



PREVENTING THE TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19 IN THE HOME

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- At the conclusion of this webinar, the participant will be able to:
 - Describe infection prevention and control strategies to prevent the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in the home.
 - Recognize common infection prevention and control breaches during care to patients in the home.
 - Describe best practice recommendations for managing PPE when supplies are limited.
 - More effectively prepare for caring for a patient suspected or confirmed of having COVID-19 in the home.

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COVID-19: MODE OF TRANSMISSION AND SYMPTOMS

- Mode of transmission
- Symptoms can include:
 - Fever
 - Cough
 - Shortness of breath
- Time of onset to symptoms: 2 14 days



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Source: Zhou, F., Yu, T., Du, R., Fan, G., Liu, Y., Liu, Z., ... & Guan, L. (2020). Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study. The Lancet. Published online March 9, 2020 © 2020 Elsevier Ltd.



COVID-19: PREPARING FOR THE HOME VISIT

- Pre-visit phone call
- Plan:
 - Equipment management and supplies
 - Personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - Disposal
 - Availability

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COVID-19: PPE USE AND OPTIONS FOR RE-USE IN THE HOME

PPE	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C (Worst Case Scenario)
N95 Respirator	 Routine use Single use Aerosol-generating procedures 	 Face mask 	 Re-use

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COVID-19: AEROSOL-GENERATING PROCEDURES

- Examples of aerosol-generating or cough-inducing procedures
- Personal protective equipment
- Limit individuals present during aerosol-generating procedure
- Clean and disinfect patient care area promptly after performing

Source: McGoldrick, M. (2020). Isolation Precautions. Home Care Infection Prevention and Control Program.

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COVID:19 PPE USE AND OPTIONS FOR RE-USE IN THE HOME

PPE	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C (Worst Case Scenario)
Face Mask	 Alternative to N95 respirator Single-use 	 Re-use 	Reusable, washableHomemadeFace shield only

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COVID-19: PPE USE AND OPTIONS FOR RE-USE IN THE HOME

PPE	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C (Worst Case Scenario)
Eye protection	 Single-use 	 Re-use 	 Homemade
Gown	DisposableSingle-use	 Cloth 	 Re-use
Gloves	 Single-use 	Re-use	 Alternative

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PPE REMOVAL: PREVENTING SELF-CONTAMINATION

- Doffing errors
- Staff are required to know:
 - How to recognize tasks that may involve exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and when PPE must be used
 - What kind of PPE is to be used
 - How to don PPE, adjust it, wear it, take it off and dispose of it
 - The limitations of the PPE
 - How to care for the PPE, maintain it, and how long it can be used

Source: McGoldrick, M. (in press, 2020). Personal Protective Equipment Removal: Preventing Self-contamination. *Home Healthcare Now.*



COVID-19: WHEN TO DISCONTINUE TRANSMISSION-BASED ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS

- When COVID-19 testing is available:
- Resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications; and
- Improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and
- Negative test results from at least two consecutive nasopharyngeal swab specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (i.e., total of two negative specimens).
- When COVID-19 testing is not available:
- At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery (i.e., defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms [e.g., cough, shortness of breath]); and
- At least 7 days have passed since symptoms first appeared.



COVID-19: PPE USE AND OPTIONS FOR RE-USE IN THE HOME

Surface	SARS-CoV-2 Survival
Aerosols	3 Hours
Plastic	2-3 Days
Stainless steel	2-3 Days
Copper	4 Hours
Cardboard	24 Hours

Source: N van Doremalen, *et al.* (2020). Aerosol and surface stability of HCoV-19 (SARS-CoV-2) compared to SARS-CoV-1. *The New England Journal of Medicine.*





INDICATIONS FOR PERFORMING HAND HYGIENE

- Before having direct contact with patients
- Before donning PPE
- After contact with a patient
- After contact with patient's immediate environment
- After contact with blood body fluids, or contaminated surfaces
- After removing PPE



