goinvo

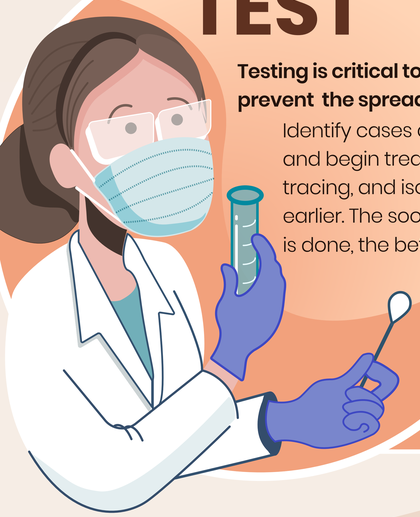
STOP COVID-19 IN ITS TRACKS

(AS OF 16.JUN.20)

During a pandemic, as new treatments and vaccines are developed and equipment is manufactured, **containing the virus spread is critical.** The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a comprehensive approach of testing, treating, and tracing as a critical backbone to response.

The new disease is spreading throughout population

TEST



Testing is critical to prevent the spread. Identify cases quickly and begin treatment, tracing, and isolation earlier. The sooner testing is done, the better.

Consult
When a patient has symptoms, clinicians use diagnostic guidelines to determine if a test is necessary.

Collect
A healthcare provider takes a sample from a patient and sends it to a designated lab approved by FDA. (Clinical labs, public health labs and commercial labs.)

Report
The result is reported back to the medical provider, local public health department, and patient.

Notify
A positive result is reported as a presumptive case. Once confirmed, contact tracing begins.

Increase testing capacity to encompass everyone with symptoms and their close contacts, and **repeat testing over time.**

In the U.S., **a lack of testing** is a problem and has been since the beginning of the crisis.[4]

How much testing does the U.S. need?
The WHO advises a **benchmark of 10% positive tests or lower.** The lower the percentage of tests that come back positive, the better.

The number of tests conducted per day is still **below** proposed benchmarks from experts.

Current Nationwide
(average in May 2020)
300,000[1,5]
tests per day

Recommended
by Harvard's Global Health Institute
900,000[2]
tests per day

TREAT

Treatment involves care for the infected and isolation to prevent further spread.

Monitor
Measure your temperature twice per day and stay in touch with doctors.

Isolate
All confirmed and suspected cases should isolate away from other people and animals.

Care at home
Patients with mild to moderate symptoms can isolate and recover at home.

Hospitalization
Patients with critical symptoms or risk factors for severe illness should be monitored and hospitalized.

Increase supply, decrease demand. Expand health care capacity, while flattening the curve.

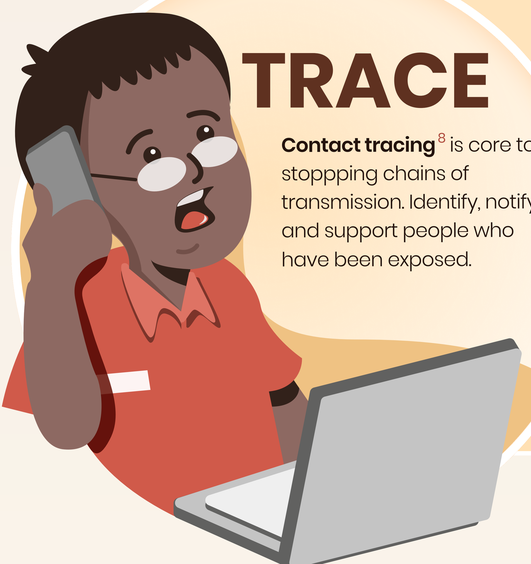
Symptoms can range from mild to critical
Numbers are based on the largest cohort done in China

Critical
5%[3]
Respiratory failure, shock, or multiorgan system dysfunction

Severe
14%[3]
Dyspnea, hypoxia, or >50% lung involvement on imaging

Mild to Moderate
81%[3]
Fever, cough, fatigue, or mild pneumonia

TRACE



Contact tracing[8] is core to stoppping chains of transmission. Identify, notify, and support people who have been exposed.

Identify contact
Interview patient and determine who has been in contact since onset of illness.

List
Notify every contact listed. Inform them of their exposure. For high risk cases, quarantine or isolation can be required.

Follow-up
Monitor all contacts who are at risk. If asymptomatic, stay home for 14 days and watch for symptoms. If symptomatic, isolate and get tested.

How many contact tracers do we need?
NACCHO recommended **30 contact tracers per 100,000 people during a pandemic.**[6,7]

Existing disease detectives
in the US, before the outbreak
2,200

Expected
during a pandemic
100,000+[7]
This is 46 times more than normal!

Diversity, diversity, diversity
Developing trust is crucial, particularly in minority or distressed communities, which are often the worst hit.

The goal is to **erase the disease.**