



**Australian Government**

# How to protect yourself and the people you are caring for from infection with COVID-19



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**Department of Health**

# Overview

This training module covers the fundamentals of infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 including:

- COVID-19 – what is it?
- Signs and symptoms
- Keeping safe – protecting yourself and others
- Myth busting

Course duration:

- Approximately 30 minutes

Knowledge check

- Will be required at the end of this course
- After successful completion of the knowledge check you will receive an acknowledgement of training







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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this course you should be able to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19.







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# COVID-19: Background

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can make humans sick
- The new coronavirus disease, officially known as COVID-19, originated in China in 2019 and has since spread around the world
- Most people, around 80% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience only **mild** symptoms and fully recover without any special treatment
- Some people, 15% of people who become infected with COVID-19, will experience **moderate** symptoms
- A small number of people who become infected with COVID-19, approximately 5%, may experience **severe** symptoms and get very sick

It is important to know how to protect yourself, your family, your family and your community.





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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- **fever**
- flu-like symptoms such as **coughing, sore throat** and **fatigue**
- **shortness of breath.**
- Not everyone who has symptoms like these has COVID-19 as there are several other illnesses that can cause these symptoms







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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms



Image from Department of Health

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-resources-for-health-professionals-including-pathology-providers-and-healthcare-managers>





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## Higher Risk Population

Some people at higher risk for developing serious illness from COVID-19 including:

- **older people**
- those with underlying medical problems including **high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, respiratory disease or immune deficiencies (low immunity).**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** experience higher rates of chronic diseases compared to other Australians and may be at higher risk of serious illness





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## COVID-19; Who can catch it?

- Anybody can be infected
- COVID-19 does not discriminate between race nor gender therefore we are all at risk of infection
- We all need to be safe
- There are important things that we can do to protect ourselves, our family and those in our care







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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- COVID-19 spreads from person to person through **droplet transmission**
  - Droplets are small pieces of saliva, which are produced when a person **coughs** or **sneezes**
  - Droplets usually travel no further than one metre through the air





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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- You can become infected if:
  - you have close contact with an infected person who coughs or sneezes
  - you touch an object (e.g. door handle) contaminated from a cough or sneeze from a person with COVID-19 and touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Droplets cannot go through skin and can only lead to infection if they touch your mouth, nose or eyes





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## Stop the spread.... We are all responsible, it's a group effort

- It is important that **everyone** helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Encourage standard precautions amongst co-workers, family, friends, people you care for and any visitors
- Lead by example







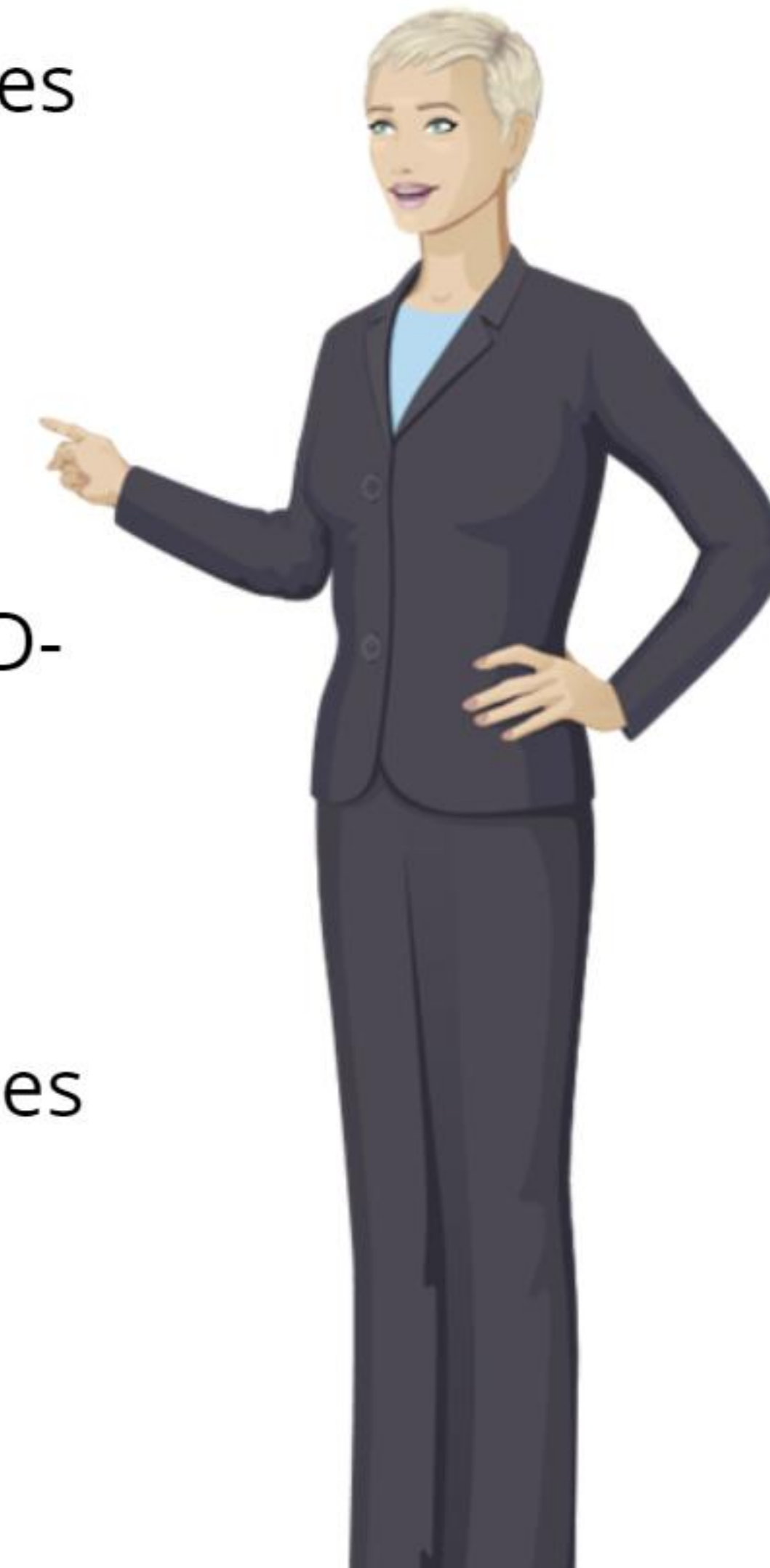
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## Stop the spread

The next sections will show you the basic measures you can take to take care of your own health and protect others.

This includes how you can decrease the risk of people in your care becoming infected with COVID-19.

Using the same principles you can also protect yourself and those in your care from other illnesses like influenza ('the flu')







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# Handwashing

- The most important thing you can do to protect yourself is to **wash your hands regularly** with soap and water or rubbing an alcohol-based sanitiser onto your hands
- This is important because washing your hands kills viruses that may be on your hands
- Watch these videos to see how you wash your hands and this video to show you how to use hand sanitizer
- Hand rub <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>
- Hand wash <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUcm4E>





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# Handwash

## How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HAND RUB

Ⓢ Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds



Wet hands with water;



Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;



Rub hands palm to palm;



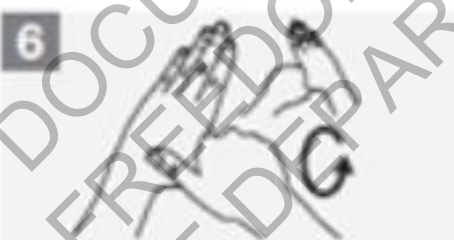
Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Rinse hands with water;



Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;



Use towel to turn off faucet;



Your hands are now safe.



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Patient Safety  
 A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

SAVE LIVES  
 Clean Your Hands

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May 2020





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# Handrub

## How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

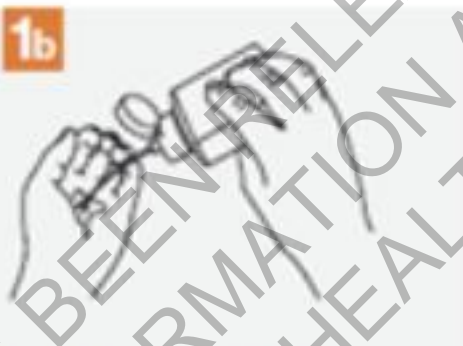
⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds

1a



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

1b



2



Rub hands palm to palm;

3



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8



Once dry, your hands are safe.



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SAVE LIVES

Clean Your Hands

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# Handwashing

- Make sure that people in your care also wash their hands regularly
- This is especially important after going to the toilet, blowing their nose and before and after eating
- If you work in a residential or health facility make sure that visitors wash their hands on entering and leaving the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- Putting up signs to remind people and make sure there are handwashing stations or hand rub available for visitors to use





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## Try not to touch your face

- **Avoid touching your face** as much as possible
- This is important because virus containing droplets on your hands can be transferred to your eyes, mouth or nose where they can infect you
- Most of us touch our face many times per hour without realising
- Try to stop yourself touching your face, and encourage others to do the same





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## Social distancing

- Maintain at least **1.5 metres** distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing
- This is important because if you are too close to someone you might breathe in droplets they cough or sneeze
- If you are further away than 1.5 metres, it is very unlikely that you will breathe in droplets that might contain COVID-19





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## Social distancing

- Help those that you care for by keeping 1.5 metres between themselves and others
- This is especially important if you're out and about
- Avoid large public gatherings, unless essential







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## Social distancing

- Remember that COVID-19 can be transmitted by droplets that can be passed from hand to hand including handshakes
- Here are some videos on other ways to greet people <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP2xcQKkzZI>

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BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGED CARE





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Make sure you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough and/or sneeze with:
  - a tissue that you put in the bin straight after use
  - your bent elbow
- respiratory hygiene is important because droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you 'catch' any droplets that might be produced, and this protects the people around you from viruses including COVID-19.





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Remind those in your care to use good respiratory hygiene
- Make sure that when you are out and about you carry tissues for yourself and others to use
- Remind those in your care to clean their hands after coughing or sneezing







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## Good respiratory etiquette

Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing  
cover mouth and nose with  
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin  
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or soap and water  
after coughing or sneezing and  
when caring for the sick







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## What about masks?

- Wearing a facemask in public **won't** help to protect you from infection
- Only wear a mask if you are sick with symptoms that might be due to COVID-19 (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19
- There is a shortage of masks and we need to save them for use when they are needed for sick people or for those looking after them





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## What about masks?

- Remember the best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are:
  - regularly wash your hands
  - use respiratory etiquette to catch your cough or sneeze with a tissue or in the bend of your elbow
  - maintain social distancing.





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- Regular cleaning of your environment, at home, in your car and at work is essential
- This is because droplets from an infected person can fall on a surface, and be transferred to someone else's hands if they touch the surface
- You should regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, for example, tables, doorknobs, light switches





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- To clean use a detergent solution according to the manufacturer's label
- Remember to check the product label for any precautions you should take when using it, such as wearing gloves or making sure you have good ventilation

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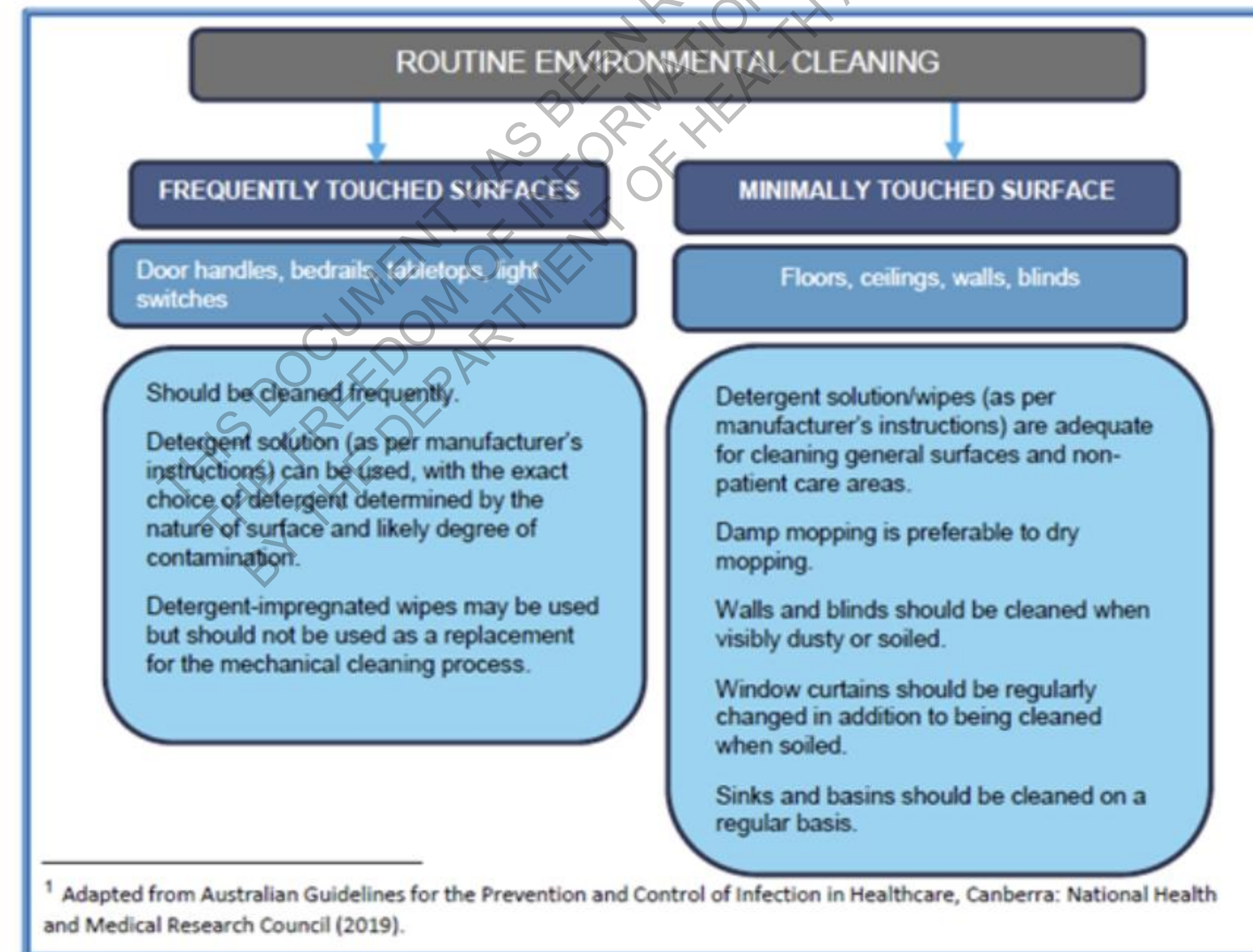




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# Cleaning in health and residential care settings

Routine environmental cleaning requirements can be divided into two groups:







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## Food safety

- From the information we know at the moment, COVID-19 doesn't seem to be spread by food
- However you should still make sure you prepare food safely to make sure that you and others don't get sick from other diseases
- This is important when you are preparing food for yourself and for those in your care





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## Food safety and preparation

- This includes:
  - washing hands between handling raw and cooked foods
  - cooking and proper handling of meat products
  - using different chopping boards for raw meats and cooked foods
  - ensuring all meats are cooked thoroughly.





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## Food safety and preparation

- When you are preparing food you should always:
  - practice good respiratory etiquette and if you have symptoms of a respiratory illness you should avoid preparing food for other people.

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## Safe food preparation

**Practise food safety**

Even in **areas** experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are **cooked thoroughly and properly handled** during food preparation.

An illustration showing a variety of meat products including a whole roast, a chicken drumstick, and a meatball, along with a cooking pot on a stove.

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**Practise food safety**

Use different **chopping boards and knives** for raw meat and cooked foods

An illustration of a wooden chopping board with a piece of raw meat and a knife.

An illustration of two hands being washed under running water with soap bubbles.

**Wash your hands** between handling raw and cooked food.

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## Managing visitors

- Keeping safe from COVID-19 does not mean having no social life for yourself or those in your care
- It is important to maintain relationships
- People who are unwell should be advised to stay in their **own homes** and **not visit others**
  - This is particularly important to enforce in residential settings where people should stay in their own room and for people at high risk





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## Managing visitors

- Visitors to residential facilities should be encouraged to wash their hands on entering and exiting the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- You can reduce your risk of infection by asking visitors to your own home to do this

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## Taking people in your care out in public

- Regular hand hygiene, social distancing and respiratory etiquette are essential in public settings
- Practice hand hygiene after touching shared surfaces (e.g. in shops, cafes or on public transport)
- To maintain social distancing you should **avoid large public gatherings**, unless essential





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## Keeping yourself and others safe

- Remember while COVID-19 can seem scary, you can help to stop it spreading, protect yourself and those in your care
- The most important things you can do are:
  - wash your hands and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice respiratory etiquette and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice social distancing and make sure those in your care do the same.





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## Travel and COVID-19

- Currently, most cases of coronavirus in Australia are imported from overseas
- Therefore if you are a frontline healthcare worker, carer, volunteer or have close contact with high-risk persons and you have recently travelled overseas, you may be asked to stay away from work for a certain period after your return
- Please review the below link for the latest updates and recommendations <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>





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## What if I develop symptoms of COVID-19?

- If you develop symptoms such as fever, dry cough, sore throat and fatigue:
  - Stay at home and practice standard infection control precautions
  - Seek medical advice, it is important to call ahead first:
    - go to [www.healthdirect.gov.au](http://www.healthdirect.gov.au); or
    - **call the National Coronavirus Information and Triage Line (1800 020 080)**; or
    - call your usual care provider.
  - Inform your workplace





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care has symptoms of COVID-19:
  - keep them at home, or if they are in a group facility keep them isolated in their own room
  - ensure they practice standard infection control precautions and seek medical advice promptly, remember to call ahead first.





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care is suspected by a medical professional as having COVID-19 then you will need to practice further infection control measures including use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- You will need to seek further advice on this from your local public health unit or infection control specialist





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

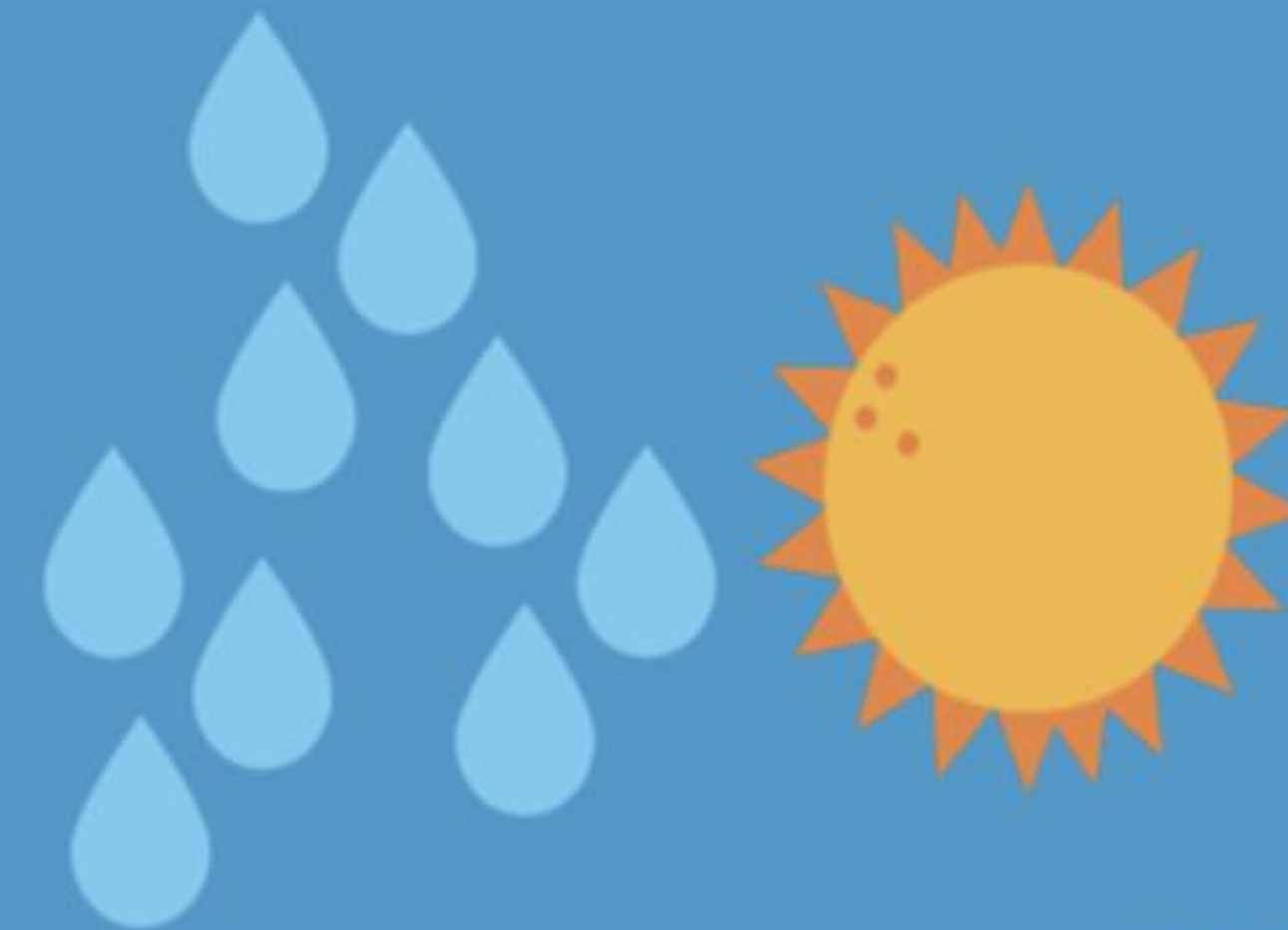


#Coronavirus

#COVID19

FACT:

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases.

The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather.

The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Cold weather and snow  
**CANNOT** kill the new  
coronavirus







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

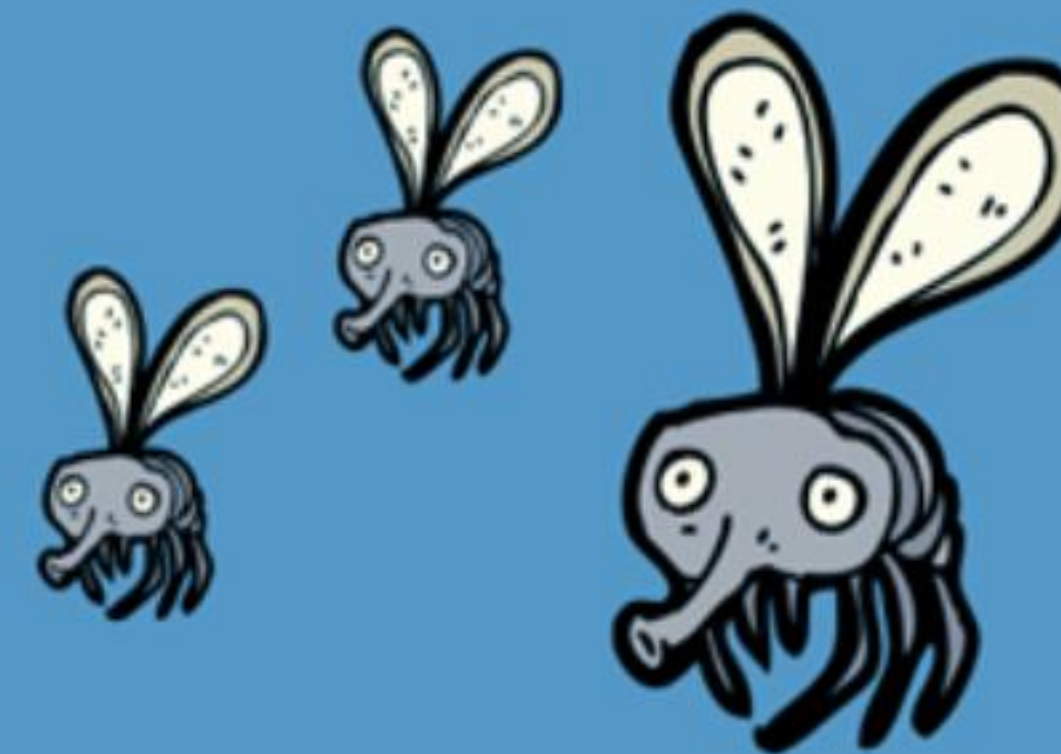


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#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
The new coronavirus  
**CANNOT**  
be transmitted through  
mosquito bites







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



#2019nCoV

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.



#2019nCoV

How effective are thermal scanners in detecting people infected with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

**No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body.** Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



#2019nCoV

**Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?**







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

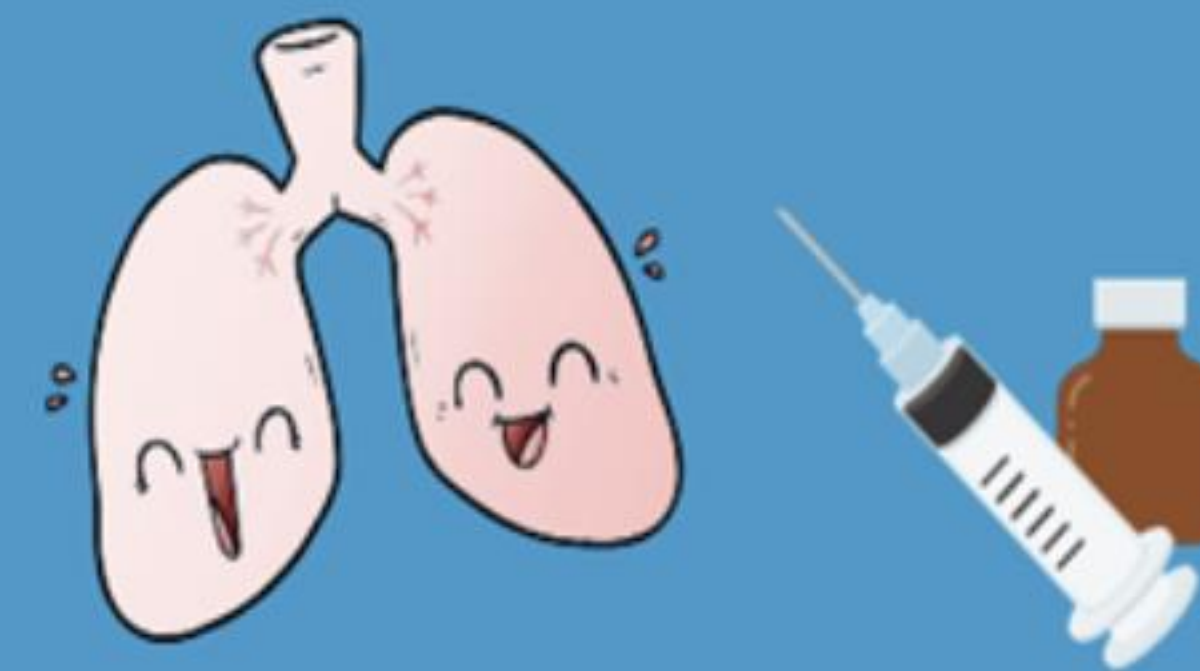
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



#2019nCoV

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.



