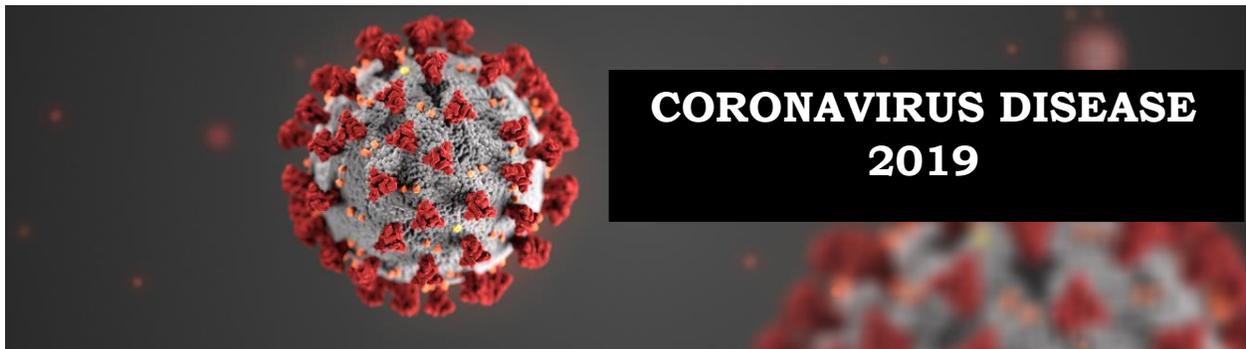




# City of Coral Gables

## Emergency Management

### Coronavirus Traveler Information



The Division of Emergency Management is actively monitoring the development of the current respiratory virus known as **Coronavirus (COVID-19)**.

There are no known cases of the virus in the City of Coral Gables, Miami Dade County, or the State of Florida. All measures; up to this point, are precautionary and educational in nature as there is no threat to Coral Gables residents or the residents of Miami Dade County.

Emergency Management has been working in conjunction with the CDC, Miami Dade County Health Department's and Miami Dade County Office of Emergency Management.

All protective actions, educational material, and guidelines must be in strict compliance with CDC guidelines.

### **Situation**

#### **United States:**

Imported cases of COVID-19 in travelers have been detected in the U.S. Person-to-person spread of COVID-19 also has been seen among close contacts of returned travelers from China, but at this time, this virus is NOT currently spreading in the community in the United States.

#### **The State of Florida:**

Though no cases have been reported in Florida to date, the Department is coordinating closely with our local partners to investigate, confirm, contain and report any suspected cases.

#### **City of Coral Gables:**

No known cases have been reported. The Communication Center (911) HAS NOT received any calls related to the Coronavirus.



### **Related Symptoms:**

Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness. For confirmed Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases, reported illnesses have ranged from mild symptoms to severe illness.

**When signs and symptoms are presented, it is important to gather additional pertinent information that includes recent travel itineraries to high risk countries (example China, and North Korea) or exposure to a patient LABORATORY confirmed to have the Coronavirus.**

- There are reported cases in other countries, but the level of exposure is not deemed to be high at this time. The CDC will update the list of countries as needed.

**The symptoms are similar to the cold and flu. A person exhibiting these signs and symptoms does not mean they are suspect for Coronavirus.**

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) believes at this time that symptoms of COVID-19 may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after exposure. This is based on what has been seen previously as the incubation period.



## How COVID-19 Spreads

Current understanding about how the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spreads is largely based on what is known about similar coronaviruses.

### **Person-to-person spread**

The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person.

- Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet)
- Via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

### **Spread from contact with infected surfaces or objects**

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

### **When does spread happen?**

- People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest).
- Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms; there have been reports of this with this new coronavirus, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

### **How efficiently does the virus spread?**

How easily a virus spreads from person-to-person can vary. Some viruses are highly contagious (like measles), while other viruses are less so. Another factor is whether the spread continues over multiple generations of people (if spread is sustained). The virus that causes COVID-19 seems to be spreading easily and sustainably in Hubei province and other parts of China. In the United States, spread from person-to-person has occurred only among a few close contacts and has not spread any further to date.



## Prevention

There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus. However, as a reminder, CDC always recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases, including:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- 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.
- Follow CDC's recommendations for using a facemask.
  - CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory diseases, including COVID-19.
  - Facemasks should be used by people who show symptoms of COVID-19 to help prevent the spread of the disease to others. The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).
- 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.

