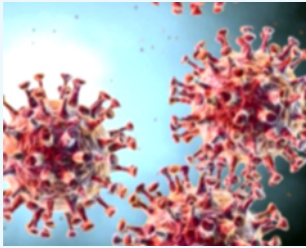




How Did The New Coronavirus Appear?



Coronaviruses are a broad family of viruses that can cause disease among people. The coronavirus in animals change over time and gain the ability to contaminate humans and therefore human cases of the virus appear. However, these viruses pose a threat to humans after they have gained the ability to be transmitted from person to person.

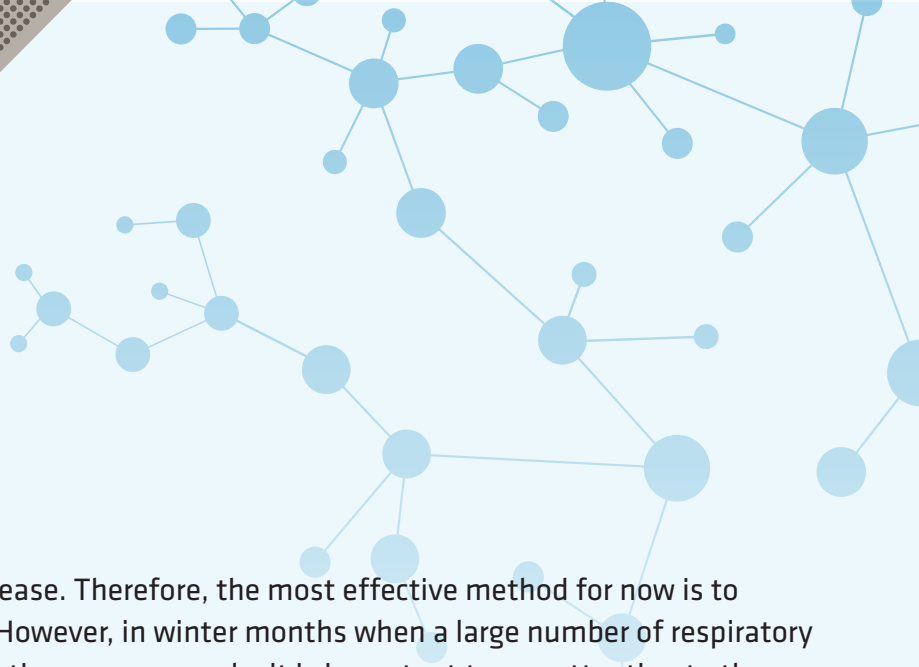
What Are The Symptoms of The Disease?

Characteristics of the disease are high fever (38 C°), cough and shortness of breath that start suddenly after 2 - 14 days of incubation. Sore throat and nasal discharge was observed in some patients. The vast majority (85%) of cases are clinically with mild symptoms. The majority of people who seriously get ill and die are older people (> 65 y), and with underlying diseases (lung diseases, organ failure, cancer, diabetes, immune suppressing diseases). The course of the disease continues rather mild in young healthy adults.

How is The Disease Transmitted?

It is thought that New Coronavirus is transmitted through respiratory discharges like other Coronaviruses. Droplets of respiratory secretion containing virus from coughs, sneezes, laughs and speech from ill persons spreads to the environment and gets in touch with the mucous membranes of healthy people, and causing them to get ill. In this way close contact (closer than 1 meter) is required for the disease to be transmitted from one human to another. Under the light of information today, it can be told that 2019-nCoV is not transmitted with food (meat, milk, egg etc.).





How to Protect from The Disease?

