Update on the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) for Schools

February 7, 2020
Disclaimer

• The situation is rapidly evolving, as is our understanding of this new virus.

• All of the information presented is based on our best knowledge as of today.
2019-nCoV
Situation Summary

Brad Hutton, MPH
Deputy Commissioner for Public Health
Situation Summary: 2019-nCoV Global

• Globally:
  – 24,554 confirmed cases (3,925 new in last 24 hours)

• China
  – 24,363 confirmed cases (3,893 new in last 24 hours)
  – 3,219 severe cases (431 new in last 24 hours)
  – 491 deaths (66 new in last 24 hours)

• Outside of China
  – 191 confirmed (32 new in last 24 hours)
  – 24 countries (1 new country in last 24 hours)
  – 1 death

Data as of 5 February 2020. Source: WHO
Data as of 5 February 2020. Source: WHO
# Situation Summary: 2019-nCoV U.S. PUIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Under Investigation (PUI) in the United States*† As of 5 February 2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive (i.e. confirmed cases)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pending§</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Source: CDC

*Cumulative since January 21, 2020.
† Numbers closed out at 7 p.m. the night before reporting.
§Includes specimens received and awaiting testing, as well as specimens in route to CDC.

Number of states and territories with PUI: 36
Situation Summary: 2019-nCoV U.S. Confirmed Cases

- 12 cases
- 6 states
- Arizona
- California
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
- Washington
- Wisconsin

Data as of 5 February 2020 8 pm
Situation Summary: 2019-nCoV NYS PUIs

- 16 PUIs outside NYC
- 10 counties excluding NYC
- No confirmed cases
- 11/16 have tested negative for nCoV at CDC via Rt-PCR
- Specimens from 5 patients pending at CDC

Data as of 5 February 2020
2019-nCoV NYSDOH Response Activities
NYSDOH Response Activities

• Working closely with CDC, NYC DOHMH, local health departments, and other NYS agencies, including SED

• Public education
  – Webpage
  – Public service announcement
  – Hotline for information on nCoV

• Healthcare provider and healthcare facility education
  – Advisories, webinars, resources
2019 Novel Coronavirus (nCoV)

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Medical Director, Division of Epidemiology
New York State Department of Health
Coronavirus

- Coronaviruses are a recognized cause of acute respiratory illness
  - Most coronavirus infections manifest as the common cold or a self-resolving upper respiratory infection
- Coronaviruses are common in animals, and animal coronaviruses may cross the species barrier to infect humans
- Some coronavirus have caused outbreaks of severe acute respiratory disease
  - SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) - 2003
  - MERS (Middle East respiratory syndrome) - 2012
2019 Novel Coronavirus

• In December 2019 China reported a cluster of respiratory illnesses in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China
  – Many of the initially recognized cases had contact with a seafood and live animal market
  – The outbreak was quickly determined to be due to a previously unknown coronavirus (i.e., a “novel” or new coronavirus)
• With travel, geographic spread has occurred quickly
• No cases have been diagnosed in New York State
• There is no ongoing community transmission of 2019-nCoV in the United States and the risk to the general public currently is low
Spread of nCoV

- Much is unknown; recommendations are based on what is known about other coronaviruses and limited data to date.
- Similar coronaviruses spread from person-to-person mainly via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes and droplets land in the mouths or noses of people nearby, similar to influenza and other viruses which cause respiratory illness.
- Unclear if transmission occurs by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching mouth, nose, or eyes.
- People are probably most contagious when they are most symptomatic, but there are reports of spread from an asymptomatic infected patient to a close contact.
Symptoms

• Fever, cough, shortness of breath
• Other symptoms such as muscle aches may also occur
• Symptoms are thought to occur as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days
• The severity of illness is variable after exposure to the virus
  – Some people have mild illness that does not require hospitalization
  – Some persons develop severe respiratory illness with subsequent organ failure and death
Diagnosis

• The diagnostic tests for typical seasonal coronavirus are NOT useful for diagnosing or excluding novel coronavirus

• Some patients may be tested for the typical seasonal human coronaviruses on standard clinical testing for respiratory viral pathogens – this is NOT nCoV

• CDC has developed a diagnostic test (PCR) specifically for nCoV
  – We anticipate that state public health laboratories will begin using the test in the next 1-2 weeks
Prevention and Treatment

- No vaccine and no specific antiviral treatment
- Everyday prevention actions to prevent the spread of respiratory viruses
  - Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
  - If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.
  - 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/sneeze with a tissue & throw the tissue in the trash.
  - Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.
- CDC does not currently recommend the use of face masks or N95 respirators among the general public
Monitoring and Movement Restrictions
Terminology

- **Isolation** separates people infected with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.
- **Quarantine** separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease but are not yet sick.
- Often we will use the term “**Movement and Monitoring Restrictions**”
- Typically, voluntary adherence to these precautions is achieved.
U.S. Movement and Monitoring Restrictions

• On 1/31/20, HHS Secretary Azar declared a public health emergency in the U.S.
• On 2/1/20, the federal government announced movement and monitoring restrictions on certain individuals
• Given increased risks in mainland China, the federal government prospectively implemented the monitoring and movement restrictions
U.S. Movement and Monitoring Restrictions

• Any U.S. citizen returning to the U.S. who has been in Hubei Province in the previous 14 days will be subject to up to 14 days of mandatory quarantine.

• Any U.S. citizen returning to the U.S. who has been in the rest of mainland China within the previous 14 days will undergo proactive entry health screening at a select number of ports of entry and up to 14 days of monitored self-quarantine to ensure they have not contracted the virus and do not pose a public health risk.

