Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Prevalence, Seroprevalence, and Exposure among Evacuees from Wuhan, China, 2020

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To determine prevalence of, seroprevalence of, and potential exposure to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) among a cohort of evacuees returning to the United States from Wuhan, China, in January 2020, we conducted a cross-sectional study of quarantined evacuees from 1 repatriation flight. Overall, 193 of 195 evacuees completed exposure surveys and submitted upper respiratory or serum specimens or both at arrival in the United States. Nearly all evacuees had taken preventive measures to limit potential exposure while in Wuhan, and none had detectable SARS-CoV-2 in upper respiratory tract specimens, suggesting the absence of asymptomatic respiratory shedding among this group at the time of testing. Evidence of antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 1 evacuee, who reported experiencing no symptoms or high-risk exposures in the previous 2 months. These findings demonstrated that this group of evacuees posed a low risk of introducing SARS-CoV-2 to the United States.

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On December 31, 2019, a cluster of severe pneumonia cases in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, was reported (1). On January 7, 2020, a novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was isolated from samples associated with the cluster (2,3). As of May 1, 2020, a total of 3,175,207 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases had been confirmed and 224,172 persons had died worldwide; 84,385 cases and 4,643 deaths were in China (4). Also as of May 1, 2020, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was reporting ongoing worldwide transmission (5).

On January 20, 2020, a case of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was confirmed in a US patient who had recently traveled to Wuhan (6). To slow the spread of the epidemic, on January 23, the government of China enacted a travel ban restricting all travel into and out of Wuhan, including air and rail travel, and

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suspending operation of buses, subways, and ferries within the city (7). As of January 23, a total of 571 confirmed COVID-19 cases had been reported in China (8).

After China enacted the travel ban, the US Department of State planned evacuation flights for US citizens and other third country nationals in Wuhan. We describe the demographic and clinical characteristics, potential exposures to SARS-CoV-2, personal protective measures implemented, and SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcription PCR (rRT-PCR) and serologic test results for evacuees from 1 repatriation flight from Wuhan. These data can be used to better determine SARS-CoV-2 epidemiology, including assessing the point prevalence of past and current SARS-CoV-2 infections in this cohort and identifying factors associated with infection in this cohort. These findings can also be used to help estimate the initial risk for transmission to contacts in the United States posed by evacuees from Wuhan and are relevant to current and future implementation of public health control measures, such as isolation and quarantine.

Methods

We investigated quarantined evacuees from a January 28, 2020, repatriation flight from Wuhan to the United States. Before the flight departed Wuhan, evacuees were evaluated to ensure that they had no fever or respiratory signs/symptoms. At arrival in the United States and again at the quarantine facility, evacuees were asked to complete a US Traveler's Health Declaration form disclosing any symptoms; they were also screened for illness and fever, asked about symptoms in the past 72 hours, and asked about any high-risk exposures (including working in or visiting healthcare settings; caring for or visiting persons with fever, respiratory illness, or a confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis; or visiting any live animal markets) in Wuhan in the past 14 days. Those who reported symptoms or high-risk exposures were evaluated by a CDC Quarantine Medical Officer, who determined if they required further evaluation and isolation from the quarantined cohort.

Nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab samples and serum specimens were obtained from participating evacuees when they arrived at the quarantine station in the United States. As part of quarantine procedures, evacuees were actively monitored for fever and respiratory signs/symptoms for 14 days after departure from Wuhan; any evacuee in whom either fever or respiratory signs/symptoms developed during this time was evaluated for COVID-19 (9), and additional nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal specimens were collected (10,11). All specimens were collected, processed, and shipped to CDC for testing (10,11). Presence of SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab samples was confirmed by rRT-PCR detection of viral RNA in respiratory specimens (12). Serum specimens were initially tested for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies by SARS-CoV-2 ELISA (Appendix 1, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/ article/26/9/20-1590-App1.pdf).

We asked evacuees to complete a detailed, selfadministered survey during the flight from Wuhan (Appendix 2, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/ article/26/9/20-1590-App2.pdf). The survey captured information on demographics, clinical signs/ symptoms, travel outside of Hubei Province, face mask use, limitation of time spent in public, and past high-risk exposures (including contact with confirmed COVID-19 case-patients; persons with fever, acute respiratory illness, or both; healthcare and laboratory facilities; and animals and live animal markets). We assessed high-risk exposures over the past 2 weeks and the past 2 months. We compared high-risk exposures over the past 2 weeks with rRT-PCR results for persons who provided an upper respiratory specimen (because 14 days was the upper end of the estimated incubation period for COVID-19 [13,14]). We also compared high-risk exposures over the past 2 months with the serologic test results for evacuees who provided a serum sample (because SARS-CoV-2 had probably been circulating for the 2 months before their departure [15]).

We entered survey responses into REDCap electronic data capture tools hosted at CDC (*16*), and all entries were verified by a second reviewer for accuracy and completeness. Data were analyzed by using SAS software version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc., https://www.sas.com).

