

Opening and Returning to Full Capacity for Day Center Programming, Infection Prevention Principles Town Hall

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Opening and Returning to Full Capacity for Day Center Programming, Infection Prevention Principles

This webinar is for residential and day service providers, families, and SCOs to cover best practices for reopening day service provider facilities.

Infection Control Concepts



Goal is to protect the health and safety of individuals and staff while delivering care and providing services



Requires flexibility as we all adapt to a new way of business



New way of Business

Pre covid vs "after" covid



COVID-19 Background

- Caused by a newly emergent coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2
- Leads to respiratory tract infection, including pneumonia
- Transmitted mainly between people who are in close contact with one another via respiratory droplets (e.g., sneezing, coughing, or talking)
- Transmission via contaminated surfaces can also occur
- May be transmitted by individuals who are infected but have no symptoms



Daily Update for the United States

Cases

New Cases (Daily Avg)

56,166

Case Trends



Apr 2022 May 2022

Deaths

New Deaths (Daily Avg)

308

Death Trends



Apr 2022 May 2022

Hospitalizations

New Admissions (Daily Avg)

1,955

Admission Trends



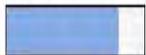
Apr 2022 May 2022

Vaccinations

% At Least 1 Dose

82.5%

People Age 5+



Total Cases

81,173,065

Total Deaths

991,030

Current Hospitalizations

11,165

Total At Least 1 Dose

257,641,065

CDC | Data as of April 30, 2022 1:15 PM ET. Posted: April 30, 2022 4:28 PM ET

Daily Update for the United States

Cases

New Cases (Daily Avg)

109,643

Case Trends



May 2022 May 2022

Deaths

New Deaths (Daily Avg)

315

Death Trends



May 2022 May 2022

Hospitalizations

New Admissions (Daily Avg)

3,611

Admission Trends



May 2022 May 2022

Vaccinations

% At Least 1 Dose

82.7%

People Age 5+



Total Cases

83,712,396

Total Deaths

1,001,313

Current Hospitalizations

20,354

Total At Least 1 Dose

258,463,968



Why is this important

Underlying Medical Conditions Associated with Higher Risk for Severe COVID-19

Higher risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes: [good or strong evidence](#)

Cancer	Disabilities	HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
Cerebrovascular disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) 	Mental health disorders limited to:
Chronic kidney disease*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cerebral Palsy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mood disorders, including depression
Chronic lung diseases limited to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital Malformations (Birth Defects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schizophrenia spectrum disorders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interstitial lung disease • Pulmonary embolism • Pulmonary hypertension • Bronchiectasis • COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations with self-care or activities of daily living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurologic conditions limited to dementia
Chronic liver diseases limited to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities 	Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cirrhosis • Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease • Alcoholic liver disease • Autoimmune hepatitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning Disabilities 	Primary Immunodeficiencies
Cystic fibrosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinal Cord Injuries 	Pregnancy and recent pregnancy
Diabetes mellitus, type 1 and type 2*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (For the list of all conditions that were part of the review, see the module below) 	Physical inactivity
	Heart conditions (such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies)	Smoking, current and former
		Solid organ or hematopoietic cell transplantation
		Tuberculosis
		Use of corticosteroids or other immunosuppressive medications

