

COVID-19

(Coronavirus)

General Prevention

Prevención general

Patient and Staff Education

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CORONAVIRUS

Coronaviruses are 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. This interim guidance may help prevent this virus from spreading among people in their homes and in other residential communities.

How Covid-19 Spreads:

Most often, spread from person-to-person happens among close contacts (about 6 feet). Person-to-person spread is thought to occur mainly via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes, similar to how influenza and other respiratory pathogens spread. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. It's currently unclear if a person can get Covid-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes. Typically, with most respiratory viruses, people are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest). It's important to note that how easily a virus spreads person-to-person can vary.

CDC Recommends

While the immediate risk of this new virus to the American public is believed to be low at this time, everyone can do their part to help us respond to this emerging public health threat:

It's currently flu and respiratory disease season and CDC recommends getting a flu vaccine, taking everyday preventive actions to help stop the spread of germs, and taking flu antivirals if prescribed.

If you are a healthcare provider, be on the look-out for people who recently traveled from China and have fever and respiratory symptoms.

Symptoms

For confirmed Covid-19 infections, reported illnesses have ranged from people with mild symptoms to people being severely ill and dying. Symptoms can include:

Fever, Cough, Shortness of breath

CDC believes at this time that symptoms of Covid-19 may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 after exposure. This is based on what has been seen previously as the incubation period of MERS viruses.

Prevention:

There is currently no vaccine to prevent Covid-19 infection. The best way to prevent infection is to avoid being exposed to this virus. However, as a reminder, CDC always recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory viruses, including:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Stay home when you 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 using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.
- Follow CDC's recommendations for using facemask.
- CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear facemask to protect themselves from respiratory viruses, including Covid-19.
- Facemask should be used by people who show symptoms of 2019 novel coronavirus, in order to protect others from the risk of getting infected. The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.

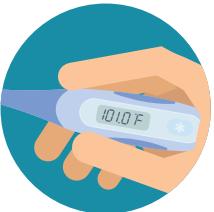
10 ways to manage respiratory symptoms at home

If you have fever, cough, or shortness of breath, call your healthcare provider. They may tell you to manage your care from home. Follow these tips:

1. **Stay home** from work, school, and away from other public places. If you must go out, avoid using any kind of public transportation, ridesharing, or taxis.



2. **Monitor your symptoms** carefully. If your symptoms get worse, call your healthcare provider immediately.



3. **Get rest and stay hydrated.**



4. If you have a medical appointment, **call the healthcare provider** ahead of time and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19.



5. For medical emergencies, call 911 and **notify the dispatch personnel** that you have or may have COVID-19.



6. **Cover your cough and sneezes.**



7. **Wash your hands often** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.



8. As much as possible, **stay** in a specific room and **away from other people** in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available. If you need to be around other people in or outside of the home, wear a facemask.



9. **Avoid sharing personal items** with other people in your household, like dishes, towels, and bedding.



10. **Clean all surfaces** that are touched often, like counters, tabletops, and doorknobs. Use household cleaning sprays or wipes according to the label instructions.



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

Symptoms* can include

FEVER



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

CDC.gov/travel

*Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

**SHORTNESS
OF BREATH**



For more information: FloridaHealth.gov/COVID-19

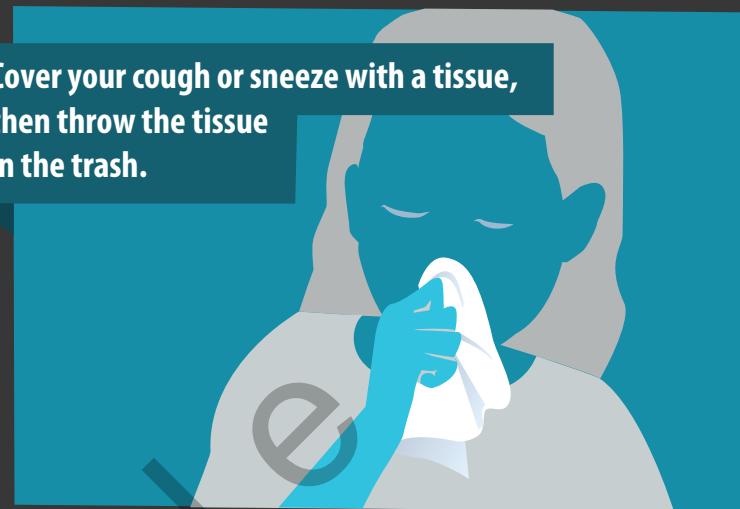
STOP THE SPREAD OF GERMS

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

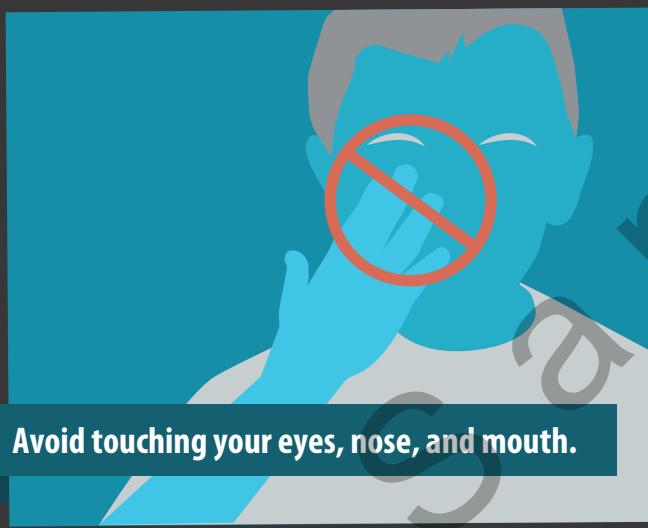
Avoid close contact with people who are sick.



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



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.



