

Suffolk County COVID 2019 Response Summary & Guidance

PRESENTATION TO SUFFOLK COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION

MARCH 4, 2020

Coronavirus (COVID- 2019)

- ▶ Outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Additional cases have been identified in a growing number of other international locations, including the US
- ▶ Began December 2019
- ▶ Symptoms: fever, cough, shortness of breath
 - ▶ Based on early data from China, approximately 80% of cases have mild symptoms
- ▶ World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Worldwide Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) January 30, 2020
- ▶ United States declared Public Health Emergency January 31, 2020



Coronavirus (COVID-2019)

- ▶ Current understanding about how the virus that causes COVID-19 spreads is largely based on what is known about similar coronaviruses
- ▶ The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person
 - ▶ Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet)
 - ▶ Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes
- ▶ These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs
- ▶ It may be possible that 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, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads

Interagency Approach: Local Level

- ▶ Today's Meeting:
 - ▶ County Executive's Office
 - ▶ Health Services, including EMS
 - ▶ Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Services
 - ▶ Police Department

- ▶ Overall Response has also included:
 - ▶ County Attorney's Office
 - ▶ Department of Social Services
 - ▶ Information Technology

Public Health Perspective: This is what we are trained to do

- ▶ NYS Sanitary Code requires all local health departments to investigate, report, and provide outbreak control as needed for over 70 communicable diseases
 - ▶ While COVID-2019 is an emerging disease, we have an excellent public health team experienced in disease investigation and control
- ▶ Consistent with national priorities, our Public Health Emergency Preparedness team focuses on building and maintaining long term critical capacities including planning and assessment; surveillance; technology; risk communication; and education and training
 - ▶ Annually this team, along with County Police Department, EMS, FRES, Sheriff's Office, local ambulance companies, and hospital systems, participate in various drills and point of distribution (POD) activities to prepare for and respond to a variety of potential events including widespread illness and the accidental or intentional release of radiological, biological, or chemical agents.

Examples of PODS and Drills Conducted

- ▶ December 2005: Three Day Full Scale Multi-Agency Pandemic Flu Exercise
- ▶ June 2006: Tabletop Quarantine/Isolation Exercise Simulating SARS epidemic
- ▶ June 2008: Functional Exercise simulating credentialing, transportation and security for the (SNS) Strategic National Stockpile regional staging site and (MERC) Medical Emergency Response Cache
- ▶ April 2013: Full scale United State Postal Service exercise simulating a biological attack on a US Postal Sorting Facility
- ▶ February 2017: “Outbreak Unchecked” Response Exercise
- ▶ May 2018: POD Full Scale Response Exercise
- ▶ April 2019: SNS Drill – vaccine transportation and distribution

Timeline of Response – Suffolk County

- ▶ Frequent conference calls and webinars with NYS Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began January 2020
 - ▶ Federal and State agencies responsible for policy development regarding screening, monitoring and testing for COVID-2019
- ▶ Regular Interagency meetings began first week of February 2019
 - ▶ Monitoring protocols compliant with NYSDOH and CDC developed, including procedures for sheltering, food, and medical services
 - ▶ Informational and legal documents developed and translated
 - ▶ FAQs and informational webpage developed
 - ▶ Public Health Nurses responsible for daily interaction with local hospitals, school districts, and the general public responding to questions and concerns, investigation when needed

Responsibilities of SCDHS

- ▶ SCDHS receives daily list of travelers from China whose destination is Suffolk County. The list is generated by the CDC and distributed by NYSDOH
 - ▶ Public Health Nurses make contact with traveler. Assess each contact to ensure no symptoms and that their home is appropriate for voluntary isolation.
 - ▶ Kits are dropped off that include masks and thermometer
 - ▶ Arrangements for food, shelter or medical are made if needed
 - ▶ Home visits are completed if needed
- ▶ Daily contact is made for the length of the isolation period (14 days since leaving China)
- ▶ Schools will be informed by SCDHS if a student is being monitored

Responsibilities of SCDHS

- ▶ If a patient is exhibiting symptoms, SCDHS will do the following:
 - ▶ Collect clinical information on patients from hospitals, clinics, and providers
 - ▶ Relay information to NYSDOH
 - ▶ NYSDOH and/or CDC will determine if patient requires testing. If so, patient is designated a Person Under Investigation (PUI)
 - ▶ Specimens tested at NYS Wadsworth Lab
 - ▶ Results available within 24 hours currently
- ▶ PUI may be admitted to hospital, if clinically indicated, or may be on home isolation pending results

COVID-2019 Statistics

▶ As of 03/03/2020

▶ Suffolk County

- ▶ Number of confirmed cases: 0
- ▶ Number of persons being monitored (voluntary self isolation): 24
- ▶ Number of suspected cases (persons under investigation): 1

▶ New York State Confirmed Cases: 2

- ▶ “General risk remains low in New York State at this time” – NYSDOH, 3/2/2020

▶ United States Confirmed Cases: 43

What can we do to protect ourselves?



