# COVID-19 vs. Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

## COVID-19
- COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that was first detected in late 2019 and is present worldwide.
- It is caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2).
- Although most healthy people will develop mild to moderate disease, up to 1 in 5 young adults with COVID-19 may require hospitalization.

## Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS)
- HPS is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with hantaviruses.
- An average of 20-40 cases are reported in the U.S. each year, primarily in the west.
- Cases are reported year-round with a peak in the spring and summer months.

## How Does the Virus Spread?
- COVID-19 is spread between people in close contact (within 6 ft).
- Respiratory droplets, produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks, can land in mouths or noses of people nearby.
- Studies suggest COVID-19 may spread by people who are not showing symptoms.
- Hantavirus is spread by rodents. Infected rodents shed the virus in their saliva, urine, and droppings.
- People can get infected by breathing in air contaminated after fresh rodent waste or nesting materials are stirred up.
- HPS is NOT spread from person-to-person.

## Who Is at Heightened Risk of Infection or Serious Complications?
- Healthcare providers and family members caring for COVID-19 patients are more frequently exposed.
- Residents of skilled nursing facilities or communal living centers with frequent contact with others.
- Older adults and people with chronic underlying medical conditions – heart or lung disease or diabetes – seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications and dying.

### Healthcare providers and family members
- Reinforce PPE and isolate patient.
- Provide supplemental oxygen, as needed.
- Notify public health authorities, immediately.
- Consider early transfer to a facility capable of performing ventilation support and ECMO.
- Send specimens for SARS-CoV-2 testing (PCR)

### Residents of skilled nursing facilities or communal living centers
- Provide supplemental oxygen, as needed.
- Administer inotropes early for hypotension.
- Avoid fluid resuscitation.
- Consider performing the 5-point hantavirus screen.
- Notify public health authorities immediately.
- Consider early transfer to a facility capable of performing ventilation support and ECMO.
- Contact your state/local health department for diagnostic testing.

## What Are the Signs and Symptoms?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Period</th>
<th>COMMON</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 - 14 Days</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>Headache</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>Sore throat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Loss of smell</td>
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<td>Shortness of breath</td>
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<td>Runny nose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muscle pains</td>
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<td>Bloody sputum</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vomiting and diarrhea</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Incubation Period</th>
<th>COMMON</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 - 60 Days</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>Headache</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Chills</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shortness of breath</td>
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<td>Nausea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muscle pains</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vomiting and diarrhea</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## What Should You Do If You Are a Healthcare Provider and Suspect a Case?
- Reinforce PPE and isolate patient.
- Provide supplemental oxygen as needed.
- Administer inotropes early for hypotension.
- Avoid fluid resuscitation.
- Consider performing the 5-point hantavirus screen.
- Notify public health authorities immediately.
- Consider early transfer to a facility capable of performing ventilation support and ECMO.
- Contact your state/local health department for diagnostic testing.