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#2019nCoV

Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

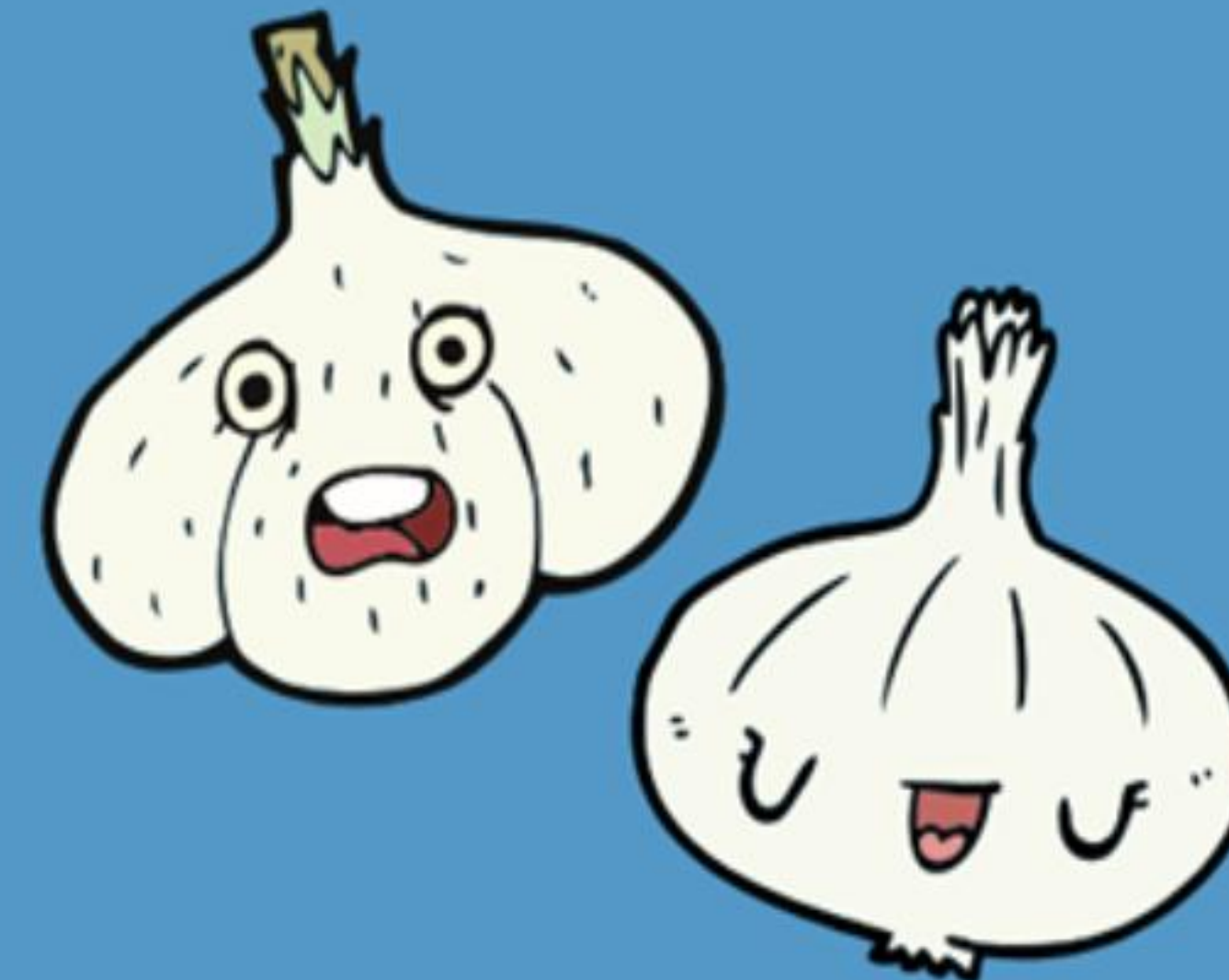
Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



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#2019nCoV

Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



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#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



#Coronavirus

Are there any specific medicines to prevent or treat the new coronavirus?







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## Stay informed

- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Up to date information is available at [www.health.gov.au](http://www.health.gov.au)
- Monitor news updates regarding local events and gatherings
- Follow current advice given by your national and local public health authority and your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- You can help protect yourself, your family, your workplace and your community
  - Practise regular hand hygiene
  - Practise social distancing
  - Practise respiratory etiquette





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- Seek medical advice, remember to call first, and inform your workplace if you have symptoms
- For further information go to:
  - your local public health unit (see links in helpful resources tab)
  - <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus>





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# Congratulations

You have successfully completed this course on COVID19 – The Novel Coronavirus.

You should now have the ability to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19







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## You can now close this eLearning module

Thank you, please return to the COVID 19 Learner portal to print your Acknowledgement of Training Certificate.

If your certificate does not appear immediately, please refresh the COVID 19 Learner Portal dashboard.

You can now close this eLearning module by closing this tab.





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# How to protect yourself and the people you are caring for from infection with COVID-19





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# Overview

This training module covers the fundamentals of infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 including:

- COVID-19 – what is it?
- Signs and symptoms
- Keeping safe – protecting yourself and others
- Myth busting

Course duration:

- Approximately 30 minutes

Knowledge check

- Will be required at the end of this course
- After successful completion of the knowledge check you will receive an acknowledgement of training







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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this course you should be able to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19.







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## COVID-19: Background

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can make humans sick
- The new coronavirus disease, officially known as COVID-19, originated in China in 2019 and has since spread around the world
- Most people, around 80% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience only **mild** symptoms and fully recover without any special treatment
- Some people, 15% of people who become infected with COVID-19, will experience **moderate** symptoms
- A small number of people who become infected with COVID-19, approximately 5%, may experience **severe** symptoms and get very sick

It is important to know how to protect yourself, your family and your community.





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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- **fever**
- flu-like symptoms such as **coughing**, **sore throat** and **fatigue**
- **shortness of breath.**
- Not everyone who has symptoms like these has COVID-19 as there are several other illnesses that can cause these symptoms







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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

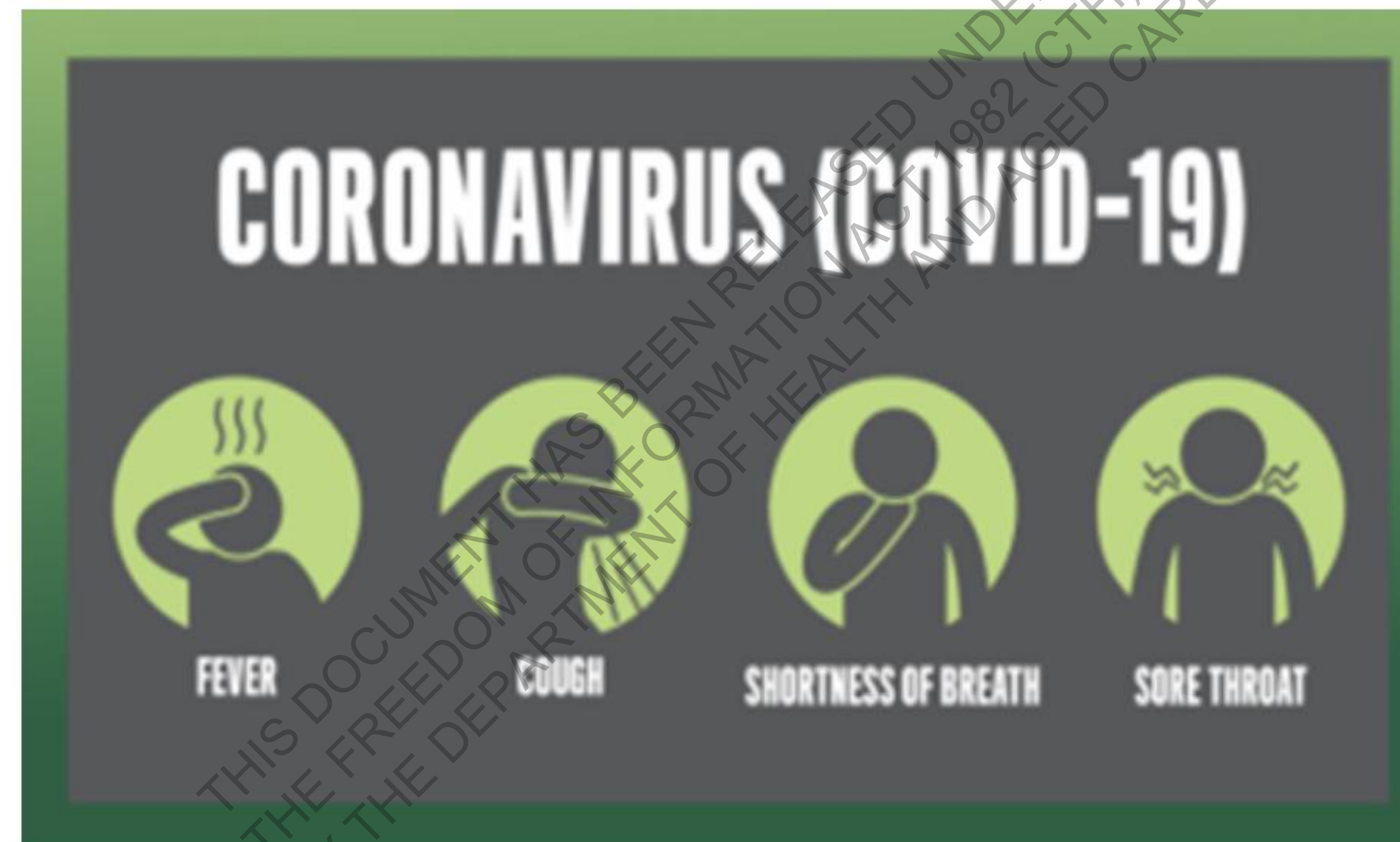


Image from Department of Health

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-resources-for-health-professionals-including-pathology-providers-and-healthcare-managers>





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## Higher Risk Population

Some people at higher risk for developing serious illness from COVID-19 including:

- **older people**
- those with underlying medical problems including **high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, respiratory disease or immune deficiencies (low immunity).**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** experience higher rates of chronic diseases compared to other Australians and may be at higher risk of serious illness





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## COVID-19; Who can catch it?

- Anybody can be infected
- COVID-19 does not discriminate between race nor gender therefore we are all at risk of infection
- We all need to be safe
- There are important things that we can do to protect ourselves, our family and those in our care







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## How does COVID-19 spread?

- COVID-19 spreads from person to person through **droplet transmission**
  - Droplets are small pieces of saliva, which are produced when a person **coughs** or **sneezes**
  - Droplets usually travel no further than one metre through the air





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## How does COVID-19 spread?

- You can become infected if:
  - you have close contact with an infected person who coughs or sneezes
  - you touch an object (e.g. door handle) contaminated from a cough or sneeze from a person with COVID-19 and touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Droplets cannot go through skin and can only lead to infection if they touch your mouth, nose or eyes





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Department of Health

## Stop the spread.... We are all responsible, it's a group effort

- It is important that **everyone** helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Encourage standard precautions amongst co-workers, family, friends, people you care for and any visitors
- Lead by example







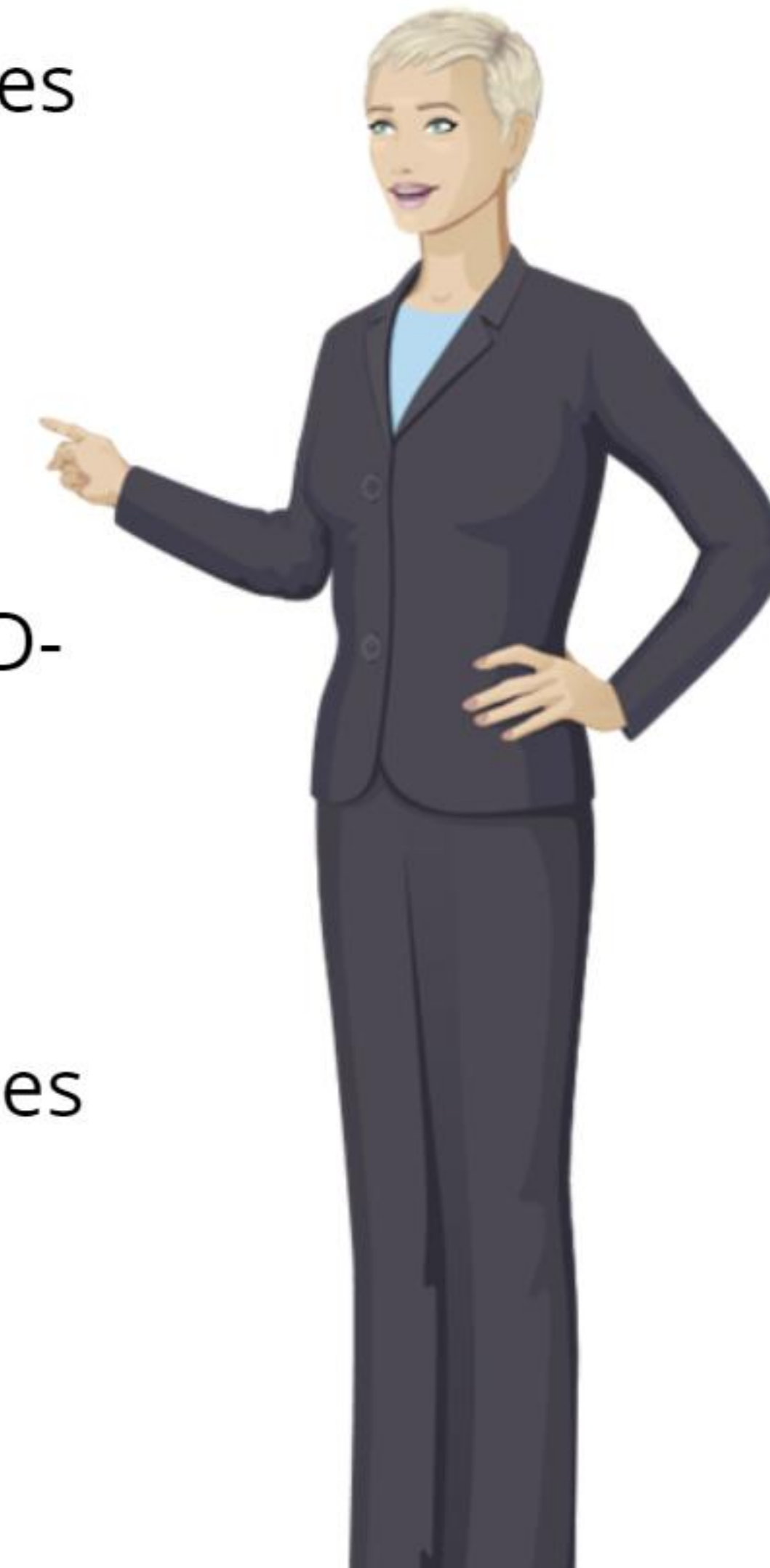
Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Stop the spread

The next sections will show you the basic measures you can take to take care of your own health and protect others.

This includes how you can decrease the risk of people in your care becoming infected with COVID-19.

Using the same principles you can also protect yourself and those in your care from other illnesses like influenza ('the flu')







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# Handwashing

- The most important thing you can do to protect yourself is to **wash your hands regularly** with soap and water or rubbing an alcohol-based sanitiser onto your hands
- This is important because washing your hands kills viruses that may be on your hands
- Watch these videos to see how you wash your hands and this video to show you how to use hand sanitizer
- Hand rub <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>
- Hand wash <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUcm4E>





Australian Government  
Department of Health

# Handwash

## How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HAND RUB

⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds



Wet hands with water;



Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;



Rub hands palm to palm;



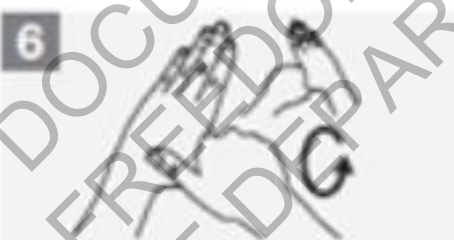
Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Rinse hands with water;



Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;



Use towel to turn off faucet;



Your hands are now safe.



World Health Organization

Patient Safety  
A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

SAVE LIVES  
Clean Your Hands

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May 2020





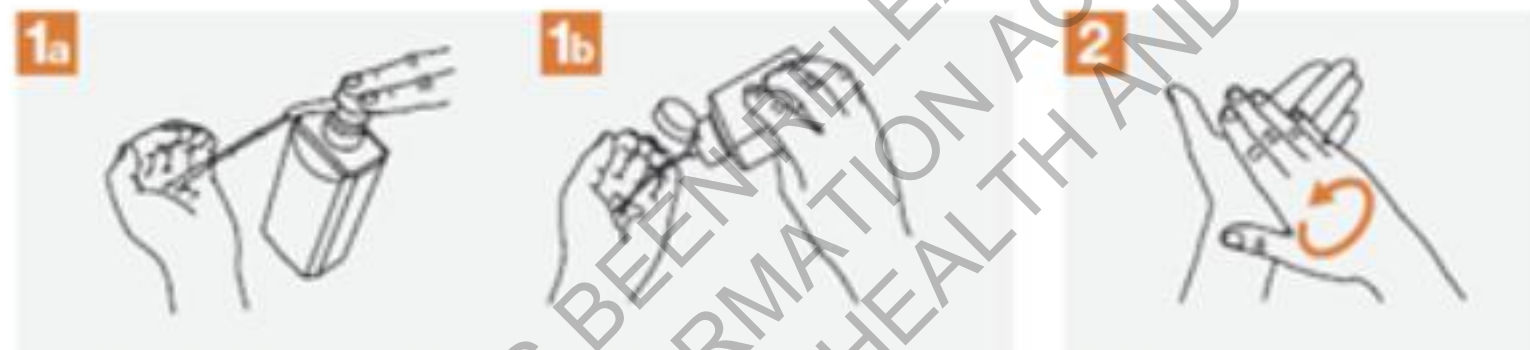
Australian Government  
Department of Health

# Handrub

## How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

Once dry, your hands are safe.



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Clean Your Hands

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# Handwashing

- Make sure that people in your care also wash their hands regularly
- This is especially important after going to the toilet, blowing their nose and before and after eating
- If you work in a residential or health facility make sure that visitors wash their hands on entering and leaving the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- Putting up signs to remind people and make sure there are handwashing stations or hand rub available for visitors to use





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Department of Health

## Try not to touch your face

- **Avoid touching your face** as much as possible
- This is important because virus containing droplets on your hands can be transferred to your eyes, mouth or nose where they can infect you
- Most of us touch our face many times per hour without realising
- Try to stop yourself touching your face, and encourage others to do the same





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Department of Health

## Social distancing

- Maintain at least **1.5 metres** distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing
- This is important because if you are too close to someone you might breathe in droplets they cough or sneeze
- If you are further away than 1.5 metres, it is very unlikely that you will breathe in droplets that might contain COVID-19





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Department of Health

## Social distancing

- Help those that you care for by keeping 1.5 metres between themselves and others
- This is especially important if you're out and about
- Avoid large public gatherings, unless essential







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## Social distancing

- Remember that COVID-19 can be transmitted by droplets that can be passed from hand to hand including handshakes
- Here are some videos on other ways to greet people <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP2xcQKkzZI>

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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Make sure you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough and/or sneeze with:
  - a tissue that you put in the bin straight after use
  - your bent elbow
- respiratory hygiene is important because droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you 'catch' any droplets that might be produced, and this protects the people around you from viruses including COVID-19.





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Remind those in your care to use good respiratory hygiene
- Make sure that when you are out and about you carry tissues for yourself and others to use
- Remind those in your care to clean their hands after coughing or sneezing







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## Good respiratory etiquette

Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing  
cover mouth and nose with  
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin  
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or soap and water  
after coughing or sneezing and  
when caring for the sick







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## What about masks?

- Wearing a facemask in public **won't** help to protect you from infection
- Only wear a mask if you are sick with symptoms that might be due to COVID-19 (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19
- There is a shortage of masks and we need to save them for use when they are needed for sick people or for those looking after them





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## What about masks?

- Remember the best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are:
  - regularly wash your hands
  - use respiratory etiquette to catch your cough or sneeze with a tissue or in the bend of your elbow
  - maintain social distancing.





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Department of Health

## Cleaning and disinfection

- Regular cleaning of your environment, at home, in your car and at work is essential
- This is because droplets from an infected person can fall on a surface, and be transferred to someone else's hands if they touch the surface
- You should regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, for example, tables, doorknobs, light switches





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**Department of Health**

## Cleaning and disinfection

- To clean use a detergent solution according to the manufacturer's label
- Remember to check the product label for any precautions you should take when using it, such as wearing gloves or making sure you have good ventilation

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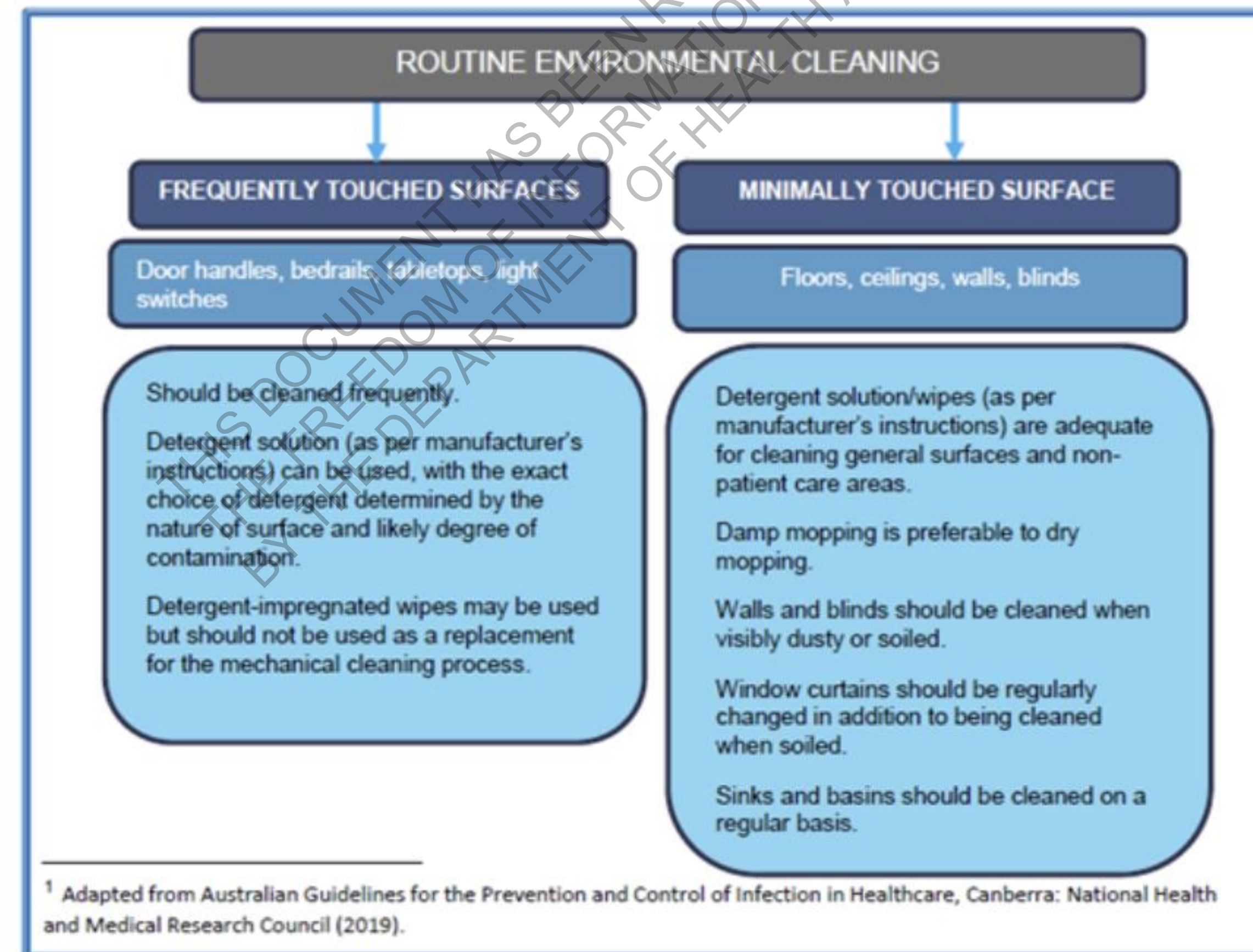




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Department of Health

# Cleaning in health and residential care settings

Routine environmental cleaning requirements can be divided into two groups:







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## Food safety

- From the information we know at the moment, COVID-19 doesn't seem to be spread by food
- However you should still make sure you prepare food safely to make sure that you and others don't get sick from other diseases
- This is important when you are preparing food for yourself and for those in your care





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## Food safety and preparation

- This includes:
  - washing hands between handling raw and cooked foods
  - cooking and proper handling of meat products
  - using different chopping boards for raw meats and cooked foods
  - ensuring all meats are cooked thoroughly.





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## Food safety and preparation

- When you are preparing food you should always:
  - practice good respiratory etiquette and if you have symptoms of a respiratory illness you should avoid preparing food for other people.

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## Safe food preparation

**Practise food safety**

Even in **areas** experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are **cooked thoroughly and properly handled** during food preparation.

An illustration showing a variety of meat products including a whole roast, a chicken drumstick, and a meatball, along with a cooking pot on a stove.

 World Health Organization

**Practise food safety**

Use different **chopping boards and knives** for raw meat and cooked foods

An illustration of a wooden chopping board with a piece of raw meat and a knife.

An illustration of two hands being washed under running water with soap bubbles.

