



PACIFIC COLLEGE *of* HEALTH AND SCIENCE

COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan

Chicago

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Section I: Reference Materials: Purpose

Pacific College of Health and Science has developed a written COVID-19 Preparedness and Response in order to equip employees with the information, guidance, and directives to protect themselves and others. This plan is a living document that will be updated and edited as local, state and federal agencies provide new guidance.

This plan focuses on the need for certain control measures, including engineering, administrative, personal protective equipment, and safe work practices as well as staff training. All employees should use this protocol to determine appropriate actions for their place of work.

The purpose is to reduce the impact of COVID-19 outbreak conditions in our facilities. This plan is to be used in conjunction with the Pacific College Health and Safety Manual and the policies referred to within in document.

About COVID-19

What is Coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, and COVID-19?

Coronaviruses	SARS-CoV-2	COVID-19
<p>Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.</p>	<p>COVID-19 is caused by a new coronavirus named SARS-CoV-2.</p>	<p>COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.</p>

Sources of COVID-19

The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person, including:

- Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).
- Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or speaks.
- These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms; there have been reports of this type of asymptomatic transmission with this new coronavirus, but this is also not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

Section I: Reference Materials: Sources of COVID-19 (Continued)

Although the United States has implemented public health measures to limit the spread of the virus, it is likely that some person-to-person transmission will continue to occur.

SARS-CoV-2 on surfaces

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has SARS-CoV-2 on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the primary way the virus spreads.

The most important thing to know about coronavirus on surfaces is that they can easily be cleaned with common household disinfectants that will kill the virus.

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Surface	Survival period
Plastic	72 hours
Stainless steel	72 hours
Copper	<4 hours
Cardboard	<24 hours

SARS-CoV-2 on food

Currently, there is no evidence to support the transmission of COVID-19 associated with food. Before preparing or eating food, it is important to always wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds for general food safety. Throughout the day, use a tissue to cover your coughing or sneezing, and wash your hands after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing, or going to the bathroom.

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object, like a packaging container, 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.

In general, because of poor survivability of these coronaviruses on surfaces, there is likely a very low risk of spread from food products or packaging.

Wash fruits and vegetables the same way you should do under any circumstance: before handling them, wash your hands with soap and water. Then, wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly with clean water, especially if you eat them raw.

Symptoms of COVID-19

Infection with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, can cause illness ranging from mild to severe and, in some cases, can be fatal.

- Typical Symptoms
- Symptoms typically include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Some people infected with

Section I: Reference Materials: Symptoms of COVID-19

Infection with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, can cause illness ranging from mild to severe and, in some cases, can be fatal. Symptoms typically include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Many people infected with the virus have reported experiencing other non-respiratory symptoms.

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Chills
- Repeating shaking with chills
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- New loss of taste or smell

It is possible to experience no symptoms, still be infected with Sars-CoV-2 and COVID-19, and at risk of infecting others.

Duration of symptoms

According to the CDC, symptoms of COVID-19 may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after exposure.

When to seek medical attention

If you develop any of these emergency warning signs* for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all-inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Call 911 if you have a medical emergency: Notify the operator that you have, or think you might have, COVID-19. If possible, put on a cloth face covering before medical help arrives.

Testing for COVID-19

There are laboratory tests that can identify the virus that causes COVID-19 in respiratory specimens. State and local public health departments have received tests from CDC, whereas medical providers are getting tests developed by commercial manufacturers.

How to get tested

COVID-19 testing differs by location. If you have symptoms of COVID-19 and want to get tested, call your medical provider first. You can also visit your state or local health department's website to look for the latest local information on testing. While supplies of these tests are increasing, it may still be difficult to find a place to get tested.

Section I: Reference Materials: People who need to take extra precautions

People at higher risk for severe illness

- Older adults
- People with asthma
- People with HIV
- People with other underlying medical conditions

Other populations

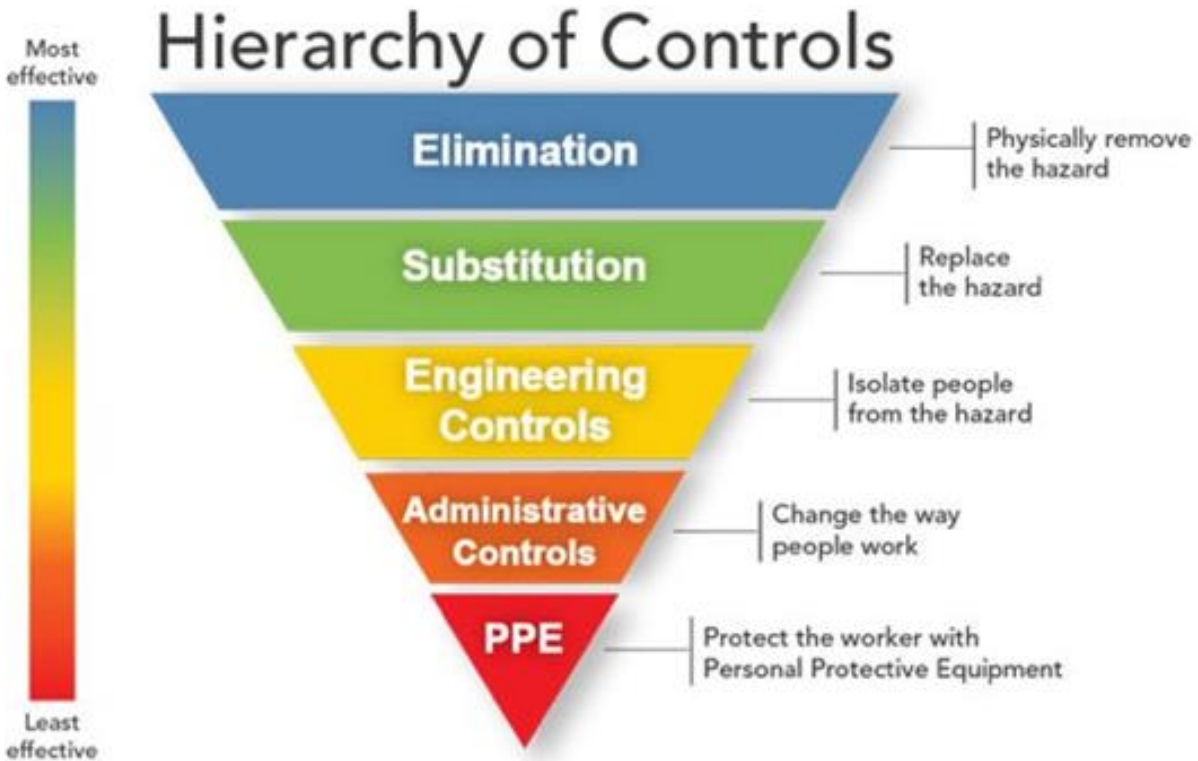
- People with disabilities
- Those pregnant or breastfeeding
- People experiencing homelessness
- Certain racial and ethnic minority groups

Infection Prevention and Control Measures

Infection control is a system of measures practiced by employers to prevent the transmission of infectious agents (e.g., bacteria, viruses). Infection control strategies are designed to prevent infections and injuries and illnesses in personnel.

Workplace Controls

OSHA has a framework called “hierarchy of controls” to prioritize ways of controlling workplace hazards. The below graphic lists the different potential control mechanisms.



Elimination

Physically removing the hazard is the most effective hazard control. For example, if employees must work high above the ground, the hazard can be eliminated by moving the piece they are working on to ground level to eliminate the need to work at heights.

Section I: Reference Materials: Substitution

Substitution, the second most effective hazard control, involves replacing something that produces a hazard (similar to elimination) with something that does not produce a hazard—for example, replacing lead-based paint with titanium white. To be an effective control, the new product must not produce another hazard.

With an outbreak, it isn't always practical to eliminate or substitute a hazard. So the most effective protection measures (from most effective to least effective) are engineering controls, administrative controls and then personal protective equipment or PPE.

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are favored over administrative and personal protective equipment (PPE) for controlling existing worker exposures in the workplace because they are designed to remove the hazard at the source before it comes in contact with the worker. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be

independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The initial cost of engineering controls can be higher than the cost of administrative controls or PPE, but over the longer term, operating costs are frequently lower, and in some instances, can provide cost savings in other areas of the process.

Administrative Controls

Administrative controls include changes to work policy and procedures as well as safe work practices that are designed to reduce or minimize the duration, intensity, and frequency of exposure to a hazard. This methodology requires a conscious worker effort to employ.

Personal Protective Equipment

While using PPE correctly can prevent some exposures, it should not be used without the other prevention strategies listed above. PPE is considered to be “performance- oriented” i.e. the equipment used must suit the job function being performed. While PPE determination is made by the employer, OSHA and the CDC have issued guidance on recommended PPE for the COVID-19 outbreak.

Section II: Protocols: Appendices A-F are Pacific College’s procedures and guides to administer the protocols referenced in Section II Protocols.

Section II: Protocols: Engineering Controls

These types of controls reduce exposure to hazards without relying on worker behavior and can be the most cost-effective to implement. See Engineering Controls implemented below:

Engineering Controls Medium Exposure Risk

Physical barriers or other means of separating employees and customers/patrons/patients (where feasible).

Clear plastic sneezeguards

Windows in clinic reception areas

Curtains or other temporary partitions

Other: _____

Other: _____

No-touch mechanisms such as for (detail mechanism used): N/A

Doors: _____

Bathroom facilities: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

Addressing air quality:

Increase ventilation rates in the work environment \ High-efficiency air filters

Portable purifiers

Other: Ensuring the building has installed the highest level of filtration the HVAC system can support _____

Other: _____

Section II: Protocols: Engineering Controls High to very high Exposure Risk

Addressing air quality:

Ensure appropriate air-handling systems are installed and maintained. Reference Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5210a1.htm>

Properly maintain ventilation systems to provide air movement from a clean to contaminated flow direction

Other: _____

Other: _____

Specimen handling:

We do not handle specimens from known/suspected COVID-19 patients.

We follow special precautions associated with Biosafety Level 3 when handling specimens from known/suspected COVID-19 patients.

Other: _____

Other: _____

Section II: Protocols: Administrative Controls General Guidelines for all employees

We monitor public health communications about COVID-19 recommendations. OSHA, NIOSH, CDC, ADA, and local, state, and federal orders and guidelines.

The public health, local, state, and federal agency communications inform changes in work policy to reduce or minimize the duration, frequency, or intensity of exposure to a hazard. See Administrative Controls implemented below.

Communication Plan

At a time like this, where information, guidelines, and directives are frequently changing, staying abreast of the facts and keeping our community informed is of the utmost importance. Our organization has taken the below steps to ensure clear communication of preparedness and response measures:

Internal to the organization

We utilize the below mechanisms to keep our staff up to date:

- Email
- Webinars
- Team meetings (virtual or otherwise in accordance with distancing measures)
- Social media
- Online communication service: _____
- Other: Posting this plan on our college website
- Other: _____

External to the organization

We utilize the below mechanisms to keep our staff up to date:

- Email
- Webinars
- Team meetings (virtual or otherwise in accordance with distancing measures)
- Social media
- Online communication service: _____
- Other: Posting this plan on our college website
- Other: _____

Section II: Protocols: Postings

We do / do not display educational postings in our work environment to support COVID-19 recommendations.

Social distancing

We employ the following social distancing measures:

- Flexible worksites (e.g., telework)
- Flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts)
- Breakrooms and all common areas have limited capacity measure implemented
- Increasing physical space between employees at the worksite, minimum 6ft.
- Increasing physical space between customers at the worksite, minimum 6ft.
- Increasing physical space between employees and customers (e.g., drive through, partitions)
- Flexible meeting and travel options (e.g., postpone non-essential meetings or events)
- Downsizing operations
- Delivering services remotely (e.g. phone, video, or web)
- Delivering products through curbside pick-up or delivery
- Designate areas for pickup and deliveries
- Other: _____
- Other: _____

Section II: Protocols: General Safe Work Practices

We employ the following measures to reduce or minimize the duration, frequency, or intensity of exposure:

- Discourage sharing of work tools and equipment like phones, desks, etc.
- Do not congregate in a break room or other crowded places
- Perform as many tasks as possible away from others
- Limit opportunities for touch contamination (e.g. adjusting glasses, rubbing nose, touching face, environmental surfaces such as light switches and door handles)

Other: _____

Other: _____

Worksite Access

We Maintain a continuous log of every person, including workers and visitors, who may have close contact with other individuals at the work site or area; excluding deliveries that are performed with appropriate PPE or through contactless means; excluding customers, who may be encouraged to provide contact information to be logged but are not mandated to do so.

