SNAPSHOT
- CDC has reported:
  - **330,891** confirmed and presumptive positive cases of COVID-19
  - **8,910** COVID-19-related deaths
  - All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have reported cases of COVID-19.

MAIN KEY POINTS
- The United States is in the **acceleration phase of the COVID-19 pandemic**.
- There are nationwide efforts to **slow the spread** and blunt the impact of this disease on the United States.
- All segments of U.S. society have a role to play at this time:
  - People across the country are asked to stay home as much as possible and otherwise practice social distancing.
  - This includes **canceling or postponing gatherings of more than 10 people** and closing schools in some areas as determined by local and state governments.
  - People who are sick are asked to follow CDC **guidance on recovering at home** and follow the new guidance for when **it’s OK to interact with other people again**.
- Today, CDC published the first report to look at COVID-19 illness in children in the United States in the MMWR.
  - While some children with COVID-19 may have mild illness and may not show symptoms, they can still spread the disease to others.
  - It’s important that people of all ages follow recommendations from CDC and state and local public health authorities to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- On April 3, CDC **released a new report** tracking COVID-19 outpatient visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations and deaths, as well as laboratory data. (See section “COVIDView”)
- On April 3, CDC **recommended the use of cloth face coverings** in community settings to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.
  - There is a growing body of evidence that people who are infected can spread the virus before they develop symptoms or in the absence of symptoms.
  - Wearing a cloth face covering may help prevent the spread of the virus by people who are infected and do not know it.

SITUATION UPDATE
- **330,891** reported cases of COVID-19 have been detected in all 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
  - **6,332** of these cases occurred through close contact with another case.
  - **1,600** cases occurred in travelers from international areas with sustained (ongoing) transmission and among their close contacts.
  - **322,959** cases are either still being investigated to determine the source of exposure or the source of the exposure is unknown (i.e., assumed to be a result of community spread.)

- See CDC’s map to stay up to date on what is happening in your state.

The number of cases of COVID-19 being reported in the United States is rising quickly.

- Early on, most cases in the United States were among returned travelers from affected countries or close contacts of people who had COVID-19.
- Now, more and more cases are resulting from community spread where the source of the exposure is unknown.

As of April 3, 95 state and local public health labs in 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and Puerto Rico verified they are successfully using COVID-19 diagnostic tests. See map showing which states and territories have one or more laboratories that have successfully verified and are currently using COVID-19 diagnostic tests.

As of April 3, CDC and local and state public health laboratories had tested a total of 212,350 specimens.

- Private laboratories are also increasing their testing capacity.
- In addition, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has issued a number of Emergency Use Authorizations for commercial manufacturers to develop other COVID-19 tests, including a point-of-care test that could deliver results in as short as 30 minutes.

Systems are being set up for public health, commercial, and clinical laboratories to report their testing data to CDC. This information will be provided routinely.

More cases of COVID-19 are likely to be identified in the United States in the coming days, including more instances of community spread.

- CDC expects that widespread transmission of COVID-19 in the United States will occur.
- In the coming months, most of the U.S. population will be exposed to this virus.
- CDC expects more illnesses, hospitalizations and deaths from COVID-19 illness to continue to occur.
- CDC will transition to using surveillance systems that have been modified to track COVID-19 when it is no longer feasible to continue tracking individual cases.

COVIDView

- On April 3, CDC launched COVIDView, a weekly report that summarizes and interprets key indicators from a number of existing surveillance systems.
- COVIDView provides CDC expert summaries and interpretations of important and timely surveillance data to track the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States.
- COVIDView includes information related to COVID-19 outpatient visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations and deaths, as well as laboratory data.
- CDC will update COVIDView every Friday.

Collectively, these surveillance systems provide comprehensive and detailed surveillance information about COVID-19 in the United States. Additional surveillance systems and data sources will be added over time.

U.S. COVID-19 surveillance aims to—

- Monitor spread and intensity of COVID-19 disease in the United States,
- Understand disease severity and the spectrum of illness,
- Understand risk factors for severe disease and transmission,
- Monitor for changes in the virus that causes COVID-19,
CDC Daily Key Points  
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) Pandemic  
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- Estimate disease burden, and
- Produce data for forecasting COVID-19 spread and impact.

The first COVIDView report included the following findings.

- Visits to outpatient providers and emergency departments for illnesses with symptom presentation similar to COVID-19 are elevated compared to what is normally seen at this time of year.
  - At this time, there is little influenza virus circulation.
- The overall cumulative COVID-19-associated hospitalization rate is 4.6 per 100,000 persons.
  - The highest rates hospitalization rates are in persons 65 years and older (13.8 per 100,000) and 50-64 years (7.4 per 100,000).
  - These rates are similar to what is seen at the beginning of an annual influenza epidemic.
- The percentage of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza increased to 8.2%. That is higher than the epidemic threshold of 7.2%.
  - The percent of deaths due to pneumonia has increased sharply since the end of February.
  - The percent of deaths due to influenza increased modestly through early March and declined this week.
  - This could reflect an increase in deaths from pneumonia caused by non-influenza associated infections, including COVID-19.
- CDC’s National Center for Health Statistics is monitoring deaths associated with COVID-19 and made those data publicly available on April 3.
  - Those data will be featured in COVIDView beginning with the April 10 report.

