



Beyond EBOLA

May 2019





Infection Prevention and Control

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Managing VHF in an Acute Care Setting

- In 2014, an Ebola alert was issued for hospitals
 - Required re-evaluation of travel screening protocols for patients entering Ontario hospitals for Infection Prevention and Control (IPAC) programs
- Since then the Alert has been downgraded
 - Expectation remains the same: to appropriately identify and safely manage travellers from endemic areas for all Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers (VHF)

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Screening for VHF

- In response to this guideline, Southlakes' IPAC team revised the Infection Control Screening Tool (ICST) to incorporate changes reflected in the guidelines.
- Feedback from stakeholders,
 - Emergency department staff, educators, managers and Infectious Disease Physicians,

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Infection Control Screening Tool (ICST)

The Infection Control Screening Tool (ICST) was revised based on the new guidelines:

- Additional questions were added
- Additional countries/regions were added to the travel screening list
 - *The list is reviewed monthly by IPAC*
- Actions changed based on ICST responses

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Travel Screening Toolkit

Supplementary documents developed to support the ICST including:

- Flow chart for travel to affected region
- Updated policies and procedures
- PPE checklists
- Signage for new categories of Additional Precautions

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ICST – Part 1

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24 South Lake, Southlake, OR 97130

Health Record # _____ Complete or place in correct cabinet later here

Medical Record Number _____ Date _____ Age _____ Gender Female Male

DOB _____ Address _____ Street Code _____ Phone at home _____ Cell _____

ICST # _____ Date of screening _____

Infection Control Screening Tool (ICST) - Part 1

SECTION A (Risk Factors)

1. Have you travelled outside Canada in the last 21 days? No Yes
 If "yes", where/when? _____

2. Have you been in the AFFECTED COUNTRY/REGION? No Yes
 If "yes", where/when? _____

3. Have you had contact with a sick person who has been or travelled outside of Canada within the last 21 days? No Yes
 If "yes", where/when? _____

4. Are you an EOP (Elderly, Sick, Disabled) person? No Yes

5. Have you had direct contact with blood, other body fluids, secretions, or excretions of a person or animal with the following/any of the following?
 • In the last 24 hours: No Yes
 • In the last 72 hours: No Yes
 • In the last 7 days: No Yes

6. Have you been in a laboratory that handles viruses or bacteria associated with the following/any of the following?
 • In the last 24 hours: No Yes
 • In the last 72 hours: No Yes
 • In the last 7 days: No Yes

SECTION B
 Do you have any known drug or antibiotic allergies (other than that which is normal for you)? No Yes

SECTION C
 Are you taking any medicine that makes you dizzy, or vomit, or has had 24 hours? No Yes
 Current temperature greater than 38°C? No Yes - document Temperature
 • If "Yes" to Section B AND Section C, COMPLETE CONTACT PRECAUTIONS. • If "Yes" to Section B OR C, initiate DROPLET PRECAUTIONS.

SECTION D
 Have you had any unexplained sore throat OR diarrhea in the last 24 hours? No Yes
 • If "Yes" to Section B AND Section D, COMPLETE CONTACT PRECAUTIONS.

SECTION E
 Have you had any unexplained vomiting AND diarrhea in the last 24 hours? No Yes
 • If "Yes" to Section B AND Section E, COMPLETE CONTACT PRECAUTIONS.

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ICST – Part 2

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Health Record #: _____ Complete or place barcoded patient identifier
Patient Name: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____
DOB: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy) Version Code: _____
NPI #: _____ State of Washington: _____

Infection Control Screening Tool (ICST) – Part 2

SECTION A (Risk Factors)

1. Patient has travelled to an Affected Country/Region. No Yes **At/Pr Part 1**
2. Patient has been in contact with sick person who has been transferred to an Affected Country/Region. No Yes
3. Patient in an ISO-Biolevel Virus Disease service. No Yes
Detail:
4. Patient has had direct contact with blood, other body fluids, secretions, or excretions of a person in contact with ISO-Biolevel Virus Disease service. No Yes
Detail:
5. Patient has worked in a laboratory that handles viruses or strains associated with Hemorrhagic Fevers (i.e. Ebola). No Yes
Detail:

SECTION B (Symptoms)

1. Do you have persistent cough or shortness of breath (worse than what is normal for you)? No Yes
2. Are you feeling febrile, hot, chills, or chills? No Yes
3. Current temperature greater than 38°C? No Yes – Document Temperature
4. Do you have ANY:
Fatigue No Yes Vomiting No Yes
Muscle Ache No Yes Diarrhea No Yes
Headache No Yes Other GI symptoms No Yes
Dysphagia No Yes If "Yes", list other GI symptoms (see details) No (in ALL) Yes (in ANY)
Rash No Yes

Prescribing Considerations:

ACTION: Please mark the additional PRECAUTIONS INITIATED:

"Yes" to Section A (Risk Factors) AND Section B (Symptoms), initiate ENHANCED RESPIRATORY/CONTACT precautions.
 Negative Pressure Room
 "Other" to Section A (Risk Factors) but "No" to Section B (Symptoms), initiate ENHANCED DROPLET/CONTACT precautions, provide Room with Anteroom

