

SCIENCE & TECH SPOTLIGHT:

CORONAVIRUSES

Accessible Version

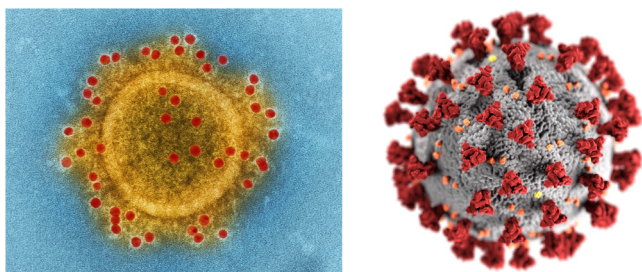
THE SCIENCE

What is it? While the outbreak of COVID-19 in China has brought the term coronavirus into daily usage, coronaviruses can vary in severity. They can cause respiratory issues, such as pneumonia, and are believed to be one cause of the common cold. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), most people will be infected by a coronavirus at some point in their lifetimes. As of March 2020, seven coronaviruses have been identified that can cause illness in humans. Most infections result in mild to moderate symptoms, such as runny nose, headache, cough, sore throat, fever, and a run-down feeling.

Coronaviruses are most commonly transmitted by coughing, sneezing, person-to-person contact, and touching objects that have viral particles on them, according to CDC. The best prevention is washing hands with soap and avoiding contact with people who are sick or work in quarantine areas. Current treatment methods are limited, and research is being fast-tracked to develop a vaccine against existing and emerging coronaviruses.

Recent high-profile coronavirus outbreaks have raised new concern because of high mortality rates relative to the coronaviruses that cause the common cold. In addition, the severe coronaviruses can cause both upper- and lower-respiratory-tract infections, including pneumonia.

Since 2002, there have been three severe outbreaks of respiratory illness caused by coronaviruses, all three originating in animals. In 2002, an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) began in China and had a mortality rate of approximately 10 percent. In 2012, an outbreak of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) had a mortality rate reported as high as 34 percent. Most recently, a December 2019 outbreak of a new coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2—which causes COVID-19—



Sources (left to right): National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alissa Eckert, Dan Higgins. | GAO-20-472SP

Figure 1. Electron microscope image and schematic of coronavirus particles (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus and general coronavirus respectively).

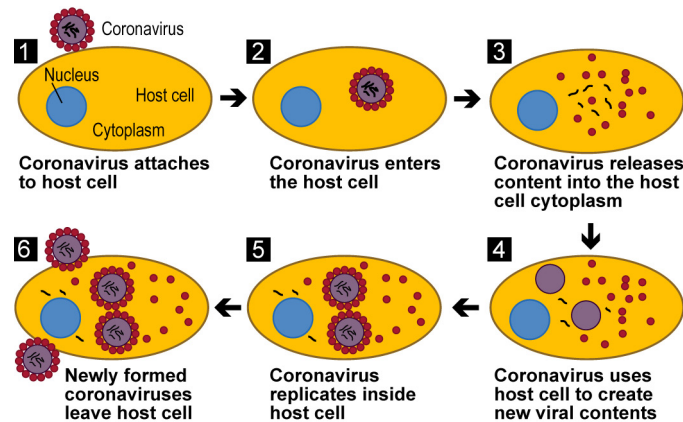
MARCH 2020

WHY THIS MATTERS

Coronaviruses can spread rapidly and cause outbreaks with high mortality rates. They were not considered a major risk for humans until the SARS outbreak in 2002. Since then, there have been multiple highly contagious outbreaks originating in animals and spreading to humans—most recently the outbreak in Wuhan, China of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

has seen a high infection rate, with over 70,000 infected and over 2,600 deaths—a mortality rate of approximately 3 percent as of February 24th, 2020, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Estimates of the reproductive ratio, or R_0 , for COVID-19 have also indicated that it has the potential to spread rapidly. These estimates are tentative, however, because the R_0 is a complex epidemiologic measure that is context-specific and affected by numerous biological, behavioral, and environmental factors.

How does it work? Coronaviruses are believed to work in similar ways. Viral particles attach themselves to specific molecules, known as receptors, on the surface of a human or animal cell, allowing the virus to enter. Once inside, the virus discards its outer coating, releasing its genetic material into the host cell. This can occur in many cells at the same time. The virus can then use the cell's own mechanisms—for example, the mechanism to produce proteins based on genetic code—to replicate itself. The hijacking of the cell's functions causes the release of new viral particles and restarting the process, either in more cells of the same host or in another host that becomes infected.

