

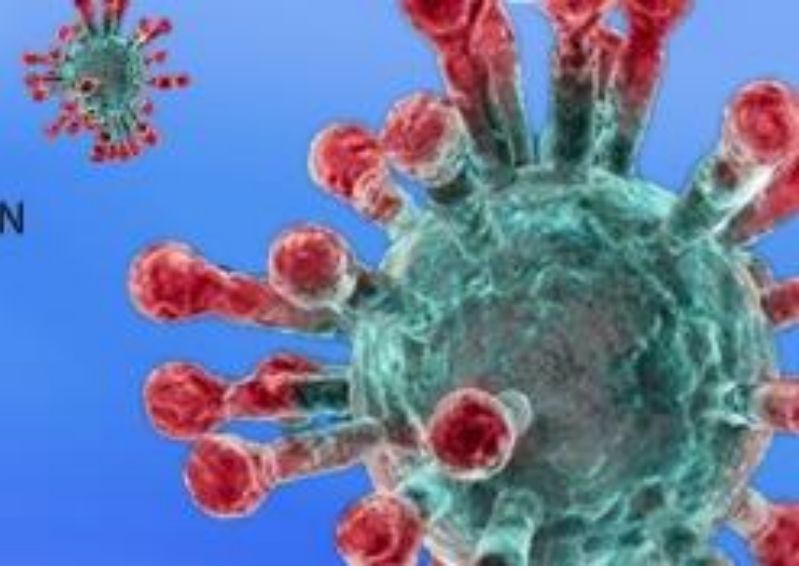


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SEKOLAH ILMU DAN TEKNOLOGI HAYATI



FAKULTAS
KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN

SEMINAR & TALK SHOW 2020

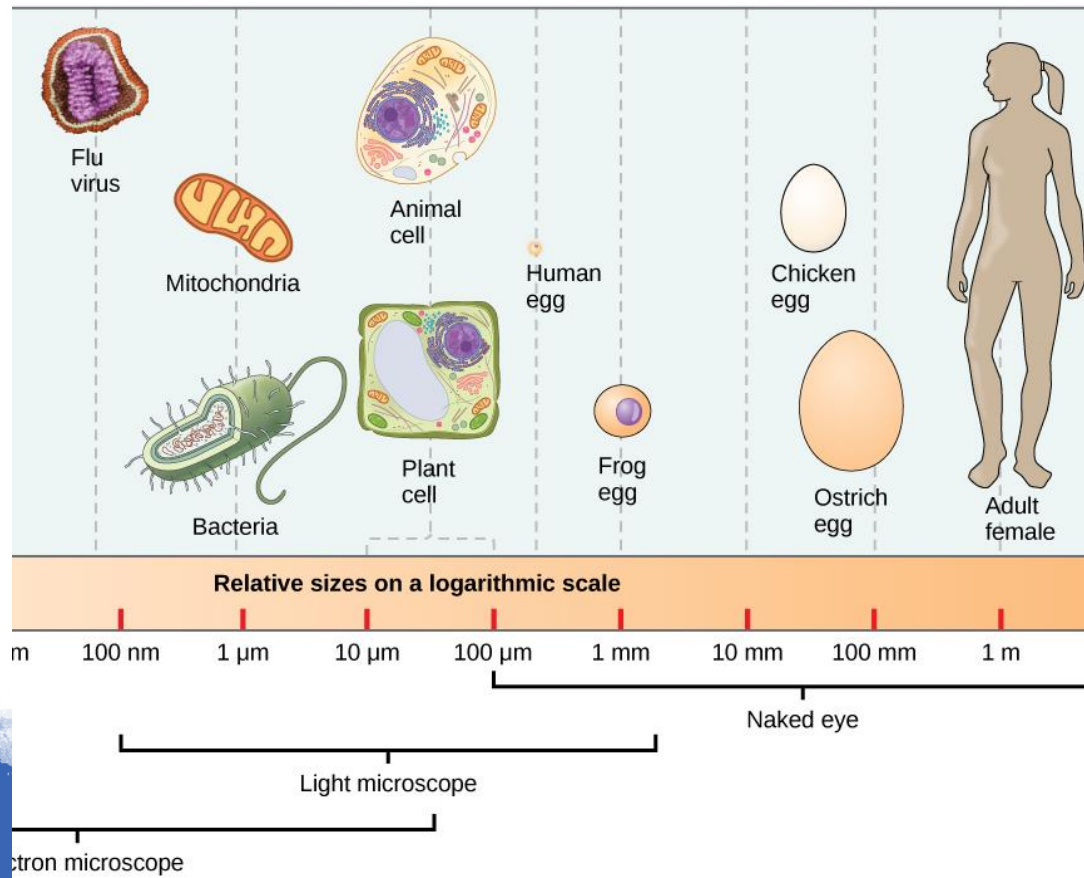


INTRODUCTION TO NOVEL CORONA VIRUS (2019-nCoV) INFECTION

Azzania Fibriani

Ernawati Giri Rahman

Husna Nugraha Praja



Bakteri vs Virus

Persamaan: Bakteri dan Virus dapat menyebabkan penyakit pada manusia, hewan dan tumbuhan

Perbedaan: Bakteri dapat hidup di luar tubuh inangnya, **Virus tidak dapat hidup di luar tubuh inangnya**

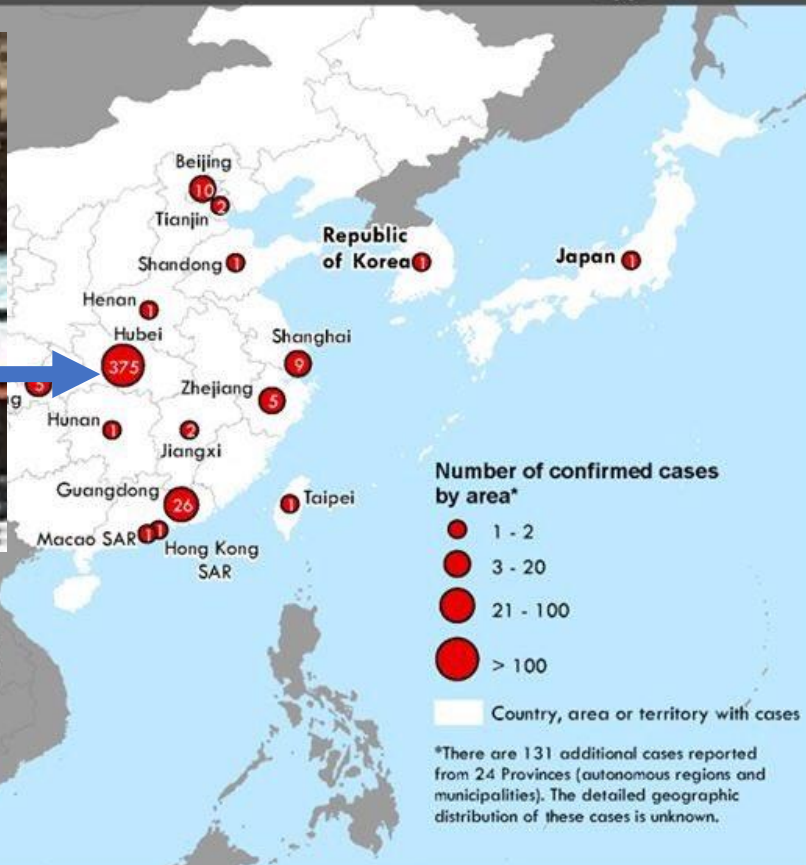
Epidemi Novel Coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV)