We limit or extend our business hours as follows:

We specify hours the following hours for vulnerable populations (elderly people, people with underlying health conditions, etc.) – We are discouraging vulnerable populations from coming to campus.

Limiting the points of entry to: For Clinic, only one point of entry into the clinic and one point of exit to leave the clinic.

Limit number visitors allowed in facility at a given time.

Detail: We have reduced the number of clinic shifts that are running and reduced the number of patients seen until we can review our operations.

Curbside access

Detail: _____

Delivery

Detail: _____

Self-checkout kiosks to minimize worker interaction with others.

Section II: Protocols: Clinic Safe Work Practices

We do not perform aerosol-generating procedures.

We provide personnel with alcohol-based hand rubs containing at least 60% alcohol.

Perform as many tasks as possible in areas away from patient (e.g. charting)

Work from clean to dirty (i.e. Touching clean body sites or surfaces before touching dirty or heavily contaminated areas)

Limit opportunities for touch contamination (e.g. adjusting glasses, rubbing nose, touching face)

- Differentiate clean areas (e.g. where PPE is put on) from potentially contaminated areas (e.g. where PPE is removed)
- Use of telephone system to deliver messages to incoming callers about when to seek care at our facility, when to seek emergency care, and where to go for information about caring for a person with COVID at home
- Before patients arrive ensure patient has been instructed to follow and complete appropriate preventative actions (e.g. wearing protective face covering, social distancing and COVID-19 symptom screening)
- If a patient reports signs or symptoms of COVID-19, refer (if applicable) the patient to their medical provider for assessment and follow CDC's [Healthcare Personnel with Potential Exposure Guidance](#).

Section II: Protocols: Personal Protective Equipment

The last line of defense in the hierarchy of controls, personal protective equipment may also be needed to prevent some exposures. Refer to Personal Protective Equipment Policy and protocols below.

Respirator usage general guidance for all

Respirators such as the N95 respirator must continue to be reserved for healthcare workers and other medical first responders, i.e., workers in the High or Very High-Risk categories. For workers in the low (caution) and medium exposure risk categories, respirators are not expected to be needed.

When disposable respirators are used, employers must comply with the requirements of OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

PPE for Cleaning and Disinfection

The risk of exposure to cleaning staff is inherently low. Cleaning staff should wear disposable gloves and gowns for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash.

- Gloves and gowns should be compatible with the disinfectant products being used.
- Additional PPE might be required based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash.
- Gloves and gowns should be removed carefully to avoid contamination of the wearer and the surrounding area. Be sure to perform hand hygiene per the Hand Hygiene Policy after gloves are removed.
- If gowns are not available, coveralls, aprons, or work uniforms can be worn during cleaning and disinfecting. Reusable (washable) clothing should be laundered afterwards. Clean hands after handling dirty laundry.

- Gloves should be removed after cleaning a room or area occupied by ill persons. Be sure to perform hand hygiene per the Hand Hygiene Policy after gloves are removed.
- Cleaning staff should immediately report breaches in PPE, such as a tear in gloves or any other potential exposures to their supervisor.

Reusable PPE general guidance for all

Any reusable PPE must be properly cleaned, decontaminated, and maintained after and between uses.

Low Exposure Risk

Additional PPE not recommended. Continue using ordinarily used PPE.

Section II: Protocols: Medium Exposure Risk

A combination of gloves, gown, face mask/shield, or goggles will be considered. PPE will vary by work tasks, a result of employer determination, and types of exposure.

When performing the following work tasks...	We use the following PPE...
Clinic Rec.	Masks, Gloves, Face Shields and/or Sneeze Guards
Clinic Practitioners tasks	Masks, (or respirators if appropriate) Gloves, Scrubs, Booties, Face shields/goggles
Administration	Masks, Gloves

High and Very High Exposure Risk

Care for patients without COVID-19

Wear gloves, a gown, eye protection (i.e., goggles or a disposable/ reusable face shield that covers the front and sides of the face), and an N95 or higher-level respirator (when available)

- Disposable respirators should be removed and discarded after exiting the patient’s room or care area.
- Reusable eye protection must be cleaned and disinfected according to the manufacturer’s reprocessing instructions prior to re-use. Disposable eye protection should be discarded after use.

- Change gown if it becomes soiled. Remove and discard the gown in a dedicated container for waste or linen before leaving the patient room or care area. Disposable gowns should be discarded after use. Cloth gowns should be laundered after each use.

If a respirator is not available, use a combination of a surgical mask and a full- face shield.

- Ensure that the mask is cleared by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a surgical mask.
- Surgical masks should be removed and discarded after exiting the patient’s room or care area.
- Change surgical masks during patient treatment if the mask becomes wet.

Section II: Protocols: Care for patients without COVID-19 (continued)

If the minimally acceptable combination of a surgical mask and a full-face shield is not available, do not perform any emergency care. Refer the patient to a clinician who has the appropriate PPE.

Caring for a patient with known or suspected COVID-19

We are prescreening for COVID-19 prior to patient appointments on-site. Our clinic does not treat COVID-19 patients. Patients with suspected COVID-19 are referred to their medical provider. Please reference our Aerosol Transmissible Disease Policy located in the Pacific College of Health and Science Health and Safety Manual.

Additional considerations

- Employees wear facemasks at all times when in the facility.
 - When available, facemasks are preferred over cloth face coverings.
- Employees whose job duties do not require PPE (e.g. administrative staff) are permitted to wear cloth face coverings.
- Employees (Clinic Supervisors) engaged in direct patient care activities are permitted to wear cloth face coverings when NOT performing such activities.
- Employees are instructed that if they touch or adjust their facemask/cloth face covering, they must perform hand hygiene before and after.

Section II: Protocols: HAND HYGIENE

One of the best ways to inhibit the spread of SARS-COV-2 is frequent and thorough handwashing. This protocol details the process for proper handwashing, appropriate products for hand hygiene, and how/when to use them. Refer to Hand Hygiene Policy

General guidance for all

What is hand hygiene?

Hand Hygiene means cleaning your hands by using either handwashing (washing hands with soap and water), antiseptic handwash, antiseptic hand rub (i.e., alcohol-based hand sanitizer including foam or gel), or surgical hand antiseptics.

Why practice hand hygiene?

Cleaning your hands reduces:

- The spread of potentially deadly germs to patients
- Colonization or infection caused by germs acquired from the others and the environment

Methods to maintain hand skin health

- Lotions and creams can prevent and decrease skin dryness that happens from cleaning your hands

Factors in choosing hand hygiene products

Broad-spectrum, persistent activity	For antimicrobial products, look for activity that continues after the handwash or hand rub.
Low irritancy	To protect skin, consider a hand cleaner/antiseptic with skin softeners.
Staff acceptance	Make sure hand hygiene products are accepted and used routinely. People may avoid using products they do not like.
Potential allergies	Avoid allergy-inducing ingredients. Chronic allergies can cause skin to crack and weep, which provides a portal of entry for microorganisms.
Skin integrity after repeated use	Use compatible creams or lotions at the end of the workday to keep skin moist and healthy.
Scent	An offensive odor can discourage routine use.
Delivery system	Are clean sinks available? Can dispensers become contaminated?
Cost per use	Look beyond the purchase price: ineffective or unused products are of no value.

CDC recommends the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers with greater than 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol as the preferred form of hand hygiene in healthcare settings, based upon greater access to hand sanitizer

Section II: Protocols: Low Exposure Risk, Medium Exposure Risk and High to Very-High Exposure Risk

The below information is outlined and detailed in the Hand Hygiene Policy.

Postings

We do / do not display handwashing postings in our work environment to support COVID-19 recommendations.

Key times to wash hands

- After you have been in a public place and touched an item or surface that may be

frequently touched by other people, such as door handles, tables, gas pumps, shopping carts, or electronic cashier registers/screens, etc.

- Before touching your eyes, nose, or mouth because that's how germs enter our bodies.
- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food
- Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the toilet
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- After handling pet food or pet treats
- After touching garbage

Hand washing methodology

1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.
4. Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

Use Hand Sanitizer When You Can't Use Soap and Water

Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to get rid of germs in most situations. If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. You can tell if the sanitizer contains at least 60% alcohol by looking at the product label.

Section II: Protocols:

Sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in many situations. However,

- Sanitizers do not get rid of all types of germs.
- Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.
- Hand sanitizers might not remove harmful chemicals from hands like pesticides and heavy metals.

How to use hand sanitizer

1. Apply the gel product to the palm of one hand (read the label to learn the correct amount).
2. Rub your hands together.

3. Rub the gel over all the surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry. This should take around 20 seconds.

Caution! Swallowing alcohol-based hand sanitizers can cause alcohol poisoning if more than a couple of mouthfuls are swallowed. Keep it out of reach of young children and supervise their use.

Fingernail care and jewelry

- Germs can live under artificial fingernails both before and after using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer and handwashing
- It is recommended that healthcare providers do not wear artificial fingernails or extensions when having direct contact with patients at high risk (e.g., those in intensive-care units or operating rooms)
- Keep natural nail tips less than ¼ inch long

Note: Some studies have shown that skin underneath rings contain more germs than comparable areas of skin on fingers without rings

Section II: Protocols: Respiratory Hygiene and Cough Etiquette Policy

Detailed recommendations for postings in an office setting and best practices around employee and patient/customer interactions.

General Guidance for all

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing;
- Use in the nearest waste receptacle to dispose of the tissue after use;
- Perform hand hygiene (e.g., hand washing with non-antimicrobial soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or antiseptic handwash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials.

Personnel will be provided:

- Tissues and no-touch receptacles for used tissue disposal
- Conveniently located dispensers of alcohol-based hand rub
- Supplies for hand washing (i.e., soap, disposable towels) are consistently available

Wearing cloth face coverings

A significant portion of individuals with coronavirus that lack symptoms (“asymptomatic”) and that even those who eventually develop symptoms (“pre- symptomatic”) can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms.

This means that the virus can spread between people interacting in close proximity—for example, speaking, coughing, or sneezing— even if those people are not exhibiting symptoms.

For this reason, it is recommended that you wear cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, etc.), especially in areas of significant community- based transmission.

Cloth face coverings are:

- changed if they become soiled, damp, or hard to breathe through
- hand hygiene is performed immediately before and after contact with face covering
- laundered regularly (e.g., daily or when soiled)

Note: Facemasks and cloth face coverings should not be placed on:

- young children under age 2,
- anyone who has trouble breathing, or
- anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

Section II: Protocols: Postings

We do / do not display visual alerts (signs, posters) in our work environment to support COVID-19 recommendations.

If applicable, postings:

Are located at entrance(s) to each college floor

Are located in waiting areas

Are located in elevators

Are located in other locations: _____

Provide instructions to wear a cloth face covering or facemask

Provide instructions on cough etiquette

Other: _____

Other: _____

Low Exposure Risk - No additional recommendations

Medium Exposure Risk - No additional recommendations

High to Very High Exposure Risk

Universal Source Control

To address asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission, we implement source control for everyone entering our facility.

This includes:

- ☒ Requiring patients and visitors to wear their own cloth face-covering upon arrival to the facility. If a patient or visitor arrives without a cloth face covering, a facemask may be used when supplies are available.
- ☒ Instruct patients and visitors that if they touch/adjust their face covering, they should perform hand hygiene immediately before and after.
- ☒ Under no circumstances may facemasks be removed by patients during the intake.
- ☒ With the approval of the Clinic Supervisor and enhanced control measures, patients who have a *health condition* that inhibits their ability to breath may request to remove their face covering for a specified procedure or period of time when in their rooms but should put them back on before leaving their room.

Section II: Protocols: Environmental Infection Prevention and Control Policy

Instructions on routine housekeeping practices, cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, equipment, and other elements of the work environment.

General guidance for all

Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 to persons from surfaces contaminated with the virus a possible source of transmission. Transmission of coronavirus, in general, occurs much more commonly through respiratory droplets than through fomites (objects or materials which are likely to carry infection, such as clothes, utensils, and furniture). 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 the prevention of COVID-19 and other viral respiratory illnesses.

