

SECTION: INFECTION PREVENTION SUBJECT: Novel Coronavirus – COVID-19 Procedures	
Original Date: 3/2020 Review Date:	Revision Date:

PURPOSE: To provide guidance on infection control and isolation precautions for patients suspected of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). **policy subject to current CDC guidelines and updates*

SCOPE: Location-wide

I. **GUIDELINES FOR TRIAGE AND INITIAL MANAGEMENT**

The rapid recognition, isolation and appropriate management of a patient suspected of being infected with is key to minimizing transmission.

- A. Ensure a protocol is in place to rapidly identify a potential COVID-19 patient by screening all patients for travel history, exposure and symptoms at reception and or triage. Methods to rapidly identify COVID-19 patients include:
 - Placing posters in the waiting and triage areas **(FORM ON PAGE 6)**
 - Instructing patients with a fever and/or respiratory symptoms after travel to endemic areas or exposure to identify themselves promptly.
- B. Criteria To Guide Evaluation Of Patients Under Investigation (PUI) For COVID-19:
 - Fever **or** signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g. cough or shortness of breath)
AND
 Close contact with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 illness within 14 days of symptom onset

* Close contact is defined as

- a) being within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment or PPE (e.g., gowns, gloves, NIOSH-certified disposable N95 respirator, eye protection); close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a health care waiting area or room with a COVID-19 case
OR
- b) having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case (e.g., being coughed on) while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment.

(SAMPLE SCREENING FORM LOCATED ON PAGE 7)

HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY INFECTION PREVENTION PERSONNEL AND LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT OR ADHS IN THE EVENT OF ANY SUSPECTED OR PROBABLE CASE.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTACT INFORMATION

County	Phone Number	Address	Email	Website
Apache	(928) 337-7607	P.O. Box 697 St. Johns, AZ 85936	praban@co.apache.az.us	https://www.co.apache.az.us/health/
Cochise	(520) 432-9400	1415 Melody Lane, Building A Bisbee, AZ 85603	Not listed	https://www.cochise.az.gov/health-and-social-services/home
Coconino	(928) 679-7272 or 1-877-679-7272	2625 King St, Flagstaff, AZ 86004	Online form available at https://www.coconino.az.gov/FormCenter/Contact-Us-Form-2/Public-Health-District-Contact-Us-66	https://www.coconino.az.gov/221/Health
Gila	(928) 402-8813	5515 South Apache Ave. Suite 100 Globe, AZ 85501	healthservices@gilacountyaz.gov	https://www.gilacountyaz.gov/government/health_and_emergency_services/health_services/index.php
Graham	(928) 428-1962	826 W Main Street Safford, AZ 85546	bdouglas@graham.az.gov	https://www.graham.az.gov/254/Health
Greenlee	(928) 865-2601	253 Fifth St P.O. Box 936 Clifton, AZ 85533	srutherford@co.greenlee.az.us	https://www.co.greenlee.az.us/departments/health-county-services/
La Paz	(928) 669-1100	1112 Joshua Ave Suite 206 Parker, Arizona 85344	Not listed	https://www.lpchd.com
Maricopa	602-506-6900 General Number 602-506-6767 Disease Reporting	Public Health Administration 4041 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85012	Online form available at https://www.maricopa.gov/FormCenter/Public-Health-12/Public-Health-Contact-Us-Form-74	https://www.maricopa.gov/5302/Public-Health
Mohave	928-753-0748 General Number (928) 753-8665 COVID-19 Hotline	700 W Beale Street Kingman, AZ 86401	Not listed	https://www.mohavecounty.us/ContentPage.aspx?id=127
Navajo	(928) 524-4750 General Number (928) 241-0593 Disease Reporting	117 E. Buffalo St. Holbrook, AZ 86025	Not listed	https://www.navajocountyaz.gov/Departments/Public-Health-Services
Pima	(520) 724-7770	3950 S. Country Club Road, Ste. 100 Tucson, AZ 85714	Not listed	https://webcms.pima.gov/government/health_department/
Pinal	(866) 960-0633	PO BOX 2945 Florence, AZ 85132	Shauna.McIsaac@pinalcountyaz.gov	https://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/publichealth/Pages/home.aspx
Santa Cruz	520-375-7900	2150 N. Congress Drive Nogales, AZ 85621	Not listed	https://www.santacruzcountyaz.gov/148/Health-Services
Yavapai	(928) 771-3122	1090 Commerce Drive Prescott, AZ 86305	Not listed	http://www.yavapai.us/chs
Yuma	(928) 317-4550 (1729)	2200 W 28th ST Yuma, AZ 85364-6935	diana.gomez@yumacountyaz.gov	https://www.yumacountyaz.gov/government/health-district