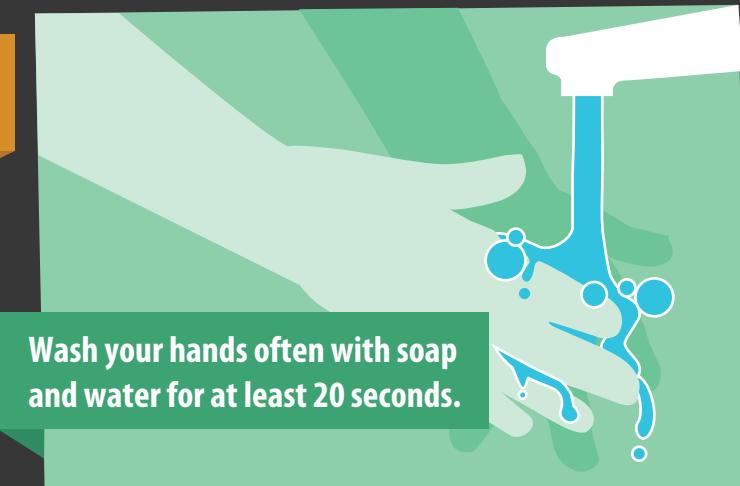
Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.



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



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





COVID-19

Should I Get Tested?

Florida Department of Health • FloridaHealth.gov

If you have returned from ANY international travel or a cruise within the last 14 days and you have fever, cough or shortness of breath,

OR

if you have been in close contact with someone who has recently returned from international travel or a cruise and has any of the symptoms above:

- CALL your health care provider or county health department (CHD).
- SCAN the code for the CHD finder.



Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are **fever, cough and shortness of breath.**

Some patients have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea.



These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people recover from the disease without needing special treatment.



Learn more:

tinyurl.com/FLcdcprevention

tinyurl.com/FLcovidssick

If your travel history has not put you at risk, take note:

If you have been in close contact with someone who may have or had COVID-19, and you have symptoms of fever, cough or shortness of breath, or you have an underlying medical condition like diabetes or heart disease, or a history of cancer.

Call, do not visit, your CHD or health care provider.

It's IMPORTANT to call ahead before visiting your CHD or health care provider. Offices must take proper steps to avoid further spread of COVID-19 when a concerned patient arrives for a medical appointment.



How testing is done.

A person who is tested will have three specimens taken: oral, nasal and saliva. Samples will be given to the CHD and from there, shipped or delivered to the closest laboratory. Test results are available within 24–48 hours.



What if I test positive for COVID-19?

- Stay home except to get medical care.
- Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home.
- Call ahead before visiting your doctor.
- Wear a facemask when around others.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes
- Clean your hands often
- Avoid sharing personal household items
- Clean all "high-touch" surfaces everyday





COVID-19

Protection, Planning & Care for Older Adults

Florida Department of Health • FloridaHealth.gov

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, older adults may have a greater chance for serious illness from COVID-19—especially people with weak immune systems or underlying chronic medical conditions like heart, lung, diabetes or kidney disease.

- **Symptoms include:** fever, coughing, and shortness of breath. **If you develop symptoms,** stay home and call your health care provider. You may be able to recover at home.
- **You need emergency help** if symptoms become more severe, there is chronic chest pain, breathing is difficult or your lips turn bluish.



Protection

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Wash after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing, Wash after spending time in a public place. Wash before and after touching people you're caring for. If soap and water aren't available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Cover your coughs and sneezes. Use a tissue or your sleeve when coughing.

Practice Social Distancing:

- Avoid crowds and large gatherings, especially in venues with poor ventilation.
- Don't shake hands with people.
- Keep at least 6 feet between you and other people.
- Stay away from people who may be sick.
- Try shopping during off-hours—later on weeknights or earlier on weekends—when crowds at stores are lower.
- Avoid touching “high-touch” surfaces: elevator buttons, door handles, handrails, etc.
- Find out if family or friends have been sick in the past two weeks BEFORE they visit. If they have been sick, reschedule at least two weeks out.

Planning

Get a flu shot if you are showing no symptoms of illness.

If you depend on regular medical treatment like dialysis, wound care, etc., talk to your health care provider about special arrangements.

Create a contact list of family, friends, neighbors, health care providers, community assistance programs and drivers. Make sure phone numbers are up-to-date.

Stay in touch with the people on your list and let them know you may need them for help if you become sick.



Have a two–three week supply of the following:

- Non-perishable food
- Medical and health care supplies
- Prescriptions: make sure they are up-to-date



Care

Caregivers, help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

If the person you're caring for lives in a facility:

- Know the facility's outbreak protocol.
- Ask daily about the health of the other residents.
- Monitor visitors. Ask if they've been ill over the past two weeks or if they currently have a fever. A “yes” answer means the visit needs to be postponed for at least two weeks.

If you're caring for someone at home, you'll need to prepare a separate bedroom and bathroom for them. Learn more about this type of at-home care: CDC.gov/coronavirus/Covid-19/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html

HYGIENE
IS IMPORTANT.
FOLLOW
PROTECTION
GUIDANCE
ABOVE.

The Florida Department of Elder Affairs is holding multiple weekly calls with the Area Agencies on Aging and the Aging Network lead and local service providers. The Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services is providing evaluations, 24-hour notices of appointments and remote medical files for individuals in homes, nursing facilities and assisted-living facilities.



Social Distancing for Infectious Disease

Florida Department of Health • FloridaHealth.gov

Social distancing measures are taken to restrict when and where people can gather to stop or slow the spread of infectious diseases. Social distancing measures include limiting large groups of people coming together, closing buildings and canceling events.

Protect yourself and your community.

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing. If you don't have soap and water, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Avoid close contact with people who are sick, and stay home when you're sick.



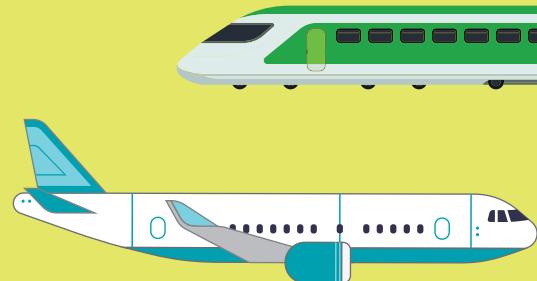
Look for communications from universities and colleges:

Regarding suspending classes, going to web-based learning and canceling all large campus meetings and gatherings.



Avoid public transit if possible.

Don't travel to areas with active outbreaks.



Change your daily habits.

Avoid shopping at peak hours and take advantage of delivery or pick-up services with retailers.