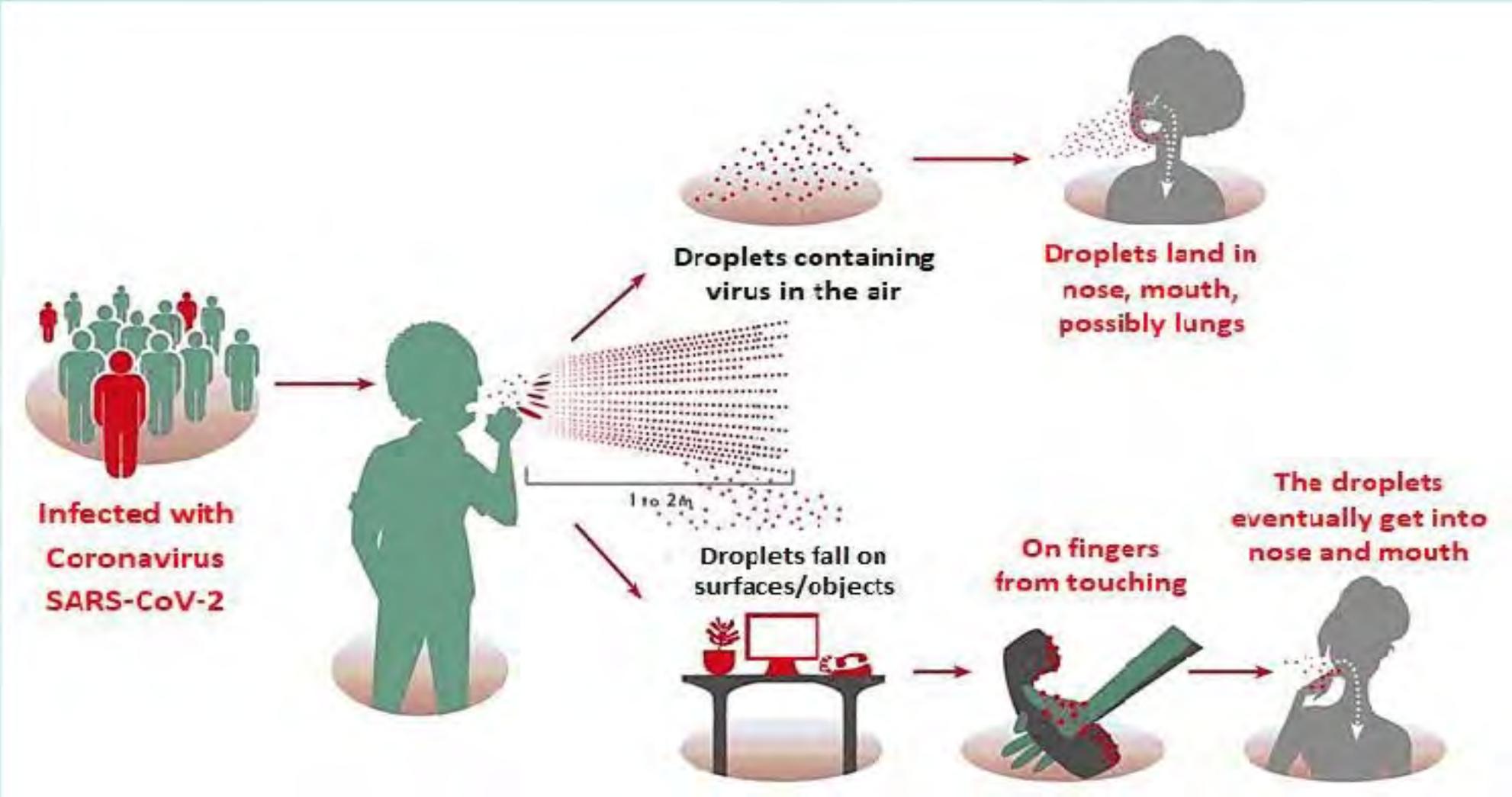


Disabilities

- Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Cerebral Palsy
- Congenital Malformations (Birth Defects)
- Limitations with self-care or activities of daily living
- Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
- Learning Disabilities
- Spinal Cord Injuries



Covid 19 Transmission



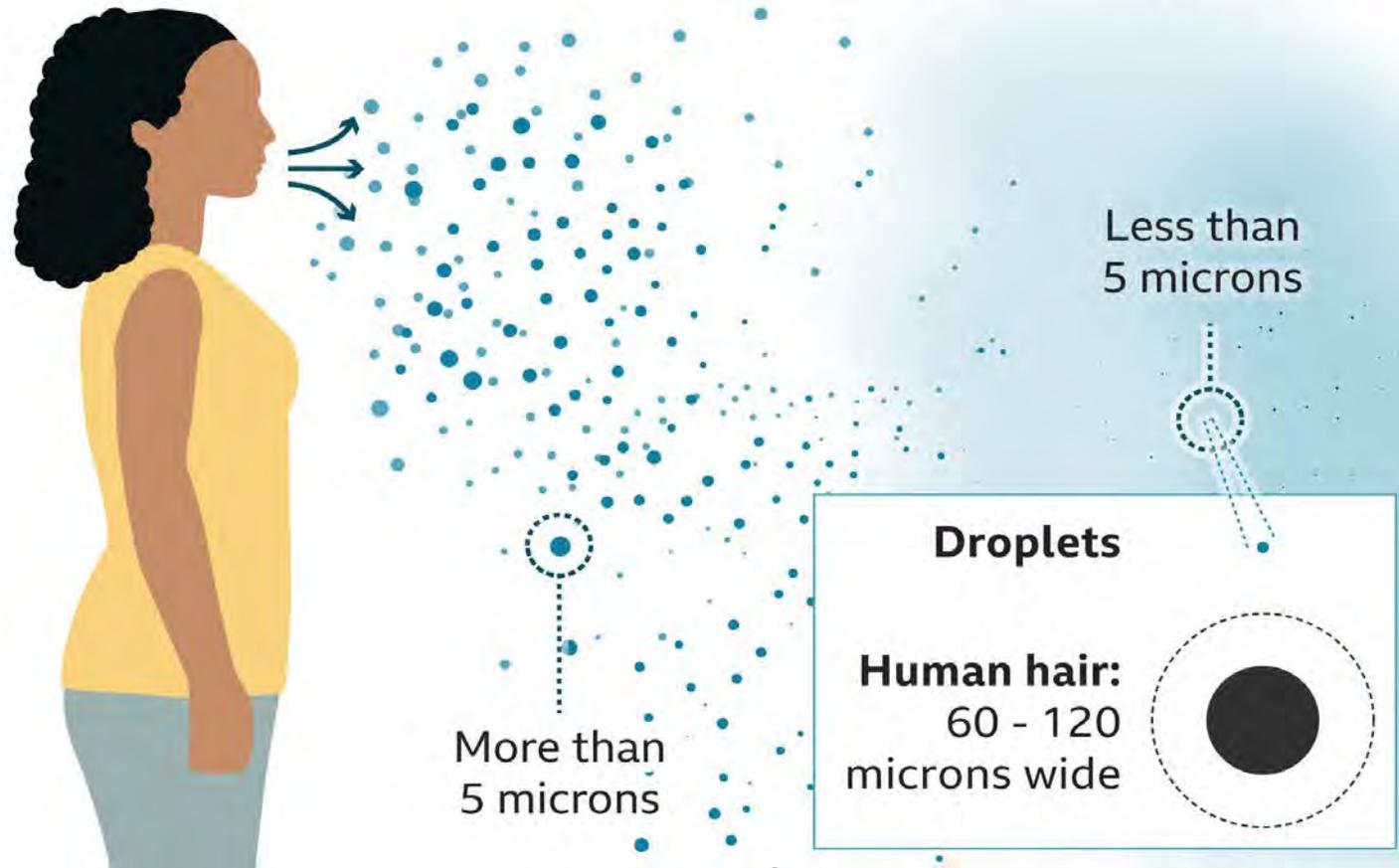
The difference between droplet and airborne transmission

Droplet transmission

Coughs and sneezes can spread droplets of saliva and mucus

Airborne transmission

Tiny particles, possibly produced by talking, are suspended in the air for longer and travel further



Airborne Transmission – What to consider?

