



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Update

Infectious Disease Epidemiology and Outbreak Response Bureau

March 3, 2020

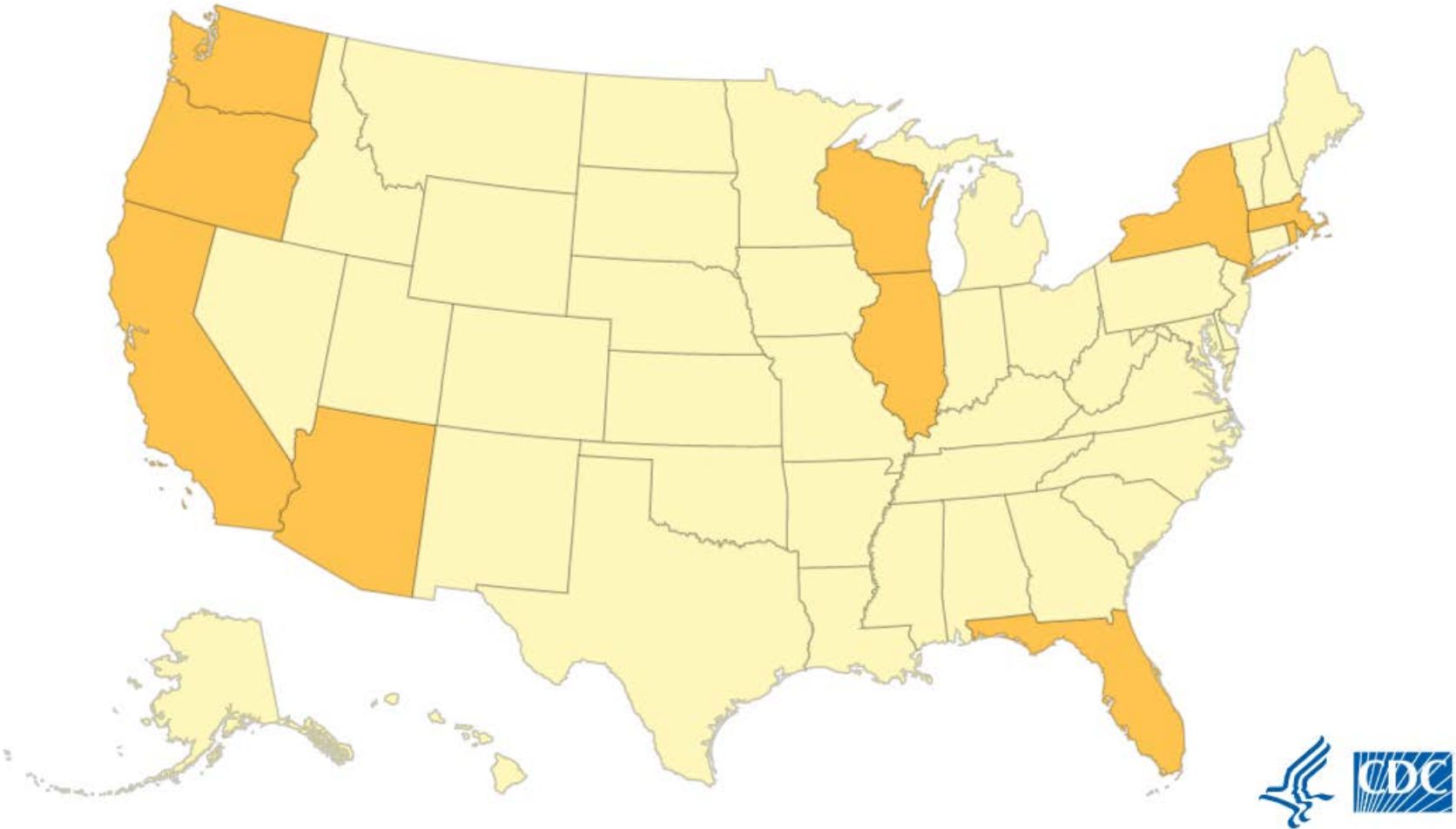
The information in this presentation is current as of March 3, 2020, unless otherwise noted, and subject to change.

