

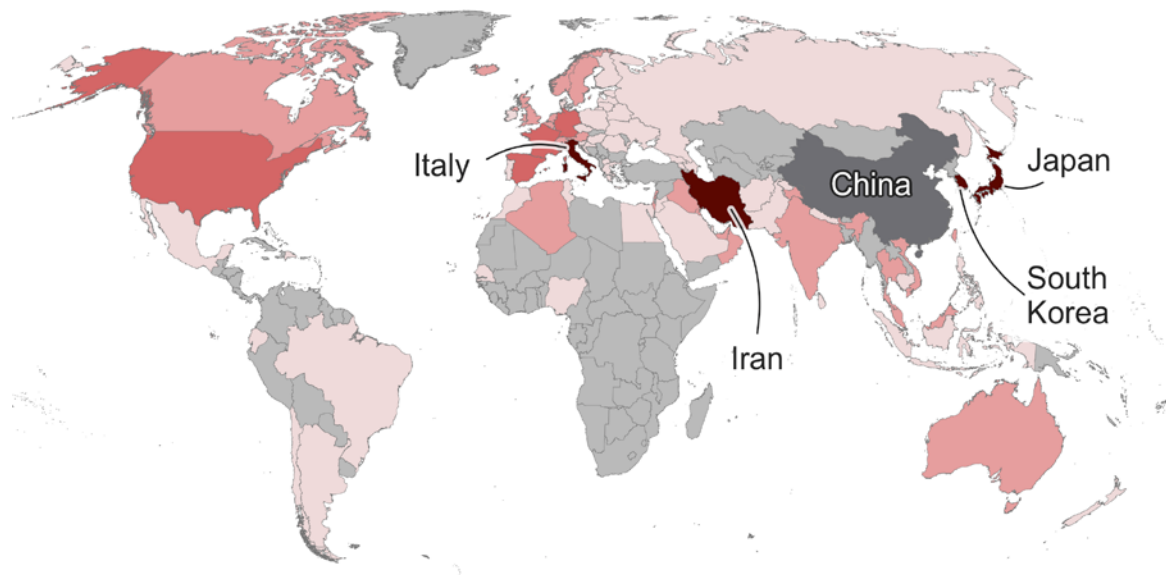
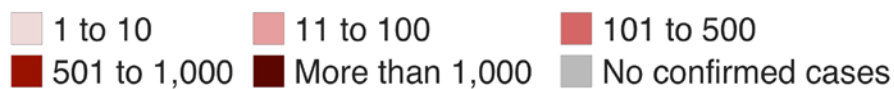
CORONA VIRUS MAPS AND CHARTS

The Visual and Data Journalism Team BBC News 5 March 2020

A visual guide to the outbreak Coronavirus - a fast-moving infection originating in China - has spread to more than 70 countries and claimed more than 3,200 lives. While the vast majority of cases are in China, the virus, which causes pneumonia-like symptoms, is now spreading faster outside the country than within.

Here are [maps and charts](#) that will help you understand what is going on. Cases outside China continue to grow. More than 80,500 people in China have been infected with coronavirus since its emergence in the city of Wuhan, Hubei province, in December. Outside China, South Korea, Italy and Iran have been worst affected, with more than 5,700 cases in South Korea, almost 3,000 in Iran and more than 3,000 in Italy.

Cases of coronavirus outside China



Source: WHO, health ministries. Updated: 5 Mar 06:00 GMT

BBC

Coronavirus has infected about 15,000 people outside China, according to World Health Organization (WHO) figures. However, infectious disease specialists at Imperial College London estimate about two thirds of cases originating in mainland China [remain undetected worldwide](#). This could mean "multiple chains of as yet undetected human-to-human transmission" internationally, they say.

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Numbers across Europe have been increasing over the last few days, jumping in Italy, France, Germany and the UK. In response, governments have stepped up measures to try to halt the virus's spread, with Italy closing all schools from Thursday for at least 10 days. In the UK, health officials have moved into the second phase of their response intended to "delay" the spread of the virus.

Prof Chris Whitty, the country's chief medical adviser, has said it is "highly likely" there is now some "community transmission" and measures are to be introduced to slow the virus's advance and could involve "changes to society"

The virus has pandemic potential The jump in the number of daily confirmed cases internationally has raised fears the outbreak could become a pandemic - when an infectious disease spreads easily from person to person in many parts of the world. The spread has reached a "decisive point" and has "pandemic potential", WHO head Dr Tedros Ghebreyesus says. Countries around the world are ramping up measures to battle the virus. Some governments have halted flights from virus-hit nations, locked down towns, urged people to stay at home and suspended major events.

