

Pandemic Flu Preparation Guide

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| Seasonal Flu | Doesn't happen often - only three times in the 20th century. The last time was 1968. Since this new pandemic flu hasn't been seen before, there is little or no immunity. |
| Healthy people may be at risk for any complications. | |
| The medical community will be overwhelmed. | |
| Vaccine developed early may not be effective. Once an effective vaccine is developed, it may not be available for several months. | |
| May not have any effective antiviral drugs or the supply may be limited. | |
| The number of deaths would be much higher worldwide it could be millions. | |
| Symptoms would be more serious and travel restrictions, school closings, business hours or public gatherings could have a big impact on the economy. | |

This information is directly from the brochure *Your Guide to Preparing for Pandemic Flu* provided by the San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department.

Your health & safety is what Public Health is working toward. Because of the potential for a pandemic flu, the San Luis Obispo County Health Department wants you to know more about this possible health threat. This guide includes basic information about pandemic flu, individual and family preparedness, as well as where you can get more information. To learn more about us, visit www.slocounty.ca.gov/health or call 805.781.5500.

PANDEMIC FLU PREPARATION GUIDE

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WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

Pandemic influenza (flu) is a worldwide outbreak of a new flu virus for which there is little or no immunity (protection) in the human population. Scientists and health professionals are concerned that the current virus in birds (avian flu) may develop into the next human pandemic. Pandemic flu can spread easily from person-to-person and cause serious illness and death. When a new pandemic flu spreads it creates a public health emergency. This emergency will not be like anything we've faced before. A pandemic will last longer, make more people seriously ill and may cause more deaths than any other health crisis in our time.

A long-lasting and widespread outbreak of the disease could mean changes in many areas of our lives. Schools might need to temporarily close. Public transportation could be limited and air flights may be cancelled. Because so many people will be ill, many employees will not be able to go to work. Many businesses and public services may have to close or limit hours.

It is very important to plan ahead. Federal, state and local governments are taking steps to better prepare for and respond to a pandemic. Individuals also need to take action to be better prepared.

ABOUT AVIAN FLU

Avian influenza (flu) is also known as bird flu. A non-human flu virus causes this infection in birds. Bird flu is very contagious among birds. It can make some domesticated birds - like chickens and ducks - very sick and can kill them.

Bird flu viruses do not usually infect humans. However, this latest outbreak of bird flu has infected people, mainly in Southeast Asian countries. When the illness infects people, it is very serious and over half the people sick with bird flu have died. It has not been found in birds or people in the United States (December 2006).

People get bird flu from contact with infected birds. Infected birds shed the virus in saliva and feces droppings. A person can catch bird flu when an infected chicken coughs or sneezes into a person's face, or when a person breathes in bird dropping particles. People may also get the virus by eating under cooked poultry. You cannot get the virus by eating properly cooked poultry or eggs. Be sure your poultry is fully cooked. Scientists and health professionals are concerned about bird flu because the current virus in birds may change and develop into a virus that will spread easily from one person to another, causing the next pandemic in humans. Because it is not possible to prevent or stop a pandemic once it begins, the pandemic flu can cause serious illness and death. There is no vaccine for bird flu. To protect yourself against bird flu, health officials recommend you take the same steps you would to protect yourself against any other flu or cold. (see What You Can Do).

DURING A PANDEMIC FLU

Here are some things you will need to know about during a pandemic flu. Please remember, information will change during the pandemic and it will be important to keep up-to-date with new information and follow public health orders.

Public Health Instructions:

Throughout a pandemic flu you may be asked or required to do things to help hold back the spread of the disease in your community. If local public health officials or your healthcare provider ask you to take certain actions, follow those instructions. Here are some examples of what you may be asked or required to do:

When you are sick, stay home. Children should not go to school if they are sick. Staying home will be absolutely necessary during a pandemic flu to limit the spread of the disease.

Even though you may be healthy, you could be asked to stay away from gatherings of people such as sporting events, movies and festivals. During a pandemic flu, these kinds of events could be cancelled because large gatherings of people help spread the flu virus.

Isolation and Quarantine are public health actions used to contain the spread of a contagious disease. If asked, it will be important to follow Isolation and / or Quarantine instructions.

