COVID-19 AWARENESS

NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY

We see the future in you.

Norfolk State University
Facilities Safety and Risk Management
PURPOSE

Provide awareness of the Coronavirus and COVID-19.

Provide critical information to help minimize the spread of the virus.

Inform Norfolk State University (NSU) faculty, staff and students about the University policies and procedures regarding COVID-19.
How Does COVID 19 Spread

The Primary way the virus spreads is through close person to person contact (within 6 feet) mainly through respiratory droplets produces by coughing, sneezing or talking. The droplets can land in the mouth and nose of those near infected people.
People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea
WHEN TO SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION

Look for emergency warning signs* for COVID-19. If someone is showing any of these signs, seek emergency medical care immediately:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face

Call 911 or call ahead to your local emergency facility: Notify the operator that you are seeking care for someone who has or may have COVID-19.
Everyone is at risk if they are exposed to COVID-19

- Older adults
- Individual who are obese
- Individuals who are immune-compromised.
- Individuals of any age with underlying medical conditions.

Underlying medical conditions

- Cancer
- Sickle cell
- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Chronic kidney disease
- Weakened immune system
- Obesity
- Hypertension
- Liver disease
- Pregnancy
- Smoking
FACE MASK MISTAKES

HOW TO WEAR A MASK

CORRECT

INcorrect

Mask Goatee

INCorrect

Mask Necklace

INCorrect

Mouth Mask
HOW TO DON A MASK

How to wear a face mask

1. Clean your hands with soap and water or hand sanitizer
2. Hold the mask by the ear loops and place a loop around each ear
3. Mold or pinch the stiff edge to the shape of your nose
4. Pull the bottom of the mask over your mouth and chin
5. Avoid touching the front of the mask when wearing
HOW TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE YOUR MASK

HOW TO REMOVE MEDICAL MASK

1. Clean your hands with soap and water or hand sanitizer
2. Avoid touching the front of the mask
3. Hold both of the ear loops and gently lift and remove the mask
4. Throw the mask in the trash
5. Clean your hands with soap and water or hand sanitizer
HOW TO CLEAN A SURGICAL MASK

There is no published literature regarding decontamination process for surgical face mask. The list below are suggestions that may prolong the life of the surgical mask.

- Wash your mask in clean warm water, making sure to rinse all components thoroughly. Use a mild detergent.
- Allow mask to air dry naturally. If possible in direct sunlight.
- Never soak your mask no more than 5 minutes.
HOW TO CLEAN AND STORE YOUR MASK

If your mask is wet or dirty from sweat, saliva, make-up, or other liquids or substances, keep it in a sealed plastic bag until you can wash it. Wash wet or dirty masks as soon as possible to prevent them from becoming moldy. Wet masks can be hard to breathe through and are less effective than dry masks.

If you are taking off your mask to eat or drink outside of your home, you can place it somewhere safe to keep it clean, such as your pocket, purse, or paper bag. Make sure to wash or sanitize your hands after removing your mask. After eating, put the mask back on with the same side facing out. Be sure to wash or sanitize your hands again after putting your mask back on.
HOW TO CLEAN A CLOTH FACE MASK

You can use your standard washer and dryer using the warmest setting possible for the material.

Hand washing with a dish detergent solution also works.

• Check label before using bleach. Ensure bleach is not past expiration date.

Use highest setting and leave in dryer until dry or air dry in direct sunlight if possible.

Always store Mask in a breathable container such as a paper bag.
Virus can remain air born for up to 3 hours

Virus can survive up to 72 hours on stainless steel and plastic surfaces.

Virus can survive up to 24 hours on cardboard surfaces.
Disinfecting an Area

All surfaces must be cleaned prior to disinfecting.

