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APPENDIX

Data 1

COVID-19 is a new disease. Many things are still unknown. Scientists, researchers, health care workers, and others are working together to better understand the virus. How it spreads and how we can protect ourselves, our loved, and everyones else, but science does not stop. It changes and evolves over time. It has an enormous influence on our daily lives. Everyday, we discourse, experiment, and understand new things and even though changes may seem that confusing. They are for our good. They show that we are learning and finding better ways to tackle the virus that causes COVID-19. This pandemic is challenging. It is unprecedented and while science continues to evolve finding new and better solutions. We need to come together and use the tools and knowledge, we currently have guidance and advice wil still change overtime. So be open changes, new facts and recommendations.

https://www.instagram.com/tv/CAgH6ZIDfmu/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=

Data 2

COVID-19 continues to speread around the global. You can help stop COVID-19 by participanting in contact tracing. How does contact tracing work?. Contract tracing is a a system that has been used for decades to stop infectious diseases. A contact is anyone who has had direct physical contract or was within 1 metre for at least 15 minutes with an infected person, even if that person does not have symptoms. This applies to anyone who has had contact from 2 days before a person gets sick until 14 days afterwards, or from the 14 days when an asymptomatic case tasted positive.

Once you are confirmed as a contact you will be asked to go into quarantine, which means to separated yourself from others, and to monitor yur health for any signs of illness. The monitoring ends on the 14th day from your last contact with the person infected with COVID-19. Qurantine can take place in a special facility outside of your home or at home, if you can stay separated from family members. Why 14 days of qurantine? It can take from one to 14 days from contact with the virus to develop symptoms. During this time, you should stay in qurantine and monitor symptoms and following instructions given to you if you became symptomatic without contact tracing and quarantine. The virus will continue to spread. This leads to more people becoming sick and infectiong the most vulnerable. By identifying and limiting contacts of people infected with COVID-19. The virus stops spreading and the community stay safe to work together. If you become sick with COVID-19, stay away from others, follow the recommendations of your medical care provides and

share the list of people who you came in close contact with. with your help, we can prevent further spread of the virus and save more people's lives by acting together. We can break the chains of COVID-19 transmission.

https://www.instagram.com/tv/CD5sM7BjnsQ/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=

Data 3

In areas where COVID-19 is widespread and physical distance cannot be maintaned, masks can help stop the spread of COVID-19. Here is what to know about children and masks. Those under the age of 5 do not need to wear a mask because they are less likely to be to be able to wear it properly. However, there may be local requirement or times when a mask in necessary such as when the child is sick. Children 6-11 years old can wear a mask when recommended. Make sure they can wear it safely and there is adequate adult supervision. The use of masks for children 12 and over should follow the same guidance as adults when they cannot guarantee at least a 1 metre distance from others. For children with developmental disorders or disabilities masks should not be mandatory and assessed on a case by case basis. Children with underlying health issues such as cystic fibrosis children in general good health should wear a fabric mask when they can not be at least 1 metre away from others. Before putting on the mask. Children should clean their hands at least 20 seconds if using an alcohol-based handrub, or at least 40 seconds if using soap and water. Make sure the mask is the right size to cover to nose, mouth, and chin. Children should not touch the front of the mask, pull it under the chin or pull it under the chin or into their mouth and definitely not share it! After taking of their mask. They should store it in a bag or container and clean their hands with these simple tips and good supervision. Children can stay safe while wearing their masks and still have fun with their friends.

https://www.instagram.com/tv/CGSR5drILbI/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y