Interim Events

- New CDC PUI criteria released
- Multiple instances of community spread in U.S. (WA, CA, OR)
- COVID-19 deaths in U.S.
- Cases identified in new states, including RI, NY, FL
- More new cases outside China than in China
- Changes in travel notices and restrictions

Epi Update

States with Confirmed and Presumptive Positive Cases of COVID-19*



5 Source: CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/>, accessed March 3, 2020



Cases in the U.S.

(Excluding people repatriated to U.S.)

COVID-19: Confirmed and Presumptive Positive Cases in the United States*

	Confirmed	Presumptive Positive**	Total Confirmed & Presumptive Positive
Travel-related	12	5	17
Person-to-person spread	4	22	26
Total cases	16	27	43

Data updated March 2, 2020

Source: www.cdc.gov, accessed March 3, 2020

Cases Among Persons Repatriated to the U.S.

COVID-19: Cases among Persons Repatriated to the United States

	Positive
Wuhan, China	3
<i>Diamond Princess Cruise Ship</i> [†]	45

[†] Cases have laboratory confirmation and may or may not have been symptomatic.

Data updated March 2, 2020

Source: www.cdc.gov, accessed March 3, 2020

Maryland: COVID-19 Cases and PUI

- Number of patients approved with testing for COVID-19: 13
- Number of tests pending at CDC: 7
- Number of negative tests: 6
- Number of laboratory-confirmed cases: 0

Testing and case counts posted at <http://health.maryland.gov/coronavirus>

Data current as of March 3, 2020 10:00am

PUI Criteria

Criteria to Guide Evaluation of PUI for COVID-19

Clinical Features	&	Epidemiologic Risk
Fever ¹ or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g. cough or shortness of breath)	AND	Any person, including healthcare workers ² , who has had close contact ³ with a laboratory-confirmed ⁴ COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ and signs/symptoms of a lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) requiring hospitalization	AND	A history of travel from affected geographic areas ⁵ (see below) within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ with severe acute lower respiratory illness (e.g., pneumonia, ARDS) requiring hospitalization and without alternative explanatory diagnosis (e.g., influenza) ⁶	AND	No source of exposure has been identified

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/clinical-criteria.html>

Geographic Areas with Sustained Transmission (Community or Widespread)

Last updated February 28, 2020

- China ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))
- Iran ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))
- Italy ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))
- Japan ([Level 2 Travel Health Notice](#))
- South Korea ([Level 3 Travel Health Notice](#))

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/clinical-criteria.html>

Key points in considering testing

- Case by case basis
- Low threshold to review with MDH
- Likely alternate diagnosis
- Thorough infectious workup (as reasonably available)

Is an Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR) required to evaluate all patients with confirmed COVID-19 and COVID-19 PUIs?

- Evaluation of PUIs and those with confirmed COVID-19 should occur in either an AIIR or an exam room with the door closed.
- There might not be a sufficient number of AIIRs to care for all of these patients.
- AIIRs should be prioritized for the care of hospitalized patients who are symptomatic with severe illness and for those needing procedures that could generate infectious aerosols.
- Regardless of the presence of an AIIR, **healthcare personnel should wear all recommended personal protective equipment (i.e., gown, gloves, N-95 or higher-level respirator and eye protection) when caring for these patients.**

13 Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/infection-prevention-control-faq.html>, Accessed March 3, 2020

If a patient does not strictly meet the criteria for being a PUI, does that mean that COVID-19 is ruled out and I do not need to follow the IPC for healthcare personnel?

- Failure to meet a PUI does not definitively exclude the possibility of COVID-19
- All patients should be managed using Standard Precautions. Transmission-Based Precautions should be added to Standard Precautions based on the patient's clinical syndrome and likely etiologic agents.
- If COVID-19 is suspected, the patient should be managed using Standard, Contact, and Airborne Precautions with eye protection until the diagnosis is excluded.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/infection-prevention-control-faq.html>, Accessed March 3, 2020

If COVID-19 is considered a possible diagnosis for a patient, what discharge instructions should patients receive?

