

Northwestern University
Coronavirus Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
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CHANGED TRACKED FOR TRANSLATION
西北大学有关冠状病毒的常见问题
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1. What is the coronavirus? 什么是冠状病毒？

The 2019 novel coronavirus, also known as 2019-nCoV, is a member of a large family of viruses, which can cause a variety of illnesses in animals and humans. One type of coronavirus causes about 20% of common colds in humans. Other types of coronavirus have caused more serious illnesses in the past, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS).

新型冠状病毒，也称 2019-nCoV。冠状病毒是一个大型病毒家族。此家族中的一种冠状病毒是引起 20%感冒的罪魁祸首。其他类别的冠状病毒曾经引起过更严重的症状，比如非典病毒（SARS）和中东呼吸综合冠状病毒（MERS）。

After apparently originating in the Wuhan province of China, the 2019 coronavirus spread outward to several other areas, including North America. Like all members of the coronavirus family, it has a single strand of RNA to carry its genetic code. So far, it has caused illness in hundreds of people. Among those with the illness, the severity has varied from simple “cold symptoms” all the way up to death. The fraction of those with a severe infection is a small portion of the total number infected with coronavirus, based on initial data.

此病毒源于中国湖北武汉市，并已经向外传播到其他几个地区，包括北美洲。像冠状病毒家族的所有成员一样，它内部的单链 RNA 携带病毒基因锁码。迄今为止，它已经导致数百人患病。此病毒患者带有重感冒症状，有一部分患者已经死亡。根据初始数据，重度感染者仅占患者总数的一小部分

The Centers for Disease Control and Preventions (CDC)' s [Novel Coronavirus in China](#) alert and the routinely updated [situation summary](#) are the best sources for up-to-date information. The Chicago Public Health Department has also posted a [coronavirus information page](#).

美国疾病预防控制中心对[中国新型冠状病毒](#)做出了实时警告，并且将定时发布[形势总结](#)。这些是了解病毒传播最新信息的最佳渠道。芝加哥卫生局网站上也发布了[新型冠状病毒信息页](#)。

2. How can a person protect themselves from the 2019 novel coronavirus? 我们能如何保护自己避免遭受 2019 新型冠状病毒的感染？

There are several measures which reduce the likelihood of getting or spreading the virus:

- Regularly wash your hands and use alcohol-based hand sanitizers
- Cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze
- Do not share food or drinks
- Avoid close contact with people who have fever, coughing, sneezing or difficulty breathing
- Keep yourself away from others if you have fever, coughing, sneezing or difficulty breathing

以下几种方式能够降低受到新型冠状病毒的感染的几率：

- 经常洗手并且使用带有酒精成分的洗手液
- 打喷嚏时捂住口鼻
- 不要与他人分享食物或者饮品
- 避免与有发热，咳嗽，打喷嚏或者呼吸困难等症状的人群近距离接触
- 如果自己有发热，咳嗽，打喷嚏或者呼吸困难等症状，避免与他人接触

3. What are the symptoms of the 2019 coronavirus? 新型冠状病毒有哪些常见症状？

When a person has the virus, they may have a fever (above 100.4° F or 38° C), cough and difficulty breathing. These symptoms overlap with several other common illnesses, including influenza.

If you are experiencing these symptoms, your health care provider will ask about recent travel or possible exposure to other people who are known to have the 2019 coronavirus. At-risk individuals may undergo a physical examination, lab testing or additional consultation with experts, if needed.

受到病毒感染以后，患者可能会发烧（华氏 100.4 度或者摄氏 38 度以上），咳嗽，以及呼吸困难。这些症状与其他类型的普通流感症状相似，包括流行性感冒。

如果你有以上这些症状，你的医生将会询问你最近的出行经历，或者询问你是否曾经与带有新型冠状病毒的人群接触过。如有**必要**，有感染新型冠状病毒的潜在可能性的人群将需要体检，化验室检查，以及专家咨询。

4. How is the 2019 coronavirus spread? 新型冠状病毒是如何传播的？

The virus originated in an animal species, although at this time, it is unclear which animals may have been the original source. The outbreak may have begun when a human made contact with an animal infected by the virus. From there, the virus began spreading among humans, mainly by exposure to coughing, sneezing or close physical contact. World travel has amplified the spread from the original area.