Disinfecting Chemical shall be applied to all vertical and horizontal surface area(s) and allowed to remain visibly wet for 10 minutes.
Areas To Disinfect

Door handles, light switches, chairs, furniture, hand rails, desks, counter tops, under desks/tables, all vertical and horizontal surfaces.
Hand Hygiene

Wash Hands Often
- Wash hands for 20 seconds.

Avoid touching your mouth, eyes, nose and face after washing hands.

If hand soap not available, use hand sanitizer.
Monitor health daily according to established protocols.

Wear a face covering while on campus.

Clean and disinfect personal and shared spaces before and after use.

Adhere to physical/social distance in all settings.

Report symptoms associated with COVID-19 to their NSU supervisors, the Office of Human Resources, EHS, and independent health provider.
According to Dr. Anthony Fauci, the director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, wearing two masks is common sense. Fauci told NBC news’ today “If you have a physical covering with one layer, you put another layer on, it just makes common sense that it likely would be more effective.”

Studies have shown that multilayer cloth masks can both block up to 50%-70% of fine droplets and particles and limit the spread of COVID. The CDC recommends that people wear masks that have two layers of tightly woven cotton fabric, such as quilting fabric or cotton sheets.
SHOULD YOU WEAR TWO MASKS?

Studies have found that multiple layers of fabric in a mask increase filtration effectiveness from virus particles. Following that logic, by double-masking, a person increases the number of layers of fabric protecting their face, thereby upping the level of filtration.

One drawback of wearing two masks is that the multiple layers of material could make it harder to breathe. If you already have trouble breathing while wearing one mask, adding another may not be the best option. The CDC notes wearing one mask is better than not wearing any face covering.
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

All health plans offered to state employees and their dependents have employee assistance programs (EAPs). Included are up to four sessions at no charge for such services as mental health, alcohol or drug abuse assessment, child or elder care, grief counseling and legal or financial services. EAP counselors are available to assist employees with problems related to:

- Alcohol, Drugs, Family, Gambling
- Health, Legal, Financial, housing
- Mental Health, Child Care, Elder Care
- Grief, Spousal/child/parent abuse, workplace issues, career planning, retirement
IN GENERAL, CARE MUST BE AUTHORIZED IN ADVANCE. YOU OR YOUR ELIGIBLE DEPENDENT WILL SPEAK TO AN EAP SPECIALIST WHO WILL ASSESS YOUR PROBLEM AND COORDINATE ASSISTANCE. SHOULDN'T YOUR PROBLEM REQUIRE MENTAL HEALTH OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE CARE, YOU WILL BE REFERRED TO A PROVIDER, UNDER YOUR MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BENEFIT. YOUR EAP SPECIALIST OR CARE MANAGER WILL ARRANGE A REFERRAL ACCORDING TO YOUR SPECIFIC NEEDS. CONTACT YOUR PLAN'S MEMBER SERVICES DEPARTMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

• COVA CARE AND COVA HDHP ANTHEM BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD MEMBER SERVICES: 1-855-223-9277
  [WWW.ANTHEMEAP.COM](http://WWW.ANTHEMEAP.COM)

• COVA HEALTHAWARE AETNA 1-888-238-6232
  [WWW.MYLIFEVALUES.COM](http://WWW.MYLIFEVALUES.COM)

• KAISER PERMANENTE HMO (866) 517-7042 (TOLL FREE)
  [WWW.ACHIEVESOLUTIONS.NET/KAISER](http://WWW.ACHIEVESOLUTIONS.NET/KAISER)
Thermal scanners can diagnose the coronavirus

Thermal scanners can detect whether someone has a fever — which might result from any number of health issues.

Symptoms of COVID-19 can appear 2-14 days after the infection develops. This means that even if a person develops symptoms, they may have a normal temperature for days before a fever begins.
Home remedies can cure and protect against COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myth</th>
<th>Fact</th>
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<tr>
<td>No home remedies can protect against COVID-19. This goes for vitamin C, essential oils, silver colloid, sesame oil, garlic, fish tank cleaner, sage, or water, even when a person sips it every 15 minutes.</td>
<td>The best approach is to wash the hands frequently, for 20 seconds at a time, to use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, to wear a face covering in public, and to avoid crowded places.</td>
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Spraying chlorine or alcohol on the skin kills viruses in the body???

