Department of Health and Human Services |  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | Office of the Director

[**Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)**](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html)

When to Clean, When to Disinfect, and What Science Says about SARS-CoV-2 on Surfaces

1

00:00:01,566 --> 00:00:03,026

>> Good afternoon everyone.

2

00:00:03,026 --> 00:00:05,866

My name is Nora Spencer-Loveall,

and I'd like to welcome you

3

00:00:05,866 --> 00:00:09,336

to today's CDC Partner Update on COVID-19.

4

00:00:09,336 --> 00:00:14,296

This call serves as a way for CDC

to share weekly updates on COVID-19

5

00:00:14,436 --> 00:00:19,836

and our latest resources and guidance and to

answer questions submitted by participants.

6

00:00:19,836 --> 00:00:22,746

On today's call, we'll discuss -- excuse me.

7

00:00:22,746 --> 00:00:27,326

On today's call, we'll be

discussing When to Clean and When

8

00:00:27,326 --> 00:00:30,896

to Disinfect what we lovingly call fomites.

9

00:00:30,896 --> 00:00:37,556

First, we will hear from one of our science

officers on CDC's COVID-19 emergency response

10

00:00:37,556 --> 00:00:39,396

who will describe where we are in the response

11

00:00:39,396 --> 00:00:42,806

and give us insight into

recent scientific findings.

12

00:00:42,806 --> 00:00:46,196

And then we'll hear from an expert in

the Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch

13

00:00:46,196 --> 00:00:50,276

on an overview of cleaning guidance

for homes and community facilities.

14

00:00:50,276 --> 00:00:53,216

And afterward, our speakers will

answer questions we received

15

00:00:53,216 --> 00:00:54,996

over the last week via email.

16

00:00:55,166 --> 00:01:00,216

And although I know we had live questions

several weeks ago at the spur of the moment,

17

00:01:00,216 --> 00:01:04,976

but we won't be taking live questions today

because we have quite a few submitted by email.

18

00:01:04,976 --> 00:01:07,976

So please feel free if you

have questions to send them in

19

00:01:07,976 --> 00:01:11,366

and we'll get to them then on the next call.

20

00:01:11,366 --> 00:01:17,556

For more information about these webinars, visit

the CDC's COVID-19 Weekly Partner Call webpage

21

00:01:17,556 --> 00:01:22,416

where you can register for future calls

and see recordings of previous webinars.

22

00:01:22,546 --> 00:01:24,746

If this is your first call with us, welcome.

23

00:01:24,746 --> 00:01:29,206

These generally occur Monday at

3:00 PM Eastern Standard Time.

24

00:01:29,206 --> 00:01:33,856

Please see the link in the chat to subscribe

and receive future call invitations.

25

00:01:33,856 --> 00:01:37,826

And please note, although this call is not

intended for media, you are certainly welcome.

26

00:01:37,826 --> 00:01:43,076

Please, if you're a reporter and have

a question, reach out to media@cdc.gov.

27

00:01:43,076 --> 00:01:44,586

They can help you out.

28

00:01:45,506 --> 00:01:47,826

All right, as I mentioned,

these calls are designed

29

00:01:47,826 --> 00:01:51,256

to share the latest science,

guidance and resources from CDC.

30

00:01:51,356 --> 00:01:55,476

As you know, CDC has issued thousands

of resources and guidance materials

31

00:01:55,476 --> 00:02:00,006

for individuals, businesses and

the public on our website, cdc.gov.

32

00:02:00,686 --> 00:02:06,356

So here are some highlights of a

few recent additions on our website.

33

00:02:06,506 --> 00:02:12,406

The first, CDC is launching a new webpage Health

Equity in Action for visitors to learn more

34

00:02:12,406 --> 00:02:14,156

about CDC's collaborative efforts

35

00:02:14,156 --> 00:02:20,006

to address health disparities among

populations at higher risk for COVID-19.

36

00:02:20,006 --> 00:02:23,656

CDC and its partners are committed to

reducing the disproportionate burden

37

00:02:23,656 --> 00:02:28,736

of COVID-19 among populations at increased risk

for infection, severe illness and for death.

38

00:02:29,236 --> 00:02:34,886

Health Equity in Action highlights some of

the multiple CDC efforts in place related

39

00:02:34,886 --> 00:02:38,676

to COVID-19 from across the

CDC's response and partnerships.

40

00:02:38,676 --> 00:02:43,776

And these projects align with the

health equity strategy for CDC

41

00:02:43,776 --> 00:02:48,796

and offer webpage visitors examples of

CDC efforts to improve health outcomes

42

00:02:48,866 --> 00:02:52,506

of populations disproportionately

affected, excuse me.

43

00:02:54,126 --> 00:02:57,306

CDC prioritizes opportunities to

address these health disparities

44

00:02:57,396 --> 00:03:01,826

and to help the United States succeed

against this public health threat.

45

00:03:01,886 --> 00:03:05,866

CDC is working with state, territorial,

local and tribal authorities,

46

00:03:05,866 --> 00:03:09,246

community-serving organizations

and public and private groups

47

00:03:09,246 --> 00:03:14,726

to ensure all public health efforts address the

specific cultural, linguistic, environmental,

48

00:03:14,916 --> 00:03:18,486

historical and other needs and

priorities of each population.

49

00:03:18,556 --> 00:03:21,706

We continue to engage in collaborative projects

50

00:03:21,706 --> 00:03:24,476

where people live, learn,

work, play and worship.

51

00:03:24,636 --> 00:03:31,266

This page provides health equity resources and

connections to some of CDC's relevant materials

52

00:03:31,266 --> 00:03:35,716

and offer -- excuse me, an effort supporting

communities at higher risk for COVID-19.

53

00:03:35,716 --> 00:03:43,116

And second, CDC has recently updated our website

to include safety information about the Johnson

54

00:03:43,116 --> 00:03:46,046

and Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.

55

00:03:46,046 --> 00:03:51,216

Last week, as many of you saw, in order

to ensure safety and transparency,

56

00:03:51,216 --> 00:03:57,666

CDC and FDA recommended a pause in the use of

Johnson and Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.

57

00:03:57,666 --> 00:04:03,586

Of the nearly 7 million doses administered so

far in the US, a small number of cases of a rare

58

00:04:03,586 --> 00:04:10,056

and severe type of blood clot have been

reported in people receiving the J&J vaccine.

59

00:04:10,056 --> 00:04:13,916

All reports occurred among women

between the ages of 18 and 48,

60

00:04:14,156 --> 00:04:17,976

and symptoms occurred six to

13 days after vaccination.

61

00:04:18,256 --> 00:04:22,726

As of April 13th, no cases have

been reported among the more

62

00:04:22,726 --> 00:04:27,946

than 180 million people who've

received Pfizer or Moderna vaccines,

63

00:04:28,006 --> 00:04:32,636

which is a completely different type of

vaccine than the Johnson and Johnson.

64

00:04:32,636 --> 00:04:38,146

COVID-19 vaccine safety is a top priority for

the federal government, frankly, for all of us.

65

00:04:38,146 --> 00:04:44,146

And all reports of health problems following

COVID-19 vaccination are taking very seriously.

66

00:04:44,146 --> 00:04:47,436

This potential safety issue was caught early

67

00:04:47,436 --> 00:04:49,746

and this pause reflects the

federal government's commitment

68

00:04:49,746 --> 00:04:53,066

to transparency as CDC and FDA review the data.

69

00:04:53,816 --> 00:04:58,576

We do not know enough yet to say if the vaccine

is related to or caused this health issue.

70

00:04:58,576 --> 00:05:04,746

But to be extra careful, CDC and FDA recommend

that vaccine not be given until we learn more.

71

00:05:04,746 --> 00:05:10,806

And this pause also will allow CDC's Independent

Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee

72

00:05:10,806 --> 00:05:16,386

on Immunization Practices or also known

as ACIP, to meet, to review the cases

73

00:05:16,386 --> 00:05:18,386

and assess the potential significance.

74

00:05:18,386 --> 00:05:21,546

So ACIP met last Wednesday, April 14th,

75

00:05:21,546 --> 00:05:26,336

and they'll begin meeting again this

Friday, April 23rd to further discuss.

76

00:05:27,716 --> 00:05:32,476

All right, so today I'm pleased

to be joined by two CDC experts.

77

00:05:32,546 --> 00:05:37,136

Dr. Cynthia Ogden is a science officer

in support of the Chief Medical Officer

78

00:05:37,136 --> 00:05:40,716

of the CDC's COVID-19 emergency response.

79

00:05:40,716 --> 00:05:44,706

And Dr. Vincent Hill is chief of the

Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch

80

00:05:44,806 --> 00:05:47,746

on the CDC's COVID-19 emergency response.

81

00:05:47,836 --> 00:05:51,346

First, I'm going to turn it over to

Dr. Ogden for some general updates.

82

00:05:53,046 --> 00:05:53,826

>> Thanks, Nora.

83

00:05:53,826 --> 00:05:55,136

And welcome, everyone.

84

00:05:55,256 --> 00:05:57,446

I'm glad you're joining us today.

85

00:05:57,446 --> 00:06:01,906

My name is Dr. Cynthia Ogden, and as mentioned,

I'm a science officer serving in support

86

00:06:01,906 --> 00:06:04,676

of the Chief Medical Officer

for the response at CDC.

87

00:06:04,676 --> 00:06:09,376

And today I'd like to provide a brief

update on the response and review some

88

00:06:09,376 --> 00:06:11,146

of the latest scientific developments.

89

00:06:11,146 --> 00:06:13,976

Next slide, please.

