

WHITE PAPER – COVID MAPP CONCEPT

Intent

To combine mobile technology with positive community and individual self interest to better track and limit the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) by building a mobile app (COVID M-APP) and popularizing the idea of the need for the App to reduce infection and potentially save lives - to raise financing to staff and rapidly popularise the app to a worldwide audience and test it en mass and gain permission on the App Store to release it as soon as possible with public support.

Current Situation

The initial WHO epidemiological analyses of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic start from the point of disease identification, considered as a formal positive result of a medical test, and work backwards, in order to trace the history of contacts. To some extent, they also work forwards from the test point to identify and isolate people, based on:

- a) the movements of the person infected with the coronavirus
- b) other people who that person might have infected (the infection trail)
- c) the infected person's clinical progress (recovery or death from the disease)

This approach is used to produce statistics about the disease, in order to develop models of transference reduction, epidemiological development and disease control.

In addition to this, in locations where COVID-19 transmission is inter-community, it may be impractical for medical professionals to spend time tracking and tracing cases, as the medical authorities priority will often be to deal with more critical resource-sensitive matters. The above process of the WHO A.B.C. are based on a “perfect world” of testing available from medical professionals who have the means to identify and possibly stop the disease, or reduce its spread post test. Especially if it is technically challenging for health professionals and authorities to follow and report this highly infectious disease as soon as its symptoms are first identified, due to the relatively slow rate between initial infection and showing symptoms (between 1-14 days) and there before being tested.

In the recent case of COVID-19 rapidly developing epidemic such testing has sometimes come tragically late in the disease cycle, or is maybe impractical in the case of a large pandemic outbreak. when the whole community needs to also come together to minimise disease spread and identify it,

It's clearly understood that when someone is infected that person becomes both a risk to those around them and also to others, as they can potentially leave a trail of infectious viral material around them, on objects such as metal, glass and plastic, while themselves showing minimal symptoms. This risk of contagion recurring will heighten when travel restrictions lift and international travel resumes.

Bill Gates, MIT, Oxford University and Facebook have all made early explorations of the need for a tool to track and monitor individuals as carriers of the disease, with the belief COVID-19 can be stopped if contact tracing is sufficiently fast, efficient and happens at scale. Some success has been had in Korea, at the time of writing, with a phone app that tracks those infected through public data.

All this information forms the background and inspiration behind the rapid development of COVID M-APP by Global Creative Networks, which conceptually we believe should provide a data network and community harm reduction tool in a phone APP if used responsibly and widely adopted

The purpose of this app is to both try to identify people who are a potential risk rapidly, even before they develop any symptoms in some cases and also to encourage others who they meet to chart their potential infection trail before they are infected, so that anyone who crosses it within a 7 day period is also warned and aware of the potentially infectious areas around them. This is technically possible by using the users mobile phone and, if required, giving free phones to everyone to reduce community harm. if people self report, report others or report when they are tested and thier location on a map. We believe it might be possible to win the fight against covid by knowing exactly where it is, as fast as possible with our tool and concept.

We takes a positive position that many/most people will be responsible, especially if the self-opportunity cost of owning a technology that reduces their risk of contracting a potentially terminal disease, comes with an “opportunity cost” - that the underlying condition of use is that they, or those around them, can also report their state of health every

day as well as their sickness (if it develops) and by using a symptom tracker they can also symptom check and “must” self report as soon as they experience symptoms. or will face peer pressure from friends and family.

HOW THE APP WILL WORK

This phone app will constantly remind the user to stay safe, check their health, and critically geolocate their risk in relation to the outbreak. If they become infected, the app will share that information with others digitally as soon as possible. The app uses the following concepts chained together to improve community health and reduce viral transmission. A map warning system, a symptom checker and daily reporter, the ability to anonymously report others, to anonymously self-report, an automated hygiene reminder, and a friend community support network of people who promise to keep each other safe.

By going through a decision tree process within the app, the user can self-identify as a risk to others by checking the disease symptoms and then performing an anonymous digital Announcement of their sickness to others. (External reporting) combined with a tracking tool that will tell other users of the app that the person is a potential risk - where they are “digitally quarantined” for (e.g.) 17 days as well as anyone who has directly crossed their path in a 24 hour interval that will serve to create selective digital self-isolation for anyone who may also be a risk to others until they display symptoms, or if they do not (after an appropriate interval to be determined).

