Attached is an evolving draft agenda for the SD-CD meeting on Feb. 5, 9-11 AM, Building 1, Room 151. Also attached are the draft minutes of the Jan. 15 SD meeting, as well as two documents that contain selected current information as of today on the 2019-nCoV outbreak.

Thanks.
DRAFT Agenda
Meeting of Scientific and Clinical Directors
Wednesday, February 5, 2020  9-11 AM
Building 1, Wilson Hall

[NOTE: The SD-CD meetings will be routinely from 9-11 AM on first Wednesdays of each month in Wilson Hall unless otherwise stated.]

1. Draft Minutes of January 15, 2020 SD Meeting

Attachments:
1. Draft Minutes from the January 15, 2020 SD Meeting
2. For current information regarding the 2019-nCoV outbreak, please see the accompanying documents.

Future Agenda Items:
DRAFT MINUTES
MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC DIRECTORS

January 15, 2020  9:00 a.m.
Building 1, Room 151

Present:
Dr. Gottesman, Chair  Dr. Kunos
Dr. Wyatt, Exec. Sec.  Dr. Leapman
Dr. Dearolf, Asst. Exec. Sec.  Dr. Mascola
Dr. Amara  Ms. McGowan
Dr. Balaban  Dr. Misteli
Dr. Bushnell (by phone)  Dr. Nápoles
Dr. Chanock (by phone)  Dr. Newman (Act.)
Dr. Dahut  Dr. Role
Dr. Ferrucci  Dr. Schneeweis (Act.)
Dr. Gallin  Dr. Simeonov
Dr. Griffith  Dr. Stratakis
Dr. Hoffman  Dr. Valantine
Dr. Kastner  Dr. Zeldin
Dr. Krause

Substitutes:
Dr. Bodenreider (for Dr. Corn)  Dr. Sartorelli (for Dr. O’Shea)
Dr. Landsman (for Dr. Ostell)

Absent:
Dr. Baxevanis  Dr. Johnson
Ms. Berko  Dr. Merlino
Dr. Berridge  Dr. O’Shea
Dr. Corn (Act.)  Dr. Ostell
Dr. Gilman  Mr. Wheeland
Dr. Holland

Guests:
Mr. Ben Butler, OGC  Dr. Sharon Milgram, OITE
Ms. Laura Carter, OIR  Dr. Elyssa Monzack, NIDCD/TDC
Dr. Yewon Cheon, OITE  Dr. Roland Owens, OIR
Dr. Lori Conlan, OITE  Dr. Kathy Partin, OIR
Dr. Arlyn Garcia-Perez, OIR  Ms. Rena Rodriguez, NCI
Dr. Carl Hashimoto, OIR/OSWD  Dr. Philip Wang, OITE
Mr. Joe Kleinman, OIR  Mr. Christopher Wanjek, OIR
Ms. Margaret McBurney, OIR

1. Minutes of the December 4, 2019 Meeting:
The minutes were approved with no additions or corrections.

2. Issues Regarding Trainees at NIH:
Dr. Milgram noted issues with \textsuperscript{(b)(5)}.

\textsuperscript{(b)(5)}

3. Review of Existing Guidance on Navigating International Interactions and Avoiding Inappropriate Foreign Influences on Their Research:
Dr. Gottesman stated that Julie Muroff, JD, LLM, has been appointed as NIH Senior Advisor for Research Integrity. She continues as the Acting Director of the NIH Center for Cooperative Resolution (the Ombudsman Office).
Additional guidance and support can be obtained from the Office of Intramural Research, the Division of International Services, the Intelligence Coordinator/DPSAC, the NIH Ethics Office, and from Ms. Muroff.

4. From the ORS Director – Monthly Contamination Surveys, Performance by DRS Contractor:
Ms. McGowan stated that the NRC license requires that posted labs submit a monthly contamination survey. Currently there are 563 posted labs.

5. Review of Nominations for NIH Director Lectures:
Dr. Role presented the nominees for the NIH WALS named lectures. These included:
- Rolla E. Dyer Lecture (Infectious Diseases)
- G. Burroughs Mider Lecture (Intramural Investigator)
- Margaret Pittman Lecture (Supporting the Careers of Women Scientists)
- Marshall Nirenberg Lecture (Genetics)
- J. Edward Rall Lecture (Cultural)
- NIH Director’s Lectures (Leading researchers from around the globe)

The Scientific Directors voted on the nominations, and the names of the selected candidates will be presented to Dr. Collins.