90

00:06:16,296 --> 00:06:18,376

Thanks. First a situational update.

91

00:06:18,376 --> 00:06:21,566

You can see from the slide

that national COVID-19 cases

92

00:06:21,566 --> 00:06:26,686

and deaths have slightly increased over the

past week as compared to the previous week.

93

00:06:26,686 --> 00:06:32,366

As of April 17th, the seven-day

average in cases increased by 1.7%

94

00:06:32,366 --> 00:06:34,506

over the previous seven-day average.

95

00:06:34,506 --> 00:06:39,656

The seven-day average and deaths increased

by 3.3% over the previous seven-day average.

96

00:06:40,356 --> 00:06:44,286

Reported COVID-19 cases and

hospital admissions have been

97

00:06:44,286 --> 00:06:47,986

on an upward trend since March 20th, 2021.

98

00:06:47,986 --> 00:06:51,296

So these statistics really do

provide us with valuable information.

99

00:06:51,576 --> 00:06:55,896

When percentages are decreasing, this tells

us that the mitigation efforts are working.

100

00:06:55,926 --> 00:06:59,286

When case counts increase, this

tells us that we need to step

101

00:06:59,286 --> 00:07:02,506

up mitigation efforts to

slow the spread of COVID-19.

102

00:07:02,836 --> 00:07:06,466

So on the vaccine front, as of April 18th,

103

00:07:06,466 --> 00:07:11,116

209 million vaccine doses have been

administered in the United States.

104

00:07:11,116 --> 00:07:17,136

About 131 million people or 39.5%

of the US population have received

105

00:07:17,136 --> 00:07:19,496

at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose.

106

00:07:19,496 --> 00:07:24,596

And 25.4%, a quarter of the US

population, are fully vaccinated.

107

00:07:25,356 --> 00:07:29,876

We encourage you to visit CDC's data tracker

and the new weekly review for the latest stats

108

00:07:29,876 --> 00:07:31,686

and key indicators for the pandemic.

109

00:07:31,686 --> 00:07:33,976

Next slide, please.

110

00:07:37,046 --> 00:07:41,866

So in terms of some science updates, new this

week, I want to share some of what we've learned

111

00:07:41,866 --> 00:07:47,066

from a few reports released in CDC's Morbidity

and Mortality Weekly Report, or the MMWR.

112

00:07:47,066 --> 00:07:53,146

In the interest of time, I'm only going to touch

briefly on the high points of these reports.

113

00:07:53,146 --> 00:07:55,746

And you will see the links

to the reports in the chat

114

00:07:55,746 --> 00:07:58,986

and you can visit cdc.gov

to read the full reports.

115

00:07:59,486 --> 00:08:05,816

The first MMWR entitled Laboratory

Modeling of SARS-CoV-2 Exposure Reduction

116

00:08:05,816 --> 00:08:11,416

Through Physically Distanced Seating in

Aircraft Cabins Using Bacteriophage Aerosol.

117

00:08:11,566 --> 00:08:15,806

In this report, scientists

at CDC and the University

118

00:08:15,806 --> 00:08:21,376

of Kansas modeled COVID-19 exposures using

various aircraft seating arrangements.

119

00:08:21,836 --> 00:08:27,666

They found that full occupancy seating increased

exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19.

120

00:08:28,616 --> 00:08:32,736

With reduced seating including vacant

middle seats, exposure was reduced by up

121

00:08:32,736 --> 00:08:35,996

to 57% compared to full occupancy.

122

00:08:35,996 --> 00:08:43,496

Based on this laboratory model, keeping aircraft

cabin middle seats vacant reduces the risk

123

00:08:43,496 --> 00:08:46,436

of exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19.

124

00:08:46,436 --> 00:08:52,116

So current CDC guidelines recommend against

travel for people who've not been vaccinated,

125

00:08:52,116 --> 00:08:54,976

and masks for all people while on aircraft.

126

00:08:55,086 --> 00:08:58,906

Physical distancing of aircraft

passengers, including through policies

127

00:08:58,906 --> 00:09:04,756

such as middle seat vacancy could provide

additional reduction in COVID-19 exposure risk.

128

00:09:06,226 --> 00:09:14,666

So the second MMWR entitled Emergency Department

Visits for COVID-19 by Race and Ethnicity --

129

00:09:14,666 --> 00:09:16,666

that's the title of the second one.

130

00:09:16,666 --> 00:09:22,136

The data in this report show Hispanic,

non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native,

131

00:09:22,136 --> 00:09:26,776

and non-Hispanic black people have higher

rates of hospitalizations and deaths due

132

00:09:26,776 --> 00:09:29,766

to COVID-19 compared with

non-Hispanic white people.

133

00:09:30,696 --> 00:09:35,996

Using ED data or emergency department

visit data from 13 states obtained

134

00:09:35,996 --> 00:09:41,096

from the National Syndromic Surveillance

program, CDC assessed the rate of ED visits

135

00:09:41,096 --> 00:09:45,736

with a COVID-19 discharge

diagnosis between October

136

00:09:45,736 --> 00:09:48,926

and December 2020 by age and race/ethnicity.

137

00:09:48,926 --> 00:09:52,936

And so results showed that compared

with non-Hispanic white people,

138

00:09:52,936 --> 00:09:59,296

Hispanic people were 1.8 times more

likely to seek care at an ED for COVID-19.

139

00:09:59,296 --> 00:10:02,186

So Similarly, non-Hispanic American Indian

140

00:10:02,186 --> 00:10:06,076

or Alaska Native people were 1.7

times more likely to seek care.

141

00:10:06,806 --> 00:10:11,256

And non-Hispanic black people were

1.4 times more likely to seek care.

142

00:10:12,096 --> 00:10:15,786

So these differences in EE visit

rates suggest ongoing racial

143

00:10:15,786 --> 00:10:18,426

and ethnic disparities in COVID-19 incidents.

144

00:10:19,346 --> 00:10:23,026

These findings can be used to

prioritize prevention resources,

145

00:10:23,026 --> 00:10:27,566

including COVID-19 vaccination, to reach

disproportionately affected communities

146

00:10:27,566 --> 00:10:31,626

and reduce the need for emergency

care for COVID-19.

147

00:10:31,886 --> 00:10:40,006

So the final MMWR we'd like to highlight is

on COVID-19 and Influenza Discharge Diagnoses

148

00:10:40,006 --> 00:10:41,976

as a Percentage of Emergency Department Visits.

149

00:10:44,246 --> 00:10:50,226

In late June 2020, through July 2020,

almost 3% of all emergency department visits

150

00:10:50,226 --> 00:10:52,246

in the United States were for COVID-19.

151

00:10:52,246 --> 00:10:57,696

Visits for COVID-19 then

declined through August 2020.

152

00:10:57,696 --> 00:11:03,306

And a larger and more prolonged increase in

COVID-19 ED visits began in September 2020

153

00:11:03,306 --> 00:11:09,956

and peaking in early January 2021, with

more than 7% of all visits from COVID-19.

154

00:11:10,896 --> 00:11:15,736

While influenza activity generally begins in

October and occurs throughout the winter months,

155

00:11:15,736 --> 00:11:19,606

influenza accounted for less than 0.1%

156

00:11:19,606 --> 00:11:24,226

of all emergency department visits

during June 2020 through March 2021.

157

00:11:24,226 --> 00:11:30,656

And just as a comparison, this comparison

data from the beginning of February 2019,

158

00:11:30,656 --> 00:11:35,216

when the percentage of ED

visits for influenza reached 5%.

159

00:11:35,216 --> 00:11:41,246

With that, it is now my pleasure to hand

the call over to my esteemed colleague

160

00:11:41,246 --> 00:11:42,966

in the Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch.

161

00:11:46,046 --> 00:11:47,516

>> Great. Thank you, Dr. Ogden.

162

00:11:48,596 --> 00:11:50,496

As mentioned earlier, my name is Vincent Hill.

163

00:11:50,816 --> 00:11:53,176

I'm the Chief of the Waterborne

Disease Prevention Branch,

164

00:11:53,406 --> 00:11:56,556

and I'm supporting the CDC

COVID-19 emergency response

165

00:11:56,686 --> 00:11:59,156

as a senior advisor for environmental

microbiology.

166

00:11:59,206 --> 00:12:00,976

Next slide.

167

00:12:06,046 --> 00:12:11,036

So SARS-CoV-2 transmission is

complicated, especially for transmission

168

00:12:11,036 --> 00:12:13,596

of the virus from contaminated surfaces.

169

00:12:13,596 --> 00:12:17,196

In this figure from Public Health England,

transmission pathways are illustrated.

170

00:12:17,866 --> 00:12:21,336

Often it is not possible to

isolate a single pathway responsible

171

00:12:21,336 --> 00:12:23,566

for a case or cluster of cases.

172

00:12:23,566 --> 00:12:27,756

For the purpose of this presentation,

we will focus on transmission related

173

00:12:27,756 --> 00:12:31,006

to surface contamination in the

center bottom of this figure.

174

00:12:32,826 --> 00:12:33,926

Next slide.

175

00:12:37,256 --> 00:12:40,646

This adapted figure will show just

the surface transmission routes.

176

00:12:40,646 --> 00:12:45,466

For this transmission route, the infected

person has normal respiratory activity.

177

00:12:45,686 --> 00:12:47,036

In other words, regular breathing.

178

00:12:47,486 --> 00:12:51,966

One may cough or sneeze, expelling

respiratory secretions in large droplets

179

00:12:51,966 --> 00:12:54,676

in addition to aerosols and small droplets.

