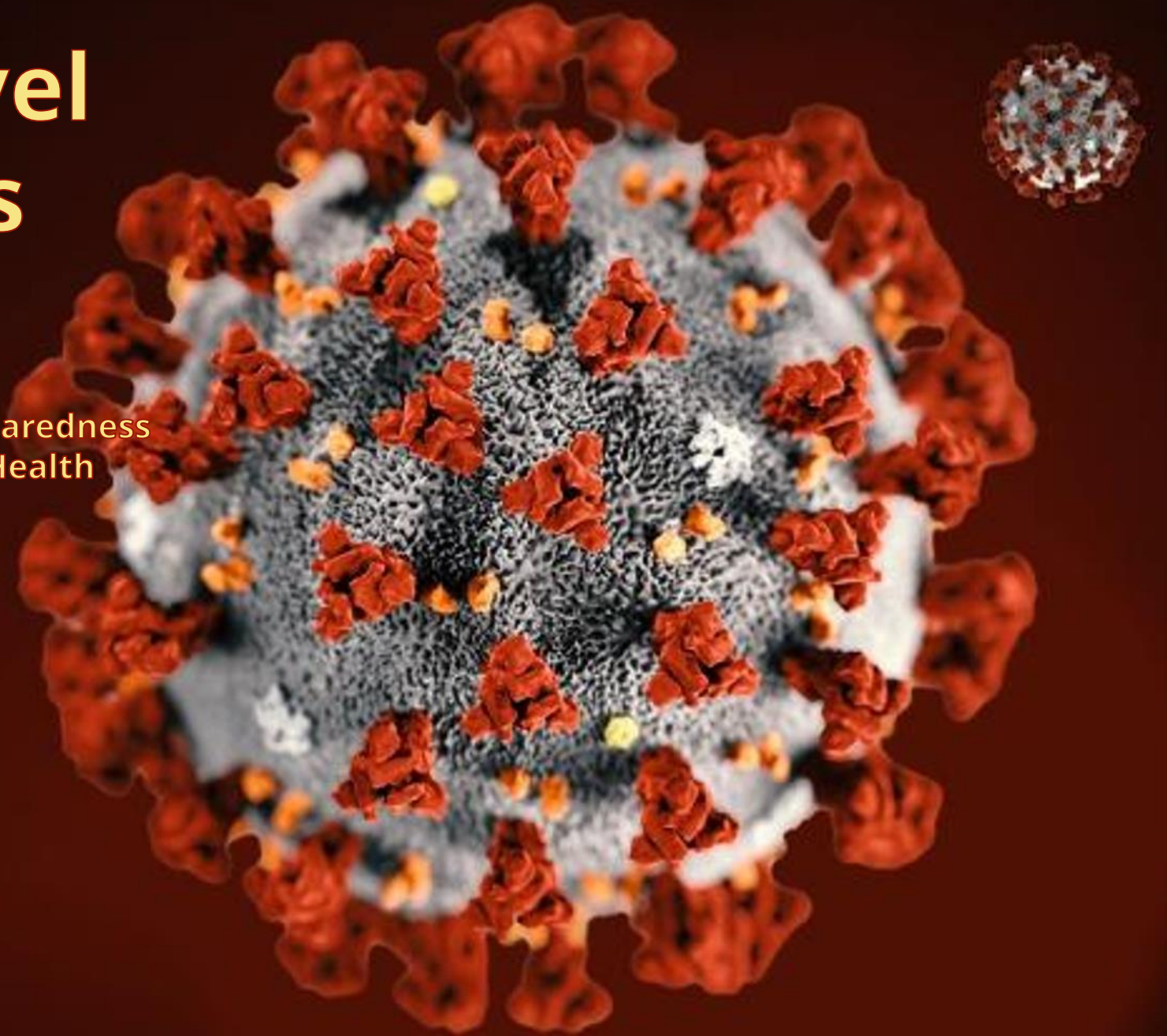


The 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

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Department of
Public Health
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Overview

What is the 2019 Novel Coronavirus? (COVID-19)

