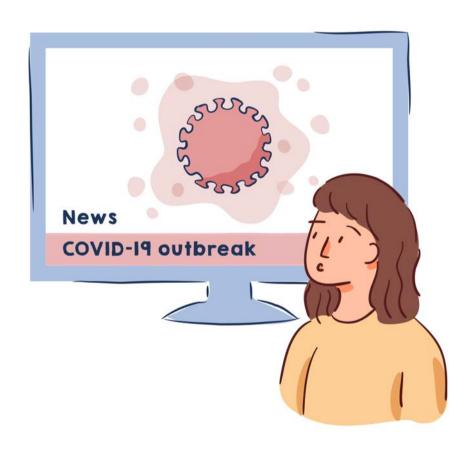


## LIFEOLOGY 2019 NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang

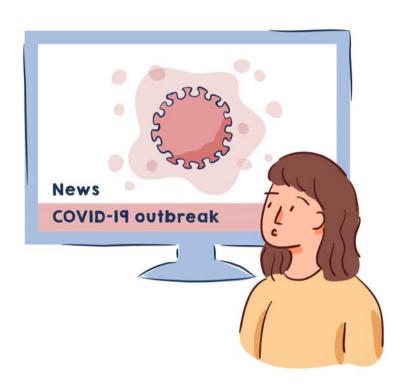


#### **LIFEOLOGY 2019 NOVEL CORONAVIRUS**

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



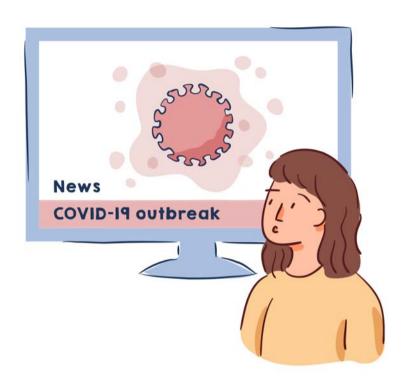


In this course, you will learn about this virus and the sickness scientists call COVID-19. What is it, where did it come from, what might it mean for you?

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



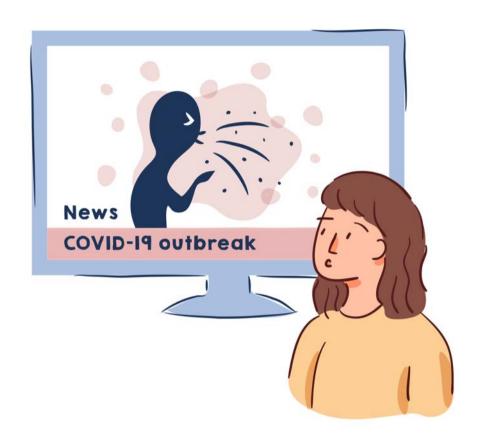


Let's learn with Susan, who lives in a busy city. She is nervous about this novel coronavirus. She wants to know what to expect and her family's chances of getting sick or dying.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





The coronavirus is a virus that can spread between people. Scientists think the virus spreads through droplets containing virus particles from spit or coughs, like the flu does.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Susan has a low risk of getting this virus because there have been no cases of coronavirus in her city and she has not traveled.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Her partner, Bill, has a slightly higher chance of getting a coronavirus infection. He commutes and works as a nurse. Yesterday he treated a patient who had a fever and a cough.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Bill's clinic takes many precautions, though.

When people come in with a cough, they

are given a mask to wear and wait in a

separate waiting area to protect others.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Susan's daughter Jackie also has a slightly higher risk of infection. She visited a friend in a city where people have been diagnosed with coronavirus. Her friend is now sick.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Although there have been no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Susan's city, it could easily spread here as people travel. So the family takes steps to prepare.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Susan and Bill buy cleaners and soap to protect their hands and their home from coronavirus. They refill prescriptions for Susan's elderly mother so that she can stay safe at home.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Susan prepares for possible changes in her family's daily routines. She checks with her boss about working from home. She makes plans for her kids in case their schools close.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Bill shows his kids how to wash their hands correctly. Wash your hands after using the bathroom, moving through public areas, blowing your nose or coughing, and before eating or touching your face.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Don't have soap and water nearby?