Question – Is the detection of a **pathogens in room air sufficient to suggest transmission through the air?**

Answer – **No**



Source: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331215/WHO-2019-nCov-IPCPPE_use-2020.1-eng.pdf, with adaptations

COVID-19: Circumstances that can increase risk

- Poor ventilation
 - In enclosed and poorly ventilated space, the amount of virus in the air can build up and cause infections further away from an infectious space^{1,2}
- Prolonged exposure to someone who might be infected
- Close contact – less than 1.8 meter (6 ft)*
- Activities that lead to exposure to a greater amount of respiratory fluids (i.e. aerosol generating procedures)

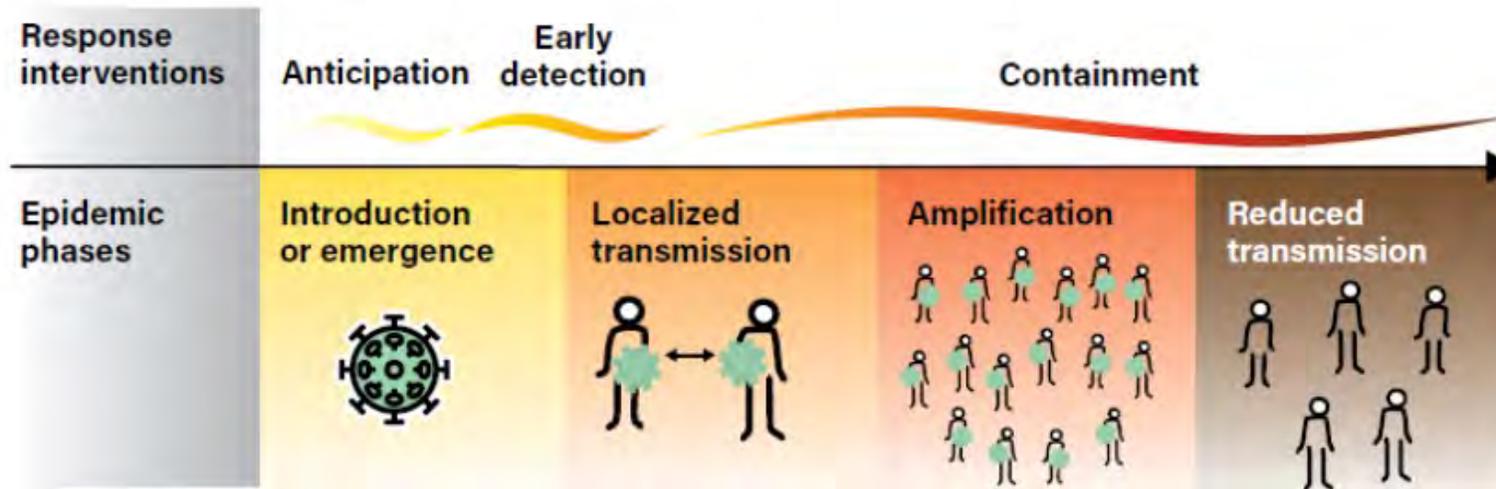
* Based on CDC recommendation. WHO recommends at least 1 meter apart



¹[CDC Guidance: Ventilation in Buildings](#), ² [WHO Roadmap to improve and ensure good indoor ventilation in the context of COVID-19](#)

Infection Prevention and Control and COVID-19

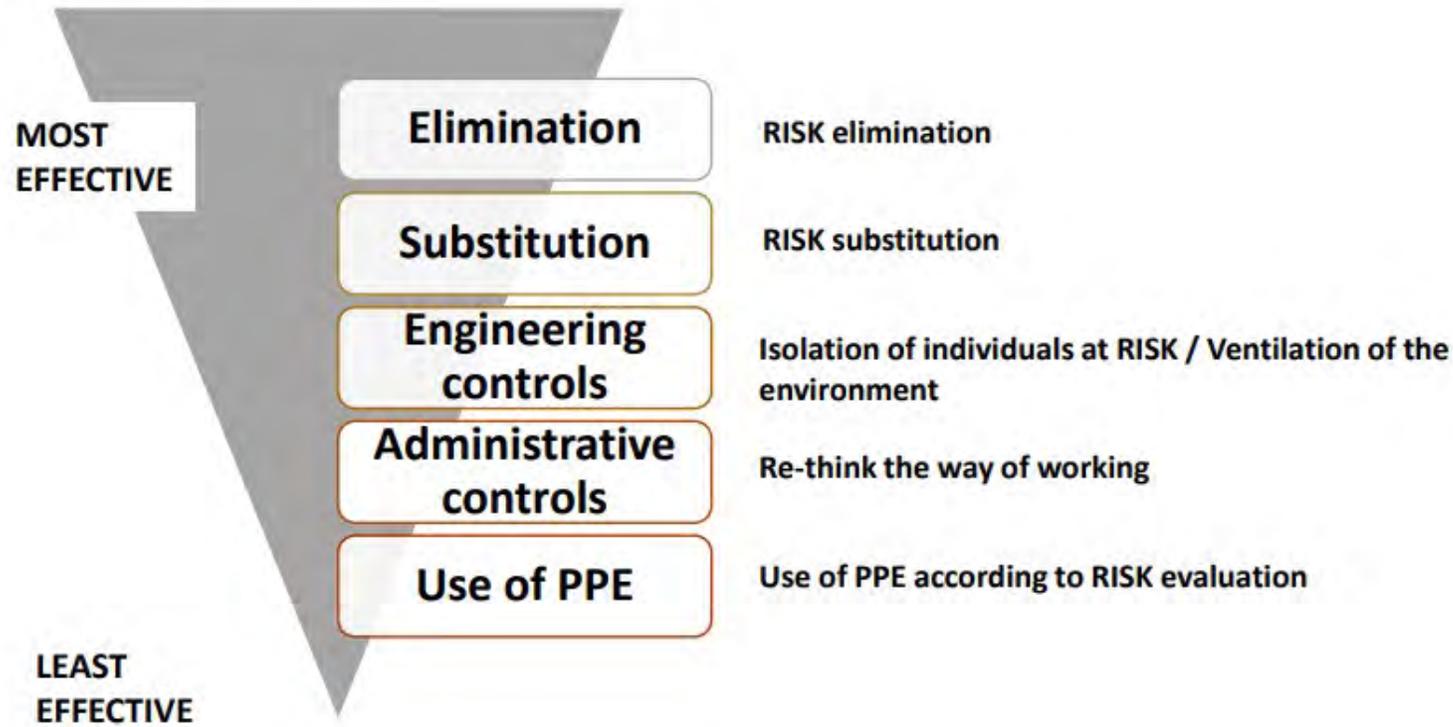
Figure 1. Epidemic phases and response interventions



Source: Managing epidemics: key facts about major deadly diseases. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018.