Symptoms

Transmission

Disease Burden

- Comparison of risk: Influenza vs. Coronavirus
- Other coronavirus outbreaks

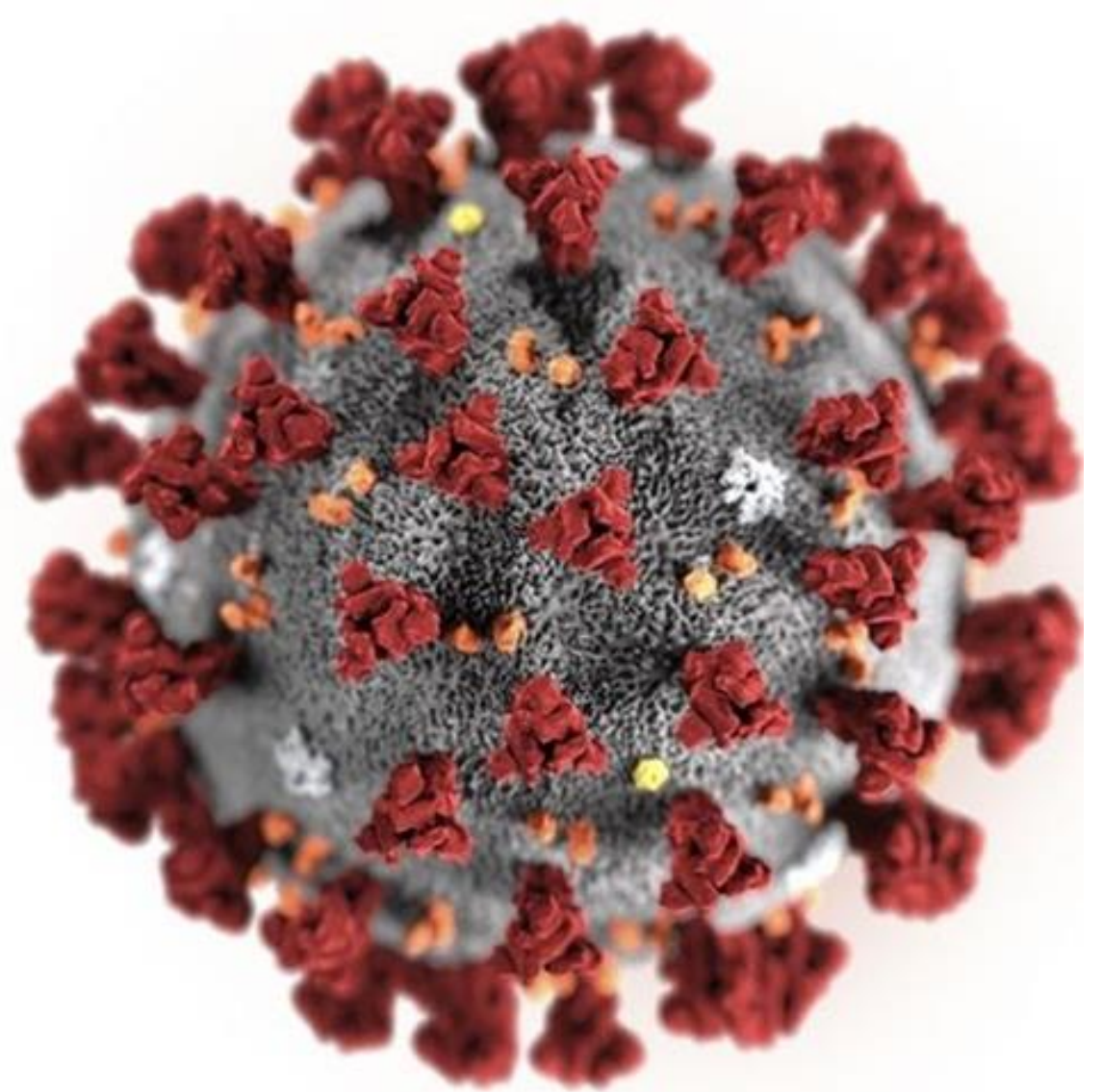
Management

Prevention

Resources

What Are Coronaviruses?

- A large family of viruses, some causing illness in people and others that circulate among animals, including camels, cats, and bats.
- Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people exposed to infected animals, and then spread among people, as has been seen with [MERS-CoV](#) and [SARS-CoV](#), and now **COVID-19**.



How is Coronavirus Spread?