Use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Antibacterial hand sanitizers are not as effective without a high proportion of alcohol.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



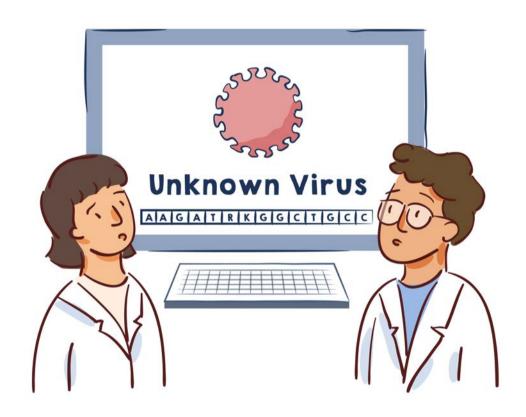
## Recap

- Your risk of getting the novel coronavirus depends on how close you have been to someone who has it.
- Keep your risk low by staying away from areas where the virus has caused illness.
- Create a habit of washing your hands often.
- Avoid touching your face.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



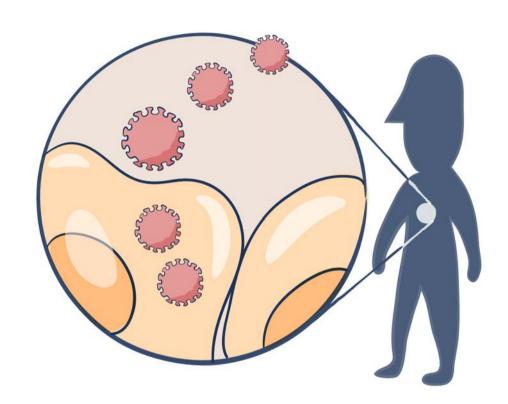


Doctors found the "novel coronavirus" in December 2019 when many people in Wuhan, China, became sick with a flu-like illness. It is novel because scientists haven't seen it before.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist: Elfy Chiang** 



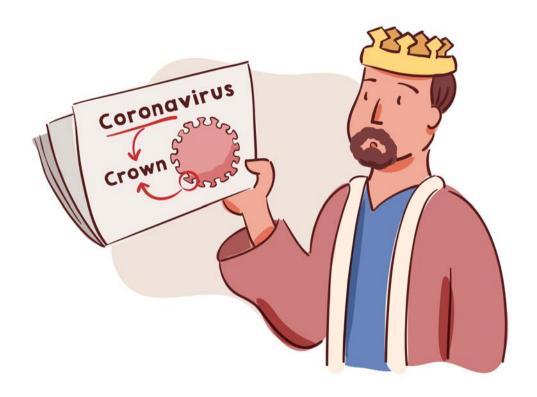


New viruses are found all the time. A virus is a type of microscopic parasite that needs living things to survive. Viruses copy themselves inside of the cells of living organisms.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

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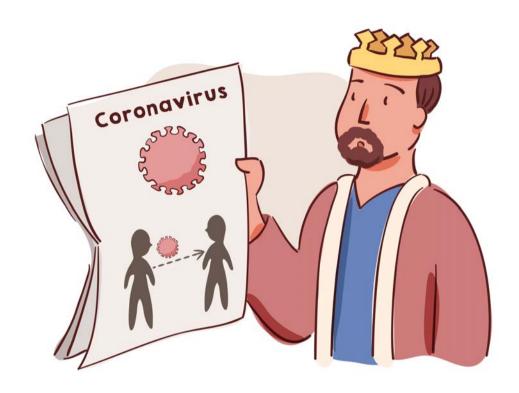


Coronaviruses are viruses with protein "crowns" around them. There are many coronaviruses. Many are found in animals like bats and birds.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