180

00:12:54,676 --> 00:12:58,856

Focusing on the large droplets

and respiratory secretions,

181

00:12:59,196 --> 00:13:04,266

these can directly contaminate the infected

person's hands or may land on surfaces

182

00:13:04,266 --> 00:13:06,636

in the area surrounding the person.

183

00:13:07,256 --> 00:13:11,656

Thus, virus may contaminate surfaces

through droplets or when contaminated hands

184

00:13:11,656 --> 00:13:15,306

from an infected person touch a surface.

185

00:13:15,486 --> 00:13:18,566

Virus can be transmitted from the

contaminated surface to the hand

186

00:13:18,566 --> 00:13:22,976

of a susceptible person when

person touches the surface.

187

00:13:23,306 --> 00:13:29,566

Virus on a susceptible person's hands can then

be transferred to a mucous membrane in the eyes,

188

00:13:29,566 --> 00:13:35,056

nose or mouth when the susceptible

person touches their face.

189

00:13:38,386 --> 00:13:40,366

The person may then become infected.

190

00:13:41,096 --> 00:13:46,676

It is important to note that masks are a

barrier that can reduce the amount of virus

191

00:13:46,986 --> 00:13:52,246

that might land on surfaces, and cleaning

hands can prevent contamination of surfaces,

192

00:13:52,416 --> 00:13:54,026

as well as the transfer of virus

193

00:13:54,026 --> 00:13:55,976

from contaminated hands to

a susceptible person's face.

194

00:13:59,156 --> 00:13:59,906

Next slide.

195

00:14:04,076 --> 00:14:09,496

Transmission of the virus that causes COVID-19

by direct contact and inhaling aerosols

196

00:14:09,496 --> 00:14:13,196

and droplets is more likely

than by touching surfaces.

197

00:14:13,726 --> 00:14:17,956

The same relative transmission risk

is supported by scientific evidence

198

00:14:17,956 --> 00:14:22,766

for other respiratory illnesses, particularly

for transmission of cold and flu viruses.

199

00:14:23,436 --> 00:14:30,126

Respiratory viruses, such as SARS-CoV-2, shown

in the image on the right, influenza virus

200

00:14:30,126 --> 00:14:35,246

and rhinovirus which causes colds, have

an outer layer called an envelope shown

201

00:14:35,246 --> 00:14:36,916

in the image on the right.

202

00:14:36,916 --> 00:14:41,946

And this envelope can be damaged relatively

easily in the environment, especially outdoors

203

00:14:41,946 --> 00:14:44,816

where sunlight and heat can

damage these viruses quickly.

204

00:14:46,026 --> 00:14:48,406

Respiratory etiquette like

sneezing into a tissue

205

00:14:48,406 --> 00:14:51,086

and cleaning hands have demonstrated

effectiveness

206

00:14:51,086 --> 00:14:51,976

for preventing respiratory illness.

207

00:14:58,046 --> 00:15:03,046

During the pandemic, CDC has collected data on

unintended health impacts from increased use

208

00:15:03,046 --> 00:15:07,466

of cleaning and disinfection products, and

heard many reports from partners and the public

209

00:15:07,466 --> 00:15:09,966

on challenges in following our guidance.

210

00:15:14,156 --> 00:15:17,786

Throughout the pandemic, the public has

been able to get answers to questions

211

00:15:17,786 --> 00:15:23,416

by submitting them to CDC Info, which is

CDC's national contact center for the public

212

00:15:23,416 --> 00:15:28,046

to ask questions of CDC experts

and obtain publication resources.

213

00:15:28,306 --> 00:15:30,516

The most common type of hygiene

related questions

214

00:15:30,516 --> 00:15:33,726

that CDC has received have been

related to cleaning and disinfection.

215

00:15:34,886 --> 00:15:39,766

These questions from the public often

ask about how, when and what products

216

00:15:39,766 --> 00:15:41,396

to use for cleaning and disinfection.

217

00:15:42,466 --> 00:15:46,476

Early in the pandemic, we heard from

various partners that implementing cleaning

218

00:15:46,476 --> 00:15:51,976

and disinfection guidance was challenging,

often due to a lack of availability

219

00:15:51,976 --> 00:15:55,376

of EPA and disinfection products.

220

00:15:55,376 --> 00:15:59,556

List N is an EPA list of

disinfectant products that EPA expects

221

00:15:59,556 --> 00:16:02,166

to be effective for killing SARS-CoV-2.

222

00:16:02,166 --> 00:16:06,936

In school settings, we have heard

from administrators and educators

223

00:16:06,936 --> 00:16:11,166

that recommended cleaning and disinfection

procedures were difficult to implement due

224

00:16:11,166 --> 00:16:12,976

to lack of time and competing priorities.

225

00:16:17,046 --> 00:16:20,926

There have also been reports of highly

visible cleaning and disinfection behaviors,

226

00:16:20,996 --> 00:16:25,946

including the use of fogging sprayers as shown

in the picture on the right, that could be used

227

00:16:25,946 --> 00:16:29,716

as a form of hygiene theater or putting

on a show of cleaning and disinfecting.

228

00:16:29,716 --> 00:16:33,436

Such cleaning procedures may be used

to give people a sense of security

229

00:16:33,436 --> 00:16:35,386

that they are being protected from the virus.

230

00:16:35,386 --> 00:16:40,116

But this may be a false sense of security if

other prevention measures like wearing masks,

231

00:16:40,116 --> 00:16:43,636

physical distancing, and hand hygiene

are not being consistently performed.

232

00:16:43,636 --> 00:16:47,386

It also could make people

feel less need to engage

233

00:16:47,386 --> 00:16:48,976

in these other important prevention measures.

234

00:16:54,046 --> 00:16:57,966

Based on surveys and public inquiries

regarding how, when and what to use to clean

235

00:16:57,966 --> 00:17:02,096

and disinfect surfaces, one of the

consequences of frequent disinfection is

236

00:17:02,096 --> 00:17:06,716

that people may be using

disinfectants in ways that are unsafe.

237

00:17:06,716 --> 00:17:12,216

Public inquiries indicate that some people may

purposely drink, inhale or spray their skin

238

00:17:12,216 --> 00:17:16,126

with disinfectants without

understanding that use of disinfectants

239

00:17:16,126 --> 00:17:19,576

in this way can cause serious

harm to their bodies.

240

00:17:20,456 --> 00:17:25,576

Data from a CDC survey suggested important

gaps in public knowledge and practice

241

00:17:25,576 --> 00:17:28,776

in the safe use of cleaners and disinfectants.

242

00:17:28,776 --> 00:17:34,156

For example, only 58% knew that bleach should

not be mixed with ammonia, because mixing bleach

243

00:17:34,156 --> 00:17:37,166

and ammonia creates a toxic

gas that harms people's lungs.

244

00:17:37,816 --> 00:17:42,586

19% wash food products with bleach which

could lead to their consumption of bleach

245

00:17:42,586 --> 00:17:46,966

that isn't washed off, which can damage

the body because bleach is toxic.

246

00:17:46,966 --> 00:17:52,576

And 18% use household cleaner on bare skin which

can damage the skin causing rashes and burns.

247

00:17:57,046 --> 00:18:00,806

In association with a dramatic

increase in disinfectant use and gaps

248

00:18:00,806 --> 00:18:04,256

in public understanding of

proper use and safety practices,

249

00:18:04,646 --> 00:18:09,646

national poison data system surveillance during

the pandemic shows that calls to poison centers

250

00:18:09,646 --> 00:18:16,446

for disinfectants in 2020, shown by the black

line in the figure, exceeded calls in 2018

251

00:18:16,446 --> 00:18:19,656

and 2019, the gray and blue lines in the figure.

252

00:18:21,026 --> 00:18:26,346

The yellow line depicts calls to us

poison centers through early April 2021,

253

00:18:26,346 --> 00:18:32,086

and shows continued higher call volume for

disinfectant exposures than in 2019 and 2018.

254

00:18:32,916 --> 00:18:36,666

Although the numbers are lower than we

saw in the spring and summer of 2020.

255

00:18:43,046 --> 00:18:47,966

Next, using evidence for epidemiological and

field investigations, experimental studies

256

00:18:47,966 --> 00:18:51,946

and quantitative risk assessments,

CDC completed a scientific review

257

00:18:52,006 --> 00:18:53,976

of SARS-CoV-2 surface transmission risks.

258

00:19:00,516 --> 00:19:04,686

Based on the findings from these sources

of evidence, CDC determined that the risk

259

00:19:04,686 --> 00:19:10,006

of surface transmission is low and secondary

to the primary routes of virus transmission

260

00:19:10,006 --> 00:19:13,706

through direct contact, droplets

and airborne aerosols.

261

00:19:13,986 --> 00:19:17,996

We found little evidence indicating that there

was significant transmission of the virus

262

00:19:17,996 --> 00:19:22,176

from contaminated surfaces, which

are also referred to as fomites.

263

00:19:22,396 --> 00:19:25,636

Although it can be difficult to

distinguish surface transmission

264

00:19:25,636 --> 00:19:28,306

from other transmission routes.

265

00:19:28,306 --> 00:19:31,846

There are some case reports that suggest

that people are at increased risk

266

00:19:31,846 --> 00:19:37,776

of surface transmission within the first 24

hours after a sick person has been in the space.

267

00:19:37,776 --> 00:19:41,646

One study of households in which an infected

person was residing found the cleaning

268

00:19:41,646 --> 00:19:44,636

and disinfection appear to be

associated with lower transmission

269

00:19:44,636 --> 00:19:45,976

of the virus within the household.

