

**OFFICIAL STATEMENTS FROM W.H.O. REGARDING THE  
CORONAVIRUS FROM DECEMBER 31, 2019 TO APRIL 13, 2020**  
世界衛生組織關於 2019 年 12 月 31 日至 2020 年 4 月 13 日的  
冠狀病毒的官方聲明

December 31 – China first reports a cluster of unusual pneumonia cases in Wuhan to the WHO 中國首次向世衛組織報告了武漢市一系列異常肺炎病例

January 4 – WHO tweets about ‘a cluster of pneumonia cases’ in Wuhan with no deaths, saying investigations into the cause are underway 世衛組織在武漢發布有關 “無一例肺炎病例” 的推文，稱沒有人死亡，調查正在進行中

January 5 – The WHO issues its first guidance on ‘pneumonia of unknown cause’, saying there are a total of 44 patients and 11 in severe condition. The main symptom is listed as fever, with ‘a few patients having difficulty breathing’ 世界衛生組織發佈了有關 “未知原因的肺炎” 的首份指南，稱共有 44 名患者和 11 名病情嚴重。主要症狀被列為發燒，“一些患者呼吸困難”

The WHO says there is ‘no evidence of human-to-human transmission’ and that ‘no health care worker infections have been reported’ 世衛組織說，“沒有人與人之間傳播的證據”，“沒有報導過醫護人員感染的情況”。

January 7 – China says it has identified the cause of the pneumonia as a ‘novel coronavirus’, initially named 2019-nCoV by the WHO 中國表示已將肺炎的原因確定為 “新型冠狀病毒”，世衛組織最初將其命名為 2019-nCoV

January 9 – The WHO praises China for identifying the new virus ‘in a short space of time’ and repeats its assessment that the virus ‘does not transmit readily between people’. It also advises against travel or trade restrictions on China 世界衛生組織讚揚中國在 “短時間內” 識別出這種新病毒，並

再次評估說該病毒“在人與人之間不易傳播”。它還建議不要限制對中國的旅行或貿易

January 13 – The WHO says it is now working with authorities in Thailand after reports of a case there, and may call a meeting of the Emergency Committee 世界衛生組織表示，在泰國有病例報告後，它現在正在與泰國當局合作，並可能召開緊急委員會會議

January 14 – The WHO tweets saying there is ‘no clear evidence of human-to-human transmission in China’, though later clarifies and says there may have been limited transmission via family members 世衛組織在推特上說，“在中國沒有人與人之間傳播的明確證據”，但後來澄清，並說通過家庭成員傳播可能有限

Jan 20-21 - WHO's field team in China conducts a brief field visit to epicenter Wuhan 世衛組織在中國的現場團隊對震中武漢進行了簡短的現場訪問

Jan 21 – The first case is confirmed on US soil in Washington, in a person who had travelled from China a week before 第一個病例在美國華盛頓州得到確認，該人是一周前從中國旅行過

Jan 22 – A report from the WHO team sent to Wuhan notes ‘human-to-human’ transmission is taking place, but says more research is needed to assess ‘the full extent’. The report notes confirmed infections in 16 medics, a clear sign of transmission from patients 世衛組織團隊向武漢發送的一份報告指出，正在發生“人對人”傳播，但表示需要更多的研究來評估“全面”。報告指出已確診的 16 名醫生感染了病毒，這顯然是患者傳播的跡象

The team recommends avoiding large gatherings, isolating infected people, and a focus on washing hands as the best way to combat the virus’s spread 該小組建議避免大聚會，隔離受感染的人，並著重洗手，這是對抗病毒傳播的最佳方法

The same day, that WHO Emergency Committee convenes for the first time. Afterwards, Dr Tedros says he has spoken with the Chinese Minister for Health, and praises the government for its 'invaluable' efforts to halt the virus. He calls a second meeting for the following day 同一天，世衛組織應急委員會第一次召集會議。事後，譚德賽博士說，他已經與中國衛生部長交談，並稱讚政府為遏制該病毒所做的“寶貴努力”。他第二天召集第二次會議

