

# One World, One Pandemic and One Health

(Enabling Consortiums and Networks)

**Linfa WANG** 





## **Outline**

- The key role of virus sequence sharing in combating COVID-19
- WHO working committees/working groups
- The ASEAN network: from virus origin to vaccine follow-up studies
- The SG COVID-19 Research Working Group (RWG)
- cPass a success story of collaboration and network
- PREPARE: can we do better next time?
- The One Health challenges ahead



### Timeline of major early events



### 31 Dec 2019

WHO alerted on the pneumonia-like cases in Wuhan



### 1 Jan 2020

The Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identifies a seafood market suspected to be at the centre of the outbreak and the market is closed



### 9 Jan 2020

WHO stated that the outbreak in Wuhan was caused by a previously unknown type of coronavirus



23 Jan 2020

Chinese authority put the whole Wuhan city in strict quarantine and first confirmed case in Singapore



### 30 Jan 2020

World Health Organization declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC)

Digitalization in a "One World" era

Genetic information → digital codes



Formal confirmation of human-tohuman transmission by Chinese authority



### Vaccine and therapeutics

Policy guidance

Epidemiology

Diagnosis

**GISAID:** Global initiative on sharing all influenza data

13 Jan 2020

First case was reported in Thailand

SingHealth DukeNUS

**Transforming Medicine, Improving Lives.** 



# **WHO Working Groups**

- Emergency Committee
- Reagents and assays
- Animal models
- Vaccines



## **ASEAN Collaboration**



**ARTICLE** 



https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-21240-1

**OPEN** 

# Evidence for SARS-CoV-2 related coronaviruses circulating in bats and pangolins in Southeast Asia

Supaporn Wacharapluesadee<sup>1,10</sup>, Chee Wah Tan <sup>2,10</sup>, Patarapol Maneeorn<sup>3,10</sup>, Prateep Duengkae<sup>4</sup>, Feng Zhu <sup>2</sup>, Yutthana Joyjinda<sup>1</sup>, Thongchai Kaewpom<sup>1</sup>, Wan Ni Chia<sup>2</sup>, Weenassarin Ampoot<sup>1</sup>, Beng Lee Lim<sup>2</sup>, Kanthita Worachotsueptrakun<sup>1</sup>, Vivian Chih-Wei Chen <sup>2</sup>, Nutthinee Sirichan<sup>4</sup>, Chanida Ruchisrisarod<sup>1</sup>, Apaporn Rodpan<sup>1</sup>, Kirana Noradechanon<sup>3</sup>, Thanawadee Phaichana<sup>3</sup>, Niran Jantarat<sup>3</sup>, Boonchu Thongnumchaima<sup>3</sup>, Changchun Tu <sup>5,6</sup>, Gary Crameri<sup>7</sup>, Martha M. Stokes<sup>8</sup>, Thiravat Hemachudha<sup>1,11 × 2</sup> & Lin-Fa Wang <sup>1,9,11 × 3</sup>

Under Singapore's chairmanship of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science, Technology and Innovation, and the ASEAN Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation, ASEAN had seen stronger Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) collaboration, notably in intra-ASEAN capabilities to combat COVID-19 and future pandemics.



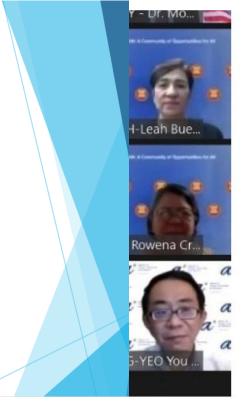






ASEAN Cooperation Project Proposal for

ASEAN Anti-Covid-19 Sero-Surveillance Study





## The SG COVID-19 RWG

- Initially chaired by Prof Leo Yee Sin and her Deputy A/Prof David Lye, under guidance from CHS Prof Tan Chorh Chuan
- Composed of leading experts from MOH and key basic and clinical research institutions
- Met on weekly basis (changed to fortnightly) since 22 Jan 2020
- Sharing of information, reagents and resources
- Inter-disciplinary collaboration
- Translational outputs to inform policy and patient care
- World leading in several areas



nature biotechnology

### **ARTICLES**

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-020-0631-z



# A SARS-CoV-2 surrogate virus neutralization test based on antibody-mediated blockage of ACE2-spike protein-protein interaction

