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Konu : Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün Yeni Koronavirüs Hakkındaki Güncel Verileri

Sirküler No :142

Sayın Üyemiz,

İlgi : ICS'nin 03.02.2020 tarihli ve LAC(20)04 sayılı yazısı.

Uluslararası Deniz Ticaret Odası (International Chamber of Shipping-ICS) tarafından gönderilen ilgi yazı ile, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün (World Health Organization-WHO) yayınladığı ve 02.02.2020 tarihi itibarıyla Çin ve diğer ülkeden bildirilen yeni koronavirüs (novel coronavirus - 2019-nCoV) akut solunum yolu hastalık vaka tabloları ve dünya dağılım haritasını içeren rapor ile Yeni KoronaVirüs hakkındaki güncel bilgiler Odamıza iletilmiştir. ICS tarafından konu hakkında üyeler için düzenli olarak güncelleme yapılacağı belirtilmiştir.

Bahse konu yazıda;

1.Herhangi bir ülke tarafından 02.02.2020 tarihi itibarıyla yeni 2019-nCoV vakası bildirilmediği,

2.WHO'nun, bazı ülkelere gelen vakalar hakkında bilgi aldığı ve yeni vakaların saptanması durumunda ek bilgilerin zamanında paylaşılmasını talep ettiği,

3.Çin dışında yeni koronavirüs kaynaklı ilk ölümün Filipinler'de tespit edildiği, vefat eden hastanın, Filipinler'de teyit edilen ilk hasta ile yakın temas halinde olduğu,

4.Zamanında ve güvenilir bilgiye olan yüksek talep nedeniyle, WHO teknik risk iletişim ve sosyal medya ekiplerinin, asılsız haber ve söylentileri uygun şekilde izlemek ve yanıtlamak için dikkatli bir şekilde çalıştığı,

5.WHO'nun yeni koronavirüs ile ilgili stratejik hedeflerinin;

a.Yakın temaslar ve sağlık çalışanları arasındaki ikincil enfeksiyonları azaltmak da dahil olmak üzere insandan insana bulaşmanın sınırlanması, bulaşma ile çoğalma ve hastalığın Çin'den uluslararası yayılmasının önlenmesi,

b.Enfekte hastalar için optimize edilmiş bakım hizmetlerinin sağlanması da dahil olmak üzere, hastaların erken teşhis edilmesi, kontrol altında tutulması ve tedavilerinin yapılması,

c.Hayvansal kaynaklı yayılmanın belirlenmesi ve azaltılması,

d.Klinik şiddet, bulaşma ve enfeksiyonun derecesi, tedavi seçenekleri ile ilgili önemli bilinmeyenlerin ele alınması ve teşhis, tedavi ve aşı gelişiminin hızlandırılması,

e.Kritik risk ve olay bilgilerinin tüm topluluklara iletilmesi ve yanlış bilgilerin önlenmesi,

f.Sektörler arası ortaklıklarla sosyal ve ekonomik etkinin minimize edilmesi,

6.Diğer koronavirüsler Orta Doğu Solunum Sendromu (MERS) ve Şiddetli Akut Solunum Sendromu (SARS) nedeniyle önceki salgınlar sırasında, hastalığın insandan insana bulaşmasının damlacıklar, temas ve mikrobik enfeksiyonları taşıyabilen cansız nesnelere ile gerçekleştiği, yeni koronavirüsün de yayılmasının benzer şekilde olduğu,

7.Akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonlarının genel bulaşma riskini azaltmak için temel ilkelerin;

a.Akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonu olan kişilerle yakın temastan kaçınılması,

b.Özellikle hasta kişiler veya buldukları ortamla direkt temas sonrasında ellerin düzenli olarak yıkanması,

c.Korunaksız çiftlik ya da vahşi hayvanlar ile direkt temastan kaçınılması,

d.Akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonu olan kişilerin genel görgü kurallarını uygulaması (mesafeyi korumak, öksürük ve hapşırımları tek kullanımlık mendil veya kıyafetlerle kapatmak ve elleri yıkamak),

e.Sağlık kuruluşlarında, hastanelerde, özellikle acil servislerde standart enfeksiyon önleme ve kontrol uygulamalarının geliştirilmesi, olduğu hususları yer almaktadır.

