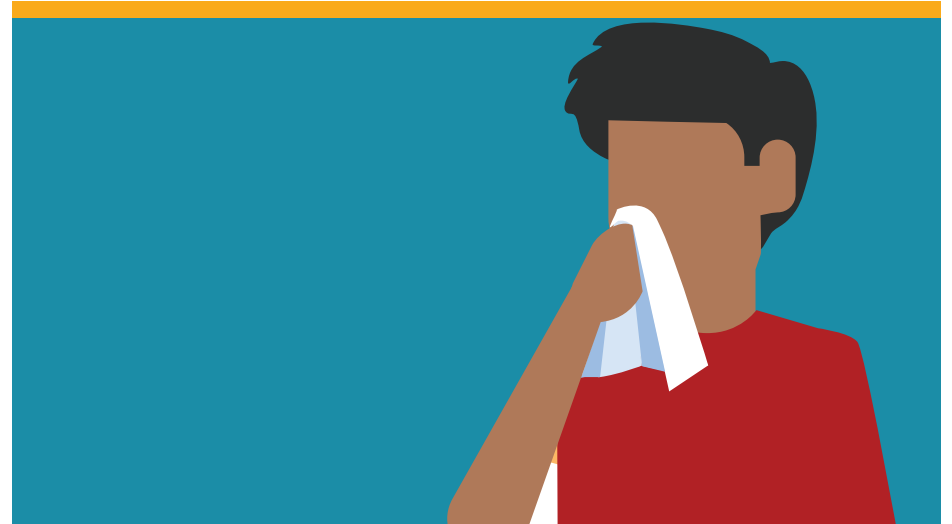


Stop the Spread of Germs

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.



Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.



Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands.



When in public, wear a cloth face covering over your nose and mouth.



Do not touch your eyes, nose, and mouth.



Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.



Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.



Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.



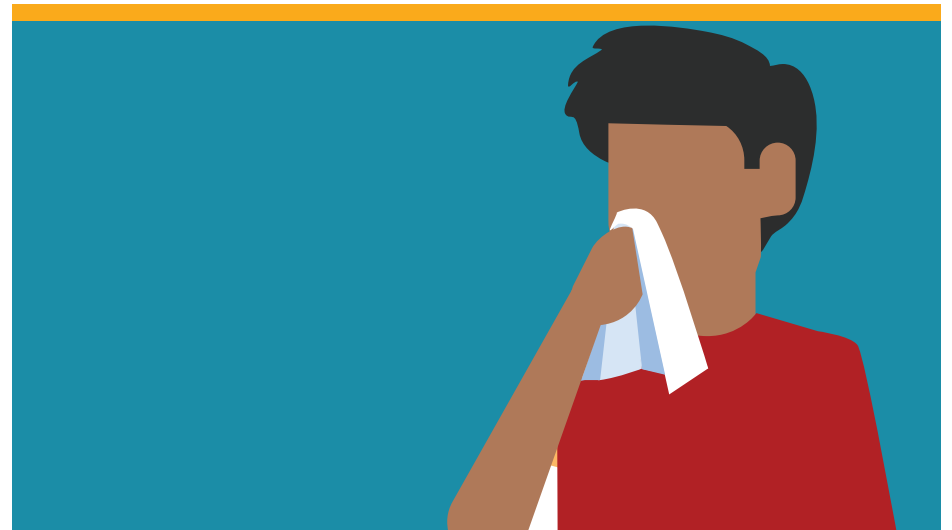
cdc.gov/coronavirus

Detenga la propagación de gérmenes

Ayude a prevenir la transmisión de enfermedades respiratorias como el COVID-19.



Mantenga al menos 6 pies (aproximadamente la longitud de 2 brazos) de distancia de otras personas.



Cúbrase con un pañuelo desechable la nariz y la boca al toser o estornudar, luego bótelos en la basura y lávese las manos.



Cuando esté en un lugar público, use una cubierta de tela para la cara sobre su nariz y boca.



Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.



Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y superficies que se tocan con frecuencia.



Quédese en casa cuando esté enfermo, excepto para recibir atención médica.



Lávese las manos frecuentemente con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos.

What You Can do if You are at Higher Risk of Severe Illness from COVID-19

Are You at Higher Risk for Severe Illness?



Based on what we know now, those at high-risk for severe illness from COVID-19 are:

- People aged 65 years and older
- People who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility

People of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, including:

- People with chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma
- People who have serious heart conditions
- People who are immunocompromised
 - Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications.
- People with severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher)
- People with diabetes
- People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis
- People with liver disease

Here's What You Can do to Help Protect Yourself



Stay home if possible.