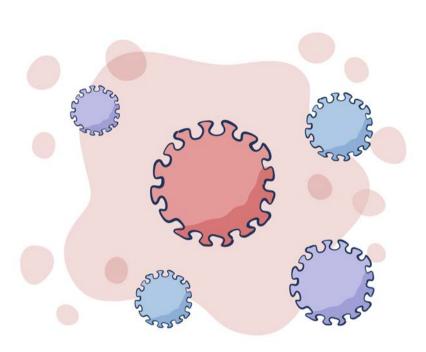
Where animals and humans cross paths, an animal virus can sometimes infect a human. Sometimes, the human can then pass that virus to another human.

COVID-19 appeared this way.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



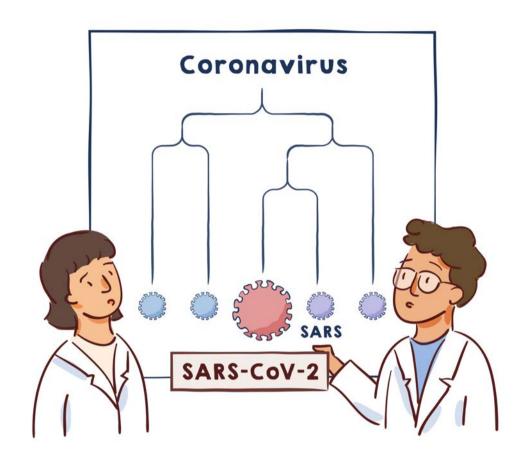


Just like there are different types of flu, there are different types of coronaviruses. Some cause mild illness while others can be more severe, like the SARS coronavirus.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





The 2019 novel coronavirus is somewhat similar to the SARS coronavirus, so scientists have named it SARS coronavirus 2, or "SARS-CoV-2" for short.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



## Recap

- The novel coronavirus is a virus. It needs living things to make more of itself.
- It is related to other coronaviruses, such as the SARS coronavirus, but it typically causes less severe illness than SARS but spreads more easily.
- It likely passed originally from an animal to a person.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist: Elfy Chiang** 





Susan now hears on the local news that people in her city have recently tested positive for this coronavirus.

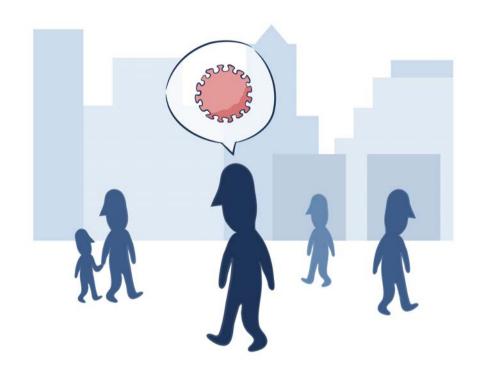
Health experts are talking about

"community spread."

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



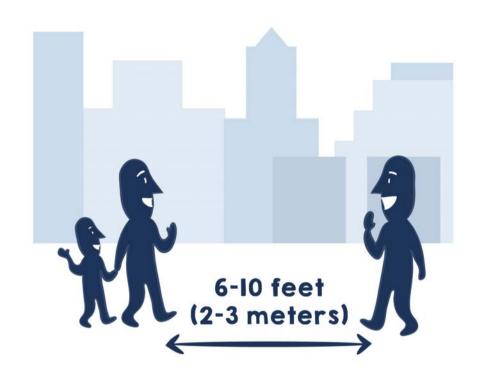


Community spread means that at least a few people in one area have gotten sick from the virus, but some do not know how they got sick. It means the virus is spreading person to person.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

