**Coronaviruses: Prevention and Treatment**

Prevention for 2019 Novel Coronavirus

There is currently no vaccine to prevent 2019-nCoV infection. The best way to prevent infection is to avoid being exposed to this virus. However, as a reminder, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) always recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory viruses, including these:

* Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
* If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60 percent alcohol.
* Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.
* Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
* Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
* Stay home when you are sick.
* Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
* Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe.

For information specific to healthcare, see CDC's Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings: <https://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/index.html>.

These are everyday habits that can help prevent the spread of several viruses. CDC does have specific guidance for travelers at <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/warning/novel-coronavirus-china>.

Treatment for 2019 Novel Coronavirus

There is no specific antiviral treatment recommended for 2019-nCoV infection. People infected with 2019-nCoV should receive supportive care to help relieve symptoms. For severe cases, treatment should include care to support vital organ functions.

People who think they may have been exposed to 2019-nCoV should contact their health care provider immediately. (See *Interim Guidance for Health Care Professionals* for information on patients under investigation: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/clinical-criteria.html>.)