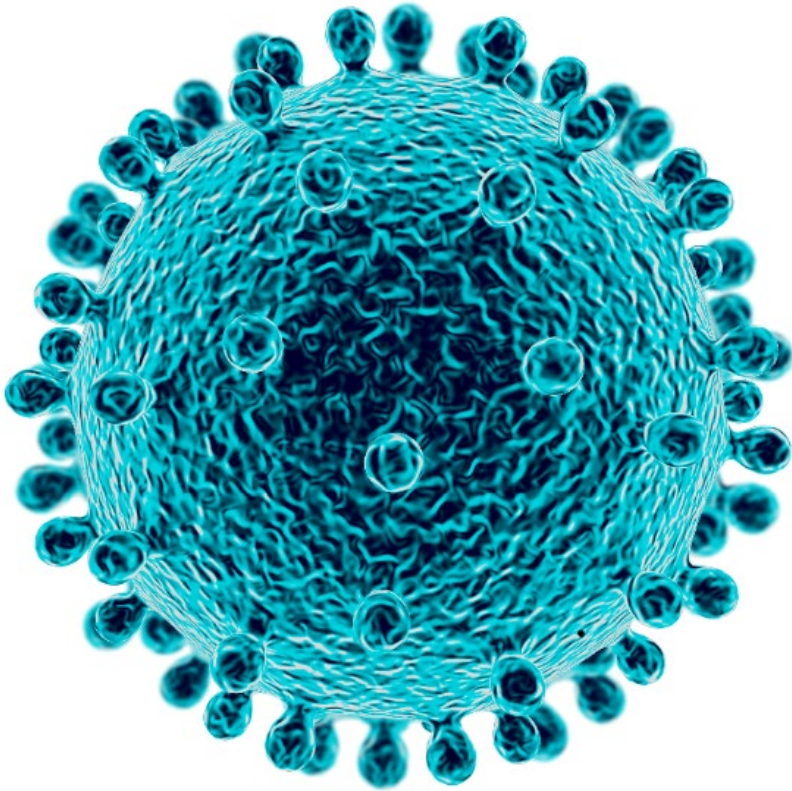


Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

COVID-19 is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation. The information provided in this power point is based on current guidance and is subject to change. (Created 3-6-2020)

What Do We Know About Coronaviruses?



Coronaviruses have a crown-like appearance under the microscope

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses - some cause illness in people, and others only infect animals.

Some coronaviruses infect animals then spread to people, and then spread person to person such as:

- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- **Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)**

Common coronaviruses include some that cause mild upper-respiratory illnesses, like the common cold.

How Does COVID-19 Spread?

COVID-19 spreads the same way the flu and other respiratory diseases spread:

- Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).



What are the Symptoms of COVID-19?

Symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Symptoms appear **2 to 14 days** after exposure. The average incubation period of COVID-19 is reported to be about **5 days**.

Eighty percent of patients with confirmed COVID-19 have mild symptoms.

In very severe cases, patients with COVID-19 have developed pneumonia in both lungs. In some cases, COVID-19 can be fatal.

How Can COVID-19 Infection be Prevented?

Wash your hands often with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds - use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.

Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.

Stay home if you're sick.

Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

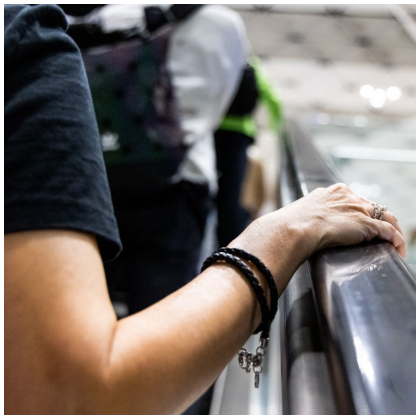
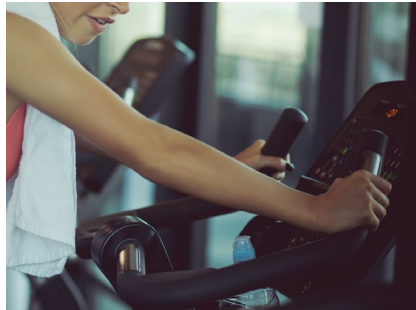
Get a flu shot! A flu shot won't protect against COVID-19, but if you do get the flu, your symptoms will be less severe, easing the burden on health care facilities.