270

00:19:51,116 --> 00:19:53,026

One of the important sources of information used

271

00:19:53,026 --> 00:19:56,846

in the science review were

quantitative risk assessments.

272

00:19:56,846 --> 00:20:00,696

Quantitative risk assessments help us

understand and characterize the relative risk

273

00:20:00,696 --> 00:20:05,686

of transmission and evaluate the need for

and effectiveness of prevention measures.

274

00:20:06,516 --> 00:20:09,606

Multiple published risk assessment

studies were available,

275

00:20:09,896 --> 00:20:14,526

and all of them supported a determination that

the risk of infection from surfaces is low,

276

00:20:15,106 --> 00:20:17,546

and generally less than one in 10,000.

277

00:20:18,226 --> 00:20:22,146

Meaning that each contact with a

contaminated surface has less than a one

278

00:20:22,146 --> 00:20:24,396

in 10,000 chance of causing an infection.

279

00:20:24,396 --> 00:20:30,166

The risk assessments used surface contamination

data from indoor and outdoor surfaces.

280

00:20:30,966 --> 00:20:35,386

The risk of infection from touching a surface

is generally less in an outdoor setting

281

00:20:35,386 --> 00:20:36,566

than an indoor setting, due

282

00:20:36,566 --> 00:20:41,246

to harsher environmental conditions

outdoors, like sunlight and heat.

283

00:20:42,306 --> 00:20:47,856

Wearing a well-fitted mask reduces the amount

of respiratory droplets and therefore virus

284

00:20:48,166 --> 00:20:51,296

that can land on surfaces, and

thus is a prevention measure

285

00:20:51,296 --> 00:20:54,476

that can further reduce surface

transmission risks.

286

00:20:54,476 --> 00:20:58,306

Evidence also shows that hand hygiene

can act as a barrier to transmission

287

00:20:58,736 --> 00:21:00,976

and thus further reduce surface

transmission risk.

288

00:21:05,076 --> 00:21:08,436

In our scientific review, we

looked at experimental data

289

00:21:08,436 --> 00:21:14,666

from studies investigating the survival

of SARS-CoV-2 on common indoor surfaces.

290

00:21:14,666 --> 00:21:20,016

We focused on survival data under typical indoor

conditions with temperature in the range of 20

291

00:21:20,016 --> 00:21:29,216

to 25 degrees Celsius, or 68 to 77 degrees

Fahrenheit, and relative humidity of 30 to 65%.

292

00:21:29,216 --> 00:21:34,186

Most studies reported the virus dying

off rapidly on soft surfaces like cloth,

293

00:21:34,286 --> 00:21:38,726

with inability to detect certain

infectious virus within minutes and hours.

294

00:21:38,726 --> 00:21:44,726

For hard surfaces like stainless steel,

researchers generally found that 99%

295

00:21:44,726 --> 00:21:48,956

of the virus died off within three days,

as depicted in the graph on the right.

296

00:21:48,956 --> 00:21:57,846

In this graph, the amount of virus shown here

using the word titer on the vertical axis --

297

00:21:57,846 --> 00:22:04,186

at the beginning of the experiments at

time zero, the data is shown in black dots

298

00:22:04,186 --> 00:22:09,356

in the upper left corner at the level of

10 to the five or 100,000 virus particles.

299

00:22:09,946 --> 00:22:15,526

As the virus particles sit on a surface, in

this case on stainless steel, they become more

300

00:22:15,526 --> 00:22:18,496

and more damaged over time and

lose their ability to infect.

301

00:22:19,276 --> 00:22:22,026

In this set of experiments,

the amount of virus shown

302

00:22:22,026 --> 00:22:25,416

as dots decreases with time measured in hours.

303

00:22:26,006 --> 00:22:31,456

In these experiments, after approximately

72 hours or halfway between the 50

304

00:22:31,456 --> 00:22:37,056

and 100-hour time points, the

dots are approximately 99% lower

305

00:22:37,176 --> 00:22:39,116

than at the start of the experiments.

306

00:22:39,256 --> 00:22:42,506

The straight green lines are a way of

showing how fast the die off is occurring.

307

00:22:44,186 --> 00:22:48,616

We looked at published experimental data

for hard surfaces commonly found in homes

308

00:22:48,616 --> 00:22:52,716

and facilities like stainless

steel, but also plastic and glass.

309

00:22:52,716 --> 00:22:58,656

And in general, these experiments indicated that

99% of the virus will die off on hard surfaces

310

00:22:58,656 --> 00:22:59,976

in indoor settings within three days.

311

00:23:05,046 --> 00:23:07,626

In addition to examining the

relative risk of surface transmission,

312

00:23:07,986 --> 00:23:11,546

the scientific brief examined two of the

main ways that we can reduce the risk

313

00:23:11,546 --> 00:23:16,066

of surface transmission after a surface is

already contaminated, which are cleaning

314

00:23:16,196 --> 00:23:21,416

with household cleaners containing

some detergent,

315

00:23:21,416 --> 00:23:26,276

or using a disinfectant product registered

with EPA's List N which is EPA's list

316

00:23:26,276 --> 00:23:28,856

of products determined to be

effective against SARS-CoV-2.

317

00:23:29,386 --> 00:23:33,526

Cleaning is the process of removing

dirt and germs from surfaces,

318

00:23:34,316 --> 00:23:38,976

whereas disinfection is the process

of killing germs on the surfaces.

319

00:23:38,976 --> 00:23:42,456

Cleaning and disinfection can both

reduce the risk of surface transmission.

320

00:23:42,606 --> 00:23:44,976

I will describe a bit about

how these processes work.

321

00:23:49,136 --> 00:23:53,596

Cleaning with a soap or detergent product

reduces the amount of soil on surfaces,

322

00:23:53,706 --> 00:23:56,516

including dirt and germs like viruses.

323

00:23:56,656 --> 00:24:01,526

Soap and detergent chemicals are molecules that

have one end of the molecule that is attracted

324

00:24:01,526 --> 00:24:06,636

to water, shown in the images as

blue dots attached to squiggly lines,

325

00:24:06,636 --> 00:24:09,126

and the other end of the

molecule that is attracted

326

00:24:09,126 --> 00:24:11,536

to organic materials like dirt and germs.

327

00:24:11,536 --> 00:24:16,936

Soap and detergent molecules create

micells which are spherical structures

328

00:24:17,026 --> 00:24:23,786

that surround dirt and germs and help remove

them through washing and wiping off a surface.

329

00:24:23,786 --> 00:24:27,346

Cleaning with soap and water

or detergent product made

330

00:24:27,346 --> 00:24:32,706

for surface cleaning can reduce virus

levels on surfaces by 90 to 99%,

331

00:24:33,006 --> 00:24:35,776

depending on the cleaning method

and surface being cleaned.

332

00:24:35,776 --> 00:24:41,496

For SARS-CoV-2, shown in the

image in black with spikes,

333

00:24:41,646 --> 00:24:44,316

soap molecules can also damage the virus.

334

00:24:44,316 --> 00:24:47,666

However, soap and detergent

products are designed for cleaning,

335

00:24:47,896 --> 00:24:52,906

not for killing the virus, unless the

products contain a disinfecting chemical

336

00:24:53,166 --> 00:24:57,906

and are registered on EPA List N for products

that are effective against SARS-COV-2.

337

00:25:03,076 --> 00:25:07,476

Disinfecting products are designed with

chemicals that cause damage to the outside

338

00:25:07,476 --> 00:25:10,966

or inside parts of germs so

they cannot cause infection.

339

00:25:12,126 --> 00:25:14,886

There are many types of disinfectants

that are effective

340

00:25:14,886 --> 00:25:16,826

against the virus that causes COVID-19.

341

00:25:16,826 --> 00:25:21,016

To substantially kill the virus on

surfaces, the surface must be treated

342

00:25:21,016 --> 00:25:23,476

with a disinfectant product registered

343

00:25:23,476 --> 00:25:27,796

with EPA's List N. Surfaces should be

cleaned before applying a disinfectant

344

00:25:27,796 --> 00:25:30,226

so that the disinfectant can work well.

345

00:25:30,346 --> 00:25:33,976

If the disinfectant product does not

already contain a cleaning agent,

346

00:25:33,976 --> 00:25:35,926

the surface should be cleaned

before disinfecting.

347

00:25:40,046 --> 00:25:45,316

So in conclusion, the CDC science

brief described some important findings

348

00:25:45,316 --> 00:25:47,456

on surface transmission of the virus.

349

00:25:48,046 --> 00:25:55,666

The most important finding is that the

scientific evidence indicates that the risk

350

00:25:55,666 --> 00:25:58,466

of surface transmission is

low in most situations.

351

00:25:58,566 --> 00:26:02,946

Mask wearing can substantially reduce the

amount of virus from infected people that gets

352

00:26:02,946 --> 00:26:05,286

into the environment and onto surfaces.

353

00:26:05,596 --> 00:26:09,766

Hand hygiene and cleaning and

disinfection can be effective

354

00:26:09,766 --> 00:26:12,366

for reducing surface transmission risks.

355

00:26:13,266 --> 00:26:15,566

When SARS-CoV-2 viruses land on surfaces,

356

00:26:15,696 --> 00:26:19,816

they rapidly die within hours

on soft porous surfaces.

357

00:26:20,176 --> 00:26:26,766

They can live longer on hard surfaces, but can

be expected to die off by 99% within three days.

358

00:26:27,676 --> 00:26:31,426

Cleaning alone can be effective

for removing virus from surfaces

359

00:26:31,426 --> 00:26:35,456

and reducing already low

surface transmission risk.

