

Broward Health & the Coronavirus
March 4, 2020

The CDC and its partners will continue to monitor national and international data regarding the severity of illness caused by the COVID-19 virus. The CDC, as well as, Broward Health will disseminate the results of these ongoing surveillance assessments and will make additional recommendations as needed. Broward Health is coordinating efforts with local and state health officials.

Broward Health is prepared for your safety. We are making every attempt to:

- Reduce potential transmission among staff, in the event the virus emerges locally
- Provide information on Point of Contact
- Protect those who are at higher risk for adverse health complications
- Maintain business operations as normal
- Mitigate any potential effects of the supply chain.

For your convenience, Broward Health has created informational documents. These documents are for your general and specific use.

We are including both clinical and non-clinical staff information for your benefit. The general pdf documents were created so that you may print and share among family members and friends.

Two separate “bundles” have been prepared according to your work region:

Hospital & Supportive Staff Assignment:	Out-of-Hospital / Ambulatory Staff Assignment:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronavirus Fast Facts • Coronavirus Awareness • Clinical: Identify & Assess 2019 Novel Coronavirus • Clinical: Review of Donning & Doffing (PPE) • Self-assessment (5 questions) • For further questions call Epidemiology or Epidemiology-On-call in your Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronavirus Fast Facts • Ambulatory Region - Coronavirus COVID-19 • Self-assessment (5 questions) • For further questions call Epidemiology or Epidemiology-On-Call Region: BHMC

Remember: Infection Prevention is Everyone's Responsibility!

Employee Hotline: 954.355.5111

Coronavirus Fast Facts to Keep You Healthy - (Employee Hotline 954.355.5111)

General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronaviruses are a group of common viruses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ COVID-19 is a new type of Coronavirus. • It causes respiratory illness in people and was first identified in Wuhan, China in 2019. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It can range from mild to severe to deadly. 								
How is it Spread?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can spread from person to person. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This usually happens through respiratory droplets when someone sneezes and you breathe it in. ○ Most often you need to be close to the person (within 6 feet) for it to spread this way. • There is no clear indication, but it may be spread by, touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching your own mouth, nose, or eyes. 								
What is the Incubation Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The symptoms usually start between 2-14 days after you get infected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You may be contagious prior to symptoms. ○ If you have any of the symptoms, call your healthcare provider and provide the symptoms. Do not go to an ED or Urgent Care without calling first to discuss your symptoms. 								
How to differentiate from a Cold/Flu/COVID-19	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #fff9c4;"> <th style="padding: 5px;">“Cold” - (Mild to Moderate Upper Respiratory Infection)</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Flu</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">COVID-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops gradually • Stuffy/Runny nose/Sneezing • Headache • Cough • Sore throat • Overall not feeling well • Fatigue, Weakness • Fever, rarely more than 101 </td> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick onset • Initial fever, Chills • Headache • Mild, Chest discomfort with Cough • Body & muscle aches </td> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms may be cold like and range from mild to severe • Fever, may be quite high • Cough, with mucus • Shortness of breath • Chest pain or tightness when you take a breath and cough • Many have pneumonia in both lungs </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			“Cold” - (Mild to Moderate Upper Respiratory Infection)	Flu	COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops gradually • Stuffy/Runny nose/Sneezing • Headache • Cough • Sore throat • Overall not feeling well • Fatigue, Weakness • Fever, rarely more than 101 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick onset • Initial fever, Chills • Headache • Mild, Chest discomfort with Cough • Body & muscle aches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms may be cold like and range from mild to severe • Fever, may be quite high • Cough, with mucus • Shortness of breath • Chest pain or tightness when you take a breath and cough • Many have pneumonia in both lungs
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Who is at Risk?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: Severe infections are most common in people with heart or lung diseases, people with weakened immune systems, infants and older adults. 								
How is it Diagnosed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your healthcare provider will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Take your medical and travel history. ○ Do a physical exam. ○ May do blood tests. ○ May do lab tests of sputum, a sample from a throat swab, or other respiratory specimens. 								
How is it Treated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific treatment for Coronavirus infections. • Most people will get better on their own. • However, you can relieve your symptoms by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taking over-the-counter (OTC) medications for pain, fever and cough. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do Not give aspirin to children. ▪ Do Not give cough medicine to children under 4 years of age. ○ Use a room humidifier or take a hot shower to ease a sore throat and cough. ○ Get plenty of rest; Drink plenty of fluids. 								
How can it be Prevented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently there are no vaccines to prevent human Coronavirus infections. But, you may be able to reduce your risk of getting or spreading an infection by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Washing your hands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. ▪ If soap & water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. ○ Avoid touching your face, nose or mouth with unwashed hands. ○ Stay at home when sick. ○ Avoid close contact with people who are sick. ○ Cleaning & disinfecting surfaces that you frequently touch. Don't forget your electronic devices. ○ Covering coughs & sneezes with a tissue, then throw away & wash your hands. 								

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2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Awareness

What is it? A virus originated from China. It is not the 4 strains commonly found in the Respiratory Viral Panel.

How do we identify it? Travel (as of Mar 2, 2020 includes China, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Italy) or close contact with a person know to have the COVID-19 illness AND fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness, e.g. cough, shortness of breath, etc. OR fever with symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory illness and no alternative diagnosis and no source of exposure has been identified.

How do you protect yourself and limit transmission if we have a patient under investigation for the COVID-19? Please review the signs on the door of the patient room and check with charge nurse prior to entering room.

- Place procedure mask on patient immediately
- Use standard precautions
- Use contact precautions (use gown and gloves)
- Use airborne precautions (use N95 mask) with EYE PROTECTION (face shield or goggles)
- Place patient in negative pressure airborne isolation room
- Put procedure mask on patient if patient is out of room (transport, etc.)

Broward Health does not perform testing for the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). At this time, testing is conducted after approval by the Health Department.

Respiratory Viral Panel Tests for common strains of Coronavirus	
Virology	
Inf Source	
Inf A Ag	
Inf B Ag	
Adenovirus	Not Detected
Coronavirus 229E	Not Detected
Coronavirus HKU1	Detected * (A)
Coronavirus NL63	Not Detected
Coronavirus OC43	Not Detected
Influenza A	Not Detected
Influenza A (subtype) H1	Not Detected
Influenza A (subtype) H1-2009	Not Detected
Influenza A (subtype) H3	Not Detected
Influenza B	Not Detected
Metapneumovirus	Not Detected
Parainfluenza 1	Not Detected
Parainfluenza 2	Not Detected
Parainfluenza 3	Not Detected
Parainfluenza 4	Not Detected
Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Not Detected
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	Not Detected
Bordetella pertussis	Not Detected
Bordetella parapertussis	Not Detected
Chlamydia pneumoniae	Not Detected
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	Not Detected



- **DROPLET** and **CONTACT** precautions
- Private room
- Purple PDI Sani-Wipes
- Hand hygiene
- THIS IS **NOT** WUHAN CORONAVIRUS

Questions? Call Epidemiology or Epidemiology on-call

BHCS: 954-344-3194 BHIP: 954-776-8676 BHN: 954-786-6858 BHMC: 954-355-5750

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INFORMATION FOR CLINICAL STAFF

Identify and Assess 2019 Novel Coronavirus

*These criteria are subject to change as additional information becomes available (Data below as of 02.28.2020)

Clinical Features	&	Epidemiologic Risk
Fever ¹ or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g. cough or shortness of breath)	AND	Any person, including health care workers ² , who has had close contact ³ with a laboratory-confirmed ⁴ COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ and signs/symptoms of a lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) requiring hospitalization	AND	A history of travel from CHINA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ with severe acute lower respiratory illness (e.g., pneumonia, ARDS) requiring hospitalization ⁴ and without alternative explanatory diagnosis (e.g., influenza) ⁵	AND	No source of exposure has been identified.

¹ **Fever** may be subjective or confirmed.

² **For healthcare personnel**, testing may be considered if there has been exposure to a person with suspected COVID-19 without laboratory confirmation

³ **Close contact:**

a) Being within approximately 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time; close contact can occur while caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a healthcare 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).

*****If such contact occurs while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment or PPE (e.g., gowns, gloves, NIOSH-certified disposable N95 respirator, eye protection), criteria for PUI consideration are met.**

- 1. Place facemask on patient.**
- 2. Isolate the patient in a negative pressure airborne isolation room or private room with the door closed.**
- 3. Wear appropriate PPE for standard, contact and airborne isolation with EYE protection (face shield and goggles).**

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2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

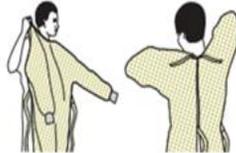
DONNING AND DOFFING PPE FOR STANDARD, CONTACT AND AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS WITH EYE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD OR GOGGLES)

SEQUENCE FOR PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The type of PPE used will vary based on the level of precautions required, such as standard and contact, droplet or airborne infection isolation precautions. The procedure for putting on and removing PPE should be tailored to the specific type of PPE.

1. GOWN

- Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrists, and wrap around the back
- Fasten in back of neck and waist



2. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck
- Fit flexible band to nose bridge
- Fit snug to face and below chin
- Fit-check respirator



3. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit



4. GLOVES

- Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown



USE SAFE WORK PRACTICES TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND LIMIT THE SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION

- Keep hands away from face
- Limit surfaces touched
- Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated
- Perform hand hygiene



HOW TO SAFELY REMOVE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) EXAMPLE 2

Here is another way to safely remove PPE without contaminating your clothing, skin, or mucous membranes with potentially infectious materials. **Remove all PPE before exiting the patient room** except a respirator, if worn. Remove the respirator **after** leaving the patient room and closing the door. Remove PPE in the following sequence:

1. GOWN AND GLOVES

- Gown front and sleeves and the outside of gloves are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during gown or glove removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Grasp the gown in the front and pull away from your body so that the ties break, touching outside of gown only with gloved hands
- While removing the gown, fold or roll the gown inside-out into a bundle
- As you are removing the gown, peel off your gloves at the same time, only touching the inside of the gloves and gown with your bare hands. Place the gown and gloves into a waste container



2. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Outside of goggles or face shield are contaminated!
- If your hands get contaminated during goggle or face shield removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Remove goggles or face shield from the back by lifting head band and without touching the front of the goggles or face shield
- If the item is reusable, place in designated receptacle for reprocessing. Otherwise, discard in a waste container

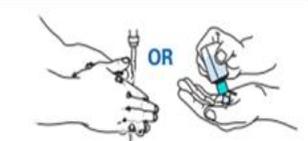


3. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Front of mask/respirator is contaminated — DO NOT TOUCH!
- If your hands get contaminated during mask/respirator removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Grasp bottom ties or elastics of the mask/respirator, then the ones at the top, and remove without touching the front
- Discard in a waste container



4. WASH HANDS OR USE AN ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



PERFORM HAND HYGIENE BETWEEN STEPS IF HANDS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



02.18.2020

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