Sing "Happy Birthday" two times through as you're washing.





Where Have **Your** Hands Been?



How Can COVID-19 Infection be Prevented?

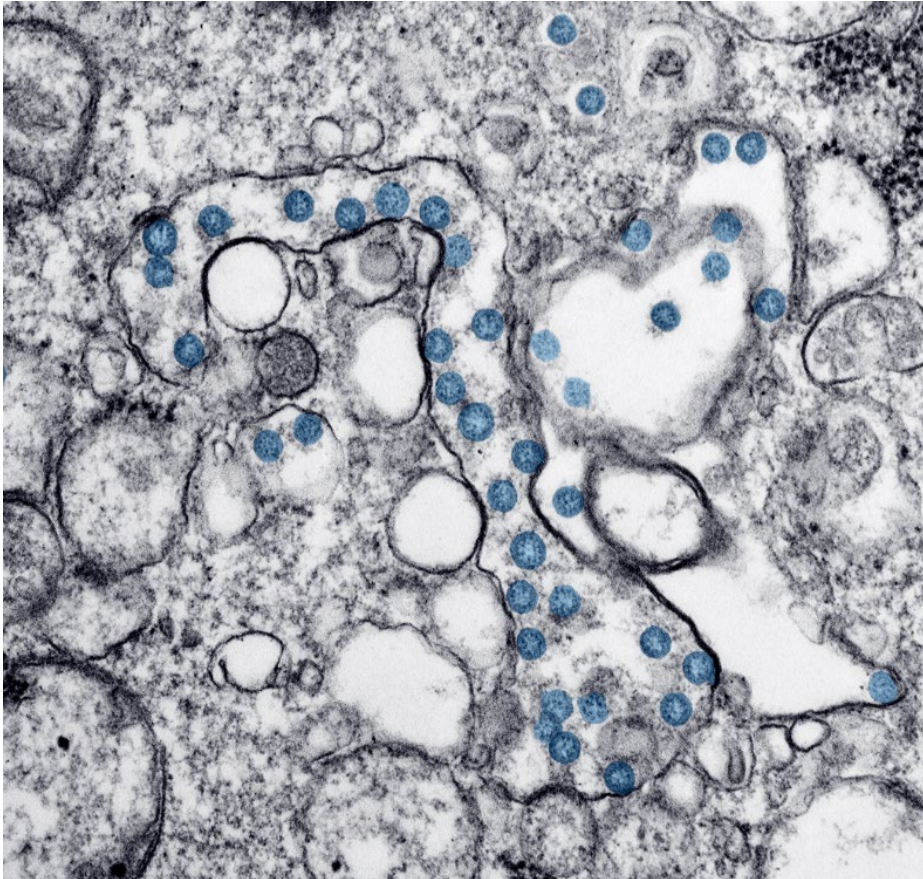
Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects daily (e.g., tables, countertops, light switches, doorknobs, cabinet handles) using regular household cleaning products and water.

Clean your electronic devices (phones, tablets, laptops, keyboards) with approved wipes or cleaning products.

Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products.



Should I Be Tested for COVID-19?



Call your healthcare provider if:

- You feel sick with fever, cough or difficulty breathing.
- You have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19.
- You recently traveled from an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.

Your healthcare provider will work with Public Health to determine if you need to be tested for COVID-19.

People who think they may have been exposed to COVID-19 **must call their healthcare provider before going to a provider's office, emergency department or urgent care.**

Preparing Schools for Outbreaks of COVID-19

How to prevent the spread of:

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

INFECTION PREVENTION STEPS

- ✓ Wash your **hands often** with soap + water.
- ✓ **Avoid touching** your **eyes, nose + mouth** with unwashed hands.
- ✓ **Cover** your **cough or sneeze** with a tissue, then **throw the tissue** in the trash.
- ✓ **Avoid close contact** with people **who are sick**.
- ✓ **Get a flu shot!**
- ✓ **Clean + disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces** such as counters, door knobs, desks, keyboards, tablets and phones.

Keeping hands clean is one of the most important things we can do to stop the spread of respiratory illnesses like flu and COVID-19.