Isolation is for people who are already ill. When someone is isolated, they are separated from people who are healthy. Having the sick person isolated (separated from others) can help to slow or stop the spread of disease. People who are isolated can be cared for in their homes, in hospitals, or in other healthcare facilities. Isolation is usually voluntary, but local, state and federal government have the power to require the isolation of sick people to protect the public.

Quarantine is for people who have been exposed to the disease but are not sick. When someone is placed in quarantine, they are also separated from others. Even though the person is not sick at the moment, they were exposed to the disease and may still become infectious and then spread the disease to others. Quarantine can help to slow or stop this from happening. States generally have the power to enforce quarantines within their borders.

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE AT HOME

If you or a household member becomes ill during a pandemic flu and are being cared for at home, follow these instructions to control the spread of disease in the home.

Isolate the ill person **WITHIN** your home. The person who is ill should not leave the house unless they are being taken to a medical appointment. The sick person will have to stay home for two weeks after symptoms begin, even if they are feeling better. Do not have visitors while the person is sick.

Designate a room(s) only for the ill person(s) so they are separated from other household members. Room(s) should have a door that can be closed.

The ill person should wear a protective mask when anyone is in the same room or car. People in the room or car with the ill person should also wear a protective mask. Disposable gloves should be used when cleaning or disinfecting any room or area where the sick person has been.

Wash hands with soap or use alcohol-based hand rubs. Everyone in the household - and it is important to remind children - should wash their hands with soap between contacts with others, before preparing food, and before eating. Wash hands after touching tissues or surfaces soiled with saliva or nose drainage.

Keep the household environment clean. On a daily basis, clean surfaces and commonly shared items like microwaves, refrigerator handles, phones, remote controls, doorknobs and handles, toilet seats and handles, faucets, light switches and toys. Use a labeled household disinfectant or chlorine bleach mixture (see below). Store-brand bleach chlorine bleach can be used as a disinfectant by mixing 1/4-cup chlorine bleach with 1 gallon of cool water.

Cover nose and mouth when sneezing or coughing. Remind children and others to cover their nose and mouth with a tissue when sneezing or coughing, or to sneeze or cough into their sleeves. Put used tissues in a wastebasket, and then wash hands with soap or use an alcohol-based hand rub. Even when a person is wearing a mask, they should cough or sneeze into their sleeve.

Watch all household members for symptoms of respiratory illness. Contact your healthcare provider if a fever or other symptoms such as chills, cough, sore throat, headache, or muscle aches develop.

Make sure supplies are on hand. Keep supplies of masks, gloves, soap, tissues, paper towels and cleaning supplies on hand. Make sure all sinks and restrooms are stocked with soap and paper towels. Make sure that tissues are available in all bedrooms and common areas like living, dining, family, and computer rooms.

YOUR PANDEMIC FLU EMERGENCY KIT

As many as 1 in 4 people could get sick during a pandemic, with many of them seriously ill. Services and supplies we count on everyday may not be available. Every individual and family could be on their own, without care, for quite a while. This makes being prepared even more important. Because everyday life may be different during a pandemic flu and services could be disrupted, make sure you have these items in your emergency preparedness kit.

- ✓ Two weeks worth of food for you and your family. This should be food that does not need refrigeration. Foods liked canned meats and fish, beans, soups, fruits, and dry goods like flour, salt, and sugar, are good choices.
- ✓ Water stored in sealed, unbreakable containers. if water service is disrupted, plan on one gallon for each person for each day, for up to two weeks.
- ✓ Two weeks worth of prescription medicines. be sure to include your doctor's name and telephone number with your prescription.
- ✓ Two weeks worth of ibuprofen or acetaminophen (Tylenol) for each person in the house for fever and pain, and a two-week supply of cough medicine.
- ✓ Rehydration solution, for example Pedialyte for kids, Gatorade for adults and teens. please see the box below for instructions on how to make a rehydration solution for adults and teens. For children, especially infants and toddlers, a store-bought solution is strongly recommended.
- ✓ Cell phone and charger
- ✓ supply of face masks and disposable gloves. these would help protect you especially if you are taking care of family members who are sick with the disease
- ✓ disinfectants and chlorine bleach.

