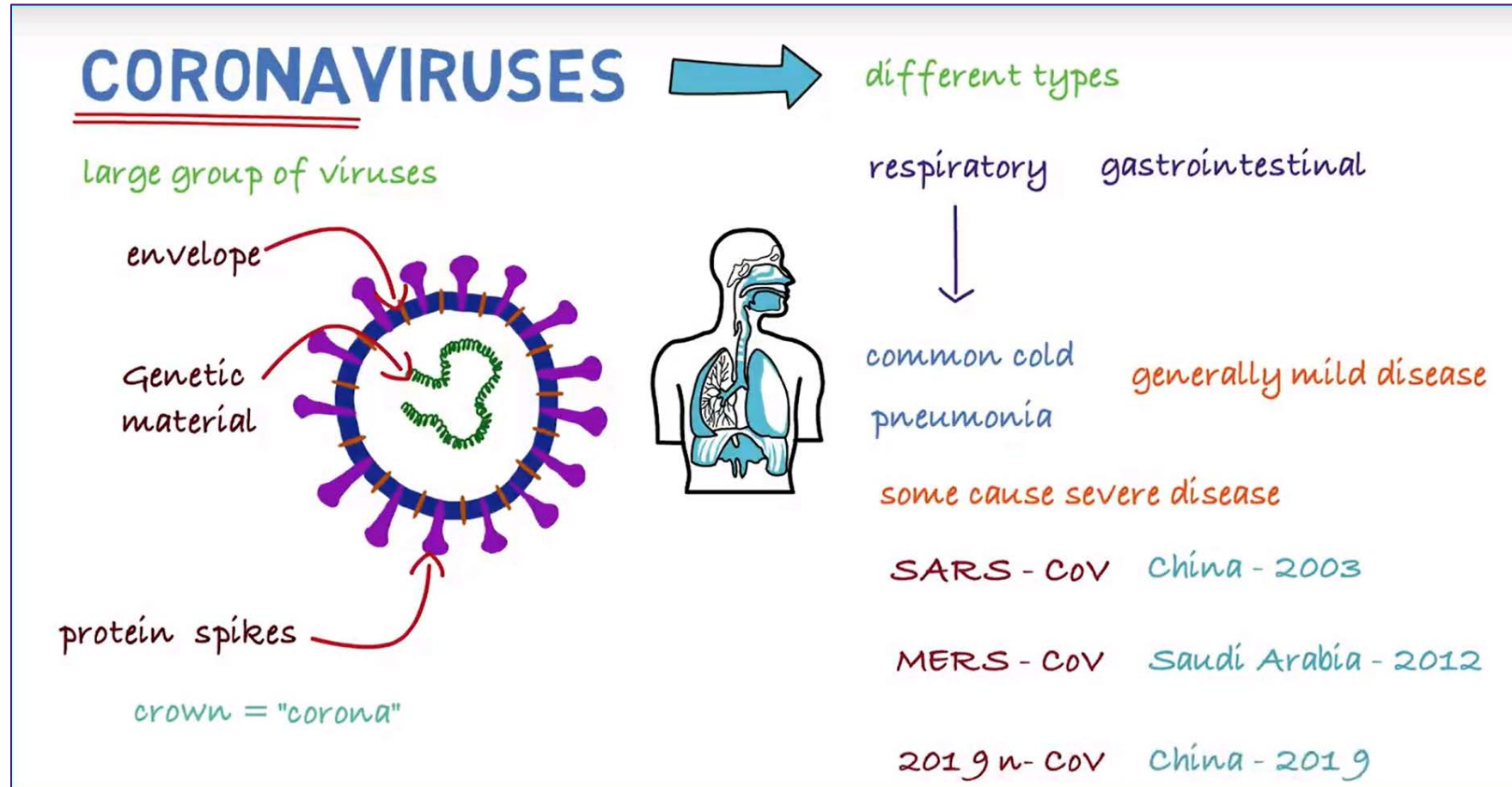


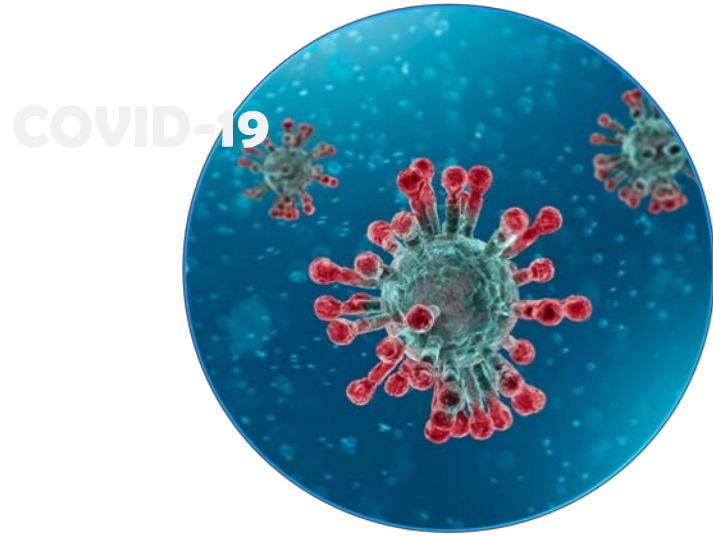


Emerging Infectious Diseases
COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019)
Caused by the SARS-CoV-2 Virus
Infection Prevention Ext: 5662
Infection.prevention.control@renown.org

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Many Different Coronaviruses Exist





Current understanding about the virus that causes COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is largely based on what is known about similar coronaviruses (MERS and SARS).

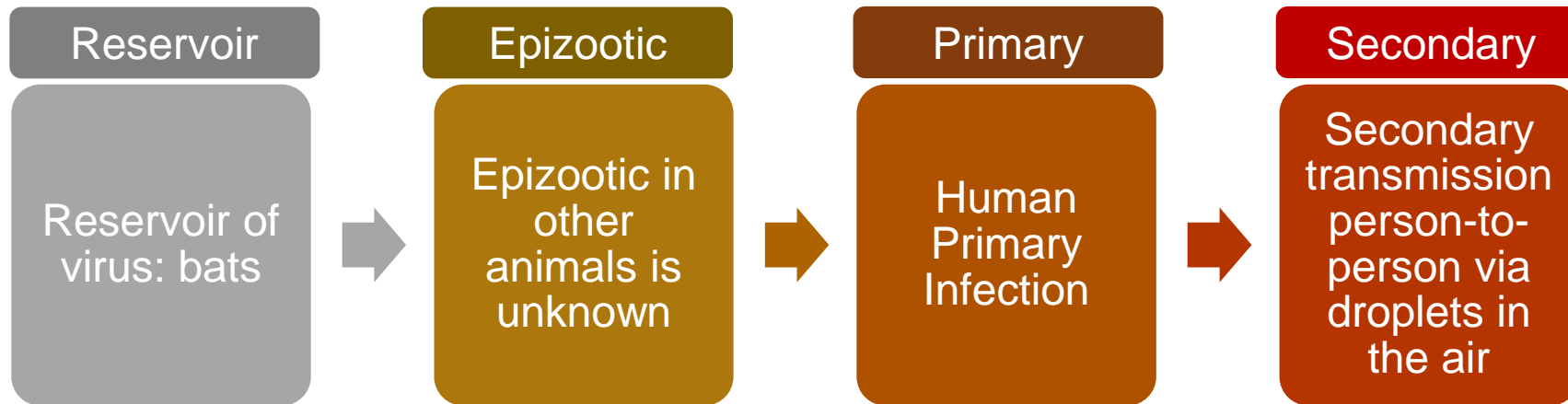
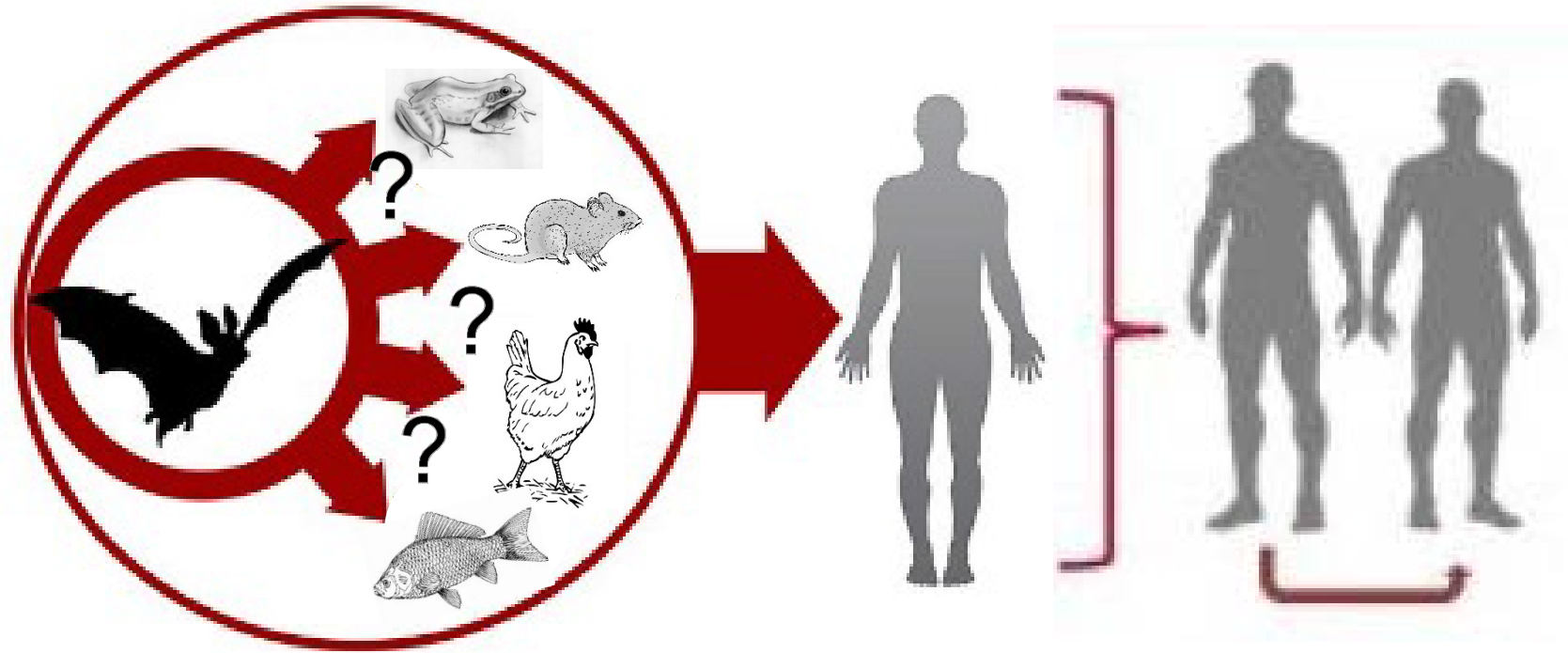
COVID-19 is a new disease which means there is more to learn about:

- The severity of illness it causes and
- To what extent it may spread
- Does it have a “season”

About the Virus: COVID-19 (named SARS-CoV-2) is part of the large Coronavirus family. These viruses are common in many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats.

Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread person-to-person such as was the case with MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, and now with this new virus SARS-CoV-2.

Transmission route for COVID-19 Virus Disease



Status of COVID-19 Outbreak as of 2/28/2020

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- Total and new cases in last 24 hours Globally
- 83,652 confirmed (1,358 new)

China

- 78,961 confirmed (331 new)
- 2,791 deaths (44 new)

Outside of China (including US)

- 4,691 confirmed (1,027 new)
- 51 countries (5 new)
- 67 deaths (10 new)

United States

459 Tested

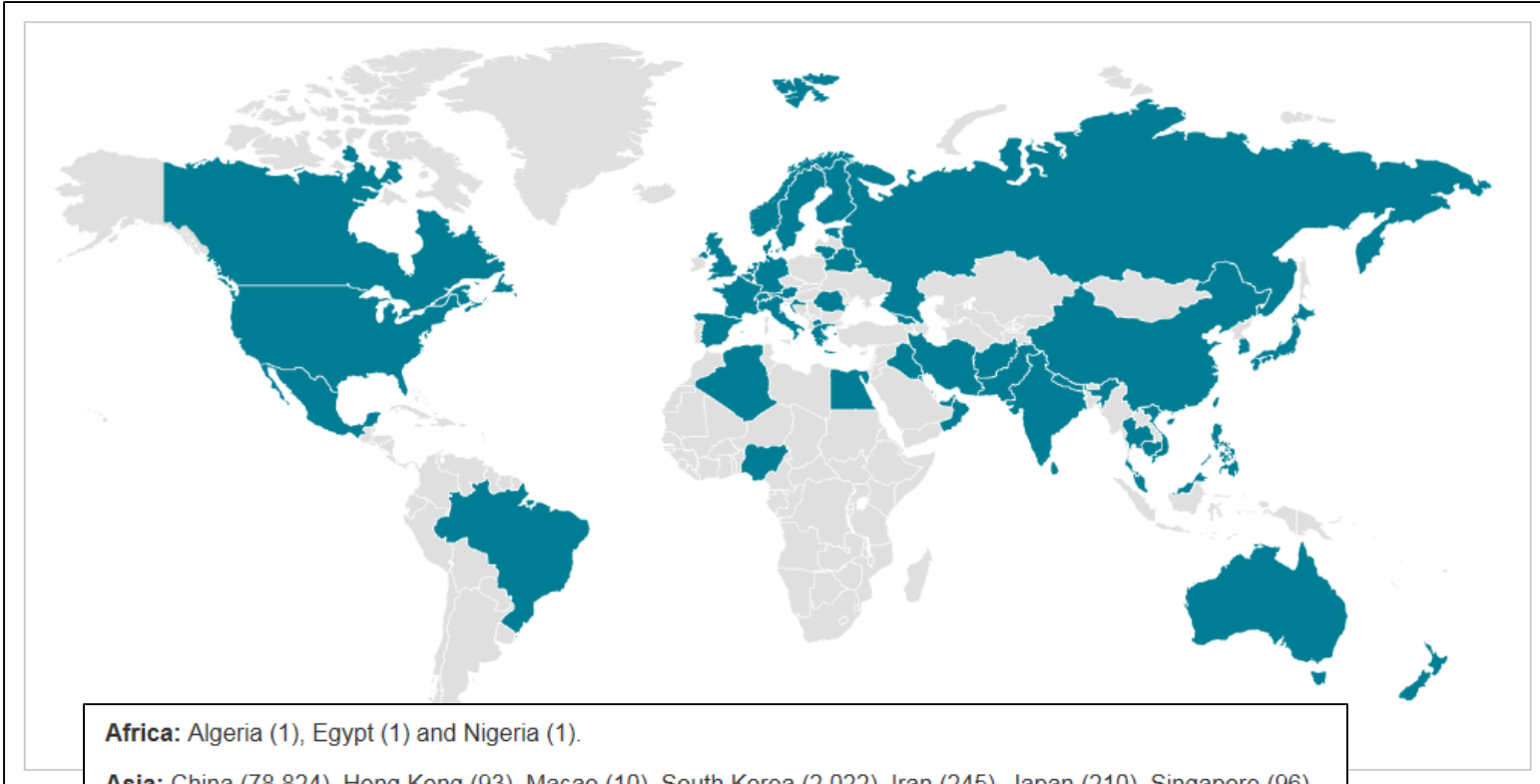
Confirmed cases:

- 12 Travel-related
- 3 Person-to-person
- 3 repatriated to US from China
- 44 Repatriated from Diamond Princess Cruise Ship

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Declared a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization (WHO)

Locations with Confirmed COVID-19 Cases as of 2/28/2020



Africa: Algeria (1), Egypt (1) and Nigeria (1).

Asia: China (78 824), Hong Kong (93), Macao (10), South Korea (2 022), Iran (245), Japan (210), Singapore (96), Kuwait (43), Thailand (40), Taiwan (34), Bahrain (33), Malaysia (23), United Arab Emirates (19), Vietnam (16), Iraq (6), Oman (6), India (3), Israel (3), Lebanon (3), Philippines (3), Pakistan (2), Afghanistan (1), Cambodia (1), Nepal (1) and Sri Lanka (1).