- Spread when an infected person talks, coughs or sneezes small droplets containing infectious agents into the air.
- Droplets in the air may be breathed in by those nearby, usually within 6 feet.
- Can also spread by direct contact with a sick person or indirect contact with hands, tissues or other articles or surfaces soiled by nose and throat discharges.
- Illness can begin 2-14 days (generally 5-12 days) after contact with someone who has the infection



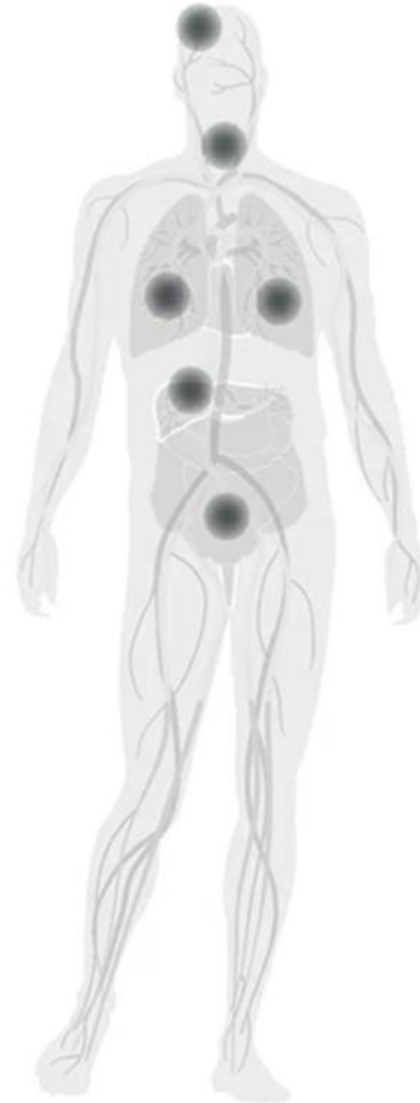


Each infected person could spread it to somewhere between 1.5 and 3.5 people without effective containment measures.

Coronavirus symptoms

2019 Novel Coronavirus identified in Wuhan, China

- Patients with COVID-19 have reportedly had mild to severe respiratory illness.
- Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.



Common signs of infection

- Fever
- Cough
- Diarrhea
- Shortness of breath
- Breathing difficulties
- Gastro-intestinal symptoms

Severe cases

- Pneumonia
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome
- Kidney failure
- **DEATH**

Treatment

- No vaccines or antiviral drugs available
- Symptoms can be treated

As of March 14, 2020

Coronavirus Cases:

154,232

[view by country](#)

Deaths:

5,798

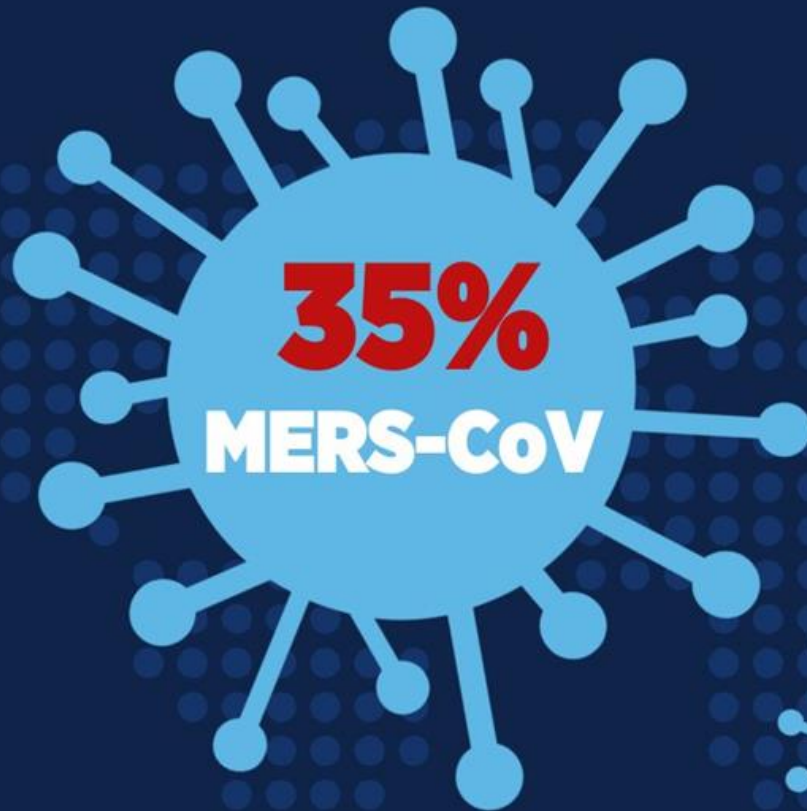
Recovered:

74,262

ACTIVE CASES	CLOSED CASES				
<p data-bbox="945 1172 1065 1210">74,172</p> <p data-bbox="881 1219 1128 1243">Currently Infected Patients</p> <table data-bbox="784 1282 1230 1343"><tr><td data-bbox="784 1282 950 1343">68,251 (92%) in Mild Condition</td><td data-bbox="1065 1282 1230 1343">5,921 (8%) Serious or Critical</td></tr></table>	68,251 (92%) in Mild Condition	5,921 (8%) Serious or Critical	<p data-bbox="1488 1172 1607 1210">80,060</p> <p data-bbox="1403 1219 1691 1243">Cases which had an outcome:</p> <table data-bbox="1319 1282 1765 1343"><tr><td data-bbox="1319 1282 1510 1343">74,262 (93%) Recovered / Discharged</td><td data-bbox="1633 1282 1765 1343">5,798 (7%) Deaths</td></tr></table>	74,262 (93%) Recovered / Discharged	5,798 (7%) Deaths
68,251 (92%) in Mild Condition	5,921 (8%) Serious or Critical				
74,262 (93%) Recovered / Discharged	5,798 (7%) Deaths				

FATALITY RATES

of severe **human** coronaviruses



Middle East respiratory
syndrome coronavirus



Severe Acute
Respiratory Syndrome
(rate changes per age group)



novel coronavirus
from Wuhan, China
(as of January 26, 2020)

Sources:
World Health Organization
Department of Health

Disease Burden of the 2019-2020 Influenza Season

CDC estimates* that, from **October 1, 2019**, through **March 7, 2020**, there have been:

36,000,000 – 51,000,000
flu **illnesses**



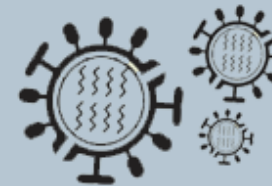
17,000,000 – 24,000,000
flu **medical visits**