Jan 23 – With the Emergency Committee split, Dr Tedros says he has decided not to declare the virus a public health emergency of international concern. Referencing the lockdown of Wuhan, which was announced the same day, he says he hopes 'it will be effective and short in duration'. He praises China's 'cooperation and transparency' in tackling the virus 緊急委員會分裂後，譚德賽博士表示，他已決定不將這種病毒宣佈為國際關注的公共衛生緊急事件。他提到當天宣布的武漢封鎖，他希望“這將是有效的，持續時間短”。他讚揚中國在應對病毒方面的“合作與透明”

Dr Tedros says there is limited evidence of human-to-human transmission, mostly among families or doctors treating the virus. At this point, there are 584 confirmed cases and 17 deaths globally, including in Vietnam, South Korea, Japan, Thailand and the US 譚德賽博士說，人與人之間傳播的證據有限，主要是在家庭或治療該病毒的醫生之間。目前，全球有 584 例確診病例，其中 17 例死亡，包括越南，韓國，日本，泰國和美國。

He recommends screening at airports and tells countries to put testing facilities in place, but stops short of recommending a travel ban 他建議在機場進行檢查，並告訴各國建立測試設施，但並沒有建議旅行禁令

Jan 28 – Dr Tedros and other senior WHO officials meet Xi Jinping in China, agreeing that a panel of experts should be sent to monitor the outbreak. He praises 'the seriousness with which China is taking this outbreak, especially the commitment from top leadership and the transparency they have demonstrated' 譚德賽博士和世衛組織其他高級官員在中國會見習近平，同意應派一個專家小組來監測疫情。他稱讚“中國正在認真對待這次疫情，特別是高層領導的承諾和他們所表現出的透明度”

Jan 29 – Dr Tedros gives a speech praising China’s efforts to contain the virus, saying the country ‘deserves our gratitude and respect’ for locking down swathes of the country to prevent the spread. 譚德賽博士發表演講，讚揚中國為遏制該病毒所做的努力，稱該國 “為遏制該國蔓延以防止其傳播” 應得到我們的感謝和尊重” 。

He notes a few cases of human-to-human spread outside China, which he says ‘is of grave concern’ and will be monitored closely 他指出，有幾起人與人之間在中國以外傳播的案例，他說這是 “嚴重關切” 的事件，將受到密切監視

Jan 30 – The WHO Emergency Committee reconvenes early and declares a public health emergency of international concern. It comes after confirmed cases of human-to-human transmission in Germany, Japan, Vietnam and the US 世衛組織緊急委員會提早召開會議，宣布國際關注的突發公共衛生事件。在此之前，德國，日本，越南和美國已確認人與人之間的傳播病例

Dr Tedros again praises China for ‘setting a new standard for outbreak response’ with its lockdowns, and says the small number of cases outside the country – 98 – is ‘thanks to their efforts’ 譚德賽博士再次稱讚中國 “為鎖定疫情制定了新的疫情應對標準”，並說，在中國境外的少數病例（98 起）是 “感謝他們的努力”

**Despite noting that a majority of cases outside China have a history of travel to or from Wuhan, he again recommends no measures to curb international travel or trade** 儘管注意到大多數中國境外案件都有往來武漢的歷史，但他再次建議不採取任何措施來遏制國際旅行或貿易

**Jan 31 – Donald Trump announces travel restrictions on people coming from China** 特朗普宣布對來自中國的旅客實施旅行限制

Feb 3 – Dr Tedros gives a speech to the WHO updating on coronavirus, saying there are 17,238 cases in China and 361 deaths – now thought to be an under-estimate 譚德賽博士在世界衛生組織發表有關冠狀病毒的最新

