

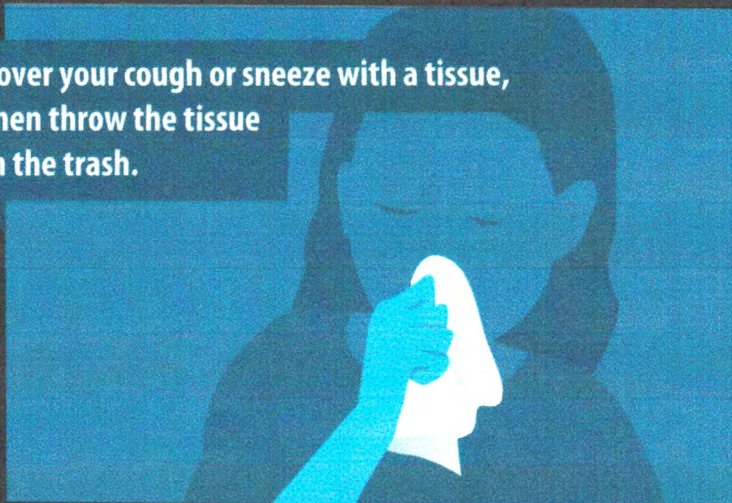
STOP THE SPREAD OF GERMS

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.

Avoid close contact with people who are sick.



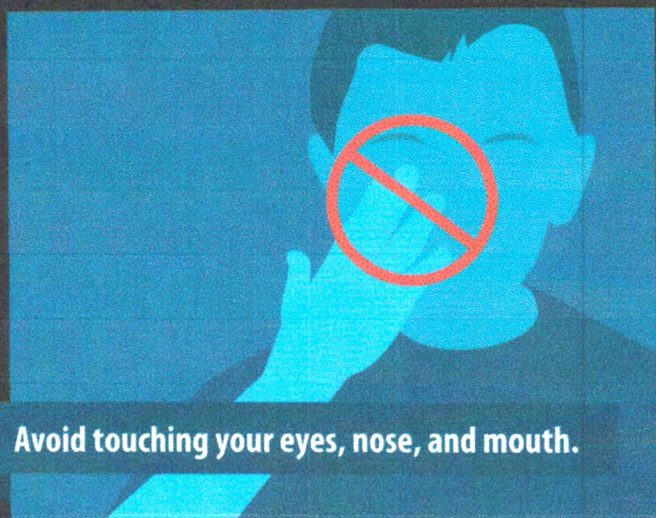
Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.



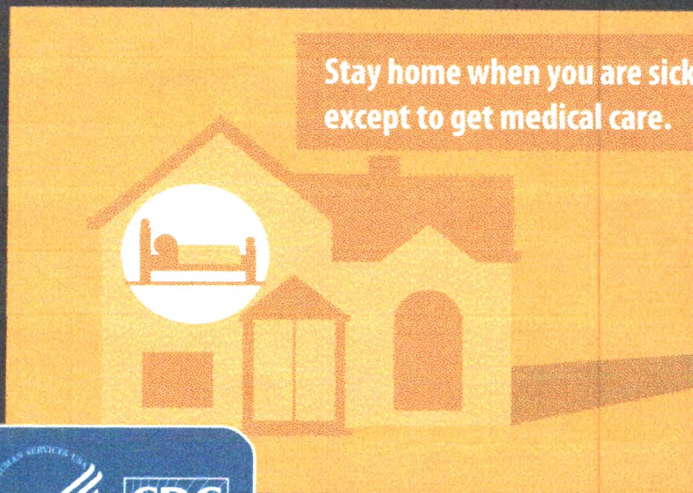
Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.



Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.



Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.



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

If you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you are infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and community.

Stay home except to get medical care

You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care. Do not go to work, school, or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.

Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home

People: As much as possible, you should stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available.

Animals: Do not handle pets or other animals while sick. See [COVID-19 and Animals](#) for more information.

Call ahead before visiting your doctor

If you have a medical appointment, call the healthcare provider and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.

Wear a facemask

You should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) or pets and before you enter a healthcare provider's office. If you are not able to wear a facemask (for example, because it causes trouble breathing), then people who live with you should not stay in the same room with you, or they should wear a facemask if they enter your room.

Cover your coughs and sneezes

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissues in a lined trash can; immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 to 95% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty.

Avoid sharing personal household items

You should not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home. After using these items, they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water.

Clean your hands often

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

Clean all "high-touch" surfaces every day

High touch surfaces include counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Also, clean any surfaces that may have blood, stool, or body fluids on them. Use a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the label instructions. Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

Monitor your symptoms

Seek prompt medical attention if your illness is worsening (e.g., difficulty breathing). **Before** seeking care, call your healthcare provider and tell them that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. Put on a facemask before you enter the facility. These steps will help the healthcare provider's office to keep other people in the office or waiting room from getting infected or exposed.

Ask your healthcare provider to call the local or state health department. Persons who are placed under active monitoring or facilitated self-monitoring should follow instructions provided by their local health department or occupational health professionals, as appropriate.

If you have a medical emergency and need to call 911, notify the dispatch personnel that you have, or are being evaluated for COVID-19. If possible, put on a facemask before emergency medical services arrive.

Discontinuing home isolation

Patients with confirmed COVID-19 should remain under home isolation precautions until the risk of secondary transmission to others is thought to be low. The decision to discontinue home isolation precautions should be made on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.