- ▶ Avoid close contact with people who are sick
- ▶ 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 using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe
- ▶ 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

Environmental Cleaning

- ▶ Routinely clean frequently touched surfaces (e.g., doorknobs, light switches, tables, desks) with detergent based cleaners or EPA-registered disinfectants. Use all cleaning products according to the direction on the label.
- ▶ Provide disposable wipes so that commonly used surfaces (e.g., keyboards, desks, remote controls) can be wiped down by students and staff before each use.

Recommendations for School Districts in Suffolk County

- ▶ Recommend schools review emergency operational plans to ensure such plans are current
- ▶ Begin to prepare for implementation of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs)
 - ▶ School Closures: Selective (protect high risk persons); reactive (many students and staff are ill and there are not enough staff to ensure safety); preemptive (before many students and staff become ill)
 - ▶ Social distancing: decrease face-to-face contact; increase distance between people to > 6 feet; divide classes into smaller groups; remote instructions and distance learning options; modify, postpone or cancel mass gatherings

Recommendations for School Districts in Suffolk County

- ▶ Recommend following [NYSDOH guidance](#) related to school sponsored travel programs
 - ▶ Recommend suspending school sponsored travel programs for all students and staff in currently impacted countries (China, Iran, Italy, Japan, South Korea)
 - ▶ Develop plans to suspend programs in all other countries, regardless of whether they are currently impacted by CDC travel alerts
 - ▶ Students and faculty returning from currently impacted countries or regions of impacted countries will be required to be quarantined for 14 days upon return. Includes school sponsored travel or individual travel (Spring Break

Resources for School Districts in Suffolk County

- ▶ Questions regarding COVID-2019 should be directed to SCDHS at 631-854-0333
 - ▶ Includes questions about movement restrictions and monitoring
- ▶ SCPD offers a Biological Awareness Training Program in its Academy, may be able to expand offering to school systems if interested
- ▶ We all must work together proactively against any xenophobia that could possibly arise

CDC Resources for US Childcare Programs and K-12 Schools

- ▶ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/guidance-for-schools.html>

The screenshot shows the CDC website page for "Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities". The page has a teal header with the title "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)". Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail "CDC > Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)" and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Email, and Print. A left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)", "COVID-19 Situation Summary", "What You Should Know", "Travel Information", "Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities" (which is highlighted), "At Home", "At School", "At Work", "First Responders", "Public Health Communicators", "Community Events", and "Universities and Colleges". The main content area features the title "Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities" and a sub-header "Protect yourself and your community from getting and spreading respiratory illnesses like coronavirus disease 2019." Below this, there is a paragraph of text: "Americans should be prepared for the possibility of a COVID-19 outbreak in their community. The community can take measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Everyone has a role to play in getting ready and staying healthy." This is followed by another paragraph: "Currently a vaccine is not available for COVID-19. Community-based interventions such as school dismissals, event cancellations, social distancing, and creating employee plans to work remotely can help slow the spread of COVID-19. Individuals can practice everyday prevention measures like frequent hand washing, staying home when sick, and covering coughs and sneezes. Click below to learn about steps to take before, during, and after any community spread of COVID-19." Below the text is a section titled "How to prepare and take action for COVID-19:" which contains three columns. The first column is titled "At Home" and includes an image of a woman washing her hands and the text "Get my household ready". The second column is titled "At Childcare and K-12 Schools" and includes an image of a child pointing at a chalkboard. The third column is titled "At Colleges or Universities" and includes an image of a professor in a lecture hall.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

CDC > Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

COVID-19 Situation Summary +

What You Should Know +

Travel Information +

Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities -

At Home

At School

At Work

First Responders

Public Health Communicators

Community Events

Universities and Colleges

Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities

Protect yourself and your community from getting and spreading respiratory illnesses like coronavirus disease 2019.