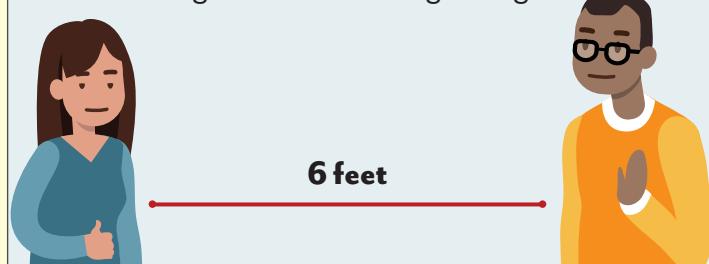
Work with your employer.

Cooperate with leadership to change company practices, set up flexible shift plans, have employees telecommute, and cancel any large meetings or conferences.



Keep at least six feet between you and other people.

Avoid shaking hands as a social greeting.



Avoid crowded places.

Sporting events, community festivals, and concerts



Learn more:

tinyurl.com/CDCgatherings
tinyurl.com/FLcdcprevention

Prevent COVID-19 —it's in your hands!

FloridaHealth.gov



Wash your hands often with soap and water. If you don't have soap and water, use a hand sanitizer that is at least 60% alcohol based.



Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces.



Stay home when you're sick, and keep your children home when they're sick.



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands.



Try not to touch your face with unwashed hands.



Don't touch or shake hands with people who are sick.



COVID-19

General Prevention

Florida Department of Health • FloridaHealth.gov • tinyurl.com/FLcdcprevention

Protect yourself from all infectious diseases by using these precautions.



Stay home when you are sick



Avoid contact with people who are sick



Get adequate sleep and eat well-balanced meals



Wash hands often with soap and water – 20 seconds or longer



Dry hands with a clean towel or air dry your hands



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands or after touching surfaces



Cover your mouth with a tissue or sleeve when coughing or sneezing



Clean and disinfect “high touch” surfaces often



Call before visiting your doctor

Clean all “high-touch” surfaces every day.

High touch surfaces include counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tables, 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.



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Florida Department of Health • FloridaHealth.gov

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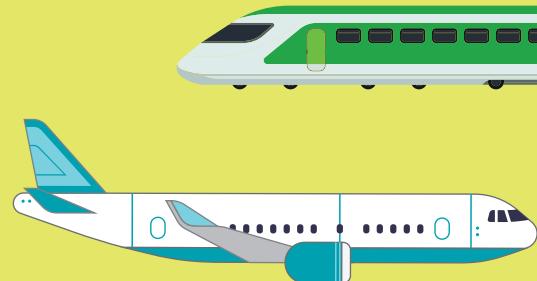
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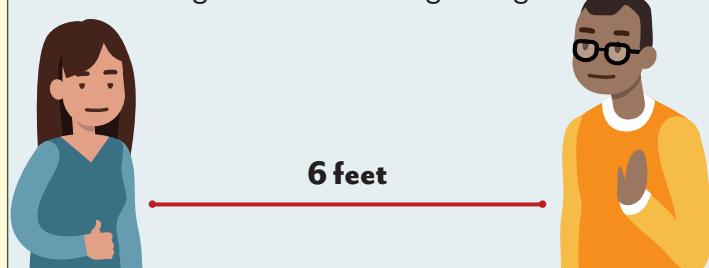
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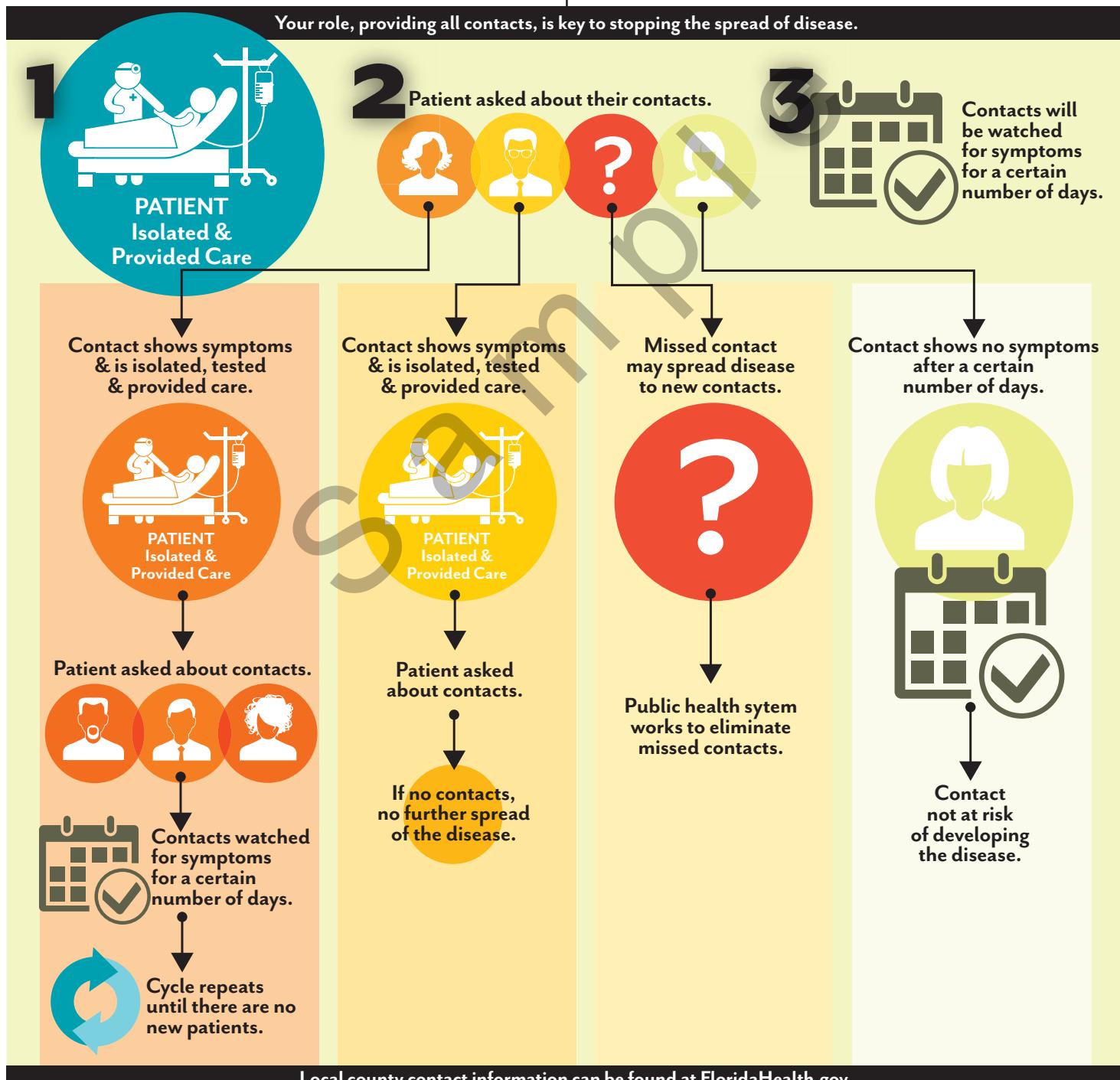


