**Additional file 3- Themes list -** Community Guideline

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| Themes / Sub-themes | South Korea |
| Verbatum | Translation |
| Prevent getting sick | Prevent getting sick | 코로나바이러스감염증- 19 예방 꼭 기억해야 할 행동수칙국민 예방수칙 흐는 물에 비누로 30초이상 꼼꼼하게 손씻기 기침이나 재채기할 때 옷소매로 입과 코 가리기씻지 않은 손으로 눈.코.입 만지지 않기발열, 호흡기 증상자와의 접촉 피하기주위환경을 자주 소독하고 환기하기의료기관 방문 시 마스크 꼭 착용하기 (특히 임신부, 65세 이상, 만성질환자 외출 시 꼭 준수)사람 많은 곳 방문 자제하기 (특히 임신부, 65세 이상, 만성질환자 외출 시 꼭 준수) -질병관리본부, 02.25.2020Update version on March 25, 2020 is written in English, original text displayed in the translation section.Update version on April 8, 2020 is written in English, original text displayed in the translation section. | COVID-19 GuidelineThe general public Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and running waterCover your mouth and nose with your elbow when coughing or sneezing Do not touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed handsAvoid coming in contact with people having fever or respiratory symptoms Wear a facemask when visiting a health facility (be careful especially people who pregnant women, over 65years old, people with chronic disease)Avoid visiting a crowed place < Source: Response Guidelines for Coronavirus-19 (edition 7-4), Central Disease Control Headquarters, as of February 25, 2020>**Updated: March 25, 2020**- Delay or cancel nonessential gathering, dining-out, event, travel, etc. \* Delay or cancel events or gatherings especially providing meals as many international cases were reported to get infected due to eating together. - Refrain from going out except for buying necessities, visiting a doctor, commuting to/from work- Avoid handshakes and physical contact and keep a 2-meter distance- Follow personal hygiene practices such as hand washing, cough etiquette - Disinfect and ventilate surroundings every day < Source: Response Guidelines for Coronavirus-19 (edition 7-4), Central Disease Control Headquarters, as of March 25, 2020>**Updated: April 8, 2020** - All Koreans and long-stay Foreigners should mandatorily install the “Self-quarantine Safety Protection App” by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety and abide by the guidelines for self-quarantined persons including conducting self-diagnosis for a period of 14 days. < Source: Coronavirus Disease-19, Central Disease Control Headquarters, as of April 8, 2020> |
| If you are sick | What to do if you are sick | 코로나바이러스감염증- 19 예방 꼭 기억해야 할 행동수칙유증상자 예방수칙 등교나 출근을 하지 않고 외출 자제하기 3-4일 경고를 관찰하며 집에서 충분히 휴식하기38 °C 이상 고열이 지속되거나 증상이 심해질 경우 콜센터 (1339, 지역번호+120) 관할 보건소 문의 및 선별진료소 우선방문 후 진료받기국내 코로나19 유행지역에서는 외출, 타지역 방문을 자제하고 격리자는 의료인, 방역당국의 지시 철저히 따르기진료의료진에게 해외여행력 및 호흡기 증상자와의 접촉여부 알리기의료기관 방문 시 마스트 착용 및 자차 이용하기 - 자가격리대상자 생활수칙1. 감염 전파 방지 위해 격리장소 외 외출 금지2. 독립된 공간에서 혼자 생활하기 - 방문은 닫고 창문을 열어 자주 환기시키기 - 식사는 혼자서 하기 - 가능한 혼자만 사용할 수 있는 화장실과 세면대가 있는 공간 사용하기 (불가피하게 공용으로 사용한다면 사용 후 락스 등 가정용 소독제로 소독하기)3. 진료 등 외출이 불가피한 경우 반드시 관할 보건소에 먼저 연락하기4. 가족 또는 동거인과 대화 등 접촉 피하기 (불가피할 경우 마스크를 쓴 채 서로 2m 이상 거리 두기)5. 수건, 식기류 등 생활물품 분류해 개인적으로 사용하기 (의복 및 침구류 단독세탁, 식기류는 별도 분리해 씻기)6. 손씻기, 기침예절 준수, 마스크 착용 등 기본 감염예방수칙 철저히 지키기<제공: 질병관리본부, 02.03.2020> | COVID-19 GuidelinePerson with symptoms Do not to school or work avoid outdoor activitiesTake a rest at home and monitor the symptoms for 3-4days Consult with KCDC Call center at 1339, a local code+120 or a local health center (visit a triage health center when fever (38 °C) continues, or other symptoms get worse Avoid visiting other regions or having outdoor activities and (person in isolation) please follow guidance provided by physicians and public health authority. (COVID-19 Outbreak reported regions in Korea)Inform your healthcare provider of a travel history and contact history with persons with respiratory symptomsUse a personal vehicle and wear a facemask when visiting a health facilityPerson with quarantineStay in quarantine place to prevent the spread of infectionSeparate self from others as much as possible Close door and open window for ventilation Eat in own room if possibleUse a separate bathroom if available (If it is necessary to use a common bathroom, disinfect after use)Avoid contact with family or others (if necessary, keep 2-meters and wearing a mask)Avoid sharing personal household items (dishes, drinking glasses, utensils, towels, bedding) and wash used items thoroughly after useCover coughs and sneezes, disposing of used tissues in lined trash can and washing hands immediately afterward, wear a cloth covering over nose < Source: Coronavirus Disease-19, Central Disease Control Headquarters, as of February 03, 2020> |