Bilgilerinize arz ve rica ederim.

Saygılarımla,

e-imza

İsmet SALİHOĞLU
Genel Sekreter

Ek: İlgili yazı (7 sayfa)

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3rd February 2020

LAC(20)04

To: Labour Affairs Committee

Copy: All Members

WHO NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (2019-NCOV) UPDATE AS OF 2nd FEBRUARY 2020

Action Required: *Members are invited to note the information below which was posted on the WHO website yesterday. ICS will continue to monitor the situation and advise members as appropriate.*

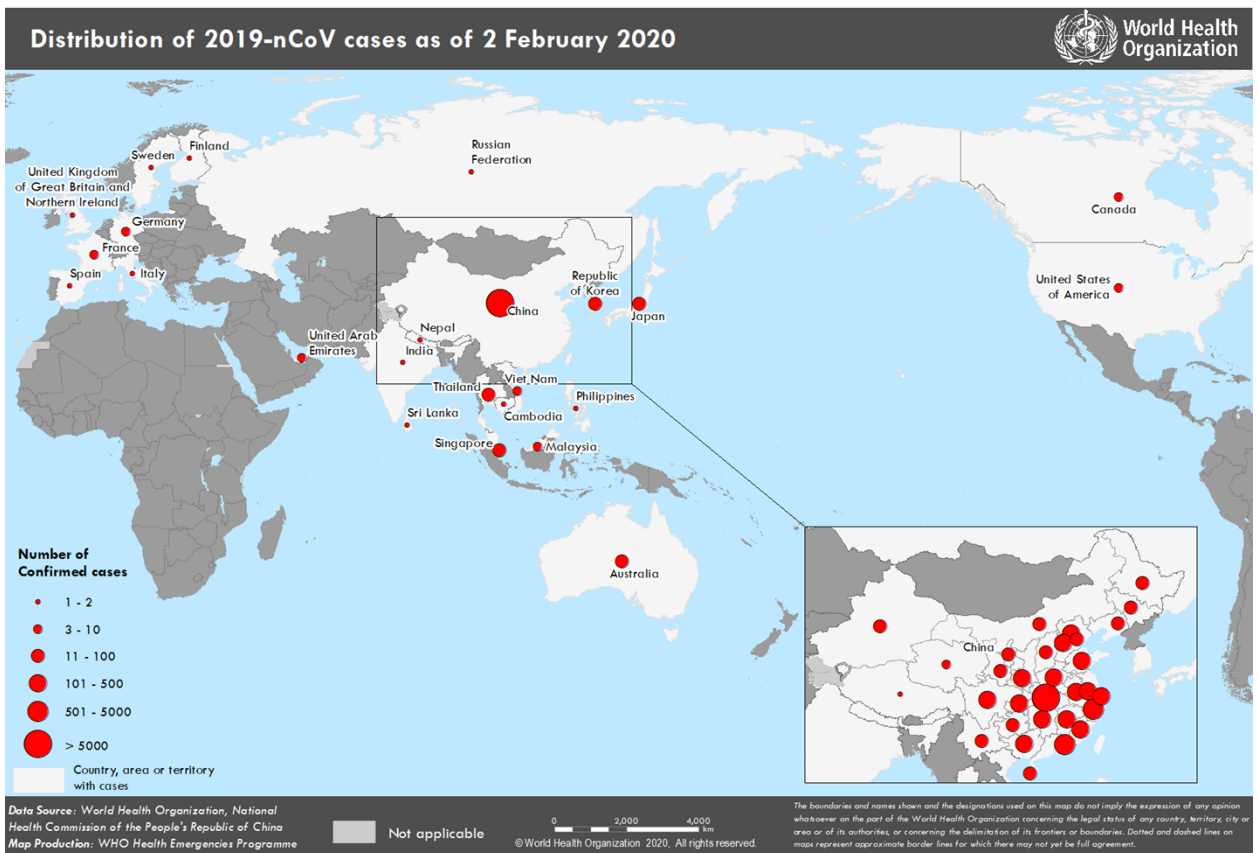
This report includes tables identifying the latest numbers of cases and their locations globally. This information will be updated for members on a regular basis.