**Wash your hands** between handling raw and cooked food.

 World Health Organization





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## Managing visitors

- Keeping safe from COVID-19 does not mean having no social life for yourself or those in your care
- It is important to maintain relationships
- People who are unwell should be advised to stay in their **own homes** and **not visit others**
  - This is particularly important to enforce in residential settings where people should stay in their own room and for people at high risk





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## Managing visitors

- Visitors to residential facilities should be encouraged to wash their hands on entering and exiting the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- You can reduce your risk of infection by asking visitors to your own home to do this

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## Taking people in your care out in public

- Regular hand hygiene, social distancing and respiratory etiquette are essential in public settings
- Practice hand hygiene after touching shared surfaces (e.g. in shops, cafes or on public transport)
- To maintain social distancing you should **avoid large public gatherings**, unless essential





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Department of Health

## Keeping yourself and others safe

- Remember while COVID-19 can seem scary, you can help to stop it spreading, protect yourself and those in your care
- The most important things you can do are:
  - wash your hands and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice respiratory etiquette and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice social distancing and make sure those in your care do the same.





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## Travel and COVID-19

- Currently, most cases of coronavirus in Australia are imported from overseas
- Therefore if you are a frontline healthcare worker, carer, volunteer or have close contact with high-risk persons and you have recently travelled overseas, you may be asked to stay away from work for a certain period after your return
- Please review the below link for the latest updates and recommendations <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>





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Department of Health

## What if I develop symptoms of COVID-19?

- If you develop symptoms such as fever, dry cough, sore throat and fatigue:
  - Stay at home and practice standard infection control precautions
  - Seek medical advice, it is important to call ahead first:
    - go to [www.healthdirect.gov.au](http://www.healthdirect.gov.au); or
    - **call the National Coronavirus Information and Triage Line (1800 020 080)**; or
    - call your usual care provider.
  - Inform your workplace





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Department of Health

## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care has symptoms of COVID-19:
  - keep them at home, or if they are in a group facility keep them isolated in their own room
  - ensure they practice standard infection control precautions and seek medical advice promptly, remember to call ahead first.





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care is suspected by a medical professional as having COVID-19 then you will need to practice further infection control measures including use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- You will need to seek further advice on this from your local public health unit or infection control specialist





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

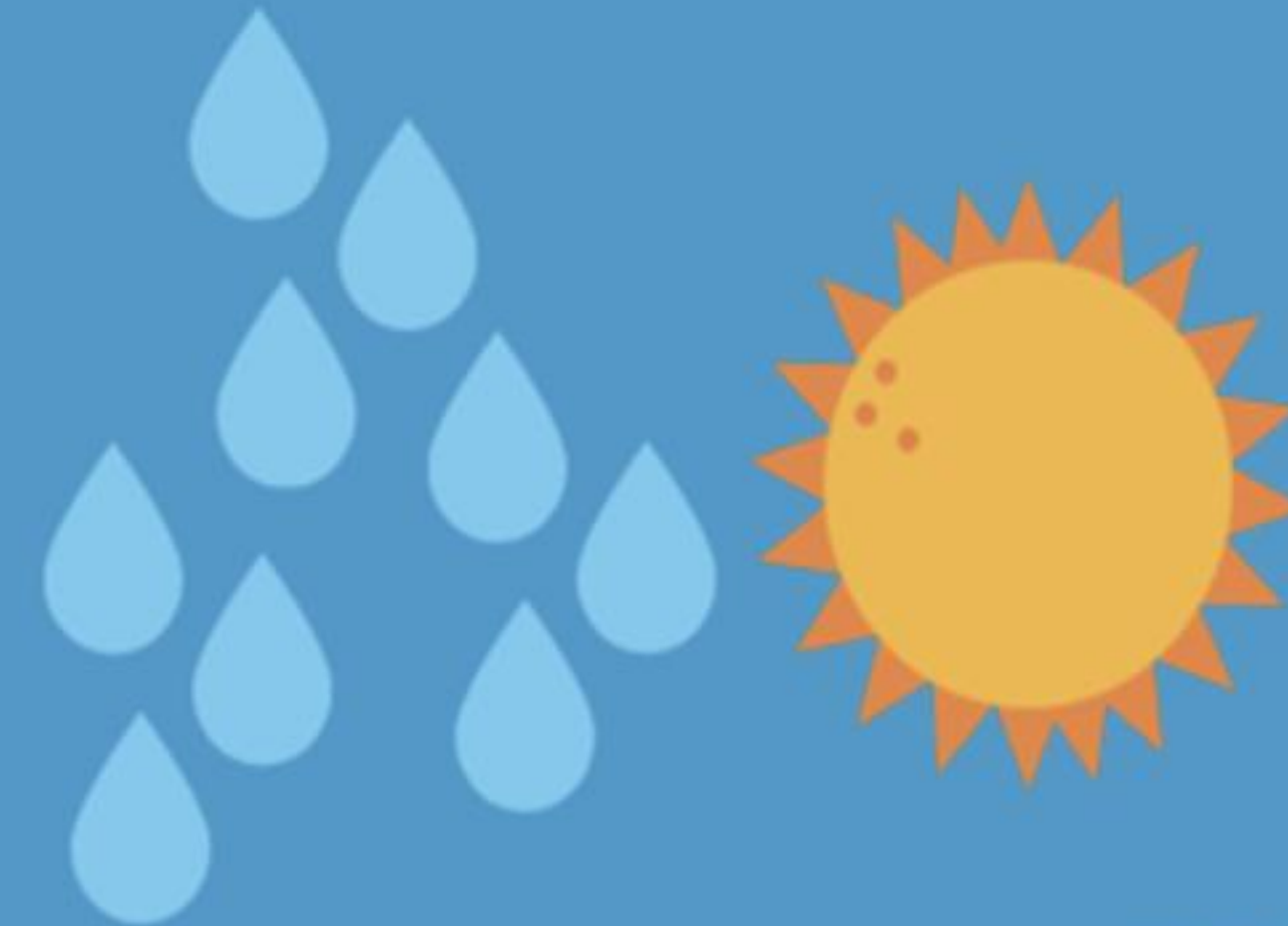


#Coronavirus

#COVID19

FACT:

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases.

The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather.

The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Cold weather and snow  
**CANNOT** kill the new  
coronavirus







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

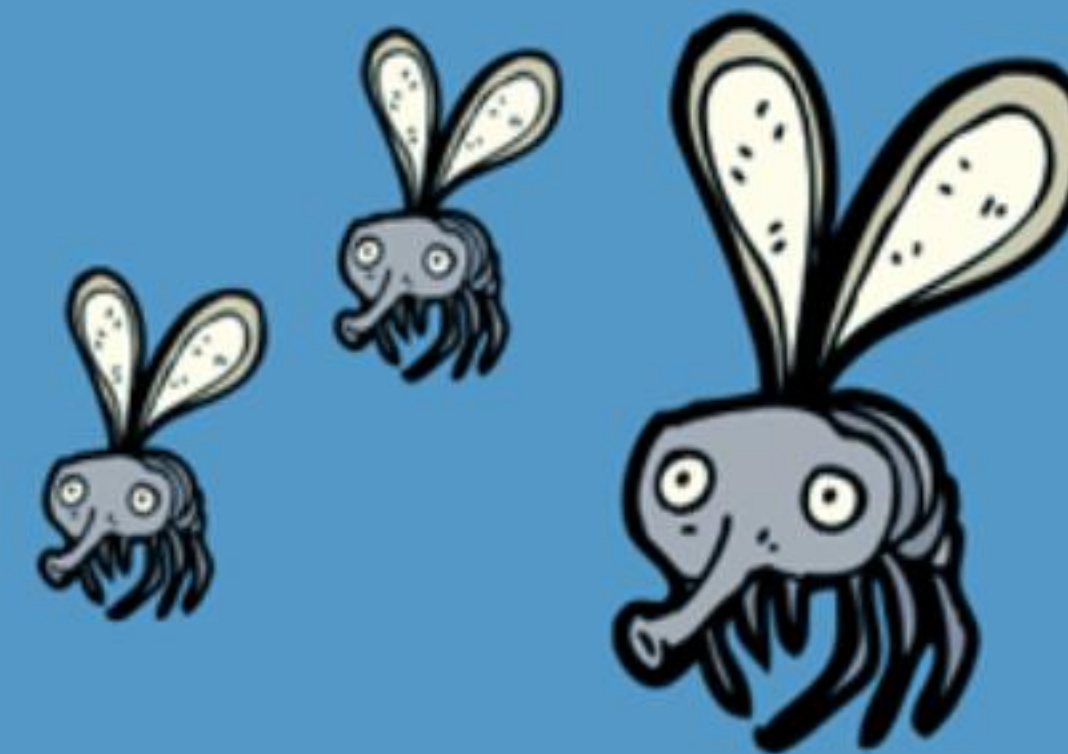


World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
The new coronavirus  
**CANNOT**  
be transmitted through  
mosquito bites







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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



#2019nCoV

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?







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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.



#2019nCoV

How effective are thermal scanners in detecting people infected with the new coronavirus?







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

**No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body.** Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

**Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?**







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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

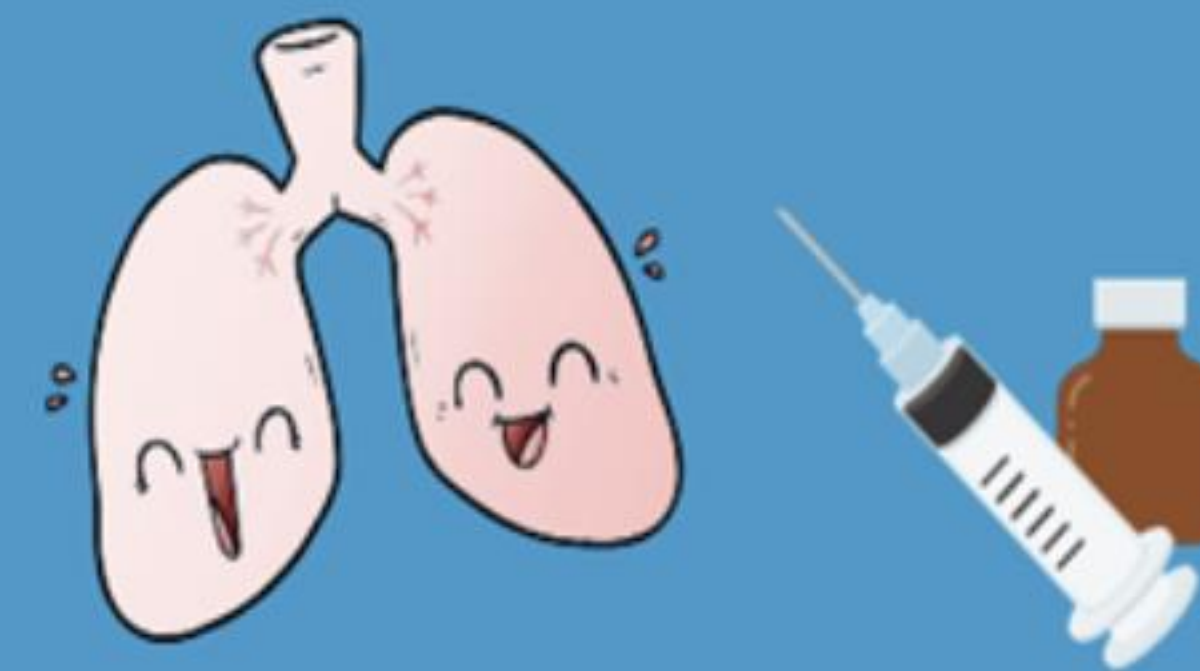
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



#2019nCoV

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.



#2019nCoV

Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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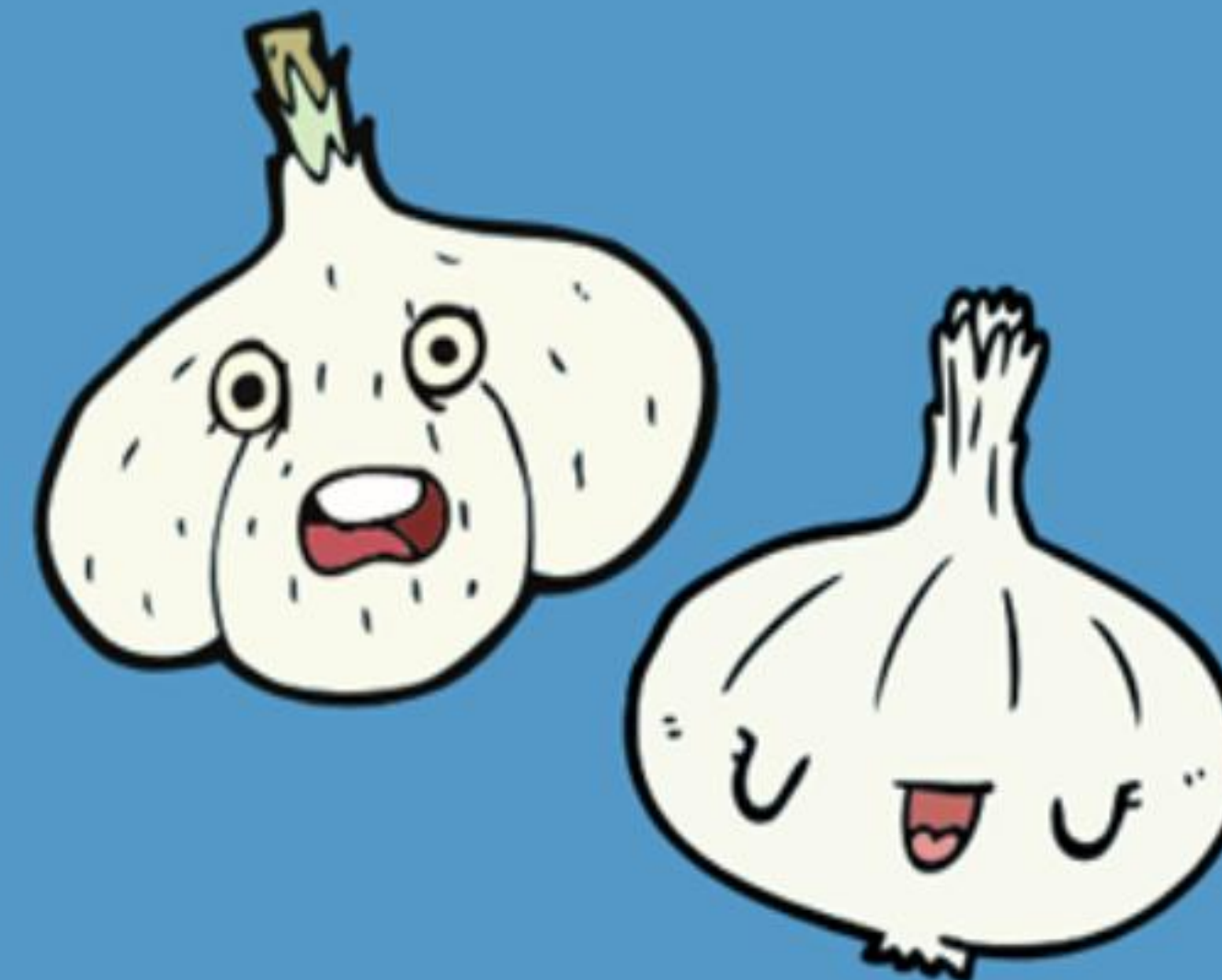
## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



#2019nCoV

Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



World Health  
Organization

#Coronavirus

Are there any  
specific medicines  
to prevent or  
treat the new  
coronavirus?







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Department of Health

## Stay informed

- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Up to date information is available at [www.health.gov.au](http://www.health.gov.au)
- Monitor news updates regarding local events and gatherings
- Follow current advice given by your national and local public health authority and your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- You can help protect yourself, your family, your workplace and your community
  - Practise regular hand hygiene
  - Practise social distancing
  - Practise respiratory etiquette





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Department of Health

## Key messages for COVID-19

- Seek medical advice, remember to call first, and inform your workplace if you have symptoms
- For further information go to:
  - your local public health unit (see links in helpful resources tab)
  - <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus>





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**Department of Health**

# Congratulations

You have successfully completed this course on COVID19 – The Novel Coronavirus.

You should now have the ability to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19







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**Department of Health**

## You can now close this eLearning module

Thank you, please return to the COVID 19 Learner portal to print your Acknowledgement of Training Certificate.

If your certificate does not appear immediately, please refresh the COVID 19 Learner Portal dashboard.

You can now close this eLearning module by closing this tab.





**Australian Government**

# How to protect yourself and the people you are caring for from infection with COVID-19





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# Overview

This training module covers the fundamentals of infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 including:

- COVID-19 – what is it?
- Signs and symptoms
- Keeping safe – protecting yourself and others
- Myth busting

Course duration:

- Approximately 30 minutes

Knowledge check

- Will be required at the end of this course
- After successful completion of the knowledge check you will receive an acknowledgement of training







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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this course you should be able to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19.







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## COVID-19: Background

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can make humans sick
- The new coronavirus disease, officially known as COVID-19, originated in China in 2019 and has since spread around the world
- Most people, around 80% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience only **mild** symptoms and fully recover without any special treatment
- Some people, 15% of people who become infected with COVID-19, will experience **moderate** symptoms
- A small number of people who become infected with COVID-19, approximately 5%, may experience **severe** symptoms and get very sick

It is important to know how to protect yourself, your family and your community.





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# COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- **fever**
- flu-like symptoms such as **coughing, sore throat** and **fatigue**
- **shortness of breath.**
- Not everyone who has symptoms like these has COVID-19 as there are several other illnesses that can cause these symptoms







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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms



Image from Department of Health

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-resources-for-health-professionals-including-pathology-providers-and-healthcare-managers>





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## Higher Risk Population

Some people at higher risk for developing serious illness from COVID-19 including:

- **older people**
- those with underlying medical problems including **high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, respiratory disease or immune deficiencies (low immunity).**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** experience higher rates of chronic diseases compared to other Australians and may be at higher risk of serious illness





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## COVID-19; Who can catch it?

- Anybody can be infected
- COVID-19 does not discriminate between race nor gender therefore we are all at risk of infection
- We all need to be safe
- There are important things that we can do to protect ourselves, our family and those in our care







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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- COVID-19 spreads from person to person through **droplet transmission**
  - Droplets are small pieces of saliva, which are produced when a person **coughs** or **sneezes**
  - Droplets usually travel no further than one metre through the air





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## How does COVID-19 spread?

- You can become infected if:
  - you have close contact with an infected person who coughs or sneezes
  - you touch an object (e.g. door handle) contaminated from a cough or sneeze from a person with COVID-19 and touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Droplets cannot go through skin and can only lead to infection if they touch your mouth, nose or eyes





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## Stop the spread.... We are all responsible, it's a group effort

- It is important that **everyone** helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Encourage standard precautions amongst co-workers, family, friends, people you care for and any visitors
- Lead by example







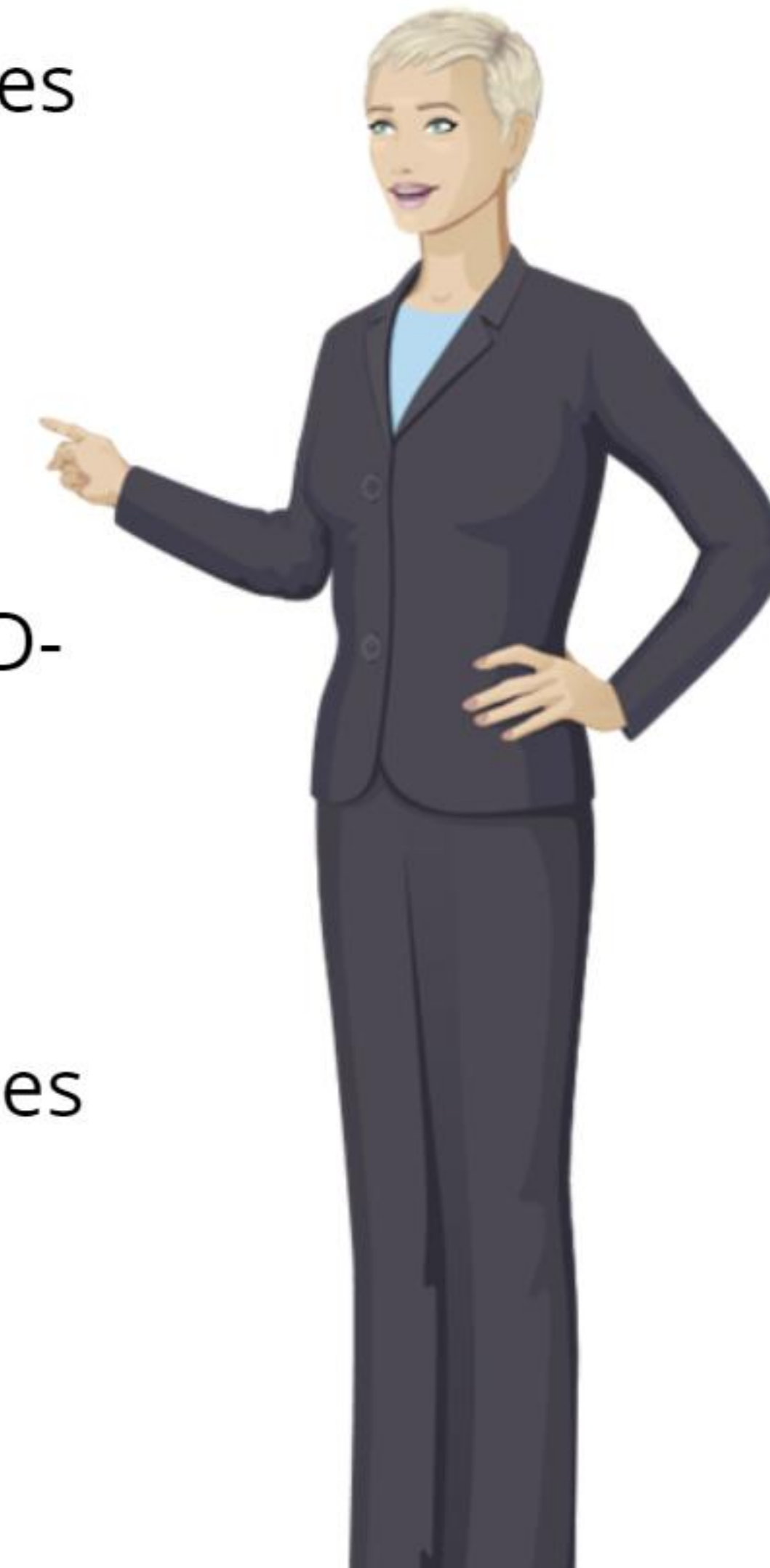
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## Stop the spread

The next sections will show you the basic measures you can take to take care of your own health and protect others.

This includes how you can decrease the risk of people in your care becoming infected with COVID-19.

Using the same principles you can also protect yourself and those in your care from other illnesses like influenza ('the flu')







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# Handwashing

- The most important thing you can do to protect yourself is to **wash your hands regularly** with soap and water or rubbing an alcohol-based sanitiser onto your hands
- This is important because washing your hands kills viruses that may be on your hands
- Watch these videos to see how you wash your hands and this video to show you how to use hand sanitizer
- Hand rub <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>
- Hand wash <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUcm4E>





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# Handwash

## How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HAND RUB


⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds

0




Wet hands with water;

1




Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;

2




Rub hands palm to palm;

3




Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4




Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5




Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6




Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7




Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8




Rinse hands with water;

9




Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;

10



Use towel to turn off faucet;

11



Your hands are now safe.



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Patient Safety

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Clean Your Hands

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May 2020





Australian Government  
Department of Health

# Handrub

## How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds

1a



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

1b



2



Rub hands palm to palm;

3



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8



Once dry, your hands are safe.



World Health Organization

Patient Safety

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# Handwashing

- Make sure that people in your care also wash their hands regularly
- This is especially important after going to the toilet, blowing their nose and before and after eating
- If you work in a residential or health facility make sure that visitors wash their hands on entering and leaving the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- Putting up signs to remind people and make sure there are handwashing stations or hand rub available for visitors to use





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## Try not to touch your face

- **Avoid touching your face** as much as possible
- This is important because virus containing droplets on your hands can be transferred to your eyes, mouth or nose where they can infect you
- Most of us touch our face many times per hour without realising
- Try to stop yourself touching your face, and encourage others to do the same





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## Social distancing

- Maintain at least **1.5 metres** distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing
- This is important because if you are too close to someone you might breathe in droplets they cough or sneeze
- If you are further away than 1.5 metres, it is very unlikely that you will breathe in droplets that might contain COVID-19





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## Social distancing

- Help those that you care for by keeping 1.5 metres between themselves and others
- This is especially important if you're out and about
- Avoid large public gatherings, unless essential







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## Social distancing

- Remember that COVID-19 can be transmitted by droplets that can be passed from hand to hand including handshakes
- Here are some videos on other ways to greet people <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP2xcQKkzZI>

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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Make sure you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough and/or sneeze with:
  - a tissue that you put in the bin straight after use
  - your bent elbow
- respiratory hygiene is important because droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you 'catch' any droplets that might be produced, and this protects the people around you from viruses including COVID-19.





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Remind those in your care to use good respiratory hygiene
- Make sure that when you are out and about you carry tissues for yourself and others to use
- Remind those in your care to clean their hands after coughing or sneezing







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## Good respiratory etiquette

Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing  
cover mouth and nose with  
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin  
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or soap and water  
after coughing or sneezing and  
when caring for the sick







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## What about masks?

- Wearing a facemask in public **won't** help to protect you from infection
- Only wear a mask if you are sick with symptoms that might be due to COVID-19 (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19
- There is a shortage of masks and we need to save them for use when they are needed for sick people or for those looking after them





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## What about masks?

- Remember the best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are:
  - regularly wash your hands
  - use respiratory etiquette to catch your cough or sneeze with a tissue or in the bend of your elbow
  - maintain social distancing.





