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Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Page updated: Saturday, March 21, 2020 at 11:03 am

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If you have questions about COVID-19, call the Washington State Department of Health hotline at 1-800-525-0127 and press #.

2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Whatcom County

As of Monday, March 16, we will be updating this page by noon each day with new cases received through 11:59 pm the previous day. We will update this information sooner if significant developments occur.

Last updated: Saturday, March 21, 2020 11:03 am.

	Confirmed Cases**
	14
	Negative Results*
	249
	Deaths
	2

Confirmed Case Details:


- Female in her 60s
- Female in her 70s
- Male in his 80s
- Female in her 40s
- Male in his 60s
- Female in her 50s
- Male in his 80s
- Female in her 60s
- Female in her 40s
- Female in her 20s
- Male in his 60s
- Male in his 40s
- Male in his teens
- Male in his 50s

**** Confirmed Cases:** Positive test results for Whatcom County residents reported in the Washington Disease Reporting System as of 11:59 pm.

***Negative Results:** Negative test results available for individuals that are known to the Whatcom County Health Department in the Washington Disease Reporting System as of 11:59 pm.

Subscribe and receive an email or text message notification when we update COVID-19 case results, along with other news items from WCHD. To sign up, use [this link to access the subscription sign up webpage](#), and select Health – Public Health News under the News Flash section.

We simplified the way we report COVID-19 test results on March 13, 2020. [Read more about why we made that change.](#)

Novel Coronavirus 

Novel Coronavirus Fact Sheets

What is novel coronavirus?

Health experts are still learning the details about this new coronavirus. Other coronavirus cases have been detected in people in December 2019. Health experts are concerned because little is known about this new virus and it has the potential to cause severe illness and pneumonia in some people.

How does novel coronavirus spread?

Health experts are still learning the details about how this new coronavirus spreads. Other coronavirus cases have been detected in people in December 2019. Health experts are concerned because little is known about this new virus and it has the potential to cause severe illness and pneumonia in some people.




- The air by coughing and sneezing
- Direct contact, such as touching or shaking hands.
- Touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes.
- Some cases contact with feces (poop)

How severe is novel coronavirus?

Experts are still learning about the range of illness from novel coronavirus. Reported cases have ranged from mild illness (similar to a common cold) to severe pneumonia that requires hospitalization. Most cases reported mainly in older adults who had other health conditions.

What are the symptoms?

People who have been diagnosed with novel coronavirus have reported symptoms that may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after they are exposed to the virus:

Fever  Cough  Difficulty breathing 

Concerns about COVID-19?

Do these things to prevent any kind of respiratory illness

Concerns about COVID-19 (PDF):

If you are sick:

- If you have symptoms like cough, fever, or other respiratory problems, contact your regular doctor first. Do not go to the emergency room. Emergency rooms need to be able to serve those with the most critical needs.
- If you have traveled, make sure to tell your doctor about it.
- Healthcare providers are working with local public health departments and CDC to determine who needs to be tested for COVID-19. (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/steps-when-sick.html)

For more information:

The Washington State Department of Health has established a call center to address questions from the public. If you have questions about what is happening in Washington, how the virus is spread, and what to do if you have symptoms, please call 1-800-525-0127 and press #. (www.doh.wa.gov/emergencies/coronavirus)


Stay home when sick. If you have severe symptoms that need medical attention, call the clinic before going in.



Call ahead before visiting your doctor.



Clean all "high-touch" surfaces daily.


Wash hands often.


Cover your coughs & sneezes.







Updated March 4, 2020

Compassion keeps our community strong.



Have compassion for others.

- Viruses don't discriminate based on race, ethnicity, or cultural background. This kind of stigma makes any situation worse, not better!
- Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations.

Practice compassion towards others who may have a different perspective.

Compassion keeps our Community Strong



Have compassion for people who are sick or social distancing.

- Reach out virtually to someone you care about who is getting sick or in self-quarantine.
- If you see someone in public coughing or sneezing, be kind. Offer a tissue, or kindly suggest they cough into their elbow.



Have compassion for yourself.

- Make time to unwind and remind yourself that strong feelings will fade.
- Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories.
- Ask for help if you feel overwhelmed or concerned that COVID-19 is affecting your ability to function. It's ok to reach out to your primary care provider, a counselor, or faith leader for support.



How Can I Be Prepared for a COVID-19 Outbreak?

