

World Lung Day 25 September 2020

Respiratory Infections

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The COVID-19 pandemics impacted not only Hong Kong but the whole world, and it has no sign to settle down yet. The Forum of International Respiratory Societies (FIRS) has selected Respiratory Infections as the theme for the World Lung Day on 25 September, 2020.

The Hong Kong Thoracic Society (HKTS) has been asked, via APSR, by FIRS to provide translation to the following passage in Chinese. The relevant messages have been summarized and put up as the World Lung Day Toolkit 2020 currently available in different languages and available on the FIRS website:

<https://www.firsnet.org/index.php/news-and-events/news-article/150-world-lung-day-25-september-2020>.

and they are listed on the following pages.

HKTS works hand in hand with the CHEST Delegation Hong Kong and Macau and the Hong Kong Lung Foundation, in support of World Lung Day 2020. You will see these messages and advocates for Respiratory Health, not limited to Respiratory Infections, on our Joint websites as well as publicity events recently held by the societies.

The following are extracted from FIRS for sharing with members here:

Respiratory Infections

In 2020, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made the world aware of how deadly respiratory viruses can be as we together face the challenge of this novel coronavirus.

In reality, respiratory infections have been with us for a very long time and will continue to be a major source of human suffering and death. Apart from viruses, there are many other causes of respiratory infection that cause much human disease. These include bacteria, fungi and other organisms which may infect the upper airways (nose, sinuses and throat) and/or more worryingly the lower airways and lungs (such as bronchitis and or pneumonia).

They can cause lung symptoms such as cough, breathing difficulties, purulent sputum and breathlessness, as well as general symptoms such as fever, feeling ill and weight loss. Chest pain on breathing or coughing may also occur.

The burden of respiratory infections worldwide

Pneumonia

- Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and in the elderly.
- Each year almost 700,000 children die from pneumonia.
- Every minute, 2 children die from pneumonia.

- 80 percent of deaths are in children under 2 years and adults above 65 years.
- Almost all deaths occur in low and middle-income countries [1].
- Risk factors include age, smoking, chronic illnesses and conditions resulting in weakened immune systems.

Tuberculosis

- Each year there are 10 million new cases of tuberculosis (TB) and 1.5 million deaths.
- Deaths from TB occur mostly in children under 5 years and adults in the 20-35 year age range.
- Over 95 percent of TB deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.
- TB is the main cause of death related to antimicrobial resistance and the leading killer of people with HIV. In 2017, 30 percent of HIV deaths were due to TB.
- Each day 4,383 people lose their lives to TB and 27,397 fall ill due to TB [2].
- Drug-resistant strains are becoming increasingly important and access to appropriate but expensive treatment is limited.
- By 2030 a five-year delay in investment in R&D for new TB tools would result in:
 - 13.9 million additional people becoming sick with TB.
 - 2 million additional TB deaths [3].
- Risk factors include people who have been recently infected with TB bacteria and people with chronic medical conditions that weaken the immune system.

COVID-19

- COVID-19 is currently a global pandemic, caused by a coronavirus
- Viral respiratory infections can occur in epidemics and spread rapidly within communities across the globe, to become global pandemics.
- COVID-19 is one such viral respiratory infection that has affected more than 17 million people worldwide and nearly 670,000 have died before the end of July 2020. The burden will likely continue to increase exponentially in the near future [4].
- Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart and lung problems, diabetes, or cancer, are at higher risk of developing serious illness with COVID-19. However, anyone can catch COVID-19 and become seriously ill.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

The most recently discovered coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

Is COVID-19 a respiratory infection?

Yes, COVID-19 is a respiratory infection. However, the virus can affect the whole body. It is the respiratory problems of breathlessness with low oxygen levels that are the commonest reason for going into hospital or needing intensive care.

What are the specific symptoms associated with COVID-19?

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, shortness of breath and tiredness.

Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include aches and pains, nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhoea, loss of taste or smell or a rash on skin or discoloration of fingers or toes. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually.

Some people become infected but only have very mild symptoms.

Most people (about 80 percent) recover from the COVID-19 without hospital treatment. Around 1 out of every 5 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Perhaps 15 percent of those who recover have persistent symptoms [5].

Children are at much lower risk of getting severe COVID-19 – most childhood infections are mild or asymptomatic. A small number of children have developed an inflammatory condition.

Prevention

How do we prevent respiratory infections?

We can prevent many respiratory infections by vaccination. Vaccines for influenza, pneumococcal pneumonia, measles, tuberculosis (BCG reduces death and morbidity in young children from this disease) and whooping cough (Pertussis) are widely used.

Some infections ('flu', COVID-19) are spread by touching infected surfaces and then touching the nose or mouth. Hand washing is important.

Other infections are spread by breathing in the germ either from exposure to other patients who are coughing (such as tuberculosis, COVID-19) or from the air. Wearing a surgical mask is highly effective to prevent transmission

Some tropical infections are swallowed or enter through the skin and then find their ways to the lung (worms). Again, washing hands before eating is important. Swimming is safer in chlorinated swimming pools and the sea compared to freshwater rivers, lakes or pools.

Maintain good health and nutrition to prevent getting infections – babies should be breastfed and adequate nutrition in childhood is crucial to prevent infections.

COVID-19 prevention advice

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions; these are updated regularly by the **World Health Organisation (WHO)** and we should also follow our local government advice and regulations;

- **Wear a mask.** Wearing a mask is one of the most effective measures to prevent spread of the virus. Wear a mask especially in public places, at all times.
- **Hand washing.** Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- **Distance.** Maintain the recommended physical distance (typically 2m) between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small drops from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.