For more information: www.cdc.gov/COVID19

Healthcare Professional Preparedness Checklist

For Transport and Arrival of Patients With Confirmed or Possible COVID-19



Front-line healthcare personnel in the United States should be prepared to evaluate patients for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The following checklist highlights key steps for healthcare personnel in preparation for transport and arrival of patients with confirmed or possible COVID-19.

Stay up to date on the latest information about signs and symptoms, diagnostic testing, and case definitions for [coronavirus disease](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/) 2019.

Review your infection prevention and control policies and CDC [infection control recommendations for COVID-19](#) for:

- Assessment and triage of patients with acute respiratory symptoms ☐
- Patient placement ☐
- Implementation of Standard, Contact, and Airborne Precautions, including the use of eye protection ☐
- Visitor management and exclusion ☐
- Source control measures for patients (e.g., put facemask on suspect patients) ☐
- Requirements for performing aerosol generating procedures ☐
- Be alert for patients who meet the [persons under investigation \(PUI\)](#) definition ☐
- Know how to report a potential COVID-19 case or exposure to facility infection control leads and public health officials. ☐
- Know who, when, and how to seek evaluation by occupational health following an unprotected exposure (i.e., not wearing recommended PPE) to a suspected or confirmed [coronavirus disease](#) 2019 patient. ☐
- Remain at home, and notify occupational health services, if you are ill. ☐
- Know how to contact and receive information from your state or local public health agency. ☐

CDC is aggressively responding to the global outbreak of COVID-19 and preparing for the potential of community spread in the U.S.

Travel

- Conducts outreach to travelers
- Issues travel notices



Laboratory and diagnostics

- Develops diagnostic tests
- Confirms all positive test results submitted by states



Schools

- Provides guidance for schools including school closures and online education options



Businesses

- Provides business guidance including recommendations for sick leave policies and continuity of operations

Community members

- Shares information on symptoms and prevention
- Provides information on home care
- Encourages social distancing

Health departments

- Assesses state and local readiness to implement community mitigation measures
- Links public health agencies and healthcare systems

Healthcare professionals

- Develops guidance for healthcare professionals
- Conducts clinical outreach and education



Healthcare systems

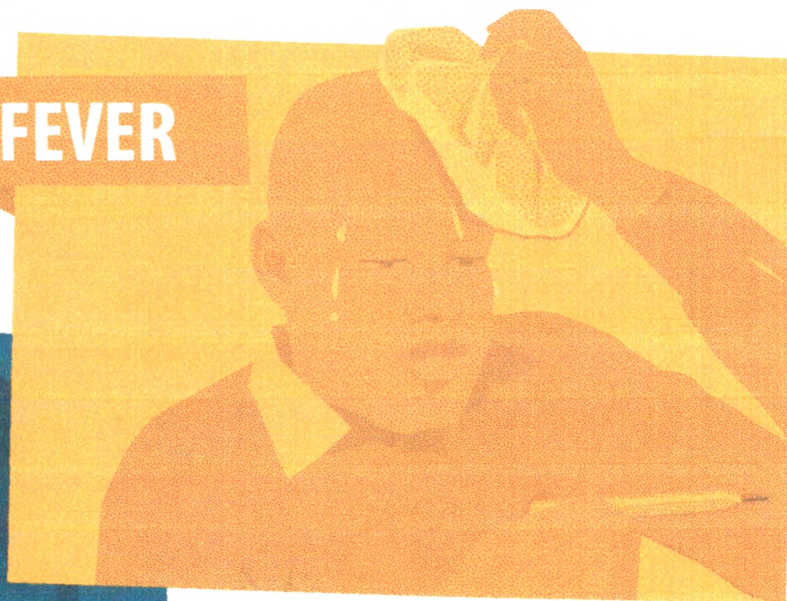
- Develops preparedness checklists for health systems
- Provides guidance for PPE supply planning, healthcare system screening, and infection control
- Leverages existing telehealth tools to redirect persons to the right level of care



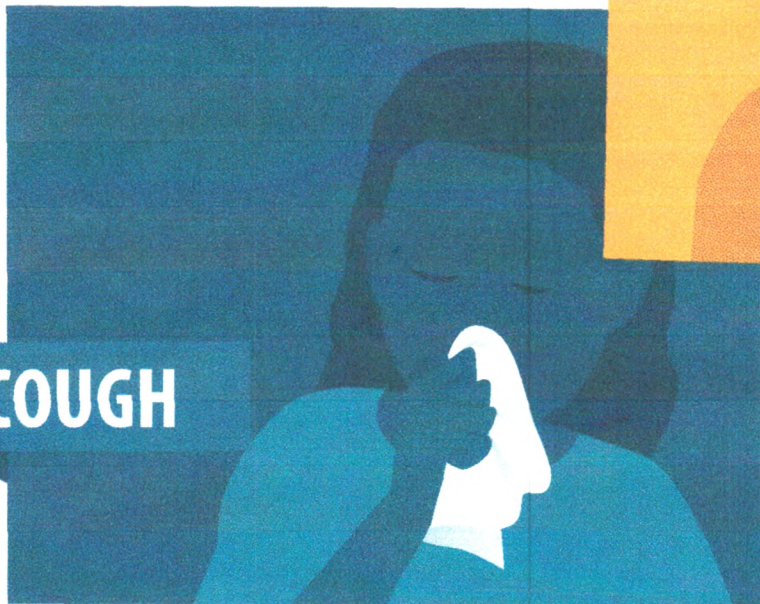
Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness.

Symptoms* can include

FEVER



COUGH



*Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH



If you have been in China or in close contact with someone with confirmed COVID-19 in the past 2 weeks and develop symptoms, call your doctor.