Wash your hands often.



Avoid close contact and stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.



Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces.



Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when around others.



Cover coughs and sneezes.

Call your healthcare provider if you are sick.

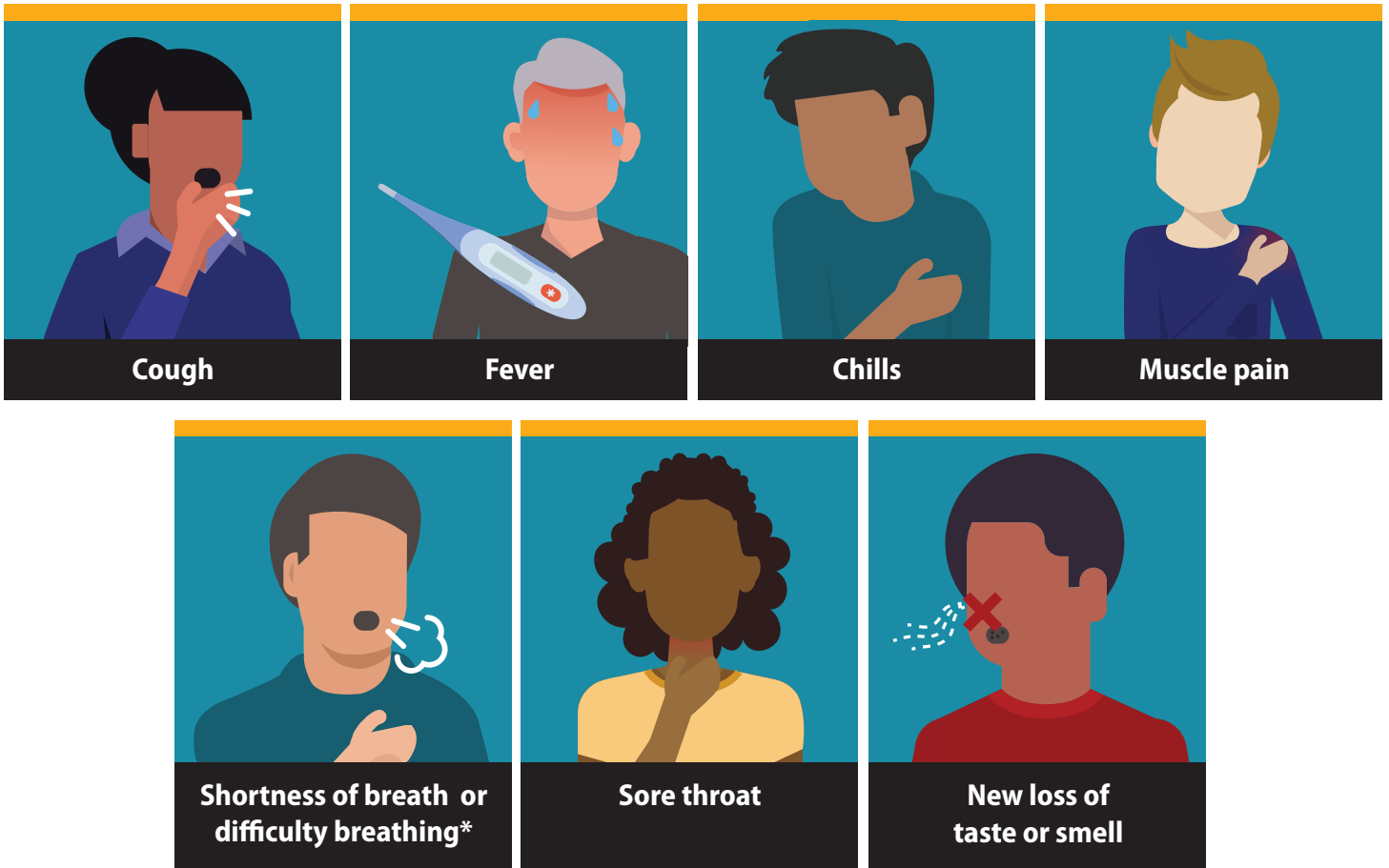
For more information on steps you can take to protect yourself, see CDC's webpage on [How to Protect Yourself](#)



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Symptoms of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Know the symptoms of COVID-19, which can include the following:



Symptoms can range from mild to severe illness, and appear 2-14 days after you are exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19.