CDC determined that this investigation was public health surveillance (US Department of Health and Human Services, Title 45 Code of Federal Regulations 46, Protection of Human Subjects). Evacuees' participation in the collection of biological specimens and the survey was voluntary.

Results

At the time of arrival in the United States, no evacuee had a measured fever or reported any signs or symptoms that required further evaluation. Of the 195 evacuees, 193 completed surveys; 99% (191/193) of respondents provided a nasopharyngeal sample, an oropharyngeal sample, or 1 of each for SARS-CoV-2 rRT-PCR testing, and 96% (186/193) provided a serum sample for testing. The median age of all 193 evacuees was 42 (range 0–74) years, and 53% (100/189) were

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male (Table 1). Most were either Asian (49%, 94/192) or White (35%, 68/192).

One evacuee reported having had close contact with a person with laboratory-confirmed CO-VID-19 in the previous 2 weeks. Specifically, reported exposures included direct physical contact, being within 6 feet of the person while that person was coughing or sneezing, taking an object handed from or handled by the person, and traveling in the same vehicle as the person (Table 2). No other evacuees reported exposure to a person with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 in the previous 2 months. However, 6% (12/191) reported having had close contact with a person with fever, acute respiratory illness, or both in the previous 2 weeks and 16% (30/186) in the previous 2 months (Table 2). One evacuee had visited a live animal market in the previous 2 weeks and 5% (9/186) in the previous 2 months. Three percent (6/191) of evacuees had visited settings with nondomesticated live animals in the previous 2 weeks and 5% (10/186) in the previous 2 months. One percent (2/191) of evacuees had had direct physical contact with a nondomesticated

 Table 1. Demographic characteristics of 193 evacuees on a repatriation flight from Wuhan, China, to the United States, January 2020

Jundary 2020				
	No./total no.			
Characteristic	(%)*			
Age group, y				
<18	32/193 (17)			
18–44	68/193 (35)			
45–64	83/193 (43)			
<u>≥</u> 65	10/193 (5)			
Sex				
Μ	100/189 (53)			
F	89/189 (47)			
Race/ethnicity				
White	68/192 (35)			
Black	6/192 (3)			
Asian	94/192 (49)			
Multiracial	13/192 (7)			
Hispanic	11/192 (6)			
Underlying medical condition				
Chronic lung disease	1/191 (1)			
Asthma/reactive airway disease	7/191 (4)			
Diabetes mellitus type 1	2/187 (1)			
Diabetes mellitus type 2	4/191 (2)			
Hypertension	14/192 (7)			
Chronic heart or cardiovascular disease	0/191 (0)			
Chronic kidney disease	1/191 (1)			
Liver disease	1/191 (1)			
Noncancer immunosuppressive condition	1/189 (1)			
Neurologic/neurodevelopmental disorder	1/191 (1)			
Other chronic disease	11/191 (6)			
Specimen submitted				
Nasopharyngeal and/or oropharyngeal swab	191/193 (99)			
sample				
Serum	186/193 (96)			
*Data for persons for whom responses were missing were excluded from				

*Data for persons for whom responses were missing were excluded from the numerator and denominator. live animal (both instances with stray dogs) in the previous 2 weeks. No additional evacuees had had direct physical contact with a nondomesticated live animal in the previous 2 months.

During the previous month, after hearing about COVID-19 cases in Wuhan, 95% (178/188) of evacuees reported having limited their time in public in Wuhan, including avoiding public gatherings (87%), public transportation (84%), and all public settings (e.g., grocery stores or restaurants; 70%) (Table 3). In addition, in the previous month, after hearing about COVID-19 cases in Wuhan, 76% of evacuees reported having worn a face mask while in public spaces. This finding represented a significant increase from the 34% of evacuees who reported having worn a face mask while in public spaces in the previous 2 months (McNemar test statistic 74.05; p<0.0001).

Five percent (9/193) of evacuees reported having experienced signs or symptoms associated with COVID-19 (measured or subjective fever, cough, shortness of breath) in the previous 2 weeks, and 12% (24/193) reported signs/symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the previous 2 months. One evacuee who reported signs/symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the previous 2 weeks sought medical care, and no evacuee required hospitalization while in Wuhan (Table 4).

SARS-CoV-2 was not detected by rRT-PCR in any of the 190 nasopharyngeal or 190 oropharyngeal swab specimens collected from 191 unique evacuees (189 provided nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal samples, 1 nasopharyngeal sample only, and 1 oropharyngeal sample only). During the 14-day quarantine period, fever developed in 2 evacuees; additional nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab specimens were collected and tested, and SARS-CoV-2 was not detected in either specimen type.