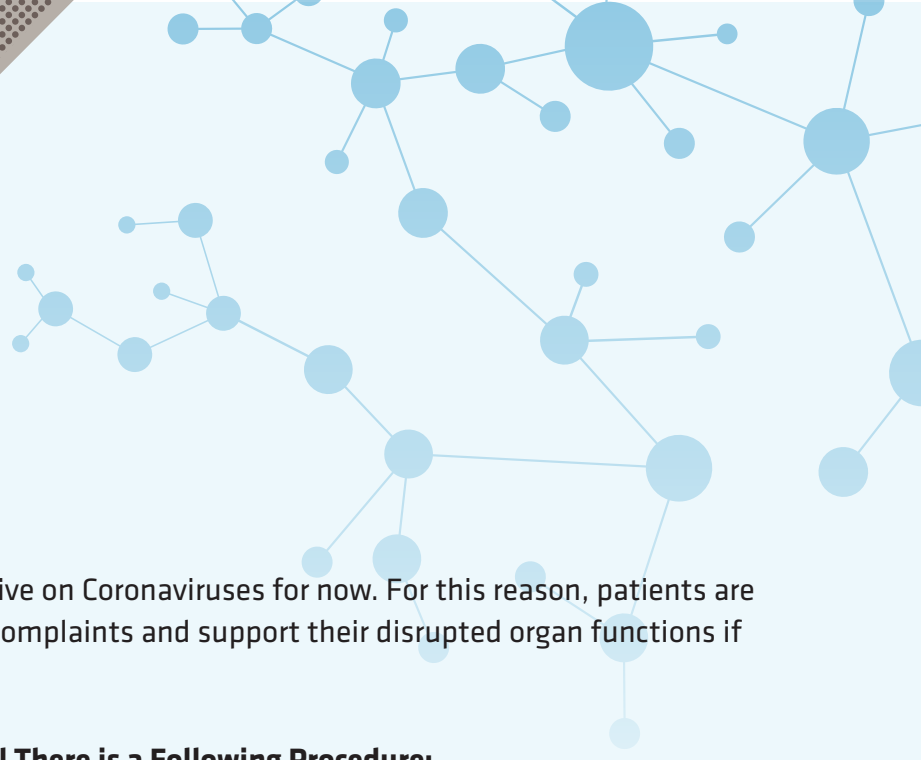
A vaccine does not exist to prevent the disease. Therefore, the most effective method for now is to avoid contact with the virus (sick people). However, in winter months when a large number of respiratory infections (cold, flu viruses, etc.) are circulating among people, it is important to pay attention to the cleanliness of the eyes, mouth and nose in order to protect not only from 2019-nCoV but also from all other respiratory viruses., it is very important not to touch the eyes, mouth and nose with unclean hands.

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or rub them with an alcohol-based hand antiseptic.



If you have symptoms of common cold, you can help protecting others by doing the things below.

- Stay at home when you are sick
- Do not be in crowded places when it's possible, do not shake hands.
- Avoid close contact with others
- There is no need to use masks or gloves routinely. If you or people nearby have signs of respiratory infection (high fever, cough, respiratory problems, etc.) then you should use a medical surgical mask. Within the knowledge of the Infection Control Committee, all necessary personal protective equipment will be provided only to healthcare provider and people whose disease has been confirmed.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a single use napkin when you cough or sneeze then throw it in the trash and wash your hands
- If necessary, put on a mask that will cover your mouth and nose
- Clean and disinfect objects and surfaces



Is There a Treatment?

There is no medication shown to be effective on Coronaviruses for now. For this reason, patients are given treatments that will decrease their complaints and support their disrupted organ functions if there are any.

For Our Guests Who Come to Our Hospital There is a Following Procedure;

Triage areas and it's levels were determined for our patients who are fitting in complete or potential definition of COVID-19. The COVID-19 test is not a routine test, only the patient-specific test kit is sent to us by the District Health Directorate for patients who correspond the Ministry of Health case definition. Standard infection control measures that all employees should pay attention to, are valid for COVID-19.

REFERENCES;

T. R. Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Public Health COVID-19 (2019.n CoV Disease) Guide
Turkish Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (KLIMIK)
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
World Health Organization (WHO)