

COVID-19 VS. Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

COVID-19

- COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that was first detected in late 2019 and is present worldwide.
- It is caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2).
- Although most healthy people will develop mild to moderate disease, up to 1 in 5 young adults with COVID-19 may require hospitalization.

- COVID-19 is spread between people in close contact (within 6 ft).
- Respiratory droplets, produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks, can land in mouths or noses of people nearby.
- Studies suggest COVID-19 may spread by people who are not showing symptoms.

- Healthcare providers and family members taking care of patients with COVID-19 are more frequently exposed.
- Residents of skilled nursing facilities and communal living centers who have frequent contact with others.
- Older adults and people with chronic underlying medical conditions – heart or lung disease or diabetes – seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications and dying.

Incubation period 2-14 days

Most Common

- Fever
- Fatigue
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Muscle pains

Additional Symptoms

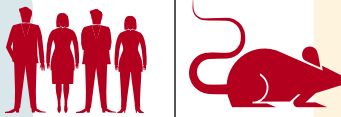
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Loss of smell
- Runny nose
- Bloody sputum
- Vomiting and diarrhea

What should you do if you are a healthcare provider and suspect a case of COVID-19?

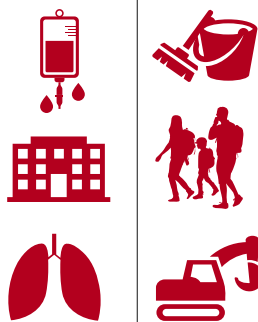
- Reinforce PPE and isolate patients.
- Provide supplemental oxygen, as needed.
- Notify public health authorities, immediately.
- Consider early transfer to a facility capable of performing ventilation support and ECMO.
- Send specimens for SARS-CoV-2 testing (PCR).



How Does the Virus Spread?



Who Is at Heightened Risk of Infection or Serious Complications?



What Are the Signs and Symptoms?



Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS)

- HPS is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with hantaviruses.
- An average of 20-40 cases are reported in the U.S. each year, primarily in the west.
- Cases are reported year-round with a peak in the spring and summer months.

- Hantavirus is spread by rodents. Infected rodents shed the virus in their saliva, urine, and droppings.
- People can get infected by breathing in air contaminated after fresh rodent waste or nesting materials are stirred up.
- HPS is NOT spread from person-to-person.

Anyone who comes into contact with infected rodent droppings, urine, saliva, or nesting materials, this includes:

- Anyone cleaning up after rodent infestations, or opening and cleaning closed-up buildings, without proper protection.
- Campers and hikers near areas infested with deer mice or other infected rodents.
- Construction, utility, and pest control workers in rodent infested spaces.

Incubation period 7-60 days

Most Common

- Fever
- Fatigue
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Muscle pains

Additional Symptoms

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Chills
- Nausea
- Vomiting and diarrhea
- Abdominal pain

What should you do if you are a healthcare provider and suspect a case of HPS?

- Provide supplemental oxygen as needed.
- Administer inotropes early for hypotension.
- Avoid fluid resuscitation.
- Consider performing the 5-point hantavirus screen.
- Notify public health authorities immediately.
- Consider early transfer to a facility capable of performing ventilation support and ECMO.
- Contact your state/local health department for diagnostic testing.