The Arizona Poison Control System is available to answer questions about COVID-19 from Arizona providers (for testing and patient guidance) and the general public (for testing, isolation, and quarantine guidance) at 1-844-542-8201

II. INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS FOR PROBABLE AND SUSPECT (PUI) CASES OF COVID-19.

- A. Place a surgical mask on the patient in Triage if not already accomplished.
- B. A negative pressure room is NOT available. The PUI will be placed in a private room with the door closed, to await transfer. (In order to prevent transmission, the patient will wear a mask.)
 - 1. If patient is being seen for mental health, determine if patient needs a sitter or 1:1 while waiting for transfer.
- C. The Patient will be placed on Droplet and Contact Precautions with eye protection and signs will be placed outside of the patient's room.
- D. Only essential personnel should enter the patient's room. Health Care Workers entering the room should don (put on) the following personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to entering the room:
 - 1. Gown
 - 2. Mask
 - 3. Eye protection – goggles or full-face shield
 - 4. Gloves
- E. Follow the proper procedure when removing personal protective equipment:
 - 1. Remove gloves, face shield / goggles, and gown, prior to leaving the patients room taking care not to touch any part of equipment that may have been contaminated.
 - 2. After leaving the room, and closing the door, remove the mask carefully by using the straps and avoid touching the outside of the respirator mask.
 - 3. Wash hands with soap and water after removing personal protective equipment; if hands are not visibly soiled an alcohol based hand sanitizer may be used.
- F. Maintain log and record the names of all individuals (staff and visitors) who have entered the room of patient.
- G. Provide **a Coronavirus 2020 fact sheet (Refer to page 9)**
- H. No changes regarding environmental cleaning. Continue to follow current procedures for cleaning, disinfection, linen and waste removal.
 - a. Based on what is currently known about the virus, and about similar coronaviruses that cause SARS and MERS, spread from person-to-person happens most frequently among close contacts (within about 6 feet). This type of transmission occurs via respiratory droplets, but disease transmission via infectious aerosols is currently uncertain. Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 to persons from surfaces contaminated with the virus has not been documented. Transmission of coronavirus occurs much more commonly through respiratory droplets than through fomites. Current evidence suggests that SARS-CoV-2 may remain viable for hours to days on surfaces made from a variety of materials. Cleaning of visibly dirty surfaces followed

by disinfection is a best practice measure for prevention of COVID-19 and other viral respiratory illnesses in households and community settings.

- b. It is unknown how long the air inside a room occupied by someone with confirmed COVID-19 remains potentially infectious. Facilities will need to consider factors such as the size of the room and the ventilation system design (including flowrate [air changes per hour] and location of supply and exhaust vents) when deciding how long to close off rooms or areas used by ill persons before beginning disinfection. Taking measures to improve ventilation in an area or room where someone was ill or suspected to be ill with COVID-19 will help shorten the time it takes respiratory droplets to be removed from the air.

REFERENCE:

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus

CDC/2019 Novel Coronavirus Home/Healthcare Professionals/Implementing Home Care

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), Division of Viral Disease

Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings (2007), www.cdc.gov

Resources and Hand Outs are included on pages 6-13

INFECTION PREVENTION PROCEDURES FOR CORONAVIRUS 19

Approved by:

Chief Quality Officer

Patient Care Services/CNO

Infection Prevention Committee, Chairperson

SYMPTOMS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019

Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness.

Symptoms* can include

FEVER



COUGH



***Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.**

SHORTNESS OF BREATH



Seek medical advice if you develop symptoms, and have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19 or if you live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.



cdc.gov/COVID19-symptoms



Health and Travel Screen

- ☐ Visitor
☐ Outpatient
☐ Staff Member

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Do you currently have any of the following symptoms (*mark all that apply*):

- ☐ Cough
☐ Difficulty Breathing/Shortness of breath
☐ Fever
☐ Sore throat

Current Temperature: _____

2. Have you traveled outside of the country in the past 14 days?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, where did you travel to?