| Threshold to contact healthcare provider | 38 °C 이상 고열이 지속되거나 증상이 심해질 경우 콜센터 (1339, 지역번호+120) 관할 보건소 문의 및 선별진료소 우선방문 후 진료받기<제공: 질병관리본부, 02.03.2020> | Consult with KCDC Call center at 1339, a local code+120 or a local health center (visit a triage health center when fever (38 °C) continues, or other symptoms get worse < Source: Coronavirus Disease-19, Central Disease Control Headquarters, as of February 03, 2020> |
| Transport to healthcare facilities | 자차 혹은 119 이용<제공: 질병관리본부, 02.03.2020> | Personal vehicle with a facemask or call 119< Source: Coronavirus Disease-19, Central Disease Control Headquarters, as of February 03, 2020> |
| Themes / Sub-themes | **Brazil** |
| Verbatum | Translation |
| Prevent getting sick | Prevent getting sick | Lave com frequência as mãos até a altura dos punhos, com água e sabão, ou então higienize com álcool em gel 70%. Mantenha os ambientes limpos e bem ventilados. Não compartilhe objetos de uso pessoal, como talheres, toalhas, pratos e copos. Ao tossir ou espirrar, cubra nariz e boca com lenço ou com o braço, e não com as mãos. Higienize com frequência o celular e os brinquedos das crianças. Evite tocar olhos, nariz e boca com as mãos não lavadas. Ao tocar, lave sempre as mãos como já indicado. Mantenha uma distância mínima de cerca de 2 metros de qualquer pessoa tossindo ou espirrando. Evite abraços, beijos e apertos de mãos. Adote um comportamento amigável sem contato físico, mas sempre com um sorriso no rosto. Se estiver doente, evite contato físico com outras pessoas, principalmente idosos e doentes crônicos, e fique em casa até melhorar. Durma bem e tenha uma alimentação saudável. (Source: Cartaz geral) | Wash your hands frequently up to the wrists with soap and water, or clean with 70%alcohol gel.When coughing or sneezing, cover your nose and mouth with a tissue or your arm,not with your hands.Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with your unwashed hands. Whentouching, always wash hands as indicatedKeep a minimum distance of about 2 meters from anyone coughing or sneezingAvoid hugs, kisses, and handshakes. Adopt friendly behavior without physicalcontact, but always with a smile on his face.Frequently sanitize cell phones and children's toys.Do not share personal items such as cutlery, towels, plates and glassesKeep environments clean and well ventilated.If you are sick, avoid physical contact with other people, especially the elderly andchronically ill and stay home until you get better.Sleep well and eat healthy. |
| If you are sick | What to do if you are sick | Orientações para isolamento domiciliar: A distância mínima entre o paciente e os demais moradores é de 1 metro. No quarto usado para o isolamento, mantenha as janelas abertas para circulação do ar. A porta deve estar fechada durante todo o isolamento. Limpe a maçaneta frequentemente com álcool 70% ou água sanitária.ATENÇÃO: EM CASAS COM APENAS UM QUARTO, OS DEMAIS MORADORES DEVEM DORMIR NA SALA, LONGE DO PACIENTE INFECTADO. Itens que precisam ser separados: O lixo produzido pelo paciente contaminado precisa ser separado e descartado. Toalhas de banho, garfos, facas, colheres, copos e outros objetos usados pelo paciente. Sofás e cadeiras também não podem ser compartilhados. Os móveis da casa precisam ser limpos frequentemente com água sanitária ou álcool 70%.Condutas para a pessoa contaminada:Utilize máscara o tempo todo. Se for preciso cozinhar, use máscara de proteção, cobrindo boca e nariz todo o tempo. Depois de usar o banheiro, nunca deixe de lavar as mãos com água e sabão e sempre limpe vaso, pia e demais