

COVID-19

Frequently Asked Questions

March 23, 2020

Clinical Insights

The information in the following section is sourced from the CDC. Refer to the [coronavirus.gov](https://www.coronavirus.gov) and [cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov) for the most current information.

What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a respiratory infection. It is caused by an RNA virus called nCoV19 that is part of the SARS lineage of coronaviruses.

What are the symptoms?

The symptoms of COVID-19 are: fever, cough and shortness of breath. Those who develop serious illness generally are found to have pneumonia.

How does it spread?

COVID-19 can spread from person to person, primarily between people who are in close contact – within about 6 feet – of one another, through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then by touching their mucous membranes (mouth, nose, eyes). It is believed it can live on surfaces in the range of hours to days. Some early studies indicate that it may also be passed through stool/feces.

Is there a vaccine?

There is currently NO vaccine to protect against COVID-19. While there are numerous efforts underway to develop a vaccine, (in fact you may have heard the first human trial began on 3/17/2020) historical experience would suggest it will be at least a year before one is commercially available to the general public. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Who is most at risk?

Most cases of COVID-19 worldwide have been mild and >80%ⁱ of infected individuals have been able to fully recover at home. However some people are at higher risk of getting very sick from this illness and should take additional precautions. Those people include:

- People over the age of 60, particularly people those over the age of 80;
- People who have chronic medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes, chronic lung disease, chronic renal diseaseⁱⁱ, cancer and obesity; and
- **People** who have a suppressed immune system from medications or those that have a compromised immune system.

Early indication is that the cause of death in individuals with COVID-19 is sepsis, ARDS and/or cardiac arrestⁱⁱⁱ. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

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What should I do if I have symptoms?

If someone thinks they have been exposed to COVID-19 and develops symptoms such as fever, cough and/or difficulty breathing, they should first **CALL** a health care professional for medical advice. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

If an employee is immune suppressed due to medication or prior organ transplant, should they be quarantined if they have no other conditions or symptoms (fever, SOB, cough, travel or exposure)?

CDC guidance is for those people at high risk to self-quarantine or socially isolate and take other precautions as outlined on the CDC site. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Is it true that people can infect others before they themselves show any symptoms?

Yes. It is believed a person can be contagious several days before symptoms appear and up to 14 days after symptoms have ended. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Should healthy individuals wear a mask to prevent COVID-19 infection?

The CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory illnesses, including COVID-19. Wearing a facemask may cause you to touch your face more often. You should only wear a mask if your health care professional recommends it. A facemask may be recommended for people who have symptoms consistent with COVID-19. This is to protect others from the risk of getting infected. The supply of face masks are crucial for health workers and other people who are taking care of someone infected with COVID-19 in close settings (at home or in a health care facility). Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Is COVID-19 more dangerous to the autoimmune compromised than the common flu?

People, who are immune compromised or on immunosuppressive medications, may be at higher risk for the virus. For now there is limited comparative data to compare COVID-19 to other illnesses.

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Why are diabetics considered a higher risk category?

The CDC outlined areas where individuals may be higher risk and should take more precautions. Some people may have no or relatively mild symptoms, but the CDC considers those people with heart, lung, blood pressure, diabetes, and immune compromised at more at risk¹. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Are people with asthma at a greater risk?

Yes, adults with chronic medical conditions such as chronic lung diseases may put them at higher risk. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

How dangerous is this virus to pregnant women?

Information at this time is very limited on COVID-19 in pregnancy. It is believed that pregnant women may be at a greater risk of getting sick from COVID-19 than the general population. Pregnant women in general may be at increased risk for some infections as they experience changes in their immune systems as a result of pregnancy. It is advisable that all pregnant women practice social distancing. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Will someone who has had the virus and been on isolation at home need to be retested?

People with COVID-19 who have stayed home (home isolated) can stop home isolation and move to 14 days of home quarantine under the direction of their treating physician, state/local health department and government regulations.^{iv} Generally, home isolation is lifted under the following conditions:

- You received two negative tests in a row, 24 hours apart. AND
- You no longer have a fever (without the use medicine that reduces fevers). AND
- Other symptoms have improved (for example, when your cough or shortness of breath have improved)

Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

Once you get the virus and recover are you immune or can you get it again?

Human immune response to COVID-19 is still being studied. For other coronavirus infections such as SARS reinfection is unlikely to occur after recovery. It is unlikely that a person with a healthy immune system would get re-infected from a virus as long as there has been no viral mutation^v. However it is unknown at this time if similar protection will occur with COVID-19. Please refer to www.coronavirus.gov

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Sources

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 - <https://www.cdc.gov/safewater/effectiveness-on-pathogens.html>
 - National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
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