# COVID-19: Best Practices on How to Protect Yourself and Others

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#### **Outline of Webinar**

- Basics of the virus
  - how is it transmitted, risk factors, and how long it lives on surfaces
- How you can keep yourself safe personal hygiene
  - · wash hands, don't touch face, wear a mask, cover sneeze/cough
- How you can keep yourself safe cleaning practices
  - best ways to clean and cleaning products, how to keep family safe after you return home
- Flattening the curve
  - what it really means, why it works
- Personal responsibility for safety
- References for presented info and how to find state-specific safety info for BECO properties
- Question and Answer Session

## Outline



### How long SARS-CoV-2 survives on surfaces



#### **How its Spread**

## Who's at Risk for Severe Disease



- Person to Person
- Contact with contaminated surfaces
- Over 65 years of age
- People with certain health conditions

From CDC: How COVID-19 Spreads and New England Journal of Medicine van Doremalen et al

How you can keep yourself safe



Understand how it spreads



Cover Sneeze/Cough



Cover Your Nose/Mouth Around Others



Wash Your Hands



Less Close Contact (6 feet apart)



Disinfect and Clean your Space Frequently

From CDC: How to Protect Yourself & Others

Cleaning **Products:** which ones and how should you use them



Hard surfaces

Electronics

Porous surfaces

#### **Sample List of Disinfection Products:**

Lysol® Disinfecting Wipes

Clorox Multi Surface Cleaner + Bleach

**Clorox Disinfecting Wipes** 

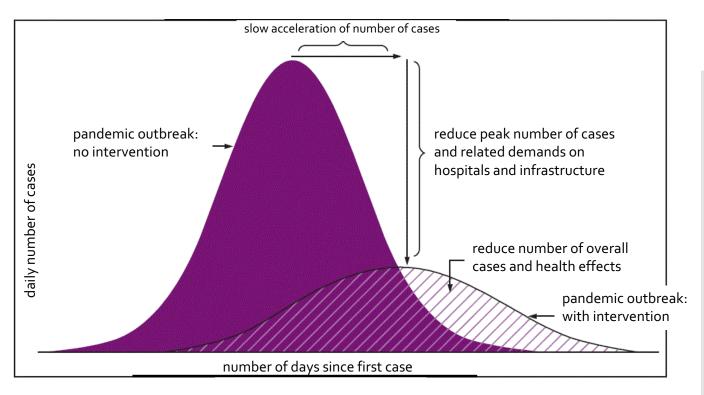
Lysol® Disinfectant Spray

From CDC: Cleaning and Disinfection for Households and EPA: List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2

Soft Scrub with Bleach

PURELL Professional Surface Disinfectant Wipes

Flattening the curve: What it really means and Why it works



- Flattening the curve helps spread disease over time
  - Helps hospitals cope less infection, less patients
  - Enough resources for those who need it
- Do your part to flatten the curve!

From LiveScience: Coronavirus: What is 'flattening the curve,' and will it work?

Personal responsibility for safety

Call to Action!

# Before Work

- Don't wear non-essential items
- Wear shoes and clothes that are easy to clean
- Bring lunch or other items in a disposable bag if possible



# During Work

- Disinfect used items regularly
  - Phone, work IDs, keys, etc.
- Clean surfaces and hands regularly
- Avoid physical contact such as hand shaking
- Wear a mask and physically distance yourself from others



- Disinfect items that you bring home
- Work clothes should go directly into washer
- Leave work shoes outside the home
- Shower first thing when you get home



From Intermountain Healthcare: COVID-19: How to stay safe when you come home from work

# Public Health References for BECO Properties in Specific States

- Illinois Public Health Department: COVID-19 Information
  - https://www.dph.illinois.gov/covid19#tab-o-o
- Maryland Public Health Department: COVID-19 Information
  - https://coronavirus.maryland.gov/
- North Carolina Public Health Department: COVID-19 Guidance
  - https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/publichealth/covid19/covid-19-guidance
- Virginia Public Health Department: COVID-19 Information
  - https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/coronavirus/
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QUESTIONS?

# Do Masks work?

 Multiple research articles indicate that masks are effective at limiting spread

#### • The Catch:

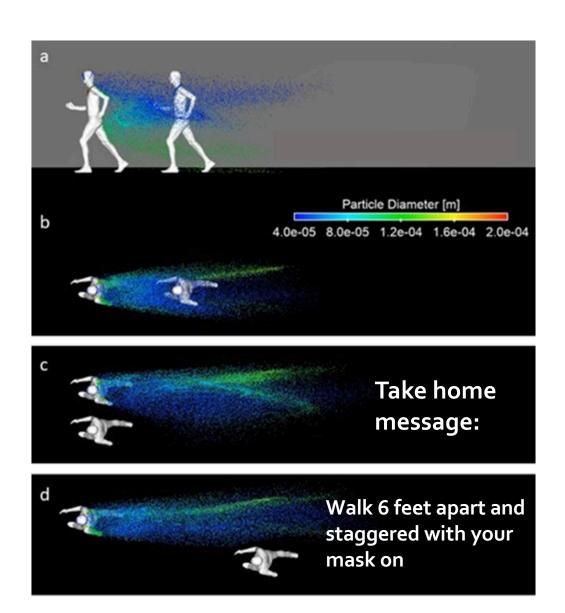
- We need everyone to participate
- Only when we have high levels of use can the spread be limited
- 80% usage could drop predicted deaths by 31% over two months in NY
- Open airways
  - 6 foot distance staggered should be implemented, and pictures show importance

Wearing masks to limit the spread of COVID-19 Social distancing and good hand hygiene are the most important methods of preventing coronavirus transmission, but wearing masks in public can limit the spread of COVID-19 by people who have the virus. Many types of masks can be made at home using fabric, T-shirts, or bandanas How to properly wear a mask (1) Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds before putting on mask. Secure mask ties behind your ears or head without touching your face. Masks should fit well over your nose and mouth without restricting breathing. (3) Do not touch your face or front of mask while wearing. When removing, release ear loops or ties without touching your face or mask. Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after removing mask. Masks should be washed routinely with soap and water or laundry detergent to prevent contamination.

From Desai et al. JAMA; Eikenberry et al Infectious Disease Modelling

Do masks work? Open space example

From Blocken et al. University of Technology Netherlands





# COVID vs Flu

# COVID-19 is more deadly

- COVID-19 leads to more severe disease than the seasonal flu
- Much of the population has built up immunity to several strains of the seasonal flu
- Vaccine for the Flu, but no vaccine for SARS-CoV-2 / COVID-19

Disease	Morality Rate
Seasonal Flu	0.1 - 1.0% (at its worst)
COVID-19	3.4%

From John Hopkins Medicine

# Question References

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