Cleaning refers to the removal of dirt and impurities, including germs, from surfaces. Cleaning alone does not kill germs. But by removing the germs, it decreases their number and, therefore, any risk of spreading infection.

Disinfecting works by using chemicals, for example, EPA-registered disinfectants, to kill germs on surfaces. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs. But killing germs remaining on a surface after cleaning further reduces any risk of spreading infection.

Pacific College janitorial service providers have implemented enhanced cleaning and disinfection procedures to meet the recommended CDC guidelines. The janitorial service providers use EPA registered disinfectants listed for use against SARS-CoV-2.

Low Exposure Risk

Routine environmental cleaning and disinfection

Routinely clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, keyboards, telephones, handrails, and doorknobs.

If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.

For disinfection, the most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).

Section II: Protocols: Routine environmental cleaning and disinfection (continued)

For electronics follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products. Consider the use of wipeable covers for electronics. If no manufacturer guidance is available, consider the use of alcohol-based wipes or spray containing at least 70% alcohol to disinfect touch screens. Dry surfaces thoroughly to avoid the pooling of liquids.

Personnel are discouraged from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible. If necessary, clean and disinfect them before and after use.

Pacific College provides disposable wipes so that commonly used surfaces (for example, doorknobs, keyboards, remote controls, desks, other work tools, and equipment) can be wiped down by employees before each use.

Pacific College campus point of sale locations have individual protocols for disinfecting points of sale such as credit card terminals and pens/styluses between each customer.

Protocols may include but are not limited to providing wipes for customers and asking them to do this themselves after each use.

Medium Exposure Risk

How to clean and disinfect

Hard (Non-porous) Surfaces

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See Personal Protective Equipment Policy.

If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.

For disinfection, the most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products for concentration, application method and contact time, etc.

Additionally, diluted household bleach solutions (at least 1000ppm sodium hypochlorite)

can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application, ensuring a contact time of at least 1 minute and allowing proper ventilation during and after application. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.

Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:

- 5 tablespoons (1/3 cup) bleach per gallon of water or
- 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water

Section II: Protocols: Soft (Porous) Surfaces

Soft (Porous) Surfaces

For soft (porous) surfaces such as carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes, remove visible contamination if present and clean with appropriate cleaners indicated for use on these surfaces.

After cleaning:

If the items can be laundered, launder items in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and then dry items completely.

Electronics

For electronics such as tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls, and ATM machines, remove visible contamination if present.

Possible use of wipeable covers for electronics where appropriate.

If no manufacturer guidance is available, the use of alcohol-based wipes or sprays containing at least 70% alcohol to disinfect touch screens will be used. Dry surfaces thoroughly to avoid the pooling of liquids.

Linens, Clothing, and Other Items That Go in the Laundry

When handling dirty laundry from a patient, we:

Wear disposable gloves when handling dirty laundry from a patient and then discard after each use. If using reusable gloves, those gloves should be dedicated for cleaning and disinfection of surfaces for COVID-19 and should not be used for other household purposes. Perform hand hygiene immediately after gloves are removed. See Hand Hygiene Policy.

We perform hand hygiene immediately after handling dirty laundry. See Hand Hygiene Policy. Disposable gloves are available if requested.

Not applicable; we do not handle dirty laundry

In order to minimize the possibility of dispersing virus through the air, do not shake dirty laundry.

Wash items as appropriate in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If possible, launder items using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and dry items completely.

Clean and disinfect hampers or other carts for transporting laundry according to the guidance above for hard or soft surfaces.

Cleaning and Disinfection After Persons Suspected/Confirmed to Have COVID-19 Have Been in the Facility

Section II: Protocols: At a facility that does not house people overnight (continued):

At a facility that does not house people overnight:

Close off areas visited by the ill persons. If feasible open outside doors and windows and use ventilating fans to increase air circulation in the area. Wait 24 hours or as long as practical before beginning cleaning and disinfection.

Cleaning staff will clean and disinfect all areas such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment (like tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls, and ATM machines) used by the ill persons, focusing especially on frequently touched surfaces.

High to Very-High Exposure Risk

All non-dedicated, non-disposable medical equipment used for patient care should be cleaned and disinfected according to manufacturer's instructions and facility policies.

Section II: Protocols: Screening and Incident Response Policy

This protocol details identification and isolation of potentially infectious individuals. Best practices to prevent further transmission in worksites, medical screenings, steps to address an exposure or instance of COVID-19.

General guidance for all

Important Definitions

Isolation

Isolation is used to separate sick people from healthy people. People who are in isolation should stay home. In the home, anyone sick should separate themselves from others by staying in a specific "sick" bedroom or space and using a different bathroom (if possible).

Quarantine

Quarantine is used to keep someone who might have been exposed to COVID-19 away from others. Someone in self-quarantine stays separated from others, and they limit movement outside of their home or current place. A person may have been exposed to the virus without knowing it (for example, when traveling or out in the community), or they could have the virus without feeling symptoms. Quarantine helps limit further spread of COVID-19.

Section II: Protocols: Screening and Incident Response Policy - General guidance for all (continued)

CDC Public Health Guidance for Community Exposure and Screening

Person	Exposure to	Recommended precautions for the public
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household member • Intimate partner • Individual providing care in a household without using recommended infection control precautions • Individual who has had close contact (< 6 feet) for a prolonged period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person with symptomatic COVID-19 during period from 48 hours before symptoms onset until meets criteria for discontinuing home isolation (can be a laboratory-confirmed disease or a clinically compatible illness in a state or territory with widespread community transmission) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay home until 14 days after last exposure and maintain social distance (at least 6 feet) from others at all times • Self-monitor for symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check temperature twice a day • Watch for fever*, cough, or shortness of breath • Avoid contact with People who need to take extra precautions (unless they live in the same home and had same exposure) • Follow CDC guidance if symptoms develop
<p>All U.S. residents, other than those with a known risk exposure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible unrecognized COVID-19 exposures in U.S. communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be alert for symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch for fever, cough, or shortness of breath • Take temperature if symptoms develop • Practice social distancing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain 6 feet of distance from others • Stay out of crowded places • Follow CDC guidance if symptoms develop

Section II: Protocols: Screening and Incident Response Policy - General guidance for all (continued)

CDC Public Health Guidance for Community Exposure and Screening

If you	Steps to take
--------	---------------

... or someone in your home might have been exposed	<p>Self-Monitor</p> <p>Be alert for symptoms. Watch for fever,* cough or shortness of breath.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take your temperature if symptoms develop. • Practice social distancing. Maintain 6 feet of distance from others and stay out of crowded places. • Follow CDC guidance if symptoms develop.
<p>... feel healthy but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently had close contact with a person with COVID-19, or • Recently traveled from somewhere outside the U.S. • https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/risk-assessment.html 	<p>Self-Quarantine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check your temperature twice a day and watch for symptoms. • Stay home for 14 days and self-monitor. • If possible, stay away from people who are high-risk for getting sick from COVID-19.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have been diagnosed with COVID-19, or • Are waiting for test results, or • Have symptoms such as cough, fever, or shortness of breath 	<p>Self-Isolate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay in a specific “sick room” or area and away from other people or animals, including pets. If possible, use a separate bathroom.

Employee screening

Pacific College of Health and Science actively encourages employees to self-monitor for Symptoms of COVID-19.

Employees with symptoms should notify their supervisor, stay home, and follow CDC public health guidance for community exposure and screening as referenced on preceding pages.

Section II: Protocols: Screening and Incident Response Policy -General guidance for all (continued)

Employees who are well but who have a sick family member at home with COVID-19 should notify their supervisor and follow CDC recommended precautions.

Prior to entering Pacific College facilities, employees complete a health screening to confirm the employee is afebrile (temperature below County or State Health Agency, or CDC whichever threshold is lower) and otherwise without symptoms consistent with COVID-19.

If fever or COVID-19 symptoms are present, the employee will not be allowed entry into the facility.

Employee incident response steps

Employees who appear to have Symptoms of COVID-19 (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) upon arrival at Pacific College worksites or who become sick during the day will immediately be separated from other employees, customers, and visitors and sent home.

If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, Pacific College will:

- Inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Instruct fellow employees about how to proceed based on CDC Public Health Guidance for Community Exposure and Screening and Public health guidance for community monitoring steps.
- Follow Recording and reporting steps

Pacific College protocol for returning to work and work restrictions will follow current CDC Guidelines <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>

Recording Requirements

OSHA recordkeeping requirements, codified at 29 C.F.R. Part 1904, mandates that covered employers record certain work-related injuries and illnesses sustained by employees on their OSHA 300 log.

OSHA directs employers to follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines which define a “confirmed case.”

COVID-19 can be a recordable illness if a worker is infected as a result of performing their work-related duties.

Reporting Requirements

Pacific College will immediately notify state and local health departments as cooperate with contact tracing efforts.

Section II: Protocols: Patients and visitors

Screening Steps

Before the entering Pacific College facilities:

The patient or visitor to complete health screening to confirm they are afebrile (temperature below County or State Health Agency, or CDC whichever threshold is lower) and otherwise without symptoms consistent with COVID-19.

If fever or COVID-19 symptoms are present, the patient or visitor will not be allowed entry into the facility.

Limit visitors to the facility to only those essential for the patient’s physical or emotional well-being and care (e.g., care partners).

Isolation

Employees, patients, and visitors that present symptoms of COVID-19 during the course of their scheduled work shift or appointment are isolated as follows:

Well ventilated triage areas

Employees, patients, and visitors will be directed to leave and report to their primary health care provider or nearby urgent care facility. If necessary to ensure safe exit, a private room will be utilized with the door closed until the person can be safely sent from the facility.

AIIRs for patients with known/suspected COVID-19 undergoing aerosol-generating procedures

Other: _____

Other: _____

Section II: Protocols: Workplace Administrative Measures

Workforce management steps, guidance on sick leave policies, pay, travel, personal hygiene resources, and more.

Pacific College Employee Handbook Section 3: Time Away From Work and Other Benefits outlines time off and leave policies.

On April 1, 2020, the U.S. Department of Labor announced new action regarding how American workers and employers will benefit from the protections and relief offered by the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act and Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act, both part of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA). Pacific College has implemented the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act and Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act policy as an addendum to the Employee Handbook.

Return to work criteria

Sick employees should not return to work until the criteria to discontinue home isolation is met in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments. Beyond local circumstances, the following strategies exist for making a return-to-work determination:

Pacific College protocol for returning to work and work restrictions will follow current CDC Guidelines <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>

Section II: Protocols: Workforce Training Policy

COVID-19 awareness training and resources.

Pacific College has trained employees:

- about the applicable sources of exposure to the virus;
- reasonably anticipated occupational exposure to SARS-CoV-2;
- the hazards associated with that exposure; and
- appropriate workplace protocols in place to prevent or reduce the likelihood of exposure

Training is conducted:

For new hires within 10 days of their hire

On a recurring basis monthly / quarterly / annually / other _____

**Pacific College of Health and Science LLC
COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan Policy Library**

Appendix A – Policy No. 01 Standard Precautions

Policy Owner: Safety Officer

POLICY STATEMENT

Standard Precautions are designed to reduce the risk of transmitting microorganisms and aerosolized droplets from both recognized and unrecognized sources of infection and are a key component to the Aerosol Transmissible Disease Control Plan and the [Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan](#). Standard Precautions are used for the protection and care of all staff, students and patients. Standard Precautions apply to (1) aerosolized droplets (2) blood; (3) all body substances, secretions, and excretions (except sweat), regardless of whether or not the substances contain visible blood; (4) non-intact skin; (5) mucous membranes

AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS

Indicate all departments and persons within the college that are affected by this policy:

- Administrative Staff
- Temporary/Staffing Agency Staff
- Faculty
- Clinic Supervisors
- Clinic Interns, Co-treating Intern, Assistant, Observer
- Vendors/Contractors
- Other:

DEFINITIONS

Intentionally left blank.

