

# COVID-19 (formerly 2019 Novel Coronavirus, or 2019-nCoV) Frequently Asked Questions



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*Acronyms and abbreviations used in this document:*

- **2019-nCoV:** 2019 Novel Coronavirus
- **CDC:** US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
- **COVID-19:** Coronavirus Disease 2019
- **HDOH:** State of Hawaii Department of Health
- **MERS:** Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
- **SARS:** Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- **SARS-CoV-2:** Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
- **WHO:** World Health Organization
- **HNL:** Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

## OVERVIEW

### **What is COVID-19?**

COVID-19 (formerly called “2019 Novel Coronavirus,” abbreviated as “2019-nCoV”) is a new respiratory virus that was first identified in the central Chinese city of Wuhan, in Hubei Province. It has since spread to other cities across China as well as at least 27 other countries, including the United States. On January 30, 2020, the WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. At this time, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Hawaii.

### **What is the correct name of this outbreak’s disease and the virus that causes it? Isn’t it called 2019-nCov?**

Global experts on viruses have officially named the virus causing the outbreak “SARS-CoV-2.” This is an abbreviation of “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2.” After researching the new coronavirus, scientists determined it is closely related to the virus that caused the SARS epidemic in 2002 and 2003. The virus that caused SARS is known as SARS-CoV, so this new coronavirus is called SARS-CoV-2.

Although the virus is known as SARS-CoV-2, the illness it causes is now officially called COVID-19 (short for coronavirus disease 2019). Shortly after the outbreak first started in Wuhan, China, the virus and illness were often referred to as “2019 Novel Coronavirus,” which was usually abbreviated as “2019-nCoV.” The name “COVID-19” is expected to replace “2019 Novel Coronavirus” and “2019-nCoV,” although for a while the older names may still be in use.

### **Is the United States in danger because of COVID-19?**

COVID-19 is a great concern in China, but compared with China, the likelihood of someone in the United States getting sick is low at this time. As of February 13, 2020, 15 cases, in

Washington State, California, Arizona, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Texas have been confirmed. All but two have traveled recently from China, and the two remaining cases are close contacts of someone who is infected.

CDC is taking COVID-19 very seriously. Risk, however, depends on exposure; healthcare workers and family members or close household contacts caring for people with COVID-19 are likely at greater risk of infection than the general public.

### **Is COVID-19 a danger in Hawaii?**

There are no cases of COVID-19 in Hawaii, and the health risk is low at this time. Nevertheless, federal, state, and local officials in Hawaii recognize the seriousness of the situation and are working diligently with federal officials around the clock to prevent spread of COVID-19 within our state.

At some point there may be a case identified in Hawaii. Therefore, HDOH wants the public to know and practice important preventive measures, such as frequent handwashing, with soap and water for 20 seconds or with alcohol-based hand sanitizer, to prevent spread of COVID-19 when it may be introduced here.

HDOH is continually updating information as the situation evolves and federal guidance changes. We urge everyone to learn about COVID-19 by staying informed with credible sources, such as [CDC's](#) and [HDOH's](#) websites.

### **What are coronaviruses?**

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses named for the crown-like spikes on their surface. They are common in many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats. Rarely, these animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread between people.

Human coronaviruses are also common throughout the world and can cause mild to moderate illness (for example, "the common cold"). Some coronaviruses that infect humans are known to cause severe illness, like the coronaviruses that cause MERS and SARS.

COVID-19 is a pneumonia-type illness caused by a new (or novel) coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 that originated in Wuhan, China. It may have originated in animals, but it can now be spread from person-to-person.

### **So is COVID-19 the same as SARS and MERS?**

No, they are different coronaviruses.

### **How does COVID-19 spread?**

Although SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) likely came from an animal source, it can also spread from person-to-person. Some viruses are very contagious (like measles), while other viruses are less so. It's not clear yet how easily COVID-19 spreads from person-to-person. The main way most coronaviruses (including the common cold) spread is through the droplets

produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. A person may be infected when those droplets land in one's mouth or nose, or possibly eyes.