In addition it has a reminder function (to tell users to “stay safe”, alongside a warning system of when an individual is proximate to a sufferer or when they have been within a designated infection risk period *(currently envisioned at 17 days - the agreed maximum 14 days plus 3 days). and finally a function called ‘Your Safe Friends’ those who can look after and aid an infectee to self isolate and help with medical care if necessary.

All the functions and workflows are created and visible at the bottom of this document

The concept obviously places high priority on reducing the COVID-19 mortality rate faster via isolation, rather than allowing / or digitally permitted social mobility or freedom of anyone potentially infected. It uses the smartphone as a tool to help restrict the mobility of individuals who might be infected and communicate to others that they are.

The concept is designed to work effectively until mass testing is available (which will require billions of tests or a vaccine) and encourage self-identification and reporting others through a personal diagnostic tool. Due to the high penetration rates of mobile phone adoption worldwide, this appears to be one of the best ways of locating populations infected with the virus , before they can inadvertently affect others until they are tested.

The ability to gather data about self-reported cases as soon as symptoms develop will be a benefit both in disease transfer reduction and in ensuring that the COVID-19 sufferer’s location is known to both those around them and also the medical services.

It is believed the net result of live worldwide geolocation of all case types (active, tested, self reported, other reported self declaration / digital quarantine / reporting others) and a reporting system to send information about the disease to global servers can function well at the digital front line of disease prevention, It will also provide a clearer live dataset of mild symptomatic, sick and serious and possibly asymptomatic cases to provide the WHO with more accurate information on disease control.

Potential Benefits if the system was widely adopted by community

- A) A dynamic data system users can use to make risk-based decision making in areas where the COVID-19 IMPACT is not yet extreme and also encourage the population to realise the risks they are taking in their daily lives, by knowing to some degree the proximity of the virus risk, and also to encourage self isolation with the real reminder that the virus is actually around them, they have potentially contracted it and to encourage them to be more alert and cautious.
- B) Aggregation of Early Symptom Data worldwide sent to WHO and local governments.
- C) Constant Reminders and Training for Hygiene/ Government Message Reminders
- D) Updated Dynamically in relation to Understanding of the Biology and Epidemiology of the Virus
- E) Social Networks Support for Infected People and Carers.
- F) A Health Tracker for Pre Symptoms./ Asymptomatic people who report

Potential Benefits to Medical Science / Epidemiology

- G) An early warning system and digital track and trace including the early diagnosis of self isolating patients , their risk of hospitalization including those who have been close to an infectee but who may never develop symptoms
- H) Database creation for early symptoms for COVID 19 sufferers
- I) Constant Reminders and Training for Hygiene/ Government Message Reminders to reinforce WHO messages in users picked
- J) Can be Updated Dynamically in relation to Understanding of the Biology and Epidemiology of the Virus
- K) Widespread Adoption would Allow Track and Trace to function digitally which would reduce manpower on this function for more isolated outbreaks
- L) Increased Self Isolation practices are locally reactive to actual risk from the virus minimises Epid
- M) A Health Tracker for Pre Symptoms./ Asymptomatic people who report to form a new dataset

How the Data Analysis and User Layer will work

The would a back end database with two layers- a public data layer a worldwide database of daily updated data from national websites using aggregation through Python scraping and API integration, to create the public data set upon which the user data layer will set. This data can be obtained with or without permission (of course with but technically) possible. and deduplicated and geolocated if required. At the current time it appears clean data sources are available online from various public APIS and data sets. In addition Users, could be requested to identify the approximate location of an know infectee from public data infectee with permission .

The User data layer will feature an anonymization layer where the user is Assigned a number eg A24 and when they anonymously declare the information will be encrypted either through ASCII encryption or possibly the ethereum network if the app is global.

For the individual user's data security, and to prevent the risk of obstruction of app adoption through localised privacy laws,, the M-APP could have a self-destruct function when viral transmission within the individual's locality reduces to near zero. This would better encourage users to voluntarily waive their anonymity to better provide information to the wider global community to reduce disease transmission.

