



All you need to know about the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/2019-ncov-factsheet.pdf>

What you need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) - PDF

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/sick-with-2019-nCoV-fact-sheet.pdf>

What to do if you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) – PDF

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/what-you-should-do.pdf>

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): What the public should do – PDF

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/share-facts-stop-fear.html>

Know the facts about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and help stop the spread of rumors.

Questions and Answers on coronaviruses by WHO, World Health Organization

<https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses>

What is a coronavirus? What is novel coronavirus? Is the new virus the same as SARS? How is it dangerous? Can humans become infected with the COVID-19 from an animal source? Can the COVID-19 be transmitted from person to person? And many other questions. World Health Organization (WHO).

Novel coronavirus (COVID-19) - Video

<https://youtu.be/mOV1aBVYKGA>

What do you know about the novel Coronavirus that is causing a health emergency? Watch this short video to find out more. World Health Organization (WHO).

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) - Situation Report

https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200225-sitrep-36-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=2791b4e0_2

The last situation report dated February 25, 2020 on Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). World Health Organization (WHO).

Do masks protect against coronavirus?

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public: When and how to use masks

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/when-and-how-to-use-masks>

Explains when to use a mask, and how to put on, use, take off and dispose of a mask. Completed by instructive infographics.

Infographics

Asian coronavirus outbreak

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses common in animals, with the newest deadly strain (Novel Coronavirus) identified in Wuhan, China. Now there are reports of the virus in nearly a dozen countries including the U.S.



*Symptoms reported

Transmission

Coronaviruses are zoonotic, meaning they are transmitted between animals and people.

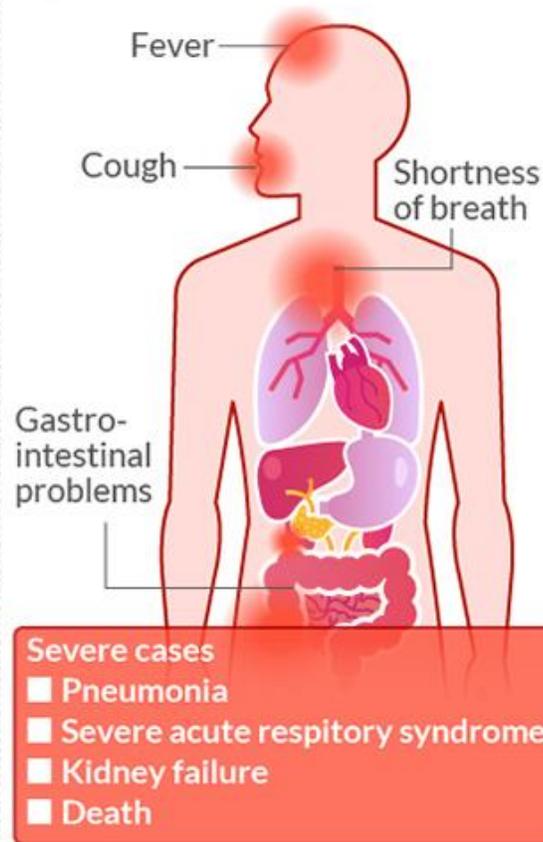


Human-to-human transmission:

Coronaviruses are most commonly spread from an infected person by:

- Coughing and sneezing.
- Close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands.
- Touching an object or surface with the virus on it, and then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes before washing your hands.
- Fecal contamination.

