



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Situation Summary of 2019-nCov in the U.S.

TUBA CITY, Ariz. — The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is closely monitoring an outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Chinese authorities identified the new coronavirus, which has resulted in thousands of confirmed cases in China, including cases outside Wuhan City. (The virus is believed to have contributed to the deaths of approximately 2% of those infected.)

The spread of 2019-nCov between people has generally occurred between close contacts primarily by respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes (in the way that influenza and other respiratory pathogens spread). It's important to note that the ease with which a virus spreads person-to-person can vary. Some viruses are highly contagious (like measles), while other viruses are less so. While CDC considers this is a very serious public health threat, based on current information, the immediate health risk from 2019-nCoV to the general American public is considered low at this time.

Prevention

There is currently no vaccine to prevent 2019-nCoV 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:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- 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.
- Continue to protect yourself by getting your annual influenza vaccine.

Treatment

There is no specific antiviral treatment recommended for 2019-nCoV infection. People infected with 2019-nCoV should receive supportive care to help relieve symptoms. For severe cases, treatment should include care to support vital organ functions.

People who think they may have been exposed to 2019-nCoV should contact their healthcare provider immediately.

- Call ahead before visiting your doctor.
- Put on a facemask as soon as you arrive at the clinic/hospital
- Cover your coughs and sneezes.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid sharing household items.

For further information, you can visit the <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/index.html>