3. Has anyone you have been in close contact with traveled out of the country recently?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, where did they travel to?

4. Have you been in contact with anyone who has been diagnosed with or suspected to have COVID-19 in the past 14 days, or are you residing in a community where community-based spreading of coronavirus is occurring?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FOR STAFF USE ONLY:

This screening has been reviewed in its entirety. If any symptoms are marked in Question 1 *AND* any "yes" answers are provided on questions 2-4, the nursing supervisor has been notified.

Employee Name: _____ Signature: _____

Guidance On Screening Of Visitors for COVID-19

Who To Screen?

Anyone who is coming into the facility including:

- Staff
- Essential outside contractors
- Visitors (restricted to compassionate care only)

What To Do?

Post signage that everyone entering the building is to be screened. Limit movement in the facility to those areas that are necessary for the purpose of the visit. Log all visitors. Designate a staff member who will screen for:

- Symptoms consistent with COVID-19, including:
 - Fever (≥ 100.4 F)
 - Cough (*note: a cough is defined as new onset of cough within the previous 14 days*)
 - Shortness of Breath
- Contact with a COVID-19 patient within the previous 14 days

Anyone who has symptoms consistent with COVID-19 or contact with a known COVID-19 patient in the previous 14 days should not be permitted into the facility.

All Visitors Should Be Educated On:

- Hand hygiene (have visitors demonstrate hand hygiene entry);
- Limit touching of surfaces;
- Limiting movement to area of business only;
- Limit physical contact, and clean hands before/after (hand sanitizer or washing hands);
- Contact the facility if they become ill with COVID within 14 days after visit.

What Facilities Can Do To Help?

While physical distancing is encouraged, social interactions are still encouraged, including virtual interactions.

Think about designating a room close to the entrance for essential visits. This room would be disinfected after each meeting.

What Can Families And Loved Ones Do?

While physical distancing is promoted, phone calls and electronic visits are encouraged. Think about if your loved one may be able to stay with family during this time period.

What you need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

Can people in the U.S. get COVID-19?

Yes. COVID-19 is spreading from person to person in parts of the United States. Risk of infection with COVID-19 is higher for people who are close contacts of someone known to have COVID-19, for example healthcare workers, or household members. Other people at higher risk for infection are those who live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19. Learn more about places with ongoing spread at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html#geographic>.

Have there been cases of COVID-19 in the U.S.?

Yes. The first case of COVID-19 in the United States was reported on January 21, 2020. The current count of cases of COVID-19 in the United States is available on CDC's webpage at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

How does COVID-19 spread?

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads. Learn what is known about the spread of newly emerged coronaviruses at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of

- fever
- cough
- shortness of breath

What are severe complications from this virus?

Some patients have pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death.

How can I help protect myself?

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

If you are sick, to keep from spreading respiratory illness to others, you should

- 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.

What should I do if I recently traveled from an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19?

If you have traveled from an affected area, there may be restrictions on your movements for up to 2 weeks. If you develop symptoms during that period (fever, cough, trouble breathing), seek medical advice. Call the office of your health care provider before you go, and tell them about your travel and your symptoms. They will give you instructions on how to get care without exposing other people to your illness. While sick, avoid contact with people, don't go out and delay any travel to reduce the possibility of spreading illness to others.

Is there a vaccine?

There is currently no vaccine to protect against COVID-19. The best way to prevent infection is to take everyday preventive actions, like avoiding close contact with people who are sick and washing your hands often.

Is there a treatment?

There is no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. People with COVID-19 can seek medical care to help relieve symptoms.