One evacuee showed serologic evidence of a past SARS-CoV-2 infection. Serum from that person had antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 at titers of 400 determined by ELISA and 320 determined by microneutralization test. This person was male, was in the 19-44-year age group, was traveling without any family members, and reported no signs/symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the past 2 months. He reported no high-risk exposures (including exposure to or contact with live animals, live animal markets, persons known to be ill with COVID-19, or persons with fever or acute respiratory signs/symptoms). He reported that since early January he had spent limited time out in public, including avoiding public transport, avoiding public gatherings, and not attending

the United States, January 2020*	
Exposure risk factors	No./total no. (%)†
Relevant exposures for serology results‡	
Animal contact	
Visited the Huanan Seafood Market in past 2 mo	1/186 (1)
Visited any live animal market in past 2 mo	9/186 (5)
Visited any settings with domesticated animals in past 2 mo	39/186 (21)
Visited any settings with nondomesticated animals in past 2 mo	8/186 (4)
Had direct contact with any animals in past 2 mo	52/186 (28)
Human contact	
Had close contact with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 case-patient in past 2 mo	1/186 (1)
Had close contact with person with fever and/or acute respiratory illness in past 2 mo	30/186 (16)
High-risk settings	
Visited a healthcare setting (not in United States) in past 2 mo	8/186 (4)
Worked in a healthcare setting in Wuhan in past 2 mo	0/186 (0)
Worked in a laboratory setting in Wuhan in past 2 mo	0/186 (0)
Travel	
Did not travel outside of Hubei Province, China, in past 2 mo	62/186 (33)
Relevant exposures for PCR results§	
Animal contact	
Visited any live animal market in past 2 wk	1/191 (1)
Visited any settings with domesticated animals in past 2 wk	15/191 (8)
Visited any settings with nondomesticated animals in past 2 wk	6/191 (3)
Had direct physical contact with live domestic animals in past 2 wk	36/191 (19)
Had direct physical contact with live nondomestic animals in past 2 wk	2/191 (1)
Human contact	
Had close contact with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 case-patient in past 2 wk	1/191 (1)
Had close contact with person with fever and/or acute respiratory illness in past 2 wk	12/191 (6)
High-risk settings	
Visited a healthcare setting (not in United States) in past 2 wk	7/191 (4)
*COVID-19, coronavirus disease.	

Table 2. Potential exposures to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 by 193 evacuees returning from Wuhan, China, to the United States, January 2020*

†Data for persons for whom responses were missing were excluded from the denominator.

‡Limited to exposures within the past 2 mo and to persons who submitted serum sample.

§Limited to exposures within the past 2 wk and to persons who submitted a nasopharyngeal and/or oropharyngeal swab specimen.

school/university. ELISA results for the remaining 185 serum specimens measured SARS-CoV-2 antibody titers at <400, and the samples were therefore considered seronegative.

Discussion

Our report on SARS-CoV-2 prevalence, seroprevalence, and potential exposures among evacuees returning from Wuhan is part of the public health response enacted to slow transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in the United States. Although this population of evacuees is probably not representative of all Wuhan residents in terms of risk of acquiring SARS-CoV-2 infection, our results indicate limited exposure to SARS-CoV-2 among this group of early evacuees from Wuhan.

Compared with previously reported COVID-19 case-patients in Wuhan, our population was younger (median 42 vs. 59 years of age) and their reported frequency of potential SARS-CoV-2 exposures was lower, including exposure to persons with respiratory signs/symptoms, work-associated healthcare exposures, and exposure to live animal markets (*15*). Of note, although our questionnaire covered exposure to animals and animal markets, most transmission

within Wuhan during the evacuees' relevant exposure period before the repatriation flight to the United States was probably human-to-human (15,17). Our study population, which consisted predominantly of US expatriates, probably had other factors that reduced their risk for exposure and were not documented as part of our investigation. For example, it is possible that the expatriates' households in Wuhan were smaller than other households in Wuhan, which has been associated with a lower risk for transmission (18–21); however, because we did not document household size in our investigation, we cannot show such an association. Nearly all evacuees took preventive measures to limit potential exposure to SARS-CoV-2 while in Wuhan. However, 16% of evacuees did have direct contact with persons who had fever or acute respiratory illness.

Previous investigations among evacuees traveling from Wuhan to Germany and Japan detected SARS-CoV-2 RNA in 7 asymptomatic persons (22,23), suggesting that symptom-based screening alone may not be effective for detecting SARS-CoV-2 infection. Evacuees in our study underwent intensive screening such that no evacuee had signs/symptoms at the time of evacuation and none had detectable SARS-CoV-2

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in upper respiratory tract specimens, suggesting the absence of asymptomatic respiratory shedding among this group at the time of testing. In addition, no SARS-CoV-2 was detected in respiratory specimens from the 2 evacuees in whom fever developed during quarantine. The lack of SARS-CoV-2 detection in asymptomatic travelers at the time of testing and in the 2 travelers in whom fever developed could result from a lower risk for exposure among this group compared with Wuhan residents or other reported evacuees (22,23).