2019 年的新型冠状病毒起源于动物，虽然目前人类还不确定哪些动物是新型冠状病毒的传染源。病毒爆发的原因是有人与被新型冠状病毒所感染的动物有过接触。由此，新型冠状病毒通过咳嗽，打喷嚏，和近距离肢体接触的渠道从人群中开始散播。带病毒的人群在不知情的情况下前往世界各地出行，从而使得更多地区的人群被感染。

5. How is the 2019 coronavirus treated? 如何治疗新型冠状病毒？

There is no specific remedy or cure for this infection. People with the infection are treated with commonly available medications. The most seriously ill people require treatment at a hospital.

新型冠状病毒没有特定的治疗方案或者解药。被传染的人群目前只能使用现有的普通药物。病情严重者需要去医院治疗。

6. Is there a vaccine for the 2019 coronavirus? 新型冠状病毒有疫苗吗？

Not yet, but one may become available over the next few months.

目前没有，但是医学专家可能在未来几个月内研制出疫苗。

7. How widespread is the 2019 coronavirus? 新型冠状病毒的传播有多么广泛？

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are tracking the spread of the disease. You can read more about on this [Coronavirus Situation Summary](#), which includes a map.

美国疾病控制和预防中心正在追踪新型冠状病毒的传播情况。详细内容请见疾病控制和预防中心发布的[冠状病毒情况报告](#)，该文包含了全美受影响区域地图。

8. Are there safety concerns for Northwestern University? 目前西北大学是否存在病毒传播的危险？

Currently, there is no unique risk identified for the Northwestern community.

Campus partners, including Northwestern University Health Service (NUHS), Counseling and Psychological Services, the Office of the Provost, human resources, and local and state public health entities are working together within the CDC framework to monitor and adjust to the evolving outbreak.

西北大学的社区内目前没有发现病毒的风险。

学校团队，包括西北大学医务中心，心理健康咨询中心，教务处，人力资源管理部，本地和伊利诺伊州公共卫生机构，都在与美国疾病控制和预防中心一起密切关注疫情的发展，并随时准备调整抗疫策略。

9. How is Northwestern protecting the NU community? 西北大学在采取什么措施保护校园内的群体？

NUHS and several other campus partners are following the CDC guidelines on screening and response protocols. Targeted outreach is already underway, and ongoing informational measures will be issued as the outbreak unfolds. The University also has increased the cleaning of high-traffic areas around campus (dining facilities, the Norris University Center, etc.)

遵循 CDC 的筛查和反应方案，NUHS 和其他校内的有关单位已开始有针对性地采取相应措施。随着疫情的发展，学校网站也将持续更新相关信息。另外，校园及周围人群密集的区域（食堂，诺里斯学生中心等）都会加大清洁力度。

10. My unit or department is hosting visitors from Asia, including China, in the next few weeks. How do I make them feel welcome, but also acknowledge health concerns from community members who will interact with our guests?

我们部门将在近几周内接待包括来自中国的亚洲访客。我如何让他们感到宾至如归，但在此同时对将与客人接触的群体给予健康提醒？

It's important that our visitors do not feel stigmatized by this issue. It is likely our guests are already taking precautions such as wearing a face mask, something very common in Asia, but that can cause alarm to some in the U.S. If you have an on-going relationship with individuals visiting and feel comfortable expressing concern or compassion regarding events in their home country, you should feel free to do so.

我们需要确保到访的客人不会因为疫情而受到歧视。来访的客人很可能已经采取了预防措施，例如戴上口罩。这在亚洲很常见，但是这可能会在校园内引起恐慌。在与访客的接触过程中，您可以向他们表示对事态的关切，并关系他们在国内的家人。

The University is not screening campus visitors, but you can help inform members of our community about the possibility of these types of culturally distinct precautions. Encourage all involved, both hosts and guests, to visit the CDC website about [2019 coronavirus](#) for the latest and most reliable information available. 西北大学不会检测任何来校园参观访问的客人，但是您可以向您所在的院系解释为什么来访客人采取了佩戴口罩的谨慎行为。请鼓励所有有关人士（包括主人和客人）查看 CDC 网站，了解有关 [2019 年冠状病毒](#) 的最新信息和最可靠信息。

Individuals who have been in an area where the 2019 coronavirus has been a public health challenge within the past two weeks, or who came into close contact with a person being tested for the 2019 coronavirus within the last two weeks, can assess themselves by doing the following:

在过去两周内曾到过冠状病毒高发地区的，或者在过去两周内有与正在接受冠状病毒测试的人密切接触的个人，请立即采取以下步骤来检测自己：

- Check for any symptoms of infection, such as fever, cough or difficulty breathing
- Measure body temperature twice daily for the two-week period following your travel to watch for a temperature over 100.4° F or 38° C.
- 检查是否有任何感染症状，例如发烧，咳嗽或呼吸困难
- 旅行后两周内每天测量两次体温，以观察体温是否超过华氏 100 度或者摄氏 37.7 度

Individuals who have symptoms or a temperature over 100.4° F or 38° C should see a medical professional before traveling or visiting.

出现症状或体温超过华氏 100 度或者摄氏 38 度的客人在旅行或探访之前应咨询医疗专业人员。

Campus partners, including the Office of the Provost, the Office of Human Resources, and local and state public health entities are working together within the CDC framework to monitor and adjust to the evolving outbreak. The CDC is closely monitoring the situation in the United States, conducting enhanced entry screening at the airports where travelers from affected areas arrive, and enhancing illness response capacity at several ports of entry where CDC medical screening stations are located.

学校的相关部门，包括教务长办公室、人力资源部以及州、市公共健康部门正在通力合作，在疾控中心的框架下密切关注疫情的发展。疾控中心在密切监视美国疫情的发展，在有关机场加强对疫区来的旅客的检测工作，同时加强了相关检测站控制疫情的应对准备。

(See also “What do I do if I am concerned that someone on campus might already be affected by the virus because of recent travel to China?”

(同时请见“如果我担心校园内某人近期去了中国所有可能传染上了冠状病毒怎么办？”)

11. What should I do if I think I may have the 2019 coronavirus? 如果我认为我自己已染上新型冠状病毒，我该怎么办？

Coronavirus and flu symptoms can be similar. At this time, the 2019 coronavirus is primarily related to the outbreak in China. Even if you have traveled to this area, or have contact with someone who has, it is possible that your fever, cough or body aches might still be the flu.

冠状病毒和流感具有相似症状。冠状病毒病人主要集中在在中国。即使您去过病毒高发地区或与去过这类地区的人员有过接触，您的发烧，咳嗽或身体疼痛仍可能只是流感所致

- Students who have flu-like symptoms and are worried about coronavirus should call NUHS at 847-491-8100.
- 有流感样症状并担心冠状病毒的学生应致电学校医务中心 847-491-8100。
- Faculty, staff or other community members who have flu symptoms and are worried about coronavirus should contact their health care provider or pursue care at an urgent care center.
- 患有流感症状并担心冠状病毒的教师，职员或其他社区成员应联系自己的医生或在紧急护理中心寻求护理。

12. I am returning soon to the U.S. from traveling to China. What can I expect at the airport given recent travel restrictions? 在中国旅行之后，我最近将要返回美国。鉴于近来颁布的旅行限制，我在机场会遇到什么情况？

Starting February 2, returning travelers from China will experience rearrangement of their flights due to newly enacted enhanced screening processes. The U.S. Department of

Homeland Security is directing all flights from China and all passengers who have traveled to China within the last 14 days to be routed through one of the eleven U.S. airports, which has established enhanced screening measures and developed quarantine facilities. (See [Press Release](#).)

自 2 月 2 日起，由于升级的检测程序，从中国飞回来的飞机将需要重新安排。美国国土安全局将会指定所有从中国飞来的飞机降落在十一个机场之一。这些机场都设有升级的检测设备及隔离设施。所有在过去 14 天之内去过中国的旅客都要在指定的机场接受检测。（请见[新闻发布内容](#)。）

- Foreign nationals (other than immediate family of U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and flight crew) who have traveled in China within 14 days of their arrival, will be denied entry into the United States.
- 外国人（除了美国公民的直系亲属、永久居民及空乘人员以外）如果在过去 14 天内曾经去过中国将被拒绝入境美国。
- U.S. citizens, U.S. permanent residents, and their immediate family whose travel included Hubei province within 14 days of their return will be subject to up to 14 days of mandatory quarantine.
- 美国公民、永久居民以及他们的直系亲属如果在过去 14 天之内去过湖北，将接受 14 天的强制隔离。
- U.S. Citizens, U.S. permanent residents, and their immediate family who have traveled in other areas of China within 14 days of their return will undergo a proactive entry health screening and be asked to commit to 14 days of self-quarantine with health monitoring to ensure they have not contracted the virus and do not pose a public health risk.
- 美国公民、永久居民以及他们的直系亲属如果在过去 14 天之内去过中国其他区域，在机场将接受严格的健康检查，将进行 14 天的自我隔离，监测健康情况，他们没有染上病毒，以免给公众带来危险。

Undergraduates who have been impacted by the above restrictions should contact their academic adviser to discuss options. Graduate students should contact their faculty supervisor or department chair. Employees should contact their direct supervisor or the Office of Human Resources. Also, the [Office of International Student and Scholar Services](#) (OISS) can provide additional support to non-U.S. citizens, U.S. permanent residents and their immediate families. Refer to OISS' s [contact information](#).