superfícies com álcool ou água sanitária para desinfecção do ambiente.Condutas de todos os moradores: Se uma pessoa da casa tiver diagnóstico positivo, todos os moradores ficam em isolamento por 14 dias também. Caso outro familiar da casa também inicie os sintomas leves, ele deve reiniciar o isolamento de 14 dias. Se os sintomas forem graves, como dificuldade para respirar, ele deve procurar orientação médica. (Source: cartilha- siolamento domiciliar) | Guidelines for home isolation: The minimum distance between the patient and other residents is 1 meter. In the room used for insolation, keep the windows open for air circulation. The door must be closed for the duration of the insolation. Clean the handle frequently with 70% alcohol or bleach.ATTENTION: IN HOUSES WITH ONLY ONE ROOM, OTHER RESIDENTS MUST SLEEP IN THE LIVING ROOM, AWAY FROM THE INFECTED PATIENT. Items that need to be separated: The waste produced by the contaminated patient needs to be separated and disposed. Bath towels, forks, knives, spoons, glasses and other objects used by the patient. Sofas and chairs cannot be shared either. Household furniture needs to be cleaned frequently with bleach or 70% alcohol.Conduct for the infected person: Wear a mask at all times. If cooking is necessary, wear a face mask, covering your mouth and nose at all times. After using the bathroom, never [skip] washing your hands with soap and water and always clean the toilet, sink and other surfaces with alcohol or bleach to disinfect the environment.Conduct of all residents: If a person in the household has a positive diagnosis, all residents are in isolation for 14 days as well. If another member of the household also starts with mild symptoms, they should restart isolation for 14 days. If the symptoms are severe, such as difficulty breathing, he should seek medical advice. |
| Threshold to contact healthcare provider | SÓ PROCURE UM HOSPITAL DE REFERÊNCIASE ESTIVER COM FALTA DE AR | ONLY LOOK FOR A REFERENCE HOSPITALIF YOU ARE OUT OF AIR [BREATHLESS] |
| Transport to healthcare facilities | Not specified | Not specified |
| Themes / Sub-themes | **China** |
| Verbatum | Translation |
| Prevent getting sick | Prevent getting sick | (1)尽量减少外出活动1)避免去疾病止在流行的地区。2)建议疾病流行期间减少走亲访友和聚餐,尽量在家休息。3)减少到人员密集的公共场所活动,尤其是空气流动性差的地方,例如:公共浴池、温泉、影院，网吧、KT、商场、车站、机场、码头、展览馆等。(2)个人防护和手卫生1)建议外出佩戴口罩。外出前往公共场所、前往非发热门诊就医、乘坐公共交通具时,佩戴一次性使用医用口罩;如去发热门诊就医时,可佩戴医用外科罩。2)保持手卫生。减少接触公共场所的公用物品和部位;从公共场所返回、咳嗽手捂之后、饭前便后用洗手液(肥皂)流水洗手,或者使用含酒精成分的免洗手消毒剂;如无洗手或使用免洗手消毒剂条件。可戴手套(不露手指的手套均可,同时注意保持手套干燥)。脱掉手套后,需要彻底清洗手部。不确定手是否清洁时,避免用于接触口、、眼;打喷嚏或咳嗽时,用手肘衣服遮住口、鼻。(3)健康监测与就医1)主动做好个人与家庭成员的健康监测,自觉发热时要主动测量体温。家中有小孩的,要早晚为其测量体温。2)若出现可疑症状,应主动戴上口罩及时就近就医。若出现新型冠状病毒感染可疑症状(包括发热、乏力、咳嗽、咽痛、胸闷、呼吸困难、恶心呕吐腹泻、结膜炎、肌肉酸痈等),应根据病情,及时到医疗机构就诊。尽量避免乘坐地铁、公共汽车等交通工具,避免前往人员密集的场所。(4)保持良好卫生和健康习惯1)居室勤开窗,经常通风2)家庭成员不共用毛巾,保持家居、餐具清洁,勤晒衣被。3)不随地吐痰,口鼻分泌物用纸巾包好,弃置于有盖垃圾桶内。4)注意营养,适度运动。5)不要接触、购买利食用野生动物(即野味);尽量避免前社售实活体动物(离类、海广品、野生动物等)的市场。6)家庭备置体温计、一次性使用医用门罩、家庭消毒用品等物资《中国疾病预防控制中心》 | 1) Minimize outdoor activities1. Avoid going to epidemic area2. Avoid visiting people and party event, stay at home.3. Reduce the time of visiting public area which is crowded and has poor ventilation, such as public bathroom, hot spring, theater, KTV, shopping mall, train station, airport, wharf, gallery, etc.2) Individual protection and hand hygiene1. Wear mask when go outside. Wear disposable medical facemask when you head to public area, taking public transportations. Wear surgical mask when you visit the fever clinic in hospital.2. Keep good hand hygiene. Reduce frequency of touching items in public area. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer or soap to clean hands before dinning, after using restroom, after covering cough and sneeze, after visiting public places. Wear gloves are recommended. Clean hands after removing gloves. Avoid touch face with hands when you uncertain about hands’ cleanness. Use elbow to cover mouth and nose when you sneeze and cough. 