

Help prevent the spread of infection!

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases, including:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
 - If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.
- The CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory diseases.

Visit cdc.gov for more information.

People who think they may have been exposed to infection should contact their healthcare provider immediately.

Stay healthy with handwashing!

When to wash your hands

Handwashing is one of the best ways to protect yourself and your family from getting sick. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends washing your hands:

- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food
- Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the toilet
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- After handling pet food or pet treats
- After touching garbage

Visit cdc.gov/handwashing for more information.

Stay healthy with handwashing!

Wash your hands the right way

Washing your hands is easy, and it's one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of germs. Clean hands can stop germs from spreading from one person to another and throughout an entire community—from your home and workplace to childcare facilities and hospitals. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends following these 5 steps every time:

1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.
4. Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

You can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

Visit [cdc.gov/handwashing](https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing) for more information.

Stay healthy with handwashing!

Wash your hands

Wash your hands with
soap and running water
when **hands are visibly
dirty**



If your **hands are not
visibly dirty,**
frequently clean them
by using alcohol-based
hand rub or soap and
water



World Health
Organization

Visit www.who.int for more information.

Stay healthy with handwashing!

Protect yourself and others from getting sick
Wash your hands



- after coughing or sneezing
- when caring for the sick
- before, during and after you prepare food
- before eating
- after toilet use
- when hands are visibly dirty
- after handling animals or animal waste



World Health Organization

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Help prevent the spread of infection!

Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing
cover mouth and nose with
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based
hand rub or soap and water
after coughing or sneezing and
when caring for the sick



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Help prevent the spread of infection!

Protect others from getting sick



Avoid close contact when you
are experiencing cough and fever

Avoid spitting in public



If you have fever, cough and
difficulty breathing seek medical
care early and share previous travel
history with your health care provider



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