The ELISA and microneutralization tests used in this investigation have produced robust responses to serum from confirmed SARS-CoV-2 patients (B. Freeman et al., unpub data, https://www.biorxiv. org/content/10.1101/2020.04.24.057323v2 28). Although 24 evacuees reported signs/symptoms associated with COVID-19 (subjective fever, cough, or shortness of breath) in the previous 2 months, none were seropositive for SARS-CoV-2. In contrast, an antibody response was detected in 1 person who did not report illness in the previous 2 months, indicating past SARS-CoV-2 infection, suggestive of past asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic infection. The overall seroprevalence of 1% suggests a low level of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 over the preceding 2 months in Wuhan. However, a lack of antibody response may not mean an absence of past infection; serologic responses were not always found in persons with mild Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus illness and positive rRT-PCR results for that virus (24). Future serologic testing among CO-VID-19 case-patients may be useful for determining whether persons with asymptomatic or mild COV-ID-19 disease become seropositive.

Efforts by this cohort to limit their exposure by limiting their time in public may have helped prevent infection, even in a city with extensive ongoing community transmission. Because SARS-CoV-2 seems to be transmitted primarily through respiratory droplets, limiting time in public may have helped prevent infection because proximity to infected persons is needed for virus transmission (25). Before the evacuees in our study departed Wuhan, China was implementing measures to control SARS-CoV-2 by suspending public transport and vehicle traffic and canceling Lunar New Year gatherings (7). CDC currently recommends that all persons wear cloth face coverings in public; the purpose is to help protect others from potential droplet exposure, not to protect the persons wearing the face coverings (26). Thus, although 76% of evacuees reported mask use after hearing about COVID-19 in Wuhan, individual mask use probably had minimal effect on their individual risk of acquiring infection.

Information about virus prevalence, seroprevalence, and possible SARS-CoV-2 exposures in this population of evacuees has the potential to inform current and future quarantine and isolation policies. In this population, who underwent intensive screening and monitoring, we detected no evidence of current infection with SARS-CoV-2 and very limited evidence of past infection. Other than the 193 evacuees included in our study, 3 cases of COVID-19 were detected in the United States during quarantine of later cohorts of evacuees after signs/symptoms developed and the evacuees underwent testing, demonstrating the value of quarantine and active monitoring of evacuees to detect COVID-19 cases (27).

Table 3. Precautions taken to prevent infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 by 193 evacuees while in Wuhan, China*

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		No./total no. (%)†	
		Submitted NP or OP	Submitted serum
Precaution	Total, n = 193	sample,‡ n = 191	sample,§ n = 186
Face mask use			
Usually wore a face mask in past 2 mo while in public	63/185 (34)	63/184 (34)	63/178 (35)
Usually wore a face mask in past 1 mo while in public after hearing about	143/188 (76)	143/187 (76)	138/181 (76)
COVID-19			
Limited time in public			
In past 1 mo after hearing about COVID-19	178/188 (95)	176/186 (95)	171/181 (94)
By taking the following precautions			
Avoided public transport	150/178 (84)	148/176 (84)	144/171 (84)
Avoided public gatherings	154/178 (87)	153/176 (87)	148/171 (87)
Did not attend work¶	53/123 (43)	53/121 (44)	53/123 (43)
Did not attend school/university#	19/30 (63)	19/30 (63)	15/25 (60)
Avoided all public settings (e.g., grocery stores, restaurants)	125/178 (70)	124/176 (70)	119/171 (70)

*COVID-19, coronavirus disease; NP, nasopharyngeal swab; OP, oropharyngeal swab.

†Data for persons for whom responses were missing were excluded from the denominator.

‡Limited to persons who submitted an NP and/or OP specimen.

[§]Limited to persons who submitted serum specimen.

¶Limited to persons who reported an occupation (other than student, stay-at-home parent, or retired).

#Limited to persons 2-18 years of age and those reporting student as occupation.

	No./total no. (%)†		
	Self-reported illness in past	Self-reported illness in past	
Characteristic	2 mo, n = 39	2 wk, n = 13	
Sign/symptom			
Measured fever	5/36 (14)	3/12 (25)	
Subjective fever	16/37 (43)	2/13 (15)	
Cough	15/36 (42)	6/12 (50)	
Sore throat	21/38 (55)	9/13 (69)	
Muscle aches	10/37 (27)	2/11 (18)	
Headache	12/37 (32)	1/12 (8)	
Shortness of breath	2/34 (6)	1/12 (8)	
Vomiting	3/33 (9)	1/11 (9)	
Diarrhea	7/36 (19)	1/12 (8)	
Fatigue	16/37 (43)	3/12 (25)	
Other	10/30 (33)	6/10 (60)	
Any coronavirus sign/symptom‡	24/39 (62)	9/13 (69)	
Identified as a person under investigation for COVID-19 signs/symptoms§	10/39 (26)	2/13 (15)	
Sought medical care for illness in past 2 wk	1/39 (3)	0/13 (0)	

Table 4. Signs/symptoms, clinical course, and past medical history for evacuees reporting illness who were on a repatriation flight from Wuhan, China, to the United States in early 2020*

*All persons who self-reported illness submitted serum and a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab specimen. COVID-19, coronavirus disease. †Persons for whom responses were missing were excluded from the numerator and denominator.

