COVID-19 Update
March 6, 2020

Terry Allan MPH, RS
Health Commissioner
COVID-19
Overview

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in many different species of animals, including camels, cats, cattle, and bats
Origin

First detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in December 2019
## When Did the Outbreak Start?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster of 44 cases of pneumonia announced in Wuhan</td>
<td>12.31.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First exported case from China diagnosed</td>
<td>1.13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC developed rRT-PCR* test</td>
<td>1.19.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First instance of spread between close contacts in U.S.</td>
<td>1.30.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 isolated in China</td>
<td>1.7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry screens at three U.S. airports began</td>
<td>1.17.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First U.S. case diagnosed</td>
<td>1.21.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Real-Time Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction.*

Why We Are Concerned

• The first identification in humans occurred in December 2019

• Health experts are still learning about the characteristics of the virus

• It has the potential to cause severe respiratory illness
Why We Are Concerned

• We have no history of surveillance like we do with the flu

• There is no vaccine at this time

• There are no treatments
Patients with COVID-19 have reportedly had mild to severe respiratory illness. Symptoms can include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

*Symptoms may appear 2–14 days after exposure. If you have been in China within the past 2 weeks and develop symptoms, call your doctor.*

[www.cdc.gov/COVID19]
Transmission

Person-to-person spread among close contacts (about 6 feet) via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
Transmission

Spread from contact with infected surfaces or objects
Transmission

People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest)
Transmission

Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms. This is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.
### R₀ or R-naught

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>R₀</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLU</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>12-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average number of people in a susceptible population that would be affected by the spread of illness from an infected individual.
# Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>FATALITY RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INFLUENZA</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>1.4% *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASLES</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERS</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*New England Journal of Medicine  
2.28.20
CDC estimates* that, from October 1, 2019, through February 22, 2020, there have been:

- 32,000,000 – 45,000,000 flu illnesses
- 14,000,000 – 21,000,000 flu medical visits
- 310,000 – 560,000 flu hospitalizations
- 18,000 – 46,000 flu deaths
Outbreaks of novel virus infections among people are always of public health concern.
COVID-19 has caused illness resulting in death as well as sustained person-to-person spread.
Reported community spread of COVID-19 in parts of the U.S. raises the level of concern for those communities about the immediate threat.
Risk Assessment

The potential public health threat posed to the United States and the world is very high.
At this time, most people in the United States have little immediate risk of exposure.
Risk Assessment

Map of affected states through March 5, 2020
Current case numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13 states reporting cases</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel Related</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person-to-Person Spread</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Investigation</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repatriated from Wuhan, China</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repatriated from Diamond Princess Cruise Ship</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cases</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## COVID-19 in Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmed Cases in Ohio</th>
<th>Persons Under Investigation (PUIs) in Ohio</th>
<th>Negative PUIs in Ohio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking 212 Travelers
A kit that will enable the state to start testing for COVID-19 should arrive in Ohio this week
Travel Health Notices

Search By Country Name or Disease

- e.g., Zika or China

Travel Health Notices inform travelers and clinicians about current health issues that impact travelers’ health, like disease outbreaks, special events or gatherings, and natural disasters, in specific international destinations. See types of travel notices.

Department of State Safety and Security Alerts: Travel Advisories.

Warning Level 3, Avoid Nonessential Travel

Updated: COVID-19 in Italy

March 03, 2020

CDC recommends that travelers avoid all nonessential travel to Italy.

CCBH response since 1-28-20

- Activated agency Emergency Response Plan
- Conducting traveler monitoring and surveillance
- Coordinating with local hospitals and Center for Health Affairs
CCBH response since 1-28-20

- Coordinating activities with Cuyahoga County EMA
- Situation reports are sent to partners 2x per week

- Targeted communication
  - Businesses
  - County organizations
  - Media
  - Municipalities
  - Police, fire, EMS and dispatch
  - Schools: K-12, colleges, universities
Containment Measures

Focus on prevention, particularly through regular handwashing and cough hygiene
Containment Measures

Conduct active surveillance for the early detection and isolation of cases.
Containment Measures

Ensure rapid access to clinical care, particularly for severe cases
Containment & Mitigation

**Containment** - the action of keeping something harmful under control or within limits

“We have focused on containment of the epidemic.”

