

**CDC Daily Key Points**  
**Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) Pandemic**  
**April 6, 2020 as of 9:00 pm**

Updated text is shown in colored text.

**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 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.)

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- Most U.S. states now report some community spread of COVID-19. Of those, [29](#) states report COVID-19 cases are “widespread.”
  - 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,

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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.

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- 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).