Americans should be prepared for the possibility of a COVID-19 outbreak in their community. The community can take measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Everyone has a role to play in getting ready and staying healthy.

Currently a vaccine is not available for COVID-19. Community-based interventions such as school dismissals, event cancellations, social distancing, and creating employee plans to work remotely can help slow the spread of COVID-19. Individuals can practice everyday prevention measures like frequent hand washing, staying home when sick, and covering coughs and sneezes. Click below to learn about steps to take before, during, and after any community spread of COVID-19.

How to prepare and take action for COVID-19:

At Home



Get my household ready

At Childcare and K-12 Schools



At Colleges or Universities

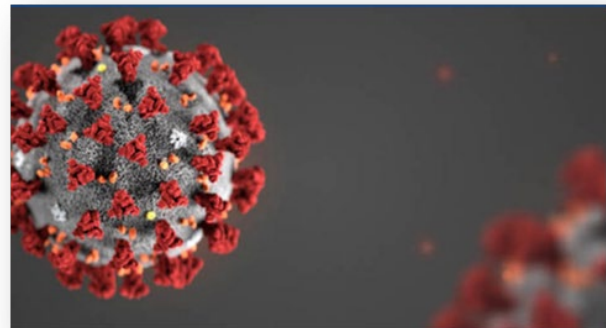


Additional Resources

- ▶ New York State Hot Line: 888-364-3065
- ▶ SCDHS Webpage:
<https://suffolkcountyny.gov/Departments/Health-Services/Health-Bulletins/Novel-Coronavirus>
- ▶ CDC Webpage:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>
- ▶ World Health Organization:
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>



**Department
of Health**



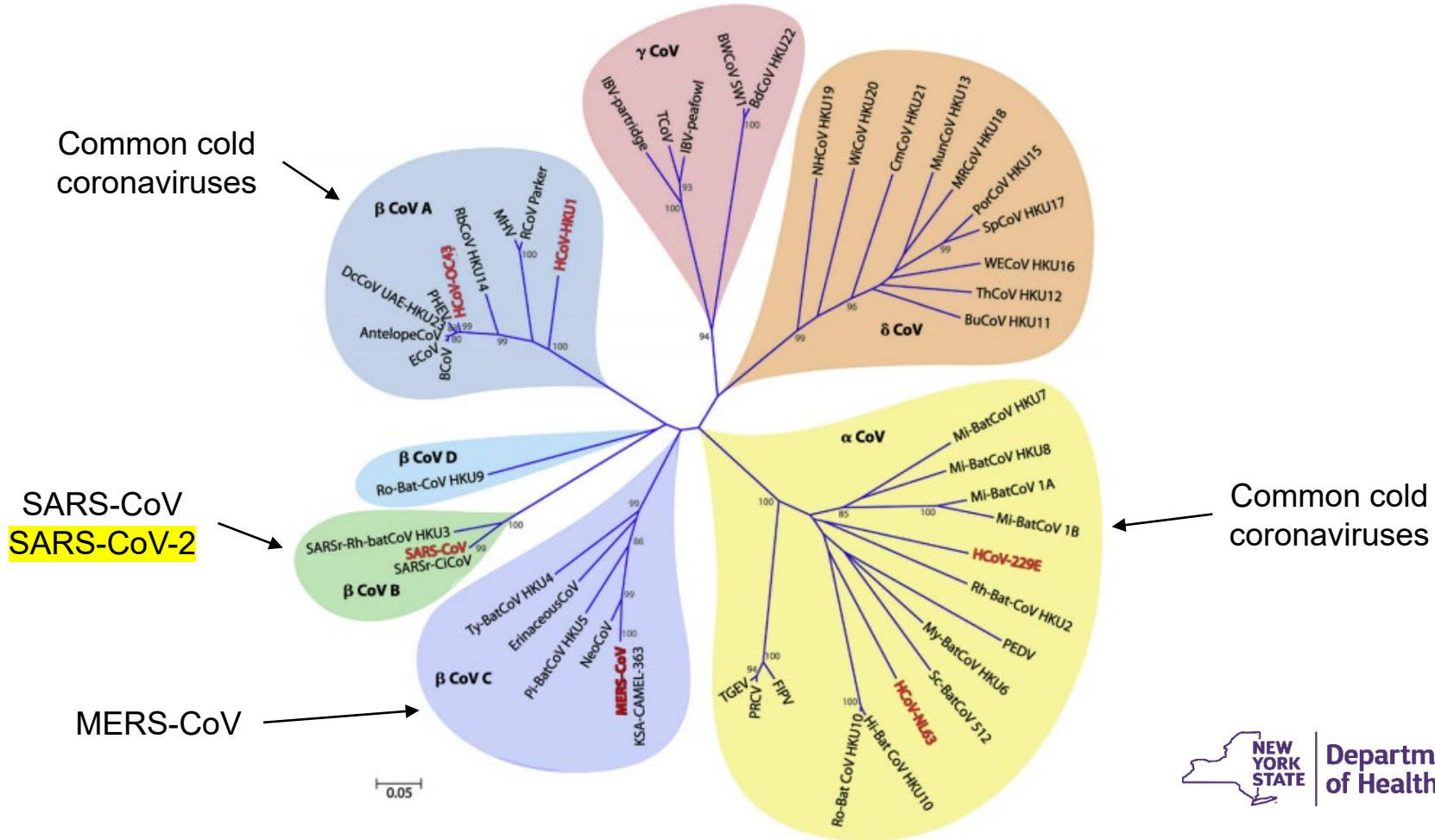
Update on COVID-19 for New York State Schools (Pre-K – 12)

