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WORLDWIDE REACH. HUMAN TOUCH.

Outbreaks and Pandemics: Managing Wide-Scale Health Emergencies

Dr. Daniel Slaim, Regional Medical Director, International SOS

Joe Gleason, Director, Risk Management Services, AHT Insurance

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2020

Outbreak of pneumonia started in Wuhan, China

- December 2019: First cases reported. Most initial cases were associated with South China Seafood Market. Some human to human transmission
- Identified as novel (new) coronavirus. Termed 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
- Feb 11, 2020: Virus renamed as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Disease renamed as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- March 11, 2020: WHO declares pandemic.





Total Confirmed
183,372

Confirmed Cases by
Country/Region/Sovereignty

- 81,058** China
- 27,980** Italy
- 14,991** Iran
- 9,942** Spain
- 8,320** Korea, South
- 7,588** Germany
- 6,664** France
- 4,661** US
- 2,330** Switzerland
- 1,553** United Kingdom
- 1,414** Netherlands
- 1,360** Norway
- 1,132** Austria
- 1,121** Sweden
- 1,058** Belgium
- 1,007** Denmark
- 833** Japan
- 696** Cruise Ship



Cumulative Confirmed Cases Active Cases

155
countries/regions

Lancet Inf Dis Article: [Here](#). Mobile Version: [Here](#). Visualization: [JHU CSSE](#). Automation Support: [Esri Living Atlas team](#) and [JHU APL](#).
 Data sources: [WHO](#), [CDC](#), [ECDC](#), [NHC](#) and [DXY](#) and local media reports. Read more in this [blog](#). [Contact US](#). [FAQ](#).
 Downloadable database: [GitHub](#): [Here](#). Feature layer: [Here](#).
 Confirmed cases include presumptive positive cases.

Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)
3/17/2020, 7:33:05 AM

Total Deaths
7,167

3,111 deaths
Hubei China

2,158 deaths
Italy

853 deaths
Iran

342 deaths
Spain

148 deaths
France France

81 deaths
Korea, South

55 deaths
United Kingdom United Kingdom

48 deaths
Washington US

28 deaths
Japan

Total Recovered
79,731

55,997 recovered
Hubei China

4,996 recovered
Iran

2,749 recovered
Italy

1,407 recovered
Korea, South

1,307 recovered
Guangdong China

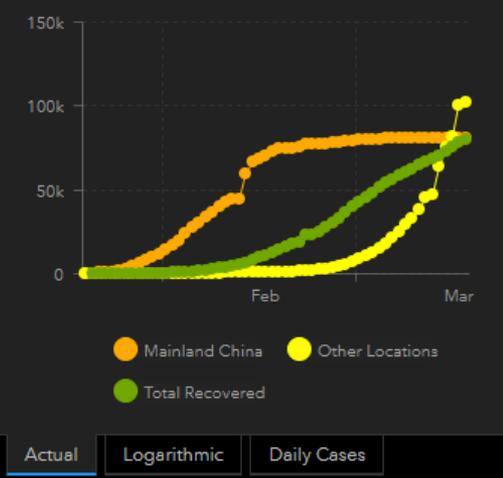
1,250 recovered
Henan China

1,216 recovered
Zhejiang China

1,014 recovered
Hunan China

984 recovered
Anhui China

934 recovered



- Mainland China
- Other Locations
- Total Recovered

Actual Logarithmic Daily Cases

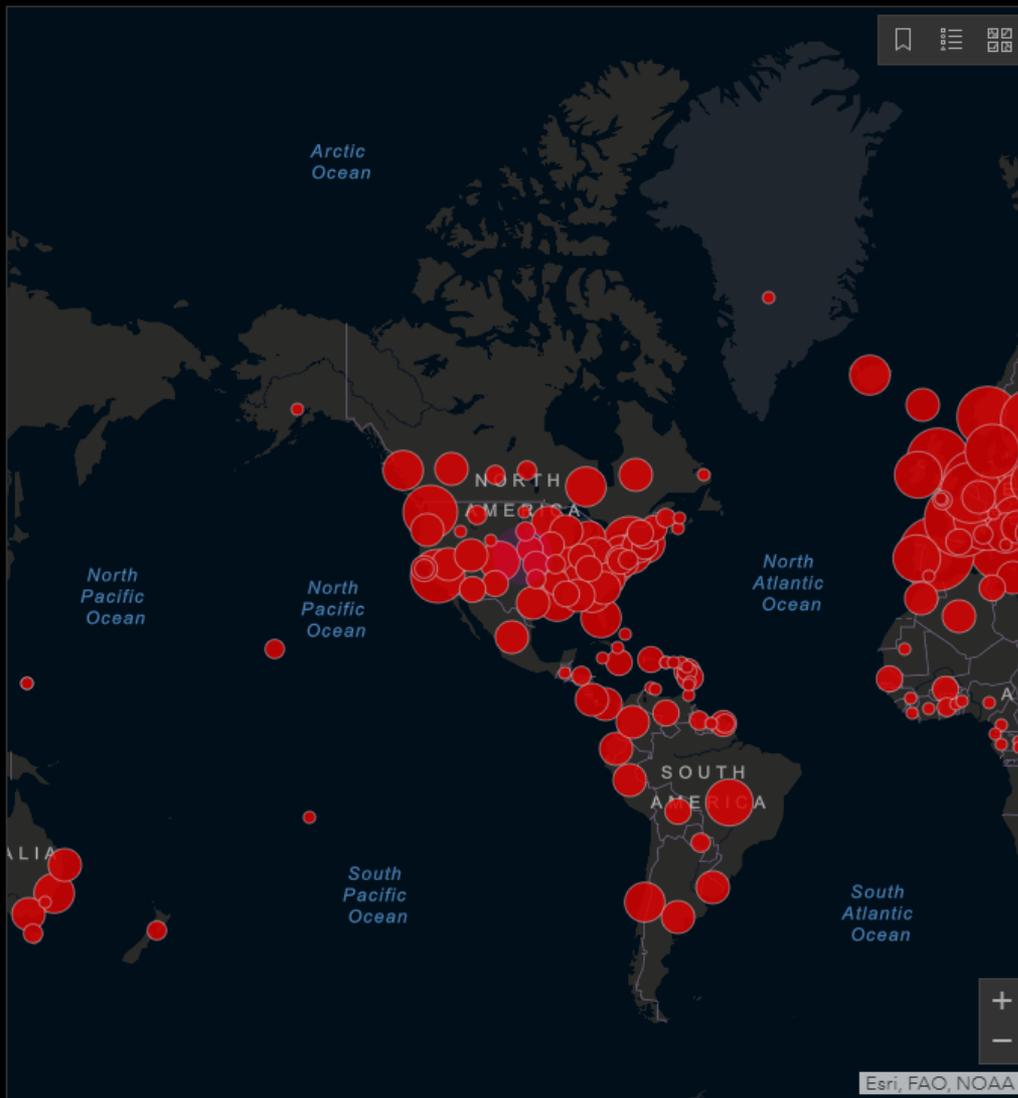


Total Confirmed

4,661

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Confirmed cases include presumptive positive cases.