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- Regular cleaning of your environment, at home, in your car and at work is essential
- This is because droplets from an infected person can fall on a surface, and be transferred to someone else's hands if they touch the surface
- You should regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, for example, tables, doorknobs, light switches





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- To clean use a detergent solution according to the manufacturer's label
- Remember to check the product label for any precautions you should take when using it, such as wearing gloves or making sure you have good ventilation

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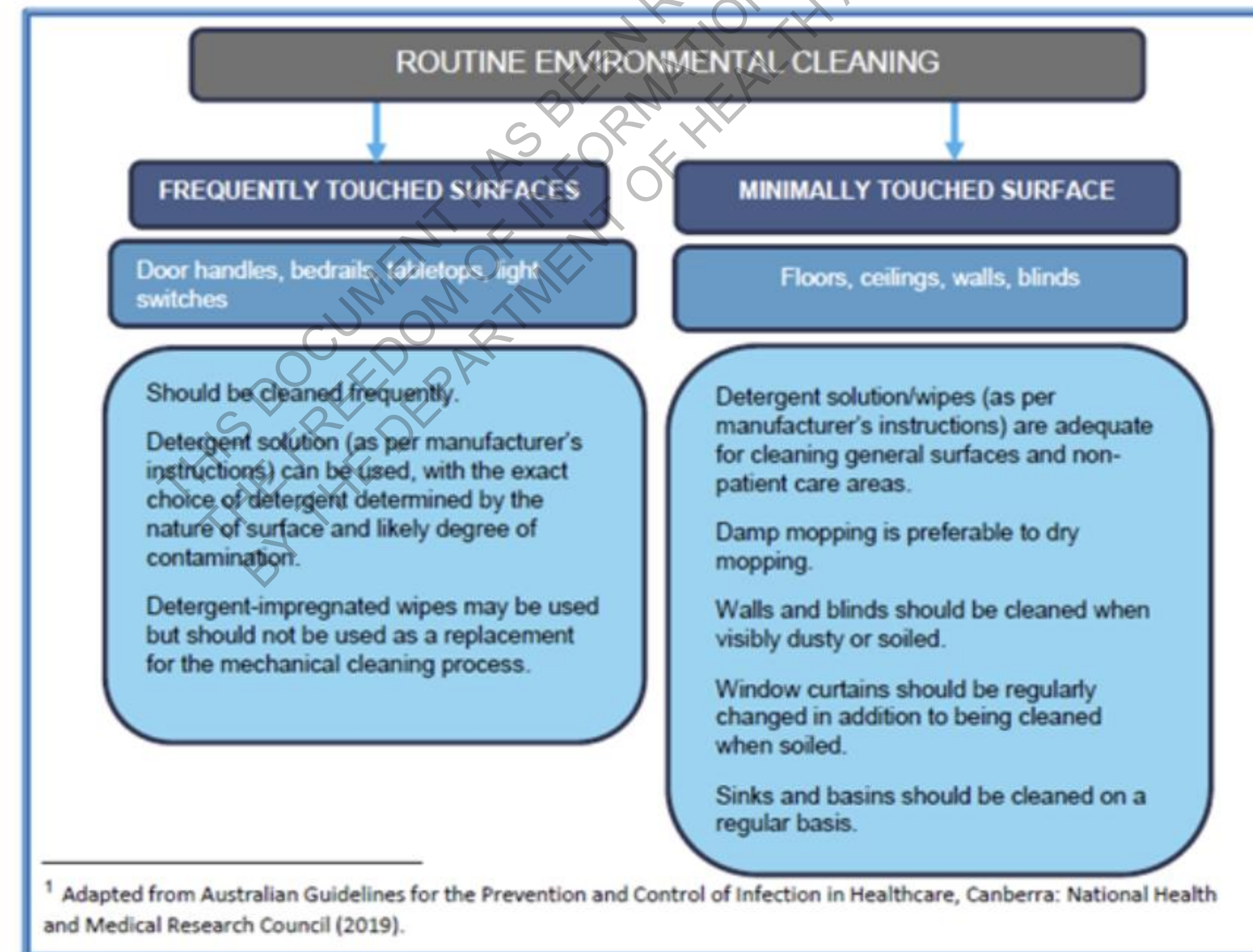




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# Cleaning in health and residential care settings

Routine environmental cleaning requirements can be divided into two groups:







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## Food safety

- From the information we know at the moment, COVID-19 doesn't seem to be spread by food
- However you should still make sure you prepare food safely to make sure that you and others don't get sick from other diseases
- This is important when you are preparing food for yourself and for those in your care





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## Food safety and preparation

- This includes:
  - washing hands between handling raw and cooked foods
  - cooking and proper handling of meat products
  - using different chopping boards for raw meats and cooked foods
  - ensuring all meats are cooked thoroughly.





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## Food safety and preparation

- When you are preparing food you should always:
  - practice good respiratory etiquette and if you have symptoms of a respiratory illness you should avoid preparing food for other people.

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# Safe food preparation

**Practise food safety**

Even in **areas** experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are **cooked thoroughly and properly handled** during food preparation.

An illustration showing a variety of meat products including a whole roast, a chicken drumstick, and a meatball, along with a cooking pot on a stove.

 World Health Organization

**Practise food safety**

Use different **chopping boards and knives** for raw meat and cooked foods

An illustration of a wooden chopping board with a piece of raw meat and a knife.

An illustration of two hands being washed under running water with soap bubbles.

**Wash your hands** between handling raw and cooked food.

 World Health Organization





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Department of Health

## Managing visitors

- Keeping safe from COVID-19 does not mean having no social life for yourself or those in your care
- It is important to maintain relationships
- People who are unwell should be advised to stay in their **own homes** and **not visit others**
  - This is particularly important to enforce in residential settings where people should stay in their own room and for people at high risk





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## Managing visitors

- Visitors to residential facilities should be encouraged to wash their hands on entering and exiting the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- You can reduce your risk of infection by asking visitors to your own home to do this

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## Taking people in your care out in public

- Regular hand hygiene, social distancing and respiratory etiquette are essential in public settings
- Practice hand hygiene after touching shared surfaces (e.g. in shops, cafes or on public transport)
- To maintain social distancing you should **avoid large public gatherings**, unless essential





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## Keeping yourself and others safe

- Remember while COVID-19 can seem scary, you can help to stop it spreading, protect yourself and those in your care
- The most important things you can do are:
  - wash your hands and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice respiratory etiquette and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice social distancing and make sure those in your care do the same.





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## Travel and COVID-19

- Currently, most cases of coronavirus in Australia are imported from overseas
- Therefore if you are a frontline healthcare worker, carer, volunteer or have close contact with high-risk persons and you have recently travelled overseas, you may be asked to stay away from work for a certain period after your return
- Please review the below link for the latest updates and recommendations <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>





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## What if I develop symptoms of COVID-19?

- If you develop symptoms such as fever, dry cough, sore throat and fatigue:
  - Stay at home and practice standard infection control precautions
  - Seek medical advice, it is important to call ahead first:
    - go to [www.healthdirect.gov.au](http://www.healthdirect.gov.au); or
    - **call the National Coronavirus Information and Triage Line (1800 020 080)**; or
    - call your usual care provider.
  - Inform your workplace





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care has symptoms of COVID-19:
  - keep them at home, or if they are in a group facility keep them isolated in their own room
  - ensure they practice standard infection control precautions and seek medical advice promptly, remember to call ahead first.





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care is suspected by a medical professional as having COVID-19 then you will need to practice further infection control measures including use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- You will need to seek further advice on this from your local public health unit or infection control specialist





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

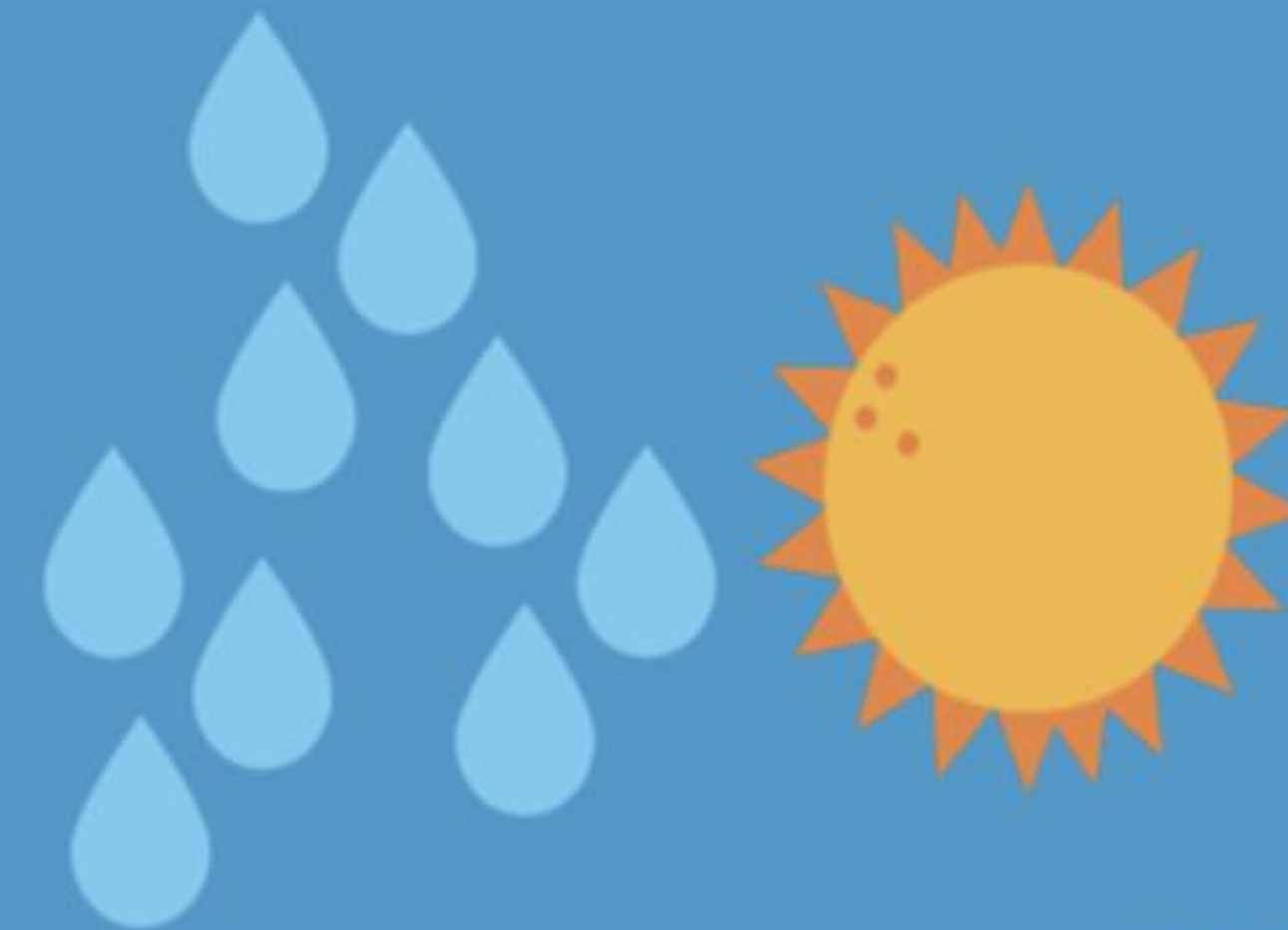


#Coronavirus

#COVID19

FACT:

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020





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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases.

The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather.

The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Cold weather and snow  
**CANNOT** kill the new  
coronavirus







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



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Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Taking a hot bath does not  
prevent the new coronavirus  
disease







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

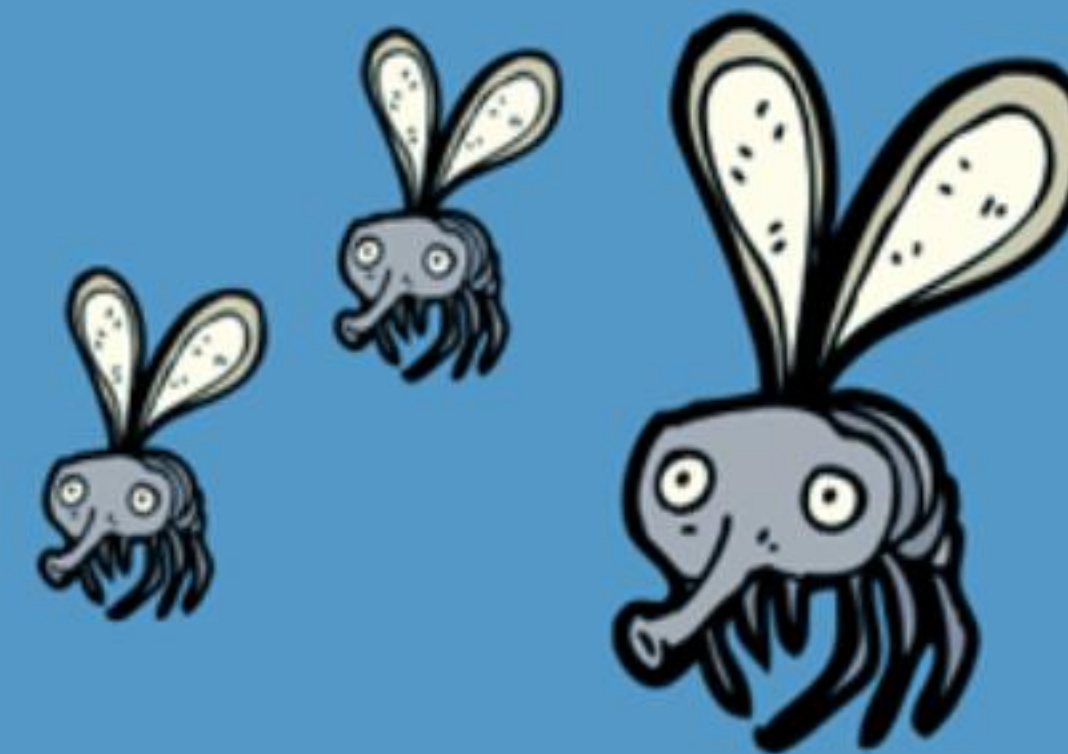


World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
The new coronavirus  
**CANNOT**  
be transmitted through  
mosquito bites







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



#2019nCoV

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.



#2019nCoV

How effective are thermal scanners in detecting people infected with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

**No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body.** Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



#2019nCoV

**Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?**







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

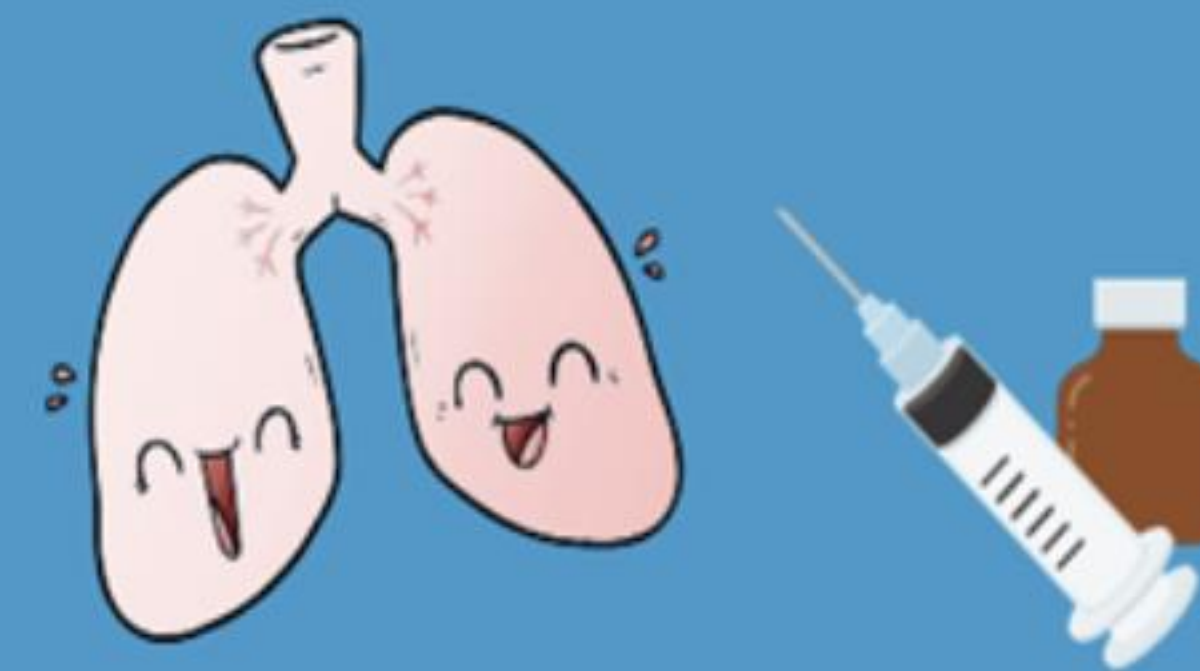
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



#2019nCoV

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.



#2019nCoV

Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

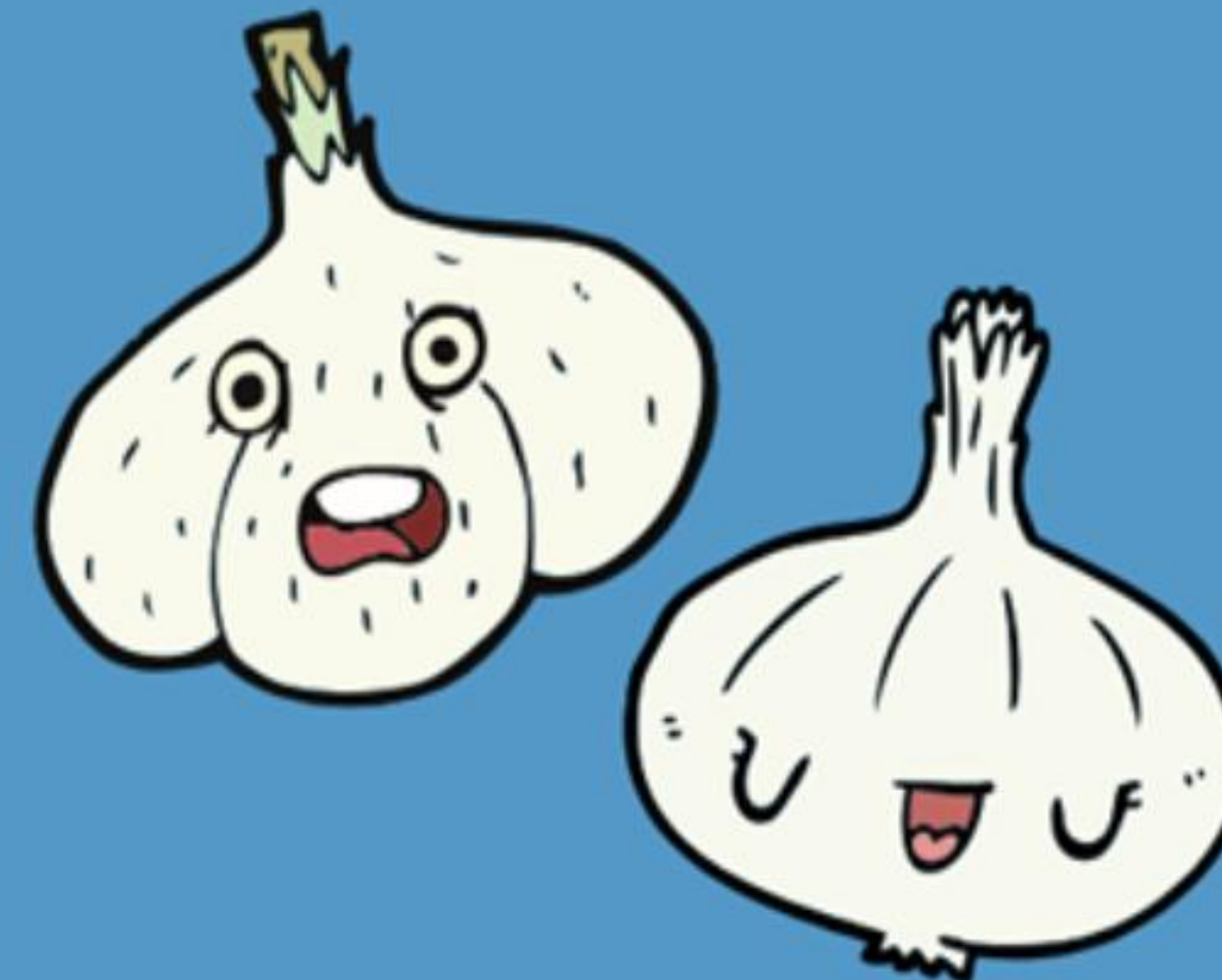
Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



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Organization

#2019nCoV

Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



#Coronavirus

Are there any specific medicines to prevent or treat the new coronavirus?







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## Stay informed

- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19.  
Up to date information is available at [www.health.gov.au](http://www.health.gov.au)
- Monitor news updates regarding local events and gatherings
- Follow current advice given by your national and local public health authority and your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- You can help protect yourself, your family, your workplace and your community
  - Practise regular hand hygiene
  - Practise social distancing
  - Practise respiratory etiquette





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Department of Health

## Key messages for COVID-19

- Seek medical advice, remember to call first, and inform your workplace if you have symptoms
- For further information go to:
  - your local public health unit (see links in helpful resources tab)
  - <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus>





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**Department of Health**

# Congratulations

You have successfully completed this course on COVID19 – The Novel Coronavirus.

You should now have the ability to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19







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## You can now close this eLearning module

Thank you, please return to the COVID 19 Learner portal to print your Acknowledgement of Training Certificate.

If your certificate does not appear immediately, please refresh the COVID 19 Learner Portal dashboard.

You can now close this eLearning module by closing this tab.





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# How to protect yourself and the people you are caring for from infection with COVID-19





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# Overview

This training module covers the fundamentals of infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 including:

- COVID-19 – what is it?
- Signs and symptoms
- Keeping safe – protecting yourself and others
- Myth busting

Course duration:

- Approximately 30 minutes

Knowledge check

- Will be required at the end of this course
- After successful completion of the knowledge check you will receive an acknowledgement of training







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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this course you should be able to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19.







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# COVID-19: Background

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can make humans sick
- The new coronavirus disease, officially known as COVID-19, originated in China in 2019 and has since spread around the world
- Most people, around 80% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience only **mild** symptoms and fully recover without any special treatment
- Some people, around 15% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience **moderate** symptoms
- A small number of people who become infected with COVID-19, approximately 5%, may experience **severe** symptoms and get very sick

It is important to know how to protect yourself, your family and your community.





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# COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- **fever**
- flu-like symptoms such as **coughing, sore throat** and **fatigue**
- **shortness of breath.**
- Not everyone who has symptoms like these has COVID-19 as there are several other illnesses that can cause these symptoms







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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

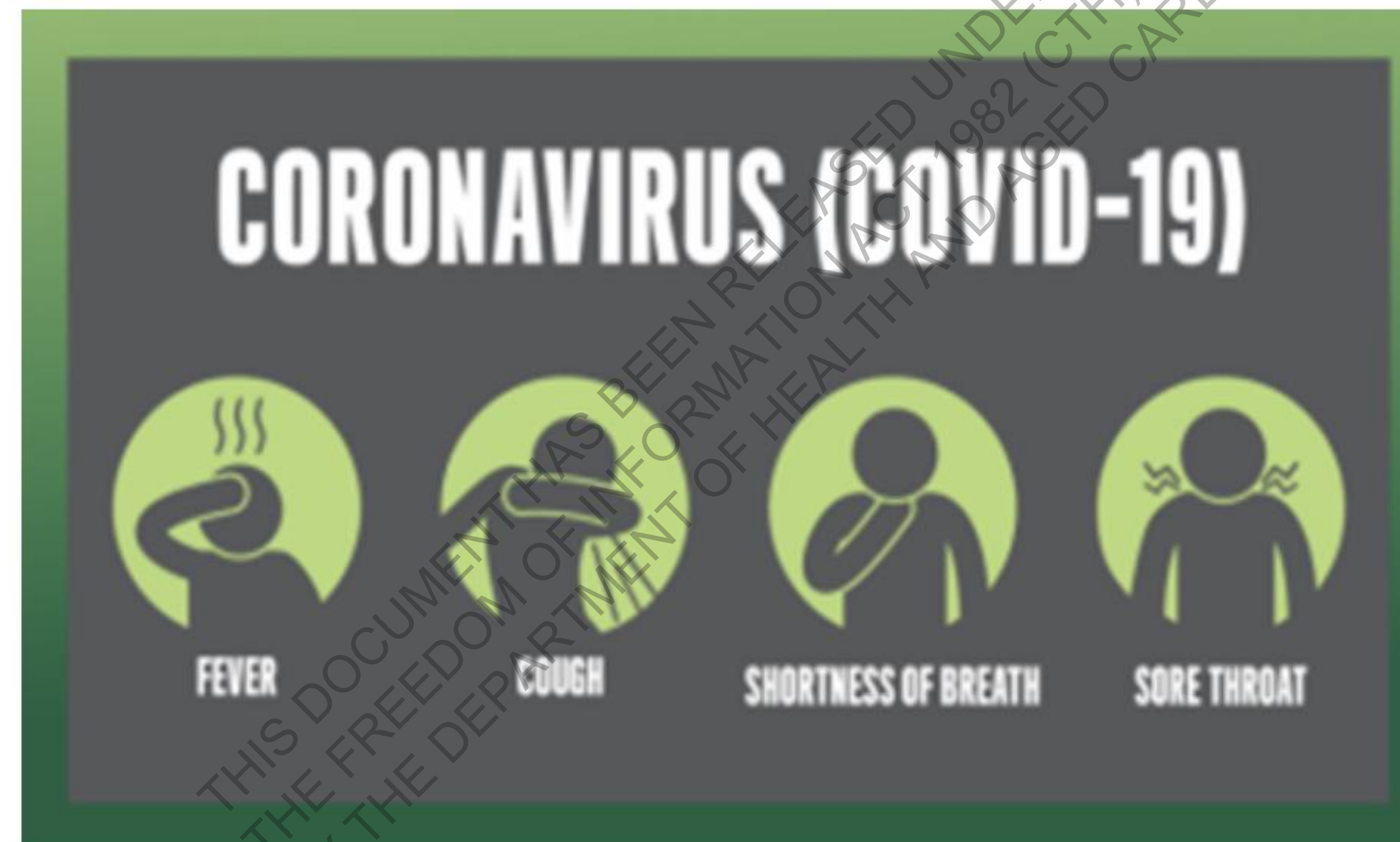


Image from Department of Health

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-resources-for-health-professionals-including-pathology-providers-and-healthcare-managers>





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## Higher Risk Populations

Some people at higher risk for developing serious illness from COVID-19 including:

- **older people**
- those with underlying medical problems including **high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, respiratory disease or immune deficiencies (low immunity).**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** experience higher rates of chronic diseases compared to other Australians and may be at higher risk of serious illness





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## COVID-19; Who can catch it?