Chee Wah Tan<sup>1,13</sup>, Wan Ni Chia<sup>1,13</sup>, Xijian Qin<sup>2</sup>, Pei Liu<sup>2</sup>, Mark I.-C. Chen<sup>3,4</sup>, Charles Tiu<sup>1</sup>, Zhiliang Hu<sup>5,6</sup>, Vivian Chih-Wei Chen<sup>®</sup><sup>1</sup>, Barnaby E. Young<sup>®</sup><sup>3,7,8</sup>, Wan Rong Sia<sup>®</sup><sup>1</sup>, Yee-Joo Tan<sup>9,10</sup>, Randy Foo<sup>1</sup>, Yongxiang Yi<sup>5</sup>, David C. Lye<sup>3,7,8,11</sup>, Danielle E. Anderson<sup>®</sup><sup>1,12</sup> and Lin-Fa Wang<sup>®</sup><sup>1,12</sup>





# cPass launched on 15 May 2020







← Home / News & Events / FDA Newsroom / Press Announcements / Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes First Test that Detects Neutralizing Antibodies from Recent or Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection

**FDA NEWS RELEASE** 

# Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes First Test that Detects Neutralizing Antibodies from Recent or Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection



For Immediate Release: November 06, 2020

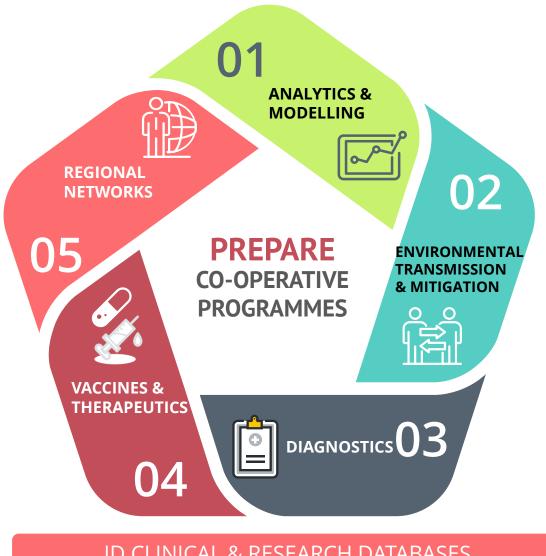


# "The COVID-19 speed"

- 10 March: First discussed the "invention" with IP office
- 20 March: Obtained the "proof of concept" data
- 25 March: Patent application filed
- 26 March: Commercialization partner identifed
- 21 April: Paper submitted for peer review
- 23 April: Licensing agreement signed
- 24 April: Kits shipped to WHO diagnostics network lab for assessment
- 30 April: DxDHub lodged dossier to HSA for certification
- 15 May: Commercial kit (cPass) launched from Singapore



### Programme for Research in Epidemic Preparedness And Response (PREPARE)



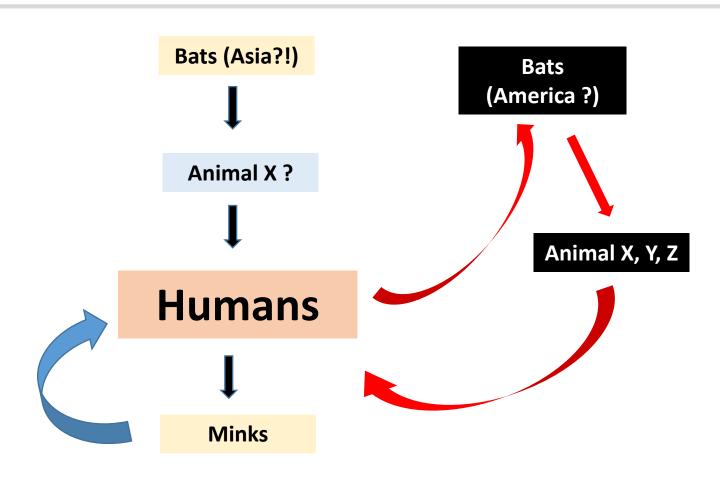
**LONG-TERM CAPABILITIES**  ID CLINICAL & RESEARCH DATABASES

BIOREPOSITORY FOR CLINICAL SAMPLES, TISSUES & ASSOCIATED DATA



### Roles of wildlife animals in EIDs

- Natural reservoir
- Intermediate host
- Amplifying host
- Spillback host
- New "unnatural" reservoir





SUBJECT MATTER AREAS CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC/BIOHAZARD

### White-Tailed Deer Found to Be Huge Reservoir of Coronavirus Infection





New U.S. research has shown that white-tailed deer are being infected with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19 in humans. Antibodies were found in 40% of deer that were tested from January to March 2021 across Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York state. A second unpublished study has detected the virus in 80% of deer sampled in Iowa between November 2020 and January 2021.

Such high levels of infection led the researchers to conclude that deer are actively transmitting the virus to one another. The scientists also identified different SARS-CoV-2 variants, suggesting there have been many human-to-deer infections.

- High infection rate as indicated by PCR and serology
- Multiple lineages indicating multiple spillback events
- Asymptomatic infection making them "reservoir-like"