Total Deaths

85

48 deaths Washington US

10 deaths New York US

7 deaths California US

5 deaths Florida US

3 deaths Louisiana US

2 deaths New Jersey US

1 deaths Colorado US

1 deaths Georgia US

1 deaths Indiana US

1 deaths

Total Recovered

17

6 recovered California US

3 recovered Maryland US

2 recovered Illinois US

1 recovered Arizona US

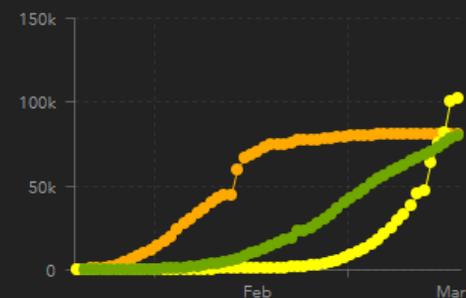
1 recovered Kentucky US

1 recovered Massachusetts US

1 recovered New Jersey US

1 recovered Washington US

1 recovered Wisconsin US



● Mainland China ● Other Locations ● Total Recovered

Actual

Logarithmic

Daily Cases

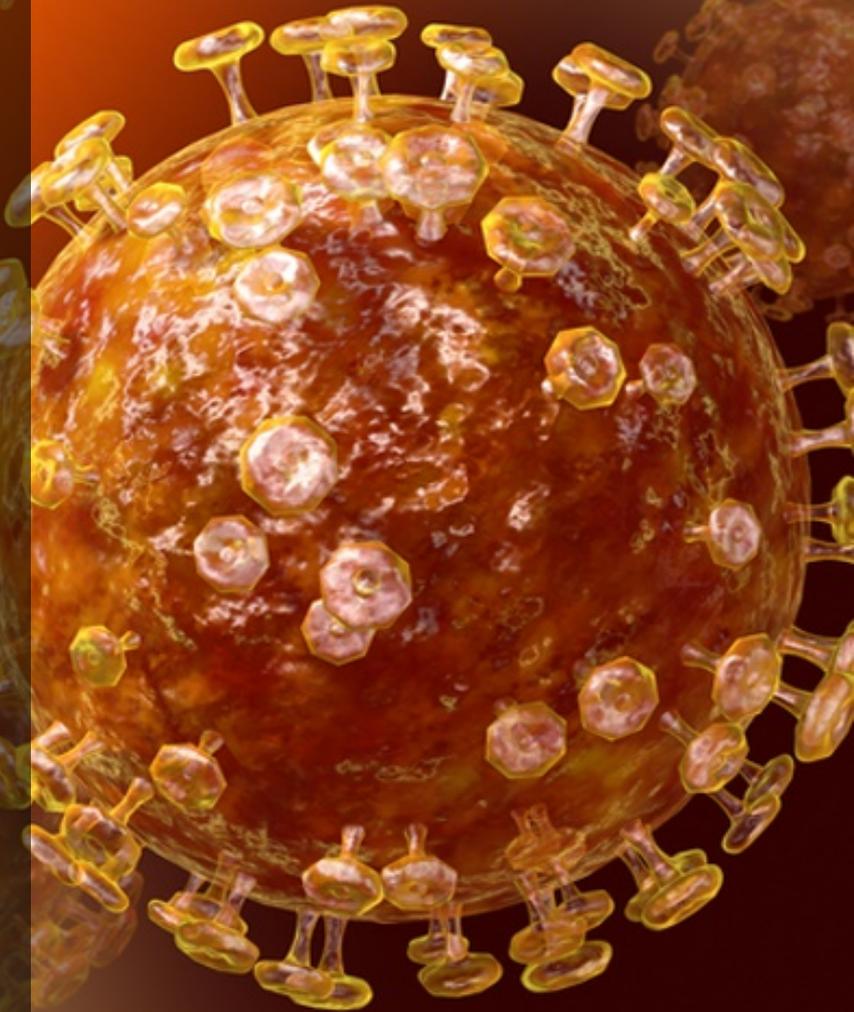
Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)
3/17/2020, 7:33:05 AM

COVID-19 vs. Flu: Too early to compare

| | COVID-19 | Influenza |
|----------------|---|--|
| Infections | Approximately 145,369 cases worldwide; 2,174 in the US as of March 14, 2020. | Estimated 1 billion cases worldwide; 9.3 million to 45 million cases in the U.S. per year. |
| Deaths | Approximately 5,429 deaths reported worldwide; 47 deaths in the U.S., as of March 14, 2020. | 291,000 to 646,000 deaths worldwide; 12,000 to 61,000 deaths in the U.S. per year. |
| Fatality rates | ~1% | ~0.1% |