Laporan WHO 3 Februari 2020

Distribution of 2019-nCoV cases as of 23 January 2020



Wuhan Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market



SITUATION IN NUMBERS total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally
17391 confirmed (2838 new)

China
17238 confirmed (2831 new)
2296 severe (186 new)
361 deaths (57 new)

Outside of China
153 confirmed (7 new)
23 countries
1 death

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

Tingkat kematian
2%

Data Source: World Health Organization

Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

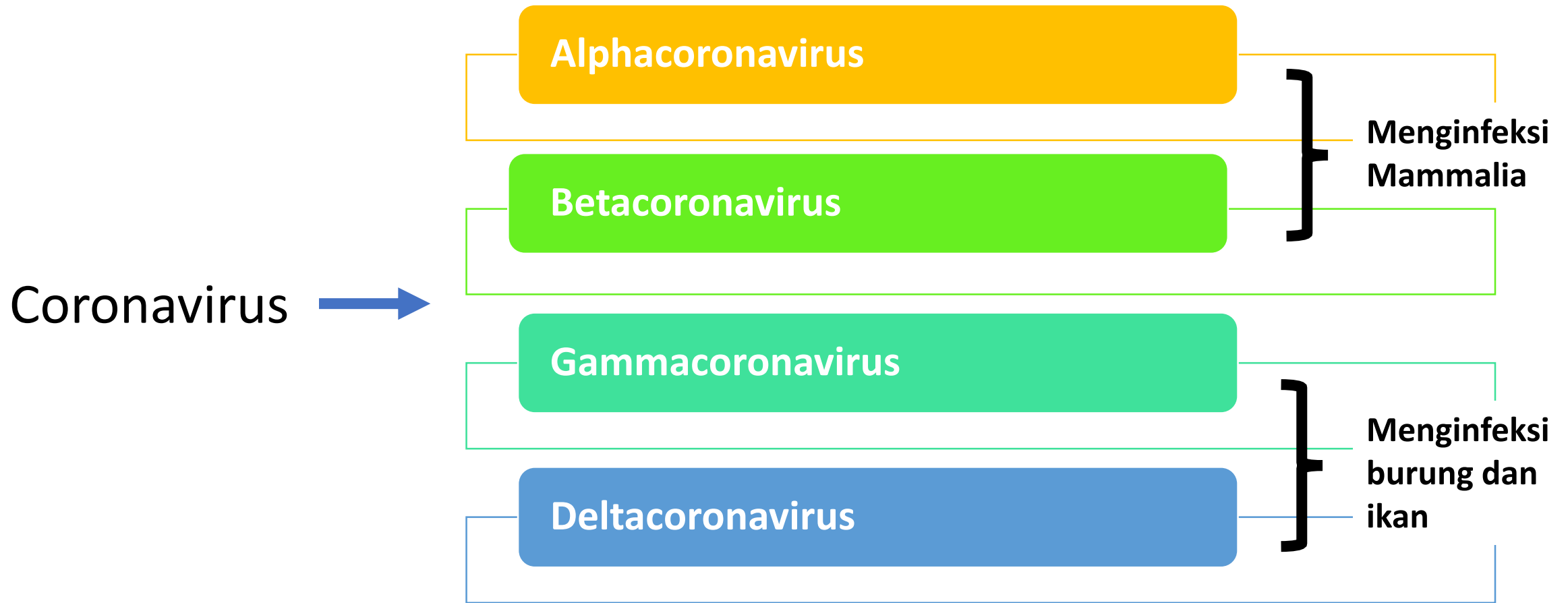
Not applicable

0 500 1,000 km
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

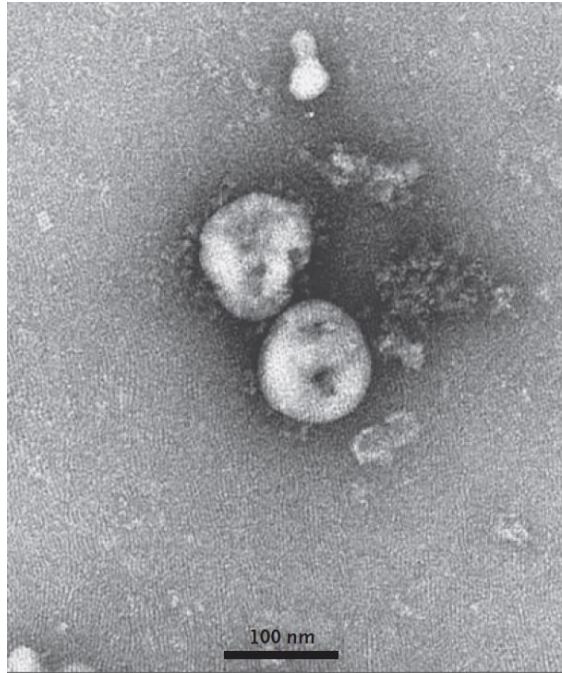
Perbandingan
2019-nCoV,
MERS, SARS,
dan Virus
Corona

	Wuhan coronavirus (2019-nCoV)	Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	Common cold caused by coronavirus
Origin	First reported in December 2019 in Wuhan, China.	First reported in 2012 in Saudi Arabia.	First reported in 2002 in southern China.	Four coronavirus strains are thought to be responsible for 15-30% of common colds.
Transmission	Likely from touching or eating an infected, as yet unidentified animal. Human-to-human transmission occurs through close contact.	Often from touching infected camels or consuming their milk or meat. Limited transmission between humans through close contact.	Believed to have spread from bats, which infected civets. Transmitted mainly between humans through close contact.	Close contact with infected humans or touching a surface that carries the virus.
Cases	Around 500 confirmed; 17 deaths as of Jan. 22. Some victims were older males with preexisting conditions.	2,494 confirmed cases; 858 deaths (as of Nov. 30, 2019). Mortality rate of 34%.	8,098 cases; 774 deaths. Mortality rate of about 10%.	Millions each year. Generally nonlethal with rare exceptions.
Current status	Cases reported mainly in Wuhan, as well as other parts of China and Asia. One case reported in U.S.	All cases linked to Arabian Peninsula, with 80% in Saudi Arabia. Others in about two dozen countries, including U.S. Cases and deaths have been declining since 2016.	No new cases reported since 2004. 87% of previous cases in China and Hong Kong.	Circulates year-round, but more common in fall/winter.