**Mitigation** - the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something

“Postponing events and restricting travel are ways to mitigate the spread of illness.”
Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)

Public health actions that can slow the spread of emerging respiratory diseases like COVID-19 for which vaccines and drug treatments are not yet available

NPIs are used to build community preparedness in communities without known COVID-19 disease

They support outbreak responses in communities where local cases or cluster of diseases have occurred
Personal Protective Measures

Actions taken by individuals to reduce the spread of illness.
Personal Protective Measures

Do not share food, drink or utensils with others
Personal Protective Measures

Consult with your healthcare provider if you feel that you or your family are at high risk for illness.
Face Masks

**Surgical masks** are a barrier to splashes and droplets. They keep things in.

Only wear a mask at the advice of your healthcare provider or local public health authority.
Face Masks

Respirators protect from exposure to airborne particles. They keep things out.

In healthcare, they protect from exposure to biological aerosols including viruses and bacteria.
Positive Air Purifying Respirator

Cleanable hood, battery pack, forced air in and out
Environmental Measures

Regular cleaning of highly-used surfaces
Community Measures

Pro-active and reactive responses in communities where local cases or cluster of diseases have occurred
Community Measures

School closures, work-from-home/remote work
Community Measures

Decisions about implementation will be made by local and state officials.

Consultation with federal officials will take place as appropriate.

Decisions will be based on the scope of the outbreak and the severity of illness.

Implementation will require extensive community engagement and ongoing and transparent public health communications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NPI category*</th>
<th>NPIs</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>Voluntary home isolation of ill persons (staying home when ill)</td>
<td>Recommended at all times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Respiratory etiquette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hand hygiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voluntary home quarantine of exposed household members (staying home for up to 3 days’ when a household member is ill)</td>
<td>Reserved for pandemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of face masks in community settings when ill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Temporary, preemptive, coordinated dismissals of child care facilities and schools for grades K-12</td>
<td>Reserved for pandemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dividing classes into smaller groups and creating opportunities for distance learning (e.g., via the internet or local television or radio stations)</td>
<td>Reserved for pandemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telecommuting and remote-meeting options in workplaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mass gathering modifications, postponements, or cancellations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces and objects in homes, child care facilities, schools, and workplaces</td>
<td>Recommended at all times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voluntary Quarantine

Staying home when a household member is sick with respiratory disease symptoms if instructed by public health officials or a health care provider.
Isolation versus Quarantine

A physical separation and confinement of individuals to prevent disease transmission and protect the public health

**Isolation**
for people who are **sick**

**Quarantine**
for people who were exposed but are **not sick**
Things to Remember

• The situation is evolving daily

• We are monitoring local, state, national and global activity

• More cases are likely to be identified in the near future

• Interim CDC guidance will continue to change

• Our goals are to detect new cases quickly, prevent community spread and provide accurate information
There are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Ohio. Please continue to protect yourself from all infectious diseases by using these precautions.

- Stay home when you are sick
- Avoid contact with people who are sick
- Get adequate sleep and eat well-balanced meals
- Wash hands often with water and soap (20 seconds or longer)
- Dry hands with a clean towel or air dry your hands
- Cover your mouth with a tissue or sleeve when coughing or sneezing
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands or after touching surfaces
- Clean and disinfect "high-touch" surfaces often
- Call before visiting your doctor
- Practice good hygiene habits
COVID-19

Overview and links to coronavirus resources
TEXAS CORONAVIRUS PREVENTION

Wash your hands like you just got done slicing jalapeños for a batch of nachos and you need to take your contacts out.

(That's like 20 seconds of scrubbing, y'all.)
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
BOARD OF HEALTH
YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION

5550 Venture Drive    Parma, Ohio 44130
216-201-2000    www.ccbh.net