



BNH HOSPITAL
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The new strain Coronavirus, 2012 or CoVs

1) Fundamental Information

The newly viral infection caused by the new strain 2012 of Coronaviruses or CoVs was first identified in April, 2012 and never found in Humans before.

However, a new strain Coronavirus, 2012 or called Corona 2012 causing this viral infection is the same family as SARS but is a different strain.

Sign and Symptoms

In general, it cause acute respiratory infection with the flu-like symptoms such as fever and cough. Some cases may have severe symptoms like shortness of breaths, breathing difficulty, pneumonia or respiratory failure that may lead to death; therefore, wearing face marks when coughing and sneezing as well as avoiding crowd should be taken in order to prevent spread of the viruses. Some case may have symptoms of digestive system such as diarrhea or some case may have kidney failure. People with underlying disease may have a weakened immune system so signs and symptom may present differently.

Incubation Period

The average incubation period is approximately 2-14 days.

Mode of Transmission

A number of infected cases significantly had increase around mid of March 2014. With that number, some had no confirmed laboratory results and some had history of contacting with animals. Currently, camels are suspected as main cause of transmission to humans but it has not yet been confirmed for indirect or direct or direct contacts. This is still under investigation of infection sources.

Three modes of transmission are identified as follows:

1. Direct contact with the patients
2. Droplets from the patients when coughing or sneezing
3. Hand contact with patient's belongings to nose, mouth or eyes directly

2) Other Medical Alternatives

None

3) Risks and Potential Complications

- General Risks

None

- Specific Risks

None



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4) Instruction before and after treatment / procedure

Pre/Post Care

General practice to prevent spreading the viruses for a person traveling overseas

Before traveling

Well prepare as for a person with underlying diseases: be very careful and strictly follow personal hygiene such as hand hygiene

During staying overseas

1. Avoid close contact with persons having respiratory illness
2. Avoid crowd
3. Persons with underlying diseases that may causes illness easily should wear a face mask and frequently as well as washing hands often with water and soap
4. For good personal hygiene, wash hands often with water and soap or alcohol hand gel
5. If having cold like symptoms such as fever, sneeze and running nose, wear a face mask and avoid contacting with others. If the symptoms become worse or having shortness of breaths or breathing seek for doctor appointment

After return from a risk area back to Thailand

Persons returning from a risk area or contacting with persons returning from the risk area should mentioned above signs and symptoms for 14 days after returning. If having fever, cough, sore throat the persons should stay home but if the symptoms become worse or having high fever, shortness breathing difficulty, they should go to the hospital and report history of travel.

General recommendation

- Avoid close contacting with infected patients coughing or sneezing
- Wash hands frequently with water and soap, especially when contacting with secretions of infected patients, before meal and after toilet
- Avoid crowd or public areas with a lot of crowd. Wear a face mask to reduce risk of infection when necessary.
- Wear a face mask, close your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing as recommended
- Follow general health hygiene such as eat hot, use a serving spoon, wash hands frequently

For further information, contact Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health at 0 2590 3238 or Hotline 1422