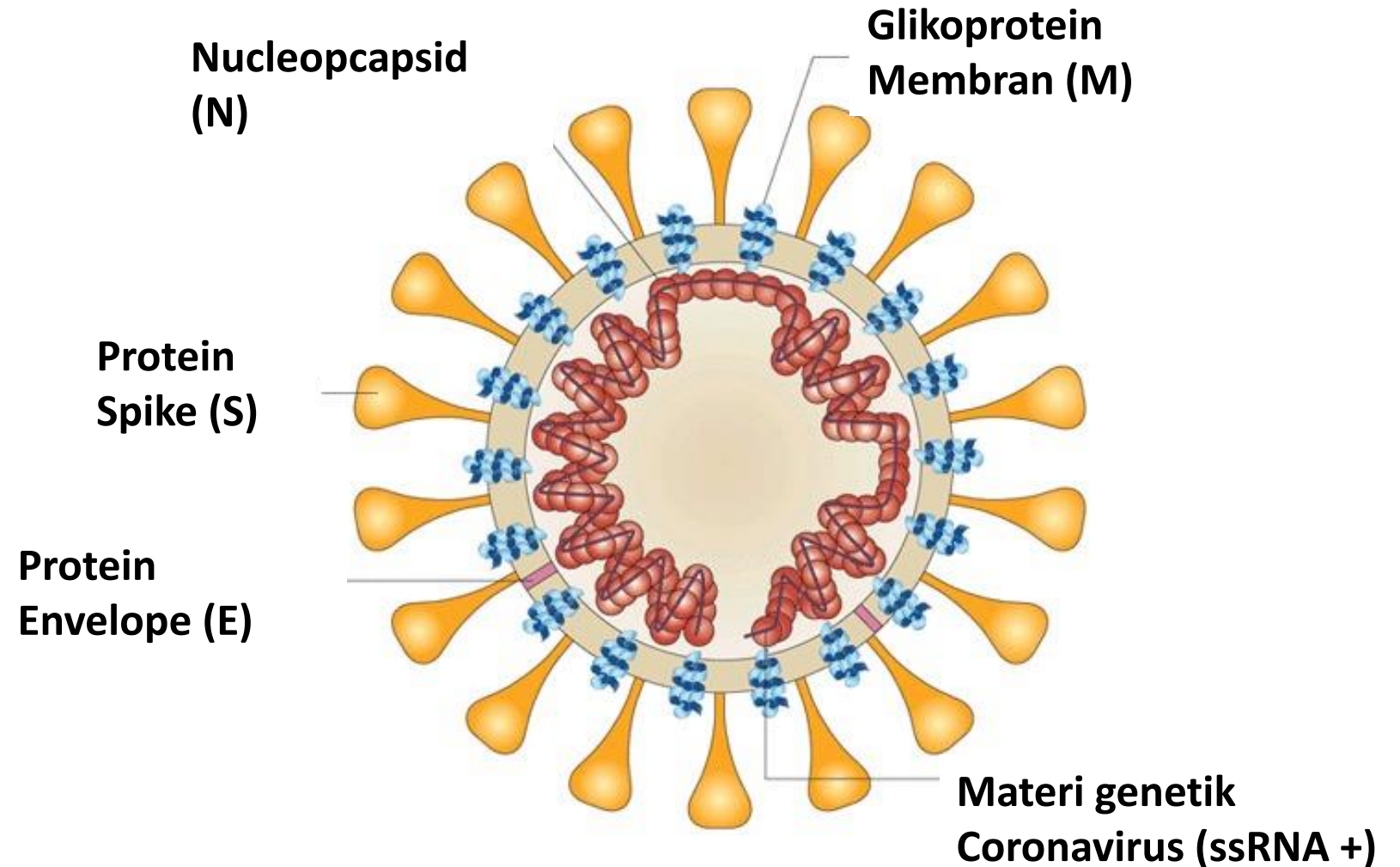
Pengelompokkan Virus Corona

Struktur 2019-nCoV

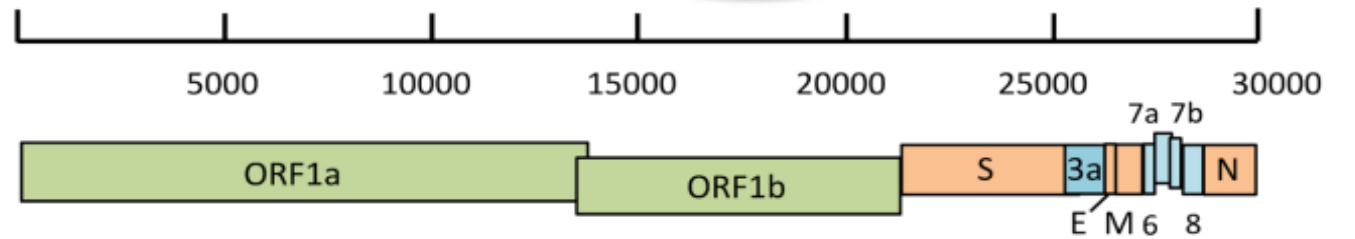


DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2001017

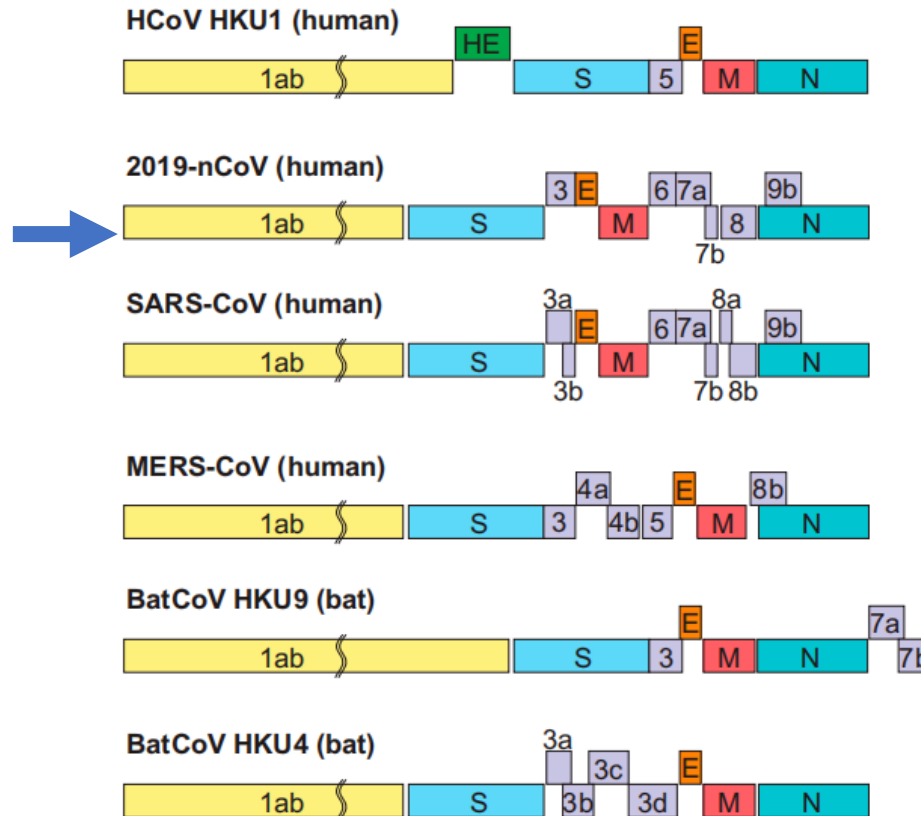
Visualisasi 2019-nCoV
dengan Transmission
Electron Microscope
(TEM)