The anonymous user data layer can be machine learned over time to understand how asymptomatic people will infect others, to make predictions about hot spots and super spreader and also using bayesian probability understand what symptoms when self reporting individuals report are most likely result in a positive test result or hospitalisation

Many socially responsible people are choosing to share their disease status,- Tom Hanks and Idris Elba being notable examples and COVID MAP the M-APP would also allow that sharing to occur through a sharing to social media function. This would be optional for the user, depending on their understanding of their personal security and infection risk to others around them (e.g. I shared my status on COVID M-APP) but it could be a sign of social applause, not solely a matter for fear from infection of the individual.

Please read down to see the functions, their intended benefits for the user and the medical community.

COVID M-APP Function Summary

The following pages summarise each function of the COVID M-APP.

There are 7 main functions which allow the user to:

1. View a live (real time) COVID map
2. Check your symptoms
3. Set 'keep safe' reminders
4. Report yourself
5. Report someone else
6. Your safe friends
7. Your health
8. (Alerts (not show on menu))

Each function is explained in more detail in the following pages.

FUNCTION COVID MAPPING TOOL / RISK MAP



FUNCTION

The Function of the Risk map at the core of the user experience is to enable people to see how far they are from people person who potentially has COVID-19 and in knowing that they can exercise caution. The map also tracks where the suspected person has recently been, enabling people to exercise caution when visiting those locations. It maps both existed tested cases *where they are now, self suspected cases (people who believe they have covid but have not yet been tested) and people who have been reported by others as suspected cases. It is conceptually thought the map should update every 4 hours.

BENEFIT TO USER

It enables the user to exercise caution around infected people and the places they have been or to choose to avoid them completely, as well as have a “live active understanding” of the risk in certain areas. This is envisioned to be especially useful for locations which have recently come out of quarantine, by creating a dynamic understanding of where COVID-19 risk might lie as it reoccurs until a vaccine is found.

MEDICAL COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The medical professionals will have a visual map of where people with suspected COVID-19 are -as well as individuals who have been tested - and be able to track their symptoms, meaning they can predict potential hospital cases faster. They will also know the locations the user has been and can warn other people in the area who are not on the app to be especially cautious.

CONSIDERED NEGATIVES

A Sense of Complacency regarding untracked cases from those not using the app. Risk of False Reporting and False Positives. False Reporting can be reduced by “Safe Friends” Concept in the App

FUNCTION 2 - REPORT YOURSELF

BENEFIT TO USER

This enables the user to report themselves when they start to show symptoms so that other people in the community are aware that they may be infected with COVID-19. The user will then be tracked whenever they move and other users will be aware of where that person has been and will in turn know to be cautious when in those areas and other users should self isolate. They can inform people anonymously that would not know they were at risk from infection without facing social criticism.

MEDICAL COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The medical community will benefit from this by being able to see when someone has reported with early COVID-19 symptoms and know their location pre-testing and pre-hospitalisation, as well as the risk they have posed to others. They will be able to track that person, know their location and know how many infected people there are in any given area early. They will also be able to look at the symptoms record of the infectee can gain more understanding on the initial symptoms of COVID-19 and know how likely the self isolating individual is to require hospitalisation.

FUNCTION 3 - REPORT SOMEONE ELSE

FUNCTION

This function allows the user to report others as having symptoms so that there will be a record of a potentially infected person who would not usually report having any symptoms. This maybe because the person is too young to have a phone, too old to have a phone or is otherwise not able to use the app or does not have the app themselves.

BENEFIT TO USER

The user will be able to have a more accurate idea of all infected people in their area. Otherwise unreported cases will be on the database. The user who has met someone who has COVID-19 will also be able to get advice on self isolation based on their contact with the individual and that can also be monitored and reported, slowing the path of the disease trail if the reporter is asymptomatic.

MEDICAL COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The medical community will benefit from this by being able to see when someone has reported someone with COVID-19 and know their location. The community will be able to track the potentially infected person and know how many potentially infected people there are in any given area. They will also be able to look at symptoms of the infectee remotely as live they have reported them.

FUNCTION 4 - KEEP SAFE

FUNCTION

This function sends the user friendly 'keep safe' reminders. The function can be switched on or off but reminds users about proven ways to limit their risk of infection from the virus, such as to wash their hands, or to break the habit of touching their face. If moving into or exiting a high risk area, this function will send an immediate reminder to help stop the spread of infection. and practice social distancing, alongside other local government messages as required.

BENEFIT TO USER

The user will be reminded by their phone to take safety measures they may otherwise forget. COVID-19 prevention requires people to become more hygienic (washing hands), to stop human habits (touching their face), and to practice social distancing. With the help of the app, the user can receive regular reminders to aid them in these changes, in the case they forget, become nonchalant or lose concentration.