3) Health monitoring and visit doctor1. Monitor health condition for each family member. Take a body temperature measurement when you have fever. Measure body temperature twice per day for kids at home. 2. Immediately wear mask and go to see doctor if suspicious symptoms occur. If any Covid-19 related symptoms occur (Fever, fatigue, cough, sore throat, chest tightness, dyspnea, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, conjunctivitis, muscle soreness, etc.), go visit medical care institution in time. Avoid taking public transportations and do not go to crowded places. 4) Maintain good hygiene and healthy habits1. Keep the window open as much as possible to maintain a good ventilation. 2. Do not share towel with family, use clean tableware, use sunlight to sanitize cloth and beddings. 3. Do not spit casually. Cover it up by tissue and toss it to trashcan. 4. Balanced diet, take exercise regularly. 5. Do not touch or purchase wild animals. Avoid going to market where sell live creatures. 6. Store the thermometer, disposable face mask and sanitizers at home.<Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention> |
| If you are sick | What to do if you are sick | (1)若出现新型冠状病毒肺炎可疑症状(包括发热、干咳、乏力、鼻塞、流涕、咽痛、肌痛和腹泻等症状),应尽快前往定点医疗机构进行采样和实验室检测,并按照要求进行隔离医学观察。(2)避免乘坐地铁、公共汽车等公共交通工具,避免前往人员密集的场所。(3)就诊时应主动告诉医生自己的相关疾病流行地区的旅行居住史,以及发病后接触过什么人,配合医生开展相关调查。(4)如需开展居家隔离医学观察,则家人均应佩戴一次性使用医用口罩或医用外科口罩。可疑症状者需尽量避免与家庭成员接触,如需共处一室,建议保持距离,相隔1米以上。(5)若家庭中有人被诊断为新型冠状病毒肺炎,其他家庭成员如果经判定为密切接触者,应接受14天隔离医学观察。(6)如家庭成员确诊为新型冠状病毒肺炎,则其住所、生活用品、衣物、寝具、餐具等,均需要终末消毒后才能使用。《中国疾病预防控制中心》 | 1. If you have Covid-19 related suspicious symptoms (include fever, fatigue, dry cough, sore throat, dyspnea, diarrhea, conjunctivitis, muscle soreness, etc.), immediately go to the designated medical care institution for having specimen collection and lab analysis and follow the quarantine protocols as request. 2. Avoid using public transportations and do not go to crowded places. 3. Voluntarily report your travel history to epidemic area, contact list when you visit doctor, cooperate with your doctor to do relevant researches. 4. If a home quarantine initiated, all family members should wear the disposable medical face mask. Person with suspicious symptoms has to avoid physical contact with other people. Always keep 1-meter distance with others. 5. If one person has confirmed infection of Covid-19, all other family members are classified as close contacts, require taking a 14 days quarantine. 6. If one person has confirmed infection of Covid-19, its residence, supplies, cloth, beddings, tableware and other belongings have to take the procedure of final disinfection, for future reuse.<Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention> |
| Threshold to contact healthcare provider | 对于健康的成年人而言，如果出现发热，呼吸道感染，急性消化道症状，在原有症状对症治疗后不能缓解或症状加重，或出现其他可疑症状如呼吸困难，腹泻等，或其他家庭成员也出现新型冠状病毒感染的可疑症状时，应该及时就医。但糖尿病，免疫功能缺陷，肝肾功能不全，心脑血管疾病等基础性疾病患者，老年人，孕妇等是新冠病毒感染重症高危人群，出现可疑症状后需要立即就医。《中国疾病预防控制中心》 | In terms of the healthy adults, visit doctors when you have fever, respiratory infections, acute digestive tract symptoms and when the symptoms do not decrease or aggravate after symptomatic treatment; or if other family members start having Covid-19 related suspicious symptoms. But for people who have diabetes, immunodeficiency, hepatic and renal insufficiency, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases or other underlying diseases, plus the seniors and pregnant women are high-risk groups for severe condition of Covid-19 infection. They must see doctors immediately after the occurrence of suspicious symptoms. <Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention> |
| Transport to healthcare facilities | 就医途中应佩戴医用外科口罩，避免乘坐公共交通工具前往《中国疾病预防控制中心》 | People must wear surgical mask on the way to hospital; Avoid taking the public transportation to go to hospital.<Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention> |
| Themes / Sub-themes | **U.S.A.** |