‡Measured fever OR subjective fever, cough, or shortness of breath.

§Measured or subjective fever AND shortness of breath or cough.

Our investigation has limitations. First, the survey was self-administered and based on self-report; therefore, questions were open to interpretation and subject to reporting bias. Because respiratory specimens from asymptomatic persons were collected at a single point in time, we are unable to show whether asymptomatic shedding might have occurred later during quarantine. Also, rRT-PCR assays and serologic tests are inherently limited by their individual sensitivity and specificity; however, we believe that the limitations of test specificity and sensitivity across this population of evacuees were minimal. In addition, because only 1 serum specimen was taken at the time of US arrival, we were unable to detect antibodies that may have developed later.

As of May 1, a total of 1,062,446 COVID-19 cases had been confirmed in the United States, including 39 in repatriated persons (3 cases in 808 returned evacuees across 5 flights from Hubei Province and 36 cases from the Diamond Princess cruise ship) (28). Initial efforts to slow introduction of SARS-CoV-2 to the United States began in January 2020 and included quarantine of persons with high-risk exposures, screening of travelers at airports, and isolation and contact tracing of confirmed case-patients (28). Our investigation demonstrated that this group of evacuees posed a low risk of introducing SARS-CoV-2 to the United States, and their exposure to SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan was probably limited. These results should help inform public health guidance on quarantine and isolation measures for travelers arriving from high-risk areas and further characterize the epidemiology of this emerging virus.

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Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Prevalence, Seroprevalence, and Exposure Among Evacuees from Wuhan, China, 2020

Appendix 1

Supplemental Methods

Serum specimens were initially tested for anti–SARS-CoV-2 antibodies by SARS-CoV-2 ELISA using recombinantly expressed viral spike protein S1/S2 (1). Briefly, plates were coated overnight at 4°C with a concentration of 150 ng/ml of S1/S2. All serum specimens from evacuees were then added to plates in serial 4-fold dilutions from 1:100 to 1:6,400 and washed, followed by the addition of horseradish peroxidase (HRP-conjugated anti human IgM/IgA/IgG (SeraCare Life Sciences, Milford, MA) with 2,2'-azino-di (3- ethylbenzthiazoline- 6-sulfonate; ABTS) peroxidase substrate system to detect binding and to determine endpoint antibody titers (SeraCareLife Sciences, Milford, MA). Absorbance was read at 405 nm and 490 nm as background correction. The highest dilution with a background correction optical density >0.4 was the endpoint titer. Any specimens with titers ≥400 were considered positive by ELISA. Serum samples that were positive by ELISA were confirmed by microneutralization test using live SARS-CoV-2 USA_WA1_2020 in a Biosafety Level 3 laboratory, using the MERS-CoV microneutralization workflow (2).

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Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2609.201590

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Prevalence, Seroprevalence, and Exposure Among Evacuees from Wuhan, China, 2020

Appendix 2

Evacuee Survey

The following pages contain the self-administered survey given to 95 evacuees to be completed during a repatriation flight from Wuhan, China, to the United States on January 28, 2020. Of the 95 evacuees, 93 completed the survey.

		Form Approved: OM	IB: 0920-1011 Exp. 4/23/2020			
2019-ne	CoV Wuhan Exposure	e Questionnaire	Specimen ID (for CDC use only)			
CDC ID (CDC use only):	1					
Please complete this form for each person travel	 ing in your group.					
Today's date: / / (MM/DD/YYY	Y)					
Demographic Information	-)					
Demographic information	conthe (If agod loss than 1 year).					
2. Ethnicity:	\square Non-Hispanic/Latino					
3. Race: (check all that apply)	e Asian	American Indian/Alaska	Native 🔲 Black			
□ Nativ	e Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	_	_			
4. Sex: 🗌 Male 🗌 Fer	nale					
5. Occupation:						
6. County of Destination:	State of Destination:					
Residency: US resident Non	US resident					
It non US resident, nationality:						
Symptoms and healthcare						
/. Have you been sick in the past 2 months?	$]$ Yes \square No (skip to Q.15) \square Un	1known (skip to Q.15)	7)			
Puring this illness did you experience any	ed with this liness start?/)			
Symptom	Symptom Present?	Symptom	Symptom Present?			
Measured Fever	Yes No Unknown	Vomiting	Yes No Unknown			
(highest temp °F)						
Subjective fever (felt feverish)	Yes No Unknown	Diarrhea	Yes No Unknown			
Cough	Yes No Unknown	Eye infection/redness	Yes No Unknown			
Sore Throat	Yes No Unknown	Rash Eatigue	Yes No Unknown			
Headache	Yes No Unknown	Faligue	Yes No Unknown			
Shortness of breath	Yes No Unknown	Other, specify below:	Yes No Unknown			
Other symptoms:						
9. Are you feeling back to normal?	□ No					
If yes, when did you feel back to normal?	/ (MM/DD/YYYY))				
10. Did you receive any medical care for the ill	ness?					
$\Box Yes \qquad \Box No (skip to Q.15)$	Unknown (skip to Q.15)					
11. Where and on which date did you seek care	first after this illness started (check a	ll that apply)?				
U Outpatient Date:/	$/$ (MM/DD/YYYY) \square Emer	gency room Date:/_	(MM/DD/YYYY)			
Retail store clinic Date:/	$/_ (MM/DD/YYYY) \square Healt$	th department Date: /_	/(MM/DD/YYYY)			
Urgent care Date :/	$(MM/DD/YYY) \square Other$	r Date:/_	/ (MINI/DD/YYY)			
UNKNOWN	\square Vac \square Na (altim to 0.21)) Unknown (akie te	0.21)			
12. were you nospitalized for the liness?		f hospital discharge?	Q.21)			
13. Date of nospital admission?/	$\underline{\qquad} (\text{WWV/DD/III) Date C}$	nospital discharge (
If yes fill out additional questions found in the appendix						
in yes, ini out additional questions fou	ia in the uppendix.					
		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				
Person completing this form. First name:	Last n	ame:				