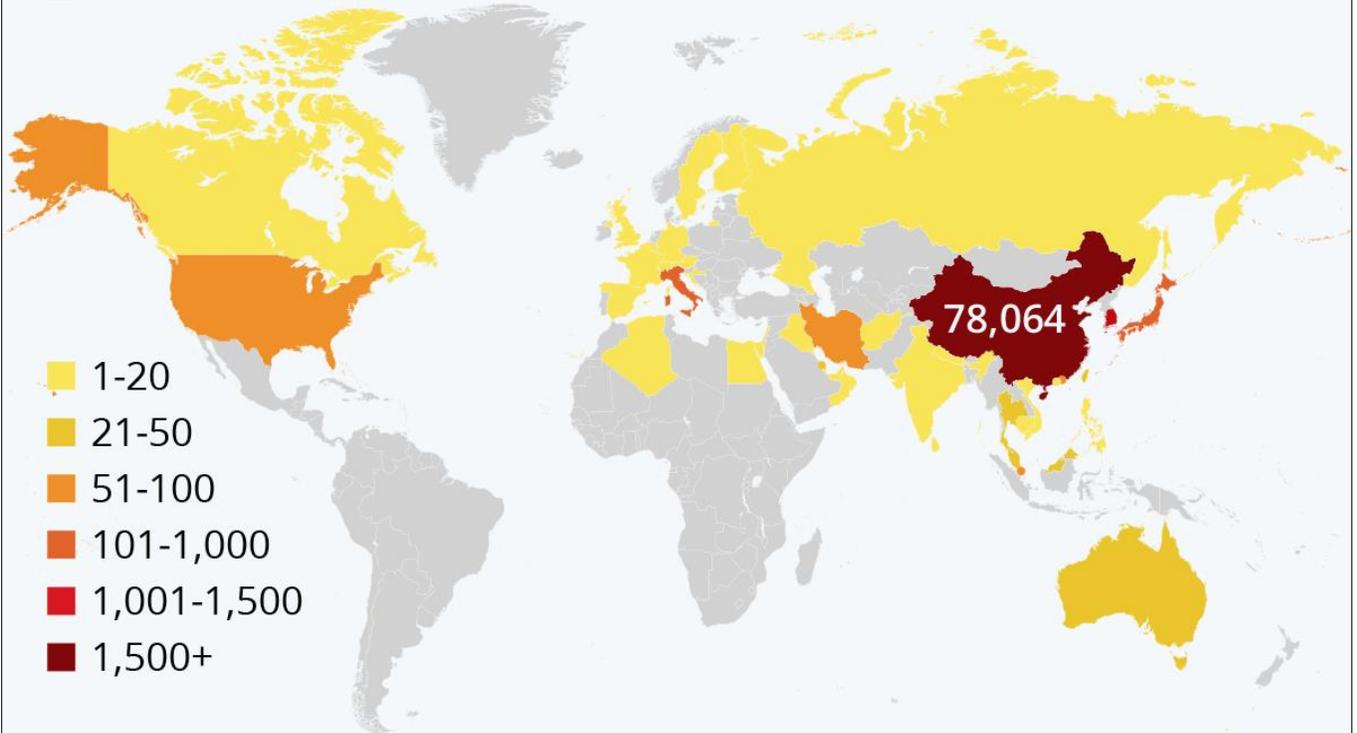
Signs of coronavirus infection



Source: WHO, CDC, Getty Images

Where The Coronavirus Has Been Confirmed

Locations by number of confirmed Wuhan coronavirus cases*



* As of Feb 26, 2020 at 10am CET

Source: Johns Hopkins University



statista 

HEALTH ALERT: *Travelers from China*

There is an outbreak of respiratory illness in China.

Travelers are required to be monitored for up to 14 days after leaving China.

Travelers should stay home and monitor their health within this 14-day period.

A health official will contact you to give additional instructions.

Take your temperature with a thermometer 2 times a day and watch your health.

If you develop a fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), cough, or have difficulty breathing:

- Call your health department for advice before seeking care.
- If you can't reach your health department, call ahead before going to a doctor's office or emergency room.
- Tell them your symptoms and that you were in China.



For more information: www.cdc.gov/nCoV

COVID
CORONAVIRUS
DISEASE **19**

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

SYMPTOMS* OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE

Patients with COVID-19 have reportedly had mild to severe respiratory illness.

Symptoms can include

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

*** Symptoms may appear 2–14 days after exposure. If you have been in China within the past 2 weeks and develop symptoms, call your doctor.**



www.cdc.gov/COVID19

314705-B February 13, 2020 12:00 PM

Protect yourself and others from getting sick

Wash your hands

Wash your hands with soap and running water when **hands are visibly dirty**



If your **hands are not visibly dirty**, frequently clean them by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water



Protect yourself and others from getting sick

Wash your hands

- after coughing or sneezing
- when caring for the sick
- before, during and after you prepare food
- before eating
- after toilet use
- when hands are visibly dirty
- after handling animals or animal waste



Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing **cover mouth and nose** with flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin immediately after use



Clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water after coughing or sneezing and when caring for the sick



Protect others from getting sick

Avoid close contact when you are experiencing cough and fever



Avoid spitting in public



If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing **seek medical care early** and share previous travel history with your health care provider



Practice food safety

Practise food safety

Use different **chopping boards and knives** for raw meat and cooked foods



Wash your hands between handling raw and cooked food.



Practise food safety

Sick animals and animals that have died of diseases **should not be eaten**



Practise food safety

Even in areas **experiencing outbreaks**, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are **cooked thoroughly and properly handled** during food preparation.



Stay healthy while travelling

STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

Avoid travel if you have a fever and cough



If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing seek medical care early and share previous travel history with your health care provider



STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

Avoid close contact with people suffering from a fever and cough



Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water



Avoid touching eyes, nose or mouth



STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

When coughing and sneezing cover mouth and nose with flexed elbow or tissue – throw tissue away immediately and wash hands



If you choose to wear a face mask, be sure to cover mouth and nose - avoid touching mask once it's on



Immediately discard single-use mask after each use and wash hands after removing masks



STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

If you become sick while travelling, inform crew and seek medical care early



If you seek medical attention, share travel history with your health care provider



Myth busters

Yes, it is safe. People receiving packages from China are not at risk of contracting the new coronavirus.

From previous analysis, we know coronaviruses do not survive long on objects, such as letters or packages.

Is it safe to receive a letter or a package from China?

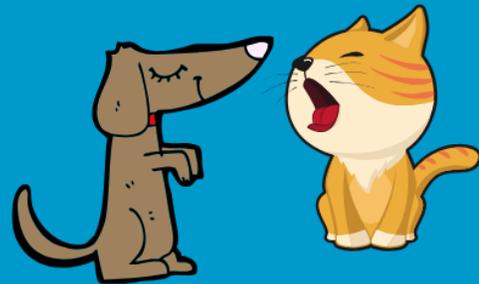


World Health Organization

#2019nCoV

At present, there is **no evidence that companion animals / pets such as dogs or cats can be infected with the new coronavirus.** However, it is always a good idea to **wash your hands with soap and water after contact with pets.** This protects you against various common bacteria such as E. coli and Salmonella that can pass between pets and humans.

Can pets at home spread the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)?



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?



To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care.

Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



#Coronavirus

Are there any specific medicines to prevent or treat the new coronavirus?



February 27, 2020