Rehydration Solution for Adults & Teens:

4 cups clean water

2 tablespoons sugar

1/2 teaspoon salt

Mix all the ingredients until the sugar disappears. You can drink the solution at room temperature. Please note: do not boil the solution because that will reduce the solution's helpfulness by changing the concentration of sugar and salt.

SEASONAL FLU vs PANDEMIC FLU

There are some key differences in how seasonal flu happens and how a pandemic flu happens.

| Seasonal Flu | Pandemic Flu |
|--|---|
| Usually follows a predictable pattern, typically every year in the winter. There is usually some protection built up in a person from having the flu before. | Doesn't happen often - only three times in the 20th century. The last time was 1968. Since this new pandemic flu hasn't been seen before, there is little or no immunity. |
| Healthy adults are not usually at risk for any serious complications. | Healthy people may be at risk for serious complications. |
| The medical community can usually meet public and patient needs. | The medical community will be overwhelmed. |
| Vaccines are developed before the flu season, based on known virus strains. | Vaccine developed early may not be effective. Once an effective vaccine is developed, it may not be available for several months. |
| Supplies of antiviral drugs are usually available. | May not have any effective antiviral drugs or the supply may be limited. |
| Average number of deaths in the US is about 36,000 per year. | The number of deaths would be much higher, worldwide it could be millions. |
| Regular flu symptoms: fever, cough, runny nose, and muscle pain. | Symptoms would be more serious and there would be more medical complications. |
| A small impact on the community with sick people staying home from work or school. | Big impact on the community. There could be travel restrictions, school closings, limited business hours or closings, and cancellation of public gatherings. |
| Small impact on US and world economy. | Could have a big impact on US and world economy. |

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Preparing for a pandemic flu can reduce your chances of getting sick and help limit the spread of disease.

Stay healthy by eating a balanced diet, exercising daily, getting enough rest and drinking fluids. Get your seasonal flu shot!

Stay informed by keeping up-to-date on a possible pandemic by listening to radio & television, reading news stories and checking out the web.

These common-sense steps can help stop the spread of influenza germs:

- ✓ Wash hands frequently using soap and water.
- ✓ Cover coughs and sneezes with tissues. Cough or sneeze into your sleeve. Put used tissues in the trash and then wash your hands.
- ✓ Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

The following are numbers for non-emergency calls and can provide disaster related assistance and preparedness information:

| | |
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| <u>SLO County Office of Emergency Services</u> | <u>805.781.5011</u> |
| <u>Public Health Information Line</u> | <u>805.788.2903</u> |
| <u>CalTrans (Highway information)</u> | <u>800.427.7623</u> |
| <u>Local Red Cross</u> | <u>805.543.0696</u> |

WHERE TO FIND EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

During a pandemic flu, it will be important NOT to go to the hospital except in the case of a medical emergency. Hospitals will be overwhelmed with patients during a pandemic and many sick people may have to be cared for at home or at a mini-hospital location.

| Hospitals | Urgent Care |
|--|---|
| Arroyo Grande Community Hospital 345 S. Halcyon Rd, Arroyo Grande CA 805.489.4261 | Community Health Ctrs of the Central Coast 150 Tejas Place, Nipomo, CA 805.929.3211 |
| French Hospital Medical Center 1911 Johnson Ave, San Luis Obispo CA 805.543.5353 | Family & Industrial Medical Center 47 Santa Rosa St, San Luis Obispo, CA 805.542.9596 |
| Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center 1010 Murray Ave, San Luis Obispo, CA 805.546.7600 | Med Stop 283 Madonna Rd, Ste B, San Luis Obispo, CA 805.549.8880 |
| Twin Cities Community Hospital 1100 Las Tablas Rd, Templeton, CA 805.434.3500 | Med Works 350 Posada Ln, Ste 102, Templeton, CA 805.434.3699 |

LEARN MORE

Keep up-to-date on a possible pandemic flu by listening to radio and television, and reading news stories about pandemic flu. Check out these internet sites:

- ✓ www.slocounty.ca.gov/health
- ✓ www.pandemicflu.gov
- ✓ www.redcross.org
- ✓ www.cdc.gov
- ✓ www.who.int