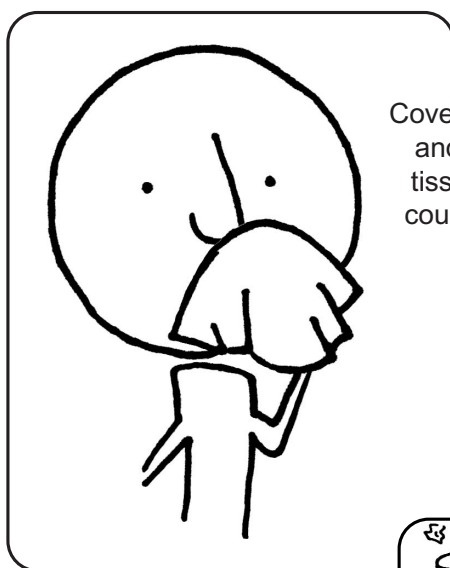


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cdc.gov/COVID19

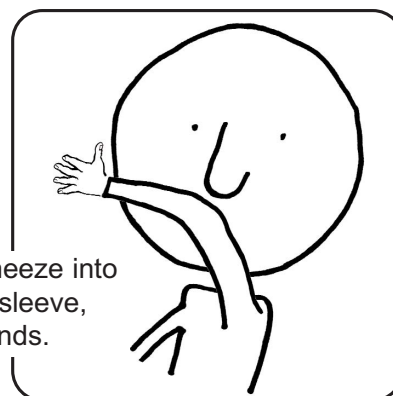
Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick!

Cover your Cough

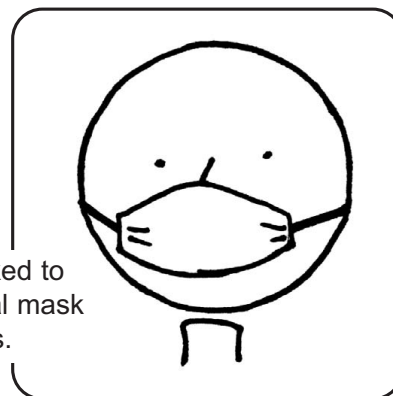


Cover your mouth
and nose with a
tissue when you
cough or sneeze

or
cough or sneeze into
your upper sleeve,
not your hands.



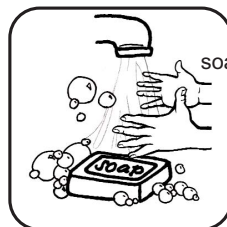
Put your used tissue in
the waste basket.



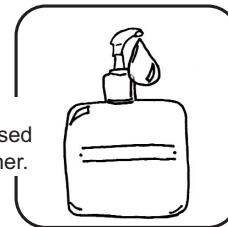
You may be asked to
put on a surgical mask
to protect others.

Clean your Hands

after coughing or sneezing.



Wash with
soap and water
or
clean with
alcohol-based
hand cleaner.



Minnesota Department of Health
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St. Paul, MN 55164-0975
651-201-5414 TDD/TTY 651-201-5797
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INFECTION CONTROL AND EPIDEMIOLOGY, INC.

ICR141-1428

¡Pare la propagación de gérmenes que lo enferman a usted y a otras personas!

Cubra su tos



Cubra su boca y nariz
con un kleenex cuando
tosa o estornude

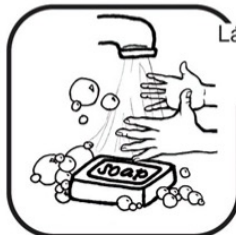
o
tosa o estornude en la
manga de su camisa,
no en sus manos.

Deseche el kleenex
sucio en un basurero.



Quizás le pidan ponerse una
mascarilla quirúrgica para
proteger a otras personas.

Lávese
las
manos
después de toser o estornudar.



Lávese las manos con
jabón y agua tibia
por 20 segundos

o
límpielas con un
limpiador de manos
a base de alcohol.



Minnesota Department of Health
717 SE Delaware Street
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612-676-5414 or 1-877-676-5414
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① Wet



② Get Soap



Hands
that look
clean can still
have icky
germs!



③ Scrub



④ Rinse



⑤ Dry

Wash YOUR HANDS!

This material was developed by CDC. The Life is Better with Clean Hands campaign is made possible by a partnership between the CDC Foundation, GOJO, and Staples. HHS/CDC does not endorse commercial products, services, or companies.



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



Do NOT touch the **Tzone!**

mucous membranes
of your eyes, nose or
mouth are where germs
enter your body!

The 4 Principles of Hand Awareness

1. **WASH** your hands when they are dirty and **BEFORE** eating.
2. **DO NOT** cough into your hands.
3. **DO NOT** sneeze into your hands.
4. Above all, **DO NOT** put your fingers into your eyes, nose or mouth!

Spread the word not the germs!

Visit www.henrythehand.com

The 4 Principles of Hand Awareness have been endorsed by the AMA & AAFP

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