Contact Tracing Can Contain Infectious Disease Outbreaks

FloridaHealth.gov • Florida Department of Health

If you are diagnosed with a certain disease, you will be asked by a local public official—an epidemiologist—about everyone with whom you have had contact. The epidemiologist will talk to each person and ask them about their health. This is called contact tracing and is a core public health function.

- Contact tracing tracks and prevents the spread of disease.
- Epidemiologists find everyone who has been in contact with the sick person.
- Contacts are watched for symptoms for a certain number of days.



HAND WASHING

Stay healthy. Wash your hands!



1 Get your hands wet.

2 Put on soap.

3 Rub soapy hands for as long as it takes to sing "Happy Birthday" two times or about 20 seconds.

4 Scrub fingertips and between fingers.
Make lots of bubbles!



5 Scrub just below your wrists.

6 Rinse off. Wash all those bubbles away!

7 Dry your hands with a paper towel.

8 Turn off water with the towel. Throw the towel away.



Keeping the home safe

Encourage your family members to...

All households

- Clean hands at the door and at regular intervals
- Create habits and reminders to avoid touching their face and cover coughs and sneezes
- Disinfect surfaces like doorknobs, tables, and handrails regularly
- Increase ventilation by opening windows or adjusting air conditioning



Households with vulnerable seniors or those with significant underlying conditions

Significant underlying conditions include heart, lung, kidney disease; diabetes; and conditions that suppress the immune system

- Have the healthy people in the household conduct themselves as if they were a significant risk to the person with underlying conditions. For example, wash hands frequently before interacting with the person, such as by feeding or caring for the person
- If possible, provide a protected space for vulnerable household members
- Ensure all utensils and surfaces are cleaned regularly



Households with sick family members

- Give sick members their own room if possible, and keep the door closed
- Have only one family member care for them
- Consider providing additional protections or more intensive care for household members over 65 years old or with underlying conditions



What every American and community can do now to decrease the spread of the coronavirus

CARING FOR A PERSON AT HOME WITH COVID-19: CAREGIVER INSTRUCTIONS



Wear A Face Mask

The caregiver and infected person should wear a surgical mask when in the same room. Wear a cloth mask if surgical masks are not available. Caregiver should add gloves if in contact with the patient's blood, stool, or bodily fluids.



Maintain Separate Bedroom

Close the door to the patient's bedroom. Pets should not enter. Limit children's exposure to the infected person. Screen visitors for fever and cough before allowing into the home. All visitors must wear a mask.



Avoid Sharing Household Items

Avoid sharing household items with the patient including dishes, towels, bedding, and eating utensils. Clean "high touch" surfaces often using disinfectant. Bleach can be used in place of other disinfectants. For bleach solution, mix 4 teaspoons of bleach per quart of water.



How To Handle Trash

All used disposable gloves and masks should be placed in a lined trashcan with a lid and then added to household trash for pick-up. Wash hands after handling. Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.



Monitor Symptoms

Monitor the patient's symptoms and each family member's symptoms. If the patient is behind a closed door, have a method of communication to decrease the feel of isolation and to be aware of any sudden change in their condition.



Separate Bathroom Preferred

If separate bathroom is unavailable, the infected person should wear a mask during use. Any bathroom should be disinfected following use. Be sure to wash your hands as you leave the bathroom.



Washing Laundry

Wash the infected person's clothes and bedding, and all cloth masks immediately if soiled with blood, stool, or bodily fluids, including mucous. Use disposable gloves when handling these items and keep them away from your body. Use the warmest recommended temperature to dry.



Provide Basic Needs

Ensure the infected person eats nutritious foods, drinks plenty of fluids, and takes all prescribed medications. Caregivers should care for pets.



Important Phone Numbers



PROTOCOLS FOR LIVING WITH SOMEONE AT RISK

Actions against COVID-19



1



Keep distance, sleep in separate bedrooms

2



(prepare 20ml of bleach per liter of water)

Use different bathrooms and disinfect them with bleach

3



Do not share towels, cups or cutlery

4



Clean and disinfect surfaces with high contact daily

5



Wash clothes, blankets and towels often

6



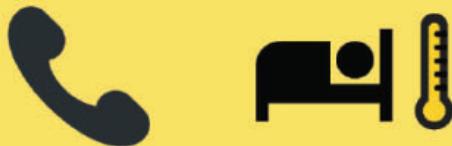
Keep distance between you and the person at risk.

7



Open the windows and let fresh air enter bedrooms

8



Call the designated nurse advice lines if you're presenting fever higher than 38 C or 101 F

9



Do not break quarantine during the 2 weeks. Every exit from home restarts the clock.

COVID-19 Household Checklist

As a family, you can plan and make decisions now that will protect you and your family during a COVID-19 outbreak.

Stay informed and in touch

Get up-to-date information about local COVID-19 activity from public health officials.

Ask your neighbors what their plan includes.

Create a list of local organizations you and your household can contact in case you need access to information, healthcare services, support, and resources.

Create an emergency contact list including family, friends, neighbors, carpool drivers, healthcare providers, teachers, employers, the local public health department, and other community resources.

Prepare for possible illness

Consider members of the household that may be at greater risk such as [**older adults and people with severe chronic illnesses**](#).

Choose a room in your house that can be used to separate sick household members from others.

Take everyday preventive steps

Wash your hands frequently.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.

Stay home when you 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.

Be prepared if your child's school or childcare facility is temporarily dismissed or for potential changes at your workplace.

Watch for symptoms

Stay home and speak to your healthcare provider if you develop any of these symptoms:

Fever or

Cough or

Shortness of breath

If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately.