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/managing-epidemics/en/>

Hierarchy of controls in infection prevention and control



Adapted from NIOSH, 2020

CDC recommends



A multi layered approach to reduce exposures to SARS-CoV-2



Includes using multiple mitigation strategies, such as:



Topics to be covered

Screening

Masking

Sanitation
protocols

Physical
Distancing

Ventilation

Vaccination

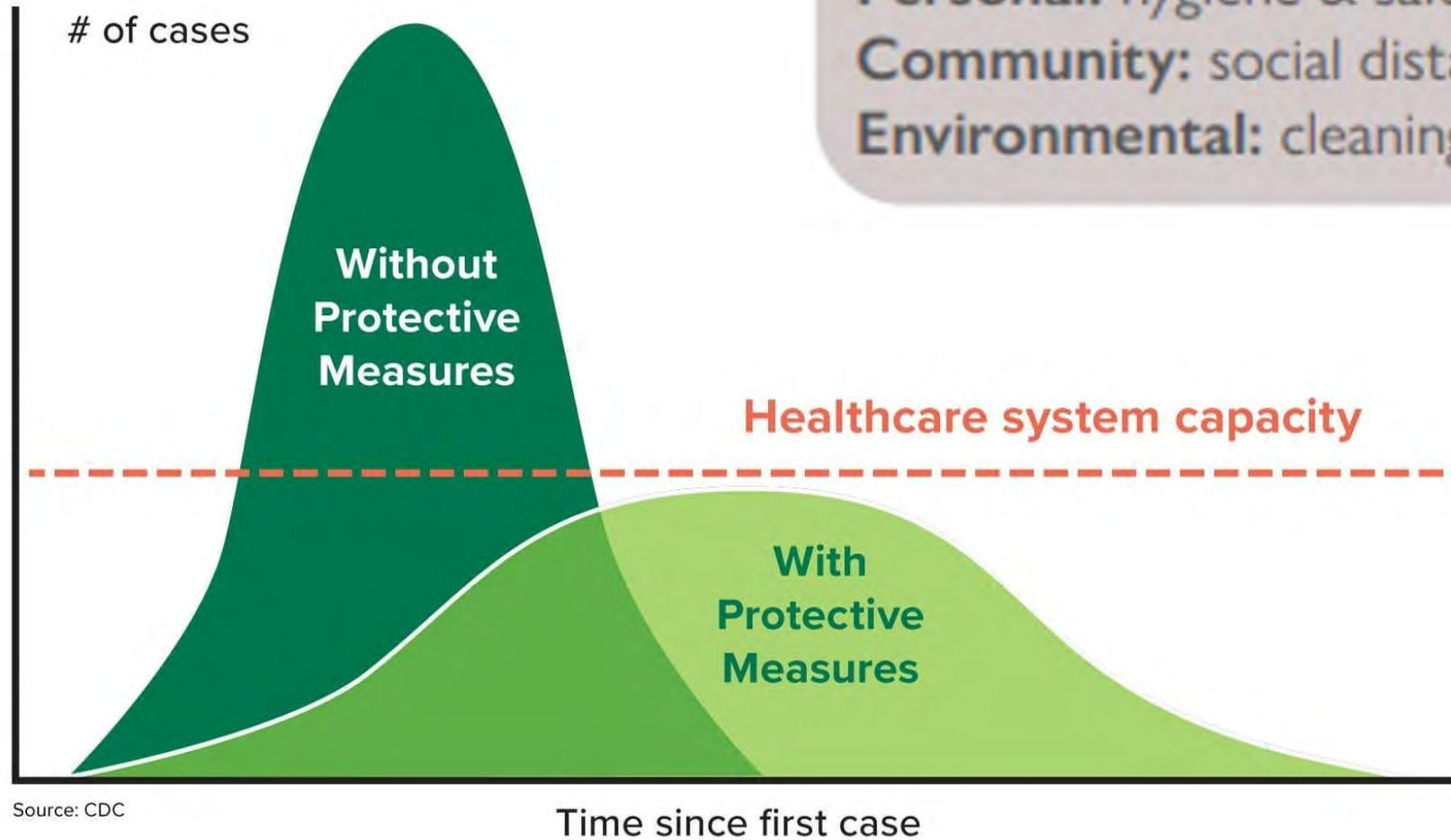
Other

Protective measures

Personal: hygiene & safety measures

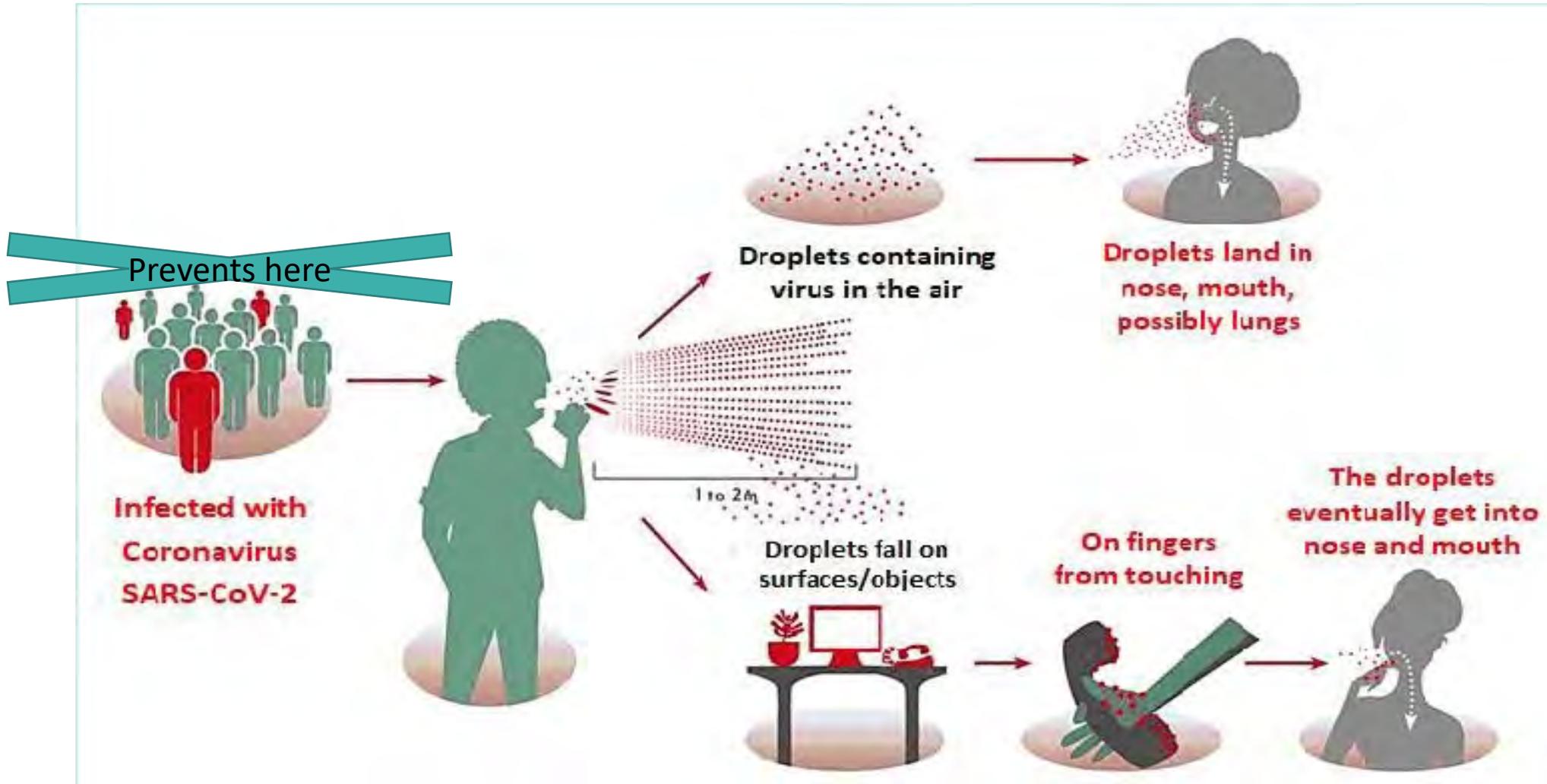
Community: social distancing

Environmental: cleaning surfaces



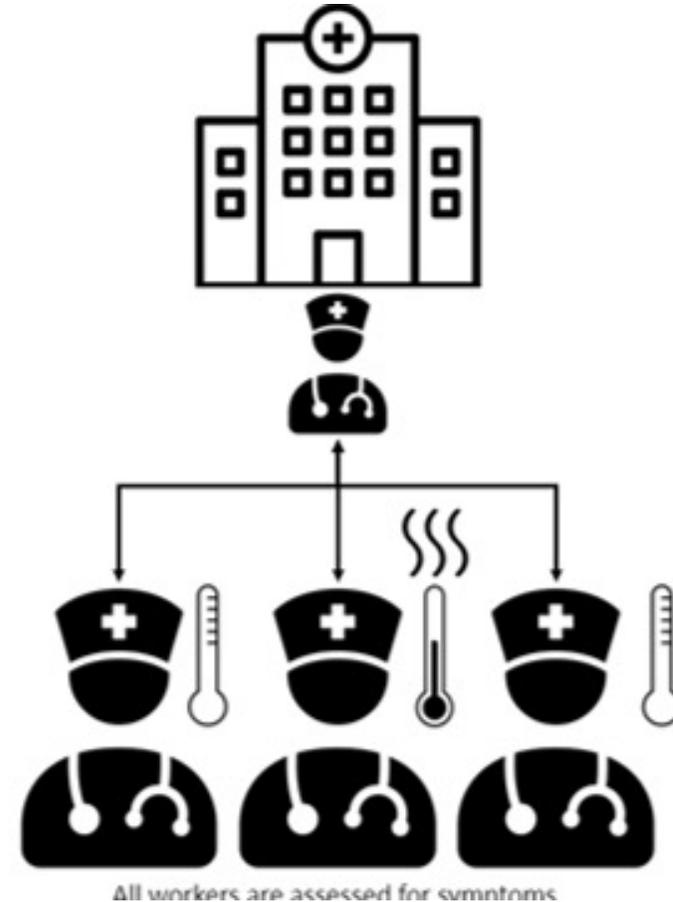
Source: CDC

Screening



Active Screening and Monitoring symptoms

- Establish a system to **rapidly** and **consistently** identify staff and participants with symptoms of COVID 19 prior to entry in facility
- Restriction from reentry until confirmed not infectious
- Daily screening including temperature scan at entrance of facility



Screening and Monitoring Symptoms

Signs and symptoms vary from mild to severe

Facilities should define a standardized set of signs and to screen staff and participants for suspected COVID-19.

Common symptoms

- Fever (83%–99%)
- Cough (59%–82%)
- Fatigue (44%–70%)
- Anorexia (40%–84%)
- Shortness of breath (31%–40%)
- Myalgias (11%–35%).