情況的演講中說，中國目前有 17238 例病例，死亡 361 例，現在被低估了

He praises Xi Jinping for his individual leadership, and insists that cases outside China ‘can be managed’ if world authorities work together and follow recommendations which include – no ban on travel or trade, supporting countries with weak health systems, investment in vaccines and diagnosis, combating disinformation and urgent reviews of emergency preparedness 他讚揚習近平的個人領導，並堅持認為，如果世界各國當局共同努力並遵循以下建議，包括“不禁止旅行或貿易，支持衛生系統薄弱的國家，對疫苗和診斷進行投資”，可以“管理”中國境外的案件。，打擊虛假信息並緊急審查緊急情況

Feb 7 – Dr Li Wenliang, a doctor who first reported the existence of coronavirus and was initially silenced by China, dies from the virus 最早報告冠狀病毒存在並最初被中國封聲的醫生李文亮博士死於該病毒

Feb 10 – The WHO’s team of experts arrives in China to assist with the outbreak, but the group was not allowed to visit Wuhan and Hubei 世衛組織專家團隊抵達中國，協助爆發疫情，但中國只讓這班專家去武漢和湖北以外的地區

Feb 11 – The WHO names the disease caused by the virus COVID-19, saying it avoided including a geographical name because it risks ‘stigmatizing’ people. It says it will not be using the name SARS-CoV-2 because it risks causing ‘unnecessary fear’ by linking it to the 2003 SARS outbreak 世界衛生組織命名了由 COVID-19 病毒引起的疾病，並避免使用地理名稱，因為它可能會給人們帶來“恥辱”。它說它不會使用 SARS-CoV-2 這個名字，因為它有可能通過將其與 2003 年 SARS 爆發聯繫起來而引起“不必要的恐懼”

Feb 12 – Dr Tedros says the number of new cases being reported in China has ‘stabilized’ but adds that it must be ‘interpreted with extreme caution’ and the outbreak ‘could still go in any direction’ 譚德賽博士說，在中國報導的新病例數量已經“穩定”，但他補充說，必須“非常謹慎地解釋”，而疫情“仍可能朝任何方向發展”

Feb 16-24 – WHO team of experts convenes in China, visiting affected sites and sharing information on the best ways to tackle the crisis 世衛組織專家組在中國開會，訪問受影響的地點並分享有關解決危機的最佳方法的信息

Feb 17 – Dr Tedros begins chairing daily updates on the coronavirus response, with each briefing beginning with an update on the number of infections including from China, which are repeated without caveats Tedros 譚德賽開始主持有關冠狀病毒反應的每日更新，每次通報都從包括中國在內的感染數量的更新開始，這些重複無須警告

He gives an analysis of Chinese data on some 44,000 confirmed cases. He says the data shows that 80 per cent of cases are mild, 14 per cent lead to severe disease, and 2 per cent are fatal. The disease is more severe in older people, with the young largely spared. 他對大約 44,000 例確診病例的中國數據進行了分析。他說，數據顯示 80% 的病例為輕度，14% 的病例為嚴重疾病，2% 的病例為致命。該疾病在老年人中更為嚴重，而年輕人則倖免。

He urges world leaders not to ‘squander’ a window of opportunity to get ahead of the virus and prevent it from spreading 他敦促世界各國領導人不要“浪費”機會抓住病毒的先機並防止其傳播

Feb 26 – President Trump announces a dedicated coronavirus response team, which Vice President Mike Pence will lead 特朗普總統宣布成立專門的冠狀病毒應對小組，副總統彭斯將領導該小組

Feb 28 – The team of WHO experts delivers its first report on the coronavirus. Among its major findings are that the disease likely came from bats, that it is spread through close contact with infected people and not through the air, and that most common symptoms include fever, dry cough and fatigue 世衛組織專家小組發表了有關冠狀病毒的第一份報告。其主要發現是該疾病可能來自蝙蝠，是通過與感染者密切接觸而不是通過空氣傳播的，最常見的症狀包括發燒，乾咳和疲勞