Emergency warning signs include*:

Trouble breathing

Persistent pain or pressure in the chest

New confusion or inability to arouse

Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.

Keep away from others who are sick.

Limit close contact with others as much as possible (about 6 feet).

If someone in your home is sick

Continue to practice [**everyday preventive actions**](#).

Keep the ill person in a separate room from others in the household.

If [**caring for a sick household member**](#), follow recommended precautions and monitor your own health.

Keep surfaces disinfected.

Avoid sharing personal items.

If you become sick, stay in contact with others by phone or email.

Stay informed about the local outbreak situation.

Notify your work if your schedule needs to change.

Take care of the **emotional health** of your household members, including yourself.

Those at higher risk of severe illness

Take additional precautions for those at higher risk, particularly older adults and those who have severe underlying health conditions.

Consider staying at home and away from crowds.

Make sure you have access to several weeks of medications and supplies in case you need to stay home.

When you go out in public, keep away from others who are sick and limit close contact with others.

Practice good hand hygiene.

Children

Notify your child's school if your child becomes sick with COVID-19.

Keep track of school dismissals in your community.

Discourage children and teens from gathering in other public places

Notes:

Los **coronavirus** son una gran familia de virus, algunos que causan enfermedades en las personas y otros que circulan entre los animales, incluidos los camellos, los gatos y los murciélagos. En raras ocasiones, los coronavirus animales pueden infectar a las personas expuestas a animales infectados y luego propagarse entre las personas, como se ha visto con MERS-CoV y SARS-CoV, y ahora Covid-19. Esta guía provisional puede ayudar a evitar que este virus se propague entre las personas en sus hogares y en otras comunidades residenciales.

Cómo se extiende Covid-19:

Con mayor frecuencia, la propagación de persona a persona ocurre entre contactos cercanos (aproximadamente 6 pies). Se cree que la propagación de persona a persona ocurre principalmente a través de gotitas respiratorias producidas cuando una persona infectada tose o estornuda, de manera similar a cómo se propagan la influenza y otros patógenos respiratorios. Estas gotas pueden caer en la boca o la nariz de las personas cercanas o posiblemente ser inhaladas a los pulmones. Actualmente no está claro si una persona puede obtener Covid-19 al tocar una superficie u objeto que tiene el virus y luego tocarse la boca, la nariz o posiblemente los ojos. Por lo general, con la mayoría de los virus respiratorios, se cree que las personas son más contagiosas cuando son más sintomáticas (las más enfermas). Es importante tener en cuenta que la facilidad de propagación de un virus de persona a persona puede variar.

CDC recomienda

Si bien se cree que el riesgo inmediato de este nuevo virus para el público estadounidense es bajo en este momento, todos pueden hacer su parte para ayudarnos a responder a esta amenaza emergente para la salud pública: Actualmente es la temporada de la gripe y las enfermedades respiratorias y los CDC recomiendan vacunarse contra la gripe, tomar medidas preventivas diarias para ayudar a detener la propagación de gérmenes y tomar antivirales contra la gripe si se prescriben. Si usted es un proveedor de atención médica, esté atento a las personas que recientemente viajaron desde China y tienen fiebre y síntomas respiratorios.

Síntomas

Para las infecciones confirmadas de Covid-19, las enfermedades reportadas han variado desde personas con síntomas leves hasta personas gravemente enfermas y moribundas. Los síntomas pueden incluir: fiebre, tos, falta de aliento. CDC cree en este momento que los síntomas de Covid-19 pueden aparecer en tan solo 2 días o hasta 14 después de la exposición. Esto se basa en lo que se ha visto anteriormente como el período de incubación de los virus MERS.

Prevención:

Actualmente no existe una vacuna para prevenir la infección Covid-19. La mejor manera de prevenir la infección es evitar la exposición a este virus. Sin embargo, como recordatorio, CDC siempre recomiendan acciones preventivas diarias para ayudar a prevenir la propagación de virus respiratorios, que incluyen:

- Evitar el contacto cercano con personas que están enfermas.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.
- Quédese en casa cuando esté enfermo.
- Cúbrase la tos o estornude con un pañuelo desechable, luego tírelo a la basura.
- Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y superficies que se tocan con frecuencia con un spray o toallita de limpieza doméstica.
- Siga las recomendaciones de CDC para usar la máscara facial.
- CDC no recomiendan que las personas que están bien usan mascarilla para protegerse de los virus respiratorios, incluyendo Covid-19.
- La máscara facial debe ser utilizada por personas que muestren síntomas del nuevo coronavirus 2019, para proteger a otros de el riesgo de infectarse. El uso de mascarillas también es crucial para los trabajadores de la salud y las personas que se ocupan de alguien en entornos cercanos (en casa o en un centro de atención médica).
- Lávese las manos con frecuencia con agua y jabón durante al menos 20 segundos, especialmente después de ir al baño; antes de comiendo; y después de sonarse la nariz, toser o estornudar.
- Si no hay agua y jabón disponibles, use un desinfectante para manos a base de alcohol con al menos 60% de alcohol. Siempre lavar manos con agua y jabón si las manos están visiblemente sucias.

Lo que necesita saber sobre la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

¿Qué es la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)?

La enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) es una afección respiratoria que se puede propagar de persona a persona. El virus que causa el COVID-19 es un nuevo coronavirus que se identificó por primera vez durante la investigación de un brote en Wuhan, China.

¿Pueden las personas en los EE. UU. contraer el COVID-19?

Sí. El COVID-19 se está propagando de persona a persona en partes de los Estados Unidos. El riesgo de infección con COVID-19 es mayor en las personas que son contactos cercanos de alguien que se sepia que tiene el COVID-19, por ejemplo, trabajadores del sector de la salud o miembros del hogar. Otras personas con un riesgo mayor de infección son las que viven o han estado recientemente en un área con propagación en curso del COVID-19.

¿Ha habido casos de COVID-19 en los EE. UU.?

Sí. El primer caso de COVID-19 en los Estados Unidos se notificó el 21 de enero del 2020. La cantidad actual de casos de COVID-19 en los Estados Unidos está disponible en la página web de los CDC en <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

¿Cómo se propaga el COVID-19?