March 3, 2020

As a reminder, the information on the PowerPoint is current only as of the date of the presentation (unless otherwise noted). The situation is rapidly evolving and for the latest numbers and/or guidance, please reference the links within the presentation.

Agenda

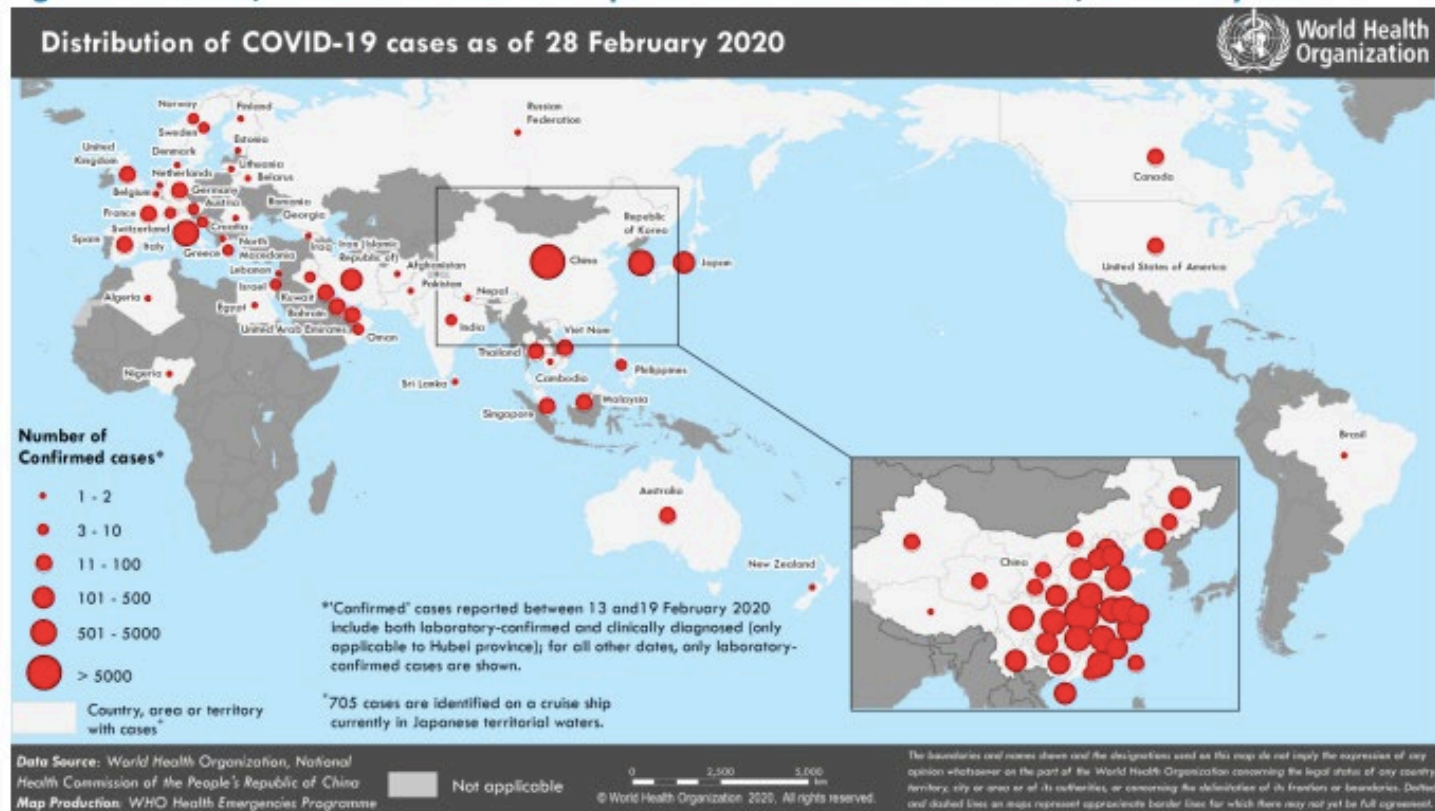
- Overview
- Epidemiological Update
- Shift in Response Strategies: Community Mitigation
- Student Travel Related Considerations
- Q&A



