



Short Communication

There are SARS-CoV-2 carriers?

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INTRODUCTION

Since the discovery of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, the epidemic has been quite severe. China and even the world have been paying attention to the disease and taking necessary measures to prevent and control the harm caused by SARS-CoV-2[1]. Further, authoritative experts and government departments have also issued prevention and control guidelines for COVID-19, which have effectively controlled SARS-CoV-2[2].

A woman returned to An Yang, Henan Province, from Wuhan on January 10, 2020 and showed no symptoms until January 28, 2020, when the report was published. However, her father and two aunts who came into contact with her developed fever successively, indicating that the woman showed no symptoms but was a carrier of SARS-CoV-2. According to the research by authoritative experts, the incubation period of COVID-19 does not exceed 14 days. The woman had not been ill for at least 19 days[3].

A carrier is someone who is infected with a virus but shows no obvious symptoms. After the invasion of the virus, infection and injury to the human body begin. However, the human body uses its immune defence system to the fight and clear the virus. If the number and virulence of the virus and the defence capabilities of the human body are equal, the human body cannot clear the virus, but the virus cannot damage the human body; it will stay in the human body and continue to grow and reproduce. Hence, the human body will not show any disease state. However, the human body still carries the virus and eliminates it, infecting others, thereby becoming a contagion source.

Thus, the question, "Are there SARS-CoV-2 carriers?" If carriers exist, 1. people with a strong bodily constitution can resist the effects of the virus and spontaneously eradicate SARS-CoV-2; 2. people with weak physiques get infected;

and 3. a bold prediction is that permanent SARS-CoV-2 infection is rare and will last a lifetime[4].

Currently, in areas affected by the virus, health workers use temperature monitoring and isolation for 14 days to prevent and control the spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection. This measure is inadequate and will allow sars-CoV-2 carriers to spread the disease to others, further spreading the infection. Carriers of SARS-CoV-2 have no symptoms but can spread the disease. Therefore, temperature monitoring and isolation for 14 days are not enough for the prevention and control of SARS-CoV-2 carriers. Nucleic acid testing is also needed to take more effective measures as soon as possible.

REFERENCES

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- 2 National Health Commission, PRC.A notice on the issuance of guidelines on pneumonia health protection against novel coronavirus infections in public places. <http://www.nhc.gov.cn/xcs/zhengcwj/202001/d9ae8301384a4239a8041d6f77da09b6.shtml> (accessed January 31, 2020).
- 3 Women returning from wuhan 19 days of asymptomatic five relatives but got 2019 ncov pneumonia.<http://www.a-jiaoyuan.com/society/60231.html>. (accessed January 28, 2020).

- 4 [Eblé PL, Hagens TJ, Weesendorp E, et al. Transmission of African Swine Fever Virus via carrier \(survivor\) pigs does occur. Veterinary microbiology 2019 Oct; 237:108345.](#)

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