### **How long is a person with COVID-19 infection contagious?**

At this time, CDC and others are studying available data to better understand this. Very likely, as with other coronaviruses, a person is infectious as long as they are ill. However, we continue to monitor the situation to update the information.

## **SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT**

### **What are the symptoms of COVID-19?**

Patients with COVID-19 have reported mild to severe respiratory illness, including the following symptoms:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or trouble breathing

Some patients may not report fever, especially the very young, elderly, immunosuppressed, and people taking certain fever-lowering medications.

### **How long does it take for symptoms to appear?**

CDC believes the symptoms of COVID-19 may appear as early as 2 days after exposure and as long as 14 days after exposure.

### **Are there complications from COVID-19?**

Many patients with COVID-19 have developed pneumonia in both lungs. In some cases, death has occurred.

### **How is COVID-19 treated?**

There are no specific antiviral treatments for COVID-19. People who are infected should receive supportive care to help relieve symptoms.

### **Should I be tested for COVID-19 infection?**

If you have traveled from China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, or Taiwan) in the past two weeks and have symptoms of respiratory illness (such as cough or shortness of breath), or if you have had close contact with someone who has had these symptoms within 14 days of travel to China, call ahead to a healthcare provider and mention your recent travel or close contact. The healthcare provider will work with the Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) to determine if you need to be tested.

### **What is the test for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19? Can any laboratory in Hawaii test for it?**

SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) is detected through laboratory testing of respiratory specimens and serum (blood). All testing must be cleared through a discussion with a healthcare provider who then provides the specimen to HDOH.

Currently, the test for SARS-CoV-2 can only be performed by CDC in Atlanta, Georgia. CDC is working to make the test available at public health laboratories, so testing is expected to be able to be performed in Hawaii. However, public health agencies across the U.S. had reported difficulties with earlier testing kits sent out by CDC. During the validation process, state public health labs across the country reported inconclusive results. To address this, CDC will be sending all public health laboratories replacements in the next week. At present, all public health departments are on hold pending receipt from CDC of new testing kits. Until then, CDC will continue to be the only laboratory capable of testing for SARS-CoV-2 in the United States.

### **Will HDOH tell us if there is a confirmed case in Hawaii and where the case is located?**

HDOH will inform the public if there is a confirmed case. HDOH respects the privacy of persons and their households and balances that against our mission to protect the public's health. Therefore, only the county where the person is located will be identified.

## **PREVENTION AND PROTECTION**

### **How can I protect myself and my family?**

The best way to prevent transmission of any respiratory illness (including flu) is to follow everyday preventive actions:

- Get your flu shot. With current seasonal flu activity, it is likely there will be confusion as persons with flu will exhibit some of the same symptoms as COVID-19, such as fever and cough. We strongly recommend residents ages 6 months and older protect themselves against flu by receiving the seasonal flu vaccination.
- 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 or sneeze with a tissue; then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.

### **Is there a vaccine for SARS-CoV-2 / COVID-19?**

There is currently no vaccine to protect against this virus. The way to prevent infection is to practice preventive measures such as frequent handwashing.

### **Does the flu shot provide any protection against COVID-19?**

The annual flu vaccination does *not* protect against COVID-19, but it is recommended for all persons ages 6 months or older to protect against getting influenza (the flu).

#### **Why should I get the flu shot then?**

Symptoms of COVID-19 are similar to symptoms of influenza (the flu). Reducing the number of flu cases (by getting the flu shot) not only helps decrease the burden on healthcare providers and facilities, having fewer patients with flu-like symptoms makes it easier to detect those persons who might have COVID-19 infection.

More importantly, the flu shot also prevents you from getting flu and spreading it to others, especially very young people, elderly people, and those with compromised immune systems. For these people, flu can be severe or even deadly.