- Anybody can be infected
- COVID-19 does not discriminate between race nor gender therefore we are all at risk of infection
- We all need to be safe
- There are important things that we can do to protect ourselves, our family and those in our care







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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- COVID-19 spreads from person to person through **droplet transmission**
  - Droplets are small pieces of saliva, which are produced when a person **coughs** or **sneezes**
  - Droplets usually travel no further than one metre through the air





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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- You can become infected if:
  - you have close contact with an infected person who coughs or sneezes
  - you touch an object (e.g. door handle) contaminated from a cough or sneeze from a person with COVID-19 and touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Droplets cannot go through skin and can only lead to infection if they touch your mouth, nose or eyes





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## Stop the spread.... We are all responsible, it's a group effort

- It is important that **everyone** helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Encourage standard precautions amongst co-workers, family, friends, people you care for and any visitors
- Lead by example







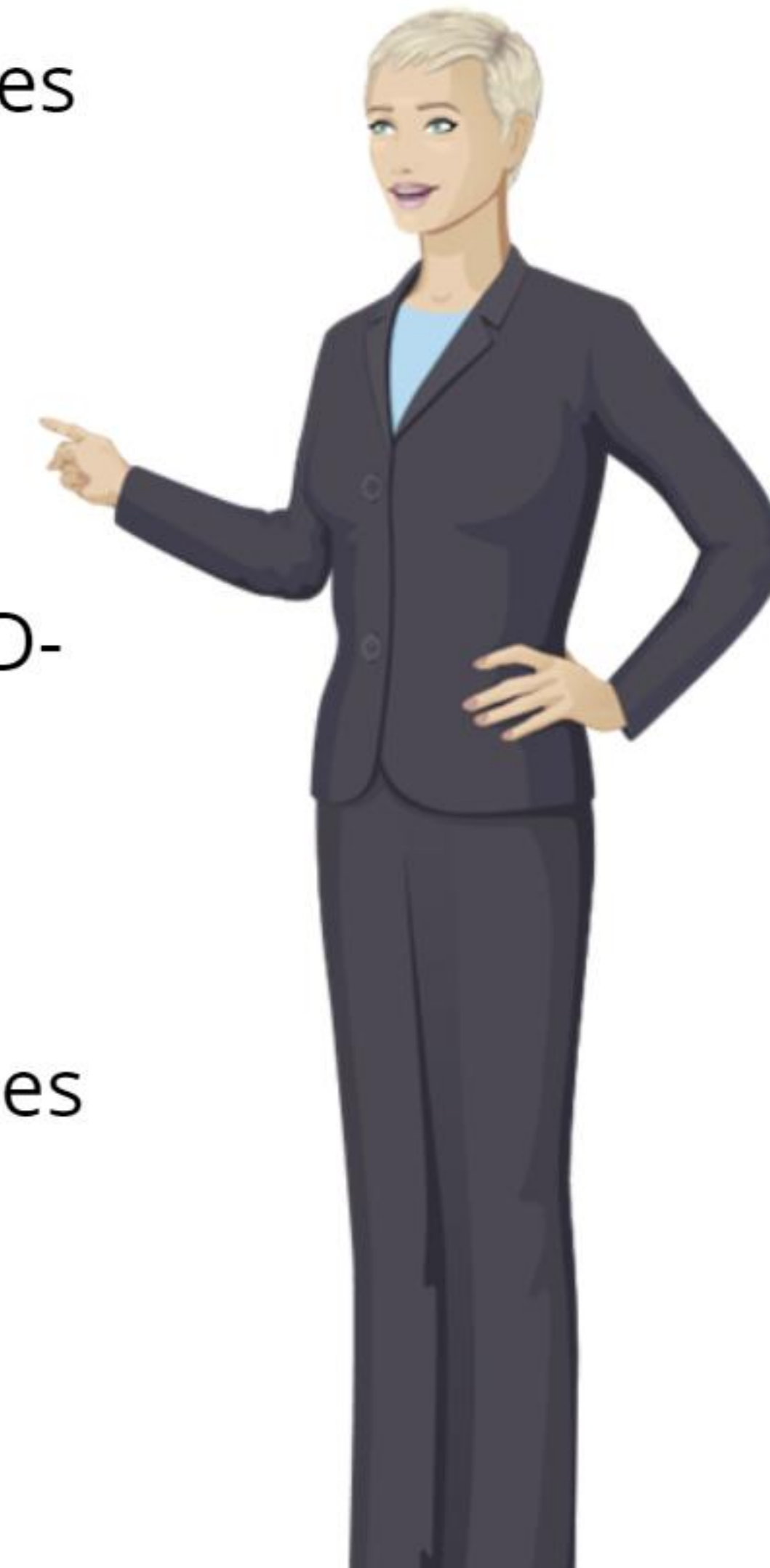
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## Stop the spread

The next sections will show you the basic measures you can take to take care of your own health and protect others.

This includes how you can decrease the risk of people in your care becoming infected with COVID-19.

Using the same principles you can also protect yourself and those in your care from other illnesses like influenza ('the flu')







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# Handwashing

- The most important thing you can do to protect yourself is to **wash your hands regularly** with soap and water or rubbing an alcohol-based sanitiser onto your hands
- This is important because washing your hands kills viruses that may be on your hands
- Watch these videos to see how you wash your hands and this video to show you how to use hand sanitizer
- Hand rub <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>
- Hand wash <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUcm4E>





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# Handwash

## How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HAND RUB

⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds

0

Wet hands with water;

1

Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;

2

Rub hands palm to palm;

3

Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4

Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5

Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6

Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7

Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8

Rinse hands with water;

9

Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;

10

Use towel to turn off faucet;

11

Your hands are now safe.

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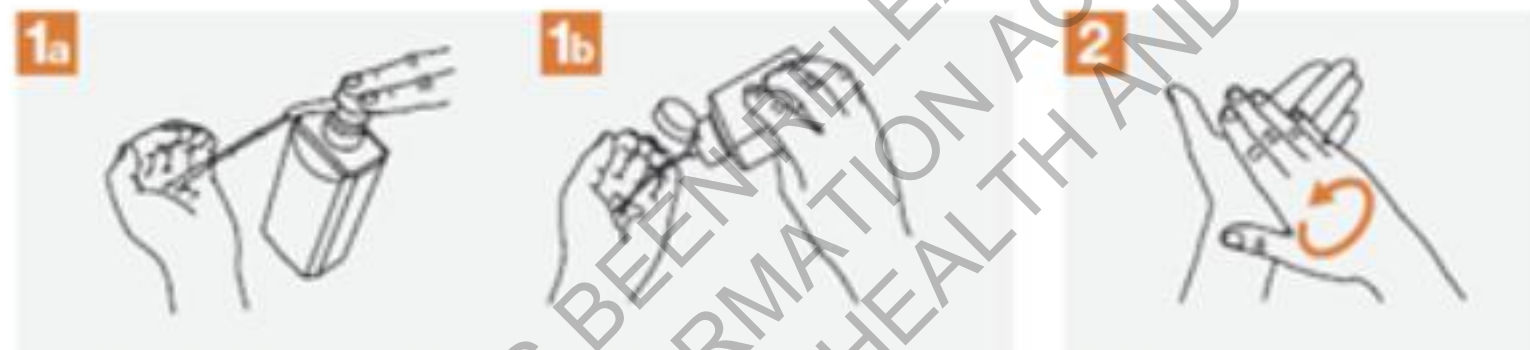
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# Handrub

## How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

Once dry, your hands are safe.



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# Handwashing

- Make sure that people in your care also wash their hands regularly
- This is especially important after going to the toilet, blowing their nose and before and after eating
- If you work in a residential or health facility make sure that visitors wash their hands on entering and leaving the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- Put up signs to remind people and make sure there are handwashing stations or hand rub available for visitors to use





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## Try not to touch your face

- **Avoid touching your face** as much as possible
- This is important because virus containing droplets on your hands can be transferred to your eyes, mouth or nose where they can infect you
- Most of us touch our face many times per hour without realising
- Try to stop yourself touching your face, and encourage others to do the same





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## Social distancing

- Maintain at least **1.5 metres** distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing
- This is important because if you are too close to someone you might breathe in droplets they cough or sneeze
- If you are further away than 1.5 metres, it is very unlikely that you will breathe in droplets that might contain COVID-19





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Social distancing

- Help those that you care for by keeping 1.5 metres between themselves and others
- This is especially important if you're out and about
- Avoid large public gatherings, unless essential







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Social distancing

- Remember that COVID-19 can be transmitted by droplets that can be passed from hand to hand including handshakes
- Here are some videos on other ways to greet people <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP2xcQKkzZI>

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Department of Health

# Australian government advice on social distancing is regularly being updated

For the latest information see: <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert>





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Department of Health

## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Make sure you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough and/or sneeze with:
  - a tissue that you put in the bin straight after use
  - your bent elbow
- respiratory hygiene is important because droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you 'catch' any droplets that might be produced, and this protects the people around you from viruses including COVID-19.





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Remind those in your care to use good respiratory hygiene
- Make sure that when you are out and about you carry tissues for yourself and others to use
- Remind those in your care to clean their hands after coughing or sneezing







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Department of Health

## Good respiratory etiquette

### Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing  
cover mouth and nose with  
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin  
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or soap and water  
after coughing or sneezing and  
when caring for the sick







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## What about masks?

- Wearing a facemask in public **won't** help to protect you from infection
- Only wear a mask if you are sick with symptoms that might be due to COVID-19 (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19
- There is a shortage of masks and we need to save them for use when they are needed for sick people or for those looking after them





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## What about masks? (cont.)

- Remember the best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are:
  - regularly wash your hands
  - use respiratory etiquette to catch your cough or sneeze with a tissue or in the bend of your elbow
  - maintain social distancing.





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- Regular cleaning of your environment, at home, in your car and at work is essential
- This is because droplets from an infected person can fall on a surface, and be transferred to someone else's hands if they touch the surface
- You should regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, for example, tables, doorknobs, light switches





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- To clean use a detergent solution according to the manufacturer's label
- Remember to check the product label for any precautions you should take when using it, such as wearing gloves or making sure you have good ventilation

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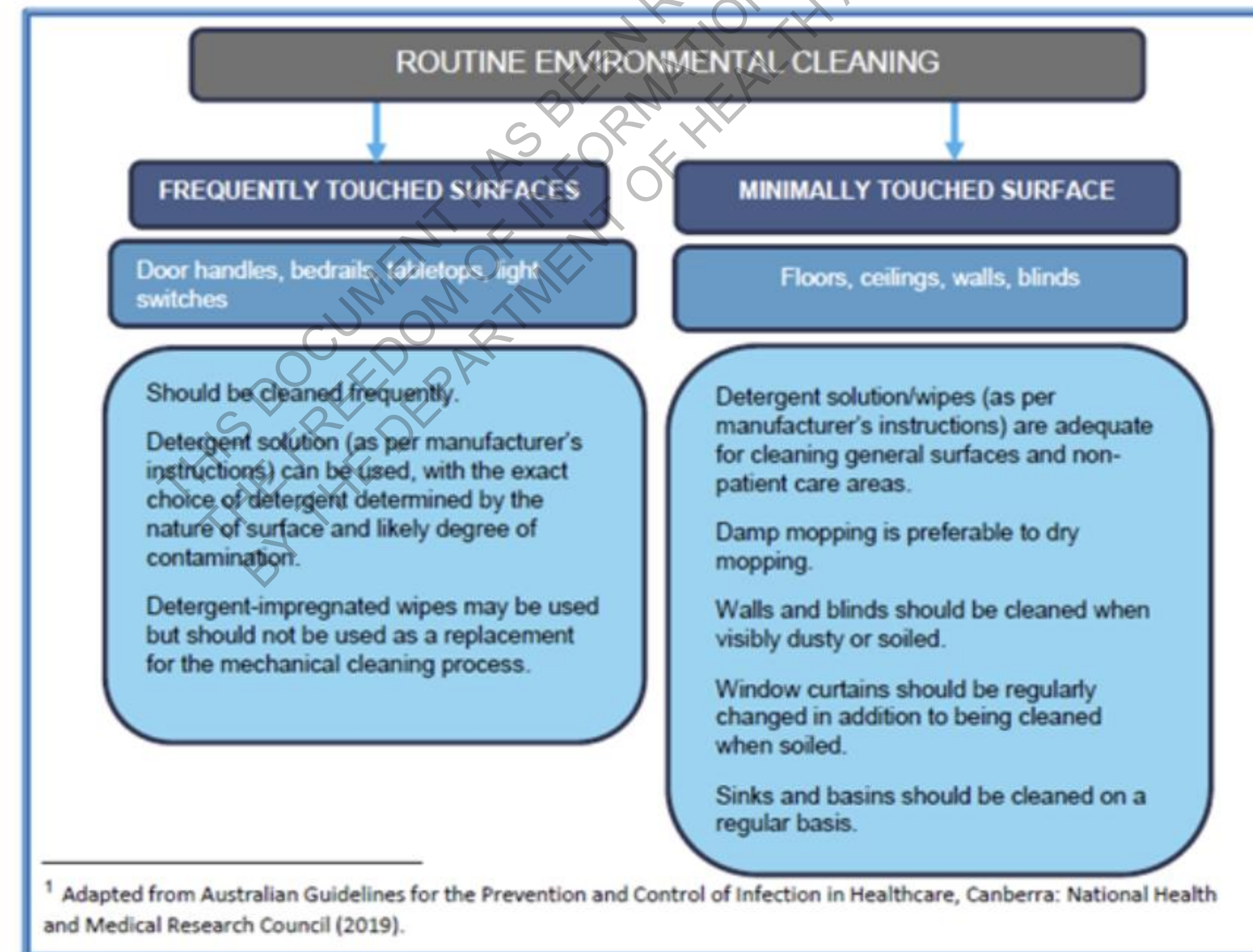




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# Cleaning in health and residential care settings

Routine environmental cleaning requirements can be divided into two groups:







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## Food safety

- From the information we know at the moment, COVID-19 doesn't seem to be spread by food
- However you should still make sure you prepare food safely to make sure that you and others don't get sick from other diseases
- This is important when you are preparing food for yourself and for those in your care





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Food safety and preparation

- This includes:
  - washing hands between handling raw and cooked foods
  - cooking and proper handling of meat products
  - using different chopping boards for raw meats and cooked foods
  - ensuring all meats are cooked thoroughly.





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## Food safety and preparation

- When you are preparing food you should always:
  - practice good respiratory etiquette and if you have symptoms of a respiratory illness you should avoid preparing food for other people.

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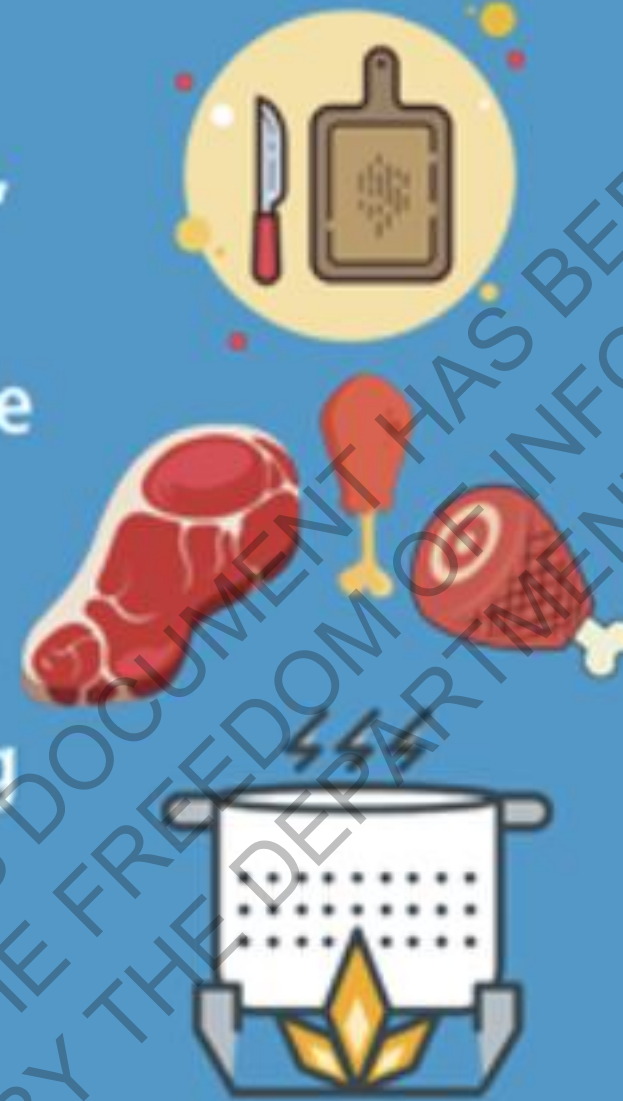


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Department of Health

## Safe food preparation

### Practise food safety

Even in areas experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are cooked thoroughly and properly handled during food preparation.



### Practise food safety

Use different chopping boards and knives for raw meat and cooked foods



Wash your hands between handling raw and cooked food.







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## Managing visitors

- Keeping safe from COVID-19 does not mean having no social life for yourself or those in your care
- It is important to maintain relationships
- People who are unwell should be advised to stay in their **own homes** and **not visit others**
  - This is particularly important to enforce in residential settings where people should stay in their own room





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## Managing visitors

- Visitors to residential facilities should be encouraged to wash their hands on entering and exiting the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- You can reduce your risk of infection by asking visitors to your own home to do this

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## Taking people in your care out in public

- Regular hand hygiene, social distancing and respiratory etiquette are essential in public settings
- Practice hand hygiene after touching shared surfaces (e.g. in shops, cafes or on public transport)
- To maintain social distancing you should **avoid large public gatherings**, unless essential





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## Protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- You can help keep yourself and others safe by **practising good infection and prevention and control** in your workplace
- You can use the same principles at work and at home:
  - Clean your hands regularly
  - Practice social distancing
  - Practice respiratory etiquette





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## Practical tips for protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- Put marks on the floor to ensure customers stand at least 1.5 metres away from the counter and from each other
- Practise hand hygiene between customers
- If you are in an open plan office
  - Make sure there is at least 1.5 metres between yourself and the next work station
  - Have meetings in large enough rooms for everyone to sit 1.5 metres apart (mark the desks with tape)
- Ensure you wipe down surfaces in your work area regularly





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## Practical tips for protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- If you are doing household deliveries:
  - If possible avoid face to face contact with those inside the house e.g. leave goods at the front door and call the house occupants to let them know their delivery has arrived
  - If you need to have face to face contact with those inside the house then stand at least 1.5 metres back from the door when it is answered
  - Practise hand hygiene when you get back in the car after every delivery
  - Wipe down surfaces in your car (including steering wheel and door handles) regularly





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Remember to  
stay home when  
sick!







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Keeping yourself and others safe

- Remember while COVID-19 can seem scary, you can help to stop it spreading, protect yourself and those in your care
- The most important things you can do are:
  - wash your hands and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice respiratory etiquette and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice social distancing and make sure those in your care do the same.





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## Travel and COVID-19

- Currently, many cases of coronavirus in Australia are imported from overseas
- Therefore if you are a frontline healthcare worker, carer, volunteer or have close contact with high-risk persons and you have recently travelled overseas, you may be asked to stay away from work for a certain period after your return
- Please review the below link for the latest updates and recommendations <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>





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Department of Health

## What if I develop symptoms of COVID-19?

- If you develop symptoms such as fever, dry cough, sore throat and fatigue:
  - Stay at home and practice standard infection control precautions
  - Seek medical advice, it is important to call ahead first:
    - go to [www.healthdirect.gov.au](http://www.healthdirect.gov.au); or
    - **call the National Coronavirus Information and Triage Line (1800 020 080)**; or
    - call your usual care provider.
  - Inform your workplace





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care has symptoms of COVID-19:
  - keep them at home, or if they are in a group facility keep them isolated in their own room
  - ensure they practice standard infection control precautions and seek medical advice promptly, remember to call ahead first.





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care is suspected by a medical professional as having COVID-19 then you will need to practice further infection control measures including use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- You will need to seek further advice on this from your local public health unit or infection control specialist

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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

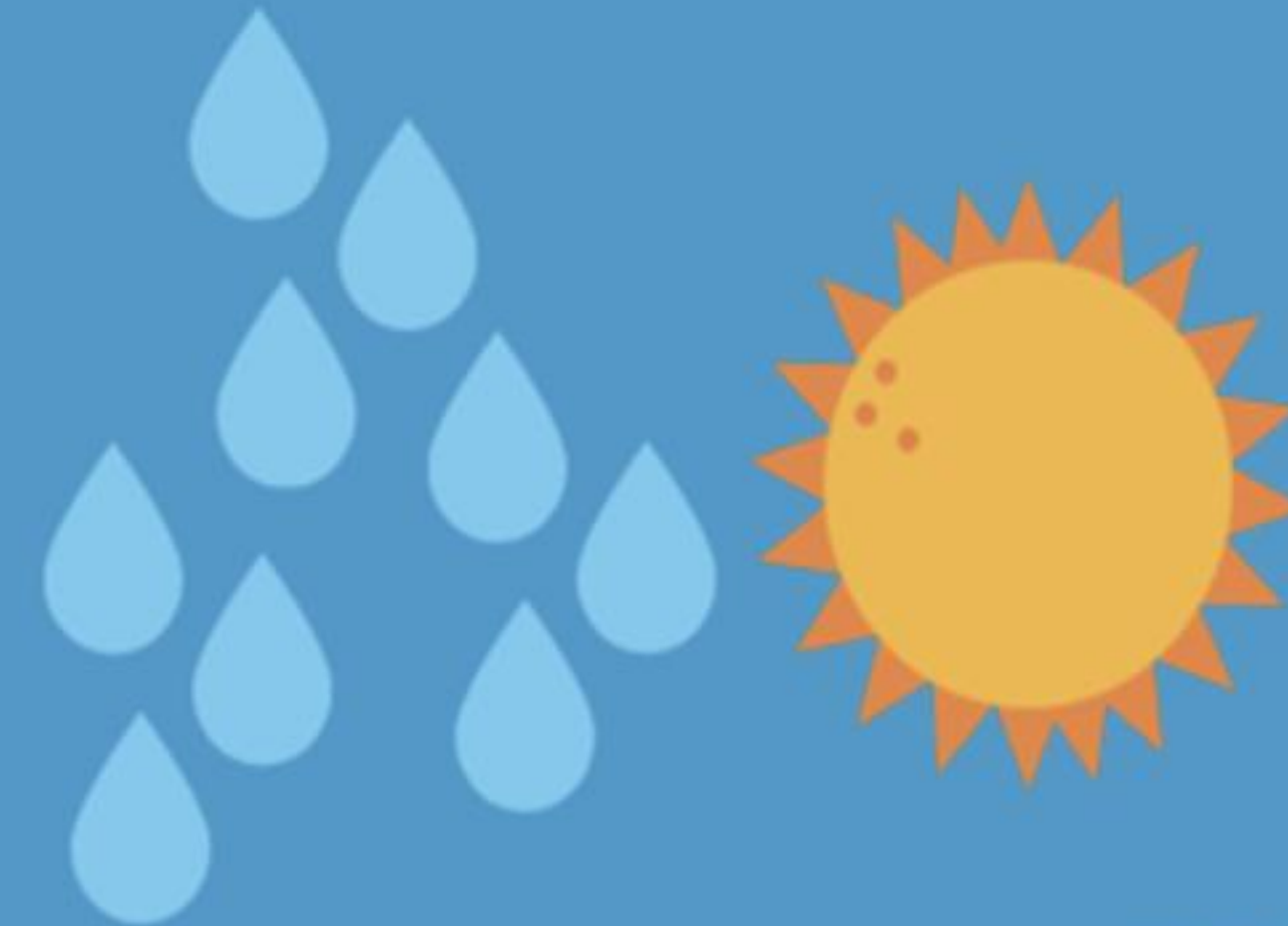


#Coronavirus

#COVID19

FACT:

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020





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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases.

The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather.

The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Cold weather and snow  
**CANNOT** kill the new  
coronavirus







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



#Coronavirus #COVID19

**FACT:**  
Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease







Australian Government  
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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

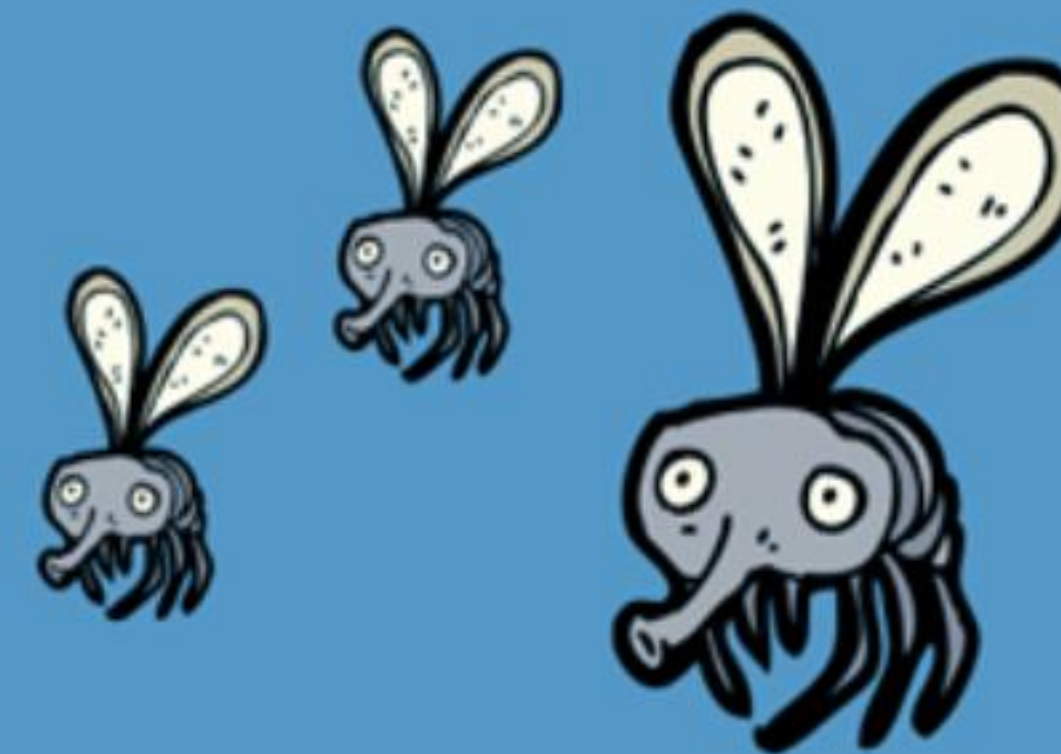


World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
The new coronavirus  
**CANNOT**  
be transmitted through  
mosquito bites







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



#2019nCoV

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.