MEDICAL / COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The medical community will benefit because the cases of COVID-19 will potentially be reduced and better and better hygiene practices among the population will reduce disease transmission rates in society. They can also share updates about the disease and its symptoms and infection corridors faster.

FUNCTION 5 - YOUR SAFE FRIENDS

This function allows you to choose a few people you know to be your ‘safe friends.’ These people will be updated if you report yourself or somebody as being infected. This function is designed to both provide a network of Peer Pressure, Help when needed and also a data -viralising tool to ensure the app is rapidly adopted by as many people as possible. It makes the user who set it up choose some select individuals they will nominate as “safe friends”. Those safe friends will be the people who will look after them if they become sick, help themselves isolate and be responsible for them.

When nominated, safe friends are told they are asked to be responsible for someone in case they become sick, prevent others becoming infected and receive a notification of the existence of the app, encouraging them to use it too. If each user nominated 5 people the app will hopefully have a faster viralization rate than COVID 19.

Safe friends will also be notified when the user checks their symptoms, or reports themselves as sick and therefore will know the location of the person who has anonymously reported and can help them make sure they stay in that location and do not infect other people. We believe that pressure from friends and family is one of the best ways people can be persuaded to make good decisions about their viral risk and behaviour

BENEFIT TO USER

The user will have their chosen friends pre-notified should they become sick. They will be able to rely on to them to help as soon as possible, without having to think about who to call. The friend(s) will be digitally informed when they make critical decisions or actions about their health status.

MEDICAL COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The app will become popular faster because of the viralising nature of “safe friends” and the “safe friends” peer pressure upon the individual will help make sure the infectee behaves better in a difficult situation, should they find themselves being infected with a potentially life-threatening disease. The support of friends helps infected individuals stay in the same place that they agreed to self isolate when they are sick, which may not be the first thing an infectee thinks about when they are in an anxious position worried about their own well-being. The more people can use and adopt the app the more effective it will be in stopping COVID 19 and the more data the medical community can get from the APP about disease development. It might even be possible in locations that have stopped the disease altogether to provide an early warning system for it and prevent its further spread should it re occur

FUNCTION 6- YOUR HEALTH FUNCTION

This function will save the user's health information, and provide a daily health diary. This will create a database of pre-symptomatic carriers of COVID-19, enabling better understanding of the early symptoms of COVID-19 and providing a reporting tool to help health professionals manage resources in relation to potential patients' risk faster and more accurately.

This has two functions:

- A) the primary function is to create an initial record of the user's current health status, so if they were to self-report symptoms local doctors and health carriers will be able to make an early analysis of the likelihood of this individual being hospitalised early from the moment of self declaration as the individual indicates current medication and existing medical conditions and saves this information in the app

B)The secondary function is that everyday the user makes a simple statement about their health and any unusual feelings - this statement is used to contribute to a database of early asymptomatic features to help to better identify individuals who may be at risk to others. or example if many individuals reported painful eyes this data set could be used to create an early symptom analysis and encourage faster self isolation and testing.

BENEFIT TO USER

Their health and data is in one location that can be easily communicated to others. They have greater mental awareness about their health.

MEDICAL COMMUNITY BENEFIT

Information about a potential patient and their risk is communicated before they become symptomatic. A database of early health indicators of symptoms of the disease can be created to better inform symptom analysis in the app and encourage faster personal self isolation.

FUNCTION 7 ALERTS-- NOT SHOW IN MENU

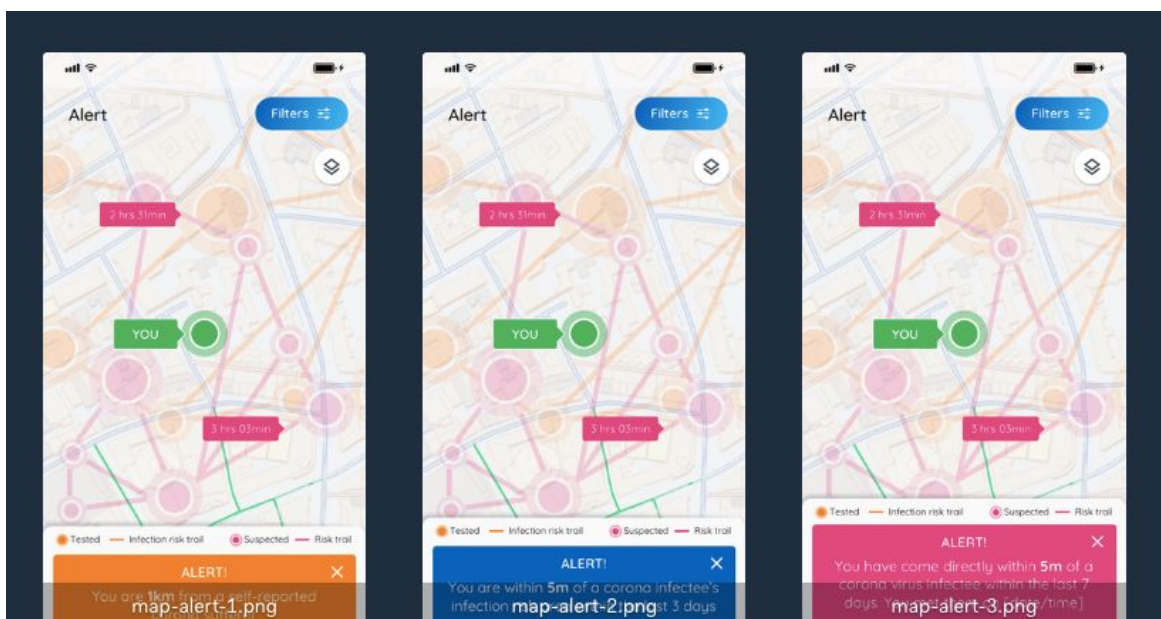
The system contains three functional alerts to alert the user they may be at risk from covid-19 infection.

A) Alert them to when they are entering a location in which they may be within 500m of a currently known tested or self-reported coronavirus sufferer and should exercise caution and making sure they stay at least 5 or 10m from the known person.

B) Alert them to when they have have been in the same proximity as someone who has self-reported or been tested for a period of longer than 5-minutes in the last 14 days and they may have been unknowingly infected with the coronavirus and should monitor their symptoms and self isolate ASAP as a matter of caution, *(with a notification to their safe friends)

C) A Warning to let them know and they have been in the infection trail area a 10 metre radius of the current infected location within the last 3 days when we understand that the virus may be present on objects such as paper cardboard plastic and metal. images of the alerts are below

THREE ALERT TYPES



A best case scenario example of how the COVID M-APP could help reduce infection and death if widely adopted.

Y comes home after work and receives a message from his COVID MAPP on his phone, saying that he's just been to the store and has been told to self isolate because someone at work (he doesn't know) who has had covid 19.) It's his boss but he's shy and doesn't want to tell the entire workforce who will then make his business collapse., The app tells him this, he develops mild symptoms only. but he self isolates early and doesn't go back to work to infect more people, or infect his wife and children who come back later that day. who don't infect people at their school and his wife who has diabetes doesn't go on to develop more significant symptoms

X thinks they are safe from COVID 19, and is on the way to the old peoples home where her mum lives and where someone recently has it,. They trigger anonymous alert and X doesn't go to the old peoples home, and X therefore does not die from COVID 19

Z is a young super fit gym guy who's gone to meet his friends at a bar. They all think COVID is for old people. Someone at the bar then triggers the direct alert and Z still doesn't believe he should self isolate but the safe friends trigger tells his family and friends he needs to and therefore he does self isolate from peer pressure, and a super spreader event in a nightclub is prevented that evening

B is a 50 years old with pre existing health conditions, ashtma and is recovering from cancer. They report early symptoms from the APP and their risk conditions and are given by the hospital the limited supply of chlorophene and other antivirals and they skirt the serious implications of the disease because of early identification.

C Self Isolates and requests a Test from the App. A volunteer delivers the test, C does not infect a taxi driver or anyone else a at work and tests positive and recovers

D self isolates and requests a test from the App It's negative and they can return to work faster and not travel to hospital where they could have contracted COVID 19 anyway. from a patient who coughs on them in the corridor

FOR REFERENCE FROM WHO

Clinical Picture of COVID-19 Patients:

Major Symptoms:

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- Fever
- Tiredness
- Dry Cough
- Muscle Fatigue
- Nasal congestion
- Runny nose
- Sore throat
- Diarrhea.

