



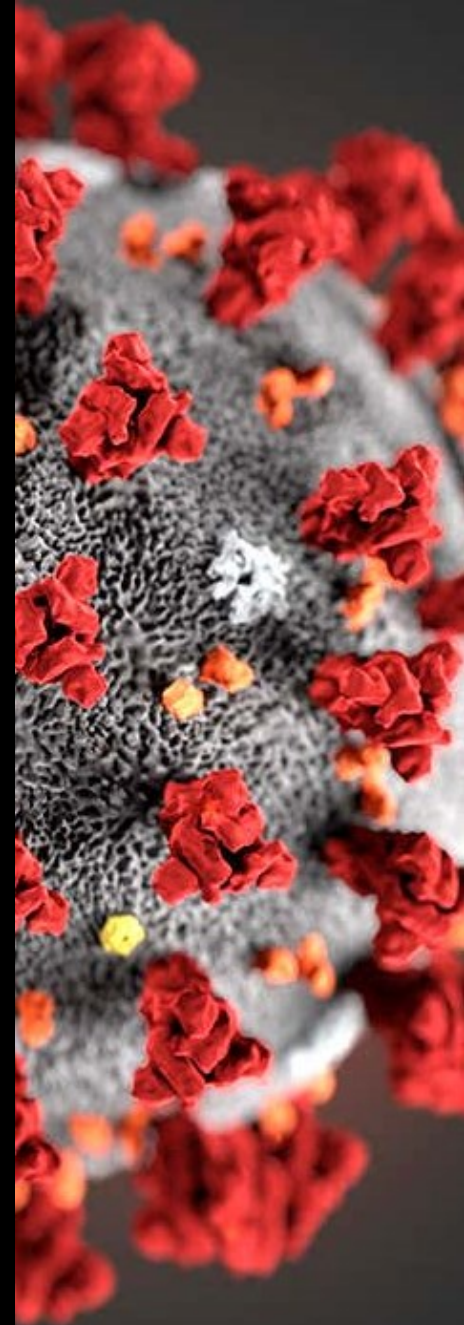
COVID-19 Online Awareness

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WHO Recommendations

Be **SMART** & inform yourself about
#coronavirus



Follow accurate public health advice
from WHO & your local health authority



Follow the news on latest
coronavirus updates



To avoid spreading rumors, always
check the source you are getting
information from



Don't spread rumors

Learn more to Be **READY** for #COVID19:
www.who.int/COVID-19



Be **READY** for #coronavirus

WHO is giving advice on how
to protect ourselves & others:

Be **SAFE** from coronavirus infection

Be **SMART** & inform yourself about it

Be **KIND** & support one another

Learn more about #COVID19 & share with
your loved ones: www.who.int/COVID-19



WHO Recommendations

Be **SAFE** from #coronavirus

if you are 60+ or if you have an underlying condition like:



Cardiovascular disease



Respiratory condition



Diabetes

by avoiding crowded areas or places where you might interact with people who are sick.

Learn more to Be **READY** for #COVID19:
www.who.int/COVID-19



Protect yourself and others from getting sick

Wash your hands



- after coughing or sneezing
- when caring for the sick
- before, during and after you prepare food
- before eating
- after toilet use
- when hands are visibly dirty
- after handling animals or animal waste



WHO Recommendations

Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing **cover mouth and nose** with flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water after coughing or sneezing and when caring for the sick



Reduce your risk of **coronavirus** infection:



Clean hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub

Cover nose and mouth when coughing and sneezing with tissue or flexed elbow



Avoid close contact with anyone with cold or flu-like symptoms

Thoroughly cook meat and eggs



Avoid unprotected contact with live wild or farm animals



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

To prevent COVID-19 it is safest to avoid physical contact when greeting. Safe greetings include a wave, a nod, or a bow.

How should I greet another person to avoid catching the new coronavirus?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body. Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.

Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

Yes. Respiratory viruses can be passed by shaking hands and touching your eyes, nose and mouth.

Greet people with a wave, a nod or a bow instead.

Should I avoid shaking hands because of the new coronavirus?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.

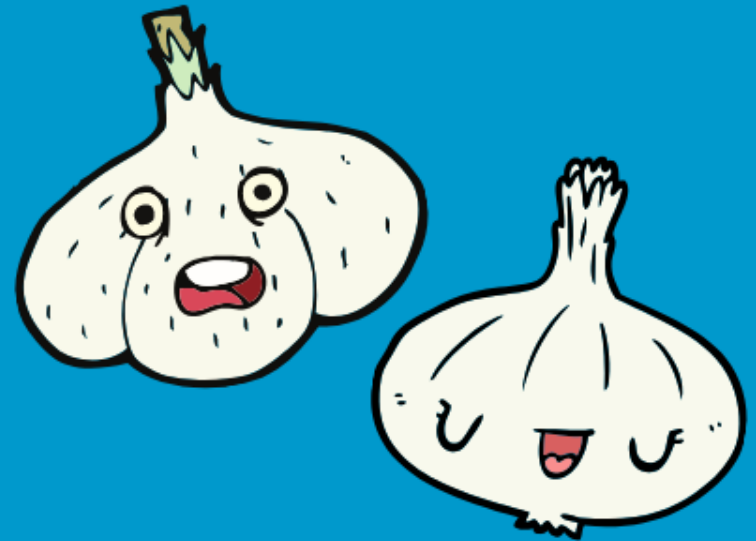
Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. **However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)**