Older and immunosuppressed may present with atypical symptoms such as fatigue, reduced alertness, reduced mobility, diarrhea, loss of appetite, delirium, and absence of fever.

Children may not have fever or cough as frequently as adults.

Screening and Monitoring Symptoms

Limit non-essential guests and visitors from entering

Encourage staff and participants to stay home if sick

Follow guidelines for positive COVID-19 contacts for staff

Cohort an area for those who become ill while at program

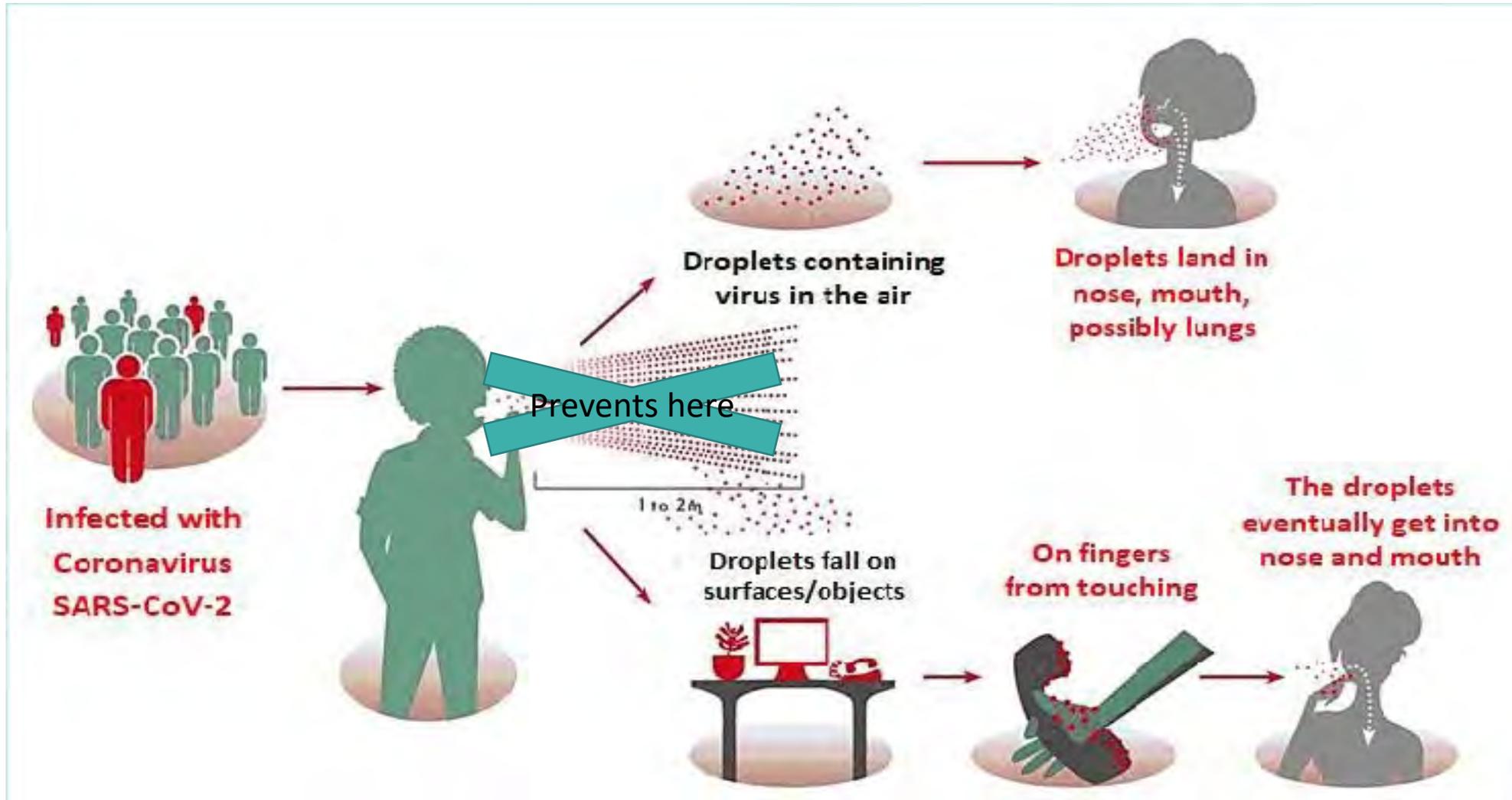
Have PPE in easy access. Ensure staff knows how to use PPE

Have thermometer and pulse oximeter on site (clean after each use)

Consider keeping free rapid Ag COVID-19 tests on site

Easy access to exit

Masking



Masking



Source control



Critical public health tool for preventing spread



Any mask is better than no mask



Effective when worn consistently and correctly

COVID-19: Preventative actions - masks

- Wear masks that*:
 - Have two or more layers of washable, breathable fabric
 - Completely cover the nose and mouth
 - Fit snug against the sides of the face and not have gaps
 - Have a nose wire to prevent air from leaking out of the top of the mask
- It is important to determine and wear the appropriate type of mask based on the setting



*[*CDC Guide to Masks](#)*

Masking

Some masks and respirators offer higher levels of protection than others, and some may be harder to tolerate or wear consistently

It is most important to wear a well-fitting mask correctly that is comfortable for you and that provides good protection

Masking

Encourage masking for all staff and the clients who can

Encourage outdoor activities

Keep mask boxes on site

All visitors should wear masks

All transportation drivers should wear masks and keep masks in vans

Alternative Masks for Special Situations

- May consider the situation and other factors when choosing a mask or respirator that offers greater protection.