Es probable que el virus que causa el COVID-19 haya surgido de una fuente animal, pero ahora se está propagando de persona a persona. Se cree que el virus se propaga principalmente entre las personas que están en contacto cercano unas con otras (dentro de 6 pies de distancia), a través de las gotitas respiratorias que se producen cuando una persona infectada tose o estornuda. También podría ser posible que una persona contraiga el COVID-19 al tocar una superficie u objeto que tenga el virus y luego se toque la boca, la nariz o posiblemente los ojos, aunque no se cree que esta sea la principal forma en que se propaga el virus. Informese sobre lo que se sabe acerca de la propagación de los coronavirus de reciente aparición en <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-about/transmission-sp.html>.

¿Cuáles son los síntomas del COVID-19?

Los pacientes con COVID-19 han tenido enfermedad respiratoria de leve a grave con los siguientes síntomas:

- fiebre
- tos
- dificultad para respirar

¿Cuáles son las complicaciones graves provocadas por este virus?

Algunos pacientes presentan neumonía en ambos pulmones, insuficiencia de múltiples órganos y algunos han muerto.

¿Qué puedo hacer para ayudar a protegerme?

Las personas se pueden proteger de las enfermedades respiratorias tomando medidas preventivas cotidianas.

- Evite el contacto cercano con personas enfermas.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.
- Lávese frecuentemente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Use un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol si no hay agua y jabón disponibles.

Si está enfermo, para prevenir la propagación de la enfermedad respiratoria a los demás, debería hacer lo siguiente:

- Quedarse en casa si está enfermo.
- Cubrirse la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar y luego botarlo a la basura.
- Limpiar y desinfectar los objetos y las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente.

¿Qué debo hacer si he regresado recientemente de un viaje a un área con propagación en curso del COVID-19?

Si ha llegado de viaje proveniente de un área afectada, podrían indicarle que no salga de casa por hasta 2 semanas. Si presenta síntomas durante ese periodo (fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar), consulte a un médico. Llame al consultorio de su proveedor de atención médica antes de ir y dígales sobre su viaje y sus síntomas. Ellos le darán instrucciones sobre cómo conseguir atención médica sin exponer a los demás a su enfermedad. Mientras esté enfermo, evite el contacto con otras personas, no salga y postergue cualquier viaje para reducir la posibilidad de propagar la enfermedad a los demás.

¿Hay alguna vacuna?

En la actualidad no existe una vacuna que proteja contra el COVID-19. La mejor manera de prevenir infecciones es tomar medidas preventivas cotidianas, como evitar el contacto cercano con personas enfermas y lavarse las manos con frecuencia.

¿Existe un tratamiento?

No hay un tratamiento antiviral específico para el COVID-19. Las personas con el COVID-19 pueden buscar atención médica para ayudar a aliviar los síntomas.



Qué hacer si contrae la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

Si usted está enfermo con COVID-19 o sospecha que está infectado por el virus que causa el COVID-19, tome las medidas mencionadas a continuación para ayudar a prevenir que la enfermedad se propague a personas en su casa y en la comunidad.

Quédese en casa, excepto para conseguir atención médica

Debe restringir las actividades fuera de su casa, excepto para conseguir atención médica. No vaya al trabajo, la escuela o a áreas públicas. Evite usar el servicio de transporte público, vehículos compartidos o taxis.

Manténgase alejado de otras personas y de los animales en su casa

Personas: en la medida de lo posible, permanezca en una habitación específica y lejos de las demás personas que estén en su casa. Además, debería usar un baño aparte, de ser posible.

Animales: mientras esté enfermo, no manipule ni toque mascotas ni otros animales. Consulte [El COVID-19 y los animales](#) para obtener más información.

Llame antes de ir al médico

Si tiene una cita médica, llame al proveedor de atención médica y dígale que tiene o que podría tener COVID-19. Esto ayudará a que en el consultorio del proveedor de atención médica se tomen medidas para evitar que otras personas se infecten o expongan.

Use una mascarilla

Usted debería usar una mascarilla cuando esté cerca de otras personas (p. ej., compartiendo una habitación o un vehículo) o de mascotas y antes de entrar al consultorio de un proveedor de atención médica. Si no puede usar una mascarilla (por ejemplo, porque le causa dificultad para respirar), las personas que vivan con usted no deberían permanecer con usted en la misma habitación, o deberían ponerse una mascarilla si entran a su habitación.

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca al toser y estornudar

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar. Bote los pañuelos desechables usados en un bote de basura con una bolsa de plástico adentro; lávese inmediatamente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos o límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos 60 % de alcohol, cubra todas las superficies de las manos y fróteselas hasta que sienta que se secaron. Si tiene las manos visiblemente sucias, es preferible usar agua y jabón.

Evite compartir artículos del hogar de uso personal

No debe compartir platos, vasos, tazas, cubiertos, toallas o ropa de cama con otras personas o mascotas que estén en su casa. Después de usar estos artículos, se los debe lavar bien con agua y jabón.

Límpiese las manos con frecuencia

Lávese frecuentemente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Si no hay agua y jabón disponibles, límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol, cubra todas las superficies de las manos y fróteselas hasta que sienta que se secaron. Si tiene las manos visiblemente sucias, es preferible usar agua y jabón. Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.

Limpie todos los días todas las superficies de contacto frecuente

Las superficies de contacto frecuente incluyen los mesones, las mesas, las manijas de las puertas, las llaves y grifos del baño, los inodoros, los teléfonos, los teclados, las tabletas y las mesas de cama. Limpie también todas las superficies que puedan tener sangre, heces o líquidos corporales. Use un limpiador de uso doméstico, ya sea un rociador o una toallita, según las instrucciones de la etiqueta. Las etiquetas contienen instrucciones para el uso seguro y eficaz de los productos de limpieza, incluidas las precauciones que debería tomar cuando aplique el producto, como usar guantes y asegurarse de tener buena ventilación mientras lo esté usando.

Vigile sus síntomas

Busque atención médica rápidamente si su enfermedad empeora (p. ej., si tiene dificultad para respirar). Antes de hacerlo, llame a su proveedor de atención médica y dígale que tiene COVID-19, o que está siendo evaluado para determinar si lo tiene. Póngase una mascarilla antes de entrar al consultorio. Estas medidas ayudarán a que en el consultorio del proveedor de atención médica se pueda evitar la infección o exposición de las otras personas que estén en el consultorio o la sala de espera.

