A large, detailed 3D rendering of a coronavirus particle, showing its characteristic spherical shape and the dense, spiky surface of its envelope. The particle is rendered in shades of green and yellow, set against a dark background. It is the central focus of the slide, with a smaller, semi-transparent version of the same particle visible in the background behind the title.

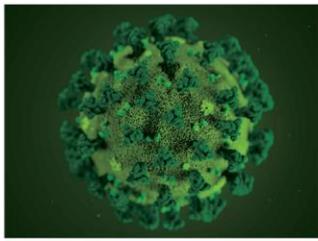
COVID-19: What We Now Know

March 24, 2020



**WOOD COUNTY
HOSPITAL**

Depend on us.



COVID-19: What We Now Know

March 24, 2020

WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

- The current coronavirus disease 2019 – or COVID-19 – appears to be genetically very similar to a coronavirus strain seen in bats and other small mammals around the world
- Transmission of the virus has occurred since at least December 2019
- This virus also has some similarity to the coronavirus that caused the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) outbreak which was first reported in Asia in February 2003.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

- COVID-19 is primarily spread via respiratory droplets between people who are within 6 feet of each other similar to influenza
- Droplets may fall onto surfaces or objects, but this not thought to be the main way the virus spreads
- But these droplets can persist on various surfaces for anywhere between 3-9 days depending on the surface
- Handwashing with soap and water, or use of alcohol based hand sanitizer is effective in removing the virus from hands
- Hand should be washed or sanitized before eating or touching the face



RISK OF TRANSMISSION

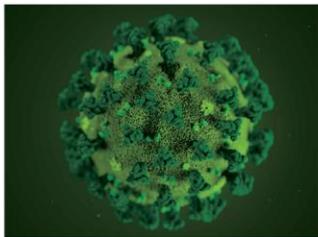
- On average, 1 infected person may spread the virus to 2 to 3 individuals.
- This would make COVID-19 more transmissible than the seasonal flu, but less than other infectious diseases such as SARS

SEVERITY

- **Mild symptoms** similar to the common cold are found in **81%** of the infected patients
- **Severe symptoms**, defined as any degree of shortness of breath are found in **14%** of infected patients
- **Critical illness**, defined as need for ventilation support is found in **5%** of infected patients
- Worldwide mortality rates seem to be around 2.3% of infection individuals

PATIENTS AT RISK OF CRITICAL ILLNESS

- Those over the age of 75 (mortality 8% for those age 70-79)
- Patients with underlying respiratory disease (asthma, COPD, etc.)
- Immune compromised patients (cancer treatment, rheumatological disease)
- Heart disease patients (especially those with CHF)



COVID-19: What We Now Know

March 24, 2020

SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19

- Fever defined as 100.4 F or higher (99% of patients)
- Fatigue (70% of patients)
- Dry cough (59% of patients)
- Loss of appetite (40% of patients)
- Muscle aches (35% of patients)
- Shortness of breath (31% of patients)
- Sputum production/nasal congestion (27% of patients)

RECOVERY TIME

- Mild cases are generally resolved within 2 weeks
- Severe or critical cases may have symptoms that persist for 3-6 weeks or longer

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR COVID-19 PATIENTS

- CDC guidance for COVID-19 patients include airborne, droplet & contact precautions
- PPE requirements currently include gown, gloves, and goggles or face shield with an N95 respirator, or a MaxAir PAPR (this takes the place of the N95 with goggles or face shield)
- Isolation sign required at the door

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED

ALL STAFF ENTERING ROOM MUST UTILIZE

✓ GOWN		GLOVES	
✓ EYE PROTECTION			
✓ N95 RESPIRATOR		OR	
	MAX AIR		