Struktur materi genetik 2019-nCoV



Struktur materi genetik 2019-nCoV



Perbandingan struktur genetik 2019-nCoV dengan virus Betacoronavirus yang lain

PENGELOMPOKKAN 2019-nCoV BERDASARKAN MATERI GENETIKNYA

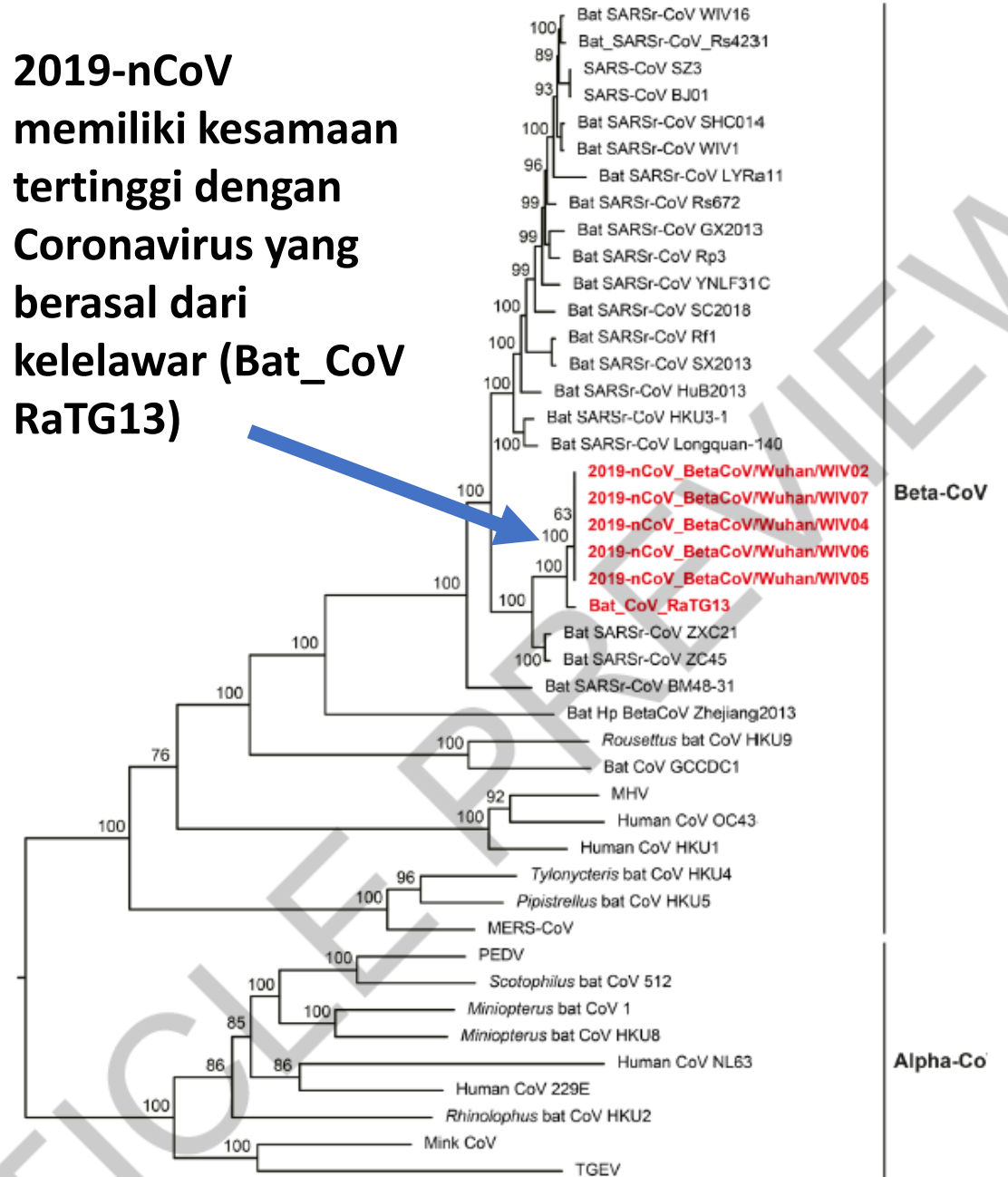
nature

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7>

Accelerated Article Preview

A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin

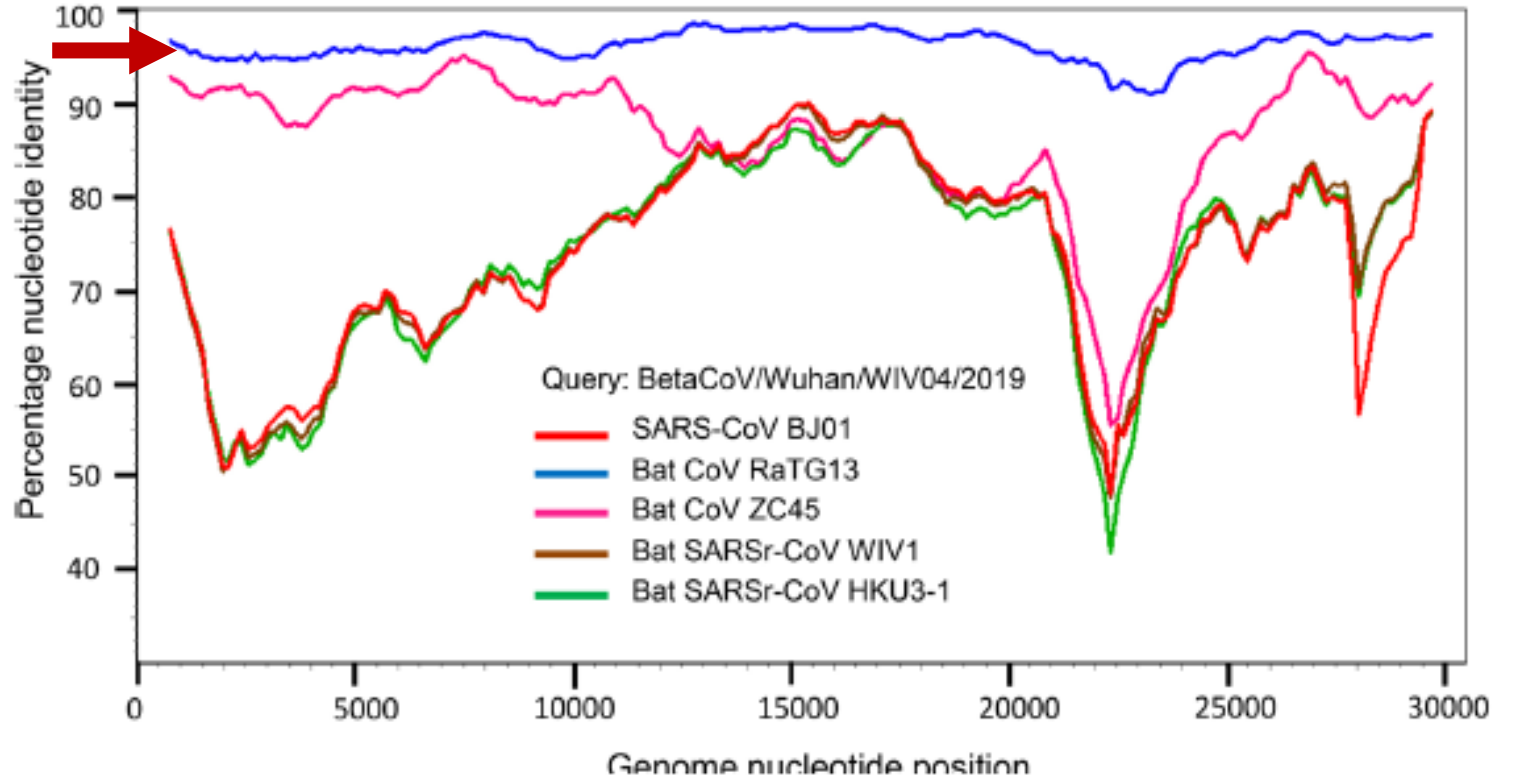
2019-nCoV memiliki kesamaan tertinggi dengan Coronavirus yang berasal dari kelelawar (Bat_CoV RaTG13)



