Since December 2019, there has been an outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection in China, the first case of which was reported in Wuhan, China. On January 19, 2020, the relevant experts and local government officials briefed the public on the 2019-nCoV outbreak. Relevant information is available at: http://jphe.amegroups.com/announcement/view/179.

By February 5, 2020, two cases of neonates with positive 2019-nCoV tests had been confirmed.

In response to neonate susceptibility to 2019-nCoV, the Chinese Neonatal 2019-nCoV Expert Working Group has rapidly put forward measures for the prevention and control of neonatal 2019-nCoV according to the latest 2019-nCoV national management plan and the actual situation.

On February 6, 2020, the “Chinese expert consensus on the perinatal and neonatal management for the prevention and control of the 2019 novel coronavirus infection (First edition)”, authored by the Chinese Neonatal 2019-nCoV Expert Working Group, was first published online in Annals of Translational Medicine (1).

The above consensus was reached based upon the historical literature of coronavirus infection and the most current 2019-nCoV infection data that could be acquired. The recommendations in the consensus are in accordance with “The guidelines for the diagnosis and management plan for pneumonia with new coronavirus infection (trial version 4)” (2), “Technical guidelines for prevention and control of the new coronavirus infection in medical institutions”, “The guidelines on the scope of use of common medical protection against new coronavirus infection” (trial), and the latest World Health Organization (WHO) principles for the treatment of 2019-nCoV infection (3).

Meanwhile, the outbreak also drew attention and concern from the international community. Dr. Giuseppe Lippi from University Hospital of Verona shared his perspective on this infection, and his editorial commentary titled “Which lessons shall we learn from the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak?” was published in Annals of Translational Medicine (4).

AME will keep a close eye on the epidemic and continue to publish related articles via our journal platform, delivering the most up-to-date information to all health professionals and readers.

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Footnote

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