

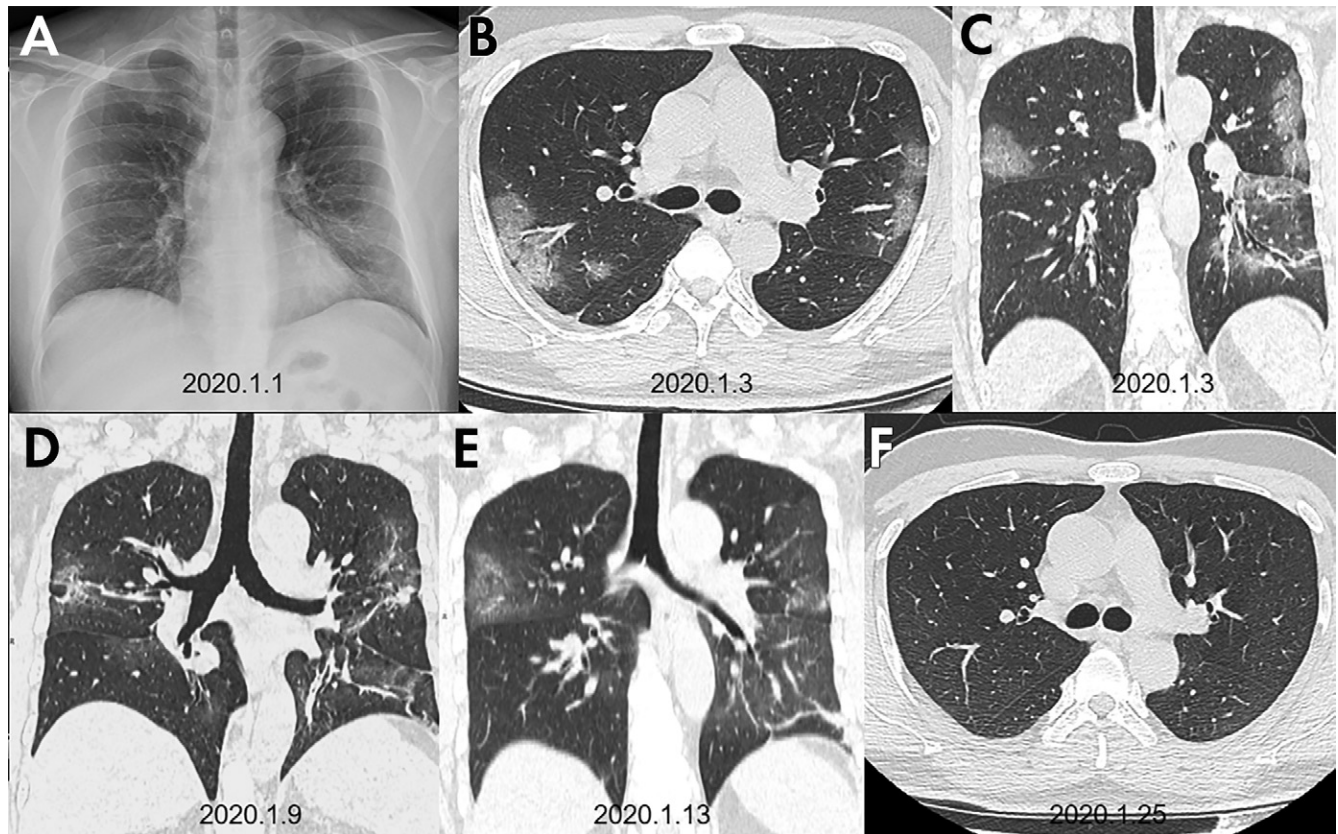
Evolution of CT Manifestations in a Patient Recovered from 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Pneumonia in Wuhan, China

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Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

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A, Chest radiograph obtained on day 7 after the onset of symptoms shows opacities in the left lower and right upper lobes. B, C, CT scans obtained on day 9 show multifocal bilateral ground-glass opacities. D, CT scan obtained on day 15 shows evolution to a mixed pattern of ground-glass opacities and consolidation. E, CT scan obtained on day 19 shows healing of the consolidations and ground-glass opacities. F, CT scan obtained on day 31 shows complete resolution.

A new type of pneumonia caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) broke out in December 2019 in Wuhan City, China (1,2). On January 1, 2020, a 42-year-old man was admitted to the emergency department of Union Hospital (Tongji Medical College, Wuhan, Hubei Province) due to a high-grade fever (39.6°C [103.28°C]), cough, and fatigue for 1 week. Bilateral coarse breath sounds with wet rales distributed at the bases of both lungs were heard on auscultation. Laboratory studies showed leukopenia (white blood cell count, $2.88 \times 10^9/L$) and lymphocytosis (lymphocyte cell count, $0.90 \times 10^9/L$). The white blood cell differential count displayed 56.6% neutrophils, 32.1% lymphocytes, and 10.2% monocytes. Several additional laboratory tests were abnormal, including C-reactive protein (158.95 mg/L; normal range, 0–10 mg/L), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (38 mm/h; normal range, <20 mm/h), serum amyloid A protein (607.1 mg/L; normal range, <10 mg/L), aspartate aminotransferase (53 U/L; normal range, 8–40 U/L), and alanine aminotransferase (60 U/L; normal range, 5–40 U/L). Real-time fluorescence

polymerase chain reaction of the patient's sputum was positive for the 2019-nCoV nucleic acid. The patient was treated with antiviral drugs (ganciclovir, oseltamivir) and anti-inflammatory drugs (meropenem, linezolid), with supportive care from January 1, 2020, until his discharge on January 25, 2020. Serial imaging studies in the Figure illustrate the patient's improvement after therapy.

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