360

00:26:35,456 --> 00:26:39,816

EPA List N disinfectants are highly

effective for killing the virus.

361

00:26:39,976 --> 00:26:45,156

Disinfection of surfaces is warranted within

the first 24 hours after surface contamination

362

00:26:45,286 --> 00:26:46,976

when infectious virus is

more likely to be present.

363

00:26:50,156 --> 00:26:55,266

So now I'd like to talk about our updated

cleaning and disinfection guidance based

364

00:26:55,266 --> 00:27:00,026

on the scientific review of surface

transmission that I just told you about.

365

00:27:00,026 --> 00:27:00,966

Next slide.

366

00:27:04,046 --> 00:27:08,576

It's important to note that the science review

and updated guidance are for community settings,

367

00:27:08,706 --> 00:27:12,306

not for healthcare settings or

facilities that have specific regulations.

368

00:27:12,786 --> 00:27:18,096

Community settings include locations such as

homes, educational institutions, workplaces,

369

00:27:18,096 --> 00:27:22,816

and other indoor or outdoor locations

that serve the general public.

370

00:27:22,816 --> 00:27:27,446

As a general principle in most situations,

cleaning surfaces using soap or detergent

371

00:27:27,446 --> 00:27:31,226

and not disinfecting is enough

to reduce the already low risk

372

00:27:31,226 --> 00:27:33,496

of virus transmission through surfaces.

373

00:27:33,776 --> 00:27:36,916

Mask wearing and practicing

hand hygiene are also important

374

00:27:36,916 --> 00:27:37,976

for reducing surface transmission risks.

375

00:27:42,416 --> 00:27:47,156

In homes and shared housing, CDC recommends

cleaning regularly, for example daily,

376

00:27:47,156 --> 00:27:49,536

and after you have visitors in your home.

377

00:27:50,546 --> 00:27:55,936

Disinfecting surfaces is typically not necessary

unless a sick person or if someone positive

378

00:27:55,936 --> 00:27:59,696

for COVID-19 has been in the

home within the last 24 hours.

379

00:28:00,536 --> 00:28:04,616

When cleaning, focus on high-touch

surfaces like doorknobs, handles,

380

00:28:04,616 --> 00:28:06,716

light switches, tables and countertops.

381

00:28:07,696 --> 00:28:11,686

More in depth disinfection in areas

occupied by the sick person is needed

382

00:28:11,936 --> 00:28:13,446

if someone in the household is sick.

383

00:28:14,226 --> 00:28:17,236

Use products that are suitable for each surface,

384

00:28:17,236 --> 00:28:19,546

and always follow the label

instructions on the product.

385

00:28:24,046 --> 00:28:28,376

In community settings like offices

and stores, in most situations,

386

00:28:28,476 --> 00:28:31,976

daily cleaning is usually enough to

reduce any virus present on surfaces.

387

00:28:34,096 --> 00:28:38,746

Some situations may prompt more frequent

cleaning or may warrant choosing to disinfect.

388

00:28:38,846 --> 00:28:44,026

For example, in settings where there's a high

transmission of COVID-19 in the community,

389

00:28:44,026 --> 00:28:48,346

low mask usage where hand hygiene is not

performed frequently and consistently,

390

00:28:48,346 --> 00:28:52,146

and in places where people in the

facility are at increased risk

391

00:28:52,146 --> 00:28:54,156

for severe illness from COVID-19.

392

00:28:55,336 --> 00:29:01,166

When cleaning or disinfecting if needed, focus

cleaning procedures on those high-touch surfaces

393

00:29:01,276 --> 00:29:05,176

like handles, countertops,

and store payment devices.

394

00:29:05,176 --> 00:29:08,766

Ensure that cleaning staff are trained

and have the needed safety supplies.

395

00:29:08,766 --> 00:29:13,156

If choosing to disinfect,

use EPA List N disinfectants

396

00:29:13,156 --> 00:29:14,976

and follow the product use

guidance on the label.

397

00:29:20,046 --> 00:29:25,836

If a person who is sick or positive for COVID-19

is known or suspected to have been in your home

398

00:29:25,836 --> 00:29:29,316

or facility, follow these cleaning

and disinfection guidelines.

399

00:29:29,316 --> 00:29:34,876

If the person is residing in the space or has

been in the space within the last 24 hours,

400

00:29:35,116 --> 00:29:37,176

disinfect surfaces after cleaning.

401

00:29:37,176 --> 00:29:43,516

If it has been more than 24 hours but less than

three days, then disinfection is not needed.

402

00:29:43,676 --> 00:29:47,836

But surfaces, particularly commonly

touched surfaces should be cleaned

403

00:29:47,836 --> 00:29:50,696

with soap and water or detergent products.

404

00:29:50,696 --> 00:29:54,296

If it has been more than three days

since the person who is sick or positive

405

00:29:54,296 --> 00:29:58,866

for COVID-19 has been in the space, no

additional cleaning or disinfection is needed.

406

00:29:59,416 --> 00:30:00,976

Routine daily cleaning has recommended.

407

00:30:06,286 --> 00:30:09,476

Here are steps for cleaning and

disinfecting when an infected person has been

408

00:30:09,476 --> 00:30:11,916

in the space within the last 24 hours.

409

00:30:12,616 --> 00:30:16,856

Before cleaning and disinfecting the space,

close off the areas used by the person.

410

00:30:17,936 --> 00:30:21,506

Wait as long as possible to enter

the room, at least several hours.

411

00:30:22,156 --> 00:30:25,766

While cleaning and disinfecting,

ventilate the room by opening doors

412

00:30:25,766 --> 00:30:28,336

and windows and using fans or central air.

413

00:30:28,996 --> 00:30:31,726

Wear a face mask and gloves

while inside the area.

414

00:30:31,726 --> 00:30:35,276

If vacuuming, use a vacuum that is equipped

415

00:30:35,276 --> 00:30:38,516

with a high efficiency particulate

air filter or HEPA filter.

416

00:30:43,046 --> 00:30:46,176

Thank you for your interest in CDC's

recommendations for cleaning and disinfection

417

00:30:46,386 --> 00:30:50,076

and scientific assessment of the role

of surfaces in COVID-19 transmission.

418

00:30:50,076 --> 00:30:53,976

If you would like to learn more about these

topics, here are some available resources.

419

00:30:57,046 --> 00:31:00,916

>> Thank you so much, Dr. Hill and Dr. Ogden.

420

00:31:01,016 --> 00:31:03,526

Both presentations were incredibly informative.

421

00:31:03,526 --> 00:31:09,116

And before we move on to the Q&A portion of

the call, to our audience, please go ahead

422

00:31:09,116 --> 00:31:12,666

and take a moment to answer the questions

for the poll on your screen shortly.

423

00:31:12,666 --> 00:31:18,226

Now for those of you who submitted questions

in advance of this call, thank you so much.

424

00:31:18,226 --> 00:31:21,856

We received so many, and we'll

try to get to as many as we can.

425

00:31:24,046 --> 00:31:27,656

Do we have the poll control tower?

426

00:31:28,046 --> 00:31:28,836

There we go.

427

00:31:31,066 --> 00:31:33,706

All right, Dr. Hill this first

group of questions is for you.

428

00:31:33,706 --> 00:31:38,956

The first question is, how has CDC's

cleaning and disinfection guidance changed?

429

00:31:41,186 --> 00:31:42,256

>> Thank you.

430

00:31:42,256 --> 00:31:46,576

CDC guidance has been updated based

on scientific evidence indicating

431

00:31:46,576 --> 00:31:50,806

in most situations the risk of getting

COVID-19 from touching surfaces is low,

432

00:31:50,806 --> 00:31:54,416

and that cleaning surfaces using

soap or detergent is enough

433

00:31:54,416 --> 00:31:59,026

to further reduce the already low

chance of COVID-19 spread from surfaces.

434

00:31:59,766 --> 00:32:04,506

The updated guidance only recommends

disinfecting surfaces in higher risk situations,

435

00:32:04,706 --> 00:32:08,706

such as when there has been a sick person or

someone who has tested positive for COVID-19

436

00:32:08,706 --> 00:32:11,436

in a home or facility within the last 24 hours.

437

00:32:12,656 --> 00:32:18,026

Previously, CDC guidance recommended cleaning

and disinfecting indoor spaces up to seven days

438

00:32:18,026 --> 00:32:21,396

after a known or suspected COVID-19 case.

439

00:32:21,936 --> 00:32:25,556

Based on the scientific review, CDC's

guidelines now indicate that cleaning

440

00:32:25,556 --> 00:32:29,546

and disinfecting is only recommended

within the first 24 hours after a known

441

00:32:29,546 --> 00:32:33,496

or suspected COVID-19 case

has been in an indoor space.

442

00:32:33,786 --> 00:32:37,136

If it has been more than 24 hours but

less than three days since a known

443

00:32:37,136 --> 00:32:40,226

or suspected COVID-19 case, then only cleaning

444

00:32:40,226 --> 00:32:43,356

of the area the sick person used

is needed after disinfection.

445

00:32:43,356 --> 00:32:45,626

If it has been more than three days,

446

00:32:45,626 --> 00:32:48,286

no additional cleaning aside

from regular cleaning is needed.

447

00:32:51,236 --> 00:32:51,896

>> All right, great.

448

00:32:51,896 --> 00:32:52,326

Thank you.

449

00:32:52,476 --> 00:32:58,036

Second question, how can I put the new CDC

cleaning and disinfection guidance into practice

450

00:32:58,036 --> 00:33:01,976

in my setting if I'm concerned that

I may have a higher risk situation?

451

00:33:04,126 --> 00:33:04,296

>> Thanks.