America: United States (60), Canada (14) and Brazil (1).

Europe: Italy (650), Germany (47), France (38), Spain (25), United Kingdom (16), Switzerland (8), Sweden (7), Austria (5), Norway (4), Croatia (3), Greece (3), Finland (2), Russia (2), Belarus (1), Belgium (1), Denmark (1), Estonia (1), Georgia (1), Lithuania (1), Netherlands (1), North Macedonia (1), Romania (1) and San Marino (1) .

Oceania: Australia (23) and New Zealand (1).

Other: Cases on an international conveyance (Japan) (705).

About Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Incubation Period	Period of Communicability	Characteristics	Mode of Transmission
<p>From time of exposure to illness onset: 2-14 days.</p>	<p>Unknown at this time; not thought to be transmissible during the asymptomatic incubation period but may spread 1-2 days prior to symptom onset</p>	<p>Mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of: fever¹, cough, and difficulty breathing.</p> <p>In a new study of 138 hospitalized patients in China, the most common symptoms at onset of illness were fever, fatigue, dry cough, muscle pain and difficulty breathing. Less common symptoms were headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting</p> <p>No vaccine or specific treatment is available; care is supportive.</p>	<p>Person-to-person; it is unclear how easily the virus spreads between people.</p>

^[1] Fever may not be present in some patients, such as those who are very young, elderly, immunosuppressed, or taking certain fever-lowering medications. Clinical judgment should be used to guide testing of patients in such situations.

“At this time, this virus is NOT currently spreading in the community in the United States”

CDC statement after UC Davis COVID-19 case identified

Disease Progression

Research from the Chinese Centers for Disease Control suggests that about 80% of the new COVID-19 cases are mild, ~15% are considered severe, and 5% have become critically ill.

- On average, people recover 2 1/2 weeks after symptom onset

Early Recognition is Critical for Infection Control

INITIATE	IDENTIFY	ISOLATE	INFORM
<p>Think infectious disease whenever you approach a patient. Start the steps for basic infection control before assessing the patient for risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Always use standard precautions; if a patient has respiratory illness symptoms provide a mask for them to wear▪ If there are concerns that the patient could require airborne precautions, immediately separate the patient from others	<p>Assess your patient for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Possible exposure during travel <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Contact with someone with COVID-19 within the last 14 days <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Presence of symptoms for an acute respiratory illness <p>If the patient has <u>both</u> exposure and symptoms immediately implement Airborne contact precautions</p>	<p>If assessment indicates possible COVID-19</p> <p>Isolate the patient in a private room (negative air flow if possible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Where appropriate PPE (PAPR/CAPR/N95, gown, gloves, goggles/face shield)▪ Limit the number of healthcare personnel who enter the room▪ Keep a log of everyone who enters the patients room▪ Consider alternative diagnoses	<p>Seek assistance; The delivery of quality healthcare involves a team and implementing appropriate isolation precautions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Local public health authority 328-2447▪ Infection Prevention 982-5662

Personal Protective Equipment and Isolation Precautions for COVID-19

- **Protecting mucus membranes from exposure is the key to stopping the spread of all infectious diseases transmitted through droplet and airborne routes.**
- **Utilize airborne, contact and standard precautions for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients**
 - **PAPR/CAPR/N95 mask, gown, gloves, goggles/face shield**

Environmental Cleaning

COVID-19 is an enveloped virus and is easily killed using any of the cleaning products utilized at Renown

High touch surfaces can become contaminated with viruses. Please do your part to clean these surfaces frequently

Laboratory Testing for COVID-19

The Nevada State Public Health Laboratory is the ONLY laboratory in the state with COVID-19 testing capabilities.

- **Approval must be obtained through Washoe County Health District for all testing requests**

General Prevention Tips

- **Practice meticulous hand hygiene.**
 - **Wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.**
- **Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.**
- **Avoid close contact with people who are sick.**
- **Stay home when you're sick.**
- **Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then discard immediately in waste bin.**
- **Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.**
- **Visit CDC's Travelers' Health website for travel advice and country-specific travel information.**

CDC Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- **Q: Are pregnant healthcare personnel at increased risk for adverse outcomes if they care for patients with COVID-19?**
- **A: Pregnant healthcare personnel (HCP) should follow risk assessment and infection control guidelines for HCP exposed to patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Adherence to recommended infection prevention and control practices is an important part of protecting all HCP in healthcare settings. Information on COVID-19 in pregnancy is very limited; facilities may want to consider limiting exposure of pregnant HCP to patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19, especially during higher risk procedures (e.g., aerosol-generating procedures) if feasible based on staffing availability.**

CDC Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- **Q: How can people help stop stigma related to COVID-19?**
- **A: People can fight stigma and help, not hurt, others by providing social support. Counter stigma by learning and sharing facts. Communicating the facts that viruses do not target specific racial or ethnic groups and how COVID-19 actually spreads can help stop stigma.**

CDC Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- **Q: Does CDC recommend the use of facemask in the community to prevent COVID-19?**
- **A: CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory illnesses, including COVID-19. You should only wear a mask if a healthcare professional recommends it. A facemask should be used by people who have COVID-19 and are showing symptoms. This is to protect others from the risk of getting infected. The use of facemasks also is crucial for health workers and other people who are taking care of someone infected with COVID-19 in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).**

CDC Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- **Q: Am I at risk for COVID-19 in the United States?**
- **A: This is a rapidly evolving situation and the risk assessment may change daily. The latest updates are available on CDC's Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) website.**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html?deliveryName=DM21146>

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