

Coronavirus COVID-19

BC Centre for Disease Control | BC Ministry of Health



Key Facts

We are focused on slowing the spread of COVID-19 in our communities.

A sudden increase in people becoming infected with COVID-19 may impact the capacity of our health system to provide care to everyone who needs it.

By slowing the spread of the virus, our most vulnerable will be able to access care when and where they need it.

80% of people who are infected will have mild symptoms that will not require care outside of the home.

Around 1 out of 6 people who get COVID-19 may become seriously ill and develop difficulty breathing.

Older people, and those with preexisting medical conditions such as high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO SLOW TRANSMISSION

Take care of others by taking care of yourself.

Wash your hands, don't touch your face, and stay home if you are sick.

Monitor yourself.

If you have a fever, a new cough or difficulty breathing, call 8-1-1 for guidance.

WHAT BUSINESSES CAN DO TO SLOW TRANSMISSION

Support hand washing, social distancing, and adopt flexible sick-leave policies to allow people who are sick to stay home.

Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces using routine practices and consider cleaning and disinfecting twice a day if possible.

Respiratory Protection for Health Care Workers Caring for Potential or Confirmed COVID-19 Patients

Introduction

An outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) began in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and since then has become widespread in the Hubei province of China with cases being reported throughout mainland China and many other countries.

To date all evidence from China and other countries indicate that transmission of this virus is via droplet and contact mode. This is consistent with other coronaviruses that are circulating. The World Health Organization, Public Health Agency of Canada and other expert groups have recommended the use of Droplet and Contact Precautions when caring for individuals with this illness.

In addition to Routine Practices, all individuals including family members, visitors and all health care workers (HCWs) are required to use contact and droplet precautions before entering the room where a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient has been admitted. The personal protective equipment (PPE) for this level of precautions includes: gloves, gown, surgical mask and eye protection. For some aerosol generating medical procedures (AGMP) an N95 respirator and face shield/goggles are required and it is recommended to perform AGMPs in a negative pressure setting if possible.

If you have fever, a new cough, or are having difficulty breathing, call 8-1-1.



The exception to this recommendation is for paramedics with BC Ambulance. Prehospital care is delivered in a variety of locations and under a variety of situations (e.g., in the street, in the home, in the ambulance, etc.). Some locations may be unsanitary, uncontrolled and/or within cramped environments, urgent interventions such as intubation may be required and not amenable to risk assessment and/or application of PPE. As a result, paramedics utilize PPE differently than HCWs in the acute care setting. **In British Columbia (BC), paramedics carry only N95 respirators and eye protection and not surgical masks for their PPE. This has been mandated by WorkSafe BC.**

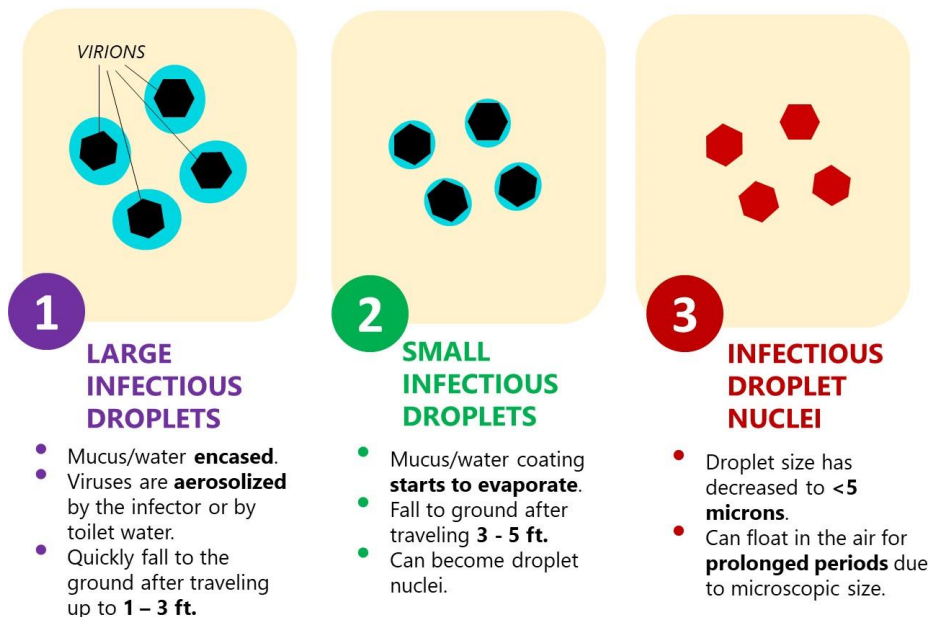
The purpose of this document is to outline and explain the rationale for the respiratory protection chosen for HCWs to wear.

The Difference Between Droplet and Airborne Transmission

Humans produce droplets in various ways (e.g. sneezing, coughing, singing) and these droplets vary in size. Large droplets (> 5 µm) comprise most of the volume of expelled respiratory droplets and they tend to fall rapidly to the ground. Droplets smaller than 5 µm are referred to as droplet nuclei and may remain suspended in the air for significant periods of time and move with air currents. Respiratory viruses, including COVID-19 viruses are usually transported in large particle droplets. As enveloped viruses, they are usually not viable in small droplet-nuclei.