Alternative Masks for Special Situations



- Clear masks or cloth masks with a clear plastic may be helpful in certain populations:
 - People who are deaf or hard of hearing
 - Young children or students learning to read
 - Students learning a new language
 - People with disabilities
 - People who need to see the proper shape of the mouth for making appropriate vowel sounds
 - The FDA cleared for marketing a transparent medical mask

Alternative Masks for Special Situations

- If you use a clear mask, be sure:
 - You can breathe easily
 - Excess moisture does not collect inside mask



People with disabilities

Challenges may occur due to difficulty understanding the importance of mask or difficulty controlling behavior to keep the mask in place

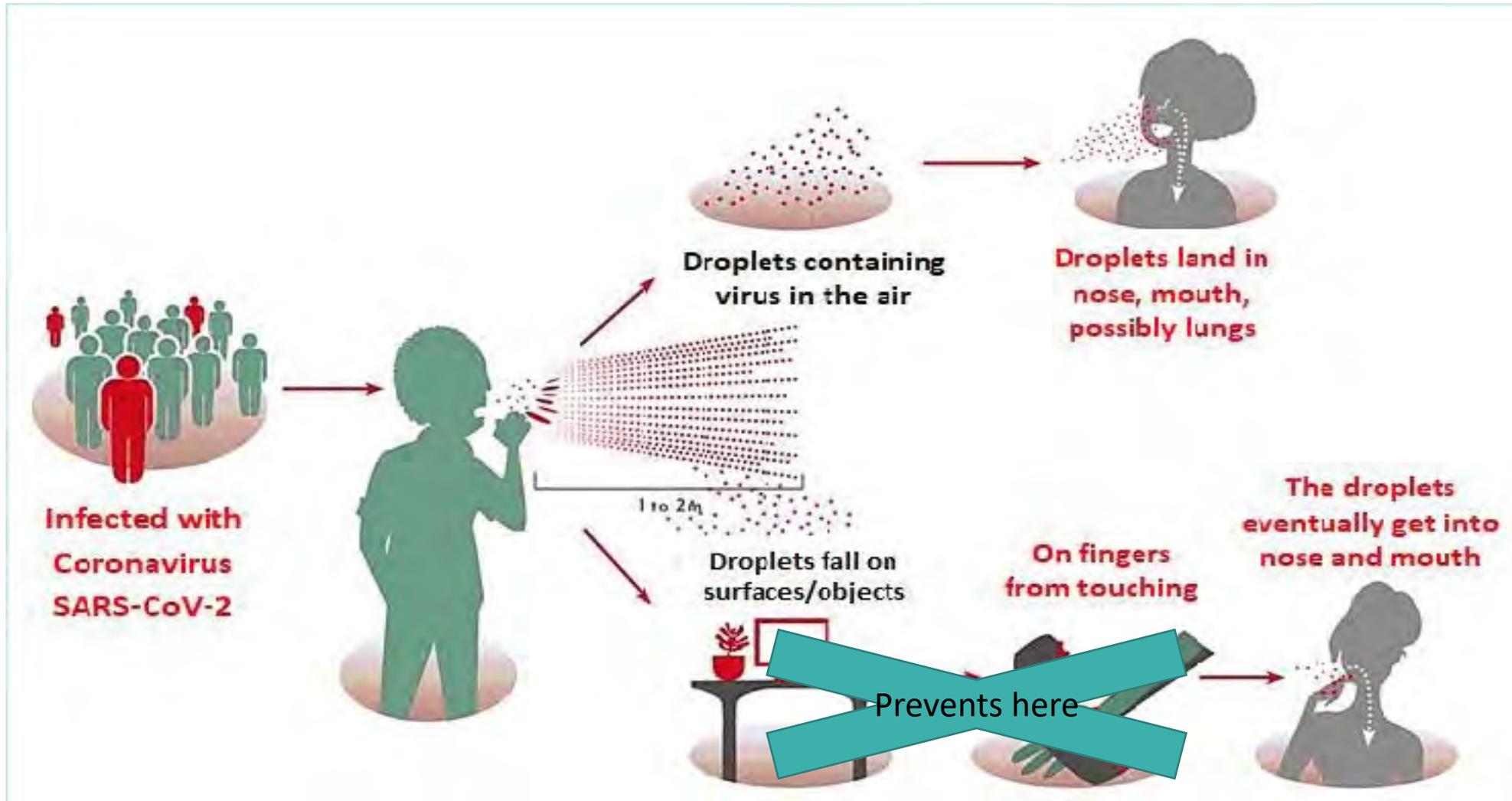
Caregivers can assess whether they need to wear a mask.

Consider the person's ability to:

- Wear a mask correctly (proper mask size and fit)
- Avoid frequent touching of the mask and face
- Limit sucking, drooling, or having excess saliva on the mask
- Remove the mask without assistance



Sanitation protocols



Cleaning and Disinfecting



COVID-19 can land on surfaces.



In most situations, the risk of infection of from touching surface is low



Regularly washing hand with soap and water or alcohol- based sanitizer can reduce the risk of infection



Cleaning and disinfecting surfaces can reduce the risk of infection



Make available adequate supplies (e.g., soap, paper towels, hand sanitizer, tissue) to support healthy hygiene practices

Cleaning vs Disinfection

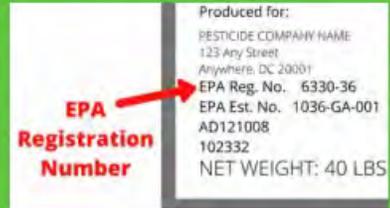
- Cleaning with products containing soap or detergent reduces germs on surfaces by removing contaminants and decreases risk of infection from surfaces.
- Disinfecting using US environmental Protection agency (EPA) List N disinfectant kills any remaining germs on surfaces, which further reduces any risk of spreading infection.

WHICH DISINFECTANTS KILL COVID-19?

FIND OUT AT [EPA.GOV/LISTNTOOL](https://www.epa.gov/listntool)

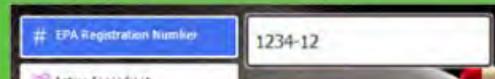
EPA expects all products on List N to kill SARS-CoV-2, the specific coronavirus that causes COVID-19

I already have a product. Does it kill SARS-CoV-2?