The report praises China's response as 'perhaps the most ambitious, agile and aggressive disease containment effort in history' saying lockdowns were achieved 'due to the deep commitment of the Chinese people to collective action' and had achieved a rapid decline in cases 報告稱讚中國的回應是“也許是歷史上最雄心勃勃，最敏捷和最具侵略性的疾病遏制努力”，稱封鎖是“由於中國人民對集體行動的堅定承諾而實現的”，並在案件數量上迅速下降

Mar 9 - The whole of Italy is placed on lockdown as the virus spreads, the first European nation to enter total lockdown 隨著病毒的傳播，整個意大利處於封鎖狀態，這是第一個進入全面封鎖狀態的歐洲國家

**Mar 11 - The WHO finally declares coronavirus a pandemic**, meaning it is spreading out of control in multiple locations around the world. At this point, cases have been reported in more than 100 countries 世界衛生組織終於宣布冠狀病毒為瘟疫大流行病，這意味著它已在全球多個地方失控蔓延。目前，已有 100 多個國家/地區報告了病例

Mar 13 - WHO says Europe is now the new epicenter of the virus after cases increase steeply, with Dr Tedros noting 'more cases are now being reported every day than were reported in China at the height of its epidemic' 世衛組織表示，在病例急劇增加之後，歐洲現在已成為該病毒的新震中。譚德賽博士指出，“如今每天報告的病例比流行高峰時的中國要多。”

Mar 19 - China reports no new domestic infections from coronavirus since the pandemic began 自瘟疫大流行開始以來，中國報告沒有新的國內冠狀病毒感染

Mar 20 - Dr Tedros issues a warning that 'young people are not invincible' to the virus after data from outside showed large numbers of people under the age of 50 ending up in intensive care 譚德賽博士發出警告，稱年輕人對病毒沒有“不可戰勝力”，原因是外界的數據顯示大量 50 歲以下的人最終接受了重症監護

Mar 25 - As Donald Trump begins touting hydroxychloroquine as a potential coronavirus treatment, WHO warns that no drugs have so far been

approved for treating the virus 隨著·特朗普開始提倡羥氯喹作為一種潛在的冠狀病毒治療方法，世衛組織警告說，迄今為止尚未批准任何藥物可用於治療該病毒

The same day the organization calls for an extra \$2 billion in funding to help tackle the virus 該組織在同一天呼籲額外提供 20 億美元的資金來幫助解決該病毒

Apr 3 - As millions of US citizens sign on for unemployment benefit, Dr Tedros and the IMF call for debt relief and social welfare to help people through the pandemic 數以百萬計的美國公民申請失業救濟時，譚德賽博士和國際貨幣基金組織呼籲減免債務和社會福利，以幫助人們渡過大流行

Apr 6 - The WHO updates its guidance on masks to say they are effective at stopping spread of the virus, but must be used in conjunction with other methods. 世界衛生組織更新了關於口罩的指導，稱其可有效阻止病毒傳播，但必須與其他方法結合使用。

It comes after the CDC updated its guidance to advise people to wear masks in public 疾病預防控制中心（CDC）更新了指南，建議人們在公共場合戴口罩

Apr 8 - Following Trump's first barrage of criticism for the WHO, Dr Tedros urges world leaders to 'stop politicizing the pandemic' unless they want 'more body bags' 在特朗普首次對世衛組織提出批評之聲之後，譚德賽博士敦促世界各國領導人“停止將大流行病政治化”，除非他們想要“更多的屍體袋”

Apr 13 - A group of scientists convened by WHO to research a vaccine for coronavirus issue a joint statement urging world leaders to keep listening to the scientific community when responding to the virus 世衛組織召集的一組科學家研究冠狀病毒疫苗，發表聯合聲明，敦促世界各國領導人在應對這種病毒時繼續傾聽科學界的聲音。