6. Nomination of Scientist Emeritus:
Dr. Robert London, NIEHS, was enthusiastically approved as Scientist Emeritus.

7. From the DDIR:
- The OIR will communicate, using a monthly email, many of the information items currently listed in the annual management controls survey.
2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Partners' Briefing 31 January 2020

Gauden Galea, WHO Representative China
Sylvie Briand, Director, Epidemic and Pandemic Diseases, WHO HQ
The Chinese Government is to be congratulated for the extraordinary measures it has taken to contain the outbreak. WHO Director-General, Dr Tedros
International Health Regulations (2005)

- Legally binding treaty
- 196 States Parties
- In force 15 June 2007

Member States must report, respond and cooperate

WHO coordinates
What is a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)?

- Issued by WHO Director-General upon the advice of the Emergency Committee
  - Temporary recommendations – significant political and practical force.
  - Protective for affected country(ies) when other countries take additional measures beyond evidence-based recommendations.
  - PHEIC determination reflects the global situation and not the individual country
PHEIC declared on 30 Jan 2020

- PHEIC declaration is not a judgement of the Chinese response but to trigger action outside of China.
- The main reason for the declaration is not for what’s happening in China but because:
  - H2H transmission in other countries
  - Countries implementing travel and other restrictions exceeding WHO recommendations
  - Concerns for countries with weak health system.

WHO continues to have confidence in China’s capacity to control the outbreak
The recommendations

- The committee made a set of recommendations that are evidence-based and commensurate with public health risks – to:
  - Support countries with weaker health systems
  - Accelerate the development of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics
  - Combat the spread of rumours and misinformation
  - Work together in spirit of solidarity and cooperation.

*The Committee does not recommend any travel and trade restrictions*
“The Committee does not recommend any travel or trade restriction based on the current information available.”
Introduction

What is a coronavirus?
Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that infect both animals and humans. Human coronaviruses can cause mild disease similar to a common cold, while others cause more severe disease (such as MERS - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and SARS – Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Some coronaviruses that are found in animals can infect humans – these are known as zoonotic diseases.

How are coronaviruses spread?
Human coronaviruses are usually spread through by droplets (coughing) and close personal unprotected contact with an infected person (kissing, touching, shaking hands).

What are the symptoms?
Signs and symptoms are typically respiratory symptoms and include fever, cough, shortness of breath, and other cold-like symptoms.
What is known about the disease identified in Wuhan China?

- It is caused by a novel coronavirus (called 2019-nCoV)
- Infection with this virus causes respiratory disease ranging from mild to severe disease (approx. 20%)
- Some infected patients have died from infection (people with serious underlying medical conditions are more at risk for severe disease and death)

What is NOT known about the disease?

- Where it came from?
- How easily is it spreads between people?
- Who is vulnerable to infection?
Zoonotic diseases and human spread

1. Transmission between animal hosts
2. Transmission from animal host to humans
3. Transmission between humans

31/01/2020
Timeline of the outbreak

- China reports to WHO a total of 59 patients with pneumonia of unknown etiology
- Japan reports 1 case
- Thailand reports a second case
- A second death reported in China

Dec 2019
- 1st case December 12
- Cases linked to a Seafood Market in Wuhan City China. The Market was closed 01.01.20 for environmental sanitation and disinfection

January Week 1
30.12 - 05.01
- Diagnostic test developed & confirms 41 cases in China
- Thailand reports 1 case
- 1 death reported in China
- WHO website with updated general and travel guidance launched
- China shares the genetic sequence of nCoV

Week 2
06.01 - 12.01

Week 4
20.01 - 26.01
- Total of 844 officially reported confirmed cases
- 25 deaths reported
- 16 health care workers have tested positive
- Some human to human transmission is occurring, the extent of which is not known
- On 22-23 January 2020, WHO’s Director-General convened the Emergency Committee. The DG decided not to declare a public health emergency at this time
Current: Week 5 as of 29 January 2020