If this form is being completed for someone else, please enter that person's name below.	Specimen ID	1
First name:	(for CDC use only)	
CDC ID (CDC use only):	·	1

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average in minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74 Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-1011)



Past Medical History

15. Do you have any of the following chronic medical conditions? Please specify ALL conditions that qualify.

Condition	Response		If YES, specify
Chronic lung diseases	Yes No	Unknown	
Asthma/reactive airway disease	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Other chronic lung disease	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Diabetes Mellitus			
Diabetes Mellitus Type 1	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Diabetes Mellitus Type 2	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Hypertension	Yes No	Unknown	
Chronic heart or cardiovascular disease	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Chronic kidney disease	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Liver disease	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Non-cancer immunosuppressive condition or therapy	□Yes □No	Unknown	
Cancer chemotherapy in past 12 months	Yes No	Unknown	
Neurologic/neurodevelopmental disorder	Yes No	Unknown	
Other chronic diseases	□Yes □No	Unknown	

16. (Female only) Are you pregnant?

Yes (weeks pregnant)	🗌 No	Unknown
----------------------	------	---------

17. Do you currently smoke?

Yes No Unknown

a. If yes, how many packs per day? ____

b. For how many years?

18. Do you currently vape or use e-cigarettes?

🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Unknown
-------	------	---------

Travel history

19. In the last 2 m	19. In the last 2 months did you travel outside of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China?					
Yes	No Un	known				
20. Where did yo	u travel in the last 2	months (list <u>ALL</u> lo	ocations, including overnig	ght transits)?		
Trip 1:	Departure date:	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Departure city/country:		
	Arrival date:	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Arrival city/country:		
Trip 2:	Departure date:	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Departure city/country:		
	Arrival date:	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Arrival city/country:		
Trip 3:	Departure date:	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Departure city/country:		
	Arrival date:	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Arrival city/country:		
(If extra travel dates describe in comments section at end)						
Time in Wuhan						

The following questions all refer to exposures during your time in Wuhan, China. Please know that some questions ask about the last 2 months, and some ask about the last 2 weeks.

21. 22. 23	In the last 2 months , did you visit Huanan Seafood Market? Yes No Unknown In the last 2 months , did you visit any other live animal markets? Yes No Unknown If visited in the last 2 weeks dates: MM/DD/XXXX
23. 24.	In the last 2 months , did you purchase any products at live animal markets? Yes No Unknown
25.	If so, list:
26.	In the last 2 months , did you visit any other settings whether at home or away from home where live animals were present, including livestock, pets, or wildlife? \Box Yes \Box No \Box Unknown If yes, describe setting:
27.	If visited in the last 2 weeks , dates: MM/DD/YYYY



2019-nCoV Wuhan Exposure Investigation Form

28. In the past **2 months**, did you have any direct contact (such as touching or holding) with any type of animal including livestock, pets, or wildlife whether at home or away from home? (list **ALL** animal exposures including pets)?