- Stay home except to get medical care
- Monitor your symptoms
- Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home
- Call ahead before visiting your doctor
- Wear a facemask
- Cover your coughs and sneezes
- Clean your hands often
- Avoid sharing personal household items
- Clean all “high-touch” surfaces everyday

Lab Update

Dr. Robert Myers, Director, MDH Laboratories Administration



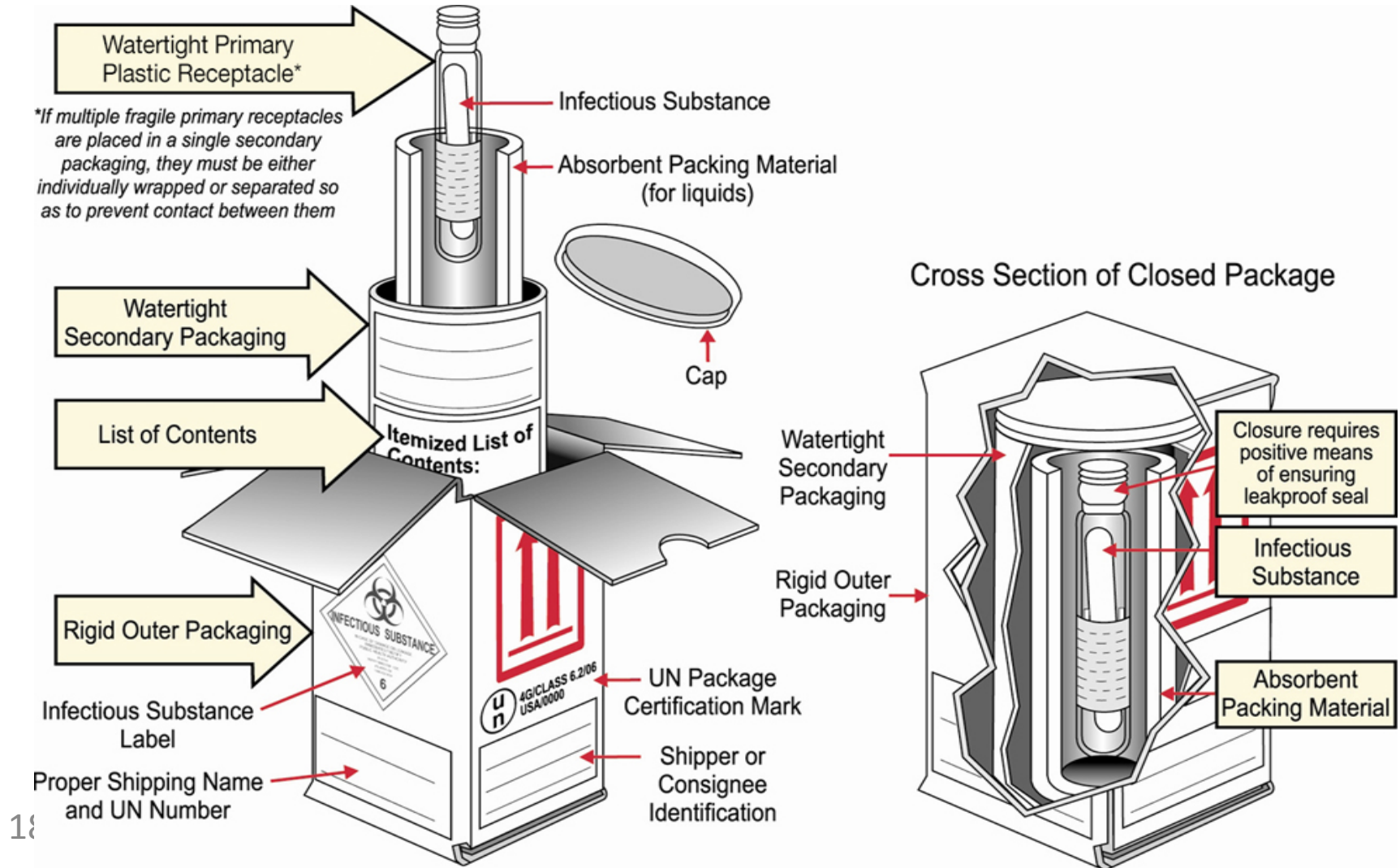
Packaging and Shipping Specimens for COVID-19 Testing