Some 13 countries have closed schools, affecting 290m children, while nine others have implemented localised closures, according to Unesco, the UN's educational, scientific and cultural organisation. A number of international conferences and sporting events have been cancelled, including the Six Nations rugby matches between Ireland and Italy in Dublin that were to be held on 7 and 8 March. The US state of California has declared a state of emergency after announcing its first coronavirus death. The WHO, which declared the crisis a global health emergency on 30 January, has confirmed it will not formally "declare" a pandemic for the new coronavirus, though the term may still be used "colloquially".

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South Korea, Italy and Iran are among the worst-affected countries South Korea, Italy and Iran have all seen significant outbreaks of cases, with South Korea the worst-affected country after China.

South Korea's biggest virus clusters have been linked to a religious group near the south-eastern city of Daegu, which has a population of around 2.5m. The mayor of capital Seoul has urged 10 million residents to work from home and to avoid crowded places. Authorities have also postponed the start of the next school term until 23 March.

In Italy, as well as closing schools, authorities have introduced a month-long ban on attendance at sports events, and have advised people to avoid greetings like kissing on the cheek or shaking hands. Most of the country's cases are concentrated in the wealthy northern regions of Lombardy and Veneto, where towns have been placed in quarantine. Several countries, including Algeria, Denmark, Romania and Spain, have reported infections linked to Italy.

Iran has seen more than 2,900 cases of the virus - with most in the capital, Tehran, and the regions of Gilan and Qom, where cases first emerged. Schools have been shut and major cultural and sporting events suspended. The country has been the source of dozens of cases in countries in the region, including India, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Pakistan. As a result, many of Iran's neighbours have announced the temporary closure of their borders with the country.

Saudi Arabia has also [temporarily banned pilgrims from entering the country](#) to visit the holy sites of Mecca and Medina and suspended visas for tourists from countries with confirmed cases of the virus. [Saudi Arabia suspends entry for pilgrims](#)

China still has by far the most cases. The number of overall coronavirus cases in China has been rising since January. The country accounts for more than 80,500 of the 95,000 global cases - and thousands more Chinese citizens are under medical observation. Government and regional officials have imposed tight restrictions in a bid to reduce infections, including cancelling flights, closing schools and workplaces and ordering some cities to go into lockdown.

Authorities also postponed the country's annual parliamentary gathering - the National People's Congress. Hubei province - the centre of the outbreak - remains the worst affected, seeing by far the

biggest number of cases of the virus. Its capital city of Wuhan, home to 11 million people, has been effectively shut down since 23 January, with transport links closed. The origins of the coronavirus have been linked to illegally traded wildlife at Wuhan's seafood market, which sells live animals including pangolins, bats, rabbits and marmots. However, the exact source of the outbreak has not been identified. Hundreds of foreign nationals have been evacuated from Wuhan by several governments including the US, France and Britain.

[How China is keeping busy during quarantine](#) Daily infections and deaths in China have been comparatively low recently. New cases announced in China have remained low over recent days, compared with numbers seen in early-mid February, according to official figures. Figures have stayed in the hundreds rather than the thousands for more than two weeks, following a spike in mid-February, and have been under 150 for the last few days. Officials in Hubei province have come under fire for their handling of the virus outbreak, including causing confusion by changing the criteria used to count the number of cases.

Changes to the way patients were diagnosed half way through February caused a brief spike confirmed cases, but this change was later reversed, causing a dip. The number of deaths announced each day by the Chinese authorities has been falling for most of the last few days. Like the daily confirmed cases, death figures saw a spike caused by the temporary change in diagnosis criteria. Wuhan continues to account for the majority of new cases and deaths in China.

Medical researchers and scientists say it is too early to accurately predict how the virus will spread or calculate the death rate, partly due to mild cases remaining untested and unrecorded and a time lag of reporting infections. As there is not yet a specific anti-viral treatment for coronavirus, people with the infection are currently being treated for their symptoms. By Lucy Rodgers, Nassos Stylianou, Wesley Stephenson and Dominic Bailey

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