Diagram 1: Droplet vs Droplet nuclei

Stages Of Infectious Droplets And Droplet Nuclei



Droplet transmission occurs when bacteria or viruses travel on relatively large respiratory **droplets** that people sneeze, cough, or exhale. They travel only short distances (usually less than 2 meters) before settling. These **droplets** may be loaded with infectious particles and can infect another person if the bacteria/viruses contact their eyes, nose or mouth. They may also fall on surfaces and then be transferred onto someone’s hand who then rubs their eyes, nose or mouth.

Airborne transmission occurs when bacteria or viruses travel in droplet nuclei that become aerosolized. Healthy people can inhale the infectious droplet nuclei into their lungs.

Recent systematic reviews of over 70 studies have concluded that in the clinical environment there is no compelling evidence that N95 respirators were superior to surgical masks with eye protection for protecting HCWs against droplet borne respiratory infections.

For these reasons and consistent to recommendations from the Public Health Agency of Canada and World Health Organization, health care workers are recommended to wear a surgical/procedure mask with eye protection (face shield or goggles) when providing care for a person suspected or confirmed with COVID-19.

Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (AGMPs)

AGMPs that generate small droplet nuclei in high concentration present a risk for airborne transmission of pathogens not otherwise able to spread by the airborne route (e.g. coronavirus, influenza). When performing AGMPs for a person under investigation (PUI) including for the purpose of specimen collection, it is recommended to observe the following:

- Place patient in a negative pressure if possible, or in a single room that minimizes exposure to HCWs and other patients;
- Limit the number of HCWs to only those required for the procedure;
- Ensure HCWs performing or assisting with AGMP wear appropriate PPE: gown, gloves, a fit tested N95 respirator and eye protection (i.e. face shield/goggles);
- Observe appropriate hand hygiene, donning and doffing procedures.

Table 1: AGMPs Requiring N95 Respirators for COVID-2019 Patients Under Investigation

Autopsies involving respiratory tissues
CPR with Bag valve mask ventilation
Bronchoscopy and bronchoalveolar lavage
Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or bilevel positive airway pressure (BiPAP)
Intubation and extubation procedures
Nasopharyngeal aspirates, washes, and scoping*
Nebulized therapy
Open airway suctioning
Sputum Induction



Nasopharyngeal (NP) and throat swabs can be performed using contact and droplet precautions with procedural mask and eye protection, and do not require the use of an N95 respirator.

IMPORTANT: This list is not exhaustive and includes common types of AGMPs. For scenarios not described, please contact your local Infection Prevention and Control team and/or the Medical Health Officer.

Use of a Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR)

Current knowledge about the transmission dynamics of COVID-19 does not indicate the need for PAPR use. There may be unique individual circumstances (e.g. facial structure, unable to be successfully fit tested for an N-95 respirator) that potentially interfere with correct surgical mask or N95 respirator use. In these cases, consult your health authority Workplace Health and Safety, Medical Microbiology and Infection Prevention and Control personnel. In some health care workers roles such as BC Ambulance/BCEHS paramedics, where transport times may be very long and occur in a small closed space PAPR use may be warranted.

Key Reminders for Health Care Workers

When providing care for patients under investigation for COVID-19:

- Place patients with acute respiratory illness/pneumonia on appropriate additional precautions:
 - Place the patient in a single-occupancy room
 - Provide the patient with a surgical mask and ask them to perform hand hygiene
 - Place the patient under droplet and contact precautions in addition to routine practices
 - Ensure the **correct use of a surgical mask and eye protection** (i.e. goggles or face shield), gloves and gown while providing patient care and during specimen collection
 - **Please note that safety glasses do not offer adequate protection from microbes. Face shields or goggles offer splash resistance to protect workers from blood and body fluid sprays and splashes.**
 - Use an N95 respirator and eye protection (i.e. goggles or face shield), gloves and gown for procedures that are aerosol generating
- Practice fastidious hand hygiene.
- Practice cough etiquette; cover nose and mouth during coughing or sneezing with a tissue or your elbow and dispose of tissue appropriately.
- Instruct and assist patients to practice cough etiquette
- Use extreme care when doffing/removing PPE and always clean hands when finished.

References

1. World Health Organization. (2020, January 25). Infection Prevention and Control During Health Care When Novel Coronavirus (COVID) Infection is Suspected. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/infection->



[prevention-and-control-during-health-care-when-novel-coronavirus-\(ncov\)-infection-is-suspected-20200125](#)

2. Public Health Agency of Canada. (2020, February 4). Infection Prevention and Control for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19): Interim Guidance for Acute Healthcare Settings. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals/interim-guidance-acute-healthcare-settings.html>
3. Smith, J., MacDougall, C., Johnstone, J. et al. (2016). *Effectiveness of N95 respirators versus surgical masks in protecting health care workers from acute respiratory infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis*. CMAJ, May 17, 2016, 188(8).
4. Jefferson, T., Del Mar, C. B., Dooley, L., Ferroni, E., Al-Ansary, L. A., Bawazeer, G. A., ... & Conly, J. M. (2011). Physical interventions to interrupt or reduce the spread of respiratory viruses. *Cochrane database of systematic reviews*, (7).
5. BC Provincial Infection Control Network. (2018). Respiratory Infection Outbreak Guidelines for Health care Facilities. Retrieved from https://www.picnet.ca/wp-content/uploads/Respiratory-Infection-Outbreak-Guidelines-for-Healthcare-Facilities_November-2018.pdf

March 6 2020

Respiratory Protection for Health Care Workers Caring for Potential or Confirmed COVID-19 Patients



Ministry of
Health



BC Centre for Disease Control

If you have fever, a new cough, or are
having difficulty breathing, call 8-1-1.