#2019nCoV

How effective are thermal scanners in detecting people infected with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

**No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body.** Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

**Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?**







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

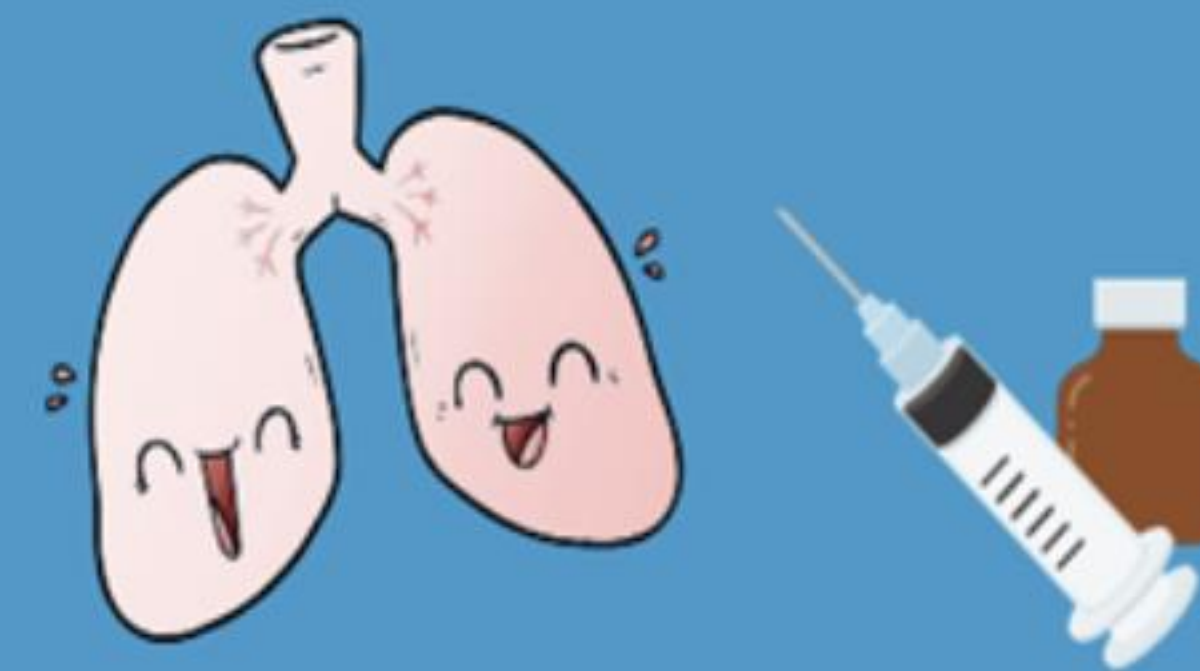
Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.



#2019nCoV

Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

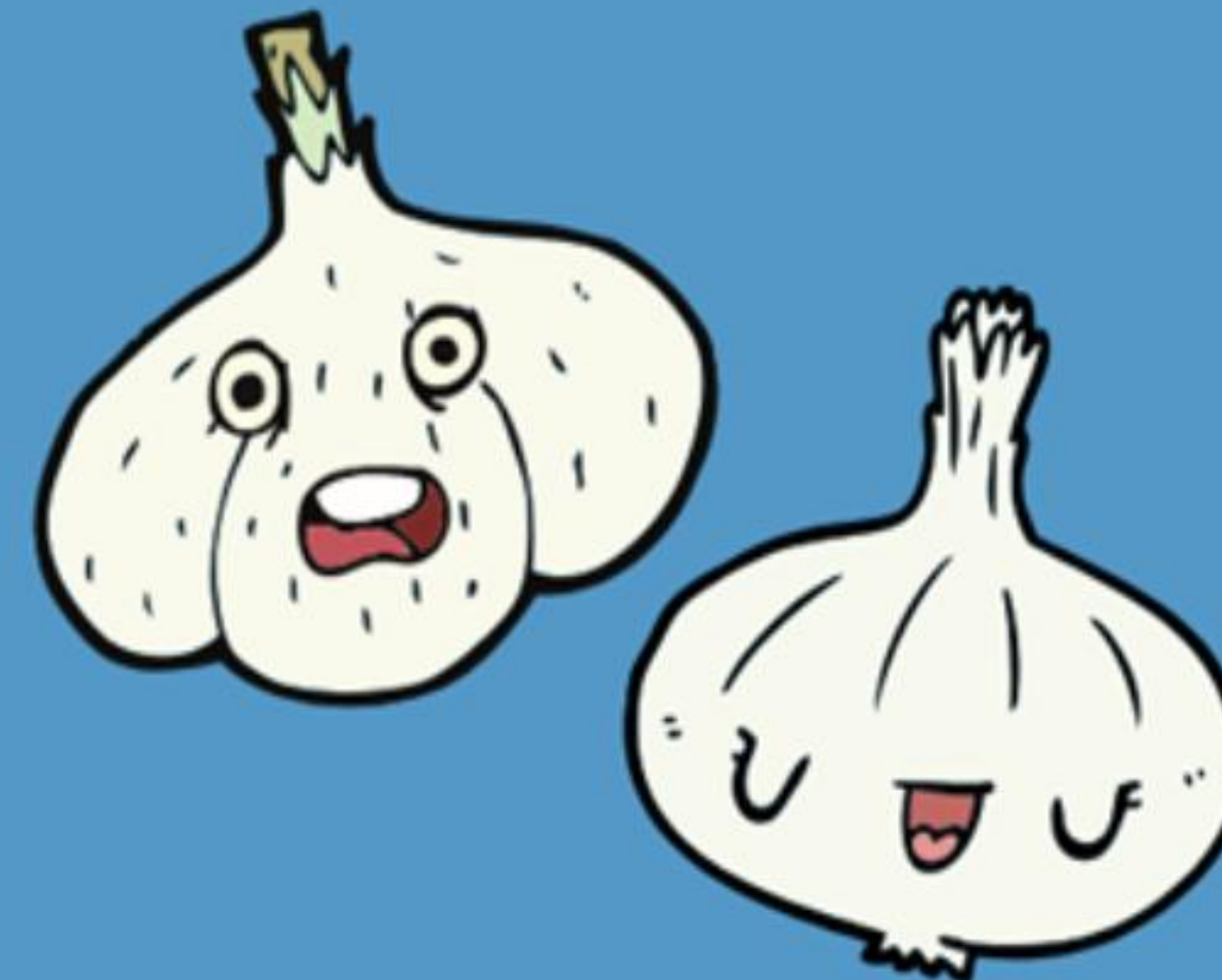
Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



#Coronavirus

Are there any specific medicines to prevent or treat the new coronavirus?







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## Stay informed

- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Up to date information is available at <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert>
- Monitor news updates regarding local events and gatherings
- Follow current advice given by your national and local public health authority and your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- You can help protect yourself, your family, your workplace and your community
  - Practise regular hand hygiene
  - Practise social distancing
  - Practise respiratory etiquette





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- Seek medical advice, remember to call first, and inform your workplace if you have symptoms
- For further information go to:
  - your local public health unit (see links in helpful resources tab)
  - <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus>





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# Congratulations

You have successfully completed this course on COVID19 – The Novel Coronavirus.

You should now have the ability to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19







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## You can now close this eLearning module

Thank you, please return to the COVID 19 Learner portal to print your Acknowledgement of Training Certificate.

If your certificate does not appear immediately, please refresh the COVID 19 Learner Portal dashboard.

You can now close this eLearning module by closing this tab.





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# How to protect yourself and the people you are caring for from infection with COVID-19





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# Overview

This training module covers the fundamentals of infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 including:

- COVID-19 – what is it?
- Signs and symptoms
- Keeping safe – protecting yourself and others
- Myth busting

Course duration:

- Approximately 30 minutes

Knowledge check

- Will be required at the end of this course
- After successful completion of the knowledge check you will receive an acknowledgement of training







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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this course you should be able to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19.







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# COVID-19: Background

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can make humans sick
- The new coronavirus disease, officially known as COVID-19, originated in China in 2019 and has since spread around the world
- Most people, around 80% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience only **mild** symptoms and fully recover without any special treatment
- Some people, around 15% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience **moderate** symptoms
- A small number of people who become infected with COVID-19, approximately 5%, may experience **severe** symptoms and get very sick

It is important to know how to protect yourself, your family and your community.





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# COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- **fever**
- flu-like symptoms such as **coughing, sore throat** and **fatigue**
- **shortness of breath.**
- Not everyone who has symptoms like these has COVID-19 as there are several other illnesses that can cause these symptoms







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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms



Image from Department of Health

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-resources-for-health-professionals-including-pathology-providers-and-healthcare-managers>





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## Higher Risk Populations

Some people at higher risk for developing serious illness from COVID-19 including:

- **older people**
- those with underlying medical problems including **high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, respiratory disease or immune deficiencies (low immunity).**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** experience higher rates of chronic diseases compared to other Australians and may be at higher risk of serious illness





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## COVID-19; Who can catch it?

- Anybody can be infected
- COVID-19 does not discriminate between race nor gender therefore we are all at risk of infection
- We all need to be safe
- There are important things that we can do to protect ourselves, our family and those in our care







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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- COVID-19 spreads from person to person through **droplet transmission**
  - Droplets are small pieces of saliva, which are produced when a person **coughs** or **sneezes**
  - Droplets usually travel no further than one metre through the air





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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- You can become infected if:
  - you have close contact with an infected person who coughs or sneezes
  - you touch an object (e.g. door handle) contaminated from a cough or sneeze from a person with COVID-19 and touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Droplets cannot go through skin and can only lead to infection if they touch your mouth, nose or eyes





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## Stop the spread.... We are all responsible, it's a group effort

- It is important that **everyone** helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Encourage standard precautions amongst co-workers, family, friends, people you care for and any visitors
- Lead by example







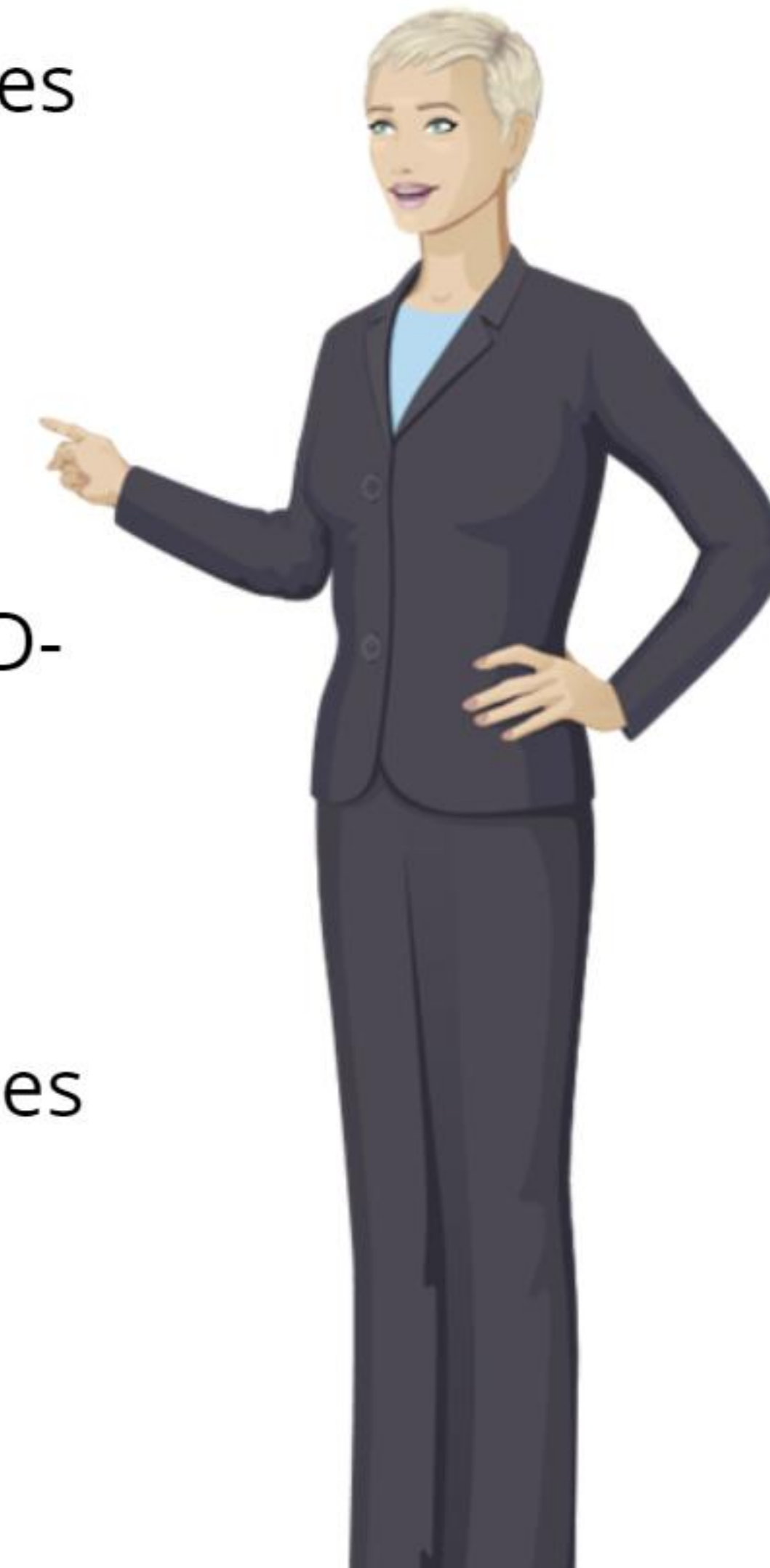
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## Stop the spread

The next sections will show you the basic measures you can take to take care of your own health and protect others.

This includes how you can decrease the risk of people in your care becoming infected with COVID-19.

Using the same principles you can also protect yourself and those in your care from other illnesses like influenza ('the flu')







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# Handwashing

- The most important thing you can do to protect yourself is to **wash your hands regularly** with soap and water or rubbing an alcohol-based sanitiser onto your hands
- This is important because washing your hands kills viruses that may be on your hands
- Watch these videos to see how you wash your hands and this video to show you how to use hand sanitizer
- Hand rub <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>
- Hand wash <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUcm4E>





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# Handwash

## How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HAND RUB


⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds

0




Wet hands with water;

1




Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;

2




Rub hands palm to palm;

3




Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4




Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5




Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6




Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7




Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8




Rinse hands with water;

9




Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;

10



Use towel to turn off faucet;

11



Your hands are now safe.



World Health Organization

Patient Safety

A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

SAVE LIVES

Clean Your Hands

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May 2020





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# Handrub

## How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

⌚ Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

Once dry, your hands are safe.



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SAVE LIVES  
Clean Your Hands

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# Handwashing

- Make sure that people in your care also wash their hands regularly
- This is especially important after going to the toilet, blowing their nose and before and after eating
- If you work in a residential or health facility make sure that visitors wash their hands on entering and leaving the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- Put up signs to remind people and make sure there are handwashing stations or hand rub available for visitors to use





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## Try not to touch your face

- **Avoid touching your face** as much as possible
- This is important because virus containing droplets on your hands can be transferred to your eyes, mouth or nose where they can infect you
- Most of us touch our face many times per hour without realising
- Try to stop yourself touching your face, and encourage others to do the same





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## Social distancing

- Maintain at least **1.5 metres** distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing
- This is important because if you are too close to someone you might breathe in droplets they cough or sneeze
- If you are further away than 1.5 metres, it is very unlikely that you will breathe in droplets that might contain COVID-19





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## Social distancing

- Help those that you care for by keeping 1.5 metres between themselves and others
- This is especially important if you're out and about
- Avoid large public gatherings, unless essential







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## Social distancing

- Remember that COVID-19 can be transmitted by droplets that can be passed from hand to hand including handshakes
- Here are some videos on other ways to greet people <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP2xcQKkzZI>

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# Australian government advice on social distancing is regularly being updated

For the latest information see: <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert>





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Make sure you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough and/or sneeze with:
  - a tissue that you put in the bin straight after use
  - your bent elbow
- respiratory hygiene is important because droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you 'catch' any droplets that might be produced, and this protects the people around you from viruses including COVID-19.





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Remind those in your care to use good respiratory hygiene
- Make sure that when you are out and about you carry tissues for yourself and others to use
- Remind those in your care to clean their hands after coughing or sneezing







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Good respiratory etiquette

### Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing  
cover mouth and nose with  
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin  
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or soap and water  
after coughing or sneezing and  
when caring for the sick







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## What about masks?

- Wearing a facemask in public **won't** help to protect you from infection
- Only wear a mask if you are sick with symptoms that might be due to COVID-19 (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19
- There is a shortage of masks and we need to save them for use when they are needed for sick people or for those looking after them





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## What about masks? (cont.)

- Remember the best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are:
  - regularly wash your hands
  - use respiratory etiquette to catch your cough or sneeze with a tissue or in the bend of your elbow
  - maintain social distancing.





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Cleaning and disinfection

- Regular cleaning of your environment, at home, in your car and at work is essential
- This is because droplets from an infected person can fall on a surface, and be transferred to someone else's hands if they touch the surface
- You should regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, for example, tables, doorknobs, light switches





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**Department of Health**

## Cleaning and disinfection

- To clean use a detergent solution according to the manufacturer's label
- Remember to check the product label for any precautions you should take when using it, such as wearing gloves or making sure you have good ventilation

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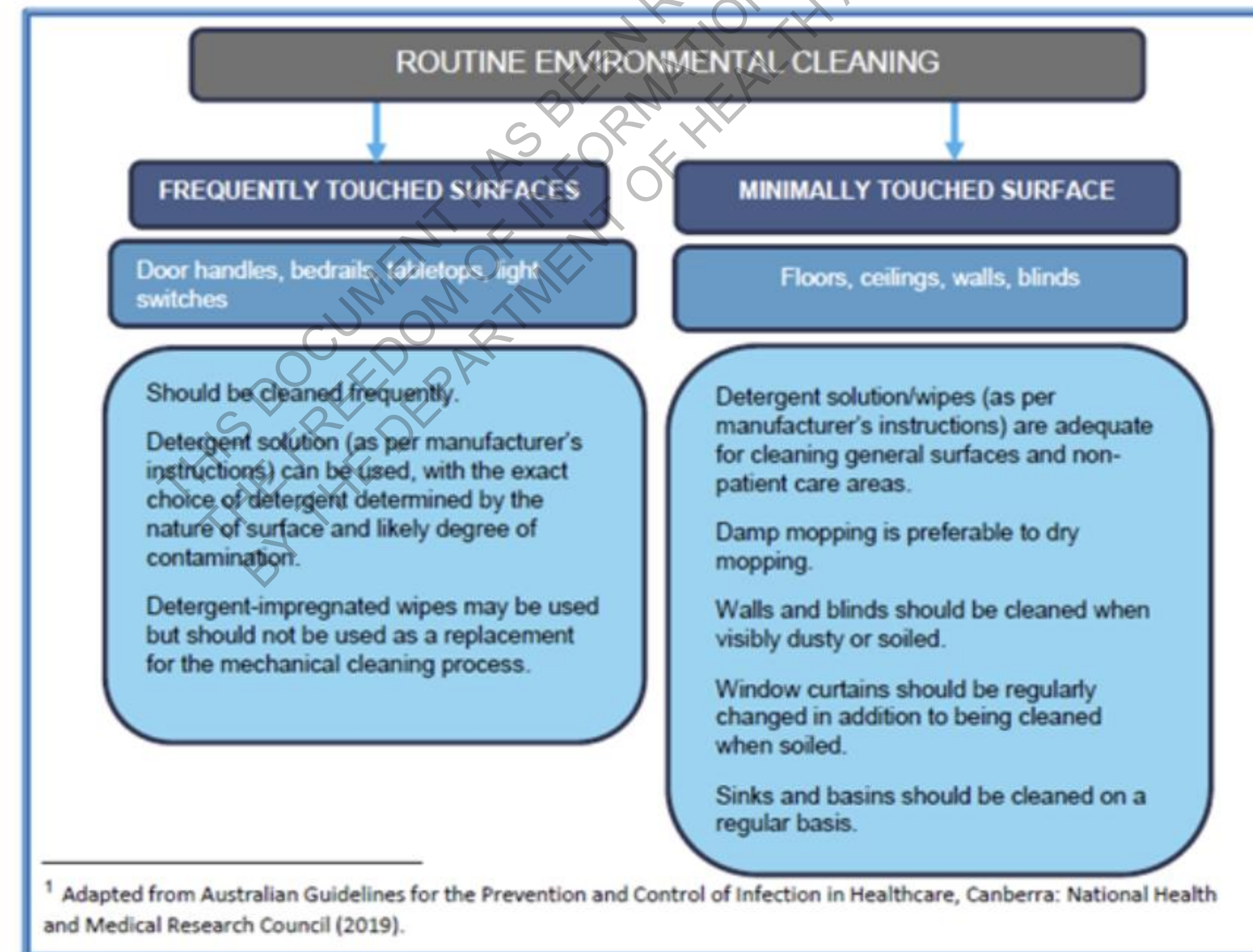




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# Cleaning in health and residential care settings

Routine environmental cleaning requirements can be divided into two groups:







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## Food safety

- From the information we know at the moment, COVID-19 doesn't seem to be spread by food
- However you should still make sure you prepare food safely to make sure that you and others don't get sick from other diseases
- This is important when you are preparing food for yourself and for those in your care





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Department of Health

## Food safety and preparation

- This includes:
  - washing hands between handling raw and cooked foods
  - cooking and proper handling of meat products
  - using different chopping boards for raw meats and cooked foods
  - ensuring all meats are cooked thoroughly.





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## Food safety and preparation

- When you are preparing food you should always:
  - practice good respiratory etiquette and if you have symptoms of a respiratory illness you should avoid preparing food for other people.

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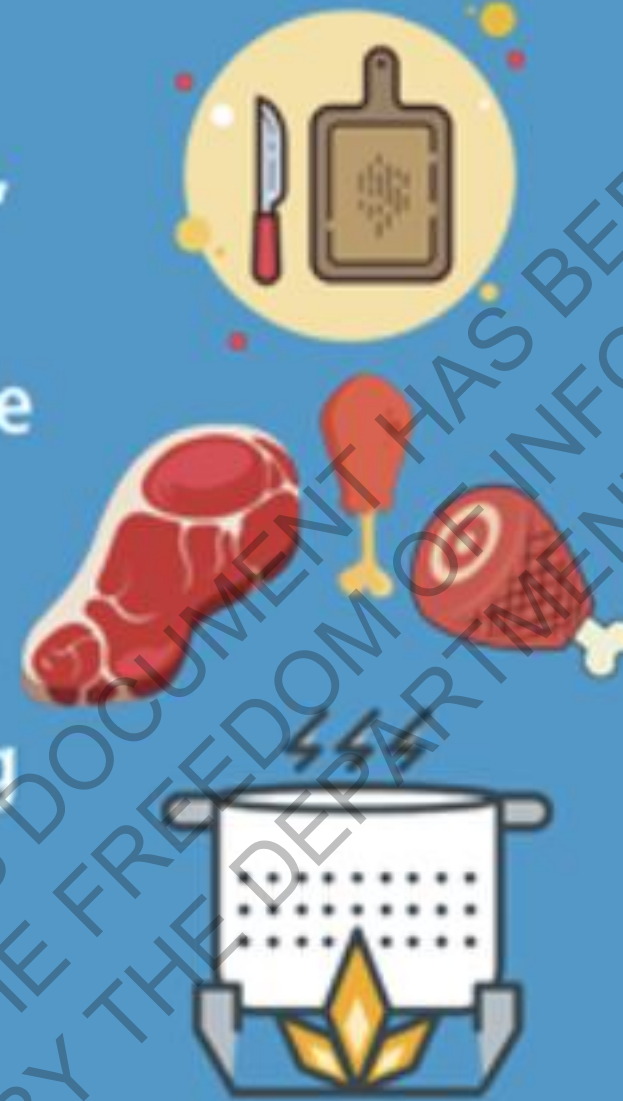


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Department of Health

## Safe food preparation

### Practise food safety

Even in areas experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are cooked thoroughly and properly handled during food preparation.



### Practise food safety

Use different chopping boards and knives for raw meat and cooked foods



Wash your hands between handling raw and cooked food.







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Department of Health

## Managing visitors

- Keeping safe from COVID-19 does not mean having no social life for yourself or those in your care
- It is important to maintain relationships
- People who are unwell should be advised to stay in their **own homes** and **not visit others**
  - This is particularly important to enforce in residential settings where people should stay in their own room





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## Managing visitors

- Visitors to residential facilities should be encouraged to wash their hands on entering and exiting the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- You can reduce your risk of infection by asking visitors to your own home to do this

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## Taking people in your care out in public

- Regular hand hygiene, social distancing and respiratory etiquette are essential in public settings
- Practice hand hygiene after touching shared surfaces (e.g. in shops, cafes or on public transport)
- To maintain social distancing you should **avoid large public gatherings**, unless essential





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Department of Health

## Protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- You can help keep yourself and others safe by **practising good infection and prevention and control** in your workplace
- You can use the same principles at work and at home:
  - Clean your hands regularly
  - Practice social distancing
  - Practice respiratory etiquette





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Department of Health

## Practical tips for protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- Put marks on the floor to ensure customers stand at least 1.5 metres away from the counter and from each other
- Practise hand hygiene between customers
- If you are in an open plan office
  - Make sure there is at least 1.5 metres between yourself and the next work station
  - Have meetings in large enough rooms for everyone to sit 1.5 metres apart (mark the desks with tape)
- Ensure you wipe down surfaces in your work area regularly





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## Practical tips for protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- If you are doing household deliveries:
  - If possible avoid face to face contact with those inside the house e.g. leave goods at the front door and call the house occupants to let them know their delivery has arrived
  - If you need to have face to face contact with those inside the house then stand at least 1.5 metres back from the door when it is answered
  - Practise hand hygiene when you get back in the car after every delivery
  - Wipe down surfaces in your car (including steering wheel and door handles) regularly





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Department of Health

Remember to  
stay home when  
sick!