***Seek medical care immediately if someone has emergency warning signs of COVID-19.**

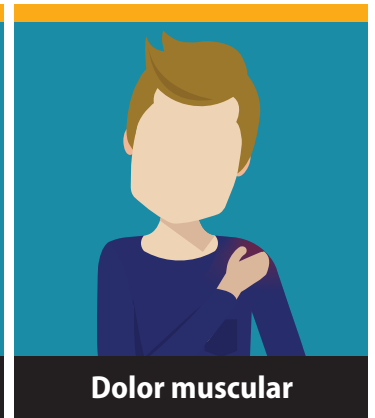
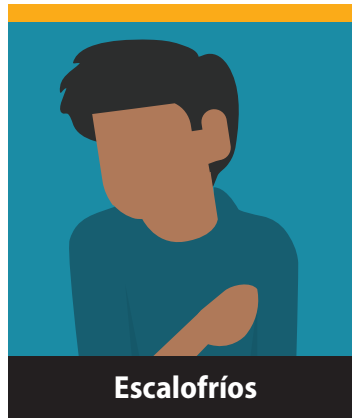
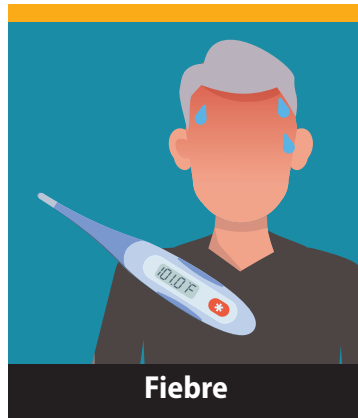
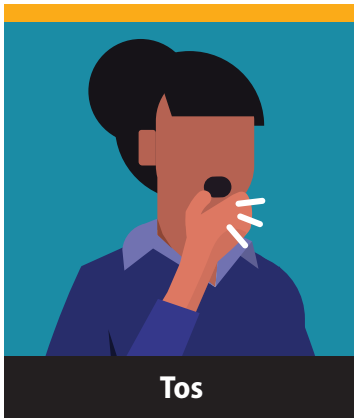
- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face

This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.



Síntomas del coronavirus (COVID-19)

Conozca los síntomas del COVID-19, que pueden incluir:



Los síntomas pueden ser de leves a graves, y aparecer de 2 a 14 días después de la exposición al virus que causa COVID-19.

***Busque atención médica de inmediato si alguien tiene signos de advertencia de emergencia del COVID-19.**

- Dificultad para respirar
- Dolor o presión persistente en el pecho
- Confusión de aparición reciente
- Dificultad para despertarse o mantenerse despierto
- Color azulado en los labios o el rostro

*Esta lista no incluye todos los síntomas posibles. Llame a su proveedor de servicios médicos por cualquier otro síntoma grave o que le preocupe.



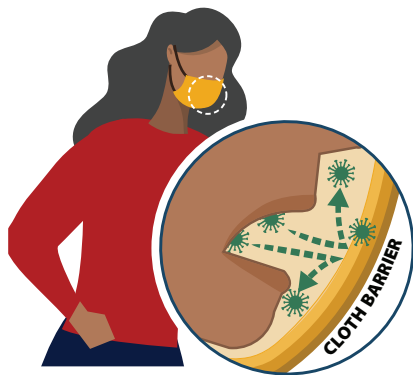
cdc.gov/coronavirus-es

How to Safely Wear and Take Off a Cloth Face Covering

Accessible: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>

WEAR YOUR FACE COVERING CORRECTLY

- Wash your hands before putting on your face covering
- Put it over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin
- Try to fit it snugly against the sides of your face
- Make sure you can breathe easily
- Do not place a mask on a child younger than 2



USE THE FACE COVERING TO HELP PROTECT OTHERS

- Wear a face covering to help protect others in case you're infected but don't have symptoms
- Keep the covering on your face the entire time you're in public
- Don't put the covering around your neck or up on your forehead
- Don't touch the face covering, and, if you do, clean your hands

FOLLOW EVERYDAY HEALTH HABITS

- Stay at least 6 feet away from others
- Avoid contact with people who are sick
- Wash your hands often, with soap and water, for at least 20 seconds each time
- Use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available



TAKE OFF YOUR CLOTH FACE COVERING CAREFULLY, WHEN YOU'RE HOME

- Untie the strings behind your head or stretch the ear loops
- Handle only by the ear loops or ties
- Fold outside corners together
- Place covering in the washing machine
- Wash your hands with soap and water



Cloth face coverings are not surgical masks or N-95 respirators, both of which should be saved for health care workers and other medical first responders.

For instructions on making a cloth face covering, see:

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)