Yes No Unknown

29. If you contacted animals in the last 2 weeks, please list here:

City/Country contact(s)	Type of animal contacted	Date(s) / date range of contact	Contact setting(s) (check all that apply)			
occurred	(livestock, pets, wildlife,)	(in the past 2 WEEKS)				
		(MM/DD/YYYY - MM/DD/YYYY)				
			Home Work Farm Animal			
		///	Market Zoo Other			
			Home Work Farm Animal			
		/	Market Zoo Other			
			Home Work Farm Animal			
		//	Market Zoo Other			
			Home Work Farm Animal			
		/	Market Zoo Other			
			Home Work Farm Animal			
		/ <i>-</i> //	Market Zoo Other			
If additional exposures, please include in the appendix						

30. In the last **2 months**, did you have close contact with a person diagnosed with 2019-nCoV during the time that the person was sick? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

If contact was in the last 2 weeks, dates: MM/DD/YYYY_

31. When you were exposed to the person diagnosed with 2019-nCoV, while that person was sick, did you:

Exposure to Confirmed 2019-nCoV patient								
		Date / Date range	Estimated frequency (e.g.	Estimated Duration				
		(MM/DD/YYYY - MM/DD/YYYY)	daily, 2x daily)	(e.g. minutes, hours)				
	Yes No							
Have face to face contact?	Unknown	/						
Have direct physical								
contact? (e.g. hug, shake	□Yes □No							
hands, etc.)	Unknown	/						
Physically within 6 feet of	Yes No							
the case?	Unknown	/						
In close proximity (within 6								
feet) while the case was	Yes No							
coughing or sneezing?	Unknown	/						
Take an object handed from								
or handheld by the case?	□Yes □No							
(e.g. pen, paper, fork, etc.)	Unknown	/						
In the same room as the	Yes No							
case?	Unknown	/						
Travel in the same vehicle								
(car, bus, airplane), sitting	□Yes □No							
within 6 feet of the case?	Unknown	/						
Live in the same house or	☐Yes ☐No							
apartment as a case	Unknown	///////						

32. In the last 2 months, did you have close contact with a person who had a fever and/or acute respiratory illness?

Yes No Unknown

If contact was in the last 2 weeks, dates: MM/DD/YYYY_

33. When you were exposed to someone with fever and/or acute respiratory illness, did you:



vnosure Investigation Form - E

	Exposur	e to person wi	ith fever	and/	or acute	respira	tory ill	lness			
		Date / Date (MM/DD/Y	range YYYY -	MM	/DD/YY	(YY)		Estimate frequence daily, 2x	d y (e.g. daily)	Estimat (e.g. m	ted Duration inutes, hours)
	Yes No										
Have face to face contact?	Unknown	/			/	/					
Have direct physical											
contact? (e.g. nug, snake		/	/		/	/					
nands, etc.)		/	/		/	/					
Physically within 6 feet of the case?	☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown	/			/						
In close proximity (within 6											
feet) while the case was	Yes No										
coughing or sneezing?	Unknown	/			/						
Take an object handed from											
or handheld by the case?	∐Yes ∐No	,	1		,	,					
(e.g. pen, paper, fork, etc.)	Unknown	/	_/		/	_/					
In the same room as the case?	□Yes □No □Unknown	/	/	_	/	/					
Travel in the same vehicle											
(car, bus, airplane), sitting	\Box Yes \Box No										
within 6 feet of the case?	Unknown	/	_/		/	/					
Live in the same house or apartment as a case	□Yes □No	/	/	_	/	/					
In the last 2 months did you y	visit a healthcare set	ting? Ves			Unkno	/ w/n					
If which are a month, and you t	alaana lint dataa M				enkilö						
If visit was in the last 2 weeks, If yes to any above specify loc	please list dates: M	ty (nursing he	me ho	snital	outpati	ent clin	ic etc).			
If yes to any above, did you ha	we direct contact wi	ith other patie	nts? 🗌	Yes			nknow	'n			
In the last 2 months , did you v	vork in a healthcare	setting? 🗌 Y	es 🗌	No	(Skip to	Q38) [Unl	known (Sk	ip to Q38)	
If yes to any above, specify loc	cation, type of facili	ty (nursing ho	ome, hos	spital,	, outpati	ent clin	ic, etc.):			
If yes, in the last 2 weeks give	dates: (MM/DD/Y	YYY)									
In the last 2 months, did you c	are for a lab-confirm	med 2019-nCo	oV patie	ent(s)	(in a he	ealthcar	e settir	ıg)?			
If yes, in the last 2 weeks give	dates: (MM/DD/Y	YYY)									
When you were caring for a lal	b-confirmed 2019-n	CoV patient(s):				<u>.</u>				
							Lab-c	onfirmed	2019-nCo	V patient	
Were you within 6 feet of a c	onfirmed case arou	nd the time th	ey were	posit	tive?			es	🗌 No		Unknown
For more than 10 minutes?							☐ Ye	es	No No		Unknown
Which of the following PPE	did you use while c	aring for the p	patient?								
Classe							∐Ne	ver			

Gloves

34.

35.

36.

Gown

Surgical Mask

Surgical Mask		Sometimes	Always
N05 mask or PAPR	Never		
N/5 mask of 1 Al K		Sometimes	Always
Frenchield on exceller	Never		
Facesnield or goggies		Sometimes	Always
Were you in the same room during aerosolizing procedures (including intubation,			
extubation, bronchoscopy, Code/CPR, open suctioning of airways, sputum induction)?	☐ Yes	\square No	Unknown

37. In the last **2 months**, did you care for a patient with fever and/or acute respiratory illness (*in a healthcare setting*)?