These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

CONSIDERED REFERENCE IN APP- ALL THE FIELDS USED IN THE SYMPTOM CHECKER AND YOUR HEALTH

Via <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses#:~:text=symptoms>

Research:

The study population included 138 hospitalized patients with confirmed NCIP. The median age was 56 years (IQR, 42-68; range, 22-92 years), and 75 (54.3%) were men. Of these patients, 102 (73.9%) were admitted to isolation wards, and 36 (26.1%) were admitted and transferred to the ICU because of the development of organ dysfunction. The median durations from first symptoms to dyspnea, hospital admission, and ARDS were 5 days (IQR, 1-10), 7 days (IQR, 4-8), and 8 days (IQR, 6-12), respectively.

The most common symptoms at onset of illness were fever (136 [98.6%]), fatigue (96 [69.6%]), dry cough (82 [59.4%]), myalgia (48 [34.8%]), and dyspnea (43 [31.2%]). Less common symptoms were headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting ([Table 1](#)). A total of 14 patients (10.1%) initially presented with diarrhea and nausea 1 to 2 days prior to development of fever and dyspnea.

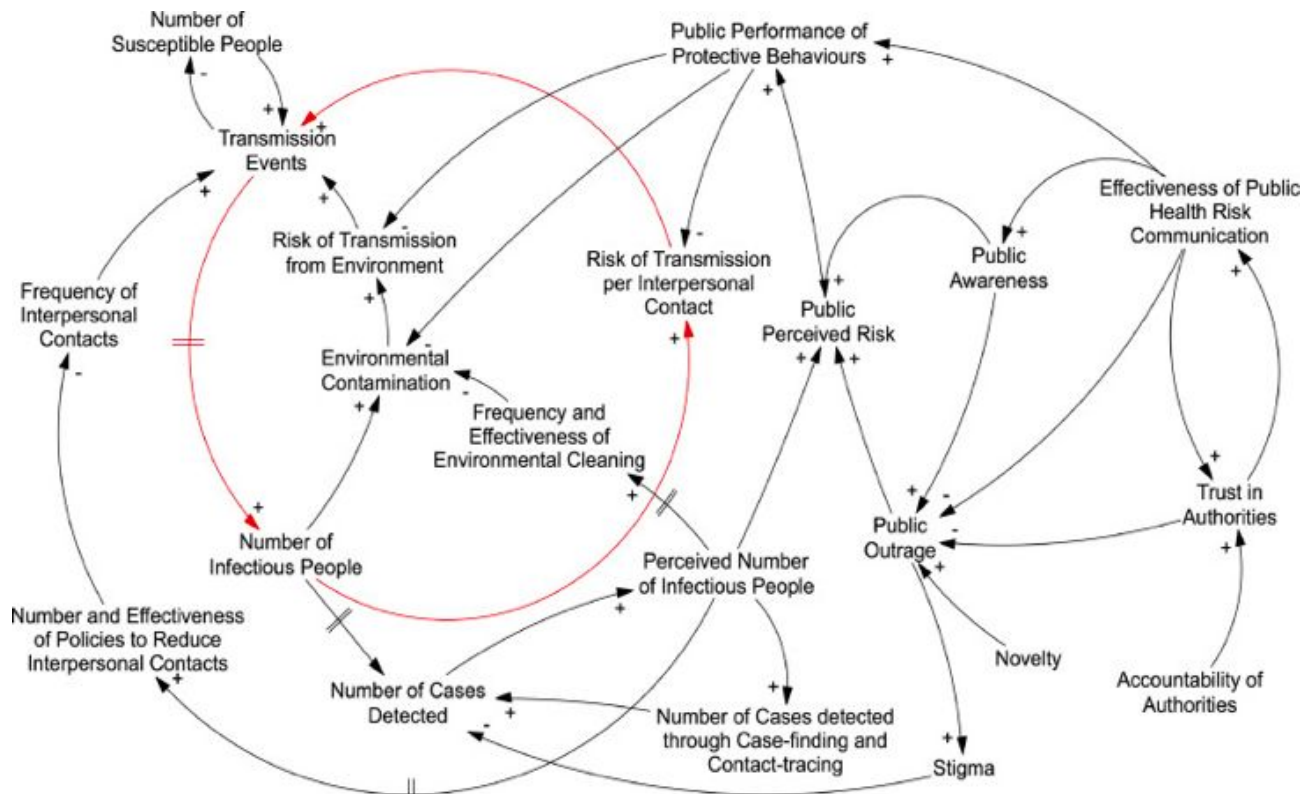
https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2761044?utm_source=facebook_twitter_linkedin&utm_medium=social_in&utm_campaign=amplification&utm_term=manual_mb