452

00:33:04,296 --> 00:33:07,696

We've gotten this question a number of times.

453

00:33:07,696 --> 00:33:12,366

The recommendation to clean surfaces in most

situations instead of disinfecting them is based

454

00:33:12,436 --> 00:33:15,346

on the weight of available scientific evidence.

455

00:33:15,576 --> 00:33:18,296

This evidence indicates that the

risk of getting infected by the virus

456

00:33:18,296 --> 00:33:20,016

from surfaces and objects is low.

457

00:33:20,666 --> 00:33:23,336

The evidence also shows that

cleaning can be effective

458

00:33:23,336 --> 00:33:27,266

at further reducing risk by

removing virus from surfaces.

459

00:33:27,736 --> 00:33:31,566

These findings and others reinforce

our understanding that the main risk

460

00:33:31,566 --> 00:33:34,136

of spreading the virus is from close contact

461

00:33:34,136 --> 00:33:36,946

with an infected person,

not from touching surfaces.

462

00:33:37,516 --> 00:33:41,186

Layered prevention measures are critical

for stopping the spread of the virus,

463

00:33:41,186 --> 00:33:46,586

and include hand hygiene and surface

cleaning, and in some situations, disinfection,

464

00:33:46,586 --> 00:33:52,416

along with a primary focus on vaccinations,

wearing masks and physical distancing.

465

00:33:52,416 --> 00:33:55,806

It's important to recognize that the

scientific evidence is not sufficient

466

00:33:55,806 --> 00:33:59,776

to inform detailed surface cleaning

and disinfection recommendations

467

00:33:59,776 --> 00:34:02,226

in specific settings and procedures.

468

00:34:02,686 --> 00:34:06,716

Based on the way the virus can be

transmitted through surfaces, CDC's Cleaning

469

00:34:06,716 --> 00:34:10,026

and Disinfecting Your Facility

guidance identifies conditions

470

00:34:10,076 --> 00:34:12,696

that can increase the relative

risk of infection,

471

00:34:12,816 --> 00:34:15,976

while recognizing that the risk

of surface transmission is low.

472

00:34:16,496 --> 00:34:20,496

These conditions include high

transmission of COVID-19 in your community,

473

00:34:20,806 --> 00:34:24,116

low number of people wearing

masks, infrequent hand hygiene,

474

00:34:24,246 --> 00:34:29,146

or the facility space being occupied by certain

populations, such as people at increased risk

475

00:34:29,146 --> 00:34:31,276

for severe illness from COVID-19.

476

00:34:31,986 --> 00:34:35,876

In these situations, facilities may want

to develop plans in which more frequent

477

00:34:35,876 --> 00:34:40,486

than daily cleaning is performed, or

choosing to disinfect in some situations.

478

00:34:40,986 --> 00:34:44,886

Ultimately, it's up to people setting

cleaning plans to judge the nature

479

00:34:44,886 --> 00:34:50,326

of who occupies the space, what happens in the

space and any other potential risks involved.

480

00:34:50,566 --> 00:34:54,536

And to use that information to decide how

often to clean or if they should disinfect.

481

00:34:56,086 --> 00:34:57,456

>> Thank you so much, Dr. Hill.

482

00:34:57,456 --> 00:35:00,966

All right, this third question is

the one you've all been waiting for.

483

00:35:00,966 --> 00:35:04,176

In essence, it's, do I need to

keep wiping down my groceries?

484

00:35:04,176 --> 00:35:05,736

But I'll read the full question.

485

00:35:05,826 --> 00:35:11,156

Is it necessary to clean food containers,

food related surfaces and/or groceries?

486

00:35:11,156 --> 00:35:12,916

If so, what is the recommended approach?

487

00:35:13,046 --> 00:35:16,836

Friends of mine have been disinfecting

food contact surfaces and groceries,

488

00:35:16,836 --> 00:35:20,976

not realizing this may leave a non-food-safe

residue on the surface of the food.

489

00:35:23,096 --> 00:35:24,146

>> Great, thanks.

490

00:35:24,146 --> 00:35:28,386

So the risk of infection by the virus

from food products, food packaging,

491

00:35:28,386 --> 00:35:30,286

or bags is thought to be very low.

492

00:35:30,666 --> 00:35:34,646

Currently, no cases of COVID-19 have been

identified where infection was thought

493

00:35:34,646 --> 00:35:38,126

to have occurred by touching food,

food packaging or shopping bags.

494

00:35:38,886 --> 00:35:42,786

It's always important to follow good

food safety practices to reduce the risk

495

00:35:42,786 --> 00:35:45,886

of illness from common foodborne pathogens.

496

00:35:45,886 --> 00:35:51,916

So in homes and shared housing, special cleaning

and disinfection activities are only needed

497

00:35:52,246 --> 00:35:54,356

when somebody is sick in the home.

498

00:35:55,076 --> 00:35:58,516

In these situations, caregivers should

wear gloves when handling dishes

499

00:35:58,516 --> 00:36:01,116

and utensils for the person who is sick.

500

00:36:01,326 --> 00:36:05,706

They should wash the dishes and utensils

with soap and hot water or in the dishwasher.

501

00:36:07,156 --> 00:36:10,596

If needing to disinfect a food contact

surface like a kitchen counter,

502

00:36:10,856 --> 00:36:16,156

use a disinfectant product from EPA's

List N. When using disinfectants,

503

00:36:16,156 --> 00:36:21,726

always follow the directions on the label to

ensure safe and effective use of the product.

504

00:36:21,726 --> 00:36:26,366

Before preparing food on a disinfected surface,

the surface should be rinsed with water.

505

00:36:26,666 --> 00:36:30,796

It's also important to note

that the CDC Cleaning

506

00:36:30,796 --> 00:36:34,906

and Disinfecting Your Facility guidance is

intended for cleaning and disinfecting buildings

507

00:36:34,906 --> 00:36:37,916

in community settings to reduce

the risk of COVID-19 spreading.

508

00:36:37,916 --> 00:36:42,946

This guidance is not intended for healthcare

settings, or for operators of facilities

509

00:36:42,946 --> 00:36:47,446

such as food and agricultural production

or processing workplace settings,

510

00:36:47,446 --> 00:36:52,526

manufacturing workplace settings, or

food preparation and food service areas

511

00:36:52,526 --> 00:36:55,976

where specific regulations or practices

for cleaning and disinfection may apply.

512

00:36:58,376 --> 00:37:00,336

>> Great, thank you so much.

513

00:37:00,496 --> 00:37:05,256

Okay, let's turn to disinfection

in spaces used by kids.

514

00:37:05,256 --> 00:37:09,176

How do you recommend cleaning

public playground equipment --

515

00:37:09,176 --> 00:37:12,206

excuse me, public playground

equipment and shared toys

516

00:37:12,206 --> 00:37:14,976

for young children at a community facility?

517

00:37:17,076 --> 00:37:17,516

>> Great, thanks.

518

00:37:17,516 --> 00:37:18,726

Thanks for that question.

519

00:37:18,726 --> 00:37:21,836

So CDC recommends that schools and

community facilities for children use

520

00:37:21,836 --> 00:37:26,146

and layer multiple prevention strategies

to reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2,

521

00:37:26,146 --> 00:37:31,006

including good hand hygiene and mask wearing,

and the additional strategy of cleaning

522

00:37:31,126 --> 00:37:33,086

and maintaining healthy facilities.

523

00:37:33,266 --> 00:37:36,966

High-touch surfaces on playground

equipment like grab bars

524

00:37:36,966 --> 00:37:39,346

and railings should be cleaned regularly.

525

00:37:39,346 --> 00:37:43,006

For example, using soap and water

or household surface cleaner.

526

00:37:43,556 --> 00:37:48,356

Cleaning of wood play structures like those

natural wood play structures is not recommended.

527

00:37:48,356 --> 00:37:54,926

For facilities serving young children and others

who may not consistently or properly wear masks,

528

00:37:54,926 --> 00:37:57,866

wash hands or cover coughs and sneezes.

529

00:37:58,046 --> 00:38:01,706

The relative risk of surface

transmission is low compared to the risk

530

00:38:01,706 --> 00:38:04,276

of respiratory and direct contact transmission.

531

00:38:04,536 --> 00:38:08,936

However, it's still prudent to limit the

use of shared objects in those cases,

532

00:38:08,936 --> 00:38:12,336

and consider performing more frequent

cleaning to the extent practicable.

533

00:38:12,506 --> 00:38:15,476

As noted previously, CDC's Cleaning

534

00:38:15,476 --> 00:38:18,036

and Disinfecting Your Facility

guidance identifies conditions

535

00:38:18,036 --> 00:38:22,966

that can increase the relative risk of infection

from surfaces, including shared objects,

536

00:38:22,966 --> 00:38:26,096

while recognizing that the risk

of surface transmission is low.

537

00:38:26,746 --> 00:38:29,826

These conditions include high

transmission of COVID-19 in your community,

538

00:38:29,826 --> 00:38:32,616

low number of people wearing

masks and infrequent hand hygiene,

539

00:38:32,776 --> 00:38:34,976

which may be present in settings

with young children.

540

00:38:37,046 --> 00:38:38,976

>> All right, thank you so much.

541

00:38:39,306 --> 00:38:42,226

Turning now to the virus itself.

542

00:38:42,226 --> 00:38:46,976

How is SARS-CoV-2 survival different

for hard surfaces versus clothes?

543

00:38:46,976 --> 00:38:52,746

For example, if I sit on contaminated

surfaces at a restaurant or someone sneezes,

544

00:38:52,746 --> 00:38:57,416

and SARS-CoV-2 get in my clothes, can the germs

get from my clothes to others in my family?