## What to Do If You Are Sick With Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

If you develop a fever and symptoms of respiratory illness, such as cough or shortness of breath, within 14 days after travel from China, you should call ahead to a healthcare professional and mention your recent travel or close contact. If you have had close contact with someone showing these symptoms who has recently traveled from this area, you should call ahead to a healthcare professional and mention your close contact and their recent travel. Your healthcare professional will work with your state's public health department and CDC to determine if you need to be tested for COVID-19.

**DIAL 911 from any telephone if you are experiencing an Emergency**



# Coronavirus Disease 2019 Information for Travel

## Warning Level 3

CDC recommends that travelers avoid all nonessential travel to the following destinations:

- [China Travel](#)
- [South Korea](#)

## Alert Level 2

These destinations are experiencing sustained community transmission of respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The virus can spread from person to person. Older adults and those with chronic medical conditions should consider postponing nonessential travel.

- [Iran](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Japan](#)

## Watch Level 1

CDC does not recommend canceling or postponing travel to the following destinations. Travelers should practice usual precautions.

- [Hong Kong](#)

### Other Destinations with Risk of Community Spread

- [Singapore](#)
- [Taiwan](#)
- [Thailand](#)

Community spread means people have been infected with the virus, including some who are not sure how or where they became infected. At this time, the extent of virus spread is not sustained or widespread enough to meet the criteria for a travel health notice.





# HEALTH ALERT: *Travelers from China*

There is an outbreak of respiratory illness in China.

**Travelers are required to be monitored for up to 14 days after leaving China.**

Travelers should stay home and monitor their health within this 14-day period.

A health official will contact you to give additional instructions.

**Take your temperature with a thermometer 2 times a day and watch your health.**

If you develop a fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), cough, or have difficulty breathing:

- Call your health department for advice before seeking care.
- If you can't reach your health department, call ahead before going to a doctor's office or emergency room.
- Tell them your symptoms and that you were in China.



For more information: [www.cdc.gov/nCoV](http://www.cdc.gov/nCoV)

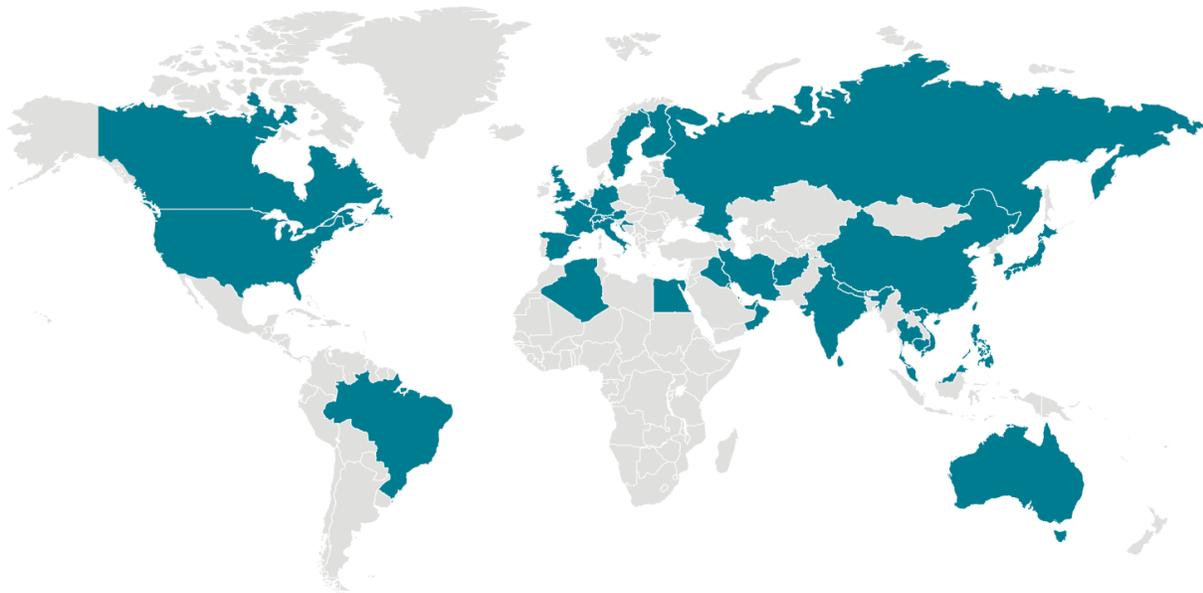
CS-31-4423-D-02/03/2020



# Locations with Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

## Global Map

*As of 4:00 p.m. ET February 26, 2020*



# **Travel: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers**

## **Canceling or Postponing Travel**

### **Should I cancel my trip?**

CDC provides recommendations on postponing or canceling travel. These are called travel notices and are based on assessment of the potential health risks involved with traveling to a certain area. A list of destinations with travel notices is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>.