Situation Summary: COVID-19 Global

- Globally:
 - 87,137 confirmed cases
- China:
 - 79,968 confirmed
 - 2,873 deaths
- Outside of China:
 - 7,169 confirmed
 - 58 countries
 - 104 deaths
 - Expanded local transmission in South Korea, Japan, Iran and Italy

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 28 February 2020



Data as of 28 February 2020. Source: WHO

Situation Summary: COVID-19 U.S. PUIs

COVID-19: Confirmed and Presumptive Positive Cases in the United States*

	Confirmed	Presumptive Positive**	Total Confirmed & Presumptive Positive
Travel-related	12	5	17
Person-to-person spread	4	22	26
Total cases	16	27	43

COVID-19: U.S. at a Glance*

- Total cases: 43
- Total hospitalized: 17
- Total deaths: 2
- States reporting cases: 10

* These data represent cases detected and tested in the United States through U.S. public health surveillance systems since January 21, 2020. It does not include people who returned to the U.S. via State Department-chartered flights

** A presumptive positive case has tested positive by a public health laboratory and is pending confirmatory testing at CDC. States are reporting presumptive positive cases independently; their case counts are the most up-to-date.



**Department
of Health**

Situation Summary: COVID-19 New York State

Data last updated March 2, 2020

Test Results	New York State (Outside of NYC)	New York City (NYC)	Total Persons Under Investigation (PUI)
Positive Cases	0	1	32
Negative Results	22	8	
Pending Test Results	0	1	

Situation Summary: COVID-19 New York State

- First positive case of COVID-19 in NYS
- A woman in her late 30s contracted the virus while traveling abroad in Iran and is currently isolated in her home
- The patient has respiratory symptoms, but is not in serious condition
- She has been in a controlled situation since arriving to New York
- The patient was tested by New York's Wadsworth Lab in Albany
- General risk remains low in New York State at this time

Epidemiological Update

- Evidence of community transmission in the U.S.
 - Washington State, California, and Oregon
- Six fatalities from COVID-19 in Washington State
 - Four from a single nursing home
- Reproduction number (R_0) of 2.2
 - On average, each infected person spreads the infection to an additional two persons
 - Indicates more infectious than most influenza strains
- Based on early data from China, approximately 80% of cases have mild symptoms, and 15-20% severe
- Case fatality rate thus far is between 1-2%, but is likely to drop some as we begin to learn more about cases with minor symptoms

REVISED Criteria to Guide Evaluation of Patients Under Investigation (PUI) for COVID-19

Clinical Features	&	Epidemiologic Risk
Fever ¹ or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g. cough or shortness of breath)	AND	Any person, including healthcare workers ² , who has had close contact ³ with a laboratory-confirmed ⁴ COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ and signs/symptoms of a lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) requiring hospitalization	AND	A history of travel from affected geographic areas ⁵ (see below) within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ with severe acute lower respiratory illness (e.g., pneumonia, ARDS) requiring hospitalization and without alternative explanatory diagnosis (e.g., influenza) ⁶	AND	No source of exposure has been identified

International Areas with Sustained (Ongoing) Transmission

Last updated February 28, 2020

- China ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))
- Iran ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))
- Italy ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))
- Japan ([Level 2 Travel Health Notice](#))
- South Korea ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))