545

00:38:57,416 --> 00:38:59,956

How to disinfect clothes --

is washing enough, et cetera?

546

00:39:02,346 --> 00:39:04,756

>> Great, this is a really interesting question.

547

00:39:04,756 --> 00:39:09,296

The virus will likely survive longer

on hard surfaces than on clothes.

548

00:39:09,296 --> 00:39:14,546

Studies report being unable to detect

infectious virus within minutes to hours

549

00:39:14,546 --> 00:39:17,486

on soft, porous surfaces like clothing.

550

00:39:17,636 --> 00:39:21,476

Whereas on hard nonporous

surfaces like countertops,

551

00:39:21,476 --> 00:39:25,246

infectious virus can be detected

for days to weeks.

552

00:39:25,546 --> 00:39:30,236

The relatively shorter survival of the

virus on soft, porous surfaces might be due

553

00:39:30,236 --> 00:39:35,286

to the difference in how respiratory droplets

containing the virus attach to pores,

554

00:39:35,286 --> 00:39:40,306

which you can think of as holes and passageways

in a surface, which may cause them to dry

555

00:39:40,306 --> 00:39:42,446

up faster and damage the virus quicker.

556

00:39:42,446 --> 00:39:47,696

The risk of getting COVID-19 from

touching clothes is likely very low

557

00:39:47,696 --> 00:39:50,856

in most situations, particularly

if nobody is sick.

558

00:39:50,856 --> 00:39:54,886

In those situations, CDC recommends

washing clothing and other soft items

559

00:39:54,886 --> 00:39:56,226

that can be washed in the laundry.

560

00:39:57,316 --> 00:40:01,906

In handling dirty laundry from a person

who is sick, it is safe to wash the laundry

561

00:40:01,906 --> 00:40:05,336

with other people's items, but

CDC recommends protecting yourself

562

00:40:05,336 --> 00:40:05,976

by wearing gloves and a mask.

563

00:40:09,076 --> 00:40:10,506

>> Thank you so much, Dr. Hill.

564

00:40:10,506 --> 00:40:12,096

Okay, moving on.

565

00:40:12,096 --> 00:40:17,776

How effective are technologies that claim to

neutralize or kill SARS-CoV-2, such as ozonated,

566

00:40:17,776 --> 00:40:23,226

or ozone water, water tablets, electrostatic

misting sprayers or UV light, et cetera?

567

00:40:23,226 --> 00:40:25,976

Other than alcohol-based disinfectants,

are there any other commercial chemicals

568

00:40:25,976 --> 00:40:27,926

that could kill the virus on hard surfaces?

569

00:40:30,046 --> 00:40:30,546

>> Yeah, thank you.

570

00:40:30,546 --> 00:40:33,886

This is one of -- you know, there

are lots of pictures about this.

571

00:40:33,886 --> 00:40:37,066

And it's a pretty visible

question that people have.

572

00:40:37,126 --> 00:40:42,346

So the effectiveness of many alternative

disinfection technologies against SARS-CoV-2 --

573

00:40:42,756 --> 00:40:47,126

these alternative disinfection technologies,

they just haven't been fully established,

574

00:40:47,126 --> 00:40:50,926

the effectiveness, particularly

under real-world settings outside

575

00:40:50,926 --> 00:40:53,206

of controlled laboratory conditions.

576

00:40:53,276 --> 00:40:57,636

In most cases, technologies using

fogging, fumigation and wide-area

577

00:40:57,636 --> 00:41:02,776

or electrostatic spraying are not recommended

as primary methods of surface disinfection based

578

00:41:02,776 --> 00:41:05,566

on efficacy and potential safety concerns.

579

00:41:06,256 --> 00:41:10,466

To find products that are effective

disinfectants, EPA maintains List N

580

00:41:10,806 --> 00:41:12,386

which is the best place to find a product.

581

00:41:12,386 --> 00:41:16,846

As of April 15th, more than 600

commercial products are listed there.

582

00:41:16,956 --> 00:41:20,076

And CDC recommends using products in general --

583

00:41:20,286 --> 00:41:23,476

using products that are shown to

be effective against SARS-CoV-2.

584

00:41:25,046 --> 00:41:25,876

>> Thank you.

585

00:41:25,876 --> 00:41:28,356

Okay, one more question for you.

586

00:41:28,356 --> 00:41:29,176

It's a doozy.

587

00:41:29,176 --> 00:41:34,456

There is concern across some industries such as

food and agricultural production, manufacturing,

588

00:41:34,456 --> 00:41:37,976

workplace or food service,

that CDC's guidance results

589

00:41:37,976 --> 00:41:41,316

in mixed messaging related

to surface disinfection.

590

00:41:41,316 --> 00:41:45,576

So a whole system approach to pathogen

risk reduction includes frequent cleaning

591

00:41:45,576 --> 00:41:49,826

and disinfection of surfaces, especially

for controlling difficult pathogens

592

00:41:49,826 --> 00:41:55,066

with known fomite transmission routes,

such as norovirus or hepatitis A virus.

593

00:41:55,066 --> 00:41:57,416

There was concern that the

updated guidance implies

594

00:41:57,416 --> 00:42:01,836

that surface disinfection is not necessary

in general, and that this could take away

595

00:42:01,836 --> 00:42:05,676

from controlling pathogens

other than SARS-CoV-2.

596

00:42:05,676 --> 00:42:09,976

Can CDC clarify cleaning and disinfection

related to controlling these other pathogens?

597

00:42:12,406 --> 00:42:13,466

>> Great, thanks.

598

00:42:13,466 --> 00:42:17,966

I really appreciate having this question

because it is important to clarify.

599

00:42:17,966 --> 00:42:21,266

So part of this question refers to

food industries and food service.

600

00:42:21,266 --> 00:42:24,916

So it's important to note

again that the CDC Cleaning

601

00:42:24,916 --> 00:42:28,916

and Disinfecting Your Facility guidance is

not intended for operators of facilities

602

00:42:28,916 --> 00:42:32,116

such as food and agriculture production

or processing workplace settings,

603

00:42:32,116 --> 00:42:36,896

manufacturing workplace settings, or food

and preparation and food service areas.

604

00:42:36,896 --> 00:42:40,356

Because those areas have specific

regulations or practices for cleaning

605

00:42:40,356 --> 00:42:43,136

and standardization or disinfection

that may apply.

606

00:42:43,316 --> 00:42:47,886

And so, you know, nothing that we've put out

supersedes any of those kinds of regulations

607

00:42:47,886 --> 00:42:50,936

and practices that you've got

potentially in those workplaces.

608

00:42:51,066 --> 00:42:56,346

The updated guidance applies to COVID-specific

situations and does not supersede, right,

609

00:42:56,346 --> 00:43:00,886

these cleaning or disinfection guidance

for other pathogens or regulated settings.

610

00:43:01,036 --> 00:43:06,196

CDC agrees wholeheartedly that cleaning

and disinfection are important actions

611

00:43:06,196 --> 00:43:09,976

that the public and facility managers can

take to prevent spread of infectious diseases.

612

00:43:12,146 --> 00:43:17,936

>> Thanks, Dr. Hill, for the presentation

and for those incredibly helpful answers.

613

00:43:17,936 --> 00:43:21,796

I'm going to turn now over to Dr.

Ogden for the next set of questions.

614

00:43:21,796 --> 00:43:27,896

First to you is, is a person who has had

COVID already likely to have antibodies --

615

00:43:27,976 --> 00:43:31,976

excuse me, antibody levels

similar to a vaccinated individual?

616

00:43:34,046 --> 00:43:39,036

>> So getting COVID-19 may offer some

natural protection known as immunity.

617

00:43:39,166 --> 00:43:43,816

However, experts don't know for

sure how long this protection lasts,

618

00:43:43,816 --> 00:43:45,536

and the risk of severe illness and death

619

00:43:45,536 --> 00:43:49,566

from COVID-19 far outweighs any

benefits of natural immunity.

620

00:43:50,356 --> 00:43:55,416

COVID-19 vaccination will help protect you by

creating an antibody or immune system responds

621

00:43:55,526 --> 00:43:57,856

without having to experience sickness.

622

00:43:57,976 --> 00:44:03,236

Both natural immunity and immunity produced by a

vaccine are important parts of COVID-19 disease

623

00:44:03,236 --> 00:44:07,386

that experts are trying to learn more

about, and CDC will keep the public informed

624

00:44:07,386 --> 00:44:09,206

as new evidence becomes available.

625

00:44:09,836 --> 00:44:12,696

CDC continues to recommend

vaccination for people

626

00:44:12,696 --> 00:44:13,976

who have already been infected with COVID-19.

627

00:44:17,126 --> 00:44:17,436

>> Thanks.

628

00:44:17,676 --> 00:44:23,976

Okay. This one asks for your thoughts on

the Brazil variant and its spread in the US.

629

00:44:25,086 --> 00:44:30,646

>> So this variant P-1, it emerged

in Brazil in the Amazonas state.

630

00:44:30,646 --> 00:44:36,166

The P-1 variant share some of the spike protein

substitutions observed in another variant,

631

00:44:36,166 --> 00:44:39,766

the B-351 variant first seen in South Africa.

632

00:44:40,606 --> 00:44:46,436

P-1 was first identified in the United States

on January 25th in Minnesota in one case

633

00:44:46,436 --> 00:44:51,486

with travel history to Brazil, but has also

been detected in other states and individuals

634

00:44:51,486 --> 00:44:53,706

with no known travel history to Brazil,

635

00:44:53,706 --> 00:44:56,036

indicating the likelihood

of community transmission.