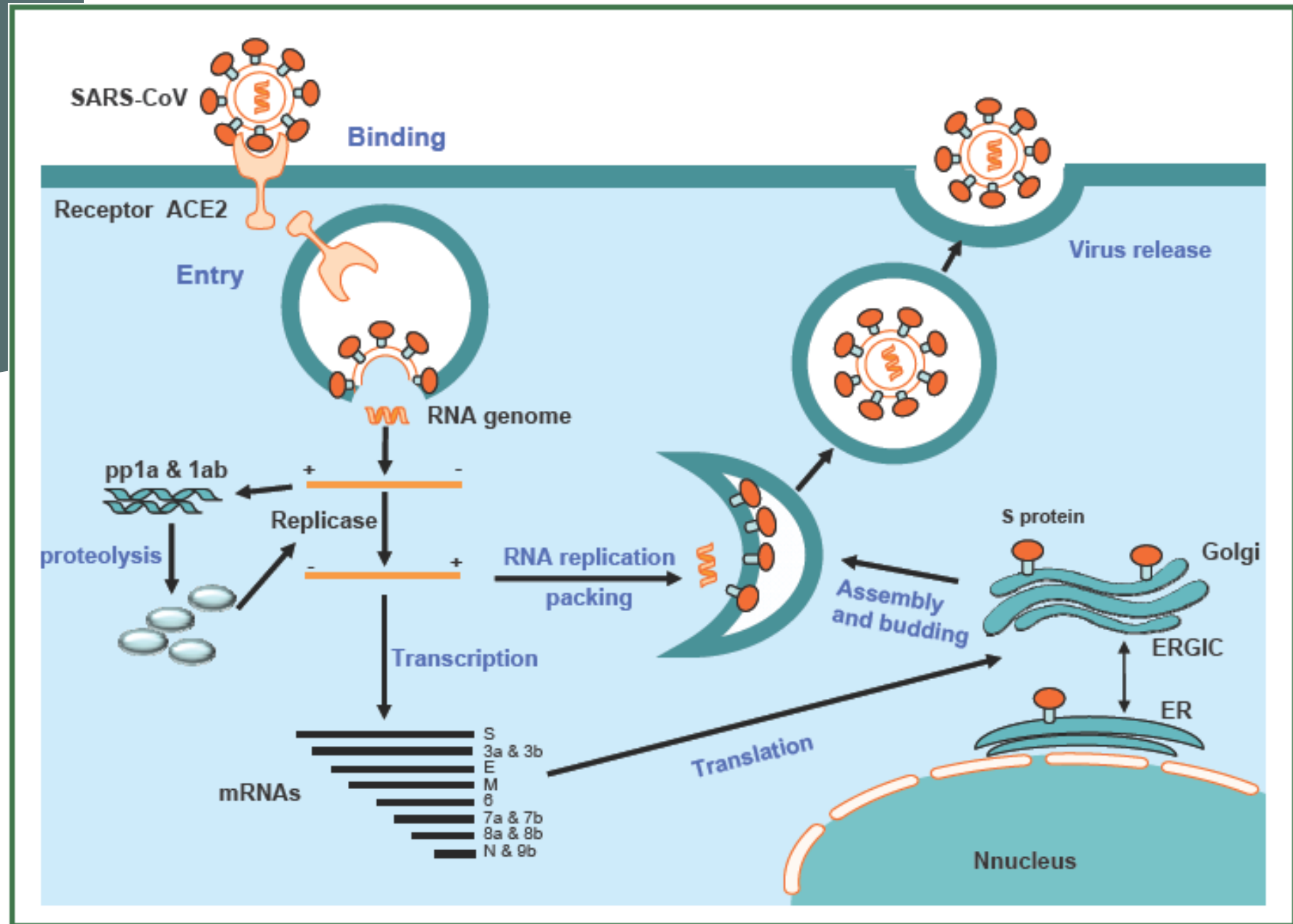
PERBANDINGAN
2019-nCoV
DENGAN
CORONAVIRUS SARS
DAN NON-SARS
PADA KELELAWAR



2019-nCoV memiliki kesamaan materi genetik tertinggi sebesar 96% dengan virus Corona non-SARS yang ada di kelelawar (Bat CoV RaTG13)



