CORONAVIRUS
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the novel coronavirus?
Coronaviruses are common throughout the world. The new strain, known as COVID-19, was first found in Wuhan, China.

How do you get it?
It's believed that the virus originally came from an animal, but research has found that it can now spread person-to-person. Currently, it's unclear how easily the virus is spread between people.

Can it be passed person to person?
Research indicates that the virus can spread between people, though it's unclear how easily that occurs.

What are some symptoms of the the novel coronavirus?
Common coronaviruses usually cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory tract illnesses, much like the common cold. Symptoms such as fever, cough and shortness of breath may appear. Coronaviruses can also sometimes cause illnesses like pneumonia and bronchitis. Most patients with respiratory symptoms do not have COVID-19 and likely have a more common illness like the flu.

I have symptoms. What do I do?
If you have recently visited an impacted area or have been in contact with someone who has, and are showing signs of the infection, it's recommended that you reach out to a healthcare professional. You can do this by messaging your Care Advocate, calling your primary care physician, or your closest urgent care.

I don't have symptoms, but I'm worried because I may have been exposed to the virus. What should I do?
If you don't have any symptoms but are concerned for another reason, we recommend monitoring yourself at home.

Is there a vaccine?
At this time, there's no vaccine to protect against the coronavirus. The best way to prevent infection is to avoid being exposed to the virus.

How is it treated?
Right now, there's no specific treatment for the coronavirus. Patients who have the virus will receive supportive medical care to help relieve symptoms.

Am I at risk?

Your local Department of Health will be able to provide more information about your area's level of risk. However, whether or not you're in an impacted area, you can take measures to minimize the spread of the virus, such as routine hand-washing and staying home if you're sick.

How can I protect myself?

There are a few things you can do to minimize risk to yourself, and help protect others. First, wash your hands thoroughly and often, and avoid touching your eyes, mouth and nose. If you are sick, it's recommended that you stay home and minimize the risk of infecting those around you.

What is AdventHealth doing to prepare for patients who have the virus?

AdventHealth has a robust infection prevention program and policies to ensure patients, team members and the greater community are safeguarded. Our hospital and outpatient locations - including Centra Care and AdventHealth Medical Group practices - are prepared should we treat a patient with coronavirus.

Will a face mask prevent me from catching coronavirus?

People who are already ill can wear masks to prevent spreading their germs to others, but it's not recommended that healthy people wear masks.

Will Vitamin C help prevent or cure coronavirus?

According to the CDC, there is no antiviral medication or treatment recommended by officials. Vitamin C can support your immunue function, but can't prevent any illness, such as coronavirus.

It's normal to have questions surrounding this disease. Always make sure that your information is coming from reliable sources, like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or World Health Organization. The Care Advocate team is dedicated to providing you the most up-to-date information - all from trusted sources to keep you and your family safe.