

CLINICAL

THE INFORMATION IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS SOURCED FROM THE CDC. REFER TO THE [CORONAVIRUS.GOV](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) AND [CDC WEBSITE](https://www.cdc.gov) FOR THE MOST CURRENT INFORMATION.

What is it?

COVID-19 is a respiratory infection. It is caused by an RNA virus called nCoV19 that is part of the SARS lineage of coronaviruses.

What are the symptoms?

The symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, cough and shortness of breath. Those who develop serious illness generally are found to have pneumonia.

How does it spread?

COVID-19 can spread from person to person, primarily between people who are in close contact – within about 6 feet – of one another, through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then by touching their mucous membranes (mouth, nose, eyes). It is believed it can live on surfaces in the range of hours to days. Some early studies indicate that it may also be passed through stool/feces.

Is there a vaccine?

There is currently NO vaccine to protect against COVID-19. While there are numerous efforts underway to develop a vaccine, (in fact you may have heard the first human trial began on 3/17/2020) historical experience would suggest it will be at least a year before one is commercially available to the general public. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Who is most at risk?

Most cases of COVID-19 worldwide have been mild and >80%ⁱ of infected individuals have been able to fully recover at home. However some people are at higher risk of getting very sick from this illness and should take additional precautions. Those people include:

- People over the age of 60, particularly people those over the age of 80;

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- People who have chronic medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes, chronic lung disease, chronic renal diseaseⁱⁱ, cancer and obesity; and
- **People** who have a suppressed immune system from medications or those that have a compromised immune system.

Early indication is that the cause of death in individuals with COVID-19 is sepsis, ARDS and/or cardiac arrestⁱⁱⁱ. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

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What should I do if I have symptoms?

If someone thinks they have been exposed to COVID-19 and develops symptoms such as fever, cough and/or difficulty breathing, they should first **CALL** a health care professional for medical advice. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

If an employee is immune suppressed due to medication or prior organ transplant, should they be quarantined if they have no other conditions or symptoms (fever, SOB, cough, travel or exposure)?

CDC guidance is for those people at high risk to self-quarantine or socially isolate and take other precautions as outlined on the CDC site. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Is it true that people can infect others before they themselves show any symptoms?

Yes. It is believed a person can be contagious several days before symptoms appear and up to 14 days after symptoms have ended. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Should healthy individuals wear a mask to prevent COVID-19 infection? Update 4/10

The combination of new data about how COVID-19 spreads and the widespread that has occurred in some communities has recently led The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to recommend wearing a cloth face covering to cover the nose and mouth .This is recommended to protect people around you in case someone is infected but doesn't have symptoms .

Remember this is an addition to maintain social distancing efforts and hand washing and not in place of masks as a voluntary measure in public when social distancing measures are more difficult to maintain when at grocery stores and pharmacies.

The CDC especially recommends wearing cloth face masks in areas of significant community-based transmission. The CDC has indicated that it is advisable to wear a cloth face mask to slow the spread of the coronavirus as it helps people who do not know they have the virus from spreading it to other people.

The supply of surgical or N-95 face masks are 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). These masks should be reserved for health care workers and first responder. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

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Is COVID-19 more dangerous to the autoimmune compromised than the common flu?

Individuals, who are immunocompromised or on immunosuppressive medications, may be at higher risk for getting very sick from the virus. For now there is limited information in comparative data compared to other illnesses. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Why are diabetics considered a higher risk category?

The CDC outlined areas where individuals may be higher risk and should take more precautions. Some people may have no or relatively mild symptoms, but the CDC considers those people with heart, lung, blood pressure, diabetes, and immune compromised at more at risk¹. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Are people with asthma at a greater risk?

Yes, adults with chronic medical conditions such as chronic lung diseases may put them at higher risk. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

How dangerous is this virus to pregnant women?

Information at this time is very limited on COVID-19 in pregnancy. It is believed that pregnant women may be at a greater risk of getting sick from COVID-19 than the general population. Pregnant women in general may be at increased risk for some infections as they experience changes in their immune systems as a result of pregnancy. It is advisable that all pregnant women practice social distancing. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Will someone who has had the virus and been on isolation at home need to be retested?

People with COVID-19 who have stayed home (home isolated) can stop home isolation and move to 14 days of home quarantine under the direction of their treating physician, state/local health department and government regulations. Generally, home isolation is lifted under the following conditions:

- You received two negative tests in a row, 24 hours apart. AND
- You no longer have a fever (without the use medicine that reduces fevers). AND

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- Other symptoms have improved (for example, when your cough or shortness of breath have improved)

Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

If someone is near another person with COVID, but the person doesn't cough or sneeze, are you at risk of contracting this disease? NEW 3/27

Yes. The virus that causes COVID-19 is spread from person to person. The CDC continues to recommend that actively sick patients be isolated until they are better and no longer pose a risk of infecting others Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

If a person has self-quarantined for 14 days after exposure, but has not developed symptoms, may they return to work on the 15th day without any fear of an occurrence? NEW 3/27

A person who has been released from COVID-19 quarantine is not considered a risk for spreading the virus to others if they have not developed the illness during the 14-day incubation period.

14 days is the longest incubation period seen with other similar corona viruses. Therefore, the period of quarantine is 14 days, starting with the last day of exposure if no symptoms develop. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Once you get the virus and recover are you immune or can you get it again?

Human immune response to COVID-19 is still being studied. For other coronavirus infections such as SARS reinfection is unlikely to occur after recovery. It is unlikely that a person with a healthy immune system would get re-infected from a virus as long as there has been no viral mutation^{iv}. However it is unknown at this time if similar protection will occur with COVID-19. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Sources

1. China Centre for Disease Control & Prevention, Statistica
2. China Centre for Disease Control & Prevention, Italian Portal of Epidemiology for Public Health
3. medRxiv 2020.02.26.20028191
4. CDC, WHO, Laure, et.al, 2020
5. <https://www.cdc.gov/safewater/effectiveness-on-pathogens.html>
6. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
7. CDC, WHO, Laure, et.al, 2020
8. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

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