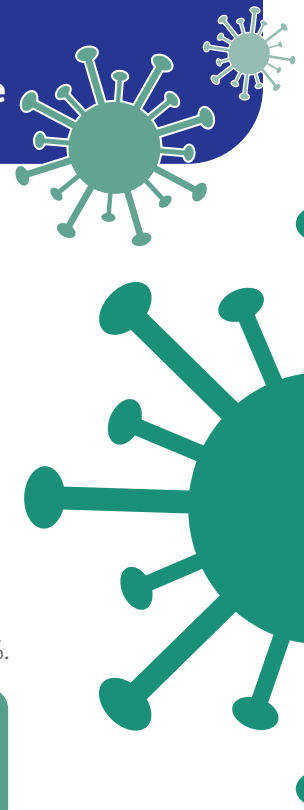


Fact sheet - SARS-CoV-2 (Novel Coronavirus) and COVID-19 Disease



Coronaviruses (CoV) are a broad family of viruses named after the crown-like spikes on their surface. They typically cause mild to moderate upper respiratory tract disease in humans, but can also cause more severe infections such as pneumonia and other lower respiratory tract infections. There are some coronaviruses that can be transmitted from animals to people.

In Jan 2020 a novel CoV was identified in several hundred people in Wuhan China, most of whom had contact with the same seafood market in Wuhan. The virus has now been formally named SARS-CoV-2 as it is very similar to the SARS-CoV that caused the outbreak in 2002/2003. The disease caused by SARS-COV-2 is called COVID-19 (coronavirus disease). Person to person transmission is likely with coronaviruses and there is demonstrated evidence of secondary transmission from person to person with this virus as well.

So far the people infected have had pneumonia, but otherwise mild symptoms with only a lower percentage of deaths than other coronavirus infections, with 10-20% of those infected requiring hospitalization for more severe forms of the disease. For comparison, SARS-CoV had a mortality rate of 9.6% (9.6% of those people infected died from the disease) and MERS-CoV has a mortality rate of 34.5%.



The incubation period is 1-14 days, but can be longer in rare cases. People are most contagious when showing symptoms.

SYMPTOMS

- High fever (over 101F or 38.3C)
- Cough
- Breathing difficulties

How SARS-CoV-2 spread from animals to people



Bats and game animals



Visiting seafood market, contact with live or dead animals



People handling the animals or exposed to their secretions

How SARS-CoV-2 spreads from person to person



Person to person transmission



By droplets

Made when infected people cough, sneeze or talk



Touching

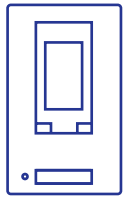
Contaminated objects or surfaces



Prevention



- Observe good infection prevention practices to minimise risk when handling, housing and transferring animals
- Minimise direct or prolonged contact with sick people and animals
- Wear protective clothing when in contact with animals and infected people
- CoV are easily killed on environmental surfaces so disinfect frequently touched surfaces often using a healthcare grade disinfectant such as Oxivir



Sanitize hands using alcohol based hand rub

Use alcohol hand rub unless hands are visibly soiled.

Or



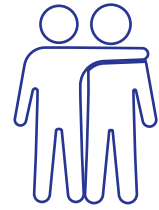
Frequent handwashing

Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.



Cover your mouth and nose

With a tissue or sleeve when coughing, sneezing and preparing & cooking food.



Avoid close contact

With anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness.

Know your SARS-CoV-2 facts



Read our educational & procedural information.



People with COVID-19 should not prepare food or serve beverages for others until their symptoms have resolved.



Encourage employees to:

- Visit doctor if sick
- Perform hand hygiene routinely
- Clean and disinfect impacted area

Prevention solutions

AHP® Hydrogen Peroxide Disinfectants combine low levels of hydrogen peroxide with surfactants and chelants to provide:

- Realistic contact times that kill pathogens before surfaces dry
- Excellent staff safety profile - can be used without personal protective equipment
- Strong cleaning ability to reduce environmental bioburden
- Excellent sustainability profile to reduce environmental impact
- Available in a range of formats including prewetted disposable



IntelliCare Hand Hygiene Program

- Innovative dispenser including patented hybrid manual/touchless
- Full product range and formats from a single dispenser
- Trusted brands, such as Lux, for a more home-like experience