### **Will wearing a mask protect me from COVID-19?**

For healthy or well people, wearing a face mask is not recommended to prevent infection. The best preventive measures are to wash your hands (especially before touching your face, nose, or mouth), cover your nose and mouth with your elbow or a tissue when coughing or sneezing, limit your contact with sick people, and stay home if sick. If you are sick, wearing a face mask can help prevent others from being infected by the droplets from your cough or sneeze.

## **TRAVEL TO/FROM CHINA AND EAST ASIA**

### **I recently traveled to China. What should I do?**

If you have returned to the United States from mainland China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau, or Taiwan) **on or after February 3, 2020**, you should stay home and monitor your health for the 14 days after leaving China:

- Stay home and avoid group settings, including work and school. If possible, have another family member/friend, who didn't travel from China, run any errands for you such as picking up food or medicine. Avoid using public transportation, taxis, or ride-shares if possible.
- If you develop a fever (100.4°F/38°C) or cough, call HDOH for advice before seeking care. If you can't reach HDOH or are having trouble breathing, *call ahead* to your doctor's office or emergency room and *tell them about your recent travel and symptoms*.

If you returned from mainland China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau, or Taiwan) **before February 3, 2020**, and do not have any symptoms, you can remain in school or work. If you left China less than 14 days ago and feel sick with fever, cough, or trouble breathing, you should:

- Stay home and avoid contact with others except for seeking medical care.
- Call HDOH for advice before seeking care. If you can't reach HODH, before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, *call ahead and tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms.*

### **Is it safe to go to China?**

On February 2, 2020, the U.S. Department of State issued a level 4 travel advisory for all of China and recommended against any travel to China because of the COVID-19 outbreak ([U.S. Department of State China Travel Advisory](#)).

- In response to an outbreak of respiratory illness, Chinese officials have closed transport within and out of Wuhan and other cities in Hubei province, including buses, subways, trains, and the international airport. Additional restrictions and cancellations of events may occur.
- There is limited access to adequate medical care in affected areas.
- Travelers without U.S. citizenship or a green card who traveled in China within the past 14 days may be prohibited from re-entering the United States under the presidential directive effective February 2, 2020.

### **I am planning to travel internationally, but not to China. Is it safe to visit other countries, especially in East Asia?**

Currently there are travel restrictions only for mainland China (excludes Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan). However, the situation with COVID-19 continues to evolve and we cannot predict if other countries will still be considered "safe" for travel in the coming months.

Hawaii residents are encouraged to check the U.S. Department of State and CDC websites for travel advisories to other countries. While there are no U.S. restrictions besides mainland China at this time, given the rapidly evolving situation surrounding COVID-19 in China and some of its neighbors in East Asia, Hawaii residents may want to reconsider their travel plans to the region because of restrictions and quarantine criteria that other countries have put in place or may put in place in the future. These restrictions may cause disruptions in travel and cause difficulties for Hawaii residents trying to return home.

### **Should I be worried about products imported from China?**

There is no evidence you can become infected with COVID-19 from a product imported from China. COVID-19 appears to be related to coronaviruses like SARS and MERS which do not survive long on surfaces. Instead, they are usually spread from person-to-person through respiratory droplets.

### **What about animal products from China?**

CDC currently has no evidence that animals or animal products imported from China pose a risk for spreading COVID-19. Information will be updated as it becomes available.

### **Is my pet at risk of getting COVID-19? Do animals in Hawaii have COVID-19?**

Although this coronavirus seems to have come from an animal source, it is now spreading from person-to-person. There is no reason to believe animals or pets in Hawaii or elsewhere in the United States might be at risk for infection from COVID-19.

## **SITUATION IN HAWAII**

### **What is HDOH doing to monitor the situation with COVID-19?**

HDOH is doing a number of things to closely monitor the situation with COVID-19:

- Monitoring existing disease surveillance systems and reviewing response protocols with relevant in-state partners.
- Collaborating and frequently communicating with CDC and state public health partners to closely monitor the situation and ensure Hawaii is prepared should a person potentially exposed or infected with COVID-19 be identified in Hawaii.
- Working with healthcare facilities to ensure hospitals and healthcare providers are up to date on infection control recommendations in the event they encounter a person potentially infected with COVID-19.
- Communicating regularly with travel partners, public and private, to ensure the latest CDC guidance and information is being shared with all relevant personnel.
- Has been conducting illness surveillance of international travelers at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport since October 2005 and continues to work with our airport partners on ongoing, regular surveillance.