受此影响的本科生需要与他们的导师联系，商谈对应的办法。研究生需要与导师或者系主任联系。教职员工需要与直接负责人或者人力资源部联系。学校[留学生办公室](#)可以给外国留学生、永久居民以及他们的直接家属提供更多的帮助。请见留学生办公室的[联系方式](#)。

13. I returned from China recently, before the new travel restrictions were implemented. What do I do? 在旅行禁令发布之前，我最近刚刚从中国回来，我需要做什么？

Regardless of your purpose for traveling in China, such as business, leisure, research, teaching, humanitarian work, etc., you should watch for any changes in your health for 14 days after leaving the country.

无论你为什么去的中国，比如说公务、休假、科研、教学，或者是人道主义工作，在离开中国的 14 天之内你需要认真观察你的身体状况。

If you get a fever or develop a cough or difficulty breathing during this 14-day period, avoid contact with others and seek medical attention:

如果在这 14 天之内你发烧或者咳嗽或者呼吸困难，避免与他人接触并且去看医生。

- Northwestern students can contact the NUHS at 847-491-8100
- 西北大学学生联系校医院并致电 847-491-8100
- Non-students/Employees should contact their primary care physician (or a local urgent care center) for advice
- 教职员工需要联系自己的医生或者附近的急救中心

Given that it' s already cold and flu season in the U.S., it' s also important in general to practice good hygiene:

天气寒冷，恰逢流感时期，大家都要注意卫生：

- Wash your hands frequently or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer;
- Cover any cough or sneeze;
- Do not share food or drink;
- Stay home and rest if you feel ill; and
- Wear a face mask, if available, when people are nearby, *and you have symptoms such as a cough or sneezing.*
- 勤洗手或者使用酒精类洗手液
- 咳嗽或打喷嚏的时候用手或者袖子遮掩
- 切勿分享食物或饮料
- 如果感到不适，请待在家里休息
- 如果咳嗽或者打喷嚏，如果有的话在人面前要佩戴口罩

The most important thing is not to panic, but rather to be aware of any symptoms that should prompt you to seek medical care.

最重要的是不要惊慌，而是要仔细观察症状，及时就医。

14. I was planning travel to China in the next few weeks, what do you advise? 我计划在最近几周之内去中国，你有什么建议》

On Jan. 30, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the coronavirus outbreak a [Public Health Emergency of International Concern](#) (PHEIC). This decision promotes further cooperation among foreign governments to prevent the wider spread of the disease and to encourage scaling up resources in locations where confirmed cases have occurred. Also on Jan. 30, the U.S. Department of State (DOS) raised the [Travel Advisory for China](#) to a Level 4: Do Not Travel. *As a result, all university-sponsored student travel to China, graduate and undergraduate, is prohibited until further notice.*

世界卫生组织于1月30日宣布冠状病毒的疫情发展使全球进入[公共卫生紧急状态](#)。这一决定要求相关各国加强国际合作，防止疫情的蔓延，在疫区动员更多的资源控制疫情的发展。国务院于1月30日将去中国的提醒[提高到第四等级：禁止去中国](#)。因此，所有学校组织的去中国的活动，无论是本科生还是研究生，将全部取消。解禁需要等待新的通知。

These types of warnings are rare and should be taken seriously. Travel to China should occur only if essential, given the uncertainty about how rapidly the virus is spreading, as well as the possibility of travel disruptions due to new areas in China that are under quarantine. Keep in mind that Lunar New Year holidays, which recently concluded, are a busy travel period during which the virus could spread further throughout China and other countries in the area. Note that the University's capacity to assist travelers impacted by delays or quarantine abroad is limited.

