an early understanding of the key clinical, epidemiological and virological characteristics of the first cases of 2019-nCoV infection detected in any individual country, to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce potential spread and impact of infection.
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO has developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis, advice on the use of masks during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) outbreak, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus, risk communication and community engagement](#) and [Global Surveillance for human infection with novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#).
- WHO has prepared [disease commodity package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- WHO has activated of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO has developed an [online course](#) to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses.
- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of 2019-nCoV, help understand spread, severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of

countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. Several protocols are available here: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/early-investigations>

- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, which are updated regularly.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within health care facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their health care provider.



[FAQs \(/faq\)](#)

[Health Maps \(http://healthatlas.doh.gov.ph\)](http://healthatlas.doh.gov.ph)

AUXILIARY MENU

YOU ARE HERE: [HOME \(/\)](#)

[Home \(/\)](#)

[About DOH \(/about-us\)](#)

[Policies and Laws](#)

[Information Resources](#)

[Press Releases \(/press-releases\)](#)

[Health Calendar \(/health-calendar\)](#)

[Secretary's Corner](#)

[Procurement \(/procurement\)](#)

[Health Systems](#)

DOH UPDATES THE PUBLIC ON THE COVID-19 HEALTH EVENT

Press Release / 12 Feb 2020

The Department of Health (DOH) has adopted "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)" for the name of the disease caused by the Novel Coronavirus. This came after the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, agreed to name the disease in a manner that will minimize cultural, social, and geographical stigma.

The WHO categorized the COVID-19 Health Event as "High Risk" regionally and globally, with a total of 43,103 confirmed cases in 24 countries. Local transmission of the disease was also reported in Singapore, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong, Germany, France, Vietnam, South Korea, and Australia.

We can already see that local transmission is happening in other countries. These developments are compelling reasons to prepare mitigation mechanisms for the possibility of community spread. We are continuously assessing the situation and crafting our own guidelines, based on available evidence, to combat the threat of the COVID-19," Health Secretary Francisco T. Duque said.

Updates on Repatriates under Quarantine

Yesterday, two repatriates (1-year-old male and 34-year-old female) were brought to Jose B. Lingad Memorial General Hospital due to diarrhea and abdominal discomfort. Both tested negative for the 2019-nCoV and will be sent back to New Clark City to complete the 14-day quarantine period.

We are checking on our repatriates twice a day to ensure that they are properly being cared for, and we will be providing sim card cell cards for those who don't have mobile access within the facility. Daily activities are organized to keep them busy and lessen their boredom. We are likewise facilitating psychosocial processing to ensure their mental well-being," Duque assured.

Updates on Patients Under Investigation

As of 12NN today, there are 238 PUI cases currently admitted in various health facilities, while 165 PUIs have been discharged. Meanwhile, 208 PUIs have tested negative and 3 tested positive for the Novel Coronavirus. There are 197 cases pending test results from RITM.

Updates on Contact Tracing

As of February 12, the Epidemiology Bureau, together with the PNP-CIDG, has identified all 455 contacts of the first and second cases of COVID-19. Of the 455 contacts, 277 (61%) have been interviewed and 44 contacts found to be symptomatic have been admitted as PUIs.

On the third confirmed case, a total of 246 (34%) out of 731 contacts were traced, including co-passengers and individual contacts from hotels and hospitals. Currently, 164 (22%) contacts have been interviewed, of which 149 were placed on home quarantine and 15 symptomatic contacts have been categorized as PUIs and admitted for isolation and monitoring.