Yes No Unknown Case

If yes, in the last 2 weeks give dates: (MM/DD/YYYY) ____

When you were caring for a patient with fever and/or acute respiratory illness:

Always

Always

Sometimes

Sometimes

Never

Never



2019-nCoV Wuhan Exposure Investigation Form

	Patient with fever and/or acute respiratory illness							
Were you within 6 feet of the patient around the time they were sick?	Yes	No No	Unknown					
For more than 10 minutes?	Yes	🗌 No	Unknown					
Which of the following PPE did you use while caring for the patient?								
Gloves	Never	Sometimes	Always					
Gown	Never	Sometimes	Always					
Surgical Mask	Never	Sometimes	Always					
N95 mask or PAPR	Never	Sometimes	Always					
Faceshield or goggles	Never	Sometimes	Always					
Were you in the same room during aerosolizing procedures (including intubation, extubation, bronchoscopy, Code/CPR, open suctioning of airways, sputum induction)?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Unknown					

38. In the last 2 months, did you work in a laboratory setting handling blood, blood products, tissues or samples, or viral or bacterial samples?

	Yes No Unknown
	If yes, in the last 2 weeks give dates: (MM/DD/YYYY)
	If yes, specify location and materials:
39.	In the last 2 months , did you usually wear a face-mask while out in public? 🗌 Yes 📄 No 📄 Unknown
40.	In the last 1 mon , after hearing about 2019-nCoV, did you usually wear a face-mask while out in public?
	Yes No Unknown
41.	In the last 1 month , after hearing about 2019-nCoV, did you limit time out in public? 🗌 Yes 🗌 No 🗍 Unknown
	During what dates did you limit time out in public/ (MM/DD/YYYY) to/ (MM/DD/YYYY)
42.	If yes, how did you limit time out in public (check all that apply):
	Avoid public transport Avoid public gatherings Not attend work Not attend school/university

Avoiding all public settings including grocery stores, restaurants etc.



Ар	pendix													٦
Sv	mptoms and healthcare for the Sec	on	d Illnes	S										_
1.	Have you been sick a second time the past 2	mo	onths?	Yes	🗌 No 🗌 Unk	nown								
	If yes, complete the questions below.													
2.	What date did the symptoms associated with	thi	is illness s	tart? _	//	(MM/DD/YYYY)								
3.	3. During this illness, did you experience any of the following symptoms?													
	Symptom	S	ymptom	Presei	nt?	Symptom		Sy	mptor	m P	resen	t?		
F	Measured Fever (highest temp °F)	<u> [</u>	∐Yes [_ No	Unknown	Vomiting	$ \rightarrow$		Yes		No	닏	Unknown	ļ

Measured Fever (highest temp °F)	Yes No Unknown	Vomiting	Yes No Unknown
Subjective fever (felt feverish)	Yes No Unknown	Diarrhea	Yes No Unknown
Cough	Yes No Unknown	Eye infection/redness	Yes No Unknown
Sore Throat	Yes No Unknown	Rash	Yes No Unknown
Muscle aches	Yes No Unknown	Fatigue	Yes No Unknown
Headache	Yes No Unknown	Seizures	Yes No Unknown
Shortness of breath	Yes No Unknown	Other, specify below:	Yes No Unknown
Other symptoms:			

Other symptoms:____

Are you feeling back to normal? Yes No (Note, if still experiencing symptoms, report as PUI) If yes, when did you feel back to normal? (MM/DD/YYYY)

If yes, when did you feel back to normal? ____/____5. Did you receive any medical care for the illness?

Yes No Unknown

6. Where and on what date did you seek care first after this illness started (check all that apply)?

7. Where and on what date did you seek care first after this illness started (check all that apply)?

4.

and of HEALTH & HOL	ANTICAL TAR	2019-nCo	V Wuhan Expo	sure Investigation	Form	
	Outpatient	Date:/	/ (MM/DD/YYYY)	Emergency room Date:	/ (M	M/DD/YYYY)
	Retail store clinic	Date:/	/ (MM/DD/YYYY)	Health department Date :	/ (M	M/DD/YYYY)
	Urgent care	Date:/	/ (MM/DD/YYYY)	Other Date:	//(MI	M/DD/YYYY)
	Unknown					
8.	Were you hospitalized f	for the illness?	Yes No	Unknown		
	Date of hospital admiss	ion?//	(MM/DD/YYYY)	Date of hospital discharge? _	//	_(MM/DD/YYYY)

Additional Animal Exposures

City/Country contact(s) occurred	Type of animal contacted (wildlife, livestock, pets)	Date(s) / date range contact occurred (if one day ever date twice)	Contact setting(s) (check all that apply)						
		$\left(\frac{MMM}{DD} + 1 + 1 + \frac{MM}{DD} + 1 + 1 + 1\right)$							
		///	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		///	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		///	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		///	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		//	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		//	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		//	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		///	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						
		//	Home Work Farm Animal Market Zoo Other						