636

00:44:57,976 --> 00:45:01,626

We have much less data about

how this variant is spreading.

637

00:45:01,696 --> 00:45:07,446

The currently estimated national

prevalence of the P-1 variant is 1.4%

638

00:45:07,446 --> 00:45:10,976

for the two-week period ending March 27th, 2021.

639

00:45:11,856 --> 00:45:14,796

There are regional differences in

the prevalence of this variant.

640

00:45:14,896 --> 00:45:18,066

Based on data available to

CDC, the state level prevalence

641

00:45:18,066 --> 00:45:23,846

of the P-1 variant ranges from 0.1 to 7.9%.

642

00:45:24,026 --> 00:45:25,886

We do not yet know if the severity

643

00:45:25,886 --> 00:45:30,866

of disease this variant causes is clinically

different from other SARS-CoV-2 variants.

644

00:45:31,046 --> 00:45:34,066

Most experts believe it is

likely to cause similar disease

645

00:45:34,066 --> 00:45:36,806

with severity not being much

greater than we are seeing now.

646

00:45:36,806 --> 00:45:41,526

We will continue to provide updates as

we learn more about this new variant,

647

00:45:41,526 --> 00:45:44,006

and our guidance may change

as we better understand it.

648

00:45:44,826 --> 00:45:49,136

CDC continues to emphasize the importance

of compliance with public health measures

649

00:45:49,136 --> 00:45:54,516

such as wearing a mask, staying at least

six feet apart from others, avoiding crowds,

650

00:45:54,566 --> 00:45:58,556

ventilating indoor spaces

and washing hands frequently.

651

00:45:58,556 --> 00:46:02,116

These are our best tools for preventing the

spread of this virus, no matter the strain.

652

00:46:02,856 --> 00:46:06,996

There is evidence that this variant may

spread more easily, so increased compliance

653

00:46:06,996 --> 00:46:10,356

with these prevention measures will

be critical to slow its spread.

654

00:46:10,356 --> 00:46:14,846

And CDC continues to recommend vaccination

as soon as the vaccine is available to you.

655

00:46:17,106 --> 00:46:18,006

>> Thanks, Dr. Ogden.

656

00:46:18,006 --> 00:46:21,646

And I think as of today that's

for all adults in the US.

657

00:46:21,646 --> 00:46:22,626

>> That's right.

658

00:46:22,626 --> 00:46:24,076

>> Okay, third question.

659

00:46:24,226 --> 00:46:30,246

If CMS, Center for Medicare and

Medicaid Services, is opening visitations

660

00:46:30,246 --> 00:46:35,286

in nursing homes with moderate community

transmission of COVID, is it still recommended

661

00:46:35,286 --> 00:46:41,956

to quarantine new nursing home admissions for 14

days and refrain these new patients from visits?

662

00:46:43,346 --> 00:46:48,906

>> So residents with confirmed SARS-CoV-2

infection who have not met criteria

663

00:46:48,906 --> 00:46:52,616

for dis continuation of transmission-based

precautions --

664

00:46:52,616 --> 00:46:58,316

you'll see a link for that in the chat -- should

be placed in designated COVID-19 care units.

665

00:46:58,316 --> 00:47:02,816

In general, all other new nursing home

admissions and readmissions should be placed

666

00:47:02,816 --> 00:47:07,336

in a 14-day quarantine even if they

have negative tests upon admission.

667

00:47:07,646 --> 00:47:12,436

Exceptions include residents within

three months of a SARS-CoV-2 infection

668

00:47:12,436 --> 00:47:18,156

and fully vaccinated residents as described in

CDC's updated Healthcare Infection Prevention

669

00:47:18,156 --> 00:47:23,436

and Control recommendation in response to

COVID-19 vaccination, again in the chat.

670

00:47:23,806 --> 00:47:28,686

Facilities located in areas with minimal

to no community transmission might elect

671

00:47:28,686 --> 00:47:30,776

to use a risk-based approach for determining

672

00:47:30,776 --> 00:47:33,476

which residents require quarantine

upon admission.

673

00:47:33,476 --> 00:47:38,066

Decisions should be based on whether the

resident had close contact with someone

674

00:47:38,066 --> 00:47:43,336

with SARS-CoV-2 infection while outside the

facility and if there was consistent adherence

675

00:47:43,336 --> 00:47:48,216

to infection prevention and control practices

in healthcare settings, during transportation

676

00:47:48,376 --> 00:47:49,976

or in the community prior to admission.

677

00:47:52,276 --> 00:47:52,916

>> Thank you.

678

00:47:52,916 --> 00:47:58,256

Okay, Dr. Ogden, if a person experiences

side effects from the first dose

679

00:47:58,256 --> 00:48:01,076

of an mRNA vaccine -- that's

Pfizer or Moderna --

680

00:48:01,266 --> 00:48:06,166

should they go ahead and receive the second

dose considering the first dose has as good

681

00:48:06,166 --> 00:48:08,616

of an efficacy as some single dose vaccines?

682

00:48:10,056 --> 00:48:10,866

>> Good question.

683

00:48:11,036 --> 00:48:15,826

Yes, to get the most protection, you should get

the second shot, even if you've had side effects

684

00:48:15,826 --> 00:48:21,836

after the first shot, unless a vaccination

provider or your doctor tells you not to get it.

685

00:48:22,176 --> 00:48:25,816

In most cases, discomfort from

pain or fever is a normal sign

686

00:48:25,816 --> 00:48:27,536

that your body is building protection.

687

00:48:28,046 --> 00:48:32,386

You know, contact your doctor or your health

care provider if the redness or tenderness

688

00:48:32,386 --> 00:48:37,156

where you got the shot gets worse after 24

hours, or if your side effects are worrying you

689

00:48:37,396 --> 00:48:40,406

or do not seem to be going

away after a few days.

690

00:48:40,516 --> 00:48:45,106

Talk to your doctor about taking over

the counter medicines such as ibuprofen,

691

00:48:45,106 --> 00:48:48,836

acetaminophen, aspirin or

antihistamines for any pain

692

00:48:48,836 --> 00:48:52,256

and discomfort you may experience

after getting vaccinated.

693

00:48:52,256 --> 00:48:55,956

You can take these medications to

relieve post-vaccination side effects

694

00:48:55,956 --> 00:48:58,386

if you have no other medical

reasons that prevent you

695

00:48:58,386 --> 00:49:00,776

from taking these medications normally.

696

00:49:01,296 --> 00:49:05,866

It's not recommended that you take these

medications before vaccinations for the purpose

697

00:49:05,866 --> 00:49:06,976

of trying to prevent side effects.

698

00:49:09,166 --> 00:49:09,706

>> Thank you.

699

00:49:09,706 --> 00:49:13,206

So finish the dose, finish the vaccine.

700

00:49:13,606 --> 00:49:14,286

>> That's right.

701

00:49:14,286 --> 00:49:15,586

>> Final question for you.

702

00:49:15,586 --> 00:49:20,316

So somebody wrote, my husband

just tested positive for COVID-19.

703

00:49:20,316 --> 00:49:25,156

He was treated aggressively for cancer

two years ago with chemo and radiation.

704

00:49:25,446 --> 00:49:26,976

Should he speak to his oncologist?

705

00:49:28,056 --> 00:49:29,496

>> Yes, he should speak to his oncologist.

706

00:49:29,496 --> 00:49:32,936

Older adults and people who have

severe underlying medical conditions,

707

00:49:32,936 --> 00:49:36,456

including a history of cancer,

seem to be at a higher risk

708

00:49:36,456 --> 00:49:39,966

for developing more serious

complications from COVID-19 illness.

709

00:49:40,226 --> 00:49:44,456

Cancer survivors should speak with their

healthcare providers about steps to take

710

00:49:44,456 --> 00:49:46,976

to manage their health and

any symptoms that may develop.

711

00:49:49,256 --> 00:49:51,426

>> Thank you so much, Dr. Ogden.

712

00:49:51,426 --> 00:49:53,096

Well, this concludes today's discussion.

713

00:49:53,096 --> 00:49:55,316

Thanks so much to everyone who joined our call.

714

00:49:55,316 --> 00:49:59,986

As you know, a recording of this call will

be posted on our weekly partner call webpage

715

00:49:59,986 --> 00:50:03,126

where you can subscribe for future

calls, and you can find recordings

716

00:50:03,126 --> 00:50:05,476

and information about previous webinars.

717

00:50:05,476 --> 00:50:11,096

The link is listed on the slide, or feel free

to click and copy the link in the chat box.

718

00:50:11,166 --> 00:50:16,856

One key note, we will be changing the frequency

of these partner calls and so stay tuned.

719

00:50:16,856 --> 00:50:20,786

We will have our next call

next Monday, April 26th.

720

00:50:20,786 --> 00:50:26,406

The call is titled Keeping Up With Critical

Diabetes Care and Prevention During COVID-19.

721

00:50:26,406 --> 00:50:31,476

And then following that call, we'll stagger

the calls to be a little bit more infrequently,

722

00:50:31,476 --> 00:50:35,416

likely once a month so that we

can get you a little more content.

723

00:50:35,416 --> 00:50:37,896

And you can take advantage

of some of the other sources

724

00:50:37,896 --> 00:50:40,286

of information that CDC is using as well.

725

00:50:40,486 --> 00:50:45,826

Until next time, please wear a mask, stay six

feet apart, avoid crowds and get a vaccine.

726

00:50:45,826 --> 00:50:46,976

Thanks so much, everyone.