

COVID-19

Information sheet for a sick person requiring diagnostic confirmation

What is SARS-CoV-2?

Corona viruses (CoV) form a large family of viruses that can cause humans to develop various diseases, ranging from a mild cold to severe pneumonia.

How is the virus transmitted?

According to the information available to date, the virus can be transmitted from person to person by airborne droplets (sneezing, coughing, close speaking distance) or as a smear infection (poor hand hygiene). The risk of human-to-human transmission is relatively low and available evidence suggests that it is slightly higher than for influenza. In comparison, measles viruses are 5-7 times more contagious.

What are the symptoms?

Common symptoms of an infection caused by the new type of corona virus include: increased temperature, sore throat, cough, respiratory difficulties, less frequently vomiting and diarrhoea. In severe cases the infection can lead to pneumonia, kidney failure and, in cases with additional serious pre-existing medical conditions, death. In most cases, the disease takes a mild form (symptoms of a cold).

How long is the incubation period?

Based on available information, the usual incubation period is currently estimated at 2-7 days (1-14 days at most).

For how long is a person contagious?

The length of the contagious period is estimated to last from one day before the disease becomes apparent until 2 days after the symptoms disappear. A period lasting around 10 days is only an estimation, and this question therefore remains open.

How is the disease treated?

Treatment focuses on the symptoms of the disease and aims to alleviate these symptoms, for instance with antipyretics to reduce fever. There is no vaccination.

Who is at risk?

In the first instance, those at risk include individuals who have been in close contact with someone who has contracted or died from COVID-19 (e.g. family members, medical staff, without appropriate protective equipment). The risk of infection is significantly lower for travellers returning from a risk area, where they may unknowingly have been in contact with someone who has fallen ill with COVID-19.

What are the next steps?

If your present state of health indicates that you do not need to be hospitalized, the samples required for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 will be taken from you at the hospital, by your general practitioner, or by a paramedic.

The hospital or your general practitioner will instruct you to enter into isolation at your home, which will continue at least until there is a negative result. Please notify your employer accordingly.

You will also receive an official notification ordering the isolation from the competent district authority.

As a general rule, until you receive a negative result or, respectively, until the isolation order is lifted, you must

- **reduce all your social contacts to an absolute minimum. You are not allowed to leave your home or receive visitors (except for the purpose of medical care).**
- **Please immediately telephone the health hotline on 1450, the emergency medical services on 144, or your family practitioner, if you notice a deterioration in your state of health, in particular if you notice a shortness of breath.**

Please make sure to tell the telephone operator that yours is a suspected case of COVID-19 disease.

Diagnostic confirmation will subsequently follow a specific route. **In addition, please inform the Public Health Authority about any changes in your state of health.**

- If hospital care is required as a result of the significant deterioration of symptoms, you must notify the hospital by telephone in advance.
- Wash your hands frequently for at least 20 seconds using plenty of soap and water.
- If possible, use single-use towels or a separate towel that is reserved for your use only. Use disinfectant solutions, if available. These should at have at least a modest viricidal effect.
- Follow hygiene recommendations when sneezing and/or coughing. Cough or sneeze into a single-use tissue (which must be disposed of properly immediately afterwards) or into the crook of your arm.
- It is important to wash your hands whenever you sneeze and/or cough, before meals and after each visit to the toilet; if necessary, disinfect hands afterwards. Clean the toilet and any handles and fittings in your home with commercially available cleaning agents containing chlorine on a daily basis.
- If possible, keep to separate, well-aired rooms if you live together with other people. In the case of direct contact, you can protect your surroundings by wearing a protective mask covering the mouth and nose. In general, you should remain separate from other members of the household as far as possible, in terms of both time and space. This can be achieved, for instance, by keeping separate meal times, rather than eating communal meals. To achieve clear spatial separation, the sick person should sleep and spend their time in a separate room from other household members and use a separate bathroom, if available.
- If available, wear a multi-layer protective mask covering the mouth and nose when in contact with other individuals. If there is no protective mask, keep a minimum distance of at least 2 metres to all other persons. When greeting others, direct physical contact must be avoided.
- Please make a note of any contact you have had with other persons – if possible and as far as you can remember – keeping a daily record starting from the initial contact with a COVID-19 infected person or starting 2 days before your symptoms first appeared and make sure to log your entries on a daily basis. (Follow the link for an example (in German) of how to keep a record and for other information: https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Kontaktperson/Management.html)
- Please keep a list of all those individuals with whom you have a conversation lasting around/above 15 minutes, and a separate list of all those with contact lasting less than 15 minutes, and also indicate rooms in which you spent time with other people without speaking.

These measures serve to reduce the risk of this disease spreading.

Additional information:

<https://www.sozialministerium.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Uebertragbare-Krankheiten/Infektionskrankheiten-A-Z/Neuartiges-Coronavirus.html> (in German)

<https://www.sozialministerium.at/en/Coronavirus/FAQ-Coronavirus.html> (FAQ in English)

AGES corona virus hotline: 0800 555 621 – around the clock