- COVID-19 is a new respiratory virus. There are no treatments for it. Most people will recover on their own, but some people can develop pneumonia and require medical attention.
- COVID-19 is not at all connected with race, ethnicity or nationality. [Science will not help](#) us.
- Seeking and sharing accurate information during a time of heightened concern is one of the best things we can do to keep rumors and misinformation from spreading.

How Can I Be Prepared for a COVID-19 Outbreak?

How can I prevent the spread of COVID-19?

- English**
 - Symptoms** of COVID-19 primarily include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. These symptoms appear 2 to 14 days after exposure.
 - Spanish** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.
 - Russian** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.
 - Arabic** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.
 - Hindi** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.
 - Chinese (Simplified)** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.

How do I plan ahead for COVID-19?

- Chinese (Traditional)** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.
- Vietnamese** **Who are people** who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) via coughs or sneezes. It may also spread by touching a surface or object with the virus on it.

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-825-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 717 (Washington, PA) or email ocd.critms@dcf.wa.gov.

COVID-19

SOCIAL DISTANCING

Bringing the community together by keeping us apart.



Social distancing is really physical distancing. Keep yourself at least 6 feet away from other people in public spaces.

Think small.

Group gatherings should have no more than 9 people. Fewer is better. The higher the number of people the higher the risk.



Stay connected.

It's still important to find ways to connect with others while physically distancing yourself.



Talk on the phone, text, or video chat, write a letter, donate blood, or drop off groceries for a neighbor in need.

Sick? Stay home.

If you are sick, even with mild symptoms, stay home and away from others to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.



whatcomcounty.us/covid



Whatcom County
HEALTH
Department



Guidelines for Gatherings of Children and Youth While Schools are Closed
Adapted from Public Health South & King County, March 10, 2020



School closures have been announced by the state, but parents still need to work and students still need safe and enriching spaces to spend their days. The COVID-19 pandemic calls on our whole community to think creatively about how to meet everyone's basic needs and maintain social connectors while also blunting the spread of disease.

Here are some guidelines for hosting safe gatherings among children and parents outside of the school setting.

Guidelines for Informal Gatherings of Children and Youth While Schools are Closed

Children fall into one of these high-risk categories, put your own health first. Refrain from taking care of other people's children if possible. [Read more about precautions that people in high risk categories should take.](#)

Children with chronic health conditions, including asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and immunocompromised children are at higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. [Take a closer look at the CDC's guidance on children with chronic health conditions.](#)

Over 60? Have a chronic medical condition? Pregnant? Try to avoid gatherings and caring for other people's kids.

Children fall into one of these high-risk categories, put your own health first. Refrain from taking care of other people's children if possible. [Read more about precautions that people in high risk categories should take.](#)

• Social distancing helps slow down the spread of disease. Social distancing means staying 6 feet or at least an arm's length away from others.

• Respiratory hygiene habits go a long way. Teach your kids:

○ Cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, then throw the tissue in the trash.

○ Wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

○ Avoid touching their eyes, nose, or mouth with unclean hands.

○ Don't share food, water bottles, utensils, or cups.

My neighbors and I want to share childcare responsibilities. What should we keep in mind?

• Limit the number of families involved. This can help reduce the spread of illness between multiple families in a community.

• Keep the group small. The smaller the group, the lower the risk. Aim to involve no more than 10 children in one indoor care setting.

• Consider asking participating families to take their children's temperature before gathering. Remind children and adults to stay home if they have a fever (above 100.4°F), coughing, or shortness of breath, or are otherwise unwell.

• Frequently clean high-touch surfaces, like doorknobs, toys, and keyboards. Everyday cleaning products are effective against COVID-19. [Learn more here.](#)

• Practice social distancing measures whenever possible. Kids love to hug, tag, and tumble, which makes social distancing difficult. You can try to increase the distance between children:

○ They play small-group games with a few friends at most.

○ Play games that involve fewer opportunities for touching.

○ When kids do touch, remind them of proper respiratory hygiene habits.

Additional Resources

- [Washington State Novel Coronavirus Outbreak 2020](#) (Washington State Department of Health)
- [2019 Novel Coronavirus](#) (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention)
 - What You Need to Know (PDF) - [English](#) | [Chinese](#) | [Spanish](#)
- [COVID-19 Outbreak](#) (World Health Organization)
- [COVID-19 Glossary](#) (PDF)

Contact Us



Email for COVID19:
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