

COVID-19 Communication Highlights May 27, 2020

This document was previously referred to as the Daily Key Points. It will be updated and distributed each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

SNAPSHOT

As of May 27, 2020

- CDC has reported
 - **1,678,843** confirmed and probable cases of COVID-19
 - **99,031** confirmed and probable COVID-19-related deaths.
- All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have reported cases of COVID-19.
 - Of those, **30** states report more than 10,000 cases of COVID-19. See [CDC's map](#) to stay up to date on what is happening in your state.

TRENDING MESSAGES

- If you have or think you might have COVID-19, it is important to stay home and away from other people. Staying away from others helps stop the spread of COVID-19.
 - When you can be around others depends on different factors for different situations. But in general, you should continue to isolate yourself until: You've gone 3 days with no fever, AND
 - Your [Symptoms](#) have improved, AND
 - It's been 10 days since those symptoms first appeared.
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- If your community is reopening, know what precautions to take in public settings.
 - Put distance, about 6 feet (or two arms' length), between yourself and others.
 - Continue to limit your risk by taking steps to reduce the number of places you go and your exposure to other people.
 - [Order food and other items online](#) for home delivery or curbside pickup (if possible). Only visit the grocery store and other stores in person when you absolutely need to.
 - Pay online or on the phone when you order, if possible.
 - Accept deliveries without in-person contact whenever possible. Ask for deliveries to be left in a safe spot outside your house, such as your front porch or lobby.
 - Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer after accepting deliveries or collecting mail.

NEW MESSAGES AND RESOURCES

COVID-19 RESOURCES FROM HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

CDC has posted a [searchable database](#) of state, territorial, local, and tribal COVID-19 resources.

- Users can search thousands of COVID-19 resources by
 - State and territory or health department
 - Language, such as English, Spanish, Tagalog, Arabic, French, Chinese, and others

- File type, such as PDF, document, or spreadsheet
- Key word or phrase

SAFE TRANSPORTATION

CDC's new web page [Protect Yourself When Using Transportation](#) offers advice on staying healthy while using public transit, rideshares and taxis, micro-mobility devices (such as scooters), and personal vehicles.

- The page lists general considerations for all types of transportation, including
 - Practicing respiratory etiquette and washing hands after exiting transportation
 - Practicing social distancing
 - Wearing cloth face coverings
 - Staying home when appropriate
- The page also provides COVID-19 specific tips
 - For public transit
 - Avoid or minimize touching surfaces, such as kiosks, touchscreens, and turnstiles.
 - For rideshares or taxis
 - Improve ventilation by opening windows and asking the driver to place vents or air conditioning on fresh instead of recirculating air.
 - Avoid contact with frequently touched surfaces, such as door and window handles.
 - For micro-mobility devices (like shared scooters and bikes)—
 - Clean and disinfect surfaces, such as handlebars, before riding.

STUDIES OF PAST COVID-19 INFECTIONS

CDC is collaborating with public health and private partners to conduct [large-scale studies](#) in locations across the country to better understand how the virus that causes COVID-19 is spreading through the United States and how many people have been infected with it.

- These studies use [antibody tests](#) to identify people in a population or community that have developed proteins (antibodies) to fight COVID-19.
- If a person has these antibodies in their blood, it means that person was likely previously infected with the virus, even if the infection was not recognized because it was mild or did not cause symptoms.
- Because infected people can have mild illness or may not get medical care or testing, CDC also will use this information to estimate the number of people who have previously had COVID-19 but who were not included in official case counts.
- CDC is partnering with commercial laboratories in 10 states to test blood samples that were collected for reasons unrelated to COVID-19.
 - CDC will test about 1,800 samples collected from participating areas in each of these 10 states, every 3–4 weeks.
 - Researchers are looking to see what percentage of people tested already have antibodies against the virus, and how that percentage changes over time in each area.
- CDC is conducting a similar study in 25 U.S. metropolitan areas using samples from blood donors.
 - This study is a collaboration with the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Vitalant Research Institute (VRI), and large blood collection organizations, such as the American Red Cross.

- The study will test 1,000 samples from each city at several points in time over 18 months.
 - This will help researchers estimate the percentage of previous infections in the U.S. population and how that percentage changes over time.
 - Nearly 300,000 samples will be tested over the length of the study.