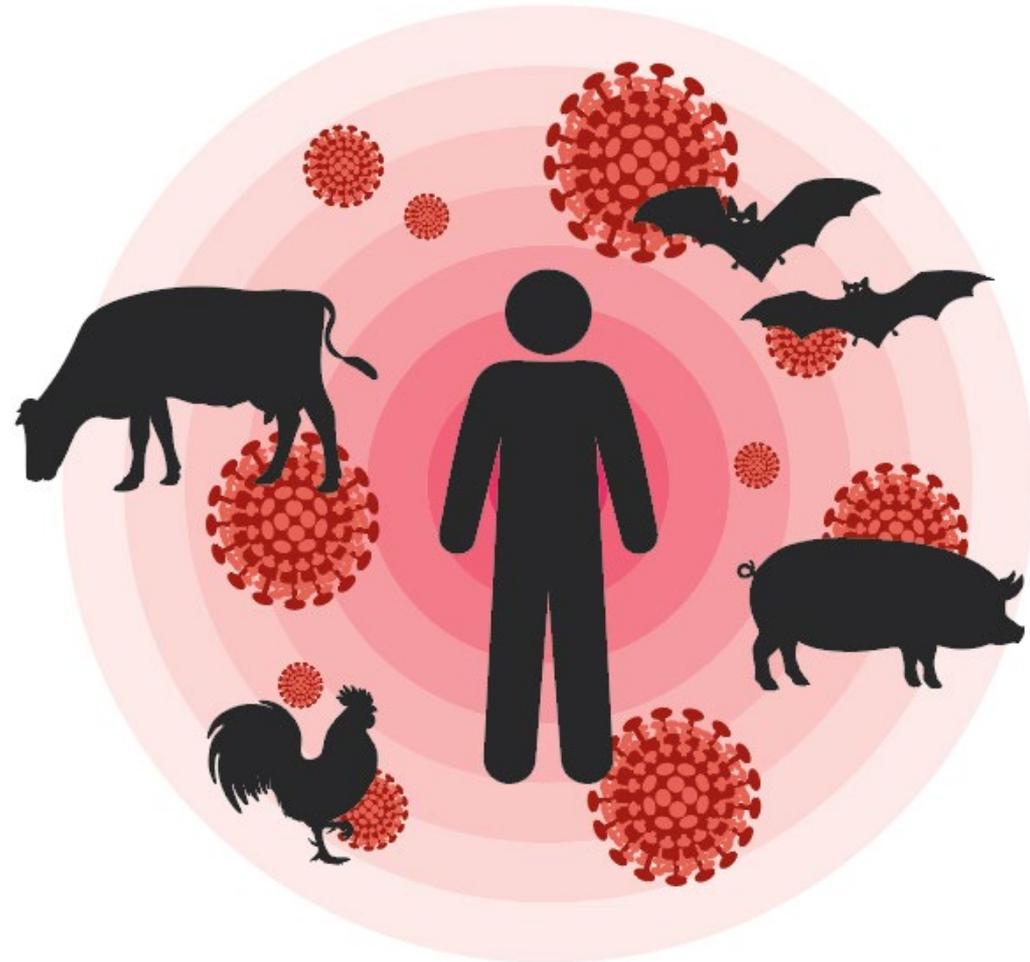
What are Coronaviruses?

- Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses, some can infect people.
- Some cause mild illness, such as strains responsible for some common colds.
- Others can potentially lead to severe, or even fatal, disease – such as Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), which continues to circulate in some parts of the world.
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) is also a coronavirus. It caused severe and fatal disease in 2002-03, however, is no longer in circulation.



About Coronaviruses

- The natural reservoir for coronaviruses is thought to be animal hosts.
- New strains emerge from this reservoir, infect an 'intermediate' host, and from there infect people.
- The viruses may then be capable of being transmitted from one person to another.
- Some are efficient at human-to-human transmission, while others are not.

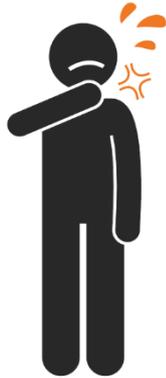


Symptoms of COVID-19

Most cases are mild. Symptoms start like many other illnesses and include:



Fever



Sore throat



Cough



Shortness of breath



Muscle aches



Diarrhoea

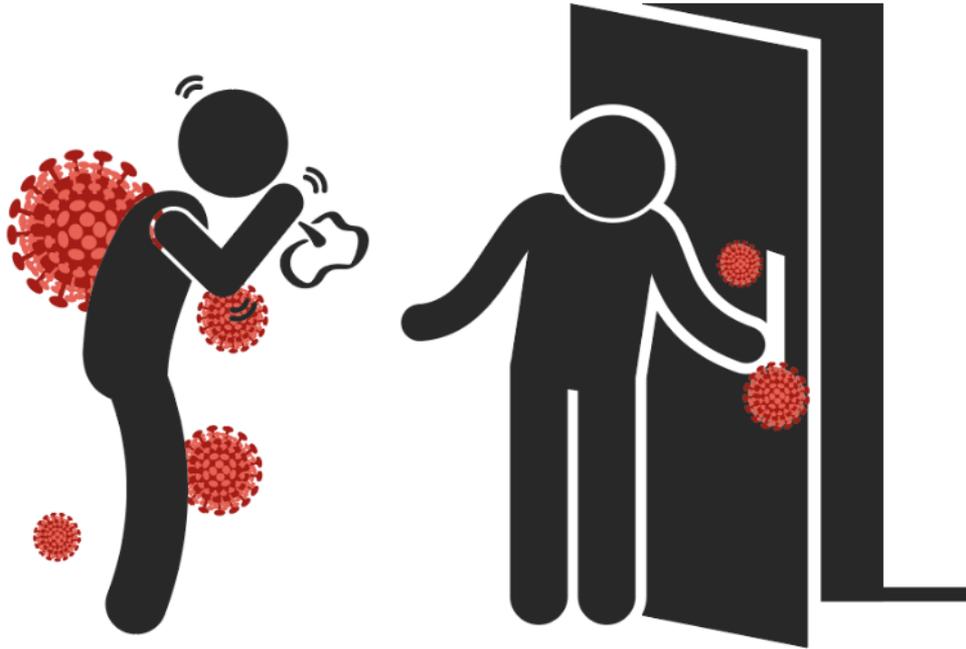
- Symptoms may appear as early as one day after exposure but may take as long as 14 days. Monitor your health.
- Some patients may not show any symptoms. Severe disease can occur in people with underlying conditions like diabetes and high blood pressure.