Robert A. Myers Ph.D. , Director

Maryland Department of Health Laboratories Administration

February 20, 2020

Packaging and Shipping Clinical Specimens Diagram (Basic Triple Packaging)



IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SHIPPER TO COMPLY WITH ALL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING THE SHIPPING OF INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES.

IATA

PROGRAMS | POLICY | PUBLICATIONS | SERVICES | TRAINING | EVENTS | PRESSROOM

You & IATA

Home > Programs > Cargo > Dangerous Goods (HAZMAT)

PROGRAMS

- Cargo
- Dangerous Goods (HAZMAT)**
 - DG Documentation
 - Lithium Batteries
 - Passenger Corner
 - Shipper's Declaration
 - DG Training
 - FAQs
- Live Animals
- STB Cargo
- Digital Cargo
- Cargo Security
- Cargo Operations
- Cargo IQ
- Pharma & Healthcare

Dangerous Goods

Setting the standards leads to safety

Some items may endanger the safety of an aircraft or persons on board it. The air transportation of these dangerous materials can either be forbidden or restricted. IATA leads industry efforts to ensure the safe handling of dangerous goods in air shipping. We provide a great variety of technical knowledge, products, services and training solutions, tailored to satisfy industry needs.

The definition of standards for documentation, handling and training, as well as their promotion and use, contributed to achieving a very high degree of safety in the transportation of dangerous goods by air.

Dangerous Goods Regulations

IATA works closely with local governments and ICAO in the development of regulations. This way, we ensure that the rules and guidelines on dangerous goods transportation are effective and efficient.

The **IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)** manual is the global reference for shipping dangerous goods by air and the only standard recognized by airlines.

Training

Competency-based training and assessment (CBTA)

The 61st edition of the dangerous goods regulation, provides the industry with details related to the changes to:

- Appendix 1.1.5 - The impending revised training requirement provisions as agreed by ICAO DG/27

530K visitors/month

2.2M page views/month

See **advertising opportunities** on iata.org

Related Links

- Dangerous Goods Board (DGB) Workgroup
- Airlines Magazine
- Lithium battery limits included in DGR revisions

More information

DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS

Stop.Think.Check.

Shipping Potentially Infectious Materials Certification Training Requirements

- Individuals who package potentially infectious materials (Division 6.2 materials as defined by the DOT) must be trained and certified
- On-line training for certification or re-certification (every 2 years) is available from the CDC TRAIN program:
train.org/cdctrain/course/1075969/

The screenshot shows the CDC TRAIN website interface. At the top right, there is a 'Log In or Create Account' link. The main navigation menu on the left includes 'HOME', 'COURSE CATALOG', 'CALENDAR', 'RESOURCES', and 'HELP', along with a search bar labeled 'Search TRAIN'. The main content area displays the course title 'Packaging and Shipping Division 6.2 Materials: What the Laboratorian Should Know'. Below the title is a 'Back' button and a message: 'To access this content, you first need to create an account. If you already have an account, please login.' The course is categorized as 'Web-Based Training - Self-Study', 'ID 1075969', and 'Skill Level: Introductory'. It has a 4.5-star rating from 3604 ratings. A note states: 'NOTE: THERE IS NO CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT FOR THIS COURSE. UPON COMPLETING THIS COURSE A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION WILL BE PROVIDED.' The course title is repeated, and it is noted as 'Sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Laboratory Training Network'. There are 'About', 'Contacts', and 'Reviews' tabs. An 'Attributes' section is partially visible, showing 'Sponsor: CDC - Laboratory Training Team' and 'Organization: CDC CSELS DLS Laboratory Training'.