Recent MMWR Publications

- An MMWR report titled, “Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Children — United States, February 12–April 2, 2020” was published on April 6.
  - While children with COVID-19 infection may have mild disease and do not always report fever or cough, COVID-19 illness resulting in hospitalization, admission to intensive care, or death does occur among children.
  - This report was the first to look at COVID-19 illness in children in the United States.
  - The report found that among more than 2,500 reported cases of COVID-19 in children in the U.S. between February 12 and April 2, there were three children who died.
  - The limited data suggest that young infants (<1 year of age) may be at higher risk of severe illness with COVID-19 compared with older children, but more information is needed to understand factors contributing to severe outcomes.
  - The report also indicates that children with underlying health conditions are more likely to be hospitalized.
  - The findings of this report are consistent with previous reports from China and Italy that younger COVID-19 patients (under 18 years old) often have milder disease.
  - Though children with COVID-19 infection may have mild disease, they can still spread COVID-19.
    - It’s important that people of all ages follow recommendations from CDC and state and local public health authorities to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.
• This includes staying away from people who are sick, frequently washing your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, staying home when possible, and wearing a cloth face covering when you do need to leave your home.
• Older adults and people with serious underlying medical conditions are at greater risk for severe illness, but COVID-19 can affect individuals of any age.
• Everyone should take precautions to protect themselves from this new coronavirus.

CDC GUIDANCE UPDATES
• Guidance documents and resources recently posted to the CDC website included—
  • Training for Healthcare Professionals
  • Strategies to Mitigate Healthcare Personnel Staffing Shortages
  • Guidance for Building Water Systems
  • Information for People with Disabilities
  • Recommendations to Prepare Your Small Business and Employees for the Effects of COVID-19
  • Updated information about CDC’s Role in Helping Cruise Ship Travelers During the COVID-19 Pandemic
  • Additional information about Social Distancing, Quarantine, and Isolation
• On April 3, CDC recommended the use of cloth face coverings in community settings to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.
  • There is a growing body of evidence that people who are infected can spread the virus before they develop symptoms or in the absence of symptoms.
  • Wearing a cloth face covering may help prevent the spread of the virus by people are infected and do not know it.
• CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain (e.g., grocery stores and pharmacies), especially in areas of significant community-based transmission.
• People wearing cloth face coverings should continue to take other actions that help to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including remaining 6 feet apart from other individuals, washing hands frequently, and staying home when sick and when asked to do so by local or state officials and public health authorities.
• CDC recommends using a simple cloth face covering that covers the nose and mouth.
  • Cloth face coverings can be made at home from common materials like scarves or bandanas.
  • The cloth face coverings recommended are not surgical masks or N-95 respirators.
  • Those are critical supplies that must continue to be reserved for healthcare workers and other medical first responders, as recommended by current CDC guidance.

WHAT YOU CAN DO
• Everyone can do their part to help respond to this emerging public health threat:
  • The White House Task Force on Coronavirus is asking Americans to Slow the Spread through April 30.
  • This is a nationwide effort to slow the spread of COVID-19 through the implementation of social distancing at all levels of society.
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- CDC developed print resources to promote this message, including a **Stay at home if you are sick!** poster.
- Older people and people with severe chronic conditions should **take special precautions** because they are at higher risk of developing serious COVID-19 illness.
- If you are a healthcare provider, use your judgement to determine if a patient has signs and symptoms compatible with COVID-19 and whether the patient should be tested. Factors to consider, in addition to clinical symptoms, may include:
  - Does the patient have recent travel from an **affected area**?
  - Has the patient been in close contact with someone with COVID-19 or patients with pneumonia of unknown cause?
  - Does the patient reside in an area where there has been community spread of COVID-19?
- If you are a healthcare provider or a public health responder caring for a COVID-19 patient, please take care of yourself and follow recommended **infection control procedures**.
- CDC and federal partners recommend that people postpone routine medical or dental care at this time. This will help to reduce the burden on the healthcare system.
  - If you cannot postpone medical treatment, call your provider before visiting to see if they offer consultations by phone or telemedicine.
- People who get a fever or cough should consider whether they might have COVID-19, depending on where they live, their travel history, or other exposures.
  - **More than half of the United States** is seeing some level of community spread of COVID-19.
  - **Testing for COVID-19** may be accessed through medical providers or public health departments, but there is no treatment for this virus.
  - Most people have mild illness and are able to **recover at home without medical care**.
- For people who are ill with COVID-19, but are not sick enough to be hospitalized, please follow **CDC guidance on how to reduce the risk of spreading your illness to others**.
  - People who are mildly ill with COVID-19 are able to **isolate at home during their illness**.
- If you have been in an affected area or have been exposed to someone sick with COVID-19 in the last 14 days, you will face **some limitations on your movement and activity**. **Please follow instructions during this time**. Your cooperation is integral to the ongoing public health response to try to slow spread of this virus.

For more information please visit CDC’s Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic page at: [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus).