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Epidemiological characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 infections in Shaanxi, China by 8 February 2020

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Patients confirmed with novel coronavirus pneumonia in Shaanxi Province mainly have a history of Wuhan contact. There are characteristics of family aggregation and concealment. <http://bit.ly/2x7xs1V>

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To the Editor:

In December 2019, a new coronavirus named severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) causing severe acute respiratory disease emerged in the region of Wuhan, China [1, 2]. The National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China named pneumonia infected with SARS-CoV-2 as novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP). Evidence pointed towards person-to-person transmission [3–5]. As of 8 February 2020, China had reported 34673 confirmed cases and more than 27657 suspected cases of NCP across 34 Chinese provinces or municipalities, with 106 fatalities. Most of the studies focused on the epidemic situation in Wuhan, but a few studies focused on provinces outside Wuhan. Shaanxi is located to the northwest of the Hubei Province and is adjacent to it, with a population of 38.64 million. Since the first case of NCP was confirmed in Shaanxi on 23 January 2020, 195 cases have been confirmed, but there was no relevant epidemiological study. In order to better understand the epidemic of the new coronavirus in the Shaanxi Province and provide the basis for the future development of control measures, this article aims to report the epidemiological outcomes of the 195 confirmed cases infected with SARS-CoV-2 and to compare the clinical features between patients with or without a history of exposure in Wuhan.