Applying alcohol or chlorine to the skin can cause harm, especially if it enters the eyes or mouth. These chemicals can disinfect surfaces, but people should not use them on their bodies.

Also, these products cannot kill viruses inside the body.
Can a COVID-19 vaccine make me sick with COVID-19?

- **No.** None of the authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines or COVID-19 vaccines currently in development in the United States contain the live virus that causes COVID-19. This means that a COVID-19 vaccine *cannot* make you sick with COVID-19.

- There are several different types of vaccines in development. All of them teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. Sometimes this process can cause symptoms, such as fever. These symptoms are normal and are a sign that the body is building protection against the virus that causes COVID-19. Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines works.

- It typically takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity (protection against the virus that causes COVID-19) after vaccination. That means it’s possible a person could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after vaccination and still get sick. This is because the vaccine has not had enough time to provide protection.
After getting a COVID-19 vaccine, will I test positive for COVID-19 on a viral test?

- **No.** Neither the recently authorized and recommended vaccines nor the other COVID-19 vaccines currently in clinical trials in the United States can cause you to test positive on viral tests, which are used to see if you have a current infection.

- If your body develops an immune response—the goal of vaccination—there is a possibility you may test positive on some antibody tests. Antibody tests indicate you had a previous infection and that you may have some level of protection against the virus. Experts are currently looking at how COVID-19 vaccination may affect antibody testing results.

If I have already had COVID-19 and recovered, do I still need to get vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine?

• **Yes.** Due to the severe health risks associated with COVID-19 and the fact that re-infection with COVID-19 is possible, vaccine should be offered to you regardless of whether you already had COVID-19 infection. CDC is providing recommendations to federal, state, and local governments about WHO SHOULD BE VACCINATED FIRST.

• At this time, experts do not know how long someone is protected from getting sick again after recovering from COVID-19. The immunity someone gains from having an infection, called natural immunity, varies from person to person. Some early evidence suggests natural immunity may not last very long.

• We won’t know how long immunity produced by vaccination lasts until we have more data on how well the vaccines work.

• Both natural immunity and vaccine-induced immunity are important aspects of COVID-19 that experts are trying to learn more about, and CDC will keep the public informed as new evidence becomes available.
COVID-19 MYTHS vs FACTS

Will a COVID-19 vaccination protect me from getting sick with COVID-19?

- Yes. COVID-19 vaccination works by teaching your immune system how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19, and this protects you from getting sick with COVID-19.
- Being protected from getting sick is important because even though many people with COVID-19 have only a mild illness, others may get a severe illness, have long-term health effects, or even die. There is no way to know how COVID-19 will affect you, even if you don’t have an increased risk of developing severe complications.
COVID-19 Preventive Measures

Social Distance
• Keep at least a six feet distance

Cover Coughs and Sneezes
• Use tissue or inside of elbow
• Wash Hands Immediately

Stay Home if Sick
IN CONCLUSION

FACE COVERING REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES.

PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING (At least 6 feet.)

WASH HANDS OFTEN (At least 20 seconds.)

DESPITE WHAT YOU MAY HAVE HEARD, YOU SHOULD WEAR A MASK
THANK YOU, For Your Attention!

“BEHOLD THE GREEN AND GOLD!!!”

NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY

We see the future in you.

We See The Future In You!!!
CLICK OR COPY AND PASTE THE LINKS BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

- HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/CORONAVIRUS/2019-NCOV/VACCINES/FACTS.HTML
- HTTPS://WWW.WASHINGTONPOST.COM/HEALTH/2021/01/27/DUOUBLE-MASK-VARIANTS-GUIDANCE/