这个级别的警告并不常见，所以大家应该认真对待。考虑到病毒传播速度的不确定性，以及由于中国新的检疫地区封闭的可能性，请避免所有不必要的出行。请记住，刚刚过去的春节是人员流动的高峰期。在此期间，该病毒可能会在中国和其他国家进一步传播。请注意，西北大学能为受国外飞机延误或受检疫影响的师生提供帮助的能力将非常有限。

15. I really need to go to China soon, what do you advise? 我近期必须去中国，学校对此有何建议？

Northwestern does not recommend travel to China at this time.

西北大学不建议任何人此时去中国。

If travel to China is **essential**, review [Novel Coronavirus in China](#) alert and the routinely updated [situation summary](#) to double-check that your destination isn't under quarantine. You may find it difficult, or near impossible to fly to your desired destination. You may also face the possibility of travel disruptions, quarantine or refused re-entry to the U.S. based on citizenship status.

如果你必须去中国，请查看随时更新的冠状病毒在[中国的情形总结](#)，以确保你在中国的目的地不在[隔离区之内](#)。你也会发现几乎没有飞机去你要去的地方。你也会遇到行程受阻、瘟疫隔离、外国人不得进入等一系列的问题。

If you are traveling for personal reasons, follow the CDC's travel advice for China: 如果是因为个人原因需要去中国，你应该遵循疾控中心的如下建议：

- Consult with a doctor prior to travel if you have any health-related concerns
- Avoid traveling while sick (traveling with a fever from an unrelated condition could result in increased screenings and other travel issues)
- Expect additional screenings at airports and transit hubs – allow for extra travel time
- Avoid close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections
- Practice good hygiene through frequent handwashing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environments
- Prevent close contact with live or dead farm or wild animals
- Enroll for [international travel medical insurance](#) with GeoBlue (available only for University-sponsored travel; personal travel is not eligible under the Northwestern plan)
- 如果您有任何与健康相关的问题，请在旅行前咨询医生
- 避免在生病时出行（您可能在过境或其他地方面对严格的隔离措施）
- 做好在机场和交通枢纽接受严格检查的思想准备。留出充足的旅行时间
- 避免与患有急性呼吸道感染的人密切接触
- 经常洗手，以保持良好的卫生习惯，尤其是在与病人或其环境直接接触后
- 避免去动物市场
- 使用 [GeoBlue 注册国际旅行医疗保险](#)（此保险仅仅限于西北大学组织的活动，私人旅行不可以注册）

Faculty or staff traveling to China for essential, University-related purposes should notify the [Office of Global Safety and Security](#) (OGSS) of their travel plans well in advance of departure, and should first secure approval from their Dean or Vice President.

任何由于紧急公务需要前往中国的教职员工，都应在出发前将其旅行计划通知[全球安全与安保办公室 \(OGSS\)](#)，并且事先得到相关院长或者副校长的批准。

Regardless of destination, Northwestern policy requires all undergraduate and graduate student travelers to register their travel with OGSS and to obtain international health insurance from [GeoBlue](#). For more information on travel registration, refer to the [Undergraduate Student Travel Policies](#) or the [Graduate Student Travel Policies](#).

不论目的地是哪里，西北大学都要求所有大学生和研究生向 OGSS 进行旅行登记并从 [GeoBlue](#) 获得国际健康保险。有关旅行登记的更多信息，请参阅《[本科生旅行政策](#)》或《[研究生旅行政策](#)》。

While OGSS does not regulate the travel of faculty or staff, [employees](#) accompanying student groups abroad are required to participate in Trip Leader Training. Faculty and staff also are strongly encouraged to disclose their travel to [OGSS](#) and to register for [GeoBlue for Employees](#).

尽管 OGSS 并不限制教职员工的出差，但[陪同海外学生团体的员工](#)必须参加旅行领导培训。大学强烈建议教职员工无论目的地是哪里，都要向 [OGSS](#) 披露其旅行信息，并在[员工 GeoBlue 注册](#)。

16. I was planning travel to China during spring break or summer, what do you advise? ? 我计划在春假或暑假去中国旅行，您有何建议？

Due to the elevation of the [Travel Advisory for China](#) to a Level 4: Do Not Travel and the corresponding CDC [Warning Level 3: Avoid Non-essential Travel](#) (also for all of China), *all University-sponsored student travel to China, graduate and undergraduate, is prohibited until further notice*. University-sponsored spring break travel to China will be re-directed to other destinations. University-sponsored summer travel to China, including undergraduate study abroad programs, remains on schedule.