• Foreign nationals, other than immediate family of U.S. citizens and permanent residents, who have traveled to China within the last 14 days will be denied entry into the U.S. for this time.
U.S. Movement and Monitoring Restrictions

• Implementation of identification and screening of these individuals began on arrivals to the U.S. on 2/3/20 and thereafter

• Customs and Border Patrol identifies at risk individuals

• CDC screens these individuals at the airport to ensure they do not have symptoms of disease and advises them to stay home for 14 days and call their local health department (LHD)

• CDC also provides their contact to NYSDOH/LHD & and the LHD contacts the individuals
NYSDOH Movement and Monitoring Restrictions

• Federal implementation of identification of these individuals began Monday 2/3/20, however, NYSDOH supports monitoring and movement restrictions on individuals who arrived on or after 2/1/20 when the plan was announced.

• For individuals who arrived before 2/1/20, these individuals are not necessarily subject to the Department’s movement and monitoring restrictions. When learning of such individuals, if there are any questions or concerns, call the local health department.
NYSDOH Guidance for Local Health Departments on Movement & Monitoring Restrictions

- NYSDOH is working closely with LHDs to ensure full implementation of the approach

- This document is for Local Health Department use

www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/coronavirus/providers.htm
NYSDOH Guidance for Local Health Departments on Movement & Monitoring Restrictions

Travel is considered an exposure if within the prior 14 days
Resources
NYSDOH Coronavirus Public Webpage

www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/coronavirus/

2019 Novel (New) Coronavirus

2019 Novel (New) Coronavirus Hotline

• Call 1-888-364-3085 for Information about Coronavirus

Recently, a new coronavirus - 2019 Novel (New) Coronavirus - was detected in China that has not been previously found in humans. This coronavirus can lead to fever, cough and shortness of breath. Individuals who are experiencing symptoms and may have traveled to areas of concern, or have been in contact with somebody who has traveled to these areas, should call ahead to their health care provider or local health department for instructions. The 2019 novel coronavirus is a new virus and shouldn't be confused with other coronaviruses that have been around for many years causing upper respiratory symptoms, like the common cold.
Situuation Summary

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. Additional cases have been identified in a growing number of other international locations, including the United States. There are ongoing investigations to learn more.

What You Need to Know about 2019-nCoV

Information for Travelers

Information about 2019 novel
Frequently Asked Questions

www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/coronavirus/

Pre-K – 12 School Guidance

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Associate in School Nursing, New York State Education Department
School Infection Control Practices and Policies

In consultation with the district medical director and school nurse (RN) schools should develop and update:

• Building level infection control practices;
• Protocols/plans for monitoring illness in students and staff;
• Plans for dismissing ill students, how to keep ill persons who are unable to leave separate from others; and
• Protocol/plan to clean and disinfect areas the ill person was in.

See NYSED’s Managing Emergency Health Care and Communicable Disease in the School Setting for more details.

Managing Emergency Health Care and Communicable Diseases In the School Setting 2019
Where to Get Help

Who can answer my questions?

1. I have a student who became symptomatic after exposure to a relative who traveled to China.
2. I have a student who is quarantined and showed up for school.

Local Health Department Contact Information:
https://www.health.ny.gov/contact/contact_information/
Supporting Education

If a student in your school has monitoring and movement restrictions, the Education Department strongly encourages schools to send classroom work.

This can be done:

- electronically or similar means such as class webpages; or
- mailing to students home
Local Health Department

Your local health department will contact schools:

• If a student or staff member has returned to the US from China, regarding quarantine restrictions.
• When students can return to school if under movement restrictions.

Schools cannot determine student exclusion from classes or any school activities based on race, country of origin, or travel history including to any part of China. If schools have a question regarding a student, they should contact their local health department.
Everyday Prevention Steps

• Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
• Stay home when you are sick. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
• Clean your hands.
• Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth.
• Practice other good health habits.
  - Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces at home, work or school, especially when someone is ill.
  - Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.
Encourage everyday preventative actions to stop the spread of germs

Teach students and staff to cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or the bend of an arm.

If a tissue is used, teach that it is single use only and needs to be placed in the trash receptacle.

Provide classrooms with adequate supplies, including tissues and lined trash cans.

Teach students to keep their hands out of their faces, especially the eyes, nose and mouth areas.
When to Wash Hands

Teach students when to wash their hands:

Before, during and after preparing food
Before eating food
After using the bathroom

Before and after caring for someone who is ill
Before and after taking care of someone who is bleeding or covering a wound
After changing diapers or cleaning a child who used the toilet
After blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing
After touching an animal, animal feed or animal waste
After handling pet food, pet treats, or pet waste
After touching garbage
When to Wash Hands

• Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of germs on your hands
• If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol based hand sanitizer with 60% alcohol in it. Remember hand sanitizers reduce the number of germs on hands they do not eliminate all types of germs.
• If hands are visibly dirty or greasy, wash them with soap and water
How to Wash Hands

Follow these five steps every time.

1. **Wet** your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.

2. **Lather** your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.

3. **Scrub** your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.

4. **Rinse** your hands well under clean, running water.

5. **Dry** your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.
Questions?
Resources:

Local Health Department Contact Information:
https://www.health.ny.gov/contact/contact_information/

NYS DOH Novel Coronavirus:
Resources:

NYS DOH Novel Coronavirus: https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/coronavirus/

A Message from NYS DOH Commissioner Zucker: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqYkA7fwhxA