Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause illness in animals and people. Those infecting animals may evolve into newer, disease-causing human coronaviruses. Two more recent and past Coronaviruses are severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS).

**Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19): What you need to know.**

**How does COVID-19 spread?**

COVID-19 is believed to be linked to an animal reservoir as the original source of the virus. Since then, there has been person-to-person transmission in China, and around the world.

This is an emerging virus, so there are still many unknowns. As with all respiratory viruses, it is advisable to limit close contact (within six feet) with an infected person. It also appears that COVID-19 may spread when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or by touching an infected surface or object and then touching your own mouth, nose or eyes.

**What are the symptoms of COVID-19?**

Symptoms are similar to a respiratory infection and may include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

Some people—usually the elderly or the immunocompromised (those with an inadequate immune system or existing chronic conditions)—may experience more severe symptoms, such as pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome or even death.
What if I think I was exposed to COVID-19?
If you believe you may have been exposed to COVID-19, it is recommended you avoid public places, including public transportation. Call your primary care provider (or local public health agency) immediately to ask for guidance.

Is there a treatment for COVID-19?
At present, there is no specific treatment or vaccine for COVID-19. Please speak to your provider about whether or not you need testing. Supportive care for affected individuals may include hydration, supplemental oxygen or mechanical ventilation for severe illness.

Will this be covered under my health benefit plan?*
If you believe you may have been exposed to COVID-19, please contact your primary care provider immediately for guidance. Diagnostic testing and supportive care will be covered under your health plan benefits.

Will wearing a mask prevent me from getting COVID-19?
No, surgical masks do not protect people from COVID-19, as it’s the type of virus that can enter through the mask or along the edges where there are gaps. Surgical masks are most effective at controlling the spread of the virus from a source or infected person. Surgical masks should not be used by healthy people for “protection” from COVID-19—it will not provide protection and will deplete the limited stock needed for use by sick individuals.

Where can I find more information about COVID-19?
For updated information, guidance and travel alerts about COVID-19, visit the [CDC’s COVID-19 homepage](https://www.cdc.gov/nCoV) and the [World Health Organization](https://www.who.int). Please visit [myuhc.com](https://www.myuhc.com) for up to date information concerning care, coverage and resources.

For additional information, visit [myuhc.com](https://www.myuhc.com) or [https://www.cdc.gov/nCoV](https://www.cdc.gov/nCoV) or [who.int](https://www.who.int).

* The benefits describe federal requirements and UnitedHealthcare national policy, additional benefits may be available in some states and under some plans.

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