SIKLUS HIDUP VIRUS CORONA



ANGIOTENSIN- CONVERTING ENZYME 2 (ACE2) KANDIDAT RESEPTOR 2019-nCoV

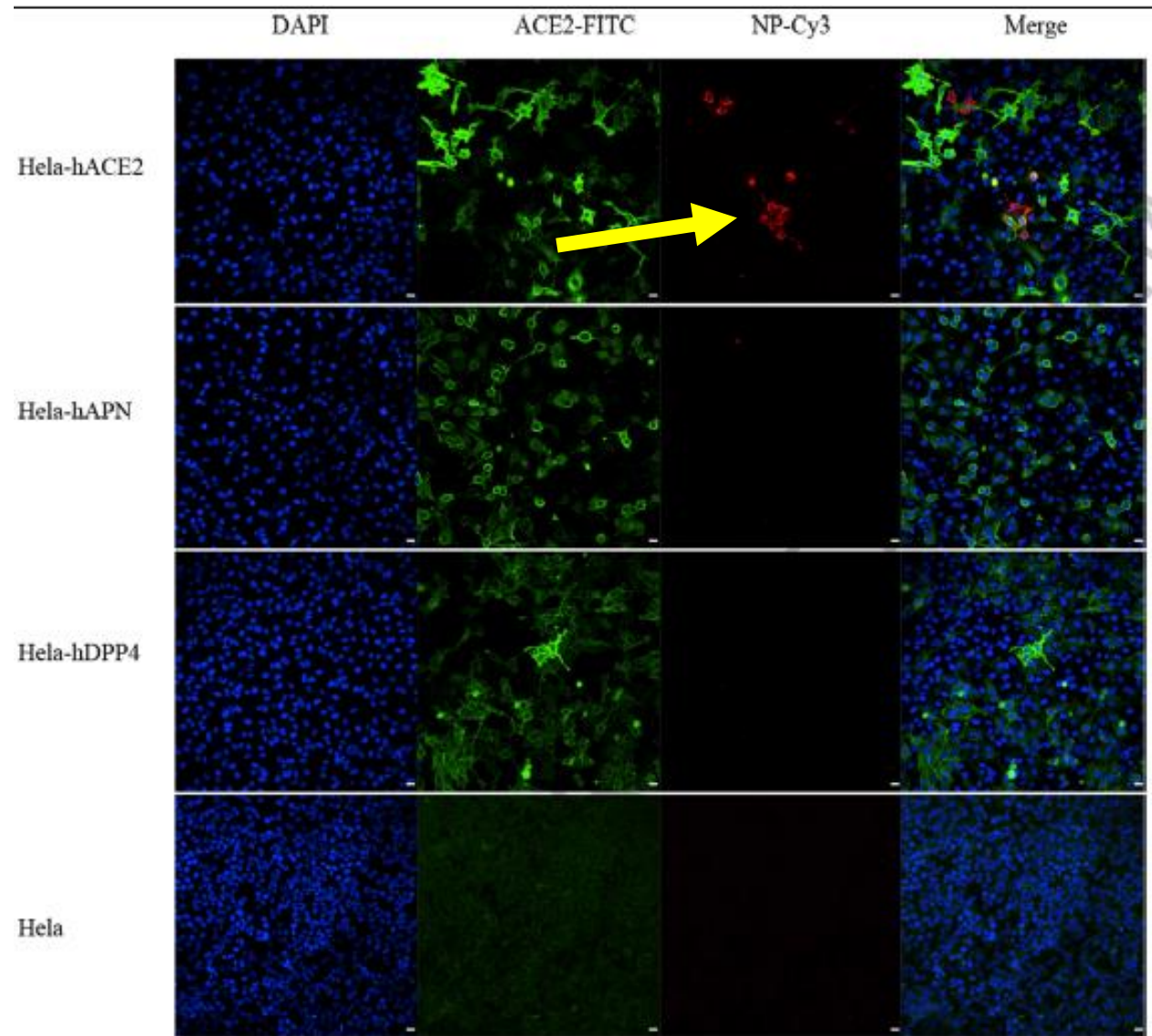
nature

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7>

Accelerated Article Preview

A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin

- ACE2 terdapat pada sel di pembuluh darah jantung dan ginjal
- ACE2 juga terdapat pada sel epitel di saluran pernafasan (Jia, et al., 2002) dan saluran pencernaan (Vuille-dit-Bille, et al, 2014)
- ACE2 juga merupakan reseptor untuk virus SARS (Li, et al., 2005)



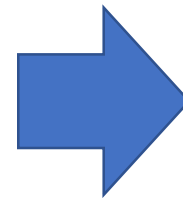
Analisis reseptor 2019-nCoV . Determination of virus infectivity in HeLa cells with or without the expression of human APN andDPP4. ACE2 protein (green), viral protein (red) and nuclei (blue) were shown. Scale bar=10 um.

PATOGENISITAS DARI VIRUS CORONA

Human CoV-229E
Human CoV-NL63



SARS-CoV
MERS-CoV



Upper respiratory tract

Nasal cavity

Pharynx

Larynx

Lower respiratory tract

Trachea

Primary bronchi

Lungs

Saluran
pernafasan atas

Saluran
pernafasan bawah

Beberapa infeksi virus Corona pada hewan dapat menyebabkan diare

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

BRIEF REPORT

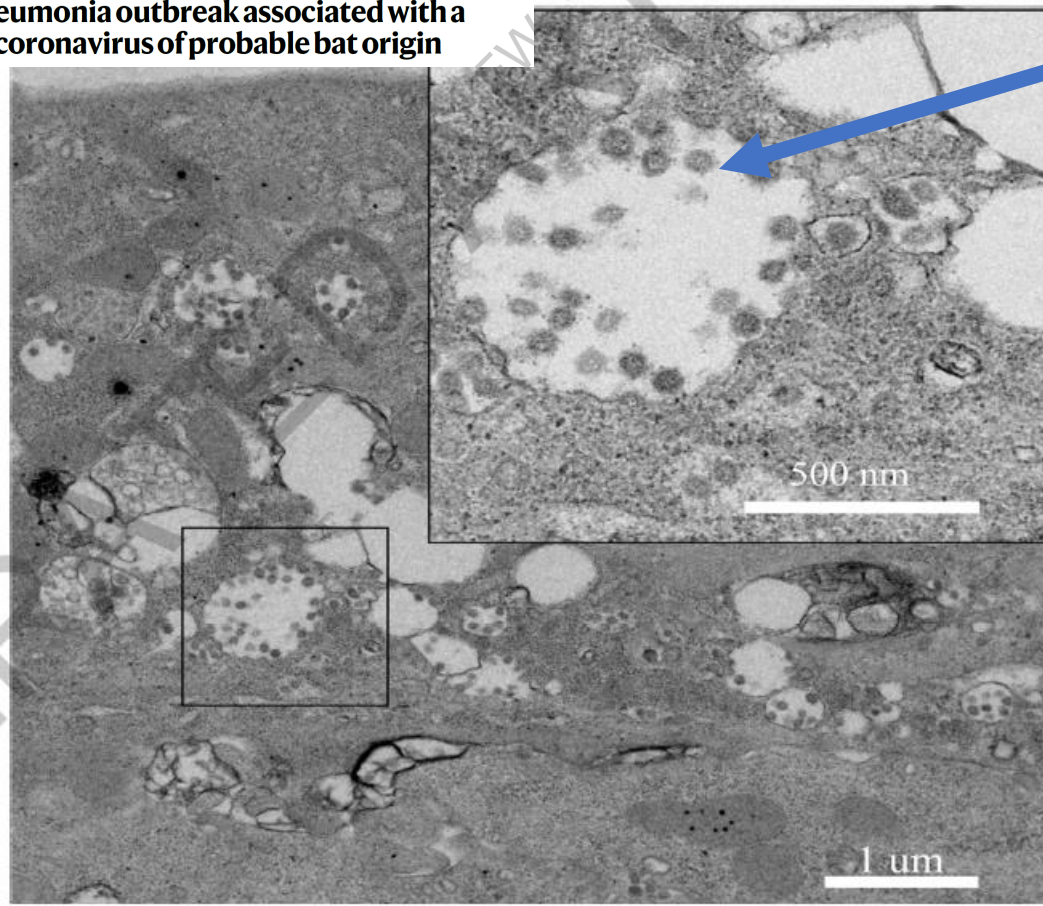
A Novel Coronavirus from Patients with
Pneumonia in China, 2019



**PATOGENISITAS DARI
2019-NCOV**

2019-nCoV dapat menyebabkan infeksi saluran pernafasan bawah, contohnya pneumonia (paru-paru basah)