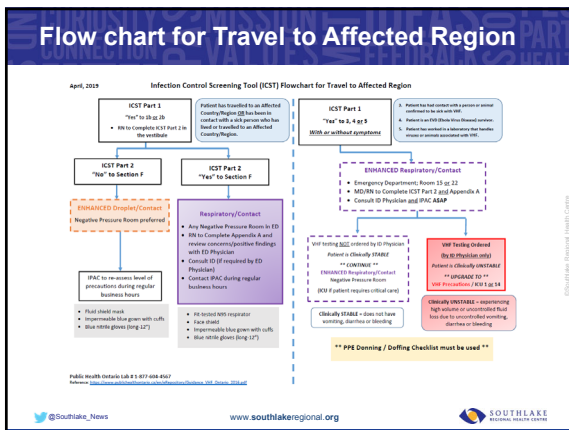
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List of Countries/Regions

More countries/regions have infectious diseases of public health importance (69 in total)

Country/Region	Reference Agent
Algeria	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Argentina	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Australia	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Belgium	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Canada	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Chad	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
China	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Colombia	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Costa Rica	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Cuba	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
France	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Germany	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Ghana	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Guatemala	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Haiti	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Hong Kong	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
India	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Indonesia	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Italy	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Jamaica	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Japan	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Kenya	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Lesotho	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Malawi	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Malaysia	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Mexico	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Norway	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Paraguay	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Russia	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
South Africa	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Spain	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
South Korea	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Taiwan	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Tanzania	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Togo	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Turkey	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
USA	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Uganda	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Ukraine	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
United Kingdom	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Zambia	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
Zimbabwe	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

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Additional Precautions

- Enhanced Droplet/Contact**
 - Includes fluid shield mask, impermeable gown, long nitrile gloves, negative pressure room preferred
- Respiratory/Contact** was revised to comply with the guidelines while ensuring protection against potential MERS-CoV, low risk VHF and possible novel disease:
 - Includes N95 mask, fluid shield, impermeable gown, long nitrile gloves and mandatory negative pressure room

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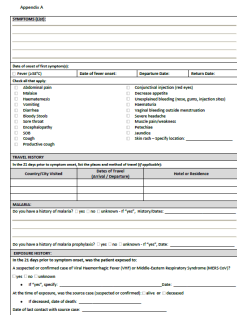
Additional Precautions – cont'd

- Enhanced Respiratory/Contact**
 - Includes N95 mask, fluid shield, non permeable gown, long nitrile gloves, impermeable hood, long shoe covers, mandatory negative pressure room
- VHF**
 - Includes double layers of impermeable gowns, nitrile gloves, long shoe covers, rubber boots, non permeable hood, goggles, mandatory negative pressure room

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Appendix A – Patient Assessment

- Modified based on ID Physician consultation



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Education Roll-Out

- Education
 - open forum education sessions both pre-scheduled and available upon request
 - policy review included
 - hands on PPE demonstration for the new categories of Additional Precautions

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Donning/Doffing Posters

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER (VHVF) PPE

Steps to put on HCW personal protective equipment (PPE)

PPE must be worn for any suspected or confirmed case of Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF).

- PPE must be put on outside the ante-room in the hallway and supervised by the donning partner.
- Check off items when completing. Don't time and sign after completion for the permanent record.
- Disposable scrubs must be worn over own undergarments.

1 Two Health Care Workers (HCWs) gather all necessary items of PPE beforehand:

- ▢ Rubber boots
- ▢ Impermeable foot/leg covers (long)
- ▢ Impermeable gowns
- ▢ 2 pairs of blue nitrile gloves (long – 12")
- ▢ Fit tested N95 mask
- ▢ Face shield
- ▢ Hood
- ▢ Impermeable hair cover (shower cap)

Steps to put on ENHANCED RESPIRATORY/ CONTACT personal protective equipment (PPE)

PPE must be stored and put on outside the ante-room and supervised by the Doffing partner.

<p>1 Health Care Worker (HCW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Remove all jewelry, any hair/tips and badge. ▢ Long hair must be tied back to prevent interference or obstruction of the PPE. ▢ Change into disposable scrubs. 	<p>2 Perform hand hygiene.</p> <p>Put on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short shoe covers (over your shoes) • Long impermeable foot/leg covers (over short shoe covers). • Ensure covers extend to at least mid-calf. 	<p>3 Put on impermeable gown over scrubs.</p>
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PPE Supply Cart – stocked in ED



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Conclusion

- The implementation of the Flowchart was most useful.
 - Quick colour coded 'guide' for our ED staff to use.
- Organization recognizes that the level of precautions that IPAC has recommended goes above and beyond published recommendations.
 - Increased confidence in our ability to manage a suspect/confirmed case of VHF.
- Post education and implementation ED staff have increased confidence in travel screening

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Current Ebola Outbreak

- As of, **May 23, 2019**, The Ebola epidemic continues in the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#) (DRC).
- It has claimed > 1, 200 lives and the risk of spread to other provinces in DRC remains high
- The World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners are working with the Ministry of Health in the DRC to control the current outbreak.

<https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/health-safety/travel-health-notices/188>

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References

- Public Health Ontario - Guidance for Patients with Suspect or Confirmed Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) in Acute Care Settings - July 2016
- Public Health Ontario - Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs) - Sample Collection and Submission Guide- August, 2014
- Management of Ebola virus disease (EVD) survivors in Ontario, July 2016
- Public Health Ontario-Routine Practices and Additional Precautions, Annex A, B & C, November 2012

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