370,000 – 670,000
flu **hospitalizations**



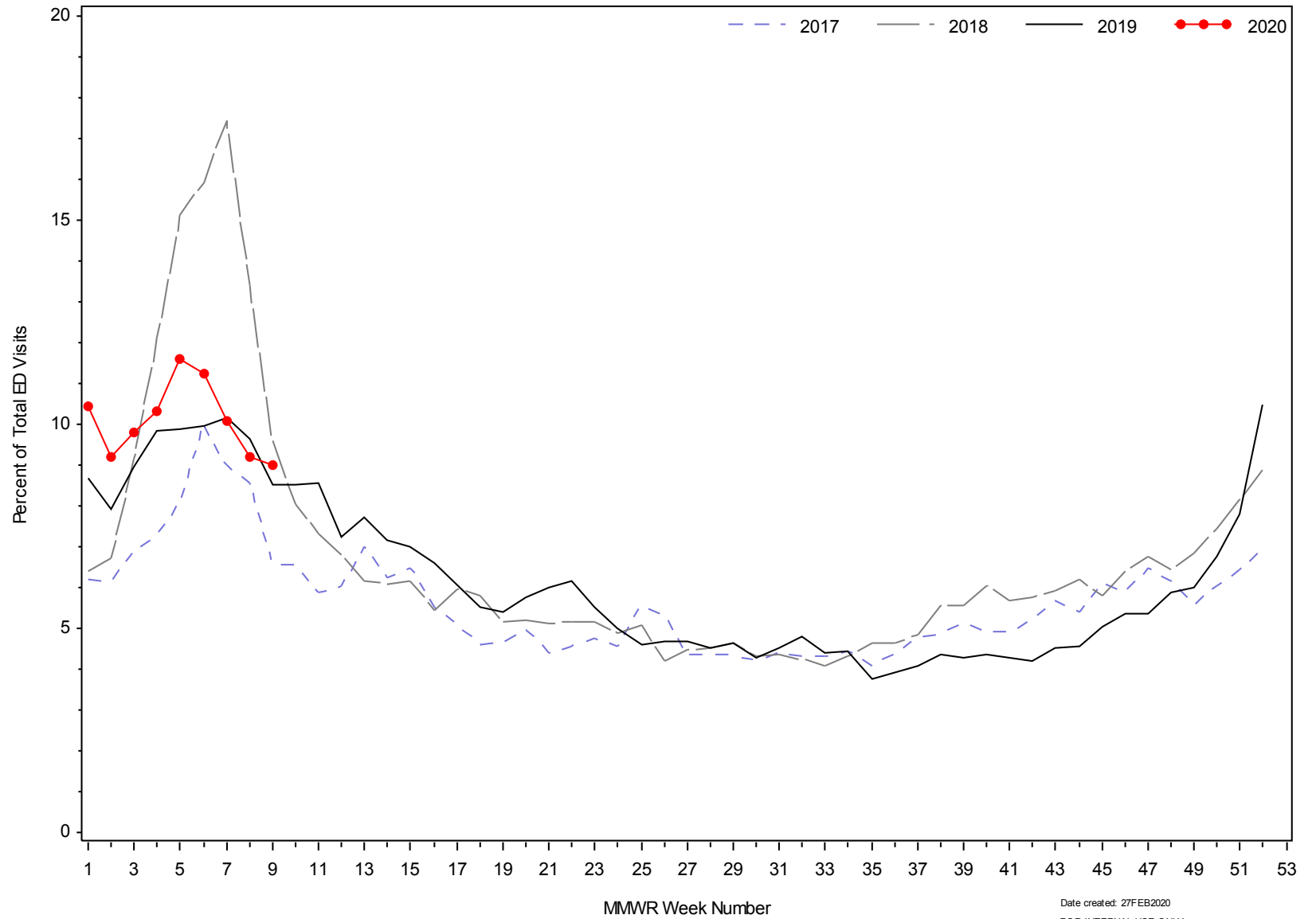
22,000 – 55,000
flu **deaths** ★



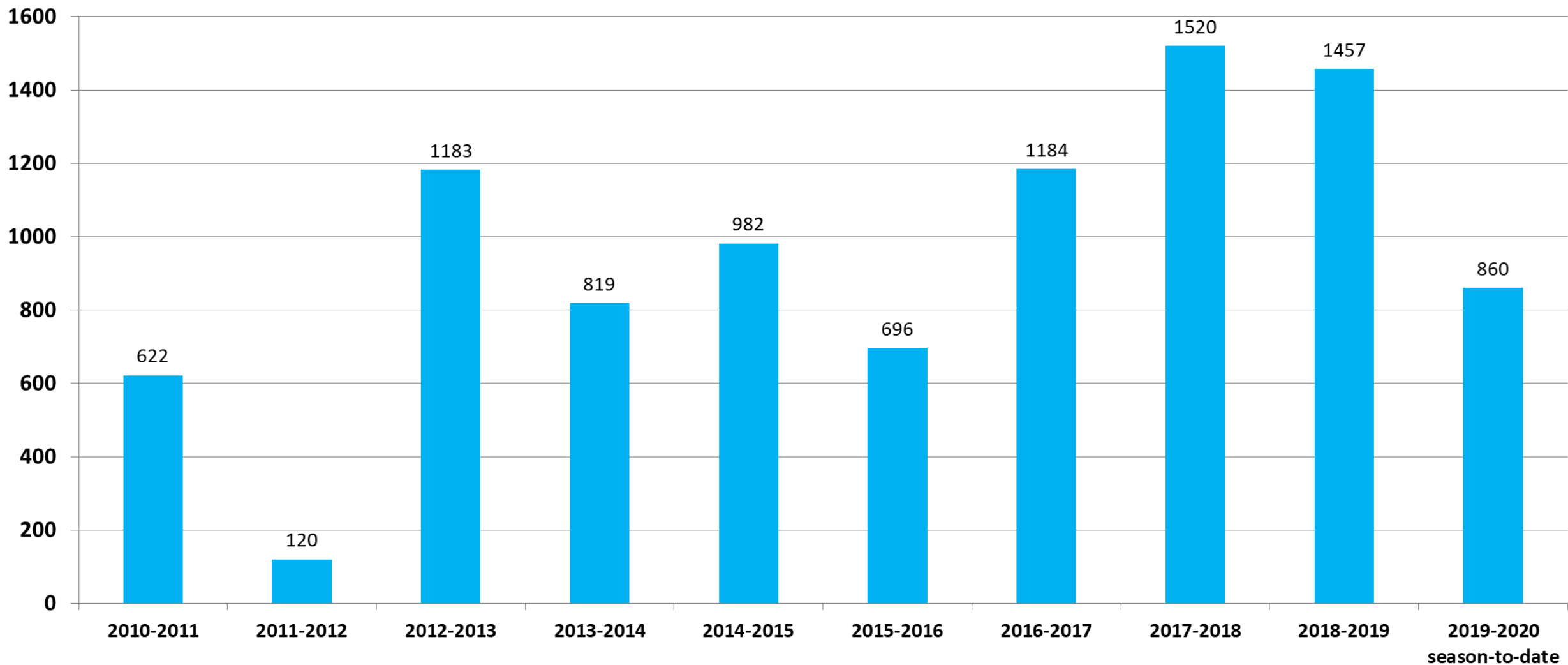
★ Including 144 children

Influenza like
Illness In
Philadelphia
Hospital
Emergency
Departments