Covid-19 Transmission: WHO

Policies that reduce the number of interpersonal contacts and environmental contamination do not need to motivate people's own protective behaviours, and can therefore avoid the risk of outrage and stigma. Examples of such policies include promoting work from home, flexible or staggered working hours, increasing opportunities to prevent environmental contamination (e.g. better access to hand washing or sanitation facilities), increased cleaning of shared spaces mitigating economic pressure for people to work while infectious, natural ventilation and improving sanitation and food hygiene.

CONSIDERED USAGE IN KEEP SAFE REMINDER , REDUCTION OF STIGMA FROM ANONYMOUS REPORTING, REDUCTION OF MOVEMENT FROM EARLY SELF DIAGNOSIS AND DECLARATION IN APP

Fig. 1 An example causal loop diagram illustrating some of the interacting components in a society responding to the threat of COVID-19.



Via

lancet:

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/eclinm/article/PIIS2589-5370\(20\)30069-9/fulltext#coronavirus-linkback-header](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/eclinm/article/PIIS2589-5370(20)30069-9/fulltext#coronavirus-linkback-header)

As draconian and old-school as it may seem, quarantine remains one of the most valuable ways to control outbreaks. The World Health Organization [credits quarantines and isolation](#) for ultimately containing the SARS outbreak. And given that coronavirus, like influenza, spreads via close contact and over short distances, physical separation makes sense to some degree. ([Find out how coronavirus spreads on a plane—and the safest place to sit](#))

COVID MAPP ENVISIONS SELECTED DIGITAL QUARANTINE

Via

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2020/02/graphic-coronavirus-compares-flu-ebola-other-major-outbreaks/>

Presently COVID-19 seems to spread from person to person by the same mechanism as other common cold or influenza viruses—ie, face to face contact with a sneeze or cough, or from contact with secretions of people who are infected. The role of faecal–oral transmission is yet to be determined in COVID-19 but was found to occur during the SARS outbreak.

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)30374-3/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)30374-3/fulltext)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. People can also catch COVID-19 if they breathe in droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick. WHO is assessing ongoing research on the ways COVID-19 is spread and will continue to share updated findings. Studies to date suggest that the virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through contact with respiratory droplets rather than through the air.

Protection measures for everyone:

Stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 outbreak, available on the WHO website and through your national and local public health authority. Many countries around the world have seen cases of COVID-19 and several have seen outbreaks. Authorities in China and some other countries have succeeded in slowing or stopping their outbreaks. However, the situation is unpredictable so check regularly for the latest news.

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

CONSIDERED USAGE IN KEEP SAFE REMINDER

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands. (IN KEEP SAFE REMINDER)
- Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing. Why? When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease. ((IN KEEP SAFE REMINDER)
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth (IN KEEP SAFE REMINDER). Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately.
- (IN KEEP SAFE REMINDER) Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority. (DIGITAL SELF REPORTING OF HOME STATUS) Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.\

- Keep up to date on the latest COVID-19 hotspots (cities or local areas where COVID-19 is spreading widely). If possible, avoid traveling to places – especially if you are an older person or have diabetes, heart or lung disease.
- DIGITAL NOTIFICATION OF GLOBAL, LOCAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONS>

Source: [World Health Organization](#)

Why Global Creative Networks.?

We are a small company who has built successful music and entertainment software who's capable of bringing ideas fast from concept to testing. **(as you can see)** Internationally based, we can work 24 hours around the clock to get the APP developed, tested and popularized. with the vision to transition into a not for profit as soon as possible. There are many companies who can help us build this, or even build it, but conceptually we are already doing so and hope you will support us in our vision to develop, internationalise and create a free service to save lives for the planet. There is no intention to profit from the APP and ideally building a wide network of contributors, both in time, finance and broad testing and marketing is the fastest way to get such a critically important (at the time of writing) APP into the market.

Known Issues

App stores do not currently permit COVID related APPs., but we believe these issues can be overcome with government support. as some limited APPs with public health support have already done so.