由于国务院已经将去[中国的旅行建议提高到第四等级](#)：禁止去中国，另外疾控中心也将会提醒提高到[第三等级](#)：避免不必要的行程（整个中国），学校组织的到中国去的访学，本科生或者研究生，全部暂停。西北大学组织的春假到中国去的访学活动将改换地点。学校组织的夏天的到中国去的访学活动，本科生或者研究生，按计划进行。

While Northwestern does not have authority over the personal and leisure travel of students, faculty or staff, it is strongly recommended that the community consider the implications of travel to China at this time, regardless of purpose.

虽然西北大学没有权力决定师生员工因私人目的能否去中国，但是校方强烈建议所有人要慎重考虑此时去中国的必要性，无论去中国的目的是什么。

17. What should I do if I am concerned that someone on campus might already be affected by the virus because of recent travel to China? 如果我担心校园里有人因为最近去过中国可能已经受到该病毒的感染，我该怎么办？

Please be aware that international travel alone does not necessarily increase a person's risk for contracting the virus. It is important to stay calm and remember that it is normal for people to cough or be sick, especially at this time of the year. As noted above, the primary concerns are related to individuals who have recently traveled to the impacted areas of China, or who have been in direct contact with those currently under evaluation for the virus, and who are showing symptoms. Individuals who have recently traveled to the region, but show no symptoms, do not pose risk to other members of the community and should not be presumed to be sick.

请记住，去国外旅行并不会提高人们感染冠状病毒的可能性。首先，请保持冷静。每年这个时期很多人咳嗽或者生病是很正常的现象。如上所述，我们主要关注的对象是最近去过中国病毒高发地区或与正在接受病毒评估的人有直接接触并出现症状的个人。最近去过疫区的人如果没有任何症状不会给社区带来任何危险，所有不能认为这个人就是病毒携带者。

Northwestern is relying on –and has confidence in– public health officials at airports and other ports of entry who screen travelers arriving from at-risk areas. Students, faculty or staff who clear that process are expected to return to campus as scheduled. Absent a compelling reason to believe that a member of the Northwestern community has been exposed to the virus, there should be no cause for elevated concern, nor any reasons to take additional protective measures beyond those recommended by the CDC and public health officials.

西北大学相信并且依靠机场及口岸的公共卫生官员认真检测所有从疫区来的旅客。凡是在机场通过健康检测的师生员工都应该按时回到校园。如果没有确凿的证据该人接触到了冠状病毒，没有必要大惊小怪，也没有必要采取额外的防护措施。当然疾控中心及卫生官员建议的措施除外。

Individuals advised to self-quarantine by a public health official following a re-entry screening, should notify the appropriate university officials. Undergraduates should contact their academic adviser to discuss options. Graduate students should contact their faculty supervisor or department chair.

通过了入关健康检查，而且公共卫生官员要求你自行隔离的人员需要通知学校有关部门。本科生需要向学业导师汇报并且制定出解决办法。研究生需要联系导师或者系主任。

Employees further concerns about a symptomatic colleague or have additional questions should contact their direct supervisor or the Office of Human Resources at staffhandbook@northwestern.edu.

教职员工如果对一个同事的症状有疑虑或者还有其他疑问，请与自己的直接负责人联系，或者联系人力资源办公室的如下网站 staffhandbook@northwestern.edu。

The Northwestern community includes many members from China or who have family in China. It's a very concerning time for anyone with loved ones there or connections to the country. We strongly urge you to act with compassion towards our Chinese students, faculty, staff, and visitors, and to encourage others to do the same. Northwestern prohibits discrimination on the basis of national origin, race and citizenship status as described in our [Policy on Discrimination and Harassment](#). Any member of the Northwestern community who experiences discrimination or harassment is strongly encouraged to contact the Office of Equity at 847-491-6697 or at equity@northwestern.edu.

西北大学拥有很多成员来自于中国。他们还有家人留在中国。此时此刻他们在为留在中国的家人及朋友担心着急。校方强烈要求大家对我们的中国学生、教职员工以及访问学者表示关切，并且鼓励你身边的其他人这样做。学校的有关杜绝歧视及骚扰的[政策早已明文规定](#)，西北大学禁止任何人因为出生地、种族、国籍等任何原因歧视或者骚扰任何他人。任何人如果受到了歧视或者骚扰请立即联系学校平等办公室。电话：847-491-6697。邮箱：equity@northwestern.edu。