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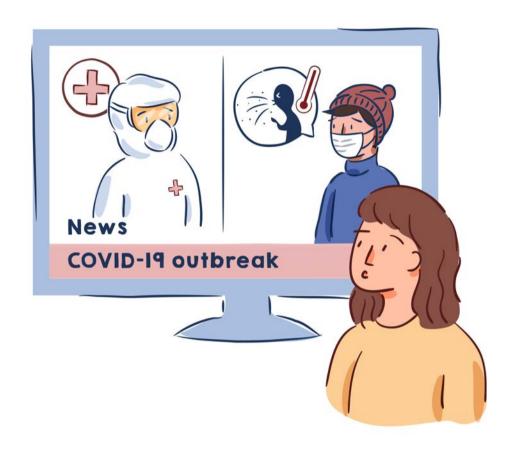


If community spread of coronavirus is occurring in your area, limit your visits to public places and crowds. Avoid shaking hands or being very close to someone sick. This is "social distancing."

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





What about masks? Some special types of face masks worn properly can protect doctors and nurses in your community. They can also contain infected people's coughs and sneezes.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



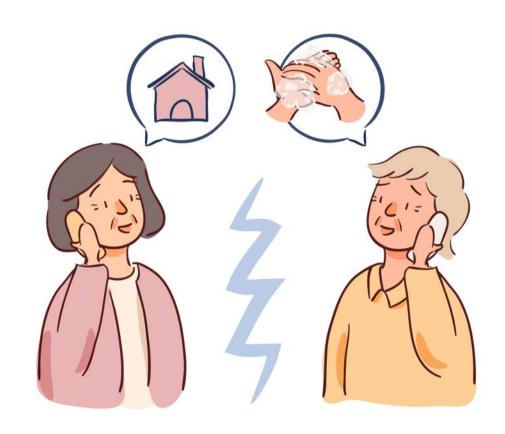


But if you are healthy, you don't need a face mask. They don't stop virus particles from coming in. If you do wear a mask, wash your hands before putting it on or adjusting it.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Getting sick is more dangerous for people who have heart, lung or kidney disease. People with these conditions, and people over age 65, should try to stay home and away from sick people.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

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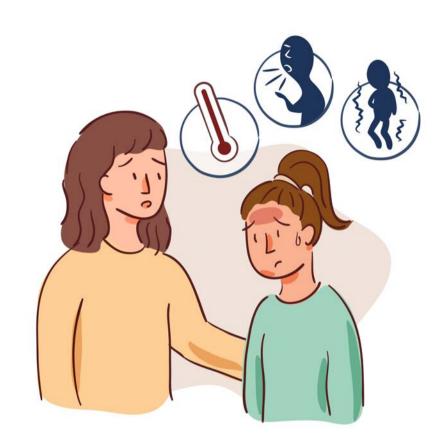


What if you get sick, even though you've taken precautions? Unless you have an underlying chronic disease, you will probably experience minor illness.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Susan's daughter Jackie has started to feel unwell and has a slightly high temperature. Symptoms for coronavirus are fever, coughing, body aches, shortness of breath, and sometimes headache, sore throat or diarrhea.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Jackie decides to self-isolate. She stays home from classes and calls in sick. This protects others in case she has the virus. When her Grandma stops by, she stays in her room.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



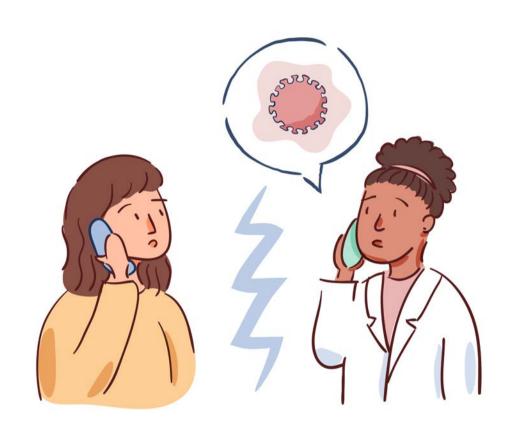


When Jackie starts coughing more, she uses a tissue or does it into her elbow. People who are sick should wear a face mask if they must leave their house.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Jackie's coughing and fever suggest coronavirus. Susan calls their family doctor.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Since Jackie's symptoms are not severe, the doctor tells her to stay home. She can take cough medicine. Properly used gloves and a mask can protect Susan.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Severe symptoms - difficulty breathing, sharp chest pain, shaking and sweating - may suggest pneumonia. Someone with those symptoms should visit an emergency department.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





The family cleans the house thoroughly. Household cleaners that claim to kill the flu virus should similarly work against coronavirus.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Susan's son is afraid someone is going to take his sister away for "quarantine."