PROPER HANDWASHING TIPS

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap + warm water.
- Wash for 20-30 seconds or sing "Happy Birthday" two times through.
- Soap and warm water are the best way to clean your hands, but if they aren't available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, that contains at least 60% alcohol.

HOW TO USE HAND SANITIZERS

- Apply the sanitizer to the **palm of one hand** (follow label directions on how much to use).
- Rub hands together.
- Rub the sanitizer over **all the surfaces of your hands + fingers** until your hands are dry.

For more information: dph.georgia.gov/novelcoronavirus
cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html



Review, update and implement emergency operations plans.

Communicate with school staff and parents about measures to prevent illness – flu shots, handwashing, covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue, stay home if you're sick.

Monitor and plan for absenteeism – students, faculty and staff. What level of absenteeism will disrupt teaching and learning, as well as ensuring a safe environment for students and staff?

Establish procedures for students and staff who become sick at school or arrive to school sick.

Continue to perform routine environmental cleaning, including frequently touched surfaces, desks, keyboards and tablets.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/guidance-for-schools.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fspecific-groups%2Fguidance-for-schools.html

Preparing for Community Mass Gatherings



Promote messages that discourage people who are sick from attending events.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/large-events/mass-gatherings-ready-for-covid-19.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fcommunity%2Fmass-gatherings-ready-for-covid-19.html

As we move from containment to community mitigation....

Meet with the emergency operations coordinators or planning teams at your venues.

Establish relationships with key community partners and stakeholders.

Provide COVID-19 prevention supplies at your events, including sinks with soap, hand sanitizers, and tissues.

Identify actions to take **should you need** to postpone or cancel events.

Update and distribute **timely and accurate emergency COVID-19 information.**

COVID-19 FAQ

Is there a vaccine, drug or treatment for COVID-19?

To date, there is no vaccine and no specific antiviral medicine to prevent or treat COVID-2019. However, those affected should receive care to relieve symptoms. People with serious illness should be hospitalized.

Should I wear a mask to protect myself?

Only wear a mask if you are ill with COVID-19 symptoms (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19.

What about travel?

CDC provides recommendations on postponing or canceling travel through travel notices. Travel notices are based on assessment of the potential health risks involved with traveling to a certain area. No matter where you travel or *how* you travel, be aware of the COVID-19 situation at your destination and practice infection prevention: wash your hands, stay away from people who are sick, cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, don't touch your face with unwashed hands.

Can I get COVID-19 on an airplane?

Because of how air circulates and is filtered on airplanes, most viruses and other germs do not spread easily on airplanes. Although the risk of infection on an airplane is low, travelers should try to avoid contact with sick passengers and wash their hands often with soap and water or use **hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol**.

Am I at risk for COVID-19 from a package or products shipped from China?

Currently there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with imported goods and there have not been any cases of COVID-19 in the United States associated with imported goods.

COVID-19 FAQ

How long does the virus survive on surfaces?

It is not certain how long the virus that causes COVID-19 survives on surfaces. Studies suggest that coronaviruses (including the COVID-19 virus) may survive on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. If you think a surface may be infected, clean it with simple disinfectant to kill the virus and protect yourself and others.

Can I catch COVID-19 from my pet?

No. There is no evidence that companion animals or pets such as cats and dogs have been infected or could spread the virus that causes COVID-19.

Who is at risk of developing severe illness?

While we are still learning about how COVID-2019 affects people, older persons and persons with pre-existing medical conditions (such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer or diabetes) appear to develop serious illness more often than others.

Will the flu shot prevent COVID-19?

No, the flu shot won't protect against COVID-19, but it can help protect against serious flu complications or lessen symptoms if you get it, lessening the strain on health care facilities.

Can I get COVID-19 from Corona beer?

No, you can't get COVID-19 from Corona beer. Beer neither causes infection with a virus, and it does not cure it.

Can you get COVID-19 if you eat at Chinese restaurants in the U.S.?

No, you can't get COVID-19 eating in a Chinese restaurant.

Last Thoughts

Stay calm and be prepared.

Get your information from reliable and accurate sources rather than to buying into hype and misinformation.

<https://dph.georgia.gov/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/>

Be kind, staying mindful of actions that could cause panic with COVID-19 or other infectious diseases.

Prevention, not panic!