| Prevent getting sick | Prevent getting sick | -The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus-Know how it spreads: The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person: Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) and through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.-Clean your hands often: Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.-Avoid close contact: Avoid close contact with people who are sick. Put distance between yourself and other people if COVID-19 is spreading in your community.-Stay home if you are sick, except to get medical care.-Cover coughs and sneezes: cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or use the inside of your elbow. Throw used tissues in the trash. Immediately wash your hands or use hand sanitizer afterward.-Wear a facemask if you are sick. If you are sick you should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g. sharing a room or vehicle and before you enter a healthcare provider's office. If you are NOT sick: You do not need to wear a facemask unless you are caring for someone who is sick (and they are not able to wear a facemask). Facemasks may be in short supply and they should be saved for caregivers.-Clean and disinfect: Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces (includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks.). If surfaces are dirty, clean them: Use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.Updates as of April 4th:-Know how it spreads: The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person: Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) and through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. Some recent studies have suggested that COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.-Avoid close contact: Stay at home as much as possible. Put distance between yourself and other people. Remember that some people without symptoms may be able to spread the virus.-Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when around others: You could spread COVID-19 to others even if you do not feel sick. Everyone should wear a cloth face cover when they must go out in public, for example to the grocery store or to pick up other necessities. Do NOT use a facemask meant for a healthcare worker. Continue to keep about 6 feet between yourself and others. The cloth face cover is not a substitute for social distancing.-Cover coughs and sneezes: If you are in a private setting and do not have on your cloth face covering, remember to always cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, or use the inside of your elbow. Throw used tissues in the trash. Immediately wash hands afterward or use hand sanitizer.-Update on April 13, 2020-Clean and disinfect: If surfaces are dirty, clean them: Use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection. Then, use a household disinfectant. Most common EPA-registered household disinfectant will work. |
| If you are sick | What to do if you are sick | As of April 5th:-Stay home except to get medical care: Most people with COVID-19 have mild illness and are able to recover at home without medical care.Do not leave your home, except to get medical care. Do not visit public areas.Avoid public transportation: Avoid using public transportation, ridesharing, or taxis.-Separate yourself from other people and pets in your home, this is known as homeisolation: Stay away from others: As much as possible, you stay away from others. You should stay in a specific "sick room" if possible, and away from other people and pets in your home. Use a separate bathroom if available.-Call ahead before visiting your doctor-If you are sick wear a cloth covering over your nose and mouth: You should wear a cloth face covering, over your nose and mouth if you must be around other people even at home. During the COVID-19 pandemic, medical grade facemasks are reserved for healthcare workers and some first responders. You may need to improvise a cloth face covering using a scarf or bandana-Cover your coughs and sneezes: cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, dispose of used tissues in a lined trash can. Wash hands immediately afterward with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contain at least 60% alcohol.-Clean your hands often (soap and water for at least 20 seconds or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry). Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.-Avoid sharing personal household items: Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people in your home. Wash items thoroughly after use (with soap and water or put in the dishwasher).-Clean all "high-touch" surfaces everyday: Clean high-touch surfaces in your isolation area (“sick room” and bathroom) every day; let a caregiver clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces in other areas of the home. If a caregiver or other person needs to clean and disinfect a sick person’s bedroom or bathroom, they should do so on an as-needed basis. The caregiver/other person should wear a mask and wait as long as possible after the sick person has used the bathroom.Clean and disinfect areas that may have blood, stool, or body fluids on them-Monitor your symptoms: Trouble breathing is a more serious symptom that means you should get medical attention.-People with COVID-19 who have stayed home (home isolated) can stop home isolation under the following conditions:--if will not have a test to determine if still contagious, can leave home after the following three things have happened: have had no fever for at least 72 hours without the use of medicine that reduces fevers, other symptoms have improved (ex: cough or shortness of breath), and at least 7 days have passed since symptoms first appeared.--if you will be tested to determine if still contagious, can leave home after the following three things have happened: you no longer have a fever (without the use of medicine that reduces fevers), other symptoms have improved, and you receive 2 negative tests in a row, 24 hours apart.-In all cases, follow the guidance of your healthcare provider and local health department. The decision to stop home isolation should be made in consultation with your healthcare provider and state and local health departments.Update April 9th-Stay home except to get medical care: Take care of yourself. Get rest and stay hydrated.-If you are sick wear a cloth covering over your nose and mouth: To prevent the spread of COVID-19, wear a cloth face covering, over your nose and mouth if you must be around other people even at home.You don’t need to wear the cloth face covering if you are alone. If you cannot put on a cloth face covering (because of trouble breathing for example), cover your coughs and sneezes in some other way. Try to stay at least 6 feet away from other people. This will help protect the people around you.Update April 16th-Separate yourself from other people and pets in your home: As much as possible, stay in a specific room and away from other people and pets in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available. If you need to be around other people or animals in or outside of the home, wear a cloth face covering.-If you are sick wear a cloth covering over your nose and mouth: You should wear a cloth face covering, over your nose and mouth if you must be around other people or animals, including pets (even at home). |
| Threshold to contact healthcare provider | As of April 5th-If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately. Emergency warning signsinclude\*:-Trouble breathing-Persistent pain or pressure in the chest-New confusion or inability to arouse-Bluish lips or face\*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.Update April 16th-New confusion or not able to be wokenhttps://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html |
| Transport to healthcare facilities | As of April 5th-Personal vehicle-Avoid public transport, ridesharing, or taxis. -If called 911, put on a cloth face covering that covers nose and mouth before medical help arrives (would be transported via ambulance)Update April 9th-If called 911, put on a face mask before medical help arrives (would be transported via ambulance)Update April 16th-If called 911, put on a cloth face covering before medical help arrives (would be transported via ambulance) |
| Themes / Sub-themes | **UK** |