But, by staying home for 2 weeks, Jackie is already protecting other people while she is sick.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





Because his sister is sick, Susan keeps her son home from school. She does not want him to make other families sick.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



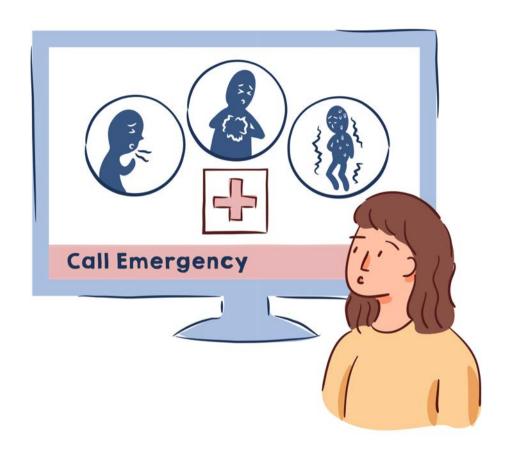


If you get sick, it is very unlikely that you will die. Children have been getting less sick than older people. People who are over age 80 are the most at risk of life-threatening illness.

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**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



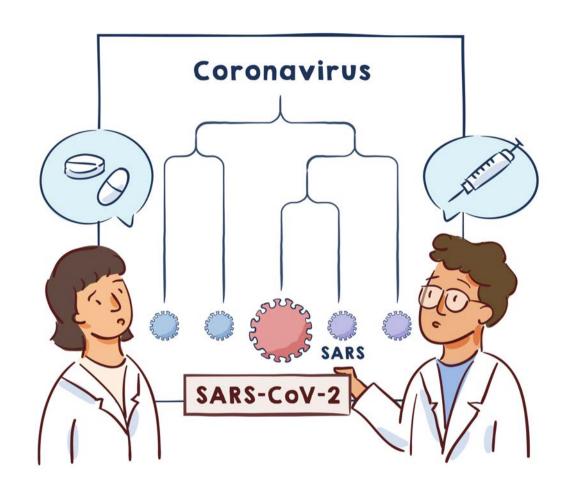


If you have symptoms of coronavirus, stay home, keep your distance from others and wear a face mask. If you develop trouble breathing, a cold sweat, stabbing chest pain or intense sleepiness, get emergency care.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





There are no vaccines or cures for coronavirus. Scientists are working on new potential vaccines and medicines but this may take many months or years.

**Author:** Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



## **Summary**

- Being informed is the first step to keeping yourself safe.
- Protect yourself and others by practicing good personal hygiene and distancing yourself from others when sick.
- When outbreaks occur, keep up to date on news from your local health department.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang





AUTHOR Shauna Bennett, PhD.

I'm a health science writer and educator with a PhD in virology.



ARTIST Elfy Chiang

I'm an artist and science communicator from Taiwan with a background in Biological Sciences. I work with scientists and educators on creating professional and engaging visuals to communicate science.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

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### Reviewers



Tara C. Smith, PhD.

Dr. Smith is a Professor of Epidemiology at Kent State. Her research focuses on zoonotic infections transferred between animals and humans.



Ian Mackay, PhD.

Dr. Mackay works in public health virology. He detects and characterizes viruses that are a threat to the public.



Harrison Kalodimos, MD.

Dr. Kalodimos is a family doctor practicing primary care in Seattle, Washington.

Author: Shauna Bennett, PhD.

**Artist:** Elfy Chiang



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