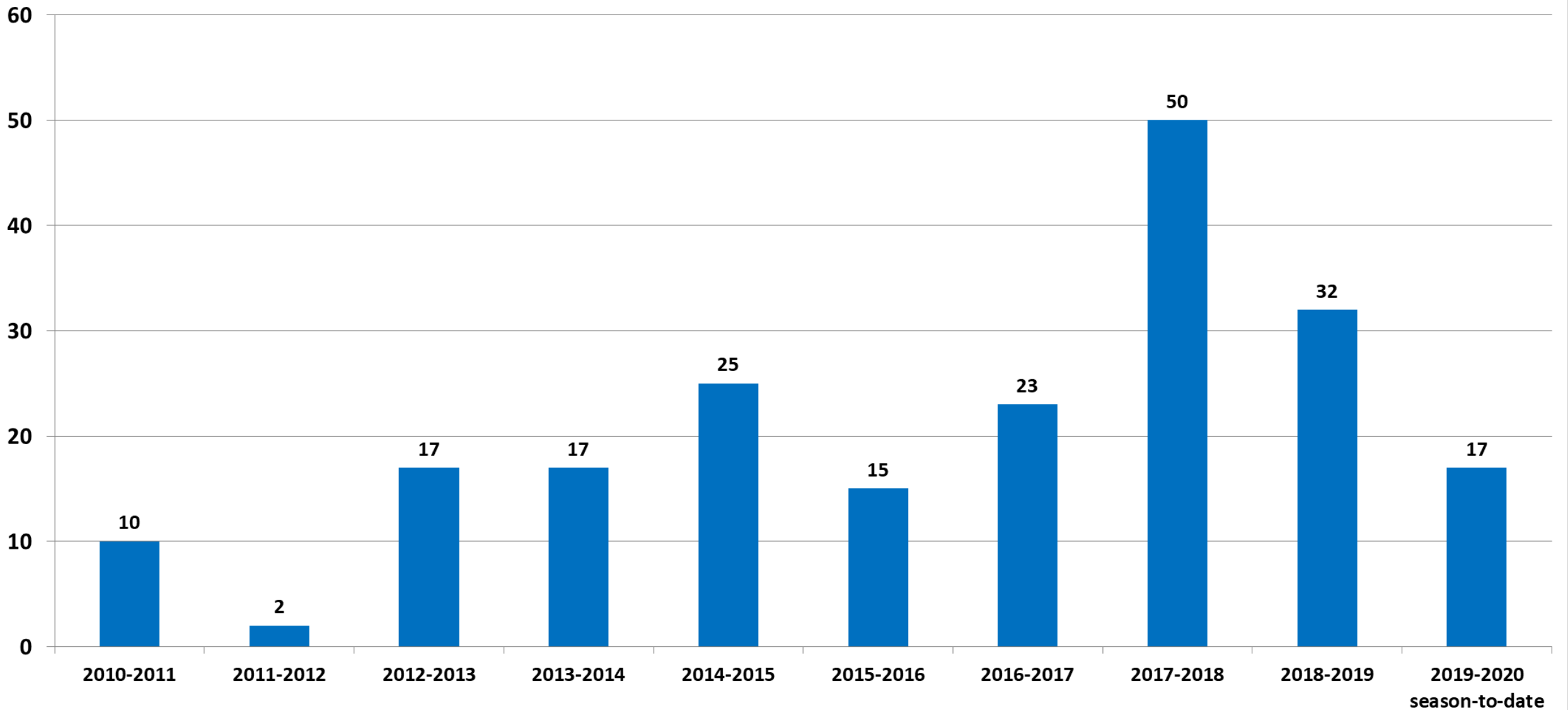
Time-series of the fever/flu syndrome by year



Laboratory-confirmed Influenza-associated Hospitalizations in Philadelphia 2010-2019



Influenza-associated Fatalities in Philadelphia 2010-2020



Who is at Risk?

High Risk:

- People who share a household with a confirmed COVID-19 case and have not worn protective equipment
- Anyone who has traveled internationally within 14 days

Medium Risk:

- Anyone who has traveled domestically to highly affected areas, especially for persons who attended a mass gathering (i.e. a conference).
- Anyone who has had close contact with someone with COVID-19, not in a household, for 10 minutes or more
- Healthcare workers who have cared for patients with COVID-19

Low Risk

- Anyone who has been in a room with someone with COVID-19 but not in close contact (greater than 6ft)



How Agencies Are Working to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

- Travel screening
- Testing
- Guidance to Providers and Public on
 - Quarantine
 - Isolation
 - Respiratory precautions
 - Use of PPE
 - Social distancing





What Can We Expect?

- Cases to occur in the United States
- Community transmission to occur and potentially widespread transmission
- Continuous press coverage and political and community pressure to respond
- Control measures to limit transmission
 - School closures, and environmental cleaning
- Workforce depletion
 - Public transportation limitations
- Cancellation of mass gathering events
 - Public events, graduation ceremonies,



What Can Organizations Do Now?

- **Actively encourage sick employees to stay home until they are free of symptoms for 24 hours**
 - Do not require a healthcare provider's note for a return to work
 - Maintain flexible policies so that employees can care for sick family members
- **Emphasize hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette**
 - Provide tissues and no-touch receptacles
 - Provide soap and water and alcohol-based hand sanitizer
 - Post instructions on hand washing and coughing and sneezing etiquette
- **Perform routine environmental cleaning (no additional disinfection is needed)**
 - Provide disposable wipes so employees can wipe down frequently touched and share surfaces
- **Advise employees before traveling to check the CDC's Traveler Health Notices for the latest guidance**

What Can Organizations Do Long Term?

Create an Infectious Disease Outbreak Workplan

- Identify essential business functions and roles that are required to maintain business operations
- Flexible worksites and telecommuting to increase social distancing
- Flexible human resource, workplace and leave policies
- Plan for how you will continue to operate if there is increased absenteeism, especially if schools and childcare facilities are closed
 - Altering operations
 - Cross-training on essential functions
- Establish a communication process to provide information to members, employees and business partners to allay anxiety, rumors and misinformation



Messages for the Public


- Stay home when sick; avoid contact with sick people
- Wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds and use a hand sanitizer if not available
- Don't shake hands
- Cough or sneeze into your elbow
- Use disinfectant wipes on shared surfaces
- Avoid large crowds: more than 1000 prohibited
 - Recommended no groups over 250
- Do not travel to affected areas
 - Vulnerable persons should try to stay home
- Do not travel on cruises
- Do not use facemasks if you are not sick
 - CDC does not recommend the use of facemasks for the general public to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Do wear appropriate PPE (gloves, facemask) if caring for a person with a respiratory illness.
- Maintain at least a 2-week supply of water, food, essential household items, etc.
- Maintain a month-long supply of prescription medications

What You Should Not Do

- Do not travel to areas with widespread community transmission and don't go on cruises.
- Do not use facemasks if you are not sick. CDC does not recommend the use of facemasks for the general public to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- Do not show prejudice to people of Asian descent because of fear of this new virus. Do not assume that someone of Asian descent is more likely to have COVID-19.
- All persons in the U.S. – including those of Asian descent – who have not traveled to areas with widespread transmission or been in contact with someone with a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case in the last 14 days are at no identifiable risk of becoming sick.



Coronavirus Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>
 - Philadelphia Department of Public Health
 - <https://hip.phila.gov/>
 - <https://www.phila.gov/the-latest/>
 - Pennsylvania Department of Health
 - <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/disease/Pages/Coronavirus.aspx>
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Questions?

In Philadelphia, for more information call:

- Poison Control Center: 1-800-722-7112
- or
- 311

If you are experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and believe that you may be in a risk category, call:

- Your healthcare provider
- If you are experiencing a medical emergency, call 911