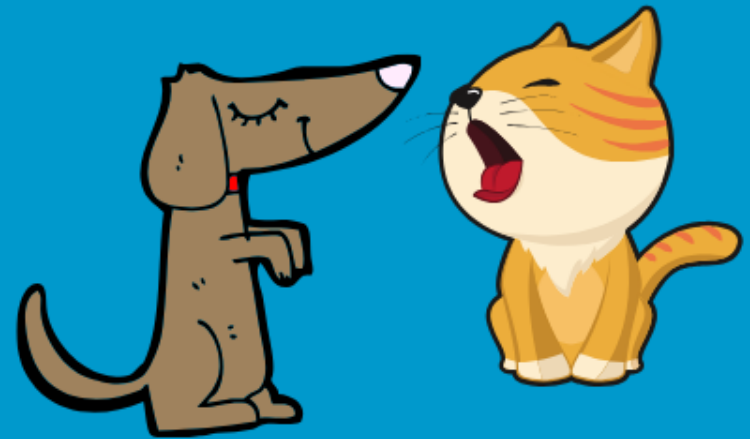
Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

At present, there is **no evidence that companion animals / pets such as dogs or cats can be infected with the new coronavirus.** However, it is always a good idea to **wash your hands with soap and water after contact with pets.** This protects you against various common bacteria such as E. coli and Salmonella that can pass between pets and humans.

Can pets at home spread the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)?



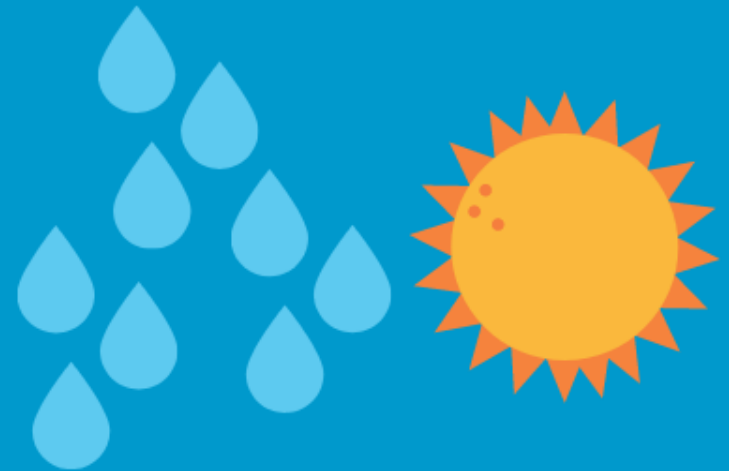
COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

FACT:
The new coronavirus can be transmitted in areas with hot and humid climates



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C, regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

FACT:
Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease



#Coronavirus #COVID19

COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

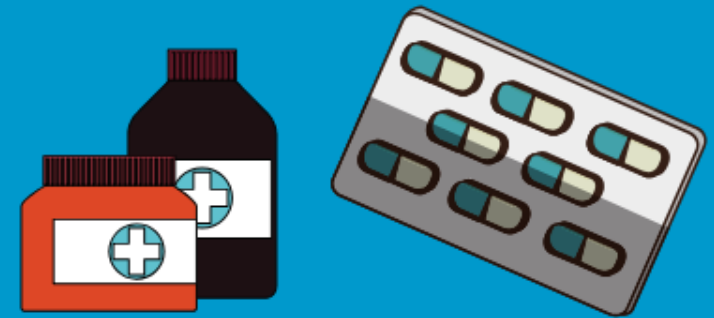
The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?



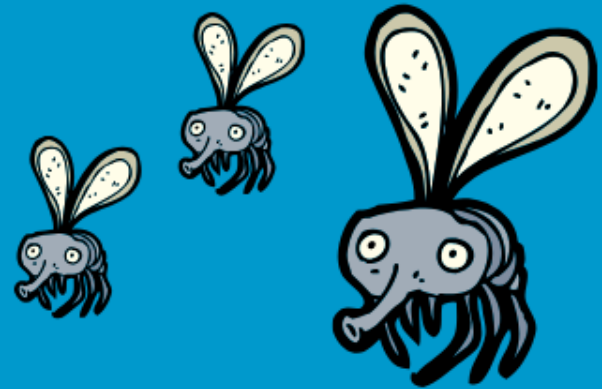
COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

FACT:
The new coronavirus
CANNOT
be transmitted through
mosquito bites



#Coronavirus

#COVID19

COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?



COVID-19 • Questions and Answers

No. Regularly washing your bare hands offers more protection against catching COVID-19 than wearing rubber gloves.

You can still pick up COVID-19 contamination on rubber gloves. If you then touch your face, the contamination goes from your glove to your face and can infect you.

Is wearing rubber gloves while out in public effective in preventing the new coronavirus infection?