Pídale a su proveedor de atención médica que llame al departamento de salud local o estatal. Las personas que estén bajo monitoreo activo o automonitoreo facilitado deben seguir las indicaciones provistas por los profesionales de salud ocupacional o de su departamento de salud local, según corresponda.

Si tiene una emergencia médica o necesita llamar al 911, avísele al personal del centro de llamadas que tiene COVID-19 o lo están evaluando para determinarlo. De ser posible, póngase una mascarilla antes de que llegue el servicio médico de emergencias.

Interrupción del aislamiento en la casa

Los pacientes con COVID-19 confirmado deben permanecer bajo precauciones de aislamiento en la casa hasta que el riesgo de transmisión secundaria a otras personas se considere bajo. La decisión de interrumpir las precauciones de aislamiento en la casa debe tomarse según cada caso en particular, en consulta con proveedores de atención médica y departamentos de salud estatales y locales.

www.cdc.gov/COVID19-es



SÍNTOMAS DE LA ENFERMEDAD DEL CORONAVIRUS 2019

Los pacientes con COVID-19 han presentado enfermedad respiratoria de leve a grave.

Los síntomas* pueden incluir

FIEBRE



TOS



**DIFICULTAD
PARA RESPIRAR**



[cdc.gov/COVID19-es](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19-es)

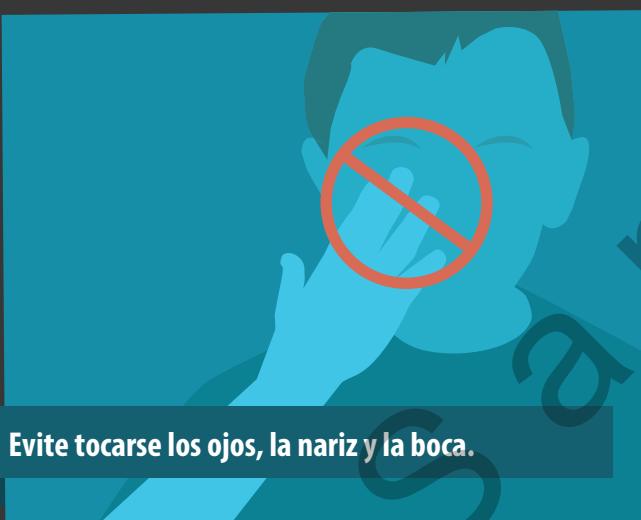
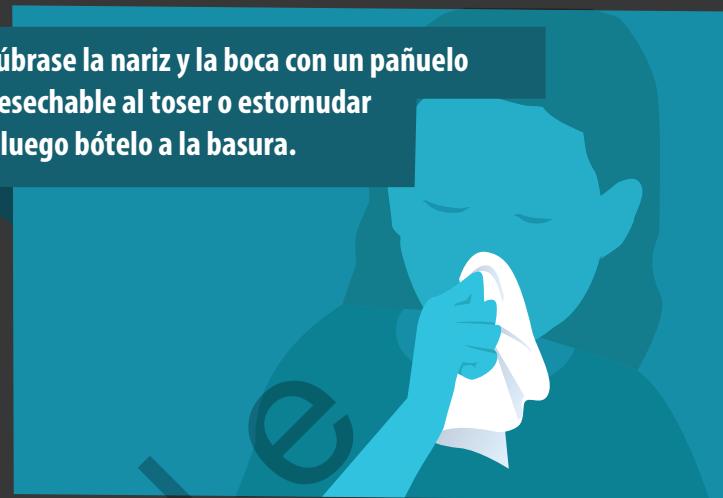
DETENGA LA PROPAGACIÓN DE LOS MICROBIOS

Ayude a prevenir la propagación de enfermedades respiratorias como el COVID-19

Evite el contacto cercano con las personas enfermas.



Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar y luego bótelo a la basura.



Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.

Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente.



Quédese en casa si está enfermo, excepto para buscar atención médica.



Lávese las manos frecuentemente con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos.





COVID-19

Prevención general

Departamento de Salud de Florida • FloridaHealth.gov • tinyurl.com/FLcdcprevention

Protéjase contra todas las enfermedades infecciosas con estas precauciones.



Quédese en su casa cuando esté enfermo.



Evite el contacto con personas que están enfermas.



Duerma lo suficiente y coma comidas bien balanceadas.



Lávese las manos a menudo con agua y jabón: 20 segundos o más tiempo.



Séquese las manos con una toalla limpia o al aire.



Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz o la boca con las manos sin lavar o después de tocar superficies.



Cubra su boca con un pañuelo de papel o con la manga al toser o estornudar.



Limpie y desinfecte las superficies de “gran contacto” a menudo.



Llame antes de visitar a su médico.

Limpie todas las superficies de “alto contacto” todos los días.

Las superficies de gran contacto incluyen mostradores, encimeras, picaportes, accesorios del baño, inodoros, teléfonos, teclados, mesas y mesas de luz. Limpie también toda superficie que pueda tener sangre, heces o líquidos corporales. Use un rociador de limpieza del hogar o limpíe de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta. Las etiquetas incluyen instrucciones para un uso seguro y eficaz del producto de limpieza, incluidas las precauciones que debe tomar cuando se aplica el producto, como usar guantes y asegurarse de contar con una buena ventilación durante el uso del producto.

¡Prevenir ENFERMEDADES RESPIRATORIAS —está en sus manos!

FloridaHealth.gov



Lávese las manos frecuentemente con agua y jabón. Si no tiene agua y jabón, use un desinfectante de manos con un mínimo de 60% de base de alcohol.



Limpie y desinfecte con frecuencia las superficies que toca.



Quédese en su casa cuando esté enfermo y haga lo mismo con sus hijos cuando estén enfermos.



Cúbrase la boca y la nariz con un pañuelo de papel cuando tosa o estornude. Si no tiene un pañuelo de papel, tosa o estornude en la parte superior de la manga o el codo, no en las manos.



Intente no tocarse la cara con las manos sin lavar.



No toque a personas enfermas ni se dé la mano con ellas.



Examen de detección para el **COVID-19**

FloridaHealth.gov/COVID-19 • Departamento de Salud de Florida

¿Está presentando síntomas?

Los síntomas pueden aparecer de 2 a 14 días después de la exposición al virus.