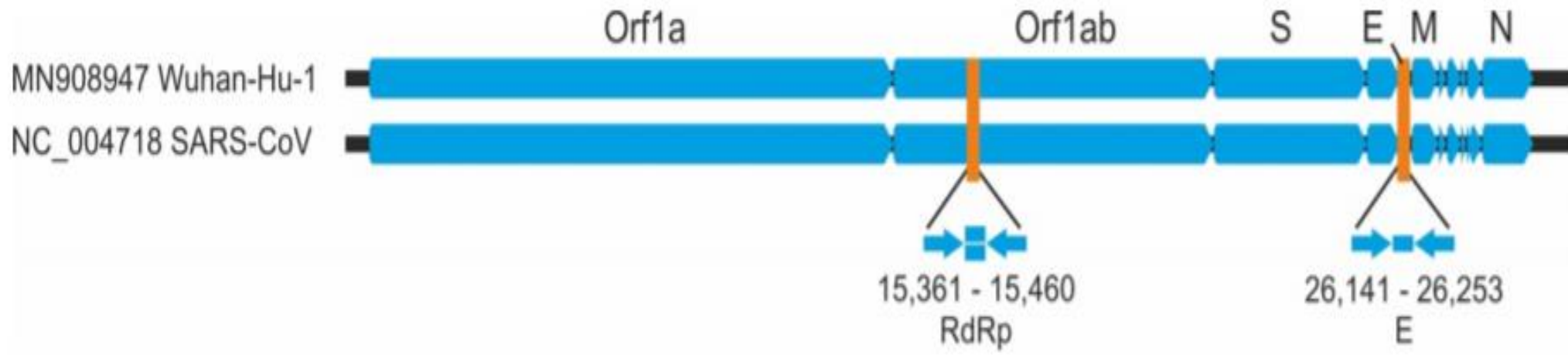
A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin



Vesikula
berisi virus
yang sudah
bereplikasi

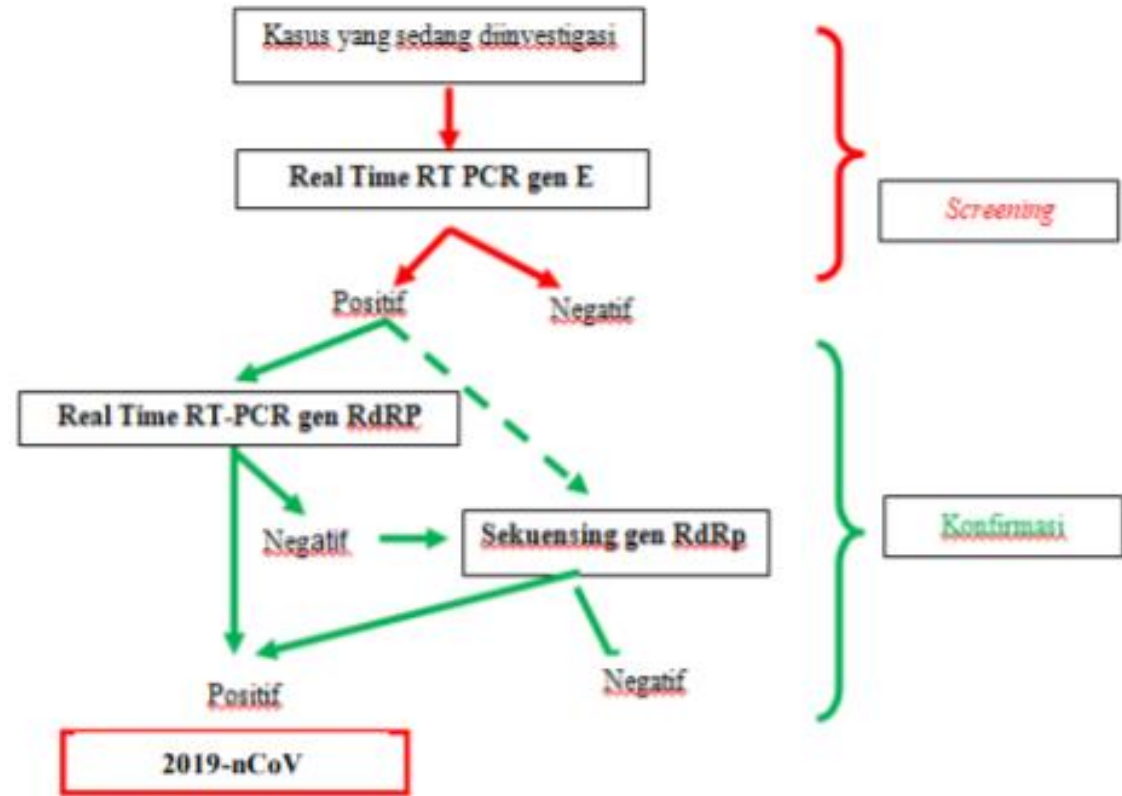
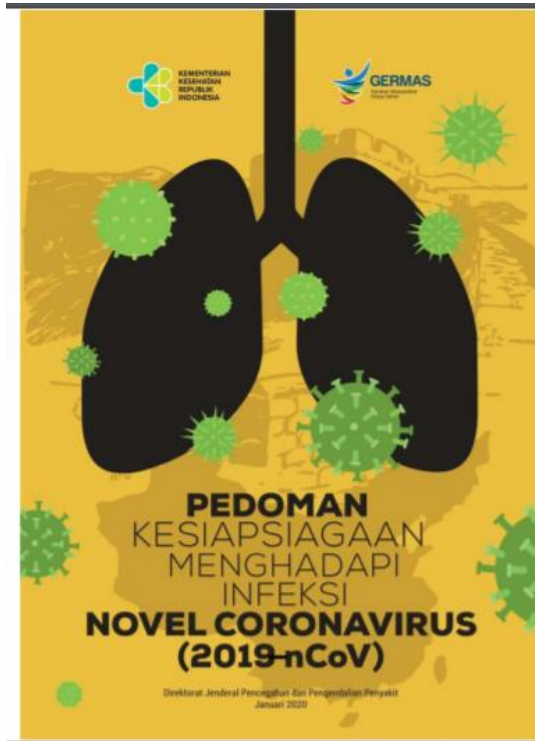
Pengamatan kultur sel yang
terinfeksi 2019-nCoV

- Kultur sel ginjal (Vero cell lines) yang dinfesikan dengan 2019-nCoV
- Pada jam ke-24 setelah infeksi, dapat diamati adanya partikel virus yang sudah bereplikasi



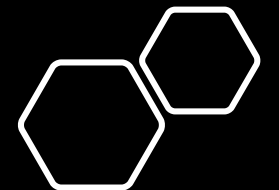
Tes Diagnostik untuk 2019-nCoV

- WHO merekomendasikan untuk menggunakan metoda Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) untuk mendeteksi infeksi 2019-nCoV