PROCESS & PROCEDURES

- 1. Hand Hygiene** General Hand hygiene: Hands should be washed with soap and water for at least 20 seconds when visibly soiled, before eating, and after using the restroom or more frequently to effectively prevent the spread of pathogens and infections. Hand hygiene in a healthcare setting occurs after touching blood, body substances, respiratory secretions, excretions and contaminated items, whether or not gloves are worn. Perform hand hygiene between patient contacts and when otherwise indicated to avoid transfer of microorganisms to other patients or the environment. Soap, and at minimum 60% alcohol-based hand sanitizer is used for routine hand hygiene.

Office Director of Clinical Services

Policy No.: 01

Policy Sponsor: Safety Officer

Originally Issued: 7/27/2020

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Last Review: 07/27/2020 **Next**

Review: 07/27/2021

2. **Gloves** are worn when routinely cleaning and disinfecting environmental surfaces. Gloves are worn for medical screenings, touching blood, body substances, respiratory secretions, excretions, and contaminated items. Gloves are used when touching mucous membranes and non-intact skin. Gloves should also be worn when the touching of such substances and items can be reasonably anticipated. Remove gloves promptly after use before touching non-contaminated items and environmental surfaces and before caring for another patient. Hand hygiene is performed immediately after removing gloves.
3. **Masks, Protective Eyewear, and/or Fluidshields** are worn to protect the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth during procedures and patient care activities that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body substances, secretions or excretions.
4. **Scrubs or Gowns** are used to protect skin and to prevent soiling of clothing during procedures and patient care activities that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body substances, respiratory secretions, excretions, pathogens or droplets. The gown is removed as promptly as possible and hand hygiene is performed to avoid transfer of microorganisms to other patients or the environment.
5. **Patient Care Equipment** soiled with blood, body substances, respiratory secretions, excretions, pathogens or droplets. is handled in a manner that prevents skin and mucous membrane exposures, contamination of clothing and the transfer of microorganisms to other patients or the environment. Reusable equipment is not used on another patient until the equipment has been cleaned and reprocessed appropriately. Single use items are discarded properly.
6. **Environmental Surfaces** workstations, office equipment, treatment tables treatment room equipment, and other frequently touched surfaces are maintained, cleaned and disinfected according to CDC guidelines and EPS standards and products for cleaning and disinfection. A log of daily facility cleaning and disinfection and frequent restroom and treatment room cleaning and disinfection must be maintained.
7. **Linen** During the COVID-19 pandemic linens will be assumed to be soiled after each patient treatment and will be handled as if soiled with pathogens and droplets. Linen soiled with blood, body substances, respiratory secretions, excretions, pathogens and droplets is handled, transported and processed in a manner that prevents skin and mucous membrane exposures and contamination of clothing and that avoids the transfer of microorganisms to other patients or the environment. Soiled linen must be placed in a blue linen bag and carried, to an approved dirty linen storage device. All linens will be cleaned by third party vendors using EPA approved cleaning and disinfectant products and standards.
8. **Patient Placement** A private treatment room is required for patients to assist in maintaining appropriate hygiene and environmental control.
9. **Respiratory Hygiene and Cough Etiquette**
 - Posted signs at entrances and in strategic places (e.g. elevators, breakrooms, clinic waiting rooms) with instructions to all persons and patients entering our facilities, to cover their

mouths/noses when coughing or sneezing, use and dispose of tissues and perform hand hygiene after hands have been in contact with respiratory secretions.

- Provided tissues and no-touch receptacles (e.g. foot-pedal operated lid or open, plastic-lined waste basket) for disposal of tissues.
- Provided resources and instructions for performing hand hygiene in or near waiting areas; provide conveniently- located dispensers of alcohol-based hand sanitizer and where sinks are available, supplies for hand-washing.
- During periods of increased prevalence of respiratory infections in the community (e.g. Increased reporting of local hospitalization for respiratory infections, increased school absenteeism) offer masks to persons upon entry into the facility or medical office and encourage them to maintain special separation, ideally a distance of at least six (6) feet, from others.

Worker Protection

We shall use feasible engineering controls and work practice controls to reduce employee exposure to infectious diseases. When those controls are not sufficient, we shall provide personal protective equipment. We have defined appropriate workplace controls for our various worker exposure risk classifications. Refer to Aerosol Transmissible Diseases written procedures.

Refer to our PPE and Respiratory Protection Programs for specific requirements where PPE and/or respirators are included as appropriate workplace controls for infectious disease hazards.

Workplace flexibilities and protections will be emphasized to protect workers during an infectious disease outbreak. Our Company will follow the recommendations of federal, state, and local health authorities which may include, but not be limited to the following:

- Have sick employees stay home
- Ensure that sick leave policies are flexible and consistent with public health guidance and that employees are aware of these policies
- Talk with companies that provide our business with contract or temporary employees about the importance of sick employees staying home and encourage them to develop non-punitive leave policies
- Maintain flexible policies that permit employees to stay home to care for a sick family member
- Recognize that workers with ill family members may need to stay home to care for them
- Establish policies and practices to increase the physical distance among employee and between

employees and others if health authorities recommend the use of social distancing

- Implementing flexible worksites (e.g., telework)
- Implementing flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts)
- Increasing physical space between employees at the worksite
- Increasing physical space between employees and customers (e.g., drive through, partitions)
- Implementing flexible meeting and travel options (e.g., postpone non-essential meetings or events)
- Delivering services remotely (e.g., phone, video, or web)
- Delivering products through curbside pick-up or delivery

Finally, we will also be maintaining regular housekeeping practices, including cleaning and disinfection of the work environment and prevention with enhanced cleaning and disinfection per CDC Guidelines.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility-H.pdf>

Methods to Respond if Exposure Incidents Occur

Employee Exhibiting COVID-19 Symptoms

If an employee exhibits COVID-19 symptoms, the employee will be asked to call their healthcare provider and to return home. The employee may return to work consistent with Pacific College of Health and Science policies, CDC, and state and local guidelines.

Employee Tests Positive for COVID-19

An employee that tests positive for COVID-19 will be directed to self-quarantine away from work. The employee may return to work consistent with CDC and state and local guidelines.

If our Company learns that an employee has tested positive, our Company will conduct an investigation into co-workers that may have had close contact with the confirmed-positive employee in the prior 14 days and direct those individuals that have had close contact with the confirmed-positive employee to call their healthcare provider regarding the length of time to stay home. Close contact is defined as six (6) feet for a prolonged period of time.

The employee may return to work consistent with Pacific College of Health and Science policies, CDC, and state and local guidelines.

Employee Has Close Contact with a Tested Positive COVID-19 Individual

If an employee learns that he or she has come into close contact with a confirmed-positive individual

outside of the workplace, he/she must alert a manager or supervisor of the close contact and also call their healthcare provider regarding the length of time to stay home. The employee may return to work consistent with Pacific College of Health and Science policies, CDC, and state and local guidelines.

Note: The Pacific College of Health and Science policies, and these guidelines may change as ADA, EEOC, CDC, and state and local legislation and guidelines develop.

Communication

Infectious disease outbreaks can evolve rapidly. Our Company will communicate to our workers as information becomes available on the following topics:

- Information about the infectious disease outbreak
- Changes to our business operations including workplace policies, workplace protections, and flexibilities
- Notifying workers if a person in the facility has been confirmed infectious or has been around someone who has been confirmed infectious for their potential exposure.

Note: Except for circumstances in which our Company is legally required to report workplace occurrences of communicable disease, the confidentiality of all medical conditions will be maintained in accordance with applicable law and to the extent practical under the circumstances. When it is required, the number of persons who will be informed of an employee's condition will be kept at the minimum needed not only to comply with legally-required reporting but also to assure proper care of the employee and to detect situations where the potential for transmission may increase. Our company reserves the right to inform other employees that a co-worker (without disclosing the person's name) has been diagnosed with COVID-19 if the other employees might have been exposed to the disease so the employees may take measures to protect their own health.

COVID-19 Safety Training

The following training is provided to our employees who have occupational exposure to infectious disease:

- Explanation of infectious disease
- Modes of transmission and applicable control procedures
- Review of recognized tasks and activities that may pose an exposure
- Appropriate workplace controls, which may include engineering and administrative controls,

safe work practices, and PPE

Training materials may include but are not limited to the following:

- Sequence for putting on personal protective equipment (CDC)
- How to properly put on and take off a disposable respirator (CDC)
- Safety course: Pandemic Influenza
- Safety course: Infection Control - Handwashing

REFERENCES, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS, AND TOOLS

COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan

RELATED POLICIES

Aerosol Transmissible Disease Exposure Control Plan

Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan

Hand Hygiene Policy

APPROVED BY

Safety Officer, Director of Clinical Services

Date: 07/27/2020

Appendix B – Policy No. 02 Infection Prevention and Control Authority Statement**Pacific College of Health and Science LLC****COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan Policy Library****Infection Prevention and Control Authority Statement****Policy Owner: Safety Officer****POLICY STATEMENT**

Authority and responsibility are defined to implement Infection Prevention and Control policies and provisions.

AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS

Indicate all departments and persons within the college that are affected by this policy:

- Administrative Staff
- Temporary/Staffing Agency Staff
- Faculty
- Clinic Supervisors
- Clinic Interns, Co-treating Intern, Assistant, Observer
- Vendors/Contractors
- Other:

DEFINITIONS

None.

PROCESS & PROCEDURES

The Director of Clinical Services/Safety Officer(s) and Campus Directors have the responsibility and authority to implement Infection Prevention and Control policies to reduce the risk of transmission of a communicable disease.

In the event that Pacific College of Health and Science policies cannot be implemented, or an unusual situation is not covered by such policies, the Director of Clinical Services/Safety Officer and Campus Director must alert the CEO and COO for further action.

REFERENCES, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS, AND TOOLS

None.

RELATED POLICIES

None.

APPROVED BY

Safety Officer, Director of Clinical Services

Date: 07/27/2020

Office Director of Clinical Services

Policy No.: 02

Policy Sponsor: Safety Officer

Originally Issued: 07/27/2020 Last Revision: 07/27/2020 Last Review: 07/27/2020 Next Review: 07/27/2020

Appendix C – Policy No. 03 Hand Hygiene Policy

Policy Owner: Safety Officer

POLICY STATEMENT

Hand hygiene is the single most important measure to prevent infections. The purpose of this policy is to define routine hand hygiene policies and procedures. Hand hygiene will be performed using the principals below.

AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS

Indicate all departments and persons within the college that are affected by this policy:

- Administrative Staff
- Temporary/Staffing Agency Staff
- Faculty
- Clinic Supervisors
- Clinic Interns, Co-treating Intern, Assistant, Observer
- Vendors/Contractors
- Other:

DEFINITIONS

Dermatitis	Inflammation and disruption of the first layer of skin; thereby compromising the barrier function of the skin. Risk factors include use of latex gloves, chemical exposure, frequent hand hygiene, or hand washing with hot water.
Direct Patient Care Provider	A healthcare worker who provides patient care by having direct contact with the patient.
Hand Hygiene	The measure used to remove resident and transient organisms from the hands.
Indirect Patient Care Provider	A healthcare worker who provides a service or support to the environment or equipment that will eventually come into contact with the patient.
Resident Organisms (flora)	Organisms that are always present on or in the body and not easily removed by mechanical friction.
Transient Organisms	Organisms that may be present in or on the body under certain conditions for certain lengths of time and easily removed by mechanical friction. These organisms are usually acquired from patient or environmental contact.

PROCESS & PROCEDURES

Hand Hygiene Technique

Hand hygiene may be performed with traditional hand washing with soap and water.

- When washing, wet hands first with water;
- Then, apply an amount of product recommended by the manufacturer to hands and rub hands together vigorously for at least 20 seconds, covering all surfaces of the hands and fingers;
- Rinse hands with water and dry thoroughly with a disposable towel;
- Use towel to turn off the faucet;
- Avoid using hot water, because repeated exposure to hot water may increase the risk of dermatitis.

Hand hygiene with an alternative agent, such as a CDC recommended (60%-90%) alcohol-based hand rub (gel or foam) is acceptable. When decontaminating hands with an alcohol-based hand rub,

- Apply product to palm of one hand and rub hands together, covering all surfaces of hands and fingers, until hands are dry;
- Follow the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the volume of product to use;
- The product may be used 8-10 times consecutively before traditional hand washing with soap and water is required.

PLEASE NOTE:

Alcohol-based hand rub is not effective against spore-forming bacteria (i.e. *Clostridium difficile*, *Bacillus anthracis*) or most gastrointestinal viruses (i.e. *Norovirus*) – hand hygiene with soap and water is required when handling specimens or caring for a patient known or suspected to have one or more of these pathogens.