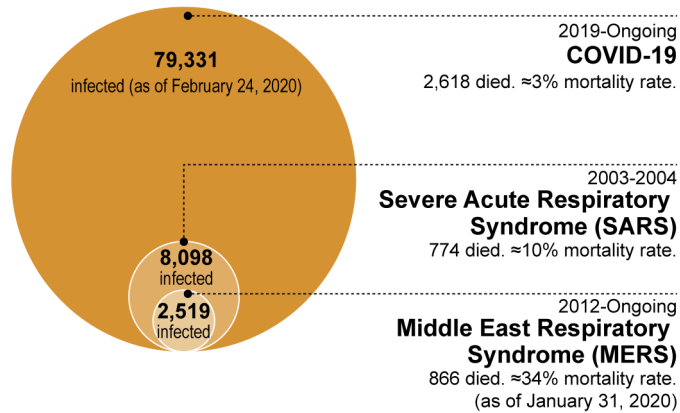


Source: GAO adaptation of Fenner's Veterinary Virology edited by N. James MacLachlan and Edward J. Dubovi. | GAO-20-472SP

Figure 2. Schematic of how a coronavirus infects host cells. This process is similar for all RNA viruses, the large class to which coronaviruses belong.

Coronaviruses mutate rapidly compared to other viruses, enabling them to adapt to new environments. Coronaviruses are ribonucleic acid (RNA) viruses, which are more prone to random mutations than deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) viruses. Because DNA viruses, like chickenpox and many others, are more stable, it is easier to create long term effective vaccines against them. In contrast, RNA viruses, like flu, may regularly require new vaccines.

Generally, coronaviruses originate in animals, with the most likely origin being bats, and can spread from animal to animal. In environments where humans and multiple animal species mix, such as live animal markets and farms, there is an increased likelihood that a coronavirus can mutate and spread into humans. The original animal vector for SARS-CoV-2 has not yet been determined.



Source: World Health Organization (WHO). | GAO-20-472SP

Figure 3. The recent outbreaks of coronavirus-caused diseases known to infect humans (COVID-19 numbers are confirmed and as reported by China).

How mature is it? Several procedures, including diagnostic testing, are available to address coronaviruses, and are being used in the U.S. response. However, vaccines and therapies are not yet mature.

In the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, Chinese researchers isolated the virus, sequenced its genome, and shared the results with the scientific community. The sequencing allowed CDC to develop a diagnostic test that is now being distributed to local labs. Also, based on genetic similarities, a vaccine developed for SARS has been recommended by researchers as a possible option for SARS-CoV-2. And researchers are drawing on the SARS-CoV-2 genome to help determine which aspects of the coronavirus might be used to develop a more specific vaccine against it.

For those already infected, doctors are trying a drug originally made to treat Ebola that also works against SARS and MERS. The first U.S. patient diagnosed with COVID-19 was treated with this drug under compassionate use (a policy allowing some use of non-approved drugs), and additional antivirals are being tested.

GAO SUPPORT:

GAO meets congressional information needs in several ways, including by providing oversight, insight, and foresight on science and technology issues. GAO staff are available to brief on completed bodies of work or specific reports and answer follow-up questions. GAO also provides targeted assistance on specific science and technology topics to support congressional oversight activities and provide advice on legislative proposals.

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/// OPPORTUNITIES

- Identification of common targets in coronaviruses to develop vaccines against all coronaviruses.
- Increased coordination by industry, academia, and government could improve awareness of treatment options for future outbreaks.
- Advances in predictive infectious disease modelling to better inform decisions about interventions in future outbreaks.

/// CHALLENGES

- For rapid deployment, potential treatments need to be prepared prior to an outbreak despite limited information and incentives.
- Development of vaccines for RNA viruses requires frequent evaluation and reformulation. It is complex, costly, and time consuming.
- Outbreak detection requires constant monitoring and coordination among nations, which can be impeded by more closed societies.
- Global economic consequences of such outbreaks can be serious. According to multiple economic forecasting models, SARS cost the global economy \$30-100 billion.

/// POLICY CONTEXT AND QUESTIONS

- To what extent are surveillance and clinical data, computational models, and information sharing mechanisms in place to promote agile and effective risk management during disease outbreaks?
- What policies and mechanisms are in place or needed to help maintain medical supply chains during global disease outbreaks?

/// SELECTED GAO WORK

- National Biodefense Strategy: Additional Efforts Would Enhance Likelihood of Effective Implementation [GAO-20-273](#)
- Infectious Disease Threats: Funding and Performance of Key Preparedness and Capacity-Building Programs [GAO-18-362](#)

/// SELECTED REFERENCES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/index.html>

World Health Organization <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

This document is not an audit product and is subject to revision based on continued advances in science and technology. It contains information prepared by GAO to provide technical insight to legislative bodies or other external organizations. This document has been reviewed by the Chief Scientist of the U.S. Government Accountability Office.