### **What are hospitals in Hawaii doing to get ready?**

HDOH is sharing with and updating infection control guidance to healthcare facilities to ensure hospitals and healthcare providers are prepared should they encounter a person potentially infected with COVID-19. Hospitals and healthcare providers, in turn, are reviewing their infection control policies. Hospitals and HDOH are in regular communication with federal partners to ensure supplies of personal protective equipment for healthcare workers are adequate.

### **Are there any cases of COVID-19 in Hawaii?**

At this time, HDOH has not identified any persons potentially exposed or infected with COVID-19.

### **Are passengers being screened at Daniel K. Inouye International Airport?**

The White House issued a proclamation that starting at 5:00 p.m. EST (12:00 p.m. HST) on February 2, 2020, foreign nationals who have been in China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days are barred from entering the United States. U.S. citizens, green card holders, and their immediate family with travel to China in the past 14 days are permitted to enter but must undergo special screening and may be subject to quarantine for up to 14 days. All US citizens and their close family members returning from China must enter through one of 11 airports in the United States (including HNL), where they will be screened by US Customs and Border Protection agents in collaboration with CDC.

- If travelers are showing signs of respiratory illness, they will be sent to a healthcare facility for medical care.
- If travelers were in Hubei Province at any time in the past 14 days, they will be quarantined at a secure location and monitored for illness for 14 days after their departure from China.
- If travelers are returning from other places in China and have been in close contact with a confirmed case of novel coronavirus, they may also be subject to quarantine for 14 days from last exposure.
- If travelers are returning from all other parts of China and they have not been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19, they will be allowed to travel to their home or final destination where they will be monitored by their local public health department and asked to remain in their homes and avoid public places for 14 days after their departure from China.

HDOH is communicating regularly with travel partners at HNL to ensure the latest CDC guidance and information is being shared with airport personnel. HDOH has conducted influenza-like illness surveillance at Daniel K. Inouye International Airport since October 2005 and continues to work with our airport partners on ongoing, regular surveillance.

All travelers from China will be given CDC's Travel Health Notice, educating those travelers about what to do if they get sick with certain symptoms within 14 days after arriving in the United States.

### **Will passengers on a quarantined cruise ship be quarantined again when they leave the ship and enter Hawaii? What are the quarantine requirements for passenger ship passengers?**

Cruise ships carrying passengers who have been to mainland China (excludes Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) within the last 14 days are not allowed to enter U.S. waters, including waters off Hawaii. Their crew and passengers will not be able to disembark until after 14 days have passed since leaving China.

Once persons have completed their required 14-day quarantine, they are free to return to their regular daily life. There is no reason to quarantine an individual again unless they are exposed to a person with COVID-19 infection.



**Are there quarantine restrictions for non-passenger commercial ships?**

Non-passenger commercial vessels that have been to, or have crew that have been to, mainland China, with no sick crew members will be allowed entry to the U.S., but their crew must remain aboard the vessel.

**If there were cases in Hawaii, how would they be isolated? What are the procedures and protocols?**

HDOH is coordinating closely with Hawaii's healthcare facilities to ensure any clinic, hospital, or other healthcare setting is ready to care for a person infected or potentially infected with COVID-19 with appropriate isolation precautions. Cases not needing hospitalization will be subject to quarantine with close monitoring by public health and ready access to medical care.

**Where can I find out more information?**

For more information about COVID-19, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at <http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html>. You can also visit the HDOH website at [health.hawaii.gov/docd/advisories/novel-coronavirus-2019](http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/advisories/novel-coronavirus-2019). Finally, you can call Aloha United Way at **211** from anywhere in Hawaii for information and referral services.