- Hand hygiene will be performed upon entering and leaving a patient room

Indications for Hand Washing and Hand Antisepsis

- A. When hands are visibly dirty or contaminated with proteinaceous material or are visibly soiled with blood or other body fluids, wash hands with an antimicrobial soap and water.
- B. Before eating and after using a restroom, wash hands with a non-antimicrobial soap and water or with an antimicrobial soap and water.
- C. If hands are not visibly soiled, use an alcohol-based hand rub for routinely decontaminating hands and/or wash hands with an antimicrobial soap and water in the following clinical situations:
 1. Before having direct contact with patients.
 2. After contact with a patient's intact skin (e.g., when taking a pulse or blood pressure, and lifting a patient).
 3. After contact with body fluids or excretions, mucous membranes, non-intact skin.

4. After contact with inanimate objects (including treatment room and medical equipment) in the immediate vicinity of the patient.
5. Before donning and after removing gloves.
 - o Remove gloves after caring for a patient. Do not wear the same pair of gloves for the care of more than one patient, and do not wash gloves between uses with different patients.

Other Aspects of Hand Hygiene

- A. Do not wear artificial fingernails, including gel overlays, extenders, or embellishments when having direct or indirect patient contact.
- B. Keep natural nail tips less than 1/4-inch long. Keep polish in good repair.
- C. Germs can live under artificial fingernails both before and after using an alcohol based hand sanitizer and handwashing.
- D. Avoid rings with settings and excessive jewelry.

Facilities

Campus leadership reviews facilities to ensure that hand hygiene stations, including sinks, are appropriately and conveniently located.

Inability of Healthcare Workers to Perform Hand Hygiene

Hand hygiene is an essential component of a healthcare workers job responsibilities (e.g. direct and indirect patient care providers), and the healthcare worker must be able to appropriately perform hand hygiene. Adequate hygiene of the hands and forearms can be impeded by prosthetic devices (e.g. casts and braces) that cannot be removed. Therefore, if a healthcare worker is required to wear such devices, he/she is evaluated by the Safety Officer on a case by case basis to determine if the healthcare worker can participate in direct patient care duties. If Safety Officer determines that the healthcare worker cannot perform direct patient care duties, it will be the responsibility of the Safety Officer to decide whether or not non-patient care duties can be performed by the healthcare worker.

Dermatitis

Healthcare workers with dermatitis related to hand hygiene or glove use are encouraged to report the problem to the Safety Officer. Follow-up will vary with the severity of the dermatitis. A change in the type of hand hygiene agent and/or gloves used by the healthcare worker or work restrictions will take place only after the approval of Safety Officer

Lotion

Lotion will be supplied in the clinical settings. Lotions brought in from home are not allowed in the clinical settings as they may not be compatible with other hospital-approved hand hygiene products and/or gloves.

Patients/Families/Visitors

Healthcare workers will educate patients, families and visitors on hand hygiene.

REFERENCES, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS, AND TOOLS

Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings, retrieved from
<http://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/providers/guideline.html>

RELATED POLICIES

Intentionally left blank.

APPROVED BY

Safety Officer, Director of Clinical Services

Date: 07/27/2020

Office Director of Clinical Services

Policy No.: 03

Policy Sponsor: Safety Officer

Originally Issued: 07/27/2020 Last Revision: 07/27/2020 Last Review: 07/27/2020 Next Review:
07/27/2020

Appendix D – Policy No. 04 Personal Protective Equipment

Policy Owner: Safety Officer

POLICY STATEMENT

The appropriate PPE is worn when the risk of contact with blood, body substances or infective material is anticipated. The Safety Officer will assess the type and quantity of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) required for specific department(s), will ensure that the PPE is available for all staff, healthcare workers, visitors and patients. Training on appropriate PPE, proper use, location, removal, handling, cleaning, decontamination and disposal will be provided by the safety officer.

AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS

Indicate all departments and persons within the college that are affected by this policy:

- Administrative Staff
- Temporary/Staffing Agency Staff
- Faculty
- Clinic Supervisors
- Clinic Interns, Co-treating Intern, Assistant, Observer
- Vendors/Contractors
- Other:

DEFINITIONS

Intentionally left blank.

PROCESS & PROCEDURES

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. Gloves
2. Scrubs or Gowns
3. Masks/N95 Respirator/KN95 Respirator
4. Protective eyewear (e.g. goggles, face shields on masks, face shield visors, and prescription glasses with side shields)
5. Shoe covers (these items are necessary only when large volumes of blood or body substances are encountered)

Office Director of Clinical Services

Policy No.: 04

Policy Sponsor: Safety Officer

Originally Issued: 07/27/2020

Last Revision: 08/06/2020

Last Review: 08/06/2020

Next Review: 07/27/2021

PROCESS & PROCEDURES - Continued

Gloves

Gloving is particularly important for persons with non-intact skin, i.e. cuts, abrasions, skin lesions or chapped hands. Gloves are considered a single patient use item and should be changed in between patients.

Types of Gloves Available

The following types of gloves are available for use at Pacific College of Health and Science:

1. Latex-free.
2. Specialty gloves, such as the heavy-duty utility gloves for facilities personnel.

Indication for Glove Usage

1. Gloves (clean) are worn when a reasonable likelihood of contact with blood, body substances, secretions, excretions, mucous membranes or non- intact skin is anticipated.
2. Gloves are donned immediately before starting a procedure or task and not sooner. This ensures that the gloves do not touch potentially contaminated surfaces.
3. Gloves are required when contaminated items or surfaces are handled.
4. Gloves are removed immediately after use, before touching non-contaminated surfaces or other patients and hand hygiene is performed immediately.
5. Gloves are changed between patients.
6. Gloves, regardless of type, do not take the place of hand hygiene.
7. Gloves are changed if holes, cracks, or tears are present.
8. Gloves are required for specific jobs and duties and during outbreak control measures.
9. When wearing a gown, the cuffs of the gloves are placed over the gown cuffs.

Note: Gloves are worn only when necessary. The use of gloves as a protective substitute for hand hygiene creates a false sense of security. This results in less hand hygiene and increases the risk of transmission of pathogens. Despite the use of gloves, hands can still become contaminated:

1. The growth of microorganisms already present on the hands is promoted by the warm, moist environment created when wearing gloves.
2. Hands frequently become contaminated when removing gloves.
3. Gloves may have microscopic perforations or may tear during use, allowing some penetration of microorganisms.

In addition, the inappropriate and excessive use of gloves contributes to skin problems and allergies related to glove use.

Proper Removal of Gloves

1. Grasp outside of glove with opposite gloved hand; peel off.
2. Hold removed glove in gloved hand.
3. Slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist.
4. Peel glove off over first glove.

5. Discard gloves in appropriate waste container.

Gowns

1. Gowns are worn when the risk of being splashed or otherwise contaminated with **small** amounts of infective material is anticipated (i.e. the splash is unlikely to penetrate through the gown) and as required.

Indication for Gown Usage

1. Gowns are used if a high risk of splashing or spraying or contamination by direct contact with blood or body substances is anticipated.
2. All gowns are removed promptly (before leaving the immediate work area) when contaminated with blood or body substances and discarded in the appropriate receptacles.
3. Keep the gown off the floor, touch only the inside of the gown, and tie in back and clothing must be covered completely.

Proper Removal of Gowns

1. Unfasten ties.
2. Pull away from neck and shoulders, touching inside of gown only. (*Gown front and sleeves are contaminated*).
3. Turn gown inside out.
4. Fold or roll into a bundle and discard into appropriate receptacle.

Masks /N95 or higher-level respirator

Indication for Mask Usage

1. Masks are worn during procedures that may cause the splashing or spraying of body substances.
2. Masks are removed and discarded immediately after each use.
3. Put on a mask before donning gloves and press the metal tab on the nose bridge to ensure a secure fit. Tie in such a way that there is no venting on the sides and chin area.
4. Surgical masks are used for Droplet Precautions and an N95 mask is used for Airborne Precautions.

Proper Removal of Mask

1. Grasp bottom ties, then top ties or elastics and remove. (Front of mask/respirator is contaminated, **DO NOT TOUCH**).
2. Discard in appropriate waste receptacle.

Protective Eyewear

Safety glasses and mask or a mask and face shield may be worn depending on the amount of protection required.

A mask and protective eyewear (e.g. glasses, goggles, or face shield) are indicated when splashing or spraying of body substances into the mouth, nose or eyes is possible and/or can be anticipated.

Goggles and/or masks with a fluid shield extension are available in all patient care areas. If prescription glasses are used as protective eyewear, glasses with side shields are required or cover prescription

eyewear with safety goggles.

1. Put on protective eyewear after putting on mask but before donning gloves if splashing or spraying of blood or body substances is anticipated.
2. Reusable protective eyewear/face shield are removed and cleaned immediately with the hospital-approved disinfectant; one-time use protective eyewear is removed and discarded.
3. If prescription glasses are to serve as PPE, a face shield will be provided in addition.
4. Non-disposable goggles and face shields are disinfected with the EPA approved disinfectant after each use.

Shoe Covers

Shoe covers should be worn if splashing or spraying of blood or body substances is anticipated.

Additional Barrier Apparel or Personal Protective Equipment

Appropriate barrier apparel or personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when indicated by the work setting (e.g. a patient treatment room), the procedure, (e.g. when aerosolization, spraying, or splashing of body substances are reasonably expected) or the patient's condition (e.g. the patient has tuberculosis).

Disposal of Personal Protective Equipment

PPE (where physical contact occurs between patient & clinician) is removed upon completion of each patient contact requiring its use. It is not to be saved for reuse. Disposal is performed in a manner that minimizes hand, skin, clothing, and environmental contact with body substances on PPE. Disposable PPE is discarded in waste receptacles lined with plastic bags; non-disposable linen PPE is placed in plastic fluid-resistant bags. Hands are washed before leaving the room/area where the contact occurred.

PERFORM HAND HYGIENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE.

REFERENCES, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS, AND TOOLS

Intentionally left blank.

RELATED POLICIES

[Hand Hygiene Policy](#)

APPROVED BY

Safety Officer, Director of Clinical Services

Date: 08/17/2020

Appendix E: COVID-19 Screener Guide

Personal Protective Equipment for Screeners

Level 1 procedure mask: Use one per person per day. The mask should be on continuously throughout shift with removal for breaks or lunch. Discard level 1 procedure mask if visibly soiled, wet, or damaged or at the end of your shift.

Eye Protection (goggles/face shield/eye shield– varies by site) these are reusable and should be cleaned with germicidal wipes in-between team member use. Use soap and water or alcohol swab to clear any foggy residue left behind on eye protection after cleaning.

Non-sterile gloves: Gloves should only be changed if contaminated or exposed to mucus membranes. Hand hygiene between each patient in place of gloves is also acceptable. Gloves and/or increased hand hygiene are required when taking temperature even if using a thermometer type that does not touch the other person (ex: infrared thermometer).

Resources to Contact

If you need help with nuanced cases that need leadership decisions or if you have questions/concerns during your screening shift, contact the Director of Clinical Services or the Campus Director using the Pacific College's phone system.

Documentation

Screeners will keep a log of each screening in the screening binder. If an employee or student screens positive for a temperature and/or one of the daily symptoms, the information will be provided to the Director of Clinical Services and Campus Director.

Entry Point COVID-19 Screening Daily Checklist

Best practice recommendation for entry point site screening stations during covid-19 visitor restrictions:

To ensure the operational implementation of recent covid-19 visitor restrictions protocols, a practice of designated leadership support (director or above) and a periodic presence at site level entry points is being recommended. This recommendation is based on ensuring team members have appropriate understanding of most current covid-19 protocols as well as the latest tools and resources to execute protocols consistently. Identify and resolve site specific challenges and barriers that arise during screening shift.

Before starting new screener shift – Prepare

- Learn about screening process, updated materials and information by reviewing our Pandemic Preparedness Plan
- Talk with existing screeners to identify any new concerns/challenges from previous shift.
- Print any updated signage, screening logs or forms.

