## Who is at Higher Risk for COVID-19 (Coronavirus)?

Early information out of China, where COVID-19 first started, shows that some people are at higher risk of getting very sick from this illness. This includes:

- Older adults
- People who have serious chronic medical conditions like:
  - Heart disease
  - Diabetes
  - Lung disease

If you are at higher risk for serious illness from COVID-19 because of your age or because you have a serious long-term health problem, it is extra important for you to take actions to reduce your risk of getting sick with the disease.

# If you are at higher risk of getting very sick from COVID-19, you should:

- Stock up on supplies.
- Take everyday precautions to <u>keep space between yourself</u> and others.
- When you go out in public, keep away from others who are sick, limit close contact and wash your hands often.
- Avoid crowds as much as possible.
- Avoid cruise travel and non-essential air travel.
- During a COVID-19 outbreak in your community, stay home as much as possible to further reduce your risk of being exposed.

# Watch for symptoms and emergency warning signs

- Pay attention for potential COVID-19 <u>symptoms including, fever, cough, and shortness</u>
   <u>of breath.</u> If you feel like you are developing symptoms, call your doctor.
- If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately. In adults, **emergency warning signs\*:** 
  - o **Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath**
  - o Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
  - o New confusion or inability to arouse
  - Bluish lips or face



<sup>\*</sup>This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.

### **Get Ready for COVID-19 Now**

#### Have supplies on hand

- Contact your healthcare provider to ask about obtaining extra necessary medications to have on hand in case there is an outbreak of COVID-19 in your community and you need to stay home for a prolonged period of time.
- o If you cannot get extra medications, consider using mail-order for medications.
- Be sure you have over-the-counter medicines and medical supplies (tissues, etc.) to treat fever and other symptoms. Most people will be able to recover from COVID-19 at home.
- Have enough household items and groceries on hand so that you will be prepared to stay at home for a period of time.

### Have a plan for if you get sick

- Consult with your health care provider for more information about monitoring your health for symptoms suggestive of COVID-19.
- Stay in touch with others by phone or email. You may need to ask for help from friends, family, neighbors, community health workers, etc. if you become sick.
- o Determine who can provide you with care if your caregiver gets sick.

#### • Take everyday precautions

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick
- o Take everyday preventive actions
  - Clean your hands often
  - Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially
    after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing, or having been in a public place.
  - If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
  - To the extent possible, avoid touching high-touch surfaces in public places elevator buttons, door handles, handrails, handshaking with people, etc. Use a tissue or your sleeve to cover your hand or finger if you must touch something.
  - Wash your hands after touching surfaces in public places.
  - Avoid touching your face, nose, eyes, etc.
  - Clean and disinfect your home to remove germs: practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces (for example: tables, doorknobs, light switches, handles, desks, toilets, faucets, sinks & cell phones)
  - Avoid crowds, especially in poorly ventilated spaces. Your risk of exposure to respiratory viruses like COVID-19 may increase in crowded, closed-in settings with little air circulation if there are people in the crowd who are sick.
  - Avoid all non-essential travel including plane trips, and especially avoid embarking on cruise ships.

Source: cdc.gov