- Globally, **7,812 cases** of 2019-nCoV, including 1,371 severe cases and 170 deaths (global CFR is 2.2%)
- A **total of 12,167** suspected cases have been reported by the National Health Commission of China and additional cases are expected
- In Mainland China, 59% of the case are in Hubei province; the other cases are spread out in 31 provinces, territories or municipalities
- 76 cases reported outside China in 16 countries; 69 cases had recent travel to Wuhan city, Hubei Province or China. Seven are close contact of confirmed case of 2019-nCoV or Chinese tourists of Wuhan
Exportations of travellers from Wuhan to international destinations (52 cases as of 27 January 2020)

Distribution of nCov cases as of 27 January 2020 and International Destinations from Wuhan Tianhe International Airport (WUH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Passengers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phuket</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong City</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka South Korea</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka North Korea</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phuket</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho Chi Minh City</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat Thani</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
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<td>Surat Thani</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brexit</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These airports received at least 10,000 estimated passengers from October 2018 - October 2019.

Number of confirmed cases:
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- > 5

Flight Paths:
- < 50,000 passengers
- ≥ 50,000 passengers

Country, area or territory

Data Source: World Health Organization, International Air Transport Association

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines.
Reported cases (confirmed and suspected) in Mainland China as of 29 Jan 2020
The disease characteristics

- How easily does 2019-nCoV transmit? (R₀=2.2)
- How does it compare with other respiratory epidemic diseases: SARS, MERS, pandemic influenza
  - Severity (2019-nCoV: CFR between 1-2%, SARS CFR=10%, MERS CFR = 13 to 30%)
  - Transmissibility (spread, asymptomatic people?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>2019-nCoV</th>
<th>SARS</th>
<th>MERS</th>
<th>Other HCoV[^4]</th>
<th>Influenza - seasonal</th>
<th>Influenza Pandemic - 2009 H1N1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic/subclinical</td>
<td>CCDC reports likely, no evidence so far</td>
<td>0.10% [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.2–0.18]</td>
<td>21% of confirmed MERS-CoV cases - likely asymptomatic transmission</td>
<td>Likely, but not good evidence (HCoVs detected in general population with no symptoms)</td>
<td>16% (95% CI: 13%, 19%) from outbreak data, but low viral shedding</td>
<td>16% (95% CI: 13%, 19%) from outbreak data, but low viral shedding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infodemic and risk communication

根据欧美权威媒体消息：昨日欧美股市烟草类股票大幅跳升，全球最大的烟草公司菲力普莫里斯的股票大涨21%，英美烟草公司的股票也暴涨了18%。起因是世界卫生组织（WHO）的一位官员在早间的新闻发布会上说：在紧急筛选抗菌药物的药物中，已经初步确认了一些有效药物，其中以古古丁杀菌效果最佳。他说，人体可承受一定剂量的尼古丁，这已是常识，而且有可靠的实验数据和统计数据为依据，而且这一方法有点中国特色中医的以毒攻毒的理论。这位官员进一步说：据WHO的统计，目前全球SARS死亡者中，没有一位是烟民；而且在目前所有的感染者中，吸烟者只占1%，而且均是吸烟资历较浅的人，并且其症状较其他普通感染者轻。

WHO的高层官员说：他们将进一步对此展开研究，以便发现吸烟与防SARS之间的内在关系。

以上WHO发布的消息对欧美人们的日常生活及经济活动产生了重大影响。除烟草类股票上涨外，许多戒烟者都被重新旧业，同时许多以前反感二手烟的人，也跃跃欲试的点
What is being done to control the outbreak?

What are affected countries doing?
- In China, Hubei province: control and mitigation of impact
- In China, outside Hubei: stop transmission
- Countries with imported cases: stop transmission
- Other countries: readiness

What is WHO doing?
- Leadership under the IHR framework (EC, temporary recommendations)
- Research coordination (R&D to fasttrack new drugs and vaccines)
- Evidence-based technical assistance to countries
- Support counterparts and collaborate with partners in China
Key protective measures

- Greet each other without physical contact
- Try to maintain a distance of 1 metre between you and others
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water or use hand sanitiser
- If you do wear a mask, learn how to put it on, take it off and dispose of it correctly. If it becomes moist, replace it
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze, dispose of tissues immediately and wash your hands