- **Avoid crowds.** Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance.
- **Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.** Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.
- **Good respiratory hygiene.** Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze with your bent elbow or tissue, which should be disposed of immediately followed by washing your hands. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- **Self-isolate.** Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover or if you have had contact with someone who has COVID-19. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask or covering in public as advised by your country. Why? Avoiding contact with others and wearing a mask will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

Treatment

- **Pneumonia.** Pneumonia is treatable with antibiotics; oxygen may be needed for more severe pneumonia.
- **TB.** With a timely diagnosis and treatment with first-line antibiotics for 6 months, most people who develop TB can be cured and onward transmission of infection curtailed. Failure to take the full course of prescribed drugs appropriately may result in relapse with drug-resistant disease, which is more difficult to treat and poses a risk to others. For this reason, supervised or directly observed therapy is recommended as the standard of care to ensure adherence throughout the course of treatment.
- **COVID-19.** There's currently no specific treatment for COVID-19. Treatment aims to relieve the symptoms until you recover. Vaccines and treatment options are currently being investigated around the world.

In 2020 World Lung Day calls for research to prevent, detect and treat respiratory infections, particularly COVID-19 and TB

- Health security and prevention of future COVID-19 outbreaks.
- Predictive tests to show who is immune and who will develop disease from novel infections.
- Diagnostic tests to identify and treat those at risk to progress once infected.
- High quality randomised controlled trials to find the best vaccines and treatments.
- Access to effective, affordable vaccines and treatments for all.
- Educate all on the benefits and safety of the Influenza and Pneumococcal vaccines; COVID-19 vaccine in the near future.

References

[1] FIRS: Forum of International Respiratory Societies. The Global Impact of Respiratory Disease – Second Edition. Sheffield, European Respiratory Society, 2017.

[2] Global Tuberculosis Report 2018, pub. World Health Organization: https://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/.

[3] Stop TB Partnership. The Paradigm Shift 2018-2022.

[4] John Hopkins University & Medicine. COVID-19 Dashboard (Online). <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>, accessed 30.07.2020, 16:00.

[5] World Health Organization Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19) <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub>

The following are examples from the World Lung Day Toolkits. Members are encouraged to use them for activities to promote the World Lung Day, 25 September, 2020.

呼吸道感染



WORLD LUNG DAY
25 september

呼吸道感染是人類痛苦和死亡的重要來源

它們會感染上呼吸道（鼻子，鼻竇和喉嚨）和/或更令人擔憂的是感染下呼吸道和肺部。

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呼吸道感染



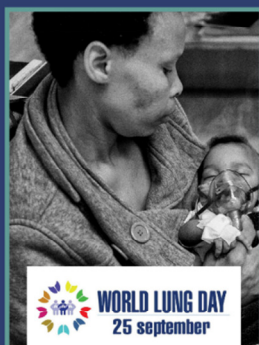
WORLD LUNG DAY
25 september

呼吸道感染可引起以下症狀：

- 咳嗽
- 呼吸困難
- 綠痰
- 氣喘
- 發燒，身體不適和體重減輕

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呼吸道感染：肺炎



WORLD LUNG DAY
25 september

- 每分鐘有2名兒童死於肺炎
- 80%的死亡病例發生在2歲以下的兒童和65歲以上的成年人中
- 幾乎所有死亡病例都發生在低收入和中等收入國家

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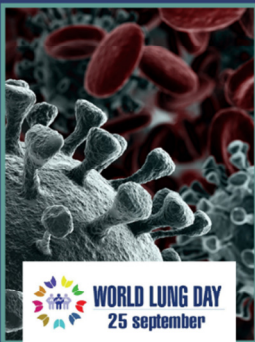
呼吸道感染：肺結核



- 每年有1千萬新的結核病病例和150萬死亡病例
- 死亡病例主要發生在5歲以下的兒童和20-35歲的成年人中
- 超過95%的死亡病例發生在低收入和中等收入國家

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呼吸道感染：2019冠狀病毒病



- 2019冠狀病毒病是病毒性呼吸道感染
- 到目前為止，已影響了全球2500萬人，近86萬人死亡
- 老年人及長期病患者染上2019冠狀病毒病後，患重症的風險更高

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疫苗可以預防許多
呼吸道感染



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洗手並戴口罩有助
於阻止呼吸道感染的
傳播



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(呼籲)開展預防，發現和治療呼吸道感染的研究項目



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(呼籲) 所有人應接種有效及經濟的疫苗。



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(呼籲) 教育大眾認識疫苗的好處和安全性。



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- ✓ 預測性測試研究是用作檢測誰對新形傳染病有免疫力及誰會是感染新型傳染病的高危人士或群組
- ✓ 診斷測試是用作識別和治療受感染和有惡化風險的人
- ✓ 高質量的隨機對照試驗是用作找出最有效的疫苗和治療方法。



減低感染2019冠狀病毒病的風險



戴口罩

防止傳播並保護他人。

洗手



定期並徹底。

距離



保持距離-通常為2米。



避免人群聚集

難以保持距離的地方

避免觸摸眼睛，鼻子和
嘴巴

呼吸衛生

咳嗽或打噴嚏時要掩住口
鼻。



自我隔離

即使症狀輕微，也要留在家
中並自我隔離。



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