

January 28 Information Regarding Coronavirus

To the UF Community:

The University of Findlay strives to provide information that is helpful in supporting the health, safety and well-being of everyone in our campus community. In support of that goal, the University is providing this information bulletin designed to describe the signs and symptoms of the novel coronavirus, the known routes of transmission, and prevention and treatment best practices. While there are no known cases of the novel coronavirus in Ohio, we are sharing this information so individuals who have or will be traveling internationally have it as a resource. Should you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact the Cosiano Health Center at 419-434-4550.



Human Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Information Sheet

This bulletin is approved for distribution to the University of Findlay Community. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is closely monitoring a new break of respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This virus has resulted in more than a thousand confirmed cases of infection in China, including cases outside Wuhan City. Additional cases have been identified in a growing number of international locations including the United States, most likely transmitted by those who have traveled to and from affected areas in China.

Symptoms of 2019-nCoV viral infection may include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Human coronavirus can sometimes cause lower-respiratory tract illness, such as pneumonia or bronchitis. This is more common in people with cardiopulmonary disease, people with weakened immune systems, infants, and older adults.

The incubation period for 2019-nCoV is believed to be 2-14 days, meaning that an individual may not experience symptoms for up to 14 days from the date of infection, but may still be able to transmit the virus, even without symptoms.

Human coronavirus is most-commonly spread from an infected person to others through:

- the air by coughing and sneezing
- close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands
- touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes before washing your hands
- rarely, fecal contamination

There are currently no vaccines available against human coronavirus infection. You may be able to reduce your risk of infection by doing the following:

- wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
- avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands
- avoid close contact with people who are ill or exhibit symptoms of infection
- avoid unnecessary travel to locations where viral outbreak is more profound

If you have travelled to a location where viral outbreak is more profound and/or begin to experience symptoms of infection, you can help protect yourself and others by doing the following:

- stay home while you are sick
- avoid close contact with others
- cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands
- clean and disinfect objects and surfaces
- seek medical treatment and disclose your travel history if you have been in an affected area and begin to experience symptoms

Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), January 26, 2020

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