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## Keeping yourself and others safe

- Remember while COVID-19 can seem scary, you can help to stop it spreading, protect yourself and those in your care
- The most important things you can do are:
  - wash your hands and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice respiratory etiquette and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice social distancing and make sure those in your care do the same.





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Department of Health

## Travel and COVID-19

- Currently, many cases of coronavirus in Australia are imported from overseas
- Therefore if you are a frontline healthcare worker, carer, volunteer or have close contact with high-risk persons and you have recently travelled overseas, you may be asked to stay away from work for a certain period after your return
- Please review the below link for the latest updates and recommendations <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>





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Department of Health

## What if I develop symptoms of COVID-19?

- If you develop symptoms such as fever, dry cough, sore throat and fatigue:
  - Stay at home and practice standard infection control precautions
  - Seek medical advice, it is important to call ahead first:
    - go to [www.healthdirect.gov.au](http://www.healthdirect.gov.au); or
    - **call the National Coronavirus Information and Triage Line (1800 020 080); or**
    - call your usual care provider.
  - Inform your workplace





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care has symptoms of COVID-19:
  - keep them at home, or if they are in a group facility keep them isolated in their own room
  - ensure they practice standard infection control precautions and seek medical advice promptly, remember to call ahead first.





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care is suspected by a medical professional as having COVID-19 then you will need to practice further infection control measures including use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- You will need to seek further advice on this from your local public health unit or infection control specialist

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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



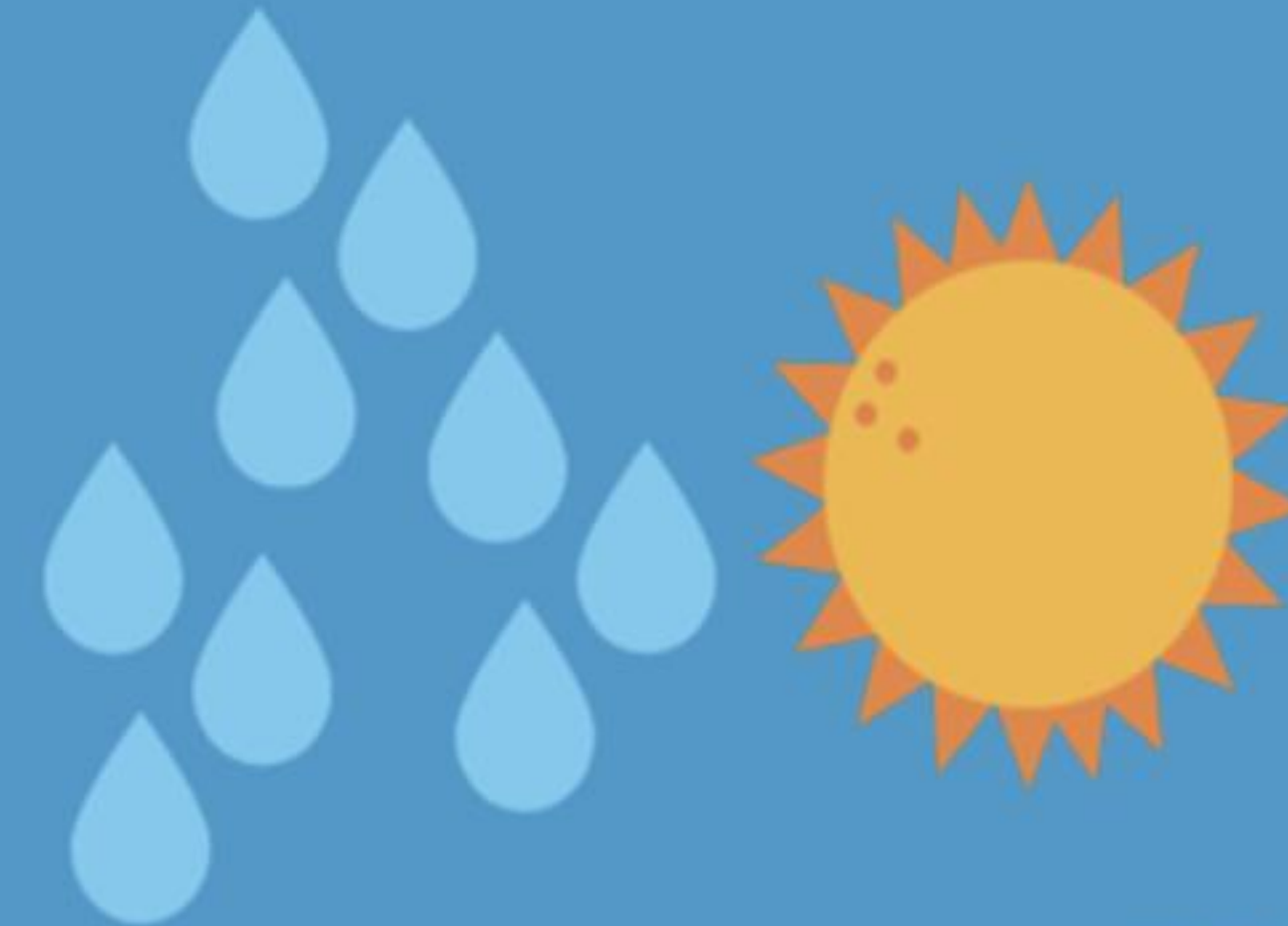
World Health  
Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

FACT:

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases.

The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather.

The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Cold weather and snow  
**CANNOT** kill the new  
coronavirus







Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

FACT:

Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease



#Coronavirus #COVID19





Australian Government  
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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

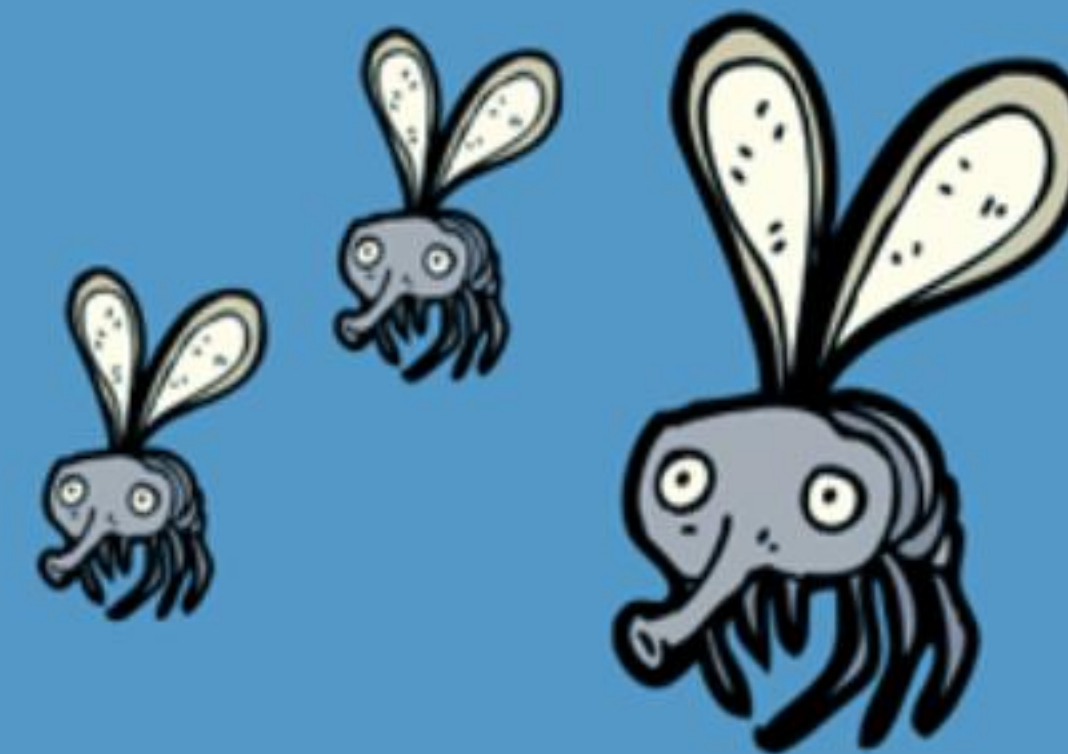
To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.



#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
The new coronavirus  
**CANNOT**  
be transmitted through  
mosquito bites







Australian Government  
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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



#2019nCoV

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV





Australian Government  
Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.



#2019nCoV

How effective are thermal scanners in detecting people infected with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

**No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body.** Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

**Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?**







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

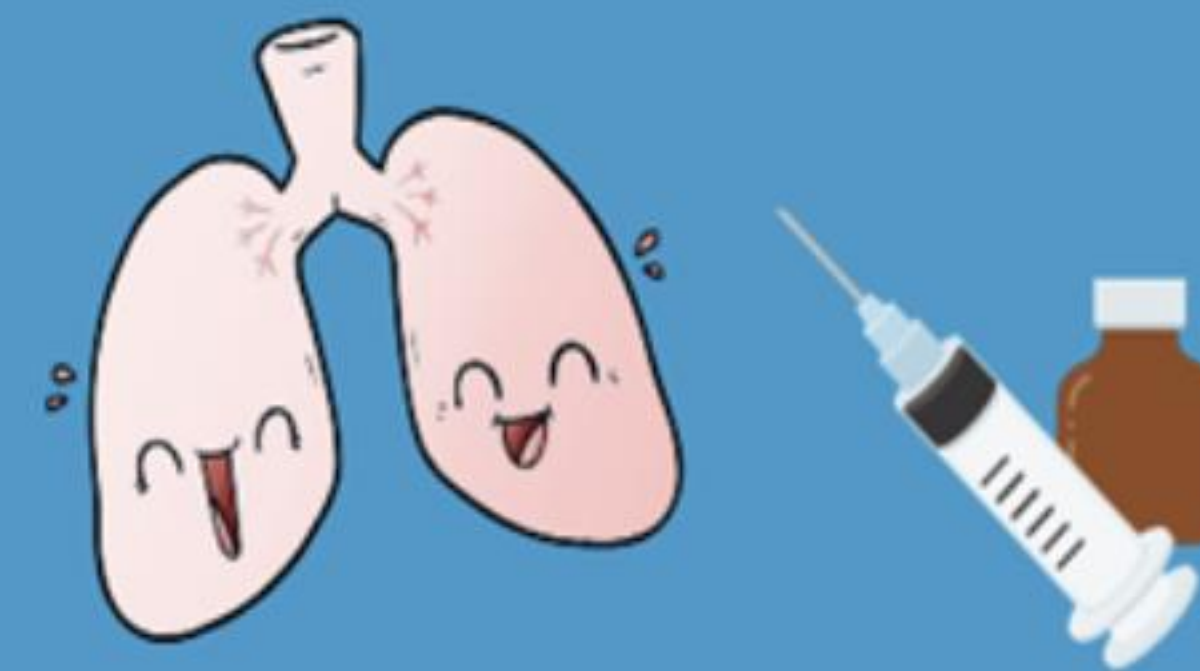
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



#2019nCoV

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.



#2019nCoV

Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

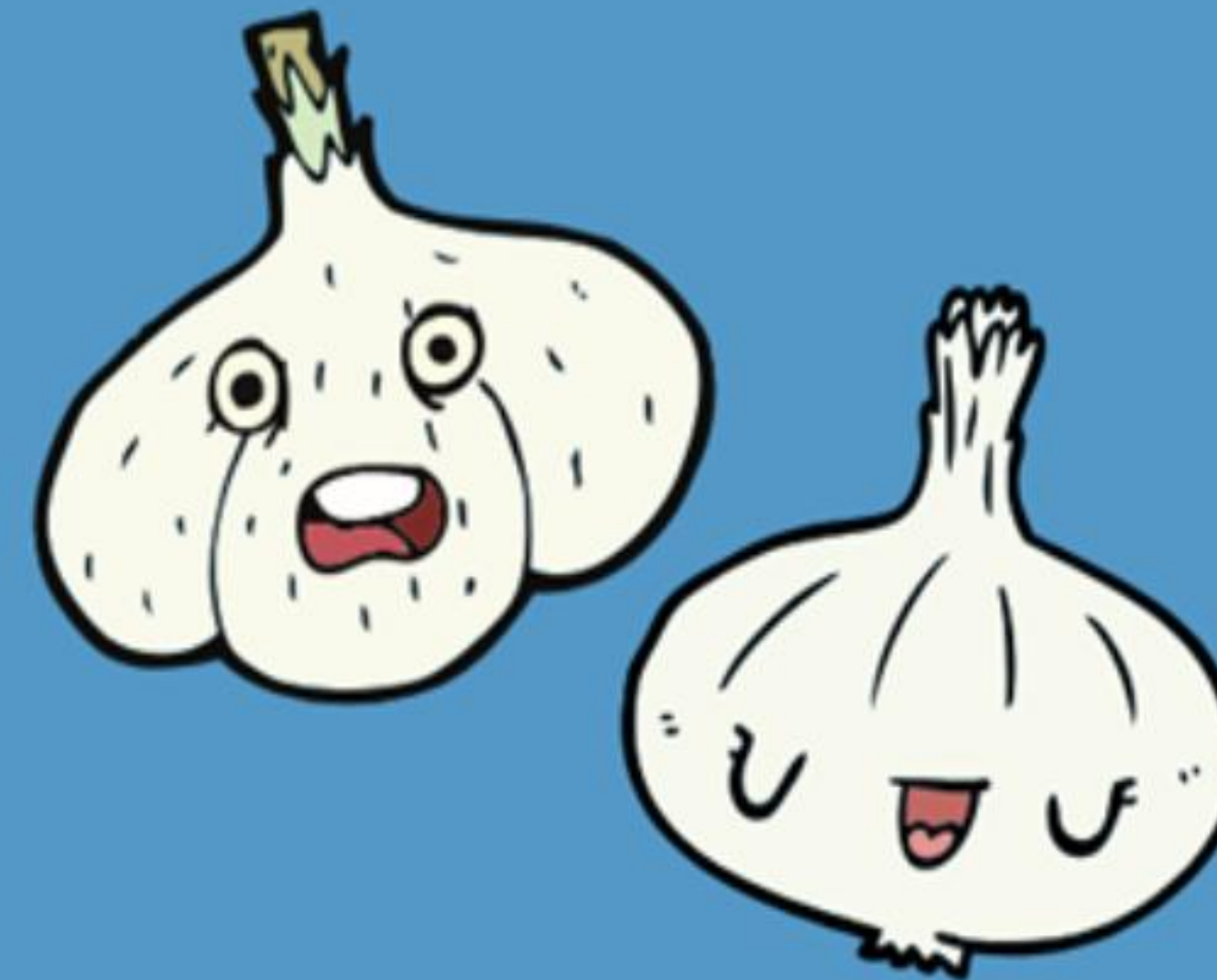
Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



World Health  
Organization

#2019nCoV

Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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Department of Health

## COVID-19 Myth Busted

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



#Coronavirus

Are there any specific medicines to prevent or treat the new coronavirus?







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## Stay informed

- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Up to date information is available at <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert>
- Monitor news updates regarding local events and gatherings
- Follow current advice given by your national and local public health authority and your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- You can help protect yourself, your family, your workplace and your community
  - Practise regular hand hygiene
  - Practise social distancing
  - Practise respiratory etiquette





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- Seek medical advice, remember to call first, and inform your workplace if you have symptoms
- For further information go to:
  - your local public health unit (see links in helpful resources tab)
  - <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus>





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# Congratulations

You have successfully completed this course on COVID19 – The Novel Coronavirus.

You should now have the ability to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19







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## You can now close this eLearning module

Thank you, please return to the COVID 19 Learner portal to print your Acknowledgement of Training Certificate.

If your certificate does not appear immediately, please refresh the COVID 19 Learner Portal dashboard.

You can now close this eLearning module by closing this tab.





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# How to protect yourself and the people you are caring for from infection with COVID-19





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# Overview

This training module covers the fundamentals of infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 including:

- COVID-19 – what is it?
- Signs and symptoms
- Keeping safe – protecting yourself and others
- Myth busting

Course duration:

- Approximately 30 minutes

Knowledge check

- Will be required at the end of this course
- After successful completion of the knowledge check you will receive an acknowledgement of training







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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this course you should be able to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19.







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## COVID-19: Background

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can make humans sick
- The new coronavirus disease, officially known as COVID-19, originated in China in 2019 and has since spread around the world
- Most people, around 80% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience only **mild** symptoms and fully recover without any special treatment
- Some people, around 15% who become infected with COVID-19, will experience **moderate** symptoms
- A small number of people who become infected with COVID-19, approximately 5%, may experience **severe** symptoms and get very sick

It is important to know how to protect yourself, your family and your community.





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# COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- **fever**
- flu-like symptoms such as **coughing, sore throat** and **fatigue**
- **shortness of breath.**
- Not everyone who has symptoms like these has COVID-19 as there are several other illnesses that can cause these symptoms







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## COVID-19 Signs and Symptoms

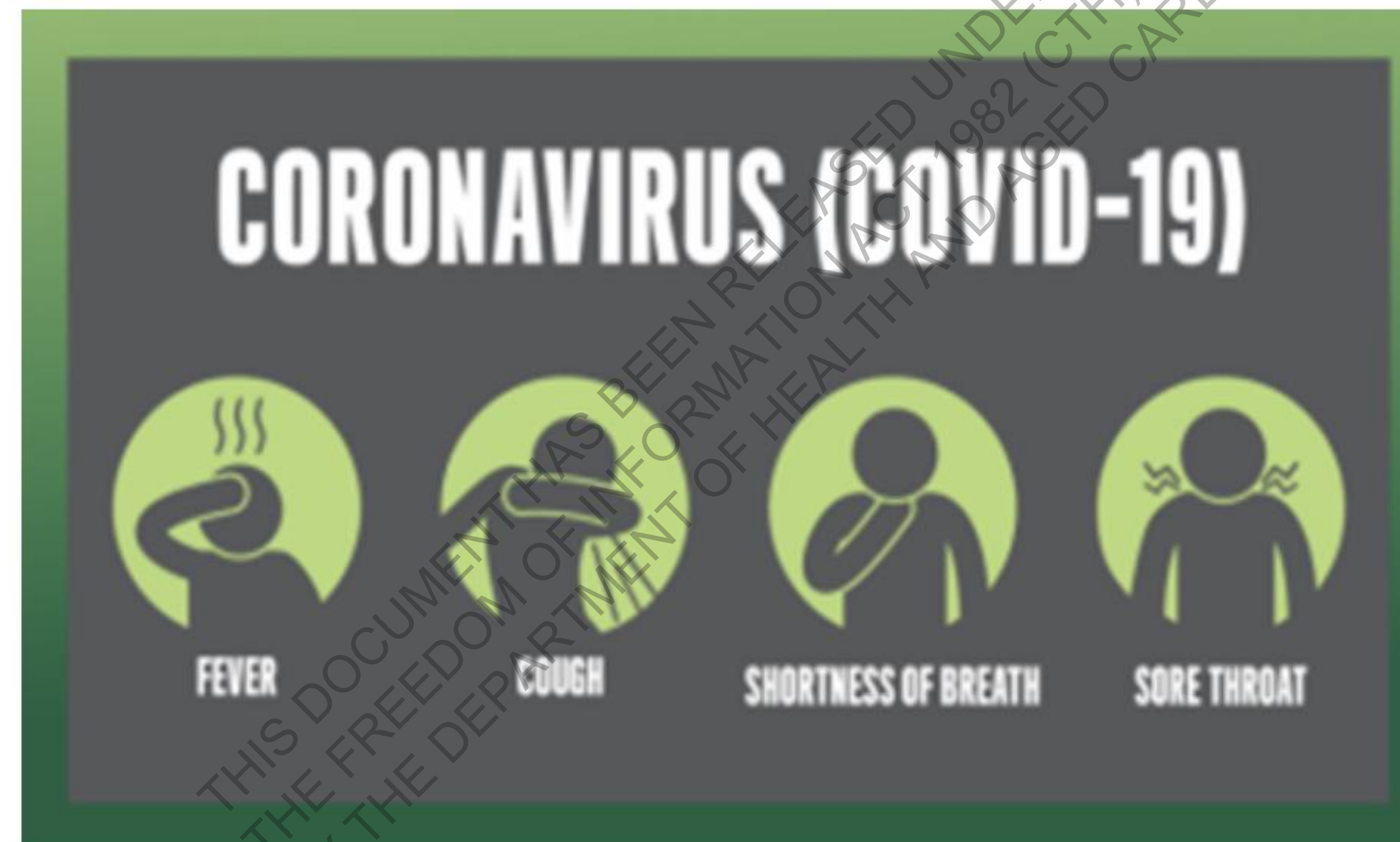


Image from Department of Health

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-resources-for-health-professionals-including-pathology-providers-and-healthcare-managers>





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## Higher Risk Populations

Some people at higher risk for developing serious illness from COVID-19 including:

- **older people**
- those with underlying medical problems including **high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes, respiratory disease or immune deficiencies (low immunity).**

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** experience higher rates of chronic diseases compared to other Australians and may be at higher risk of serious illness





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## COVID-19; Who can catch it?

- Anybody can be infected
- COVID-19 does not discriminate between race nor gender therefore we are all at risk of infection
- We all need to be safe
- There are important things that we can do to protect ourselves, our family and those in our care







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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- COVID-19 spreads from person to person through **droplet transmission**
  - Droplets are small pieces of saliva, which are produced when a person **coughs** or **sneezes**
  - Droplets usually travel no further than one metre through the air





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## How does COVID-19 spread?

- You can become infected if:
  - you have close contact with an infected person who coughs or sneezes
  - you touch an object (e.g. door handle) contaminated from a cough or sneeze from a person with COVID-19 and touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Droplets cannot go through skin and can only lead to infection if they touch your mouth, nose or eyes





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## Stop the spread.... We are all responsible, it's a group effort

- It is important that **everyone** helps to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Encourage standard precautions amongst co-workers, family, friends, people you care for and any visitors
- Lead by example







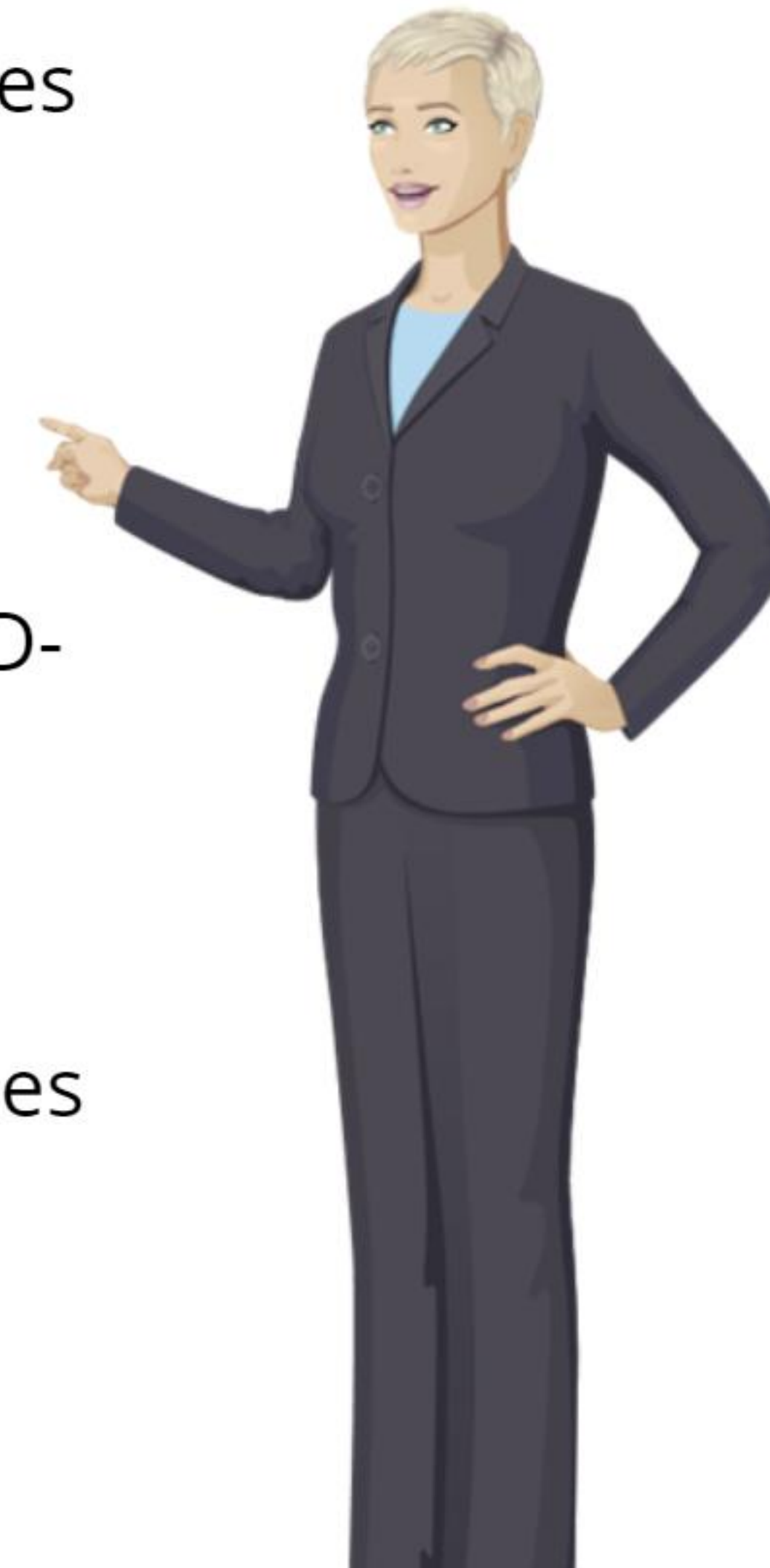
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## Stop the spread

The next sections will show you the basic measures you can take to take care of your own health and protect others.

This includes how you can decrease the risk of people in your care becoming infected with COVID-19.

Using the same principles you can also protect yourself and those in your care from other illnesses like influenza ('the flu')







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# Handwashing

- The most important thing you can do to protect yourself is to **wash your hands regularly** with soap and water or rubbing an alcohol-based sanitiser onto your hands
- This is important because washing your hands kills viruses that may be on your hands
- Watch these videos to see how you wash your hands and this video to show you how to use hand sanitizer
- Hand rub <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>
- Hand wash <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUcm4E>

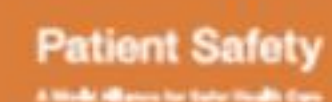
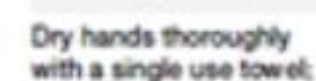
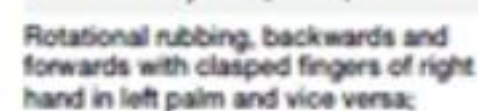




# Handwash

# How to Handwash?

**Ⓢ** Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds



**SAVE LIVES**  
Clean Your Hands



# Handrub

# How to Handrub?

 **Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds**



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces:

Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa:

Palm to palm with fingers interlaced:

Backs of fingers to opposing palms  
with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa:

Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

Once dry, your hands are safe.



