

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

How to Protect Yourself & Others

Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart o seem to be at higher risk for developing serious complications from COVID-19 illness. Near thigher risk for serious illness.



Know how it spreads

- There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.
- The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person.
 - Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 fe
 - o Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sne
 - These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or lungs.
 - Some recent studies have suggested that COVID-19 may be spread by people symptoms.

Everyone Should



Wash your hands often

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially afte place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at lessurfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.



Avoid close contact

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick, even inside your home. If possible person who is sick and other household members.
- Put distance between yourself and other people outside of your home.
 - o Remember that some people without symptoms may be able to spread virus
 - Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
 - \circ Do not gather in groups.
 - Stay out of crowded places and avoid mass gatherings.
 - Keeping distance from others is especially important for people who are at hi



Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover wh

- You could spread COVID-19 to others even if you do not feel sick.
- Everyone should wear a cloth face cover when they have to go out in public, for ex to pick up other necessities.
 - Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, any breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove th
- The cloth face cover is meant to protect other people in case you are infected.
- Do NOT use a facemask meant for a healthcare worker.
- Continue to keep about 6 feet between yourself and others. The cloth face cover is distancing.



Cover coughs and sneezes

- If you are in a private setting and do not have on your cloth face covering, reme mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your
- Throw used tissues in the trash.
- Immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap available, clean your hands with a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcoho



Clean and disinfect

- Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. This includes tables, door countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks.
- If surfaces are dirty, clean them. Use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfe
- Then, use a household disinfectant. Most common EPA-registered household dis



Monitor Your Health

- Be alert for symptoms. Watch for fever, cough, shortness of breath, or other symptoms.
 - Especially important if you are running essential errands, going into the office where it may be difficult to keep a physical distance of 6 feet.
- Take your temperature if symptoms develop.
 - Don't take your temperature within 30 minutes of exercising or after taking myour temperature, like acetaminophen.
- Follow CDC guidance if symptoms develop.

Handwashing Resources



Handwashing tips



Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings

More information	
Symptoms	Healthcare Professionals
What to do if you are sick	6 Steps to Prevent COVID-1
If someone in your house gets sick	6 Steps to Prevent COVID-1
Frequently asked questions	Social Distancing (ASL Video
Travelers	ASL Video Series: What You Handwashing
Individuals, schools, events, businesses and more	