Highlights

- No new countries reported cases of 2019-n-cov than on the prior day.
- WHO is receiving information about cases from a number of countries and is requesting additional information to be shared on a timely basis as further cases emerge.
- The first death outside of China was reported in the Philippines. The patient was in close contact with the first patient confirmed in the Philippines.
- Due to the high demand for timely and trustworthy information WHO technical risk communication and social media teams are closely working to track and respond to myths and rumors as appropriate.

Situation in Numbers

Region	Confirmed Numbers	Confirmed New cases	Risk
Globally	14557	2604	
China - all	14411	2590	Very High
China - severe	2110	315	Very High
China - deaths	304	45	Very High
Outside of China	146	14	High
No of affected countries apart from China	23	1 death	



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 by a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and case management, identification and follow up of contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness- raising in the population and risk communication.

MANAGING THE 2019-NCOV 'INFODEMIC'

The 2019-nCoV outbreak and response has resulted in a massive 'infodemic' - over-abundance of information – some accurate and some not – that makes it hard for people to find trustworthy sources and reliable guidance when required.

Due to a high demand for timely and trustworthy information about 2019-nCoV, WHO technical risk communication and social media teams have worked closely to track and respond to myths and rumours. Through its Geneva headquarters, regional offices and partners, WHO is working hard to identify the most prevalent rumors that can potentially harm public health, including false prevention measures or cures. The myths are refuted with evidence-based public health information and advice on the 2019-nCoV, including myth busters, via social media and their website.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

WHO has:

- developed a protocol to investigate early cases (the “First Few X (FFX) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection”). This 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.
- been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases were reported. and informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- developed interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, advice on using masks during home care and in health care settings for 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
- prepared disease commodity package that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
- provided recommendations to reduce risk of transmission from animals to humans.
- published an updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- developed an online course to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses. providing guidance on early investigations, critical to carry out early in a new virus outbreak.
- Data collected will 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.
- 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.
- working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

LATEST RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE

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

- 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 healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO still does not recommend any specific health measures for travelers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travelers should seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider.

SURVEILLANCE

Table 1: Confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, 2 February 2020

Province/ Region/ City	Confirmed Cases
Hubei	9074
Zhejiang	661
Guangdong	604
Henan	493
Hunan	463
Anhui	340
Jiangxi	333
Chongqing	262
Sichuan	236
Jiangsu	231
Shandong	225
Beijing	183
Shanghai	177
Fujian	159
Shaanxi	116
Guangxi	111
Hebei	104
Yunnan	99
Heilongjiang	95
Liaoning	64
Hainan	63
Shanxi	56
Gansu	45
Tianjin	40
Guizhou	38
Ningxia	28
Inner Mongolia	26
Xinjiang	23
Jilin	21
Hong Kong SAR	14
Taipei	10
Qinghai	9
Macau SAR	7
Xizang	1
Total	14411

Table 2. Countries, territories or areas with reported cases as of 2 February 2019

Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed Cases
China*	14411
Japan	20
Republic of Korea	15
Viet Nam	7
Singapore	18
Australia	12
Malaysia	8
Cambodia	1
Philippines	2
South-East Asia	19
Thailand	
Nepal	1
Sri Lanka	1
India	2
Region of the Americas	8
United States of America	
Canada	4
European Region	
France	6
Finland	1
Germany	8
Italy	2
Russian Federation	2
Spain	1
Sweden	1
United Kingdom	2
Eastern Mediterranean	5
United Arab Emirates	
Total Confirmed cases	14557

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