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%.

**SYMPTOMS**
- High fever (over 101°F or 38.3°C)
- 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
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.

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.

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

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

Contact your local Diversey Representative for more information or visit www.diversey.com