## Patient Safety

**SAVE LIVES**  
Clean Your Hands





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# Handwashing

- Make sure that people in your care also wash their hands regularly
- This is especially important after going to the toilet, blowing their nose and before and after eating
- If you work in a residential or health facility make sure that visitors wash their hands on entering and leaving the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- Put up signs to remind people and make sure there are handwashing stations or hand rub available for visitors to use





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## Try not to touch your face

- **Avoid touching your face** as much as possible
- This is important because virus containing droplets on your hands can be transferred to your eyes, mouth or nose where they can infect you
- Most of us touch our face many times per hour without realising
- Try to stop yourself touching your face, and encourage others to do the same





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## Social distancing

- Maintain at least **1.5 metres** distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing
- This is important because if you are too close to someone you might breathe in droplets they cough or sneeze
- If you are further away than 1.5 metres, it is very unlikely that you will breathe in droplets that might contain COVID-19





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## Social distancing

- Help those that you care for by keeping 1.5 metres between themselves and others
- This is especially important if you're out and about
- Avoid large public gatherings, unless essential







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## Social distancing

- Remember that COVID-19 can be transmitted by droplets that can be passed from hand to hand including handshakes
- Here are some videos on other ways to greet people <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aP2xcQKkzZI>

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# Australian government advice on social distancing is regularly being updated

For the latest information see: <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert>





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Make sure you and the people around you follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose when you cough and/or sneeze with:
  - a tissue that you put in the bin straight after use
  - your bent elbow
- respiratory hygiene is important because droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you 'catch' any droplets that might be produced, and this protects the people around you from viruses including COVID-19.





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## Use good respiratory hygiene

- Remind those in your care to use good respiratory hygiene
- Make sure that when you are out and about you carry tissues for yourself and others to use
- Remind those in your care to clean their hands after coughing or sneezing







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## Good respiratory etiquette

Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing  
cover mouth and nose with  
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin  
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based  
hand rub or soap and water  
after coughing or sneezing and  
when caring for the sick







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## What about masks?

- Wearing a facemask in public **won't** help to protect you from infection
- Only wear a mask if you are sick with symptoms that might be due to COVID-19 (especially coughing) or looking after someone who may have COVID-19
- There is a shortage of masks and we need to save them for use when they are needed for sick people or for those looking after them





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## What about masks? (cont.)

- Remember the best ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are:
  - regularly wash your hands
  - use respiratory etiquette to catch your cough or sneeze with a tissue or in the bend of your elbow
  - maintain social distancing.





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## Cleaning and disinfection

- Regular cleaning of your environment, at home, in your car and at work is essential
- This is because droplets from an infected person can fall on a surface, and be transferred to someone else's hands if they touch the surface
- You should regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, for example, tables, doorknobs, light switches





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**Department of Health**

## Cleaning and disinfection

- To clean use a detergent solution according to the manufacturer's label
- Remember to check the product label for any precautions you should take when using it, such as wearing gloves or making sure you have good ventilation

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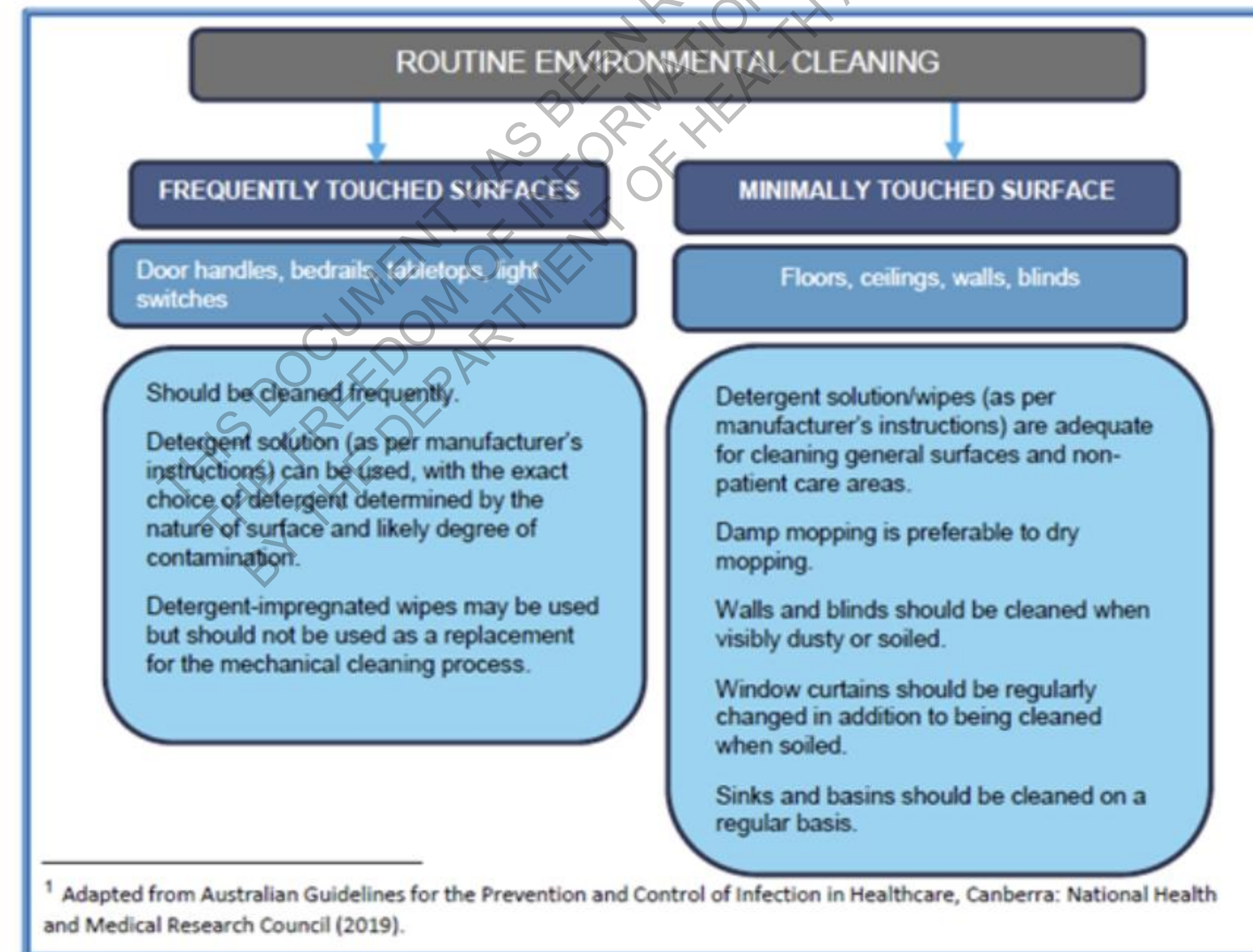




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# Cleaning in health and residential care settings

Routine environmental cleaning requirements can be divided into two groups:







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## Food safety

- From the information we know at the moment, COVID-19 doesn't seem to be spread by food
- However you should still make sure you prepare food safely to make sure that you and others don't get sick from other diseases
- This is important when you are preparing food for yourself and for those in your care





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## Food safety and preparation

- This includes:
  - washing hands between handling raw and cooked foods
  - cooking and proper handling of meat products
  - using different chopping boards for raw meats and cooked foods
  - ensuring all meats are cooked thoroughly.





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## Food safety and preparation

- When you are preparing food you should always:
  - practice good respiratory etiquette and if you have symptoms of a respiratory illness you should avoid preparing food for other people.

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THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1992 (CTH)  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGED CARE





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## Safe food preparation

### Practise food safety

Even in areas experiencing outbreaks, meat products can be safely consumed if these items are cooked thoroughly and properly handled during food preparation.



### Practise food safety

Use different chopping boards and knives for raw meat and cooked foods



Wash your hands between handling raw and cooked food.







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## Managing visitors

- Keeping safe from COVID-19 does not mean having no social life for yourself or those in your care
- It is important to maintain relationships
- People who are unwell should be advised to stay in their **own homes** and **not visit others**
  - This is particularly important to enforce in residential settings where people should stay in their own room





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## Managing visitors

- Visitors to residential facilities should be encouraged to wash their hands on entering and exiting the facility and before and after visiting any resident
- You can reduce your risk of infection by asking visitors to your own home to do this

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## Taking people in your care out in public

- Regular hand hygiene, social distancing and respiratory etiquette are essential in public settings
- Practice hand hygiene after touching shared surfaces (e.g. in shops, cafes or on public transport)
- To maintain social distancing you should **avoid large public gatherings**, unless essential





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## Protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- You can help keep yourself and others safe by **practising good infection and prevention and control** in your workplace
- You can use the same principles at work and at home:
  - Clean your hands regularly
  - Practice social distancing
  - Practice respiratory etiquette





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## Practical tips for protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- Put marks on the floor to ensure customers stand at least 1.5 metres away from the counter and from each other
- Practise hand hygiene between customers
- If you are in an open plan office
  - Make sure there is at least 1.5 metres between yourself and the next work station
  - Have meetings in large enough rooms for everyone to sit 1.5 metres apart (mark the desks with tape)
- Ensure you wipe down surfaces in your work area regularly





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## Practical tips for protecting yourself and others in the workplace

- If you are doing household deliveries:
  - If possible avoid face to face contact with those inside the house e.g. leave goods at the front door and call the house occupants to let them know their delivery has arrived
  - If you need to have face to face contact with those inside the house then stand at least 1.5 metres back from the door when it is answered
  - Practise hand hygiene when you get back in the car after every delivery
  - Wipe down surfaces in your car (including steering wheel and door handles) regularly





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Remember to  
stay home when  
sick!







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## Keeping yourself and others safe

- Remember while COVID-19 can seem scary, you can help to stop it spreading, protect yourself and those in your care
- The most important things you can do are:
  - wash your hands and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice respiratory etiquette and make sure those in your care do the same
  - practice social distancing and make sure those in your care do the same.





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## Travel and COVID-19

- Currently, many cases of coronavirus in Australia are imported from overseas
- Therefore if you are a frontline healthcare worker, carer, volunteer or have close contact with high-risk persons and you have recently travelled overseas, you may be asked to stay away from work for a certain period after your return
- Please review the below link for the latest updates and recommendations <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-song-novel-coronavirus.htm>





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## What if I develop symptoms of COVID-19?

- If you develop symptoms such as fever, dry cough, sore throat and fatigue:
  - Stay at home and practice standard infection control precautions
  - Seek medical advice, it is important to call ahead first:
    - go to [www.healthdirect.gov.au](http://www.healthdirect.gov.au); or
    - **call the National Coronavirus Information and Triage Line (1800 020 080)**; or
    - call your usual care provider.
  - Inform your workplace





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care has symptoms of COVID-19:
  - keep them at home, or if they are in a group facility keep them isolated in their own room
  - ensure they practice standard infection control precautions and seek medical advice promptly, remember to call ahead first.





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## What if someone in my care develops symptoms of COVID-19?

- If someone in your care is suspected by a medical professional as having COVID-19 then you will need to practice further infection control measures including use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- You will need to seek further advice on this from your local public health unit or infection control specialist

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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather.

Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

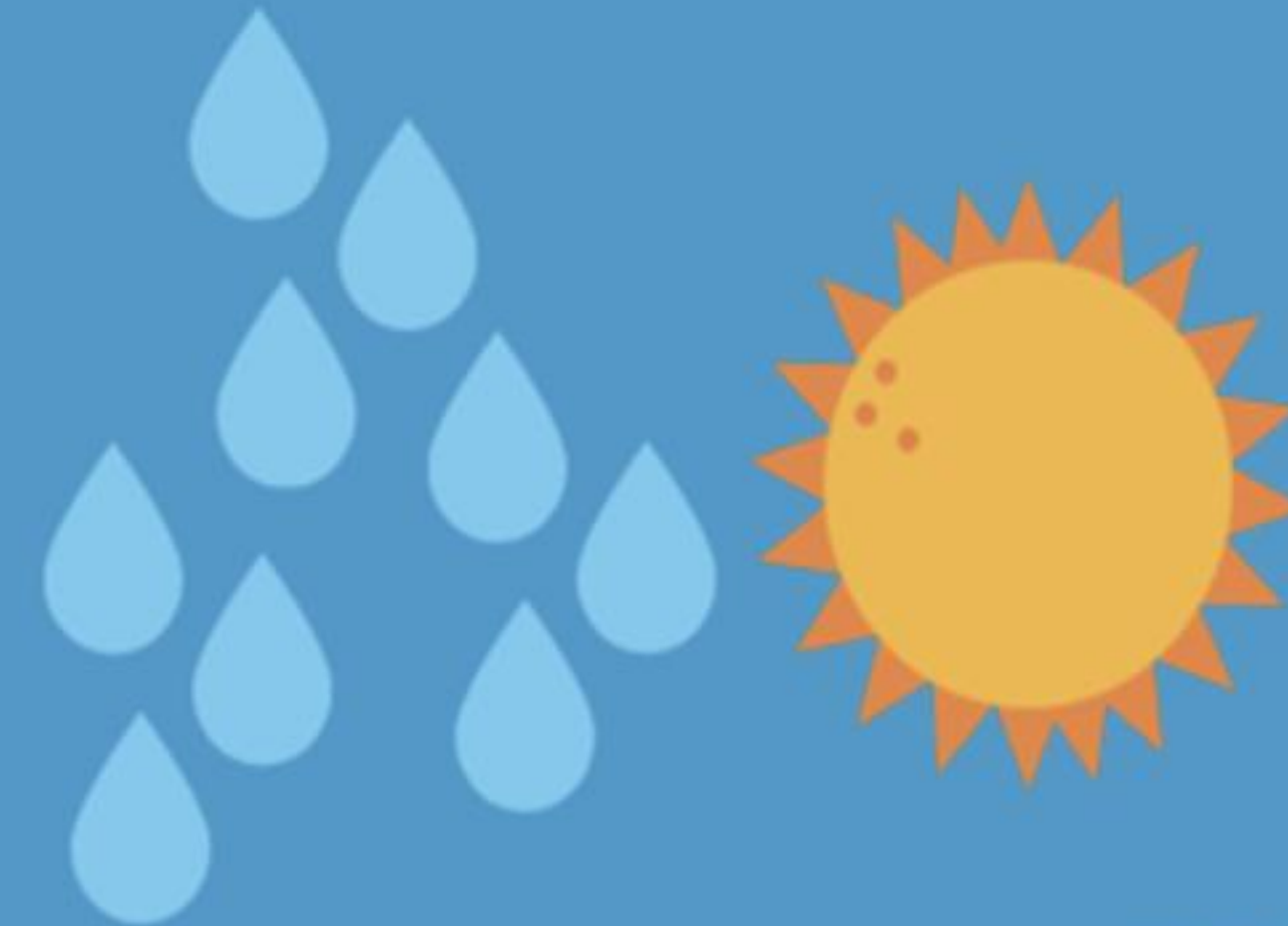


#Coronavirus

#COVID19

FACT:

The new coronavirus  
can be transmitted in  
areas with  
hot and humid climates



9 March 2020





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases.

The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather.

The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Cold weather and snow  
**CANNOT** kill the new  
coronavirus







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.



#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose.

To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

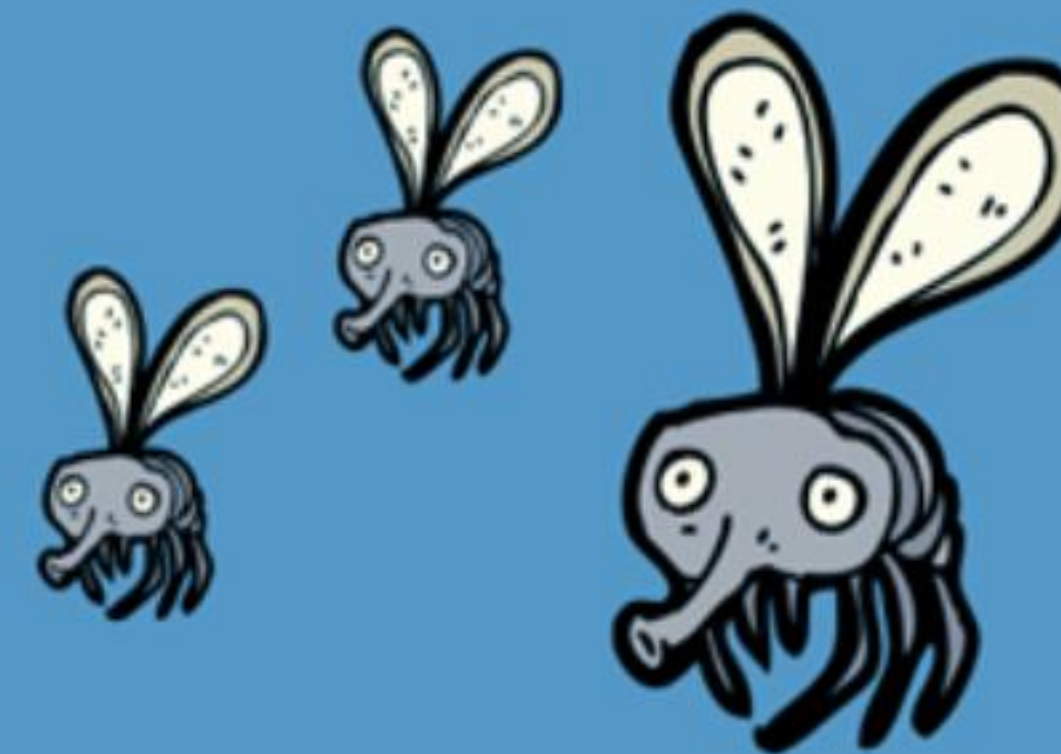


World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

#COVID19

**FACT:**  
The new coronavirus  
**CANNOT**  
be transmitted through  
mosquito bites







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.

To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.



#2019nCoV

Are hand dryers effective in killing the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?



#2019nCoV





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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.



#2019nCoV

How effective are thermal scanners in detecting people infected with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

**No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body.** Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.



#2019nCoV

**Can spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body kill the new coronavirus?**







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.

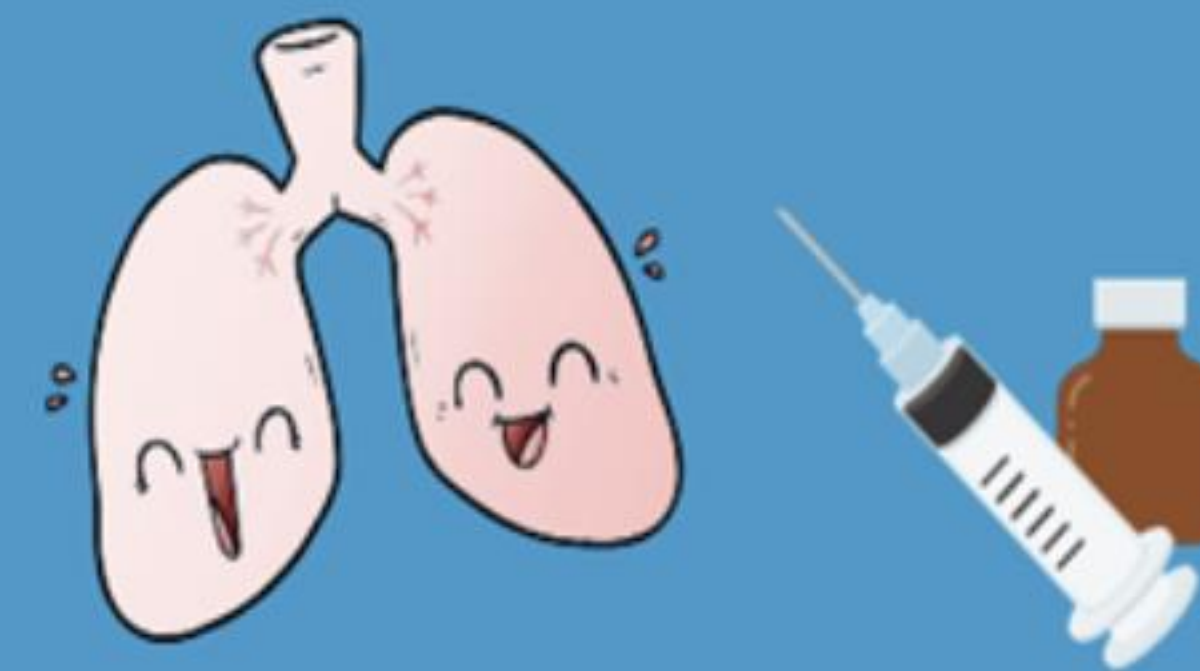
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.

Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.



#2019nCoV

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus.

There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.



#2019nCoV

Can regularly rinsing your nose with saline help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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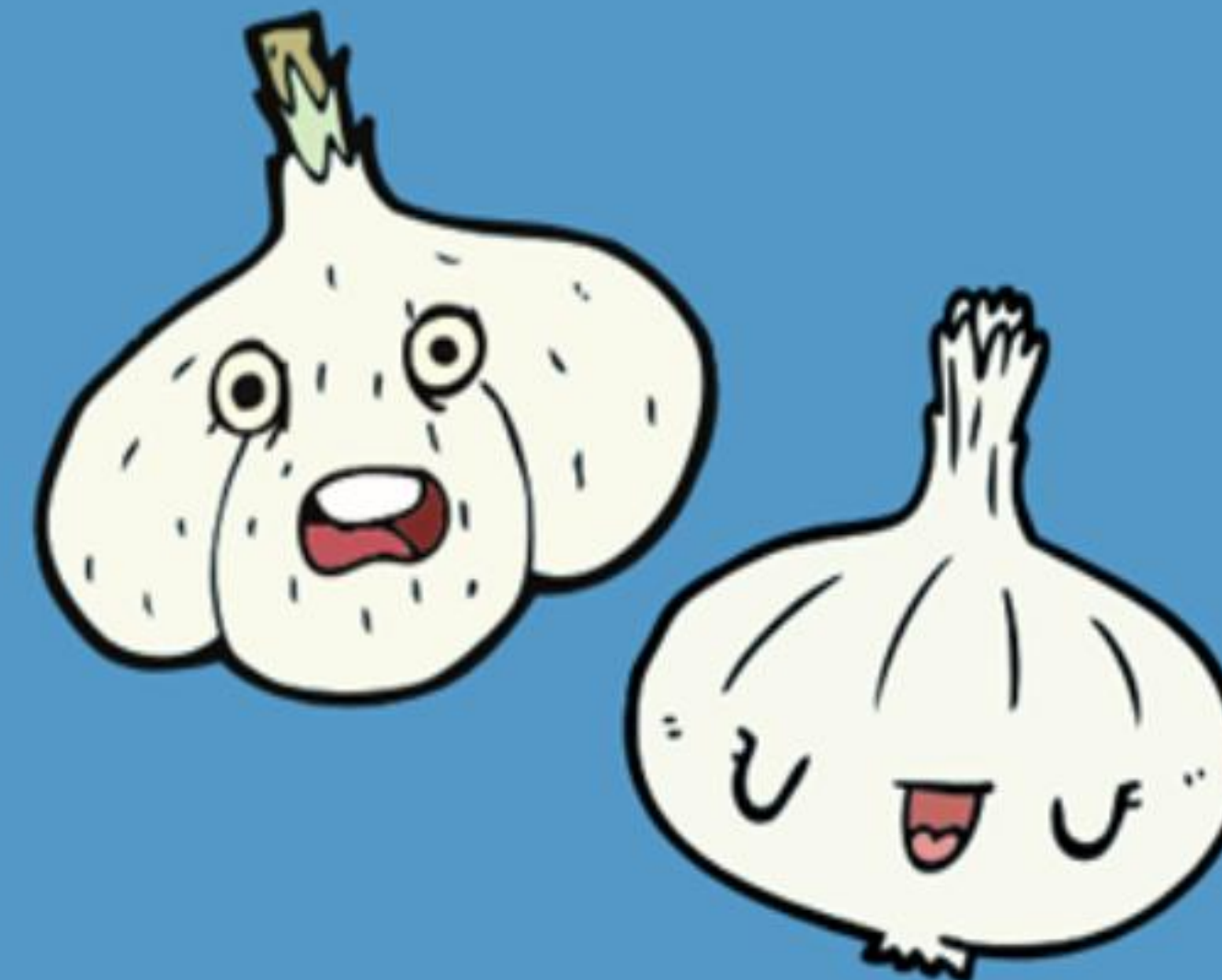
## COVID-19 Myth Busted

Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



#2019nCoV

Can eating garlic help prevent infection with the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019).

Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus.

WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.



#Coronavirus

Does the new coronavirus affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria.

The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.

However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.



World Health Organization

#Coronavirus

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating the new coronavirus?







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## COVID-19 Myth Busted

To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.

WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.



World Health  
Organization

#Coronavirus

Are there any  
specific medicines  
to prevent or  
treat the new  
coronavirus?







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## Stay informed

- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Up to date information is available at <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert>
- Monitor news updates regarding local events and gatherings
- Follow current advice given by your national and local public health authority and your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- You can help protect yourself, your family, your workplace and your community
  - Practise regular hand hygiene
  - Practise social distancing
  - Practise respiratory etiquette





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## Key messages for COVID-19

- Seek medical advice, remember to call first, and inform your workplace if you have symptoms
- For further information go to:
  - your local public health unit (see links in helpful resources tab)
  - <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus>





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# Congratulations

You have successfully completed this course on COVID19 – The Novel Coronavirus.

You should now have the ability to:

- understand the basics about the COVID-19 virus, including how it is spread
- describe what you can do to protect yourself and others
- know what to do if you develop symptoms
- know what to do if the person you are caring for develops symptoms
- tell the difference between myths and facts about COVID-19







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## You can now close this eLearning module

Thank you, please return to the COVID 19 Learner portal to print your Acknowledgement of Training Certificate.

If your certificate does not appear immediately, please refresh the COVID 19 Learner Portal dashboard.

You can now close this eLearning module by closing this tab.