

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

If You Are at Higher Risk



Who is at higher risk?

Early information out of China, where COVID-19 first started, shows that some people are at higher risk of getting very sick from this illness. This includes:

- **Older adults**
- **People who have serious chronic medical conditions like:**
 - Heart disease
 - Diabetes
 - Lung disease

Get ready for COVID-19 now

Take actions to reduce your risk of getting sick



An illustration showing the upper bodies of three people. The person on the left has dark hair and is wearing a black top. The person in the middle has light brown hair and is wearing a green top. The person on the right has dark hair and is wearing a blue top. They are all looking towards the right.

If you are at higher risk for serious illness from COVID-19 because of your age or because you have a serious long-term health problem, it is extra important for you to take actions to reduce your risk of getting sick with the disease.

- Stock up on supplies.
- **Take everyday precautions** to keep space between yourself and others.
- When you go out in public, keep away from others who are sick, limit close contact and wash your hands often.
- **Avoid crowds** as much as possible.
- **Avoid cruise travel** and non-essential air travel.
- **During a COVID-19 outbreak in your community, stay home** as much as possible to further reduce your risk of being exposed.

Have supplies on hand





- **Contact your healthcare provider to ask about obtaining extra necessary medications** to have on hand in case there is an outbreak of COVID-19 in your community and you need to stay home for a prolonged period of time.
- If you cannot get extra medications, consider using mail-order for medications.
- **Be sure you have over-the-counter medicines and medical supplies** (tissues, etc.) to treat fever and other symptoms. Most people will be able to recover from COVID-19 at home.
- **Have enough household items and groceries** on hand so that you will be prepared to stay at home for a period of time.

See also: [Get Your Home Ready](#)

Take everyday precautions





Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

Take everyday preventive actions:

- Clean your hands often
- **Wash your hands often** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing, or having been in a public place.
- If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- **To the extent possible, avoid touching high-touch surfaces in public places** – elevator buttons, door handles, handrails, handshaking with people, etc. Use a tissue or your sleeve to cover your hand or finger if you must touch something.
- Wash your hands after touching surfaces in public places.
- **Avoid touching your face**, nose, eyes, etc.
- **Clean and disinfect** your home to remove germs: practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces (for example: tables, doorknobs, light switches, handles, desks, toilets, faucets, sinks & cell phones)
- **Avoid crowds**, especially in poorly ventilated spaces. Your risk of exposure to respiratory viruses like COVID-19 may increase in crowded, closed-in settings with little air circulation if there are people in the crowd who are sick.
- **Avoid all non-essential travel** including plane trips, and especially avoid embarking on [cruise ships](#).

See also: [Protect Yourself](#)

If COVID-19 is spreading in your community





Take extra measures to put distance between yourself and other people to further reduce your risk of being exposed to this new virus.

- **Stay home** as much as possible.
- **Consider ways of getting food brought to your house** through family, social, or commercial networks

If a COVID-19 outbreak happens in your community, it could last for a long time. (An outbreak is when a large number of people suddenly get sick.) Depending on how severe the outbreak is, public health officials may recommend community actions to reduce people's risk of being exposed to COVID-19. These actions can slow the spread and reduce the impact of disease.



- **Consult with your health care provider** for more information about [monitoring your health for symptoms suggestive of COVID-19](#).
- **Stay in touch with others by phone or email.** You may need to ask for help from friends, family, neighbors, community health workers, etc. if you become sick.
- **Determine who can care for you** if your caregiver gets sick.

Watch for symptoms and emergency warning signs

- **Pay attention for potential COVID-19 symptoms** including, fever, cough, and shortness of breath. If you

feel like you are developing symptoms, call your doctor.

- **If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately.** In adults, emergency warning signs*:
 - Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
 - Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
 - New confusion or inability to arouse
 - Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.

What to do if you get sick

- **Stay home and call your doctor.**
- Call your healthcare provider and let them know about your symptoms. Tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help them take care of you and keep other people from getting infected or exposed.
- If you are not sick enough to be hospitalized, you can recover at home. Follow CDC instructions for [how to take care of yourself at home](#).
- Know when to get emergency help.
- Get medical attention immediately if you have any of the emergency warning signs listed above.

See also: [What to Do If You Are Sick](#)

What others can do to support older adults

Community support for older adults

- Community preparedness planning for COVID-19 should include older adults and people with disabilities, and the organizations that support them in their communities, to ensure their needs are taken into consideration.
 - Many of these individuals live in the community, and many depend on services and supports provided in their homes or in the community to maintain their health and independence.
- **Long-term care facilities should be vigilant** to prevent the introduction and spread of COVID-19. [Information for long-term care facilities can be found here](#).

Family and caregiver support

- **Know what medications your loved one is taking** and see if you can help them have extra on hand.
- **Monitor food and other medical supplies** (oxygen, incontinence, dialysis, wound care) needed and create a back-up plan.
- **Stock up on non-perishable food** to have on hand in your home to minimize trips to stores.
- If you care for a loved one living in a care facility, monitor the situation, ask about the health of the other residents frequently and know the protocol if there is an outbreak.

More info



Prevention and Treatment



Get Your Household Ready



What to Do if You are Sick

COVID-19: What Older Adults Need to Know

Jay Butler, Deputy Director for Infectious Diseases at CDC, describes preventative measures to help protect older adults from COVID-19.

AARP's Coronavirus Information Tele-Town Hall

CORONAVIRUS INFORMATION TELE-TOWN HALL
(listen to recording of March 10 event)

<p>JOHN WALSH AARP'S VICE PRESIDENT OF COMMUNITY STRATEGY & COMMUNICATIONS</p>	<p>NANCY MESSONNIER, M.D. DIRECTOR OF THE CDC'S NATIONAL CENTER FOR IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES</p>	<p>ADMIRAL BRETT P. GIROIR, M.D. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH AT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES</p>	<p>SEEMA VERMA ADMINISTRATOR AT THE CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES</p>
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CDC and other federal experts presented at an AARP tele-town hall event held on March 10, 2020 discussing prevention and care for older adults.