BLUF:

- (U) As of 9 APR, CDC reports 432,554 confirmed cases (14,829 deaths) in all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Current hotspots include NY, IL, MD, GA, WA, VA, Guam, and HI.

- (U) Confirmed COVID-19 cases are rapidly accelerating in the U.S., an increase expected due to amplified testing capacity and ongoing community spread. As of 9 APR, CDC is reporting widespread transmission of COVID-19 in 32 (+7) U.S. states and Guam.

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GLOBAL COVID-19 SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY #12
9 APR 2020

(U) CASE REPORT: From mid-DEC 2019 to 9 APR 2020, 1,502,618 (+550,717) confirmed cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) including 83,149 (+41,631) deaths have been reported in 216 (+9) countries, regions, and territories worldwide. Per WHO, local transmission has been documented in 183 (+19) countries. Countries with the highest cumulative case counts include the U.S. (29% of cases, 18% of deaths), Spain (10% of cases, 18% of deaths), Italy (9% of cases, 21% of deaths), Germany (8% of cases, 3% of deaths), France (6% of cases, 13% of deaths), and China (6% of cases, 4% of deaths). On 8 APR, WHO reported that one-third of the world’s population is now under COVID-19 movement restrictions.

(U) On 26 MAR, the U.S. Secretary of Defense issued a 60-day stop movement order for all SMs, DoD civilians, and families overseas. DoD is currently considering extending the order past 60 days. The U.S. Secretary of Defense also ordered all DoD installations to implement Health Protection Condition (HPCON) Charlie on 26 MAR.

(FOUO) Confirmed COVID-19 cases are rapidly accelerating in the U.S., an increase expected due to amplified testing capacity and ongoing community spread. As of 8 APR, CDC is reporting widespread transmission of COVID-19 in 32 (+7) U.S. states and Guam. As of 9 APR, CDC reports 432,554 (+246,453) confirmed cases (14,829 (+11,226) deaths) have in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (see map). CDC has reported 7,513 (+5,147) cases and 25 deaths in U.S. healthcare workers as of 9 APR. The U.S. President has approved major disaster declarations for 47 (+19) states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

(U) BACKGROUND: On 7 JAN, Chinese health officials reported the isolation of a novel coronavirus (subsequently labelled “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)”) from a sample collected from one of 27 hospitalized cases of viral pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan, China. Chinese health authorities subsequently made the full genetic sequence public, enabling other countries to develop PCR assays for the detection of SARS-CoV-2. On 11 MAR, the WHO Director-General declared COVID-19 a pandemic, the first to be caused by a coronavirus.

(FOUO) MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES & DIAGNOSTICS: On 4 FEB, the U.S. FDA issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for patients who meet the CDC criteria for COVID-19 testing, enabling emergency use of the test kit in the U.S. On 5 FEB, CDC began shipping diagnostic test kits to qualified state/local public health and DoD laboratories; 95 (+1) public health labs have received test kits from CDC as of 7 APR.

(U) TRANSMISSION: CDC reports that droplet spread (exposure within six feet of someone with respiratory symptoms) and contaminated surfaces (touching a droplet-contaminated surface and then touching the eyes and mouth) continue to be the major routes of transmission of SARS-CoV-2. A 23 MAR MMWR article on COVID-19 outbreaks on cruise ships from FEB to MAR 2020 found that up to 47% of the Diamond Princess passengers and crew had asymptomatic infections, facilitating rapid transmission of the virus. Additionally, COVID-19 viral RNA was identified on surfaces in cabins of both symptomatic and asymptomatic passengers for up to 17 days after cabins had been vacated (but before disinfection procedures were conducted). In the case of the outbreak on the U.S. West Coast based Grand Princess, viral transmission from crew members to passengers occurred across multiple consecutive voyages. An 8 APR MMWR article described community transmission in Chicago, IL among participants of two family gatherings prior to social distancing orders being put in place.
TRANSMISSION (Con’t):

(U) CDC reports that the onset of viral shedding and period of infectiousness for SARS-CoV-2 are not yet known. It is possible that viral RNA may be detectable in the upper or lower respiratory tract for weeks after illness onset, similar to what occurs with MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV, however, the presence of viral RNA does not necessarily mean the presence of infectious virus. There are also instances of asymptomatic (cases where the virus was detected, but the individual never developed symptoms) and pre-symptomatic (cases where virus was detected shortly before the individual developed symptoms) infections, seen in Singapore and a long-term care facility in WA State. It is unknown whether non-respiratory body fluids from an infected person (vomit, urine, breast milk, or semen) can carry viable SARS-CoV-2 virus. Based on the existing literature, CDC considers the incubation period of COVID-19 to range from 2-14 days. A 31 MAR JAMA article reported that of 131 people with mild influenza-like illness (ILI) who presented to the Los Angeles Medical Center between MAR 12-13 and MAR 15-16, 5% were positive for COVID-19, suggesting community transmission and the need for stronger mitigation strategies. The analysis excluded persons with travel exposures, known contact with travelers, or those who were severely ill or admitted for respiratory tract infections. On 3 APR, an MMWR article found that 11% of patients presenting with respiratory symptoms to urgent care centers in Santa Clara, CA during MAR 5-14 were positive for COVID-19. On 3 APR, CDC released a new report, COVIDView, that summarizes and interprets key indicators from a number of existing surveillance systems, and includes information related to COVID-19 outpatient visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations and deaths, as well as laboratory data. This report is updated weekly.

(U) On 6 APR, the USDA confirmed that a tiger with respiratory illness at the Bronx zoo in NYC was the first animal in the U.S. to test positive for SARS-CoV-2 virus. Samples from the tiger were tested after several lions and tigers at the zoo showed symptoms of respiratory illness. Public health officials believe that the animals became ill after exposure to a zoo employee. The zoo has been closed to the public since mid-MAR, and the first tiger showed signs of illness on 27 MAR. All of the large cats are expected to recover, and there is no evidence that other zoo animals are ill to date. USDA states that there is no evidence to suggest that any animals, including pets or livestock, can transmit SARS-CoV-2 to people. A 31 MAR article from Chinese researchers showed that SARS-CoV-2 could replicate efficiently in the respiratory tracts of cats and ferrets and was transmissible between cats via respiratory droplets.