Social Distancing Practices – Create a conducive space

- Ensure visual cues are in place with appropriate distance in between markers: 6 feet apart
- Signage

Screening Resources

- Most current screening forms
- Scripting resources
- Thermometers
- Cleaning supplies for thermometer (based on thermometer type)
- Site approved Disinfectant wipes
- Leader/Department phone numbers for assistance during shift

PPE for Screeners

- Level 1 Mask with ear loops
- Eye protection (reuse with cleaning)
- Single use gloves (for temperature takers only based on thermometer type)

Infrared Thermometer (Medsource or similar)

On/Scan button: Press and release to turn on or scan

Memo Button: Press the memo button to reveal the last completed temperature.

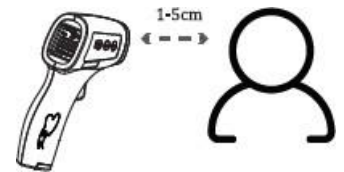
Mode Button: Change between Body, Ambient and Object reading modes. Should be set on Body

Screen: Screen will light up with a color do indicate Normal, Medium or High temperature. Make sure to read actual temperature and compare it with screening algorithms. Do not go on color alone.



TO TAKE A TEMPERATURE

1. Turn on thermometer by pressing the On/Screen button. The thermometer will perform a self-test with all segments displayed for 2 seconds.
2. Ask person to remove any hats or hold back hair so that you have direct access to their forehead.
3. Align the thermometer with the middle of the forehead. Aim for between the eyebrows. Thermometer should be closer than 2 inches to person without physical touching the skin.
4. Press the on/scan button, temperature will display immediately.
5. Wait at least 5 seconds between each temperature taking to ensure accuracy



TO CLEAN THERMOMETER

Between temperature taking of each person

No cleaning is necessary as the equipment should not touch the person

Between screeners (not dependent on hours in shift)

This thermometer may be cleaned with any wipe (peroxide, bleach, PDI, used at the site. It should not be soaked or submerged. Allow for contact time and dry time as listed on the cleaning product

Getting a suspiciously low or high temperature?

- Try taking the temperature behind the ear in the “perfume spot”.
 - Ensure that the mode is set to “Body”
 - Are you taking temperatures too fast? Wait at least 5 seconds between each temperature reading
 - Are you too far away? Optimal distance is 1 cm away without touching the skin
 - Does the screen flicker and turn off? Replace battery
 - Wait at least 30 minutes before use if thermometer has come from a different area with a lower or higher temperature.
 - Contact site leadership if you suspect the thermometer has lost its calibration and needs recalibration
- ** If you suspect that the temperature you took is too low, use your site resources to validate a correct temperature. Do not allow a visitor or employee to “pass through” without verification. For patients, error on side of caution and mask and isolate patient. **

Daily Symptoms Check List

- Do you have a **Fever** (temperature of 100° F or over) without having taken any fever reducing medications?

In the last 14 days, have you experienced any new symptoms of the following nature:

- Do you have a **Loss of Smell or Taste?**
- Do you have a **Cough?**
- Do you have **Muscle Aches?**
- Do you have a **Sore Throat?**
- Do you have **Shortness of Breath?**
- Do you have **Chills?**
- Do you have a **Headache?**
- Have you experienced any gastrointestinal symptoms such as **nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite?**
- Have you, or anyone you have been in close contact with been diagnosed with COVID-19, or been placed on quarantine for possible contact with COVID-19?
- Have you been asked to self-isolate or quarantine by a medical professional or a local public health official?

Employee/student screening algorithm:

If an employee or student says yes to one of the symptoms on the daily checklist or has a temperature over 100.0 degrees F (37.8 degrees C)

Yes, temp is at or over 100.0 degrees F and/or have said yes to one of the symptoms.

No, temp is below 100.0 degrees F and said no to all of the symptoms.

Screening Failed

Supply employees with "COVID Yes to Symptoms" handout.

Inform the Director of Clinical Services and Campus Director.

Screening Passed

Allow Entrance.

Give the employee a sticker with the date and the screener's initials to wear for

For patients who have failed the screening:

- Tell the patient why they failed the screening and provide them with a surgical mask.
- Tell the clinic reception desk to tell them the patient has failed the screening.
- Send the patient home.
- The clinic reception desk will call the patient to reschedule.

For any visitors who have failed the screening:

- Tell the visitor why they failed the screening and provide them with a surgical mask.
- Call the staff member who they have an appointment with to let them know the visitor has

Yes to Symptoms Handout

So, you answered yes to one of the symptoms on the daily symptoms check list. What do you do now?

1. Do not report to your worksite.
2. Go home and self-quarantine.
3. The screeners will notify the Campus Director and the Campus Safety Officer. The Campus Director and/or the Campus Safety Officer will notify the employee's direct supervisor.
 - If the employee feels well enough, they can continue to telework
 - If the employee does not feel well enough to work, there are several paid leave options. The VP of Human Resources and Finance will contact the employee to discuss which benefits are applicable.

Returning to work after a failed screening:

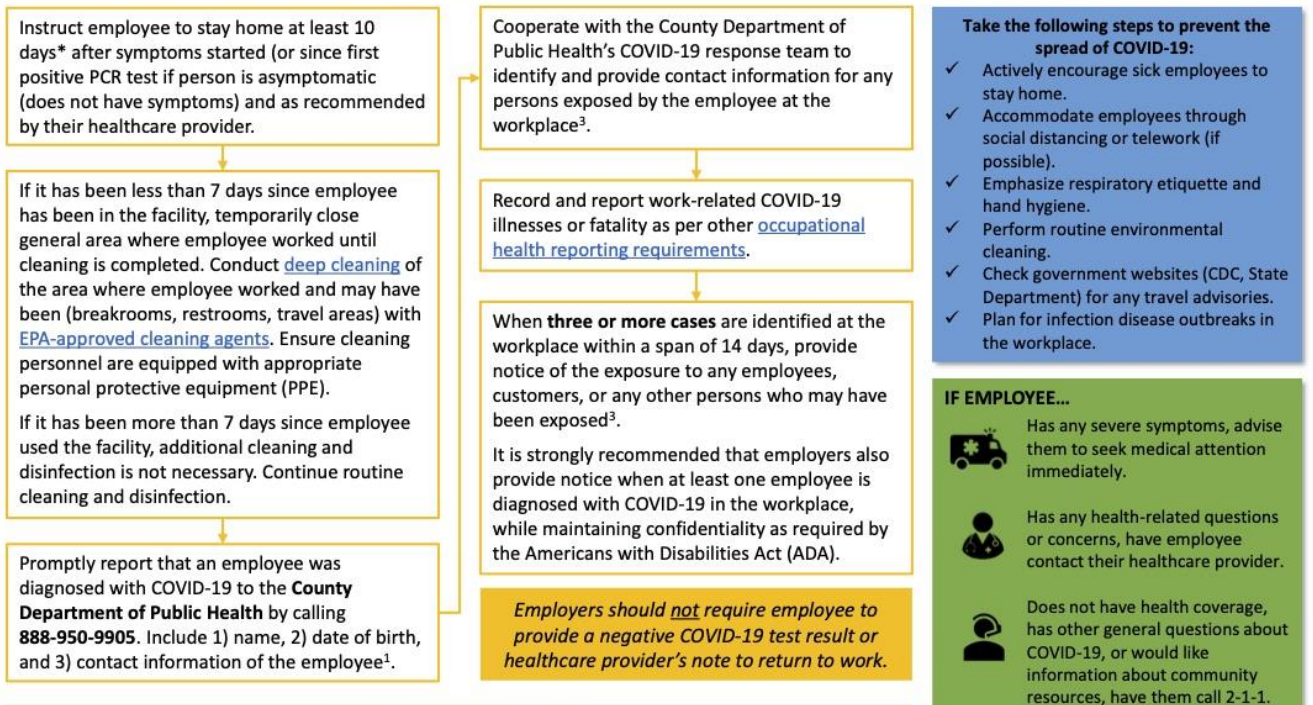
1. Employees who fail screening:
 - a. Should not report to the worksite.
 - b. Contact your healthcare provider. If you have severe symptoms, you should call 911.
 - c. Follow the guidance provided by your primary care physician.
 - d. You may be required to have a clear test to be allowed to return to campus
 - e. You must be cleared to come back to work based on guidance from your primary care physician. You will still need an on-campus health screening on the next required in-person workday.
2. Documentation (i.e. doctor's note, leave request form) may be required based on how long you must be off work and/or the type of leave needed. Employees will be informed by HR prior to return to work of any documentation required.

Refused screening:

1. If an employee refuses screening for any reason, the employee will be immediately referred to the Campus Safety Officer and Campus Director, HR will be consulted if assistance is needed.
2. If the refusal is based on religious exemption or other protected reasons, the employee will be referred to the Campus Safety Officer and Campus Director, HR will be consulted regarding appropriate status.

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

FLOWCHART IF AN EMPLOYEE IS SUSPECTED OR CONFIRMED POSITIVE FOR COVID-19^{1,2}



RETURN TO WORK WHEN:

At least 10 days* since start of symptoms (or since first positive PCR test if person is asymptomatic)



At least 24 hours since the last fever without the use of fever-reducing medications



Improvement in symptoms

*Isolate for 20 days for patients with **severe to critical illness** or who are severely immunocompromised.
¹ See [COVID-19 Employer Playbook for a Safe Reopening](#) for more information.
² See [COVID-19 Industry Guidance: Schools and School-Based Programs](#) for more information.
³ As per [San Diego County Public Health Order](#).

Managing Lines and Queues

As checkpoints for visitors, patients, and staff are established, bottle necks and lines may form. It is necessary to maintain 6-foot social distancing spacing when offered visual cues to do so.

- ☑ Stickers or taping on the floor
 - Easily applied on tile and concrete surfaces.
 - Options for use carpets can be found.
 - Consider how cleaning supplies and methods will affect the material used.
 - Always involve your facilities manager before choosing or applying any product.

The 6-foot interval is across the line as well as within the line.

Universal Masking

Universal masking requires everyone entering Pacific College to wear a mask in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendation and the college's Pandemic Preparedness Plan. Anyone unwilling to wear a mask will not be permitted to enter. The screening station will contact the Director of Clinical Services and Campus Director to inform them of refusal. Masks must be kept on for the entire time while on the premises.

Group/Mask Type
<p>Patients Level 1 mask if patient does not bring their own mask. Patient may wear own appropriate mask regardless of screening results.</p>
<p>Employees/Students/Visitors/Guests/Vendors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed Screen or Fever: Not allowed on site; given Level 1 procedure mask for leaving the building • Passed Screen and No fever: Level 1 mask if they do not already have their own appropriate mask • Health care providers will wear a KN95 mask during clinic shift.
<p>Homemade Masks Approved homemade masks can be given to patients/visitors/team members for use at our facilities. Anyone that passes screening may wear cloth masks into the facility if they brought them from home.</p>
<p>Exceptions to Masking Exceptions will be made when the risk outweighs benefits and patient/visitor would experience harm if required to wear a mask</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety = CDC recommends that Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

Appendix F – Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Referring Employer Model Written Procedures

Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Referring Employer Model Written Procedures

Chicago Campus

This is a fillable template that the employer must complete. Instructions in red font enclosed in brackets indicate where you must enter your worksite-specific information.

Currently there is no federal OSHA ATD standard, and no other state has a specific standard covering ATDs. Pacific College of Health and Science, Chicago Campus has adopted the standards of California Code of Regulations, title 8, section [5199](#), the Aerosol Transmissible Diseases (ATD) Referring Employer Model standards as they apply to employers who have employees with occupational exposure to infectious diseases that spread by inhalable particles and droplets. Covered employers are required to protect their employees from infection by establishing and implementing a set of written procedures.

Employers must establish written programs or procedures depending on which category they fall into:

- Employers who must comply with the full standard
 - Referring employers
 - Laboratories

Employers who meet the standard's definition of referring employers (see page 3) must prepare certain written procedures but do not need to create a full ATD Exposure Control Plan. If you are a referring employer, then you may use this blank template for ATD procedures.