Containment Strategies – Successful to Date

- Travel restrictions
- Airport entry screening
 - Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and CDC screen passengers returning from China for symptoms, travel to Hubei province and close contacts
- Movement restrictions and monitoring of people at high and medium risk
- Lab testing of symptomatic individuals at increased risk
- The goal of containment strategies is to rapidly identify new cases and limit secondary transmission to persons who are under isolation so exposures are limited and transmission chains are suspended

NYSDOH Response Activities - Continued

- Working closely with CDC, NYCDOHMH, local health departments, and other NYS agencies, including SED
 - Airport Screening
 - Isolation & Quarantine operations
 - Monitoring of individuals meeting risk criteria
 - Laboratory testing
- Public education
 - [NYSDOH COVID-19 webpage and public service announcements](#)
 - Hotline for information on COVID-19 (1-888-364-3065)
- Healthcare provider and healthcare facility education
 - Advisories, webinars, resources

Response Strategy

- Shift to maintain dual, simultaneous response strategies:
 - Aggressive, containment, case-based control measures
 - Prepare to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions/ community mitigation

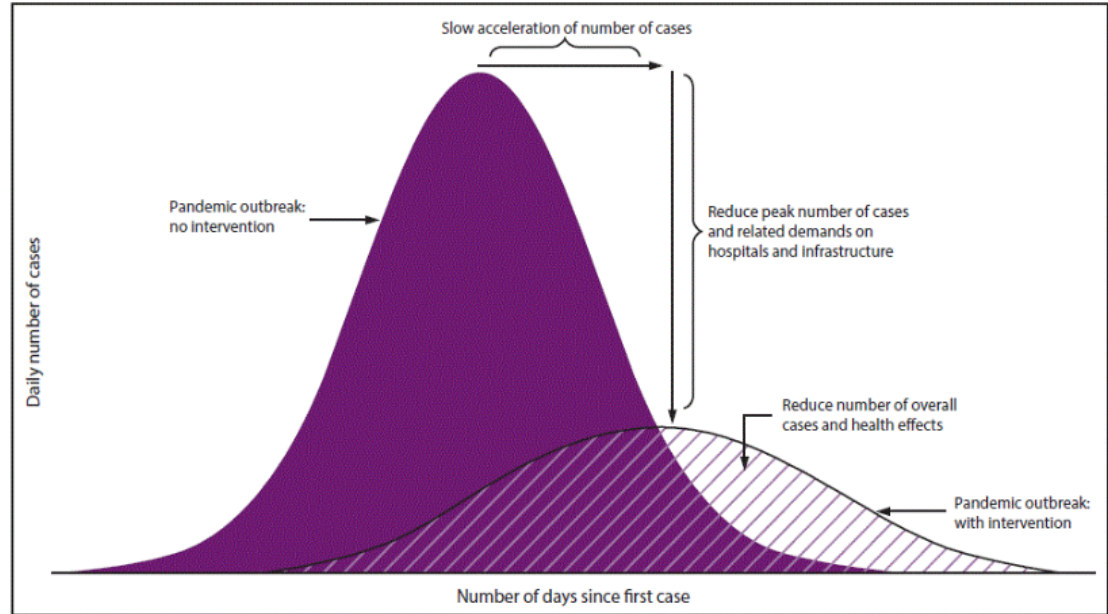
Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)

Community Mitigation

Goals for the Use of NPIs

- Delay exponential growth in cases
 - Provide more time for preparation
 - Allow flu season to end
- Decrease height of the peak
 - Eases peak demand on healthcare and public health systems
- Reduce total number of cases

FIGURE 1. Goals of community mitigation for pandemic influenza



Source: Adapted from: CDC. Interim pre-pandemic planning guidance: community strategy for pandemic influenza mitigation in the United States—early, targeted, layered use of nonpharmaceutical interventions. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2007. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/11425>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations and Reports / Vol. 66 / No. 1

April 21, 2017

Community Mitigation Guidelines to Prevent Pandemic Influenza — United States, 2017



Continuing Education Examination available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/cme/conted.html>.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Department
of Health

NPI Background

- Goal is to reduce the societal impact of pandemic
- Written for pandemic influenza; broadly applicable to other respiratory illnesses
- NPIs are actions that people and communities can take to help slow the spread of respiratory virus infection, including seasonal and pandemic influenza
- Often are the most readily available interventions to help slow transmission of the virus in communities – especially important before vaccines are available
- NPIs can be phased in, or layered, on the basis of pandemic severity and local transmission patterns over time