Transport of Specimens to the MDH Lab

- The MDH Lab has a contract with a private company that can dispatch a courier to pick-up and deliver specimens in emergency situations
- For local, extremely time sensitive testing the MDH Lab staff can pick-up specimens from your location
- Local Health Department staff may also volunteer to courier the properly packaged specimens to the MDH Lab
- With proper coordination you can use your organization's courier or use the routine MDH Lab courier system that picks up specimens from the local health departments on weekdays(M-F)

Travel

CDC Travel Notice Updates

- **Widespread sustained transmission and restrictions on entry to U.S. (Level 3 Health Notice)**
 - China
 - Iran (new)
- **Widespread sustained transmission (Level 3 Health Notice)**
 - South Korea
 - Italy
- **Sustained community transmission (Level 2 Health Notice)**
 - Japan

Recs for Returning Travelers

- Currently, only travelers returning from mainland China in the past 14 days are advised to stay home and self-monitor with public health supervision
- Travelers returning from other areas of the world with sustained/widespread community transmission should:
 - Carefully self-monitor for symptoms
 - If symptoms develop
 - Call in advance for medical care
 - Do not go to work or school

Risk Assessment by Country

Search COVID-19 risk assessment by country.



Monitoring

Monitoring Update

- Current status
- Next steps



2019 nCoV CORONAVIRUS

HEALTH ALERT: *Travelers from China*
There is an outbreak of respiratory illness in China.

Travelers are required to be monitored for up to 14 days after leaving China.

Travelers should stay home and monitor their health within this 14-day period.
A health official will contact you to give additional instructions.

Take your temperature with a thermometer 2 times a day and watch your health.

If you develop a fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), cough, or have difficulty breathing:

- Call your health department for advice before seeking care.
- If you can't reach your health department, call ahead before going to a doctor's office or emergency room.
- Tell them your symptoms and that you were in China.

For more information: www.cdc.gov/nCoV

U.S. 314423.D 02/03/2020

Community Mitigation

Preparing for Cases in Maryland

Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities

Protect yourself and your community from getting and spreading respiratory illnesses like coronavirus disease 2019. Everyone has a role to play in getting ready and staying healthy.

How to prepare for Super Tuesday

! Polling station workers can prevent the spread of COVID-19 through routine cleaning and disinfection of electronic equipment (such as voting machines and computers) and polling stations.

[Review guidance for polling stations](#)

How to prepare and take action for COVID-19

At Home



Get my household ready

At Childcare and K-12 Schools



Get my school ready

At Colleges and Universities



Get my college or university ready

At Work



Get my workplace ready

Healthcare settings



Healthcare professionals, get ready

Large Community Events/Mass Gatherings



Event planners, get ready

New CDC Guidance

- [Preventing COVID-19 Spread in Communities](#) Monday, March 2, 2020
- [Interim Guidance: Public Health Communicators Get Your Community Ready for Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#) Monday, March 2, 2020
- [Resources for Healthcare Facilities](#) Saturday, February 29, 2020
- [Strategies for Optimizing the Supply of N95 Respirators](#) Saturday, February 29, 2020
- [Strategies to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 in Long-Term Care Facilities \(LTCF\)](#) Saturday, February 29, 2020
- [Interim Guidance for Healthcare Facilities](#) Saturday, February 29, 2020
- [Steps Healthcare Facilities Can Take](#) Saturday, February 29, 2020
- [Community Mitigation Guidance for COVID-19 Response in the United States: Nonpharmaceutical Interventions for Community Preparedness and Outbreak Response](#) Thursday, February 27, 2020
- [Evaluating and Reporting Persons Under Investigation \(PUI\)](#) Thursday, February 27, 2020
- [Know the Facts About COVID-19 and Help Stop the Spread of Rumors](#) Wednesday, February 26, 2020

30 Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/whats-new-all.html>, Accessed March 3, 2020