Aerosol Transmissible Disease Procedures Required for Referring Employers

For **[Pacific College of Health and Science]**

Date created: **July 26th, 2020**

Date of last review: **August 21st 2020**

Contents

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Determining if You Are a Referring Employer

You are a referring employer under 8 CCR 5199 if you meet all of the following criteria:

- ✓ Screen persons for airborne infectious diseases (AirID).
- ✓ Refer any person identified as a case or suspected case of AirID to another health care provider for treatment.
- ✓ Do not intend to provide further medical services to AirID cases and suspected cases beyond first aid, initial treatment or screening, and referral.
- ✓ Do not provide transport, housing, or airborne infection isolation to anyone identified as an AirID case or suspected case unless the transport provided is only non-medical transport in the course of a referral.

People identified or suspected as having an illness requiring droplet precautions do not need to be referred for treatment.

For more help on determining if you are a referring employer or a full-standard employer, see “The California Workplace Guide to Aerosol Transmissible Diseases” publication. You may also refer to that publication for more information regarding requirements of referring employers.

All four criteria apply to my establishment so I am a referring employer under section 5199 and I am able to use this model program to create my procedures.

Referring employers are required to establish, implement, and maintain effective written procedures containing specific elements to reduce the risk of transmission of aerosol transmissible diseases (ATD) to employees. These written procedures must be available to employees at the workplace.

The written procedures on the following pages include the following information:

Designation of the Administrator

Infection Control Procedures to Control the Risk of Transmission of Aerosol Transmissible Diseases

Source Control Procedures

Screening and Referral Procedures

Procedures to Communicate with Our Employees, Other Employers, and the Local Health Officer Regarding the Known or Suspected Infectious Disease Status of Referred Patients

Procedures to Reduce Risk of ATD Transmission While the Person Requiring Referral is in the Facility

System of Medical Services

Designation of the Administrator

We are required to assign an administrator who will be responsible for implementing these procedures. This person is knowledgeable in infection control principles as they apply to our facility, service, and operation.

In our facility, the administrator of the infection control procedures for aerosol transmissible diseases is: **Lynn Sheldon (Current DCS) & Kuan-Ren Su (DCS in Training), Director of Clinical Services/Safety Officer**

When the administrator is not present at the workplace, the following person is designated to act on the administrator's behalf: **Dave Frech, Campus Director**

Infection Control Procedures to Control the Risk of Transmission of ATDs

We conduct a risk assessment of all the job classifications at our workplace to determine which of our employees have occupational exposure to ATDs. We examine the job duties of all of our employees, being careful not to forget those in administrative, maintenance, custodial, security, dining, transportation, and other job classifications, as applicable.

Occupational exposure is defined in 8 CCR 5199 as exposure from work activity or working conditions that is reasonably anticipated to create an elevated risk of contracting any disease caused by aerosol transmissible pathogens (ATPs) or aerosol transmissible pathogens-laboratory (ATPs-L) if protective measures are not in place. In this context, "elevated" means higher than what is considered ordinary for employees having direct contact with the general public outside of the facilities, service categories, and operations listed in subsection (a)(1) of this standard.

(check only if applicable) We are not a health care provider, so when we conduct the risk assessment, we consider employees to have occupational exposure if they are reasonably anticipated to have exposure risk higher than that of employees who work in public contact operations that are not covered under the scope of this standard, such as retail clerks or bus drivers.

Our employees in the following job categories have occupational exposure to ATDs:

- **Employees in classification A- classification A lists all jobs that has occupational exposure to blood or OPIM on a regular basis, and in which such exposures are considered normal course of work/**

- Employees in classification B- classification B list all jobs in which employees may have an occasional exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials, and in which such exposures occur only during certain tasks or procedures that are collateral to the normal job duties.

- Employees in classification C- classification C list all jobs in which employees have very low risk of exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials, and in which such exposures occur only during certain tasks or procedures that

Employee ID	Last Suffix First Middle	Position	OSHA Classification
	Baker, Eric	FT Core Faculty & Clinic Supervisor	A
	Frech, David	Campus Director	C
	Garza, Koraima	Career Services Manager	C
	Graves, Matthew	Office Facilities Manager IT Support	C
	Harper, Janet	Librarian	C
	Jones, Kimerly	Director of Admissions	C
	Marino, John	Full Time Core Faculty Member	C
	Mattson, Brendan	Dean of Graduate Studies	C
	Novakova, Kondeva	Bursar Financial Aid	C
	Paul, Lolita	Registrar	C
	Pearson, Zenzile	Student Advisor, Adm Appl Coordinator	C
	Ramey, Andrea	Full Time Core Faculty Member	C
	Sheldon, Lynn	Director of Clinical Services (Current)	B
	Sol, David	Dean of Undergraduate Studies	C
	Su, Kuan-Ren	Director of CS (Incoming) & Clinic Supervisor	A
	Bonzak, Stephen	Faculty Member & Clinic Supervisor	A
	Busch, Sara	Faculty Member	B
	Collin, Marie-France	Faculty Member	B
	Cook, Sue	Faculty Member	B
	Davenport, Ryan	Faculty Member	B
	Dobron, Amanda	Teaching Assistant MSTOM	B
	Garcia, Brent	Faculty Member	B
	Gaseor, David	Assistant to the Deans	C
	Gates-Miliner, J. Elaine	Temp Admin Assistant	C
	Han, Rebecca	Faculty Member	B
	Harris, Mitchell	Faculty Member & Clinic Supervisor	A
	Hartmann, Jennifer	Faculty Member	B
	Heil, Thomas	Faculty Member	B
	Howell, Lori	Faculty Member	B
	Jung, Caroline	Faculty Member	B
	Kamel, Lamya	Faculty Member	B
	King, Jeremy	Faculty Member	B
	Kysia, Khadijah	Clinic Supervisor	A
	Liu, Weiyan	Faculty Member & Clinic Supervisor	A

	Luenser, Suzanne	Faculty Member	B
	Moore, Maria Cristina	Clinic Supervisor	A
	Rutz, Roger	Faculty Member	B
	Salazar Ponce, Shojanny	Tutor	B
	Sha, Lixin	Faculty Member	B
	Tully, Seanna	Faculty Member	B
	Vavrinchik, Dave	Clinic Supervisor	A
	Vozar, Elaine Michelle	Faculty Member	B
	Xu, Brian	Clinic Supervisor	A

When people exhibit symptoms of an aerosol transmissible disease, they may contaminate surfaces with infectious pathogens. Therefore, surfaces must be cleaned and disinfected to reduce the risk of transmitting disease to employees or others. Surfaces include equipment, work areas, and vehicles that were used to transport people with ATD symptoms.

The following employee(s) are responsible for cleaning and disinfection:

Facilities Manager - Matthew Graves

Facilities Staff - Maria Mejia

Additionally:

- Clinic Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that clinical students properly clean and disinfect treatment rooms between each patient.
- Clinic staff are responsible for cleaning commonly touched areas in the clinic.
- All employees are responsible for cleaning their workstations.

We use the following EPA-registered product(s) to perform this cleaning and disinfection:

Madicide & Nyco Sani-spritz Spray.

We (and select vendors) will clean and disinfect the following surfaces, equipment, and objects (include locations when appropriate, i.e., rooms and vehicles):

All classrooms, tables and chairs, door handles, office areas, bathrooms, students lounge, reception areas, waiting areas, treatment rooms, library, hallways, changing rooms.

On the following schedule (*e.g., after contact with a symptomatic person, after every patient, at the end of each day*):

Every morning before campus opens, after each class session, prior to the first treatment of every shift, after every treatment in the clinic, at the end of every day, when closing.

Source Control Procedures

If we observe respiratory infection symptoms in a patient or other person who has entered our facility, we will utilize source control measures to minimize the risk that our employees will contract the illness while the suspected ATD case is in our facility. These include a combination of engineering controls, such as placing the suspected ATD case in a separate room or area; procedures, such as providing and having the suspected ATD case wear a surgical mask; and work practice controls, such as limiting contact with the suspected ATD case.

(Check the following boxes, as applicable):

- We are a fixed-site health care facility.
- We are a correctional facility.

We checked one of the above boxes. Therefore, we must incorporate the recommendations contained in the CDC's Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette in Health Care Settings. These recommendations may be found on the CDC [Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette in Health Care Settings](#) webpage.

We did not check any of the above boxes. Therefore, we will incorporate the recommendations of the [CDC's Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette in Health Care Settings](#) to the extent feasible.

Our employees utilize the following source control measures to prevent spread of aerosol transmissible pathogens *(Check all that apply)*:

- We use the following visual alerts *(e.g., signs)*:
- Signs

(If applicable, you may download and display at the workplace the appropriate CDC "Cover Your Cough" posting[s] from the CDC [Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette in Healthcare Settings](#) webpage, www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/resphygiene.htm.)

We will post a sign requesting that patients and persons accompanying them inform the receptionist if they have a persistent cough.

We place the visual alerts at the following entrances and other locations: **Hallways, waiting areas, reception areas**

- We will ensure that the (*job title[s], e.g., receptionists*) **Clinic Receptionists or anyone who may be covering for the Clinic Receptionists**, who may be the first employees to encounter a patient or other person entering the facility, are knowledgeable in observing for signs and symptoms of ATD.

 - Provide tissues in waiting areas.
 - Place a waste receptacle in waiting areas.
 - Ensure handwashing facilities including soap and water are accessible to patients and visitors.
 - Provide alcohol-based hand sanitizer or other antiseptic handwash in waiting areas.
 - Provide individuals exhibiting ATD symptoms with a surgical mask or procedure mask and instruct them in proper use, using the following communication methods to educate the individual on the importance of the control measure without making them feel stigmatized:
 - **Visual signs or Instruction Handout**

 - Separate symptomatic individuals from others by placing them in a separate room that:
 - has its own separate ventilation system.
 - does not have its own separate ventilation system.

 - Separate symptomatic individuals from others by distance in the same room (at least 3 to 6 feet away from others) because our facility does not have a separate room in which to temporarily place the individual(s).

 - Advise health care staff to use droplet precautions (i.e., wear a surgical or procedure mask) or airborne precautions (i.e., wear an N95 filtering facepiece respirator for which the employee has been medically evaluated and fit tested), as appropriate, in addition to standard precautions when in close contact with a patient showing symptoms of a respiratory infection, particularly if fever is present.

 - Limit contact with symptomatic individuals.
 - Other **Place symptomatic individual in isolation room before referring to appropriate treatment facility**
- We also inform patients and others who enter our facility of our source control measures using the following methods:
- Visual Signs**
 - Guidelines attached to emails**
- We inform our employees that an individual may have an AirID using the following procedure or methods: **Campus wide email alerts**

If a suspected AirID case refuses to or cannot comply with our source control measures, our employees will wear N95 and call 911. Refer to our written Respiratory Protection Program for details.

Screening and Referral Procedures

We do not treat patients who appear to be infected with an airborne infectious disease (AirID). Instead, we refer them to an appropriate facility for treatment and airborne infection isolation. We are not required to refer seasonal influenza cases to other facilities during flu season.

(Check the appropriate box)

We are a medical facility so our health care staff screen patients using the following procedures:

- Prior to arrival we send out a pre-screening questionnaire notifying patients not to come for their appointment if they are exhibiting an elevated temperature of 100° or more or flu-like symptoms

- Upon Arrival patients are asked the following questions:

1. Are they exhibiting an elevated temperature of 100 degrees or more?
2. Are they exhibiting a cough, chills or flu-like symptoms?

We are not a medical facility so we must establish criteria and procedures for referral of persons to a health care provider for further evaluation within timeframes described on page 10. We are required to refer people who have any one of the following characteristics, so we use this list as our criteria for referral:

Have a cough for more than three weeks that is not explained by non-infectious conditions. Exhibit signs and symptoms of a flu-like illness during March through October (the months outside of the typical period for seasonal influenza), or exhibit these signs and symptoms for a period longer than two weeks at any time during the year. These signs and symptoms generally include combinations of the following: coughing and other respiratory symptoms, fever, sweating, chills, muscle aches, weakness, and malaise.

State that they have a transmissible respiratory disease, excluding the common cold and seasonal influenza.

State that they have been exposed to an infectious ATD case, other than seasonal influenza.

To determine if people have any of the above symptoms or characteristics, we use the following screening procedures from Appendix F of the Cal/OSHA ATD standard:

1. For screening a coughing client with potential TB – privately ask the person the following:
 - a. if he/she has had a cough for more than three weeks.

b. if, in addition to cough, he/she has had one or more of the following clinical symptoms of TB disease:

Unexplained weight loss (>5 lbs).

Night Sweats.

Fever.