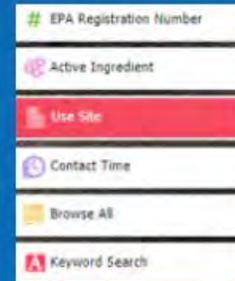


Find the EPA Registration Number on the label

Enter only the first two parts of the Registration Number



I need to find a product to kill SARS-CoV-2.

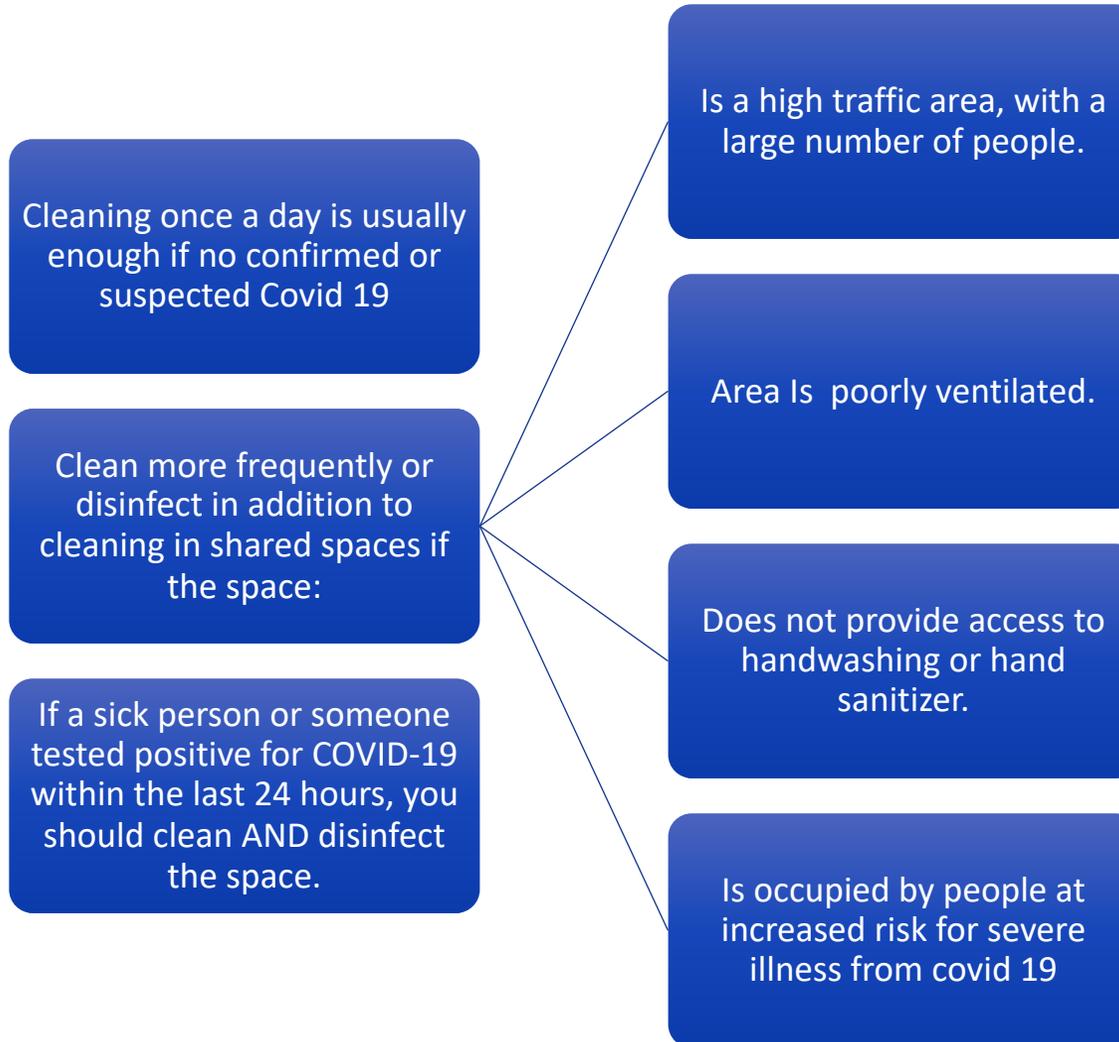


Use List N's Search Tool to browse products

Use the first two parts of the EPA registration number when searching for products to purchase

EPA Reg. No. 1234-12

Cleaning and Disinfecting



Determine What Needs to Be Cleaned

High-Touch Surfaces

- At least once a day or as often as determined necessary.
 - Pens
 - Counters
 - Tables
 - Doorknobs
 - Light switches
 - Stair rails
 - Elevator buttons
 - Desks, keyboards
 - Phones
 - Toilets, faucets, and sinks

Outdoor areas

High-touch surfaces made of plastic or metal, such as grab bars, play structures, and railings, should be cleaned regularly.

Cleaning and disinfection of wooden surfaces (such as wood play structures, benches, tables) or groundcovers (such as mulch and sand) are not recommended.

Cleaning Timeline

If less than 24 hours have passed since the person who is sick or diagnosed with COVID-19 has been in the space, **clean and disinfect the space**

If more than 24 hours have passed since the person who is sick or diagnosed with COVID-19 has been in the space, cleaning is enough

If more than 3 days have passed since the person who is sick or diagnosed with COVID-19 has been in the space, no additional cleaning (beyond regular cleaning practices) is needed



Areas to concentrate on cleaning



Bathroom



Common spaces



Kitchen



Transport van / vehicles



High touch areas



Sanitation Recommendations

Avoid	Avoid re-usable paper products (harder to clean between participants)
Use	Use plastic chairs or something easily cleaned
Touchless	Consider Touchless faucets and soap and paper towel dispenser
Accessible	Consider Easy access hand sanitizer for staff – on belt or ID clips
Follow	Follow the manufacturer's instructions for concentration, application method, contact time, and drying time prior to use of cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting products.