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HAND HYGIENE TECHNIQUE: COMMON COMPLIANCE ISSUES

- Soap and water:
 - Rub hands together vigorously for a minimum of 20 seconds covering all surfaces
 - Use towel to turn off faucet/tap
- Alcohol-based hand hygiene product:
 - Cover all surfaces of hands & fingers, until hands are dry
- WHO hand hygiene technique



HAND HYGIENE PRODUCT USAGE AND STORAGE: COMMON COMPLIANCE ISSUES

- Hand lotion or cream access
- Partially empty container
- Product used
- Alcohol-based hand hygiene:
 - Storage location
 - Expiration dating
 - When not to use



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"OTHER" HAND HYGIENE COMMON COMPLIANCE ISSUES

- Rings and jewelry
- Nail polish
- Artificial nails
- Nail tip length
- Skin condition
- Bandages and splints



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THE HOME CARE NURSING BAG

- Unique aspect of care in the home
- Noncritical item
- Fomite for potentially pathogenic organisms



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THE NURSING BAG AS A FOMITE FOR PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS

- Outside nurses' bags:
 - 83.6% positive for human pathogens; 15.9% MDROs
- Inside nurses' bag:
 - 48.4% positive for human pathogens; 6.3% MDROs
- Patient care equipment inside nurses' bags:
 - 43.7% positive for human pathogens; 5.6% MDROs

Source: Bakunas-Kenneley, I., Madigan, L. (2009). Infection prevention and control in home health care: The nurse's bag. American Journal of Infection Control, 37(8), 687-8.

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"BAG TECHNIQUE": BEST PRACTICES FOR COVID-19

- When not to bring into the home
- Hand hygiene
- Bag placement
- Routine sanitizing
- Management of equipment and supplies

Source: McGoldrick, M. (2020). Cleaning and Disinfection. *Home Care Infection Prevention and Control Program.* McGoldrick, M. (2017). Best practices for home care "bag technique" and the use of surface barriers. *Home Healthcare Now, 35*(9), 478-484.

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COVID-19 BAG CONTENTS

- Personal protective equipment
- **Disinfectant wipes**
- Surface barriers
- Paper bags
- Hand hygiene supplies
- Supplementary items

Source: McGoldrick, M. (2016). Core and supplementary contents in the home care nursing bag. Home Healthcare Now, 34(8), 457.



DISINFECTANTS FOR USE AGAINST SARS-COV-2

- What equipment to disinfect with product from EPA "List N"
- Contact time
- Manufacturer's instructions for use:
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Storage

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store this p

flood areas with large quantities of water. Product or r disposal in a sanitary sewer. Nonrefillable container. D or discard in trash.

EPA Reg No. 5813-21. EPA Est. No. 5813-CA-3 (A8), CA-58455-IN-1 (C6), IN-2 (01). Beginning of batch code indi QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS? Visit us at www.clorox.c A list of this product's ingredients is available at www. PREGUNTAS O COMENTARIOS? Visitenos en www.cl Una lista de los ingredientes de este producto se encu



EPA REGISTERED DISINFECTANTS EFFECTIVE AGAINST *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS* (TB)

- What equipment to disinfect with product from EPA "List B":
 - https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/20200302listb_0.pdf
- Manufacturer's instructions for use:
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Contact time



CLEANING AND DISINFECTING NONCRITICAL EQUIPMENT

- Vital sign equipment
- Point of care testing equipment
- Electronic equipment



Source: McGoldrick, M. (2016). Preventing contamination of portable computers. *Home Healthcare Now*, 34(4), 221; McGoldrick, M. (2016). Preventing the transfer of pathogenic organisms from the use of a mobile phone. *Home Healthcare Now*, 34(1), 45.

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ELECTRONIC VISIT VERIFICATION

- Patient's skin contamination:
 - Tablet/laptop's mousepad/mobile phone surfaces not cleaned and disinfected prior to direct contact by the patient
 - Stylet not cleaned and disinfected prior to the patient's use
 - Hand hygiene not performed after contact
- Equipment contamination:
 - Mobile device placed directly on a surface in the home and no cleaning and disinfecting after use

Source: McGoldrick, M. (2019). Electronic visit verification: Infection prevention breaches when capturing the patient's signature. *Home Healthcare Now*, *37*(6), 260-261.

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HOME CARE DISINFECTION FOR SARS-COV-2: COMMON COMPLIANCE ISSUES

- Repackaging
- Single vs. roll
- Antiseptic vs. disinfectant
- Towelette size vs. surface area
- Skin contact
- First aid

Source: McGoldrick, M. (2016). Protecting the staff when using disinfectants in the home. *Home Healthcare Now*, 34(9), 523.



IN-HOME DIAGNOSTIC RESPIRATORY SPECIMEN COLLECTION

- Specimen collection location
- Personal protective equipment
- Individuals present during collection



HOME VISIT WRAP-UP

- Equipment management and supplies
- Personal protective equipment

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STAFF ASSIGNMENT: KNOWN OR SUSPECTED COVID-19 PATIENT

- Essential home visits
- Limit general staff exposure
- Staff exclusion
- "Recovered" staff
- Scheduling of home visits



STAFF EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 PATIENT: RISK ASSESSMENT

High-risk Exposure

Prolonged contact with patient who was not wearing a mask and staff was not using any PPE or not wearing a face mask/N95 respirator

Medium-risk Exposure

- Prolonged contact with patient who was wearing a mask and staff was not using any PPE
- Prolonged contact with patient who was wearing a mask and staff was not using any PPE or not wearing a face mask/N95
- Prolonged contact with patient who was not wearing a mask and staff was not using eye protection
- Staff not wearing an N95 respirator during an aerosol-generating procedure

Low-risk Exposure

- Prolonged contact with patient who was wearing a mask and staff was not wearing:
 - Eye protection, gown, and gloves
 - An N95 respirator and wearing a face mask, gown, gloves and eye protection
- Prolonged contact with patient who was not wearing a mask and staff was not wearing
 - Gown or gloves
 - An N95 respirator and was wearing a face mask, gown, gloves and eye protection
- Brief interaction with patient and staff not wearing all recommended PPE, regardless of whether patient was wearing a facemask are considered low-risk





STAFF EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 PATIENT: RISK-EXPOSURE AND WORK ASSIGNMENT

High- and Medium-risk Exposed Staff	Low-risk Exposed Staff	All Staff
 Exclude from duty for 14 days after exposure; or When staffing limitations, allow asymptomatic staff who had exposure to a COVID-19 patient to continue to work; and Consider asking staff to wear a face mask for 14 days after exposure when working (and PPE is available) 	 Do not exclude for duty 	 Report recognized COVID-19 exposures Regularly self-monitor or actively monitor for fever and symptoms of respiratory infection Results for "exposed staff" reported and monitored by Clinical Manager Not report to work when ill

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SUSPECTED OR CONFIRMED COVID-19 POSITIVE STAFF: RETURN TO WORK

COVID-19 Testing is Available	COVID-19 Testing is Not Available
 Resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications; and Improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and Negative test results from at least two consecutive nasopharyngeal swab specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (i.e., total of 2 negative specimens). 	 At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery (i.e., defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms [e.g., cough, shortness of breath]); and At least 7 days have passed since symptoms first appeared.

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WORK RESTRICTIONS AND INFECTION CONTROL STRATEGIES AFTER RETURNING TO WORK

- Wear a facemask at all times while in the office, IPU, or in the home until all symptoms are completely resolved or until 14 days after illness onset, whichever is longer
- Be restricted from contact with severely immunocompromised patients until 14 days after illness onset
- Adhere to hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, and cough etiquette
- Self-monitor for fever and respiratory symptoms
- Seek re-evaluation if symptoms recur or worsen



SUMMARY

- Infection prevention and control strategies to prevent the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in the home.
- Common infection prevention and control breaches during care to patients in the home.
- Best practice recommendations for managing PPE when supplies are limited.
- Preparing for caring for a patient suspected or confirmed of having COVID-19 in the home.



QUESTIONS?

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