**New Study Suggests Ways to Stop Coronavirus’ Spread**

**最新研究：阻止冠状病毒传播的办法**

A recent study of coronavirus infections in Italy found that around 40 percent of cases showed no signs of infection, or symptoms. The findings suggest that asymptomatic cases are important in the spread of the virus.

意大利最近一项针对冠状病毒传染疾病的研究发现，大约40%的病例没有感染迹象或症状。研究结果表明，无症状病例在病毒传播中起着重要作用。

The study was led by scientists at Italy’s Padua University and Imperial College London. The scientists looked at the Italian town of Vò. The town has about 3,200 people. It was put under quarantine for 14 days after having Italy’s first COVID-19 death on February 21.

意大利帕多瓦大学和伦敦帝国理工学院的科学家领导了这项研究。科学家们观察了意大利小镇Vò。这个镇大约有3200人。2月21日意大利出现首例新冠肺炎死亡病例后，该镇被隔离了14天。

An early, unedited version of the study was published in the scientific journal Nature on Monday.

这项研究的早期未经审查版于周一发表于科学杂志《自然》。

The scientists said they tested 85.9 percent and 71.5 percent of the population of Vo’ at two different times.

科学家们称，他们在两个不同的时间分别对小镇上85.9%和71.5%的人做了检测。

In the first part of the study, which was done around the time the town’s quarantine started, researchers found 73 people were infected. That is about 2.6 percent of the population. In the second part of the study, which was done after the end of the quarantine, they found 29 people were infected. That is about 1.2 percent of the population.

这项研究的第一部分是在该镇隔离开始时进行的，当时研究人员发现73例感染病例——大约占总人口的2.6%。研究的第二部分是在隔离结束后进行的，此时他们发现29人被感染——大约占总人口的1.2%。

In both parts of the study, about 40 percent of those who were infected did not have symptoms at the time of testing. They also did not develop symptoms afterwards. In other words, they were asymptomatic.

在这两部分研究中，大约40%的感染者在测试时没有感染症，即使在之后他们也没有出现症状。换句话说，他们一直没有感染症状。

The study produced evidence that testing along with case isolation and community quarantines can stop local outbreaks quickly. Because all of the coronavirus cases found were quarantined, the researchers said, the disease was not able to spread quickly.

这项研究证明隔离感染病例以及社区隔离同时进行病例检测可以迅速阻止当地疫情。研究人员说，由于所有被发现的冠状病毒病例都被隔离，所以疾病将无法迅速传播。

Andrea Crisanti is a professor at Padua. Crisanti was one of the leaders of the project.

安德烈·克里斯蒂安是帕多瓦大学的教授，同时也是该项目的领导者之一。

“Despite ‘silent’ and widespread transmission, the disease can be controlled,” Crisanti said. “Testing of all citizens, whether or not they have symptoms, provides a way to...prevent outbreaks getting out of hand.”

“虽然病毒会悄无声息地广泛传播，但它是可以被控制的，”克里斯蒂安说，“对所有公民进行检测，不管他们是否有感染症状，是防止疫情失控地一个办法。”

Crisanti has become well known in Italy for his support of widespread testing. Crisanti said the success of Vo’s testing also guided wider public health policy in the Veneto Region, where it had “a tremendous impact on the course of the epidemic” there compared to other regions.

克里斯蒂安在意大利因支持大范围进行病毒检测而闻名。克里斯蒂安蒂说，这个小镇病毒检测的成功对威尼托地区的公共卫生政策产生了广泛影响，与其他地区相比该地区“对疫情的发展有着更为巨大的影响”。

I’m John Russell.

约翰·拉塞尔报道。

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