Seek immediate medical attention if you think you have been exposed or develop symptoms.

How is it spread?

Investigations are ongoing.

- Most people are being infected from other people.
- It probably spreads the same way as colds and flu – through droplets which are created when we talk, cough and sneeze.
- People can get infected when these droplets enter the nose, eyes or mouth.
- Touching contaminated objects puts the droplets onto your hands. If you touch your face the droplets can enter your nose / eyes / mouth.



**Stay home if you are sick.
Cover your coughs and sneezes.**

How is it diagnosed and treated?



- As symptoms resemble other illnesses, tests are needed to confirm diagnosis – blood test and throat swab.
- There is no specific treatment.
- Patients receive supportive care to relieve symptoms and prevent complications.
- Severe cases require hospitalisation.
- No specific antiviral therapy.
- No vaccine.

There is no vaccine against COVID-19.

Prevention – Daily practices

Avoid potential exposure. Ensure good hygiene measures and safe food practices.



Maintain good personal hygiene

- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water.
- Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer when soap and water are not readily available.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes.
- Avoid touching your face (eyes, nose and mouth).

Keep distance from people who are obviously sick:

Avoid physical contact. Don't let them cough/sneeze on you. Do not share food, drinks and personal items.



Social Distancing:

Avoid activities where you are exposed to groups of people.



COVID-19 RISK MANAGEMENT

March 2020

THE RISKS & CHALLENGES

▪ HEALTH & MEDICAL

- COVID-19
- Availability of healthcare, especially critical care (COVID-19 and otherwise)
- Limits on medical evacuation

▪ TRAVEL DISRUPTIONS

- Inability to depart a location
- Denial of entry or forced quarantine (destination or interchange point)
- Involuntary quarantine upon return "home"

▪ DUTY OF CARE

- Reasonable measures?
- Foreseeable risks?

WHAT SHOULD ORGANIZATIONS BE DOING?

PROMOTE & COMMUNICATE BEST PRACTICES FOR MITIGATION:



- Hand hygiene, stay home/don't travel when sick, social distancing, etc.
- Plans & procedures for offices/teams including mitigation & response; ID medical facilities at country level

EVALUATE TRAVEL & ADAPT



- Communicate travel restrictions: Emergency or essential only; define & be consistent
- If travel is critical:
 - Communicate risks (medical and other) and mitigation measures
 - Review systems for managing medical issues while traveling
 - Provide clear post-travel guidance

ASSESS & IMPLEMENT BUSINESS CONTINUITY MEASURES – HQ & FIELD



- Limit office presence, flexible hours or work from home
- Postpone meetings, events
- Review and test essential systems (esp. payroll, wire transfers, etc.) & assign back-up responsibilities in case primaries fall ill
- Prepare to shelter in place/isolate for extended period

RISK MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 1 Promote and model best practices and procedures
- 2 Reinforce use of reliable, verified sources for timely and accurate information –CDC, WHO, Assistance Services, etc.
- 3 Apply a risk-based approach to plans, procedures and resources

QUESTIONS?

Coronavirus
Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold

Thank you!

Dr. Daniel Slaim
International SOS
+1-215-942-8266

Daniel.Slaim@internationalsos.com

Joe Gleason
AHT Insurance
+1-202-845-8256

jgleason@ahtins.com