**Warning Level 3:** CDC recommends travelers avoid all nonessential travel to destinations with level 3 travel notices because of the risk of getting COVID-19.

**Alert Level 2:** Because COVID-19 can be more serious in older adults and those with chronic medical conditions, people in these groups should talk to a healthcare provider and consider postponing travel to destinations with level 2 travel notices.

**Watch Level 1:** CDC does not recommend canceling or postponing travel to destinations with level 1 travel notices because the risk of COVID-19 is thought to be low. If you travel, take the following routine precautions:

- Avoid contact with sick people.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Clean your hands often by washing them with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains 60%–95% alcohol. Soap and water should be used if hands are visibly dirty.
  - It is especially important to clean hands after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after coughing, sneezing or blowing your nose.



# **Air or Cruise Travel**

## **Is it safe to go on a cruise?**

Cruises put large numbers of people, often from countries around the world, in frequent and close contact with each other. This can promote the spread of respiratory viruses, such as the virus that causes COVID-19. You may get sick from close contact with an infected person or by touching contaminated surfaces.

To reduce spread of respiratory viruses, including COVID-19, CDC recommends that crew members and passengers:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- 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 that contains 60%–95% alcohol.
- Stay in your cabin when you are sick and let the onboard medical center know immediately if you develop a fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), begin to feel feverish, or have other symptoms (such as cough, runny nose, shortness of breath, or sore throat).

## **What is the risk of getting COVID-19 on an airplane?**

Because of how air circulates and is filtered on airplanes, most viruses and other germs do not spread easily on airplanes. Although the risk of infection on an airplane is low, travelers should try to avoid contact with sick passengers and wash their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer that contain 60%–95% alcohol.

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What happens if there is a sick passenger on a flight?

Under current federal regulations, pilots must report to CDC all illnesses and deaths before arriving to the United States. If a sick traveler is considered to be a public health risk, CDC works with local and state health departments and international public health agencies to [contact passengers and crew](#) exposed to that sick traveler—according to CDC disease protocols.



## **Returning from Travel**

How are travelers from China being screened when they enter the United States?

At this time, American citizens, lawful permanent residents, and family members (as specified in the [Presidential Proclamation external icon](#)) who have been in China in the past 14 days will be allowed to enter the United States. Those travelers will be directed to one of 11 US airports and will be screened for fever and symptoms and asked questions about their travel in China and exposure. Those travelers will have some level of restriction on their movement depending on their health and travel history.

For more information: [Travelers from China Arriving in the United States](#)

What if I recently traveled to an area affected by COVID-19 and got sick?

If you were in a country with a COVID-19 outbreak and feel sick with fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, within 14 days after you left, you should

- Seek medical advice – Call ahead before you go to a doctor’s office or emergency room. Tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms.
- Avoid contact with others.
- Not travel on public transportation while sick.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when coughing or sneezing.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds to avoid spreading the virus to others.
- Wash your hands with soap and water immediately after coughing, sneezing or blowing your nose.
- If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains 60%–95% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.



## **Business Travel**

After returning from China, when can employees return to work?

Currently, anyone who enters the United States after being in China during the past 14 days will have some level of restrictions on their movements.

- Travelers from Hubei Province will be quarantined and actively monitored in a location to be determined by public health authorities for up to 14 days.
- Travelers from other parts of China who do not have any symptoms are being asked to monitor their health and practice social distancing for 14 days.

Social distancing means remaining out of:

- Public places where close contact with others may occur (such as shopping centers, movie theaters, stadiums).
- Workplaces (unless the person works in an office space that allows distancing from others).
- Schools and other classroom settings.
- Local public transportation (such as on a bus, subway, taxi, ride share, plane, ship)

These restrictions are to be in effect for 14 days from the time the person was possibly exposed.

Should businesses recommend facemasks or other protective equipment during travel?

CDC does not recommend travelers wear facemasks to protect themselves from COVID-19. You may choose to wear a mask, but it is more important that you take these steps.



# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

For a list of all of our FAQ's, click on the following link:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html>