| Prevent getting sick | Prevent getting sick | 1) Keep your hands clean. Wash your hands lots of times during the day: use soap and water ; use hand sanitizer (gel) if there is no soap and water When you are out, make sure you wash your hands when: • you come home • you visit other places • before you touch food Do not touch your eyes, nose or mouthAlways cough and sneeze into a tissue. Then throw the tissue away and wash your hands.2) Stay at homeOnly go outside for food, health reasons or work (but only if you cannot work from home)If you go out, always stay 2 meters (6ft) away from other people Wash your hands as soon as you get home (For 20 seconds)Do not meet others, even friends or family. You can spread the virus even if you don’t have symptoms. |
| If you are sick | What to do if you are sick | Stay at home and don’t meet up with other people for 7 days if you have Coronavirus symptoms. These are: • a new cough, and you keep coughing or • a high temperature  After 7 days, if you feel better, you can start your usual routine again. |
| Threshold to contact healthcare provider | Only use health services when it is important to do so.  If you:  • are staying at home and start to feel much more ill or • have stayed at home for 7 days and still have symptoms of Coronavirus  then:  • get advice from NHS 111 online • if you need to speak to someone call 111 • you should not go to a GP surgery, pharmacy, or hospital as you could pass Coronavirus to others  Only dial 999 or go to Accident and Emergency if there is an emergency. |
| Transport to healthcare facilities | By Ambulance which will be arranged following contact with www.111.nhs.uk/covid-19 or the 111 NHS telephone service |
| Themes / Sub-themes | **Haiti** |
| Verbatum | Translation |
| Prevent getting sick | Prevent getting sick | Toujou lave men ou ak dlo ak savon, oswa sevi ak pwodui ki fèt pousa. Touse oswa estènen nan koud bra nou oswa nan mouchwa ki ka sèvi yon sel fwa. Sonje toujou lave men nou anvan nou manyen bouch nou, je nou ak nen nou. Pwoteje tèt ou sizok ou dwe rete pre osinon kole ak yon moun ki mal pou respire, kap touse oswa kap estènen. Les voyageurs de retour des zones affectées ou qui ont eu un contact avec un cas confirmé dans les 14 jours précédant leur arrivée et qui n’ont pas encore développé des signes et symptômes d’infection respiratoire aigüe devront être placés en observation, soit en quarantaine domici- liaire ou en quarantaine institutionnelle. | Always wash your hands with soap and water, or use products made from it. Cough or sneeze into your elbows or into a one-time handkerchief. Remember to always wash your hands before touching your mouth, eyes and nose. Protect yourself in case you have to stay close to or stuck with someone who is breathing hard, coughing or sneezing. Travelers returning from affected areas or who have had contact with a confirmed case within 14 days of arrival and who have not yet developed signs and symptoms of acute respiratory infection should be placed under observation or quarantine residential or institutional quarantine. |
| If you are sick | What to do if you are sick | Not indicated | If you are in Haiti, have traveled to any of the affected areas within the last 14 days and feel sick with fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, Call the Ministry of Public Health’ s center of epidemiology at 4343 3333 |
| Threshold to contact healthcare provider | Not indicated | If you are in Haiti, have traveled to any of the affected areas within the last 14 days and feel sick with fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, Call the Ministry of Public Health’ s center of epidemiology at 4343 3333. There is no specifc information about contacting your health care provider because most of the population don't have access to healthcare, so most don't have providers to contact. |
| Transport to healthcare facilities | Le transfert du cas COVID-19 en isolement institutionnel se fera au moyen d’une am- bulance médicalisée du CAN | The transfer of the COVID-19 case to institutional isolation will be done by a medical ambulance from CAN (National ambulance center) |