1



FIEBRE



TOS



FALTA DE AIRE

2

¿Ha regresado de un viaje internacional o de un crucero dentro de los últimos 14 días y tiene alguno de los síntomas arriba?

3

¿Ha estado alrededor de alguien diagnosticado con COVID-19?



Si respondió “sí” a alguna de las preguntas anteriores, llame a su proveedor de atención médica o al departamento de salud de su condado (county health department, CHD) escaneando el código para el buscador del CHD local. O llame al 1-866-779-6121.



Recomendación

- Monitoréese para detectar fiebre, tos u otros síntomas respiratorios durante 14 días.
- Evite el contacto con personas que están enfermas.
- Demore todo plan de viaje adicional hasta que ya no esté enfermo.
- Lávese las manos a menudo con agua y jabón durante al menos 20 segundos.
- Cubra su boca con un pañuelo de papel o con la manga al toser o estornudar. Deseche el pañuelo de papel en la basura.

EL LAVADO DE LAS MANOS

Mantente sano. ¡Lávate las manos!



1 Mójate las manos.



2 Aplicate el jabón.



3 Frótate las manos enjabonadas por el tiempo que se toma en cantar "Feliz Cumpleaños" o por 20 segundos.



4 Restriégate las puntas de los dedos y entre los dedos. ¡Haz mucha espuma!



5 Restriégate justo debajo de las muñecas.



6 Enjuágate. ¡Lávate todas las burbujitas!



7 Sécate las manos con una toalla de papel.



8 Cierra el agua con la toalla. Tira la toalla en la basura.





PROTOCOLOS DE CONVIVENCIA CON PERSONAS EN RIESGO

ACCIONES FRENTA AL COVID-19



1



Dormir en cama separadas.

2



Preparar la lejía ,20 ml por litro de agua.

3



No compartir toallas, cubiertos, vasos, etc.

4



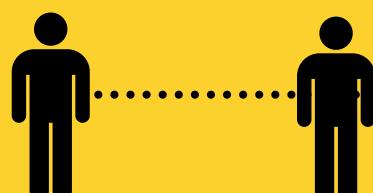
Interruptores, mesas, respaldo de sillas, tiradores,etc
Limpiar y desinfectar a diario las superficies de alto contacto.

5



Lavar ropa, sabanas y toallas muy frecuentemente.

6



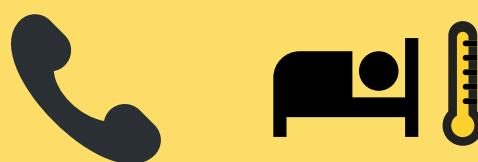
Mantener distancia, dormir en habitaciones separadas.

7



Ventilar a menudo las habitaciones.

8



Llamar al teléfono designado si se presenta mas de 38° de fiebre y dificultad para respirar.

9



No rompas la cuarentena durante 2 semanas. Cada salida de casa es un reinicio del contador.

Evite compartir artículos personales.

Si se enferma, manténgase en contacto con otras personas por teléfono o correo electrónico.

Manténgase informado acerca de la situación del brote local.

Informe en su trabajo si necesita modificar sus horarios.

Cuide la salud emocional de los miembros de su hogar, incluido usted mismo.

Personas con mayor riesgo de enfermarse gravemente

Tome precauciones adicionales en el caso de las personas con mayor riesgo, especialmente los adultos mayores y las personas con afecciones subyacentes graves.

Considerese quedarse en casa y mantenerse alejado de multitudes.

Asegúrese de tener acceso a medicamentos y suministros para varias semanas en caso de que necesite quedarse en casa.

Cuando esté en lugares públicos, manténgase alejado de las personas que están enfermas y limite el contacto cercano con los demás.

Lávese bien las manos.

Niños

Informe a la escuela si su hijo tiene COVID-19.

Manténgase informado acerca del cierre de escuelas en su comunidad.

Evite que niños y adolescentes se reúnan en otros espacios públicos.

Notas:

PANDEMIC DISEASE SCREENING.Disease: Coronavirus COVID-19

Patient Name: _____ Med. Rec #: _____

Staff Name/Title: _____ ID#: _____
(For healthcare personnel, testing may be considered if there has been exposure to a person with suspected Coronavirus COVID-19 without laboratory confirmation. Because of their often extensive and close contact with vulnerable patients in healthcare settings, even mild signs and symptoms (e.g., sore throat) of Coronavirus COVID-19 should be evaluated among potentially exposed healthcare personnel)

Screening date: _____ Conducted by Name/Title: _____

1) Patient/staff meets the criteria for testing at the State Department of Health Bureau of Public Health Laboratories. The State Department of Health asks that you immediately notify both infection control personnel at your health care facility and your county health department (CHD) Florida: (FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact).

A) Person had close contact with a laboratory-confirmed Coronavirus COVID-19 case and fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath). _____

B) Person is part of an outbreak of suspected Coronavirus COVID-19 _____

C) Person hospitalized with unexplained respiratory illness or person who died from unexplained respiratory illness. _____

D) Person traveled to or from an affected geographic area with widespread community transmission and has fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath). _____

2) Consider testing at a commercial laboratory. If commercial testing is not available, contact your CHD for patients that meet CDC priority criteria.

E) Person had community contact (e.g., attended the same gathering or stayed on the same cruise ship) with a laboratory-confirmed Coronavirus COVID-19 case and fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath). _____

F) Person is age ≥ 65 years, has chronic medical conditions, or is in an immunocompromised state and has fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath). _____

Close contact is defined as a) being within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) of a Coronavirus COVID-19 case for a prolonged period; close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare waiting area or room with a Coronavirus COVID-19 case— or b) having direct contact with infectious secretions of a Coronavirus COVID-19 case (e.g., being coughed on) if such contact occurs while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gowns, gloves, NIOSH-certified disposable N95 respirator, eye protection), criteria for PUI consideration are met. Data to inform the definition of close contact are limited. Considerations when assessing close contact include the duration of exposure (e.g., longer exposure time likely increases exposure risk) and the clinical symptoms of the person with Coronavirus COVID-19 (e.g., coughing likely increases exposure risk as does exposure to a severely ill patient). Special consideration should be given to healthcare personnel exposed in healthcare settings.

Staff Signature: _____

Date: _____

Sample

COVID-19

General Prevention/Prevención general