Coronavirus: A large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe respiratory diseases. The viruses are transmitted between animals and people.


### SPREAD AND SYMPTOMS
- **COVID-19**
  - Spread person-to-person
  - Fever
  - Cough
  - Shortness of breath
  - Not spread
  - Itchy, runny nose, sneezing, coughing
  - Itchy, watery eyes, Redness
  - Itchy, sensitive skin, rash on face
  - Swelling
  - Shortness of breath, cough, wheezes, chest tightness
  - Spread person-to-person
  - Fever/Sneezing
  - Cough, sore throat
  - Runny or stuffy nose
  - Muscle or body aches
  - Headaches
  - Fatigue

### ALLERGIES
- **Lung diseases**
- **Diabetes**
- **People who have serious chronic**
  - **Medical conditions:**
  - **60+ years of age**
  - **People who are at high risk for complications and people with serious chronic medical conditions who live**

### FLU
- **People who have serious chronic medical conditions**
- **Health conditions:**
  - **Diabetes:**
  - **Chronic respiratory diseases:**
  - **Very high blood pressure:**
  - **Cancer:**
  - **Existing conditions:**

### COVID-19 FAST FACTS (as of May 22, 2020)
- **The Majority of Infections are Mild**
  - **Seriousness of symptoms:**
  - **80.9%**
  - **13.8%**
  - **4.7%**
  - **1.0%**

- **The Bulk of People Recover**
  - **Of total worldwide confirmed cases...**
  - **45.7%**
  - **50.7%**
  - **3.7%**

- **At risk for severe complications**
  - **People who are 60+ years of age:**
  - **People who have serious chronic medical conditions:**
  - **Health conditions:**

- **What to do if you are sick?**
  - **Call your doctor and discuss your symptoms and potential exposure. Your doctor will decide if you should be tested for coronavirus.**
  - **Stay home and self-quarantine yourself. Separate yourself from other people in your home.**
  - **Wear a face mask when around other people if instructed to do so by your doctor.**
  - **Clean your cough and sneeze, or cough into your elbow.**
  - **Wash your hands often.**
  - **Follow evidence-based guidance from CDC and other credible sources.**

### COVID-19 vs. Allergies vs. Flu
- **Distinguishing the Difference:**
- **Data from first wave of infections in Wuhan, China**
- **% of people with serious chronic medical conditions who live**
- **Data of Hubei confirmed cases in Mainland China**
- **Serious chronic medical conditions who die**
- **No existing conditions:**
  - **Cancer:**

### Prevention
- **Avoid exposure whenever possible**
- **Wash your hands often.**
- **Cover your cough and sneezes, or cough into your elbow.**
- **Wear a facemask when around other people if instructed to do so by your doctor.**
- **Stay home and self-quarantine yourself. Separate yourself from other people in your home.**
- **Call your doctor and discuss your symptoms and potential exposure. Your doctor will decide if you should be tested for coronavirus.**
- **Get the flu vaccine.**
- **Avoid close contact with others.**
- **Cover your nose & mouth.**
- **Wash your hands often.**

### Treatment
- **Call your doctor if you think you were exposed.**
- **Stay home except to get medical care.**
- **Stay away from others.**
- **Limit contact with pets.**
- **Medicate for allergies before pollen season or potential exposure.**
- **Antiviral drugs may be an option for people at high risk for complications and people with lung conditions.**
- **Stay home and rest.**
- **Contact your doctor early if you’re at high risk.**
- **Most people don’t need to go to the emergency room.**

Sources: Johns Hopkins University & Medicine; World Health Organization