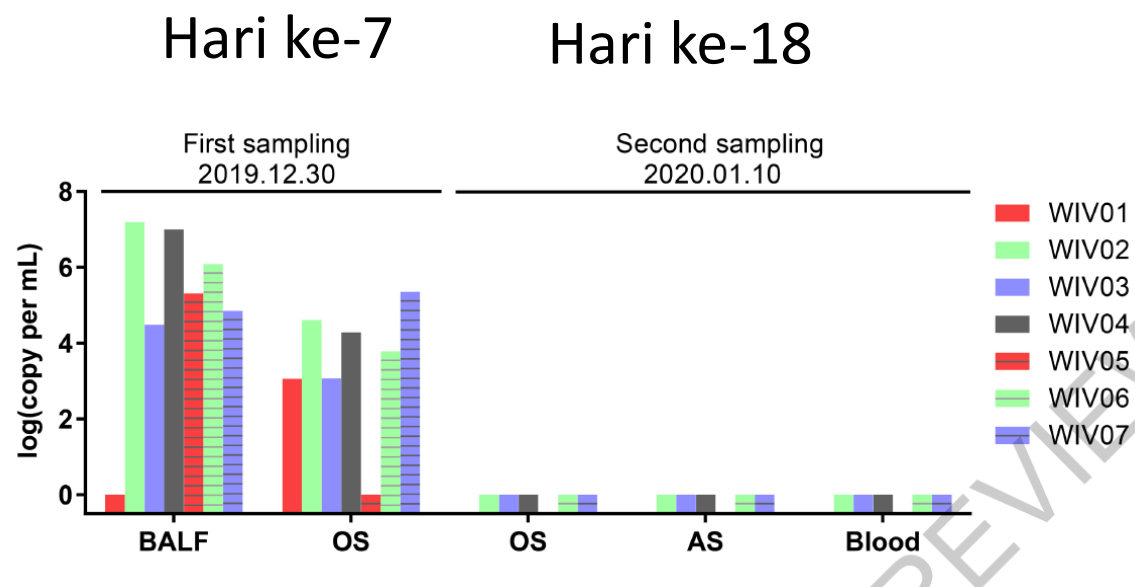


Tes diagnostik 2019-nCoV di Indonesia

- Indonesia sudah memiliki panduan tes diagnostik untuk deteksi infeksi 2019-nCoV yang sesuai dengan rekomendasi WHO

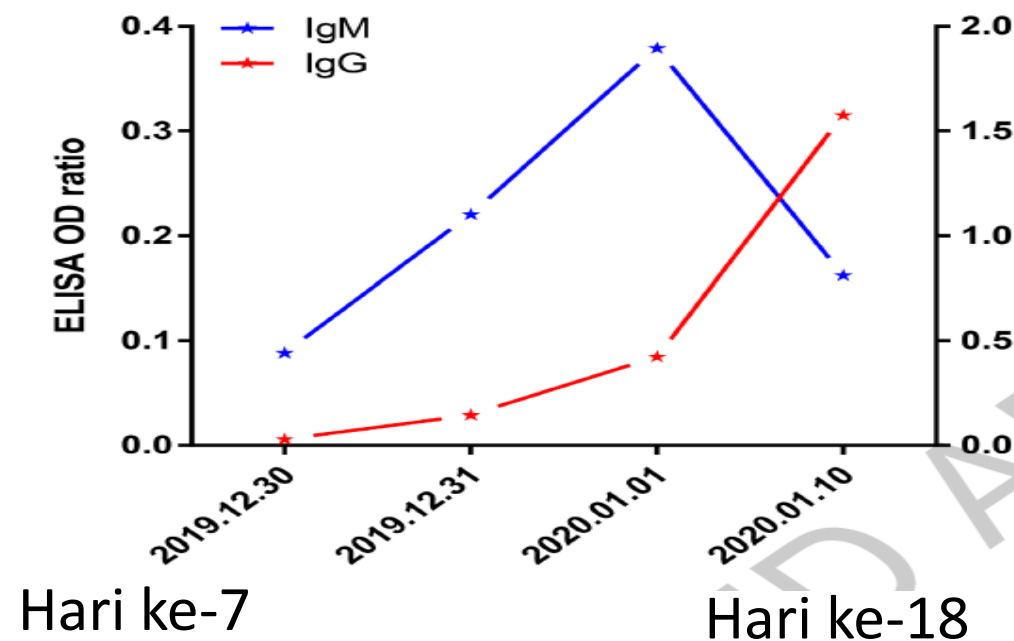


Pada hari ke-18 2019-nCoV tidak terdeteksi pada sampel apusan oral, apusan anal, dan juga sampel darah



HASIL TES REAL-TIME PCR PADA 7 PASIEN TERINFEKSI 2019-nCoV

HASIL TES SEROLOGI PADA 7 PASIEN TERINFEKSI 2019-nCoV



- **2019-nCoV dapat terdeteksi pada sampel feces dari pasien yang positif terinfeksi di USA**
- **Virus corona disebut juga pneumoenteric virus**
- **Gejala Diare dapat muncul sebelum gejala pneumonia**

bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-02-01/coronavirus-lurking-in-feces-may-reveal-hidden-risk-of-spread

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Coronavirus Lurking in Feces May Reveal Hidden Risk of Spread

By [Jason Gale](#)

1 Februari 2020 13.55 GMT+7

- ▶ Squat latrines, common in China, may be a virus source
- ▶ 2019-nCoV virus was found in loose stool of case in Washington

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**Lopimune (Lopinavir + Ritonavir) Being Used To Treat
2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)**

PELUANG PENGOBATAN 2019-nCOV

- Lopinavir adalah obat protease inhibitor yang biasa digunakan untuk mengobati pasien HIV
- Lopinavir digunakan untuk pengobatan SARS (Chu, et al., 2003)

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Shanghai Hospital to Develop mRNA Vaccine Targeting the 2019-nCoV in 40 Days

Novel coronavirus mRNA vaccine to be co-developed by the Shanghai East Hospital and Stermirna Therapeutics

- Sampai saat ini belum ada vaksin untuk 2019-nCoV , begitu juga vaksin untuk SARS dan MERS

PELUANG VAKSIN 2019-nCOV



KESIMPULAN (1)

- Infeksi 2019-nCoV memiliki tingkat kematian lebih rendah (2%) dari pada SARS (10%) dan MERS (34%)
- Infeksi 2019-nCoV lebih”menular” daripada SARS dan MERS
- 2019-nCoV memiliki kemiripan yang tinggi dengan virus Corona dari kelelawar (**Bat_CoV RaTG13**)



KESIMPULAN (2)

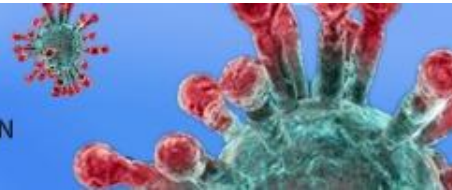
- 2019-nCoV menggunakan reseptor yang sama dengan SARS, yakni reseptor ACE2
- Metoda PCR/Real-time PCR dapat digunakan untuk mendeteksi infeksi 2019-nCoV
- Lopinavir/ritonavir, dapat dijadikan kandidat obat untuk infeksi 2019-nCoV
- Belum ditemukan vaksin untuk infeksi 2019-nCoV



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Kelompok Keilmuwan **GENETIKA DAN Bioteknologi Molekuler**

TERIMA KASIH

TIM CORONA Kelompok Keilmuwan Genetika dan Bioteknologi Molekuler SITH,ITB

- Ernawati Giri Rahman
- Husna Nugraha Praja
- Alidza Fauzi
- Gede Kamalesha
- Sigit Nur Pratama