Categories of NPIs

- Personal NPIs
 - Measures for everyday use
 - Measures reserved for pandemics
- Community NPIs
- Environmental NPIs - Environmental Surface Cleaning Measures

Personal Protective Measures for Schools Students and Staff

- Voluntary home isolation
 - Ill students are sent home to stay when ill, except to obtain medical care or necessities
- Respiratory etiquette
 - Cover coughs and sneezes; use shirt sleeve if tissue not available
 - Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth
- Hand hygiene
 - Regular and thorough hand washing with soap and water, or alcohol-based hand sanitizers



Personal Protective Measures Reserved for Pandemics

- Voluntary home quarantine
 - Exposed, non-ill household members stay home for one estimated incubation period
- Use of face masks in the community
 - Might be worn by ill persons during severe, very severe, or extreme pandemics when in contact with household members and when crowded community setting cannot be avoided
 - Not recommended for use by well persons, except under special, high-risk circumstances*
 - e.g., caring for ill family member at home

*Surgeon General urged public to refrain from buying face masks so healthcare personnel have adequate supplies.

Community NPIs - School Closures and Dismissals

- There are different types of school closure actions
- Selective school closures and dismissals
 - Schools that serve students at high risk for complications, especially when transmission rates are high (e.g., certain medical conditions, child care <5yrs)
 - Goal to protect high-risk persons, not reduce community virus transmission
- Reactive school closures and dismissals
 - When many students or staff are ill and there are not enough staff to ensure safety
 - Unlikely to affect community virus transmission

Community NPIs – School Closures/Dismissals

- Preemptive, coordinated closures and dismissals
 - During severe to extreme pandemics, not mild or moderate
 - School closure – all staff and students stay home
 - School dismissal – staff report but students stay home (distance learning)
 - Preemptive – before many students and staff become ill
 - Coordinated – simultaneous or sequential closings in a jurisdiction
- Length of closure determined by objective
 - Gain time for assessment of transmissibility/severity in very early stages (up to 2 weeks)
 - Slow spread of virus in areas beginning to experience local outbreaks (up to 6 weeks)
 - Allow time for vaccine production and distribution (up to 6 months)



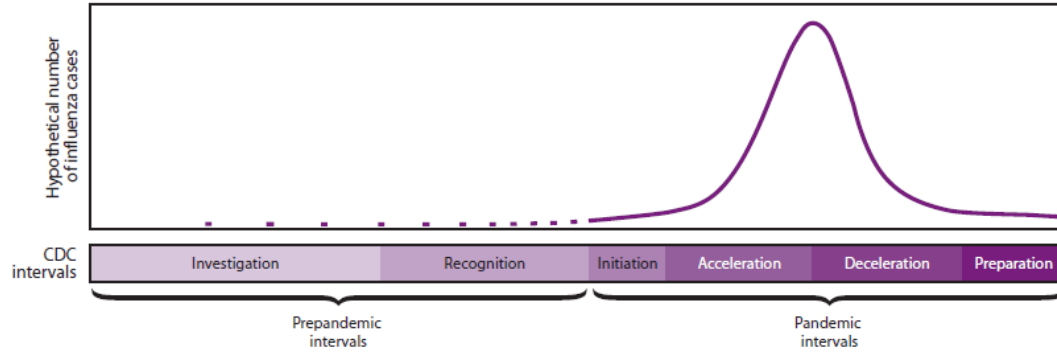
Community NPIs – Social Distancing Measures For Schools

- Reduce virus transmission by decreasing the frequency and duration of social contact among persons of all ages. Reduce face-to-face contact.
- Multiple measures should be implemented simultaneously
- Increase distance between people to >6 feet
- Separate sick people ASAP, send home
- Schools
 - Divide classes into smaller groups of students, space desks
 - Remote instruction/distance learning options
- Modify, postpone, or cancel mass gatherings
 - Sporting events

Environmental NPIs: Environmental Surface Cleaning Measures for Schools

- Eliminate viruses from frequently touched surfaces and objects
 - Tables, door knobs, toys, desks, and computer keyboards
 - In homes, child care facilities, schools, workplaces, and other places where persons gather
- Cleaning surfaces with detergent-based cleaners or EPA-registered disinfectants
- Use in seasonal influenza and all pandemic severity scenarios

Timing of Community Mitigation







Investigation/ Recognition	Initiation	Acceleration	Deceleration	Preparation
NPI planning	Determine when community NPIs will be implemented; use PSAF results to select actions proportional to disease severity	Initiation of appropriate community NPIs	Planning for appropriate suspension of community NPIs	Discontinuing /modifying community NPIs

Pre-Pandemic NPI Planning Guides

Pre-Pandemic NPI Planning Guides

The following user-friendly Guides are to help public health departments and community settings put the 2017 Guidelines into action as part of their NPI pre-pandemic planning.

- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Individuals and Households](#)  [PDF - 16 pages]
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Educational Settings](#)  [PDF - 16 pages]
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Workplace Settings](#)  [PDF - 16 pages]
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Event Planners](#)  [PDF - 16 pages]
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Community and Faith-Based Organizations Serving Vulnerable Populations](#)  [PDF - 16 pages]
- [Get Ready for Pandemic Flu: Health Communicators](#)  [PDF - 17 pages]

Current CDC COVID-19 Travel Restrictions and Recommendations

- Avoid all nonessential travel to Mainland China, Iran, South Korea and Italy
- Entry of foreign nationals suspended if recent travel in China and Iran
- Consider postponing travel to Japan
- Practice usual precautions in Hong Kong
- Regularly check for updates to travel advisories on the [CDC COVID-19 Travel Health webpage](#) and [U.S. State Department Travel Advisories webpage](#)

Travel-Related Considerations for Schools

- Recommend suspending school sponsored travel programs for all students and staff in currently impacted countries (China, Iran, Italy, Japan, and South Korea)
- Develop plans to suspend programs in all other countries, regardless of whether they are currently impacted by CDC travel alerts
- Students and faculty returning from currently impacted countries or regions of impacted countries will be required to be quarantined for 14 days upon return.
 - Includes school sponsored travel or individual travel (Spring break)

Travel-Related Considerations for Schools

- Schools should call their [Local Health Department](#) for questions about movement restrictions
- Quarantine, restricted movement, and monitoring should only be enacted by public health authorities and must be overseen by Local Health Departments
- We all must work together proactively against any xenophobia that could possibly arise

COVID-19 Resources

NYSDOH COVID-19 Webpage

www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/coronavirus/

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Novel Coronavirus Hotline

Call 1-888-364-3065 for Information about Coronavirus

Recently, a new coronavirus - 2019 Novel (New) Coronavirus – that was first detected in China is now spreading worldwide. This virus causes a disease called COVID-19 and can lead to fever, cough and shortness of breath. There are thousands of confirmed cases in a growing number of countries internationally and the virus is now spreading in the United States. There are ongoing investigations to learn more about this virus.

Individuals who are experiencing symptoms and may have traveled to [areas of concern](#), or have been in contact with somebody who has traveled to these areas, should call ahead to their health care provider before seeking treatment in person.

This is a rapidly changing situation. Please regularly check this site and the [CDC's Novel Coronavirus webpage](#) for updates.

Data last updated March 2, 2020

Test Results	New York State (Outside of NYC)	New York City (NYC)	Total Persons Under Investigation (PUI)
Positive Cases	0	1	32
Negative Results	22	8	
Pending Test Results	0	1	

Health Care Providers: [Click for more Information](#)



• Also available in: [Chinese](#), [Simplified Chinese](#), [Korean](#)



Department
of Health

CDC Coronavirus Webpage

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

CDC > Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

COVID-19 Situation Summary +

What You Should Know +

Travel Information +

**Preventing COVID-19 Spread in
Communities** -

At Home

At School

At Work

First Responders

Public Health Communicators

Community Events

Universities and Colleges

Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities

Protect yourself and your community from getting and spreading respiratory illnesses like coronavirus disease 2019.

Americans should be prepared for the possibility of a COVID-19 outbreak in their community. The community can take measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Everyone has a role to play in getting ready and staying healthy.

Currently a vaccine is not available for COVID-19. Community-based interventions such as school dismissals, event cancellations, social distancing, and creating employee plans to work remotely can help slow the spread of COVID-19. Individuals can practice everyday prevention measures like frequent hand washing, staying home when sick, and covering coughs and sneezes. Click below to learn about steps to take before, during, and after any community spread of COVID-19.

How to prepare and take action for COVID-19:

At Home



Get my household ready

At Childcare and K-12 Schools



At Colleges or Universities



QUESTIONS ?

THANK YOU!