## CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19): QUICK FACTS

| **Symptoms** | - 2 in 5 cases are asymptomatic.  
- Symptoms may include fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue (feeling extremely tired), muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, stuffy or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea. |
| **Incubation** | - The incubation period for COVID-19 ranges from 2-14 days.  
- Most patients begin to experience symptoms within 4-5 days of exposure. |
| **Case Classification** |  
**Confirmed Case:**  
**Probable Case:**  
- Report of a person meeting clinical AND epidemiologic evidence with no confirmatory lab evidence. |
| **Treatment** | The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved remdesivir as a treatment for COVID-19. Remdesivir is a drug that may help reduce the amount of virus in a person’s body. The FDA also allows for the emergency use of convalescent plasma therapy, which uses blood from people who have recovered from COVID-19 to help others get better. There is currently no vaccine to prevent COVID-19, although trials are underway. |
| **Duration** | Incubation is 2-14 days. People are likely contagious about 2 days before symptoms start until symptoms improve. Duration (length) of infection is not known. Asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic cases may be contagious. |
| **Transmission** | - **Person to person transmission:** COVID-19 is thought to spread mainly from person to person between people who are in close contact with one another. In general, the more closely a person interacts with others and the longer that interaction, the higher the risk of COVID-19 spread. The virus can spread through droplets released in the air when a person infected with the virus coughs, sneezes, or talks.  
- **Airborne transmission:** COVID-19 can sometimes be spread through small droplets and particles that remain in the air, in an area with poor air flow. This is called airborne transmission. This type of transmission can happen even if the infected person is more than six feet away, or has just left the room.  
- **Contact with contaminated surfaces:** It’s also possible for a person to get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it, and then touching their mouth, nose, or eyes. |
| **Laboratory Testing** | Refer to your local and state health department laboratory testing procedures and testing locations. CDC guidance on collecting, handling, and testing of clinical specimens can be found [here](#). |

Adapted from Washington State Department of Health.