Chronic Fatigue/Malaise.

Coughing up blood.

A person who has had a cough for more than three weeks and who has one of the other symptoms in b. must be referred to a health care provider for further evaluation, unless that person is already under treatment. Consider referring a person with any of the above symptoms, if there is no alternative explanation.

2. In addition to TB, other vaccine preventable aerosol transmissible diseases, including pertussis, measles, mumps, rubella ("German measles"), and chicken pox should be considered when non-medical personnel screen individuals in non-health care facilities. The following is a brief list of some findings that should prompt referral to a health care provider for further evaluation when identified through a screening process:

Severe coughing spasms, especially if persistent; coughing fits may interfere with eating, drinking and breathing.

Fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, poor appetite followed by painful, swollen salivary glands, one side or both sides of face under jaw.

Fever, chills, cough, runny nose, watery eyes associated with onset of an unexplained rash (diffuse rash or blister-type skin rash).

Fever, headache, stiff neck, possibly mental status changes.

3. Any client who exhibits any of the above described findings and reports contact with individuals known to have any of these transmissible illnesses in the past 2-4 weeks should be promptly evaluated by a health care provider.
4. Health officials may issue alerts for community outbreaks of other diseases. They will provide screening criteria, and people must be referred to medical providers as recommended by the health officer.

(*check if applicable*) We coordinate with local health departments, including TB control programs, for the success of this referral policy.

We instruct our employees when they are first hired and annually thereafter on how clients' privacy will be maintained during screening procedures. These are our procedures for maintaining client privacy during screening:

Initial screening questionnaire done at reception area to maintain patient privacy.

Potentially symptomatic patients will be moved to isolation room for further questioning and/or referral.

We understand that the longer the symptomatic individuals are present in our facility, the greater the risk that one of our employees will become infected. Therefore, we will ensure that persons exhibiting respiratory symptoms identified using the above screening procedures are referred and transferred to a suitable facility for isolation and treatment within five hours of being identified as a case or suspected case, except under any of the following conditions:

1. The initial encounter with the case or suspected case occurs after 3:30 p.m. and prior to 7 a.m., in which event we will ensure that transfer occurs no later than 11:00 a.m.
2. We have contacted the local health officer, determined that there is no facility that can provide appropriate airborne infection isolation, and complied with all of the conditions in section 5199(e)(5)(B)2. (See below.)
3. The case meets the conditions of either of the exceptions to subsection (e)(5)(B) (See below).

Section 5199(e)(5)(B)2. requires the following:

If we are unable to transfer the patient within 5 hours of identification, we will document each of the following at the end of the 5-hour period and at least every 24 hours thereafter:

1. We have contacted the local health officer.
2. There is no All room or area available within that jurisdiction.
3. Reasonable efforts have been made to contact establishments outside of that jurisdiction, as provided in the Plan.
4. All applicable measures recommended by the local health officer or the Infection Control physician or other licensed healthcare provider (PLHCP) have been implemented.
5. All employees who enter the room or area housing the individual are provided with, and use, appropriate personal protective equipment and respiratory protection in accordance with subsection (g) and section 5144, Respiratory Protection of these orders.

The following are the two exceptions to the requirement for timely transfer of AirID cases or suspected cases:

Where the treating physician determines that transfer would be detrimental to a patient's condition, the patient need not be transferred. In that case, we will ensure that employees use respiratory protection, such as an N95 respirator, when entering the room or area housing the individual. The patient's condition will be reviewed at least every 24 hours to determine if transfer is safe, and the determination will be recorded. Once transfer is determined to be safe, we will ensure that transfer will be made within the time period described above.

In the event that this exception applies, we will record the treating physician's determination using the following procedure:

This is not applicable to our facility as the patient will have to be referred to the appropriate healthcare facility for treatment. Pacific College is not an overnight facility.

Where it is not feasible to provide All rooms or areas to individuals suspected or confirmed to be infected with or carriers of novel or unknown ATPs, we will provide other effective control measures to reduce the risk of transmission of the ATD to employees, which will include the use of respiratory protection.

In the event that this exception applies, we will ensure that employees use the source control procedures described earlier in this document and wear N95 respirators when in proximity to the patient.

In the event that no suitable facility with an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR) is available to accommodate the patient, the administrator named in the beginning of this plan will contact the local health officer and other nearby medical facilities. This contact will occur at the end of the five (5) hour period following initial contact with the suspect case to see if an AIIR is available to accommodate transfer. If not, then the Administrator will continue to contact the local health officer and other medical facilities in and outside of the local health officer's jurisdiction every 24 hours until an AIIR becomes available for the transfer. When an AIIR becomes available, the Administrator will ensure that the patient is transferred to the other facility.

The phone number or other contact information for the local health officer is:

Physicians Immediate Care
Provider Access Line (PAL) 312-566-9510

Names and contact information for facilities with All rooms or areas within the local area that will be contacted in the event of referral:

Facility: **Michigan Avenue Immediate Care**
180 Michigan Avenue #1605, Chicago, IL 60601
Contact info: **(312) 201-1234**

Facility: **Physicians Immediate Care**
811B S. State Street, Chicago, IL 60605
Contact info: **(312) 566-9510**

Facility: **Advocate Clinic at Walgreens**
400-410 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611
Contact info: **(800) 323-8622**

Names and contact information for facilities with All rooms or areas outside the local jurisdiction that will be contacted in the event of referral and no All rooms are available within our local jurisdiction:

Facility: **Northwestern Medicine Immediate Care – River North**
635 N. Dearborn St, Suite 100, Chicago, IL 60611
Contact info: **(312) 694-2273**

Facility: **Physicians Immediate Care – West Loop**
600 W. Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60661
Contact info: **(646) 754-7900**

The Administrator will document each attempt to locate a facility with an available AIR. This is our procedure to document these attempts: **The administrator will document each attempt to locate a facility with All using OSHA form 8CCR 5199€(5)(B) The form will be kept on file with OSHA records onsite.**

Documentation of Attempts to Refer Suspect AirID Case

(Keep this form blank until you are unsuccessful at making a referral, at which time you may make copies and use this form to document your attempts or you may create your own form containing the information required by 8 CCR 5199(e)(5)(B).)

Patient identifier (*optional*): **[Type some form of patient identification other than name, if needed, keeping in mind this form is not confidential.]**

Date and time that the patient was identified as a suspected AirID case: **[Enter the appropriate date and time.]**

Date/Time of making contact for transfer (at the end of 5 hour period after the above time):

Contacting the Local Health Officer:

Date/Time: **[Enter date/time of contacting local health officer.]**

Name of Local Health Officer: **[Type name of the local health officer.]**

Contact information for the local health officer: **[Type the phone number or email address used to contact the local health officer.]**

Measures recommended by the local health officer or the Infection Control PLHCP (and we implemented): **[Describe the local health officer's recommendations.]**

We have implemented the applicable recommended measures.

Contacting other nearby facilities: (list all that were contacted)

Name of Facility #1: **[Type the name of the first facility contacted.]**

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Name of Facility #2: [Type the name of the second facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Name of Facility #3: [Type the name of the third facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Result of the above attempts:

Patient not transferred.

Patient transferred to: [Type the facility name here.]

If unsuccessful finding a facility to which to transfer the AirID case or suspected case, list further attempts here (24 hours after previous attempt):

Contacting the Local Health Officer:

Date/Time: [Enter date/time of contacting local health officer.]

Name of Local Health Officer: [Type name of the local health officer.]

Contact information for the local health officer: [Type the phone number or email address used to contact the local health officer.]

Measures recommended by the local health officer or the Infection Control PLHCP (and we implemented): [Describe the local health officer's recommendations.]

We have implemented the applicable recommended measures.

Contacting other facilities: (list all that were contacted)

Name of Facility #4: [Type the name of the facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Name of Facility #5: [Type the name of the facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Name of Facility #6: [Type the name of the facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Result of the above attempts:

Patient not transferred.

Patient transferred to: [Type the facility name here.]

If still unsuccessful finding a facility to which to transfer the suspect AirID patient after 24 hours, list further attempts here (24 hours after previous attempt):

Contacting the Local Health Officer:

Date/Time: [Enter date/time of contacting local health officer.]

Name of Local Health Officer: [Type name of the local health officer.]

Contact information for the local health officer: [Type the phone number or email address used to contact the local health officer.]

Measures recommended by the local health officer or the Infection Control PLHCP (and we implemented): [Describe the local health officer's recommendations.]

We have implemented the applicable recommended measures.

Contacting other facilities: (list all that were contacted)

Name of Facility: [Type the name of the facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Name of Facility: [Type the name of the facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Name of Facility: [Type the name of the facility contacted.]

Name of person contacted who determined that no AIIR was available: [Type the name of person contacted.]

Job title/Affiliation: [Type contacted person's job title.]

Date/Time of contact: [Type the date and time of contact.]

Is this facility inside or outside the local jurisdiction? [Type "inside" or "outside."]

Result of the above attempts:

Patient not transferred.

Patient transferred to: [Type the facility name here.]

(End of form to document attempts to refer suspected AirID case.)

Procedures to Communicate with Our Employees, Other Employers, and the Local Health Officer

Good communication is a key element of an effective program to prevent the spread of aerosol transmissible disease among staff and the public. Therefore, we have developed the following procedures for communication among our own staff, with other employers, and with the local health officer regarding the diagnosed or suspected infectious disease status of referred patients.

We communicate with our own staff regarding the suspected or confirmed infectious disease status of patients we refer using the following methods (*e.g., email, morning huddles, etc.*):
Staff will be notified via email

If the referred patient is transferred among different departments or units within our facility, we ensure that employees in those different departments or units communicate the patient's infectious disease status with each other using the following procedure (*e.g., coded signs, charts, verbal handoff*): **We have no other facilities to refer to and the patient will be referred out.**

If we know or should know the infectious disease status of a patient whom we refer, then it is our responsibility to alert "downstream" employers, such as the facility that accepts the suspected AirID case for airborne infection isolation. We will also communicate the status to any employer who transports the patient from our facility to the next in their vehicle. If there is an "upstream" employer, such as law enforcement, from whom we received the suspected AirID case, we will also communicate this status with them so that they may offer necessary medical intervention to their exposed employees.

When providing information to the facility to which the patient was transferred, we will also obtain information from them in order to inform our own employees who may have been exposed to the referred person so that we may offer them appropriate medical services.

The person responsible for communicating this information to the other employers is: **The administrator at the time of the incident, primarily Safety Officer/Director of Clinical Services**

This is our procedure for notifying downstream employers and gathering information from them: **Upon calling transport via downstream employers, the Administrator will verbally communicate the infectious disease status of the referred patient. Additionally, we will inform the transport driver of the infectious disease status of the patient prior to acceptance into the vehicle.**

This is our procedure for notifying upstream employers: **Upon calling any upstream employers, we will verbally communicate the infectious disease status of the referred patient so that they can offer medical intervention to their exposed employees.**

This is our procedure for communicating infectious disease status of our patient with the local health officer: **The Administrator will contact the local Health Department using the PAL (Provider Access Line) to report the status of the infected patient. The phone call will be documented in the OSHA form 8CCR 5199€ (5)(B). The form will be kept in the OSHA records folder.**

Procedures to Reduce Risk of AirID Transmission in the Interim

During the period that the person requiring referral is in our facility or in contact with our employees, we take measures to reduce the risk of AirID transmission to our employees. This includes constant observation of standard precautions as well as other protective measures, including the use of respiratory protection.

In addition to the previously described source control procedures, we also take the following measures.

We place the person requiring referral in this separate room or area (or airborne infection isolation room if available) while they await transfer to another facility for airborne infection isolation:

Room 10 in the clinic.

If feasible, this room must be equipped with a separate ventilation or filtration system. (*Check one of the following boxes*):

- This room or area is equipped with a separate ventilation system.
- This room or area is equipped with its own filtration system.

If the person requiring referral does not comply with our established source control measures, our employees will wear NIOSH-certified (*type of respiratory protection, e.g., N95 filtering facepiece*) **KN95 mask** when entering that room or area.

Before our employees wear respirators, we will provide them a medical evaluation to determine if they are medically fit to wear a respirator. We will also provide fit tests for them to determine which brand/model/size respirator offers the required level of protection to each individual employee. We will also implement our written Respiratory Protection Program.