



SHAREABLE PDF

The influence of preventive strategies on the COVID-2019 epidemic in Shenzhen, China

Kai Yang^{1,2,3}, Lingwei Wang^{1,2,3}, Furong Li^{1,2}, Dandan Chen^{1,2}, Xi Li^{1,2},
Chen Qiu^{1,2,4} and Rongchang Chen^{1,2,4}

Affiliations: ¹Dept of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Respiratory Diseases, Shenzhen Institute of Respiratory Diseases, Second Clinical Medical College of Jinan University (Shenzhen people's Hospital), Shenzhen, China. ²Dept of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, First Affiliated Hospital of South University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, China. ³Equal contribution. ⁴Equal contribution as senior author.

Correspondence: Rongchang Chen, Dept of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Second Clinical Medical College of Jinan University (Shenzhen people's Hospital), 1017 Dongmen North Rd, Shenzhen 518000, China. E-mail: chenrc@vip.163.com



@ERSpublications

Early identification of imported cases, prevention of family clustering transmission, preventive measures in public areas and strict infection control procedures in hospitals were crucial for successful prevention of COVID-19 in Shenzhen, China <https://bit.ly/2UDb5JA>

Cite this article as: Yang K, Wang L, Li F, *et al.* The influence of preventive strategies on the COVID-2019 epidemic in Shenzhen, China. *Eur Respir J* 2020; 55: 2000599 [<https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.00599-2020>].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

To the Editor:

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients were first reported in Wuhan, in the Hubei province of China, in December 2019; the disease then spread to all provinces of China and >90 countries over the next 2 months [1–5]. By 7 March 2020, COVID-19 had infected >90 000 people and led to >3000 deaths [6]. There are ~20 million people living in Shenzhen, China, of which the external population from the internal area of China, including Hubei province, account for a large proportion. The high population density, the significant proportion of the external population and the high levels of mobility may have increased the possibility of the COVID-19 outbreak [7, 8]. The first COVID-19 patient in Shenzhen was admitted on 9 January 2020, and 419 cases were confirmed by 7 March 2020, ranking Shenzhen the top city outside Wuhan. Most of these patients were imported cases from the Hubei province, and there was no large-scale transmission or nosocomial infection in Shenzhen, until now.